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SIR WALTER SCOTT

*From the Engraving by Walker after the Painting by Raeburn*

*The Poetical Works of*  
SIR WALTER SCOTT

*With the*  
AUTHOR'S INTRODUCTIONS  
*and* NOTES

*Edited by*  
J. LOGIE ROBERTSON, M.A.

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# Preface



THIS Edition of the Poetical Works of Sir Walter Scott is believed to contain every known poem and fragment of verse that he wrote.

In its preparation the standard text of Lockhart's Editions of 1833 and 1841 has been followed, but not without independent study of the author's meaning, and not without collation with the text as recently edited by careful scholars. The result has been the detection of a few obvious misprints in the longer poems, such as ' torch ' for ' touch,' ' rights' for ' rites,' &c. ; and the discovery of several mis-references, and a good many omissions and mistakes of minor but not uninteresting note, in the shorter pieces, more especially in the poetry from the Waverley Novels.

There is no denying that the mottoes and lyrical fragments of the Novels are of all Scott's work the most difficult part to edit. His manner of procedure in supplying his chapters with mottoes was indeed calculated, if not designed, to puzzle the critical reader. He had at last the frankness to avow that they were ' sometimes quoted from reading, or from memory, but in the general case were pure invention.' It was a simple deception when he attributed those fabrications to ' Old Play ' or ' New Play,' or some anonymous son of the Muses ; but the artifice was bolder when he advanced to the invention of verse for Dr. Isaac Watts, and Sir David Lyndsay. Even here his invention did not end: he found at least a score of titles for non-existent poems from which he pretended to quote, and there is some suspicion that he also created a poet or two upon whom to father his fabrications.

But, while the difficulty is allowed, the mistakes and omissions in the authoritative edition of 1841 are so numerous and apparent as to suggest that Lockhart, when he came to deal with that part of his subject, must have abandoned his editorial duties to an underling. For not only are there misprints, and false references to the chapters of the Novels, but lines are included which belong rightfully to Webster, Beaumont and Fletcher, Bunyan, Collins and other well-known writers, and lines are omitted which are undeniably the composition of Scott.

Without claiming for this edition absolute accuracy and completeness, I can only say that it corrects several faults in previous editions, and is as complete and accurate as I have been able to make it.

In elucidation of the text I have added, but only where it seemed necessary, a few brief notes supplementary to those of Scott and Lockhart.

J. LOGIE ROBERTSON.

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# The Lay of the Last Minstrel

---

TO THE  
RIGHT HONOURABLE  
CHARLES EARL OF DALKEITH  
THIS POEM IS INSCRIBED BY  
THE AUTHOR.

---

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

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

---

## INTRODUCTION.

THE way was long, the wind was cold,  
The Minstrel was infirm and old ;  
His wither'd cheek, and tresses gray,  
Seem'd to have known a better day;  
The harp, his sole remaining joy,  
Was carried by an orphan boy.  
The last of all the Bards was he,  
Who sung of Border chivalry;  
For, welladay ! their date was fled,  
His tuneful brethren all were dead ;

And he, neglected and oppress'd,  
Wish'd to be with them, and at rest.  
No more on prancing palfrey borne,  
He caroll'd, light as lark at morn ;  
No longer courted and caress'd,  
High placed in hall, a welcome guest,  
He pour'd to lord and lady gay  
The unpremeditated lay:  
Old times were changed, old manners  
gone;  
A stranger fill'd the Stuarts' throne;

## 2      The      Lay      of      the      Last      Minstrel      [Canto

The bigots of the iron time  
Had call'd his harmless art a crime.  
A wandering Harper, scorn'd and poor,  
He begg'd his bread from door to door,  
And tuned, to please a peasant's ear,  
The harp a king had loved to hear.

He pass'd where Newark's stately  
tower  
Looks out from Yarrow's birchen  
bower :

The Minstrel gazed with wishful eye—  
No humbler resting-place was nigh ;  
With hesitating step at last  
The embattled portal arch he pass'd.  
Whose ponderous grate and massy bar  
Had oft roll'd back the tide of war,  
But never closed the iron door  
Against the desolate and poor.  
The Duchess mark'd his weary pace,  
His timid mien, and reverend face,  
And bade her page the menials tell  
That they should tend the old man  
well:

For she had known adversity,  
Though born in such a high degree ;  
In pride of power, in beauty's bloom,  
Had wept o'er Monmouth's bloody  
tomb'

When kindness had his wants sup-  
plied,  
And the old man was gratified,  
Began to rise his minstrel pride :  
And he began to talk anon  
Of good Earl Francis, dead and gone,  
And of Earl Walter, rest him, God !  
A braver ne'er to battle rode ;  
And how full many a tale he knew  
Of the old warriors of Buccleuch :  
And, would the noble Duchess deign  
To listen to an old man's strain,  
Though stiff his hand, his voice though  
weak,  
He thought even yet, the sooth to  
speak,  
That, if she loved the harp to hear,  
He could make music to her ear.

The humble boon was soon obtain'd;  
The aged Minstrel audience gain'd.  
But, when he reach'd the room of  
state,

Where she with all her ladies sate,  
Perchance he wish'd his boon denied :  
For, when to tune his harp he tried,  
His trembling hand had lost the ease,  
Which marks security to please ;  
And scenes long past, of joy and pain,  
Came wildering o'er his aged brain—  
He tried to tune his harp in vain '  
The pitying Duchess prais'd its  
chime,  
And gave him heart, and gave him  
time,

Till every string's according glee  
Was blended into harmony.  
And then, he said, he would full fain  
He could recall an ancient strain -  
He never thought to sing again.  
It was not framed for village churls,  
But for high dames and mighty earls;  
He had play'd it to King Charles the  
Good,

When he kept court in Holyrood;  
And much he wish'd, yet fear'd, to try  
The long-forgotten melody.  
Amid the strings his fingers stray'd,  
And an uncertain warbling made,  
And oft he shook his hoary head.  
But when he caught the measure  
wild,

The old man rais'd his face, and  
smild;

And lighten'd up his faded eye  
With all a poet's ecstasy.  
In varying cadence, soft or strong,  
He swept the sounding chords along:  
The present scene, the future lot,  
His toils, his wants, were all forgot;  
Cold diffidence, and age's frost,  
In the full tide of song were lost;  
Each blank, in faithless memory void,  
The poet's glowing thought supplied ;  
And, while his harp responsive rung,  
Twas thus the LATEST MINSTREL Sung.

**Canto First.**

I.

THE feast was over in Branksome  
tower,  
And the Ladye had gone to her secret  
bower ;  
Her bower that was guarded by word  
and by spell,  
Deadly to hear, and deadly to tell —  
Jesu Maria, shield us well !  
No living wight, save the Ladye alone,  
Had dared to cross the threshold  
stone.

II.

The tables were drawn, it was idlesse  
all;  
Knight, and page, and household  
squire,  
Loiter'd through the lofty hall,  
Or crowded round the ample fire :  
The stag-hounds, weary with the  
chase,  
Lay stretch'd upon the rushy floor,  
And urg'd, in dreams, the forest race  
From Teviot-stone to Eskdale-moor.

III.

Nine-and-twenty knights of fame  
Hung their shields in Branksome  
hall;  
Nine-and-twenty squires of name  
Brought them their steeds to bower  
from stall;  
Nine-and-twenty yeomen tall  
Waited, duteous, on them all:  
They were all knights of mettle  
true,  
Kinsmen to the bold Buccleuch

IV.

Ten of them were shcath'd in steel,  
With belted sword, and spur on heel:  
They quitted not their harness bright,  
Neither by day, nor yet by night:  
They lay down to rest,  
With corslet laced,

Pillow'd on buckler cold and hard ;  
They carv'd at the meal  
With gloves of steel,  
And they drank the red wine through  
the helmet barr'd.

V.

Ten squires, ten yeomen, mail-clad  
men,  
Waited the beck of the warders ten :  
Thirty steeds, both fleet and wight,  
Stood saddled in stable day and night,  
Barb'd with frontlet of steel, I trow,  
And with Jedwood-axe at saddlebow;  
A hundred more fed free in stall :  
Such was the custom of Branksome  
Hall.

VI.

Why do these steeds stand ready  
dight?  
Why watch these warriors, arm'd, by  
night?  
They watch to hear the blood-hound  
baying:  
They watch to hear the war-horn  
braying;  
Tosee St George's red crossstreaming,  
To see the midnight beacon gleaming:  
They watch against Southern force  
and guile,  
Lest Scroop, or Howard, or Percy's  
powers,  
Threaten Branksome's lordly  
towers,  
From Warkworth, or Naworth, or  
merry Carlisle.

VII

Such is the custom of Branksome Hall.  
Many a valiant knight is here;  
But he, the chieftain of them all,  
His sword hangs rusting on the wall,  
Beside his broken spear.  
Bards long shall tell  
How Lord Walter fell!  
When startled burghers fled, afar,  
The furies of the Border war ;

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When the streets of high Dunedin  
Saw lances gleam, and falchions  
reddeñ,  
And heard the slogan's deadly yell—  
Then the Chief of Branksome fell.

viii.

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

ix.

In sorrow o'er Lord Walter's bier  
The warlike foresters had bent;  
And many a flower and many a tear  
Old Teviot's maids and matrons lent:  
But o'er her warrior's bloody bier  
The Lady dropp'd nor flower nor  
tear '  
Vengeance, deep-brooding o'er the  
slain,  
Had lock'd the source of softer woe;  
And burning pride and high disdain  
Forbade the rising tear to flow ;  
Until, amid his sorrowing clan,  
Her son lisp'd from the nurse's  
knee—  
And if I live to be a man,  
My father's death reveng'd shall be "  
Then fast the mother's tears did seek  
To dew the infant's kindling cheek.

x.

All loose her negligent attire,  
All loose her golden hair,

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

xi.

Of noble race the Ladye came ;  
Her father was a clerk of fame,  
Of Bethune's line of Picardic :  
He learn'd the art that none may name,  
In Padua, far beyond the sea.  
Men said he changed his mortal frame  
By feat of magic mystery ;  
For when, in studious mood, he pac'd  
St Andrew's cloister'd hall,  
His form no darkening shadow trac'd  
Upon the sunny wall '

xii.

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

XIII.

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

XIV.

From the sound of Teviot's tide,  
Chafing with the mountain's side,  
From the groan of the wind-swung oak,  
From the sullen echo of the rock,  
From the voice of the coming storm,  
The Ladye knew it well!  
It was the Spint of the Flood that  
spoke,  
And he Lalld on the Spirit of the  
Fell.

XV.

RIVER SPIRIT.

' Sleep'st thou, brother ?'

MOUNTAIN SPIRIT.

' Brother, nay--  
On my hills the moon-beams play.  
From Craik-cross to Skelfhill-pen,  
By every rill, in every glen,  
Merry elves their morns pacing,  
To ærial minstrelsy,  
Emerald rings on brown heath  
tracing,  
Trip it deft and mernty.  
Up, and mark their nimble feet'  
Up, and list their music sweet!'

XVI.

RIVER SPIRIT.

Tears of an imprison'd maiden  
Mix with my polluted stream;  
Margaret of Branksome, sorrow-laden,  
Mourns beneath the moon's pale  
beam.  
Tell me, thou, who view'st the stars,  
When shall cease these feudal jars ?

What shall be the maiden's fate '  
Who shall be the maiden's mate "

XVII.

MOUNTAIN SPIRIT.

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

XVIII

The unearthly voices ceast,  
And the heavy sound was still;  
It died on the river's breast,  
It died on the side of the hill.  
But round Lord David's tower  
The sound still floated near;  
For it rung in the Ladye's bower  
And it rung in the Ladye's ear.  
She raised her stately head,  
And her heart throbb'd high with  
pride:—  
' Your mountains shall bend,  
And your streams ascend,  
Ere Margaret be our foeman's bride

XIX.

The Ladye sought the lofty hall,  
Where many a bold retainer lay,  
And, with jocund din, among them all,  
Her son pursued his infant play.  
A fancied moss-trooper, the boy  
The truncheon of a spear bestrode,  
And round the hall, right merrily,  
In mimic foray rode.



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Even bearded knights, in arms grown  
old,  
Share in his frolic gambols bore,  
Albeit their hearts of rugged mould  
Were stubborn as the steel they  
wore.  
For the gray warriors prophesied,  
How the brave boy, in future war,  
Should tame the Unicorn's pride,  
Exalt the Crescent and the Star.

XX.

The Ladye forgot her purpose high,  
One moment, and no more ;  
One moment gaz'd with a mother's  
eye,  
As she paus'd at the arched door :  
Then from amid the armed train,  
She call'd to her William of Deloraine.

XXI.

A stark moss-trooping Scott was he,  
As e'er couch'd Border lance by knee :  
Through Solway sands, through Tar-  
ras moss,  
Blindfold, he knew the paths to cross ;  
By wily turns, by desperate bounds,  
Had baffled Percy's best blood-hounds;  
In Eske, or Liddel, fords were none,  
But he would ride them, one by one ;  
Alike to him was time or tide,  
December's snow, or July's pride ;  
Alike to him was tide or time,  
Moonless midnight, or matin prime :  
Steady of heart, and stout of hand,  
As ever drove prey from Cumberland ;  
Five times outlawed had he been,  
By England's King, and Scotland's  
Queen.

XXII.

Sir William of Deloraine, good at  
need,  
Mount thee on the wightest steed ;  
Spare not to spur, nor stint to ride,  
Until thou come to fair Tweedside ;  
And in Melrose's holy pile  
Seek thou the Monk of St. Mary's aisle.

Greet the Father well from me ;  
Say that the fated hour is come,  
And to-night he shall watch with  
thee,  
To win the treasure of the tomb :  
For this will be St. Michael's night,  
And, though stars be dim, the moon  
is bright;  
And the Cross, of bloody red,  
Will point to the grave of the might}'  
dead.

XXIII.

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

XXIV.

' O swiftly can speed my dapple-grey  
steed,  
Which drinks of the Teviot clear ;  
Ere break of day,' the Warrior 'gan  
say,  
' Again will I be here •  
And safer by none may thy errand be  
done,  
Than, noble dame, by me ;  
Letter nor line know I never a one,  
Were't my neck-verse at Hairibee.'

XXV.

Soon in his saddle sate he fast,  
And soon the steep descent he past,  
Soon cross'd the sounding barbican,  
And soon the Teviot side he won.  
Eastward the wooded path he rode,—  
Green hazels o'er his basnet nod ;  
He pass'd the Peel of Goldiland,  
And cross'd old Borthwick's roaring  
strand;  
Dimly he view'd the Moat-hill's  
mound,  
Where Druid shades still flitted round;  
In Hawick twinkled many a light;  
Behind him soon they set in night;

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And soon he spurr'd his courser keen  
Beneath the tower of Hazeldean.

xxvi.

The clattering hoofs the watchmen  
mark :  
' Stand, ho ! thou courier of the dark '  
' For Branksome, ho ! ' the knight re-  
join'd,  
And left the friendly tower behind.  
He turn'd him now from Teviotside,  
And, guided by the tinkling rill,  
Northward the dark ascent did ride,  
And gained the moor at Horslie-  
hill ;  
Broad on the left before him lay,  
For many a mile, the Roman way.

xxvii.

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

xxviii.

Unchalleng'd, thence pass'd Delo-  
raine,  
To ancient Riddel's fair domain,  
Where Aill, from mountains freed,  
Down from the lakes did raving come ;  
Each wave was crested with tawny  
foam,  
Like the mane of a chestnut steed.

In vain ! no torrent, deep or broad,  
Might bar the bold moss-trooper's road.

xxix.

At the first plunge the horse sunk low,  
And the water broke o'er the saddle-  
bow;  
Above the foaming tide, I ween,  
Scarce half the charger's neck was  
seen ;  
For he wasbarded from counter to tail,  
And the rider was arm'd complete in  
mail:  
Never heavier man and horse  
Stemmed a midnight torrent's force.  
The warrior's very plume, I say,  
Was daggl'd by the dashing spray ;  
Yet, through good heart, and Our  
Ladye's grace,  
At length he gain'd the landing-place.

xxx.

Now Bowden Moor the march-man  
won,  
And sternly shook his plumed head,  
As glanc'd his eye o'er Hahdon :  
For on his soul the slaughter red  
Of that unhallow'd morn arose  
When first the Scott and Carr were  
foes ;  
When royal James beheld the fray;  
Prize to the victor of the day;  
When Home and Douglas, in the van,  
Bore down Buccleuch's retiring clan,  
Till gallant Cessford's heart-blood dear  
Reek'd on dark Elliot's Border spear.

xxxi.

In bitter mood he spurred fast,  
And soon the hated heath was past;  
And far beneath, in lustre wan,  
Old Melros' rose, and fair Tweed ran:  
Like some tall rock with lichens grey,  
Secm'd dimly huge the dark Abbaye.  
When Hawick he pass'd, had curfew  
rung,  
Now midnight lauds were in Melrose  
sung.



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iv

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

v.

And strangely on the Knight look'd he,  
And his blue eyes gleam'd wild and  
wide ;  
' And dar'st thou, Warrior ! seek to  
see  
What heaven and hell alike would  
hide ?  
My breast, in belt of iron pent,  
With shirt of hair and scourge of  
thorn ;  
For threescore years, in penance  
spent,  
My knees those flinty stones have  
worn ;  
Yet all too little to atone  
For knowing what should ne'er be  
known.  
Would'st thou thy every future year  
In ceaseless prayer and penance  
drie,  
Yet wait thy latter end with fear—  
Then, daring Warrior, follow me"

vi.

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

vii.

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

viii.

Spreading herbs, and flowerets bright,  
Ghsten'd with the dew of night ;  
Nor herb, nor floweret, glisten'd there,  
But was carv'd in the cloister-arches  
as fair.  
The Monk gazed long on the lovely  
moon,  
Then into the night he looked forth;  
And red and bright the streamers  
light  
Were dancing in the glowing  
north.  
So had he seen, in fair Castile,  
The youth in glittering squadrons  
start,  
Sudden the flying jennet wheel,  
And hurl the unexpected dart  
He knew, by the streamers that shot  
so bright,  
That spirits were riding the northern  
light.

ix.

By a steel-clench'd postern door,  
They enter'd now the chancel tall;  
The darken'd roof rose high aloof  
On pillars lofty and light and small:

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The key-stone, that lock'd each ribbed  
aisle,  
Was a fleur-de-lys, or a quatre-feuille ;  
The corbells were carv'd grotesque  
and grim;  
And the pillars, with clustered shafts  
so trim,  
With base and with capital flourish'd  
around,  
Seem'd bundles of lances which gar-  
lands had bound.

x.

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

xi.

The moon on the east oriel shone  
Through slender shafts of shapely  
stone,  
By foliated tracery combin'd ;  
Thou would'st have thought some  
**fairy's hand**  
'Twixt poplars straight the ozierwand,  
In many a freakish knot, had twin'd ;  
Then fram'd a spell, when the work  
was done,  
And chang'd the willow-wreaths to  
stone.  
The silver light, so pale and faint,  
Shew'd many a prophet, and many a  
saint,  
Whose image on the glass was dyed ;  
Full in the midst, his Cross of Red  
Triumphant Michæl brandished,  
**And trampled the Apostate's pride.**  
**The moon-beam kiss'd the holy pane,**  
**And threw on the pavement a bloody**  
stain.

xii.

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

xiii.

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

xiv.

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

xv.

' I swore to bury his Mighty Book,  
That never mortal might therein look;  
And never to tell where it was hid,  
Save at his Chief of Branksome's need:  
And when that need was past and  
o'er,

Again the volume to restore.  
I buried him on St. Michael's night,  
When the bell toll'd one, and the  
moon was bright,  
And I dug his chamber among the  
dead,  
When the floor of the chancel was  
stained red,  
That his patron's cross might over him  
wave,  
And scare the fiends from the Wizard's  
grave.

xvi.

' It was a night of woe and dread,  
When Michael in the tomb I laid !  
Strange sounds along the chancel  
pass'd,  
The banners wav'd without a blast'—  
—Still spoke the Monk, when the  
bell toll'd one '—  
I tell you, that a braver man  
Than William of Deloraine, good at  
need,  
Against a foe ne'er spurr'd a steed ;  
Yet somewhat was he chill'd with  
dread,  
And his hair did bristle upon his head.

xvii.

' Lo, Warrior ' now, the Cross of Red  
Points to the grave of the mighty dead;  
Within it burns a wondrous light,  
To chase the spirits that love the  
night:  
That lamp shall burn unquenchably,  
Until the eternal doom shall be.'  
Slow mov'd the Monk to the broad  
flag-stone,  
Which the bloody cross was trac'd  
upon :

He pointed to a secret nook ;  
An iron bar the Warrior took ;  
And the Monk made a sign with his  
wither'd hand,  
The grave's huge portal to expand.

xviii.

With beating heart to the task he went;  
His sinewy frame o'er the grave-stone  
bent;  
With bar of iron heav'd amain,  
Till the toil-drops fell from his brows,  
like rain.  
It was by dint of passing strength,  
That he moved the massy stone at  
length.

I would you had been there, to see  
How the light broke forth so gloriously,  
Stream'd upward to the chancel roof,  
And through the galleries far aloof  
No earthly flame blazed e'er so bright:  
It shone like heaven's own blessed  
light,

And, issuing from the tomb,  
Show'd the Monk's cowl, and visage  
pale,  
Danc'd on the dark-brow'd Warrior's  
mail,  
And kiss'd his waving plume.

xix.

Before their eyes the Wizard lay,  
As if he had not been dead a day.  
His hoary beard in silver roll'd,  
He seem'd some seventy winters old ;  
A palmer's amice wrapp'd him  
round,  
With a wrought Spanish baldric  
bound,  
Like a pilgrim from beyond the  
sea :  
His left hand held his Book of  
Might;  
A silver cross was in his right;  
The lamp was placed beside his  
knee :

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

xx.

Often had William of Deloraine  
Rode through the battle's bloody  
plain,  
And trampled down the warriors slain,  
And neither known remorse nor  
awe ;  
Yet now remorse and awe he own'd ;  
His breath came thick, his head swam  
round,  
When this strange scene of death  
he saw.  
Bewilder'd and unnerv'd he stood,  
And the priest pray'd fervently and  
loud :  
With eyes averted prayed he ;  
He might not endure the sight to see,  
Of the man he had lov'd so brotherly.

xxi.

And when the priest his death-prayer  
had pray'd,  
Thus unto Deloraine he said :—  
' Now, speed thee what thou hast to  
do,  
Or, Warrior, we may dearly rue ;  
For those thou may'st not look upon  
Are gathering fast round the yawning  
stone !'  
Then Deloraine, in terror, took  
From the cold hand the Mighty Book,  
With iron clasp'd, and with iron bound.  
He thought, as he took it, the dead  
man frown'd ;  
But the glare of the sepulchral light,  
Perchance, had dazzled the warrior's  
sight.

xxii.

When the huge stone sunk o'er the  
tomb,  
The night return'd in double gloom ;

For the moon had gone down, and the  
stars were few,  
And, as the Knight and Priest with-  
drew,  
With wavering steps and dizzy brain,  
They hardly might the postern gain.  
'Tis said, as through the aisles they  
pass'd,  
They heard strange noises on the blast;  
And through the cloister-galleries  
small,  
Which at mid-height thread the chan-  
cel wall,  
Loud sobs, and laughter louder, ran,  
And voices unlike the voice of man ;  
As if the fiends kept holiday,  
Because these spells were brought  
to day.  
I cannot tell how the truth may be ;  
I say the tale as 'twas said to me.

xxiii.

' Now, hie thee hence,' the Father  
said,  
' And when we are on death-bed laid,  
O may our dear Ladye, and sweet  
St. John,  
Forgive our souls for the deed we  
have done !'  
The Monk return'd him to his cell,  
And many a prayer and penance  
sped ;  
When the convent met at the noon-  
tide bell—  
The Monk of St. Mary's aisle was  
dead !  
Before the cross was the body laid,  
With hands clasp'd fast, as if still he  
pray'd.

xxiv.

The Knight breath'd free in the  
morning wind,  
And strove his hardihood to find:  
He was glad when he pass'd the  
tombstones grey,  
Which girdle round the fair Abbaye ;

For the mystic Book, to his bosom  
 prest,  
 Felt like a load upon his breast;  
 And his joints, with nerves of iron  
 twin'd,  
 Shook, like the aspen leaves in wind.  
 Full fain was he when the dawn of day  
 Began to brighten Cheviot grey;  
 He joy'd to see the cheerful light,  
 And he said Ave Mary, as well as he  
 might.

xxv.

The sun had brighten'd Cheviot grey,  
 The sun had brighten'd the Carter's  
 side;  
 And soon beneath the rising day  
 Smil'd Branksome towers and  
 Teviot's tide.  
 The wild birds told their warbling tale,  
 And waken'd every flower that  
 blows;  
 And peeped forth the violet pale,  
 And spread her breast the mountain  
 rose.  
 And lovelier than the rose so red,  
 Yet paler than the violet pale,  
 She early left her sleepless bed,  
 The fairest maid of Teviotdale.

xxvi.

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

xxvii.

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

xxviii.

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

xxix.

And now, fair dames, methinks I see  
 You listen to my minstrelsy;  
 Your waving locks ye backward throw,  
 And sidelong bend your necks of  
 snow:  
 Ye ween to hear a melting tale,  
 Of two true lovers in a dale;  
 And how the Knight, with tender  
 fire,  
 To paint his faithful passion strove;  
 Swore he might at her feet expire,  
 But never, never cease to love;



And how she blush'd, and how she  
sigh'd,  
And, half consenting, half denied,  
And said that she would die a maid ;—  
Yet, might the bloody feud be stay'd,  
Henry of Cranstoun, and only he,  
Margaret of Branksome's choice should  
be.

xxx.

Alas! fair dames, your hopes are vain'  
My harp has lost the enchanting  
strain;  
Its lightness would my age reprove :  
My hairs are grey, my limbs are old,  
My heart is dead, my veins are cold :  
I may not, must not, sing of love

xxxI.

Beneath an oak, moss'd o'er by eld,  
The Baron's Dwarf his courser held,  
And held his crested helm and spear:  
That Dwarf was scarce an earthly  
man,  
If the tales were true that of him ran  
Through all the Border, far and  
near.  
'Twas said, when the Baron a-hunting  
rode  
Through Reedsdale's glens, but rarely  
trod,  
He heard a voice cry, ' Lost! lost'  
lost!'  
And, like tennis-ball by racket toss'd,  
A leap, of thirty feet and three,  
Made from the gorse this elfin shape,  
Distorted like some dwarfish ape,  
And lighted at Lord Cranstoun's  
knee.  
Lord Cranstoun was some whit  
dismay'd;  
'Tis said that five good miles he  
rade,  
To rid him of his company;  
But where he rode one mile, the Dwarf  
ran four,  
And the Dwarf was first at the castle  
door.

xxxII.

Use lessens marvel, it is said :  
This elvish Dwarf with the Baron  
staid ;  
Little he ate, and less he spoke,  
Nor mingled with the menial flock:  
And oft apart his arms he toss'd,  
And often mutter'd 'Lost' lost' lost!  
He was waspish, arch, and litherlie,  
But well Lord Cranstoun served he:  
And he of his service was full fain ;  
For once he had been ta'en or slam,  
An it had not been for his ministry.  
All between Home and Hermitage,  
Talk'd of Lord Cranstoun's Goblin-  
Page.

xxxIII.

For the Baron went on pilgrimage,  
And took with him this elvish Page,  
To Mary's Chapel of the Lowes :  
For there, beside our Ladye's lake,  
An offering he had sworn to make,  
And he would pay his vows.  
But the Ladye of Branksome gathered  
a band  
Of the best that would ride at her  
command :  
The trysting place was Newark Lee.  
Wat of Harden came thither amain,  
And thither came John of Thirlestane,  
And thither came William of Deloraine;  
They were three hundred spears  
and three.  
Through Douglas-burn, up Yarrow  
stream,  
Their horses prance, their lances gleam.  
They came to St. Mary's lake ere day;  
But the chapel was void, and the  
Baron away.  
They burn'd the chapel for very rage,  
And curs'd Lord Cranstoun's Goblin-  
Page.

xxxIV.

And now, in Branksome's good green-  
wood,  
As under the aged oak he stood,

The Baron's courser pricks his ears,  
As if a distant noise he hears.  
The Dwarf waves his long lean arm  
on high,  
And signs to the lovers to part and fly;  
No time was then to vow or sigh.  
Fair Margaret through the hazel grove,  
Flew like the startled cushat-dove :  
The Dwarf the stirrup held and rein ;  
Vaulted the Knight on his steed amain,  
And, pondering deep that morning's  
scene,  
Rode eastward through the hawthorns  
green.

WHILE thus he pour'd the lengthen'd  
tale,  
The Minstrel's voice began to fail :  
Full slyly smiled the observant page,  
And gave the wither'd hand of age  
A goblet, crown'd with mighty wine,  
The blood of Velez' scorched vine.  
He raised the silver cup on high,  
And, while the big drop fill'd his eye,  
Pray'd God to bless the Duchess long,  
And all who cheer'd a son of song.  
The attending maidens smiled to see  
How long, how deep, how zealously,  
The precious juice the Minstrel quaffed;  
And he, embolden'd by the draught,  
Look'd gaily back to them, and laugh'd.  
The cordial nectar of the bowl  
Swell'd his old veins, and cheer'd his  
soul;  
A lighter, livelier prelude ran,  
Ere thus his tale again began.

### Canto Third.

#### I.

AND said I that my limbs were old,  
And said I that my blood was cold,  
And that my kindly fire was fled,  
And my poor wither'd heart was dead,  
And that I might not sing of love ? —

How could I to the dearest theme,  
That ever warm'd a minstrel's dream,  
So foul, so false a recreant prove!  
How could I name love's very name,  
Nor wake my heart to notes of flame !

#### II.

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

#### in.

So thought Lord Cranstoun, as I  
ween,  
While, pondering deep the tender  
scene,  
He rode through Branksome's haw-  
thorn green.  
But the Page shouted wild and  
shrill,  
And scarce his helmet could he  
don,  
When downward from the shady  
hill  
A stately knight came pricking  
on.  
That warrior's steed, so dapple-gray,  
Was dark with sweat, and splashed  
with clay ;  
His armour red with many a stain .  
He seem'd in such a weary plight,  
As if he had ridden the live-long  
night;  
For it was William of Deloraine.

#### IV.

But no whit weary did he seem,  
When, dancing in the sunny beam,  
He mark'd the crane on the Baron's  
crest;  
For his ready spear was in his rest.

Few were the words, and stern and high,  
That mark'd the foemen's feudal hate ;

For question fierce, and proud reply,  
Gave signal soon of dire debate.  
Their very coursers seem'd to know  
That each was other's mortal foe,  
And snorted fire, when wheel'd around  
To give each foe his vantage-ground.

In rapid round the Baron bent;  
He sigh'd a sigh, and pray'd a prayer :  
The prayer was to his patron saint,  
The sigh was to his ladye fair.  
Stout Deloraine nor sigh'd nor pray'd,  
Nor saint, nor ladye, call'd to aid ;  
But he stoop'd his head, and couch'd his spear,  
And spurred his steed to full career.  
The meeting of these champions proud  
Seem'd like the bursting thunder-cloud.

## vi.

Stern was the dint the Borderer lent'  
The stately Baron backwards bent;  
Bent backwards to his horse's tail,  
And his plumes went scattering on the gale ;  
The tough ash spear, so stout and true,  
Into a thousand flinders flew.  
But Cranstoun's lance, of more avail,  
Pierc'd through, like silk, the Borderer's mail;  
Through shield, and jack, and acton, past,  
Deep in his bosom broke at last.—  
Still sate the warrior saddle-fast,  
Till, stumbling in the mortal shock,  
Down went the steed, the girthing broke,  
Hurl'd on a heap lay man and horse.  
The Baron onward pass'd his course ;

Nor knew—so giddy rolled his brain—  
His foe lay stretch'd upon the plain.

## vii.

But when he rem'd his courser round,  
And saw his foeman on the ground  
Lie senseless as the bloody clay,  
He bade his page to stanch the wound,  
And there beside the warrior stay,  
And tend him in his doubtful state,  
And lead him to Branksome-castle gate :

His noble mind was inly moved  
For the kinsman of the maid he loved.  
'This shalt thou do without delay :  
No longer here myself may stay ;  
Unless the swifter I speed away,  
Short shrift will be at my dying day.'

## viii.

Away In speed Lord Cranstoun rode;  
The Goblin-Page behind abode ;  
His lord's command he ne'er withstood,  
Though small his pleasure to do good  
As the corslet off he took,  
The Dwarf espied the Mighty Book !  
Much he marvell'd a knight of pride,  
Like a book-bosom'd priest should ride :  
He thought not to search or stanch the wound  
Until the secret he had found.

## ix.

The iron band, the iron clasp,  
Resisted long the elfin grasp :  
For when the first he had undone,  
It closed as he the next begun.  
Those iron clasps, that iron band,  
Would not yield to unchristen'd hand,  
Till he smear'd the cover o'er  
With the Borderer's curdled gore ;  
A moment then the volume spread,  
And one short spell therein he read :  
It had much of glamour might;  
Could make a ladye seem a knight;

The cobwebs on a dungeon wall  
Seem tapestry in lordly hall ;  
A nut-shell seem a gilded barge,  
A sheeling seem a palace large,  
And youth seem age, and age seem  
youth:  
All was delusion, nought was truth.

X.

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

XI.

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

XII.

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

XIII.

He led the boy o'er bank and fell,  
Until they came to a woodland  
brook ;  
The running stream dissolved the  
spell,  
And his own elvish shape he took.  
Could he have had his pleasure vilde,  
He had crippled the joints of the  
noble child ;  
Or, with his fingers long and lean,  
Had strangled him in fiendish spleen :  
But his awful mother he had in dread,  
And also his power was limited ;  
So he but scowl'd on the startled child,  
And darted through the forest wild ;  
The woodland brook he bounding  
cross'd,  
And laugh'd, and shouted, ' Lost !  
lost ! lost !'

XIV.

Full sore amaz'd at the wondrous  
change,  
And frighten'd, as a child might be,  
At the wild yell and visage strange,  
And the dark words of gramarye,  
The child, amidst the forest bower,  
Stood rooted like a lily flower ;  
And when at length, with trembling  
pace,  
He sought to find where Brank-  
some lay,  
He fear'd to see that grisly face  
Glare from some thicket on his  
way.

Thus, starting oft, he journey'd on,  
And deeper in the wood is gone,—  
For aye the more he sought his way,  
The farther still he went astray,—  
Until he heard the mountains round  
Ring to the baying of a hound.

xv.

And hark' and hark! the deep-  
mouth'd bark

Comes nigher still, and nigher :  
Bursts on the path a daik blood-  
hound ;

His tawny muzzle track'd the ground,  
And his red eye shot fire.

Soon as the wilder'd child saw he,  
He flew at him right furiously.  
I ween you would have seen with joy  
The bearing of the gallant boy,  
When, worthy of his noble sire,  
His wet cheek glow'd 'twixt fear and  
ire!

He faced the blood-hound manfully,  
And held his little bat on high;  
So fierce he struck, the dog, afraid,  
At cautious distance hoarsely bay'd,  
But still in act to spring;

When dash'd an archer through the  
glade,

And when he saw the hound was  
stay'd,

He drew his tough bow-string ;  
But a rough voice cried, ' Shoot not,  
hoy !

Ho ! shoot not, Edward ; 'tis a boy !'

xvi.

The speaker issued from the wood,  
And check'd his fellow's surly mood,

And quell'd the ban-dog's ire :

He was an English yeoman good,

And born in Lancashire.

Well could he hit a fallow-deer

Five hundred feet him fro ;

With hand more true, and eye more  
clear,

No archer bended bow.

His coal-black hair, shorn round and  
close,

Set off his sun-burn'd face :  
Old England's sign, St. George's cross,

His barret-cap did grace ;

His bugle-horn hung by his side,

All in a wolf-skin baldric tied ;

And his short falchion, sharp and clear,

Had pierc'd the throat of many a deer.

xvii.

His kirtle, made of forest green,

Reach'd scanty to his knee ;

And, at his belt, of arrows keen

A furbish'd sheaf bore he ;

His buckler, scarce in breadth a span,

No larger fence had he ;

He never counted him a man,

Would strike below the knee :

His slacken'd bow was in his hand,

And the leash that was his blood-  
hound's band.

xviii.

He would not do the fair child harm,

But held him with his powerful arm,

That he might neither fight nor flee ;

For when the Red-Cross spied he,

The boy strove long and violently.

' Now, by St. George,' the archer cries,

' Edward, methinks we have a prize !

This boy's fair face, and courage free,

Show he is come of high degree.'

xix.

' Yes ! I am come of high degree,

For I am the heir of bold Buccleuch;

And, if thou dost not set me free,

False Southron, thou shalt dearly  
rue !

For Walter of Harden shall come with  
speed,

And William of Deloraine, good at  
need,

And every Scott, from Esk to Tweed;

And, if thou dost not let me go,

Despite thy arrows and thy bow,

I'll have thee hang'd to feed the crow''

xx.

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

xxi.

Although the child was led away,  
In Branksome still he seem'd to stay,  
For so the Dwarf his part did play ;  
And, in the shape of that young boy,  
He wrought the castle much annoy.  
The comrades of the young Buccleuch  
He pinch'd, and beat, and overthrew ;  
Nay, some of them he wellnigh slew.  
He tore Dame Maudlin's silken tire,  
And, as Sym Hall stood by the fire,  
He lighted the match of his bandelier,  
And wofully scorch'd the hackbuteer.  
It may be hardly thought or said,  
The mischief that the urchin made,  
Till many of the castle guess'd,  
That the young Baron was possess'd '

xxii.

Well I ween the charm he held  
The noble Ladye had soon dispell'd;  
But she was deeply busied then  
To tend the wounded Deloraine.  
Much she wonder'd to find him lie  
On the stone threshold stretch'd  
along;  
She thought some spirit of the sky  
Had done the bold moss-trooper  
wrong;

Because, despite her precept dread,  
Perchance he in the Book had read ;  
But the broken lance in his bosom  
stood,  
And it was earthly steel and wood.

xxiii.

She drew the splinter from the wound.  
And with a charm she stanch'd the  
blood;  
She bade the gash be cleans'd and  
bound :  
No longer by his couch she stood ;  
But she has ta'en the broken lance,  
And wash'd it from the clotted gore,  
And salved the splinter o'erand o'er.  
William of Deloraine, in trance,  
Whene'er she turn'd it round and  
round,  
Twisted as if she gall'd his wound.  
Then to her maidens she did say  
That he should be whole man and  
sound  
Within the course of a night and  
day.  
Full long she toil'd ; for she did rue  
Mishap to friend so stout and true.

xxiv.

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

## xxv.

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

## xxvi.

The Warder view'd it blazing strong,  
And blew his war-note loud and long,  
Till, at the high and haughty sound,  
Rock, wood, and river rung around.  
The blast alarm'd the festal hall,  
And startled forth the warriors all;  
Far downward, in the castle-yard,  
Full many a torch and cresset glared ;  
And helms and plumes, confusedly  
toss'd,  
Were in the blaze half-seen, half-lost;  
And spears in wild disorder shook,  
Like reeds beside a frozen brook.

## xxvii.

The Seneschal, whose silver hair  
Was redden'd by the torches' glare,  
Stood in the midst with gesture proud,  
And issued forth his mandates loud :  
' On Penchryst glows a bale of fire,  
And three are kindling on Priest-  
haughswire ;  
Ride out, ride out,  
The foe to scout'  
Mount, mount for Branksome, every  
man !  
Thou, Todrig, warn the Johnstone  
clan,  
That ever are true and stout;  
Ye need not send to Liddesdale,  
For when they see the blazing bale,  
Elliot and Armstrongs never fail.  
Ride, Alton, ride, for death and life !  
And warn the Warder of the strife.

Young Gilbert, let our beacon blaze,  
Our kin, and clan, and friends to raise.'

## xxviii.

Fair Margaret from the turret head  
Heard, far below, the coursers' tread,  
While loud the harness rung  
As to their seats, with clamour dread,  
The ready horsemen sprung :  
And trampling hoofs, and iron coats,  
And leaders' voices mingled notes,  
And out ! and out !  
In hasty route,  
The horsemen gallop'd forth ;  
Dispersing to the south to scout,  
And east, and west, and north,  
To view their coming enemies,  
And warn their vassals and allies.

## xxix.

The ready page, with hurried hand,  
Awaked the need-fire's slumbering  
brand,  
And ruddy blush'd the heaven :  
For a sheet of flame from the turret  
high  
Wav'd like a blood-flag on the sky,  
All flaring and uneven ;  
And soon a score of fires, I ween,  
From height, and hill, and cliff, were  
seen ;  
Each with warlike tidings fraught,  
Each from each the signal caught;  
Each after each they glanc'd to  
sight,  
As stars arise upon the night.  
They gleam'd on many a dusky  
tarn,  
Haunted by the lonely earn;  
On many a cairn's grey pyramid,  
Where urns of mighty chiefs lie hid  
Till high Dunedin the blazes saw  
From Soltra and Dumpender Law,  
And Lothian heard the Regent's  
order  
That all should bowne them for the  
Border.

XXX.

The livelong night in Branksome rang  
 The ceaseless sound of steel ;  
 The castle-bell, with backward clang,  
 Sent forth the larum peal ;  
 Was frequent heard the heavy jar,  
 Where massy stone and iron bar  
 Were piled on echoing keep and tower,  
 To whelm the foe with deadly shower;  
 Was frequent heard the changing guard,  
 And watch-word from the sleepless ward ;  
 While, wearied by the endless din,  
 Blood-hound and ban-dog yell'd within.

XXXI.

The noble Dame, amid the broil,  
 Shared the grey Seneschal's high toil,  
 And spoke of danger with a smile ;  
 Cheer'd the young knights, and council sage  
 Held with the chiefs of riper age.  
 No tidings of the foe were brought,  
 Nor of his numbers knew they aught,  
 Nor what in time of truce he sought.  
 Some said that there were thousands ten ;  
 And others ween'd that it was nought  
 But Leven clans, or Tynedale men,  
 Who came to gather in black-mail;  
 And Liddesdale, with small avail,  
 Might drive them lightly back agen.  
 So pass'd the anxious night away,  
 And welcome was the peep of day.

CEAS'D the high sound. The listening throng  
 Applaud the Master of the Song;  
 And marvel much, in helpless age,  
 So hard should be his pilgrimage.  
 Had he no friend, no daughter dear,  
 His wandering toil to share and cheer;

No son to be his father's stay,  
 And guide him on the rugged way ?  
 ' Ay, once he had—but he was dead !'  
 Upon the harp he stoop'd his head,  
 And busied himself the strings withal  
 To hide the tear that fain would fall.  
 In solemn measure, soft and slow,  
 Arose a father's notes of woe.

### Canto Fourth.

I.

SWEET Teviot! on thy silver tide  
 The glaring bale-fires blaze no more ;  
 No longer steel-clad warriors ride  
 Along thy wild and willow'd shore;  
 Where'er thou wind'st, by dale or hill,  
 All, all is peaceful, all is still,  
 As if thy waves, since Time was born,  
 Since first they roll'd upon the Tweed,  
 Had only heard the shepherd's reed,  
 Nor started at the bugle-horn.

II.

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



## III.

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

## IV.

Now loud the heedful gate-ward  
 cried—  
 ' Prepare ye all for blows and  
 blood !  
 Watt Tindhinn, from the Liddel-side,  
 Comes wading through the flood  
 Full oft the Tynedale snatchers knock  
 At his lone gate, and prove the lock ;  
 It was but last St. Barnabright  
 They sieg'd him a whole summer  
 night,  
 But fled at morning ; well they knew  
 In vain he never twang'd the yew.  
 Right sharp has been the evening  
 shower  
 That drove him from his Lid del tower ;  
 And, by my faith,' the gate-ward said,  
 ' I think 'twill prove a Warden-Raid.'

## V.

While thus he spoke, the bold yeoman  
 Enter'd the echoing barbican.  
 He led a small and shaggy nag,  
 That through a bog, from hag to hag,  
 Could bound like any Billhope stag.  
 It bore his wife and children twain ;  
 A half-clothed serf was all their train ;

His wife, stout, ruddy, and dark-  
 brow'd,  
 Of silver brooch and bracelet proud,  
 Laugh'd to her friends among the  
 crowd.

He was of stature passing tall,  
 But sparely form'd, and lean withal ;  
 A batter'd morion on his brow ;  
 A leather jack, as fence enow,  
 On his broad shoulders loosely hung ;  
 A border axe behind was slung ;  
 His spear, six Scottish ells in length,  
 Seem'd newly dyed with gore ;  
 His shafts and bow, of wondrous  
 strength,  
 His hardy partner bore

## VI.

Thus to the Ladye did Tinlinn show  
 The tidings of the English foe :  
 ' Belted Will Howard is marching  
 here,  
 And hot Lord Dacre, with many a  
 spear,  
 And all the German hackbut men,  
 Who have long lain at Askcrten :  
 They cross'd the Liddel at curfew  
 hour,  
 And burn'd my little lonely tower:  
 The fiend receive their souls there-  
 for!  
 It had not been burnt this year and  
 more.  
 Barn-yard and dwelling, blazing  
 bright,  
 Serv'd to guide me on my flight ;  
 But I was chas'd the livelong night.  
 Black John of Akeshaw and Fergus  
 Graeme  
 Fast upon my traces came,  
 Until I turn'd at Priestthaugh Scrogg,  
 And shot their horses in the bog,  
 Slew Fergus with my lance out-  
 right ;  
 I had him long at high despite—  
 He drove my cows last Eastern's  
 night.'

## VII.

Now weary scouts from Liddesdale,  
 Fast hurrying in, confirm'd the tale;  
 As far as they could judge by ken,  
 Three hours would bring to  
 Teviot's strand  
 Three thousand armed Englishmen ;  
 Meanwhile, full many a warlike  
 band,  
 From Teviot, Aill, and Ettrick shade,  
 Came in, their Chief's defence to aid.  
 There was saddling and mounting  
 in haste,  
 There was pricking o'er moor and  
 lea;  
 He that was last at the trysting-place  
 Was but lightly held of his gay  
 ladye.

## VIII.

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

## IX.

An aged Knight, to danger steel'd,  
 With many a moss-trooper came on;  
 And azure in a golden field,  
 The stars and crescent graced his  
 shield,  
 Without the bend of Murdieston.

Wide lay his lands round Oakwood  
 tower,  
 And wide round haunted Castle-  
 Ower;

High over Borthwick's mountain flood  
 His wood-embosom'd mansion stood ;  
 In the dark glen, so deep below,  
 The herds of plunder'd England low—  
 His bold retainers' daily food,  
 And bought with danger, blows, and  
 blood.

Marauding chief! his sole delight  
 The moonlight raid, the morning fight;  
 Not even the Flower of Yarrow's  
 charms,

In youth, might tame his rage for  
 arms ;

And still, in age, he spurn'd at rest,  
 And still his brows the helmet press'd,  
 Albeit the blanched locks below

Were white as Dinlay's spotless snow;  
 Five stately warriors drew the  
 sword

Before their father's band ;  
 A braver knight than Harden's lord  
 Ne'er belted on a brand.

## X.

Scotts of Eskdale, a stalwart band,  
 Came trooping down the Todshaw-  
 hill;

By the sword they won their land,  
 And by the sword they hold it still.  
 Hearken, Ladye, to the tale,  
 How thy sires won fair Eskdale.

EARL Morton was lord of that valley  
 fair;

The Beattisons were his vassals there.  
 The Earl was gentle, and mild of  
 mood;

The vassals were warlike, and fierce,  
 and rude;

High of heart, and haughty of word,  
 Little they reck'd of a tame liege  
 lord.

The Earl into fair Eskdale came,  
 Homage and seignory to claim :

Of Gilbert the Galliard a heriot he  
sought,  
Saying, ' Give thy best steed, as a  
vassal ought.'  
' Dear to me is my bonny white steed,  
Oft has he help'd me at pinch of need ;  
Lord and Earl though thou be, I trow  
I can rein Bucksfoot better than thou.'  
Word on word gave fuel to fire,  
Till so highly blazed the Beattison'sire,  
But that the Earl the flight had ta'en,  
The vassals there their lord had slain.  
Sore he plied both whip and spur,  
As he urged his steed through Eskdale  
muir;  
And it fell down a weary weight,  
Just on the threshold of Branksome  
gate.

## xi

The Earl was a wrathful man to see,  
Full fain avenged would he be.  
In haste to Branksome's Lord he  
spoke,  
Saying—'Take these traitors to thy  
yoke ;  
For a cast of hawks, and a purse of  
gold,  
All Eskdale I'll sell thee, to have and  
hold:  
Beshrew thy heart, of the Beattisons'  
clan  
If thou leavest on Eske a landed man ;  
But spare Woodkerrick's lands alone,  
For he lent me his horse to escape  
upon.'  
A glad man then was Branksome bold,  
Down he flung him the purse of gold ;  
To Eskdale soon he spurr'd amain,  
And with him five hundred riders has  
ta'en.  
He left his merry men in the mist of  
the hill,  
And bade them hold them close and  
still ;  
And alone he wended to the plain,  
To meet with the Galliard and all his  
train.

To Gilbert the Galliard thus he said:  
' Know thou me for thy hege-lord  
and head ;  
Deal not with me as with Morton  
tame,  
For Scotts play best at the roughest  
game.  
Give me in peace my heriot due,  
Thy bonny white steed, or thou shalt  
rue.  
If my horn I three times wind,  
Eskdale shall long have the sound in  
mind.'

## xii.

Loudly the Beattison Jaugh'd in  
scorn;  
' Little care we for thy winded  
horn.  
Ne'er shall it be the Galhard's lot  
To yield his steed to a haughty Scott.  
Wend thou to Branksome back on  
foot  
With rusty spur and miry boot.'  
He blew his bugle so loud and hoarse  
That the dun deer started at fair  
Craikcross ;  
He blew again so loud and clear,  
Through the grey mountain-mist there  
did lances appear;  
And the third blast rang with such a  
dm  
That the echoes answer'd from Pen-  
toun-linn,  
And all his riders came lightly in.  
Then had you seen a gallant shock  
When saddles were emptied and  
lances broke !  
For each scornful word the Galliard  
had said,  
A Beattison on the field was laid  
His own good sword the chieftain  
drew,  
And he bore the Galliard through  
and through;  
Where the Beattisons' blood mix'd  
with the rill,  
The Galliard's-Haugh men call it still.

The Scotts have scattered the Beattison clan,  
In Eskdale they left but one landed man.  
The valley of Eske, from the mouth to the source,  
Was lost and won for that bonny white horse.—

## XIII.

Whitslade the Hawk, and Headshaw came,  
And warriors more than I may name ;  
From Yarrow-cleugh to Hindhaughswair,  
From Woodhouselie to Chester-glen,  
Troop'd man and horse, and bow and spear;  
Their gathering word was Bellen-den.  
And better hearts o'er Border sod  
To siege or rescue never rode.  
The Ladye mark'd the aids come in,  
And high her heart of pride arose :  
She bade her youthful son attend,  
That he might know his father's friend,  
And learn to face his foes.  
' The boy is ripe to look on war ;  
I saw him draw a cross-bow stiff,  
And his true arrow struck afar  
The raven's nest upon the cliff;  
The red cross on a southern breast  
Is broader than the raven's nest:  
Thou, Whitslade, shalt teach him his weapon to wield,  
And o'er him hold his father's shield.'

## XIV.

Well may you think the wily page  
Car'd not to face the Ladye sage.  
He counterfeited childish fear,  
And shriek'd, and shed full many a tear,

And moan'd and plain'd in manner wild.

The attendants to the Ladye told  
Some fairy, sure, had chang'd the child,

That wont to be so free and bold.

Then wrathful was the noble dame ;  
She blush'd blood-red for very shame:

' Hence ! ere the clan his faintness view ;

Hence with the weakling to Buccleuch !

Watt Tinlinn, thou shalt be his guide  
To Rangleburn's lonely side.

Sure some fell fiend has cursed our line,

That coward should e'er be son of mine !'

## XV.

A heavy task Watt Tinlinn had,  
To guide the counterfeited lad.

Soon as the palfrey felt the weight

Of that ill-omen'd elfish freight,

He bolted, sprung, and rear'd amain,

Nor heeded bit, nor curb, nor rein.

It cost Watt Tinlinn mickle toil

To drive him but a Scottish mile ;

But as a shallow brook they cross'd,

The elf, amid the running stream,

His figure chang'd, like form in dream,

And fled, and shouted, ' Lost ! lost ! lost !'

Full fast the urchin ran and laugh'd,

But faster still a cloth-yard shaft

Whistled from startled Tinlinn'syew,

And pierc'd his shoulder through and through.

Although the imp might not be slain,

And though the wound soon heal'd again,

Yet, as he ran, he yell'd for pain ;

And Wat of Tinlinn, much aghast,

Rode back to Branksome fiery fast.

## xvi.

Soon on the hill's steep verge he  
stood,  
That looks o'er Branksome's towers  
and wood;  
And martial murmurs, from below,  
Proclaimed the approaching southern  
foe.  
Through the dark wood, in mingled  
tone,  
Were Border pipes and bugles blown ;  
The coursers' neighing he could ken,  
A measured tread of marching men ;  
While broke at times the solemn hum  
The Almayn's sullen kettle-drum ;  
And banners tall of crimson sheen  
Above the copse appear;  
And, glistening through the haw-  
thorns green,  
Shine helm, and shield, and spear.

## xvii.

Light forayers, first, to view the  
ground,  
Spurr'd their fleet coursers loosely  
round;  
Behind, in close array, and fast,  
The Kendal archers, all in green,  
Obedient to the bugle blast,  
Advancing from the wood 'were  
seen.  
To back and guard the archer band,  
Lord Dacre's bill-men were at hand :  
A hardy race, on Irthing bred,  
With kirtles white, and crosses red,  
Array'd beneath the banner tall,  
That stream'd o'er Acre's conquer'd  
wall;  
And minstrels, as they march'd in  
order,  
Play'd ' Noble Lord Dacre, he dwells  
on the Border.'

## xviii.

Behind the English bill and bow,  
The mercenaries, firm and slow,  
Moved on to fight, in dark array,

By Conrad led of Wolfenstein,  
Who brought the band from distant  
Rhine,  
And sold their blood for foreign pay.  
The camp their home, their law the  
sword,  
They knew no country, own'd no lord :  
They were not arm'd like England's  
sons,  
But bore the levin-darting guns ;  
Buff coats, all frounc'd and 'broider'd  
o'er,  
And morsmg-horns and scarfs they  
wore ;  
Each better knee was bared, to aid  
The warriors in the escalade;  
All as they march'd, in rugged tongue,  
Songs of Teutonic feuds they sung.

## xix.

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

## xx.

Now every English eye, intent  
On Branksome's armed towers was  
bent;  
So near they were, that they might  
know  
The straining harsh of each cross-bow;  
On battlement and bartizan  
Gleam'd axe, and spear, and partisan;

Falcon and culver, on each tower,  
 Stood prompt their deadly hail to  
                   shower ;  
 And flashing armour frequent broke  
 From eddying whirls of sable smoke,  
 Where upon tower and turret-head,  
 The seething pitch and molten lead  
 Reek'd, like a witch's caldron red.  
 While yet they gaze, the bridges  
                   fall,  
 The wicket opes, and from the wall  
 Rides forth the hoary Seneschal.

## xxi.

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

## xxii.

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

## xxiii.

A wrathful man was Dacre's lord,  
 But calmer Howard took the word :  
 ' May 't please thy Dame, Sir Senes-  
                   chal,  
 To seek the castle's outward wall,  
 Our pursuivant-at-arms shall show  
 Both why we came, and when we go.'  
 The message sped, the noble Dame  
 To the wall's outward circle came ;  
 Each chief around lean'd on his spear  
 To see the pursuivant appear.  
 All in Lord Howard's livery dress'd,  
 The lion argent deck'd his breast;  
 He led a boy of blooming hue—  
 O sight to meet a mother's view !  
 It was the hen of great Buccleuch.  
 Obeisance meet the herald made,  
 And thus his master's will he said :

## xxiv.

' It irks, high Dame, my noble Lords,  
 'Gainst ladye fair to draw their  
                   swords ;  
 But yet they may not tamely see,  
 All through the Western Wardenry,  
 Your law-contemning kinsmen ride,  
 And burn and spoil the Border-side;  
 And ill beseems youi rank and birth  
 To make your towers a flemens-firth,  
 We claim from thee William of  
                   Deloraine,  
 That he may suffer march-treason  
                   pain.  
 It was but last St. Cuthbert's even  
 He prick'd to Stapleton on Leven,  
 Harried the lands of Richard Mus-  
                   grave,  
 And slew his brother by dint of  
                   glaive.  
 Then, since a lone and widow'd  
                   Dame  
 These restless riders may not tame,  
 Either receive within thy towers  
 Two hundred of my master's powers,  
 Or straight they sound their warrison.  
 And storm and spoil thy garrison :

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

xxv.

He ceased—and loud the boy did cry,  
And stretch'd his little arms on high;  
Implor'd for aid each well-known  
face,

And strove to seek the Dame's em-  
brace.

A moment chang'd that Ladye's cheer,  
Gush'd to her eye the unbidden tear;  
She gaz'd upon the leaders round,  
And dark and sad each warrior  
frown'd;

Then, deep within her sobbing breast  
She locked the struggling sigh to  
rest;

Unalter'd and collected stood,  
And thus replied in dauntless mood:

xxvi.

' Say to your Lords of high emprise,  
Who war on women and on boys,  
That either William of Deloraine  
Will cleanse him by oath of march-  
treason stain,

Or else he will the combat take  
'Gainst Musgrave, for his honour's  
sake.

No knight in Cumberland so good,  
But William may count with him kin  
and blood.

Knighthood he took of Douglas'  
sword,

When English blood swell'd Ancram's  
ford;

And but Lord Dacre's steed was wight,  
And bare him ably in the flight,  
Himself had seen him dubb'd a knight  
For the young heir of Branksome's  
line,

God be his aid, and God be mine;  
Through me no friend shall meet his  
doom;

Here, while I live, no foe finds  
room.

Then, if thy Lords their purpose  
urge,

Take our defiance loud and high;  
Our slogan is their lyke-wake dirge,  
Our moat the grave where they  
shall lie.'

xxvii.

Proud she look'd round, applause to  
claim—

Then lighten'd Thirlestane's eye of  
flame;

His bugle Wat of Harden blew;  
Pensils and pennons wide were flung,  
To heaven the Border slogan rung,  
' St. Mary for the young Buc-  
cleuch !'

The English war-cry answer'd wide,  
And forward bent each southern  
spear;

Each Kendal archer made a stride,  
And drew the bowstring to his  
ear;

Each minstrel's war-note loud was  
blown;

But, ere a grey-goose shaft had  
flown,

A horseman gallop'd from the rear.

xxviii.

' Ah ' noble Lords !' he breathless  
said,

' What treason has your march be-  
tray'd ?'

What make you here, from aid so far,  
Before you walls, around you war ?

Your foemen triumph in the thought  
That in the toils the lion's caught.

Already on dark Ruberslaw  
The Douglas holds his weapon-  
schaw;

The lances, waving in his train,  
Clothe the dun heath like autumn  
grain;

And on the Liddel's northern strand,  
To bar retreat to Cumberland,

Lord Maxwell ranks *his* merry-men  
 good,  
 Beneath the eagle and the rood ;  
 And Jed wood, Eske, and Teviot-  
 dale,  
 Have to proud Angus come;  
 And all the Merse and Lauderdale  
 Have risen with haughty Home.  
 An exile from Northumberland,  
 In Liddesdale I've wander'd long ;  
 But still my heart was with merry  
 England,  
 And cannot brook my country's  
 wrong;  
 And hard I've spurr'd all night, to  
 show  
 The mustering of the coming foe.'

xxix.

" And let them come " fierce Dacre  
 cried ;  
 ' For soon yon crest, my father's pride,  
 That swept the shores of Judah's sea,  
 And wav'd in gales of Galilee,  
 From Branksome's highest towers  
 display'd,  
 Shall mock therescue'slinteringaid!—  
 Level each harquebuss on row ;  
 Draw, merry archers, draw the bow;  
 Up, bill-men, to the walls, and cry,  
 Dacre for England, win or die !'

xxx.

' Yet hear,' quoth Howard, ' calmly  
 hear,  
 Nor deem my words the words of fear:  
 For who, in field or foray slack,  
 Saw the blanche lion e'er fall back ?  
 But thus to risk our Border flower  
 In strife against a kingdom's power,  
 Ten thousand Scots 'gainst thousands  
 three,  
 Certes, were desperate policy.  
 Nay, take the terms the Ladye made,  
 Ere conscious of the advancing aid :  
 Let Musgrave meet fierce Deloraine  
 In single fight, and, if he gain,

He gains for us ; but if he's cross'd,  
 'Tis but a single warrior lost:  
 The rest, retreating as they came,  
 Avoid defeat, and death, and shame.'

xxxI.

Ill could the haughty Dacre brook  
 His brother Warden's sage rebuke ;  
 And yet his forward step he staid,  
 And slow and sullenly obey'd.  
 But ne'er again the Border side  
 Did these two lords in friendship  
 ride ;  
 And this slight discontent, men say,  
 Cost blood upon another day.

xxxII.

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

xxxIII.

Unconscious of the near relief,  
 The proffer pleased each Scottish chief,  
 Though much the Ladye sage gain-  
 say'd ;  
 For though their hearts were brave  
 and true,  
 From Jedwood's recent sack theyknew  
 How tardy was the Regent's aid :



And you may guess the noble Dame  
 Durst not the secret prescience  
 own,  
 Sprung from the art she might not  
 name,  
 By which the coming help was  
 known.  
 Clos'd was the compact, and agreed  
 That lists should be enclos'd with  
 speed,  
 Beneath the castle, on a lawn :  
 They fix'd the morrow for the strife,  
 On foot, with Scottish axe and knife,  
 At the fourth hour from peep of  
 dawn;  
 When Deloraine, from sickness freed,  
 Or else a champion in his stead,  
 Should for himself and chieftain stand  
 Against stout Musgrave, hand to hand.

## xxxiv.

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

## xxxv.

Why should I tell the rigid doom  
 That dragg'd my master to his tomb;  
 How Ousenam's maidens tore their  
 hair,  
 Wept till their eyes were dead and  
 dim,  
 And wrung their hands for love of  
 him,  
 Who died at Jedwood Air?  
 He died !—his scholars, one by one,  
 To the cold silent grave are gone ;  
 And I, alas ' survive alone,  
 To muse o'er rivalries of yore,  
 And grieve that I shall hear no more  
 The strains, with envy heard before;  
 For, with my minstrel brethren fled,  
 My jealousy of song is dead.

HE paused : the listening dames again  
 Applaud the hoary Minstrel's strain.  
 With many a word of kindly cheer,  
 In pity half, and half sincere,  
 Marvell'd the Duchess how so well  
 His legendary song could tell  
 Of ancient deeds, so long forgot;  
 Of feuds, whose memory was not;  
 Of forests, now laid waste and bare;  
 Of towers, which harbour now the  
 hare;  
 Of manners, long since chang'd and  
 gone ;  
 Of chiefs, who under their grey stone  
 So long had slept, that fickle Fame  
 Had blotted from her rolls their name,  
 And twin'd round some new minion's  
 head  
 The fading wreath for which they bled;  
 In sooth, 'twas strange, this old man's  
 verse  
 Could call them from their marble  
 hearse.  
 The Harper smil'd, well-pleas'd;  
 for ne'er  
 Was flattery lost on poet's ear:

A simple race ! they waste their toil  
For the vain tribute of a smile ;  
E'en when in age their flame expires,  
Her dulcet breath can fan its fires :  
Their drooping fancy wakes at praise,  
And strives to trim the short-liv'd  
blaze.

Smil'd then, well pleas'd, the aged  
man,  
And thus his tale continued ran.

### Canto Fifth.

#### I.

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

#### II.

Not that, in sooth, o'er mortal urn  
Those things inanimate can mourn ;  
But that the stream, the wood, the gale,  
Is vocal with the plaintive wail  
Of those, who, else forgotten long,  
Liv'd in the poet's faithful song,  
And, with the poet's parting breath,  
Whose memory feels a second death.  
The Maid's pale shade, who wails her  
lot,  
That love, true love, should be forgot,  
From rose and hawthorn shakes the  
tear  
Upon the gentle Minstrel's bier:

The phantom Knight, his glory fled,  
Mourns o'er the field he heap'd with  
dead;  
Mounts the wild blast that sweeps  
amain,  
And shrieks along the battle-plain.  
The Chief, whose antique crownlet  
long  
Still sparkled in the feudal song,  
Now, from the mountain's misty throne,  
Sees, in the thanedom once his own,  
His ashes undistinguish'd lie,  
His place, his power, his memory die:  
His groans the lonely caverns fill.  
His tears of rage impel the rill:  
All mourn the Minstrel's harp unstrung,  
Their name unknown, their praise un-  
sung.

#### III.

Scarcely the hot assault was staid,  
The terms of truce were scarcely made,  
When they could spy, from Brank-  
some's towers,  
The advancing march of martial powers.  
Thick clouds of dust afar appear'd,  
And trampling steeds were faintly  
heard;  
Bright spears, above the columns dun,  
Glanced momentary to the sun ;  
And feudal banners fair display'd  
The bands that moved to Branksome's  
aid.

#### IV.

Vails not to tell each hardy clan,  
From the fair Middle Marches came;  
The Bloody Heart blaz'd in the van,  
Announcing Douglas, dreaded  
name !  
Vails not to tell what steeds did spurn,  
Where the Seven Spears of Wedder-  
burne  
Their men in battle-order set;  
And Swinton laid the lance in rest,  
That tamed of yore the sparkling crest  
Of Clarence's Plantagenet.  
Nor list I say what hundreds more,  
From the rich Merse and Lammermore,

And Tweed's fair borders, to the war,  
Beneath the crest of Old Dunbar,  
And Hepburn's mingled banners  
come,  
Down the steep mountain glittering  
far,  
And shouting still, ' A Home! a  
Home !'

## v.

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

## vi.

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

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

## vii.

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

## viii.

The blithsome signs of wassel gay  
Decay'd not with the dying day :  
Soon through the lattic'd windows  
tall  
Of lofty Branksome's lordly hall,

Divided square by shafts of stone,  
 Huge flakes of ruddy lustre shone ;  
 Nor less the gilded rafters rang  
 With merry harp and beakers' clang:  
 And frequent, on the darkening  
   plain,  
   Loud hollo, whoop, or whistle ran,  
 As bands, their stragglers to regain,  
   Give the shrill watchword of their  
   clan ;  
 And revellers, o'er their bowls, pro-  
   claim  
 Douglas or Dacre's conquering name.

## IX.

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

## X.

Margaret from hall did soon retreat,  
 Despite the Dame's reproving eye;  
 Nor marked she, as she left her seat,  
   Full many a stifled sigh ;  
 For many a noble warrior strove  
 To win the Flower of Teviot's love,  
   And many a bold ally.  
 With throbbing head and anxious  
   heart,  
 All in her lonely bower apart,  
   In broken sleep she lay:

Betimes from silken couch she rose;  
 While yet the banner'd hosts repose,  
   She view'd the dawning day :  
 Of all the hundreds sunk to rest,  
 First woke the loveliest and the best.

## XI.

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

## XII.

Yet was his hazard small; for well  
 You may bethink you of the spell  
   Of that sly urchin page ;  
 This to his lord he did impart,  
 And made him seem, by glamour art,  
   A knight from Hermitage.  
 Unchalleng'd thus, the warder's post,  
 The court, unchalleng'd, thus he  
   cross'd,  
   For all the vassalage :  
 But O ! what magic's quaint disguise  
 Could blind fair Margaret's azure eyes!  
 She started from her seat;

While with surprise and fear she  
strove,  
And both could scarcely master  
love,  
Lord Henry 's at her feet.

## xiii.

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

## xiv.

Their warning blasts the bugles blew,  
The pipe's shrill port arous'd each  
clan ;  
In haste, the deadly strife to view,  
The trooping warriors eager ran :

Thick round the lists their lances  
stood,  
Like blasted pines in Ettrick wood ;  
To Branksome many a look they  
threw,  
The combatants' approach to view,  
And bandied many a word of boast  
About the knight each favour'd most.

## xv.

Meantime full anxious was the Dame;  
For now arose disputed claim  
Of who should fight for Deloraine,  
Tvvixt Harden and 'twixt Thirlestaine  
They 'gan to reckon kin and rent,  
And frowning brow on brow was  
bent;  
But yet not long the strife—for, lo !  
Himself, the Knight of Deloraine,  
Strong, as it seem'd, and free from  
pain,  
In armour sheath'd from top to toe,  
Appear'd and crav'd the combat due.  
The Dame her charm successful knew,  
And the fierce chiefs their claims  
withdrew.

## xvi.

When for the lists they sought the  
plain,  
The stately Ladye's silken rein  
Did noble Howard hold ;  
Unarmed by .her side he walk'd,  
And much, in courteous phrase, they  
talk'd  
Of feats of arms of old.  
Costly his garb ; his Flemish ruff  
Fell o'er his doublet, shap'd of buff,  
With satin slash'd and lin'd ;  
Tawny his boot, and gold his spur,  
His cloak was all of Poland fur,  
His hose with silver twin'd ;  
His Bilboa blade, by Marchmen felt,  
Hung in a broad and studded belt ;  
Hence, in rude phrase, the Borderers  
still  
Call'd noble Howard, Belted Will.

## XVII.

Behind Lord Howard and the Dame,  
Fair Margaret on her palfrey came,  
Whose foot-cloth swept the  
ground :

White was her wimple, and her veil,  
And her loose locks a chaplet pale  
Of "whitest roses bound ;  
The lordly Angus, by her side,  
In courtesy to cheer her tried ;  
Without his aid, her hand in vain  
Had strove to guide her broider'd  
rein.

He deem'd she shudder'd at the  
sight

Of warriors met for mortal fight;  
But cause of terror, all unguess'd,  
Was fluttering in her gentle breast,  
When, in their chairs of crimson  
plac'd,

The Dame and she the barriers grac'd.

## XVIII.

Prize of the field, the young Buc-  
cleuch,  
An English knight led forth to view ;  
Scarce rued the boy his present  
plight,

So much he long'd to see the fight.  
Within the lists, in knightly pride,  
High Home and haughty Dacre ride ;  
Their leading staffs of steel they wield  
As marshals of the mortal field ;  
While to each knight their care  
assign'd

Like vantage of the sun and wind.  
Then heralds hoarse did loud pro-  
claim,  
In King and Queen and Warden's  
name,

That none, while lasts the strife,  
Should dare, by look, or sign, or word,  
Aid to a champion to afford,

On peril of his life ;  
And not a breath the silence broke,  
Till thus the alternate Heralds  
spoke:

## XIX.

## ENGLISH HERALD.

' Here standeth Richard of Musgrave,  
Good knight and true, and freely  
born,

Amends from Deloraine to crave,  
For foul despiteous scathe and  
scorn.

He sayeth that William of Deloraine  
Is traitor false by Border laws ;  
This with his sword he will maintain,  
So help him God, and his good  
cause ''

## XX

## SCOTTISH HERALD.

' Here standeth William of Dclorame,  
Good knight and true, of noble strain,  
Who sayeth that foul treason's stain,  
Since he bore arms, ne'er soil'd his  
coat ;

And that, so help him God above !  
He will on Musgrave's body  
prove,

He lies most foully in his throat.'

## LORD DACRE.

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

## LORD HOME.

' God defend the right"  
Then, Teviot! how thine echoes rang,  
When bugle-sound and trumpet-clang  
Let loose the martial foes,  
And in mid list, with shield pois'd  
high,  
And measur'd step and wary eye,  
The combatants did close.

## XXI.

I'll would it suit your gentle ear,  
Ye lovely listeners, to hear  
How to the axe the helms did sound,  
And blood pour'd down from many a  
**wound;**  
For desperate was the strife and long,  
And either warrior fierce and strong.

But, were each dame a listening  
knight,  
I well could tell how warriors fight !  
For I have seen war's lightning  
flashing.  
Seen the claymore with bayonet  
clashing,  
Seen through red blood the war-horse  
dashing,  
And scorn'd, amid the reeling strife,  
To yield a step for death or life.

xxii.

'Tis done, 'tis done ' that fatal blow  
Has stretch'd him on the bloody  
plain ;  
He strives to rise—brave Musgrave,  
no !  
Thence never shalt thou rise again !  
He chokes in blood ' some friendly  
hand  
Undo the visor's barred band,  
Unfix the gorget's iron clasp,  
And give him room for life to gasp !  
O, bootless aid ! haste, holy Friar,  
Haste, ere the sinner shall expire !  
Of all his guilt let him be shriven,  
And smoothe his path from earth to  
heaven '

xxiii.

In haste the holy Friar sped ;  
His naked foot was dyed with red  
As through the lists he ran ;  
Unmindful of the shouts on high,  
That hail'd the conqueror's victory,  
He rais'd the dying man ;  
Loose wav'd his silver beard and hair,  
As o'er him he kneel'd down in  
prayer ;  
And still the crucifix on high  
He holds before his darkening eye ;  
And still he bends an anxious ear  
His faltering penitence to hear ;  
Still props him from the bloody sod,  
Still, even when soul and body part,  
Pours ghostly comfort on his heart,  
And bids him trust in God

Unheard he prays ; the death pang's  
o'er'  
Richard of Musgrave breathes no  
more.

xxiv

As if exhausted in the fight,  
Or musing o'er the piteous sight,  
The silent victor stands ;  
His beaver did he not unclasp,  
Mark'd not the shouts, felt not the  
grasp  
Of gratulating hands.  
When lo' strange cries of wild  
surprise,  
Mingled with seeming terror, rise  
Among the Scottish bands ;  
And all, amid the throng'd array,  
In panic haste gave open way  
To a half-naked ghastly man  
Who downward from the castle  
ran •  
He cross'd the barriers at a bound.  
And wild and haggard look'd around,  
As dizzy, and in pain ;  
And all, upon the armed ground,  
Knew William of Deloraiue !  
Each ladye sprung from seat with  
speed ,  
Vaulted each marshal from his steed ;  
'And who ait thou,' they cried,  
' Who hast this battle fought and  
won ' '  
His plumed helm was soon undone—  
'Cranstoun of Teviot-side !  
For this fair prize I've fought and  
won ;'  
And to the Ladye led her son.

xxv.

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

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

For Howard was a generous foe—  
And how the clan united pray'd  
The Ladye would the feud forego,  
And deign to bless the nuptial hour  
Of Cranstoun's Lord and Teviot's  
Flower.

## XXVI.

She look'd to river, look'd to hill,  
Thought on the Spirit's prophecy,  
Then broke her silence stern and  
still -

' Not you, but Fate, has vanquish' d  
me ;  
Their influence kindly stars may  
shower

On Teviot's tide and Branksome's  
tower,

For pride is quell'd, and love is  
free.'

She took fair Margaret by the hand,  
Who, breathless, trembling, scarce  
might stand ;

That hand to Cranstoun's lord gave  
she :

' As I am true to thee and thine.  
Do thou be true to me and mine '

This clasp of love our bond shall  
be;

For this is your betrothing day,  
And all these noble lords shall stay  
To grace it with their company '

## XXVII.

All as they left the listed plain,  
Much of the story she did gain ;  
How Cranstoun fought with Delo-  
raine,

And of his page, and of the Book  
Which from the wounded knight he  
took ;

And how he sought her castle high,  
That morn, by help of gramarye ;

How, in Sir William's armour dight,  
Stolen by his page, while slept the  
knight,

He took on him the single fight.  
But half his tale he left unsaid,  
And Imger'd till he join'd the maid.  
Car'd not the Ladye to betray  
Her mystic arts in view of day;  
But well she thought, ere midnight  
came,

Of that strange page the pride to  
tame,

From his foul hands the Book to save,  
And send it back to Michael's grave.  
Needs not to tell each tender word  
'Twixt Margaret and 'twixt Cran-  
stoun's lord ;

Nor how she told of former woes,  
And how her bosom fell and rose,  
While he and Musgrave bandied  
blows.

Needs not these lovers' joys to tell:  
One day, fair maids, you'll know them  
well.

## XXVIII.

William of Deloraine some chance  
Had waken'd from his deathlike  
trance ;

And taught that, in the listed plain.  
Another, in his arms and shield,  
Against fierce Musgrave axe did  
wield

Under the name of Deloraine.  
Hence to the field unarm'd he ran.  
And hence his presence scar'd the  
clan,

Who held him for some fleeting  
wraith,

And not a man of blood and breath.  
Not much this new ally he lov'd,

Yet, when he saw what hap had  
prov'd,

He greeted him right heartilie :  
He would not waken old debate,  
For he was void of rancorous hate,  
Though rude, and scant of  
courtesy;



In raids he spilt but seldom blood,  
 Unless when men-at-arms withstood,  
 Or, as was meet, for deadly feud.  
 He ne'er bore grudge for stalwart  
 blow,  
 Ta'en in fair fight from gallant foe:  
 And so 'twas seen of him, e'en  
 now,  
 When on dead Musgrave he  
 look'd down;  
 Grief darkened on his rugged brow,  
 Though half disguised with a  
 frown ;  
 And thus, while sorrow bent his head,  
 His foeman's epitaph he made.

xxix.

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

xxx.

So mourn'd he, till Lord Dacre's  
 band  
 Were bowning back to Cumberland.  
 They rais'd brave Musgrave from the  
 field,  
 And laid him on his bloody shield;  
 On levell'd lances, four and four,  
 By turns, the noble burden bore.  
 Before, at times, upon the gale,  
 Was heard the Minstrel's plaintive  
 wail;  
 Behind, four priests, in sable stole.  
 Sung requiem for the warrior's soul:  
 Around, the horsemen slowly rode;  
 With trailing pikes the spearmen  
 trode;  
 And thus the gallant knight they  
 bore  
 Through Liddesdale to Leven's shore;  
 Thence to Holme Coltrame's lofty  
 nave,  
 And laid him in his father's grave.

THE harp's wild notes, though hush'd  
 the song,  
 The mimic march of death prolong ;  
 Now seems it far, and now a-near,  
 Now meets, and now eludes the ear;  
 Now seems some mountain side to  
 sweep,  
 Now faintly dies in valley deep;  
 Seems now as if the Minstrel's wail,  
 Now the sad requiem, loads the  
 gale;  
 Last, o'er the warrior's closing grave,  
 Rung the full choir in choral stave.

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

The aged Harper, howsoe'er  
His only friend, his harp, was dear,  
Lik'd not to hear it rank'd so high  
Above his flowing poesy :  
Less lik'd he still that scornful jeer  
Mispris'd the land he lov'd so dear;  
High was the sound, as thus again  
The Bard resum'd his minstrel strain.

—♦—  
Canto Sixth.

## I.

BREATHES there the man, with soul  
so dead,  
Who never to himself hath said,  
This is my own, my native land !  
Whose heart hath ne'er within him  
burn'd,  
As home his footsteps he hath turn'd,  
From wandering on a foreign  
strand !  
If such there breathe, go, mark him  
well;  
For him no Minstrel raptures swell ;  
High though his titles, proud his  
name,  
Boundless his wealth as wish can  
claim ;  
Despite those titles, power, and pelf,  
The wretch, concentr'd all in self,  
Living, shall forfeit fair renown,  
And, doubly dying, shall go down  
To the vile dust, from whence he  
sprung,  
Unwept, unhonour'd, and unsung.

## II.

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

Still as I view each well-known scene,  
Think what is now, and what hath  
been,  
Seems as, to me, of all bereft,  
Sole friends thy woods and streams  
were left;  
And thus I love them better still,  
Even in extremity of ill.  
By Yarrow's stream still let me stray,  
Though none should guide my feeble  
way ;  
Still feel the breeze down Ettrick  
break,  
Although it chill my wither'd cheek ;  
Still lay my head by Teviot Stone,  
Though there, forgotten and alone.  
The Bard may draw his parting groan.

## III.

Not scorn'd like me, to Bianksome  
Hall  
The Minstrels came at festive call;  
Trooping they came, from near and  
far,  
The jovial priests of mirth and war ;  
Alike for feast and fight prepar'd,  
Battle and banquet both they shar'd.  
Of late, before each martial clan,  
They blew their death-note in the  
van,  
But now, for every merry mate,  
Rose the portcullis' iron grate ;  
They sound the pipe, they strike the  
string,  
They dance, they revel, and they  
sing,  
Till the rude turrets shake and ring.

## IV.

Me lists not at this tide declare  
The splendour of the spousal rite,  
How muster'd in the chapel fair  
Both maid and matron, squire and  
knight;  
Me lists not tell of owches rare,  
Of mantles green, and braided hair,  
And kirtles furr'd with miniver;

What plumage wav'd the altar round,  
How spurs and ringing chainlets  
    sound;  
And hard it were for bard to speak  
The changeful hue of Margaret's  
    check—  
That lovely hue which comes and flies  
As awe and shame alternate rise !

v.

Some bards have sung the Ladye  
    high  
Chapel or altar came not nigh;  
Nor durst the rites of spousal grace,  
So much she fear'd each holy place.  
False slanders these : I trust right well  
She wrought not by forbidden spell;  
For mighty words and signs have  
    power  
O'er sprites in planetart hour :  
Yet scarce I praise their venturous  
    part,  
Who tamper with such dangerous art.  
But this for faithful truth I say,  
    The Ladye by the altar stood ;  
    Of sable velvet her array,  
    And on her head a crimson hood,  
With pearls embroider'd and entwinn'd,  
Guarded with gold, with ermine lin'd ;  
A merlin sat upon her wrist  
Held by a leash of silken twist.

vi.

The spousal rites were ended soon :  
'Twas now the merry hour of noon,  
And in the lofty arched hall  
Was spread the gorgeous festival.  
Steward and squire, with heedful haste,  
Marshall'd the rank of every guest;  
Pages, with *ready* blade, were there,  
The mighty meal to carve and share :  
O'er capon, heron-shew, and crane,  
And princely peacock's gilded train,  
And o'er the boar-head, garnish'd  
    brave,  
And cygnet from St. Mary's wave ;  
O'er ptarmigan and venison  
The priest had spoke his benison.

Then rose the riot and the din,  
Above, beneath, without, within !  
For, from the lofty balcony,  
Rung trumpet, shalm, and psaltery :  
Their clanging bowls old warriors  
    quaff'd,  
Loudly they spoke, and loudly laugh'd;  
Whisper'd young knights, in tone  
    more mild,

To ladies fair, and ladies smil'd.  
The hooded hawks, high perch'd on  
    beam,  
The clamour join'd with whistling  
    scream,  
And flapp'd their wings, and shook  
    their bells  
In concert with the stag-hounds' yell?.  
Round go the flasks of ruddy wine,  
From Bordeaux, Orleans, or the  
    Rhine;  
Their tasks the busy sewers ply,  
And all is mirth and revelry.

vii.

The Goblin Page, omitting still  
No opportunity of ill,  
Strove now, while blood ran hot and  
    high,  
To rouse debate and jealousy ;  
Till Conrad, Lord of Wolfenstein,  
By nature fierce, and warm with  
    wine,  
And now in humour highly cross'd  
About some steeds his band had  
    lost,  
High words to words succeeding still,  
Smote with his gauntlet stout Hunt-  
    hill—  
A hot and hardy Rutherford,  
Whom men called Dickon Draw-the-  
    sword.  
He took it on the page's saye,  
Hunthill had driven these steeds  
    away.  
Then Howard, Home, and Douglas  
    rose,  
The kindling discord to compose:

Stern Rutherford right little said,  
But bit his glove, and shook his head.  
A fortnight thence, in Inglewood,  
Stout Conrad, cold, and drench'd in  
blood,  
His bosom gor'd with many a wound,  
Was by a woodman's lyme-dog found;  
Unknown the manner of his death,  
Gone was his brand, both sword and  
sheath ;  
But ever from that time, 'twas said,  
That Dickon wore a Cologne blade.

## VIII.

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

## IX.

The wily page, with vengeful thought,  
Remember'd him of Tallinn's yew,  
And swore it should be dearly bought  
That ever he the arrow drew.  
First, he the yeoman did molest,  
With bitter gibe and taunting jest;  
Told how he fled at Solway strife,  
And how Hob Armstrong cheer'd his  
wife ;

Then, shunning still his powerful  
arm,  
At unawares he wrought him harm ;  
From trencher stole his choicest  
cheer,  
Dash'd from his lips his can of beer;  
Then, to his knee sly creeping on,  
With bodkin pierced him to the  
bone :  
The venom'd wound, and festering  
joint,  
Long after rued that bodkin's point.  
The startled yeoman swore and  
spurn'd,  
And board and flagons overturn'd.  
Riot and clamour wild began ;  
Back to the hall the Urchin ran ;  
Took in a darkling nook his post,  
And grinn'd, and mutter'd, ' Lost!  
lost! lost!"

## X.

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

## XI.

## ALBERT GRAEME.

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

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

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

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

## XII.

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

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

And then he took the cross divine,  
(Where the sun shines fair on Car-  
lisle wall,)  
And died for her sake in Palestine;  
So Love was still the lord of all.

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

## XIII.

As ended Albert's simple lay,  
Arose a bard of loftier port;  
For sonnet, rhyme, and roundelay,  
Renown'd in haughty Henry's  
court:

There rung thy harp, unrivall'd long,  
Fitztravei of the silver song '  
The gentle Surrey loved his lyre—  
Who has not heard of Surrey's  
fame ?

His was the hero's soul of fire,  
And his the bard's immortal  
name,  
And his was love, exalted high  
By all the glow of chivalry.

## XIV.

They sought, together, climes afar,  
And oft, within some olive grove,  
When even came with twinkling  
star,

They sung of Surrey's absent love.  
His step the Italian peasant stay'd,  
And deem'd that spirits from on  
high,  
Round where some hermit saint was  
laid,

Were breathing heavenly melody;  
So sweet did harp and voice com-  
bine  
To praise the name of Geraldine.

## XV.

Fitztraver ! O what tongue may say  
The pangs thy faithful bosom knew,  
When Surrey, of the deathless lay,  
Ungrateful Tudor's sentence slew ?  
Regardless of the tyrant's frown,  
His harp call'd wrath and vengeance  
down.

He left, for Naworth's iron towers,  
Windsor's green glades, and courtly  
bowers,  
And faithful to his patron's name,  
With Howard still Fitztraver came ;  
Lord William's foremost favourite he,  
And chief of all his minstrelsy.

## XVI.

## FITZTRAVER.

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

## XVII.

Dark was the vaulted room of  
gramarye,  
To which the wizard led the  
gallant Knight,  
Save that before a mirror, huge and  
high,  
A hallow'd taper shed a glimmer-  
ing light  
On mystic implements of magic  
might;  
On cross, and character, and  
talisman,  
And almagest, and altar, nothing  
bright:  
For fitful was the lustre, pale and  
wan,  
As watchlight by the bed of some  
departing man.

## XVIII.

But soon, within that mirror huge  
and high,  
Was seen a self-emitted light to  
gleam ;

And forms upon its breast the Earl  
'gan spy,  
Cloudy and indistinct, as feverish  
dream;  
Till, slow arranging, and defin'd,  
they seem  
To form a lordly and a lofty  
room,  
Part lighted by a lamp with silver  
beam,  
Plac'd by a couch of Agra's silken  
loom,  
And part by moonshine pale, and  
part was hid in gloom.

## XIX.

Fair all the pageant: but how pass-  
ing fair  
The slender form which lay on  
couch of Ind'  
O'er her white bosom stray'd her  
hazel hair ;  
Pale her dear cheek, as if for love  
she p'm'd;  
All in her night-robe loose she lay  
reclin'd,  
And pensive read from tablet  
eburnine  
Some strain that seem'd her inmost  
soul to find :  
That favour'd strain was Surrey's  
raptur'd line,  
That fair and lovely form, the Lady  
Geraldme.

## XX.

Slow roll'd the clouds upon the  
lovely form,  
And swept the goodly vision all  
away—  
So royal envy roll'd the murky  
storm  
O'er my beloved Master's glori-  
ous day.  
Thou jealous, ruthless tyrant!  
Heaven repay  
On thee, and on thy children's  
latest line,

The wild caprice of thy despotic  
sway,  
The gory bridal bed, the plunder'd  
shrine,  
The murder'd Surrey's blood, the tears  
of Geraldine '

## XXI.

Both Scots, and Southern chiefs, pro-  
long  
Applauses of Fitztraver's song ;  
These hated Henry's name as death,  
And those still held the ancient  
faith.  
Then, from his seat, with lofty air,  
Rose Harold, bard of brave St.  
Clair ;  
St. Clair, who, feasting high at  
Home,  
Had with that lord to battle come.  
Harold was born where restless seas  
Howl round the storm-swept Or-  
cades ;  
Where erst St. Clairs held princely  
sway  
O'er isle and islet, strait and bay,—  
Still nods their palace to its fall,  
Thy pride and sorrow, fair Kirk-  
wall !  
Thence oft he mark'd fierce Pent-  
land rave,  
As if grim Odin rode her wave ;  
And watch'd the whilst, with visage  
pale,  
And throbbing heart, the struggling  
sail;  
For all of wonderful and wild  
Had rapture for the lonely child.

## XXII.

And much of wild and wonderful  
In these rude isles might fancy cull;  
For thither came, in times afar,  
Stern Lochlin's sons of roving war,  
The Norsemen, train'd to spoil and  
blood,  
Skill'd to prepare the raven's food;

Kings of the main their leaders brave,  
Their barks the dragons of the wave.  
And there, in many a stormy vale,  
The Scald had told his wondrous  
tale;

And many a Runic column high  
Had witness'd grim idolatry.  
And thus had Harold in his youth  
Leanfd many a Saga's rhyme un-  
couth —

Of that Sea-Snake, tremendous curl'd,  
Whose monstrous circle girds the  
world ;

Of those dread Maids, whose hideous  
yell

Maddens the battle's bloody swell;  
Of Chiefs, who, guided through the  
gloom

By the pale death-lights of the tomb,  
Ransack'd the graves of warriors  
old,

Their falchionswrench'd from corpses'  
hold,

Wak'd the deaf tomb with war's  
alarms,

And bade the dead arise to arms '  
With war and wonder all on flame.

To Roshn's bovers young Harold  
came,

Where, by sweet glen and greenwood  
tree,

He learn'd a milder minstrelsy ;  
Yet something of the Northern spell  
Mix'd with the softer numbers well.

## XXIII.

## HAROLD.

O listen, listen, ladies gay !

No haughty feat of arms I tell;  
Soft is the note, and sad the lay,  
That mourns the lovely Rosabelle.

—' Moor, moor the barge, ye gallant  
crew !

And, gentle ladye, deign to stay !  
Rest thee in Castle Ravensheuch,  
Nor tempt the stormy firth to-day.

|                                                                                                                                                                                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ' The blackening wave is edg'd with<br>white :<br>To inch and rock the sea-mews fly;<br>The fishers have heard the Water-<br>Sprite,<br>Whose screams forebode that wreck<br>is nigh. | Blaz'd battlement and pinnet high,<br>Blaz'd every rose-carved buttress<br>fair-<br>So still they blaze when fate is nigh<br>The lordly line of high St. Clair.                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| ' Last night the gifted Seer did view<br>A wet shroud swathed round ladye<br>gay;<br>Then stay thee, Fair, in Ravensheuch .<br>Why cross the gloomy firth to-<br>day? '               | There are twenty of Roslin's barons<br>bold<br>Lie buried within that proud cha-<br>pelle ;<br>Each one the holy vault doth hold —<br>But the sea holds lovely Rosabelle !                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| ' 'Tis not because Lord Lindesay's heir<br>To-night at Roslm leads the ball,<br>But that my ladye-mother there<br>Sits lonely in her castle-hall.                                     | And each St. Clair was buried there,<br>With candle, with book, and with<br>knell ;<br>But the sea-caves rung, and the wild<br>winds sung,<br>The dirge of lovely Rosabelle.                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| " 'Tis not because the ring they ride,<br>And Lmdesay at the ring rides well,<br>But that my sire the wine will chide,<br>If'tis not fiird by Rosabelle '                             | xxiv.<br>So sweet was Harold's piteous lay.<br>Scarce mark'd the guests the darken'd<br>hall,<br>Though, long before the sinking day,<br>A wondrous shade involv'd them all:<br>It was not eddying mist or fog,<br>Drain'd by the sun from fen or bog;<br>Of no eclipse had sages told ;<br>And yet, as it came on apace,<br>Each one could scarce his neighbour's<br>face, |
| O'er Roslm all that dreary night<br>A wondrous blaze was seen to gleam;<br>"Twas broader than the watch-fire's<br>light,<br>And redder than the bright moon-<br>beam.                 | Could scarce his own stretch'd<br>hand behold.<br>A secret horror check'd the feast,<br>And chill'd the soul of every guest ;<br>Even the high Dame stood half aghast—<br>She knew some evil on the blast;<br>The elvish page fell to the ground,<br>And, shuddering, mutter'd, ' Found !<br>found ' found ! '                                                              |
| It glar'd on Roslm's castled rock,<br>It ruddied all the copse-wood glen ;<br>"Twas seen from Dry den's groves of<br>oak,<br>And seen from cavern'd Hawthorn-<br>den.                 | xxv.<br>Then sudden, through the darken'd air,<br>A flash of lightning came ;<br>So broad, so bright, so red the glare,<br>The castle seem'd on flame.<br>Glanc'd every rafter of the hall,<br>Glanc'd every shield upon the wall ;                                                                                                                                         |
| Seem'd all on fire that chapel proud,<br>Where Roslm's chiefs uncoffin'd he,<br>Each Baron, for a sable shroud,<br>Sheath'd in his iron panoply.                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| Seem'd all on fire within, around,<br>Deep sacristy and altar's pale ;<br>Shone every pillar foliage-bound,<br>And glimmer'd all the dead men's<br>mail.                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |



Each trophied beam, each sculptur'd  
stone,  
Were instant seen, and instant gone ;  
Full through the guests' bedazzled  
band  
Resistless flash'd the levin-brand,  
And fill'd the hall with smouldering  
smoke,  
As on the elvish page it broke.  
It broke, with thunder long and  
loud,  
Dismay'd the brave, appall'd the  
proud,—  
From sea to sea the larum rung ;  
On Berwick wall, and at Carlisle  
withal,  
To arms the startled warders  
sprung.  
When ended was the dreadful roar,  
The elvish dwarf was seen no more !

## xxvi.

Some heard a voice in Branksome  
Hall,  
Some saw a sight, not seen by all ;  
That dreadful voice was heard by  
some,  
Cry, with loud summons, ' GYLBIN,  
COME !'  
And on the spot where burst the  
brand,  
Just where the page had flung  
him down,  
Some saw an arm, and some a hand,  
And some the waving of a gown.  
The guests in silence pray'd and shook,  
And terror dimm'd each lofty look.  
But none of all the astonish'd train  
Was so dismay'd as Deloraine ;  
His blood did freeze, his brain did  
burn,  
'Twas fear'd his mind would ne'er  
return ;  
For he was speechless, ghastly, wan,  
Like him of whom the story ran,  
Who spoke the spectre-hound in  
Man.

At length, by fits, he darkly told,  
With broken hint, and shuddering  
cold.

That he had seen, right certainly,  
*A shape with amice wrapped around,*  
*With a wrought Spanish baldric bound,*  
*Like pilgrim from beyond the sea ;*  
And knew—but how it mattered not—  
It was the wizard, Michael Scott.

## xxvii.

The anxious crowd, with horror pale,  
All trembling heard the wondrous  
tale ;

No sound was made, no word was  
spoke,

Till noble Angus silence broke ;

And he a solemn sacred plight

Did to St. Bride of Douglas make,

That he a pilgrimage would take

To Melrose Abbey, for the sake

Of Michael's restless sprite.

Then each, to ease his troubled breast,  
To some bless'd saint his prayers ad-  
dress'd :

Some to St. Modan made their vows,

Some to St. Mary of the Lowes,

Some to the Holy Rood of Lisle,

Some to our Ladye of the Isle ;

Each did his patron witness make,

That he such pilgrimage would take,

And monks should sing, and bells  
should toll,

All for the weal of Michael's soul.

While vows were ta'en, and prayers  
were pray'd,

'Tis said the noble dame, dismay'd,

Renounced, for aye, dark magic's aid.

## xxviii.

Nought of the bridal will I tell,

Which after in short space befell ;

Nor how brave sons and daughters fair

Bless'd Teviot's Flower, and Cran-

stoun's heir :

After such dreadful scene, 'twere vain

To wake the note of mirth again.

More meet it were to mark the day  
Of penitence, and prayer divine,  
When pilgrim-chiefs, in sad array,  
Sought Melrose' holy shrine.

xxix.

With naked foot, and sackcloth vest,  
And arms enfolded on his breast,  
Did every pilgrim go ;  
The standers-by might hear uneth,  
Footstep, or voice, or high-drawn  
breath,

Through all the lengthen'd row:  
No lordly look, nor martial stride ;  
Gone was their glory, sunk their pride,  
Forgotten their renown ;  
Silent and slow, like ghosts they glide  
To the high altar's hallow'd side,

And there they knelt them down :  
Above the suppliant chieftains wave  
The banners of departed brave ;  
Beneath the letter'd stones were laid  
The ashes of their fathers dead ;  
From many a garnish'd niche around,  
Stern saints and tortur'd martyrs  
frown'd

xxx.

And slow up the dim aisle afar,  
With sable cowl and scapular,  
And snow-white stoles, in order due,  
The holy Fathers, two and two,

In long procession came ;  
Taper and host, and book they bare,  
And holy banner, flourish'd fair  
With the Redeemer's name.

Above the prostrate pilgrim band  
The mitred Abbot stretch'd his hand,  
And bless'd them as they kneel'd ;  
With holy cross he sign'd them all,  
And pray'd they might be sage in hall,  
And fortunate in field.

Then mass was sung, and prayers  
were said,

And solemn requiem for the dead ;  
And bells toll'd out their mighty peal,  
For the departed spirit's weal ;  
And ever in the office close  
The hymn of intercession rose ;

And far the echoing aisles prolong  
The awful burthen of the song,—

DIES IRÆ, DIES ILLA,

SOLVET SÆCLUM IN FAVILLA,—

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

xxxI.

HYMN FOR THE DEAD.

That day of wrath, that dreadful day,  
When heaven and earth shall pass  
away,

What power shall be the sinner's stay ?  
How shall he meet that dreadful day?

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

Oh ! on that day, that wrathful day,  
When man to judgment wakes from  
clay,

Be THOU the trembling sinner's stay,  
Though heaven and earth shall pass  
away!

HUSH'D is the harp: the Minstrel  
gone.

And did he wander forth alone ?

Alone, in indigence and age,

To linger out his pilgrimage ?

No; close beneath proud Newark's  
tower,

Arose the Minstrel's lowly bower;

A simple hut; but there was seen

The little garden hedged with green,

The cheerful hearth, and lattice clean.

There shelter'd wanderers, by the blaze,

Oft heard the tale of other days;

For much he lov'd to ope his door,

And give the aid he begg'd before.

So pass'd the winter's day; but still,

When summer smil'd on sweet Bow

hill,

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| And July's eve, with balmy breath,<br>Wav'd the blue-bells on Newark<br>heath;<br>When throstles sung in Harehead-<br>shaw,<br>And corn was green on Carterhaugh,<br>And flourished broad Blackandro's<br>oak,<br>The aged Harper's soul awoke ! | Then would he sing achievements<br>high,<br>And circumstance of chivalry,<br>Till the rapt traveller would stay,<br>Forgetful of the closing day ;<br>And noble youths, the strain to hear,<br>Forsook the hunting of the deer;<br>And Yarrow, as he roll'd along,<br>Bore burden to the Minstrel's song. |
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END OF THE LAY OF THE LAST MINSTREL.

## Introduction and Notes to The Lay of the Last Minstrel.



### INTRODUCTION TO THE EDITION OF 1830.

A POEM of nearly thirty years' standing may be supposed hardly to need an Introduction, since, without one, it has been able to keep itself afloat through the best part of a generation. Nevertheless, as, in the edition of the Waverley Novels now in course of publication [1830], I have imposed on myself the task of saying something concerning the purpose and history of each, in their turn, I am desirous that the Poems for which I first received some marks of the public favour, should also be accompanied with such scraps of their literary history as maybe supposed to carry interest along with them. Even if I should be mistaken in thinking that the secret history of what was once so popular, may still attract public attention and curiosity, it seems to me not without use to record the manner and circumstances under which the present, and other Poems on the same plan, attained (or a season an extensive reputation.

I must resume the story of my literary labours at the period at which I broke off in the Essay on the Imitation of Popular Poetry [see *Post*], when I had enjoyed the first gleam of public favour, by the success of the first edition of the Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border. The second edition of that work, published in 1803, proved, in the language of the trade, rather a heavy concern. The demand in Scotland had been supplied by the first edition, and the curiosity of the English was not much awakened by poems in the rude garb of antiquity, accompanied with notes referring to the obscure feuds of barbarous clans, of whose very names civilized history was ignorant. It was, on the whole, one of those books which are more praised than they are read.

At this time I stood personally in a different position from that which I occupied when I first dipped my desperate pen in ink for other purposes than those of my profession. In 1796, when I first published the translations from Bürger, I was an insulated individual, with only my own wants to provide for, and having, in a great measure, my own inclinations alone to consult. In 1803,

when the second edition of the Minstrelsy appeared, I had arrived at a period of life when men, however thoughtless, encounter duties and circumstances which press consideration and plans of life upon the most careless minds. I had been for some time married—was the father of a rising family, and, though fully enabled to meet the consequent demands upon me, it was my duty and desire to place myself in a situation which would enable me to make honourable provision against the various contingencies of life.

It may be readily supposed that the attempts which I had made in literature had been unfavourable to my success at the bar. The goddess Themis is, at Edinburgh, and I suppose everywhere else, of a peculiarly jealous disposition. She will not readily consent to share her authority, and sternly demands from her votaries, not only that real duty be carefully attended to and discharged, but that a certain air of business shall be observed even in the midst of total idleness. It is prudent, if not absolutely necessary, in a young barrister, to appear completely engrossed by his profession; however destitute of employment he may in reality be, he ought to preserve, if possible, the appearance of full occupation. He should, therefore, seem perpetually engaged among his law-papers, dusting them, as it were; and, as Ovid advises the fair,

'Si nullus erit pulvis, tamen excute nullum.

Perhaps such extremity of attention is more especially required, considering the great number of counsellors who are called to the bar, and how very small a proportion of them are finally disposed, or find encouragement, to follow the law as a profession. Hence the number of deserters is so great, that the least lingering look behind occasions a young novice to be set down as one of the intending fugitives. Certain it is, that the Scottish Themis was at this time peculiarly jealous of any flirtation with the Muses, on the part of those who had ranged themselves under her banners. This was probably owing to her consciousness of the superior attractions of

her rivals. Of late, however, she has relaxed in some instances in this particular, an eminent example of which has been shown in the case of my friend, Mr. Jeffrey, who, after long conducting one of the most influential literary periodicals of the age, with unquestionable ability, has been, by the general consent of his brethren, recently elected to be their Dean of Faculty, or President—being the highest acknowledgment of his professional talents which they had it in their power to offer. But this is an incident much beyond the ideas of a period of thirty years distance, when a barrister who really possessed any turn for lighter literature, was at as much pains to conceal it, as if it had in reality been something to be ashamed of; and I could mention more than one instance in which literature and society have suffered much loss, that jurisprudence might be enriched.

Such, however, was not my case; for the reader will not wonder that my open interference with matters of light literature diminished my employment in the weightier matters of the law. Nor did the solicitors, upon whose choice the counsel takes rank in his profession, do me less than justice, by regarding others among my contemporaries as fitter to discharge the duty due to their clients, than a young man who was taken up with running after ballads, whether Teutonic or national. My profession and I, therefore, came to stand nearly upon the footing which honest Slender consoled himself on having established with Mistress Anne Page; 'There was no great love between us at the beginning, and it pleased Heaven to decrease it on farther acquaintance.' I became sensible that the time was come when I must either buckle myself resolutely to the 'toil by day, the lamp by night,' renouncing all the Delilahs of my imagination, or bid adieu to the profession of the law, and hold another course.

I confess my own inclination revolted from the more severe choice, which might have been deemed by many the wiser alternative. As my transgressions had been numerous, my repentance must have been signalized by unusual sacrifices. I ought to have mentioned, that since my fourteenth or fifteenth year, my health, originally delicate, had become extremely robust. From infancy I had laboured under the infirmity of a severe lameness, but, as I believe is usually the case with men of spirit who suffer under personal inconveniences of this nature, I had, since the improvement of my health, in defiance of this incapacitating circumstance, distinguished myself by the endurance of toil on foot or horse-back, having often walked thirty miles a-day, and rode upwards of a hundred, without resting. In this manner I made many pleasant journeys through parts of the country then not very accessible, gaining more amusement and instruction than I

have been able to acquire since I have travelled in a more commodious manner. I practised most silvan sports also, with some success, and with great delight. But these pleasures must have been all resigned, or used with great moderation, had I determined to regain my station at the bar. It was even doubtful whether I could, with perfect character as a jurisconsult, retain a situation in a volunteer corps of cavalry, which I then held. The threats of invasion were at this time instant and menacing; the call by Britain on her children was universal, and was answered by some, who, like myself, consulted rather their desire than their ability to bear arms. My services, however, were found useful in assisting to maintain the discipline of the corps, being the point on which their constitution rendered them most amenable to military criticism. In other respects, the squadron was a fine one, consisting chiefly of handsome men, well mounted and armed at their own expense. My attention to the corps took up a good deal of time; and while it occupied many of the happiest hours of my life, it furnished an additional reason for my reluctance again to encounter the severe course of study indispensable to success in the juridical profession.

On the other hand, my father, whose feelings might have been hurt by my quitting the bar, had been for two or three years dead, so that I had no control to thwart my own inclination; and my income being equal to all the comforts, and some of the elegancies, of life, I was not pressed to an irksome labour by necessity, that most powerful of motives; consequently, I was the more easily seduced to choose the employment which was most agreeable to me. This was yet the easier, that in 1800 I had obtained the preferment of Sheriff of Selkirkshire, about £300 a-year in value, and which was the more agreeable to me, as in that county I had several friends and relations. But I did not abandon the profession to which I had been educated, without certain prudential resolutions, which, at the risk of some egotism, I will here mention; not without the hope that they may be useful to young persons who may stand in circumstances similar to those in which I then stood.

In the first place, upon considering the lives and fortunes of persons who had given themselves up to literature, or to the task of pleasing the public, it seemed to me, that the circumstances which chiefly affected their happiness and character, were those from which Horace has bestowed upon authors the epithet of the Irritable Race. It requires no depth of philosophic reflection to perceive, that the petty warfare of Pope with the Dunces of his period could not have been carried on without his suffering the most acute torture, such as a man must endure from mosquitoes, by whose stings he suffers

agony, although he can crush them in his grasp by myriads. Nor is it necessary to call to memory the many humiliating instances in which men of the greatest genius have, to avenge some pitiful quarrel, made themselves ridiculous during their lives, to become the still more degraded objects of pity to future times.

Upon the whole, as I had no pretension to the genius of the distinguished persons who had fallen into such errors, I concluded there could be no occasion for imitating them in their mistakes, or what I considered as such; and, in adopting literary pursuits as the principal occupation of my future life, I resolved, if possible, to avoid those weaknesses of temper which seemed to have most easily beset my more celebrated predecessors.

With this view, it was my first resolution to keep as far as was in my power abreast of society, continuing to maintain my place in general company, without yielding to the very natural temptation of narrowing myself to what is called literary society. By doing so, I imagined I should escape the besetting sin of listening to language, which, from one motive or other, is apt to ascribe a very undue degree of consequence to literary pursuits, as if they were, indeed, the business, rather than the amusement, of life. The opposite course can only be compared to the injudicious conduct of one who pampers himself with cordial and luscious draughts, until he is unable to endure wholesome bitters. Like Gil Bias, therefore, I resolved to stick by the society of my *commis*, instead of seeking that of a more literary cast, and to maintain my general interest in what was going on around me, reserving the man of letters for the desk and the library.

My second resolution was a corollary from the first. I determined that, without shutting my ears to the voice of true criticism, I would pay no regard to that which assumes the form of satire. I therefore resolved to arm myself with that triple brass of Horace, of which those of my profession are seldom held deficient, against all the roving warfare of satire, parody, and sarcasm; to laugh if the jest was a good one, or, if otherwise, to let it hum and buzz itself to sleep.

It is to the observance of these rules (according to my best belief), that, after a life of thirty years engaged in literary labours of various kinds, I attribute my never having been entangled in any literary quarrel or controversy; and, which is a still more pleasing result, that I have been distinguished by the personal friendship of my most approved contemporaries of all parties.

I adopted, at the same time, another resolution, on which it may doubtless be remarked, that it was well for me that I had it in my power to do so, and that, therefore, it is a line of conduct which, depending upon accident, can be less generally applicable in other cases. Yet I fail not to record this

part of my plan, convinced that, though it may not be in every one's power to adopt exactly the same resolution, he may nevertheless, by his own exertions, in some shape or other, attain the object on which it was founded, namely, to secure the means of subsistence, without relying exclusively on literary talents. In this respect, I determined that literature should be my staff, but not my crutch, and that the promise of my literary labour, however convenient otherwise, should not, if I could help it, become necessary to my ordinary expenses. With this purpose I resolved, if the interest of my friends could so far favour me, to retire upon any of the respectable offices of the law, in which persons of that profession are glad to take refuge, when they feel themselves, or are judged by others, incompetent to aspire to its higher honours. Upon such a post an author might hope to retreat, without any perceptible alteration of circumstances, whenever the time should arrive that the public grew weary of his endeavours to please, or he himself should tire of the pen. At this period of my life, I possessed so many friends capable of assisting me in this object of ambition, that I could hardly over-rate my own prospects of obtaining the preferment to which I limited my wishes; and, in fact, I obtained in no long period the reversion of a situation which completely met them.

Thus far all was well, and the Author had been guilty, perhaps, of no great imprudence, when he relinquished his forensic practice with the hope of making some figure in the field of literature. But an established character with the public, in my new capacity, still remained to be acquired. I have noticed, that the translations from Burger had been unsuccessful, nor had the original poetry which appeared under the auspices of Mr. Lewis, in the 'Tales of Wonder,' in any great degree raised my reputation. It is true, I had private friends disposed to second me in my efforts to obtain popularity. But I was sportsman enough to know, that if the greyhound does not run well, the halloos of his patrons will not obtain the prize for him.

Neither was I ignorant that the practice of ballad-writing was tor the present out of fashion, and that any attempt to revive it, or to found a poetical character upon it, would certainly fail of success. The ballad measure itself, which was once listened to as to an enchanting melody, had become hackneyed and sickening, from its being the accompaniment of every grinding hand-organ; and besides, a long work in quatrains, whether those of the common ballad, or such as are termed elegiac, has an effect upon the mind like that of the bed of Procrustes upon the human body; for, as it must be both awkward and difficult to carry on a long sentence from one stanza to another, it follows, that the meaning of each period must be com-

prehended within four lines, and equally so that it must be extended so as to fill that space. The alternate dilation and contraction thus rendered necessary is singularly unfavourable to narrative composition; and the 'Gondibert' of Sir William D'Avenant, though containing many striking passages, has never become popular, owing chiefly to its being told in this species of elegiac verse.

In the dilemma occasioned by this objection, the idea occurred to the Author of using the measured short line, which forms the structure of so much minstrel poetry, that it may be properly termed the Romantic stanza, by way of distinction; and which appears so natural to our language, that the very best of our poets have not been able to protract it into the verse properly called Heroic, without the use of epithets which are, to say the least, unnecessary. But, on the other hand, the extreme facility of the short couplet, which seems congenial to our language, and was, doubtless for that reason, so popular with our old minstrels, is, for the same reason, apt to prove a snare to the composer who uses it in more modern days, by encouraging him in a habit of slovenly composition. The necessity of occasional pauses often forces the young poet to pay more attention to sense, as the boy's kite rises highest when the string is loaded by a due counterpoise. The Author was therefore intimidated by what Byron calls the 'fatal facility' of the octosyllabic verse, which was otherwise better adapted to his purpose of imitating the more ancient poetry.

I was not less at a loss for a subject which might admit of being treated with the simplicity and wildness of the ancient ballad. But accident dictated both a theme and measure, which decided the subject, as well as the structure of the poem.

The lovely young Countess of Dalkeith, afterwards Harriet Duchess of Buccleuch, had come to the land of her husband with the desire of making herself acquainted with its traditions and customs, as well as its manners and history. All who remember this lady will agree, that the intellectual character of her extreme beauty, the amenity and courtesy of her manners, the soundness of her understanding, and her unbounded benevolence, gave more the idea of an angelic visitant, than of a being belonging to this nether world; and such a thought was but too consistent with the short space she was permitted to tarry among us. Of course, where all made it a pride and pleasure to gratify her wishes, she soon heard enough of Border lore; among others, an aged gentleman of property, near Langholm, communicated to her ladyship the story of Gilpin Homer, a tradition in which the narrator, and many more of that country, were firm believers. The young Countess, much delighted with the legend, and the gravity and full confidence with

which it was told, enjoined on me as a task to compose a ballad on the subject. Of course, to hear was to obey; and thus the goblin story, objected to by several critics as an excrescence upon the poem, was, in fact, the occasion of its being written.

A chance similar to that which dictated the subject, gave me also the hint of a new mode of treating it. We had at that time the lease of a pleasant cottage, near Lasswade, on the romantic banks of the Esk, to which we escaped when the vacations of the Court permitted me so much leisure. Here I had the pleasure to receive a visit from Mr. Stoddart (now Sir John Stoddart, Judge-Advocate at Malta), who was at that time collecting the particulars which he afterwards embodied in his Remarks on Local Scenery in Scotland. I was of some use to him in procuring the information which he desired, and guiding him to the scenes which he wished to see. In return, he made me better acquainted than I had hitherto been with the poetic effusions which have since made the Lakes of Westmoreland, and the authors by whom they have been sung, so famous wherever the English tongue is spoken.

I was already acquainted with the 'Joan of Arc,' the 'Thalaba,' and the 'Metrical Ballads' of Mr Southey, which had found their way to Scotland, and were generally admired. But Mr. Stoddart, who had the advantage of personal friendship with the authors, and who possessed a strong memory with an excellent taste, was able to repeat to me many long specimens of their poetry, which had not yet appeared in print. Amongst others, was the striking fragment called Chnstabel, by Mr Coleridge, which, from the singularly irregular structure of the stanzas, and the liberty which it allowed the author to adapt the sound to the sense, seemed to be exactly suited to such an extravaganza as I meditated on the subject of Gilpin Homer. As applied to comic and humorous poetry, this mescolanza of measures had been already used by Anthony Hall, Anstey, Dr Wolcott, and others, but it was in Christabel that I first found it used in serious poetry, and it is to Mr. Coleridge that I am bound to make the acknowledgment due from the pupil to his master. I observe that Lord Byron, in noticing my obligations to Mr. Coleridge, which I have been always most ready to acknowledge, expressed, or was understood to express, a hope, that I did not write an unfriendly review on Mr. Coleridge's productions. On this subject I have only to say, that I do not even know the review which is alluded to; and were I ever to take the unbecoming freedom of censuring a man of Mr. Coleridge's extraordinary talents, it would be on account of the caprice and indolence with which he has thrown from him, as if in mere wantonness, those unfinished scraps of poetry, which, like the Torso of antiquity, defy the skill of

his poetical brethren to complete them. The charming fragments which the author abandons to their fate, are surely too valuable to be treated like the proofs of careless engravers, the sweepings of whose studios often make the fortune of some painstaking collector.

I did not immediately proceed upon my projected labour, though I was now furnished with a subject, and with a structure of verse which might have the effect of novelty to the public ear, and afford the author an opportunity of varying his measure with the variations of a romantic theme. On the contrary, it was, to the best of my recollection, more than a year after Mr. Stoddart's visit, that, by way of experiment, I composed the first two or three stanzas of 'The Lay of the Last Minstrel'. I was shortly afterwards visited by two intimate friends, one of whom still survives. They were men whose talents might have raised them to the highest station in literature, had they not preferred exerting them in their own profession of the law, in which they attained equal preferment. I was in the habit of consulting them on my attempts at composition, having equal confidence in their sound taste and friendly sincerity. In this specimen I had, in the phrase of the Highland servant, packed all that was my own *at least*, for I had also included a line of invocation, a little softened, from Coleridge—

'Mary, mother, shield us well

As neither of my friends said much to me on the subject of stanzas I showed them before their departure, I had no doubt that their disgust had been greater than their good-nature chose to express. Looking upon them, therefore, as a failure, I threw the manuscript into the fire, and thought as little more as I could of the matter. Some time afterwards I met one of my two counsellors, who enquired, with considerable appearance of interest, about the progress of the romance I had commenced, and was greatly surprised at learning its fate. He confessed that neither he nor our mutual friend had been at first able to give a precise opinion on a poem so much out of the common road; but that as they walked home together to the city, they had talked much on the subject, and the result was an earnest desire that I would proceed with the composition. He also added, that some sort of prologue might be necessary, to place the mind of the hearers in the situation to understand and enjoy the poem, and recommended the adoption of such quaint mottoes as Spenser has used to announce the contents of the chapters of the Faery Queen, such as—

'Babe's bloody hands may not be cleansed.  
The face of golden Mean.  
Her sisters two, Extremities,  
Strive her to banish clean'

I entirely agreed with my friendly critic in

the necessity of having some sort of pitch-pipe, which might make readers aware of the object, or rather the tone, of the publication. But I doubted whether, in assuming the oracular style of Spenser's mottoes, the interpreter might not be censured as the harder to be understood of the two. I therefore introduced the Old Minstrel, as an appropriate prolocutor, by whom the lay might be sung, or spoken, and the introduction of whom betwixt the cantos, might remind the reader at intervals, of the time, place, and circumstances of the recitation. This species of *cadre*, or frame, afterwards afforded the poem its name of 'The Lay of the Last Minstrel'.

The work was subsequently shown to other friends during its progress, and received the *imprimatur* of Mr. Francis Jeffrey, who had been already for some time distinguished by his critical talent.

The poem, being once licensed by the critics as fit for the market, was soon finished, proceeding at about the rate of a canto per week. There was, indeed, little occasion for pause or hesitation, when a troublesome rhyme might be accommodated by an alteration of the stanza, or where an incorrect measure might be remedied by a variation of the rhyme. It was finally published in 1805, and may be regarded as the first work in which the writer, who has been since so voluminous, laid his claim to be considered as an original author.

The book was published by Longman and Company, and Archibald Constable and Company. The principal of the latter firm was then commencing that course of bold and liberal industry which was of so much advantage to his country and might have been so to himself, but for causes which it is needless to enter into here. The work, brought out on the usual terms of division of profits between the author and publishers, was not long after purchased by them for £500, to which Messrs. Longman and Company, afterwards added £100, in their own unsolicited kindness, in consequence of the uncommon success of the work. It was handsomely given to supply the loss of a fine horse, which broke down suddenly while the author was riding with one of the worthy publishers.

It would be great affectation not to own frankly, that the author expected some success from 'The Lay of the Last Minstrel'. The attempt to return to a more simple and natural style of poetry was likely to be welcomed, at a time when the public had become tired of heroic hexameters, with all the buckram and binding which belong to them, of later days. But whatever might have been his expectations, whether moderate or unreasonable, the result left them far behind, for among those who smiled on the adventurous Minstrel, were numbered the great names of William Pitt and Charles



Fox. Neither was the extent of the sale inferior to the character of the judges who received the poem with approbation. Upwards of thirty thousand copies of the Lay were disposed of by the trade; and the author had to perform a task difficult to human vanity, when called upon to make the necessary deductions from his own merits,

in a calm attempt to account for his popularity.

A few additional remarks on the author's literary attempts after this period, will be found in the Introduction to the Poem of Marmion.

\* ABBOTSFORD, April 1830.

## NOTES.

### NOTE I

*The feast was over in Branksome tower.*

- P 3

IN the reign of James I, Sir William Scott of Buccleuch, chief of the clan bearing that name, exchanged, with Sir Thomas Inglis of Manor, the estate of Murdiestone, in Lanarkshire, for one-half of the barony of Branksome, or Brankholm<sup>1</sup>, lying upon the Teviot, about three miles above Hawick. He was probably induced to this transaction from the vicinity of Branksome to the extensive domain which he possessed in Ettrick Forest and in Teviotdale. In the former district he held by occupancy the estate of Buccleuch<sup>2</sup>, and much of the forest land on the river Ettrick. In Teviotdale, he enjoyed the barony of Eckford, by a grant from Robert II to his ancestor, Walter Scott of Kirkurd, for the apprehending of Gilbert Ridderford, confirmed by Robert III 3d May 1424. Tradition imputes the exchange betwixt Scott and Inglis to a conversation, in which the latter—a man, it would appear, of a mild and forbearing nature, complained much of the injuries which he was exposed to from the English Borderers, who frequently plundered his lands of Branksome. Sir William Scott instantly offered him the estate of Murdiestone, in exchange for that which was subject to such egregious inconvenience. When the bargain was completed, he dryly remarked, that the cattle in Cumberland were as good as those of Teviotdale; and proceeded to commence a system of reprisals upon the English, which was regularly pursued by his successors. In the next reign, James II granted to Sir Walter Scott of Branksome, and to Sir David, his son, the remaining half of the barony of Branksome, to be held in blanche for the payment of a red rose. The cause assigned for the grant is, their brave and faithful

exertions in favour of the King against the house of Douglas, with whom James had been recently tugging for the throne of Scotland. This charter is dated the 2d February 1443; and in the same month, part of the barony of Langholm, and many lands in Lanarkshire, were conferred upon Sir Walter and his son by the same monarch.

After the period of the exchange with Sir Thomas Inglis, Branksome became the principal seat of the Buccleuch family. The castle was enlarged and strengthened by Sir David Scott, the grandson of Sir William, its first possessor. But, in 1570-1, the vengeance of Elizabeth, provoked by the inroads of Buccleuch, and his attachment to the cause of Queen Mary, destroyed the castle, and laid waste the lands of Branksome. In the same year the castle was repaired and enlarged by Sir Walter Scott, its brave possessor, but the work was not completed until after his death, in 1574, when the Widow finished the building. This appears from the following inscriptions. Around a stone, bearing the arms of Scott of Buccleuch, appears the following legend.—'Sir W. Scott of Kranxheim Kngt &c of Sir William Scott of Kirkurd Kngt began ye work upon ye 24 of Marche 1571 year quha departit at Gods pleisour ye 17 April 1574'. On a similar compartment are sculptured the arms of Douglas, with this inscription, 'DAME MARGARET DOUGLAS HIS SPOUS COMPLETIT THE FORESAW WORK IN OCTOBER 1576'. Over an arched door is inscribed the following moral verse.—

In varld. is nocht. nature hes vrought. gat sal lest  
ay  
Tharefore. serve God. keip veil, ye rod thy fame  
sal. nocht dekey  
Sir Walter Scott of Brankholm Knight Margaret  
Douglas. 1571.

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

<sup>1</sup> Brankholm is the proper name of the barony; but Branksome has been adopted, as suitable to the pronunciation, and more proper for poetry.

<sup>2</sup> There are no vestiges of any building at Buccleuch, except the site of a chapel, where, according to a tradition current in the time of Scott of Satchells, many of the ancient barons of Buccleuch he buried. There is also said to have been a mill near this solitary spot, an extraordinary circumstance, as little or no corn grows within several miles of Buccleuch. Satchells says it was used to grind corn for the hounds of the chieftain.

now remains. The whole forms a handsome modern residence, lately inhabited by my deceased friend, Adam Ogilvy, ESQ. of Hartwoodmyres, Commissioner of his Grace the Duke of Buccleuch.

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

## NOTE II.

*Nine-and-twenty knights of fame  
Hung their shields in Branksome  
hall.—V. 3.*

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

'No baron was better served in Britain,  
The barons of Buckleugh they kept their call,  
Four and twenty gentlemen in their hall,  
All being of his name and kin.  
Each two had a servant to wait upon them  
Before supper and dinner, most renowned,  
The bells rung and the trumpets sounded,  
And more than that, I do confess,  
They kept four and twenty pensioners.  
Think not I lie, nor do me blame,  
For the pensioners I can all name:  
There's men alive, elder than I,  
They know if I speak truth, or lie  
Every pensioner a room and gain.  
For service done and to be done;  
This let the reader understand.  
The name both of the men and land,  
Which they possessed, it is of truth,  
Both from the Lairds and Lords of Buckleugh.

Accordingly, dismounting from his Pegasus, Satchells gives us, in prose, the names of twenty-four gentlemen, younger brothers of ancient families, who were pensioners to the house of Buccleuch, and describes the lands which each possessed for his Border service. In time of war with England, the garrison was doubtless augmented. Satchells adds, 'These twenty-three pensioners, all of his own name of Scott, and Walter Gladstones of Whitelaw, a near cousin of my lord's, as aforesaid, were ready on all occasions, when his honour pleased cause to advertise

It is known to many of the country better than it is to me, that the rent of these lands, which the Lairds and Lords of Buccleuch did freely bestow upon their friends, will amount to above twelve or fourteen thousand merks a year.'—*History of the name of Scott*, p. 45. An immense sum in those days.

## NOTE III.

—*with Jeditoood-axe at saddlebow.—P. 3.*

'Of a truth,' says Froissart, 'the Scottish cannot boast great skill with the bow, but rather bear axes, with which, in time of need, they give heavy strokes.' The 'Jedwood-axe' was a sort of partisan, used by horsemen, as appears from the arms of Jedburgh, which bear a cavalier mounted, and armed with this weapon. It is also called a Jedwood or Jeddart staff.

## NOTE IV.

*They watch against Southern force and guile,  
Lest Scroop, or Howard, or Percy's powers,  
Threaten Branksome's lordly towers,  
From Warkworth, or Naworth, or merry Carlisle.—P. 3.*

Branksome Castle was continually exposed to the attacks of the English, both from its situation and the restless military disposition of its inhabitants, who were seldom on good terms with their neighbours. The following letter from the Earl of Northumberland to Henry VIII in 1533, gives an account of a successful inroad of the English, in which the country was plundered up to the gates of the castle, although the invaders failed in their principal object, which was to kill, or make prisoner, the Laird of Buccleuch. It occurs in the Cotton MS. *Calif*, b. viii. f. 222.

'Pleaseth yt your most gracious highness to be advertised, that my comptroller, with Raynald Camaby, desyred licence of me to invade the realme of Scotlande, for the annoyance of your highnes enemys, where they thought best exploit by theyme might be done, and to haue to concur with theyme the inhabitants of Northumberland, suche as was towards me according to theyre assembly, and as by theyre discretions vppone the same they shulde thinke most convenient; and soo they dyde meet vppone Monday, before night, being the iiii day of this instant monethe, at Wawhope, upon Northe Tyne water, above Tyndaill, where they were to the number of xv c men, and soo invadet Scotland at the hour of via of the klok at nyght, at a place called Whele Causay; and before xi of the klok dyd send forth a forrey of Tyndaill and Rlyddisdail, and laide all the resydewe in a bushment, and actyvely did set vpon a towne

called Branhholme, where the Lord of Buclough dwelly the, and purposed theymeselves with a trayne for hyrallyke to his accustomed manner, in rysynge to all frayes; albeit, that knyght he was not at home, and so they brynt the said Branhholm, and other townes, as to say Whichestre, Whichestre-helme, and Whelley, and haul ordered theymself, soo that sundry of the said Lord Buclough's servants, who dyd issue fourthe of his gates, was takyn prisoners. They dyd not leve one house, one stak of come, nor one shyet, without the gate of the said Lord Buclough vnbrynt; and thus scrymaged and frayed, supposing the Lord of Buclough to be within <sup>iii</sup> Or <sup>iiii</sup> myles to have trayned him to the bushment; and soo in the breyking of the day dyd the forrey and the bushment mete, and reculed homeward, making theyre way westward from theyre invasion to be over Lyddersdaill, as intending yf the fray frome theyre furst entry by the Scotts waiches, or otherwyse by warnyng, shuld haue bene gyven to Gedworth and the countrey of Scotland theyreabouts of theyre invasion • whiche Gedworth is from the Wheles Causay vi miles, that thereby the Scotts shulde have comen further vnto theyme, and more out of ordre; and soo upon sundry good considerations, before they entered Lyddersdaill, as well accompting the inhabitants of the same to be towards your highness, and to enforce theyme the more thereby, as alsoo to put an occasion of suspect to the Kinge of Scotts, and his counsam, to be taken anerst theyme, amonges theymeselves, made proclamacions, commanding, vpon payneof dethe, assurance to be for the said inhabitants of Lyddersdaill, without any prejudice or hurt to be done by any Inglysmen vnto theyme, and soo in good ordre abowte the howre of ten of the clock before none, vppon Tewisday, dyd pass through the said Lyddersdaill, wæen dyd come diverse of the said inhabitants there to my servauntes, under the said assurance, offerring theymselfs with any service they couthe make; and thus, thanks be to Godde, your highnes' subjects, abowte the howre of xii of the clock at none the same daye, came into this your highnes realme, bringing wt theyme above xl Scottsmen prisoners, one of theyme named Scot, of the surname and kyn of the said Lord of Buclough, and of his howsehold; they brought also ccc nowte, and above lx horse and maies, keping in savetie frome losse or hurte all your said highnes subjects. There was alsoo a towne, called Newbyggins, by diverse fotmen of Tyndail and Rycklesdaill, takyn vp of the night, and spoyled, when was slayne ii Scottsmen of the said towne, and many Scotts there hurte; your highnes subjects was xiii myles within the grounde of Scotlande, and is from my house at Werkworthe, above lx miles of the most evil passage, where great snawes doth lye; heretofore the same townes now brynt baith not at any tyme in the mynd of man in

any warrs been enterpsed unto now; your subjects were thereto more encouragea for the better advancement of your highnes service, the said Lord of Buclough beyng always a mortall enemy to this your Graces realme, and he dyd say, within xiii days before, he woulde see who durst lye near hyra, wt many other cruell words, the knowledge whereof was certainly haid to my said servauntes, before theyre enterprice maid vpon him; most humbly beseeching your majesty, that youre highnes thanks may concur vnto theyme, whose names be here inclosed, and to have in your most gracious memory, the paynfull and diligent service of my pore servaunte Wharton, and thus, as I am most bounden, shall dispose wt them that be under me f. . . annoysaunce of your highnes enemys In resentment of this foray, Buccleuch, with other Border chiefs, assembled an army of 3000 riders, with which they penetrated into Northumberland, and laid waste the country as far as the banks of Bramish. They baffled, or defeated, the English forces opposed to them, and returned loaded with prey.—PINKERTON'S *History*, vol. ii p 318.

## NOTE V.

*Bards long shall tell  
haw Lord Walter fell—P. 3*

Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch succeeded to his grandfather, Sir David, in 1492. He was a brave and powerful baron, and Warden of the West Marches of Scotland. His death was the consequence of a feud betwixt the Scotts and Kerrs, the history of which is necessary, to explain repeated allusions in the romance.

In the year 1526, in the words of Pitscottie, 'the Earl of Angus, and the rest of the Douglasses, ruled all which they liked, and no man durst say the contrary; wherefore the King (James V, then a minor) was heavily displeased, and would fain have been out of their hands, if he might by any way: And, to that effect, wrote a quiet and secret letter wth his own hand, and sent it to the Laird of Buccleuch, beseeching him that he would come with his km and friends, and all the force that he might be, and meet him at Melross, at his home passing, and there to take him out of the Douglasses hands, and to put him to liberty, to use himself among the lave (*rest*) of his lords, as he thinks expedient.

This letter was quietly directed, and sent by one of the King's own secret servants, which was received very thankfully by the Laird of Buccleuch, who was very glad thereof, to be put to such charges and familiarity with his prince, and did great diligence to perform the King's writing, and to bring the matter to pass as the King desired: And, to that effect, convened all his km and friends,

and all that would do for him, to ride with him to Melross, when he knew of the King's homecoming. And so he brought with him six hundred spears, of Liddesdale, and Anandale, and countrymen, and clans thereabout, and held themselves quiet while that the King returned out of Jedburgh, and came to Melross, to remain there all that night.

But when the Lord Hume, Cessford, and Fernyherst, (the chiefs of the clan of Kerr,) took their leave of the King, and returned home, then appeared the Lord of Buccleuch in sight, and his company with him in an arrayed battle, intending to have fulfilled the King's petition, and therefore came stoutly forward on the back side of Haliden hill. By that the Earl of Angus, with George Douglas, his brother, and sundry other of his friends, seeing this army coming, they marvelled what the matter meant; while at the last they knew the Laird of Buccleuch, with a certain company of the thieves of Anandale. With him they were less affeared, and made them manfully to the field contrary them, and said to the King in this manner, "Sir, yon is Buccleuch, and thieves of Anandale with him, to unbeset your Grace from the gate" (i. e. interrupt your passage). "I vow to God they shall either fight or flee; and ye shall tarry here on this know, and my brother George with you, with any other company you please, and I shall pass, and put yon thieves off the ground, and rid the gate unto your Grace, or else die for it." The King tarried still, as was devised; and George Douglas with him, and sundry other lords, such as the Earl of Lennox, and the Lord Erskine, and some of the King's own servants; but all the lave (rest) past with the Earl of Angus to the field against the Laird of Buccleuch, who joyned and countered cruelly both the said parties in the field of Darneliver, either against other, with uncertain victory. But at the last, the Lord of Hume, hearing word of that matter how it stood, returned again to the King in all possible haste, with him the Lairds of Cessford and Fernyherst, to the number of fourscore spears, and set freshly on the lap and wing of the Laird of Buccleuch's field, and shortly bare them backward to the ground; which caused the Laird of Buccleuch, and the rest of his friends, to go back and flee, whom they followed and chased; and especially the Lairds of Cessford and Fernyherst followed furiously, till at the foot of a path the Laird of Cessford was slain by the stroke of a spear by an Elliot, who was then servant to the Laird of Buccleuch. But when the Laird of Cessford was slain, the chase ceased. The Earl of Angus returned again with great merriness and victory, and thanked God that he saved him from that chance, and passed with the King to Melross, where they remained all that night. On the morn they past to Edinburgh with the King, who was very sad and dolorous of the slaughter of the

Laird of Cessford, and many other gentlemen and yeomen slain by the Laird of Buccleuch, containing the number of fourscore and fifteen, which died in defence of the King and at the command of his writing.

I am not the first who has attempted to celebrate in verse the renown of this ancient baron, and his hazardous attempt to procure his sovereign's freedom. In a Scottish Latin poet we find the following verses.—

VALTERIUS SCOTUS BALCLUCHIUS,

Egregio suscepto facmore, libertate Regis, ac alius rebus gestis clarus, sub JACOBO V. A.O. Christi, 15-6

'Intentata aliis, nullique audita priorum

Audet, nee pavidum morsve, metusve quatit,

Libertatem alas soliti transcribere Regis

Subreptam hanc Regi restituisse parat;

Si vincis, quanta o succedunt præmia dextrae !

Sm victus, falsas spes jace, pone animam.

Hostica vis nocuit • stant altæ robora mentis

Atque decus Vincet, Rege probante, fides

Insita queis ananis vntus, quosque acnor ardor

Obsiuet, obscuris nox premat an tenebris?"

Heroes ex omni Historia Scotica lectissimi, Auctore

Johan Jonstonia Abredonense Scoto, 1603.

In consequence of the battle of Melrose, there ensued a deadly feud betwixt the names of Scott and Kerr, which, in spite of all means used to bring about an agreement, raged for many years upon the Borders. Buccleuch was imprisoned, and his estates for feited, in the year 1535, for levying war against the Kerrs, and restored by act of Parliament, dated 15th March, 1542, during the regency of Mary of Lorraine. But the most signal act of violence to which this quarrel gave rise, was the murder of Sir Walter himself, who was slain by the Kerrs in the streets of Edinburgh in 1552. This is the event alluded to in stanza vii., and the poem is supposed to open shortly after it had taken place.

The feud between these two families was not reconciled in 1596, when both chieftains paraded the streets of Edinburgh with their followers, and it was expected their first meeting would decide their quarrel. But, on July 14th of the same year, Colvil, in a letter to Mr. Bacon, informs him, 'that there was great trouble upon the Borders, which would continue till order should be taken by the Queen of England and the King, by reason of the two young Scots chieftains, Cessford and Balclugh, and of the present necessity and scarcity of corn amongst the Scots Borderers and rulers. That there had been a private quarrel betwixt those two lairds on the Borders, which was like to have turned to blood; but the fear of the general trouble had reconciled them, and the injuries which they thought to have committed against each other were now transferred upon England: not unlike that emulation in France between the Baron de Biron and Mons Jeverie, who, being both ambitious of honour, undertook more hazardous enterprises against the enemy than they would have done if they had been at concord together.' —BIRCH'S *Memoirs*, vol. ii. p. 67.

## NOTE VI.

*While Cessford owns the rule of Carr,  
While Ettrick boasts the line of Scot,  
The slaughtered chiefs, the mortal jar,  
The havoc of the feudal war,  
Shall never, never be forgot!—P. 4.*

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

Such pactions were not uncommon in feudal times; and, as might be expected, they were often, as in the present case, void of the effect desired. When Sir Walter Mauny, the renowned follower of Edward III., had taken the town of Ryol in Gascony, he remembered to have heard that his father lay there buried, and offered a hundred crowns to any who could show him his grave. A very old man appeared before Sir Walter, and informed him of the manner of his father's death, and the place of his sepulture. It seems the Lord of Mauny had, at a great tournament, unhorsed and wounded to the death, a Gascon knight, of the house of Mirepoix, whose kinsman was Bishop of Cambray. For this deed he was held at feud by the relations of the knight, until he agreed to undertake a pilgrimage to the shrine of St. James of Compostella, for the benefit of the soul of the deceased. But as he returned through the town of Ryol, after accomplishment of his vow, he was beset and treacherously slain, by the kindred of the knight whom he had killed. Sir Walter, guided by the old man, visited the lowly tomb of his father; and, having read the inscription, which was in Latin, he caused the body to be raised, and transported to his nativecity of Valenciennes, where masses were, in the days of Froissart, duly said for the soul of the unfortunate pilgrim.—*Chronycle of FROISSART*. vol. i. p. 123.

## NOTE VII.

*With Carr in arms had stood.—P. 4.*

The family of Ker, Kerr, or Carr, was very powerful on the Border. Fynes Morrison remarks, in his *Travels*, that their influence extended from the village of Preston Grange, in Lothian, to the limits of England. Cessford Castle, the ancient baronial residence of the family, is situated near the village of Morebattle, within two or three miles of the Cheviot Hills. It has been a

place of great strength and consequence, but is now ruinous. Tradition affirms that it was founded by Halbert, or Habby Kerr, a gigantic warrior, concerning whom many stories are current in Roxburghshire. The Duke of Roxburghe represents Kerr of Cessford. A distinct and powerful branch of the same name own the Marquis of Lothian as their chief. Hence the distinction betwixt Kerrs of Cessford and Fairmihirst.

## NOTE VIII.

*Lord Cranstoun.—P. 4.*

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

## NOTE IX.

*Of Bethune's line of Picardie.—P. 4.*

The Bethunes were of French origin, and derived their name from a small town in Artois. There were several distinguished families of the Bethunes in the neighbouring province of Picardy; they numbered among their descendants the celebrated Due de Sully; and the name was accounted among the most noble in France, while aught noble remained in that country. The family of Bethune, or Beaton, in Fife, produced three learned and dignified prelates; namely, Cardinal Beaton, and two successive Archbishops of Glasgow, all of whom flourished about the date of the romance. Of this family was descended Dame Janet Beaton, Lady Buccleuch, widow of Sir Walter Scott of Branksome. She was a woman of masculine spirit, as appeared from her riding at the head of her son's clan, after her husband's murder. She also possessed the hereditary abilities of her family in such a degree that the superstition of the vulgar imputed them to supernatural knowledge. With this was mingled, by faction, the foul accusation of her having influenced Queen Mary to the murder of her husband. One of the placards, preserved in Buchanan's *Detection*, accuses of Darnley's murder 'the Erie of Bothwell, Mr. James Balfour, the persoun of Fliske, Mr. David Chalmers, black Mr. John Spens, who was principal deviser of the murder; and the Quene, assenting thairto, throw the persuasion of the Erie Bothwell, and the witchcraft of Lady Buckleuch?'

<sup>1</sup> This expression and sentiment were dictated by the situation of France, in the year 2803, when the poem was originally written. 1621.

## NOTE X.

*He learn'd the art that none may name,  
In Padua, far beyond the sea.—P. 4.*

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

## NOTE XI.

*His form no darkening shadow trac'd  
Upon the sunny wall!—P. 4.*

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

## NOTE XII.

*The viewless forms of air.—P. 4.*

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

the child, who afterwards became Baron of Drummelziar, the chief of a powerful clan. To those spirits were also ascribed, in Scotland, the

'airy tongues, that syllable men's names.  
On sands, and shores, and desert wildernesses.

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

'It is not here, it is not here.  
That ye shall build the church of Deer;  
But on Taptillery,  
Where many a corpse shall lie.<sup>1</sup>

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

## NOTE XIII.

*A fancied moss-trooper, &c.—P. 5.*

This was the usual appellation of the marauders upon the Borders; a profession diligently pursued by the inhabitants on both sides, and by none more actively and successfully than by Buccleuch's clan. Long after the union of the crowns the moss troopers, although sunk in reputation, and no longer enjoying the pretext of national hostility, continued to pursue their calling.

Fuller includes, among the wonders of Cumberland, 'The moss-troopers: so strange in the condition of their living, if considered in their *Original, Increase, Height, Decay, and Ruine*.

1. *Original*. I conceive them the same called Borderers in Mr. Cainden; and characterised by him to be a *wild and warlike People*. They are called *moss-troopers*, because dwelling in the mosses, and riding in troops together. They dwell in the bounds, or meeting, of the two kingdoms, but obey the laws of neither. They come to church as seldom as the 29th of February comes into the kalendar.

2. *Increase*. When England and Scotland were united in Great Britain, they that formerly lived by hostile incursions, betook themselves to the robbing of their neighbours. Their sons are free of the trade by their fathers' copy. They are like to Job, not in piety and patience, but in sudden plenty and poverty; sometimes having flocks and herds in the morning, none at night, and perchance many again next day. They may give for their motto, *vivitur ex rapto*, stealing from

their honest neighbours what they sometimes require. They are a nest of hornets, strike one, and stir all of them about our ears. Indeed, if they promise safely to conduct a traveller, they will perform it with the fidelity of a Turkish janizary; otherwise, woe be to him that falleth into their quarters!

'3. *Height*. Amounting, foity years since, to some thousands. These compelled the vicinage to purchase their security, by paying a constant rent to them. When in their greatest height, they had two great enemies, —the *Laws of the Land*, and the *Lord William Howard of Naworth*. He sent many of them to Carlisle, to that place where the officer *doth always his work by daylight*. Yet these moss-troopers, if possibly they could procure the pardon for a condemned person of their company, would advance great sums out of their common stock, —who, in such a case, *cast in their lots amongst themselves, and all have one purse*.

'4. *Decay*. Caused by the wisdom, valour, and diligence of the Right Honourable Charles Lord Howard, Earl of Carlisle, who routed these English Tories with his regiment. His severity unto them will not only be excused, but commended, by the judicious, who consider how our great lawyer doth describe such persons, who are solemnly outlawed. BRACTON, lib. viii. trac. 2 cap. 11.—"Ex tune gerunt caput lupinum, ita quod sine iudicio inquisitione rite pereant, et secum suum iudicium portant: et merito sine lege pereunt, qui secundum legem vivere recusant." The necroward (after that they are outlawed) they wear a wolf's head, so that they lawfully maybe destroyed, without any judicial inquisition, as who carry their own condemnation about them, and deservedly die without law, because they refused to live according to law."

'5. *Ruine*. Such was the success of this worthy lord's seventy, that he made a thorough reformation among them; and the ring-leaders being destroyed, the rest are reduced to legal obedience, and so, I trust, will continue.—FULLER'S *Worthies of England*, p. 216.

The last public mention of moss-troopers occurs during the civil wars of the 17th century, when many ordnances of Parliament were directed against them.

#### NOTE XIV.

—*tame the Unicorn's pride,*

*Exalt the Crescent and the Star*.—V. 6.

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

#### NOTE XV.

*William of Deloraine*.—P. 6.

The lands of Deloraine are joined to those of Buccleuch in Ettrick Forest. They were immemorially possessed by the Buccleuch family, under the strong title of occupancy, although no charter was obtained from the crown until 1545. Like other possessions, the lands of Deloraine were occasionally granted by them to vassals, or kinsmen, for Border service. Satchells mentions, among the twenty-four gentlemen-pensioners of the family, 'William Scott, commonly called *Cut-at-the-Black*, who had the lands of Nether Deloraine for his service.' And again, 'This William of Deloraine, commonly called *Cut-at-the-Black*, was a brother of the ancient house of Hainmg, which house of Hainmg is descended from the ancient house of Has-sendeane.' The lands of Deloraine now give an earl's title to the descendant of Henry, the second surviving son of the Duchess of Buccleuch and Monmouth. I have endeavoured to give William of Deloraine the attributes which characterised the Borderers of his day; for which I can only plead Froissart's apology, that, 'it behoveth, in a lynage, some to be folysh and outrageous, to maynteyne and sustayne the peisable.' As a contrast to my Marchman, I beg leave to transcribe, from the same author, the speech of Amergot Marcell, a captain of the Adventurous Companions, a robber, and a pillager of the country of Auvergne, who had been bribed to sell his strongholds, and to assume a more honorable military life under the banners of the Earl of Armagnac. But 'when he remembered alle this, he was sorrowful, his tresour he thought he wolde not mnysshe, he was wonte dayly to serehe for newe pyllages, wherbye encreased his profyte, and then he sawe that alle was closed fro' hym. Then he sayde and imagyiiLcl, that to pyll and to lobbe (all thyng considered) was a good lyfe, and so repented hym of his good doing. On a tyme, he said to Ins old companyons, "Sirs, there is no sporte nor glory in this worlde amonge men of warre, but to use suche lyfe as we have done in tyme past. What a joy was it to us when we rode forth at adventure, and somtyme found by the way a riche priour or merchaunt, or a route of mulletos of Mountpellyer, of Narbonne, of Lymens, of Fongans, of Besyers, of Tholous, or of Carcassonne, laden with cloth of Brussels, or peltre ware comynge fro the fayres, or laden with spycery fro Bruges, fro Damas, or fro Alysandre; whatsoever we met, all was quys, or els ransoured at our pleasures; dayly we gate new money, and the vyllaynes of Auveigne and of Lymosyn dayly provyded and brought to our castell white mele, good wynes, beffes, and fatte mottions, pullayne, and wylde foule: We were ever turnyshe as tho we had been kings. When

we rode forthe, all the countrey trymbled for feare: all was ours goyng and comynge. How tok we Carlart, I and the Bouige of Companye, and I and Perot of Bernoys took Caluset; how dvd we scale, with lytell ayde, the strong castell of Marquell, pertayning to the Erl Dolphyn • I kept it hat past fyve days, but I receyved for it, on a feyre table, fyve thousande frankes, and forgave one thousande for the love of the Erl Dolphyn's children. By my fayth, this was a fayre and a good lyfe ! wherefore I repute myselfe sore deceyved, in that I have rendered up the fortress of Aloys ; for it wolde have kept fro alle the worlde, and the daye that I gave it up, it was fourmyshed with vytaylles, to have been kept seven yere without any re-vytaylinge. This Erl of Armynake hath deceyved me : Olyve Barbe, and Perot le Bernoys, shewed to me how I shulde repente myselfe ; certayne I sore repente myselfe of what I have done." —FROISSART, Vol. ii. p. 195.

## NOTE XVI.

*By wily turns, by desperate bounds,  
Had baffled Percy's best blood-hounds*—P. 6.

The kings and heroes of Scotland, as we!! as the Border riders, were sometimes obliged to study how to evade the pursuit of blood-hounds. Barbour informs us, that Robert Bruce was repeatedly tracked by sleuth-clogs. On one occasion, he escaped by wading a bow-shot down a brook, and ascending into a tree by a branch which overhung the water ; thus, leaving no trace on land of his footsteps, he baffled the scent. The pursuers came up:

' Rycht to the burn that passyt ware,  
Bot the sleuth-hund mane stunting thar,  
And wauert lanj; tyme ta and fra,  
That he na certain gate couth ga,  
Till at the last that John of Lome  
Perseuvt the hund the sleuth had lome  
The Brute, Book vii.

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

\* In Gelderland there was that bratcnel ored,  
Siker of scent, to follow them that fled  
So was he used in Eske and Liddesdail,  
While (i. e. till) she gat blood no fleeing might avail.

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

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

The story concludes with a fine Gothic scene of terror. Wallace took refuge in the solitary tower of Cask. Here he was disturbed at midnight by the blast of a horn. He sent out his attendants by two and two, but no one returned with tidings. At length, when he was left alone, the sound was heard still louder. The champion descended, sword in hand; and, at the gate of the tower, was encountered by the headless spectre of Fawdoun, whom he had slain so rashly. Wallace, in great terror, fled up into the tower, tore open the boards of a window, leapt down fifteen feet in height, and continued his flight up the river. Looking back to Cask, he discovered the tower on fire, and the form of Fawdoun upon the battlements, dilated to an immense size, and holding in his hand a blazing rafter. The Minstrel concludes,

' Trust ryght wele, that all this be sooth indeed.  
Supposing it to be no point of the creed  
The Wallaie, Book v

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

## NOTE XVII.

—*the Moat-hill's mound,  
Where Druid shades still flitted round*  
—P. 6.

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

## NOTE XVIII.

—*the tower of Haseldean*.—P. 7.

The estate of Hazeldean, corruptly Hassendean, belonged formerly to a family of Scotts, thus commemorated by Sat-chells.—

\* Hassendean came without a call.  
The ancientest house among them all'



## NOTE XIX.

*On Minto-crags the moonbeams glint.*

— P. 7.

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

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

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

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

## NOTE XX

*Ancient Riddels fair domain* — P. 7.

The family of Riddell have been very long in possession of the barony called Riddell, or Ryedale, part of which still bears the latter name. Tradition carries their antiquity to a point extremely remote, and is, in sonic degree, sanctioned by the discovery of two stone coffins, one containing an earthen pot filled with ashes and arms, bearing a legible date, A.D. 727; the other dated 936, and filled with the bones of a man of gigantic size. These coffins were discovered in the foundations of what was, but has long ceased to be, the chapel of Riddell; and as it was argued, with plausibility, that they contained the remains of some ancestors of the family,

<sup>1</sup> Elected M.P. for Selkirkshire in 1754

they were deposited in the modern place of sepulture, comparatively so termed, though built in 1110. But the following curious and authentic documents warrant most conclusively the epithet of 'ancient Riddell'. 1st, A charter by David I to Walter Rydale, Sheriff of Roxburgh, confirming all the estates of Lihescrive, &c., of which his father, Gervasius de Rydale, died possessed. 2dly, A bull of Pope Adrian IV, confirming the will of Walter de Ridale, knight, in favour of his brother Anschitil de Ridale, dated 8th April, 1155. 3dly, A bull of Pope Alexander III, confirming the said will of Walter de Ridale, bequeathing to his brother Anschitil the lands of Liliesclhe, Whettunes, &c., and ratifying the bargain betwixt Anschitil and Huctredus, concerning the church of Lihescrive, in consequence of the mediation of Malcolm II, and confirmed by a charter from that monarch. This bull is dated 17th June, 1160. 4thly, A bull of the same Pope, confirming the will of Sir Anschitil de Ridale, in favour of his son Walter, conveying the said lands of Liliesclhe and others, dated 10th March, 1120. It is remarkable, that Lihescrive, otherwise Rydale, or Riddell, and the Whittunes, have descended, through a long tram of ancestors, without ever passing into a collateral line, to the person of Sir John Buchanan Riddell, Bart, of Riddell, the lineal descendant and representative of Sir Anschitil—These circumstances appeared worthy of notice in a Border work.

## NOTE XXI.

*But when Melrose he reach'd, 'twas silence  
all;*

*He meetly slahled his steed in stall,  
And sought the convenes lonely wall*

— P. 8

The ancient and beautiful monastery of Melrose was founded by King David I. Its ruins afford the finest specimen of Gothic architecture and Gothic sculpture which Scotland can boast. The stone of which it is built, though it has resisted the weather for so many ages, retains perfect sharpness, so that even the most minute ornaments seem as entire as when newly wrought. In some of the cloisters, as is hinted in the next Canto, there are representations of flowers, vegetables, &c., carved in stone, with accuracy and precision so delicate, that we almost distrust our senses, when we consider the difficulty of subjecting so hard a substance to such intricate and exquisite modulation. This superb convent was dedicated to St. Mary, and the monks were of the Cistercian order. At the tune of the Reformation, they shared the general reproach of sensuality and irregularity, thrown upon the Roman churchmen. The old words of

*Galashiels*, a favourite Scotch air, ran thus:—

'O the monks of Melrose made gude kale<sup>1</sup>,  
On Fridays when they fasted,  
They wanted neither beef nor ale,  
As long as their neighbours lasted'

## NOTE XXII.

*When buttress and buttress, alternately,  
Seem fram'd of ebon and ivory;  
When silver edges the imagery,  
And the scrolls that teach thee to live and die;*

*Then -view St. David's ruined pile —P. 8.*

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

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

## NOTE XXIII.

*For mass or prayer can I rarely tarry!  
Save to patter an Ave Mary,  
When I ride on a Border foray —P. 9.*

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

## NOTE XXIV.

*So had he seen, in fair Castile,  
The youth in glittering squadrons start,  
Sudden the flying jennet wheel,  
And hurl the unexpected dart —P. 9.*

'By my faith,' said the Duke of Lancaster, (to a Portuguese squire,) 'of all the feates of armes that the Castellyans, and they of your

<sup>1</sup> Kale, broth.

countrey doth use, the castynge of their dertes best pleaseth me, and gladly I wolde se it: for, as I hear say, if they strike one aryghte, without he be well armed, the dart will pierce him thrughe.'—'Bymyfaith, sir,' sayd the squyer, 'ye say trouth: for I have seen many a grette stroke given with them, which at one time cost us derely, and was to us great displeasure; for, at the said skyrmishe, Sir John Lawrence of Coygnyne was stricken with a dart in such wise, that the head perced all the plates of his cote of mayle, and a sacke stopped with sylke, and passed thrughe his body, so that he fell down dead.'—FROISSART, vol. ii. ch. 44.—This mode of fighting with darts was imitated in the military game called *Jeugo de las canas*, which the Spaniards borrowed from their Moorish invaders. A Saracen champion is thus described by Froissart: 'Among the Sarazyns, there was a yonge knight called Agadinger Dolyferne; he was always wel mounted on a redy and a lyght horse; it seemed, when the horse ranne, that he did fly in the ayre. The knyghte seemed to be a good man of armes by his dedes; he bare always of usage three fathered dertes, and rychte well he could handle them; and, according to their custome, he was clene armed, with a long white towell about his head. His apperant as blacke, and his own colour browne, and a good horseman. The Crysten men say, they thoughte he dyd such dedes of armes for the love of some yonge ladye of his countrey. And true it was, that he loved entirely the King of Thune's daughter, named the Lady Azala; she was inheritor to the realme of Thune, after the discease of the kyng, her father. This Agadinger was sone to the Duke of Olyferne. I can nat telle if they were married together after or nat; but it was shewed me, that this knyght, for love of the sayd ladye, during the siege, did many feates of armes. The knyghtes of France wold fayne have taken hym; but they colde never attrape nor inclose him; his horse was so swyft, and so redy to his hand, that alwaies he escaped.'—Vol. ii. ch. 71.

## NOTE XXV.

*And there the dying lamps did burn,  
Before thy low and lonely urn,  
O gallant Chief of Otterburne!—P. 10.*

The famous and desperate battle of Otterburne was fought 15th August 1388, betwixt Henry Percy, called Hotspur, and James, Earl of Douglas. Both these renowned champions were at the head of a chosen body of troops, and they were rivals in military fame: so that Froissart affirms, 'Of all the battayles and encounterings that I have made mencion of here before in all this hystory, great or smalle, this battayle that I treat of now was one of the sores

and best foughten, without cowardes, or faynte hertes . for there was neyther knyghte nor squyer but that dyde his devoyre, and foughte hande to hande. This batayle was lyke the batayle of Becherell, the which was valiauntly fought and endured'. The issue of the conflict is well known. Percy was made prisoner, and the Scots won the day, dearly purchased by the death of their gallant general, the Earl of Douglas, who was slain in the action. He was buried at Melrose, beneath the high altar. His obsequy was done reverently, and on his bodye layde a tombe of stone, and his baner hangyng over hym.—FROISSART, VOL. ii. p. 165.

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NOTE XXVI.

—dark Knight of Liddesdale.—P. 10

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

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<sup>1</sup> There is something affecting in the manner in which the old Prior of Rochleven turns from describing the death of the gallant Ramsay, to the general sorrow which it excited.—

'To tell you there of the manere,  
It is hot sorrow for til here  
He wes the grettast menynd man,  
That any cowth have thowcht of than,  
Of his state, or of mare be fare.  
All menynt him, bath bettyr and war,  
The ryche and pure him menyde bath,  
For of his dede wes mekil skath'

Some years ago, a person digging for stones, about the old castle of Hermitage, broke into a vault, containing a quantity of chaff, some bones, and pieces of iron; amongst others, the curb of an ancient bridle which the author has since given to the Earl of Dalhousie, under the impression that it possibly may be a relic of his brave ancestor. The worthy clergyman of the parish has mentioned this discovery in his Statistical Account of Castletown.

Sheriff of Teviotdale. But he was soon after slain, while hunting in Ettrick Forest, by his own godson and chieftain, William, Earl of Douglas, in revenge, according to some authors, of Ramsay's murder; although a popular tradition, preserved in a ballad quoted by Godscroft, and some parts of which are still preserved, ascribes the resentment of the Earl to jealousy. The place where the Knight of Liddesdale was killed, is called, from his name, William-Cross, upon the ridge of a hill called William-hope, betwixt Tweed and Yarrow. His body, according to Godscroft, was carried to Liddesdale church the first night after his death, and thence to Melrose, where he was interred with great pomp, and where his tomb is still shown.

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NOTE XXVII.

*The moon on the east oriel shone*,—P. 10

It is impossible to conceive a more beautiful specimen of the lightness and elegance of Gothic architecture, when in its purity, than the eastern window of Melrose Abbey. Sir James Hall of Dunglas, Bart., has, with great ingenuity and plausibility, traced the Gothic order through its various forms and seemingly eccentric ornaments, to an architectural imitation of wicker work; of which, as we learn from some of the legends, the earliest Christian churches were constructed. In such an edifice, the original of the clustered pillars is traced to a set of round posts, begirt with slender rods of willow, whose loose summits were brought to meet from all quarters, and bound together artificially, so as to produce the framework of the roof and the tracery of our Gothic windows is displayed in the meeting and interlacing of rods and hoops, affording an inexhaustible variety of beautiful forms of open work. This ingenious system is alluded to in the romance. Sir James Hall's Essay on Gothic Architecture is published in *The Edinburgh Philosophical Transactions*.

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NOTE XXVIII.

★—*the wondrous Michael Scott*.—P. 10.

Sir Michael Scott of Balvearie flourished during the 13th century, and was one of the ambassadors sent to bring the Maid of Norway to Scotland upon the death of Alexander III. By a poetical anachronism, he is here placed in a later era. He was a man of much learning, chiefly acquired in foreign countries. He wrote a commentary upon Aristotle, printed at Venice in 1496; and several treatises upon natural philosophy, from which he appears to have been addicted to the abstruse studies of judicial astrology, alchy my, physiog-

nomiy, and chiromancy. Hence he passed among his contemporaries for a skilful magician. Dempster informs us, that he remembers to have heard in his youth, that the magic books of Michael Scott were still in existence, but could not be opened without danger, on account of the malignant fiends who were thereby invoked. *Dempsteri Historia Ecclesiastica*, 1627, lib. xii. p. 495. Lesly characterises Michael Scott as 'singularis philosophiae astronomiae, ac medicinae laude prestans; dicebatur penitissimos magiae recessus indagasse.' Dante also mentions him as a renowned wizard:—

'Quell altro che ne' fianchi è così poco,  
Michele Scotto fu, che veramente  
Delle magiche frode seppe il giuoco'  
Inferno, Canto xxmo

A personage, thus spoken of by biographers and historians, loses little of his mystical fame in vulgar tradition. Accordingly, the memory of Sir Michael Scott survives in many a legend; and in the south of Scotland, any work of great labour and antiquity, is ascribed, either to the agency of *Auld Michael*, of Sir William Wallace, or of the devil. Tradition varies concerning the place of his burial; some contend for Home Coltrame, in Cumberland; others for Melrose Abbey. But all agree, that his books of magic were interred in his grave, or preserved in the convent where he died. Satchells, wishing to give some authority for his account of the origin of the name of Scott, pretends, that, in 1629, he chanced to be at Burgh under Bowness, in Cumberland, where a person, named Lancelot Scott, showed him an extract from Michael Scott's works, containing that story.—

'He said the book which he gave me  
Was of Sir Michael Scott's historic  
'Which history was never yet read through,  
Nor never will, for no man dare it do  
Young scholars have pick'd out something  
From the contents, that dare not read within.  
He carried me along the castle then  
And shew'd his written book hanging on an iron pin  
His writing pen did seem to me to be  
Of hardened metal, like steel, or accumie;  
The volume of it did seem so large to me,  
As the Book of Martyrs and Turks' historic.  
Then in the church he let me see  
A stone where Mr. Michael Scott did lie,  
I asked at him how that could appear,  
Mr Michael had been dead above five hundred year?  
He shew'd me none durst bury under that stone,  
More than he had been dead a few years gone,  
For Mr. Michael's name does terrify each one  
History of the Right Honourable Name of SCOTT

## NOTE XXIX.

*Salamanca's cave.*—P. 10.

Spain, from the relics, doubtless, of Arabian learning and superstition, was accounted a favourite residence of magicians. Pope Sylvester, who actually imported from Spain

the use of the Arabian numerals, was supposed to have learned there the magic, for which he was stigmatized by the ignorance of his age.—WILLIAM of Malmesbury, lib. ii. cap. 10. There were public schools, where magic, or rather the sciences supposed to involve its mysteries, were regularly taught, at Toledo, Seville, and Salamanca. In the latter city, they were held in a deep cavern; the mouth of which was walled up by Queen Isabella, wife of King Ferdinand.—D'AUTON on *Learned Incredulity*, p. 45. These Spanish schools of magic are celebrated also by the Italian poets of romance:—

'Oue to citta di Tollete solea,  
Tenere studio di negromanzia,  
Ovvi di magica arte si leggea  
Pubblicamente, e ci perofanzia,  
E molti geomanti sempre avea,  
Esperimenti assai d'idromanzia  
E d'altre false opinion di sciocchi  
Come è fatture, o spesso batter gli occhi.'

// *Morgante Maggiore* Canto xxv SL 259.

The celebrated magician Maugis, cousin to Rinaldo of Montalban, called by Anosto, Mdlagigi, studied the black art at Toledo, as we learn from *L'Histoire de Maugis D'Aygrement*. He even held a professor's chair in the necromantic university: for so I interpret the passage, 'qu'on tous les sept ars d'enchantement, des charmes et conjurations, il n'y avoit meilleur maistre que lui; et en tel rnom qu'on le laissoient chaise, et l'appelloit on tnaistre Maugis.' This Salamanca Domdame is said to have been founded by Hercules. If the classic reader inquires where Hercules himself learned magic, he may consult '*Les faicis et processes du noble et vaillant Hercules*', where he will learn, that the fable of his aiding Atlas to support the heavens, arose from the said Atlas having taught Hercules, the noble knight-errant the seven libeal sciences, and in particular, that of judicial astrology. Such, according to the idea of the middle ages, were the studies, '*maximus quae docuit Atlas?*'—In a romantic history of Roderic, the last Gothic King of Spain, he is said to have entered one of those enchanted caverns. It was situated beneath an ancient tower near Toledo; and when the iron gates, which secured the entrance, were unfolded, there rushed forth so dreadful a whirlwind, that hitherto no one had dared to penetrate into its recesses. But Roderic, threatened with an invasion of the Moors, resolved to enter the cavern, where he expected to find some prophetic intimation of the event of the war. Accordingly, his tram being furnished with torches, so artificially composed that the tempest could not extinguish them, the King, with great difficulty, penetrated into a square hall, inscribed all over with Arabian characters. In the midst stood a colossal statue of brass, representing a Saracen wielding a Moorish mace, with which it d'scharged furious blows on all sides, and seemed thus

to excite the tempest which raged around. Being conjured by Roderic, it ceased from striking, until he read, inscribed on the right hand, 'Wretched Monarch, for thy evil hast thou come hither;' on the left hand, 'Thou shalt be dispossessed by a strange people?' on one shoulder, 'I invoke the sons of Hagar;' on the other, 'I do mine office?' When the King had deciphered these ominous inscriptions, the statue returned to its exercise, the tempest commenced anew, and Roderic retired, to mourn over the predicted evils which approached his throne. He caused the gates of the cavern to be locked and barricaded; but, in the course of the night, the tower fell with a tremendous noise, and under its ruins concealed for ever the entrance to the mystic cavern. The conquest of Spam by the Saracens, and the death of the unfortunate Don Roderic, fulfilled the prophecy of the brazen statue—*Historia verdadera del Rey Don Rodrigo por el Sabio Alcaide Abulcactm, traduzeda de la lengua Arabiga por Miquel de Luna*, 1654, cap. vi.

## NOTE XXX.

*The bells would ring in Norre Dame.*

—P. 10.

'*Tantanne rem tam negligenter*?' says Tyrwhitt, of his predecessor, Speight; who, in his commentary on Chaucer, had omitted, as trivial and fabulous, the story of Wade and his boat Guingelot, to the great prejudice of posterity, the memory of the hero and the oar being now entirely lost. That future antiquaries may lay no such omission to my charge, I have noted one or two of the most current traditions concerning Michael Scott. He was chosen, it is said, to go upon an embassy, to obtain from the King of France satisfaction for certain piracies committed by his subjects upon those of Scotland. Instead of preparing a new equipage and splendid retinue, the ambassador retreated to his study, opened his book, and evoked a fiend in the shape of a huge black horse, mounted upon his back, and forced him to fly through the air towards France. As they crossed the sea, the devil insidiously asked his rider. What it was that the old women of Scotland muttered at bed-time? A less experienced wizard might have answered that it was the Pater Noster, which would have licensed the devil to precipitate him from his back. But Michael sternly replied, 'What is that to thee?—Mount, Diabolus, and fly!' When he arrived at Paris, he tied his horse to the gate of the palace, entered, and boldly delivered his message. An ambassador, with so little of the pomp and circumstance of diplomacy, was not received with much respect, and the King was about to return a contemptuous refusal to his demand, when Michael besought him to suspend his resolution till he had seen

his horse stamp three times. The first stamp shook every steeple in Paris, and caused all the bells to ring; the second threw down three of the towers of the palace; and the infernal steed had lifted his hoof to give the third stamp, when the King rather chose to dismiss Michael, with the most ample concessions, than to stand to the probable consequences. Another time, it is said, that, when residing at the Tower of Oakwood, upon the Etnuck, about three miles above Selkirk, he heard of the fame of a sorceress, called the Witch of Falsehope, who lived on the opposite side of the river. Michael went one morning to put her skill to the test, but was disappointed, by her denying positively any knowledge of the necromantic art. In the discourse with her, he laid his wand inadvertently on the table, which the hag observing, suddenly snatched it up, and struck him with it. Feeling the force of the charm, he rushed out of the house; but, as it had conferred on him the external appearance of a hare, his servant, who waited without, halloo'd upon the discomfited wizard his own greyhounds, and pursued him so close, that, in order to obtain a moment's breathing to reverse the charm, Michael, after a very fatiguing course, was fain to take refuge in his own *jawhole* (*Anglice*, common sewer). In order to revenge himself of the witch of Falsehope, Michael, one morning in the ensuing harvest, went to the hill above the house with his dogs, and sent down his servant to ask a bit of bread from the good wife for his greyhounds, with instructions what to do if he met with a denial. Accordingly, when the witch had refused the boon with contumely, the servant, as his master had directed, laid above the door a paper which he had given him, containing, amongst many cabalistical words, the well-known rhyme,—

•Maister Michael Scott's man  
Sought meat, and gat nane

Immediately the good old woman, instead of pursuing her domestic occupation, which was baking bread for the reapers, began to dance round the fire, repeating the rhyme, and continued this exercise till her husband sent the reapers to the house, one after another, to see what had delayed their provision; but the charm caught each as they entered, and, losing all idea of returning, they joined in the dance and chorus. At length the old man himself went to the house; but as his wife's frolic with Mr. Michael, whom he had seen on the hill, made him a little cautious, he contented himself with looking in at the window, and saw the reapers at their involuntary exercise, dragging his wife, now completely exhausted, sometimes round, and sometimes through, the fire, which was, as usual, in the midst of the house. Instead of entering, he saddled a horse, and rode up the hill, to humble himself before Michael, and beg a cessation of the spell;

which the good-natured warlock immediately granted, directing him to enter the house backwards, and, with his left hand, take the spell from above the door; which accordingly ended the supernatural dance.—This tale was told less particularly in former editions, and I have been censured for inaccuracy in doing so.—A similar charm occurs in *Huon de Bourdeux* and in the ingenious Oriental tale, called the *Caliph Vathek*.

Notwithstanding his victory over the witch of Falsehope, Michael Scott, like his predecessor, Merlin, fell at last a victim to female art. His wife, or concubine, elicited from him the secret, that his art could ward off any danger except the poisonous qualities of broth, made of the flesh of a *breme* sow. Such a mess she accordingly administered to the wizard, who died in consequence of eating it; surviving, however, long enough to put to death his treacherous confidant.

## NOTE XXXI.

*The words that cleft Eildon hills in three.*  
—P. 10.

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

## NOTE XXXII.

*That lamp shall burn unquenchably^  
Until the eternal doom shall be* —P. 11

Baptista Porta, and other authors who treat of natural magic, talk much of eternal lamps, pretended to have been found burning in ancient sepulchres. Fortunius Licetus investigates the subject in a treatise, *De Lucernis Antiquiorum Reconditis*, published at Venice, 1621. One of these perpetual lamps is said to have been discovered in the tomb of Tulhola, the daughter of Cicero. The wick was supposed to be composed of asbestos. Kircher enumerates three different recipes for constructing such lamps; and wisely concludes, that the thing is nevertheless impossible.—*Mundus Subterraneus*, p. 72. Delrio imputes the fabrication of such lights to magical skill.—*Disquisitiones Magicæ*, p. 58. In a very rare romance, which treateth of the life of Virgilius, and of his

death, and many marvayles that he dyd in hit lyfe-time, by wychecraft and nygramancye, throughe the helpe of the devyls of hell, mention is made of a very extraordinary process, in which one of these mystical lamps was employed. It seems that Virgil, as he advanced in years, became desirous of renovating his youth by magical art. For this purpose he constructed a solitary tower, having only one narrow portal, in which he placed twenty-four copper figures, armed with iron flails, twelve on each side of the porch. These enchanted statues struck with their flails incessantly, and rendered all entrance impossible, unless when Virgil touched the spring, which stopped their motion. To this tower he repaired privately, attended by one trusty servant, to whom he communicated the secret of the entrance, and thither they conveyed all the magician's treasure. Then sayde Virgilms, my dere beloved frende, and he that I above alle men truste and knowe mooste of my secret; and then he led the man into a cellar, where he made a *fayer lamp at all seasons burnyng*. And then sayd Virgilius to the man, "Se you the barrel that standeth here?" and he sayd, yea: "Therein must thou put me: fyrst ye must slee me, and hewe me smalle to pieces, and cut my hed in iiii pieces, and sake the heed under in the bottom, and then the pieces there after, and my herte in the myddel, and then set the barrel under the lampe, that nyghte and day the fat therein may droppe and leake; and ye shall ix dayes long, ones in the clay, fyll the lampe, and fayle nat. And when this is all done, then shall I be renewed, and made yonge agen." At this extraordinary proposal, the confidant was sore abashed, and made some scruple of obeying his master's commands. At length, however, he complied, and Virgil was slain, pickled, and barrelled up, in all respects according to his own direction. The servant then left the tower, taking care to put the copper thrashers in motion at his departure. He continued daily to visit the tower with the same precaution. Meanwhile, the emperor, with whom Virgil was a great favourite, missed him from the court, and demanded of his servant where he was. The domestic pretended ignorance, till the emperor threatened him with death, when at length he conveyed him to the enchanted tower. The same threat extorted a discovery of the mode of stopping the statues from wielding their flails. And then the emperor entered into the castle with all his folke, and sought allabout in every corner after Virgilius; and at the laste they sought so longe, that they came into the seller, where they sawe the lampe hangover the barrell, where Virgilius lay in deed. Then asked the emperor the man, who had made hym so herdy to put his mayster Virgilms so to dethe; and the man answered no worde to the emperor. And then the emperor, with great anger,

drewe out his sworde, and slewe he there Virgil's man. And when all this was done, then sawe the emperour, and all his folke, a naked child iii tymes rennyng about the barrell saynge these wordes, "Cursed be the tyme that ye ever came here." And with those words vanyshed the chyldeawaye, and was never sene ageyn, and thus abyd Virgilus in the barrell deed.—*Virgilius*, bl let, printed at Antwerpe by John Doesborcke. This curious volume is in the valuable library of Mr. Douce; and is supposed to be a translation from the French, printed in Flanders for the English market. See *Goujet Biblioth. Franc.* ix. 225. *Catalogue de la Bibliothèque Nationale*, tom. ii. p. 5. *De Bure*, No. 3857.

## NOTE XXXIII.

*Then Deloraine, in terror, took  
From the cold hand the Mighty Book,*

*He thought, as he took //, the dead man  
frown'd—P. 12*

William of Deloraine might be strengthened in this belief by the well-known story of the Cid Ruy Diaz. When the body of that famous Christian champion was sitting in state by the high altar of the cathedral church of Toledo, where it remained for ten years, a certain malicious Jew attempted to pull him by the beard; but he had no sooner touched the formidable whiskers, than the corpse started up, and half unsheathed his sword. The Israelite fled; and so permanent was the effect of his terror, that he became Christian—HEYWOOD's *Hierarchy*, p. 480, quoted from *Sebastian Cobarruvias Crozee*.

## NOTE XXXIV.

*The Baron's Dwarf his courser field.—P 14*

The idea of Lord Cranstoun's Goblin Page is taken from a being called Gilpin Homer, who appeared, and made some stay, at a farm-house among the Border-mountains. A gentleman of that country has noted down the following particulars concerning his appearance:

'The only certain, at least most probable account, that ever I heard of Gilpin Homer, was from an old man, of the name of Anderson, who was born, and lived all his life at Todshaw-hill, in Eskedale-muir, the place where Gilpin appeared and staid for some time. He said there were two men, late in the evening, when it was growing dark, employed in fastening the horses upon the uttermost part of their ground (that is, tying

their forefeet together, to hinder them from travelling far in the night), when they heard a voice, at some distance, crying, "*Tint! Tint! Tint!*" One of the men, named Moffat, called out, "What deil has tint you? Come here." Immediately a creature, of something like a human form, appeared. It was surprisingly little, distorted in features, and misshapen in limbs. As soon as the two men could see it plainly, they ran home in a great fright, imagining they had met with some goblin. By the way, Moffat fell and it ran over him, and was home at the house as soon as either of them, and staid there a long tyme; but I cannot say how long. It was real flesh and blood, and ate and drank, was fond of cream, and, when it could get attit, would destroy a great deal. It seemed a mischievous creature; and any of the children whom it could master, it would beat and scratch without mercy. It was once abusing a child belonging to the same Moffat, who had been so frightened by its first appearance; and he, in a passion, struck it so violent a blow upon the side of the head, that it tumbled upon the ground; but it was not stunned, for it set up its head directly, and exclaimed, "Ah, hah, will o' Moffat, you strike sair!" (viz. sore). After it had staid there long, one evening, when the women were milking the cows in the loan, it was playing among the children near by them, when suddenly they heard a loud shrill voice cry three tunes, "*Gilpin Horner!*" It started, and said, "*That is me, I must away,*" and instantly disappeared, and was never heard of more. Old Anderson did not remember it, but said, he had often heard his lather and other old men in the place, who were there at the time, speak about it; and in my younger years I have often heard it mentioned, and never met with any who had the remotest doubt as to the truth of the story; although, I must own, I cannot help thinking there must be some misrepresentation in it.'—To this account, I have to add the following particulars from the most respectable authority. Besides constantly repeating the word *tint! tint!* Gilpin Horner was often heard to call upon Peter Bertram, or Be-to ram, as he pronounced the word; and when the shrill voice called Gilpin Horner, he immediately acknowledged it was the summons of the said Peter Bertram: who seems therefore to have been the devil who had tint, or lost, the little imp. As much has been objected to Gilpin Horner, on account of his being supposed rather a device of the author than a popular superstition, I can only say, that no legend which I ever heard seemed to be more universally credited; and that many persons of very good rank, and considerable information, are well known to repose absolute faith in the tradition.

1 *Tint* signifies *lost*.

## NOTE XXXV.

*But the Ladye of Branksome gather'd a band  
Of the best that would ride at her command.*—P. 14.

'Upon 25th June, 1557, Dame Janet Beatonne Lady Buccleuch, and a great number of the name of Scott, delaitit (accused) for coming to the kirk of St. Mary of the Lowes, to the number of two hundred persons bodin in feire of weire (arrayed in armour), and breaking open the door of the said kirk, in order to apprehend the Laird of Cranstoun for his destruction.' On the 20th July, a warrant from the Queen is presented, discharging the justice to proceed against the Lady Buccleuch while new calling —*Abridgment of Books of Adjournal, in Advocates' Library*. The following proceedings upon this case appear on the record of the Court of Justiciary. On the 25th of June, 1557, Robert Scott, in Bowhill parish, priest of the kirk of St. Mary's, accused of the convocation of the Queen's lieges, to the number of two hundred persons, in warlike array, with jacks, helmets, and other weapons, and marching to the chapel of St. Mary of the Lowes, for the slaughter of Sir Peter Cranstoun, out of ancient feud and malice pre-pense, and of breaking the doors of the said kirk, is repelled by the Archbishop of Glasgow. The bail given by Robert Scott of Allanhaugh, Adam Scott of Burnfute, Robert Scott in Howfurde, Walter Scott in Todshawhaugh, Walter Scott younger of Synton, Thomas Scott of Hayning, Robert Scott, William Scott, and James Scott, brothers of the said Walter Scott, Walter Scott in the Woll, and Walter Scott, son of William Scott of Harden, and James Wemyss in Eckford, all accused of the same crime, is declared to be forfeited. On the same day, Walter Scott of Synton, and Walter Chisholme of Chisholme, and William Scott of Harden, became bound, jointly and severally, that Sir Peter Cranstoun, and his kindred and servants, should receive no injury from them in future. At the same time, Patrick Murray of Fallohill, Alexander Stuart, uncle to the Laird of Trakwhare, John Murray of Neuhall, John Fairlye, residing in Selkirk, George Tait, younger of Pim, John Pennycuke of Pennycuke, James Ramsay of Cokpen, the Laird of Fassyde, and the Laird of Hencierstoun, were all severally fined for not attending as jurors; being probably either in alliance with the accused parties, or dreading their vengeance. Upon the 20th of July following, Scott of Synton, Chisholme of Chisholme, Scott of Harden, Scott of Howpaslie, Scott of Burnfute, with many others, are ordered to appear at next calling, under the pains of treason. But no farther procedure seems to have taken place. It is said, that, upon this rising, the Kirk of St. Mary was burnt by the Scots.

## NOTE XXXVI.

*Like a book-boson'd priest.*—P. 16.  
'At Unthank, two miles N E. from the church (of Ewes), there are the ruins of a chapel for divine service, in time of Popery. There is a tradition, that friars were wont to come from Melrose or Jedburgh, to baptize and marry in this parish; and from being in use to carry the mass-book in their bosoms, they were called by the inhabitants, *Book-a-bosomes*. There is a man yet alive, who knew old men who had been baptized by these Book-a-bosomes, and who says one of them, called Hair, used this parish for a very long time.—*Account of Parish of Ewes, apud Macfarlane's MSS.*

## NOTE XXXVII.

*All was delusion, nought was truth*—P. 17.  
*Glamour*, in the legends of Scottish superstition, means the magic power of imposing on the eyesight of the spectators, so that the appearance of an object shall be totally different from the reality. The transformation of Michael Scott by the witch of Falsehope, already mentioned, was a genuine operation of glamour. To a similar charm the ballad of Johnny Fa' imputes the fascination of the lovely Countess, who eloped with that gipsy leader.—

'Sae soon as they saw her weel-far'd face,  
They cast the glamour o'er her

It was formerly used even in war. In 1381, when the Duke of Anjou lay before a strong castle, upon the coast of Naples, a necromancer offered to 'make the ayre so thicke, that they within shall thynke that there is a great bridge on the see (by which the castle was surrounded) for ten men to go a front; and whan they within the castle se this bridge, they will be so afraide, that they shall yelde them to your mercy. The Duke demanded,— "Fayre Master, on this bridge that ye speke of, may our people assuredly go thereon to the castell, to assayle it?"—"Syr," quod the enchantour, "I dare not assure you that; for if any that passeth on the bridge make the signe of the crosse on hym, all shall go to nought, and they that be on the bridge shall fall into the see." Then the Duke began to laugh; and a certain of young knights, that were there present, said, "Syr, for godsake, let the mayster assey his cunning; we shall leve making of any signe of the crosse on us for that tyme." The Earl of Savoy, shortly after, entered the tent, and recognised in the enchanter the same person who had put the castle into the power of Sir Charles de la Payx, who then held it, by persuading the garrison of the Queen of Naples, through magical deception, that the sea was coining over the walls. The sage avowed the feat, and added, that he was the man in the world most dreaded by Sir Charles de la Payx. "By my fayth," quod the



Earl of Savoy, "ye say well; and I will that Syr Charles de la Payx shall know that he hath gret wronge to fear you. But I shall assure hym of you; for ye shall never do enchantment to deceyve hym, nor yet none other. I wolde nat that in tyme to come we shulde be reproached that in so high an enterprise as we be in, wherein there be so many noble knyghtes and squyres assembled, that we shulde do any thyng be enchantment, nor that we shulde wyn our enemyes be suche crafte." Then he called to him a servaunt, and said, "Go, and get a hangman, and let him stryke off this mayster's heed without delay;" and as soone as the Erle had commanded it, incontynent it was done, for his heed was stryken off before the Erie's tent. —FROISSART, vol. i. ch. 391, 392.

The art of glamour, or other fascination, was anciently a principal part of the skill of the *jongleur*, or juggler, whose tricks formed much of the amusement of a Gothic castle. Some instances of this art may be found in the *Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border*, vol. iv. p. 106. In a strange allegorical poem, called the *Houlat*, written by a dependent of the house of Douglas, about 1452-3, the jay, in an assembly of birds, plays the part of the juggler. His feats of glamour are thus described:—

'He gart them see, as it semyt in samyn houre,  
Hunting at herdis in holts so hair,  
Some sailand on the see schippis of toure,  
Bemis battalland on burd brim as a bare,  
He coude carye the coup of the kingis des,  
Syne leve in the stede,  
Bot a black burwede;  
He coude of a hens hede  
Make a man mes.  
'He gart the Emproure trow, and trewlye behald,  
That the *corn craik*, the pundere at hand,  
Had povndit all his pris hois in a povnd fald,  
Because that etc of the corn in the kirk laud,  
He coude wirk windaris, quhat way that he wald,  
Mak a gray gus, a gold garland,  
A lang spere of a bitule, for a beme bald,  
Nobilis of nutschelles, and silver of sand,  
Thus joukit with juxters the janglane ja,  
Fair ladies in ringis,  
Knychtis in caralyngis,  
Bayth dansis and singis,  
It semyt as sa.

#### NOTE XXXVIII.

Now, if you ask who gave the stroke,  
I cannot tel, so mot I thrive;  
It was not given by man alive —P. 17

Dr. Henry More, in a letter prefixed to Glanville's *Saducismus Trumphantus*, mentions a similar phenomenon.

'I remember an old gentleman in the country, of my acquaintance, an excellent justice of peace, and a piece of a mathematician; but what kind of a philosopher he was, you may understand from a rhyme of his own making, which he commended to me at my taking horse in his yard, which rhyme is this:—

'Ens is nothing till sense finds out:  
Sense ends m nothing, so naught goes about

Which rhyme of his was so rapturous to himself, that, on the reciting of the second verse, the old man turned himself about upon his toe as nimbly as one may observe a dry leaf whisked round the corner of an orchard-walk by some little whirlwind. With this philosopher I have had many discourses concerning the immortality of the soul and its distinction; when I have run him quite down by reason, he would but laugh at me, and say this is logic, H. (calling me by my Christian name), to winch I replied, this is reason, father L. (for so I used and some others to call him); but it seems you are for the new lights, and immediate inspiration, which I confess he was as little for as for the other; but I said so only in the way of drollery to him in those tunes, but truth is, nothing but palpable experience would move him: and being a bold man, and fearing nothing, he told me he had used all the magical ceremonies of conjuration he could, to raise the devil or a spirit, and had a most earnest desire to meet with one, but never could do it. But this he told me, when he did not so much as think of it, while his servant was pulling off his boots in the hall, some invisible hand gave him such a clap upon the back, that it made all ring again; "so," thought he now, "I am invited to the converse of my spirit," and therefore, so soon as his boots were off, and his shoes on, out he goes into the yard and next field, to find out the spirit that had given him this familiar clap on the back, but found none neither in the yard nor field next to it.

But though he did not feel this stroke, albeit he thought it afterwards (finding nothing came of it) a mere delusion; yet not long before his death, it had more force with him than all the philosophical arguments I could use to him, though I could wind him and nonplus him as I pleased; but yet all my arguments, how solid soever, made no impression upon him; wherefore, after several reasonings of this nature, whereby I would prove to him the soul's distinction from the body, and its immortality, when nothing of such subtle consideration did any more execution on his mind than some lightning is said to do, though it melts the sword,—"Well," said I, "father L., though none of these things move you, I have something still behind, and what yourself has acknowledged to be true, that may do the business:—Do you remember the clap on your back when your servant was pulling off your boots in the hall? Assure yourself, says I, father L., that goblin will be the first to bid you welcome into the other world." Upon that his countenance changed most sensibly, and he was more confounded with this rubbing up his memory, than with all the rational or philosophical argumentations that I could produce.'

## NOTE XXXIX.

*The running stream dissolved the spell.*  
-P 17.

It is a firm article of popular faith, that no enchantment can subsist in a living stream. Nay, if you can interpose a brook betwixt you and witches, spectres, or even fiends, you are in perfect safety. Burns's inimitable *Tam o'Shanter* turns entirely upon such a circumstance. The belief seems to be of antiquity. Brompton informs us, that certain Irish wizards could, by spells, convert earthen clods, or stones, into fat pigs, which they sold in the market, but which always reassumed their proper form when driven by the deceived purchaser across a running stream. But Brompton is severe on the Irish for a very good reason. 'Gens ista spurcissima non solvunt decimas.'—*Chroiticon Johannis Brompton apud decent Scriptores*, p. 1076.

## NOTE XL.

*He never counted him a man^  
Would strike below the knee.*—P. 18.

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

'A hundred valiant men had this brave Robin Hood. Still ready at his call, that bowmen were right good, All clad in Lincoln green, with caps of red and blue, His fellow's winded horn not one of them but knew. When setting to their lips their little bugles shrill, The warbling echoes waked from every dale and hill, Their bauldrics set with studs athwart their shoulders cast, To which under their arms their sheafs were buckled fast, A short sword at their belt, a buckler scarce a span, Who struck below the knee not counted then a man All made of Spanish yew, their bows were wondrous strong, They nut an arrow drew but was a cloth-yard long Of archery they had the very perfect craft, "With broad arrow, or but, or prick, or roving shaft  
*Poly-Albion*, Song 26

To wound an antagonist in the thigh, or leg, was reckoned contrary to the law of arms. In a tilt betwixt Gawain Michael, an English squire, and Joachim Cathore, a Frenchman, 'they met at the speare poyntes rudely; the French squyer justed right pleasantly; the Englishman ran too lowe, for he strak the Frenchman depe into the thigh. Wherewith the Erie of Buckingham was right sore displeased, and so were all the other lords, and sayde how it was shamefully done.'—FROISSART, vol. i. chap. 366. Upon a similar occasion, 'the two Knyghts came a fote eche against other rudely, with their speares low couched, to stryke eche other within the foure quarters. Johan of Castell-Morant strake the English squyer on the brest in such wyse, that Syr Wyllam Fermetone stombled and bowed, for his fote a lyttel fayled him. He helde his speare lowe with both hishandes, and coudenat amende it, and strake Syr Johan of the Castell-Morant in the thighe, so that the speare went clene

throughe, that the heed was sene a handfull on the other syde. And Syr Johan with the stroke reled, but he fell nat. Than the Englyshe knyghtes and squyers were ryghte sore displeased, and sayde how it was a foule stroke. Syr Wyllam Fermeton excused himselfe, and sayde how he was sorie of that adventure, and howe that yf he had knowen that it shulde have bene so, he wolde never have begon it; sayenge how he could nat amende it, by cause of glaunsing of his fote by constraynt of the great stroke that Syr Johan of the Castell-Morant had given him.'—FROISSART, vol. i. chap. 373.

## NOTE XLI.

*She drew the splinter from the wound,  
And with a charm she stanchd the blood.*  
-P. 19.

See several charms for this purpose in Reginald Scott's *Discovery of Witchcraft*, p. 273.

'Tom Potts was but a serving man.  
But yet he was a doctor good;  
He bound his handkerchief on the wound,  
And with some kinds of words he stanchd the blood.  
*Pieces of Ancient Popular Poetry*, Load. 1791, p. 151

## NOTE XLII.

*But she has ta'en the broken lance,  
And washed it from the clotted gore,  
And salved the splinter o'er and o'er.*  
-P 19

Sir Kenelm Digby, in a discourse upon the cure by sympathy, pronounced at Montpellier before an assembly of nobles and learned men, translated into English by R. White, gentleman, and published in 1650, gives us the following curious surgical case.—

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

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

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

'I asked him then for any thing that had the blood upon it, so he presently sent for his garter, wherewith his hand was first bound; and as I called for a basin of water, as if I would wash my hands, I took a handful of powder of vitriol, which I had in my study, and presently dissolved it. As soon as the bloody garter was brought me, I put it within the basin, observing, in the interim, what Mr. Howel did, who stood talking with a gentleman in a corner of my chamber, not regarding at all what I was doing; but he started suddenly, as if he had found some strange alteration in himself. I asked him what he ailed. "I know not what ailes me; but I finde that I feel no more pain. Methinks that a pleasing kinde of freshnesse, as it were a wet cold napkin, did spread over my hand, which hath taken away the inflammation that tormented me before." — I replied, "Since then that you feel already so good effect of my medicament, I advise you to cast away all your playsters; only keep the wound clean, and in a moderate temper betwixt heat and cold."<sup>1</sup> This was

presently reported to the Duke of Buckingham, and a little after to the King, who were both very curious to know the circumstance of the businesse, which was, that after dinner I took the garter out of the water, and put it to dry before a great fire. It was scarce dry, but Mr. Howel's servant came running, that his master felt as much burning as ever he had done, if not more; for the heat was such as if his hand were 'twixt coles of fire. I answered, although that had happened at present, yet he should find ease in a short time; for I knew the reason of this new accident, and would provide accordingly; for his master should be free from that inflammation, it may be before he could possibly return to him; but in case he found no ease, I wished him to come presently back again; if not, he might forbear coming. Thereupon he went; and at the instant I did put again the garter into the water, thereupon he found his master without any pain at all. To be brief, there was no sense of pain afterward; but within five or six dayes the wounds were cicatrized, and entirely healed.—Page 6.

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

*Artel* Anoint the sword which pierced him with this Weapon-salve, and wrap it close from air,  
Till I have tune to visit him again. *Act sc 2*

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

*Hip* O my wound pain me  
*Mir* I am come to ease you. [*she unwraps the sword*]

*Hip* Alas, I feel the cold air came to me;

*Mir* Does it still grieve you? [*She wipes and anoints the sword*]

*Hip* Now, methinks, there s something laid just upon it.

*Mir* Do you find no ease?

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

## NOTE XLIII.

*On Penchryst glows a bale of fire,—P. 20.*

*Bale*, beacon fagot. The Border beacons, from their number and position, formed a sort of telegraphic communication with Edinburgh.—The Act of Parliament 1455, c. 48, directs, that one bale or fagot shall be warning of the approach of the English in any manner; two bales that they are *com'ing indeed*; four bales, blazing beside each other, that the enemy are in great force. 'The same taikenings to be watched and maid at Eggerhope (Eggerstand) Castell, fra they se the fire of Hume, that they fire right swa. And in like manner on Sowtra Edge, sall se the fire of Eggerhope Castell, and mak taikening in like manner: And then may all Louthaine be warned, and in special the Castell of Edinburgh; and their four fires to be made in like manner, that they in Fife, and fra Striveling east, and the east part of Louthaine, and to Dunbar, all may se them, and come to the defence of the realme.' These beacons (at least in latter times) were a 'long and strong tree set up, with a long iron pole across the head of it, and an iron brander fixed on a stalk in the middle of it, for holding a tar-barrel.'—STEVENSON'S *History*, vol. ii. p. 701.

## NOTE XLIV.

*Our kin and clan, and friends to raise.*  
—P. 20

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

'Upon the death of the old Lord Scoop, the Queen gave the west wardenry to his son, that had married my sister. He having received that office, came to me with great earnestness, and desired me to be his deputy, offering me that I should live with him in his house; that he would allow me half a dozen men, and as many horses, to be kept at his charge; and his fee being 1000 merks yearly, he would part it with me, and I should have the half. This his noble offer I accepted of, and went with him to Carlisle: where I was no sooner come, but I entered into my office. We had a stirring time of it; and few days past over my head but I was on horseback, either to prevent mischief, or take malefactors, and to bring the Border in better quiet than it had been in times past. One memorable thing of God's mercy shewed unto me, was such as I have good cause still to remember it.

'I had private intelligence given me, that there were two Scottishmen that had killed a churchman in Scotland, and were by one of the Graemes relieved. This Graeme dwelt within five miles of Carlisle. He had a

pretty house, and close by it a strong tower, for his own defence in time of need.—About two o'clock in the morning, I took horse in Carlisle, and not above twenty-five in my company, thinking to surprise the house on a sudden. Before I could surround the house, the two Scots were gotten in the strong tower, and I could see a boy riding from the house as fast as his horse could carry him; I little suspecting what it meant. But Thomas Carleton came to me presently, and told me, that if I did not presently prevent it, both myself and all my company would be either slam or taken prisoners. It was strange to me to hear this language. He then said to me, "Do you see that boy that rideth away so fast? He will be in Scotland within this half hour; and he is gone to let them know, that you are here, and to what end you are come, and the small number you have with you; and that if they will make haste, on a sudden they may surprise us, and do with us what they please." Hereupon we took advice what was best to be done. We sent notice presently to all parts to raise the country, and to come to us with all the speed they could; and withall we sent to Carlisle to raise the townsmen; for without foot we could do no good against the tower. There we staid some hours, expecting more company; and within short time after the country came in on all sides, so that we were quickly between three and four hundred horse; and, after some longer stay, the foot of Carlisle came to us, to the number of three or four hundred men; whom we presently set to work, to get to the top of the tower, and to uncover the roof; and then some twenty of them to fall down together, and by that means to win the tower.—The Scots, seeing their present danger, offered to parley, and yielded themselves to my mercy. They had no sooner opened the iron gate, and yielded themselves my prisoners, but we might see 400 horse within a quarter of a mile coming to their rescue, and to surprise me and my small company; but of a sudden they stayed, and stood at gaze. Then had I more to do than ever; for all our Borderers came crying, with full mouths, "Sir, give us leave to set upon them; for these are they that have killed our fathers, our brothers, and uncles, and our cousins; and they are coming, thinking to surprise you, upon weak grass nags, such as they could get on a sudden; and God hath put them into your hands, that we may take revenge of them for much blood that they have spilt of ours." I desired they would be patient a while, and bethought myself, if I should give them their will, there would be few or none of the Scots that would escape unkill'd; (there was so many deadly feuds among them;) and therefore I resolved with myself to give them a fair answer, but not to give them their desire. So I told them, that if I were not there myself, they might then do what they pleased them-

selves; but being present, if I should give them leave, the blood that should be spilt that day would lie very hard upon my conscience. And therefore I desired them, for my sake, to forbear; and, if the Scots did not presently make away with all the speed they could, upon my sending to them, they should then have their wills to do what they pleased. They were ill satisfied with my answer, but durst not disobey. I sent with speed to the Scots, and bade them pack away with all the speed they could; for if they stayed the messenger's return, they should few of them return to their own home. They made no stay; but they were returned homewards before the messenger had made an end of his message. Thus, by God's mercy, I escaped a great danger; and, by my means, there were a great many men's lives saved that day.

## NOTE XLV.

*On many a cairn's grey pyramid,  
Where urns of mighty chiefs lie hid.*—P. 20.

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

## NOTE XLVI.

*For pathless marsh, and mountain cell,  
The peasant left his lowly shed.*—V. 22.

The morasses were the usual refuge of the Border herdsmen, on the approach of an English army.—(*Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border*, vol. i. p. 393.) Caves, hewed in the most dangerous and inaccessible places, also afforded an occasional retreat. Such caverns may be seen in the precipitous banks of the Teviot at Sunlaws, upon the Ale at Ancram, upon the Jed at Hundalee, and in many other places upon the Border. The banks of the Eske, at Gorton and Hawthornden, are hollowed into similar recesses. But even these dreary dens were not always secure places of concealment. 'In the way

as we came, not far from this place, (Long Niddry,) George Ferres, a gentleman of my Lord Protector's, . . . happened upon a cave in the ground, the mouth whereof was so wome with the fresh printe of steps, that he seemed to be certayne thear wear some folke within; and gone doune to trie, he was readily receyved with a hakebut or two. He left them not yet, till he had known wheyther thei wolde be content to yield and come out; which they fondly refusing, he went to my lord's grace, and upon utterance of the thyng, gat licence to deale with them as he coulde; and so returned to them, with a skore or two of pioners. Three ventes had their cave, that we wear ware of, whereof he first stopt up on; anoother he fill'd full of strawe, and set it a fyre, whereat they within cast water apace; but it was so wet maynteyned without, that the fyre prevayled, and ther within fayn to get them belyke into anoother parler. Then devysed we (for I hapt to be with him) to stop the same up, whereby we should eyther smother them, or fyna out their ventes, if thei hadde any moe; as this was done at anoother issue, about xii score of, we moughte see the fume of their smoke to come out: the which continued with so great a force, and so long a while, that we could not but thinke they must needs get them out, or smother within. and forasmuch as we found not that they dyd the tone, we thought it for certain ther wear sure of the toother.—PATTEN'S *Account of Somersets Expedition into Scotland*. apud DALYELL'S *Fragments*.

## NOTE XLVII

*Show'd southern ravage was begun.*—P. 22.

From the following fragment of a letter from the Earl of Northumberland to King Henry VIII, preserved among the Cotton MSS. Calig. B. vii. 170, the reader may estimate the nature of the dreadful war which was occasionally waged upon the Borders, sharpened by mutual cruelties, and the personal hatred of the wardens, or leaders.

Some Scottish Barons, says the Earl, had threatened to come within 'three miles of my pore house of Werkworth, where I lye, and gif me light to put on my clothes at mydnight; and alsoo the said Marke Carr sald there opynly, that, seyng they had a governor on the Marches of Scotland, as well as they had in Ireland, he shulde kepe your highness instructions, gyffyn unto your garyson, for making of any day-forrey; for he and his friends wolde burne enough on the nyght, lettyng your counsaill here defyne a notabfe acte at theyre pleasures. Upon whiche, in your highnes name, I comaundet dewe watche to be kepte on your Marchies, for comyng in of any Scotts.—Neuerthelea, upon Thursday at night last, came thyrty

light horsemen into a litil village of myne, called White!!, having not past sex houses, lying towards Ryddisdaill, upon Shilbotell More, and there wold have fyred the said bowsses, but ther was no fyre to get there, and they forgate to brynge any with the theyme; and took a wyf being great with chylde, in the said towne, and said to hyr, Wher we can not gyve the lard lyght, yet we shall doo this in spyte of hym; and gyve her iii mortall wounds upon the heid, and another in the right side, with a dagger: whereupon the said wyf is deede, and the childe in her bely is loste. Beseeching your most gracious highness to reduce unto your gracious memory this wyful and shamefull murder, done within this your highnes realme, notwithstanding all the inhabitants thereabout rose unto the said fray, and gave warnynge by becons into the cuntry afore theyme, and yet the Scottsme dyne escape. And upon certeyne knowledge to my brother Clyfforth, and me, had by credible persons of Scotland, this abomynable act not only to be done by dyverse of the Mershe, but also the afore named persons of Tyvidaill, and consented to, as by appearance, by the Erle of Murey, upon Friday at night last, let slyp C of the best horsemen of Glendaill, together with George Dowglas, whoo came into Ingland agayne, in the dawning of the day; but afore theyre retorne, they dyd mar the Earl of Murreis provisions at Coldingham; for they did not only burne the said town of Coldingham, with all the come thereunto belonging, which is esteemed worthe en marke sterling; but alsoo burned twa townes nye adjoining thereunto, called Brandergerst and the Black Hill, and toke xxiii persons, ix horse, with cc bed of cataill, which, now, as I am informed, bathe not only been a stave of the said Erle of Murreis not coming to the Bordure as yet, but alsoo, that none inlande man will adventure theyr self uppon the Marches. And as for the tax that shulde have been grauntyd for finding of the said in hundred men, is utterly denied. Upon which the King of Scotland departed from Edynburgh to Stirling, and as yet there doth remayn. And also I, by the advice of my brother Clyfforth, have

**devysed, that within this in nyghts, Godde willing, Kelsey, in like case, shall be brent, with all the corn in the said town; and then they shall have noo place to lye any garyson in nygh unto the Borders. And as I shall atteigne further knowledge, I shall not fail to satisfye your highnes, according to my most bounden dutie. And for this burnynge of Kelsey is devysed to be done secretly, by Tyndaill and Ryddisdale. And thus the holy Trynite and your most royal estate, with long lyf, and as much increase of honour as your most noble heart can desire. At Werkworth the -xxiij day of October" (1522.)**

## NOTE XLVIII.

*Watt Tinlinn.—P. 22.*

This person was, in my younger days, the theme of many a fireside tale. He was a retainer of the Buccleuch family, and held for his Border service a small tower on the frontiers of Liddesdale. Watt was, by profession, a *sutor*, but, by inclination and practice, an archer and warrior. Upon one occasion, the captain of Bewcastle, military governor of that wild district of Cumberland, is said to have made an incursion into Scotland, in which he was defeated, and forced to fly. Watt Tinlinn pursued him closely through a dangerous morass; the captain, however, gained the firm ground; and seeing Tinlinn dismounted, and floundering in the bog, used these words of insult.—'Sutor Watt, ye cannot sew your boots; the heels *risp*, and theseams rive'.—'If I cannot sew,' retorted Tinlinn, discharging a shaft, which nailed the captain's thigh to his saddle,—'If I cannot sew, I *canyerk*.'—

## NOTE XLIX.

*Billhope stag—P.22.*

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

Billhope braes for bucks and raes,  
And Cant haugh for swine,  
And Tarras for the good bull-trout,  
If he be taen in time.

The bucks and roes, as well as the old swine, are now extinct; but the good bull-trout is still famous.

## NOTE L.

*Belted Will Howard.—P. 22.*

Lord William Howard, third son of Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, succeeded to Naworth Castle, and a large domain annexed to it, in right of his wife Elizabeth, sister of George Lord Dacre, who died without heirs male, in the 11th of Queen Elizabeth. By a poetical anachronism, he is introduced into the romance a few years earlier than he actually flourished. He was warden of the Western Marches, and, from the rigour with which he repressed the Border excesses, the name of Belted Will Howard is still famous in our traditions. In the castle of Naworth, his apartments, containing a bedroom, oratory, and library, are still shown. They impress us with an unpleasant idea of the life of a lord warden of the Marches. Three or four strong doors, separating these rooms from the rest of the castle, indicate the appre-

<sup>1</sup> *Risp*, creak.—*Rive*, tear, a *Yerk*, to twitch, as shoemakers do, in securing the stitches of their work.

hensions of treachery from his garrison; and the secret winding passages, through which he could privately descend into the guard-room, or even into the dungeons, imply the necessity of no small degree of secret superintendence on the part of the governor. As the ancient books and furniture have remained undisturbed, the venerable appearance of these apartments, and the armour scattered around the chamber, almost lead us to expect the arrival of the warden in person. Naworth Castle is situated near Brampton, in Cumberland. Lord William Howard is ancestor of the Earls of Carlisle,

## NOTE LI.

## Lord Dacre —P. 22

The well-known name of Dacre is derived from the exploits of one of their ancestors at the siege of Aero, or Ptolemais, under Richard Cœur de Lion. There were two powerful branches of that name. The first family, called Lord Dacres of the South, held the castle of the same name, and ait<sup>1</sup> ancestors to the present Lord Dacre. The other family, descended from the same stock, were called Lord Dacres of the North, and were barons of Gilsland and Gray stock. A chieftain of the latter branch was warden of the West Marches during the reign of Edward VI. He was a man of a hot and obstinate character, as appears from some particulars of Lord Surrey's letter to Henry VIII, giving an account of his behaviour at the siege and storm of Jedburgh. It is printed in the *Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border*, Appendix to the Introduction.

## NOTE LII

## The German hackbut men.—P. 22.

In the wars with Scotland, Henry VIII and his successors employed numerous bands of mercenary troops. At the battle of Pinky, there were in the English army six hundred hackbutters on foot, and two hundred on horseback, composed chiefly of foreigners. On the 27th of September, 1549, the Duke of Somerset, Lord Protector, writes to the Lord Dacre, warden of the West Marches:—"The Almaines, in number two thousand, very valiant soldiers, shall be sent to, ou shortly from Newcastle, together with Sir Thomas Holcroft, and with the force of your wardenry, (which we would were advanced to the most strength of horsemen that might be,) shall make the attempt to Loughmaben, being of no such strength but that it may be skated with ladders, whereof, beforehand, we would you caused secretly some number to be provided; or elae undermined with the pyke-axe, and so taken: either to be kept for the King's Majesty, or otherwise to be defaced, and taken from the profits of the enemy. And in like manner the house of Carlawerock to be

used.' Repeated mention occurs of the Almaines, in the subsequent correspondence; and the enterprise seems finally to have been abandoned, from the difficulty of providing these strangers with the necessary ' victuals and carriages in so poor a country as Dumfries-shire.'—*History of Cumberland*, vol. i. Introd. p. lxi. From the battle pieces of the ancient Flemish painters, we learn, that the Low Country and German soldiers marched to an assault with their right knees bared. And we may also observe, in such pictures, the extravagance to which they carried the fashion of ornamenting their dress with knots of ribbon. This custom of the Germans is alluded to in the *Mirror for Magistrates*, p. 121:

' Their pleited garments therewith well accord,  
All jagde and frounst, with divers colours deckt

## NOTE LIII.

<sup>1</sup> Ready, aye ready,' for the field.—P. 23.

Sir John Scott of Thirlestane flourished in the reign of James V, and possessed the estates of Thirlestane, Gamescleuch, &c., lying upon the river of Ettrick, and extending to St. Mary's Loch, at the head of Yarrow. It appears, that when James had assembled his nobility, and their feudal followers, at Fala, with the purpose of invading England, and was, as is well known, disappointed by the obstinate refusal of his peers, this baron alone declared himself ready to follow the King wherever he should lead. In memory of his fidelity, James granted to his family a charter of arms, entitling them to bear a border of fleurs-de-luce, similar to the tressuie in the royal arms, with a bundle of spears for the crest, motto, *Ready, aye ready*. The charter itself is printed by Nisbet, but his work being scarce, I insert the following accurate transcript from the original, in the possession of the Right Honourable Lord Napier, the representative of John of Thirlestane.

## JAMES Rex.

'We James, by the grace of God, King of Scottis, considerand the ffaith and guid servis of of<sup>1</sup> right traist friend John Scott of Thirlestane, quha cummand to our hoste at Soutra-edge, with three score and ten launcieres on horseback of his friends and followers, and beand willing to gang with ws into England, when all our nobles and others refused, he was ready to stake at all our bidding; for the quhilk cause, it is our will, and we doe strarthe command and charg our lion herald and his deputies for the time beand, to give and to graunt to the said John Scott, ane Border of ffleure de lises about his coatte of armes, sik as is on our royal banner, and alsua ane bundell of

<sup>1</sup> Sic in orig.

launces above his helmet, with thir words, Readdy, ay Readdy, that he and all his after-cummers may bruik the samine as a pledge and taiken of our guid will and kyndnes for his true worthines; and thir our letters seen, ye nae waes failzie to doe. Given at Ffalia Muire, under our hand and privy cashet, the xxvii day of July, m c and xxxii zeires. By the King's graces special ordinance.

'Jo. ARSKINE.'

On the back of the charter is written, 'Edin. 14 January, 1713. Registered, conform to the act of parliament made anent probative writs, per M'Kaile, pror. and produced by Alexander Borthwick, servant to Sir William Scott of Thirlestane. M. L. J.'

#### NOTE LIV.

*An aged Knight, to danger steel'd,  
With many a moss-trooper came on,  
And azure in a golden field,  
The stars and crescent graced his shield,  
Without the bend of Murdieston.*—V. 23.

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

Walter Scott of Harden, who flourished during the reign of Queen Mary, was a renowned Border freebooter, concerning whom tradition has presetted a variety of anecdotes, some of which have been published in the *Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border*; others in LEYDEN'S *Scenes of Infancy*; and others, more lately, in *The Mountain Bard*, a collection of Border ballads by Mr. James Hogg. The bugle-horn, said to have been used by this formidable leader, is preserved by his descendant, the present Mr. Scott of Harden. His castle was situated upon the very brink of a dark and precipitous dell, through which a scanty rivulet steals to meet the Borthwick. In the recess of this glen he is said to have kept his spoil, which served for the daily maintenance of his retainers, until the production of a pair of clean spurs, in a covered dish, announced to the hungry band, that they must ride for a supply of provisions. He was married to Mary Scott, daughter of Philip Scott of Dryhope, and called in song the Flower of Yarrow. He possessed a very extensive estate, which was divided among his five sons. There are numerous descendants of this old marauding Baron. The following beautiful passage of

LEYDEN'S *Scenes of Infancy*, is founded on a tradition respecting an infant captive, whom Walter of Harden carried off in a predatory incursion, and who is said to have become the author of some of our most beautiful pastoral songs:

'Where Bortha hoarse, that loads the meads with sand,  
Rolls her red tide to Teviot's western strand,  
Through slaty hills, whose sides are shag'd with thorn,  
Where springs, in scatter'd tufts, the dark-green corn,  
Towers wood-girt Harden, far above the vale,  
And clouds of ravens o'er the turrets sail.  
A hardy race, who never shrunk from war,  
The Scotts to rival realms a mighty bar,  
Here fixed his mountain home — a wide domain.  
And rich the soil, had purple heath been grain,  
But what the niggard ground of wealth denied,  
From fields more bless'd his fearless arm supplied.

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

Scared at the light, his little hands he flung  
Around her neck, and to her bosom clung;  
While beauteous Mary soothed, in accents mild,  
His fluttering soul, and clasp'd her foster child.  
Of milder mood the gentle captive grew,  
Nor loved the scenes that scared his infant view;  
In vales remote, from camps and castles far,  
He shunn'd the fearful shuddering joy of war.  
Content the love of simple swains to sing,  
Or wake to fame the harp's heroic string.

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

#### NOTE LV.

*Scotts of Eskdale, a stalwart band.*—?. 23.

In this, and the following stanzas, some account is given of the mode in which the property in the valley of Esk was transferred from the Beattisons, its ancient possessors, to the name of Scott. It is needless to repeat the circumstances, which are given in the poem, literally as they have been preserved by tradition. Lord Maxwell, in the latter part of the sixteenth century, took upon himself the title of Earl of Morton. The descendants of Beattison of Woodkerrick, who aided the Earl to escape from his disobedient vassals, continued to hold these lands within the memory of man, and were the only Beattisons who had property in the dale. The old people give locality to the story, by showing the Galliard's Haugh, the place where Buccleuch's men were concealed, &c.

<sup>1</sup> So in Scott's own Note; but it was in Nov. 1542 that this motto was earned by Scott of Thirlestane.



## NOTE LVI.

*TheirjratheringwordwasBettenden.*—P.25-  
Bellenden is situated near the head of Borthwick water, and being in the centre of the possessions of the Scotts, was frequently used as their place of rendezvous and gathering word.—*Survey of Selkirkshire, in Macfarlane's MSS.* Advocates' Library Hence Satchel Is calls one part of his genealogical account of the families of that clan, his Bellenden.

## NOTE LVII.

*The camp their home, their law the sword, They knew no country, own'd no lord.*  
—P. 26.

The mercenary adventurers, whom, in 1380, the Earl of Cambridge carried to the assistance of the King of Portugal against the Spaniards, mutinied for want of regular pay. At an assembly of their leaders, Sir John Soltier, a natural son of Edward the Black Prince, thus addressed them : " I counsayle, let us be alle of one alliance, and of one accorde, and let us among ourselves reyse up the banner of St. George, and let us be frendes to God, and encmyes to alle the worlde ; for without we make ourselfe to be feared, we gete nothyng "

" Bymytayth," quod Sir William Helmon, " ve saye right well, and so let us do " They all agreed with one voyce, and so regarded among them who shulde be their capitayne. Then they advysed in the case how they coude nat have a better capitayne than Sir John Soltier. For they sulde than have good leyser to do yvel, and they thought he was more metelyer thereto than any other. Then they raised up the penon of St George, and cried, " A Soltier! a Soltier! the valyaunt bastarde! frendes to God, and enemies to all the worlde!"—FROISSART, vol. i. ch. 393.

## NOTE LVIII.

*That he may suffer inarch-treason pain.*  
—P. 27.

Several species of offences, peculiar to the Border, constituted what was called march-treason. Among others, was the crime of riding, or causing to ride, against the opposite country during the time of truce. Thus, in an indenture made at the water of Eske, beside Salom, on the 25th day of March, 1334, betwixt noble lords and mighty, Sirs Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, and Archibald Douglas, Lord of Galloway, a truce is agreed upon until the 1st day of July; and it is expressly accorded, ' Gif ony stellis anthir on the ta part, or on the tothyr, that he shall be hanget or heofdit; and gif ony company stellis any gudes within the trieux beforesayd, ane of that company sail be hanget or heofdit, and the remnant sail

restore the gudys stolen in the dubble.'—*History of Westmoreland and Cumberland*, Introd. p. xxxix.

## NOTE LIX.

—Deloraine  
*Will cleanse him, by oath, of march-treason stain.*—P. 28.

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

## NOTE LX.

*Knighthood he took of Douglas" sword.*  
—P. 28.

The dignity of knighthood, according to the original institution, had this peculiarity, that it did not flow from the monarch, but could be conferred by one who himself possessed it, upon any squire who, after due probation, was found to merit the honour of chivalry. Latterly, this power was confined to generals, who were wont to create knights bannerets after or before an engagement. Even so late as the reign of Queen Elizabeth, Essex highly offended his jealous sovereign by the indiscriminate exertion of this privilege. Among others, he knighted the witty Sir John Harrington, whose favour at court was by no means enhanced by his new honours — See the *Nugae Antiquae*, edited by Mr. Park But probably the latest instance of knight hood, conferred by a subject, was in the case of Thomas Ker, knighted by the Earl of Huntly, after the defeat of the Earl of Argyle in the battle of Belnnnes. The fact is attested, both by a poetical and prose account of the engagement, contained in an ancient MS. in the Advocates' Library, and edited by Mr. Dalryell, in *Godly Sangs and Ballets*, Edin. 1802.

## NOTE LXI.

*When English blood swell'd Ancram's ford,*—P. 28.

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

## NOTE LXII.

*For who in field or foray slack,  
Saw the blanche lion e'er fall back* A.—P. 29

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

*The Description of the Armes.*

'Of the proud Cardinal this is the shelde,  
Borne up betwene two angels of Sathan,  
The six bloudy axes in a bare felde,  
Sheweth the cruelte of the red man,  
'Which hath devoured the Beautiful Swan,  
Mortal enemy unto the Whyte Lion,  
Carter of Yorke, the vyle butcher's sonne,  
The six bulles hedges in a felde blacke,  
Betokeneth his stordy furiousness,  
wherefore, the godly lyght to put abacke,  
He bryngeth in his dyvlish darness,  
The bandog in the middes doth expresse  
The mastiff curre bred in Ypswich towne,  
Gnawynge with his teth a kinges crowne  
The cloube synnifeth playne his tyranny,  
Covered over with a Cardinall's hault,  
Wherein shall be fulfilled the prophesy,  
Aryse up, Jacke, and put on thy salatt,  
For the tyme is come of bayge and walatt,  
The temporal! chevalry thus thrown doune,  
Wherefor, prest, take hede, and beware thy crowne.'  
There were two copies of this very scarce satire in the library of the late John<sup>1</sup> Duke of Roxburgh. See an account of it also in Sir Egerton Brydges' curious miscellany, the *Centura Literaria*.

## NOTE LXIII.

*Let Musgrave meet fierce Deloraine  
In single fight.*—P. 29.

It may easily be supposed, that trial by single combat, so peculiar to the feudal system, was common on the Borders. In 1558, the well-known Kirkaldy of Grange fought a duel with Ralph Evre, brother to the then Lord Evre, in consequence of a dispute about a prisoner said to have been ill treated by the Lord Evre. Pittscottie gives the following account of the affair.—'The Lord of Ivors his brother provoked William Kirkaldy of Grange to fight with him, in singular combat, on horseback, with spears; who, keeping the appointment, accompanied with Monsieur d'Ossel, lieutenant to the French King, and the garrison of Haymouth, and Mr. Ivers, accompanied with the governor and garrison of Berwick, it was discharged, under the pain of treason, that any man should come near the champions within a flight-shot, except one man. For either of them, to bear their spears, two trumpets, and two lords to be judges. When

they were in readiness, the tram pets sounded, the heraulds cried, and the judges, let them go. They then encountered very fiercely; but Grange struck his spear through his adversary's shoulder, and bare him off his horse, being sore wounded; But whether he died, or not, it is uncertain.—P. 202.

The following indenture will show at how late a period the trial by combat was resorted to on the Border, as a proof of guilt or innocence:—

'It is agreed between Thomas Musgrave and Launcelot Carleton, for the true trial of such controversies as are betwixt them, to have it openly tried by way of combat, before God and the face of the world, to try it in Canonbyholme, before England and Scotland, upon Thursday in Easter-week, being the eighth day of April next ensuing, A D 1602, betwixt nine of the clock, and one of the same day, to fight on foot, to be armed with jack, steel cap, plaite sleeves, plaite breaches, plaitesockes, two basleard swords, the blades to be one yard and half a quarter in length, two Scotch daggers, or dorks, at their girdles, and either of them to provide armour and weapons for themselves, according to this indenture. Two gentlemen to be appointed, on the field to view both the parties, to see that they both be equal in arms and weapons, according to this indenture; and being so viewed by the gentlemen, the gentlemen to ride to the rest of the company, and to leave them but two boys, viewed by the gentlemen, to be under sateen years of age, to hold their horses. In testimony of this our agreement, we have both set our hands to this indenture, of intent all matters shall be made so plain, as there shall be no question to stick upon that day. Which indenture, as a witness, shall be delivered to two gentlemen. And for that it is convenient the world should be privy to every particular of the grounds of the quarrel, we have agreed to set it down in this indenture betwixt us, that, knowing the quarrel, their eyes may be witness of the trial.

## THE GROUNDS OF THE QUARREL.

<sup>1</sup> I. Lancelot Carleton did charge Thomas Musgrave before the Lords of her Majesty's Privy Council, that Lancelot Carleton was told by a gentleman, one of her Majesty's sworn servants, that Thomas Musgrave had offered to deliver her Majesty's Castle of Bewcastle to the King of Scots; and to witness the same, Lancelot Carleton had a letter under the gentleman's own hand for his discharge.

<sup>2</sup> He chargeth him, that whereas her Majesty doth yearly bestow a great fee upon him, as captain of Bewcastle, to aid and defend her Majesty's subjects therein: Thomas Musgrave hath neglected his duty, for that her Majesty's Castle of Bewcastle was by him made a den of thieves, and an harbour and receipt for murderers, felons, and all

sorts of misdemeanors. The precedent was Quintin Whitehead and Runion Blackburne.  
 '3. He chargeth him, that his office of Bewcastle is open for the Scotch to ride in and through, and small resistance made by him to the contrary.

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

(Signed) 'THOMAS MUSGRAVE.  
 'LANCELOT CARLETON.'

#### NOTE LXIV.

*He, the jovial harper*—P. 30.

The person here alluded to, is one of our ancient Border minstrels, called Rattling Roaring Willie. This *soubriquet* was probably derived from his bullying disposition; being, it would seem, such a roaring boy, as is frequently mentioned in old plays. While drinking at Newmill, upon Teviot, about five miles above Hawick, Willie chanced to quarrel with one of his own profession, who was usually distinguished by the odd name of Sweet Milk, from a place on Rule Water so called. They retired to a meadow on the opposite side of the Teviot, to decide the contest with their swords, and Sweet Milk was killed on the spot. A thorn-tree marks the scene of the murder, which is still called Sweet Milk Thorn. Willie was taken and executed at Jedburgh, bequeathing his name to the beautiful Scotch air, called 'Rattling Roaring Willie.' Ramsay, who set no value on traditional lore, published a few verses of this song in the *re-a-Table Miscellany*, carefully suppressing all which had any connexion with the history of the author and origin of the piece. In this case, however, honest Allan is in some degree justified, by the extreme worthlessness of the poetry. A verse or two may be taken, as illustrative of the history of Roaring Willie, alluded to in the text.

Now Willie's cane to Jeddart,  
 And he's for the rood-day;<sup>1</sup>  
 But Stobs and young Falnash,<sup>2</sup>  
 They follow'd him a' the way,  
 They sought him up and down,  
 In the links of Ousenam water  
 They fand him sleeping bound  
 Stobs light aff his horse,  
 And never a word he spak,  
 Till he tied Willie's hands  
 Fu' fast behind his back;  
 And down beneath his knee,  
 And drink will be dear to Willie,  
 When sweet milk gars him die

<sup>1</sup> The day of the Rood-fair at Jedburgh.

<sup>2</sup> Sir Gilbert Elliot of Stobs, and Scott of Falnash.

<sup>3</sup> A wretched pun on his antagonist's name.

Ah wae light on ye, Stobs!  
 An ill death mot ye die,  
 Ye're the first and foremost man  
 That e'er laid hands on me,  
 That e'er laid hands on me.  
 And took my mare me frae •  
 Wae to you, Sir Gilbert Elliot!  
 Ye are my mortal fae!  
 The lasses of Ousenam water  
 Are rugging and riving their hair,  
 And a' for the sake of Willie.  
 His beauty was so fair,  
 His beauty was so fair,  
 And comely for to see,  
 And drink will be dear to Willie  
 When sweet milk gars him die

#### NOTE LXV.

*He knew each ordinance and clause  
 Of Black Lord Archibald's battle-laws,  
 In the Old Douglas' day*—P. 30.

The title to the most ancient collection of Border regulations runs thus,—'Be it remembered, that, on the 18th day of December 1468, Earl William Douglas assembled the whole lords, freeholders, and eldest Borderers, that best knowledge had, at the college of Linclonden; and there he caused these lords and Borderers bodily to be sworn, the Holy Gospel touched, that they, justly and truly, after their cunning, should decree, decern, deliver, and put in order and writing, the statutes, ordinances, and uses of marche, that were ordained in Black Archibald of Douglasses days, and Archibald his sons days, in time of warfare; and they came again to him advisedly with these statutes and ordinances which were in time of warfare before. The said Earl William, seeing the statutes in writing decreed and delivered by the said lords and Borderers, thought them right speedful and profitable to the Borders; the which statutes, ordinances, and points of warfare, he took, and the whole lords and Borderers he caused bodily to be sworn, that they should maintain and supply him at their goodly power, to do the law upon those that should break the statutes underwritten. Also, the said Earl William, and lords, and eldest Borderers, made certain points to be treason in time of warfare to be used, which were no treason before his time, but to be treason in his time, and in all time coming.'

#### NOTE LXVI.

*The Bloody Heart blaz'd in the van,  
 Announcing Douglas, dreaded name.*  
 —P. 31.

The chief of this potent race of heroes, about the date of the poem, was Archibald Douglas, seventh Earl of Angus, a man of great courage and activity. The Bloody Heart was the well-known cognizance of the House of Douglas, assumed from the time of good Lord James, to whose care Robert Bruce committed his heart, to be earned to the Holy Land.

## NOTE LXVII.

*And Swinton laid the lance in rest,  
That tamed of yore the sparkling crest  
Of Clarence's Plantagenet.*—P. 31.

At the battle of Beauge, in France, Thomas, Duke of Clarence, brother to Henry V, was unhorsed by Sir John Swinton of Swinton, who distinguished him by a coronet set with precious stones, which he wore around his helmet. The family of Swinton is one of the most ancient in Scotland, and produced many celebrated warriors.

## NOTE LXVIII

*And shouting still! A Home! a Home!*  
—P. 12.

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

The Hepburns, a powerful family in East Lothian, were usually in close alliance with the Homes. The chief of this clan was Hepburn, Lord of Hailes, a family which terminated in the too famous Earl of Bothwell.

## NOTE LXIX.

*And some, 'with many a merry shout,  
In not, revelry, and rout,  
Pursued the foot-ball play*—P. 32

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

## NOTE LXX.

*'Twixt truce and war, such sudden change  
Was not infrequent, nor held strange,  
In the old Border-day.*—P. 32

Notwithstanding the constant wars upon the Borders, and the occasional cruelties which marked the mutual inroads the in-

habitants on either side do not appear to have regarded each other with that violent and personal animosity, which might have been expected. On the contrary, like the outposts of hostile armies, they often carried on something resembling friendly intercourse, even in the middle of hostilities; and it is evident, from various ordinances against trade and intermarriages, between English and Scottish Borderers, that the governments of both countries were jealous of their cherishing too intimate a connexion. Froissart says of both nations, that 'Englyshmen on the one party, and Scottes on the other party, are good men of warre; for when they meet there is a harde fight without sparynge. There is no hoo [fruce] between them, as long- as spears, swords, axes, or daggers will endure, but lay on eche upon uther; and whan they be we if beaten, and that the one party hath obtained the victory, they then glorifye so in theyre dedes of armes, and are so joy full, that such as be taken they shall be ransomed, or that they go out of the felde; so that shortly eche of them is so content with other, that, at their departyng, curtylsye they will say, Go I thank you'—BERNERS'S *Proissart*, vol. ii p. 153. The Border meetings, of truce, which although places of merchandise and merriment, often witnessed the most bloody scenes, may serve to illustrate the description in the text. They are vividly portrayed in the old ballad of the Reulsquair. [See *Minstrelsy*, vol. i. p. 15.] Both parties came armed to a meeting of the wardens, yet they intermixed fearlessly and peaceably with each other in mutual sports and familiar intercourse, until a casual fray arose.—

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

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

## NOTE LXXI.

*—on the darkening plain,  
Loud hollo, whoop, or whistle ran,  
As bunds, their stragglers to regain,  
Give the shrill watch-word of their clan*

—P. 33

Patten remarks, with bitter censure, the disorderly conduct of the English Borderers, who attended the Protector Somerset on his expedition against Scotland. 'As we wear then a selling, and the tents a setting up, among all things els commendable in our hole journey, one thing seemed to me an intollerable disorder and abuse: that whereas always, both in all townes of war, and in all campos of armies, quietness and stilnes, without nois, is, principally in the night, after the watch is set, observed, (I need not reason why,) our northern prikers, the Bor-

derers notwithstanding, with great enormitie, (as thought me,) and not unlike (to be playn) unto a masteries hounde howlyng in a hie way when he hath lost him he waited upon, sum hoopynge, sum whistlyng, and most with crying A Berwyke, a Berwyke ! A Fenwyke, a Fenwyke I A Bulmer, a Bulmer! or so ootherwise as theyr captains names wear, never lin'de these troublous and dangerous noyses all the nyghte longe. They said, they did it to find their captain and fellows; but if the souldiers of our oother countrys and sheres had used the same maner, in that case we should have oft times had the state of our campe more like the outrage of a dissolute huntynge, than the quiet of a well ordered armye. It is a feat of war, in mine opinion, that might right well be left. I could reherse causes (but yt I take it, they are better unsoken than uttered, unless the fault wear sure to be amended) that might shew ther move alwers more peral to our armie, but in their one nyght's so doynge, then they shew good service (as some sey) in a hooole vyage"—*Apud DALZELL'S Fragments*, p. 75.

## NOTE LXXII.

*To see how thou the chase could'st wind,  
Chcer the dark blood-hound on his way,  
And with the bugle rouse the fray !—P 38.*

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

and the people in the neighbourhood alarmed. The marauders, however, escaped, notwithstanding a sharp pursuit. This circumstance serves to show how very long the license of the Borderers continued in some degree to manifest itself.

## NOTE LXXXIII.

*She wrought not by forbidden spell.—? 40.*

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

Virgilius was at scote at Tolenton, where he stodyed dyligently, for he was of great undorstandynge. Upon a tyrne, the scolers had lycense to go to play and sporte them in the fylde, after the usance of the old tyme. And there was also Virgilius therbye, also walkynge among the hylles alle about. It fortun'd he spyed a great hole in the syde of a great hyll, wherein he went so depe, that he culd not see no more lyght; and than he went a lytell farther therein, and than he saw some lyght egayne, and than he went fourth streyghte, and within a lytell wyle after he harde a voyce that called "Virgilius! Virgilius!" and looked aboute, and he colde nat see no body. Than sayd he, (i e the voyce.) "Virgilius, see ye not the lytyll borde lying besyde you there marked with that word?" Than answered Virgilius, "I see that horde well enough." The voyce said, "Doo awaye that horde, and lette me out there atte." Than answered Virgilius to the voyce that was under the lytell horde, and sayd, "Who art thou that callest me so?" Than answered the devyll, "I am a devyll conjured out of the bodye of a certeyne man, and banysshed heie tyll the day of judgmend, without that I be delyvered by the handes of men. Thus, Virgilius, I pray the, delyver me out of this payn, and I shall shewe unto the many bokes of negromancye, and how thou shalt come by it lyghtly, and know the practyse therein, that no man in the scyence of negromancye shall passe the. And moreover, I shall shewe and enforme the so, that thou shalt have alle thy desyre, whereby methinke it is a great gyfte for so lytyll a doynge. For ye may also thus all your power frendyshelpe, and make ryched your enemyes." Thorow that great promyse was Virgilius tempted; he badde the fynd show the bokes

to hym, that he might have and occupy them at his wyll : and so the fynde shewed him. And than Virgilius pulled open a horde, and there was a Tytell hole, and thereat wrang the devyll out like a yell, and cam and stode before Virgilius lyke a bygge man ; whereof Virgilius was astomed and marveyled greatly thereof, that so great a man myght come out at so lytyll a hole. Than sayd Virgilius, "Shulde ye well, passe into the hole that ye cam out of?" — "Yea, I shall well," said the devyl — "I holde the best plrge that I have, that ye shall not do it" — "Well," said the devyll, "thereto I consent." And than the devyll wrange himselfe into the lytyll hole agene, and as he was therein, Virgilius kyvered the hole ageyne with the borde close, and so was the devyll begyled, and myght nat there come out agen, but abydeyth shyttre styll therein. Than called the devyll dredefully to Virgilius, and said, "What have ye done, Virgilius?" — "Virgilius answeid, 'Abyde there styll to your day appoynted,' and fro thens forth aoydeth he there. And so Virgilius became very connyng in the practoryse of the black scyence."

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

"Than he thought in his mynde how he myghte raarye hyr, and thought in his mynde to tounde in the middes of the sec a layer towne, with great landes belongynge to it, and so he did by his cunnyng, and called it Napells. And the fandacyon of it was of egges, and in that town of Napells he made a tover with iiij comers, and in the toppe he set an apell upon an yron yarde, and no man culde pull away that apell without he brake it; and thorough that yren set he a bolte, and in that bolte set he a egge. And he henge the apell by the stauke upon a cheyne, and so hangeth it still. And when the egge styrrerth, so shulde the towne of Napells quake; and whan the egge brake, then shulde the towne sinke. Whan he had made an ende, he lette call it Napells." This appears to have been an article of current belief during the middle ages, as appears from the statutes of the order *Du Saint Esprit an droit desir*, instituted in 1352. A chapter of the knights is appointed to be held annually at the Castle of the Enchanted Egg, near the grotto of Virgil.—MONTFAUCON, vol. ii. p. 329.

## NOTE LXXIV.

*A merlin sat upon her wrist,*

*Held by a leash of silken twist.*—P. 40.

A merlin, or iparrow-hawk, was actually carried by ladies of rank, as a falcon was, in time of peace, the constant attendant of a knight or baron. See LATHAM on *Falconry*—Godscroft relates, that when Mary of Lorraine was regent, she pressed the Earl of Angus to admit a royal garrison into his Castle of Tantallon. To this he returned no direct answer; but, as if apostrophizing a goss-hawk, which sat on his wrist, and which he was feeding during the Queen's speech, he exclaimed, 'The devil's in this greedy glede, she will never be full'—HUME's *History of the House of Douglas*, 1743, vol. ii. p. 131. Barclay complains of the common and indecent practice of bringing hawks and hounds into churches.

## NOTE LXXV.

*And princely peacock's gilded train,*

*And o'er the boar-head, garnish'd brave*

—P. 40.

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

The boar's head was also a usual dish of feudal splendour. In Scotland it was sometimes surrounded with little banners, displaying the colours and achievements of the baron at whose board it was served.—PIN-KERTON's *History*, vol. i. p. 432.

## NOTE LXXVI.

*Smote with his gauntlet stout Hunt hill.*

—P. 40.

The Rutherfords of Hunthill were an ancient race of Border Lairds, whose names occur in history, sometimes as defending the frontier against the English, sometimes as disturbing the peace of their own country. Dickon Draw-the-sword was son to the ancient warrior, called in tradition the Cock of Hunthill, remarkable for leading into battle nine sons, gallant warriors, all sons of the aged champion. Mr. Rutherford, late of New York, in a letter to the editor, soon after these songs were first published, quoted, when upwards of eighty years old, a ballad apparently the same with the Raid of the Reidsquare, but which apparently is lost, except the following lines.—

'Bauld Rutherford he was fu' stout,  
With all his nine sons him about,  
He brought the lads of Jedburgh out.  
And bauldly fought that day?

## NOTE LXXVII.

—bit his glove.—P. 41.

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

## NOTE LXXVIII.

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

—P 41.

A tradition preserved by Scott of Satchells, who published, in 1688, *A true History of the Right Honourable name of Scott*, gives the following romantic origin of that name. Two brethren, natives of Galloway, having been banished from that country for a riot, or insurrection, came to Rankleburn, in Ettrick Forest, where the keeper, whose name was Bryclone, received them joyfully, on account of their skill in winding the horn, and in the other mysteries of the chase. Kenneth MacAlpin, then King of Scotland, came soon after to hunt in the royal forest, and pursued a buck from Ettrick heugh to the glen now called Buccleuch, about two miles above the junction of Rankleburn with the river Ettrick. Here the stag stood at bay; and the King and his attendants, who followed on horseback, were thrown out by the steepness of the lull and the morals. John, one of the brethren from Galloway, had followed the chase on foot; and, now coming in, seized the buck by the horns, and, being a man of great strength and activity, threw him on his back, and ran with his burden about a mile up the steep hill, to a place called Cracra-Cross, where Kenneth had halted, and laid the buck at the sovereign's feet<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Froissart relates, that a knight of the household of the Comte de Foix exhibited a similar feat of strength. The hal-fire had waxed low, and wood was wanted to mend it. The knight went down to the court-yard, where stood an ass laden with faggots, seized on the animal and burden, and, carrying him up to the hall on his shoulders, tumbled him into the chimney with his heels uppermost; a humane pleasantry, much applauded by the Count and all the spectators.

'The deer being cured in that place,  
At his Majesty's demand,  
Then John of Galloway ran apace.  
And fetched water to his hand.  
The King did wash into a dish.  
And Galloway John he wot;  
He said, "Thy name now after this  
Shall ever be called John Scott.

The forest and the deer therein.  
We commit to thy hand;  
For thou shalt sure the ranger be.  
If thou obey command;  
And for the buck thou stoutly brought  
To us up that steep heuch.  
The designation ever shall  
Be John Scott in Bucksleuch.'

In Scotland no Bucksleuch was then,  
Before the buck in the cleuch was slain;  
Night's men at first they did appear,  
Because moon and stars to their arms they bear.  
Their crest, supporters, and hunting-horn.  
Show their beginning from hunting came;  
Their name, and style, the book doth say,  
John gamed them both into one day!

WATTS *Bellenden*

The Bucksleuch arms have been altered, and now allude less pointedly to this hunting, whether real or fabulous. The family now bear Or, upon a bend azure, a mullet betwixt two crescents of the field; in addition to which, they formerly bore in the field a hunting-horn. The supporters, now two ladies, were formerly a hound and buck, or, according to the old terms, a *hart of leash* and a *hart of greece*. The family of Scott of Howpasley and Thirlestaine long retained the bugle horn; they also carried a bent bow and arrow in the sinister cantle, perhaps as a difference. It is said the motto was—*Best riding by moonlight*, in allusion to the crescents on the shield, and perhaps to the habits of those who bore it. The motto now given is *Amo*,—applying to the female supporters.

## NOTE LXXIX.

—old Albert Græme,

*The Minstrel of that ancient name*—P. 41.

<sup>1</sup> John Græme, second son of *Malice*, Earl of *Monteith*, commonly surnamed *John with the Bright Sword*, upon some displeasure risen against him at court, retired with many of his clan and kindred into the English Borders, in the reign of King Henry the Fourth, where they seated themselves; and many of their posterity have continued there ever since Mr. Sandford, speaking of them, says, (which indeed was applicable to most of the Borderers on both sides,) "They were all stark moss-troopers and arrant thieves: Both to England and Scotland outlawed; yet sometimes connived at, because they gave intelligence forth of Scotland, and would raise 400 horse at any time upon a raid of the English into Scotland. A saying is recorded of a mother to her son, (which is now become proverbial,) *Ride, Rowley*,

*hough's i'the pot:* that is, the last piece of beef was in the pot, and therefore it was high time for him to go and fetch more." —*Introduction to the History of Cumberland.*

The residence of the Graemes being chiefly in the Debateable Land, so called because it was claimed by both kingdoms, their depredation extended both to England and Scotland, with impunity; for as both wardens accounted them the proper subjects of their own prince, neither inclined to demand reparation for their excesses from the opposite officers, which would have been an acknowledgment of his jurisdiction over them — See a long correspondence on this subject betwixt Lord Dacre and the English Privy Council, in *Introduction to History of Cumberland*. The Debateable Land was finally divided betwixt England and Scotland, by commissioners appointed by both nations.

## NOTE LXXX

*The sun shines fair on Carlisle wall.*  
—P. 41.

This buiden is adopted, with some alteration, from an old Scottish song, beginning thus —

'She leau'd her back against a thorn,  
The sun shines fur on Carlisle wa,  
And there she has her youtf babe born.  
And the lyon shall be lord of a'

## NOTE LXXXI.

*Who has not heard of Surrey's fame?*  
—P. 42

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

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

## NOTE LXXXII.

—*the storm-swept Orcades;*  
*Where erst St Clairs held princely sway*  
*O'er isle and islet, strait and bay.* — P. 44.

The St. Clairs are of Norman extraction, being descended from William de St. Clair, second son of Walderne Comte de St. Clair,

and Margaret, daughter to Richard Duke of Normandy. He was called, for his fair deportment, the Seemly St. Clair; and, settling in Scotland during the reign of Malcolm Caenmore, obtained large grants of land in Mid-Lothian.—These domains were increased by the liberality of succeeding monarchs to the descendants of the family, and comprehended the baronies of Roshne, Pentland, Cowsland, Cardaine, and several others. It is said a large addition was obtained from Robert Bruce, on the following occasion.—The King, in following the chase upon Pentland-hills, had often started a 'white faunch deer,' which had always escaped from his hounds; and he asked the nobles, who were assembled around him, whether any of them had dogs, which they thought might be more successful. No courtier would affirm that his hounds were fleetier than those of the King, until Sir William St. Clair of Rosline unceremoniously said, he would wager his head that his two favourite dogs, *Help* and *Hold*, would kill the deer before she could cross the March-burn. The King instantly caught at his unwary offer, and betted the forest of Pentland-moor against the life of Sir William St. Clair. All the hounds were tied up, except a few ratches, or slow-hounds, to put up the deer; while Sir William St. Clair, posting himself in the best situation for slipping his dogs, prayed devoutly to Christ, the blessed Virgin, and St. Katherine. The deer was shortly after roused, and the hounds slipped; Sir William following on a gallant steed, to cheer his dogs. The hind, however, reached the middle of the brook; upon which the hunter threw himself from his horse in despair. At this critical moment, however, Hold stopped her in the brook; and Help, coming up, turned her back, and killed her on Sir William's side. The King descended from the hill, embraced Sir William, and bestowed on him the lands of Kirkton, Loganhouse, Earncraig, &c., in free forestrie. Sir William, in acknowledgment of St. Katherine's intercession, built the chapel of St. Katherine in the Hopes, the churchyard of which is still to be seen. The hill, from which Robert Bruce beheld this memorable chase, is still called the King's Hill; and the place where Sir William hunted, is called the Knight's Field.—*MS. History of the Family of St. Clair*, by RICHARD AUGUSTIN HAY, Canon of St. Genevieve.

This adventurous huntsman married Elizabeth, daughter of Malice Spar, Earl of Orkney and Stiatherne, in whose right their son Henry was, in 1379, created Earl of Orkney, by Haco, King of Norway. His title was recognized by the Kings of Scotland, and remained with his successors until it was annexed to the crown, in 1471, by Act of Parliament. In exchange for this earldom, the castle and domains of Ravenscraig, or Ravensheuch, were conferred on William Saintclair, Earl of Caithness.



## NOTE LXXXIII.

*Still nods their palace to its fall,  
Thy pride and sorrow, fair Kirkwall!*  
-P. 44.

The Castle of Kirkwall was built by the St. Clairs, while Earls of Orkney. It was dismantled by the Earl of Caithness about 1615, having been garrisoned against the Government by Robert Stewart, natural son to the Earl of Orkney.

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

I had occasion to entertain myself at Kirkwall with the melancholy prospect of the ruins of an old castle, the seat of the old Earls of Orkney, my ancestors; and of a more melancholy reflection, of so great and noble an estate as the Orkney and Shetland Isles being taken from one of them by James the Hiird, forfeit, after his brother Alexander, Duke of Albany, had married a daughter of my faintly, and for protecting and defending the said Alexander against the King, who wished to kill him, as he had done his youngest brother, the Earl of Mar, and for which, after the forfeit, he *gratefully* divorced my forfeited ancestor's sister; though I cannot persuade myself that he had any misalliance to plead against a familie in whose veins the blood of Robert Bruce ran as fresh as in his own; for their title to the crown was by a daughter of David Bruce, son to Robert; and our alliance was by marrying a grandchild of the same Robert Bruce, and daughter to the sister of the same David, out of the familie of Douglass, which at that time did not much sullie the blood, more than my ancestor's having not long before had the honour of marrying a daughter of the King of Denmark's, who was named Florentine, and has left in the town of Kirkwall a noble monument of the grandeur of the times, the finest church ever I saw entire in Scotland. I then had no small reason to think, in that unhappy state, on the many not inconsiderable services rendered since to the royal familie, for these many years bygone, on all occasions, when they stood most in need of friends, which they have thought themselves very often obliged to acknowledge by letters yet extant, and in a style more like friends than sovereigns; our attachment to them, without any other thanks, having brought upon us considerable losses, and among others, that of our all in Cromwell's time; and left in that condition without the least relief except what we found in our own virtue. My father was the only man of the Scots nation who had courage enough to protest in Parliament against King William's title to the throne, which was lost, God knows how; and this at a time when the losses in the cause of the royall familie,

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

## NOTE LXXXIV.

*Of that Sea-Snake, tremendous curl'd,  
Whose monstrous circle girds the world.*  
-P. 44-

The *joertungandr*, or Snake of the Ocean, whose folds surround the earth, is one of the wildest fictions of the Edda. It was very nearly caught by the god Thor, who went to fish for it with a hook baited with a bull's head. In the battle betwixt the evil demons and the divinities of Odin, which is to precede the *Ragnarock*, or Twilight of the Gods, this Snake is to act a conspicuous part.

## NOTE LXXXV.

*Of those dread Maids, whose hideous yell.*  
-P. 44.

These were the *Valcyriur*, or Selectors of the Slain, despatched by Odin from Valhalla, to choose those who were to die, and to distribute the contest. They were well known to the English reader as Gray's Fatal Sisters.

## NOTE LXXXVI.

*Of Chiefs, who, guided through the gloom  
By the pale death lights of the tomb,  
Ransacked the graves of warriors old,  
Their falchions wrench'd from corpses'  
hold.*-P. 44.

The northern warriors were usually entombed with their arms, and their other treasures. Thus, Angantyr, before commencing the duel in which he was slain, stipulated, that if he fell, his sword Tyrfin should be buried with him. His daughter, Hervor, afterwards took it from his tomb. The dialogue which passed betwixt her and Angantyr's spirit on this occasion has been often

translated. The whole history may be found in the Hervarar-Saga. Indeed, the ghosts of the northern warriors were not wont tamely to suffer their tombs to be plundered; and hence the mortal heroes had an additional temptation to attempt such adventures; for they held nothing more worthy of their valour than to encounter supernatural beings.—BAR-THOLINUS. *De causis contemptæ a Dams mortis*, lib. i. cap. 2, 9, 10, 13

## NOTE LXXXVII.

*Castle Ravensheuch.*—P. 44.

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

## NOTE LXXXVIII.

*Segmed all on fire within, around,  
Deep sacristy and altar's pale;  
Shone every pillar foliage-bound;  
And glimmer'd all the dead men's mail*  
—P. 45.

The beautiful chapel of Roslin is still in tolerable preservation. It was founded in 1446, by William St. Clair, Prince of Orkney, Duke of Oldenburgh, Earl of Caithness and Strathorne, Lord St. Clair, Lord Niddesdale, Lord Admiral of the Scottish Seas, Lord Chief Justice of Scotland, Lord Warden of the three Marches, Baron of Roslin, Pentland, Pentlandmoor, &c., Knight of the Cockle, and of the Garter, (as is affirmed,) High Chancellor, Chamberlain, and Lieutenant of Scotland. This lofty person, whose titles, says Godscroft, might weary a Spaniard, built the castle of Roslin, where he resided in princely splendour, and founded the chapel, which is in the most rich and florid style of Gothic architecture. Among the profuse carving on the pillars and buttresses, the rose is frequently introduced, in allusion to the name, with which, however, the flower has no connection; the etymology being Roslinnhe, the promontory of the linn, or water fall. The chapel is said to appear on fire previous to the death of any of his descendants. Tins superstition, noticed by Slezer, in his *Theatrum Scotiae*, and alluded to in the text, is probably of Norwegian derivation, and may have been imported by the Earls of Orkney into their Lothian dominions. The tomb-fires of the north are mentioned in most of the Sagas.

The Barons of Roslin were buried in a

vault beneath the chapel floor. The manner of their interment is thus described by Father Hay, in the MS. history already quoted.

Sir William Sinclair, the father, was a leud man. He kept a miller's daughter, with whom, it is alleged, he went to Ireland; yet I think the cause of his retreat was rather occasioned by the Presbyterians, who vexed him sadly, because of his religion being Roman Catholic. His son, Sir William, died during the troubles, and was interred in the chapel of Roslin the very same day that the battle of Dunbar was fought. When my good-father was buried, his (i.e. Sir William's) corpse seemed to be entire at the opening of the cave; but when they came to touch his body, it fell into dust. He was laying in his armour, with a red velvet cap on his head, on a flat stone; nothing was spoiled except a piece of the white furring that went round the cap, and answered to the hinder part of the head. All his predecessors were buried after the same manner, in their armour—late Roslinne, my good father, was the first that was buried in a coffin, against the sentiments of King James the Seventh, who was then in Scotland, and several other persons well versed in antiquity, to whom my mother would not hearken, thinking it beggarly to be buried after that manner. The great expenses she was at in burying her husband, occasioned the sumptuary acts which were made in the following parliament.

## NOTE LXXXIX.

*For he was speechless, ghastly, wan,  
Like him of whom the story ran,  
Who spoke the spectre-hound in Man.*—P. 46.

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

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

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

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

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

## NOTE XC.

*St. Bride of Douglas* —p. 46.

This was a favourite saint of the house of Douglas, and of the Earl of Angus in particular, as we learn from the following passage —'The Queen-regent had proposed to raise a rival noble to the ducal dignity, and discoursing of her purpose with Angus, he answered, "Why not, madam? we are happy that have such a princess, that can know and will acknowledge men's services, and is willing to recompense it, but, by the might of God," (this was his oath when he was serious and in anger; at other times, it was by St. Bryde of Douglas,) "if he be a Duke, I will be a Drake!"—So she desisted from prosecuting of that purpose.'—GODSCROFT. vol. ii. p. 131.

# Marmion



## INTRODUCTION TO CANTO FIRST.

TO  
WILLIAM STEWART ROSE, ESQ.

*Ashestiel, Ettrick Forest*  
NOVEMBER'S sky is chill and drear,  
November's leaf is red and sear :  
Late, gazing down the steepy linn,  
That hems our little garden in,  
Low in its dark and narrow glen  
You scarce the rivulet might ken,  
So thick the tangled greenwood grew,  
So feeble trill'd the streamlet through  
Now, murmuring hoarse, and frequent  
seen  
Through bush and brier, no longer  
green,  
An angry brook, it sweeps the glade,  
Brawls over rock and wild cascade,  
And, foaming brown with doubled  
speed,  
Hurries its waters to the Tweed.

No longer Autumn's glowing red  
Upon our Forest hills is shed;  
No more beneath the evening beam  
Fair Tweed reflects their purple  
gleam ;  
Away hath pass'd the heather-bell  
That bloom'd so rich on Needpath-  
fell;  
Sallow his brow ; and russet bare  
Are now the sister-heights of Yair.

The sheep, before the pinching heaven,  
To shelter'd dale and down are driven,  
Where yet some faded herbage pines,  
And yet a watery sunbeam shines:  
In meek despondency they eye  
The wither'd sward and wintry sky,  
And far beneath their summer hill,  
Stray sadly by Glenkinnon's rill:  
The shepherd shifts his mantle's fold,  
And wraps him closer from the cold,  
His dogs no merry circles wheel,  
But shivering follow at his heel;  
A cowering glance they often cast.  
As deeper moans the gathering blast

My imps, though hardy, bold, and  
wild,  
As best befits the mountain child,  
Feel the sad influence of the hour,  
And wail the daisy's vanished flower ;  
Their summer gambols tell, and mourn,  
And anxious ask,—Will spring return,  
And birds and lambs again be gay,  
And blossoms clothe the hawthorn  
spray ?

Yes, prattlers, yes; the daisy's flower  
Again shall paint your summer bower;  
Again the hawthorn shall supply  
The garlands you delight to tie ;  
The lambs upon the lea shall bound,  
The wild birds carol to the round,  
And, while you frolic light as they,  
Too short shall seem the summer day.

To mute and to material things  
New life revolving summer brings ;

The genial call dead Nature hears,  
 And in her glory reappears.  
 But oh ! my country's wintry state  
 What second spring shall renovate ?  
 What powerful call shall bid arise  
 The buried warlike and the wise ;  
 The mind that thought for Britain's  
   weal,  
 The hand that grasp'd the victor steel ?  
 The vernal sun new life bestows  
 Even on the meanest flower that blows ;  
 But vainly, vainly may he shine  
 Where glory weeps o'er NELSON'S  
   shrine ;  
 And vainly pierce the solemn gloom,  
 That shrouds, O PITT, *thy* hallowed  
   tomb !

Deep grav'd in every British heart,  
 O never let those names depart'  
 Say to your sons,—Lo, here his grave,  
 Who victor died on Gadite wave.  
 To him, as to the burning levin,  
 Short, bright, resistless course was  
   given.  
 Where'er his country's foes were  
   found,  
 Was heard the fated thunder's sound,  
 Till burst the bolt on yonder shore,  
 Roll'd, blaz'd, destroyed,—and was  
   no more.

Nor mourn ye less his perish'd  
   worth  
 Who bade the conqueror go forth,  
 And launch'd that thunderbolt of war  
 On Egypt, Hafnia, Trafalgar ;  
 Who, born to guide such high emprise,  
 For Britain's weal was early wise ;  
 Alas ! to whom the Almighty gave,  
 For Britain's sins, an early grave '  
 His worth who, in his mightiest hour,  
 A bauble held the pride of power,  
 Spurned at the sordid lust of pelf,  
 And serv'd his Albion for herself ;  
 Who, when the frantic crowd amain  
 Strain'd at subjection's bursting rein,

O'er their wild mood full conquest  
   gain'd,  
 The pride, he would not crush, re-  
   stram'd,  
 Show'd their fierce zeal a worthier  
   cause,  
 And brought the freeman's arm to aid  
   the freeman's laws.

Had'st thou but liv'd, though stripped  
   of power,  
 A watchman on the lonely tower,  
 Thy thrilling trump had rous'd the  
   land,  
 When fraud or danger were at hand ;  
 By thee, as by the beacon-light,  
 Our pilots had kept course aright ;  
 As some proud column, though alone,  
 Thy strength had propp'd the tottering  
   throne :

Now is the stately column broke,  
 The beacon-light is quench'd in smoke,  
 The trumpet's silver sound is still,  
 The warder silent on the hill '

Oh think, how to his latest day,  
 When Death, just hovering, claim'd his  
   prey,  
 With Pahnure's unalter'd mood,  
 Firm at his dangerous post he stood ;  
 Each call for needful rest repell'd,  
 With dying hand the rudder held,  
 Till, in his fall, with fateful sway,  
 The steerage of the realm gave way !  
 Then, while on Britain's thousand  
   plains,  
 One unpolluted church remains,  
 Whose peaceful bells ne'er sent around  
 The bloody tocsin's maddening sound,  
 But still, upon the hallow'd day,  
 Convokethe swainsto praise and pray ;  
 While faith and civil peace are dear,  
 Grace this cold marble with a tear,—  
 He, who preserved them, PITT, lies  
   here !

Nor yet suppress the generous sigh,  
 Because his rival slumbers nigh ;

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| <p>Nor be thy <i>requiescat</i> dumb,<br/> Lest it be said o'er Fox's tomb.<br/> For talents mourn, untimely lost,<br/> When best employed, and wanted<br/> most;<br/> Mourn genius high, and lore profound,<br/> And wit that lov'd to play, not<br/> wound ;<br/> And all the reasoning powers divine,<br/> To penetrate, resolve, combine;<br/> And feelings keen, and fancy's<br/> glow,—<br/> They sleep with him who sleeps<br/> below:<br/> And, if thou mourn'st they could not<br/> save<br/> From error him who owns this grave,<br/> Be every harsher thought suppressed,<br/> And sacred be the last long rest.<br/> <i>Here</i>, where the end of earthly things<br/> Lays heroes, patriots, bards, and<br/> kings;<br/> Where stiff the hand, and still the<br/> tongue,<br/> Of those who fought, and spoke, and<br/> sung;<br/> <i>Here</i>, where the fretted aisles prolong<br/> The distant notes of holy song,<br/> As if some angel spoke agen,<br/> 'All peace on earth, good-will to<br/> men;'<br/> If ever from an English heart,<br/> O, <i>here</i> let prejudice depart,<br/> And, partial feeling cast aside,<br/> Record, that Fox a Briton died '<br/> When Europe crouch'd to France's<br/> yoke,<br/> And Austria bent, and Prussia broke,<br/> And the firm Russian's purpose brave,<br/> Was barter'd by a timorous slave,<br/> Even then dishonour's peace he<br/> spurn'd,<br/> The sullied olive-branch return'd,<br/> Stood for his country's glory fast,<br/> And nail'd her colours to the mast !<br/> Heaven, to reward his firmness, gave<br/> A portion in this honour'd grave,</p> | <p>And ne'er held marble in its trust<br/> Of two such wondrous men the dust.<br/> With more than mortal powers en-<br/> dow'd,<br/> How high they soar'd above the<br/> crowd !<br/> Theirs was no common party race,<br/> Jostling by dark intrigue for place ;<br/> Like fabled Gods, their mighty war<br/> Shook realms and nations in its jar ;<br/> Beneath each banner proud to stand,<br/> Look'd up the noblest of the land,<br/> Till through the British world were<br/> known<br/> The names of PITT and Fox alone.<br/> Spells of such force no wizard grave<br/> E'er fram'd in dark Thessalian cave,<br/> Though his could drain the ocean dry,<br/> And force the planets from the sky.<br/> These spells are spent, and, spent with<br/> these,<br/> The wine of life is on the lees;<br/> Genius, and taste, and talent gone,<br/> For ever tomb'd beneath the stone,<br/> Where—taming thought to human<br/> pride !—<br/> The mighty chiefs sleep side by side.<br/> Drop upon Fox's grave the tear,<br/> 'Twill trickle to his rival's bier ;<br/> O'er PITT'S the mournful requiem<br/> sound,<br/> And Fox's shall the notes rebound.<br/> The solemn echo seems to cry,<br/> 'Here let their discord with them die.<br/> Speak not for those a separate doom,<br/> Whom Fate made Brothers in the<br/> tomb ;<br/> But search the land of living men,<br/> Where wilt thou find their like agen ?'<br/> Rest, ardent Spirits ! till the cries<br/> Of dying Nature bid you rise ;<br/> Not even your Britain's groans can<br/> pierce<br/> The leaden silence of your hearse ;<br/> Then, O, how impotent and vain<br/> This grateful tributary strain 1</p> |
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Though not unmarked, from northern  
clime,  
Ye heard the Border Minstrel's rhyme:  
His Gothic harp has o'er you rung ;  
The Bard you deign'd to praise, your  
deathless names has sung.

Stay yet, illusion, stay a while,  
My wilder'd fancy still beguile !  
From this high theme how can I part,  
Ere half unloaded is my heart'  
For all the tears e'er sorrow drew  
And all the raptures fancy knew,  
And all the keener rush of blood,  
That throbs through bard in bard-like  
mood,

Were here a tribute mean and low,  
Though all their mingled streams  
could flow—

Woe, wonder, and sensation high,  
In one spring-tide of ecstasy !  
It will not be, it may not last,  
The vision of enchantment's past:  
Like frostwork in the morning ray,  
The fancied fabric melts away ;  
Each Gothic arch, memorial-stone,  
And long, dim, lofty aisle, are gone ;  
And, lingering last, deception dear,  
The choir's high sounds die on my  
ear.

Now slow return the lonely down,  
The silent pastures bleak and brown,  
The farm begat with copsewood wild,  
The gambols of each frolic child,  
Mixing their shrill cries with the  
tone

Of Tweed's dark waters rushing on.

Prompt on unequal tasks to run,  
Thus Nature disciplines her son :  
Meeter, she says, for me to stray,  
And waste the solitary day,  
In plucking from yon fen the reed,  
And watch it floating down the  
Tweed;

Or idly list the shrilling lay,  
With which the milkmaid cheers her  
way,

Marking its cadence rise and fail,  
As from the field, beneath her pail,  
She trips it down the uneven dale:  
Meeter for me, by yonder cairn,  
The ancient shepherd's tale to learn  
Though oft he stop in rustic fear,  
Lest his old legends tire the ear  
Of one, who, in his simple mind,  
May boast of book-learn'd taste  
refin'd.

But thou, my friend, can'st fitly tell,  
(For few have read romance so well,)  
How still the legendary lay  
O'er poet's bosom holds its sway;  
How on the ancient minstrel strain  
Time lays his palsied hand in vain;  
And how our hearts at doughty deeds,  
By warriors wrought in steely weeds,  
Still throb for fear and pity's sake ;  
As when the Champion of the Lake  
Enters Morgana's fated house,  
Or, in the Chapel Perilous  
Despising spells and demons' force,  
Holds converse with the unburied  
corse ;

Or when, Dame Ganore's grace to  
move,

(Alas, that lawless was their love !)  
He sought proud Tarquin in his den,  
And freed full sixty knights ; or when,  
A sinful man, and unconfess'd,  
He took the Sangreal's holy quest,  
And, slumbering, saw the vision high,  
He might not view with waking eye.

The mightiest chiefs of British song  
Scorn'd not such legends to prolong :  
They gleam through Spenser's elfin  
dream,

And mix in Milton's heavenly theme;  
And Dryden, in immortal strain,  
Had raised the Table Round again,  
But that a ribald King and Court  
Bade him toil on, to make them sport;  
Demanded for their niggard pay,  
Fit for their souls, a looser lay,  
Licentious satire, song, and play;

The world defrauded of the high  
design,  
Profan'd the God-given strength, and  
marr'd the lofty line.

Warm'd by such names, well may  
we then,  
Though dwindled sons of little men,  
Essay to break a feeble lance  
In the fair fields of old romance;  
Or seek the moated castle's cell,  
Where long through talisman and spell,  
While tyrants rul'd, and damsels wept,  
Thy Genius, Chivalry, hath slept:  
There sound the harpings of the North,  
Till he awake and sally forth,  
On venturous quest to prick again,  
In all his arms, with all his tram,  
Shield, lance, and brand, and plume,  
and scarf,  
Fay, giant, dragon, squire, and dwarf,  
And wizard with his wand of might,  
And errant maid on palfrey' white.  
Around the Genius weave their spells,  
Pure Love, who scarce his passion tells ;  
Mystery, half veil'd and half reveal'd ;  
And Honour, with his spotless shield ;  
Attention, with fix'd eye; and Fear,  
That loves the tale she shrinks to hear;  
And gentle Courtesy ; and Faith,  
Unchanged by sufferings, time, or  
death ;  
And Valour, lion-mettled lord,  
Leaning upon his own good sword.

Well has thy fair achievement shown,  
A worthy meed may thus be won ;  
Ytene's oaks—beneath whose shade  
Their theme the merry minstrels made,  
Of Ascapart, and Bevis bold,  
And that Red King, who, while of old,  
Through Boldrewood the chase he led,  
By his loved huntsman's arrow bled—  
Ytene's oaks have heard again  
Renew'd such legendary strain;  
For thou hast sung, how He of Gaul,  
That Amadis so famed in hall,

For Oriana, foil'd in fight  
The Necromancer's felon might;  
And well in modern verse hast wove  
Partenopex's mystic love:  
Hear, then, attentive to my lay,  
A knightly tale of Albion's elder day.



### Canto First.

#### *The Castle*

##### I.

DAY set on Norham's castled steep,  
And Tweed's fair river, broad and  
deep,  
And Cheviot's mountains lone :  
The battled towers, the donjon keep,  
The loophole grates, where captives  
weep,  
The flanking walls that round it sweep,  
In yellow lustre shone.  
The warriors on the turrets high,  
Moving athwart the evening sky,  
Seem'd forms of giant height:  
Their armour, as it caught the rays,  
Flash'd back again the western blaze,  
In lines of dazzling light.

##### II.

St George's banner, broad and gay,  
Now faded, as the fading ray  
Less bright, and less, was flung;  
The evening gale had scarce the power  
To wave it on the Donjon Tower,  
So heavily it hung.  
The scouts had parted on their search,  
The Castle gates were barr'd ;  
Above the gloomy portal arch,  
Timing his footsteps to a march,  
The Warder kept his guard ,  
Low humming, as he paced along,  
Some ancient Bolder gathering song.

##### III.

A distant trampling sound he hears;  
He looks abroad, and soon appears



O'er Horncliff-hill a plump of spears  
 Beneath a pennon gay;  
 A horseman, darting from the crowd,  
 Like lightning from a summer cloud,  
 Spurs on his mettled courser proud,  
 Before the dark array.  
 Beneath the sable palisade,  
 That clos'd the Castle barricade,  
 His bugle horn he blew;  
 The warder hasted from the wall,  
 And warn'd the Captain in the hall,  
 For well the blast he knew;  
 And joyfully that knight did call,  
 To sewer, squire, and seneschal.

## iv.

' Now broach ye a pipe of Malvoisie,  
 Bring pasties of the doe,  
 And quickly make the entrance free,  
 And bid my heralds ready be,  
 And every minstrel sound his glee,  
 And all our trumpets blow;  
 And, from the platform, spare ye not  
 To fire a noble salvo-shot;  
 Lurd MARM ION waits below "  
 Then to the Castle's lower ward  
 Sped forty yeomen tall,  
 The iron-studded gates unbarr'd,  
 Rais'd the portcullis' ponderous  
 guard.  
 The lofty palisade unspar'd  
 And let the drawbridge fall.

## v.

Along the bridge Lord Marmion rode,  
 Proudly his red-roan charter trode.  
 His helm hung at the saddlebow;  
 Well by his visage you might know  
 He was a stalworth knight, and keen,  
 And had in many a battle been;  
 The scar on his brown cheek reveal'd  
 A token true of Bosworth field;  
 His eyebrow dark, and eye of fire,  
 Show'd spirit proud, and prompt to  
 ire;  
 Yet lines of thought upon his cheek  
 Did deep design and counsel speak-

His forehead, by his casque worn bare,  
 His thick mustache, and curly hair,  
 Coal-black, and grizzled here and  
 there,  
 But more through toil than age;  
 His square-turn'd joints, and strength  
 of limb,  
 Show'd him no carpet knight so trim,  
 But in close fight a champion grim,  
 In camps a leader sage.

## vi.

Well was he arm'd from head to heel,  
 In mail and plate of Milan steel;  
 But his strong helm, of mighty cost,  
 Was all with burnish'd gold emboss'd;  
 Amid the plumage of the crest,  
 A falcon hover'd on her nest,  
 With wings outspread, and forward  
 breast;  
 E'en such a falcon, on his shield,  
 Soar'd sable in an azure field:  
 The golden legend bore aright,  
 Who checks at me, to death is dight.  
 Blue was the charger's broider'd rein;  
 Blue ribbons deck'd his arching mane;  
 The knightly housing's ample fold  
 Was velvet blue, and trapp'd with gold.

## vii.

Behind him rode two gallant squires,  
 Of noble name, and knightly sires;  
 They burn'd the gilded spurs to claim;  
 For well could each a war-horse tame.  
 Could draw the bow, the sword could  
 sway,  
 And lightly bear the ring away;  
 Nor less with courteous precepts  
 stor'd,  
 Could dance in hall, and carve at  
 board,  
 And frame love-ditties passing rare,  
 And sing them to a lady fair.

## viii.

Four men-at-arms came at their backs,  
 With halbert, bill, and battle-axe;

They bore Lord Marmion's lance so strong,  
 And led his sumpter-mules along,  
 And ambling palfrey, when at need  
 Him listed ease his battle-steed.  
 The last and trustiest of the four,  
 On high his forky pennon bore ;  
 Like swallow's tail, in shape and hue,  
 Flutter'd the streamer glossy blue,  
 Where, blazon'd sable, as before,  
 The towering falcon seem'd to soar.  
 Last, twenty yeomen, two and two,  
 In hosen black, and jerkins blue,  
 With falcons broider'd on each breast,  
 Attended on their lord's behest.  
 Each, chosen for an archer good,  
 Knew hunting-craft by lake or wood ;  
 Each one a six-foot bow could bend,  
 And far a cloth-yard shaft could send ;  
 Each held a boar-spear tough and strong,  
 And at their belts their quivers rung.  
 Their dusty palfreys and array  
 Show'd they hadmarch'da weary way.

## IX.

'Tis meet that I should tell you now,  
 How fairly arm'd, and order'd how,  
 The soldiers of the guard,  
 With musket, pike, and morion,  
 To welcome noble Marmion,  
 Stood in the Castle-yard:  
 Minstrels and trumpeters were there ;  
 The gunner held his linstock yare,  
 For welcome-shot prepar'd :  
 Enter'd the train, and such a clang,  
 As then through all his turrets rang,  
 Old Norham never heard.

## X.

The guards their morrice-pikes advanc'd,  
 The trumpets flourish'd brave,  
 The cannon from the ramparts glanced,  
 And thundering welcome gave.  
 A blithe salute, in martial sort,  
 The minstrels well might sound,

For, as Lord Marmion cross'd the court,  
 He scatter'd angels round.  
 ' Welcome to Norham, Marmion !  
 Stout heart, and open hand !  
 Well dost thou brook thy gallant roan,  
 Thou flower of English land ! '

## XI.

Two pursuivants, whom tabarts deck,  
 With silver scutcheon round their neck,  
 Stood on the steps of stone  
 By which you reach the donjon gate,  
 And there, with herald pomp and state,  
 They hail'd Lord Marmion :  
 They hail'd him Lord of Fontenaye,  
 Of Lutterward, and Scrivelbaye,  
 Of Tamworth tower and town ;  
 And he, their courtesy to requite,  
 Gave them a chain of twelve marks' weight,  
 All as he lighted down.  
 ' Now, laigesse, largesse, Lord Marmion,  
 Knight of the crest of gold '  
 A blazon'd shield, in battle won,  
 Ne'er guarded heart so bold.'

## XII.

They marshall'd him to the Castle-hall,  
 Where the guests stood all aside,  
 And loudly flourish'd the trumpet-call,  
 And the heralds loudly cried,  
 ' Room, lordings, room for Lord Marmion  
 With the crest and helm of gold !  
 Full well we know the trophies won  
 In the lists at Cottiswold :  
 There, vainly Ralph de Wilton strove  
 'Gainst Marmion's force to stand ;  
 To him he lost his lady-love,  
 And to the King his land.  
 Ourselves beheld the listed field,  
 A sight both sad and fair ;  
 We saw Lord Marmion pierce his shield,  
 And saw his saddle bare ;

We saw the victor win the crest  
 He wears with worthy pride ;  
 And on the gibbet-tree, revers'd,  
 His foeman's scutcheon tied.  
 Place, nobles, for the Falcon-Knight!  
 Room, room, ye gentles gay,  
 For him who conquer'd in the right,  
 Marmion of Fontenaye !

## XIII.

Then stepped to meet that noble Lord,  
 Sir Hugh the Heron bold,  
 Baron of Twisell, and of Ford,  
 And Captain of the Hold.  
 He led Lord Marmion to the deas,  
 Rais'd o'er the pavement high,  
 And plac'd him in the upper place :  
 They feasted full and high :  
 The whiles a Northern harper rude  
 Chanted a rhyme of deadly feud,  
*'How the fierce Thirwalls, and Rid-  
 leys all,  
 Stout Willimondswick,  
 And Hardnding Dick,  
 And Hughte of Hawdon, and Willo"  
 the Wall,  
 Have set on Sir Albany Featherston-  
 haugh,  
 And taken his life at the Deadman's  
 shaw.'*  
 Scantly Lord Marmion's ear could  
 brook  
 The harper's barbarous lay ;  
 Yet much he prais'd the pains he took,  
 And well those pains did pay .  
 For lady's suit, and minstrel's strain,  
 By knight should ne'er be heard in  
 vain.

## XIV.

' Now, good Lord Marmion,' Heron  
 says,  
 ' Of your fair courtesy,  
 I pray you bide some little space  
 In this poor tower with me.  
 Here you may keep your arms from  
 rust,  
 May breathe your war-borse well ;

Seldom hath pass'd a week but giust  
 Or feat of arms befell :  
 The Scots can rein a mettled steed,  
 And love to couch a spear;  
 Saint George! a stirring life they lead,  
 That have such neighbours near.  
 Then stay with us a little space,  
 Our northern wars to learn ;  
 I pray you, for your lady's grace "  
 Lord Marmion's brow grew stern.

## XV.

The Captain mark'd his alter'd look,  
 And gave a squire the sign;  
 A mighty wassail-bowl he took,  
 And crown'd it high with wine.  
 'Now pledge me here, Lord Marmion:  
 But first I pray thee fair,  
 Where hast thou left that page of thine,  
 That us'd to serve thy cup of wine,  
 Whose beauty was so rare ?  
 When last in Raby towers we met,  
 The boy I closely eyed,  
 And often mark'd his cheeks were wet,  
 With tears he fain would hide :  
 His was no rugged horse-boy's hand,  
 To burnish shield or sharpen brand,  
 Or saddle battle-steed ;  
 But meeter seem'd for lady fair,  
 To fan her cheek, or curl her hair,  
 Or through embroidery, rich and rare,  
 The slender silk to lead .  
 His skin was fair, his ringlets gold,  
 His bosom—when he sigh'd,  
 The russet doublet's rugged fold  
 Could scarce repel its pride !  
 Say, hast thou given that lovely youth  
 To serve in lady's bower ?  
 Or was the gentle page, in sooth,  
 A gentle paramour ?

## XVI.

Lord Marmion ill could brook such  
 jest;  
 He roll'd his kindling eye,  
 With pain his rising wrath suppress'd,  
 Yet made a calm reply :

' That boy thou thought'st so goodly  
fair,  
He might not brook the northern air.  
More of his fate if thou wouldst learn,  
I left him sick in Lindisfarn :  
Enough of him. But, Heron, say,  
Why does thy lovely lady gay  
Disdain to grace the hall to-day ?  
Or has that dame, so fair and sage,  
Gone on some pious pilgrimage ?  
He spoke in covert scorn, for fame  
Whisper'd light tales of Heron's dame.

## xvii.

Unmark'd, at least unreck'd, the taunt,  
Careless the Knight replied,  
' No bird, whose feathers gaily flaunt,  
Delights in cage to bide:  
Norham is grim and grated close,  
Hemm'd in by battlement and fosse,  
And many a darksome tower ;  
And better loves my lady bright  
To sit in liberty and light,  
In fair Queen Margaret's bower.  
We hold our greyhound in our hand,  
Our falcon on our glove ;  
But where shall we find leash or  
band  
For dame that loves to rove ?  
Let the wild falcon soar her swing,  
She 'll stoop when she has tir'd her  
wing.'

## xviii.

' Nay, if with Royal James's bride  
The lovely Lady Heron bide,  
Behold me here a messenger,  
Your tender greetings prompt to bear ;  
For, to the Scottish court address'd,  
I journey at our King's behest,  
And pray you, of your grace, provide  
For me, and mine, a trusty guide.  
I have not ridden in Scotland since  
James back'd the cause of that mock  
prince,  
Warbeck, that Flemish counterfeit,  
Who on the gibbet paid the cheat.

Then did I march with Surrey's  
power,  
What time we raz'd old Ayton  
tower.'

## xix.

' For such-hke need, my lord, I trow,  
Norham can find you guides enow ;  
For here be some have prick'd as far,  
On Scottish ground, as to Dunbar ;  
Have drunk the monks of St. Bothan's  
ale,  
And driven the beeves of Lauderdale ;  
Harried the wives of Greenlaw's goods,  
And given them light to set their  
hoods.'

## xx.

' Now, in good sooth,' Lord Marmion  
cried,  
' Were I in warlike wise to ride,  
A better guard I would not lack,  
Than your stout forayers at my back ;  
But, as in form of peace I go,  
A friendly messenger, to know  
Why through all Scotland, near and  
far,  
Their King is mustering troops for  
war,  
The sight of plundering Border spears  
Might justify suspicious fears,  
And deadly feud, or thirst of spoil,  
Break out in some unseemly broil :  
A herald were my fitting guide ;  
Or friar, sworn in peace to bide ;  
Or pardoner, or travelling priest.  
Or strolling pilgrim, at the least '

## xxi.

The Captain mus'd a little space,  
And pass'd his hand across his face :  
' Fain would I find the guide you want,  
But ill may spare a pursuivant,  
The only men that safe can ride  
Mine errands on the Scottish side :  
And though a bishop built this fort,  
Few holy brethren here resort ;  
Even our good chaplain, as I ween,  
Since our last siege, we have not seen :

The mass he might not sing or say  
 Upon one stinted meal a-day ;  
 So, safe he sat in Durham aisle,  
 And pray'd for our success the while.  
 Our Norham vicar, woe betide,  
 Is all too well in case to ride ;  
 The priest of Shoreswood—he could  
     rein  
 The wildest war-horse in your tram ;  
 But then, no spearman in the hall  
 Will sooner swear, or stab, or brawl.  
 Friar John of Tillmouth were the man :  
 A blithesome brother at the can,  
 A welcome guest in hall and bower,  
 He knows each castle, town, and tower,  
 In which the wine and ale is good,  
 'Twixt Newcastle and Holy-Rood.  
 But that good man, as ill befalls,  
 Hath seldom left our castle walls,  
 Since, on the vigil of St. Bede,  
 In evil hour, he cross'd the Tweed,  
 To teach Dame Alison her creed.  
 Old Bughtrig found him with his wife ;  
 And John, an enemy to strife,  
 Sans frock and hood, fled for his life.  
 The jealous churl hath deeply swore  
 That, if again he venture o'er,  
 He shall shrieve penitent no more.  
 Little he loves such risks, I know ;  
 Yet, in your guard, perchance will go.

## xxii.

Young Selby, at the fair hall-board,  
 Carv'd to his uncle and that lord,  
 And reverently took up the word :  
 ' Kind uncle, woe were we each one,  
 If harm should hap to brother John.  
 He is a man of mirthful speech,  
 Can many a game and gambol teach ;  
 Full well at tables can he play,  
 And sweep at bowls the stake away.  
 None can a lustier carol bawl,  
 The needfullest among us all,  
 When time hangs heavy in the hall,  
 And snow comes thick at Christmastide,  
 And we can neither hunt, nor ride  
 A foray on the Scottish side.

The vow'd revenge of Bughtrig rude,  
 May end in worse than loss of hood.  
 Let Friar John, in safety, still  
 In chimney-corner snore his fill,  
 Roast hissing crabs, or flagons swill :  
 Last night, to Norham there came one,  
 Will better guide Lord Marmion.  
 'Nephew,' quoth Heron, 'by my fay,  
 Well hast thou spoke; say forth thy  
     say.'

## xxiii.

' Here is a holy Palmer come,  
 From Salem first, and last from Rome;  
 One that hath kiss'd the blessed tomb,  
 And visited each holy shrine  
 In Araby and Palestine ;  
 On hills of Armenie hath been,  
 Where Noah's ark may yet be seen ;  
 By that Red Sea, too, hath he trod,  
 Which parted at the prophet's rod ;  
 In Sinai's wilderness he saw  
 The Mount, where Israel heard the  
     law,  
 'Mid thunder-dint, and flashing levin,  
 And shadows, mists, and darkness,  
     given.  
 He shows Saint James's cockle-shell;  
 Of fair Montserrat, too, can tell;  
 And of that Grot where olives nod,  
 Where, darling of each heart and eye,  
 From all the youth of Sicily  
     Saint Rosalie retired to God.

## xxiv.

' To stout Saint George of Norwich  
     merry,  
 Saint Thomas, too, of Canterbury,  
 Cuthbert of Durham and Saint Bede,  
 For his sins' pardon hath he pray'd.  
 He knows the passes of the North,  
 And seeks far shrines beyond the  
     Forth;  
 Little he eats, and long will wake,  
 And drinks but of the stream or lake.  
 This were a guide o'er moor and dale;  
 But, when our John hath quaff'd his  
     ale,

As little as the wind that blows,  
And warms itself against his nose,  
Kens he, or cares, which way he  
goes.'

xxv.

'Gramercy!' quoth Lord Marmion,  
'Full loth were I, that Friar John,  
That venerable man, for me,  
Were placed in fear or jeopardy.  
If this same Palmer will me lead  
From hence to Holy-Rood,  
Like his good saint, I'll pay his meed,  
Instead of cockle-shell, or bead,  
With angels fair and good.  
I love such holy rambles; still  
They know to charm a weary hill,  
With song, romance, or lay :  
Some jovial tale, or glee, or jest,  
Some lying legend, at the least,  
They bring to cheer the way.'

xxvi.

'Ah ! noble sir,' young Selby said,  
And finger on his lip he laid,  
'This man knows much, perchance  
e'en more  
Than he could learn by holy lore.  
Still to himself he 's muttering,  
And shrinks as at some unseen thing.  
Last night we listened at his cell ;  
Strange sounds we heard, and, sooth  
to tell,  
He murmur'd on till morn, howe'er  
No living mortal could be near.  
Sometimes I thought I heard it plain,  
As other voices spoke again.  
I cannot tell; I like it not;  
Friar John hath told us it is wrote  
No conscience clear and void of wrong  
Can rest awake and pray so long.  
Himself still sleeps before his beads  
Have mark'd ten aves, and two  
creeds.'

xxvii.

'Let pass,' quoth Marmion ; 'by my  
fay,  
This matt shall guide me on my way,

Although the great arch-fiend and he  
Had sworn themselves of company.  
So please you, gentle youth, to call  
This Palmer to the Castle-hall.'  
The summon'd Palmer came in place;  
His sable cowl o'erhung his face ;  
In his black mantle was he clad,  
With Peter's keys, in cloth of red,  
On his broad shoulders wrought;  
The scallop shell his cap did deck;  
The crucifix around his neck  
Was from Loretto brought;  
His sandals were with travel tore ;  
Staff, budget, bottle, scrip, he wore ;  
The faded palm-branch in his hand  
Show'd pilgrim from the Holy Land,

xxviii.

Whenas the Palmer came in hall,  
Nor lord, nor knight, was there more  
tall,  
Or had a statelier step withal,  
Or look'd more high and keen ;  
For no saluting did he wait,  
But strode across the hall of state.  
And fronted Marmion where he sate,  
As he his peer had been.  
But his gaunt frame was worn with  
toil;  
His cheek was sunk, alas the while !  
And when he struggled at a smile,  
His eye look'd haggard wild :  
Poor wretch ! the mother that him  
bare,  
If she had been in presence there,  
In his wan face, and sun-burn'd hair,  
She had not known her child.  
Danger, long travel, want, or woe,  
Soon change the form that best we  
know;  
For deadly fear can time outgo,  
And blanch at once the hair ;  
Hard toil can roughen form and face,  
And want can quench the eye's bright  
grace,  
Nor does old age a wrinkle trace  
More deeply than despair.

Happy whom none of these befall,  
But this poor Palmer knew them all.

## xxix.

Lord Marmion then his boon did ask ;  
The Palmer took on him the task,  
So he would march with morning tide,  
To Scottish court to be his guide.  
' But I have solemn vows to pay,  
And may not linger by the way,  
To fair St. Andrews bound,  
Within the ocean-cave to pray,  
Where good Saint Rule his holy lay,  
From midnight to the dawn of day,  
Sung to the billows' sound ;  
Thence to Saint Fillan's blessed well,  
Whose spring can frenzied dreams  
dispel,  
And the craz'd brain restore :  
Saint Mary grant that cave or spring  
Could back to peace my bosom bring,  
Or bid it throb no more !'

## xxx.

And now the midnight draught of  
sleep,  
Where wine and spices richly steep,  
In massive bowl of silver deep,  
The page presents on knee.  
Lord Marmion drank a fair good rest,  
The Captain pledg'd his noble guest,  
The cup went through among the rest,  
Who drain'd it merrily ;  
Alone the Palmer pass'd it by,  
Though Selby press'd him courteously.  
This was a sign the feast was o'er ;  
It hush'd the merry wassail roar,  
The minstrels ceas'd to sound  
Soon in the castle nought was heard,  
But the slow footstep of the guard,  
Pacing his sober round.

## xxxi.

With early dawn Lord Marmion rose :  
And first the chapel doors unclosed ;  
Then, after morning rites were done  
(A hasty mass from Friar John)

And knight and squire had broke their  
fast

On rich substantial repast,  
Lord Marmion's bugles blew to horse ;  
Then came the stirrup-cup in course:  
Between the Baron and his host  
No point of courtesy was lost ;  
High thanks were by Lord Marmion  
paid,

Solemn excuse the Captain made,  
Till, filing from the gate, had pass'd  
That noble train, their Lord the last.  
Then loudly rung the trumpet call ;  
Thunder'd the cannon from the wall,  
And shook the Scottish shore ;  
Around the castle eddied slow,  
Volumes of smoke as white as snow,  
And hid its turrets hoar ;  
Till they roll'd forth upon the air,  
And met the river breezes there,  
Which gave again the prospect fair.

INTRODUCTION TO CANTO  
SECOND.

TO THE

REV. JOHN MARRIOTT, A M.

*Ashestiel, Ettrick Forest.*

THE scenes are desert now, and bare,  
Where flourish'd once a forest fair,  
When these waste glens with copse  
were lin'd,  
And peopled with the hart and hind.  
Yon Thorn—perchance whose prickly  
spears  
Have fenc'd him for three hundred  
years,  
While fell around his green com-  
peers—  
Yon lonely Thorn, would he could tell  
The changes of his parent dell,  
Since he, so grey and stubborn now,  
Wav'd in each breeze a sapling bough;

Would he could tell how deep the shade  
A thousand mingled branches made;  
How broad the shadows of the oak,  
How clung the rowan to the rock,  
And through the foliage show'd his  
head,

With narrow leaves and berries red ;  
What pines on every mountain sprung,  
O'er every dell what birches hung,  
In every breeze what aspens shook,  
What alders shaded every brook!

' Here, in my shade,' methinks he 'd  
say,

' The mighty stag at noontide lay :  
The wolf I 've seen, a fiercer game,  
(The neighbouring dingle bears his  
name,)

With lurching step around me prowled,  
And stop, against the moon to howl;  
The mountain-boar, on battle set,  
His tusks upon my stem would whet;  
While doe, and roe, and red-deergood,  
Have bounded by, through gay green-  
wood.

Then oft, from Newark's riven tower,  
Sallied a Scottish monarch's power :  
A thousand vassals muster'd round  
With horse, and hawk, and horn, and  
hound ;

And I might see the youth intent  
Guard every pass with crossbow bent ;  
And through the brake the rangers  
stalk,

And falcn'ers hold the ready hawk ;  
And foresters, in greenwood trim,  
Lead in the leash the gazehounds grim,  
Attentive, as the bratchet's bay  
From the dark covert drove the prey,  
To slip them as he broke away.

The startled quarry bounds amain,  
As fast the gallant greyhounds strain ;  
Whistles the arrow from the bow,  
Answers the harquebuss below ;  
While all the rocking hills reply  
To hoof-clang, hound, and hunters' cry,  
And bugles ringing lightsomely.'

Of such proud huntings, many tales  
Yet linger in our lonely dales,  
Up pathless Ettrick and on Yarrow,  
Where erst the outlaw drew his arrow.  
But not more blithe that silvan court,  
Than we have been at humbler sport ;  
Though small our pomp, and mean  
our game,

Our mirth, dear Marriott, was the same.  
Remember'st thou my greyhounds  
true?

O'erholt or hill there never flēw,  
From slip or leash there never sprang,  
More fleet of foot, or sure of fang.

Nor dull, between each merry chase,  
Pass'd by the intermitted space ;  
For we had fair resource in store,  
In Classic and in Gothic lore :

We mark'd each memorable scene,  
And held poetic talk between ;  
Nor hill nor brook we pac'd along,  
But had its legend or its song.

All silent now—for now are still  
Thy bowers, untenanted Bowhill!  
No longer, from thy mountains dun,  
The yeoman hears the well-known  
gun,

And while his honest heart glows  
warm,

At thought of his paternal farm,  
Round to his mates a brimmer fills,  
And drinks 'The Chieftain of the  
Hills!'

No fairy forms, in Yarrow's bowers,  
Trip o'er the walks, or tend the flowers,  
Fair as the elves whom Janet saw  
By moonlight dance on Carterhaugh;  
No youthful Baron 's left to grace  
The Forest-Sheriff's lonely chase,  
And ape, in manly step and tone,  
The majesty of Oberon:

And she is gone, whose lovely face  
Is but her least and lowest grace ;  
Though, if to Sylphid Queen 'twere  
given

To show our earth the charms of  
Heaven,



She could not glide along the air  
 With form more light, or face more fair.  
 No more the widow's deafen'd ear  
 Grows quick that lady's step to hear:  
 At noontide she expects her not,  
 Nor busies her to trim the cot;  
 Pensive she turns her humming wheel,  
 Or pensive cooks her orphans' meal;  
 Yet blesses, ere she deals their bread,  
 The gentle hand by which they're fed.

From Yair—which hills so closely  
 bind,  
 Scarce can the Tweed his passage find,  
 Though much he fret and chafe and  
 toil

Till all his eddying currents boil,—  
 Her long-descended lord has gone,  
 And left us by the stream alone.  
 And much I miss those sportive boys,  
 Companions of my mountain joys,  
 Just at the age 'twixt boy and youth,  
 When thought is speech, and speech  
 is truth.

Close to my side, with what delight  
 They press'd to hear of Wallace wight,  
 When, pointing to his airy mound,  
 I call'd his ramparts holy ground!  
 Kindled their brows to hear me speak;  
 And I have smiled, to feel my cheek,  
 Despite the difference of our years,  
 Return again the glow of theirs.  
 Ah, happy boys' such feelings pure,  
 They will not, cannot, long endure;  
 Condemn'd to stem the world's rude  
 tide,

You may not linger by the side;  
 For Fate shall thrust you from the  
 shore,

And Passion ply the sail and oar.  
 Yet cherish the remembrance still,  
 Of the lone mountain, and the rill;  
 For trust, dear boys, the time will  
 come,

When fiercer transport shall be dumb,  
 And you will think right frequently,  
 But, well I hope, without a sigh,

On the free hours that we have spent  
 Together on the brown hill's bent.

When, musing on companions gone,  
 We doubly feel ourselves alone,  
 Something, my friend, we yet may gain;  
 There is a pleasure in this pain:  
 It soothes the love of lonely rest,  
 Deep in each gentler heart impress'd,  
 'Tis silent amid worldly toils,  
 And stifled soon by mental broils;  
 But, in a bosom thus prepar'd,  
 Its still small voice is often heard,  
 Whispering a mingled sentiment,  
 'Twixt resignation and content.  
 Oft in my mind such thoughts awake,  
 By lone Saint Mary's silent lake;  
 Thou know'st it well,—nor fen, nor  
 sedge,

Pollute the pure lake's crystal edge;  
 Abrupt and sheer, the mountains sink  
 At once upon the level brink;  
 And just a trace of silver sand  
 Marks where the water meets the land.  
 Far in the mirror, bright and blue,  
 Each hill's huge outline you may view;  
 Shaggy with heath, but lonely bare,  
 Nortree, norbush, nor brake, is there,  
 Save where, of land, yon slender line  
 Bears thwart the lake the scatter'd pine.  
 Yet even this nakedness has power,  
 And aids the feeling of the hour:  
 Nor thicket, dell, nor copse you spy,  
 Where living thing conceal'd mightlie;  
 Nor point, retiring, hides a dell,  
 Where swain, or woodman lone,  
 might dwell;

There's nothing left to fancy's guess,  
 You see that all is loneliness:  
 And silence aids—though the steep  
 hills

Send to the lake a thousand rills;  
 In summer tide, so soft they weep,  
 The sound but lulls the ear asleep;  
 Your horse's hoof-tread sounds too  
 rude,  
 So stilly is the solitude.

Nought living meets the eye or ear,  
But well I ween the dead are near;  
For though, in feudal strife, a foe  
Hath laid Our Lady's chapel low,  
Yet still, beneath the hallow'd soil,  
The peasant rests him from his toil,  
And, dying, bids his bones be laid,  
Where erst his simple fathers pray'd.

If age had tamed the passions<sup>1</sup> strife,  
And fate had cut my ties to life,  
Here, have I thought, 'twere sweet to  
dwell,

And rear again the chaplain's cell,  
Like that same peaceful hermitage,  
Where Milton long'd to spend his age.  
'Twere sweet to mark the setting day  
On Bourhope's lonely top decay;  
And, as it faint and feeble died  
On the broad lake, and mountain's  
side,

To say ' Thus pleasures fade away ;  
Youth, talents, beauty, thus decay,  
And leave us dark, forlorn, and grey ;'  
Then gaze on Dryhope's ruin'd tower,  
And think on Yarrow's faded Flower :  
And when that mountain-sound I  
heard,

Which bids us be for storm prepar'd,  
The distant rustling of his wings,  
As up his force the Tempest brings,  
'Twere sweet, ere yet his terrors rave,  
To sit upon the Wizard's grave,  
That Wizard Priest's, whose bones  
are thrust

From company of holy dust,  
On which no sunbeam ever shines  
(So superstition's creed divines),  
Thence view the lake with sullen roar  
Heave her broad billows to the shore ;  
And mark the wild-swans mount the  
gale,  
Spread wide through mist their snowy  
sail,

And ever stoop again to lave  
Their bosoms on the surging wave :  
Then, when against the driving hail  
No longer might my plaid avail,

Back to my lonely home retire,  
And light my lamp, and trim my fire;  
There ponder o'er some mystic lay,  
Till the wild tale had all its sway,  
And, in the bittern's distant shriek,  
I heard unearthly voices speak,  
And thought the Wizard Priest was  
come,

To claim again his ancient home !  
And bade my busy fancy range,  
To frame him fitting shape and strange,  
Till from the task my brow I clear'd,  
And smil'd to think that I had fear'd.

But chief 'twere sweet to think  
such life

(Though but escape from fortune's  
strife)

Something most matchless, good and  
wise,

A great and grateful sacrifice;  
And deem each hour to musing given,  
A step upon the road to heaven.

Yet him, whose heart is ill at ease,  
Such peaceful solitudes displease :

He loves to drown his bosom's jar  
Amid the elemental war:

And my black Palmer's choice had been  
Some ruder and more savage scene,  
Like that which frowns round dark  
Loch-skene.

There eagles scream from isle to shore ;  
Down all the rocks the torrents roar;  
O'er the black waves incessant driven,  
Dark mists infect the summer heaven ;  
Through the rude barriers of the lake,  
Away its hurrying waters break,  
Faster and whiter dash and curl,  
Till down yon dark abyss they hurl.  
Rises the fog-smoke white as snow,  
Thunders the viewless stream below,  
Diving, as if condemn'd to lave  
Some demon's subterranean cave,  
Who, prison'd by enchanter's spell,  
Shakes the dark rock with groan and  
yell.

And well that Palmer's form and mien  
Had suited with the stormy scene,  
Just on the edge, straining his ken  
To view the bottom of the den.  
Where, deep deep down, and far  
within,  
Toils with the rocks the roaring linn ;  
Then, issuing forth one foamy wave,  
And wheeling round the Giant's Grave,  
White as the snowy charger's tail,  
Drives down the pass of Moffatdale.

Marriott, thy harp, on Isis strung,  
To many a Border theme has rung :  
Then list to me, and thou shalt know  
Of this mysterious man of woe.

## Canto Second.

### The Convent.

#### I.

THE breeze, which swept away the  
smoke  
Round Norham Castle roll'd,  
When all the loud artillery spoke,  
With lightning-flash, and thunder-  
stroke,  
As Marmion left the Hold,—  
It curl'd not Tweed alone, that breeze,  
For, far upon Northumbrian seas,  
It freshly blew, and strong,  
Where, from high Whitby's cloister'd  
pile,  
Bound to Saint Cuthbert's Holy Isle,  
It bore a bark along.  
Upon the gale she stoop'd her side,  
And bounded o'er the swelling tide,  
As she were dancing home :  
The merry seamen laugh'd to see  
Their gallant ship so lustily  
Furrow the green sea-foam.  
Much joy'd they in their honour'd  
freight;  
For, on the deck, in chair of state,

The Abbess of Saint Hilda plac'd,  
With five fair nuns, the galley grac'd.

#### II.

'Twas sweet to see these holy maids,  
Like birds escaped to greenwood  
shades,  
Their first flight from the cage,  
How timid, and how curious too,  
For all to them was strange and new,  
And all the common sights they view  
Their wonderment engage.  
One eyed the shrouds and swelling sail,  
With many a benedicite ;  
One at the rippling surge grew pale,  
And would for terror pray ;  
Then shriek'd, because the sea-dog,  
nigh,  
His round black head, and sparkling  
eye,

Rear'd o'er the foaming spray ;  
And one would still adjust her veil,  
Disorder'd by the summer gale,  
Perchance lest some more worldly eye  
Her dedicated charms might spy ;  
Perchance, because such action grac'd  
Her fair-turn'd arm and slender waist.  
Light was each simple bosom there,  
Save two, who ill might pleasure share,  
The Abbess and the Novice Clare.

#### III.

The Abbess was of noble blood,  
But early took the veil and hood,  
Ere upon life she cast a look,  
Or knew the world that she forsook.  
Fair too she was, and kind had been  
As she was fair, but ne'er had seen  
For her a timid lover sigh,  
Nor knew the influence of her eye.  
Love, to her ear, was but a name,  
Combined with vanity and shame ;  
Her hopes, her fears, her joys, were all  
Bounded within the cloister wall:  
The deadliest sin her mind could reach,  
Was of monastic rule the breach ;  
And her ambition's highest aim  
To emulate Saint Hilda's fame.

For this she gave her ample dower,  
To raise the convent's eastern tower ;  
For this, with carving rare and quaint,  
She deck'd the chapel of the saint,  
And gave the relic-shrine of cost,  
With ivory and gems emboss'd.  
The poor her Convent's bounty blest,  
The pilgrim in its halls found rest.

## IV.

Black was her garb, her rigid rule  
Reform'd on Benedictine school;  
Her cheek was pale, her form was  
spare;  
Vigils, and penitence austere,  
Had early quench'd the light of youth,  
But gentle was the dame, in sooth ;  
Though, vain of her religious sway,  
She loved to see her maids obey,  
Yet nothing stern was she in cell,  
And the nuns loved their Abbess well.  
Sad was this voyage to the dame :  
Summon'd to Lindisfarne, she came,  
There, with Saint Cuthbert's Abbot old,  
And Tynemouth's Prioress, to hold  
A chapter of Saint Benedict  
For inquisition stern and strict  
On two apostates from the faith,  
And, if need were, to doom to death.

## V.

Nought say I here of Sister Clare,  
Save this, that she was young and fair;  
As yet a novice unprofess'd,  
Lovely and gentle, but distress'd.  
She was betroth'd to one now dead,  
Or worse, who had dishonour'd fled.  
Her kinsmen bade her give her hand  
To one, who lov'd her for her land :  
Herself, almost heart-broken now,  
Was bent to take the vestal vow,  
And shroud, within Saint Hilda's  
gloom,  
Her blasted hopes and wither'd bloom.

## VI.

She sate upon the galley's prow,  
And seem'd to mark the waves below;

Nay, seem'd, so fix'd her look and eye,  
To count them as they glided by.  
She saw them not—'twas seeming  
all;

Far other scene her thoughts recall,—  
A sun-scorch'd desert, waste and bare,  
Nor waves, nor breezes, murmur'd  
there;

There saw she where some careless  
hand

O'er a dead corpse had heap'd the  
sand

To hide it—till the jackals come  
To tear it from the scanty tomb.  
See what a woful look was given  
As she raised up her eyes to heaven!

## VII.

Lovely, and gentle, and distress'd—  
These charms might tame the fiercest  
breast :

Harpers have sung, and poets told,  
That he, in fury uncontroll'd,  
The shaggy monarch of the wood,  
Before a virgin, fair and good,  
Hath pacified his savage mood.  
But passions in the human frame  
Oft put the lion's rage to shame:  
And jealousy, by dark intrigue,  
With sordid avarice in league,  
Had practis'd with their bowl and  
knife

Against the mourner's harmless life.  
This crime was charg'd 'gainst those  
who lay  
Prison'd in Cuthbert's islet grey.

## VIII.

And now the vessel skirts the strand  
Of mountainous Northumberland ;  
Towns, towers, and halls, successive  
rise,

And catch the nuns' delighted eyes.  
Monk-Wearmouth soon behind them  
lay,

And Tynemouth's priory and bay;  
They mark'd, amid her trees, the hall  
Of lofty Seaton-Delaval;

They saw the Blythe and Wansbeck  
floods  
Rush to the sea through sounding  
woods;  
They pass'd the tower of Widdering-  
ton,  
Mother of many a valiant son ;  
At Coquet-isle their beads they tell  
To the good Saint who own'd the cell;  
Then did the Alne attention claim,  
And Warkworth, proud of Percy's  
name;  
And next, they cross'd themselves, to  
hear  
The whitening breakers sound so near,  
Where, boiling through the rocks,  
they roar,  
On Dunstanborough's cavern'd shore ;  
Thy tower, proud Bamborough, mark'd  
they there,  
King Ida's castle, huge and square,  
From its tall rock look grimly down,  
And on the swelling ocean frown ;  
Then from the coast they bore away,  
And reached the Holy Island's bay.

## IX.

The tide did now its flood-mark gain,  
And girdled in the Saint's domain:  
For, with the flow and ebb, its style  
Varies from continent to isle;  
Dry shod, o'er sands, twice every day,  
The pilgrims to the shrine find way;  
Twice every day, the waves efface  
Of staves and sandall'd feet the trace.  
As to the port the galley flew,  
Higher and higher rose to view  
The Castle with its battled walls,  
The ancient Monastery's halls,  
A solemn, huge, and dark-red pile,  
Plac'd on the margin of the isle.

## x.

In Saxon strength that Abbey frown'd,  
With massive arches broad and round,  
That rose alternate, row and row,  
On ponderous columns, short and  
low,

Built ere the art was known,  
By pointed aisle, and shafted stalk,  
The arcades of an alley'd walk  
To emulate in stone.

On the deep walls, the heathen Dane  
Had pour'd his impious rage in vain ;  
And needful was such strength to these  
Expos'd to the tempestuous seas,  
Scourg'd by the winds' eternal sway,  
Open to rovers fierce as they,  
Which could twelve hundred years  
withstand  
Winds, waves, and northern pirates'  
hand.

Not but that portions of the pile,  
Rebuilt in a later style,  
Show'd where the spoiler's hand had  
been ;

Not but the wasting sea-breeze keen  
Had worn the pillar's carving quaint,  
And moulder'd in his niche the saint,  
And rounded, with consuming power,  
The pointed angles of each tower;  
Yet still entire the Abbey stood,  
Like veteran, worn, but unsubdu'd.

## XI.

Soon as they near'd his turrets strong,  
The maidens rais'd Saint Hilda's song,  
And with the sea-wave and the wind,  
Their voices, sweetly shrill, com-  
bin'd,  
And made harmonious close;  
Then, answering from the sandy  
shore,  
Half-drown'd amid the breakers'  
roar,

According chorus rose:  
Down to the haven of the Isle,  
The monks and nuns in order file,  
From Cuthbert's cloisters grim ;  
Banner, and cross, and relics there,  
To meet Saint Hilda's maids, they bare ;  
And, as they caught the sounds on air,  
They echo'd back the hymn.  
The islanders, in joyous mood,  
Rush'd emulously through the flood,

To hale the bark to land ;  
Conspicuous by her veil and hood,  
Signing the cross, the Abbess stood,  
And bless'd them with her hand.

## XII.

Suppose we now the welcome said,  
Suppose the Convent banquet made :  
All through the holy dome,  
Through cloister, aisle, and gallery,  
Wherever vestal maid might pry,  
Nor risk to meet unhallow'd eye,  
The stranger sisters roam,—  
Till fell the evening damp with dew,  
And the sharp sea-breeze coldly blew,  
For there, even summer night is chill.  
Then, having stray'd and gaz'd their  
fill,

They clos'd around the fire ;  
And all, in turn, essay'd to paint  
The rival merits of their saint,  
A theme that ne'er can tire  
A holy maid ; for, be it known.  
That their saint's honour is their own.

## XIII.

Then Whitby's nuns exulting told,  
How to their house three Barons bold  
Must menial service do ;  
While horns blow out a note of shame,  
And monks cry ' Fye upon your name !  
In wrath, for loss of silvan game,  
Saint Hilda's priest ye slew.'—  
'This, on Ascension-day, each year,  
While labouring on our harbour-pier,  
Must Herbert, Bruce, and Percy  
hear.'

They told how in their convent-cell  
A Saxon princess once did dwell,  
The lovely Edelfled ;  
And how, of thousand snakes, each one  
Was chang'd into a coil of stone,  
When holy Hilda pray'd ;  
Themselves, within their holy bound,  
Their stony folds had often found.  
They told how sea-fowls' pinions fail,  
As over Whitby's towers they sail,

And, sinking down, with flutterings  
faint,  
They do their homage to the saint.

## XIV.

Nor did Saint Cuthbert's daughters fail  
To vie with these in holy tale ;  
His body's resting-place, of old,  
How oft their patron chang'd, they  
told ;  
How, when the rude Dane burn'd  
their pile,  
The monks fled forth from Holy Isle ;  
O'er northern mountain, marsh, and  
moor,  
I From sea to sea, from shore to shore,  
Seven years Saint Cuthbert's corpse  
they bore.

They rested them in fair Melrose ;  
But though, alive, he lov'd it  
well,

Not there his relics might repose ;  
For, wondrous tale to tell !  
In his stone-coffin forth he rides,  
A ponderous bark for river tides,  
Yet light as gossamer it glides,  
Downward to Tilmouth cell.

Nor long was his abiding there,  
For southward did the saint repair ;  
Chester-le-Street, and Rippon, saw  
His holy corpse, ere Wardilaw  
Hail'd him with joy and fear ;  
And, after many wanderings past,  
He chose his lordly seat at last,  
Where his cathedral, huge and vast,  
Looks down upon the Wear :  
There, deep in Durham's Gothic shade,  
His relics arc in secret laid ;  
But none may know the place,  
Save of his holiest servants three,  
Deep sworn to solemn secrecy,  
Who share that wondrous grace.

## XV.

Who may his miracles declare !  
Even Scotland's dauntless king, and  
heir,

(Although with them they led  
Galwegians, wild as ocean's gale,  
And Lodon's knights, all sheath'd in  
mail,  
And the bold men of Teviotdale,  
Before his standard fled.  
'Twas he, to vindicate his reign,  
Edg'd Alfred's falchion on the Dane,  
And turn'd the Conqueror back again,  
When, with his Norman bowyer band,  
He came to waste Northumberland.

## xvi.

But fain Saint Hilda's nuns would learn  
If, on a rock, by Lindisfarne,  
Saint Cuthbert sits, and toils to frame  
The sea-born beads that bear his name:  
Such tales had Whitby's fishers told,  
And said they might his shape behold,  
And hear his anvil sound;  
A deaden'd clang, a huge dim form,  
Seen but, and heaid, when gathering  
storm

And night were closing round.  
But this, as tale of idle fame,  
The nuns of Lindisfarne disclaim.

## xvii.

While round the fire such legends go,  
Far different was the scene of woe.  
Where, in a secret aisle beneath,  
Council was held of life and death.

It was more dark and lone that vault,  
Than the worst dungeon cell:  
Old Colwulf built it, for his fault,  
In penitence to dwell,

When he, for cowl and beads, laid down  
The Saxon battle-axe and crown.  
This den, which, chilling every sense  
Of feeling, hearing, sight,  
Was call'd the Vault of Penitence,  
Excluding air and light,  
Was, by the prelate Sexhelm, made  
A place of burial for such dead,  
As, having died in mortal sin,  
Might not be laid the church within.  
'Twas now a place of punishment;  
Whence if so loud a shriek were sent

As reach'd the upper air,  
The hearers bless'd themselves, and  
said  
The spirits of the sinful dead  
Bemoan'd their torments there.

## xviii.

But though, in the monastic pile,  
Did of this penitential aisle  
Some vague tradition go,  
Few only, save the Abbot, knew  
Where the place lay; and still more few  
Were those who had from him the clew  
To that dread vault to go.

Victim and executioner  
Were blindfold when transported  
there

In low dark rounds the arches hung.  
From the rude rock the side-walla  
sprung;

The grave-stones, rudely sculptur'd  
o'er,

Half sunk in earth, by time half wore,  
Were all the pavement of the floor;  
The mildew-drops fell one by one,  
With tinkling splash, upon the stone.  
A cresset, in an iron chain,

Which served to light this drear  
domain,

With damp and darkness seem'd to  
strive,

As if it scarce might keep alive;  
And yet it dimly serv'd to show  
The awful conclave met below.

## xix.

There, met to doom in secrecy,  
Were plac'd the heads of convents  
three—

All servants of Saint Benedict,  
The statutes of whose order strict  
On iron table lay;

In long black dress, on seats of stone,  
Behind were these three judges shown  
By the pale cresset's ray:

The Abbess of Saint Hilda's, there,  
Sat for a space with visage bare,

Until, to hide her bosom's swell,  
And tear-drops that for pity fell,  
She closely drew her veil :  
Yon shrouded figure, as I guess,  
By her proud mien and flowing dress,  
Is Tynemouth's haughty Prioress,  
And she with awe looks pale :  
And he, that Ancient Man, whose sight  
Has long been quench'd by age's night,  
Upon whose wrinkled brow alone,  
Nor ruth, nor mercy's trace, is shown,  
Whose look is hard and stern,—  
Saint Cuthbert's Abbot is his style;  
For sanctity call'd, through the isle,  
The Saint of Lindisfarne.

xx.

Before them stood a guilty pair;  
But, though an equal fate they share,  
Yet one alone deserves our care.  
Her sex a page's dress belied;  
The cloak and doublet, loosely tied,  
Obscur'd her charms, but could not  
hide.  
Her cap down o'er her face she drew;  
And, on her doublet breast,  
She tried to hide the badge of blue,  
Lord Marmion's falcon crest.  
But, at the Prioress' command,  
A Monk undid the silken band  
That tied her tresses fair,  
And rais'd the bonnet from her head,  
And down her slender form they  
spread,  
In ringlets rich and rare.  
Constance de Beverley they know,  
Sister profess'd of Fontevraud,  
Whom the Church number'd with the  
dead,  
For broken vows, and convent fled.

xxi.

When thus her face was given to view,  
(Although, so pallid was her hue,  
It did a ghastly contrast bear  
To those bright ringlets glistening fair,)  
Her look compos'd, and steady eye,  
Bespoke a matchless constancy;

And there she stood so calm and pale,  
That, but her breathing did not fail,  
And motion slight of eye and head,  
And of her bosom, warranted  
That neither sense nor pulse she lacks,  
You might have thought a form of wax,  
Wrought to the very life, was there ;  
So still she was, so pale, so fair.

xxii.

Her comrade was a sordid soul,  
Such as does murder for a meed;  
Who, but of fear, knows no control,  
Because his conscience, sear'd and foul,  
Feels not the import of his deed ;  
One whose brute-feeling ne'er aspires  
Beyond his own more brute desires.  
Such tools the Tempter ever needs,  
To do the savagest of deeds ;  
For them no vision'd terrors daunt,  
Their nights no fancied spectres haunt,  
One fear with them, of all most base,  
The fear of death, alone finds place.  
This wretch was clad in frock and cowl,  
And sham'd not loud to moan and howl,  
His body on the floor to dash,  
And crouch, like hound beneath the  
lash;  
While his mute partner, standing near,  
Waited her doom without a tear.

xxiii.

Yet well the luckless wretch might  
shriek,  
Well might her paleness terror speak!  
For there were seen in that dark wall,  
Two niches, narrow, deep and tall:  
Who enters at such grisly door,  
Shall ne'er, I ween, find exit more.  
In each a slender meal was laid,  
Of roots, of water, and of bread :  
By each, in Benedictine dress,  
Two haggard monks stood motionless;  
Who, holding high a blazing torch,  
Show'd the grim entrance of the porch:  
Reflecting back the smoky beam,  
The dark-red walls and arches gleam



Hewn stones and cement were display'd,  
And building tools in order laid.

## xxiv.

These executioners were chose,  
As men who were with mankind foes,  
And, with despite and envy fir'd,  
Into the cloister had retir'd ;  
Or who, in desperate doubt of grace,  
Strove, by deep penance, to efface  
Of some foul crime the stain ;  
For, as the vassals of her will,  
Such men the Church selected still,  
As either joy'd in doing ill,  
Or thought more grace to gain,  
If, in her cause, they wrestled down  
Feelings their nature strove to own.  
By strange device were they brought  
there,  
They knew not how, nor knew not  
where.

## xxv.

And now that blind old Abbot rose,  
To speak the Chapter's doom,  
On those the wall was to enclose,  
Alive, within the tomb ;  
But stopp'd, because that woful Maid,  
Gathenngher powers, to speak essay'd.  
Twice she essay'd, and twice in vain ;  
Her accents might no utterance gam ;  
Nought but imperfect murmurs slip  
From her convuls'd and quivering lip ;  
'Twixt each attempt all was so still,  
You seem'd to hear a distant rill ;  
'Twas ocean's swells and falls ;  
For though this vault of sin and fear  
Was to the sounding surge so near,  
A tempest there you scarce could  
hear,  
So massive were the walls.

## xxvi.

At length, an effort sent apart  
The blood that curdled to her heart,  
And light came to her eye,

And colour dawn'd upon her cheek,  
A hectic and a flutter'd streak,  
Like that left on the Cheviot peak,  
By Autumn's stormy sky ;  
And when her silence broke at length,  
Still as she spoke she gather'd strength,  
And arm'd herself to bear.  
It was a fearful sight to see  
Such high resolve and constancy  
In form so soft and fair.

## xxvii.

'I speak not to implore your grace,—  
Well know I, for one minute's space  
Successless might I sue :  
Nor do I speak your prayers to gain ;  
For if a death of lingering pain,  
To cleanse my sins, be penance vain,  
Vain are your masses too.  
I listen'd to a traitor's tale,  
I left the convent and the veil ;  
For three long years I bow'd my  
pride,  
A horse-boy in his train to ride ;  
And well my folly's meed he gave,  
Who forfeited, to be his slave,  
All here, and all beyond the grave.  
He saw young Clara's face more fair.  
He knew her of broad lands the  
heir,  
Forgot his vows, his faith forswore,  
And Constance was belov'd no more.  
'Tis an old tale, and often told ;  
But did my fate and wish agree,  
Ne'er had been read, in story old,  
Of maiden true betray'd for gold,  
That lov'd, or was aveng'd, like  
me !

## xxviii.

'The King approv'd his favourite's  
aim ;  
In vain a rival barr'd his claim,  
Whose fate with Clare's was plight,  
For he attaints that rival's fame  
With treason's charge—and on they  
came,  
In mortal lists to fight.

Their oaths are said,  
 Their prayers are pray'd,  
 Their lances in the rest are laid,  
 They meet in mortal shock;  
 And, hark ! the throng, with thun-  
   dering cry,  
 Shout " Marmion, Marmion ! to the sky,  
   De Wilton to the block !"   
 Say ye, who preach Heaven shall  
   decide  
 When in the lists two champions ride,  
   Say, was Heaven's justice here ?  
 When, loyal in his love and faith,  
 \Vilton found overthrow or death  
   Beneath a traitor's spear !  
 How false the charge, how true he fell,  
 This guilty packet best can tell.'  
 Then drew a packet from her breast,  
 Paus'd, gather'd voice, and spoke the  
   rest.

xxix.

' Still was false Marmion's bridal staid;  
 To Whitby's convent fled the maid,  
   The hated match to shun.  
 " Ho I shifts she thus ? " King Henry  
   cried;  
 " Sir Marmion, she shall be thy bride  
   If she were sworn a nun."  
 One way remam'd—the King's com-  
   mand  
 Sent Marmion to the Scottish land:  
 I linger'd here, and rescue plann'd  
   For Clara and for me:  
 This caitiff Monk, for gold, did swear  
 He would to Whitby's shrine repair,  
 And, by his drugs, my rival fair  
   A saint in heaven should be.  
 But ill the dastard kept his oath,  
 Whose cowardice has undone us both.

xxx.

' And now my tongue the secret tells  
 Not that remorse my bosom swells,  
 But to assure my soul that none  
 Shall ever wed with Marmion.  
 Had fortune my last hope betray'd,  
 This packet, to the King convey'd,

Had given him to the headsman's  
   stroke,  
 Although my heart that instant broke.  
 Now, men of death, work forth your  
   will,  
 For I can suffer, and be still ;  
 And come he slow, or come he fast,  
 It is but Death who comes at last.

xxxI.

' Yet dread me, from my living tomb,  
 Ye vassal slaves of bloody Rome!  
 If Marmion's late remorse should  
   wake,  
 Full soon such vengeance-will he take,  
 That you should wish the fiery Dane  
 Had rather been your guest again.  
 Behind, a darker hour ascends '  
 The altars quake, the crosier bends,  
 The ire of a despotic King  
 Rides forth upon destruction's wing ;  
 Then shall these vaults, so strong and  
   deep  
 Burst open to the sea-winds' sweep;  
 Some traveller then shall find my  
   bones  
 Whitening amid disjointed stones,  
 And, ignorant of priests' cruelty,  
 Marvel such relics here should be.'

xxxII.

Fix'd was her look, and stern her air;  
 Back from her shoulders stream'd her  
   hair ;  
 The locks, that wont her brow to  
   shade,  
 Star'd up erectly from her head ;  
 Her figure seem'd to rise more high ;  
 Her voice, despair's wild energy  
 Had given a tone of prophecy.  
 Appall'd the astonished conclave sate;  
 With stupid eyes, the men of fate  
 Gaz'd on the light inspired form,  
 And listen'd for the avenging storm;  
 The judges felt the victim's dread ;  
 No hand was mov'd, no word was  
   said,

Till thus the Abbot's doom was given,  
 Raising his sightless balls to heaven:—  
 ' Sister, let thy sorrows cease ;  
 Sinful brother, part in peace ! ' .  
 From that dire dungeon, place of  
 doom,  
 Of execution too, and tomb,  
 Pac'd forth the judges three ;  
 Sorrow it were, and shame, to tell  
 The butcher-work that there befell,  
 When they had glided from the cell  
 Of sin and misery.

## xxxiii.

An hundred winding steps convey  
 That conclave to the upper day;  
 But, ere they breath'd the fresher air,  
 They heard the shriekings of despair,  
 And many a stifled groan :  
 With speed their upward way they  
 take,  
 ( Such speed as age and fear can make,)  
 And cross'd themselves for terror's  
 sake,  
 As hurrying, tottering on :  
 Even in the vesper's heavenly tone,  
 They seem'd to hear a dying groan,  
 And bade the passing knell to toll  
 For welfare of a parting soul.  
 Slow o'er the midnight wave it swung,  
 Northumbrian rocks in answer rung;  
 To Warkworth cell the echoes roll'd,  
 His beads the wakeful hermit told,  
 The Bamborough peasant rais'd his  
 head,  
 But slept ere half a prayer he said ;  
 So far was heard the mighty knell,  
 The stag sprung up on Cheviot Fell,  
 Spread his broad nostril to the wind,  
 Listed before, aside, behind,  
 Then couch'd him down beside the  
 hind,  
 And quak'd among the mountain fern,  
 To hear that sound so dull and stern.



INTRODUCTION TO CANTO  
 THIRD.

TO

WILLIAM ERSKINE, ESQ.

*Ashestiel, Ettrick Forest.*

LIKE April morning clouds, that pass,  
 With varying shadow, o'er the grass,  
 And imitate, on field and furrow,  
 Life's chequer'd scene of joy and  
 sorrow;

Like streamlet of the mountain north,  
 Now in a torrent racing forth,  
 Now winding slow its silver train,  
 And almost slumbering on the plain;  
 Like breezes of the autumn day,  
 Whose voice inconstant dies away,  
 And ever swells again as fast,  
 When the ear deems its murmur past;  
 Thus various, my romantic theme  
 Flits, winds, or sinks, a morning dream.  
 Yet pleas'd, our eye pursues the trace  
 Of Light and Shade's inconstant race ;  
 Pleas'd, views the rivulet afar,  
 Weaving its maze irregular ;  
 And pleas'd, we listen as the breeze  
 Heaves its wild sigh through Autumn  
 trees:

Then, wild as cloud, or stream, or gale,  
 Flow on, flow unconfin'd, my Tale !

Need I to thee, dear Erskine, tell  
 I love the license all too well,  
 In sounds now lowly, and now strong,  
 To raise the desultory song ?  
 Oft, when 'mid such capricious chime,  
 Some transient fit of lofty rhyme  
 To thy kind judgment seem'd excuse  
 For many an error of the muse,  
 Oft hast thou said, ' If, still misspent,  
 Thine hours to poetry are lent,  
 Go, and to tame thy wandering course,  
 Quaff from the fountain at the source ;

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
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| <p>Approach those masters, o'er whose<br/>tomb<br/>Immortal laurels ever bloom :<br/>Instructive of the feebler bard,<br/>Still from the grave their voice is<br/>heard ;<br/>From them, and from the paths they<br/>show'd,<br/>Choose honour'd guide and practis'd<br/>road;<br/>Nor ramble on through brake and<br/>maze,<br/>With harpers rude of barbarous days.</p> <p>' Or deem'st thou not our later time<br/>Yields topic meet for classic rhyme ?<br/>Hast thou no elegiac verse<br/>For Brunswick's venerable hearse ?<br/>What! not a line, a tear, a sigh,<br/>When valour bleeds for liberty ?<br/>Oh, hero of that glorious time,<br/>When, with unrivall'd light sublime,—<br/>Though martial Austria, and though<br/>all<br/>The might of Russia, and the Gaul,<br/>Though banded Europe stood her<br/>foes—<br/>The star of Brandenburg arose !<br/>Thou couldst not live to see her beam<br/>For ever quench'd in Jena's stream.<br/>Lamented Chief! it was not given<br/>To thee to change the doom of<br/>Heaven,<br/>And crush that dragon in its birth,<br/>Predestin'd scourge of guilty earth.<br/>Lamented Chief!—not thine the power,<br/>To save in that presumptuous hour,<br/>When Prussia hurried to the field,<br/>And snatch'd the spear, but left the<br/>shield !<br/>Valour and skill 'twas thine to try,<br/>And, tried in vain, 'twas thine to die.<br/>Ill had it seem'd thy silver hair<br/>The last, the bitterest pang to share,<br/>For princedom's reft, and scutcheons<br/>riven,<br/>And birthrights to usurpers given ;</p> | <p>Thy land's, thy children's wrongs to<br/>feel,<br/>And witness woes thou couldst not<br/>heal!<br/>On thee relenting Heaven bestows<br/>For honour'd life an honour'd close ;<br/>And when revolves, in time's sure<br/>change,<br/>The hour of Germany's revenge,<br/>When, breathing fury for her sake,<br/>Some new Arminius shall awake,<br/>Her champion, ere he strike, shall come<br/>To whet his sword on BRUNSWICK'S<br/>tomb.</p> <p>' Or of the Red-Cross hero teach,<br/>Dauntless in dungeon as on breach :<br/>Alike to him the sea, the shore,<br/>The brand, the bridle, or the oar:<br/>Alike to him the war that calls<br/>Its votaries to the shatter'd walls,<br/>Which the grim Turk, besmear'd<br/>with blood,<br/>Against the Invincible made good ;<br/>Or that, whose thundering voice could<br/>wake<br/>The silence of the polar lake,<br/>When stubborn Russ, and metal'd<br/>Swede,<br/>On the warp'd wave their death-game<br/>play'd;<br/>Or that, where Vengeance and Affright<br/>Howl'd round the father of the fight.<br/>Who snatch'd, on Alexandria's sand,<br/>The conqueror's wreath with dying<br/>hand.</p> <p>'Or, if to touch such chord be thine,<br/>Restore the ancient tragic line,<br/>And emulate the notes that wrung<br/>From the wild harp, which silent hung<br/>By silver Avon's holy shore,<br/>Till twice an hundred years roll'd<br/>o'er;<br/>When she, the bold Enchantress, came<br/>With fearless hand and heart on<br/>flame!</p> |
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From the pale willow snatch'd the  
treasure,  
And swept it with a kindred measure,  
Till Avon's swans, while rung the  
grove  
With Montfort's hate and Basil's love,  
Awakening at the inspired strain,  
Deem'd their own Shakspeare liv'd  
again.'

The friendship thus thy judgment  
wronging  
With praises not to me belonging,  
In task more meet for mightiest  
powers  
Wouldst thou engage my thriftless  
hours.  
Butsay, my Erskine, hast thou weigh'd  
That secret power by all obey'd,  
Which warps notless the passive mind,  
Its source conceal'd or undefined ;  
Whether an impulse, that has birth  
Soon as the infant wakes on earth,  
One with our feelings and our powers,  
And rather part of us than ours ;  
Or whether fitlier term'd the sway  
Of habit, form'd in early day?  
Howe'er deriv'd, its force confest  
Rules with despotic sway the breast,  
And drags us on by viewless chain,  
While taste and reason plead in vain.  
Look east, and ask the Belgian why,  
Beneath Batavia's sultry sky,  
He seeks not eager to inhale  
The freshness of the mountain gale,  
Content to rear his whiten'd wall  
Beside the dank and dull canal /  
He 'll say, from youth he loved to see  
The white sail gliding by the tree,  
Or see yon weatherbeaten hind,  
Whose sluggish herds before him wind,  
Whose tatter'd plaid and rugged cheek  
His northern clime and kindred speak;  
Through England's laughing meads he  
goes  
And England's wealth around him  
flows;

Ask, if it would content him well,  
At ease in those gay plains to dwell,  
Where hedge-rows spread a verdant  
screen,  
And spires and forests intervene,  
And the neat cottage peeps between ?  
No ! not for these will he exchange  
His dark Lochaber's boundless range;  
Not for fair Devon's meads forsake  
Ben Nevis grey, and Garry's lake.

Thus while I ape the measure wild  
Of tales that charm'd me yet a child,  
Rude though they be, still with the  
chime  
Return the thoughts of early time;  
And feelings, rous'd in life's first day,  
Glow in the line, and prompt the lay.  
Then rise those crags, that -mountain  
tower  
Which charm'd my fancy's wakening  
hour.  
Though no broad river swept along,  
To claim, perchance, heroic song,  
Though sigh'd no groves in summer  
gale,  
To prompt of love a softer tale ;  
Though scarce a puny streamlet's speed  
Claim'd homage from a shepherd's  
reed ;  
Yet was poetic impulse given,  
By the green hilland clear blue heaven.  
It was a barren scene, and wild,  
Where naked cliffs were rudely pil'd ;  
But ever and anon between  
Lay velvet tufts of loveliest green ;  
And well the lonely infant knew  
Recesses where the wall-flower grew,  
And honey-suckle lov'd to crawl  
Up the low crag and ruin'd wall.  
Ideem'd such nooks the sweetest shade  
The sun in all its round survey'd ;  
And still I thought that shatter'd tower  
The mightiest work of human power;  
And marvell'd as the aged hind  
With some strange tale bewitch'd my  
mind,

Of forayers, who, with headlong force,  
Down from that strength had spur'd  
their horse,  
Their southern rapine to renew,  
Far in the distant Cheviots blue,  
And, home returning, fill'd the hall  
With revel, wassel-rout, and brawl.  
Methought that still with tramp and  
clang  
The gateway's broken arches rang ;  
Methought grim features, seam'd with  
scars,  
Glar'd through the window's rusty  
bars,  
And ever, by the winter hearth,  
Old tales I heard of woe or mirth,  
Of lovers' slights, of ladies' charms,  
Of witches' spells, of warriors' arms ;  
Of patriot battles, won of old  
By Wallace wight and Bruce the bold;  
Of later fields of feud and fight,  
When, pouring from their Highland  
height,  
The Scottish clans, in headlong sway,  
Had swept the scarlet ranks away.  
While stretch'd at length upon the  
floor,  
Again I fought each combat o'er,  
Pebbles and shells, in order laid,  
The mimic ranks of war displayed ;  
And onward still the Scottish Lion bore,  
And still the scattered Southron fled  
before.

Still, with vain fondness, could I  
trace,  
Anew, each kind familiar face,  
That brighten'd at our evening fire !  
From the thatch'd mansion's grey-  
hair'd Sire,  
Wise without learning, plain and good,  
And sprung of Scotland's gentler  
blood ;  
Whose eye, in age, quick, clear, and  
keen,  
Show'd what in youth its glance had  
been;

Whose doom discording neighbours  
sought,  
Content with equity unbought;  
To him the venerable Priest,  
Our frequent and familiar guest,  
Whose life and manners well could  
paint  
Alike the student and the saint;  
Alas! whose speech too oft I broke  
With gambol rude and timeless joke:  
For I was wayward, bold, and wild,  
A self-will'd imp, a grandame's child;  
But half a plague, and half a jest,  
Was still endur'd, belov'd, caress'd.

For me, thus nurtur'd, dost thou ask,  
The classic poet's well-conn'd task ?  
Nay, Erskine, nay ; on the wild hill  
Let the wild heath-bell flourish still ;  
Cherish the tulip, prune the vine,  
But freely let the woodbine twine,  
And leave untrimm'd the eglantine:  
Nay, my friend, nay; since oft thy  
praise  
Hath given fresh vigour to my lays ;  
Since oft thy judgment could refine  
My flatten'd thought, or cumbrous line;  
Still kind, as is thy wont, attend,  
And in the minstrel spare the friend.  
Though wild as cloud, as stream, as gale,  
Flow forth, flow unrestrained, my Tale!

### Canto Third.

#### The Hostel, or Inn

##### I.

THE livelong day Lord Marmion rode :  
The mountain path the Palmer show'd,  
By glen and streamlet winded still,  
Where stunted birches hid the rill.  
They might not choose the lowland  
road,  
For the Merse forayers were abroad,

Who, fir'd with hate and thirst of  
 prey,  
 Had scarcely fail'd to bar their way.  
 Oft on the trampling band, from crown  
 Of some tall cliff, the deer look'd  
 down;  
 On wing of jet, from his repose  
 In the deep heath, the black-cock  
 rose;  
 Sprung from the gorse the timid roe,  
 Nor waited for the bending bow ;  
 And when the stony path began,  
 By which the naked peak they wan,  
 Up flew the snowy ptarmigan.  
 The noon had long been pass'd before  
 They gain'd the height of Lammer-  
 moor;  
 Thence winding down the northern  
 way,  
 Before them, at the close of day,  
 Old Gilford's towers and hamlet lay.

## II.

No summons calls them to the tower,  
 To spend the hospitable hour.  
 To Scotland's camp the Lord was gone:  
 His cautious dame, in bower alone,  
 Dreaded her castle to uncloze,  
 So late, to unknown friends or foes  
 On through the hamlet as they pac'd,  
 Before a porch, whose front was  
 grac'd  
 With bush and flagon trimly plac'd,  
 Lord Marmion drew his rein ;  
 The village inn seem'd large, though  
 rude ;  
 Its cheerful fire and hearty food  
 Might well relieve his train.  
 Down from their seats the horsemen  
 sprung,  
 With jingling spurs the court-yard  
 rung;  
 They bind their horses to the stall,  
 For forage, food, and firing call,  
 And various clamour fills the hall :  
 Weighing the labour with the cost,  
 Toils everywhere the bustling host.

## III.

Soon, by the chimney's merry blaze,  
 Through the rude hostel might you  
 gaze;  
 Might see, where, in dark nook aloof,  
 The rafters of the sooty roof  
 Bore wealth of winter cheer;  
 Of sea-fowl dried, and solands store,  
 And gammons of the tusky boar,  
 And savoury haunch of deer.  
 The chimney arch projected wide ;  
 Above, around it, and beside,  
 Were tools for housewives' hand;  
 Nor wanted, in that martial day,  
 The implements of Scottish fray,  
 The buckler, lance, and brand.  
 Beneath its shade, the place of state,  
 On oaken settle Marmion sate,  
 And view'd around the blazing hearth.  
 His followers mix in noisy mirth ;  
 Whom with brown ale, in jolly tide,  
 From ancient vessels ranged aside,  
 Full actively their host supplied.

## IV.

Theirs was the glee of martial breast,  
 And laughter theirs at little jest;  
 And oft Lord Marmion deign'd to aid,  
 And mingle in the mirth they made ;  
 For though, with men of high degree,  
 The proudest of the proud was he,  
 Yet, train'd in camps, he knew the art  
 To win the soldier's hardy heart.  
 They love a captain to obey,  
 Boisterous as March, yet fresh as May;  
 With open hand, and brow as free,  
 Lover of wine and minstrelsy;  
 Ever the first to scale a tower,  
 As venturous in a lady's bower :  
 Such buxom chief shall lead his host  
 From India's fires to Zembla's frost.

## V.

Resting upon his pilgrim staff,  
 Right opposite the Palmer stood ;  
 His thin dark visage seen but half,  
 Half hidden by his hood.

Still fix'd on Marmion was his look,  
Which he, who ill such gaze could  
brook,  
Strove by a frown to quell;  
But not for that, though more than  
once  
Full met their stern encountering  
glance,  
The Palmer's visage fell.

## VI.

By fits less frequent from the crowd  
Was heard the burst of laughter loud ;  
For still, as squire and archer star'd  
On that dark face and matted beard,  
Their glee and game declin'd.  
All gaz'd at length in silence drear,  
Unbroke, save when in comrade's ear  
Some yeoman, wondering in his fear,  
Thus whisper'd forth his mind :—  
'Saint Mary! saw'st thou e'er such  
sight?  
How pale his check, his eye how  
bright,  
Whene'er the firebrand's fickle light  
Glances beneath his cowl!  
Full on our Lord he sets his eye;  
For his best palfrey, would not I  
Endure that sullen scowl.'

## VII.

But Marmion, as to chase the awe  
Which thus had quell'd their hearts  
who saw  
The ever-varying fire-light show  
That figure stern and face of woe,  
Now call'd upon a squire :  
'Fitz-Eustace, know'st thou not some  
lay,  
To speed the lingering night away ?  
We slumber by the fire.'

## VIII.

'So please you,' thus the youth rejoin'd,  
'Our choicest minstrel's left behind.  
Ill may we hope to please your ear,  
Accustom'd Constant's strains to hear.

The harp full deftly can he strike,  
And wake the lover's lute alike;  
To dear Saint Valentine, no thrush  
Sings livelier from a spring-tide bush,  
No nightingale her love-lorn tune  
More sweetly warbles to the moon.  
Woe to the cause, whate'er it be,  
Detains from us his melody,  
Lavish'd on rocks, and billows stern,  
Or duller monks of Lindisfarne.  
Now must I venture, as I may,  
To sing his favourite roundelay.'

## IX.

A mellow voice Fitz-Eustace had,  
The air he chose was wild and sad ;  
Such have I heard, in Scottish land,  
Rise from the busy harvest band,  
When falls before the mountaineer,  
On Lowland plains, the open'd ear.  
Now one shrill voice the notes prolong,  
Now a wild chorus swells the song :  
Oft have I listen'd, and stood still,  
As it came soften'd up the hill,  
And deem'd it the lament of men  
Who languish'd for their native glen ;  
And thought how sad would be such  
sound  
On Susquehana's swampy ground,  
Kentucky's wood-encumber'd brake,  
Or wild Ontario's boundless lake,  
Where heart-sick exiles, in the strain,  
Recall'd fair Scotland's hills again !

## X.

## SONG.

Where shall the lover rest,  
Whom the fates sever  
From his true maiden's breast,  
Parted for ever ?  
Where, through groves deep and high,  
Sounds the far billow,  
Where early violets die,  
Under the willow.

## Chorus.

*Eleu faro, &c.* Soft shall be his pillow.



There, through the summer day,  
Cool streams are laving;  
There, while the tempests sway,  
Scarce are boughs waving;  
There, thy rest shalt thou take,  
Parted for ever,  
Never again to wake,  
Never, O never!

*Chorus.*

*Eleu loro, &c.* Never, O never!

XI.

Where shall the traitor rest,  
He, the deceiver,  
Who could win maiden's breast,  
Ruin, and leave her?  
In the lost battle,  
Borne down by the flying,  
Where mingles war's rattle  
With groans of the dying.

*Chorus.*

*Eleu loro, &c.* There shall he be lying.

Her wing shall the eagle flap  
O'er the false-hearted;  
His warm blood the wolf shall lap,  
Ere life be parted.  
Shame and dishonour sit  
By his grave ever;  
Blessing shall hallow it,  
Never, O never!

*Chorus.*

*Eleu loro, &c.* Never, O never!

XII.

It ceased, the melancholy sound;  
And silence sunk on all around.  
The air was sad; but sadder still  
It fell on Marmion's ear,  
And plain'd as if disgrace and ill,  
And shameful death, were near.  
He drew his mantle past his face,  
Between it and the band,  
And rested with his head a space,  
Reclining on his hand.

His thoughts I scan not; but I ween,  
That, could their import have been  
seen,  
The meanest groom in all the hall,  
That e'er tied courser to a stall,  
Would scarce have wish'd to be their  
prey,  
For Lutterward and Fontenaye.

XIII.

High minds, of native pride and force,  
Most deeply feel thy pangs, Remorse!  
Fear, for their scourge, mean villains  
have;  
Thou art the torturer of the brave  
Yet fatal strength they boast to steel  
Their minds to bear the wounds they  
feel,  
Even while they writhe beneath the  
smart  
Of civil conflict in the heart.  
Forsooth Lord Marmion raised hishead,  
And, smiling, to Fitz-Eustace said—  
'Is it not strange, that, as ye sung,  
Seem'd in mine ear a death-peal rung,  
Such as in nunneries they toll  
For some departing sister's soul?  
Say, what may this portend?'  
Then first the Palmer silence broke  
(The livelong day he had not spoke)—  
'The death of a dear friend.'

XIV.

Marmion, whose steady heart and eye  
Ne'er changed in worst extremity;  
Marmion, whose soul could scantily  
brook,  
Even from his King, a haughty look;  
Whose accent of command controll'd,  
In camps, the boldest of the bold—  
Thought, look, and utterance fail'd him  
now,  
Fall'n was his glance, and flush'd his  
brow:  
For either in the tone,  
Or something in the Palmer's look,  
So full upon his conscience strook,  
That answer he found none.

Thus oft it haps, that when within  
They shrink at sense of secret sin,  
A feather daunts the brave ;  
A fool's wild speech confounds the wise,  
And proudest princes veil their eyes  
Before their meanest slave.

## xv.

Well might he falter! By his aid  
Was Constance Beverley betray'd.  
Not that he augur'd of the doom,  
Which on the living closed the tomb ;  
But, tired to hear the desperate maid  
Threaten by turns, beseech, upbraid ;  
And wroth, because in wild despair,  
She practis'd on the life of Clare;  
Its fugitive the Church he gave,  
Though not a victim, but a slave;  
And deem'd restraint in convent strange  
Would hide her wrongs, and her  
revenge.

Himself, proud Henry's favourite peer,  
Held Romish thunders idle fear,  
Secure his pardon he might hold,  
For some slight mulct of penance-gold.  
Thus judging, he gave secret way,  
When the stern priests surprised their  
prey.

His train but deem'd the favourite page  
Was left behind, to spare his age;  
Or other if they deem'd, none dar'd  
To mutter what he thought and heard :  
Woe to the vassal, who durst pry  
Into Lord Marmion's privacy!

## xvi.

His conscience slept—he deem'd her  
well,  
And safe secured in distant cell;  
But, waken'd by her favourite lay,  
And that strange Palmer's boding say,  
That fell so ominous and drear  
Full on the object of his fear  
To aid remorse's venom'd throes,  
Dark tales of convent-vengeance rose ;  
And Constance, late betray'd and  
scorn'd,

All lovely on his soul return'd;  
Lovely as when, at treacherous call,  
She left her convent's peaceful wall,  
Crimson'd with shame, with terror  
mute,  
Dreading alike escape, pursuit,  
Till love, victorious o'er alarms,  
Hid fears and blushes in his arms.

## xvii.

'Alas!' he thought, 'how changed  
that mien !  
How changed these timid looks have  
been,  
Since years of guilt, and of disguise,  
Have steel'd her brow, and arm'd her  
eyes !

No more of virgin terror speaks  
The blood that mantles in her cheeks ;  
Fierce, and unfeminine, are there,  
Frenzy for joy, for grief despair;  
And I the cause—for whom were given  
Her peace on earth, her hopes in  
heaven!

Would,' thought he, as the picture  
grows,

'I on its stalk had left the rose !  
Oh, why should man's success remove  
The very charms that wake his love !  
Her convent's peaceful solitude  
Is now a prison harsh and rude ;  
And, pent within the narrow cell,  
How will her spirit chafe and swell!  
How brook the stern monastic laws!  
The penance how—and I the cause !  
Vigil and scourge—perchance even  
worse!'

And twice he rose to cry, 'To horse !'  
And twice his Sovereign's mandate  
came,  
Like damp upon a kindling flame ;  
And twice he thought, 'Gave I not  
charge  
She should be safe, though not at  
large ?  
They durst not, for their island, shred  
One golden ringlet from her head.'

## xviii.

While thus in Marmion's bosom strove  
Repentance and reviving love,  
Like whirlwinds, whose contending  
sway

I've seen Loch Vennachar obey,  
Their Host the Palmer's speech had  
heard,

And, talkative, took up the word:  
'Ay, reverend Pilgrim, you, who stray  
From Scotland's simple land away,

To visit realms afar,  
Full often learn the art to know  
Of future weal, or future woe,

By word, or sign, or star;  
Yet might a knight his fortune hear,  
If, knight-like, he despises fear,  
Not far from hence;—if fathers old  
Aright our hamlet legend told.'

These broken words the menials move  
(For marvels still the vulgar love) ;  
And, Marmion giving license cold,  
His tale the host thus gladly told:—

## xix.

## THE HOST'S TALE.

'A Clerk could tell what years have  
flown

Since Alexander fill'd our throne  
(Third monarch of that warlike name),  
And eke the time when here he came  
To seek Sir Hugo, then our lord :  
A braver never drew a sword ;  
A wiser never, at the hour  
Of midnight, spoke the word of power:  
The same, whom ancient records call  
The founder of the Goblin-Hall.

I would, Sir Knight, your longer stay  
Gave you that cavern to survey.  
Of lofty roof, and ample size,  
Beneath the castle deep it lies:  
To hew the living rock profound,  
The floor to pave, the arch to round,  
There never toil'd a mortal arm;  
It all was wrought by word and charm;  
And I have heard my grandsire say,  
That the wild clamour and affray

Of those dread artisans of hell,  
Who labour'd under Hugo's spell,  
Sounded as loud as ocean's war  
Among the caverns of Dunbar.

## xx.

'The King Lord Gifford's castle sought,  
Deeplabouring with uncertain thought;  
Even then he muster'd all his host,  
To meet upon the western coast:  
For Norse and Danish galleys plied  
Their oars within the frith of Clyde.  
There floated Haco's banner trim,  
Above Norweyan warriors grim,  
Savage of heart, and large of limb;  
Threatening both continent and isle,  
Bute, Arran, Cunninghame, and Kyle.  
Lord Gifford, deep beneath the ground,  
Heard Alexander's bugle sound,  
And tarried not his garb to change,  
But, in his wizard habit strange,  
Came forth,—a quaint and fearful sight;  
His mantle lined with fox-skins white;  
His high and wrinkled forehead bore  
A pointed cap, such as of yore  
Clerks say that Pharaoh's Magi wore:  
His shoes were mark'd with cross and  
spell,

Upon his breast a pentacle ;  
His zone, of virgin parchment thin,  
Or, as some tell, of dead man's skin,  
Bore many a planetary sign,  
Combust, and retrograde, and trine;  
And in his hand he held prepar'd,  
A naked sword without a guard.

## xxi.

'Dire dealings with the fiendish race  
Had mark'd strange lines upon his face;  
Vigil and fast had worn him grim,  
His eyesight dazzled seem'd and dim,  
As one unus'd to upper day;  
Even his own menials with dismay  
Beheld, Sir Knight, the grisly Sire,  
In his unwonted wild attire ;  
Unwonted, for traditions run,  
He seldom thus beheld the sun.

" I know," he said—his voice was  
hoarse,  
And broken seem'd its hollow force,—  
" I know the cause, although untold,  
Why the King seeks his vassal's hold :  
Vainly from me my liege would know  
His kingdom's future weal or woe ;  
But yet, if strong his arm and heart,  
His courage may do more than art.

## xxii.

' " Of middle air the demons proud,  
Who ride upon the racking cloud,  
Can read, in fix'd or wandering star,  
The issue of events afar ;  
But still their sullen aid withhold,  
Save when by mightier force con-  
troll'd.

Such late I summon'd to my hall ;  
And though so potent was the call  
That scarce the deepest nook of hell  
I deem'd a refuge from the spell,  
Yet, obstinate in silence still,  
The haughty demon mocks my skill.  
But thou—who little know'st thy  
might,

As born upon that blessed night  
When yawning graves, and dying  
groan,

Proclaim'd hell's empire overthrown—  
With untaught valour shalt compel  
Response denied to magic spell "

" Gramercy," quoth our Monarch free,  
" Place him but front to front with me,  
And, by this good and honour'd brand,  
The gift of Cœur-de-Lion's hand,  
Soothly I swear, that, tide what tide,  
The demon shall a buffet bide."

His bearing bold the wizard view'd,  
And thus, well pleas'd, his speech  
renew'd :—

" There spoke the blood of Malcolm !—  
mark:

Forth pacing hence, at midnight dark,  
The rampart seek, whose circling  
crown

Crests the ascent of yonder down :

A southern entrance shall thou find;  
There halt, and there thy bugle wind,  
And trust thine elfin foe to see,  
In guise of thy worst enemy :  
Couch then thy lance, and spur thy  
steed—

Upon him! and Saint George to speed!  
If he go down, thou soon shalt know  
Whate'er these airy sprites can show;  
If thy heart fail thee in the strife,  
I am no warrant for thy life. "

## xxiii.

' Soon as the midnight bell did ring,  
Alone, and arm'd, forth rode the King  
To that old camp's deserted round:  
Sir Knight, you well might mark the  
mound,

Left hand the town,—the Pictish race.  
The trench, long since, in blood did  
trace;

The moor around is brown and bare,  
The space within is green and fair.  
The spot our village children know,  
For there the earliest wild-flowers  
grow ;

But woe betide the wandering wight,  
That treads its circle in the night!  
The breadth across, a bowshot clear,

Gives ample space for full career:  
Opposed to the four points of heaven,  
By four deep gaps are entrance given.  
The southernmost our Monarch past,  
Halted, and blew a gallant blast;  
And on the north, within the ring,  
Appear'd the form of England's King,  
Who then, a thousand leagues afar,  
In Palestine wag'd holy war :

Yet arms like England's did he wield,  
Alike the leopards in the shield,  
Alike his Syrian courser's frame,  
The rider's length of limb the same:  
Long afterwards did Scotland know,  
Fell Edward was her deadliest foe.

## xxiv.

' The vision made our Monarch start,  
But soon he mann'd his noble heart,

And in the first career they ran,  
 The Elfin Knight fell, horse and  
     man ;  
 Yet did a splinter of his lance  
 Through Alexander's visor glance,  
 And razed the skin—a puny wound.  
 The King, light leaping to the ground,  
 With naked blade his phantom foe  
 Compell'd the future war to show.  
 Of Largs he saw the glorious plain,  
 Where still gigantic bones remain,  
     Memorial of the Danish war;  
 Himself he saw, amid the field,  
 On high his brandish'd war-axe wield,  
     And strike proud Haco from his  
     car,  
 While all around the shadowy Kings  
 Denmark's grim ravens cower'd their  
     wings.  
 'Tis said, that, in that awful night,  
 Remoter visions met his sight,  
 Foreshowing future conquests far,  
 When our sons' sons wage northern  
     war;  
 A royal city, tower and spire,  
 Redden'd the midnight sky with fire,  
 And shouting crews her navy bore,  
 Triumphant, to the victor shore  
 Such signs may learned clerks explain,  
 They pass the wit of simple swain.

## xxv.

'The joyful King turn'd home again,  
 Headed his host, and quell'd the Dane;  
 But yearly, when return'd the night  
 Of his strange combat with the sprite,  
     His wound must bleed and smart;  
 Lord Gifford then would gibing say,  
 " Bold as ye were, my liege, ye pay  
     The penance of your start."  
 Long since, beneath Dunfermline's  
     nave,  
 King Alexander fills his grave ;  
 Our Lady give him rest!  
 Yet still the knightly spear and shield  
 The Elfin Warrior doth wield,  
     Upon the brown hill's breast;

And many a knight hath prov'd his  
     chance,  
 In the charm'd ring to break a lance,  
     But all have foully sped ;  
 Save two, as legends tell, and they  
 Were Wallace wight, and Gilbert Hay.  
     Gentles, my tale is said.'

## xxvi.

The quaighs were deep, the liquor  
     strong,  
 And on the tale the yeoman-throng  
 Had made a comment sage and long,  
     But Marmion gave a sign :  
 And, with their lord, the squires retire;  
 The rest, around the hostel fire,  
     Their drowsy limbs recline ;  
 For pillow, underneath each head,  
 The quiver and the targe were laid.  
 Deep slumbering on the hostel floor,  
 Oppress'd with toil and ale, they snore:  
 The dying flame, in fitful change,  
 Threw on the group its shadows  
     strange.

## xxvii.

Apart, and nestling in the hay  
 Of a waste loft, Fitz-Eustace lay;  
 Scarce, by the pale moonlight, were  
     seen  
 The foldings of his mantle green :  
 Lightly he dreamt, as youth will  
     dream,  
 Of sport by thicket, or by stream ;  
 Of hawk or hound, of ring or glove,  
 Or, lighter yet, of lady's love.  
 A cautious tread his slumber broke,  
 And, close beside him, when he woke,  
 In moonbeam half, and half in gloom,  
 Stood a tall form, with nodding plume;  
 But, ere his dagger Eustace drew,  
 His master Marmion's voice he knew.

## xxviii.

' Fitz-Eustace ! rise, I cannot rest;  
 Yon churl's wild legend haunts my  
     breast,

And graver thoughts have chafed my mood:  
 The air must cool my feverish blood;  
 And fain would I ride forth, to see  
 The scene of elfin chivalry.  
 Arise, and saddle me my steed;  
 And, gentle Eustace, take good heed  
 Thou dost not rouse these drowsy slaves;  
 I would not, that the prating knaves  
 Had cause for saying, o'er their ale,  
 That I could credit such a tale.'—  
 Then softly down the steps they slid,  
 Eustace the stable door undid,  
 And, darkling, Marmion's steed  
 array'd,  
 While, whispering, thus the Baron  
 said:—

XXIX.

' Didst never, good my youth, hear tell,  
 That on the hour when I was born,  
 Saint George, who graced my sire's chapel,  
 Down from his steed of marble fell,  
 A weary wight forlorn I  
 The flattering chaplains all agree,  
 The champion left his steed to me.  
 I would, the omen's truth to show,  
 That I could meet this Elfin Foe!  
 Blithe would I battle, for the right  
 To ask one question at the sprite:  
 Vain thought I for elves, if elves there be,  
 An empty race, by fount or sea,  
 To dashing waters dance and sing,  
 Or round the green oak wheel their ring.'  
 Thus speaking, he his steed bestrode,  
 And from the hostel slowly rode.

XXX.

Fitz-Eustace followed him abroad,  
 And mark'd him pace the village road,

And listen'd to his horse's tramp,  
 Till, by the lessening sound,  
 He judg'd that of the Pictish camp  
 Lord Marmion sought the round  
 Wonder it seem'd, in the squire's eyes,  
 That one, so wary held, and wise,—  
 Of whom 'twas said he scarce received  
 For gospel what the church be-  
 lieved,—

Should, stirr'd by idle tale,  
 Ride forth in silence of the night,  
 As hoping half to meet a sprite,  
 Array'd in plate and mail.  
 For little did Fitz-Eustace know,  
 That passions, in contending flow,  
 Unfix the strongest mind;  
 Wearied from doubt to doubt to flee.  
 We welcome fond credulity,  
 Guide confident, though blind.

XXXI.

Little for this Fitz-Eustace car'd,  
 But, patient, waited till he heard,  
 At distance, prick'd to utmost speed,  
 The foot-tramp of a flying steed,  
 Come town ward rushing on;  
 First, dead, as if on turf it trode,  
 Then, clattering on the village road;—  
 In other pace than forth he yode,  
 Return'd Lord Marmion.  
 Down hastily he sprung from selle,  
 And, in his haste, wellnigh he fell;  
 To the squire's hand the rein he threw,  
 And spoke no word as he withdrew:  
 But yet the moonlight did betray,  
 The falcon-crest was soil'd with clay;  
 And plainly might Fitz-Eustace see,  
 By stains upon the charger's knee,  
 And his left side, that on the moor  
 He had not kept his footing sure.  
 Long musing on these wondrous signs,  
 At length to rest the squire reclines,  
 Broken and short; for still, between,  
 Would dreams of terror intervene.  
 Eustace did ne'er so blithely mark  
 The first notes of the morning lark.

INTRODUCTION TO CANTO  
FOURTH.

TO  
JAMES SKENE, ESQ.

*Ashestiel, Ettrick Forest*

AN ancient Minstrel sagely said  
' Where is the life which late we led?'  
That motley clown in Arden wood,  
Whom humorous Jaques with envy  
view'd,  
Not even that clown could amplify  
On this trite text so long as I.  
Eleven years we now may tell,  
Since we have known each other well;  
Since, riding side by side, our hand  
First drew the voluntary brand;  
And sure, through many a varied scene,  
Unkindness never came between.  
Away these winged years have flown,  
To join the mass of ages gone;  
And though deep mark'd, like all below,  
With chequer'd shades of joy and woe;  
Though thou o'er realms and seas hast  
rang'd,  
Mark'd cities lost, and empires chang'd,  
While here, at home, my narrower ken  
Somewhat of manners saw, and men;  
Though varying wishes, hopes, and  
fears,  
Fever'd the progress of these years,  
Yet now, days, weeks, and months, but  
seem  
The recollection of a dream,—  
So still we glide down to the sea  
Of fathomless eternity.

Even now it scarcely seems a day,  
Since first I tuned this idle lay;  
A task so often thrown aside,  
When leisure graver cares denied,  
That now, November's dreary gale,  
Whose voice inspired my opening tale,  
That same November gale once more  
Whirls the dry leaves on Yarrow shore.

Their vex'd boughs streaming to the  
sky,  
Once more our naked birches sigh,  
And Blackhouse heights, and Ettrick  
Pen,  
Have donn'd their wintry shrouds  
again :  
And mountain dark, and flooded mead,  
Bid us forsake the banks of Tweed.  
Earlier than wont along the sky,  
Mix'd with the rack, the snow mists  
fly;  
The shepherd, who in summer sun,  
Had something of our envy won,  
As thou with pencil, I with pen,  
The features trac'd of hill and glen;—  
He who, outstretch'd the livelong day,  
At ease among the heath-flowers lay,  
View'd the light clouds with vacant  
look,  
Or slumber'd o'er his tatter'd book,  
Or idly busied him to guide  
His angle o'er the lessened tide;—  
At midnight now, the snowy plain  
Finds sterner labour for the swam.

When red hath set the beamless sun,  
Through heavy vapours dark and dun;  
When the tir'd ploughman, dry and  
warm,  
Hears, half asleep, the rising storm  
Hurling the hail, and sleeted rain,  
Against the casement's tinkling pane;  
The sounds that drive wild deer, and  
fox,  
To shelter in the brake and rocks,  
Are warnings which the shepherd ask  
To dismal and to dangerous task.  
Oft he looks forth, and hopes, in vain,  
The blast may sink in mellowing rain;  
Till, dark above, and white below,  
Decided drives the flaky snow,  
And forth the hardy swain must go.  
Long, with dejected look and whine,  
To leave the hearth his dogs repine;  
Whistling and cheering them to aid,  
Around his back he wreathes the plaid:

His flock he gathers, and he guides,  
 To open downs, and mountain-sides,  
 Where fiercest though the tempest  
     blow,  
 Least deeply lies the drift below.  
 The blast, that whistles o'er the fells,  
 Stiffens his locks to icicles ;  
 Oft he looks back, while, streaming far,  
 His cottage window seems a star,—  
 Loses its feeble gleam,—and then  
 Turns patient to the blast again,  
 And, facing to the tempest's sweep,  
 Drives through the gloom his lagging  
     sheep.  
 If fails his heart, if his limbs fail,  
 Benumbing death is in the gale:  
 His paths, his landmarks, all unknown,  
 Close to the hut, no more his own,  
 Close to the aid he sought in vain,  
 The morn may find the stiffen'd swain:  
 The widow sees, at dawning pale,  
 His orphans raise their feeble wail;  
 And, close beside him, in the snow,  
 Poor Yarrow, partner of their woe,  
 Couches upon his master's breast,  
 And licks his cheek to break his rest

Who envies now the shepherd's lot,  
 His healthy fare, his rural cot,  
 His summer couch by greenwood tree,  
 His rustic kirk's loud revelry,  
 His native hill-notes, tun'd on high,  
 To Marion of the blithesome eye;  
 His crook, his scrip, his oaten reed,  
 And all Arcadia's golden creed ?

Changes not so with us, my Skene,  
 Of human life the varying scene ?  
 Our youthful summer oft we see  
 Dance by on wings of game and glee,  
 While the dark storm reserves its  
     rage,  
 Against the winter of our age :  
 As he, the ancient Chief of Troy,  
 His manhood spent in peace and joy ;  
 But Grecian fires, and loud alarms,  
 Call'd ancient Priam forth to arms.

Then happy those, since each must  
     drain  
 His share of pleasure, share of pain,—  
 Then happy those, beloved of Heaven,  
 To whom the mingled cup is given ;  
 Whose lenient sorrows find relief,  
 Whose joys are chasten'd by their grief.  
 And such a Jot, my Skene, was thine,  
 When thou of late wert doom'd to  
     twine,  
 Just when thy bridal hour was by,  
 The cypress with the myrtle tie.  
 Just on thy bride her Sire had smil'd,  
 And bless'd the union of his child,  
 When love must change its joyous  
     cheer,  
 And wipe affection's filial tear.  
 Nor did the actions next his end,  
 Speak more the father than the friend :  
 Scarce had lamented Forbes paid  
 The tribute to his Minstrel's shade;  
 The tale of friendship scarce was told,  
 Ere the narrator's heart was cold :  
 Far may we search before we find  
 A heart so manly and so kind!  
 But not around his honour'd urn,  
 Shall friends alone and kindred mourn ;  
 The thousand eyes his care had dried,  
 Pour at his name a bitter tide ;  
 And frequent falls the grateful dew,  
 For benefits the world ne'er knew.  
 If mortal charity dare claim  
 The Almighty's attributed name,  
 Inscribe above his mouldering clay  
 'The widow's shield, the orphan's stay.'  
 Nor, though it wake thy sorrow, deem  
 My verse intrudes on this sad theme ;  
 For sacred was the pen that wrote,  
 'Thy father's friend forget thou not:'  
 And grateful title may I plead,  
 For many a kindly word and deed,  
 To bring my tribute to his grave :  
 'Tis little, but 'tis all I have.

To thee, perchance, this rambling  
     strain  
 Recalls our summer walks again;



When, doing nought—and, to speak true,  
 Not anxious to find aught to do—  
 The wild unbounded hills we rang'd,  
 While oft our talk its topic chang'd,  
 And, desultory as our way,  
 Rang'd, unconfin'd, from grave to gay.  
 Even when it flagg'd, as oft will chance,  
 No effort made to break its trance,  
 We could right pleasantly pursue  
 Our sports in social silence too ;  
 Thou gravely labouring to portray  
 The blighted oak's fantastic spray;  
 I spelling o'er, with much delight,  
 The legend of that antique knight,  
 Tirante by name, yelep'd the White.  
 At either's feet a trusty squire,  
 Pandour and Camp, with eyes of fire,  
 Jealous, each other's motions view'd,  
 And scarce suppress'd their ancient feud.  
 The laverock whistled from the cloud ;  
 The stream was lively, but not loud;  
 From the white thorn the May-flower  
 shed  
 Its dewy fragrance round our head:  
 Not Ariel lived more merrily  
 Under the blossom'd bough, than we.

And blithesome nights, too, have  
 been ours,  
 When Winter stript the summer's  
 bowers.  
 Careless we heard, what now I hear,  
 The wild blast sighing deep and drear,  
 When fires were bright, and lamps  
 beam'd gay,  
 And ladies tun'd the lovely lay ;  
 And he was held a laggard soul,  
 Who shunn'd to quaff the sparkling  
 bowl.  
 Then he, whose absence we deplore,  
 Who breathes the gales of Devon's shore,  
 The longer miss'd, bewail'd the more ;  
 And thou, and I, and dear-loved Rae<sup>1</sup>,  
 And one whose name I may not say<sup>2</sup>,—

<sup>1</sup> Sir William Rae of St Catharine's, Bart, subsequently Lord Advocate of Scotland  
<sup>2</sup> Sir William Forbes of Pitligo. Bart.

For not Mimosa's tender tree  
 Shrinks sooner from the touch than  
 he,—  
 In merry chorus well combin'd,  
 With laughter drown'd the whistling  
 wind.  
 Mirth was within ; and Care without  
 Might gnaw her nails to hear our shout.  
 Not but amid the buxom scene  
 Some grave discourse might inter-  
 vene—  
 Of the good horse that bore him best,  
 His shoulder, hoof, and arching crest:  
 For, like mad Tom's, our chiefest care,  
 Was horse to ride, and weapon wear.  
 Such nights we've had ; and, though  
 the game  
 Of manhood be more sober tame,  
 And though the field-day, or the drill,  
 Seem less important now—yet still  
 Such may we hope to share again.  
 The sprightly thought inspires my  
 strain !  
 And mark, how, like a horseman true,  
 Lord Marmion's march I thus renew.

#### Canto Fourth.

##### The Camp.

###### I.

EUSTACE, I said, did blithely mark  
 The first notes of the merry lark.  
 The lark sang shrill, the cock he crew,  
 And loudly Marmion's bugles blew,  
 And with their light and lively call  
 Brought groom and yeoman to the  
 stall.  
 Whistling they came, and free of  
 heart,  
 But soon their mood was chang'd;  
 Complaint was heard on every part,  
 Of something disarrang'd.  
 Some clamour'd loud for armour lost;  
 Some brawl'd and wrangled with the  
 host;

' By Becket's bones,' cried one, 'I  
fear,  
That some false Scot has stolen my  
spear!'  
Young Blount, Lord Marmion's second  
squire,  
Found his steed wet with sweat and  
mire;  
Although the rated horse-boy sware,  
Last night he dress'd him sleek and  
fair.  
While chaf'd the impatient squire, like  
thunder  
Old Hubert shouts in fear and won-  
der—  
' Help, gentle Blount' help, comrades  
all !  
Bevis lies dying in his stall:  
To Marmion who the plight dare tell,  
Of the good steed he loves so well ?'  
Gaping for fear and ruth, they saw  
The charger panting on his straw;  
Till one, who would seem wisest,  
cried—  
' What else but evil could betide,  
With that cursed Palmer for our  
guide?  
Better we had through mire and bush  
Been lantern-led by Friar Rush.'

## II.

Fitz-Eustace, who the cause but  
guess'd,  
Nor wholly understood,  
His comrades' clamorous complaints  
suppressed,—  
He knew Lord Marmion's mood.  
Him, ere he issu'd forth, he sought,  
And found deep plung'd in gloomy  
thought,  
And did his tale display  
Simply as if he knew of nought  
To cause such disarray.  
Lord Marmion gave attention cold,  
Nor marvell'd at the wonders told,—  
Pass'd them as accidents of course,  
And bade his clarions sound to horse.

## III.

Young Henry Blount, meanwhile, the  
cost  
Had reckon'd with their Scottish host;  
And, as the charge he cast and paid,  
' I'll thou deserv'st thy hire,' he said;  
' Dost see, thou knave, my horse's  
plight ?  
Fairies have ridden him all the night,  
And left him in a foam !  
I trust that soon a conjuring band,  
With English cross, and blazing brand,  
Shall drive the devils from this land,  
To their infernal home :  
For in this haunted den, I trow,  
All night they trample to and fro.'  
The laughing host look'd on the hire,—  
' Gramercy, gentle southern squire,  
And if thou comest among the rest,  
With Scottish broadsword to be blest,  
Sharp be the brand, and sure the blow,  
And short the pang to undergo.'  
Here stay'd their talk,—for Marmion  
Gave now the signal to set on.  
The Palmer showing forth the way,  
They journey'd all the morning day.

## IV.

The green-sward way was smooth and  
good,  
Through Humble's and through Sal-  
toun's wood;  
A forest glade, which, varying still,  
Here gave a view of dale and hill,  
There narrower clos'd, till over head  
A vaulted screen the branches made.  
' A pleasant path,' Fitz-Eustace said ;  
' Such as where errant-knights might  
see  
Adventures of high chivalry;  
Might meet some damsel flying fast,  
With hair unbound, and looks aghast ;  
And smooth and level course were here,  
In her defence to break a spear.  
Here, too, are twilight nooks and dells ;  
And oft, in such, the story tells,  
The damsel kind, from danger freed,  
Did grateful pay her champion's meed.'

He spoke to cheer Lord Marmion's  
mind :  
Perchance to show his lore design'd ;  
For Eustace much had por'd  
Upon a huge romantic tome,  
In the hall window of his home,  
Imprinted at the antique dome  
Of Caxton, or De Worde.  
Therefore he spoke,—but spoke in vain,  
For Marmion answer'd nought again.

## v.

Now sudden, distant trumpets shrill,  
In notes prolong'd by wood and hill,  
Were heard to echo far;  
Each ready archer grasp'd his bow,  
But by the flourish soon they know,  
They breath'd no point of war.  
Yet cautious, as in foeman's land,  
Lord Marmion's order speeds the band,  
Some opener ground to gain ;  
And scarce a furlong had they rode,  
When thinner trees, receding, show'd  
A little woodland plain.  
Just in that advantageous glade,  
The halting troop a line had made,  
As forth from the opposing shade  
Issu'd a gallant train.

## vi.

First came the trumpets, at whose clang  
So late the forest echoes rang;  
On prancing steeds they forward  
press'd,  
With scarlet mantle, azure vest;  
Each at his trump a banner wore,  
Which Scotland's royal scutcheon  
bore:  
Heralds and pursuivants, by name  
Bute, Islay, Marchmount, Rothsay,  
came,  
In painted tabards, proudly showing  
Gules, Argent, Or, and Azure glowing,  
Attendant on a King-at-arms,  
Whose hand the armorial truncheon  
held,  
That feudal strife had often quell'd,  
When wildest its alarms.

## vii.

He was a man of middle age ;  
In aspect manly, grave, and sage,  
As on King's errand come ;  
But in the glances of his eye,  
A penetrating, keen, and sly  
Expression found its home ;  
The flash of that satiric rage,  
Which, bursting on the early stage,  
Branded the vices of the age,  
And broke the keys of Rome.  
On milk-white palfrey forth he pac'd;  
His cap of maintenance was grac'd  
With the proud heron-plume.  
From his steed's shoulder, loin, and  
breast,  
Silk housings swept the ground,  
With Scotland's arms, device, and  
crest,  
Embroider'd round and round.  
The double tressure might you see,  
First by Achaius borne,  
The thistle and the fleur-de-lis,  
And gallant unicorn.  
So blight the King's armorial coat,  
That scarce the dazzled eye could note,  
In living colours, blazon'd brave,  
The Lion, which his title gave  
A train, which well beseem'd his state,  
But all unarm'd, around him wait.  
Still is thy name in high account,  
And still thy verse has charms,  
Sir David Lindesay of the Mount,  
Lord Lion King-at-arms !

## viii.

Down from his horse did Marmion  
spring,  
Soon as he saw the Lion-King;  
For well the stately Baron knew  
To him such courtesy was due,  
Whom royal James himself had  
crown'd,  
And on his temples placed the round  
Of Scotland's ancient diadem :  
And wet his brow with hallow'd wine,  
And on his finger given to shine  
The emblematic gem.

Their mutual greetings duly made,  
 The Lion thus his message said:—  
 ' Though Scotland's King hath deeply  
     swore  
 Ne'er to knit faith with Henry more,  
 And strictly hath forbid resort  
 From England to his royal court;  
 Yet, for he knows Lord Marmion's  
     name,  
 And honours much his warlike fame,  
 My liege hath deem'd it shame, and lack  
 Of courtesy, to turn him back;  
 And, by his order, I, your guide,  
 Must lodging fit and fair provide,  
 Till finds King James meet time to see  
 The flower of English chivalry.'

## IX.

Though inly chaf'd at this delay,  
 Lord Marmion bears it as he may.  
 The Palmer, his mysterious guide,  
 Beholding thus his place supplied,  
     Sought to take leave in vain :  
 Strict was the Lion-King's command,  
 That none, who rode in Marmion's  
     band,  
     Should sever from the train :  
 ' England has here enow of spies  
 In Lady Heron's witching eyes :'  
 To Marchmount thus, apart, he said,  
 But fair pretext to Marmion made.  
 The right-hand path they now decline,  
 And trace against the stream the Tyne.

## X.

At length up that wild dale they wind,  
     Where Crichtoun Castle crowns the  
     bank;  
 For there the Lion's care assign'd  
     A lodging meet for Marmion's rank.  
 That Castle rises on the steep  
     Of the green vale of Tyne:  
 And far beneath, where slow they  
     creep,  
 From pool to eddy, dark and deep,  
 Where aldersmoist, and willows weep,  
     You hear her streams repine.

The towers in different ages rose;  
 Their various architecture shows  
     The builders' various hands;  
 A mighty mass, that could oppose,  
 When deadliest hatred fir'd its foes,  
     The vengeful Douglas bands.

## XI.

Crichtoun ! though now thy miry court  
     But pens the lazy steer and sheep,  
     Thy turrets rude, and totter'd Keep,  
 Have been the minstrel's lov'd resort  
 Oft have I trac'd, within thy fort,  
     Of mouldering shields the mystic  
     sense,  
     Scutcheons of honour, or pretence,  
 Quartered in old armorial sort,  
     Remains of rude magnificence ;  
 Nor wholly yet had time defac'd  
     Thy lordly gallery fair;  
 Nor yet the stony cord unbrac'd,  
 Whose twisted knots, with roses lac'd,  
     Adorn thy ruin'd stair.  
 Still rises unimpair'd below,  
 The court-yard's graceful portico ;  
 Above its cornice, row and row  
     Of fair hewn facets richly show  
     Their pointed diamond form,  
 Though there but houseless cattle go  
     To shield them from the storm.  
 And, shuddering, still may we  
     explore,  
     Where oft whilom were captives  
     pent,  
 The darkness of thy Massy More ;  
 Or, from thy grass-grown battle-  
     ment,  
 May trace, in undulating line,  
 The sluggish mazes of the Tyne.

## XII.

Another aspect Crichtoun show'd,  
 As through its portal Marmion rode;  
 But yet 'twas melancholy state  
 Received him at the outer gate ;  
 For none were in the Castle then,  
 But women, boys, or aged men.

With eyes scarce dried, the sorrowing  
dame  
To welcome noble Marmion came ;  
Her son, a stripling twelve years old,  
Proffer'd the Baron's rein to hold ;  
For each man that could draw a  
sword  
Had march'd that morning with their  
lord,  
Earl Adam Hepburn,—he who died  
On Flodden, by his sovereign's side.  
Long may his Lady look in vain !  
She ne'er shall see his gallant train,  
Come sweeping back through Crich-  
toun-Dean.  
'Twas a brave race, before the name  
Of hated Bothwell stain'd their fame.

## XIII.

And here two days did Marmion rest,  
With every rite that honour claims  
Attended as the King's own guest:—  
Such the command of Royal James,  
Who marshalled then his land's array,  
Upon the Borough-moor that lay.  
Perchance he would not foeman's eye  
Upon his gathering host should pry,  
Till full prepared was every band  
To march against the English land.  
Here while they dwelt, did Lindesay's  
wit  
Oft cheer the Baron's moodier fit;  
And, in his turn, he knew to prize  
Lord Marmion's powerful mind, and  
wise,—  
Train'd in the lore of Rome and  
Greece,  
And policies of war and peace.

## XIV.

It chanc'd, as fell the second night,  
That on the battlements they walk'd,  
And, by the slowly fading light,  
Of varying topics talk'd ;  
And, unaware, the Herald-bard  
Said Marmion might his toil have  
spared,  
In travelling so far;

For that a messenger from heaven  
In vain to James had counsel given  
Against the English war ;  
And, closer question'd, thus he told  
A tale which chronicles of old  
In Scottish story have enrolled :—

## XV.

## SIR DAVID LINDESAY'S TALE.

' Of all the palaces so fair,  
Built for the royal dwelling,  
In Scotland, far beyond compare  
Linlithgow is excelling;  
And in its park in jovial June,  
How sweet the merry linnet's tune,  
How blithe the blackbird's lay'  
The wild-buck bells from ferny brake,  
The coot dives merry on the lake ;  
The saddest heart might pleasure take  
To see all nature gay.  
But June is to our sovereign dear  
The heaviest month in all the year :  
Too well his cause of grief you know,  
June saw his father's overthrow.  
Woe to the traitors, who could bring  
The princely boy against his King !  
Still in his conscience burns the sting.  
In offices as strict as Lent,  
King James's June is ever spent.

## XVI.

'When last this ruthful month was  
come  
And in Linlithgow's holy dome  
The King, as wont, was praying;  
While, for his royal father's soul,  
The chanters sung, the bells did toll,  
The Bishop mass was saying—  
For now the year brought round again  
The day the luckless king was slain—  
In Katharine's aisle the Monarch  
knelt,  
With sackcloth-shirt, and iron belt,  
And eyes with sorrow streaming;  
Around him in their stalls of state,  
The Thistle's Knight-Companions  
sate,  
Their banners o'er them beaming.

I too was there, and, sooth to tell,  
 Bedeafen'd with the jangling knell,  
 Was watching where the sunbeams  
 fell,  
 Through the stain'd casement  
 gleaming;  
 But, while I mark'd what next befell,  
 It seem'd as I were dreaming.  
 Stepp'd from the crowd a ghostly wight,  
 In azure gown, with cincture white;  
 His forehead bald, his head was bare,  
 Down hung at length his yellow hair.  
 Now, mock me not, when, good my  
 Lord,  
 I pledge to you my knightly word,  
 That, when I saw his placid grace,  
 His simple majesty efface,  
 His solemn bearing, and his pace  
 So stately gliding on,  
 Seem'd to me ne'er did limner paint  
 So just an image of the Saint  
 Who propp'd the Virgin in her faint,  
 The loved Apostle John !

## XVII.

'He stepp'd before the Monarch's chair.  
 And stood with rustic plainness there,  
 And little reverence made ;  
 Nor head, nor body, bow'd nor bent,  
 But on the desk his arm he leant,  
 And words like these he said,  
 In a low voice, but never tone  
 So thrill'd through vein, and nerve,  
 and bone:  
 " My mother sent me from afar,  
 Sir King, to warn thee not to war;  
 Woe waits on thine array ;  
 If war thou wilt, of woman fair,  
 Her witching wiles and wanton snare,  
 James Stuart, doubly warn'd, beware :  
 God keep thee as he may ! "  
 The wondering Monarch seem'd to  
 seek  
 For answer, and found none ;  
 And when he rais'd his head to  
 speak,  
 The monitor was gone.

The Marshal and myself had cast  
 To stop him as he outward pass'd ;  
 But, lighter than the whirlwind's  
 blast,  
 He vanish'd from our eyes,  
 Like sunbeam on the billow cast,  
 That glances but, and dies.—

## XVIII.

While Lindesay told his marvel  
 strange,  
 The twilight was so pale,  
 He mark'd not Marmion's colour  
 change,  
 While listening to the tale ;  
 But, after a suspended pause,  
 The Baron spoke: 'Of Nature's laws  
 So strong I held the force,  
 That never superhuman cause  
 Could e'er control their course,  
 And, three days since, had judg'd  
 your aim  
 Was but to make your guest your  
 game.  
 But I have seen, since past the Tweed,  
 What much has chang'd my sceptic  
 creed,  
 And made me credit aught.' He staid ;  
 And seem'd to wish his words unsaid:  
 But, by that strong emotion press'd,  
 Which prompts us to unload our breast,  
 Even when discovery's pain,  
 To Lindesay did at length unfold  
 The tale his village host had told,  
 At Gifford, to his tram.  
 Nought of the Palmer says he there,  
 And nought of Constance, or of Clare;  
 The thoughts, which broke his sleep,  
 he seems  
 To mention but as feverish dreams.

## XIX.

'In vain,' said he, 'to rest I spread  
 My burning limbs, and couch'd my  
 head:  
 Fantastic thoughts returned;  
 And, by their wild dominion led,  
 My heart within me burn'd.

So sore was the delirious goad,  
I took my steed, and forth I rode,  
And, as the moon shone bright and cold,  
Soon reach'd the camp upon the wold.  
The southern entrance I pass'd through,  
And halted, and my bugle blew.  
Methought an answer met my ear;  
Yet was the blast so low and drear,  
So hollow, and so faintly blown,  
It might be echo of my own.

xx.

' Thus judging, for a little space  
I listen'd, ere I left the place ;  
But scarce could trust my eyes,  
Nor yet can think they serv'd me true  
When sudden in the ring I view,  
In form distinct of shape and hue,  
A mounted champion rise.  
I've fought, Lord-Lion, many a day,  
In single fight, and mix'd affray,  
And ever, I myself may say,  
Have borne me as a knight ;  
But when this unexpected foe  
Seem'd starting from the gulf below—  
I care not though the truth I show—  
I trembled with affright ;  
And as I plac'd in rest my spear,  
My hand so shook for very fear,  
I scarce could couch it right.

xxi.

' Why need my tongue the issue tell ?  
We ran our course,—my charger fell ;  
What could he 'gainst the shock of  
hell?  
I roll'd upon the plain.  
High o'er my head, with threatening  
hand,  
The spectre shook his naked brand ;  
Yet did the worst remain :  
My dazzled eyes I upward cast,—  
Not opening hell itself could blast  
Their sight, like what I saw!  
Full on his face the moonbeam strook,—  
A face could never be mistook!  
I knew the stern vindictive look,  
And held my breath for awe.

I saw the face of one who, fled  
To foreign climes, has long been  
dead,—

I well believe the last;  
For ne'er, from vizor rais'd, did stare  
A human warrior, with a glare  
So grimly and so ghast.  
Thrice o'er my head he shook the  
blade ;

But when to good Saint George I  
pray'd,

(The first time ere I ask'd his aid,  
He plung'd it in the sheath ;  
And, on his courser mounting light,  
He seem'd to vanish from my sight :  
The moonbeam droop'd, and deepest  
night

Sunk down upon the heath.

' Twere long to tell what cause I have  
To know his face, that met me  
there,

Call'd by his hatred from the grave,  
To cumber upper air :  
Dead or alive, good cause had he  
To be my mortal enemy.'

xxii.

Marvell'd Sir David of the Mount;  
Then, learn'd in story, 'gan recount  
Such chance had happ'd of old,  
When once, near Norham, there did  
fight,

A spectre fell of fiendish might.

In likeness of a Scottish knight,

With Brian Bulmer bold,

And train'd him nigh to disallow

The aid of his baptismal vow.

' And such a phantom, too, 'tis said,  
With Highland broadsword, targe,  
and plaid,

And fingers, red with gore,

Is seen in Rothiemurcus glade,

Or where the sable pine-trees shade

Dark Tomantoul, and Auchnaslaid,

Dromouchty, or Glenmore,

And yet, whate'er such legends say,

Of warlike demon, ghost, or fay,

On mountain, moor, or plain,  
Spotless in faith, in bosom bold,  
True son of chivalry should hold,  
These midnight terrors vain;  
For seldom have such spirits power  
To harm, save in the evil hour,  
When guilt we meditate within,  
Or harbour unrepented sin.'  
Lord Marmion turn'd him half aside,  
And twice to clear his voice he tried,  
Then press'd Sir David's hand,—  
But nought, at length, in answer said ;  
And here their farther converse staid,  
Each ordering that his band  
Should bowne them with the rising  
day,  
To Scotland's camp to take their  
way.  
Such was the King's command.

## xxiii.

Early they took Dun-Edin's road ;  
And I could trace each step they  
trode:  
Hill, brook, nor dell, nor rock, nor  
stone,  
Lies on the path to me unknown.  
Much might it boast of storied lore;  
But, passing such digression o'er,  
Suffice it that the route was laid  
Across the furzy hills of Braid.  
They pass'd the glen and scanty rill,  
And climb'd the opposing bank, until  
They gain'd the top of Blackford Hill.

## xxiv.

Blackford! on whose uncultur'd breast,  
Among the broom, and thorn, and  
whin,  
A truant-boy, I sought the nest,  
Or listed, as I lay at rest,  
While rose, on breezes thin,  
The murmur of the city crowd,  
And, from his steeple jangling loud,  
Saint Giles's mingling din.  
Now, from the summit to the plain,

Waves all the hill with yellow grain;  
And o'er the landscape as I look,  
Nought do I see unchang'd remain,  
Save the rude cliffs and chiming  
brook.  
To me they make a heavy moan,  
Of early friendships past and gone.

## xxv.

But different far the change has been,  
Since Marmion, from the crown  
Of Blackford, saw that martial scene  
Upon the bent so brown :  
Thousand pavilions, white as snow,  
Spread all the Borough-moor below,  
Upland, and dale, and down—  
A thousand did I say? I ween,  
Thousands on thousands there were  
seen,  
That chequer'd all the heath between  
The streamlet and the town ;  
In crossing ranks extending far,  
Forming a camp irregular ;  
Oft giving way, where still there stood  
Some relics of the old oak wood,  
That darkly huge did intervene,  
And tam'd the glaring white with  
green:  
In these extended lines there lay  
A martial kingdom's vast array.

## xxvi.

For from Hebudes, dark with rain,  
To eastern Lodon's fertile plain,  
And from the southern Redswire edge,  
To farthest Rosse's rocky ledge ;  
From west to east, from south to north,  
Scotland sent all her warriors forth.  
Marmion might hear the mingled hum  
Of myriads up the mountain come ;  
The horses' tramp, and tingling clank,  
Where chiefs review'd their vassalrank,  
And charger's shrilling neigh;  
And see the shifting lines advance,  
While frequent flash'd, from shield and  
lance,  
The sun's reflected ray.



## XXVII.

Thin curling in the morning air,  
The wreaths of failing smoke declare  
To embers now the brands decay'd,  
Where the night-watch their fires had made.

They saw, slow rolling on the plain,  
Full many a baggage-cart and wain,  
And dire artillery's clumsy car,  
By sluggish oxen tugg'd to war;  
And there were Borthwick's Sisters  
Seven,  
And culverins which France had given.  
Ill-omen'd gift! the guns remain  
The conqueror's spoil on Flodden plain.

## XXVIII.

Nor mark'd they less, where in the air  
A thousand streamers flaunted fair;  
Various in shape, device, and hue,  
Green, sanguine, purple, red, and blue,  
Broad, narrow, swallow-tail'd, and square,  
Scroll, pennon, pensil, bandrol, there  
O'er the pavilions flew.  
Highest and midmost, was descried  
The royal banner floating wide;  
The staff, a pine-tree, strong and straight,  
PitclTd deeply in a massive stone,  
Which still in memory is shown,  
Yet bent beneath the standard's weight  
Whene'er the western wind unroll'd,  
With toil, the huge and cumbrous fold,  
And gave to view the dazzling field,  
Where, in proud Scotland's royal shield,  
The ruddy lion ramp'd in gold.

## XXIX.

Lord Marmion view'd the landscape bright,  
He view'd it with a chiefs delight,  
Until within him burn'd his heart,  
And lightning from his eye did part,  
As on the battle-day;  
Such glance did falcon never dart,  
When stooping on his prey.  
'Oh! well, Lord-Lion, hast thou said,  
Thy King from warfare to dissuade  
Were but a vain essay;  
For, by St. George, were that host mine,  
Not power infernal nor divine,  
Should once to peace my soul incline,  
Till I had dimm'd their armour's shine  
In glorious battle-fray !'  
Answer'd the Bard, of milder mood :  
'Fair is the sight,—and yet 'twere good,  
That kings would think withal,  
When peace and wealth their land has bless'd,  
'Tis better to sit still at rest,  
Than rise, perchance to fall.'

## XXX.

Still on the spot Lord Marmion stay'd,  
For fairer scene he ne'er survey'd.  
When sated with the martial show  
That peopled all the plain below,  
The wandering eye could o'er it go,  
And mark the distant city glow  
With gloomy splendour red;  
For on the smoke-wreaths, huge and slow,  
That round her sable turrets flow,  
The morning beams were shed,  
And ting'd them with a lustre proud,  
Like that which streaks a thunder-cloud.  
Such dusky grandeur cloth'd the height,  
Where the huge Castle holds its state,  
And all the steep slope down,

Whose ridgy back heaves to the sky,  
 Pil'd deep and massy, close and high,  
 Mine own romantic town !  
 But northward far, with purer blaze,  
 On Ochil mountains fell the rays,  
 And as each heathy top they kiss'd,  
 It gleam'd a purple amethyst.  
 Yonder the shores of Fife you saw ;  
 Here Preston-Bay and Berwick-Law :  
 And, broad between them roll'd,  
 The gallant Frith the eye might note,  
 Whose islands on its bosom float,  
 Like emeralds chas'd in gold.  
 Fitz-Eustace' heart felt closely pent;  
 As if to give his rapture vent,  
 The spur he to his chaiger lent,  
 And rais'd his bridle hand,  
 And, making demi-volte in air,  
 Cried ' Where's the coward that would  
 not dare  
 To fight for such a land ! '   
 The Lindesay smil'd his joy to see ;  
 Nor Marmion's frown repress'd his  
 glee.

## xxxi.

Thus while they look'd, a flourish  
 proud,  
 Where mingled trump, and clarion  
 loud,  
 And fife, and kettle-drum,  
 And sackbut deep, and psaltery,  
 And war-pipe with discordant cry,  
 And cymbal clattering to the sky,  
 Making wild music bold and high,  
 Did up the mountain come ;  
 The whilst the bells, with distant  
 chime,  
 Merrily toll'd the hour of prime,  
 And thus the Lindesay spoke :  
 ' Thus clamour still the war-notes when  
 The king to mass his way has ta'en,  
 Or to St. Katharine's of Sienne,  
 Or Chapel of Saint Rocque.  
 To you they speak of martial fame;  
 But me remind of peaceful game,  
 When blither was their cheer,

Thrilling in Falkland-woods the air,  
 In signal none his steed should spare,  
 But strive which foremost might repair  
 To the downfall of the deer.

## xxxii.

' Norless,' he said, ' when looking forth,  
 I view yon Empress of the North  
 Sit on her hilly throne ;  
 Her palace's imperial bowers,  
 Her castle, proof to hostile powers,  
 Her stately halls and holy towers—  
 Nor less,' he said, ' I moan,  
 To think what woe mischance may  
 bring,  
 And how these merry bells may ring  
 The death-dirge of our gallant king;  
 Or with the larum call  
 The burghers forth to watch and  
 ward,  
 ' Gainst southern sack and fires to  
 guard  
 Dun-Edin's leaguer'd wall.  
 But not for my presaging thought  
 Dream conquest sure, or cheaply  
 bought!  
 Lord Marmion, I say nay :  
 God is the guider of the field,  
 He breaks the champion's spear and  
 shield,—  
 But thou thyself shalt say,  
 When joins yon host in deadly stowre,  
 That England's dames must weep in  
 bower,  
 Her monks the death-mass sing;  
 For never saw'st thou such a power  
 Led on by such a King.'  
 And now, down-winding to the  
 plain,  
 The barriers of the camp they gain,  
 And there they made a stay.—  
 There stays the Minstrel, till he  
 fling  
 His hand o'er every Border string,  
 And fit his harp the pomp to sing,  
 Of Scotland's ancient Court and King,  
 In the succeeding lay.

INTRODUCTION TO CANTO  
FIFTH.

TO

GEORGE ELLIS, ESQ.

*Edinburgh.*

WHEN dark December glooms the day,  
And takes our autumn joys away ;  
When short and scant the sunbeam  
throws,  
Upon the weary waste of snows,  
A cold and profitless regard,  
Like patron on a needy bard ;  
When silvan occupation 's done,  
And o'er the chimney rests the gun,  
And hang, in idle trophy, near,  
The game-pouch, fishing-rod, and  
spear;  
When wiry terrier, rough and grim,  
And greyhound, with his length of  
limb,  
And pointer, now employed no more,  
Cumber our parlour's narrow floor;  
When in his stall the impatient steed  
Is long condemn'd to rest and feed ;  
When from our snow-encircled home  
Scarce cares the hardest step to roam,  
Since path is none, save that to bring  
The needful water from the spring;  
When wrinkled news-page, thrice  
conn'd o'er,  
Beguiles the dreary hour no more,  
And darkling politician, crossed,  
Inveighs against the lingering post,  
And answering housewife sore com-  
plains  
Of carriers' snow-impeded wains;  
When such the country cheer, I come,  
Well pleas'd, to seek our city home;  
For converse, and for books, to change  
The Forest's melancholy range,  
And welcome, with renew'd delight,  
The busy day and social night.

Not here need my desponding rhyme  
Lament the ravages of time,  
As erst by Newark's riven towers,  
And Ettrick stripp'd of forest bowers  
True, Caledonia's Queen is chang'd,  
Since on her dusky summit rang'd,  
Within its steepy limits pent,  
By bulwark, line, and battlement,  
And flanking towers, and laky flood,  
Guarded and garrison'd she stood,  
Denying entrance or resort,  
Save at each tall embattled port;  
Above whose arch, suspended, hung  
Portcullis spiked with iron prong.  
That long is gone,—but not so long,  
Since, early clos'd, and opening late,  
Jealous revolved the studded gate,  
Whose task, from eve to morning tide,  
A wicket churlishly supplied.  
Stern then, and steel-girt was thy  
brow,  
Dun-Edm ' O, how alter'd now,  
When safe amid thy mountain court  
Thou sit'st, like Empress at her sport,  
And liberal, unconfin'd, and free,  
Flinging thy white arms to the sea,  
For thy dark cloud, with umber'd  
lower,  
That hung o'er chff, and lake, and tower,  
Thou gleam'st against the western ray  
Ten thousand lines of brighter day.

Not she, the Championess of old,  
In Spenser's magic tale enroll'd,  
She for the charmed spear renown'd,  
Which forc'd each knight to kiss the  
ground,—  
Not she more chang'd, when, plac'd  
at rest,  
What time she was Malbecco's guest,  
She gave to flow her maiden vest ;  
When from the corslet's grasp reliev'd,  
Free to the sight her bosom heav'd;  
Sweet was her blue eye's modest smile,  
Erst hidden by the aventayle ;  
And down her shoulders graceful roll'd  
Her locks profuse, of paly gold.

They who whilom, in midnight fight,  
 Had marvell'd at her matchless might,  
 No less her maiden charms approv'd,  
 But looking lik'd, and liking lov'd.  
 The sight could jealous pangs beguile,  
 And charm Malbecco's cares a while ;  
 And he, the wandering Squire of  
     Dames,  
 Forgot his Columbella's claims, -  
 And passion, erst unknown, could gain  
 The breast of blunt Sir Satyrane ;  
 Nor durst light Paridel advance,  
 Bold as he was, a looser glance.  
 She charm'd, at once, and tamed the  
     heart,  
 Incomparable Britomarte !

So thou, fair City ! disarray'd  
 Of battled wall, and rampart's aid,  
 As stately seem'st, but lovelier far  
 Than in that panoply of war.  
 Nor deem that from thy fenceless  
     throne  
 Strength and security are flown ;  
 Still, as of yore, Queen of the North !  
 Still canst thou send thy children forth.  
 Ne'er readier at alarm-bell's call  
 Thy burghers rose to man thy wall,  
 Than now, in danger, shall be thine,  
 Thy dauntless voluntary line ;  
 For fosse and turret proud to stand,  
 Their breasts the bulwarks of the land.  
 Thy thousands, train'd to martial toil,  
 Full red would stain their native soil,  
 Ere from thy mural crown there fell  
 The slightest knosp, or pinnacle.  
 And if it come,—as come it may,  
 Dun-Edin ! that eventful day,—  
 Renown'd for hospitable deed,  
 That virtue much with Heaven may  
     plead,  
 In patriarchal times whose care  
 Descending angels deign'd to share ;  
 That claim may wrestle blessings down  
 On those who fight for The Good Town,  
 Destin'd in every age to be  
 Refuge of injured royalty ;

Since first, when conquering York  
     arose,  
 To Henry meek she gave repose,  
 Till late, with wonder, grief, and awe,  
 Great Bourbon's relics sad she saw<sup>1</sup>.

Truce to these thoughts!—for, as  
     they rise,  
 How gladly I avert mine eyes,  
 Bodings, or true or false, to change,  
 For Fiction's fair romantic range,  
 Or for tradition's dubious light,  
 That hovers 'twixt the day and night:  
 Dazzling alternately and dim,  
 Her wavering lamp I'd rather trim,  
 Knights, squires, and lovely dames to  
     see,  
 Creation of my fantasy,  
 Than gaze abroad on reeky fen,  
 And make of mists invading men.  
 Who loves not more the night of  
     June  
 Than dull December's gloomy noon ?  
 The moonlight than the fog of frost ?  
 And can we say, which cheats the most?

But who shall teach my harp to  
     gain  
 A sound of the romantic strain,  
 Whose Anglo-Norman tones whilere  
 Could win the royal Henry's ear,  
 Famed Beauclerc call'd, for that he  
     lov'd  
 The minstrel, and his lay approv'd ?  
 Who shall these lingering notes  
     redeem,  
 Decaying on Oblivion's stream ;  
 Such notes as from the Breton tongue  
 Marie translated, Blondel sung ?—  
 O ! born, Time's ravage to repair,  
 And make the dying Muse thy care ;  
 Who, when his scythe her hoary foe  
 Was poisoning for the final blow,

<sup>1</sup> In January, 1796, the exiled Count d'Artois, afterwards Charles X of France, took up his residence in Holyrood, where he remained until August, 1799.

The weapon from his hand could  
wring,  
And break his glass, and shear his wing,  
And bid, reviving in his strain,  
The gentle poet live again ;  
Thou, who canst give to lightest lay  
An unpedantic moral gay,  
Nor less the dullest theme bid flit  
On wings of unexpected wit ;  
In letters as in life approved,  
Example honoured, and belov'd,—  
Dear ELLIS ' to the bard impart  
A lesson of thy magic art,  
To win at once the head and heart,—  
At once to charm, instruct, and mend,  
My guide, my pattern, and my friend!

Such minstrel lesson to bestow  
Be long thy pleasing task,—but, O !  
No more by thy example teach,—  
What few can practise, all can  
preach,—  
With even patience to endure  
Lingering disease, and painful cure,  
And boast affliction's pangs subdu'd  
By mild and manly fortitude.  
Enough, the lesson has been given :  
Forbid the repetition, Heaven !

Come listen, then! for thou hast  
known,  
And lov'd the Minstrel's varying tone,  
Who, like his Border sires of old,  
Wak'd a wild measure rude and bold,  
Till Windsor's oaks, and Ascot plain,  
With wonder heard the northern  
strain.  
Come listen ! bold in thy applause,  
The Bard shall scorn pedantic laws ;  
And, as the ancient art could stain  
Achievements on the storied pane.  
Irregularly trac'd and plann'd,  
But yet so glowing and so grand,—  
So shall he strive, in changeful hue,  
Field, feast, and combat, to renew,  
And loves, and arms, and harpers'glee,  
And all the pomp of chivalry.

## Canto Fifth.

### The Court.

#### I.

THE train has left the hills of Braid;  
The barrier guard have open made  
(So Lindesay bade) the palisade,  
That closed the tented ground ;  
Their men the warders backward drew,  
And carried pikes, as they rode through  
Into its ample bound.  
Fast ran the Scottish warriors there,  
Upon the Southern band to stare,  
And envy with their wonder rose,  
To see such well-appointed foes ;  
Such length of shafts, such mighty  
bows,  
So huge, that many simply thought  
But for a vaunt such weapons wrought;  
And little deem'd their force to feel,  
Through links of mail, and plates of  
steel,  
When rattling upon Flodden vale,  
The cloth-yard arrows flew like hail.

#### II.

Nor less did Marmion's skilful view  
Glance every line and squadron  
through ;  
And much he marvell'd one small land  
Could marshal forth such various band:  
For men-at-arms were here,  
Heavily sheath'd in mail and plate,  
Like iron towers for strength and  
weight,  
On Flemish steeds of bone and height,  
With battle-axe and spear.  
Young knights and squires, a lighter  
train,  
Practis'd their chargers on the plain,  
By aid of leg, of hand, and rein,  
Each warlike feat to show,  
To pass, to wheel, the croupe to gain,  
And high curvett, that not in vain  
The sword sway might descend amain  
On foeman's casque below.

He saw the hardy burghers there  
 March arm'd, on foot, with faces bare,  
 For vizor they wore none,  
 Nor waving plume, nor crest of knight;  
 But burnish'd were their corslets  
 bright,  
 Their brigantines, and gorgets light,  
 Like very silver shone.  
 Long pikes they had for standing fight,  
 Two-handed swords they wore,  
 And many wielded mace of weight,  
 And bucklers bright they bore.

## III.

On foot the yeoman too, but dress'd  
 In his steel-jack, a swarthy vest,  
 With iron quilted well ;  
 Each at his back (a slender store)  
 His forty days' provision bore,  
 As feudal statutes tell.  
 His arms were halbert, axe, or spear,  
 A crossbow there, a hagbut here,  
 A dagger-knife, and brand.  
 Sober he seem'd, and sad of cheer,  
 As loth to leave his cottage dear,  
 And march to foreign strand;  
 Or musing, who would guide his steer  
 To till the fallow land.  
 Yet deem not in his thoughtful eye  
 Did aught of dastard terror he ;  
 More dreadful far his ire,  
 Than theirs, who, scorning danger's  
 name,  
 In eager mood to battle came,  
 Their valour like light straw on flame,  
 A fierce but fading fire.

## IV.

Not so the Borderer: bred to war,  
 He knew the battle's din afar,  
 And joy'd to hear it swell.  
 His peaceful day was slothful ease ;  
 ' Nor harp, nor pipe, his ear could please  
 Like the loud slogan yell.  
 On active steed, with lance and blade,  
 The light-arm'd pricker plied his  
 trade,—

Let nobles fight for fame;  
 Let vassals follow where they lead,  
 Burghers to guard their townships  
 bleed,

But war's the Borderer's game.  
 Their gain, their glory, their delight,  
 To sleep the day, maraud the night,  
 O'er mountain, moss, and moor ;  
 Joyful to fight they took their way,  
 Scarce caring who might win the day,  
 Their booty was secure.

These, as Lord Marmion's train pass'd  
 by,

Look'd on at first with careless eye,  
 Nor marvell'd aught, well taught to  
 know

The form and force of English bow.  
 But when they saw the Lord airay'd  
 In splendid arms and rich brocade,  
 Each Borderer to his kinsman said,—  
 ' Hist, Ringan ' seest thou there ?  
 Canst guess which road they 'll home-  
 ward ride '

O ! could we but on Bordei side,  
 By Eusedale glen, or Liddell's tide,  
 Beset a prize so fair '  
 That fangless Lion, too, their guide,  
 Might chance to lose his glistennghide;  
 Brown Maudlin, of that doublet pied,  
 Could make a kirtle rare.'

## V.

Next, Marmion mark'd the Celtic lace,  
 Of different language, form, and face,  
 A various race of man ;  
 Just then the Chiefs their tribes array'd,  
 And wild and garish semblance made,  
 The chequer'd trews, and belted plaid,  
 And varying notes the war-pipes bray'd,  
 To every varying clan ;  
 Wild through their red or sable hair  
 Look'd out their eyes with savage stare,  
 On Marmion as he pass'd ;  
 Their legs above the knee were bare;  
 Their frame was sinewy, short, and  
 spare,

And hardened to the blast;

Of taller race, the chiefs they own  
Were by the eagle's plumage known.  
The hunted red-deer's undress'd hide  
Their hairy buskins well supplied ;  
The graceful bonnet deck'd their head :  
Back from their shoulders hung the  
plaid ;

A broadsword of unwieldy length,  
A dagger proved for edge and strength,  
A studded targe they wore,  
And quivers, bows, and shafts,—but, O!  
Short was the shaft, and weak the bow,  
To that which England bore.

The Isles-men carried at their backs  
The ancient Danish battle-axe.  
They raised a wild and wondering cry,  
As with his guide rode Marmion by.  
Loud were their clamouring tongues,  
as when

The clanging sea-fowl leave the fen,  
And, with their cries discordant mix'd,  
Grumbled and yell'd the pipes betwixt.

## vi.

Thus through the Scottish camp they  
pass'd,

And reach'd the City gate at last,  
Where all around, a wakeful guard,  
Arm'd burghers kept their watch and  
ward.

Well had they cause of jealous fear,  
When lay encamp'd, in field so near,  
The Borderer and the Mountaineer.  
As through the bustling streets they  
go,

All was alive with martial show :  
At every turn, with dinning clang,  
The armourer's anvil clashed and rang ;  
Or toil'd the swarthy smith, to wheel  
The bar that arms the charger's heel ;  
Or axe, or falchion, to the side  
Of jarring grindstone was applied.  
Page, groom, and squire, with hurry ing  
pace,

Through street, and lane, and market-  
place,

Bore lance, or casque, or sword ;

While burghers, with important face,  
Described each new-come lord,  
Discuss'd his lineage, told his name,  
His following, and his warlike fame.  
The Lion led to lodging meet,  
Which high o'erlook'd the crowded  
street ;

There must the Baron rest,  
Till past the hour of vesper tide,  
And then to Holy-Rood must ride,—  
Such was the King's behest.  
Meanwhile the Lion's care assigns  
A banquet rich, and costly wines,  
To Marmion and his train ;  
And when the appointed hour suc-  
ceeds,

The Baron dons his peaceful weeds,  
And following Lindesay as he leads  
The palace-halls they gain.

## vii.

Old Holy-Rood rung merrily,  
That night, with wassell, mirth, and  
glee :

King James within her princely  
bower,

Feasted the Chiefs of Scotland's power,  
Summon'd to spend the parting hour ;  
For he had charged, that his array  
Should southward march by break of  
day.

Well lov'd that splendid monarch aye  
The banquet and the song,

By day the tourney, and by night  
The merry dance, trac'd fast and light,  
The maskers quaint, the pageant bright,  
The revel loud and long.

This feast outshone his banquets past,  
It was his blithest—and his last.

The dazzling lamps, from gallery gay,  
Cast on the Court a dancing ray ;  
Here to the harp did minstrels sing ;

There ladies touch'd a softer string ;  
With long-ear'd cap, and motley vest,

The licensed fool retail'd his jest ;  
His magic tricks the juggler plied ;

At dice and draughts the gallants vied ;

While some, in close recess apart,  
 Courted the ladies of their heart,  
 Nor courted them in vain;  
 For often, in the parting hour,  
 Victorious Love asserts his power  
 O'er coldness and disdain ;  
 And flinty is her heart, can view  
 To battle march a lover true,  
 Can hear, perchance, his last adieu,  
 Nor own her share of pain.

viii.

Through this mix'd crowd of glee and  
 game,  
 The King to greet Lord Marmion came,  
 While, reverent, all made room.  
 An easy task it was, I trow,  
 King James's manly form to know,  
 Although, his courtesy to show,  
 He doff'd, to Marmion bending low,  
 His broider'd cap and plume.  
 For royal was his garb and mien,  
 His cloak, of crimson velvet pil'd,  
 Trimm'd with the fur of marten wild;  
 His vest of changeful satin sheen,  
 The dazzled eye beguil'd ;  
 His gorgeous collar hung adown,  
 Wrought with the badge of Scotland's  
 crown,  
 The thistle brave, of old renown :  
 His trusty blade, Toledo right,  
 Descended from a baldric bright;  
 White were his buskins, on the heel  
 His spurs inlaid of gold and steel;  
 His bonnet, all of crimson fair,  
 Was button'd with a ruby rare :  
 And Marmion deem'd hene'er had seen  
 A prince of such a noble mien.

ix.

The Monarch's form was middle size;  
 For feat of strength, or exercise,  
 Shaped in proportion fair;  
 And hazel was his eagle eye,  
 And auburn of the darkest dye,  
 His short curl'd beard and hair.  
 Light was his footstep in the dance,  
 And firm his stirrup in the lists ;

And, oh ! he had that merry glance  
 That seldom lady's heart resists.  
 Lightly from fair to fair he flew,  
 And lov'd to plead, lament, and sue,  
 Suit lightly won, and short-liv'd pain,  
 For monarchs seldom sigh in vain.

I said he joy'd in banquet bower;  
 But, 'mid his mirth, 'twas often strange,  
 How suddenly his cheer would change,

His look o'ercast and lower,  
 If, in a sudden turn, he felt  
 The pressure of his iron belt,  
 That bound his breast in penance pain,  
 In memory of his father slain.  
 Even so 'twas strange how, evermore,  
 Soon as the passing pang was o'er,  
 Forward he rush'd, with double glee,  
 Into the stream of revelry ;  
 Thus, dim-seen object of affright  
 Startles the courser in his flight,  
 And half he halts, half springs aside ;  
 But feels the quickening spur applied,  
 And, straining on the tighten'd rein,  
 Scours doubly swift o'er hill and plain.

x.

O'er James's heart, the courtiers say,  
 Sir Hugh the Heron's wife held sway:  
 To Scotland's Court she came,  
 To be a hostage for her lord,  
 Who Cessford's gallant heart had  
 gor'd,  
 And with the King to make accord,  
 Had sent his lovely dame.  
 Nor to that lady free alone  
 Did the gay King allegiance own ;  
 For the fair Queen of France  
 Sent him a turquois ring and glove,  
 And charg'd him, as her knight and  
 love,  
 For her to break a lance;  
 And strike three strokes with Scottish  
 brand,  
 And march three miles on Southron  
 land,  
 And bid the banners of his band  
 In English breezes dance.



And thus for France's Queen he  
drest  
His manly limbs in mailed vest;  
And thus admitted English fair  
His inmost counsels still to share;  
And thus, for both, he madly plann'd  
The ruin of himself and land!  
And yet, the sooth to tell,  
Nor England's fair, nor France's  
Queen,  
Were worth one pearl-drop, bright  
and sheen,  
From Margaret's eyes that fell,—  
His own Queen Margaret, who, in  
Lithgow's bower,  
All lonely sat, and wept the weary  
hour.

## XI.

The Queen sits lone in Lithgow pile,  
And weeps the weary day  
The war against her native soil,  
Her Monarch's risk in battle broil:—  
And in gay Holy-Rood, the while,  
Dame Heron rises with a smile  
Upon the harp to play.  
Fair was her rounded arm, as o'er  
The strings her fingers flew;  
And as she touch'd and tuned them  
all,  
Ever her bosom's rise and fall  
Was plainer given to view;  
For, all for heat, was laid aside  
Her wimple, and her hood untied.  
And first she pitch'd her voice to sing,  
Then glanced her dark eye on the  
King,  
And then around the silent ring;  
And laugh'd, and blush'd, and oft did  
say  
Her pretty oath, by Yea, and Nay,  
She could not, would not, durst not  
play!  
At length, upon the harp, with glee,  
Mingled with arch simplicity,  
A soft, yet lively, air she rung,  
While thus the wily lady sung:

## XII.

## LOCHINVAR.

O, young Lochinvar is come out of  
the west,  
Through all the wide Border his steed  
was the best;  
And save his good broadsword he  
weapons had none,  
He rode all unarm'd, and he rode all  
alone.  
So faithful in love, and so dauntless  
in war,  
There never was knight like the  
young Lochinvar.  
He staid not for brake, and he stopp'd  
not for stone,  
He swam the Eske river where ford  
there was none;  
But ere he alighted at Netherby gate,  
The bride had consented, the gallant  
came late:  
For a laggard in love, and a dastard  
in war,  
Was to wed the fair Ellen of brave  
Lochinvar.  
So boldly he enter'd the Nether by Hall,  
Among bride's-men, and kinsmen, and  
brothers, and all:  
Then spoke the bride's father, his  
hand on his sword,  
(For the poor craven bridegroom said  
never a word,)  
' O come ye in peace here, or come ye  
in war,  
Or to dance at our bridal, young Lord  
Lochinvar ?'  
' I long woo'd your daughter, my suit  
you denied;—  
Love swells like the Solway, but ebbs  
like its tide—  
And now am I come, with this lost  
love of mine,  
To lead but one measure, drink one  
cup of wine.

There are maidens in Scotland more  
lovely by far,  
That would gladly be bride to the  
young Lochinvar.'

The bride kiss'd the goblet: the knight  
took it up,  
He quaff'd off the wine, and he threw  
down the cup.  
She look'd down to blush, and she  
look'd up to sigh,  
With a smile on her lips, and a tear in  
her eye.  
He took her soft hand, ere her mother  
could bar,—  
'Now tread we a measure!' said  
young Lochinvar.

So stately his form, and so lovely her  
face,  
That never a hall such a galliard did  
grace;  
While her mother did fret, and her  
father did fume,  
And the bridegroom stood dangling  
his bonnet and plume;  
And the bride-maidens whisper'd,  
'Twere better by far,  
To have match'd our fair cousin with  
young Lochinvar.'

One touch to her hand, and one word  
in her ear,  
When they reach'd the hall-door, and  
the charger stood near;  
So light to the croupe the fair lady he  
swung,  
So light to the saddle before her he  
sprung!  
'She is won! we are gone, over bank,  
bush, and scaur;  
They'll have fleet steeds that follow,'  
quoth young Lochinvar.

There was mounting 'mong Graemes  
of the Netherby clan;  
Forsters, Fenwicks, and Musgraves,  
they rode and they ran:

There was racing and chasing on  
Cannobie Lee,  
But the lost bride of Netherby ne'er  
did they see.  
So daring in love, and so dauntless in  
war,  
Have ye e'er heard of gallant like  
young Lochinvar?—

## XIII.

The Monarch o'er the siren hung  
And beat the measure as she sung;  
And, pressing closer, and more near,  
He whisper'd praises in her ear.  
In loud applause the courtiers vied;  
And ladies wink'd, and spoke aside.  
The witching dame to Marmion  
threw  
A glance, where seem'd to reign  
The pride that claims applauses due,  
And of her royal conquest too,  
A real or feign'd disdain;  
Familiar was the look, and told,  
Marmion and she were friends of old.  
The King observ'd their meeting eyes,  
With something like displeas'd sur-  
prise;  
For monarchs ill can rivals brook,  
Even in a word, or smile, or look.  
Straight took he forth the parchment  
broad,  
Which Marmion's high commission  
show'd:  
'Our Borders sack'd by many a raid,  
Our peaceful liege-men robb'd,' he  
said:  
'On day of truce our Warden slain,  
Stout Barton kill'd, his vessels ta'en—  
Unworthy were we here to reign,  
Should these for vengeance cry in vain;  
Our full defiance, hate, and scorn,  
Our herald has to Henry borne.'

## XIV.

He paus'd, and led where Douglas  
stood,  
And with stern eye the pageant view'd:

I mean that Douglas, sixth of yore,  
 Who coronet of Angus bore,  
 And, when his blood and heart were  
     high,  
 Did the third James in camp defy,  
 And all his minions led to die  
     On Lauder's dreary flat:  
 Princes and favourites long grew tame  
 And trembled at the homely name  
     Of Archibald Bell-the-Cat;  
 The same who left the dusky vale  
 Of Hermitage in Liddisdale,  
     Its dungeons, and its towers,  
 Where Bothwell's turrets brave the  
     air,  
 And Bothwell bank is blooming fair,  
     To fix his princely bowers.  
 Though now, in age, he had laid down  
 His armour for the peaceful gown,  
     And for a staff his brand,  
 Yet often would flash forth the fire,  
 That could, in youth, a monarch's ire  
     And minion's pride withstand;  
 And even that day, at council board,  
     Unapt to soothe his sovereign's  
     mood,  
 Against the war had Angus stood,  
 And chaf'd his royal lord.

xv.

His giant-form, like ruin'd tower,  
 Though fall'n its muscles' brawny  
     vaunt,  
 Huge-bon'd, and tall, and grim, and  
     gaunt,  
 Seem'd o'er the gaudy scene to lower:  
 His locks and beard in silver grew;  
 His eyebrows kept their sable hue.  
 Near Douglas when the Monarch stood,  
 His bitter speech he thus pursued:  
 ' Lord Marmion, since these letters say  
 That in the North you needs must stay  
     While slightest hopes of peace  
     remain,  
 Uncourteous speech it were, and stern,  
 To say—Return to Lindisfarne  
     Until my herald come again.

Then rest you in Tantallon Hold;  
 Your host shall be the Douglas bold,—  
 A chief unlike his sires of old.  
 He wears their motto on his blade,  
 Their blazon o'er his towers display'd;  
 Yet loves his sovereign to oppose,  
 More than to face his country's foes.  
 And, I bethink me, by St. Stephen,  
     But e'en this morn to me was given  
 A prize, the first fruits of the war,  
 Ta'en by a galley from Dunbar,  
     A bevy of the maids of Heaven.  
 Under your guard, these holy maids  
 Shall safe return to cloister shades,  
 And, while they at Tantallon stay,  
 Requiem for Cochran's soul may say.'  
 And, with the slaughter'd favourite's  
     name,  
 Across the Monarch's brow there came  
 A cloud of ire, remorse, and shame.

xvi.

In answer nought could Angus speak;  
 His proud heart swell'd wellnigh to  
     break:  
 He turn'd aside, and down his cheek  
     A burning tear there stole,  
 His hand the Monarch sudden took,  
 That sight his kind heart could not  
     brook:  
 ' Now, by the Bruce's soul,  
 Angus, my hasty speech forgive!  
 For sure as doth his spirit live,  
 As he said of the Douglas old,  
     I well may say of you,  
 That never king did subject hold,  
 In speech more free, in war more bold,  
     More tender and more true:  
 Forgive me, Douglas, once again.'—  
 And, while the King his hand did  
     strain,  
 The old man's tears fell down like  
     rain.  
 To seize the moment Marmion tried,  
 And whisper'd to the King aside:  
 ' Oh! let such tears unwonted plead  
 For respite short from dubious deed!

A child will weep a bramble's smart,  
A maid to see her sparrow part,  
A stripling for a woman's heart:  
But woe awaits a country, when  
She sees the tears of bearded men.  
Then oh ! what omen, dark and high,  
When Douglas wets his manly eye !'

## XVII.

Displeas'd was James, that stranger  
view'd  
And tamper'd with his changing mood.  
' Laugh those that can, weep those  
that may,'

Thus did the fiery Monarch say,  
' Southward I march by break of day ;  
And if within Tantallon strong  
The good Lord Marmion tarries long,  
Perchance our meeting next may fall  
At Tamworth, in his castle-hall.'  
The haughty Marmion felt the taunt,  
And answer'd, grave, the royal vaunt:  
' Much honour'd were my humble home  
If in its halls King James should come ;  
But Nottingham has archers good,  
And Yorkshire men are stern of mood ;  
Northumbrian prickers wild and rude.  
On Derby Hills the paths are steep ;  
In Ouse and Tyne the fords are deep ;  
And many a banner will be torn,  
And many a knight to earth be borne,  
And many a sheaf of arrows spent,  
Ere Scotland's King shall cross the  
Trent:

Vet pause, brave Prince, while yet  
you may !'

The Monarch lightly turn'd away,  
And to his nobles loud did call,—  
' Lords, to the dance ! a hall ! a hall !'  
Himself his cloak and sword flung by,  
And led Dame Heron gallantly ;  
And minstrels, at the royal order,  
Rung out 'Blue Bonnets o'er the  
Border.'

## XVIII.

Leave we these revels now, to tell  
What to Saint Hilda's maids befell,

Whose galley, as they sail'd again  
To Whitby, by a Scot was ta'en.  
Now at Dun-Edin did they bide,  
Till James should of their fate decide ;

And soon, by his command,  
Were gently summoned to prepare  
To journey under Marmion's care,  
As escort honoured, safe, and fair,  
Again to English land.

The Abbess told her chaplet o'er,  
Nor knew which saint she should im-  
plore ;

For, when she thought of Constance,  
sore

She fear'd Lord Marmion's mood.  
And judge -what Clara must have felt'  
The sword that hung in Marmion's  
belt

Had drunk De Wilton's blood.  
Unwittingly, King James had given,  
As guard to Whitby's shades,  
The man most dreaded under Heaven  
By these defenceless maids:

Yet what petition could avail,  
Or who would listen to the tale  
Of woman, prisoner, and nun,  
'Mid bustle of a war begun ?  
They deem'd it hopeless to avoid  
The convoy of their dangerous guide.

## XIX.

Their lodging, so the King assign'd,  
To Marmion's, as their guardian Join'd;  
And thus it fell, that, passing nigh,  
The Palmer caught the Abbess' eye,

Who warn'd him by a scroll,  
She had a secret to reveal,  
That much concern'd the Church's  
weal,

And health of sinner's soul;  
And, with deep charge of secrecy,  
She named a place to meet,  
Within an open balcony,  
That hung from dizzy pitch, and high,  
Above the stately street;

To which, as common to each home,  
At night they might in secret come.

## xx.

At night, in secret, there they came,  
 The Palmer and the holy Dame.  
 The moon among the clouds rose high,  
 And all the city hum was by.  
 Upon the street, where late before  
 Did din of war and warriors roar,  
 You might have heard a pebble fall,  
 A beetle hum, a cricket sing,  
 An owlet flap his boding wing  
 On Giles's steeple tall.  
 The antique buildings, climbing high,  
 Whose Gothic frontlets sought the sky,  
 Were here wrapt deep in shade;  
 There on their brows the moonbeam  
 broke,  
 Through the faint wreaths of silvery  
 smoke,  
 And on the casements play'd.  
 And other light was none to see,  
 Save torches gliding far,  
 Before some chieftain of degree,  
 Who left the royal revelry  
 To bowne him for the war.  
 A solemn scene the Abbess chose,  
 A solemn hour, her secret to disclose.

## xxi.

'O holy Palmer ! ' she began,  
 ' For sure he must be sainted man,  
 Whose blessed feet have trod the  
 ground  
 Where the Redeemer's tomb is found,  
 For His dear Church's sake, my tale  
 Attend, nor deem of light avail,  
 Though I must speak of worldly love,  
 How vain to those who wed above !  
 De Wilton and Lord Marmion woo'd  
 Clara de Clare, of Gloster's blood—  
 (Idle it were of Whitby's dame,  
 To say of that same blood I came);  
 And once, when jealous rage was high,  
 Lord Marmion said despiteously  
 Wilton was traitor in his heart,  
 And had made league with Martin  
 Swart  
 When he came here on Simners part,

And only cowardice did restrain  
 His rebel aid on Stokefield's plain,—  
 And down he threw his glove:—the  
 thing  
 Was tried, as wont, before the King;  
 Where frankly did De Wilton own,  
 That Swart in Gueldres he had known;  
 And that between them then there  
 went  
 Some scroll of courteous compliment.  
 For this he to his castle sent ;  
 But when his messenger return'd,  
 Judge how de Wilton's fury burn'd !  
 For in his packet there was laid  
 Letters that claim'd disloyal aid,  
 And proved King Henry's cause be-  
 tray'd.  
 His fame, thus blighted, in the field  
 He strove to clear, by spear and  
 shield;—  
 To clear his fame in vain he strove,  
 For wondrous are His ways above !  
 Perchance some form was unobserv'd;  
 Perchance in prayer, or faith, he  
 swerv'd;  
 Else how could guiltless champion  
 quail,  
 Or how the blessed ordeal fail'

## xxii.

' His squire, who now De Wilton saw  
 As recreant doom'd to suffer law,  
 Repentant, own'd in vain,  
 That, while he had the scrolls in care,  
 A stranger maiden, passing fair,  
 Had drench'd him with a beverage rare;  
 His words no faith could gain.  
 With Clare alone he credence won,  
 Who, rather than wed Marmion,  
 Did to Saint Hilda's shrine repair,  
 To give our house her livings fair  
 And die a vestal vot'ress there.  
 The impulse from the earth was given,  
 But bent her to the paths of heaven.  
 A purer heart, a lovelier maid,  
 Ne'er shelter'd her in Whitby's shade,  
 No, not since Saxon Edelfled;

Only one trace of earthly strain,  
That for her lover's loss  
She cherishes a sorrow vain,  
And murmurs at the cross.  
And then her heritage ;—it goes  
Along the banks of Tame;  
Deep fields of grain the reaper mows,  
In meadows rich the heifer lows,  
The falconer and huntsman knows  
Its woodlands for the game.  
Shame were it to Saint Hilda dear,  
And I, her humble vot'ress here,  
Should do a deadly sin,  
Her temple spoil'd before mine eyes,  
If this false Marmion such a prize  
By my consent should win ;  
Yet hath our boisterous monarch sworn  
That Clare shall from our house be torn,  
And grievous cause have I to fear,  
Such mandate doth Lord Marmion  
bear.

## xxiii.

' Now, prisoner, helpless, and betray'd  
To evil power, I claim thine aid,  
By every step that thou hast trod  
To holy shrine and grotto dim ;  
By every martyr's tortur'd limb,  
By angel, saint, and seraphim,  
And by the Church of God !  
For mark :—When Wilton was be-  
tray'd,  
And with his squire forg'd letters laid,  
She was, alas ! that sinful maid,  
By whom the deed was done ;  
O ! shame and horror to be said—  
She was a perjur'd nun !  
No clerk in all the land, like her,  
Traced quaint and varying character.  
Perchance you may a marvel deem,  
That Marmion's paramour  
(For such vile thing she was) should  
scheme  
Her lover's nuptial hour ;  
But o'er him thus she hop'd to gain,  
As privy to his honour's stain,  
Illimitable power ?

For this she secretly retained  
Each proof that might the plot reveal,  
Instructions with his hand and seal ;  
And thus Saint Hilda deign'd,  
Through sinner's perfidy impure,  
Her house's glory to secure,  
And Clare's immortal weal.

## xxiv.

"Twere long, and needless, here to tell  
How to my hand these papers fell ;  
With me they must not stay.  
Saint Hilda keep her Abbess true !  
Who knows what outrage he might do,  
While journeying by the way ?  
O blessed Saint, if e'er again  
I venturous leave thy calm domain,  
To travel or by land or main,  
Deep penance may I pay !  
Now, saintly Palmer, mark my prayer :  
I give this packet to thy care,  
For thee to stop they will not dare ;  
And O ! with cautious speed,  
To Wolsey's hand the papers bring,  
That he may show them to the King :  
And, for thy well-earn'd meed,  
Thou holy man, at Whitby's shrine  
A weekly mass shall still be thine,  
While priests can sing and read.  
What ail'st thou ? Speak ! For as he  
took  
The charge, a strong emotion shook  
His frame ; and, ere reply,  
They heard a faint, yet shrilly tone,  
Like distant clarion feebly blown,  
That on the breeze did die ;  
And loud the Abbess shriek'd in fear,  
' Saint Withold, save us ! What is here ?  
Look at yon City Cross !  
See on its battled tower appear  
Phantoms, that scutcheons seem to rear,  
And blazon'd banners toss !

## xxv.

Dun-Edin's Cross, a pillar'd stone,  
Rose on a turret octagon ;

(But now is razed that monument,  
Whence royal edict rang,  
And voice of Scotland's law was sent  
In glorious trumpet-clang.  
O! be his tomb as lead to lead,  
Upon its dull destroyer's head !—  
A minstrel's malison is said.)  
Then on its battlements they saw  
A vision, passing Nature's law,  
Strange, wild, and dimly seen ;  
Figures that seem'd to rise and die,  
Gibber and sign, advance and fly,  
While nought confirm'd could ear or  
eye  
Discern of sound or mien.  
Yet darkly did it seem, as there  
Heralds and Pursuivants prepare,  
With trumpet sound and blazon fair,  
A summons to proclaim ;  
But indistinct the pageant proud,  
As fancy forms of midnight cloud,  
When flings the moon upon her shroud  
A wavering tinge of flame ;  
It flits, expands, and shifts, till loud,  
From midmost of the spectre crowd,  
This awful summons came :—

## xxvi.

' Prince, prelate, potentate, and peer,  
Whose names I now shall call,  
Scottish, or foreigner, give ear;  
Subjects of him who sent me here,  
At his tribunal to appear,  
I summon one and all:  
I cite you by each deadly sin,  
That e'er hath soil'd your hearts within:  
I cite you by each brutal lust,  
That e'er defil'd your earthly dust,—  
By wrath, by pride, by fear,  
By each overmastering passion's tone,  
By the dark grave, and dying groan !  
When forty days are pass'd and gone,  
I cite you, at your Monarch's throne,  
To answer and appear.'  
Then thunder'd forth a roll of names :  
The first was thine, unhappy James !  
Then all thy nobles came.

Crawford, Glencairn, Montrose, Argyle,  
Ross, Bothwell, Forbes, Lennox,  
Lyle—  
Why should I tell their separate  
style ?  
Each chief of birth and fame,  
Of Lowland, Highland, Border, Isle,  
Foredoom'd to Flodden's carnage pile,  
Was cited there by name ;  
And Marmion, Lord of Fontenaye,  
Of Lutterward, and Scrivelbaye ;  
De Wilton, erst of Aberley,  
The self-same thundering voice did say.  
But then another spoke :  
' Thy fatal summons I deny,  
And thine infernal Lord defy,  
Appealing me to Him on High,  
' Who burst the sinner's yoke.'  
At that dread accent, with a scream,  
Parted the pageant like a dream,  
The summoner was gone.  
Prone on her face the Abbess fell,  
And fast, and fast, her beads did tell;  
Her nuns came, startled by the yell,  
And found her there alone.  
She mark'd not, at the scene aghast,  
What time, or how, the Palmer pass'd.

## xxvii.

Shift we the scene. The camp doth  
move,  
Dun-Edin's streets are empty now,  
Save when, for weal of those they  
love,  
To pray the prayer, and vow the  
vow,  
The tottering child, the anxious fair,  
The grey-hair'd sire, with pious care,  
To chapels and to shrines repair—  
Where is the Palmer now ? and where  
The Abbess, Marmion, and Clare ?  
Bold Douglas ! to Tantallon fair  
They journey in thy charge:  
Lord Marmion rode on his right hand,  
The Palmer still was with the band;  
Angus, like Lindesay, did command,  
That none should roam at large.

But in that Palmer's alter'd mien  
A wondrous change might now be seen;  
    Freely he spoke of war,  
Of marvels wrought by single hand,  
When lifted for a native land;  
And still look'd high, as if he plann'd  
    Some desperate deed afar.  
His courser would he feed and stroke,  
And, tucking up his sable frocke,  
Would first his mettle bold provoke,  
    Then soothe or quell his pride.  
Old Hubert said that never one  
He saw, except Lord Marmion,  
    A steed so fairly ride.

## XXVIII.

Some half-hour's march behind, there  
    came,  
By Eustace govern'd fair,  
A troop escorting Hilda's Dame,  
    With all her nuns, and Clare.  
No audience had Lord Marmion sought;  
    Ever he fear'd to aggravate  
Clara de Clare's suspicious hate;  
And safer 'twas, he thought,  
    To wait till, from the nuns remov'd,  
The influence of kinsmen lov'd,  
And suit by Henry's self approv'd,  
Her slow consent had wrought.  
His was no flickering flame, that dies  
    Unless when fann'd by looks and  
    sighs,  
And lighted oft at lady's eyes ;  
He long'd to stretch his wide com-  
    mand  
O'er luckless Clara's ample land :  
Besides, when Wilton with him  
    vied,  
Although the pang of humbled pride  
The place of jealousy supplied,  
Yet conquest by that meanness won  
He almost loath'd to think upon,  
Led him, at times, to hate the cause,  
Which made him burst through  
    honour's laws.  
If e'er he lov'd, 'twas her alone,  
Who died within that vault of stone.

## XXIX.

And now, when close at hand they saw  
North Berwick's town, and lofty Law,  
Fitz-Eustace bade them pause a while,  
Before a venerable pile,  
    Whose turrets view'd, afar,  
The lofty Bass, the Lambie Isle,  
    The ocean's peace or war.  
At tolling of a bell, forth came  
The convent's venerable Dame,  
And pray'd Saint Hilda's Abbess rest  
With her, a loved and honour'd guest,  
Till Douglas should a bark prepare  
To waft her back to Whitby fair.  
Glad was the Abbess, you may guess,  
And thank'd the Scottish Prioress;  
And tedious were to tell, I ween,  
The courteous speech that pass'd  
    between.

O'erjoy'd the nuns their palfreys  
    leave;  
But when fair Clara did intend,  
Like them, from horseback to descend,  
Fitz-Eustace said—'I grieve,  
Fair lady, grieve e'en from my heart,  
Such gentle company to part;  
    Think not discourtesy;  
But lords' commands must be obey'd;  
And Marmion and the Douglas said,  
    That you must wend with me.  
Lord Marmion hath a letter broad,  
Which to the Scottish Earl he show'd,  
Commanding, that, beneath his care,  
Without delay, you shall repair  
To your good kinsman, Lord Fitz-  
    Clare.'

## XXX.

The startled Abbess loud exclaim'd ;  
But she, at whom the blow was aim'd,  
Grew pale as death, and cold as lead ;  
She deem'd she heard her death-doom  
    read.  
'Cheer thee, my child!' the Abbess said,  
'They dare not tear thee from my hand,  
To ride alone with armed band.'



'Nay, holy mother, nay,'  
 Fitz-Eustace said; 'the lovely Clare  
 Will be in Lady Angus' care,  
 In Scotland while we stay;  
 And, when we move, an easy ride  
 Will bring us to the English side,  
 Female attendance to provide  
 Befitting Gloster's heir:  
 Nor thinks nor dreams my noble lord  
 By slightest look or act or word  
 To harass Lady Clare.  
 Her faithful guardian he will be,  
 Nor sue for slightest courtesy  
 That e'en to stranger falls,  
 Till he shall place her, safe and free,  
 Within her kinsman's halls.'  
 He spoke, and blush'd with earnest  
 grace;  
 His faith was painted on his face,  
 And Clare's worst fear reliev'd.  
 The Lady Abbess loud exclaim'd  
 On Henry, and the Douglas blam'd,  
 Entreated, threaten'd, griev'd;  
 To martyr, saint, and prophet pray'd,  
 Against Lord Marmion inveigh'd,  
 And call'd the Prioress to aid,  
 To curse with candle, bell, and book.  
 Her head the grave Cistercian shook:  
 'The Douglas, and the King,' she  
 said,  
 'In their commands will be obey'd;  
 Grieve not, nor dream that harm can fall  
 The maiden in Tantallon hall.'

## xxxI.

The Abbess, seeing strife was vain,  
 Assumed her wonted state again—  
 For much of state she had—  
 Compos'd her veil, and rais'd her  
 head,  
 And 'Bid,' in solemn voice she said,  
 'Thy master, bold and bad,  
 The records of his house turn o'er,  
 And, when he shall there written see,  
 That one of his own ancestry  
 Drove the Monks forth of Coventry,  
 Bid him his fate explore !

Prancing in pride of earthly trust,  
 His charger hurl'd him to the dust,  
 And, by a base plebeian thrust,  
 He died his band before.  
 God judge 'twixt Marmion and me;  
 He is a Chief of high degree,  
 And I a poor recluse:  
 Yet oft, in holy writ, we see  
 Even such weak minister as me  
 May the oppressor bruise:  
 For thus, inspir'd, did Judith slay  
 The mighty in his sin,  
 And Jael thus, and Deborah'—  
 Here hasty Blount broke in:  
 'Fitz-Eustace, we must march our  
 band:  
 Saint Anton' fire thee! wilt thou  
 stand  
 All day, with bonnet in thy hand,  
 To hear the Lady preach?  
 By this good light! if thus we stay,  
 Lord Marmion, for our fond delay,  
 Will sharper sermon teach.  
 Come, don thy cap, and mount thy  
 horse;  
 The Dame must patience take per-  
 force.'

## xxxII.

'Submit we then to force,' said Clare,  
 'But let this barbarous lord despair  
 His purpos'd aim to win;  
 Let him take living, land, and life;  
 But to be Marmion's wedded wife  
 In me were deadly sin:  
 And if it be the King's decree,  
 That I must find no sanctuary,  
 In that inviolable dome,  
 Where even a homicide might come,  
 And safely rest his head,  
 Though at its open portals stood,  
 Thirsting to pour forth blood for blood,  
 The kinsmen of the dead;  
 Yet one asylum is my own  
 Against the dreaded hour;  
 A low, a silent, and a lone,  
 Where kings have little power.

One victim is before me there.—  
 Mother, your blessing, and in prayer  
 Remember your unhappy Clare !'  
 Loud weeps the Abbess, and bestows  
   Kind blessings many a one:  
 Weeping and wailing loud arose,  
 Round patient Clare, the clamorous  
   woes  
   Of every simple nun.  
 His eyes the gentle Eustace dried,  
 And scarce rude Blount the sight could  
   bide.  
   Then took the squire her rein,  
 And gently led away her steed,  
 And, by each courteous word and  
   deed,  
   To cheer her strove in vain.

## xxxiii.

But scant three miles the band had  
   rode,  
   When o'er a height they pass'd,  
 And, sudden, close before them show'd  
   His towers, Tantallon vast;  
 Broad, massive, high, and stretching  
   far,  
 And held impregnable in war.  
 On a projecting rock they rose,  
 And round three sides the ocean  
   flows,  
 The fourth did battled walls enclose,  
   And double mound and fosse.  
 By narrow drawbridge, outworks  
   strong,  
 Through studded gates, an entrance  
   long,  
   To the main court they cross.  
 It was a wide and stately square :  
 Around were lodgings, fit and fair,  
   And towers of various form,  
 Which on the court projected far,  
 And broke its lines quadrangular.  
 Here was square keep, there turret  
   high,  
 Or pinnacle that sought the sky,  
 Whence oft the Warder could descry  
   The gathering ocean-storm.

## xxxiv.

Here did they rest. The princely care  
 Of Douglas, why should I declare,  
 Or say they met reception fair'  
   Or why the tidings say,  
 Which, varying, to Tantallon came,  
 By hurrying posts or fleeter fame,  
   With ever varying day?  
 And, first they heard King James had  
   won  
   Etall, and Wark, and Ford; and then,  
   That Norham Castle strong was  
   ta'en.  
 At that sore marvell'd Marmion ;—  
 And Douglas hop'd his Monarch's hand  
 Would soon subdue Northumberland  
   But whisper'd news there came,  
 That, while his host inactive lay,  
 And melted by degrees away,  
 King James was dallying off the day  
   With Heron's wily dame.  
 Such acts to chronicles I yield ;  
   Go seek them there, and see :  
 Mine is a tale of Flodden Field,  
   And not a history.  
 At length they heard the Scottish host  
 On that high ridge had made their  
   post,  
   Which frowns o'er Millfield Plain;  
 And that brave Surrey many a band  
 Had gather'd in the Southern land,  
 And march'd into Northumberland,  
   And camp at Wooler ta'en.  
 Marmion, like charger in the stall,  
 That hears, without, the trumpet-call,  
   Began to chafe, and swear—  
 ' A sorry thing to hide my head  
 In castle, like a fearful maid,  
   When such a field is near!  
 Needs must I see this battle-day :  
 Death to my fame if such a fray  
 Were fought, and Marmion away!  
 The Douglas, too, I wot not why,  
 Hath 'bated of his courtesy :  
 No longer in his halls I'll stay.'  
 Then bade his band they should array  
 For march against the dawning day.

INTRODUCTION TO CANTO  
SIXTH.

TO

RICHARD HEBER, ESQ.

*Mertoun~Houst, Christmas.*

HEAP on more wood !—the wind is  
chill;  
But let it whistle as it will,  
We 'll keep our Christmas merry still.  
Each age has deem'd the new-born  
year  
The fittest time for festal cheer:  
Even, heathen yet, the savage Dane  
At lol more deep the mead did drain;  
High on the beach his galleys drew,  
And feasted all his pirate crew;  
Then in his low and pine-built hall,  
Whereshieldsandaxes deck'd the wall,  
They gorged upon the halfdress'd steer;  
Caroused in seas of sable beer;  
While round, in brutal jest, were  
thrown  
The half-gnaw'd rib, and marrow-bone:  
Or listened all, in grim delight,  
While Scalds yell'd out the joys of fight.  
Then forth, in frenzy, would they hie,  
While wildly-loose their red locks fly,  
And dancing round the blazing pile,  
They make such barbarous mirth the  
while,  
As best might to the mind recall  
The boisterous joys of Odin's hall.  
  
And well our Christian sires of old  
Loved when the year its course had  
roll'd,  
And brought blithe Christmas back  
again,  
With all his hospitable train.  
Domestic and religious rite  
Gave honour to the holy night;  
On Christmas eve the bells were rung;  
On Christmas eve the mass was sung:

That only night in all the year,  
Saw the stoled priest the chalice rear.  
The damsel donn'd her kirtle sheen ;  
The hall was dress'd with holly green ;  
Forth to the wood did merry-men go,  
To gather in the mistletoe.  
Then open'd wide the Baron's hall  
To vassal, tenant, serf, and all;  
Power laid his rod of rule aside,  
And Ceremony doff'd his pride.  
The heir, with roses in his shoes,  
That night might village partner  
choose;  
The Lord, underogating, share  
The vulgar game of ' post and pair.'  
All hail'd, with uncontroll'd delight,  
And general voice, the happy night,  
That to the cottage, as the crown,  
Brought tidings of salvation down.

The fire, with well-dried logs sup-  
plied,  
Went roaring up the chimney wide;  
The huge hall-table's oaken face,  
Scrubbed till it shone, the day to grace,  
Bore then upon its massive board  
No mark to part the squire and lord.  
Then was brought in the lusty brawn,  
By old blue-coated serving-man;  
Then the grim boar's head frown'd  
on high,  
Crested with bays and rosemary.  
Well can the green-garb'd ranger tell,  
How, when, and where, the monster  
fell;  
What dogs before his death he tore,  
And all the baiting of the boar.  
The wassel round, in good brown bowls,  
Garnish'd with ribbons, blithely trowls.  
There the huge sirloin reek'd ; hard by  
Plum-porridge stood, and Christmas  
pie;  
Nor fail'd old Scotland to produce,  
At such high tide, her savoury goose.  
Then came the merry maskers in,  
And carols roar'd with blithesome  
din;

If unmelodious was the song,  
 It was a hearty note, and strong.  
 Who lists may in their mumming see  
 Traces of ancient mystery ;  
 White shirts supplied the masquerade,  
 And smutted cheeks the visors made ;  
 But, O ! what maskers, richly dight,  
 Can boast of bosoms half so light !  
 England was merry England, when  
 Old Christmas brought his sports again.  
 'Twas Christmas broach'd the mightiest  
 ale ;  
 'Twas Christmas told the merriest  
 tale ;  
 A Christmas gambol oft could cheer  
 The poor man's heart through half the  
 year.

Still linger, in our northern clime,  
 Some remnants of the good old time ;  
 And still, within our valleys here,  
 We hold the kindred title dear,  
 Even when, perchance, its far-fetch'd  
 claim  
 To Southron ear sounds empty name ;  
 For course of blood, our proverbs  
 deem,  
 Is warmer than the mountain-stream.  
 And thus, my Christmas still I hold  
 Where my great-gran dsire came of old,  
 With amber beard, and flaxen hair,  
 And reverend apostolic air—  
 The feast and holy-tide to share,  
 And mix sobriety with wine,  
 And honest mirth with thoughts divine :  
 Small thought was his, in after time  
 E'er to be hitch'd into a rhyme.  
 The simple sire could only boast,  
 That he was loyal to his cost ;  
 The banish'd race of kings rever'd,  
 And lost his land,—but kept his beard.

In these dear halls, where welcome  
 kind  
 Is with fair liberty combin'd ;  
 Where cordial friendship gives the  
 hand,

And flies constraint the magic wand  
 Of the fair dame that rules the land<sup>1</sup>,  
 Little we heed the tempest drear,  
 While music, mirth, and social cheer,  
 Speed on their wings the passing year.  
 And Mertoun's halls are fair e'en now,  
 When not a leaf is on the bough.  
 Tweed loves them well, and turns again,  
 As loath to leave the sweet domain,  
 And holds his mirror to her face,  
 And clips her with a close embrace :—  
 Gladly as he, we seek the dome,  
 And as reluctant turn us home.

How just that, at this time of glee,  
 My thoughts should, Heber, turn to  
 thee!

For many a merry hour we've known,  
 And heard the chimes of midnight's  
 tone.

Cease, then, my friend' a moment cease,  
 And leave these classic tomes in peace!  
 Of Roman and of Grecian lore,  
 Sure mortal brain can hold no more.  
 These ancients, as Noll Bluff might say,  
 ' Were pretty fellows in their day ;'<sup>2</sup>  
 But time and tide o'er all prevail—  
 On Christmas eve a Christmas tale—  
 Of wonder and of war—' Profane !  
 What! leave the lofty Latian strain,  
 Her stately prose, her verse's charms,  
 To hear the clash of rusty arms :  
 In Fairy Land or Limbo lost,  
 To jostle conjurer and ghost,  
 Goblin and witch!'—Nay, Heber dear,  
 Before you touch my charter, hear:  
 Though Leyden<sup>2</sup> aids, alas! no more,  
 My cause with many-languaged lore,  
 This may I say :—in realms of death  
 Ulysses meets Alcides' *wraith* ;  
 Aeneas, upon Thracia's shore,  
 The ghost of murder'd Polydore ;

<sup>1</sup> A lady of noble German descent, born Countess Harriet Brühl of Martinskirchen, married to H. Scott, Esq. of Harden (now Lord Polwarth), the author's relative and much valued friend almost from infancy.—*Border Minstrelsy*.

<sup>2</sup> John Leyden, M.D., of great service to Scotland in the preparation of the *Border Minstrelsy*, died at Java in 1811, in his 36th year.

For omens, we in Livy cross,  
At every turn, *locutus Bos*.  
As grave and duly speaks that ox,  
As if he told the price of stocks;  
Or held, in Rome republican,  
The place of common-councilman.

All nations have their omens drear,  
Their legends wild of woe and fear.  
To Cambria look—the peasant see  
Bethink him of Glendowerdy,  
And shun 'the spirit's Blasted Tree.'  
The Highlander, whose red claymore  
The battle turn'd on Maida's shore,  
Will, on a Friday morn, look pale,  
If ask'd to tell a fairy tale:  
He fears the vengeful Elfin King,  
Who leaves that day his grassy ring:  
Invisible to human ken,  
He walks among the sons of men.

Did'st e'er, dear Heber, pass along  
Beneath the towers of Franchemont,  
Which, like an eagle's nest in air,  
Hang o'er the stream and hamlet fair?  
Deep in their vaults, the peasants say,  
A mighty treasure buried lay,  
Amass'd through rapine and through  
wrong

By the last Lord of Franchemont.  
The iron chest is bolted hard,  
A huntsman sits, its constant guard;  
Around his neck his horn is hung,  
His hanger in his belt is slung;  
Before his feet his blood-hounds lie;  
An 'twere not for his gloomy eye,  
Whose withering glance no heart can  
brook,

As true a huntsman doth he look  
As bugle e'er in brake did sound,  
Or ever hollow'd to a hound.  
To chase the fiend, and win the prize,  
In that same dungeon ever tries  
An aged necromantic priest;  
It is an hundred years at least,  
Since 'twixt them first the strife begun,  
And neither yet has lost nor won.

And oft the Conjurer's words will make  
The stubborn Demon groan and quake;  
And oft the bands of iron break,  
Or bursts one lock, that still amain,  
Fast as 'tis open'd, shuts again.  
That magic strife within the tomb  
May last until the day of doom,  
Unless the adept shall learn to tell  
The very word that clench'd the spell,  
When Franch'mont lock'd the treasure  
cell.

An hundred years are pass'd and gone,  
And scarce three letters has he won.

Such general superstition may  
Excuse for old Pitscottie say;  
Whose gossip history has given  
My song the messenger from Heaven,  
That warn'd, in Lithgow, Scotland's  
King,

Nor less the infernal summoning;  
May pass the Monk of Durham's tale,  
Whose demon fought in Gothic mail;  
May pardon plead for Fordun grave,  
Who told of Gifford's Goblin-Cave.  
But why such instances to you,  
Who, in an instant, can renew  
Your treasured hoards of various lore,  
And furnish twenty thousand more?  
Hoard, not like theirs whose volumes  
rest

Like treasures in the Franch'mont chest,  
While gripple owners still refuse  
To others what they cannot use;  
Give them the priest's whole century,  
They shall not spell you letters three;  
Their pleasure in the books the same  
The magpie takes in pilfer'd gem.  
Thy volumes, open as thy heart,  
Delight, amusement, science, art,  
To every ear and eye impart;  
Yet who of all who thus employ them,  
Can like the owner's self enjoy them?—  
But, hark! I hear the distant drum!  
The day of Flodden Field is come.—  
Adieu, dear Heber! life and health,  
And store of literary wealth.

## Canto Sixth.

## The Battle.

## I.

WHILE great events were on the gale,  
And each hour brought a varying tale,  
And the demeanour, changed and cold,  
Of Douglas, fretted Marmion bold,  
And, like the impatient steed of war,  
He snuffd the battle from afar;  
And hopes were none, that back again  
Herald should come from Terouenne,  
Where England's King in leaguer lay,  
Before decisive battle-day;  
Whilst these things were, the mournful

## Clare

Did in the Dame's devotions share :  
For the good Countess ceaseless pray'd  
To Heaven and Saints, her sons to aid,  
And, with short interval, did pass  
From prayer to book, from book to mass,  
And all in high Baronial pride,—  
A life both dull and dignified ;  
Yet as Lord Marmion nothing press'd  
Upon her intervals of rest,  
Dejected Clara well could bear  
The formal state, the lengthen'd prayer,  
Though dearest to her wounded heart  
The hours that she might spend apart.

## II.

I said Tantallon's dizzy steep  
Hung o'er the margin of the deep.  
Many a rude tower and rampart there  
Repell'd the insult of the air,  
Which, when the tempest vex'd the  
sky,  
Half breeze, half spray, came whistling  
by.  
Above the rest, a turret square  
Did o'er its Gothic entrance bear,  
Of sculpture rude, a stony shield ;  
The Bloody Heart was in the Field,  
And in the chief three mullets stood,  
The cognizance of Douglas blood.

The turret held a narrow stair,  
Which, mounted, gave you access  
where

A parapet's embattled row  
Did seaward round the castle go.  
Sometimes in dizzy steps descending,  
Sometimes in narrow circuit bending,  
Sometimes in platform broad extend-  
ing,

Its varying circle did combine  
Bulwark, and bartizan, and line,  
And bastion, tower, and vantage-coign;  
Above the booming ocean leant  
The far-projecting battlement;  
The billows burst, in ceaseless flow,  
Upon the precipice below.

Where'er Tantallon faced the land,  
Gate-works, and walls, were strongly  
mann'd;

No need upon the sea-girt side ;  
The steepy rock, and frantic tide,  
Approach of human step denied ;  
And thus these lines and ramparts  
rude  
Were left in deepest solitude.

## III.

And, for they were so lonely, Clare  
Would to these battlements repair,  
And muse upon her sorrows there,  
And list the sea-bird's cry;  
Or slow, like noontide ghost, would  
glide

Along the dark-grey bulwarks' side,  
And ever on the heaving tide  
Look down with weary eye.

Oft did the cliff and swelling main  
Recall the thoughts of Whitby's fane,—  
A home she ne'er might see again ;

For she had laid adown,  
So Douglas bade, the hood and veil,  
And frontlet of the cloister pale,

And Benedictine gown:  
It were unseemly sight, he said,  
A novice out of convent shade.  
Nowher bright locks, with sunny glow,  
Again adorn'd her brow of snow;

Her mantlerich, whose borders, round,  
A deep and fretted broiderie bound,  
In golden foldings sought the ground;  
Of holy ornament, alone  
Remained a cross with ruby stone;

And often did she look  
On that which in her hand she bore,  
With velvet bound, and broider'd o'er,  
Her breviary book.

In such a place, so lone, so grim,  
At dawning pale, or twilight dim,

It fearful would have been  
To meet a form so richly dress'd,  
With book in hand, and cross on  
breast,

And such a woeful mien.  
Fitz-Eustace, loitering with his bow,  
To practise on the gull and crow,  
Saw her, at distance, gliding slow,

And did by Mary swear  
Some love-lorn Fay she might have  
been,  
Or, in Romance, some spell-bound  
Queen ;

For ne'er, in work-day "world, was seen  
A form so witching fair.

## IV.

Once walking thus, at evening tide,  
It chanced a gliding sail she spied,  
And, sighing, thought—"The Abbess,  
there,

Perchance, does to her home repair ;  
Her peaceful rule, where Duty, free,  
Walks hand in hand with Charity ;  
Where oft Devotion's tranced glow  
Can such a glimpse of heaven bestow,

That the enraptured sisters see  
High vision and deep mystery;  
The very form of Hilda fair,  
Hovering upon the sunny air,  
And smiling on her votaries' prayer.  
O ! wherefore, to my duller eye,  
Did still the Saint her form deny !  
Was it, that, sear'd by sinful scorn,  
My heart could neither melt nor  
burn?

Or lie my warm affections low,  
With him, that taught them first to  
glow?

Yet, gentle Abbess, well I knew,  
To pay thy kindness grateful due,  
And well could brook the mild com-  
mand,

That ruled thy simple maiden band.  
How different now! condemn'd to  
bide

My doom from this dark tyrant's pride.  
But Marmion has to learn, ere long,  
That constant mind, and hate of wrong,  
Descended to a feeble girl,  
From Red De Clare, stout Gloster's  
Earl:

Of such a stem, a sapling weak  
He ne'er shall bend, although he break.

## V.

' But see ! what makes this armour  
here ? '—

For in her path there lay  
Targe, corslet, helm; she view'd them  
near.

'The breastplate pierc'd!—Ay, much  
I fear,

Weak fence wertthou 'gainst foeman's  
spear,

That hath made fatal entrance here,  
As these dark blood-gouts say.

Thus Wilton—oh! not corslet's warp,  
Not truth, as diamond pure and hard,  
Could be thy manly bosom's guard,

On yon disastrous day ! '  
She raised her eyes in mournful  
mood,—

WILTON himself before her stood !  
It might have seem'd his passing ghost,  
For every youthful grace was lost;  
And joy unwonted, and surprise,  
Gave their strange wildness to his  
eyes.

Expect not, noble dames and lords,  
That I can tell such scene in words:  
What skilful limner e'er would choose  
To paint the rainbow's varying hues,

Unless to mortal it were given  
 To dip his brush in dyes of heaven ?  
 Far less can my weak line declare  
   Each changing passion's shade ;  
 Brightening to rapture from despair,  
 Sorrow, surprise, and pity there,  
 And joy, with her angelic air,  
 And hope, that paints the future fair,  
   Their varying hues display'd:  
 Each o'er its rival's ground extending,  
 Alternate conquering, shifting, blend-  
   ing,  
 Till all, fatigued, the conflict yield,  
 And mighty Love retains the field.  
 Shortly I tell what then he said,  
 By many a tender word delay'd,  
 And modest blush, and bursting sigh,  
 And question kind, and fond reply:—

## VI.

## DE WILTON'S HISTORY.

' Forget we that disastrous day,  
 When senseless in the lists I lay.  
   Thence dragg'd,—but how I cannot  
   know,  
   For sense and recollection fled,—  
 I found me on a pallet low,  
   Within my ancient beadsman's  
   shed.  
   Austin,—remember'st thou, my  
   Clare,  
 How thou didst blush, when the old  
   man,  
 When first our infant love began,  
   Said we would make a matchless  
   pair ?—  
 Menials, and friends, and kinsmen fled  
 From the degraded traitor's bed,—  
 He only held my burning head,  
 And tended me for many a day,  
 While wounds and fever held their  
   sway.  
 But far more needful was his care,  
 When sense return'd to wake despair;  
   For I did tear the closing wound,  
   And dash me frantic on the ground,  
 If e'er I heard the name of Clare.

At length, to calmer reason brought,  
 Much by his kind attendance wrought,  
   With him I left my native strand,  
 And, in a palmer's weeds array'd,  
 My hated name and form to shade,  
   I journey'd many a land ;  
 No more a lord of rank and birth,  
 But mingled with the dregs of earth.  
   Oft Austin for my reason fear'd,  
 When I would sit, and deeply brood  
 On dark revenge, and deeds of blood,  
   Or wild mad schemes uprear'd.  
 My friend at length fell sick, and said,  
   God would remove him soon:  
 And, while upon his dying bed,  
   He begg'd of me a boon—  
 If e'er my deadliest enemy  
 Beneath my brand should conquer'd He,  
 Even then my mercy should awake,  
 And spare his life for Austin's sake.

## VII.

' Still restless as a second Cain,  
 To Scotland next my route was ta'en,  
   Full well the paths I knew.  
 Fame of my fate made various sound,  
 That death in pilgrimage I found,  
 That I had perish'd of my wound,—  
   None cared which tale was true:  
 And living eye could never guess  
 De Wilton in his Palmer's dress;  
 For now that sable slough is shed,  
 And trimm'd my shaggy beard and  
   head,  
 I scarcely know me in the glass.  
 A chance most wondrous did provide,  
 That I should be that Baron's guide—  
   I will not name his name !  
 Vengeance to God alone belongs;  
 But, when I think on all my wrongs,  
   My blood is liquid flame !  
 And ne'er the time shall I forget,  
 When, in a Scottish hostel set,  
   Dark looks we did exchange :  
 What were his thoughts I cannot tell ;  
 But in my bosom muster'd Hell  
   Its plans of dark revenge.



## VIII.

' A word of vulgar augury,  
That broke from me, I scarce knew  
why,  
Brought on a village tale ;  
Which wrought upon his moody sprite,  
And sent him armed forth by night.  
I borrow'd steed and mail,  
And weapons, from his sleeping band ;  
And, passing from a postern door,  
We met, and 'counter'd hand to hand,—  
He fell on Gifford moor.  
For the death-stroke my brand I drew,  
(O then my helmed head he knew,  
The Palmer's cowl was gone,)  
Then had three inches of my blade  
The heavy debt of vengeance paid ;  
My hand the thought of Austin staid ;  
I left him there alone.  
O good old man ! even from the grave  
Thy spirit could thy master save :  
If I had slain my foeman, ne'er  
Had Whitby's Abbess, in her fear,  
Given to my hand this packet dear,  
Of power to clear my injured fame,  
And vindicate De Wilton's name.  
Perchance you heard the Abbess tell  
Of the strange pageantry of Hell,  
That broke our secret speech—  
It rose from the infernal shade,  
Or featly was some juggle play'd,  
A tale of peace to teach.  
Appeal to Heaven I judged was best,  
When my name came among the rest.

## IX.

' Now here, within Tantallon Hold,  
To Douglas late my tale I told,  
To whom my house was known of old.  
Won by my proofs, his falchion bright  
This eve anew shall dub me knight.  
These were the arms that once did  
turn  
The tide of fight on Otterburne,  
And Harry Hotspur forced to yield,  
When the Dead Douglas won the field.

These Angus gave—his armourer's  
care,  
Ere morn shall every breach repair;  
For nought, he said, was in his halls,  
But ancient armour on the walls,  
And aged chargers in the stalls,  
And women, priests, and grey-hair'd  
men,  
The rest were all in Twisel glen.  
And now I watch my armour here,  
By law of arms, till midnight's near;  
Then, once again a belted knight,  
Seek Surrey's camp with dawn of light.

## X.

' There soon again we meet, my  
Clare!  
This Baron means to guide thee  
there :  
Douglas reveres his King's command,  
Else would he take thee from his  
band.  
And there thy kinsman, Surrey, too,  
Will give De Wilton justice due.  
Now meeter far for martial broil,  
Firmer my limbs, and strung by toil,  
Once more '—' O Wilton ! must we  
then  
Risk new-found happiness again,  
Trust fate of arms once more ?  
And is there not an humble glen,  
Where we, content and poor,  
Might build a cottage in the shade,  
A shepherd thou, and I to aid  
Thy task on dale and moor ?  
That reddening brow !—too well  
I know,  
Not even thy Clare can peace bestow,  
While falsehood stains thy name:  
Go then to fight ! Clare bids thee go !  
Clare can a warrior's feelings know,  
And weep a warrior's shame,  
Can Red Earl Gilbert's spirit feel,  
Buckle the spurs upon thy heel,  
And belt thee with thy brand of  
steel,  
And send thee forth to fame !'

## XX.

That night, upon the rocks and bay,  
 The midnight moonbeam slumbering  
     lay,  
 And pour'd its silver light, and pure,  
 Through loop-hole, and through embra-  
     zure,  
     Upon Tantallon tower and hall;  
 But chief where arched windows wide  
 Illuminate the chapel's pride,  
     The sober glances fall.  
 Much was there need ; though, seain'd  
     with scars,  
 Two veterans of the Douglas' wars,  
     Though two grey priests were there,  
 And each a blazing torch held high,  
 You could not by their blaze descry  
     The chapel's carving fair.  
 Amid that dim and smoky light,  
 Chequering the silver moonshine  
     bright,  
     A bishop by the altar stood,  
     A noble lord of Douglas blood,  
 With mitre sheen, and rocquet white.  
 Yet show'd his meek and thoughtful  
     eye  
 But little pride of prelacy;  
 More pleas'd that, in a barbarous age,  
 He gave rude Scotland Virgil's page,  
 Than that beneath his rule he held  
 The bishopric of fair Dunkeld.  
 Beside him ancient Angus stood,  
 Doff'd his furr'd gown, and sable hood:  
 O'er his huge form and visage pale,  
 He wore a cap and shirt of mail;  
 And lean'd his large and wrinkled hand  
 Upon the huge and sweeping brand  
 Which wont of yore, in battle fray,  
 His foeman's limbs to shred away,  
 As wood-knife lops the sapling spray.  
     He seem'd as, from the tombs around  
     Rising at judgment-day,  
     Some giant Douglas may be found  
     In all his old array ;  
 So pale his face, so huge his limb,  
 So old his arms, his look so grim.

## XII.

Then at the altar Wilton kneels,  
 And Clare the spurs bound on his heels;  
 And think what next he must have felt,  
 At buckling of the falchion belt!  
     And judge how Clara changed her  
     hue,  
 While fastening to her lover's side  
 A friend, which, though in danger tried,  
     He once had found untrue!  
 Then Douglas struck him with his  
     blade:  
 ' Saint Michael and Saint Andrew aid,  
     I dub thee knight.  
 Arise, Sir Ralph, De Wilton's heir!  
 For King, for Church, for Lady fair,  
     See that thou fight.'—  
 And Bishop Gawain, as he rose,  
 Said—'Wilton! grieve not for thy  
     woes,  
     Disgrace, and trouble;  
 For He, who honour best bestows,  
     May give thee double.'—  
 De Wilton sobb'd, for sob he must—  
 ' Where'er I meet a Douglas, trust  
     That Douglas is my brother !'—  
 ' Nay, nay,' old Angus said, ' not so;  
 To Surrey's camp thou now must go,  
     Thy wrongs no longer smother.  
 I have two sons in yonder field;  
 And, if thou meet'st them under shield,  
 Upon them bravely—do thy worst;  
 And foul fall him that blenches first! '

## XIII.

Not far advanc'd was morning day,  
 When Marmion did his troop array  
     To Surrey's camp to ride ;  
 He had safe conduct for his band,  
 Beneath the royal seal and hand,  
     And Douglas gave a guide :  
 The ancient Earl, with stately grace,  
 Would Clara on her palfrey place,  
 And whisper'd in an under tone,  
 ' Let the hawk stoop, his prey is  
     flown.'

The train from out the castle drew,  
 But Marmion stopp'd to bid adieu :—  
 ' Though something I might 'plain,'  
   he said,  
 ' Of cold respect to stranger guest,  
 Sent hither by your King's behest,  
   While in Tantallon's towers I staid ;  
 Part we in friendship from your land,  
 And, noble Earl, receive my hand.'  
 But Douglas round him drew his  
   cloak,  
 Folded his arms, and thus he spoke :  
 ' My manors, halls, and bowers, shall  
   still  
 Be open, at my Sovereign's will,  
 To each one whom he lists, howe'er  
 Unmeet to be the owner's peer.  
 My castles are my King's alone,  
 From turret to foundation-stone —  
 The hand of Douglas is his own ;  
 And never shall in friendly grasp  
 The hand of such as Marmion clasp.<sup>1</sup>

## xiv.

Burn'd Marmion's swarthy cheek like  
   fire,  
 And shook his very frame for ire,  
   And ' This to me!' he said ;  
 ' An 'twere not for thy hoary beard,  
 Such hand as Marmion's had not spar'd  
   To cleave the Douglas' head !  
 And, first, I tell thee, haughty Peer,  
 He, who does England's message here,  
 Although the meanest in her state,  
 May well, proud Angus, be thy mate:  
 And, Douglas, more I tell thee here,  
   Even in thy pitch of pride,  
 Here in thy hold, thy vassals near—  
 (Nay, never look upon your lord,  
 And lay your hands upon your sword!)  
   I tell thee, thou'rt defied !  
 And if thou said'st I am not peer  
 To any lord in Scotland here,  
 Lowland or Highland, far or near,  
   Lord Angus, thou hast lied !'  
 On the Earl's cheek the flush of rage  
 Overcame the ashen hue of age:

Fierce he broke forth, ' And dar'st  
   thou then  
 To beard the lion in his den,  
   The Douglas in his hall ?  
 And hop'st thou hence unscathed to go  
 No, by Saint Bride of Bothwell, no !  
 Up drawbridge, grooms—what, war-  
   der, ho !  
   Let the portcullis fall.'  
 Lord Marmion turn'd,—well was his  
   need,  
 And dash'd the rowels in his steed,  
 Like arrow through the archway  
   sprung,  
 The ponderous grate behind him  
   rung :  
 To pass there was such scanty room,  
 The bars, descending, razed his plume.

## xv.

The steed along the drawbridge flies,  
 Just as it trembled on the rise ;  
 Nor lighter does the swallow skim  
 Along the smooth lake's level brim :  
 And when Lord Marmion reach'd his  
   band,  
 He halts, and turns with clenched hand,  
 And shout of loud defiance pours,  
 And shook his gauntlet at the towers.  
 ' Horse ! horse !' the Douglas cried,  
   ' and chase !'  
 But soon he rein'd his fury's pace :  
 ' A royal messenger he came,  
 Though most unworthy of the name.—  
 A letter forged ! Saint Jude to speed  
 Did ever knight so foul a deed !  
 At first in heart it liked me ill,  
 When the King prais'd his clerkly skill.  
 Thanks to Saint Bothan, son of mine,  
 Save Gawain, ne'er could pen a line :  
 So swore I, and I swear it still,  
 Let my boy-bishop fret his fill.  
 Saint Mary mend my fiery mood I  
 Old age ne'er cools the Douglas blood,  
 I thought to slay him where he stood,  
 'Tis pity of him too,' he cried :  
 ' Bold can he speak, and fairly ride,

I warrant him a warrior tried.  
With this his mandate he recalls,  
And slowly seeks his castle halls.

## xvi.

The day in Marmion's journey wore ;  
Yet, ere his passion's gust was o'er,  
They cross'd the heights of Stan rig-  
moor.

His troop more closely there he scann'd,  
And miss'd the Palmer from the band.  
' Palmer or not,' young Blount did say,  
' He parted at the peep of day ;  
Good sooth, it was in strange array.'  
' In what array ?' said Marmion, quick.  
' My Lord, I ill can spell the trick ;  
But all night long, with clink and bang,  
Close to my couch did hammers clang ;  
At dawn the falling drawbridge rang,  
And from a loop-hole while I peep,  
Old Bell-the-Cat came from the Keep,  
Wrapp'd in a gown of sables fair,  
As fearful of the morning air ;  
Beneath, when that was blown aside,  
A rusty shirt of mail I spied,  
By Archibald won in bloody work,  
Against the Saracen and Turk :  
Last night it hung not in the hall ;  
I thought some marvel would befall.  
And next I saw them saddled lead  
Old Cheviot forth, the Earl's beststeed,  
A matchless horse, though something  
old,

Prompt in his paces, cool and bold.  
I heard the Sheriff Sholto say,  
The Earl did much the Master pray  
To use him on the battle-day ;  
But he preferr'd'—'Nay, Henry,  
cease !  
Thou sworn horse-courser, hold thy  
peace.  
Eustace, thou bear'st a brain—I pray,  
What did Blount see at break of day ?'

## xvii.

' In brief, my lord, we both descried  
(For then I stood by Henry's side)  
The Palmer mount, and outwards ride,

Upon the Earl's own favourite steed:  
All sheath'd he was in armour bright,  
And much resembled that same knight,  
Subdu'd by you in Cotswold fight:

Lord Angus wish'd him speed.'  
The instant that Fitz-Eustace spoke,  
A sudden light on Marmion broke ;—  
' Ah ! dastard fool, to reason lost !'  
He mutter'd ; ' 'twas nor fay nor  
ghost

I met upon the moonlight wold,  
But living man of earthly mould.  
O dotage blind and gross !  
Had I but fought as wont, one thrust  
Had laid De Wilton in the dust,  
My path no more to cross.  
How stand we now ?—he told his tale  
To Douglas ; and with some avail ;  
'Twas therefore gloom'd his rugged  
brow.

Will Surrey dare to entertain.  
'Gainst Marmion, charge disproved  
and vain ?

Small risk of that, I trow.  
Yet Clare's sharp questions, must  
I shun,  
Must separate Constance from the  
Nun—

O what a tangled web we weave,  
When first we practise to deceive !  
A Palmer too !—no wonder why  
I felt rebuk'd beneath his eye:  
I might have known there was but one,  
Whose look could quell Lord Marmion.'

## xviii.

Stung with these thoughts, he urg'd  
to speed  
His troop, and reach'd at eve the  
Tweed,  
Where Lennel's convent clos'd their  
march ;  
(There now is left but one frail arch,  
Yet mourn thou not its cells ;  
Our time a fair exchange has made ;  
Hard by, in hospitable shade,  
A reverend pilgrim dwells,

Well worth the whole Bernardine  
brood,  
That e'er wore sandal, frock, or hood.)  
Yet did Saint Bernard's Abbot there  
Give Marmion entertainment fair,  
And lodging for his train and Clare.  
Next morn the Baron climb'd the  
tower,  
To view afar the Scottish power,  
Encamp'd on Flodden edge:  
The white pavilions made a show,  
Like remnants of the winter snow,  
Along the dusky ridge.  
Long Marmion look'd : at length his  
eye  
Unusual movement might descry  
Amid the shifting lines :  
The Scottish host drawn out appears,  
For, flashing on the hedge of spears  
The eastern sunbeam shines.  
Their front now deepening, now  
extending;  
Their flank inclining, wheeling, bend-  
ing,  
Now drawing back, and now descend-  
ing,  
The skilful Marmion well could know  
They watch'd the motions of some foe,  
Who travers'd on the plain below.

## xix.

Even so it was. From Flodden ridge  
The Scots beheld the English host  
Leave Barmore-wood, their evening  
post,  
And heedful watch'd them as they  
cross'd  
The Till by Twisel Bridge.  
High sight it is, and haughty, while  
They dive into the deep defile ;  
Beneath the cavern'd cliff they fall,  
Beneath the castle's airy wall;  
By rock, by oak, by hawthorn-tree,  
Troop after troop are disappearing;  
Troop after troop their banners rear-  
ing,  
Upon the eastern bank you see;

Still pouring down the rocky den,  
Where flows the sullen Till,  
And rising from the dim-wood glen,  
Standards on standards, men on men,  
In slow succession still,  
And, sweeping o'er the Gothic arch,  
And pressing on, in ceaseless march,  
To gain the opposing hill.  
That morn, to many a trumpet clang,  
Twisel! thy rock's deep echo rang;  
And many a chief of birth and rank,  
Saint Helen ! at thy fountain drank.  
Thy hawthorn glade, which now we see  
In spring-tide bloom so lavishly,  
Had then from many an axe its doom,  
To give the marching columns room.

## xx.

And why stands Scotland idly now,  
Dark Flodden ! on thy airy brow,  
Since England gains the pass the while,  
And struggles through the deep defile ?  
What checks the fiery soul of James ?  
Why sits that champion of the dames  
Inactive on his steed,  
And sees, between him and his land,  
Between him and Tweed's southern  
strand,  
His host Lord Surrey lead !  
What Vails the vain knight-errant's  
brand ?  
O, Douglas, for thy leading wand !  
Fierce Randolph, for thy speed !  
O for one hour of Wallace wight,  
Or well-skill'd Bruce, to rule the fight,  
And cry ' Saint Andrew and our  
right !'  
Another sight had seen that morn,  
From Fate's dark book a leaf been torn,  
And Flodden had been Bannock-  
bourne !  
The precious hour has pass'd in vain,  
And England's host has gain'd the  
plain;  
Wheeling their march, and circling  
still,  
Around the base of Flodden hill.

## XXI.

Ere yet the bands met Marmion's eye  
 Fitz-Eustace shouted loud and high,  
 'Hark' hark! my lord, an English  
 drum!  
 And see ascending squadrons come  
 Between Tweed's river and the hill,  
 Foot, horse, and cannon: hap what  
 hap,  
 My basnet to a prentice cap,  
 Lord Surrey's o'er the Till'  
 Yet more! yet more!—howfar array'd  
 They file from out the hawthorn  
 shade,  
 And sweep so gallant by!  
 With all their banners bravely spread,  
 And all their armour flashing high,  
 Saint George might waken from the  
 dead,  
 To see fair England's standards fly.'  
 'Stint in thy prate,' quoth Blount,  
 'thou 'dst best,  
 And listen to our lord's behest.'  
 With kindling brow Lord Marmion  
 said,  
 'This instant be our band array'd;  
 The river must be quickly cross'd,  
 That we may join Lord Surrey's  
 host.  
 If fight King James,—as well I trust,  
 That fight he will, and fight he must,—  
 The Lady Clare behind our lines  
 Shall tarry, while the battle joins.'

## XXII.

Himself he swift on horseback threw,  
 Scarce to the Abbot bade adieu;  
 Far less would listen to his prayer  
 To leave behind the helpless Clare.  
 Down to the Tweed his band he  
 drew,  
 And mutter'd as the flood they view,  
 'The pheasant in the falcon's claw,  
 He scarce will yield to please a daw:  
 Lord Angus may the Abbot awe,  
 So Clare shall bide with me.'

Then on that dangerous ford, and deep,  
 Where to the Tweed Leafs eddies  
 creep,

He ventured desperately:  
 And not a moment will he bide,  
 Till squire, or groom, before him  
 ride;

Headmost of all he stems the tide,  
 And stems it gallantly.

Eustace held Clare upon her horse,  
 Old Hubert led her rein,  
 Stoutly they brav'd the current's  
 course,

And, though far downward driven  
 per force,

The southern bank they gain;  
 Behind them, straggling, came to  
 shore,

As best they might, the train:  
 Each o'er his head his yew-bow bore,  
 A caution not in vain;

Deep need that day that every string,  
 By wet unharm'd, should sharply ring.  
 A moment then Lord Marmion staid,  
 And breath'd his steed, his men  
 array'd,

Then forward mov'd his band,  
 Until, Lord Surrey's rear-guard won,  
 He halted by a Cross of Stone,  
 That, on a hillock standing lone,  
 Did all the field command.

## XXIII.

Hence might they see the full array  
 Of either host, for deadly fray;  
 Their marshall'd lines stretch'd east  
 and west,

And fronted north and south,  
 And distant salutation pass'd

From the loud cannon mouth;  
 Not in the close successive rattle,  
 That breathes the voice of modern  
 battle,

But slow and far between.  
 The hillock gain'd, Lord Marmion staid:  
 'Here, by this Cross,' he gently said,  
 'You well may view the scene.'

Here shalt thou tarry, lovely Clare :  
O! think of Mannion in thy prayer!  
Thou wilt not?—well, no less my care  
Shall, watchful, for thy weal prepare.  
You, Blount and Eustace, are her  
guard,'

With ten pick'd archers of my train;  
With England if the day go hard,  
To Berwick speed amain.  
But if we conquer, cruel maid,  
My spoils shall at your feet be laid,  
When here we meet again.'  
He waited not for answer there,  
And would not mark the maid's despair,  
Nor heed the discontented look  
From either squire; but spurr'd amain,  
And, dashing through the battle plain,  
His way to Surrey took.

xxiv.

'The good Lord Mannion, by my life !  
Welcome to danger's hour '  
Short greeting serves in time of strife :  
Thus have I rang'd my power :  
Myself will rule this central host,  
Stout Stanley fronts their right,  
My sons command the vaward post,  
With Brian Tunstall, stainless  
knight;  
Lord Dacre, with his horsemen light,  
Shall be in rearward of the fight,  
And succour those that need it most.  
Now, gallant Marmion, well I know  
Would gladly to the vanguard go ;  
Edmund, the Admiral, Tunstall there,  
With thee their charge will blithely  
share;  
There fight thine own retainers too,  
Beneath De Burg, thy steward true.'  
'Thanks, noble Surrey!' Marmion said,  
Nor farther greeting there he paid ;  
But, parting like a thunderbolt,  
First in the vanguard made a halt,  
Where such a shout there rose  
Of Marmion! Marmion! that the cry,  
Up Flodden mountain shrilling high,  
Startled the Scottish foes.

xxv.

Blount and Fitz-Eustace rested still  
With Lady Clare upon the hill!  
On which (for far the day was spent),  
The western sunbeams now were  
bent.

The cry they heard, its meaning knew,  
Could plain their distant comrades  
view:

Sadly to Blount did Eustace say,  
'Unworthy office here to stay!  
No hope of gilded spurs to-day.  
But see ! look up—on Flodden bent  
The Scottish foe has fired his tent.'

And sudden, as he spoke,  
From the sharp ridges of the hill,  
All downward to the banks of Till,  
Was wreath'd in sable smoke.  
Volum'd and fast, and rolling far,  
The cloud envelop'd Scotland's war,  
As down the hill they broke ;  
Nor martial shout, nor minstrel tone,  
Announc'd their march; their tread  
alone,

At times one warning trumpet *blown*,  
At times a stifled hum,  
Told England, from his mountain-  
throne

King James did rushing come.  
Scarce could they hear, or see their  
foes,

Until at weapon-point they close.  
They close, in clouds of smoke and  
dust,

With sword-sway, and with lance's  
thrust;

And such a yell was there,  
Of sudden and portentous birth,  
As if men fought upon the earth,

And fiends in upper air;  
O life and death were in the shout,  
Recoil and rally, charge and rout,  
And triumph and despair.

Long look'd the anxious squires; their  
eye  
Could in the darkness nought descy.

## xxvi.

At length the freshening western  
blast  
Aside the shroud of battle cast;  
And, first, the ridge of mingled spears  
Above the brightening cloud appears;  
And in the smoke the pennons flew,  
As in the storm the white sea-mew.  
Then mark'd they, dashing broad and  
far,  
The broken billows of the war,  
And plumed crests of chieftains brave,  
Floating like foam upon the wave ;  
But nought distinct they see :  
Wide rag'd the battle on the plain ;  
Spears shook, and falchions flash'd  
amain ;  
Fell England's arrow-flight like rain ;  
Crests rose, and stoop'd, and rose  
again,  
Wild and disorderly.  
Amid the scene of tumult, high  
They saw Lord Marmion's falcon fly:  
And stainless Tunstall's banner white,  
And Edmund Howard's lion bright,  
Still bear them bravely in the fight:  
Although against them come,  
Of gallant Gordons many a one,  
And many a stubborn Badenoch-man,  
And many a rugged Border clan,  
With Huntly, and with Home.

## xxvii.

Far on the left, unseen the while,  
Stanley broke Lennox and Argyle ;  
Though there the western mountaineer  
Rush'd with bare bosom on the spear,  
And flung the feeble targe aside,  
And with both hands the broadsword  
plied.  
'Twas vain :—But Fortune, on the  
right,  
With fickle smile, cheer'd Scotland's  
fight.  
Then fell that spotless banner white,  
The Howard's lion fell;

Yet still Lord Marmion's falcon flew  
With wavering flight, while fiercer  
grew

Around the battle-yell.  
The Border slogan rent the sky !  
A Home ! a Gordon ! was the cry:  
Loud were the clanging blows;  
Advanc'd, forc'd back, now low, now  
high,  
The pennon sunk and rose;  
As bends the bark's mast in the gale,  
When rent are rigging, shrouds, and  
sail,  
It waver'd 'mid the foes.  
No longer Blount the view could bear:  
' By Heaven, and all its saints! I swear  
I will not see it lost!  
Fitz-Eustace, you with Lady Clare  
May bid your beads, and patter  
prayer,—

I gallop to the host.'  
And to the fray he rode amain,  
Follow'd by all the archer train.  
Thefiery youth, with desperate charge,  
Made, for a space, an opening large,  
The rescued banner rose,  
But darkly clos'd the war around,  
Like pine-tree, rooted from the ground,  
It sunk among the foes.  
Then Eustace mounted too:—yet staid  
As loath to leave the helpless maid,  
When, fast as shaft can fly,  
Bloodshot his eyes, his nostrils spread,  
The loose rein dangling from his head,  
Housing and saddle bloody red,  
Lord Marmion's steed rush'd by;  
And Eustace, maddening at the sight,  
A look and sign to Clara cast  
To mark he would return in haste,  
Then plung'd into the fight.

## xxviii.

Ask me not what the maiden feels,  
Left in that dreadful hour alone:  
Perchance her reason stoops, or reels;  
Perchance a courage, not her own,  
Braces her mind to desperate tone.



The scattered van of England wheels ;  
 She only said, as loud in air  
 The tumult roar'd, 'Is Wilton there?'  
 They fly, or, madden'd by despair,  
 Fight but to die,—'Is Wilton there?'  
 With that, straight up the hill there  
 rode

Two horsemen drench'd with gore,  
 And in their arms, a helpless load,  
 A wounded knight they bore.  
 His hand still strain'd the broken brand;  
 His arms were smear'd with blood  
 and sand:

Dragged from among the horses' feet,  
 With dinted shield, and helmet beat,  
 The falcon-crest and plumage gone,  
 Can that be haughty Marmion !  
 Young Blount his armour did unlace,  
 And, gazing on his ghastly face,

Said ' By Saint George, he 's gone !  
 That spear-wound has our mastersped,  
 And see the deep cut on his head !

Good-night to Marmion.'  
 ' Unnurtur'd Blount! thy brawling  
 cease:

He opes his eyes,' said Eustace;  
 ' peace!'

## xxix.

When, doff'd his casque, he felt free air,  
 Around 'gan Marmion wildly stare :—  
 ' Where's Harry Blount? Fitz-Eustace  
 where ?

Linger ye here, ye hearts of hare '  
 Redeem my pennon,—charge again !  
 Cry ' Marmion to the rescue ! '—Vain !  
 Last of my race, on battle-plain  
 That shout shall ne'er be heard again !  
 Yet my last thought is England's; fly,  
 To Dacre bear my signet-ring:

Tell him his squadrons up to bring.  
 Fitz-Eustace, to Lord Surrey hie ;  
 Tunstall lies dead upon the field,  
 His life-blood stains the spotless  
 shield :

Edmund is down :— my life is reft;  
 The Admiral alone is left.

Let Stanley charge with spur of  
 fire,—

With Chester charge, and Lancashire,  
 Full upon Scotland's central host,  
 Or victory and England's lost.

Must I bid twice ?—hence, varlets !  
 fly!

Leave Marmion here alone—to die.'  
 They parted, and alone he lay ;

Clare drew her from the sight away,  
 Till pain wrung forth a lowly moan,  
 And half he murmur'd, 'Is there none,

Of all my halls have nurst,  
 Page, squire, or groom, one cup to  
 bring

Of blessed water from the spring,  
 To slake my dying thirst!'

## xxx.

O Woman ! in our hours of ease,  
 Uncertain, coy, and hard to please,  
 And variable as the shade

By the light quivering aspen made ;  
 When pain and anguish wring the  
 brow,

A ministering angel thou !  
 Scarce were the piteous accents said,  
 When, with the Baron's casque, the  
 maid

To the nigh streamlet ran :  
 Forgot were hatred, wrongs, and fears;  
 The plaintive voice alone she hears,  
 Sees but the dying man.

She stoop'd her by the runnel's side,  
 But in abhorrence backward drew;  
 For, oozing from the mountain's side,  
 Where raged the war, a dark-red tide  
 Was curdling in the streamlet blue.  
 Where shall she turn ?—behold her  
 mark

A little fountain cell,  
 Where water, clear as diamond-spark,  
 In a stone basin fell.

Above, some half-worn letters say,  
**Drink, weary pilgrim, drink and pray.**

**For the kind soul of Sibil Grey.**  
**Who built this cross and well.**

She fill'd the helm, and back she hied,  
And with surprise and joy espied  
A monk supporting Marmion's head:  
A pious man, whom duty brought  
To dubious verge of battle fought,  
To shrieve the dying, bless the dead.

xxxI.

Deep drank Lord Marmion of the wave,  
And, as she stoop'd his brow to lave—  
'Is it the hand of Clare,' he said,  
'Or injur'd Constance, bathes my  
head?'

Then, as remembrance rose,—  
'Speak not to me of shrift or prayer!  
I must redress her woes  
Short space, few words, are mine to  
spare:

Forgive and listen, gentle Clare!  
'Alas!' she said, 'the while,—  
O, think of your immortal weal!  
In vain for Constance is your zeal;  
She——died at Holy Isle.'

Lord Marmion started from the ground,  
As light as if he felt no wound;  
Though in the action burst the tide,  
In torrents, from his wounded side.  
'Then it was truth,' he said; 'I knew  
That the dark presage must be true.  
I would the Fiend, to whom belongs  
The vengeance due to all her wrongs,

Would spare me but a day!  
For wasting fire, and dying groan,  
And priests slain on the altar stone,  
Might bribe him for delay.  
It may not be! this dizzy trance—  
Curse on yon base marauder's lance,  
And doubly curs'd my failing brand!  
A sinful heart makes feeble hand.'  
Then, fainting, down on earth he sunk,  
Supported by the trembling Monk.

xxxII.

With fruitless labour, Clara bound,  
And strove to stanch the gushing  
wound:  
'The Monk, with unavailing cares,  
Exhausted all the Church's prayers.

Ever, he 'said, that, close and near,  
A lady's voice was in his ear,  
And that the priest he could not hear;  
For that she ever sung,

*'In the lost battle, borne down by the  
flying,  
Where mingles wars rattle with groans  
of the dying!'*

So the notes rung;—  
'Avoid thee, Fiend! with cruel hand,  
Shake not the dying sinner's sand!  
O, look, my son, upon yon sign  
Of the Redeemer's grace divine;  
O, think on faith and bliss!  
By many a death-bed I have been,  
And many a sinner's parting seen,  
But never aught like this.'

The war, that for a space did fail,  
Now trebly thundering swell'd the  
gale,

And—STANLEY! was the cry;  
A light on Marmion's visage spread,  
And fired his glazing eye:  
With dying hand, above his head,  
He shook the fragment of his blade,  
And shouted 'Victory!  
Charge, Chester, charge! On, Stanley,  
on!'

Were the last words of Marmion.

xxxIII.

By this though deep the evening fell,  
Still rose the battle's deadly swell,  
For still the Scots, around their King,  
Unbroken, fought in desperate ring  
Where's now their victor vaward  
wing,

Where Huntly, and where Home?—  
O, for a blast of that dread horn,  
On Fontarabian echoes borne,  
That to King Charles did come,  
When Rowland brave, and Olivier,  
And every paladin and peer,  
On Roncesvalles died!  
Such blast might warn them, not in vain,  
To quit the plunder of the slain,  
And turn the doubtful day again,

While yet on Flodden side,  
 Afar, the Royal Standard flies,  
 And round it toils, and bleeds, and dies,  
 Our Caledonian pride!  
 In vain the wish—for far away,  
 While spoil and havoc mark their way,  
 Near Sybil's Cross the plunderers  
 stray.  
 'O, Lady,' cried the Monk, 'away!'  
 And plac'd her on her steed,  
 And led her to the chapel fair,  
 Of Tilmouth upon Tweed.  
 There all the night they spent in prayer,  
 And at the dawn of morning, there  
 She met her kinsman, Lord Fitz-Clare.

xxxiv.

But as they left the dark'ning heath,  
 More desperate grew the strife of death.  
 The English shafts in volleys hail'd,  
 In headlong charge their horseassail'd;  
 Front, flank, and rear, the squadrons  
 sweep  
 To break the Scottish circle deep,  
 That fought around their King.  
 But yet, though thick the shafts as snow,  
 Though charging knights like whirl-  
 winds go,  
 Though bill-men ply the ghastly blow,  
 Unbroken was the ring;  
 The stubborn spear-men still made  
 good  
 Their dark impenetrable wood,  
 Each stepping where his comrade  
 stood,  
 The instant that he fell.  
 No thought was there of dastard flight;  
 Link'd in the serried phalanx tight,  
 Groom fought like noble, squire like  
 knight,  
 As fearlessly and well;  
 Till utter darkness closed her wing  
 O'er their thin host and wounded King.  
 Then skilful Surrey's sage commands  
 Led back from strife his shattered bands;  
 And from the charge they drew,  
 As mountain-waves, from wasted lands,  
 Sweep back to ocean blue.

Then did their loss his foemen know;  
 Their King, their Lords, their might-  
 iest low,  
 They melted from the field as snow,  
 When streams are swoln and south  
 winds blow,  
 Dissolves in silent dew.  
 Tweed's echoes heard the ceaseless  
 plash,  
 While many a broken band,  
 Disorder'd, through her currents dash,  
 To gain the Scottish land;  
 To town and tower, to town and dale,  
 To tell red Flodden's dismal tale,  
 And raise the universal wail.  
 Tradition, legend, tune, and song,  
 Shall many an age that wail prolong:  
 Still from the sire the son shall hear  
 Of the stern strife, and carnage drear,  
 Of Flodden's fatal field,  
 Where shiver'd was fair Scotland's  
 spear,  
 And broken was her shield!

xxxv.

Day dawns upon the mountain's side:  
 There, Scotland! lay thy bravest pride,  
 Chiefs, knights, and nobles, many a one:  
 The sad survivors all are gone.  
 View not that corpse mistrustfully,  
 Defac'd and mangled though it be;  
 Nor to yon Border castle high,  
 Look northward with upbraiding eye;  
 Nor cherish hope in vain,  
 That, journeying far on foreign strand,  
 The Royal Pilgrim to his land  
 May yet return again.  
 He saw the wreck his rashness  
 wrought;  
 Reckless of life, he desperate fought,  
 And fell on Flodden plain:  
 And well in death his trusty brand,  
 Firm clench'd within his manly hand,  
 Beseem'd the monarch slain.  
 But, O! how changed since yon blithe  
 night!  
 Gladly I turn me from the sight,  
 Unto my tale again.

## xxxvi.

Short is my tale: Fitz-Eustace' care  
 A pierc'd and mangled body bare  
 To moated Lichfield's lofty pile;  
 And there, beneath the southern aisle  
 A tomb, with Gothic sculpture fair,  
 Did long Lord Marmion's image bear.  
 (Now vainly for its sight you look;  
 'Twas level! 'd when fanatic Brook  
 The fair cathedral storm'd and took;  
 But, thanks to Heaven and good Saint  
     Chad,  
 A guerdon meet the spoiler had!)  
 There erst was martial Marmion found,  
 His feet upon a couchant hound,  
     His hands to heaven uprais'd;  
 And all around, on scutcheon rich,  
 And tablet carv'd, and fretted niche,  
     His arms and feats were blaz'd.  
 And yet, though all was carv'd so fair,  
 And priest for Marmion breath'd the  
     prayer,  
 The last Lord Marmion lay not there.  
 From Ettrick woods a peasant swain  
 Follow'd his lord to Flodden plain,—  
 One of those flowers, whom plaintive  
     lay  
 In Scotland mourns as 'wede away :'  
 Sore wounded, Sybil's Cross he spied,  
 And dragg'd him to its foot, and died,  
 Close by the noble Marmion's side.  
 The spoilers stripp'd and gash'd the  
     slain,  
 And thus their corpses were mista'en;  
 And thus, in the proud Baron's tomb,  
 The lowly woodsman took the room.

## xxxvii.

Less easy task it were, to show  
 Lord Marmion's nameless grave, and  
     low.  
 They dug his grave e'en where he lay,  
 But every mark is gone ;  
 Time's wasting hand has done away  
 The simple Cross of Sybil Grey,  
 And broke her font of stone :

But yet from out the little hill  
 Oozes the slender springlet still;  
     Oft halts the stranger there,  
 For thence may best his curious eye  
 The memorable field descry ;  
     And shepherd boys repair  
 To seek the water-flag and rush.  
 And rest them by the hazel bush,  
     And plait their garlands fair;  
 Nor dream they sit upon the grave,  
 That holds the bones of Marmion brave.  
 When thou shalt find the little hill,  
 With thy heart commune, and be still.  
 If ever, in temptation strong,  
 Thou left'st the right path for the  
     wrong;  
 If every devious step, thus trod,  
 Still led thee farther from the road ;  
 Dread thou to speak presumptuous  
     doom  
 On noble Marmion's lowly tomb ;  
 But say, ' He died a gallant knight,  
 With sword in hand, for England's  
     right.'

## xxxviii.

I do not rhyme to that dull elf,  
 Who cannot image to himself,  
 That all through Flodden's dismal  
     night,  
 Wilton was foremost in the fight;  
 That, when brave Surrey's steed was  
     slain,  
 'Twas Wilton mounted him again ;  
 'Twas Wilton's brand that deepest  
     hew'd,  
 Amid the spearmen's stubborn wood :  
 Unnam'd by Hollinshed or Hall,  
 He was the living soul of all:  
 That, after fight, his faith made plain,  
 He won his rank and lands again ;  
 And charg'd his old paternal shield  
 With bearings won on Flodden Field.  
 Nor sing I to that simple maid,  
 To whom it must in terms be said,  
 That King and kinsmen did agree,  
 To bless fair Clara's constancy ;

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>Who cannot, unless I relate,<br/> Paint to her mind the bridal's state;<br/> That Wolsey's voice the blessing spoke,<br/> More, Sands, and Denny, pass'd the<br/> joke:<br/> That bluff King Hal the curtain drew,<br/> And Catherine's hand the stocking<br/> threw;<br/> And afterwards, for many a day,<br/> That it was held enough to say,<br/> In blessing to a wedded pair,<br/> ' Love they like Wilton and like<br/> Clare!'</p> <hr style="width: 20%; margin: 10px auto;"/> <p style="text-align: center;">L'ENVOY.</p> <p>WHY then a final note prolong,<br/> Or lengthen out a closing song,<br/> Unless to bid the gentles speed,<br/> Who long have listed to my rede ?</p> | <p>To Statesmen grave, if such may deign<br/> To read the Minstrel's idle strain,<br/> Sound head, clean hand, and piercing<br/> wit,<br/> And patriotic heart—as PITT !<br/> A garland for the hero's crest,<br/> And twin'd by her he loves the<br/> best;<br/> To every lovely lady bright,<br/> What can I wish but faithful knight ?<br/> To every faithful lover too,<br/> What can I wish but lady true ?<br/> And knowledge to the studious sage;<br/> And pillow to the head of age.<br/> To thee, dear schoolboy, whom my<br/> lay<br/> Has cheated of thy hour of play,<br/> Light task, and merry holiday,<br/> To all, to each, a fair good-night,<br/> And pleasing dreams, and slumbers<br/> light!</p> |
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END OF MARMION.

## Introduction and Notes to Marmion.

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### INTRODUCTION TO THE FIRST EDITION.

IT is hardly to be expected, that an Author whom the public have honoured with some degree of applause, should not be again a trespasser on their kindness. Yet the Author of MARMION must be supposed to feel some anxiety concerning its success, since he is sensible that he hazards, by this second intrusion, any reputation which his first poem may have procured him. The present story turns upon the private adventures of a fictitious character; but is called a Tale of Flodden Field, because the hero's fate is connected with that memorable defeat, and the causes which led to it. The design of the Author was, if possible, to apprise his readers, at the outset, of the date of his story, and to

prepare them for the manners of the age in which it is laid. Any historical narrative, far more an attempt at epic composition, exceeded his plan of a romantic tale; yet he may be permitted to hope, from the popularity of THE LAY OF THE LAST MINSTREL, that an attempt to paint the manners of the feudal times, upon a broader scale, and in the course of a more interesting story, will not be unacceptable to the public.

The poem opens about the commencement of August, and concludes with the defeat of Flodden, 9th September, 1513.

ASHESTIEL, 1808.

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### INTRODUCTION TO THE EDITION OF 1830.

WHAT I have to say respecting this poem may be briefly told. In the Introduction to 'The Lay of the Last Minstrel,' I have mentioned the circumstances, so far as my literary life is concerned, -which induced me to resign the active pursuit of an honourable profession, for the more precarious resources of literature. My appointment to the Sheriffdom of Selkirk called for a change of residence. I left, therefore, the pleasant cottage I had upon the side of the Esk, for the 'pleasanter banks of the Tweed,' in order to comply with the law, which requires that the Sheriff shall be resident, at least during a certain number of months, within his jurisdiction. We found a delightful retirement, by my becoming the tenant of my intimate friend and cousin-german, Colonel Russell, in his mansion of Ashestiel, which was unoccupied, during his absence on military service in India. The house was adequate to our accommodation, and the exercise of a limited hospitality. The situation is uncommonly beautiful, by the side of a fine river, whose streams are there

very favourable for angling, surrounded by the remains of natural woods, and by hills abounding in game. In point of society, according to the heartfelt phrase of Scripture, we dwelt 'amongst our own people,' and as the distance from the metropolis was only thirty miles, we were not out of reach of our Edinburgh friends, in which city we spent the terms of the summer and winter Sessions of the Court, that is, five or six months in the year.

An important circumstance had, about the same time, taken place in my life. Hopes had been held out to me from an influential quarter, of a nature to relieve me from the anxiety which I must have otherwise felt, as one upon the precarious tenure of whose own life rested the principal prospects of his family, and especially as one who had necessarily some dependence upon the favour of the public, which is proverbially capricious; though it is but justice to add, that, in my own case, I have not found it so. Mr. Pitt had expressed a wish to my personal friend, the Right Honourable William Dundas, now Lord Clerk Register

of Scotland, that some fitting opportunity should be taken to be of service to me; and as my views and wishes pointed to a future rather than an immediate provision, an opportunity of accomplishing this was soon found. One of the Principal Clerks of Session, as they are called, (official persons who occupy an important and responsible situation, and enjoy a considerable income,) who had served upwards of thirty years, felt himself, from age, and the infirmity of deafness with which it was accompanied, desirous of retiring from his official situation. As the law then stood, such official persons were entitled to bargain with their successors, either for a sum of money, which was usually a considerable one, or for an interest in the emoluments of the office during their life. My predecessor, whose services had been unusually meritorious, stipulated for the emoluments of his office during his life, while I should enjoy the survivorship, on the condition that I discharged the duties of the office in the mean time. Mr Pitt, however, having died in the interval, his administration was dissolved, and was succeeded by that known by the name of the Fox and Grenville Ministry. My affair was so far completed, that my commission lay in the office subscribed by his Majesty; but, from hurry or mistake, the interest of my predecessor was not expressed in it, as had been usual in such cases. Although, therefore, it only required payment of the fees, I could not in honour take out the commission in the present state, since, in the event of my dying before him, the gentleman whom I succeeded must have lost the vested interest which he had stipulated to retain. I had the honour of an interview with Earl Spencer on the subject, and he, in the most handsome manner, gave directions that the commission should issue as originally intended; adding, that the matter having received the royal assent, he regarded only as a claim of justice what he would have willingly done as an act of favour. I never saw Mr. Fox on this, or on any other occasion, and never made any application to him, conceiving that in doing so I might have been supposed to express political opinions contrary to those which I had always professed. In his private capacity, there is no man to whom I would have been more proud to owe an obligation, had I been so distinguished.

By this arrangement I obtained the survivorship of an office, the emoluments of which were fully adequate to my wishes; and as the law respecting the mode of providing for superannuated officers was, about five or six years after, altered from that which admitted the arrangement of assistant and successor, my colleague very handsomely took the opportunity of the alteration, to accept of the retiring annuity provided in such cases, and admitted me to the full benefit of the office.

But although the certainty of succeeding to a considerable income, at the time I obtained

it, seemed to assure me of a quiet harbour in my old age, I did not escape my share of inconvenience from the contrary tides and currents by which we are so often encountered in our journey through life. Indeed, the publication of my next poetical attempt was prematurely accelerated, from one of those unpleasant accidents which can neither be foreseen nor avoided.

I had formed the prudent resolution to endeavour to bestow a little more labour than I had yet done on my productions, and to be in no hurry again to announce myself as a candidate for literary fame. Accordingly, particular passages of a poem, which was finally called '*Marmion*,' were laboured with a good deal of care, by one by whom much care was seldom bestowed, whether the work was worth the labour or not, I am no competent judge; but I may be permitted to say, that the period of its composition was a very happy one in my life; so much so, that I remember with pleasure, at this moment, some of the spots in which particular passages were composed. It is probably owing to this, that the introductions, to the several Cantos assumed the form of familiar epistles to my intimate friends, in which I alluded perhaps more than was necessary or graceful, to my domestic occupations and amusements—a loquacity which may be excused by those who remember that I was still young, light-headed, and happy, and that 'out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh.'

The misfortunes of a near relation and friend, which happened at this time, led me to alter my prudent determination, which had been, to use great precaution in sending this poem into the world; and made it convenient at least, if not absolutely necessary, to hasten its publication. The publishers of '*The Lay of the Last Minstrel*,' emboldened by the success of that poem, willingly offered a thousand pounds for '*Marmion*.' The transaction being no secret, afforded Lord Byron, who was then at general war with all who blacked paper, an apology for including me in his satire, entitled '*English Bards and Scotch Reviewers*.' I never could conceive how an arrangement between an author and his publishers, if satisfactory to the persons concerned, could afford matter of censure to any third party. I had taken no unusual or ungenerous means of enhancing the value of my merchandise—I had never fiddled a moment about the bargain, but accepted at once what I considered the handsome offer of my publishers. These gentlemen, at least, were not of opinion that they had been taken advantage of in the transaction, which indeed was one of their own framing; on the contrary, the sale of the poem was so far beyond their expectation, as to induce them to supply the Author's cellars with what is always an acceptable present to a young Scottish housekeeper, namely, a hogshead of excellent claret.

The poem was finished in too much haste to allow me an opportunity of softening down, if not removing, some of its most prominent defects. The nature of Marmion's guilt, although similar instances were found, and might be quoted, as existing in feudal times, was nevertheless not sufficiently peculiar to be indicative of the character of the period, forgery being the crime of a commercial, rather than a proud and warlike age. This gross defect ought to have been remedied or palliated. Yet I suffered the tree to be as it had fallen. I remember my friend, Dr. Leyden, then in the East, wrote me a furious remonstrance on the subject. I have, nevertheless, always been of opinion, that corrections, however in themselves judicious, have a bad effect—after publication. An author is never so decidedly condemned as on his own confession, and may long find apologists and partisans, until he gives up his own cause. I was not, therefore, inclined to afford matter for censure out of my own admissions;

and, by good fortune, the novelty of the subject, and, if I may say so, some force and vivacity of description, were allowed to atone for many imperfections. Thus the second experiment on the public patience, generally the most perilous,—for the public are then most apt to judge with rigour, what in the first instance they had received, perhaps, with imprudent generosity,—was, in my case decidedly successful. I had the good fortune to pass this ordeal favourably, and the return of sales before me makes the copies amount to thirty-six thousand printed between 1808 and 1825, besides a considerable sale since that period. I shall here pause upon the subject of 'Marmion,' and, in a few prefatory words to 'The Lady of the Lake,' the last poem of mine which obtained eminent success, I will continue the task which I have imposed on myself respecting the origin of my productions.

ABBOTSFORD, April, 1830.

## NOTES.

### NOTE I.

*As when the Champion of the Lake  
Enters Morgana's fated house,  
Or in the Chapel Perilous,  
Despising spells and demons' force,  
Holds converse with the unburied corse,*  
—P. 92.

THE romance of the Morte Arthur contains a sort of abridgement of the most celebrated adventures of the Round Table; and, being written in comparatively modern language, gives the general reader an excellent idea of what romances of chivalry actually were. It has also the merit of being written in pure old English; and many of the wild adventures which it contains are told with a simplicity bordering upon the sublime. Several of these are referred to in the text; and I would have illustrated them by more full extracts, but as this curious work is about to be republished, I confine myself to the tale of the Chapel Perilous, and of the quest of Sir Launcelot after the Sangreal.

Right so Sir Launcelot departed, and when he came to the Chapel Perilous, he alighted downe, and tied his horse to a little gafe. And as soon as he was within the churchyard, he saw, on the front of the chapel, many faire rich shields turned upside downe; and many of the shields Sir Launcelot had seene knights have before; with that he saw stand by him thirtie great knights, more, by a yard, than any man that ever he had seene, and all those grinned and gnashed at Sir Launcelot; and when he saw their countenance, hee dread them sore, and so

put his shield afore him, and topke his sword in his hand, ready to doe bataille; and they were all armed in black harnes, ready, with their shields and swords drawn. And when Sir Launcelot would have gone through them, they scattered on every side of him, and gave him the way; and therewith he waxed all bold, and entered into the chapel, and then hee saw no light but a dimme lampe burning, and then was he ware of a corps covered with a cloath of silke; then Sir Launcelot stooped downe, and cut a piece or that cloth away, and then it fared under him as the earth had quaked a little, whereof he was afeard, and then hee saw a faire sword lye by the dead knight, and that he gat in his hand, and hied him out of the chappell. As soon as he was in the chappell-yerd, all the knights spoke to him with a grimly voice, and said, "Knight, Sir Launcelot, lay that sword from thee, or else thou shah die."—"Whether I live or die," said Sir Launcelot, "with no great words get yee it againe, therefore fight for it and yee list." Therewith he passed through them; and, beyond the chappell-yerd, there met him a faire damosell, and said, "Sir Launcelot, leave that sword behind thee, or thou wilt die for it."—"I will not leave it," said Sir Launcelot, "for no threats."—"No?" said she; "and ye did leave that sword, Queen Guenever should ye never see."—"Then were I a fool and I would leave this sword," said Sir Launcelot. "Now, gentle knight," said the damosell, "I require thee to kisse me once."—"Nay," said Sir Launcelot, "that God forbid!"—"Well, sir," said she, "and thou haddest kissed me thy



life dayes had been done: but now, alas!" said she, "I have lost all my labour; for I ordeined this chappell for thy sake, and for Sir Gawaine. and once I had Sir Gawaine within it: and at that time he fought with that knight which there lieth dead in yonder chappell, Sir Gilbert the bastard, and at that time hee smote off Sir Gilbert the bastard's left hand. And so, Sir Launcelot, now I tell thee, that I have loved thee this seaven yeare: but there may no woman have thy love but Queene Guenever; but sithen I may not rejoyce thee to have thy body alive, I had kept no more joy in this world but to have had thy dead body; ami I would have balm'd it and served, and so have kept it in my life daies. and dai'y I should have clipped thee, and kissed thee, in the despite of Queen Guenever."—"Yee say well," said Sir Launcelot; "Jesus preserve me from your subtilt craft." And therewith he took his horse, and departed from her.'

## NOTE II.

*A sinful man, and tinconfess'd,  
He took the Sangreal's holy quest,  
And, slumbering, saw the vision high,  
He might not view with waking eye*  
—P. 92.

One day, when Arthur was holding a high feast with his Knights of the Round Table, the Sangreal, or vessel out of which the last passover was eaten, (a precious relic, which had long remained concealed from human eyes, because of the sins of the land,) suddenly appeared to him and all his chivalry. The consequence of this vision was, that all the knights took on them a solemn vow to seek the Sangreal. But, alas! it could only be revealed to a knight at once accomplished in earthly chivalry, and pure and guiltless of evil conversation. All Sir Launcelot's noble accomplishments were therefore rendered vain by his guilty intrigue with Queen Guenever, or Ganore; and in his holy quest he encountered only such disgraceful disasters as that which follows—

'But Sir Launcelot rode overthwart and endlong in a wild forest, and held no path but as wild adventure led him; and at the last, he came unto a stone crosse, which departed two wayes, in wast land; and, by the crosse, was a stone that was of marble; but it was so dark, that Sir Launcelot might not well know what it was. Then Sir Launcelot looked by him, and saw an old chappell, and there he wend to have found people. And so Sir Launcelot tied his horse to a tree, and there he put off his shield, and hung it upon a tree, and then hee went unto the chappell doore, and found it wasted and broken. And within he found a faire altar, full richly arrayed with cloth of silk, and

there stood a faire candlestick, which beare six great candles, and the candlesticke was of silver. And when Sir Launcelot saw this light, hee had a great will for to enter into the chappell, but he could find no place where hee might enter. Then was he passing heave and dismaied. Then he returned, and came againe to his horse, and tooke off his saddle and his bridle, and let him pasture, and unlaced his helme, and ungrtded his sword, and laid him downe to sleepe upon his shield, before the crosse.

'And so hee fell on sleepe; and, halfe waking and halfe sleeping, he saw come by him two palfreys, both faire and white, the which beare a litter, therein lying a sicke knight. And when he was high the crosse, he there abode still. All this Sir Launcelot saw and beheld, for hee slept not verily, and hee heard him say, "Oswete Lord, when shall this sorrow leave me, and when shall the holy vessell come by me, where through I shall be blessed, for I have endured thus long for little trespassse!" And thus a great while complained the knight, and allwaies Sir Launcelot heard it. With that Sir Launcelot saw the candlesticke, with the fire tapers, come before the crosse; but he could see nobody that brought it. Also there came a table of silver, ana the holy vessell of the Sanggreall, the which Sir Launcelot had seen before that time in King Petchour's house. And therewithall the sicke knight set him upright, and held up both his hands, and said, "Faire sweete Lord, which is here within the holy vessell, take heede to mee, that I may bee hole of this great malady!" And therewith upon his hands, and upon his knees, he went so nigh, that he touched the holy vessell, and kissed it: And anon he was hole, and then he said, "Lord God, I thank thee, for I am healed of this malady." So when the holy vessell had been there a great while, it went into the chappelle againe, with the candlesticke and the light, so that Sir Launcelot wist not where it became, for he was overtaken with sinne, that hee had no power to arise against the holy vessell, wherefore afterward many men said of him shame. But he tooke repentance afterward. Then the sicke knight dressed him upright, and kissed the crosse. Then anon his squire brought him his armes, and asked his lord how Redid. "Certainly," said hee, "I thanke God right heartly, for through the holy vessell I am healed: But I have right great mervaile of this sleeping knight, which hath had neither grace nor power to awake during the time that this holy vessell hath bene here present."—"I dare it right well say," said the squire, "that this same knight is defouled with some manner of deadly sinne, whereof he has never confessed."—"By my faith," said the knight, "whatsoever he be he is unhappie; for, as I deeme, hee is of the fellowship of the Round Table, the which is entered into the quest of the Sanggreall."—"Sir," said the

squire, "here I have brought you all your armes, save your helme and your sword, and, therefore, by mine assent, now may ye take this knight's helme and his sword;" and so he did. And when he was cleane armed, he took Sir Launcelot's horse, for he was better than his owne, and so they departed from the crosse.

Then anon Sir Launcelot awaked, and set himselfe upright, and he thought him what hee had there scene, and whether it were dreames or not; right so he heard a voice that said, "Sir Launcelot, more hardy than is the stone, and more bitter than is the wood, and more naked and bare than is the here of the fig-tree, therefore go thou from hence, and withdraw thee from this holy place;" and when Sir Launcelot heard this, he was passing heavy, and wist not what to doe. And so he departed sore weeping, and cursed the time that he was borne; for then he deemed never to have had more worship; for the words went unto his heart, till that he knew wherefore that hee was so called.

## NOTE III.

*And Dryden, in immortal strain,  
Had raised the Table Round again.*  
—P. 92.

Dryden's melancholy account of his projected Epic Poem, blasted by the selfish and sordid parsimony of his patrons, is contained in an 'Essay en Satire,' addressed to the Earl of Dorset, and prefixed to the Translation of Juvenal. After mentioning apian of supplying machinery from the guardian angels of kingdoms, mentioned in the Book of Daniel, he adds,—

"Thus, my lord, I have, as briefly as I could, given your lordship, and by you the world, a rude draught of what I have been long labouring in my imagination, and what I had intended to have put in practice, (though far unable for the attempt of such a poem;) and to have left the stage, to which my genius never much inclined me, for a work which would have taken up my life in the performance of it. This, too, I had intended chiefly for the honour of my native country, to which a poet is particularly obliged. Of two subjects, both relating to it, I was doubtful whether I should choose that of King Arthur conquering the Saxons, which, being farther distant in time, gives the greater scope to my invention; or that of Edward the Black Prince, in subduing Spain, and restoring it to the lawful prince, though a great tyrant, Don Pedro the Cruel; which, for the compass of time, including only the expedition of one year, for the greatness of the action, and its answerable event, for the magnanimity of the English hero, opposed to the ingratitude of the person whom he restored, and for the many beautiful episodes

which I had interwoven with the principal design, together with the characters of the chiefest English persons, (wherein, after Virgil and Spenser, I would have taken occasion to represent my living friends and patrons of the noblest families, and also shadowed the events of future ages in the succession of our imperial line,)—with these helps, and those of the machines which I have mentioned, I might perhaps have done as well as some of my predecessors, or at least chalked out a way for others to amend my errors, in a like design; but being encouraged only with fair words by King Charles 1<sup>st</sup>, my little salary ill paid, and no prospect of a future subsistence, I was then discouraged in the beginning of my attempt; and now age has overtaken me, and want, a more insufferable evil, through the change of the times, has wholly disabled me."

## NOTE IV.

*Their theme the merry minstrels made,  
Of Ascapart, and Bevis bold.*—P. 93.

The 'History of Bevis of Hampton' is abridged by my friend Mr. George Ellis, with that liveliness which extracts amusement even out of the most rude and unpromising of our old tales of chivalry. Ascapart, a most important personage in the romance, is thus described in an extract.—

'This geant was mighty and strong,  
And full thirty foot was long,  
He was bristled like a sow  
A foot he had between each brow;  
His lips were great, and hung aside;  
His even were hollow, his mouth was wide,  
Lothly he was to look on than,  
And liker a devil than a man.  
His staff was a young oak,  
Hard and heavy was his stroke

*Specimens of Metrical Romances*, vol. ii p 136

I am happy to say that the memory of Sir Bevis is still fragrant in his town of Southampton; the gate of which is sentinelled by the effigies of that doughty knight-errant and his gigantic associate.

## NOTE V.

*Day set on Norham's castled steep,  
And Tweed's fair river, broad and deep,  
&c.* —P. 93.

The ruinous castle of Norham (anciently called Ubbanford) is situated on the southern bank of the Tweed, about six miles above Berwick, and where that river is still the boundary between England and Scotland. The extent of its ruins, as well as its historical importance, shows it to have been a place of magnificence, as well as strength. Edward I resided there when he was created umpire of

the dispute concerning the Scottish succession. It was repeatedly taken and retaken during the wars between England and Scotland; and, indeed, scarce any happened, in which it had not a principal share. Norham Castle is situated on a steep bank, which overhangs the river. The repeated sieges which the castle had sustained rendered frequent repairs necessary. In 1164, it was almost rebuilt by Hugh Pudsey, Bishop of Durham, who added a huge keep, or donjon; notwithstanding which, King Henry II, in 1174, took the castle from the bishop, and committed the keeping of it to William de Neville. After this period it seems to have been chiefly garrisoned by the King, and considered as a royal fortress. The Greys of Chillingham Castle were frequently the castellans, or captains of the garrison: yet, as the castle was situated in the patrimony of St. Cuthbert, the property was in the see of Durham till the Reformation. After that period, it passed through various hands. At the union of the crowns, it was in the possession of Sir Robert Carey (afterwards Earl of Monmouth) for his own life, and that of two of his sons. After King James's accession, Carey sold Norham Castle to George Home, Earl of Dunbar, for £6,000. See his curious Memoirs, published by Mr. Constable of Edinburgh.

According to Mr. Pinkerton, there is, in the British Museum, Cal. B. 6. 216, a curious memoir of the Dacres on the state of Norham Castle in 1522, not long after the battle of Flodden. The inner ward, or keep, is represented as impregnable:—"The provisions are three great vats of salt eels, forty-four kine, three hogheads of salted salmon, forty quarters of grain, besides many cows and four hundred sheep, lying under the castle-wall nightly; but a number of the arrows wanted feathers, and a good *Fletcher* [i.e. maker of arrows] was required."—*History of Scotland*, vol. ii. p. 201, note.

The ruins of the castle are at present considerable, as well as picturesque. They consist of a large shattered tower, with many vaults, and fragments of other edifices, enclosed within an outward wall of great circuit.

## NOTE VI.

*The battled towers, the donjon keep.*  
—P. 93.

It is perhaps unnecessary to remind my readers, that the *donjon*, in its proper signification, means the strongest part of a feudal castle; a high square tower, with walls of tremendous thickness, situated in the centre of the other buildings, from which, however, it was usually detached. Here, in case of the outward defences being gained, the garrison retreated to make their last stand. The donjon contained the great hall, and principal rooms of state for solemn occasions,

and also the prison of the fortress; from which last circumstance we derive the modern and restricted use of the word *dungeon*. Ducange (*voce* DUNIO) conjectures plausibly, that the name is derived from these keeps being usually built upon a hill, which in Celtic is called DUN. Borlase supposes the word came from the darkness of the apartments in these towers, which were thence figuratively called Dungeons; thus deriving the ancient word from the modern application of it.

## NOTE VII.

*Well was he arm'd from head to heel,  
In mail and Plate of Milan steel.*—P. 94.

The artists of Milan were famous in the middle ages for their skill in armoury, as appears from the following passage, in which Froissart gives an account of the preparations made by Henry, Earl of Hereford, afterwards Henry IV, and Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, Earl Manschal, for their proposed combat in the lists at Coventry:—"These two lords made ample provision of all things necessary for the combat; and the Earl of Derby sent off messengers to Lombardy, to have armour from Sir Galeas, Duke of Milan. The Duke complied with joy, and gave the knight, called Sir Francis, who had brought the message, the choice of all his armour for the Earl of Derby. When he had selected what he wished for in plated and mail armour, the Lord of Milan, out of his abundant love for the Earl, ordered four of the best armourers in Milan to accompany the knight to England, that the Earl of Derby might be more completely armed."—*JOHNES' Froissart*, vol. iv. p. 597.

## NOTE VIII.

*Who checks at me, to death is dight.*—P. 94.

The crest and motto of Marmion are borrowed from the following story:—Sir David de Lindsay, first Earl of Crawford, was, among other gentlemen of quality, attended, during a visit to London, in 1300, by Sir William Dalzell, who was, according to my authority, Bower, not only excelling in wisdom, but also of a lively wit. Chancing to be at the court, he there saw Sir Piers Courtenay, an English knight, famous for skill in tilting, and for the beauty of his person, parading the palace, arrayed in a new mantle, bearing for device an embroidered falcon, with this rhyme,—

\*I hear a falcon, fairest of flight,  
Whoso pinches at her, his death is dight  
In graith,

The Scottish knight, being a wag, appeared next day in a dress exactly similar to that of Courtenay, but bearing a magpie instead of

the falcon, with a motto ingeniously contrived to rhyme to the vaunting inscription of Sir Piers :—

'I bear a pie picking at a piece,  
Whoso picks at her, I shall pick at his pese»,  
In faith.

This affront could only be expiated by a just with sharp lances. In the course, Dalzell left his helmet unlaced, so that it gave way at the touch of his antagonist's lance, and he thus avoided the shock of the encounter. This happened twice:—in the third encounter, the handsome Courtenay lost two of his front teeth. As the Englishman complained bitterly of Dalzell's fraud in not fastening his helmet, the Scottishman agreed to run six courses more, each champion staking in the hand of the King two hundred pounds, to be forfeited, if, on entering the lists, any unequal advantage should be detected. This being agreed to, the wily Scot demanded that Sir Piers, in addition to the loss of his teeth, should consent to the extinction of one of his eyes, he himself having lost an eye in the fight of Otterburn. As Courtenay demurred to this equalization of optical powers, Dalzell demanded the forfeit; which, after much altercation, the King appointed to be paid to him, saying, he surpassed the English both in wit and valour. This must appear to the reader a singular specimen of the humour of that time. I suspect the Jockey Club would have given a different decision from Henry IV.

NOTE IX.

*They hail'd Lord Marmion :  
They hail'd him Lord of Fontenay,  
Of Lutterward, and Scrivelbaye,  
Of Tamworth tower and town.*

-P 95.

Lord Marmion, the principal character of the present romance, is entirely a fictitious personage. In earlier times, indeed, the family of Marmion, Lords of Fontenay, in Normandy, was highly distinguished. Robert de Marmion, Lord of Fontenay, a distinguished follower of the Conqueror, obtained a grant of the castle and town of Tamworth, and also of the manor of Scrivelby, in Lincolnshire. One, or both, of these noble possessions, was held by the honourable service of being the royal champion, as the ancestors of Marmion had formerly been to the Dukes of Normandy. But after the castle and demesne of Tamworth had passed through four successive barons from Robert, the family became extinct in the person of Philip de Marmion, who died in 20th Edward I without issue male. He was succeeded in his castle of Tamworth by Alexander de

Freville, who married Mazera, his granddaughter. Baldwin de Freville, Alexander's descendant, in the reign of Richard I, by the supposed tenure of his castle of Tamworth, claimed the office of royal champion, and to do the service appertaining; namely, on the day of coronation, to ride, completely armed, upon a barbed horse, into Westminster Hall, and there to challenge the combat against any who would gainsay the King's title. But this office was adjudged to Sir John Dymoke, to whom the manor of Scrivelby had descended by another of the co-heiresses of Robert de Marmion; and it remains in that family, whose representative is Hereditary Champion of England at the present day. The family and possessions of Freville have merged in the Earls of Ferrars. I have not, therefore, created a new family, but only revived the titles of an old one in an imaginary personage.

It was one of the Marmion family, who, in the reign of Edward II, performed that chivalrous feat before the very castle of Norham, which Bishop Percy has woven into his beautiful ballad, 'The Hermit of Warkworth'—The story is thus told by Leland—

'The Scottes cam yn to the marches of England, and destroyed the castles of Werk and Herbotel, and overran much of Northumberland marches.

'At this tyme, Thomas Gray and his friendes defended Norham from the Scottes.

'It were a wonderful processe to declare, what mischefes cam by hungre and asseges by the space of xi yeris in Northumberland; for the Scottes became so proude, after they had got Berwick, that they nothing esteemed the Englishmen

'About this tyme there was a greate feste made yn Lincolnshir, to which came many gentlemen and ladies; and amonge them one lady brought a heaulme for a man of were, with a very riche creste of gold, to William Marmion, knight, with a letter of commandement of her lady, that he should go into the daungerest place in England, and ther to let the heaulme be seene and known as famous. So he went to Norham; whither, within 4 days of cumming, cam Philip Moubray, guardian of Berwicke, having yn his bande 40 men of armes, the very flour of men of the Scottish marches.

'Thomas Gray, capitayne of Norham, seyng this, brought his ganson afore the barriers of the castel, behind whom cam William, richly arrayed, as al glittering in gold, and wearing the heaulme, his lady's present.

'Then said Thomas Gray to Marmion, "Sir Knight, ye be cum hither to fame your helmet: mount up on yowr horse, and ride llyke a valiant man to yowr foes even here at hand, and I forsake God if I rescue not thy body deade or alyve, or I myself wyl dye for it."

'Whereupon he toke his cursere, and rode

among the throng of ennemyes; the which layed sore stripes on him, and pulled him at the last out of his sadel to the grounde.

Then Thomas Gray, with al the hole garrison, lette prick yn among the Scottes, and so wondid them and their horses, that they were overthrowan; and Marmion, sore beten, was horsid agayn, and, with Gray, persewed the Scottes yn chase. There were taken 50 horse of price; and the women of Norham brought them to the foote men to follow the chase.

## NOTE X.

—*Largesse, largesse.*—P. 95.

This was the cry with which heralds and pursuivants were wont to acknowledge the bounty received from the knights. Stewart of Lorn distinguishes a ballad, in which he satirizes the narrowness of James V and his courtiers, by the ironical burden—

' *Lerges, lerges, lerges, hay,  
Lerges of this new-year day.  
First lerges of the King, my chief,  
Qubilk come als quiet as a thief,  
And in my hand slid schilhngis tway,  
To put his lergnes to the prief,  
For lerges of this new-yeir day.*

The heralds, like the minstrels, were a race allowed to have great claims upon the liberality of the knights, of whose feats they kept a record, and proclaimed them aloud, as in the text, upon suitable occasions.

At Berwick, Norham, and other Border fortresses, of importance, pursuivants usually resided, whose inviolable character rendered them the only persons that could, with perfect assurance of safety, be sent on necessary embassies into Scotland. This is alluded to in stanza xxi, p. 97.

## NOTE XI.

*Sir Hugh the Heron bold,  
Baron of Twisell, and of Ford,  
And Captain of the Hold.*—?. 96.

Were accuracy of any consequence in a fictitious narrative, this castellan's name ought to have been William; for William Heron of Ford was husband to the famous Lady Ford, whose siren charms are said to have cost our James IV so dear. Moreover, the said William Heron was, at the time supposed, a prisoner in Scotland, being surrendered by Henry VIII, on account of his share in the slaughter of Sir Robert Ker of Cessford. His wife, represented in the text as residing at the Court of Scotland, was, in fact, living in her own Castle at Ford.—See Sir RICHARD HERON'S curious *Genealogy of the Heron Family*.

## NOTE XII.

*The whiles a Northern harper rude  
Chanted a rhyme of deadly feud,  
'How the fierce Thirwalls, and Ridleys  
all,' &c.*—P. 96.

This old Northumbrian ballad was taken down from the recitation of a woman eighty years of age, mother of one of the miners of Alston-moor, by an agent for the lead mines there, who communicated it to my friend and correspondent, R. Surtees, Esquire, of Mainsforth. She had not, she said, heard it for many years; but, when she was a girl, it used to be sung at the merry-makings 'till the roof rung again.' To preserve this curious, though rude rhyme, it is here inserted. The ludicrous turn given to the slaughter, marks that wild and disorderly state of society, in which a murder was not merely a casual circumstance, but, in some cases, an exceedingly good jest. The structure of the ballad resembles the 'Fray of Suport,' having the same irregular stanzas and wild chorus.

## I

Hoot awa', lads, hoot awa',  
HH' ye heard how the Ridleys, and Thirwalls, and a'  
Ha' set upon Albany 2 Peatherstonhaugh,  
And taken his life at the Deadmanshaugh?  
There was Willmoteswick,  
And Hardnding Dick,  
And Hughie of Hawden, and Will of the Wa',  
I canno' tell a', I canno' tell a',  
And mony a mair that the deil may knaw.

## II

The auld man went down, but Nicol, his son,  
Ran away afore the fight was begun,  
And he run, and he run.  
And afore they were done,  
There was many a Featherston gat sic a stun,  
As never was seen since the world begun.

## III

I canno' tell a', I canno' tell a',  
Some gat a skelp<sup>3</sup>, and some gat a claw;  
But they gard the Featherstons haud their jaw,—  
Nicol, and Ahck, and a'  
Some gat a hurt, and some gat nane,  
Some had harness, and some gat sta en 5

## IV

Ane gat a twist o' the craig<sup>7</sup>;  
Ane gat a bunch<sup>8</sup> o' the wame,  
Symy Haw gat lamed o' a leg,  
And syne ran wallowing<sup>9</sup> name.

## V

Hoot, hoot, the old man's slain outright 1  
Lay him now wi' his face down.—he's a sorrowful  
sight  
Janet, thou donot<sup>10</sup>  
I'll lay my best bonnet,  
Thou gets a new gude-man afore it be night.

<sup>1</sup> See *Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border*, vol. n, p. 124.

<sup>2</sup> Pronounced *Awbony*.

<sup>3</sup> *Skelp* signifies slap, or rather is the same word which was originally spelled *schlip*.

<sup>4</sup> *Hold their jaw*, a vulgar expression still in use.

<sup>5</sup> Got stolen, or, were plundered, a very likely termination of the fray.

<sup>6</sup> Neck. <sup>7</sup> Punch. <sup>8</sup> Belly. <sup>9</sup> Bellowing.

<sup>10</sup> *Silly slut*. Tria border bard calls her so, because she was weeping for her slain husband; a loss which he seems to think might be soon repaired.

## VI.

Hoo away, lads, hoo away,  
 We's a' be hangid if we slay.  
 Tak up the dead man, an' lay him ahint the biggin  
 Here's the Bailie o' Haltwhistle I,  
 Wh' his great bull's pizzle,  
 That 'sup'd up the broo',—and syne—in the  
 piggin 2.

In explanation of this ancient ditty, Mr. Surtees has furnished me with the following local memorandum:—Willmotswick, the chief seat of the ancient family of Ridley, is situated two miles above the confluence of the Allon and Tyne. It was a house of strength, as appears from one oblong tower, still in tolerable preservation<sup>1</sup>. It has been long in possession of the Blacket family. Hardding Dick is not an epithet referring to horsemanship, but means Richard Ridley of Hardriding<sup>2</sup>, the seat of another family of that name, which, in the time of Charles I. was sold on account of expenses incurred by the loyalty of the proprietor, the immediate ancestor of Sir Matthew Ridley. Will of the Wa' seems to be William Ridley of Walltown, so called from its situation on the great Roman wall. Thirlwall Castle, whence the clan of Thirlualls derived their name, is situated on the small river of Tippel, near the western boundary of Northumberland. It is near the wall, and takes its name from the rampart having been *thirled*, i. e. pierced, or breached, in its vicinity. Featherston Castle lies south of the Tyne, towards Alston-moor. Albany Featherstonhaugh, the chief of that ancient family, made a figure in the reign of Edward VI. A feud did certainly exist between the Ridleys and Featherstons, productive of such consequences as the ballad narrates. 24 Oct 22do Henrici 8vi. Inqutitto capt. apud Hautwhistle, sup. visum corpus Alexandri Featherston, Gen apud Grensilhaugh felonice intercepti, 22 Oct. per Nicolaunt Ridley de Untnanke, Gen. Hug-on Ridle, Nicolaunt Ridle, et altos ejusdem nominis. Nor were the Featherstons, without their revenge for 3610 Henrici 8vi, we have—*Utlagatio Nicolat Fetherslon, ac Thome Nyxson &c. &c. pro homicidio Will Ridle de Morale*.

<sup>1</sup> The Bailiff of Haltwhistle seems to have arrived when the fray was over. This supporter of social order is treated with characteristic irreverence by the mobs-trooping poet.

<sup>2</sup> An iron pot with two ears.

<sup>3</sup> Willmotswick was, in prior editions, confounded with Ridley Hall, situated two miles lower, on the same side of the Tyne, the hereditary seat of William C. Lowes, Esq.

<sup>4</sup> Ridley, the bishop and martyr, was, according to some authorities, born at Hardding, where a chair was preserved called the Bishop's Chair. Others, and particularly his biographer and namesake Dr. Gloucester Ridley, assign the honour of the martyr's birth to Willmotswick.

## NOTE XIII.

*James back'd the cause of that mock prince,  
 Warbeck, that Flemish counterfeit,  
 Who on the gibbet paid the cheat,  
 when did I march "with Surrey's power,  
 What time we raz'd old Ayton tower.*  
 —P. 97.

The story of Perkin Warbeck, or Richard, Duke of York, is well known. In 1496, he was received honourably in Scotland; and James IV., after conferring upon him in marriage his own relation, the Lady Catharine Gordon, made war on England in behalf of his pretensions. To retaliate an invasion of England, Surrey advanced into Berwickshire at the head of considerable forces, but retreated, after taking the inconsiderable fortress of Ayton. Ford, in his *Dramatic Chronicle* of Perkin Warbeck, makes the most of this inroad.

## Surrey

'Are all our braving enemies shrunk back,  
 Hid in the foggies of their distemper'd climate,  
 Not daring to behold our colours wave  
 In spight of this infected ayre? Can they  
 Loope on the strength of Cundrestine defac't,  
 The glorie of Heydonhall devastated, that  
 Of Edington cast downe, the pile of Fulden  
 Oretrowne And this, the strongest of their forts,  
 Old Ayton Castle, yielded and demolished,  
 And yet not peepe abroad? The Scots are bold,  
 Harcle in battayle but it seems the cause  
 They undertake considered, appears  
 Unjoynted in the frame on't

## NOTE XIV.

## Itrow,

*Norham can find you guides enow;  
 For here be some nave prick'd as far,  
 On Scottish ground, as to Dunbar;  
 Have drunk the monks of St. Bothan's ale,  
 And driven the beeves of Lauderdale;  
 Harried the -wives of Greenlaw's goods,  
 And given them light to set their hoods.*  
 —P. 97.

The garrisons of the English castles of Wark, Norham, and Berwick, were, as may be easily supposed, very troublesome neighbours to Scotland. Sir Richard Maitland of Ledington wrote a poem, called *The Blind Baron's Comfort*, when his barony of Blythe, in Lauderdale, was *harried* by Rowland Foster, the English captain of Wark, with his company, to the number of 300 men. They spoiled the poetical knight of 5,000 sheep, 200 nolt, 30 horses and mares; the whole furniture of his house of Blythe, worth 100 pounds Scots (£8 6s 8d), and everything else that was portable. This spoil was committed the 16th day of May, 1570 (and the said Sir Richard was threescore and fourteen years of age, and grown blind), in time of peace; when nane of that country

*lipped* [expected] such a thing.'—The Blind Baron's Comfort consists in a string of puns on the word *Blythe*, the name of the lands thus despoiled. Like John Littlewit, he had 'a conceit left in his misery—a miserable conceit.'

The last line of the text contains a phrase, by which the Borderers jocularly intimated the burning a house. When the Maxwells, in 1685, burned the Castle of Loch wood, they said they did so to give the Lady Johnstone 'light to set her hood.' Nor was the phrase inapplicable; for, in a letter, to which I have mislaid the reference, the Earl of Northumberland writes to the King and Council, that he dressed himself at midnight, at Warkworth, by the blaze of the neighbouring villages burned by the Scottish marauders.

## NOTE XV.

*The priest of Shoreswood—he could rein  
The wildest war-horse in your train.*  
—P. 98.

This churchman seems to have been akin to Welsh, the vicar of St. Thomas of Exeter, a leader among the Cornish insurgents in 1549. 'This man,' says Hollinshed, 'had many good things in him. He was of no great stature, but well set, and mightlie compact; He was a very good wrestler; shot well, both in the long bow and also in the cross-bow; he handled his hand-gun and peece very well; he was a very good woodman, and a hardie, and such a one as would not give his head for the polling, or his beard for the washing. He was a companion in any exercise of activitie, and of a courteous and gentle behaviour. He descended of a good honest parentage, being borne at Peneverin in Cornwall; and yet, in this rebellion, an arch-captain and a principal doer.'—Vol. iv, p. 958, 4to edition. This model of clerical talents had the misfortune to be hanged upon the steeple of his own church.

## NOTE XVI.

*—that Grot where olives nod,  
Where, darling of each heart and eye,  
From all the youth of Sicily  
Saint Rosalie retired to God.*—P. 98.

'Sante Rosalia was of Palermo, and born of a very noble family, and, when very young, abhorred so much the vanities of this world, and avoided the converse of mankind, resolving to dedicate herself wholly to God Almighty, that she, by divine inspiration, forsook her father's house, and never was more heard of till her body was found in that cleft of a rock, on that almost inaccessible mountain, where now the chapel is built; and they

affirm she was carried up there by the hands of angels; for that place was not formerly so accessible (as now it is) in the days of the Saint; and even now it is a very bad, and steepy, and breakneck way. In this frightful place, this holy woman lived a great many years, feeding only on what she found growing on that barren mountain, and creeping into a narrow and dreadful cleft in a rock, which was always dropping wet, and was her place of retirement as well as prayer; having worn out even the rock with her knees in a certain place, which is now open'd on purpose to show it to those who come here. This chapel is very richly adorn'd; and on the spot where the Saint's dead body was discover'd, which is just beneath the hole in the rock, which is open'd on purpose, as I said, there is a very fine statue of marble, representing her in a lying posture, rail'd in 'all about with fine iron and brass work; and the altar, on which they say mass, is built just over it'—*Voyage to Sicily and Malta*, by Mr. John Dryden (son to the poet), p. 107.

## NOTE XVII.

*Friar John  
Himself still sleeps before his beads  
Have mark'd ten aves, and two creeds.*  
—P. 99.

Friar John understood the soporific virtue of his beads and breviary, as well as his namesake in Rabelais. But Gargantua could not sleep by any means, on which side soever he turned himself. Whereupon the monk said to him, "I never sleep soundly but when I am at sermon or prayers: Let us therefore begin, you and I, the seven penitential psalms, to try whether you shall not quickly fall asleep." The conceit pleased Gargantua very well; and beginning the first of these psalms, as soon as they came to *Beati quorum*, they fell asleep, both the one and the other.

## NOTE XVIII.

*The summon'd Palmer came in place.*  
—P. 99.

A Palmer, opposed to a Pilgrim, was one who made it his sole business to visit different holy shrines; travelling incessantly, and subsisting by charity: whereas the Pilgrim retired to his usual home and occupations, when he had paid his devotions at the particular spot which was the object of his pilgrimage. The Palmers seem to have been the *Questionarii* of the ancient Scottish canons 1242 and 1296. There is in the Bannatyne MS. a burlesque account of two such persons, entitled, 'Simmy and his brother.' Their accoutrements are thus

ludicrously described (I discard the ancient spelling)—

    'Syne shaped them up, to loup on leas,  
     Two tabards of the tarjan;  
     They counted nought what their clouts were  
     When sew'd them on, in certain.  
     Syne clammt up St. Peter's keys,  
     Made of an old red gartane,  
     St. James's shells, on t'other side, shows  
     As pretty as a pargane  
     foe.  
     On Symmye and his brother

## NOTE XIX.

*To fair St. Andrews bound,  
 "Within the ocean-cave to Pray,  
 Where good Saint Rule his holy lay,  
 From midnight to the dawn of day,  
 Sung to the billows' sound—P. 100.*

St. Regulus (*Scotticé*, St. Rule), a monk of Patrac, in Achaia, warned by a vision, is said, A.D. 370, to have sailed westward, until he landed at St. Andrews in Scotland, where he founded a chapel and toner. The latter is still standing; and, though we may doubt the precise date of its foundation, is certainly one of the most ancient edifices in Scotland. A cave, nearly fronting the ruinous castle of the Archbishops of St. Andrews, bears the name of this religious person. It is difficult of access; and the rock in which it is hewed is washed by the German Ocean. It is nearly round, about ten feet in diameter, and the same in height. On one side is a sort of stone altar; on the other an aperture into an inner den, where the miserable ascetic, who inhabited this dwelling, probably slept. At full tide, egress and regress are hardly practicable. As Regulus first colonized the metropolitan see of Scotland, and converted the inhabitants in the vicinity, he has some reason to complain, that the ancient name of Killrule (*Cella Reguli*) should have been superseded, even in favour of the tutelar saint of Scotland. The reason of the change was, that St. Rule is said to have brought to Scotland the relics of St. Andrew.

## NOTE XX.

*—Saint Fillan's blessed well,  
 Whose spring can frenzied dreams dispel,  
 And the erased brain restore.—P. 100.*

St. Fillan was a Scottish saint of some reputation. Although Popery is, with us, matter of abomination, yet the common people still retain some of the superstitions connected with it. There are in Perthshire several wells and springs dedicated to St. Fillan, which are still places of pilgrimage and offerings, even among the Protestants. They are held powerful in cases of madness; and, in some of very late occurrence, lunatics have been left all night bound to the holy

stone, in confidence that the saint would care and unloose them before morning.—[See various notes to the *Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border*.]

## NOTE XXI.

*The scenes are desert now, and bare,  
 Where flourish'd once a forest fair.—P. 100.*

Ettrick Forest, now a range of mountainous sheep-walks, was anciently reserved for the pleasure of the royal chase. Since it was disparked, the wood has been, by degrees, almost totally destroyed, although, wherever protected from the sheep, copses soon arise without any planting, when the King hunted there, he often summoned the array of the country to meet and assist his sport. Thus, in 1528, James V. made proclamation to all lords, barons, gentlemen, landward-men, and freeholders, that they should compare at Edinburgh, with a month's victuals, to pass with the King where he pleased, to danton the thieves of Tiviotdale, Annandale, Liddisdale, and other parts of that country; and also warned all gentlemen that had good dogs to bring them, that he might hunt in the said country as he pleased. The whilk the Earl of Argyle, the Earl of Huntley, the Earl of Athole, and so all the rest of the gentlemen of the Highland, did, and brought their hounds with them in like manner, to hunt with the King, as he pleased.

The second day of June the King past out of Edinburgh to the hunting, with many of the nobles and gentlemen of Scotland with him, to the number of twelve thousand men; and then past to Meggitland, and hounded and hawked all the country and bounds; that is to say, Crammat, Pappertlaw, St. Mary-laws, Carlayrick, Chapel, Ewmdoores, and Longhope. I heard say, he slew, in these bounds, eighteen score of harts!

These huntings had, of course, a military character, and attendance upon them was a part of the duty of a vassal. The act for abolishing ward or military tenures in Scotland, enumerates the services of hunting, hosting, watching, and warding, as those which were in future to be illegal.

Taylor, the water-poet, has given an account of the mode in which these huntings were conducted in the Highlands of Scotland, in the seventeenth century, having been present at Braemar upon such an occasion—

There did I find the truly noble and right honourable lords, John Erskine, Earl of Mar; James Stewart, Earl of Murray; George Gordon, Earl of Engye, son and heir to the Marquis of Huntley; James Erskine, Earl of Buchan; and John, Lord Erskine, son

<sup>1</sup> Pittscottie's *History of Scotland*, folio edition, p. 143.



and heir to the Earl of Mar, and their Countesses, with my much honoured, and my last assured and approved friend, Sir William Murray, knight of Abercarney, and hundreds of others, knights, esquires, and their followers; all and every man, in general, in one habit, as if Lycurgus had been there, and made laws of equality; for once in the year, which is the whole month of August, and sometimes part of September, many of the nobility and gentry of the kingdom (for their pleasure<sup>1</sup>) do come into these Highland countries to hunt; where they do conform themselves to the habit of the Highlandmen, who, for the most part, speak nothing but Irish; and, in former time, were those people which were called the *Red-shanks*. Their habit is—shoes, with but one sole a-piece; stockings (which they call short hose), made of a warm stuff of diverse colours, which they call tartan; as for breeches, many of them, nor their forefathers, never wore any, but a jerkin of the same stuff that their hose is of; their garters being bands or wreaths of hay or straw; with a plaid about their shoulders; which is a mantle of diverse colours, much finer and lighter stuff than their hose; with blue flat caps on their heads; a handkerchief, knit with two knots, about their necks; and thus are they attired. Now their weapons are—long bowes and forked arrows, swords and targets, harquebusses, muskets, durks, and Lochaber axes. With these arms I found many of them armed for the hunting. As for their attire, any man, of what degree soever, that comes amongst them, must not disdain to wear it; for, if they do, then they will disdain to hunt, or willingly to bring in their dogs; but if men be kind unto them, and be in their habit, then are they conquered with kindness, and the sport will be plentiful. This was the reason that I found so many noblemen and gentlemen in those shapes. But to proceed to the hunting:—

'My good Lord of Marr having put me into that shape, I rode with him from his house, where I saw the ruins of an old castle, called the Castle of Kmdroghit. It was built by King Malcolm Canmore (for a hunting-house<sup>2</sup> who reigned in Scotland, when Edward the Confessor, Harold, and Norman William, reigned in England. I speak of it, because it was the last house I saw in those parts; for I was the space of twelve days after, before I saw either house, corn-field, or habitation for any creature, but deer, wild horses, wolves, and such like creatures,—which made me doubt that I should never have seen a house again.

Thus, the first day, we travelled eight miles, where there were small cottages, built on purpose to lodge in, which they call Lon-quharas. I thank my good Lord Erskine, he commanded that I should always be lodged in his lodging; the kitchen being always on the side of a bank: many kettles and pots

boiling, and many spits turning and winding, with great variety of cheer,—as venison baked; sodden, roast, and stewed beef; mutton, goats, kid, hares, fresh salmon, pigeons, hens, capons, chickens, partridges, muir-coots, heath-cocks, caperbellies, and termagants; good ale, sacke, white and claret, tent (or elegant), with most potent aquavitate.

'All these, and more than these, we had continually in superfluous abundance, caught by falconers, fowlers, fishers, and brought by my lord's tenants and purveyors to victual our camp, which consisteth of fourteen or fifteen hundred men and horses. The manner of the hunting is this: Five or six hundred men do rise early in the morning, and they do disperse themselves divers ways, and seven, eight, or ten miles compass, they do bring, or chase in, the deer in many herds (two, three, or four hundred in a herd), to such or such a place, as the noblemen shall appoint them, then, when day is come, the lords and gentlemen of their companies do ride or go to the said places, sometimes wading up to the middles, through burns and rivers; and then, they being come to the place, do lie down on the ground, till those foresaid scouts, which are called the Tinkhell, do bring down the deer; but, as the proverb says of the bad cook, so these tinkhell men do lick their own fingers; for, besides their bows and arrows, which they carry with them, we can hear, now and then, a harquebuss or a musket go off, which they do seldom discharge in vain. Then, after we had staid there three hours, or thereabouts, we might perceive the deer appear on the hills round about us (their heads making a show like a wood), which, being followed close by the tinkhell, are chased down into the valley where we lay; then all the valley, on each side, being way-laid with a hundred couple of strong Irish greyhounds, they are all let loose, as occasion serves, upon the herd of deer, that with dogs, guns, arrows, durks, and daggers, in the space of two hours, fourscore fat deer were slain; which after are disposed of, some one way, and some another, twenty and thirty miles, and more than enough left for us, to make merry withall, at our rendezvous.'

#### NOTE XXII.

*By lone Saint Mary's silent lake.*—P. 102.

This beautiful sheet of water forms the reservoir from which the Yarrow takes its source. It is connected with a smaller lake, called the Loch of the Lowes, and surrounded by mountains. In the winter, it is still frequented by flights of wild swans; hence my friend Mr. Wordsworth's lines.—

<sup>1</sup> The swan on sweet St. Mary's lake  
Floats double, swan and shadow.'

Near the lower extremity of the lake are the ruins of Dryhope tower, the birth-place of Mary Scott, daughter of Philip Dryhope, and famous by the traditional name of the Flower of Yarrow. She was married to Walter Scott of Harden, no less renowned for his depredations, than his bride for her beauty. Her romantic appellation was, in later days, with equal justice, conferred on Miss Mary Lillias Scott, the last of the elder branch of the Harden family. The author well remembers the talent and spirit of the latter Flower of Yarrow, though age had then injured the charms usually procured her the name. The words usually sung to the air of 'Tweedside,' beginning, 'What beauties does Flora disclose,' were composed in her honour.

## NOTE XXIII.

—*in feudal strife, a foe*  
*Hath laid Our Lady's chapel low.*—P. 103.

The chapel of St. Mary of the Lowes (*de lacubus*) was situated on the eastern side of the lake, to which it gives name. It was injured by the clan of Scott, in a feud with the Cranstouns; but continued to be a place of worship during the seventeenth century. The vestiges of the building can now scarcely be traced; but the burial ground is still used as a cemetery. A funeral, in a spot so very retired, has an uncommonly striking effect. The vestiges of the chaplain's house are yet visible. Seine in a high situation, it commanded a full view of the lake, with the opposite mountain of Bourhope, belonging, with the lake itself, to Lord Napier. On the left hand is the tower of Dryhope, mentioned in a preceding note.

## NOTE XXIV.

—*the Wizard's grave,*  
*That Wizard Priest's, whose bones are*  
*thrust*  
*From company of holy dust.*—P. 103.

At one corner of the burial ground of the demolished chapel, but without its precincts, is a small mound, called *Binramis Corse*, where tradition deposits the remains of a necromantic priest, the former tenant of the chaplainry. His story much resembles that of Ambrósio in 'The Monk,' and has been made the theme of a ballad, by my friend Mr. James Hogg, more poetically designed *the Ettrick Shepherd*. To his volume, entitled 'The Mountain Bard,' which contains this, and many other legendary stories and ballads of great merit, I refer the curious reader.

## NOTE XXV.

*So me ruder and more savage scene,*  
*Like that which frowns round dark Loch-*  
*skene.*—P. 103.

Loch-skene is a mountain lake, of considerable size, at the head of the Moffat-water. The character of the scenery is uncommonly savage, and the earn, or Scottish eagle, has, for many ages, built its nest yearly upon an islet in the lake. Loch-skene discharges itself into a brook, which, after a short and precipitate course, falls from a cataract of immense height, and gloomy grandeur, called, from its appearance, the 'Grey Mare's Tail.' The 'Giant's Grave,' afterwards mentioned, is a sort of trench, which bears that name, a little way from the foot of the cataract. It has the appearance of a battery, designed to command the pass.

## NOTE XXVI.

—*high Whitby's cloister'd pile.*—P. 104.

The Abbey of Whitby, in the Archdeaconry of Cleveland, on the coast of Yorkshire, was founded A. D. 657, in consequence of a vow of Oswy, King of Northumberland. It contained both monks and nuns of the Benedictine order; but, contrary to what was usual in such establishments, the abbess was superior to the abbot. The monastery was afterwards ruined by the Danes, and rebuilt by William Percy, in the reign of the Conqueror. There were no nuns there in Henry the Eighth's time, nor long before it. The ruins of Whitby Abbey are very magnificent.

## NOTE XXVII.

—*Saint Cuthberfs Holy Isle.*—?. 104.

Linainsfarn, an isle on the coast of Northumberland, was called Holy Island, from the sanctity of its ancient monastery, and from its having been the episcopal seat of the see of Durham during the early ages of British Christianity. A succession of holy men held that office: but their merits were swallowed up in the superior fame of St. Cuthbert, who was sixth Bishop of Durham, and who bestowed the name of his 'patrimony' upon the extensive property of the see. The ruins of the monastery upon Holy Island betoken great antiquity. The arches are, in general, strictly Saxon; and the pillars which support them, short, strong, and massy. In some places, however, there are pointed windows, which indicate that the building has been repaired at a period long subsequent to the original foundation. The exterior ornaments of the building, being of a light sandy stone, have been wasted, as described in the text. Lindisfarn

is not properly an island, but rather, as the venerable Bede has termed it, a semi-isle; for, although surrounded by the sea at full tide, the ebb leaves the sands dry between it and the opposite coast of Northumberland, from which it is about three miles distant.

NOTE XXVIII.

*Then Whitby's nuns exulting told,  
How to their house three Barons bold  
Must menial service do.—P. 107.*

The popular account of this curious service, which was probably considerably exaggerated, is thus given in 'A True Account' printed and circulated at Whitby: "In the fifth year of the reign of Henry II., after the conquest of England by William, Duke of Normandy, the Lord of Uglebarnby, then called William de Bruce; the Lord of Smeaton, called Ralph de Percy; with a gentleman and freeholder called Allatson, did, on the 16th of October, 1159, appoint to meet and hunt the wild-boar, in a certain wood, or desert place, belonging to the Abbot of Whitby: the place's name was Eskdale-side; and the abbot's name was Sedman. Then, these young gentlemen being met, with their hounds and Boar-staves, in the place before mentioned, and there having found a great wild-boar, the hounds ran him well near about the chapel and hermitage of Eskdale-side, where was a monk of Whitby, who was an hermit. The boar, being very sorely pursued, and dead-run, took mat the chapel-door there laid him down, and presently died. The hermit shut the hounds out of the chapel, and kept himself within at his meditations and prayers, the hounds standing at bay without. The gentlemen, in the thick of the wood, being just behind their game, followed the cry of their hounds, and so came to the hermitage, calling on the hermit, who opened the door and came forth; and within they found the boar lying dead: for which, the gentlemen, in a very great fury, because the hounds were put from their game, did most violently and cruelly run at the hermit with their boar-staves, whereby he soon after died. Thereupon the gentlemen, perceiving and knowing that they were in peril of death, took sanctuary at Scarborough: But at that time the abbot being in very great favour with the King, removed them out of the sanctuary; whereby they came in danger of the law, and not to be privileged, but likely to have the severity of the law, which was death for death. But the hermit, being a holy and devout man, and at the point of death, sent for the abbot, and desired him to send for the gentlemen who had wounded him. The abbot so doing, the gentlemen came; and the hermit, being very sick and weak, said unto them, "I am sure to die of those wounds you have given me."—The

abbot answered, "They shall as surely die for the same."—But the hermit answered, "Not so, for I will freely forgive them my death, if they will be content to be enjoined the penance I shall lay on them for the safeguard of their souls." The gentlemen being present, bade him save their lives. Then said the hermit, "You and yours shall hold your lands of the Abbot of Whitby, and his successors, in this manner. That, upon Ascension-day, you, or some of you, shall come to the wood of the Stray-heads, which is in Eskdale-side, the same day at sun-rising, and there shall the abbot's officer blow his horn, to the intent that you may know where to find him; and he shall deliver unto you, William de Bruce, ten stakes, eleven strout stowers, and eleven yethers, to be cut by you, or some of you, with a knife of one penny price: and you, Ralph de Percy, shall take twenty-one of each sort, to be cut in the same manner; and you, Allatson, shall take nine of each sort, to be cut as aforesaid, and to be taken on your backs and carried to the town of Whitby, and to be there before nine of the clock the same day before mentioned. At the same hour of nine of the clock, if it be full sea, your labour and service shall cease; and if low water, each of you shall set your stakes to the brim, each stake one yard from the other, and so yether them on each side with your yethers; and so stake on each side with your strout stowers, that they may stand three tides without removing by the force thereof. Each of you shall do, make, and execute the said service, at that very hour, every year, except it be full sea at that hour; but when it shall so fall out, this service shall cease. You shall faithfully do this, in remembrance that you did most cruelly slay me; and that you may the better call to God for mercy, repent unfeignedly of your sins and do good works. The officer of Eskdale-side shall blow, *Out on you! Out on you!* for this heinous crime. If you, or your successors, shall refuse this service, so long as it shall not be full sea at the aforesaid hour, you or yours, shall forfeit your lands to the Abbot of Whitby, or his successors. This I entreat, and earnestly beg, that you may have lives and goods preserved for this service: and I request of you to promise, by your parts in Heaven, that it shall be done by you and your successors, as is aforesaid requested; and I will confirm it by the faith of an honest man."—Then the hermit said, "My soul longeth for the Lord; and I do as freely forgive these men my death as Christ forgave the thieves on the cross." And, in the presence of the abbot and the rest, he said moreover these words: "*In manustuos, Domine, commendo spiritum meum, a vinculis enim mortis redemistime, Domine veritatis. Amen.*"—So he yielded up the ghost the eighth day of December, anno Domini 1159, whose soul God have mercy upon. Amen.

'This service,' it is added, 'still continues to be performed with the prescribed ceremonies, though not by the proprietors in person. Part of the lands charged therewith are now held by a gentleman of the name of Herbert.'

## NOTE XXIX.

—*in their convent cell*  
A Saxon princess once did dwell,  
The lovely Edelfleda.—V. 107.

She was the daughter of King Oswy, who, in gratitude to Heaven for the great victory which he won in 655, against Penda, the Pagan King of Mercia, dedicated Edelfleda, then but a year old, to the service of God, in the monastery of Whitby, of which St. Hilda was then abbess. She afterwards adorned the place of her education with great magnificence.

## NOTE XXX.

—*of thousand snakes, each one*  
Was changed into a coil of stone,  
When holy Hilda prayed;  
They told, how sea-fowls' pinions fail,  
As over Whitby's towers they sail.—P. 107.

These two miracles are much insisted upon by all ancient writers who have occasion to mention either Whitby or St. Hilda. The relics of the snakes which infested the precincts of the convent, and were, at the abbess's prayer, not only beheaded, but petrified, are still found about the rocks, and are termed by Protestant fossilists, *Ammontae*.

The other miracle is thus mentioned by Camden: 'It is also ascribed to the power of her sanctity, that these wild geese, which, in the winter, fly in great flocks to the lakes and rivers unfrozen in the southern parts, to the great amazement of every one, fall down suddenly upon the ground, when they are in their flight over certain neighbouring fields hereabouts: a relation I should not have made, if I had not received it from several credible men. But those who are less inclined to heed superstition, attribute it to some occult quality in the ground, and to somewhat of antipathy between it and the geese, such as they say is betwixt wolves and scyllaroots. For that such hidden tendencies and aversions, as we call sympathies and antipathies, are implanted in many things by provident Nature for the preservation of them, is a thing so evident that everybody grants it.' Mr. Charlton, in his History of Whitby, points out the true origin of the fable, from the number of sea-gulls that, when flying from a storm, often alight near Whitby; and from the woodcocks, and other birds of passage, who do the same upon their arrival on shore, after a long flight.

## NOTE XXXI.

*His body's resting-place, of old,*  
*How oft their patron chang'd, they told.*  
—P. 107.

St. Cuthbert was, in the choice of his sepulchre, one of the most mutable and unreasonable saints in the Calendar. He died A.D. 688, in a hermitage upon the Farne Islands, having resigned the bishopric of Lindisfarne, or Holy Island, about two years before. His body was brought to Linaisfarne, where it remained until a descent of the Danes, about 793, when the monastery was nearly destroyed. The monks fled to Scotland with what they deemed their chief treasure, the relics of St. Cuthbert. The Saint was, however, a most capricious fellow-traveller; which was the more intolerable, as, like Sinbad's Old Man of the Sea, he journeyed upon the shoulders of his companions. They paraded him through Scotland for several years, and came as far west as Whithorn, in Galloway, whence they attempted to sail for Ireland, but were driven back by tempests. He at length made a halt at Norham; from thence he went to Melrose, where he remained stationary for a short time, and then caused himself to be launched upon the Tweed in a stone coffin, which landed him at Tilmouth, in Northumberland. This boat is finely shaped, ten feet long, three feet and a half in diameter, and only four inches thick; so that, with very little assistance, it might certainly have swam: It still lies, or at least did so a few years ago, in two pieces, beside the ruined chapel of Tilmouth. From Tilmouth, Cuthbert wandered into Yorkshire; and at length made a long stay at Chester-le-street, to which the bishop's see was transferred. At length, the Danes, continuing to infest the country, the monks removed to Ripon for a season; and it was in return from thence to Chester-le-street, that, passing through a forest called Dunholme, the Saint and his carriage became immovable at a place named Wardlaw, or Wardilaw. Here the Saint chose his place of residence; and all who have seen Durham must admit, that, if difficult in his choice, he evinced taste in at length fixing it. It is said that the Northumbrian Catholics still keep secret the precise spot of the Saint's sepulture, which is only entrusted to three persons at a time. When one dies, the survivors associate to them, in his room, a person judged fit to be the depositary of so valuable a secret.

[The resting-place of the remains of this Saint is not now matter of uncertainty. So recently as 17th May, 1827, 1139 years after his death, their discovery and disinterment

<sup>1</sup> He resumed the bishopric of Lindisfarne, which, owing to bad health, he again relinquished within less than three months before his death.—RAINE'S *St. Cuthbert*.

were effected. Under a blue stone, in the middle of the shrine of St. Cuthbert, at the eastern extremity of the choir of Durham Cathedral, there was then found a walled grave, containing the coffins of the Saint. The first, or outer one, was ascertained to be that of 1541, the second of 1041; the third, or inner one, answering in every particular to the description of that of 698, was found to contain, not indeed, as had been averred then, and even until 1539, the incorruptible body, but the entire skeleton of the Saint; the bottom of the grave being perfectly dry, free from offensive smell, and without the slightest symptom that a human body had ever undergone decomposition within its walls. The skeleton was found swathed in five silk robes of emblematical embroidery, the ornamental parts laid with gold leaf, and these again covered with a robe of linen. Beside the skeleton were also deposited several gold and silver *insignta*, and other relics of the Saint.

The Roman Catholics now allow that the coffin was that of St. Cuthbert.

The bones of the Saint were again restored to the grave in a new coffin, amid the fragments of the former ones. Those portions of the inner coffin which could be preserved, including one of its rings, with the silver altar, golden cross, stole, comb, two maniples, bracelets, girdle, gold wire of the skeleton, and fragments of the five silk robes, and some of the rings of the outer coffin made in 1541, were deposited in the library of the Dean and Chapter, where they are now preserved.

For ample details of the life of St. Cuthbert,—his coffin-journeys, an account of the opening of his tomb, and a description of the silk robes and other relics found in it,—the reader interested in such matters is referred to a work entitled 'Saint Cuthbert, by James Raine, M.A.' (4to, Durham, 1828,) where he will find much of antiquarian history, ceremonies, and superstitions, to gratify his curiosity. —E.D.

## NOTE XXXII.

*Even Scotland's dauntless king, and heir^...  
Before his standard fled.*—Pp. 108-9.

Every one has heard that when David I, with his son Henry, invaded Northumberland in 1136, the English host marched against them under the holy banner of St. Cuthbert; to the efficacy of which was imputed the great victory which they obtained in the bloody battle of Northallerton, or Cotonmoor. The conquerors were at least as much indebted to the jealousy and intractability of the different tribes who composed David's army; among whom, as mentioned in the text, were the Galwegians, the Britons of Strath-Clyde, the men of Teviotdale and Lothian, with many Norman and German warriors, who asserted

the cause of the Empress Maud. See CHALMERS' *Caledonia*, vol. i. p. 622; a most laborious, curious, and interesting publication, from which considerable defects of style and manner ought not to turn aside the Scottish antiquary.

## NOTE XXXIII.

*'Twas he, to vindicate his reign,  
Edg'd Alfred's falchion on the Dane,  
And turn'd the Conqueror back again.*  
—P. 108.

Cuthbert, we have seen, had no great reason to spare the Danes, when opportunity offered. Accordingly, I find, in Simeon of Durham, that the Saint appeared in a vision to Alfred, when lurking in the marshes of Glastonbury, and promised him assistance and victory over his heathen enemies; a consolation, which, as was reasonable, Alfred, after the victory of Ashdown, rewarded, by a royal offering at the shrine of the Saint. As to William the Conqueror, the terror spread before his army, when he marched to punish the revolt of the Northumbrians, in 1096, had forced the monks to fly once more to Holy Island with the body of the Saint. It was, however, replaced before William left the north; and, to balance accounts, the Conqueror having intimated an indiscreet curiosity to view the Saint's body, he was, while in the act of commanding the shrine to be opened, seized with heat and sickness, accompanied with such a panic terror, that, notwithstanding there was a sumptuous dinner prepared for him, he fled without eating a morsel (which the monkish historian seems to have thought no small part both of the miracle and the penance), and never drew his bridle till he got to the river Tees.

## NOTE XXXIV.

*Saint Cuthbert sits, and toils to frame  
The sea-born beads that bear his name*  
—P. 108.

Although we do not learn that Cuthbert was, during his life, such an artificer as Dunstan, his brother in sanctity, yet, since his death, he has acquired the reputation of forging those *Entrochi* which are found among the rocks of Holy Island, and pass there by the name of St. Cuthbert's Beads. While at this task, he is supposed to sit during the night upon a certain lock, and use another as his anvil. This story was perhaps credited in former days; at least the Saint's legend contains some not more probable.

## NOTE XXXV.

*Old Colwulf.*—P. 108.

Ceolwulf, or Colwulf, King of Northumberland, flourished in the eighth century. He was a man of some learning; for the venerable Bede dedicates to him his 'Ecclesiastical History'. He abdicated the throne about 738, and retired to Holy Island, where he died in the odour of sanctity. Saint as Colwulf was, however, I fear the foundation of the penance vault does not correspond with his character; for it is recorded among his *memorabilia*, that, finding the air of the island raw and cold, he indulged the monks, whose rule had hitherto confined them to milk or water, with the comfortable privilege of using wine or ale. If any rigid antiquary insists on this objection, he is welcome to suppose the penance-vault was intended, by the founder, for the more genial purposes of a cellar.

These penitential vaults were the *Geissel-ge-wolbe* of German convents. In the earlier and more rigid times of monastic discipline, they were sometimes used as a cemetery for the lay benefactors of the convent, whose unsanctified corpses were then seldom permitted to pollute the choir. They also served as places of meeting for the chapter, when measures of uncommon severity were to be adopted. But their most frequent use, as implied by the name, was as places for performing penances, or undergoing punishment.

## NOTE XXXVI.

*Tynemouth's haughty Prioress.*—P. 109.

That there was an ancient priory at Tynemouth is certain. Its ruins are situated on a high rocky point, and, doubtless, many a vow was made to the shrine by the distressed manners who drove towards the iron-bound coast of Northumberland in stormy weather. It was anciently a nunnery, for Virca, abbess of Tynemouth, presented St. Cuthbert (yet alive) with a rare winding-sheet, in emulation of a holy lady called Tuda, who had sent him a coffin. But, as in the case of Whitby, and of Holy Island, the introduction of nuns at Tynemouth in the reign of Henry VIII is an anachronism. The nunnery at Holy Island is altogether fictitious. Indeed, St. Cuthbert was unlikely to permit such an establishment; for, notwithstanding his accepting the mortuary gifts above mentioned, and his carrying on a visiting acquaintance with the Abbess of Coldingham, he certainly hated the whole female sex; and, in revenge of a slippery trick played to him by an Irish princess, he, after death, inflicted severe penances on such as presumed to approach within a certain distance of his shrine.

## NOTE XXXVII.

*On those the wall tuas to enclose,  
Alive, within the tomb.*—P. 110.

It is well known, that the religious, who broke their vows of chastity, were subjected to the same penalty as the Roman vestals in a similar case. A small niche, sufficient to enclose their bodies, was made in the massive wall of the convent; a slender pittance of food and water was deposited in it, and the awful words, VADE IN PACE, were the signal for immuring the criminal. It is not likely that, in latter times, this punishment was often resorted to; but, among the ruins of the Abbey of Coldingham, were some years ago discovered the remains of a female skeleton, which, from the shape of the niche, and position of the figure, seemed to be that of an immured nun.

## NOTE XXXVIII.

*The village inn.*—P. 116.

The accommodation sofa Scottish hostlerie, or inn, in the sixteenth century, may be collected from Dunbar's admirable tale of 'The Friars of Berwick.' Simon Lawder, 'the gay ostler,' seems to have lived very comfortably, and his wife decorated her person with a scarlet kirtle, and a belt of silk and silver, and rings upon her fingers; and feasted her paramour with rabbits, capons, partridges, and Bourdeaux wine. At least, if the Scottish inns were not good, it was not for want of encouragement from the legislature, who, so early as the reign of James I, not only enactea, that in all boroughs and fairs there be hostellanes, having stables and chambers, and provision for man and horse, but by another statute, ordained that no man, travelling on horse or foot, should presume to lodge anywhere except in these hostellaries; and that no person, save innkeepers, should receive such travellers, under the penalty of forty shillings, for exercising such hospitality. But, in spite of these provident enactments, the Scottish hostels are but indifferent, and strangers continue to find reception in the houses of individuals.

## NOTE XXXIX.

*The death of a dear friend.*—P. 118.

Among other omens to which faithful credit is given among the Scottish peasantry, is what is called the 'dead-bell,' explained by my friend James Hogg, to be that tinkling in the cars which the country people regard as the secret intelligence of some friend's decease. He tells a story to the purpose in the 'Mountain Bard,' p. 26.

"O lady, 'tis dark, an' I heard the dead-bell'  
An' I darena gae yonder for gowd nor fee.

'By the dead-bell is meant a tinkling in the ears, which our peasantry in the country regard as a secret intelligence of some friend's decease. Thus this natural occurrence strikes many with a superstitious awe. This reminds me of a trifling anecdote, which I will here relate as an instance:—Our two servant-girls agreed to go on errand of their own, one night after supper, to a considerable distance, from which I strove to persuade them, but could not prevail. So, after going to the apartment where I slept, I took: a drinking-glass, and, coming close to the back of the door, made two or three sweeps round the lips of the glass with my finger, which caused a loud shrill sound. I then overheard the following dialogue:—B. "Ah, mercy! the dead-bell went through my head just now with such a knell as I never heard."—/. "I heard it too."—B. "Did you indeed? That is remarkable. I never knew of two hearing it at the same time before."—/. "We will not go to Midgehope to-night."—S. "I would not go for all the world. I shall warrant it is my poor brother Wat: who knows what these wild Irishes may have done to him?"—HOGG'S *Mountain Bard*, 3rd edit., pp. 31-2.]

## NOTE XL.

*The Goblin-Hall.*—P. 120.

A vaulted hall under the ancient castle of Gifford or Yester, (for it bears either name indifferently,) the construction of which has from a very remote period been ascribed to magic. The Statistical Account of the Parish of Garvald and Baro gives the following account of the present state of this castle and apartment:—'Upon a peninsula, formed by the water of Hopes on the east, and a large rivulet on the west, stands the ancient castle of Yester. Sir David Dalrymple, in his *Annals*, relates, that "Hugh Gifford de Yester died in 1267; that in his castle there was a capacious cavern, formed by magical art, and called in the country Bo-Hall, i.e. Hob-goblin Hall." A stair of twenty-four steps led down to this apartment, which is a large and spacious hall, with an arched roof; and though it hath stood for so many centuries, and been exposed to the external air for a period of fifty or sixty years, it is still as firm and entire as if it had only stood a few years. From the floor of this hall, another stair of thirty-six steps wads down to a p t which hath a communication with Hopes-water. A great part of the walls of this large and ancient castle are still standing. There is a tradition, that the castle of Yester was the last fortification, in this country, that surrendered to General Gray, sent into Scotland by Protector Somerset.' *Statistical Account*, Vol. xiii.—I have only to add, that, in 1737, the Goblin Hall was tenanted by the Marquis of Tweeddale's falconer, as I learn from a poem

by Boyse, entitled 'Retirement,' written upon visiting Yester. It is now rendered inaccessible by the fall of the stair.

See Sir David Dalrymple's authority for the anecdote is in Fordun, whose words are,—'A. D. MCCLXVII. *Hugo Giffard de Yester moritur; cujuscastrum, vel saltern caveam, et dongionem, arie daemonica antiquae relationes ferunt fabrifactum: nam ibidem habetur mirabilis specus subterraneus, opere mirifico constructus, magno terrarum spatio protelatus, qui communiter Ho=shall appellatus est*' Lib. X. cap 21.—Sir David conjectures, that Hugh de Gifford must either have been a very wise man, or a great oppressor

## NOTE XLI.

*There floated Haco's banner trim  
Above Norweyan warriors grim.*—P. 120.

In 1263, Haco, King of Norway, came into the Frith of Clyde with a powerful armament, and made a descent at Largs, in Ayrshire. Here he was encountered and defeated, on the 2nd October, by Alexander III. Haco retreated to Orkney, where he died soon after this disgrace to his arms. There are still existing, near the place of battle, many barrows, some of which, having been opened, were found, as usual, to contain bones and urns.

## NOTE XLII.

*—wizard habit strange.*—P. 120.

'Magicians, as is well known, were very curious in the choice and form of their vestments. Their caps are oval, or like pyramids, with lappets on each side, and fur within. Their gowns are long, and furred with fox-skins, under which they have a linen garment reaching to the knee. Their girdles are three inches broad, and have many cabalistical names, with crosses, trines, and circles inscribed on them. Their shoes should be of new russet leather, with a cross cut upon them. Their knives are dagger-fashion; and their swords have neither guard nor scabbard.—See these, and many other particulars, in the Discourse concerning Devils and Spirits, annexed to REGINALD SCOTTS *Discovery of Witchcraft*, edition 1665.

## NOTE XLIII.

*Upon his breast a pentacle.*—P. 120.

'A pentacle is a piece of fine linen, folded with five corners, according to the five senses, and suitably inscribed with characters. This the magician extends towards the spirits which he invokes, when they are stubborn and rebellious, and refuse to be conformable unto the ceremonies and rites of magic.—See the Discourses, &c. above mentioned, p. 66.

## NOTE XLIV.

*As born upon that blessed night  
When yawning graves, and dying groan,  
Proclaimed heirs empire overthrown.*  
—P, 121.

It is a popular article of faith, that those who are born on Christmas, or Good Friday, have the power of seeing spirits, and even of commanding them. The Spaniards imputed the haggard and downcast looks of their Philip II to the disagreeable visions to which this privilege subjected him

## NOTE XLV.

*Yet still the knightly spear and shield  
The Elfin Warrior doth wield  
Upon the brown hill's breast.*—P 122.

The following extract from the Essay upon the Fairy Superstitions, in the 'Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border,' vol ii, will show whence many of the particulars of the combat between Alexander III and the Goblin Knight are derived —

Genase of Tilbury, *Otia Imperial ap. Script rer Brunsvic* (vol. i p 797), relates the following popular story concerning a fairy knight. Osbert, a bold and powerful baron, visited a noble family in the vicinity of Wandobury, in the bishopric of Ely. Among other stories related in the social circle of his friends, who, according to custom, amused each other by repeating ancient tales and traditions, he was informed, that if any knight, unattended, entered an adjacent plain by moonlight, and challenged an adversary to appear, he would be immediately encountered by a spirit in the form of a knight. Osbert resolved to make the experiment, and set out, attended by a single squire, whom he ordered to remain without the limits of the plain, which was surrounded by an ancient intrenchment. On repeating the challenge, he was instantly assailed by an adversary, whom he quickly unhorsed, and seized the reins of his steed. During this operation, his ghostly opponent sprung up, and darting his spear, like a javelin, at Osbert, wounded him in the thigh. Osbert returned in triumph with the horse, which he committed to the care of his servants. The horse was of a sable colour, as well as his whole accoutrements, and apparently of great beauty and vigour. He remained with his keeper till cock-crowing, when, with eyes flashing fire, he reared, spumed the ground, and vanished. On disarming himself, Osbert perceived that he was wounded, and that one of his steel boots was full of blood. Gervase adds, that 'as long as he lived, the scar of his wound opened afresh on the anniversary of the eve on which he encountered the spirit.' Less fortunate was the gallant Bohemian knight,

who, travelling<sup>1</sup> by night with a single companion, 'came in sight of a fairy host, arrayed under displayed banners. Despising the remonstrances of his friend, the knight pricked forward to break a lance with a champion, who advanced from the ranks apparently in defiance. His companion beheld the Bohemian overthrown, horse and man, by his aerial adversary; and returning to the spot next morning, he found the mangled corpses of the knight and steed.—*Hierarchy of Blessed Angels*, p 554.

Besides these instances of Elfin chivalry above quoted, many others might be alleged in support of employing fairy machinery in this manner. The forest of Glenmore, in the North Highlands, is believed to be haunted by a spirit called *Lham-dearg*, in the array of an ancient warrior, having a bloody hand, from which he takes his name. He insists upon those with whom he meets doing battle with him; and the clergy man, who makes up an account of the district, extant in the Macfarlane MS in the Advocates' Library, gravely assures us, that, in his time, *Lham-dearg* fought with three brothers whom he met in his walk, none of whom long survived the ghostly conflict. Barclay, in his 'Euphormion,' gives a singular account of an officer who had ventured, with his servant, rather to intrude upon a haunted house in a town in Flanders, than to put up with worse quarters elsewhere. After taking the usual precautions of providing fires, lights, and arms, they watched till midnight, when behold! the severed arm of a man dropped from the ceiling; this was followed by the legs, the other arm, the trunk, and the head of the body, all separately. The members rolled together, united themselves in the presence of the astonished soldiers, and formed a gigantic warrior, who defied them both to combat. Their blows, although they penetrated the body and amputated the limbs of their strange antagonist, had, as the reader may easily believe, little effect on an enemy who possessed such powers of self-union; nor did his efforts make more effectual impression upon them. How the combat terminated I do not exactly remember, and have not the book by me; but I think the spirit made to the intruders on his mansion the usual proposal, that they should renounce their redemption, which being declined, he was obliged to retract.

The most singular tale of the kind is contained in an extract communicated to me by my friend Mr. Surtees of Mainsforth, in the Bishopric, who copied it from a MS. note in a copy of Burthogge, 'On the Nature of Spirits, 8vo, 1694,' which had been the property of the late Mr. Gill, attorney-general to Egerton, Bishop of Durham. 'It was not,' says my obliging correspondent, 'in Mr. Gill's own hand, w<sup>th</sup> probably a hundred years older, and was said to be, *Elibre Convent. Dunelm. per T. C. extract.*, whom I believe



to have been Thomas Cradocke, Esq., barrister, who held several offices under the See of Durham a hundred years ago. Mr. Gill was possessed of most of his manuscripts. The extract, which, in fact, suggested the introduction of the tale into the present poem, runs thus:—

*Rem mirant hujusmodi quae nostris  
temporibus evenit, teste viro nobili ac fide  
difnissimo, enarrare haud pigebit. Radul-  
phus Bulmer, cum e castris, quae tunc tem-  
poris prope Norham posita erant, oblecta-  
tionis causa, extisset, acin ultenore Tuedae  
rip i praedam cum cam bus leporariis in-  
scqueretur, forte cuncto quodam nobili,  
sibi antehac, ut vidibatur, familiariter  
cognito, congressus est; ac, ut fas erat  
inter inimicos, flagrante bello, brevissima  
interrogationis mora interposita, alter-  
utros invicem incitato cursu infestis ani-  
mis petiere. Noiter, primo occurso, equo  
praeacerrimo hostis impetu labante, in  
terram eversus pec fore et capite laeso san-  
guinem, mortuo similis, evomebat. Quern  
ut se aegre habentem cointer allocutus est  
alter, pollicitusque, modo auxilium non  
abnegaret, montisque obtemperans ab omni  
rerum sacrarum cogitatione abstineret, nee  
Deo, Deiparae Virgini, Sanctove ullo,  
Preces aut vota efferret vel inter sese con-  
ciperet, se brevi eum sanum validumque  
restituturum esse, Prae angore oblata  
conditum accepta est; ac veterator ille nescio  
quid obsceni murmuris insusurrans,  
prehensa manu, dido citius in pedes sanum  
utanteasublevavii. Noster autem, maxima  
prae rei inaudita novitate formidine per-  
cussus, MI JESU ! exclamat, vel quid simile ;  
ac subito respiciens nee hostem nec ullam  
alium conspexit, equum solum gravissimo  
nuper casu afflictum, per summam pacem  
in rivo fluvii pascentem. Ad castra itaque  
mirabundus revertens, fidei dubius, rent  
primo occullavit, dein, confecto bello, Con-  
fessori suo totam asseruit. Delusoria pro-  
cul dubio res tota, ac mala veteratoris illius  
aperitur fraus, qua hominini Christianum  
ad vitium tale auxilium pelliceret. Nomen  
utunque illius (nobilis alias acclarf) reti-  
cendum duco, cum haud dubium sit quin  
Diabolus, Deo permittente, formam quam  
libuerit, immo angeli lucis, sacro oculo Dei  
teste, posse assumere.' The MS. chronicle,  
from which Mr. Cradocke took this curious  
extract, cannot now be found in the Chapter  
Library of Durham, or, at least, has hitherto  
escaped the researches of my friendly corre-  
spondent.*

JLindesay is made to allude to this adven-  
ture of Ralph Buhner, as a well-known story,  
to the 4th Canto, Stanza xxii, p. 132.

The northern champions of old were accus-  
tomed peculiarly to search for, and delight in,  
encounters with such military spectres. See  
a whole chapter on the subject, in BARTHOLO-  
MEUS, *De Causis contemptae Mortis a Danis*,  
p. 253.

## NOTE XLVI.

*Close to the hut, no more his own,  
Close to the aid he sought in vain,  
The morn may find the stiffen'd swain.*  
—P. 125.

I cannot help here mentioning, that, on  
the night in which these lines were written,  
suggested, as they were, by a sudden fall of  
snow, beginning after sunset, an unfortunate  
man perished exactly in the manner here  
described, and his body was next morning  
found close to his own house. The accident  
happened within five miles of the farm of  
Ashestiel.

## NOTE XLVII.

—Forbes.—P. 125.

Sir William Forbes of Pittsligo, Baronet;  
unequalled, perhaps, in the degree of indi-  
vidual affection entertained for him by his  
friends, as well as in the general respect and  
esteem of Scotland at large. His 'Life of  
Beattie,' whom he befriended and patronized  
in life, as well as celebrated after his decease,  
was not long published, before the benevolent  
and affectionate biographer was called to  
follow the subject of his narrative. This  
melancholy event very shortly succeeded the  
marriage of the friend, to whom this intro-  
duction is addressed, with one of Sir William's  
daughters.

## NOTE XLVIII.

*Friar Rush.*—P. 127.

*Alias, 'Will o' the Wisp.'* This personage  
is a strolling demon, or *esprit follet*, who,  
once upon a time, got admittance into a  
monastery as a scullion, and played the  
monks many pranks. He was also a sort of  
Robin Goodfellow, and Jack o' Lantern.  
It is in allusion to this mischievous demon  
that Milton's clown speaks,—

'She was pinched, and pulled, she said,  
And he by Friar's lantern led'

'The History of Friar Rush' is of extreme  
rarity, and, for some time, even the existence  
of such a book was doubted, although it is  
expressly alluded to by Reginald Scott, in his  
'Discovery of Witchcraft.' I have perused a  
copy in the valuable library of my friend Mr.  
Heber: and I observe, from Mr. Beloe's  
'Anecdotes of Literature,' that there is one  
in the excellent collection of the Marquis of  
Stafford.

## NOTE XLIX.

*Sir David Lindesay of the Mount,  
Lord Lion King-at-arms.*—P. 128.

The late elaborate edition of Sir David  
Lindesay's Works, by Mr. George Chalmers,  
has probably introduced him to many of my  
readers. It is perhaps to be regretted, that  
the learned Editor had not bestowed more

pains in elucidating his author, even although he should have omitted, or at least reserved, his disquisitions on the origin of the language used by the poet. But, with all its faults, his work is an acceptable present to Scottish antiquaries. Sir David Lindsay was well known for his early efforts in favour of the Reformed doctrines; and, indeed, his play, coarse as it now seems, must have had a powerful effect upon the people of his age. I am uncertain if I abuse poetical licence, by introducing Sir David Lindsay in the character of Lion-Herald, sixteen years before he obtained that office. At any rate, I am not the first who has been guilty of the anachronism; for the author of 'Flodden Field' despatches *Dallamont*, which can mean nobody but Sir David de la Mont, to France, on the message of defiance from James IV to Henry VIII. It was often an office imposed on the Lion King-at-Arms, to receive foreign ambassadors; and Lindsay himself did this honour to Sir Ralph Sadler, in 1539-40. Indeed, the oath of the Lion, in its first article, bears reference to his frequent employment upon royal messages and embassies.

The office of heralds, in feudal times, being held of the utmost importance, the inauguration of the Kings-at-arms, who presided over their colleges, was proportionally solemn. In fact, it was the mimicry of a royal coronation, except that the unction was made with wine instead of oil. In Scotland, a namesake and kinsman of Sir David Lindsay, inaugurated in 1592, 'was crowned by King James with the ancient crown of Scotland, which was used before the Scottish kings assumed a close crown; and, on occasion of the same solemnity, dined at the King's table, -wearing the crown. It is probable that the coronation of his predecessor was not less solemn. So sacred was the herald's office, that, in 1515, Lord Drummond was by Parliament declared guilty of treason, and his lands forfeited, because he had struck with his fist the Lion King-at-arms, when he reproved him for his follies. Nor was he restored, but at the Lion's earnest solicitation.

## NOTE L.

*Crichtoun Castle*.—"P. 129,

A large ruinous castle on the banks of the Tyne, about ten miles from Edinburgh. As indicated in the text, it was built at different times, and with a very differing regard to splendour and accommodation. The oldest part of the building is a narrow keep, or tower, such as formed the mansion of a lesser Scottish baron; but so many additions have been made to it, that there is now a large court-yard, surrounded by buildings of different ages. The eastern front of the court

is raised above a portico, and decorated with entablatures, bearing anchors. All the stones of this front are rut into diamond facets, the angular projections of which have an uncommonly rich appearance. The inside of this part of the building appears to have contained a gallery of great length, and uncommon elegance. Access was given to it by a magnificent staircase, now quite destroyed. The soffits are ornamented with twining cordage and rosettes; and the whole seems to have been far more splendid than was usual in Scottish castles. The castle belonged originally to the Chancellor, Sir William Crichton, and probably owed to him its first enlargement, as well as its being taken by the Earl of Douglas, who imputed to Crichton's counsels the death of his predecessor, Earl William, beheaded in Edinburgh Castle, with his brother, in 1440. It is said to have been totally demolished on that occasion; but the present state of the ruin shows the contrary. In 1483, it was garrisoned by Lord Crichton, then its proprietor, against King James III, whose displeasure he had incurred by seducing his sister Margaret, in revenge, it is said, for the monarch having dishonoured his bed. From the Crichton family the castle passed to that of the Hepburns, Earls Bothwell, and when the forfeitures of Stewart, the last Earl Bothwell, were divided, the barony and castle of Crichton fell to the share of the Earl of Buccleuch. They were afterwards the property of the Pringles of Clifton, and are now that of Sir John Callander, Baronet. It were to be wished the proprietor would take a little pains to preserve these splendid remains of antiquity, which are at present used as a fold for sheep, and wintering cattle; although, perhaps, there are very few ruins in Scotland which display so well the style and beauty of ancient castle-architecture. The castle of Crichton has a dungeon vault, called the *Massy More*. The epitæet, which is not uncommonly applied to the prisons of other old castles in Scotland, is of Saracenic origin. It occurs twice in the '*Eptistolæ Itinerariæ*' of Tollius. '*Career subterraneus, sive, tit Mauri appellat, MAZMORRA*,' p. 147- and again, '*Coguntur omnes Captivi sub noctem in ergastula subterranea, quæ Turcæ Algezera vocant MAZMORRAS*,' p. 243. The same word applies to the dungeons of the ancient Moorish castles in Spān, and serves to show from what nation the Gothic style of castle-building was originally derived.

## NOTE LI.

*Earl Adam Hepburn*.—"P. 130.

He was the second Earl of Bothwell, and fell in the field of Flodden, where, according to an ancient English poet, he distinguished

himself by a furious attempt to retrieve the day:-

'Then on the Scottish part, right proud,  
The Earl of Bothwell then out-brast,  
And stepping forth, with stomach good,  
Into the enemies' throng he thrast;  
And Both-well! Both-well! cried bold,  
To cause his souldiers to ensue.  
But there he caught a welcome cold.  
The Englishmen straight down him threw.  
Thus Habbani through his hardy heart  
His fatal fine in conflict found, &c.  
*Flodden Field, a Poem*, edited by  
H. Weber. Edin. 1808.

Adam was grandfather to James, Earl of Bothwell, too well known in the history of Queen Mary.

NOTE LII.

*For that a messenger, front heaven  
In vain to James naa' counsel given  
Against the English war.*—P. 130.

This story is told by Pitscottie with characteristic simplicity—"The King, seeing that France could get no support of Him for that time, made a proclamation, full hastily, through all the realm of Scotland, both east and west, south and north, as well in the isles as in the firm land, to all manner of men between sixty and sixteen years, that they should be ready, within twenty days, to pass with him, with forty days victual, and to meet at the Burrow-muir of Edinburgh, and there to pass forward where he pleased. His proclamations were hastily obeyed, contrary the Council of Scotland's will; but every man loved his prince so well that they would on no ways disobey him; but every man caused make his proclamation so hastily, conform to the charge of the King's proclamation.

"The King came to Lithgow, where he happened to be for the time at the Council, very sad and dolorous, making his devotion to God, to send him good chance and fortune in his voyage. In this meantime there came a man, clad in a blue gown, in at the kirk door, and belted about him in a roll of linen cloth; a pair of brotikiings on his feet, to the great of his legs; with all other hose and clothes conform thereto; but he had nothing on his head, but syde red yellow hair behind, and on his haffets, which wan down to his shoulders; but his forehead was bald and bare. He seemed to be a man of two-and-fifty years, with a great pike-staff in his hand, and came first forward among the lords, crying and speiring for the King, saying, he desired to speak with him. While, at the last, he came where the King was sitting in the desk at his prayers; but when he saw the King, he made him little reverence or salutation, but leaned down groffling on the desk before him, and said to him in this manner, as after follows. "Sir King, my mother hath sent me to you, desiring you not to pass, at this time, where thou art purposed; for if thou

does, thou wilt not fare well in thy journey, nor none that passeth with thee. Further, she bade thee mell' with no woman, nor use their counsel, nor let them touch thy body, nor thou theirs; for, if thou do it, thou wilt be confounded and brought to shame."

By this man had spoken thir words unto the King's grace, the evening-song was near done, and the King paused on thir words, studying to give him an answer; but, in the meantime, before the King's eyes, and in the presence of all the lords that were about him for the time, this man vanished away, and could no ways be seen or comprehended, but vanished away as he had been a blink of the sun, or a whip of the whirlwind, and could no more be seen. I heard say, Sir David Lindesay Lyon-herauld, and John Inglis the marshal, who were, at that time, young men, and special servants to the King's grace, were standing presently beside the King, who thought to have laid hands on this man, that they might have speired further tidings at him: But all for nought; they could not touch him; for he vanished away betwixt them, and was no more seen.

Buchanan, in more elegant, though not more impressive language, tells the same story, and quotes the personal information of our Sir David Lindesay: '*In its*, (i.e. *out propius astiterant*) fuit David Lindesius, Montanus, homo spectatae fidei et probitatis, nee a literarum studiis alienus, et cujus totius vitae tenor longissime a mentiendo ab-erat; a quo nisi ego haec uti tradidi, pro certis accepissem, ut vulgatam vanis rumoribus fabulum, omisurus eram'—Lib. xiii. The King's throne, in St. Catherine's aisle, which he had constructed for himself, with twelve stalls for the Knights Companions of the Order of the Thistle, is still shown as the place where the apparition was seen. I know not by what means St. Andrew got the credit of having been the celebrated monitor of James IV; for the expression in Lindesay's narrative, 'My mother has dent me,' could only be used by St. John, the adopted son of the Virgin Mary. The whole story is so well attested, that we have only the choice between a miracle or an imposture. Mr. Pinkerton plausibly argues, from the caution against incontinence, that the Queen was privy to the scheme of those who had recourse to this expedient to deter King James from his im-politic war.

NOTE LIII.

*The wild-buck bells.*—P. 130.

I am glad of an opportunity to describe the cry of the deer by another word than *braying*, although the latter has been sanctified by the use of the Scottish metrical translation of the Psalms. *Bell* seems to be an abbreviation of *bellow*. This sylvan sound conveyed great

<sup>1</sup> Buskins. <sup>2</sup> Long. <sup>3</sup> Cheeks. <sup>4</sup> Asking.

<sup>1</sup> Meddle.

delight to our ancestors, chiefly, I suppose, from association. A gentle knight in the reign of Henry VIII, Sir Thomas Wortley, built Wantley Lodge, in Wancliffe Forest, for the pleasure (as an ancient inscription testifies) of 'listening to the hart's bell.'

## NOTE LIV.

*June saw his father's overthrow.*—P. 130.

The rebellion against James III was signalized by the cruel circumstance of his son's presence in the hostile army. When the King saw his own banner displayed against himself, and his son in the faction of his enemies, he lost the little courage he had ever possessed, fled out of the field, fell from his horse as it started at a woman and water-pitcher, and was slain, it is not well understood by whom. James IV, after the battle, passed to Stirling, and hearing the monks of the chapel-royal deploring the death of his father, their founder, he was seized with deep remorse, which manifested itself in severe penances. See a following Note on stanza ix. of canto v. The battle of Sauchie-burn, in which James III fell, was fought 18th June, 1488.

## NOTE LV.

*The Borough-moor.*—P. 133.

The Borough, or Common Moor of Edinburgh, was of very great extent, reaching from the southern walls of the city to the bottom of Braid Hills. It was anciently a forest; and, in that state, was so great a nuisance, that the inhabitants of Edinburgh had permission granted to them of building wooden galleries, projecting over the street, in order to encourage them to consume the timber, which they seem to have done very effectually. When James IV. mustered the array of the kingdom there, in 1513, the Borough-moor was, according to Hawthornden, 'a field spacious, and delightful by the shade of many stately and aged oaks.' Upon that, and similar occasions, the royal standard is traditionally said to have been displayed from the Hare-Stane, a high stone, now built into the wall, on the left hand of the highway leading towards Braid, not far from the head of Bunitsfield Links. The Hare-Stane probably derives its name from the British word *Har*, signifying an army.

## NOTE LVI.

*Pavilions.*—P. 134.

I do not exactly know the Scottish mode of encampment in 1513, but Patten gives a curious description of that which he saw after the battle of Pinkie, in 1547:—'Here now, to say somewhat of the manner of their camp. As they had no pavilions, or round houses, of any commendable compass, so wear there few other tentes with posts, as the used manner

of making is; and of these few also, none of above twenty foot length, but most far under; for the most part all very sumptuously beset (after their fashion), for the love of France with fleur-de-lys, some of blue buckram, some of black, and some of some other colours. These white ridges, as I call them, that, as we stood on Fauxsyde Bray, did make so great muster toward us, which I did take then to be a number of tentes, when we came, we found it a linen drapery, of the coarser cambryk in dede, for it was all of canvas sheets, and wear the tenticles, or rather cabyns and couches of their soldiers; the which (much after the common building of their country beside) had they framed of foursticks, about an ell long a piece, whear of two fastened together at one end aloft, and the two endes beneath stuck in the ground, an ell asunder, standing in fashion like the bowes of a sowes yoke; over two such bowes (one, as it were, at their head, the other at their feet) they stretched a sheet down on both sides, whereby their cabin became roofed like a ridge, but skant shut at both ends, and not very close beneath on the sides, unless their sticks were the shorter, or their wives the more liberal to lend them larger napery: howbeit, when they had lmett them, and stuffd them so thick with straw, with the weather as it was not very cold, when they wear ones couched, they were as warm, as they had been wrapt in horses dung.'—PATTEN'S *Account of Somerset's Expedition*.

## NOTE LVII.

*in proud Scotland's royal shield.*

*The ruddy lion ramped in gold.*—P. 134.

The well-known arms of Scotland. If you will believe Boethius and Buchanan, the double tressure round the shield, mentioned, *counter fleur-de-lysed or linguedand armed asure*, was first assumed by Echaus, King of Scotland, contemporary of Charlemagne, and founder of the celebrated League with France; but later antiquaries make poor Eochy, or Achy, little better than a sort of King of Brentford, whom old Grig (who has also swelled into Gregorius Magnus) associated with himself in the important duty of governing some part of the north-eastern coast of Scotland.

## NOTE LVIII.

*—Caledonia's Queen is changed.*

—P. 136.

The Old Town of Edinburgh was secured on the north side by a lake, now drained, and on the south by a wall, which there was some attempt to make defensible even so late as 1745. The gates, and the greater part of the wall, have been pulled down, in the course of the late extensive and beautiful enlargement of the city. My ingenious and valued friend,

H

Mr. Thomas Campbell, proposed to celebrate Edinburgh under the epithet here borrowed. But the 'Queen of the North' has not been so fortunate as to receive from so eminent a pen the proposed distinction.

## NOTE LIX.

*Since first, when conquering York arose,  
To Henry meek she gave repose.*—P. 137.

Henry VI, with his Queen, his heir, and the chiefs of his family, fled to Scotland after the fatal battle of Towton. In this note a doubt was formerly expressed, whether Henry VI came to Edinburgh, though his Queen certainly did; Mr. Pinkerton inclining to believe that he remained at Kirkcudbright. But my noble friend, Lord Napier, has pointed out to me a grant by Henry, of an annuity of forty marks to his Lordship's ancestor, John Napier, subscribed by the King himself, at Edinburgh, the 28th day of August, in the thirty-ninth year of his reign, which corresponds to the year of God, 1161. This grant, Douglas, with his usual neglect of accuracy, dates in 1368. But this error being corrected from the copy in Macfarlane's MSS., pp. 119-120, removes all scepticism on the subject of Henry VI being really at Edinburgh. John Napier was son and heir of Sir Alexander Napier, and about this time was Provost of Edinburgh. The hospitable reception of the distressed monarch and his family, called forth on Scotland the encomium of Molmet, a contemporary poet. The English people, he says,—

*'Un nouveau roy crâçerani,  
Par despiteux vouloir,  
Leviel en debouterent,  
Et son legitime hoir,  
Qui fuytyf alla prendre.  
D'Escoss! lesarand,  
De tons siecles le mendre,  
Et le plus tolerant.*

—'Recollection des Aventures'

## NOTE LX.

*—the romantic strain,  
Whose Anglo-Norman tones whilere  
Could win the royal Henry's ear.*—P. 137.

Mr. Ellis, in his valuable Introduction to the 'Specimens of Romance', has proved, by the concurring testimony of La Kavaillere, Tressan, but especially the Abbd de la Rue, that the courts of our Anglo-Norman Kings, rather than those of the French monarch, produced the birth of Romance literature. Marie, soon after mentioned, compiled from Armorican originals, and translated into Norman-French, or romance language, the twelve curious Lays, of which Mr. Ellis has given us a *prelis* in the Appendix to his Introduction. The story of Blondel, the famous and faithful minstrel of Richard I, needs no commentary.

## NOTE LXI.

*The cloth-yard arrows.*—P. 138.

This is no poetical exaggeration. In some of the counties of England, distinguished for archery, shafts of this extraordinary length were actually used. Thus, at the battle of Blackheath, 'between the troops of Henry VII and the Cornish insurgents, in 1496, the bridge of Dartford was defended by a picked band of archers from the rebel army, whose arrows,' says Hollinshed, 'were in length a full doth yard.' The Scottish, according to Ascham, had a proverb, that every English archer carried under his belt twenty-four Scots, in allusion to his bundle of unerring shafts.

## NOTE LXII.

*To pass, to wheel, the croupe to gain,  
And high curvett, that not in vain  
The sword sway might descend again  
On foeman's casque below.*—P. 138.

'The most useful *air*, as the Frenchmen term it, is *ternterr*; the *courbettes*, *cabrioles*, or *un pas et un sault*, being fitter for horses of parade and triumph than for soldiers: yet I cannot deny but a *démivolté* with *courbêtes*, so that they be not too high, may be useful in a fight or *meslee*; for, as Labroue hath it, in his Book of Horsemanship, Monsieur de Montmorency having a horse that was excellent in performing the *démivolté*, did, with his sword, strike down two adversaries from their horses in a tourney, where divers of the prime gallants of France did meet; for, taking his time, when the horse was in the height of his *courbette*, and discharging a blow then, his sword fell with such weight and force upon the two cavaliers, one after another, that he struck them from their horses to the ground.'—Lord Herbert of Cherbury's *Life*, p. 48.

## NOTE LXIII.

*He saw the hardy burghers there  
March arm'd, on foot, with faces bare.*—P. 139.

The Scottish burgesses were, like yeomen, appointed to be armed with bows and sheaves, sword, buckler, knife, spear, or a good axe instead of a bow, if worth £ 100: their armour to be of white or bright harness. They wore *white hats*, i.e. bright steel caps without crest or visor. By an act of James IV their *weapon-schawings* are appointed to be held four times a-year, under the aldermen or baibffs.

## NOTE LXIV.

*On foot the yeoman too, . . .  
Each at his back (a slender store)  
His forty days' provision bore,  
His arms were halbert, axe, or spear.*  
—P. 139.

Bows and quivers were in vain recommended to the peasantry of Scotland, by repeated statutes; spears and axes seem universally to have been used instead of them. Their defensive armour was the plate-jack, hauberk, or brigantine; and their missile weapons crossbows and culverins. All wore swords of excellent temper, according to Patten; and a voluminous handkerchief round their neck, 'not for cold, but for cutting.' The mace also was much used in the Scottish army. The old poem on the battle of Flodden mentions a band—

'Who manfully did meet their foes,  
With leaden mauls, and lances long.'

When the feudal array of the kingdom was called forth, each man was obliged to appear with forty days' provision. When this was expended, which took place before the battle of Flodden, the army melted away of course. Almost all the Scottish forces, except a few knights, men-at-arms, and the Border-prickers, who formed excellent light-cavalry, acted upon foot.

## NOTE LXV.

*A banquet rich) and costly wines.*—P. 140.

In all transactions of great or petty importance, and among whomsoever taking place, it would seem that a present of wine was a uniform and indispensable preliminary. It was not to Sir John Falstaff alone that such an introductory preface was necessary, however, well judged and acceptable on the part of Mr. Brook; for Sir Ralph Sadler, while on an embassy to Scotland in 1530-40, mentions, with complacency, 'the same night came Rothesay (the herald so called) to me again, and brought me wine from the King, both white and red.'—*Clifford's Edition*, p. 39.

## NOTE LXVI.

—his iron belt,  
*That bound his breast in penance pain,  
In memory of his father slain.*—P. 141.

Few readers need to be reminded of this belt, to the weight of which James added certain ounces every year that he lived. Pittscottie founds his belief, that James was not slain in the battle of Flodden, because

the English never had this token of the iron belt to show to any Scottishman. The person and character of James are delineated according to our best historians. His romantic disposition, which led him highly to relish gaiety, approaching to license, was, at the same time, tinged with enthusiastic devotion. These propensities sometimes formed a strange contrast. He was wont, during his fits of devotion, to assume the dress, and conform to the rules, of the order of Franciscans; and when he had thus done penance for some time in Stirling, to plunge again into the tide of pleasure. Probably, too, with no unusual inconsistency, he sometimes laughed at the superstitious observances to which he at other times subjected himself. There is a very singular poem by Dunbar, seemingly addressed to James IV., on one of these occasions of monastic seclusion. It is a most daring and profane parody on the services of the Church of Rome, entitled,—

*Dunbar's Dirige to the King  
Bydmg (ower lang in St) iViling.*

\*We that are here, in heaven's glory,  
To you that are in Purgatory,  
Commend us on our hearty wise:  
I mean we folks in Paradise,  
In Edinburgh, with all megriness,  
To you in Stirling, with distress,  
Where neither pleasure nor delight is,  
For pity this epistle writtis, &c.

See the whole in Sibbald's Collection, vol. i. P. 234.

## NOTE LXVII.

*Sir Hugh the Heron's wife* —P. 141.

It has been already noticed [see note to stanza xiii. of canto i. p. 178] that King James's acquaintance with Lady Heron of Ford did not commence until he marched into England. Our historians impute to the King's infatuated passion the delays which led to the fatal defeat of Flodden. The author of 'The Genealogy of the Heron Family' endeavours, with laudable anxiety, to clear the Lady Ford from this scandal; that she came and went, however, between the armies of James and Surrey, is certain. See PIN-KERTON'S *History*, and the authorities he refers to, vol. ii. p. 99. Heron of Ford had been, in 1511, in some sort accessory to the slaughter of Sir Robert Kerr of Cessford, Warden of the Middle Marches. It was committed by his brother the bastard, Lilburn, and Starked, three Borderers. Lilburn and Heron of Ford were delivered up by Henry to James, and were imprisoned in the fortress of Fastcastle, where the former died. Part of the pretence of Lady Ford's negotiations with James was the liberty of her husband.

## NOTE LXVIII.

—*the fair Queen of France*  
*Sent him a turquois ring and glove,*  
*And charged him, as her knight and love,*  
*For her to break a lance —P. 141.*

<sup>1</sup>Also the Queen of France wrote a love-letter to the King of Scotland, calling him her love, showing him that she had suffered much rebuke in France for the defending of his honour. She believed surely that he would recompense her again with some of his kingly support in her necessity; that is to say, that he would raise her an army, and come three foot of ground on English ground, for her sake. To that effect she sent him a ring off her finger, with fourteen thousand French crowns to pay his expenses.' *PITSCOTTIE*, p. 110.—A turquois ring, probably this fatal gift is, with James's sword and dagger, preserved in the College of Heralds, London.

## NOTE LXIX.

*Archibald Bell-the-Cat — P. 144.*

Archibald Douglas, Earl of Angus, a man remarkable for strength of body and mind, acquired the popular name of *Bell-the-Cat*, upon the following remarkable occasion.—James the Third, of whom *Pitscottie* complains, that he delighted more in music, and 'policies of building,' than in hunting, hawking, and other noble exercises, was so ill advised, as to make favourites of his architects and musicians, whom the same historian irreverently terms masons and fiddlers. His nobility, who did not sympathize in the King's respect for the fine arts, were extremely incensed at the honours conferred on those persons, particularly on *Cochrane*, a mason, who had been created Earl of Mar; and, seizing the opportunity, when, in 1482, the King had convoked the whole array of the country to march against the English, they held a midnight council in the church of *Lauder*, for the purpose of forcibly removing these minions from the King's person. When all had agreed on the propriety of this measure, *Lord Gray* told the assembly the apologue of the *Mice*, who had formed a resolution, that it would be highly advantageous to their community to tie a bell round the cat's neck, that they might hear her approach at a distance; but which public measure unfortunately miscarried, from no mouse being willing to undertake the task of fastening the bell. 'I understand the moral,' said Angus, 'and, that what we propose may not lack execution, I will *bell-the-cat*. The rest of the strange scene is thus told by *Pitscottie*. 'By this was advised and spoken by their lords foresaid, *Cochran*, the Earl of Mar, came from the King to the council, (which council was holden in the kirk of *Lauder* for the time,) who was well accompanied with a band of men of war, to the number of three

hundred light axes, all clad in white livery, and black bends thereon, that they might be known for *Cochran* the Earl of Mar's men. Himself was clad in a riding-pie of black velvet, with a great chain of gold about his neck, to the value of five hundred crowns, and four blowing horns, with both the ends of gold and silk, set with a precious stone, called a *berryll*, hanging in the midst. This *Cochran* had his heumont borne before him, overgilt with gold, and so were all the rest of his horns, and all his pallions were of fine canvas of silk, and the cords thereof fine twined silk, and the chains upon his pallions were double overgilt with gold.

'This *Cochran* was so proud in his conceit, that he counted no lords to be marrows to him, therefore he rushed rudely at the kirk-door. The council inquired who it was that perturbed them at that time. *Sir Robert Douglas*, *Laird of Lochleven*, was keeper of the kirk-door at that time, who inquired who that was that knocked so rudely' and *Cochran* answered, "This is I, the Earl of Mar." The which news pleased well the lords, because they were ready boun to cause take him, as is before rehearsed. Then the Earl of Angus passed hastily to the door, and with him *Sir Robert Douglas* of *Lochleven*, there to receive in the Earl of Mar, and so many of his complices who were there, as they thought good. And the Earl of Angus met with the Earl of Mar, as he came in at the door, and pulled the golden chain from his craig, and said to him, a tow' would set him better. *Sir Robert Douglas* syne pulled the blowing horn from him in like manner, and said, "He had been the hunter of mischief over long." This *Cochran* asked, "My lords, is it mows<sup>2</sup>, or earnest?" They answered, and said, "It is good earnest, and so thou shalt find; for thou and thy complices have abused our prince this long time; of whom thou shalt have no more credence, but shalt have thy reward according to thy good service, as thou hast deserved in times bypast, right so the rest of thy followers."

<sup>4</sup>Notwithstanding, the lords held them quiet till they caused certain armed men to pass into the King's pallion, and two or three wise men to pass with them, and give the King fair pleasant words, till they laid hands on all the King's servants, and took them and hanged them before his eyes over the bridge of *Lawder*. Incontinent they brought forth *Cochran*, and his hands bound with a tow, who desired them to take one of his own pallion tows and bind his hands, for he thought shame to have his hands bound with such tow of hemp, like a thief. The lords answered, he was a traitor, he deserved no better; and, 'for despight, they took a hair tether', and hanged him over the bridge of *Lawder*, above the rest of his complices.—*PITSCOTTIE*, p. 78, folio edit.

<sup>1</sup> Rope.

<sup>2</sup> Jest.

<sup>3</sup> Halter.

## NOTE LXX.

*Against the war had Angus stood,  
And chaf'd his royal lord.—V. 144.*

Angus was an old man when the war against England was resolved upon. He earnestly spoke against that measure from its commencement; and, on the eve of the battle of Flodden, remonstrated so freely upon the impolicy of fighting, that the King said to him, with scorn and indignation, 'if he was afraid he might go home.' The Earl burst into tears at this insupportable insult, and retired accordingly, leaving his sons George, Master of Angus, and Sir William of Glenbervie, to command his followers. They were both slain in the battle, with two hundred gentlemen of the name of Douglas. The aged Earl, broken-hearted at the calamities of his house and his country, retired into a religious house, where he died about a year after the field of Flodden.

## NOTE LXXI.

*Tantallon Hold.—P. 144.*

The ruins of Tantallon Castle occupy a high rock projecting into the German Ocean, about two miles east of North Berwick. The building is not seen till a close approach, as there is rising ground betwixt it and the land. The circuit is of large extent, fenced upon three sides by the precipice which overhangs the sea, and on the fourth by a double ditch and very strong outworks. Tantallon was a principal castle of the Douglas family, and when the Earl of Angus was banished, in 1527, it continued to hold out against James V. The King went in person against it, and for its reduction, borrowed from the Castle of Dunbar, then belonging to the Duke of Albany, two great cannons, whose names, as Pittscottie informs us with laudable minuteness, were 'Thrawn-mouth'd Meg and her Marrow'; also, two great botcards, and two moyan, two double falcons, and four quarter falcons; for the safe guiding and redelivery of which, three lords were laid in pawn at Dunbar. Yet, notwithstanding all this apparatus, James was forced to raise the siege, and only afterwards obtained possession of Tantallon by treaty with the governor, Simon Panango. When the Earl of Angus returned from banishment, upon the death of James, he again obtained possession of Tantallon, and it actually afforded refuge to an English ambassador, under circumstances similar to those described in the text. This was no other than the celebrated Sir Ralph Sadler, who resided there for some time under Angus's protection, after the failure of his negotiation for matching the infant Mary with Edward VI. He says, that though this place was poorly furnished, it was of such

strength as might warrant him against the malice of his enemies, and that he now thought himself out of clanger.

There is a military tradition, that the old Scottish March was meant to express the words,

'Ding down Tantallon  
Maile a brig to the Bass'

Tantallon was at length 'dung down' and ruined by the Covenanters; its lord, the Marquis of Douglas, being a favourite of the royal cause. The castle and barony were sold in the beginning of the eighteenth century to President Dalrymple of North Berwick, by the then Marquis of Douglas.

## NOTE LXXII.

*Their motto on his blade.—P. 144.*

A very ancient sword, in possession of Lord Douglas, bears, among a great deal of flourishing, two hands pointing to a heart, which is placed betwixt them, and the date 1329, being the year in which Bruce charged the Good Lord Douglas to carry his heart to the Holy Land. The following lines (the first couplet of which is quoted by Godscroft as a popular saying in his time) are inscribed around the emblem:—

\* So mony guid as of ye Doyglas beinge,  
Of ane surname was he'er in Scotland seine.

I will ye charge, efter yat I depart,  
To holy grawe, and thair bury my hart;  
Let it remane ever BOTHE TYME AND HOWR,  
To ye last day I sie my Saviour.

I do protest in tyrae of al my ringe,  
Ye lyk subject had never ony kefig.

This curious and valuable relic was nearly lost during the civil war of 1745-6, being carried away from Douglas Castle by some of those in arms for Prince Charles. But great interest having been made by the Duke of Douglas among the chief partisans of the Stuart, it was at length restored. It resembles a Highland claymore, of the usual size, is of an excellent temper, and admirably poised.

## NOTE LXXIII.

*Martin Swart.—P. 146.*

A German general, who commanded the auxiliaries sent by the Duchess of Burgundy with Lambert Simnel. He was defeated and killed at Stokefield. The name of this German general is preserved by that of the field of battle, which is called, after him, Swart-moor.—There were songs about him long current in England.—See Dissertation prefixed to RITSON'S *Ancient Songs*, 1792, p. lxi.



## NOTE LXXIV.

*Perchance some form was unobserv'd ;  
Perchance in prayer, or faith, he swerv'd.*  
—P. 146.

It was early necessary for those who felt themselves obliged to believe in the divine judgment being enunciated in the trial by duel, to find salvos for the strange and obviously precarious chances of the combat. Various curious evasive shifts, used by those who took up an unrighteous quarrel, were supposed sufficient to convert it into a just one. Thus, in the romance of 'Amys and Amelion,' the one brother-in-arms, fighting for the other, disguised in his armour, shears that he did not commit the crime of which the Steward, his antagonist, truly, though maliciously, accused him whom he represented Brantome tells a story of an Italian, who entered the lists upon an unjust quarrel, but, to make his cause good, fled from his enemy at the first onset. 'Turn, coward!' exclaimed his antagonist. 'Thou liest,' said the Italian, 'coward am I none; and in this quarrel will I fight to the death, but my first cause of combat was unjust, and I abandon it.' '*Je vous laisse à penser,*' adds Brantome, '*s'il n'y a pas de l'abus là*' Elsewhere he says, very sensibly, upon the confidence which those who had a righteous cause entertained of victory: '*Un autre abus y avoit-il, que ceux qui avoient un juste sujet de querelle, et qu'on les faisoit jurer avant d'entrer au camp, pensoient estre aussitôt vainqueurs, voire s'en assuroient-ils du tout, memes que leurs confesseurs, parrains et confidants leurs en respondoient tout-a-fait, comme si Dieu leur en eust donne une patente; et ne regardant point a d'autres fautes passees, et que Dieu en garde la punition a ce coup la Pour plus grande, despttuse, et exemplazre.*'—'*Discours sur les Duels.*'

## NOTE LXXV.

*The Cross.*—P. 147.

The Cross of Edinburgh was an ancient and curious structure. The lower part was an octagonal tower, sixteen feet in diameter, and about fifteen feet high. At each angle there was a pillar, and between them an arch, of the Grecian shape. Above these was a projecting battlement, with a turret at each corner, and medallions, of rude but curious workmanship, between them. Above this rose the proper Cross, a column of one stone, upwards of twenty feet high, surmounted with a unicorn. This pillar is preserved in the grounds of the property of Drum, near Edinburgh. The Magistrates of Edinburgh, in 1756, with consent of the Lords of Session (*proh pudor*!) destroyed this curious monu-

ment, under a wanton pretext that it encumbered the street; while, on the one hand, they left an ugly mass called the Luckenbooths, and, on the other, an awkward, long, and low guard-house, which were fifty times more encumbrance than the venerable and inoffensive Cross.

From the tower of the Cross, so long as it remained, the heralds published the acts of Parliament; and its site, marked by radii, diverging from a stone centre, in the High Street, is still the place where proclamations are made.

[The pillar has been restored to its place in High St.]

## NOTE LXXVI.

*This awful summons came.*—P. 148.

This supernatural citation is mentioned by all our Scottish historians. It was, probably, like the apparition at Linlithgow, an attempt, by those averse to the war, to impose upon the superstitious temper of James IV. The following account from Pittscottie is characteristically minute, and furnishes, besides, some curious particulars of the equipment of the army of James IV. I need only add to it, that Plotcock, or Plutock, is no other than Pluto. The Christians of the middle ages by no means misbelieved in the existence of the heathen deities; they only considered them as devils; and Plotcock, so far from implying anything fabulous, was a synonyme of the grand enemy of mankind. Yet all their warnings, and uncouth tidings, nor no good counsel, might stop the King, at this present, from his vain purpose, and wicked enterprise, but hasted him fast to Edinburgh, and there to make his provision and furnishing, in having forth his army against the day appointed, that they should meet in the Burrow-muir of Edinburgh. That is to say, seven cannons that he had forth of the Castle of Edinburgh, which were called the Seven Sisters, casten by Robert Borthwick, the master-gunner, with other small artillery, bullet, powder, and all manner of order, as the master-gunner could devise.

In this meantime, when they were taking forth their artillery, and the King being in the Abbey for the time, there was a cry heard at the Market-cross of Edinburgh, at the hour of midnight, proclaiming as it had been a summons, which was named and called by the proclaimer thereof, The Summons of Plotcock; which desired all men to compear, both Earl, and Lord, and Baron, and all honest gentlemen within the town, (every roan specified by his own name,) to compear, within the space of forty days, before his master, where it should happen him to appoint, and be for the time, under the pain of disobedience. But whether this summons was proclaimed by vain persons, night

walkers, or drunken men, for their pastime, or if it vi as a spirit, I cannot tell truly, but it was shewn to me, that an indweller of the town, Mr. Richara Lawson, being evil-disposea, ganging in his gallery -stair foreanent the Cross, hearing this voice proclaiming this summons, thought marvel what it should be, cried on his servant to brine him his purse; and when he had brought him it, he took out a crown, and cast over the stair, saying, "I appeal from that summons, judgment, and sentence thereof, and takes me aill whole in the merry of God, and Christ Jesus his son." Verily, the author of this, that caused me write the manner of this summons, was a landed gentleman, who was at that time twenty years of age, and was in the town the time of the said summons; and thereafter, when the field was stricken, he swore to me, there was no man that escaped that was called in this summons, but that one man alone which made his protestation, and appealed from the said summons; but all the lave were perished in the field with the king.'

## NOTE LXXVII.

— one of his own ancestry  
Drove the Monks forth of Coventry.  
—P. 150.

This relates to the catastrophe of a real Robert de Marmion, in the reign of King Stephen, whom William of Newbury describes with some attributes of my fictitious hero: '*Homo bellicosus, ferocia et astucia fere nullo suo tempore impar.*' This Baron, having expelled the Monks from the church of Coventry, was not long of experiencing the divine judgment, as the same monks, no doubt, termed his disaster. Having waged a feudal war with the Earl of Chester, Marmion's horse fell, as he charged in the van of his troop, against a body of the Earl's followers: the rider's thigh being broken by the fall, his head was cut off by a common foot-soldier, ere he could receive any succour. The whole story is told by William of Newbury.

## NOTE LXXVIII.

— the savage Dane  
At lol -more deep the mead did drain.  
—P. 152.

The lol of the heathen Danes (a word still applied to Christmas in Scotland) was solemnized with great festivity. The humour of the Danes at table displayed itself in pelting each other with bones; and Torfaus tells a long and curious story, in the History of Hrolfe Kraka, of one Hottus, an inmate of the Court of Denmark, who was

so generally assailed with these missiles, that he constructed, out of the bones with which he was overwhelmed, a very respectable intrenchment, against those who continued the raillery. The dances of the northern warriors round the great fires of pine-trees, are commemorated by Olaus Magnus, who says, they danced with such fury holding each other by the hands, that, if the grasp of any failed, he was pitched into the fire with the velocity of a sling. The sufferer, on such occasions, was instantly plucked out, and obliged to quaff off a certain measure of ale, as a penalty for 'spoiling the king's fire.'

## NOTE LXXIX.

On Christmas eve.—P. 152.

In Roman Catholic countries, mass is never said at night, except on Christmas eve. Each of the frolics with which that holyday used to be celebrated, might admit of a long and curious note; but I shall content myself with the following description of Christmas, and his attributes, as personified in one of Ben Jonson's Masques for the Court

'Enter CHRISTMAS, with two or three of the Guard. He is attired in round hose, long stockings, a close doublet, a high-crowned hat, with a brooch, a long thin beard, a truncheon, little ruffs, white shoes, his scarfs and garters tied cross, and his drum beaten before him.—The names of his children, with their attires: *Miss-Rule*, in a velvet cap, with a sprig, a short cloak, great yellow ruff, like a reveller; his torch-bearer bearing a rope, a cheese, and a basket;—*Caroll*, a long tawny coat, with a red cap, and a flute at his girdle; his torch-bearer carrying a song-book open;—*Minc'd-pie*, like a fine cook's wife, drest neat, her man carrying a pie, dish, and spoons;—*Gamboll*, like a tumbler, with a hoop and bells; his torch-bearer arm'd with cole-staff, and blinding cloth;—*Post and Pair*, with a pair-royal of aces in his hat, his garment all done over with pairs and purs; his squire carrying a box, cards, and counters;—*New-year's-Gift*, in a blue coat, serving-man like, with an orange, and a sprig of rosemary gilt on his head, his hat full of brooches, with a collar of gingerbread; his torch-bearer carrying a march-pain, with a bottle of wine on either arm;—*Mumming* in a masquing pied suit, with a visor; his torch-bearer carrying the box, and ringing it;—*Wassal*, like a neat sempster and songster; her page bearing a brown bowl, drest with ribbands, and rosemary, before her;—*Offering*, in a short gown, with a porter's staff in his hand; a wyth borne before him, and a bason, by his torch-bearer:—*Baby Cocke*, drest like a boy, in a fine long coat, biggin, bib, muckender, and a little dagger; his usher bearing a great cake, with a bean and a pease.'

## NOTE LXXX.

*Who lists may in their mumming see  
Traces of ancient mystery.—P. 153*

It seems certain, that the *Mummers* of England, who (in Northumberland at least) used to go about in disguise to the neighbouring houses, bearing the then useless ploughshare; and the *Guisards* of Scotland, not yet in total disuse, present, in some indistinct degree, a shadow of the old mysteries, which were the origin of the English drama. In Scotland, (*me ipso teste*,) we were wont, during my boyhood, to take the characters of the apostles, at least of Peter, Paul, and Judas Iscariot; the first had the keys, the second carried a sword, and the last the bag, in which the dole of our neighbours plumb-cake was deposited. One played a champion, and recited some traditional rhymes; another was

' Alexander, King of Macedon,  
Who conquer'd all the world but Scotland alone •  
When he came to Scotland his courage grew cold,  
To see a little nation courageous and bold'

These, and many such verses, were repeated, but by rote, and unconnectedly. There was also, occasionally, I believe, a Saint George. In all, there was a confused resemblance of the ancient mysteries, in which the characters of Scripture, the Nine Worthies, and other popular personages, were usually exhibited. It were much to be wished that the Chester Mysteries were published from the MS. in the Museum, with the annotations which a diligent investigator of popular antiquities might still supply. The late acute and valuable antiquary, Mr. Ritson, showed me several memoranda towards such a task, which are probably now dispersed or lost. See, however, his *Remarks on Shakspeare*, 1783, p. 38.

Since the first edition of *Marmion* appeared, this subject has received much elucidation from the learned and extensive labours of Mr. Douce; and the Chester Mysteries [edited by J. H. Markland, Esq.] have been printed in a style of great elegance and accuracy (in 1818) by Bensley and Sons, London, for the Roxburghe Club. 1830.

## NOTE LXXXI.

*Where my great-grands ire came of old,  
With amber beard, and flaxen hair.  
—P. 151—*

Mr. Scott of Harden, my kind and affectionate friend, and distant relation, has the original of a poetical invitation, addressed from his grandfather to my relative, from which a few lines in the text are imitated. They are dated, as the epistle in the text,

from Mertoun-House, the seat of the Harden family.

' With amber beard, and flaxen hair,  
And reverend apostolic air,  
Free of anxiety and care,  
Come hither, Christmas-day, and dine,  
We'll mix sobriety with wine,  
And easy mirth with thoughts divine  
We Christians think it holiday,  
On it no sin to feast or play;  
Others, in spite, may fast and pray  
No superstition in the use  
Our ancestors made of a goose;  
Why may not we, as well as they,  
Be innocently blithe that day.  
On goose or pie, on wine or ale,  
And scorn enthusiastic zeal?—  
Pray come, and welcome, or plague rott  
Your friend and landlord, Walter Scott

' Mr Walter Scott, Lessuden

The venerable old gentleman, to whom the lines are addressed, was the younger brother of William Scott of Raeburn. Being the cadet of a cadet of the Harden family, he had very little to lose; yet he contrived to lose the small property he had, by engaging in the mil wars and intrigues of the house of Stuart. His veneration for the exiled family was so great, that he swore he would not shave his beard till they were restored: a mark of attachment, which, I suppose, had been common during Cromwell's usurpation; for, in Cowley's 'Cutter of Coleman Street, one drunken cavalier upbraids another, that, when he was not able to afford to pay a barber, he affected to 'wear a beard for the King.' I sincerely hope this was not absolutely the original reason of my ancestor's beard; which, as appears from a portrait in the possession of Sir Henry Hay Macdougall, Bart, and another painted for the famous Dr. Pitcairn, was a beard of a most dignified and venerable appearance.

## NOTE LXXXII.

*The Spirit's Blasted Tree.—P. 154*

I am permitted to illustrate this passage, by inserting '*Ceubren yr Ellyll*, or The Spirit's Blasted Tree,' a legendary tale, by the Reverend George Warrington.

The event, on which this tale is founded, is preserved by tradition in the family of the Vaughans of Hengwyr; nor is it entirely lost, even among the common people, who still point out this oak to the passenger. The enmity between the two Welsh chieftains, Howel Sele, and Owen Glendwr, was extreme, and marked by vile treachery in the one, and ferocious cruelty in the other. The story is somewhat changed and softened, as more favourable to the character of the two chiefs, and as better answering the purpose of poetry, by admitting the passion of pity, and a greater degree of sentiment in the description. Some trace of Howel Sele's mansion was to be seen a few years ago, and

may perhaps be still visible, in the park of Nannau, now belonging to Sir Robert Vaughan, Baronet, in the wild and romantic tracks of Merionethshire. The abbey mentioned passes under two names, Vener and Cymmer. The former is retained, as more generally used.

## THE SPIRIT'S BLASTED TREE.

*Ceubrenyr Ellyll.*

' Through Nannau's Chase, as Howel pass'd,  
A chief esteem'd both brave and kind,  
Far distant borne, the stag-hounds' cry  
Came murmuring on the hollow wind.

Starting, he bent an eager ear,—  
How should the sounds return again?  
His hounds lay wearied from the chase,  
And all at home his hunter train.

Then sudden anger flashed his eye,  
And deep revenge he vow'd to take,  
On that bold man who dared to force  
His red-deer from the forest brake.

Unhappy Chief! would nought avail.  
No signs impress thy heart with fear,  
Thy lady's dark, mysterious dream,  
Thy warning from the hoary seer?

Three ravens gave the note of death,  
As through mid-air they wing'd their way;  
Then o'er his head, in rapid flight,  
They croak,—they scent their destined prey.

Ill-omen'd bird! as legends say,  
Who hast the wondrous power to know,  
While health fills high the throbbing veins,  
The fated hour when blood must flow.

Blinded by rage, alone he pass'd,  
Nor sought his ready vassals' aid;  
But what his fate lay long unknown,  
For many an anxious year delay'd,

A peasant mark'd his angry eye;  
He saw him reach the lake's dark bourne,  
He saw him near a Blasted Oak,  
But never from that hour return.

Three days pass'd o'er, no tidings came,—  
Where should the Chief his steps delay?  
With wild alarm the servants ran,  
Yet knew not where to point their way.

His vassals ranged the mountain's height,  
The covert close, the wide-spread plain;  
But all in vain their eager search,  
They ne'er must see their lord again.

Vet Fancy, in a thousand shapes,  
Bore to his home the Chief once more;  
Some saw him on high Meal's top,  
Some saw him on the winding shore.

With wonder fraught the tale went round,  
Amazement chaf'd the hearer's tongue:  
Each peasant felt his own sad loss,  
Yet fondly o'er the story hung.

Of by the moon's pale shadowy light,  
His aged nurse and steward grey  
Would lean to catch the storied sounds,  
Or mark the flitting spirit stray.

Pale lights on Cader's rocks were seen,  
And midnight voices heard to moan;  
Twas even said the Blasted Oak,  
Convulsive, heaved a hollow groan:

And to this day the peasant still,  
With cautious fear, avoids the ground:  
In each wild branch a spectre sees,  
And trembles at each rising sound.

Ten annual suns had held their course.  
In summer's smile, or winter storm,  
The lady shed the widow'd tear,  
As oft she traced his manly form.

Yet still to hope her heart would cling,  
As o'er her mind illusions play,—  
Of travel fond, perhaps her lord  
To distant lands had steer'd his way.

'Twas now November's cheerless hour,  
Which drenching rain and clouds deface,  
Dreary bleak Robell's tract appear'd,  
And dull and dank each valley's space.

Loud o'er the weir the hoarse flood fell,  
And dash'd the foaming spray on high,  
The west wind bent the forest tops,  
And angry frown'd the evening sky.

A stranger pass'd Llapellid's bourne.  
His dark-grey steed with sweat besprent,  
Which, wearied with the lengthen'd way,  
Could scarcely gam the hill's ascent.

The portal reach'd,—the iron bell  
Loud sounded round the outward wall;  
Quick sprang the warder to the gate,  
To know what meant the clam'rous call.

"O! lead me to your lady soon;  
Say,—it is my sad lot to tell,  
To clear the fate of that brave knight,  
She long has proved she loved so well."

Then, as he cross'd the spacious hall,  
The menials look surprise and fear,  
Still o'er his harp old Modred hung,  
And touch'd the notes for grief's worn ear.

The lady sat amidst her train;  
A mellow'd sorrow mark'd her look:  
Then, asking what his mission meant,  
The graceful stranger sigh'd and spoke:—

"O could I spread one ray of hope,  
One moment raise thy soul from woe,  
Gladly my tongue would tell its tale,  
My words at ease unfetter'd flow!

"Now, lady, give attention due,  
The story claims thy full belief:  
E'en in the worst events of life,  
Suspense removed is some relief.

"Though worn by care, see Madoc here,  
Great Glyndwr's friend, thy kindred's foe;  
Ah, let his name no anger raise,  
For now that mighty Chief lies low.

"E'en from the day, when, chain'd by fate,  
By wizard's dream, or potent spell,  
Lingering from sad Salopia's field,  
Keft of his aid the Percy fell,—

"E'en from that day misfortune still,  
As if for violated faith,  
Pursued him with unwearied step;  
Vindictive still for Hotspur's death.

"Vanquish'd at length, the Glyndwr fled,  
Where winds the Wye her devious flood;  
To find a casual shelter there,  
In some lone cot, or desert wood.

"Clothed in a shepherd's humble guise,  
He gain'd by toil his scanty bread ;  
He who had Cambria's sceptre borne,  
And her brave sons to glory led !

"To penury extreme, and grief.  
The Chieftain fell a lingering prey;  
I heard his last few faltering words,  
Such as with pain I now convey.

"' To Sete's sad widow bear the tale,  
Nor let our horrid secret rest;  
Give but his corse to sacred earth,  
Then may my parting soul be blest.'—

"Dun wax'd the eye that fiercely shone,  
And faint the tongue that proudly spoke.  
And weak that arm, still raised to me,  
Which oft had dealt the mortal stroke.

"How could I *then* his mandate bear?  
Or how his last behest obey ?  
A rebel deem'd, with him I fled ;  
With him I shunn'd the light of day.

"Proscribed by Henry's hostile rage,  
My country lost, despoil'd my land.  
Desperate, I fled my native soil.  
And fought on Syria's distant strand.

"Oh, had thy long-lamented lord  
The holy cross and banner view'd,  
Died in the sacred cause, who fell  
Sad victim of a private feud !

"Led by the ardour of the chase,  
Far distant from his own domain,  
From where Garthmaelan spreads her shades,  
The Glyndwr sought the opening plain.

"With head aloft and antlers wide,  
A red buck roused then cross'd in view :  
Stung with the sight, and wild with rage,  
Swift from the wood fierce Howel flew.

"With bitter taunt and keen reproach.  
He, all impetuous, pour'd his rage ;  
Reviled the Chief, as weak in arms.  
And bade him loud the battle wage.

"Glyndwr for once restram'd his sword,  
And, still averse, the fight delays,  
But soften'd words, like oil to fire,  
Made anger more intensely blaze.

"They fought; and doubtful long the fray:  
The Glyndwr gave the fatal wound (—  
Still mournful must my tale proceed,  
And its last act all dreadful sound.

"How could we hope for wish'd retreat,  
His eager vassals fanning wide,  
His bloodhounds' keen sagacious scent,  
O'er many a trackless mountain tried.

"I mark'd a broad and Blasted Oak,  
Scorch'd by the Lightning's livid glare;  
Hollow its stem from branch to root,  
And all its shivell'd arms were bare.

"Be this, I cried, his proper grave !—  
(The thought in me was deadly sin.)  
Aloft we raised the hapless Chief,  
And dropp'd his bleeding corpse within."

A shriek from all the damsels burst,  
That pierced the vaulted roofs below;  
While horror-struck the Lady stood,  
A living form of sculptured woe.

With stupid stare and vacant gaze,  
Full on his face her eyes were cast,  
Absorb'd !—she lost her present grief,  
And faintly thought of things long past.

Like wild-fire o'er a mossy heath,  
The rumour through the hamlet ran;  
The peasants crowd at morning dawn,  
To hear the tale—behold the man.

He led them near the Blasted Oak,  
Then, conscious, from the scene withdrew;  
The peasants work with trembling haste,  
And lay the whiten'd bones to view !—

Back they recoil'd !—the right hand still.  
Contracted, grasp'd a rusty sword ;  
Which erst in many a battle gleam'd,  
And proudly deck'd their slaughter'd lord.

They bore the corse to Vener's shrine.  
With holy rites and prayers address'd ;  
Nine white-robed monks the last dirge sang,  
And gave the angry spirit rest."

#### NOTE LXXXIII.

*The Highlander . . . . .*  
*Will, on a Friday morn, look pale,*  
*If ask'd to tell a fairy tale:—*— P. 154.

The *Daoine shi*, 'or *Men of Peace*, of the Scottish Highlanders, rather resemble the Scandinavian *Ducrgar* than the English Fairies. Notwithstanding their name, they are, if not absolutely malevolent, at least peevish, discontented, and apt to do mischief on slight provocation. The belief of their existence is deeply impressed on the Highlanders, who think they are particularly offended at mortals who talk of them, who wear their favourite colour green, or in any respect interfere with their affairs. This is especially to be avoided on Friday, when, whether as dedicated to Venus, with whom, in Germany, this subterranean people are held nearly connected, or for a more solemn reason, they are more active, and possessed of greater power. Some curious particulars concerning the popular superstitions of the Highlanders may be found in Dr. Graham's *Picturesque Sketches of Perthshire*.

#### NOTE LXXXIV.

*The towers of Franchémont.*—P. 154.

The journal of the friend to whom the Fourth Canto of the Poem is inscribed, furnished me with the following account of a striking superstition.

'Passed the pretty little village of Franchémont (near Spaw), with the romantic ruins of the old castle of the Counts of that name. The road leads through many delightful vales on a rising ground; at the extremity of one

of them stands the ancient castle, now the subject of many superstitious legends. It is firmly believed by the neighbouring peasantry, that the last Baron of Franchemont deposited, in one of the vaults of the castle, a ponderous chest, containing an immense treasure in gold and silver, which, by some magic spell, was intrusted to the care of the Devil, who is constantly found sitting on the chest in the shape of a huntsman. Any one adventurous enough to touch the chest is instantly seized with the palsy. Upon one occasion, a priest of noted piety was brought to the vault he used all the arts of exorcism to persuade his infernal majesty to vacate his seat, but in vain; the huntsman remained immovable. At last, moved by the earnestness of the priest, he told him that he would agree to resign the chest, if the exerciser would sign his name with blood. But the priest understood his meaning, and refused, as by that act he would have delivered over his soul to the Devil. Yet if any body can discover the mystic words used by the person who deposited the treasure, and pronounce them, the fiend must instantly decamp. I had many stories of a similar nature from a peasant, who had himself seen the Devil in the shape of a great cat.'

## NOTE LXXXV,

*The very form of Hilda fair,  
Hovering upon the sunny air,  
And smiling on her votaries' Prayer.'*  
—P. 156.

'I shall only produce one instance more of the great veneration paid to Lady Hilda, which still prevails even in these our days; and that is, the constant opinion that she rendered, and still renders, herself visible, on some occasions, in the Abbey of Strranshalh or Whitby, where she so long resided. At a particular time of the year (viz. in the summer months), at ten or eleven in the forenoon, the sunbeams fall in the inside of the northern part of the choir; and 'tis then that the spectators, who stand on the west side of Whitby churchyard, so as just to see the most northerly part of the abbey pass the north end of Whitby church, imagine they perceive, in one of the highest windows there, the resemblance of a woman arrayed in a shroud. Though we are certain this is only a reflection caused by the splendour of the sunbeams, yet fame reports it, and it is constantly believed among the vulgar, to be an appearance of Lady Hilda in her shroud, or rather in a glorified state; before which I make no doubt, the Papists, even in these our days, offer up their prayers with as much zeal and devotion as before any other image of their roost glorified saint,'—CHARLTON'S *History of Whitby* p. 33.

## NOTE LXXXVI.

*—the huge and sweeping brand  
Which wont of yore, in battle fray,  
His foeman's limbs to shred away,  
As wood-knife lops the sapling spray.*  
—P. 159.

The Earl of Angus had strength and personal activity corresponding to his courage. Spens of Kilspindie, a favourite of James IV, having spoken of him lightly, the Earl met him while hawking, and, compelling him to single combat, at one blow cut asunder his thighbone, and killed him on the spot. But ere he could obtain James's pardon for this slaughter, Angus was obliged to yield his castle of Hermitage, in exchange for that of Both well, which was some diminution to the family greatness. The sword with which he struck so remarkable a blow, was presented by his descendant James, Earl of Morton, afterwards Regent of Scotland, to Lord Lindsay of the Byres, when he defied Bothwell to single combat on Carberry Hill. See Introduction to the *Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border*.

## NOTE LXXXVII.

*And hop'st thou hence unscathed to go?  
No! by Saint Bride of Bothwell, no!  
Up drawbridge, grooms!—what, warder,  
ho!*

*Let the portcullis fall.*—P. 160.

This ebullition of violence in the potent Earl of Angus is not without its example in the real history of the house of Douglas, whose chieftains possessed the ferocity, with the heroic virtues of a savage state. The most curious instance occurred in the case of Maclellan, Tutor of Bombay, who, having refused to acknowledge the pre-eminence claimed by Douglas over the gentlemen and Barons of Galloway, was seized and imprisoned by the Earl, in his castle of the Thrieve, on the borders of Kirkcudbrightshire. Sir Patrick Gray, commander of King James the Second's guard, was uncle to the Tutor of Bombay, and obtained from the King a 'sweet letter of supplication,' praying the Earl to deliver his prisoner into Gray's hand. When Sir Patrick arrived at the castle, he was received with all the honour due to a favourite servant of the King's household; but while he was at dinner, the Earl, who suspected his errand, caused his prisoner to be led forth and beheaded. After dinner, Sir Patrick presented the King's letter to the Earl, who received it with great affectation of reverence; 'and took him by the hand, and led him forth to the green, where the gentleman was lying dead, and showed him the manner, and said, "Sir Patrick, you are come a little too late; yonder is your sister's son lying, but he wants the head: take his body, and do with it what you will."—Sir Patrick answered again, with a sore heart,

and said, "My lord, if ye have taken from him his head, dispone upon the body as ye please;" and with that called for his horse, and leaped thereon; and when he was on horseback, he said to the Earl on this manner, "My lord, if I live you shall be rewarded for your labours that you have used at this time, according to your demerits."

'At this saying the Earl was highly offended, and cried for horse. Sir Patrick, seeing the Earl's fury, spurred his horse, but he was chased near Edinburgh ere they left him; and had it not been his led horse was so tried and good, he had been taken.'—PITSCOTTIE'S *History*, p. 39.

## NOTE LXXXVIII

*A letter forged! Saint Jude to speed!  
Did ever knight so foul a deed!*—P. 160.

Lest the reader should partake of the Earl's astonishment, and consider the crime as inconsistent with the manners of the period, I have to remind him of the numerous forgeries (partly executed by a female assistant) deputed by Robert of Artois, to forward his suit against the Countess Matilda; which, being detected, occasioned his flight into England, and "proved the remote cause of Edward the Third's memorable wars in France. John Harding also was expressly hired by Edward VI to forge such documents as might appear to establish the claim of fealty asserted over Scotland by the English monarchs.

## NOTE LXXXIX.

*Lenners convent.*—P. 161

This was a Cistercian house of religion, now almost entirely demolished. Lennel House is now the residence of my venerable friend, Patrick Brydone, Esquire, so well known in the literary world. It is situated near Coldstream, almost opposite to Cornhill, and consequently very near to Flodden Field.

## NOTE XC.

*Twisel Bridge.*—P. 162.

On the evening previous to the memorable battle of Flodden, Surrey's head-quarters were at Barmoor Wood, and King James held an inaccessible position on the ridge of Flodden-hill, one of the last and lowest eminences detached from the ridge of Cheviot. The Till, a deep and slow river, winded between the armies. On the morning of September 9, 1513, Surrey inarched in a north-westerly direction, and crossed the Till, with his van and artillery, at Twisel-bridge, nigh where that river joins the Tweed, his rear-guard column passing about a mile higher, by aford. This movement had the doable effect of placing his army between

King James and his supplies from Scotland, and of striking the Scottish monarch with surprise, as he seems to have relied on the depth of the river in his front. But as the passage, both over the bridge and through the ford, was difficult and slow, it seems possible that the English might have been attacked to great advantage while struggling with these natural obstacles. I know not if we are to impute James's forbearance to want of military skill, or to the romantic declaration which Pitscottie puts in his mouth, 'that he was determined to have his enemies before him on a plain field,' and therefore would suffer no interruption to be given, even by artillery, to their passing the river.

The ancient bridge of Twisel, by which the English crossed the Till, is still standing beneath Twisel Castle, a splendid pile of Gothic architecture, as now rebuilt by Sir Francis Blake, Bart, whose extensive plantations have so much improved the country around. The glen is romantic and delightful, with steep banks on each side, covered with copse, particularly with hawthorn. Beneath a tall rock, near the bridge, is a plentiful fountain, called St. Helen's Well.

## NOTE XCI.

*Hence might they see the full array,  
Of either host, for deadly fray.*—P. 163.

The reader cannot here expect a full account of the battle of Flodden; but, so far as is necessary to understand the romance, I beg to remind him, that, when the English army, by their skilful countermarch, were fairly placed between King James and his own country, the Scottish monarch resolved to fight; and, setting file to his tents, descended from the ridge of Flodden to secure the neighbouring eminence of Brankstone, on which that village is built. Thus the two armies met, almost without seeing each other, when, according to the old poem of 'Flodden Field,'

'The English line stretch'd east and west,  
And southward were their faces set,  
The Scottish northward proudly prest,  
And mantully their foes they met

The English army advanced in four divisions. On the right, which first engaged, were the sons of Earl Surrey, namely, Thomas Howard, the Admiral of England, and Sir Edmund, the Knight Marshal of the army. Their divisions were separated from each other; but, at the request of Sir Edmund, his brother's battalion was drawn very near to his own. The centre was commanded by Surrey in person; the left wing by Sir Edward Stanley, with the men of Lancashire, and of the palatinate of Chester. Lord Dacres, with a large body of horse, formed a reserve. When the smoke, which the wind had driven between the armies, was somewhat dispersed, they

perceived the Scots, who had moved down the hill in a similar order of battle, and in deep silence. The Earls of Huntley and of Home commanded their left wing, and charged Sir Edmund Howard with such success as entirely to defeat his part of the English right wing. Sir Edmund's banner was beaten down, and he himself escaped with difficulty to his brother's division. The Admiral, however, stood firm; and Dacre advancing to his support with the reserve of cavalry, probably between the interval of the divisions commanded by the brothers Howard, appears to have kept the victors in effectual check. Home's men, chiefly Borderers, began to pillage the baggage of both armies; and their leader is branded by the Scottish historians with negligence or treachery. On the other hand, Huntley, on whom they bestow many encomiums, is said by the English historians to have left the field after the first charge. Meanwhile the Admiral, whose flank these chiefs ought to have attacked, availed himself of their inactivity, and pushed forward against another large division of the Scottish army in his front, headed by the Earls of Crawford and Montrose, both of whom were slain, and their forces routed. On the left, the success of the English was yet more decisive; for the Scottish right wing, consisting of undisciplined Highlanders, commanded by Lennox and Argyle, was unable to sustain the charge of Sir Edward Stanley, and especially the severe execution of the Lancashire archers. The King and Surrey, who commanded the respective centres of their armies, were meanwhile engaged in close and dubious conflict. James, surrounded by the flower of his kingdom, and impatient of the galling discharge of arrows, supported also by his reserve under Bothwell, charged with such fury, that the standard of Surrey was in danger. At that critical moment, Stanley, who had routed the left wing of the Scottish, pursued his career of victory, and arrived on the right flank, and in the rear of James's division, which, throwing itself into a circle, disputed the battle till night came on. Surrey then drew back his forces; for the Scottish centre not having been broken, and their left wing being victorious, he yet doubted the event of the field. The Scottish army, however, felt their loss, and abandoned the field of battle in disorder before dawn. They lost, perhaps, from eight to ten thousand men; but that included the very prime of their nobility, gentry, and even clergy. Scarce a family of eminence but has an ancestor killed at Flodden; and there is no province in Scotland, even at this day, where the battle is mentioned without a sensation of terror and sorrow. The English lost also a great number of men, perhaps within one-third of the vanquished, but they were of inferior note. — See the only distinct detail of the Field of Flodden in PINKERTON'S *History*, Book xi; all former accounts being full of blunders and inconsistency.

The spot from which Clara views the battle must be supposed to have been on a hillock commanding the rear of the English right wing, which was defeated, and in which conflict Marmion is supposed to have fallen.

## NOTE XCII.

—Brian Tunstall, stainless knight.

—P. 164.

Sir Brian Tunstall, called in the romantic language of the time, Tunstall the Undeified, was one of the few Englishmen of rank slain at Flodden. He figures in the ancient English poem, to which I may safely refer my readers; as an edition, with full explanatory notes, has been published by my friend, Mr. Henry Weber Tunstall, perhaps, derived his epithet of *undeified* from his white armour and banner, the latter bearing a white cock, about to crow, as well as from his unstained loyalty and knightly faith. His place of residence was Thurland Castle.

## NOTE XCIII.

*Reckless of life, he desperate fought,  
And fell on Flodden plain;  
And well in death his trusty brand,  
Firm clenched within his manly hand,  
Beseemed the monarch slain.*—P. 168.

There can be no doubt that King James fell in the battle of Flodden. He was killed, says the curious French Gazette, within a lance's length of the Earl of Surrey; and the same account adds, that none of his division were made prisoners, though many were killed; a circumstance that testifies the desperation of their resistance. The Scottish historians record many of the idle reports which passed among the vulgar of their day. Home was accused, by the popular voice, not only of failing to support the King, but even of having carried him out of the field, and murdered him. And this tale was revived in my remembrance, by an unauthenticated story of a skeleton, wrapped in a bull's hide, and surrounded with an iron chain, said to have been found in the well of Home Castle; for which, on inquiry, I could never find any better authority than the sexton of the parish having said, that, *if the well were cleaned out, he would not be surprised at such a discovery.* Home was the chamberlain of the King, and his prime favourite; he had much to lose (in fact did lose all) in consequence of James's death, and nothing earthly to gain by that event; but the retreat, or inactivity of the left wing which he commanded, after defeating Sir Edmund Howard, and even the circumstance of his returning unhurt, and loaded with spoil, from so fatal a conflict, rendered the propagation of any calumny against him easy and accept-



able. Other reports gave a still more romantic turn to the King's fate, and averred that James, weary of greatness after the carnage among his nobles, had gone on a pilgrimage, to merit absolution for the death of his father, and the breach of his oath of amity to Henry. In particular, it was objected to the English, that they could never show the token of the iron belt, which, however, he was likely enough to have laid aside on the day of battle, as encumbering his personal exertions. They produce a better evidence, the monarch's sword and dagger, which are still preserved in the Herald's College in London. Stowe has recorded a degrading story of the disgrace with which the remains of the unfortunate monarch were treated in his time. An unhewn column marks the spot where James fell, still called the King's Stone.

## NOTE XCIV.

*The fair cathedral storm'd and took.*  
--P. 169.

This storm of Lichfield cathedral, which had been garrisoned on the part of the King, took place in the Great Civil War. Lord Brook, who, with Sir John Gill, commanded the assailants, was shot with a musket-ball through the vizor of his helmet. The royalists remarked that he was killed by a shot fired from St. Chad's cathedral, and upon St. Chad's Day, and received his death-wound in the very eye with which, he had said, he hoped to see the rum of all the cathedrals in England. The magnificent church in question suffered cruelly upon this, and other occasions; the principal spire being ruined by the fire of the besiegers.

✱

## *The Lady of the Lake.*

TO THE MOST NOBLE

JOHN JAMES MARQUIS OF ABERCORN

THIS POEM IS INSCRIBED BY

THE AUTHOR.

THE Scene of the following Poem is laid chiefly in the vicinity of Loch Katrine, in the Western Highlands of Perthshire. The time of Action includes Six Days, and the transactions of each Day occupy a Canto.

### Canto First.

#### The Chase.

HARP of the North ! that mouldering  
long hast hung  
On the witch-elm that shades Saint  
Fillan's spring,  
And down the fitful breeze thy num-  
bers flung,  
Till envious ivy did around thee  
cling,  
Muffling with verdant ringlet every  
string,—  
O minstrel Harp, still must thine  
accents sleep?  
'Mid rustling leaves and fountains  
murmuring,  
Still must thy sweeter sounds their  
silence keep,  
Nor bid a warrior smile, nor teach a  
maid to weep ?  
Not thus, in ancient days of Caledon,  
Was thy voice mute amid the festal  
crowd,  
When lay of hopeless love, or glory  
won,  
Aroused the fearful, or subdued  
the proud.

At each according pause was heard  
aloud  
Thine ardent symphony sublime  
and high !  
Fair dames and crested chiefs atten-  
tion bow'd;  
For still the burden of thy minstrelsy  
Was Knighthood's dauntless deed,  
and Beauty's matchless eye.  
O wake once more ' how rude soe'er  
the hand  
That ventures o'er thy magic maze  
to stray;  
O wake once more ! though scarce my  
skill command  
Some feeble echoing of thine earlier  
lay:  
Though harsh and faint, and soon to  
die away,  
And all unworthy of thy nobler  
strain,  
Yet if one heart throb higher at its  
sway,  
The wizard note has not been  
touch'd in vain.  
Then silent be no more ! Enchantress,  
wake again!

## I.

THE stag at eve had drunk his fill,  
Where danced the moon on Monan's  
rill,  
And deep his midnight lair had made  
In lone Glenartney's hazel shade ;  
But, when the sun his beacon red  
Had kindled on Benvoirlich's head,  
The deep-mouth'd bloodhound's heavy  
bay  
Resounded up the rocky way,  
And faint, from farther distance borne,  
Were heard the clanging hoof and  
horn.

## II.

As Chief, who hears his \varder call,  
'To arms! the foemen storm the wall,'  
The antler'd monarch of the waste  
Sprung from his heathery couch in  
haste.  
But, ere his fleet career he took,  
The dew-drops from his flanks he  
shook;  
Like crested leader proud and high,  
Toss'd his beam'd frontlet to the sky;  
A moment gazed adown the dale,  
A moment snuff'd the tainted gale,  
A moment listen'd to the cry,  
That thicken'd as the chase drew nigh ;  
Then, as the headmost foes appear'd,  
With one brave bound the copse he  
clear'd,  
And, stretching forward free and far,  
Sought the wild heaths of Uam-Var.

## III.

Yell'd on the view the opening pack;  
Rock, glen, and cavern, paid them  
back;  
To many a mingled sound at once  
The awaken'd mountain gave re-  
sponse.  
A hundred dogs bay'd deep and strong,  
Clatter'd a hundred steeds along,  
Their peal the merry horns rung out,  
A hundred voices join'd the shout;

With hark and whoop and wild  
halloo,  
No rest Benvoirlich's echoes knew.  
Far from the tumult fled the roe,  
Close in her covert cower'd the doe ;  
The falcon, from her cairn on high,  
Cast on the rout a wondering eye,  
Till far beyond her piercing ken  
The hurricane had swept the glen.  
Faint and more faint, its failing din  
Returned from cavern, cliff, and linn,  
And silence settled, wide and still,  
On the lone wood and mighty hill.

## IV.

Less loud the sounds of silvan war  
Disturb'd the heights of Uam-Var,  
And roused the cavern, where, 'tis told,  
A giant made his den of old;  
For ere that steep ascent was won,  
High in his pathway hung the sun,  
And many a gallant, stay'd perforce,  
Was fain to breathe his faltering horse,  
And of the trackers of the deer,  
Scarce half the lessening pack was  
near ;  
So shrewdly on the mountain side  
Had the bold burst their mettle tried.

## V.

The noble stag was pausing now  
Upon the mountain's southern brow,  
Where broad extended, far beneath,  
The varied realms of fair Menteith.  
With anxious eye he wander'd o'er  
Mountain and meadow, moss and moor,  
And ponder'd refuge from his toil  
By far Lochard or Aberfoyle.  
But nearer was the copsewood grey,  
That waved and wept on Loch-Achray,  
And mingled with the pine-trees blue  
On the bold cliffs of Benvenue.  
Fresh vigour with the hope returned,  
With flying foot the heath he spurn'd,  
Held westward with unwearied race,  
And left behind the panting chase.

## VI.

'Twere long to tell what steeds gave  
o'er,  
As swept the hunt through Cambus-  
more:  
What reins were tightened in despair,  
When rose Benledi's ridge in air;  
Who flagg'd upon Bochastle's heath,  
Who shunn'd to stem the flooded  
Teith,—  
For twice that day, from shore to shore,  
The gallant stag swam stoutly o'er.  
Few were the stragglers, following far,  
That reach'd the lake of Vennachar;  
And when the Brigg of Turk was won,  
The headmost horseman rode alone.

## VII.

Alone, but with unbated zeal,  
That horseman plied the scourge and  
steel;  
For jaded now, and spent with toil,  
Emboss'd with foam, and dark with  
soil,  
While every gasp with sobs he drew,  
The labouring stag strain'd full in view.  
Two dogs of black Saint Hubert's breed,  
Unmatch'd for courage, breath, and  
speed,  
Fast on his flying traces came,  
And all but won that desperate game;  
For, scarce a spear's length from his  
haunch,  
Vindictive toil'd the bloodhounds  
stanch;  
Nor nearer might the dogs attain,  
Nor farther might the quarry strain.  
Thus up the margin of the lake,  
Between the precipice and brake,  
O'er stock and rock their race they take.

## VIII.

The Hunter mark'd that mountain high,  
The lone lake's western boundary,  
And deem'd the stag must turn to bay,  
Where that huge rampart barr'd the  
way;

Already glorying in the prize,  
Measured his antlers with his eyes;  
For the death-wound and death-halloo,  
Muster'd his breath, his whinyard  
drew;—

But thundering as he came prepared,  
With ready arm and weapon bared,  
The wily quarry shunn'd the shock,  
And turn'd him from the opposing  
rock;

Then, dashing down a darksome glen,  
Soon lost to hound and hunter's ken,  
In the deep Trosachs' wildest nook  
His solitary refuge took.  
There, while close couch'd, the thicket  
shed

Cold dews and wild-flowers on his head,  
He heard the baffled dogs in vain  
Rave through the hollow pass amain,  
Chiding the rocks that yell'd again.

## IX.

Close on the hounds the hunter came,  
To cheer them on the vanish'd game;  
But, stumbling in the rugged dell,  
The gallant horse exhausted fell.  
The impatient rider strove in vain  
To rouse him with the spur and rein,  
For the good steed, his labours o'er,  
Stretch'd his stiff limbs, to rise no  
more;

Then, touch'd with pity and remorse,  
He sorrow'd o'er the expiring horse:  
'I little thought, when first thy rein  
I slack'd upon the banks of Seine,  
That Highland eagle e'er should feed  
On thy fleet limbs, my matchless steed!  
Woe worth the chase, woe worth the  
day,

That costs thy life, my gallant grey!'

## X.

Then through the dell his horn  
resounds,  
From vain pursuit to call the hounds.  
Back limp'd, with slow and crippled  
pace,  
The sulky leaders of the chase;

Close to their master's side they press'd,  
 With drooping tail and humbled crest;  
 But still the dingle's hollow throat  
 Prolonged the swelling bugle-note.  
 The owlets started from their dream,  
 The eagles answer'd with their  
     scream,  
 Round and around the sounds were  
     cast,  
 Till echo seem'd an answering blast;  
 And on the hunter hied his way,  
 To join some comrades of the day;  
 Yet often paused, so strange the road,  
 So wondrous were the scenes it  
     show'd.

## XI.

The western waves of ebbing day  
 Roll'd o'er the glen their level way;  
 Each purple peak, each flinty spire,  
 Was bathed in floods of living fire.  
 But not a setting beam could glow  
 Within the dark ravines below,  
 Where twined the path in shadow hid,  
 Round many a rocky pyramid,  
 Shooting abruptly from the dell  
 Its thunder-splinter'd pinnacle;  
 Round many an insulated mass,  
 The native bulwarks of the pass,  
 Huge as the tower which builders vain  
 Presumptuous piled on Shinar's plain.  
 The rocky summits, split and rent,  
 Form'd turret, dome, or battlement,  
 Or seem'd fantastically set  
 With cupola or minaret,  
 Wild crests as pagod ever deck'd,  
 Or mosque of Eastern architect.  
 Nor were these earth-born castles bare,  
 Nor lack'd they many a banner fair;  
 For, from their shiver'd brows display'd  
 Far o'er the unfathomable glade,  
 All twinkling with the dewdrop sheen,  
 The brier-rose fell in streamers green,  
 And creeping shrubs, of thousand dyes,  
 Waved in the west-wind's summer  
     sighs.

## XII.

Boon nature scatter'd, free and wild,  
 Each plant or flower, the mountain's  
     child.  
 Here eglantine embalm'd the air,  
 Hawthorn and hazel mingled there;  
 The primrose pale, and violet flower,  
 Found in each cliff a narrow bower;  
 Fox-glove and night-shade, side by  
     side,  
 Emblems of punishment and pride,  
 Group'd their dark hues with every  
     stain  
 The weather-beaten crags retain.  
 With boughs that quaked at every  
     breath,  
 Grey birch and aspen wept beneath;  
 Aloft, the ash and warrior oak  
 Cast anchor in the rifted rock;  
 And, higher yet, the pine-tree hung  
 His shatter'd trunk, and frequent flung,  
 Where seem'd the cliffs to meet on  
     high,  
 His boughs athwart the narrow'd sky.  
 Highest of all, where white peaks  
     glanced,  
 Where glist'ning streamers waved and  
     danced,  
 The wanderer's eye could barely view  
 The summer heaven's delicious blue;  
 So wondrous wild, the whole might  
     seem  
 The scenery of a fairy dream.

## XIII.

Onward, amid the copse 'gan peep  
 A narrow inlet, still and deep,  
 Affording scarce such breadth of brim  
 As served the wild duck's brood to  
     swim.  
 Lost for a space, through thickets  
     veering,  
 But broader when again appearing,  
 Tall rocks and tufted knolls their face  
 Could on the dark-blue mirror trace;  
 And farther as the hunter stray'd,  
 Still broader sweep its channels made.

The shaggy mounds no longer stood,  
Emerging from entangled wood,  
But, wave-encircled, seem'd to float,  
Like castle girdled with its moat;  
Yet broader floods extending still  
Divide them from their parent hill,  
Till each, retiring, claims to be  
An islet in an inland sea.

## xiv.

And now, to issue from the glen,  
No pathway meets the wanderer's ken,  
Unless he climb, with footing nice,  
A far projecting precipice.  
The broom's tough roots his ladder  
made,  
The hazel saplings lent their aid;  
And thus an airy point he won,  
Where, gleaming with the setting sun,  
One burnish'd sheet of living gold,  
Loch Katrine lay beneath him roll'd;  
In all her length far winding lay,  
With promontory, creek, and bay,  
And islands that, empurpled bright,  
Floated amid the livelier light,  
And mountains, that like giants stand,  
To sentinel enchanted land.  
High on the south, huge Benvenue  
Down to the lake in masses threw  
Crag, knolls, and mounds, confusedly  
hurl'd,  
The fragments of an earlier world;  
A wildering forest feather'd o'er  
His ruin'd sides and summit hoar,  
While on the north, through middle  
air,  
Ben-an heaved high his forehead bare.

## xv.

From the steep promontory gazed  
The stranger, raptured and amazed.  
And, 'What a scene were here,' he  
cried,  
' For princely pomp, or churchman's  
pride!  
On this bold brow, a lordly tower;  
In that soft vale, a lady's bower;

On yonder meadow, far away,  
The turrets of a cloister grey;  
How blithely might the bugle-horn  
Chide, on the lake, the lingering morn!  
How sweet, at eve, the lover's lute  
Chime, when the groves were still  
and mute!  
And, when the midnight moon should  
lave  
Her forehead in the silver wave,  
How solemn on the ear would come  
The holy matins' distant hum,  
While the deep peal's commanding  
tone  
Should wake, in yonder islet lone,  
A sainted hermit from his cell,  
To drop a bead with every knell—  
And bugle, lute, and bell, and all,  
Should each bewilder'd stranger call  
To friendly feast, and lighted hall.

## xvi.

' Blithe were it then to wander here '  
But now,—beshrew yon nimble deer,—  
Like that same hermit's, thin and spare,  
The copse must give ray evening fare;  
Some mossy bank my couch must be,  
Some rustling oak my canopy.  
Yet pass we that; the war and chase  
Give little choice of resting-place;—  
A summer night, in greenwood spent,  
Were but to-morrow's merriment:  
But hosts may in these wilds abound,  
Such as are better miss'd than found;  
To meet with Highland plunderers  
here  
Were worse than loss of steed or  
deer.—  
I am alone;—my bugle-strain  
May call some straggler of the train;  
Or, fall the worst that may betide,  
Ere now this falchion has been tried.'

## xvii.

But scarce again his horn he wound,  
When lo ! forth starting at the sound,  
From underneath an aged oak,  
That slanted from the islet rock,

A damsel guider of its way,  
 A little skiff shot to the bay,  
 That round the promontory steep  
 Led its deep line in graceful sweep,  
 Eddying, in almost viewless wave,  
 The weeping willow-twigg to lave,  
 And kiss, with whispering sound and  
     slow,  
 The beach of pebbles bright as snow.  
 The boat had touch'd this silver strand,  
 Just as the Hunter left his stand,  
 And stood conceal'd amid the brake,  
 To view this Lady of the Lake.  
 The maiden paused, as if again  
 She thought to catch the distant strain.  
 With head up-raised, and look intent,  
 And eye and ear attentive bent,  
 And locks flung back, and lips apart,  
 Like monument of Grecian art,  
 In listening mood, she seem'd to stand,  
 The guardian Naiad of the strand.

## xviii.

And ne'er did Grecian chisel trace  
 A Nymph, a Naiad, or a Grace  
 Of finer form, or lovelier face !  
 What though the sun, with ardent  
     frown,  
 Had slightly tinged her cheek with  
     brown;  
 The sportive toil, which, short and light,  
 Had dyed her glowing hue so bright,  
 Served too in hastier swell to show  
 Short glimpses of a breast of snow:  
 What though no rule of courtly grace  
 To measured mood had train'd her  
     pace;  
 A foot more light, a step more true,  
 Ne'er from the heath-flower dash'd  
     the dew;  
 E'en the slight harebell raised its head,  
 Elastic from her airy tread:  
 What though upon her speech there  
     hung  
 The accents of the mountain tongue ;  
 Those silver sounds, so soft, so dear,  
 The listener held his breath to hear !

## xix.

A Chieftain's daughter seem'd the  
     maid;  
 Her satin snood, her silken plaid,  
 Her golden brooch, such birth betray'd.  
 And seldom was a snood amid  
 Such wild luxuriant ringlets hid,  
 Whose glossy black to shame might  
     bring  
 The plumage of the raven's wing ;  
 And seldom o'er a breast so fair,  
 Mantled a plaid with modest care,  
 And never brooch the folds combin'd  
 Above a heart more good and kind.  
 Her kindness and her worth to spy,  
 You need but gaze on Ellen's eye;  
 Not Katrine, in her mirror blue,  
 Gives back the shaggy banks more  
     true,  
 Than every free-born glance confess'd  
 The guileless movements of her breast;  
 Whether joy danced in her dark eye,  
 Or woe or pity claim'd a sigh,  
 Or filial love was glowing there,  
 Or meek devotion pour'd a prayer,  
 Or tale of injury call'd forth  
 The indignant spirit of the North.  
 One only passion unreveal'd,  
 With maiden pride the maid conceal'd,  
 Yet not less purely felt the flame ;—  
 O need I tell that passion's name ?

## xx.

Impatient of the silent horn,  
 Now on the gale her voice was  
     borne:—  
 ' Father ! ' she cried ; the rocks around  
 Loved to prolong the gentle sound.  
 A while she paused, no answer came ;  
 ' Malcolm, was thine the blast ? ' the  
     name  
 Less resolutely utter'd fell;  
 The echoes could not catch the  
     swell.  
 ' A stranger I , ' the Huntsman said,  
 Advancing from the hazel shade.

The maid, alarm'd, with hasty oar,  
 Push'd her light shallop from the shore,  
 And when a space was gain'd between,  
 Closer she drew her bosom's screen ;  
 (So forth the startled swan would  
   swing,  
 So turn to prune his ruffled wing.)  
 Then safe, though flutter'd and amazed,  
 She paused, and on the stranger gazed.  
 Not his the form, nor his the eye,  
 That youthful maidens wont to fly.

xxi.

On his bold visage middle age  
 Had slightly press'd its signet sage,  
 Yet had not quench'd the open truth  
 And fiery vehemence of youth ;  
 Forward and frolic glee was there,  
 The will to do, the soul to dare,  
 The sparkling glance, soon blown to  
   fire,  
 Of hasty love, or headlong ire.  
 His limbs were cast in manly mould,  
 For hardy sports or contest bold;  
 And though in peaceful garb array'd,  
 And weaponless, except his blade,  
 His stately mien as well implied  
 A high-born heart, a martial pride,  
 As if a Baron's crest he wore,  
 And sheathed in armour trode the  
   shore.  
 Slighting the petty need he show'd,  
 He told of his benighted road ;  
 His ready speech flow'd fair and free,  
 In phrase of gentlest courtesy;  
 Yet seem'd that tone, and gesture  
   bland,  
 Less used to sue than to command.

xxii.

A while the maid the stranger eyed,  
 And, reassured, at length replied,  
 That Highland halls were open still  
 To wilder'd wanderers of the hill.  
 ' Nor think you unexpected come  
 To yon lone isle, our desert home ;  
 Before the heath had lost the dew,  
 This morn, a couch was pull'd for you ;

On yonder mountain's purple head  
 Have ptarmigan and heath-cock bled,  
 And our broad nets have swept the  
   mere,  
 To furnish forth your evening cheer.'  
 ' Now, by the rood, my lovely maid,  
 Your courtesy has err'd,' he said ;  
 ' No right have I to claim, misplaced,  
 The welcome of expected guest.  
 A wanderer, here by fortune tost,  
 My way, my friends, my courser lost,  
 I ne'er before, believe me, fair,  
 Have ever drawn your mountain air,  
 Till on this lake's romantic strand  
 I found a fay in fairy land !'

xxiii.

' I well believe,' the maid replied,  
 As her light skiff approach'd the side,  
 ' I well believe that ne'er before  
 Your foot has trod Loch Katrine's  
   shore ;  
 But yet, as far as yesternight,  
 Old Allan-Bane foretold your plight,—  
 A grey-hair'd sire, whose eye intent  
 Was on the vision'd future bent.  
 He saw your steed, a dappled grey,  
 Lie dead beneath the birchen way ;  
 Painted exact your form and mien,  
 Your hunting suit of Lincoln green,  
 That tassell'd horn so gaily gilt,  
 That falchion's crooked blade and hilt,  
 That cap with heron plumage trim,  
 And yon two hounds so dark and grim.  
 He bade that all should ready be  
 To grace a guest of fair degree;  
 But light I held his prophecy,  
 And deem'd it was my father's horn  
 Whose echoes o'er the lake were  
   borne.'

xxiv.

The stranger smiled: ' Since to your  
   home  
 A destined errant-knight I come,  
 Announced by prophet sooth and old,  
 Doom'd, doubtless, for achievement  
   bold,



I'll lightly front each high emprise  
For one kind glance of those bright  
eyes.

Permit me, first, the task to guide  
Your fairy frigate o'er the tide.'  
The maid, with smile suppress'd and  
sly,

The toil unwonted saw him try;  
For seldom sure, if e'er before,  
His noble hand had grasp'd an oar :  
Yet with main strength his strokes  
he drew,  
And o'er the lake the shallop flew ;  
With heads erect, and whimpering cry,  
The hounds behind their passage ply.  
Nor frequent does the bright oar break  
The darkening mirror of the lake,  
Until the rocky isle they reach,  
And moor their shallop on the beach.

## xxv.

The stranger view'd the shore around ;  
'Twas all so close with copsewood  
bound,  
Nor track nor pathway might declare  
That human foot frequented there,  
Until the mountain-maiden show'd  
That winded through the tangled  
screen,  
And opened on a narrow green,  
Where weeping birch and willow  
round  
With their long fibres swept the  
ground.  
Here, for retreat in dangerous hour,  
Some chief had framed a rustic bower.

## xxvi.

It was a lodge of ample size,  
But strange of structure and device ;  
Of such materials, as around  
The workman's hand had readiest  
found ;  
Lopp'd off their boughs, their hoar  
trunks bared,  
And by the hatchet rudely squared.

To give the walls their destined height  
The sturdy oak and ash unite ;  
While moss and clay and leaves  
combined

To fence each crevice from the wind.  
The lighter pine-trees, over-head,  
Their slender length for rafters  
spread,

And wither'd heath and rushes dry  
Supplied a russet canopy.  
Due westward, fronting to the green,  
A rural portico was seen,  
Aloft on native pillars borne,  
Of mountain fir, with bark unshorn,  
Where Ellen's hand had taught to  
twine

The ivy and Idaean vine,  
The clematis, the favour'd flower  
Which boasts the name of virgin-bower,  
And every hardy plant could bear  
Loch Katrine's keen and searching air.  
An instant in this porch she staid,  
And gaily to the stranger said,  
'On heaven and on thy lady call,  
And enter the enchanted hall!'

## xxvii.

'My hope, my heaven, my trust must be,  
My gentle guide, in following thee.'  
He cross'd the threshold—and a clang  
Of angry steel that instant rang.  
To his bold brow his spirit rush'd,  
But soon for vain alarm he blush'd  
When on the floor he saw displayed,  
Cause of the din, a naked blade  
Dropp'd from the sheath, that careless  
flung,

Upon a stag's huge antlers swung ;  
For all around, the walls to grace,  
Hung trophies of the fight or chase :  
A target there, a bugle here,  
A battle-axe, a hunting-spear,  
And broadswords, bows, and arrows  
store,

With the tusk'd trophies of the boar.  
Here grins the wolf as when he died,  
And there the wild-cat's brindled hide

The frontlet of the elk adorns,  
Or mantles o'er the bison's horns ;  
Pennons and flags defaced and stain'd,  
That blackening streaks of blood  
retain'd,  
And deer-skins, dappled, dun, and white,  
With otter's fur and seal's unite,  
In rude and uncouth tapestry all,  
To garnish forth the silvan hall.

## xxviii.

The wondering stranger round him  
gazed,  
And next the fallen weapon raised:  
Few were the arms whose sinewy  
strength  
Sufficed to stretch it forth at length ;  
And as the brand he poised and sway'd,  
' I never knew but one,' he said,  
' Whose stalwart arm might brook to  
wield  
A blade like this in battle-field.'  
She sigh'd, then smiled and took the  
word :  
' You see the guardian champion's  
sword ;  
As light it trembles in his hand,  
As in my grasp a hazel wand ;  
My sire's tall form might grace the part  
Of Ferragus or Ascabart ;  
But in the absent giant's hold  
Are women now, and menials old.'

## xxix.

The mistress of the mansion came,  
Mature of age, a graceful dame ;  
Whose easy step and stately port  
Had well become a princely court ;  
To whom, though more than kindred  
knew,  
Young Ellen gave a mother's due.  
Meet welcome to her guest she made,  
And every courteous rite was paid  
That hospitality could claim,  
Though all unask'd his birth and  
name.  
Such then the reverence to a guest,  
That fellest foe might join the feast,

And from his deadliest foeman's door  
Unquestion'd turn, the banquet o'er.  
At length his rank the stranger names,  
' The Knight of Snowdown, James  
Fitz-James ;

Lord of a barren heritage.  
Which his brave sires, from age to  
age,  
By their good swords had held with  
toil ;

His sire had fallen in such turmoil,  
And he, God wot, was forced to stand  
Oft for his right with blade in hand.  
This morning, with Lord Moray's train,  
He chased a stalwart stag in vain,  
Outstripp'd his comrades, miss'd the  
deer,  
Lost his good steed, and wander'd here.'

## xxx.

Fain would the Knight in turn require  
The name and state of Ellen's sire.  
Well show'd the elder lady's mien,  
That courts and cities she had seen ;  
Ellen, though more her looks display'd  
The simple grace of silvan maid,  
In speech and gesture, form and face,  
Show'd she was come of gentle race.  
' Twere strange, in ruder rank to find  
Such looks, such manners, and such  
mind.  
Each hint the Knight of Snowdown  
gave,  
Dame Margaret heard with silence  
grave ;  
Or Ellen, innocently gay,  
Turn'd all inquiry light away—  
' Weir'd women we! by dale and down  
We dwell, afar from tower and town.  
We stem the flood, we ride the blast,  
On wandering knights our spells we  
cast ;  
While viewless minstrels touch the  
string,  
' Tis thus our charmed rhymes we sing.'  
She sung, and still a harp unseen  
Fill'd up the symphony between.

xxxI.

SONG.

' Soldier, rest I thy warfare o'er,  
 Sleep the sleep that knows not  
 breaking;  
 Dream of battled fields no more,  
 Days of danger, nights of waking.  
 In our isle's enchanted hall,  
 Hands unseen thy couch are strew-  
 ing,  
 Fairy strains of music fall,  
 Every sense in slumber dewing.  
 Soldier, rest! thy warfare o'er,  
 Dream of fighting fields no more :  
 Sleep the sleep that knows not breaking,  
 Morn of toil, nor night of waking.

' No rude sound shall reach thine ear,  
 Armour's clang, or war-steed champ-  
 ing,  
 Trump nor pibroch summon here  
 Mustering clan, or squadron tramp-  
 ing.  
 Yet the lark's shrill fife may come  
 At the day-break from the fallow,  
 And the bittern sound his drum,  
 Booming from the sedgy shallow.  
 Ruder sounds shall none be near,  
 Guards nor warders challenge here,  
 Here's no war-steed's neigh and champ-  
 ing,  
 Shouting clans, or squadrons stamping.'

xxxII.

She paused—then, blushing, led the lay  
 To grace the stranger of the day.  
 Her mellow notes awhile prolong  
 The cadence of the flowing song,  
 Till to her lips in measured frame  
 The minstrel verse spontaneous  
 came:—

SONG CONTINUED.

' Huntsman, rest! thy chase is done;  
 While our slumbrous spells assail ye,  
 Dream not, with the rising sun,  
 Bugles here shall sound reveille.

Sleep! the deer is in his den ;  
 Sleep! thy hounds are by thee lying;  
 Sleep! nor dream in yonder glen,  
 How thy gallant steed lay dying.  
 Huntsman, rest! thy chase is done,  
 Think not of the rising sun,  
 For at dawning to assail ye,  
 Here no bugles sound reveille.'

xxxIII.

The hall was clear'd—the stranger's  
 bed  
 Was there of mountain heather spread,  
 Where oft a hundred guests had lain,  
 And dream'd their forest sports again.  
 But vainly did the heath-flower shed  
 Its moorland fragrance round his head;  
 Not Ellen's spell had lull'd to rest  
 The fever of his troubled breast.  
 In broken dreams the image rose  
 Of varied perils, pains, and woes:  
 His steed now flounders in the brake,  
 Now sinks his barge upon the lake;  
 Now leader of a broken host,  
 His standard falls, his honour's lost.  
 Then,—from my couch may heavenly  
 might  
 Chase that worst phantom of the  
 night!—  
 Again return'd the scenes of youth,  
 Of confident undoubting truth ;  
 Again his soul he interchanged  
 With friends whose hearts were long  
 estranged.

They come, in dim procession led,  
 The cold, the faithless, and the dead;  
 As warm each hand, each brow as gay,  
 As if they parted yesterday.  
 And doubt distracts him at the view—  
 O were his senses false or true?  
 Dream'd he of death, or broken vow,  
 Or is it all a vision now ?

xxxIV.

At length, with Ellen in a grove  
 He seem'd to walk, and speak of love;  
 She listen'd with a blush and sigh,  
 His suit was warm, his hopes were high.

He sought her yielded hand to clasp,  
 And a cold gauntlet met his grasp :  
 The phantom's sex was changed and  
   gone,  
 Upon its head a helmet shone;  
 Slowly enlarged to giant size,  
 With darken'd cheek and threatening  
   eyes,  
 The grisly visage, stern and hoar,  
 To Ellen still a likeness bore.  
 He woke, and, panting with affright,  
 Recall'd the vision of the night.  
 The hearth's decaying brands were  
   red,  
 And deep and dusky lustre shed,  
 Half showing, half concealing, all  
 The uncouth trophies of the hall.  
 'Mid those the stranger fix'd his eye,  
 Where that huge falchion hung on  
   high,  
 And thoughts on thoughts, a countless  
   throng,  
 Rush'd, chasing countless thoughts  
   along,  
 Until, the giddy whirl to cure,  
 He rose, and sought the moonshine  
   pure.

xxxv.

The wild-rose, eglantine, and broom,  
 Wasted around their rich perfume;  
 The birch-trees wept in fragrant balm,  
 The aspens slept beneath the calm ;  
 The silver light, with quivering glance,  
 Play'd on the water's still expanse:  
 Wild were the heart whose passion's  
   sway  
 Could rage beneath the sober ray!  
 He felt its calm, that warrior guest,  
 While thus he communed with his  
   breast:  
 'Why is it, at each turn I trace  
 Some memory of that exiled race ?  
 Can I not mountain-maiden spy,  
 But she must bear the Douglas eye ?  
 Can I not view a Highland brand,  
 But it must match the Douglas hand '

Can I not frame a fever'd dream,  
 But still the Douglas is the theme ?  
 I 'll dream no more ; by manly mind  
 Not even in sleep is will resign'd.  
 My midnight orisons said o'er,  
 I 'll turn to rest, and dream no more.'  
 His midnight orisons he told,  
 A prayer with every bead of gold,  
 Consign'd to heaven his cares and  
   'woes,  
 And sunk in undisturb'd repose;  
 Until the heath-cock shrilly crew,  
 And morning dawn'd on Benvenue.

## Canto Second.

## The Island.

## I.

AT morn the black-cock trims his jetty  
   wing,  
 'Tis morning prompts the linnet's  
   blithest lay,  
 All Nature's children feel the matin  
   spring  
 Of life reviving with reviving day ;  
 And while yon little bark glides down  
   the bay,  
 Wafting the stranger on his way  
   again,  
 Morn's genial influence roused a  
   minstrel grey,  
 And sweetly o'er the lake was heard  
   thy strain,  
 Mix'd with the sounding harp, O white-  
   hair'd Allan-Bane !

## II.

## SONG.

' Not faster yonder rowers' might  
 Flings from their oars the spray,  
 Not faster yonder rippling bright,  
 That tracks the shallop's course in  
   light,  
 Melts in the lake away,

Than men from memory erase  
The benefits of former days ;  
Then, stranger, go! good speed the  
while,  
Nor think again of the lonely isle.

High place to thee in royal court,  
High place in battled line,  
Good hawk and hound forsilvan sport,  
Where beauty sees the brave resort,  
The honoured meed be thine !  
True be thy sword, thy friend sincere,  
Thy lady constant, kind, and dear,  
And lost in love's and friendship's smile  
Be memory of the lonely isle.

## III.

## SONG CONTINUED.

' But if beneath yon southern sky  
A plaided stranger roam,  
Whose drooping crest and stifled sigh,  
And sunken cheek and heavy eye,  
Pine for his Highland home ;  
Then, warrior, then be thine to show  
The care that soothes a wanderer's  
woe ;  
Remember then thy hap ere while,  
A stranger in the lonely isle.  
  
' Or if on life's uncertain main  
Mishap shall mar thy sail;  
If faithful, wise, and brave in vain,  
Woe, want, and exile thou sustain  
Beneath the fickle gale;  
Waste not a sigh on fortune changed,  
On thankless courts, or friends es-  
tranged,  
But come where kindred worth shall  
smile  
To greet thee in the lonely isle.'

## iv.

As died the sounds upon the tide,  
The shallop reach'd the mainland side,  
And ere his onward way he took,  
The stranger cast a lingering look,  
Where easily his eye might reach  
The Harper on the islet beach,

Reclined against a blighted tree,  
As wasted, grey, and worn as he.  
To minstrel meditation given,  
His reverend brow was raised to  
heaven,

As from the rising sun to claim  
A sparkle of inspiring flame.  
His hand, reclined upon the wire,  
Seem'd watching the awakening fire;  
So still he sate, as those who wait  
Till judgment speak the doom of fate;  
So still, as if no breeze might dare  
To lift one lock of hoary hair;  
So still, as life itself were fled,  
In the last sound his harp had sped.

## v.

Upon a rock with lichens wild,  
Beside him Ellen sate and smiled.  
Smiled she to see the stately drake  
Lead forth his fleet upon the lake,  
While her vex'd spaniel, from the  
beach  
Bay'd at the prize beyond his reach ?  
Yet tell me, then, the maid who knows,  
Why deepened on her cheek the rose ?  
Forgive, forgive, Fidelity!  
Perchance the maiden smiled to see  
Yon parting lingerer wave adieu,  
And stop and turn to wave anew ;  
And, lovely ladies, ere your ire  
Condemn the heroine of my lyre,  
Show me the fair would scorn to spy,  
And prize such conquest of her eye !

## vi.

While yet he loiter'd on the spot,  
It seem'd as Ellen mark'd him not;  
But when he turn'd him to the glade,  
One courteous parting sign she made;  
And after, oft the knight would say,  
That not when prize of festal day  
Was dealt him by the brightest fair  
Who e'er wore jewel in her hair,  
So highly did his bosom swell,  
As at that simple mute farewell.  
Now with a trusty mountain-guide,  
And his dark stag-hounds by his side,

He parts; the maid, unconscious still,  
 Watch'd him wind slowly round the  
                   hill;  
 But when his stately form was hid,  
 The guardian in her bosom chid:  
 'Thy Malcolm I vain and selfish maid!' 'Twas thus upbraiding conscience said:  
 'Not so had Malcolm idly hung  
 On the smooth phrase of southern  
                   tongue;  
 Not so had Malcolm strain'd his eye,  
 Another step than thine to spy.'  
 'Wake, Allan-Bane,' aloud she cried,  
 To the old Minstrel by her side;  
 'Arouse thee from thy moody dream !  
 I'll give thy harp heroic theme,  
 And warm thee with a noble name ;  
 Pour forth the glory of the Graeme !'  
 Scarce from her lip the word had  
                   rush'd,  
 When deep the conscious maiden  
                   blush'd;  
 For of his clan, in hall and bower,  
 Young Malcolm Graeme was held the  
                   flower.

## VII.

The Minstrel waked his harp; three  
                   times  
 Arose the well-known martial chimes,  
 And thrice their high heroic pride  
 In melancholy murmurs died.  
 'Vainly thou bid'st, O noble maid,'  
 Claspings his wither'd hands, he said,  
 'Vainly thou bid'st me wake the  
                   strain,  
 Though all unwont to bid in vain.  
 Alas! than mine a mightier hand  
 Has tuned my harp, my strings has  
                   spann'd!  
 I touch the chords of joy, but low  
 And mournful answer notes of woe ;  
 And the proud march, which victors  
                   tread,  
 Sinks in the wailing for the dead.  
 O well for me, if mine alone  
 That dirge's deep prophetic tone 1

If, as my tuneful fathers said,  
 This harp, which erst Saint Modan  
                   sway'd,  
 Can thus its master's fate foretell,  
 Then welcome be the minstrel's knell !

## VIII.

'But ah ! dear lady, thus it sigh'd  
 The eve thy sainted mother died ;  
 And such the sounds which, while  
                   I strove  
 To wake a lay of war or love,  
 Came marring all the festal mirth,  
 Appalling me who gave them birth,  
 And, disobedient to my call,  
 Wail'd loud through Bothwell's ban-  
                   ner'd hall,  
 Ere Douglasses, to ruin driven,  
 Were exiled from their native heaven.  
 Oh ! if yet worse mishap and woe  
 My master's house must undergo,  
 Or aught but weal to Ellen fair  
 Brood in these accents of despair,  
 No future bard, sad Harp ! shall fling  
 Triumph or rapture from thy string;  
 One short, one final strain shall flow,  
 Fraught with unutterable woe,  
 Then shiver'd shall thy fragments lie,  
 Thy master cast him down and die !'

## IX.

Soothing she answer'd him, 'Assuage,  
 Mine honour'd friend, the fears of age;  
 All melodies to thee are known,  
 That harp has rung, or pipe has blown,  
 In Lowland vale or Highland glen,  
 From Tweed to Spey—what marvel,  
                   then,  
 At times, unbidden notes should rise,  
 Confusedly bound in memory's ties,  
 Entangling, as they rush along,  
 The war-march with the funeral song ?  
 Small ground is now for boding fear;  
 Obscure, but safe, we rest us here.  
 My sire, in native virtue great,  
 Resigning lordship, lands, and state,  
 Not then to fortune more resign'd,  
 Than yonder oak might give the wind ;

The graceful foliage storms may reave,  
The noble stem they cannot grieve.  
For me,—she stoop'd, and, looking  
round,  
Pluck'd a blue hare-bell from the  
ground,—

'For me, whose memory scarce conveys  
An image of more splendid days,  
This little flower, that loves the lea,  
May well my simple emblem be ;  
It drinks heaven's dew as blithe as rose  
That in the king's own garden grows ;  
And when I place it in my hair,  
Allan, a bard is bound to swear  
He ne'er saw coronet so fair.'  
Then playfully the chaplet wild  
She wreath'd in her dark locks, and  
smiled.

x.

Her smile, her speech, with winning  
sway,  
Wiled the old harper's mood away.  
With such a look as hermits throw,  
When angels stoop to soothe their woe,  
He gazed, till fond regret and pride  
Thrill'd to a tear, then thus replied:  
'Loveliest and best! thou little know'st  
The rank, the honours, thou hast lost!  
O might I live to see thee grace,  
In Scotland's court, thy birth-right  
place,

To see my favourite's step advance,  
The lightest in the courtly dance,  
The cause of every gallant's sigh,  
And leading star of every eye,  
And theme of every minstrel's art,  
The Lady of the Bleeding Heart!'

xi.

'Fair dreams are these,' the maiden  
cried,  
(Light was her accent, yet she sigh'd;)  
'Yet is this mossy rock to me  
Worth splendid chair and canopy;  
Nor would my footsteps spring more  
gay  
In courtly dance than blithe strathspey,

Nor half so pleased mine ear incline  
To royal minstrel's lay as thine.  
And then for suitors proud and high,  
To bend before my conquering eye,—  
Thou, flattering bard! thyself wilt  
say,  
That grim Sir Roderick owns its sway.  
The Saxon scourge, Clan-Alpine's  
pride,  
The terror of Loch Lomond's side,  
Would, at my suit, thou know'st, delay  
A Lennox foray—for a day.'

xii.

The ancient bard her glee repress'd :  
'III hast thou chosen theme for jest!  
For who, through all this western wild,  
Named Black Sir Roderick e'er, and  
smiled?

In Holy-Rood a knight he slew;  
I saw, when back the dirk he drew,  
Courtiers give place before the stride  
Of the undaunted homicide ;  
And since, though outlaw'd, hath his  
hand

Full sternly kept his mountain land.  
Who else dared give—ah! woe the day,  
That I such hated truth should say—  
The Douglas, like a stricken deer,  
Disown'd by every noble peer,  
Even the rude refuge we have here ?  
Alas, this wild marauding Chief  
Alone might hazard our relief,  
And now thy maiden charms expand,  
Looks for his guerdon in thy hand ;  
Full soon may dispensation sought,  
To back his suit, from Rome be brought.  
Then, though an exile on the hill,  
Thy father, as the Douglas, still  
Be held in reverence and fear ;  
And though to Roderick thou'rt so  
dear,  
That thou might'st guide with silken  
thread,  
Slave of thy will, this chieftain dread,  
Yet, O loved maid, thy mirth refrain !  
Thy hand is on a lion's mane.'

## XIII.

'Minstrel,' the maid replied, and high  
Her father's soul glanced from her  
eye,

'My debts to Roderick's house I know :  
All that a mother could bestow,  
To Lady Margaret's care I owe,  
Since first an orphan in the wild  
She sorrowed o'er her sister's child ;  
To her brave chieftain son, from ire  
Of Scotland's king who shrouds my sire,  
A deeper, holier debt is owed ;  
And, could I pay it with my blood,  
Allan ! Sir Roderick should command  
My blood, my life,—but not my hand.  
Rather will Ellen Douglas dwell  
A votaress in Maronnan's cell ;  
Rather through realms beyond the sea,  
Seeking the world's cold charity,  
Where ne'er was spoke a Scottish  
word,

And ne'er the name of Douglas heard,  
An outcast pilgrim will she rove,  
Than wed the man she cannot love.

## XIV.

'Thou shakest, good friend, thy tresses  
grey,

That pleading look, what can it say  
But what I own ?—I grant him brave,  
But wild as Bracklinn's thundering  
wave ;

And generous—save vindictive mood,  
Or jealous transport, chafe his blood :  
I grant him true to friendly band,  
As his claymore is to his hand ;  
But O ! that very blade of steel  
More mercy for a foe would feel :  
I grant him liberal, to fling  
Among his clan the wealth they bring,  
When back by lake and glen they wind,  
And in the Lowland leave behind,  
Where once some pleasant hamlet  
stood,

A mass of ashes slaked with blood.  
The hand that for my father fought  
I honour, as his daughter ought ;

But can I clasp it reeking red,  
From peasants slaughter'd in their shed ?  
No ! wildly while his virtues gleam,  
They make his passions darker seem,  
And flash along his spirit high,  
Like lightning o'er the midnight sky.  
While yet a child,—and children know,  
Instinctive taught, the friend and foe,—  
I shudder'd at his brow of gloom,  
His shadowy plaid, and sable plume ;  
A maiden grown, I ill could bear  
His haughty mien and lordly air :  
But, if thou join'st a suitor's claim,  
In serious mood, to Roderick's name,  
I thrill with anguish ! or, if e'er  
A Douglas knew the word, with fear.  
To change such odious theme were  
best ;

What think'st thou of our stranger  
guest ?'

## XV.

'What think I of him ?—woe the while  
That brought such wanderer to our isle !  
Thy father's battle-brand, of yore  
For Tine-man forged by fairy lore,  
What time he leagued, no longer foes,  
His Border spears with Hotspur's  
bows,

Did, self-unsabbar'ded, foreshow  
The footstep of a secret foe.  
If courtly spy hath harbour'd here,  
What may we for the Douglas fear ?  
What for this island, deem'd of old  
Clan-Alpine's last and surest hold ?

If neither spy nor foe, I pray  
What yet may jealous Roderick say ?  
Nay, wave not thy disdainful head,  
Bethink thee of the discord dread  
That kindled, when at Beltane game  
Thou led'st the dance with Malcolm  
Graeme ;

Still, though thy sire the peace renew'd.  
Smoulders in Roderick's breast the  
feud.

Beware !—But hark, what sounds  
are these ?

My dull ears catch no faltering breeze ;



No weeping birch, nor aspens wake,  
Nor breath is dimpling in the lake ;  
Still is the canna's hoary beard;  
Yet, by my minstrel faith, I heard—  
And hark again ! some pipe of war  
Sends the bold pibroch from afar.'

## xvi.

Far up the lengthen'd lake were spied  
Four darkening specks upon the tide,  
That, slow enlarging on the view,  
Four mann'd and masted barges grew,  
And, bearing downwards from Glen-

gyle,

Steer'd full upon the lonely isle;  
The point of Brianchoil they pass'd,  
And, to the windward as they cast,  
Against the sun they gave to shine  
The bold Sir Roderick's banner'd  
Pine.

Nearer and nearer as they bear,  
Spears, pikes, and axes flash in air.  
Now might you see the tartans brave,  
And plaids and plumage dance and  
wave:

Now see the bonnets sink and rise,  
As his tough oar the rower plies ;  
See, Hashing at each sturdy stroke,  
The wave ascending into smoke;  
See the proud pipers on the bow,  
And mark the gaudy streamers flow  
From their loud chanter's down, and  
sweep

The furrow'd bosom of the deep,  
As, rushing through the lake amain,  
They plied the ancient Highland strain.

## xvii.

Ever, as on they bore, more loud  
And louder rung the pibroch proud.  
At first the sound, by distance tame,  
Mellow'd along the waters came,  
And, lingering long by cape and bay,  
Wail'd every harsher note away ;  
Then bursting bolder ton the ear,  
The clan's shrill Gathering they could  
hear;

Those thrilling sounds, that call the  
might  
Of old Clan-Alpine to the fight.  
Thick beat the rapid notes, as when  
The mustering hundreds shake the  
glen,

And, hurrying at the signal dread,  
The batter'd earth returns their tread.  
Then prelude light, of livelier tone,  
Expressed their merry marching on,  
Ere peal of closing battle rose,  
With mingled outcry, shrieks, and  
blows;

And mimic din of stroke and ward,  
As broad sword upon target jarr'd;  
And groaning pause, ere yet again,  
Condensed, the battle yell'd amain;  
The rapid charge, the rallying shout,  
Retreat borne headlong into rout,  
And bursts of triumph, to declare  
Clan-Alpine's conquest — all were  
there.

Nor ended thus the strain ; but slow  
Sunk in a moan prolonged and low,  
And changed the conquering clarion  
swell

For wild lament o'er those that fell.

## xviii.

The war-pipes ceased; but lake and  
hill

Were busy with their echoes still;  
And, when they slept, a vocal strain  
Bade their hoarse chorus wake again,  
While loud a hundred clansmen raise  
Their voices in their Chief tain's praise.  
Each boatman, bending to his oar,  
With measured sweep the burden  
bore,

In such wild cadence, as the breeze  
Makes through December's leafless  
trees.

The chorus first could Allan know,  
' Roderick Vich Alpine, ho ! iro !'  
And near, and nearer as they  
row'd,

Distinct the martial ditty flow'd.

## XIX.

## BOAT SONG.

' Hail to the Chief who in triumph  
advances!  
Honoured and bless'd be the ever-  
green Pine !  
Long may the tree, in his banner that  
glances,  
Flourish, the shelter and grace of  
our line !  
Heaven send it happy dew,  
Earth lend it sap anew,  
Gayly to bourgeon, and broadly to  
grow,  
While every Highland glen  
Sends our shout back agen,  
Roderigh Vich Alpine dhu, ho ! ieroe!

' Ours is no sapling, chance-sown by  
the fountain,  
Blooming at Beltane, in winter to  
fade;  
When the whirlwind has stripp'd  
every leaf on the mountain,  
The more shall Clan-Alpine exult in  
her shade.  
Moor'd in the rifted rock,  
Proof to the tempest's shock,  
Firmer he roots him the ruder it  
blow;  
Menteith and Breadalbane, then,  
Echo his praise agen,  
Roderigh Vich Alpine dhu, ho ! ieroe!

## XX.

' Proudly our pibroch has thrill'd in  
Glen Fruin,  
And Bannochar's groans to our slo-  
gan replied ;  
Glen Luss and Ross-dhu, they are  
smoking in ruin,  
And the best of Loch Lomond lie  
dead on her side.  
Widow and Saxon maid  
Long shall lament our raid,

Think of Clan-Alpine with fear and  
with woe;  
Lennox and Leven-glen  
Shake when they hear agen,  
Roderigh Vich Alpine dhu, ho ! ieroe !

' Row, vassals, row, for the pride of  
the Highlands!  
Stretch to your oars, for the ever-  
green Pine !  
O ! that the rose-bud that graces yon  
islands  
Were wreathed in a garland around  
him to twine !  
O that some seedling gem,  
Worthy such noble stem,  
Honour'd and bless'd in their shadow  
might grow!  
Loud should Clan-Alpine then  
Ring from her deepest glen,  
Roderigh Vich Alpine dhu, ho ! ieroe!

## XXI.

With all her joyful female band  
Had Lady Margaret sought the strand.  
Loose on the breeze their tresses flew,  
And high their snowy arms they threw,  
As echoing back with shrill acclaim,  
And chorus wild, the Chieftain's name;  
While, prompt to please, with mother's  
art,  
The darling passion of his heart,  
The Dame call'd Ellen to the strand,  
To greet her kinsman ere he land :  
' Come, loiterer, come! a Douglas thou,  
And shun to wreath a victor's brow ?'  
Reluctantly and slow, the maid  
The unwelcome summoning obey'd,  
And, when a distant bugle rung,  
In the mid-path aside she sprung :  
' List, Allan-Bane! From mainland  
cast,  
I hear my father's signal blast.  
Be ours,' she cried, 'the skiff to guide,  
And waft him from the mountain side.'  
Then, like a sunbeam, swift and bright,  
She darted to her shallop light,

And, eagerly while Roderick scann'd,  
For her dear form, his mother's band,  
The islet far behind her lay,  
And she had landed in the bay.

xxii.

Some feelings are to mortals given,  
With less of earth in them than heaven:  
And if there be a human tear  
From passion's dross refined and clear,  
A tear so limpid and so meek,  
It would not stain an angel's cheek,  
'Tis that which pious fathers shed  
Upon a duteous daughter's head!  
And as the Douglas to his breast  
His darling Ellen closely pressed,  
Such holy drops her tresses steep'd,  
Though 'twas an hero's eye that  
weep'd.

Nor while on Ellen's faltering tongue  
Her filial welcomes crowded hung,  
Mark'd she, that fear (affection's proof)  
Still held a graceful youth aloof;  
No ! not till Douglas named his name,  
Although the youth was Malcolm  
Graeme.

xxiii.

Allan, with wistful look the while,  
Mark'd Roderick landing on the isle;  
His master piteously he eyed,  
Then gazed upon the Chieftain's pride.  
Then dash'd, with hasty hand, away  
From his dimm'd eye the gathering  
spray;  
And Douglas, as his hand he laid  
On Malcolm's shoulder, kindly said,  
'Canst thou, young friend, no meaning  
spy

In my poor follower's glistening eye ?  
I 'll tell thee:—he recalls the day,  
When in my praise he led the lay  
O'er the arch'd gate of Bothwell proud,  
While many a minstrel answer'd loud,  
When Percy's Norman pennon, won  
In bloody field, before me shone,  
And twice ten knights, the least a name  
As mighty as yon Chief may claim,

Gracing my pomp, behind me came.  
Yet trust me, Malcolm, not so proud  
Was I of all that marshall'd crowd,  
Though the waned crescent own'd my  
might,  
And in my train troop'd lord and  
knight,  
Though Blantyre hymn'd her holiest  
lays,  
And Bothwell's bards flung back my  
praise,  
As when this old man's silent tear,  
And this poor maid's affection dear,  
A welcome give more kind and true,  
Than aught my better fortunes knew.  
Forgive, my friend, a father's boast,  
O ! it out-beggars all I lost !

xxiv.

Delightful praise ! Like summer rose,  
That brighter in the dew-drop glows,  
The bashful maiden's cheek appear'd,  
For Douglas spoke, and Malcolm heard.  
The flush of shame-faced joy to hide,  
The hounds, the hawk, her cares divide;  
The loved caresses of the maid  
The dogs with crouch and whimper  
paid ;  
And, at her whistle, on her hand  
The falcon took his favourite stand,  
Closed his dark wing, relax'd his eye,  
Nor, though unhooded, sought to fly.  
And, trust, while in such guise she  
stood,  
Like fabled Goddess of the wood,  
That if a father's partial thought  
O'erweigh'd her worth and beauty  
aught,  
Well might the lover's judgment fail  
To balance with a juster scale ;  
For with each secret glance he stole,  
The fond enthusiast sent his soul.

xxv.

Of stature tall, and slender frame,  
But firmly knit, was Malcolm Graeme.  
The belted plaid and tartan hose  
Did ne'er more graceful limbs disclose j

His flaxen hair, of sunny hue,  
 Curl'd closely round his bonnet blue.  
 Trained to the chase, his eagle eye  
 The ptarmigan in snow could spy:  
 Each pass, by mountain, lake, and  
   heath,  
 He knew, through Lennox and  
   Menteith ;  
 Vain was the bound of dark-brown doe  
 When Malcolm bent his sounding  
   bow;  
 And scarce that doe, though wing'd  
   with fear,  
 Outstripped in speed the mountaineer:  
 Right up Ben-Lomond could he press,  
 And not a sob his toil confess.  
 His form accorded with a mind  
 Lively and ardent, frank and kind;  
 A blither heart, till Ellen came,  
 Did never love nor sorrow tame;  
 It danced as lightsome in his breast  
 As play'd the feather on his crest.  
 Yet friends, who nearest knew the  
   youth,  
 His scorn of wrong, his zeal for truth,  
 And bards, who saw his features bold  
 When kindled by the tales of old,  
 Said, were that youth to manhood  
   grown,  
 Not long should Roderick Dhu's  
   renown  
 Be foremost voiced by mountain fame,  
 But quail to that of Malcolm Graeme.

## xxvi.

Now back they wend their watery way,  
 And, 'O my sire !' did Ellen say,  
 'Why urge thy chase so far astray ?  
 And why so late return'd ? And  
   why'—  
 The rest was in her speaking eye.  
 'My child, the chase I follow far,  
 'Tis mimicry of noble war;  
 And with that gallant pastime reft  
 Were all of Douglas I have left.  
 I met young Malcolm as I stray'd,  
 Far eastward, in Glenfinlas' shade.

Nor stray'd I safe; for, all around,  
 Hunters and horsemen scour'd the  
   ground.

This youth, though still a royal ward,  
 Risk'd life and land to be my guard,  
 And through the passes of the wood  
 Guided my steps, not unpursued ;  
 And Roderick shall his welcome make,  
 Despite old spleen, for Douglas' sake.  
 Then must he seek Strath-Endrick  
   glen,

Nor peril aught for me agen.'

## xxvii.

Sir Roderick, who to meet them came,  
 Reddened at sight of Malcolm Graeme,  
 Yet, not in action, word, or eye,  
 Fail'd aught in hospitality.  
 In talk and sport they whiled away  
 The morning of that summer day;  
 But at high noon a courier light  
 Held secret parley with the knight,  
 Whose moody aspect soon declared  
 That evil were the news he heard.  
 Deep thought seem'd toiling in his  
   head;

Yet was the evening banquet made,  
 Ere he assembled round the flame  
 His mother, Douglas, and the Graeme,  
 And Ellen too; then cast around  
 His eyes, then fix'd them on the ground,  
 As studying phrase that might avail  
 Best to convey unpleasant tale.  
 Long with his dagger's hilt he play'd,  
 Then raised his haughty brow, and  
   said:

## xxviii.

'Short be my speech; nor time  
   affords,  
 Nor my plain temper, glozing words.  
 Kinsman and father—if such name  
 Douglas vouchsafe to Roderick's claim ;  
 Mine honoured mother; Ellen—why,  
 My cousin, turn away thine eye ?  
 And Graeme—in whom I hope to know  
 Full soon a noble friend or foe,

When age shall give thee thy command  
And leading in thy native land :  
List all!—The King's vindictive pride  
Boasts to have tamed the Border-side,  
Where chiefs, with hound and hawk  
**who came**

To share their monarch's silvan game,  
Themselves in bloody toils were  
**snared ;**

And when the banquet they prepared,  
And wide their loyal portals flung,  
O'er their own gateway struggling  
hung,

Loud cries their blood from Meggat's  
mead,

From Yarrow braes, and banks of  
Tweed,

Where the lone streams of Ettrick  
glide,

And from the silver Teviot's side ;  
The dales, where martial clans did

**ride,  
Are now one sheep-walk, waste and  
wide.**

This tyrant of the Scottish throne,  
So faithless and so ruthless known,  
Now hither comes ; his end the same,  
The same pretext of silvan game.  
What grace for Highland Chiefs, judge  
ye

By fate of Border chivalry.  
Yet more ; amid Glenfinlas green,  
Douglas, thy stately form was seen:  
This by espial sure I know.  
Your counsel! in the streight I show.'

xxix.

Ellen and Margaret fearfully  
Sought comfort in each other's eye,  
Then turn'd their ghastly look, each  
one,

This to her sire, that to her son.  
The hasty colour went and came  
In the bold cheek of Malcolm Græme;  
But from his glance it well appeared,  
Twas but for Ellen that he fear'd;

While, sorrowful, but undismayed,  
The Douglas thus his counsel said:—  
' Brave Roderick, though the tempest  
roar,

It may but thunder and pass o'er;  
Nor will I here remain an hour,  
To draw the lightning on thy bower;  
For well thou know'st, at this grey  
head

The royal bolt were fiercest sped.  
For thee, who, at thy King's command,  
Canst aid him with a gallant band,  
Submission, homage, humbled pride,  
Shall turn the Monarch's wrath aside.  
Poor remnants of the Bleeding Heart,  
Ellen and I will seek, apart,  
The refuge of some forest cell,  
There, like the hunted quarry, dwell,  
Till on the mountain and the moor,  
The stern pursuit be pass'd and o'er.'

xxx.

' No, by mine honour,' Roderick said,  
' So help me heaven, and my good  
blade!

No, never! Blasted be yon Pine,  
My fathers' ancient crest and mine,  
If from its shade in danger part  
The lineage of the Bleeding Heart!  
Hear my blunt speech: Grant me  
this maid

To wife, thy counsel to mine aid;  
To Douglas, leagued with Roderick  
Dhu,

Will friends and allies flock enow;  
Like cause of doubt, distrust, and grief,  
Will bind to us each Western Chief.  
When the loud pipes my bridal tell,  
The Links of Forth shall hear the knell,  
The guards shall start in Stirling's  
porch ;

And, when I light the nuptial torch,  
A thousand villages in flames  
Shall scare the slumbers of King James!  
Nay, Ellen, blench not thus away,  
And, mother, cease these signs, I pray;  
I meant not all my heat might say.

Small need of inroad, or of fight,  
When the sage Douglas may unite  
Each mountain clan in friendly band,  
To guard the passes of their land,  
Till the foil'd king, from pathless glen,  
Shall bootless turn him home agen.'

## xxxI.

There are who have, at midnight hour,  
In slumber scaled a dizzy tower,  
And, on the verge that beetled o'er  
The ocean-tide's incessant roar,  
Dream'd calmly out their dangerous  
dream,

Till waken'd by the morning beam ;  
When, dazzled by the eastern glow,  
Such startler cast his glance below,  
And saw unmeasured depth around,  
And heard unintermitted sound,  
And thought the battled fence so frail,  
It waved like cobweb in the gale;—  
Amid his senses' giddy wheel,  
Did he not desperate impulse feel,  
Headlong to plunge himself below,  
And meet the worst his fears fore-  
show'

Thus, Ellen, dizzy and astound,  
As sudden ruin yawn'd around,  
By crossing terrors wildly toss'd,  
Still for the Douglas fearing most,  
Could scarce the desperate thought  
withstand,  
To buy his safety with her hand.

## xxxII.

Such purpose dread could Malcolm  
spy  
In Ellen's quivering lip and eye,  
And eager rose to speak ; but ere  
His tongue could hurry forth his fear,  
Had Douglas mark'd the hectic strife,  
Where death seem'd combating with  
life;

**For to her cheek, in feverish flood,  
One instantrush'd the throbbing blood,  
Then ebbing back, with sudden sway,  
Left its domain as wan as clay.**

'Roderick, enough ! enough!' he cried,  
' My daughter cannot be thy bride;  
Not that the blush to wooer dear,  
Nor paleness that of maiden fear.  
It may not be; forgive her, Chief,  
Nor hazard aught for our relief.  
Against his sovereign, Douglas ne'er  
Will level a rebellious spear.

'Twas I that taught his youthful hand  
To rein a steed and wield a brand;  
I see him yet, the princely boy!  
Not Ellen more my pride and joy;  
I love him still, despite my wrongs,  
By hasty wrath, and slanderous  
tongues.

O seek the grace you well may find,  
Without a cause to mine combined.'

## xxxIII.

Twice through the hall the Chieftain  
strode;  
The waving of his tartans broad,  
And darken'd brow, where wounded  
pride

With ire and disappointment vied,  
Seem'd, by the torch's gloomy light,  
Like the ill Demon of the night,  
Stooping his pinions' shadowy sway  
Upon the nighted pilgrim's way:  
But, unrequited Love ! thy dart  
Plunged deepest its envenom'd smart,  
And Roderick, with thine anguish  
stung,

At length the hand of Douglas wrung,  
While eyes, that mock'd at tears before,  
With bitter drops were running o'ef.  
The death-pangs of long-cherish'd hope  
Scarce in that ample breast had scope,  
But, struggling with his spirit proud,  
Convulsive heaved its chequer'd  
shroud,

While every sob—so mute were all—  
Was heard distinctly through the hall.  
The son's despair, the mother's look,  
Ill might the gentle Ellen brook;  
She rose, and to her side there came,  
To aid her parting steps, the Graeme.

xxxiv.

Then Roderick from the Douglas  
broke;  
As flashes flame through sable smoke,  
Kindling its wreaths, long, dark, and  
low,  
To one broad blaze of ruddy glow,  
So the deep anguish of despair  
Burst, in fierce jealousy, to air.  
With stalwart grasp his hand he laid  
On Malcolm's breast and belted plaid :  
' Back, beardless boy!' he sternly said,  
' Back, minion! hold'st thou thus at  
naught  
The lesson I so lately taught ?  
This roof, the Douglas, and that maid,  
Thank thou for punishment delay'd.'  
Eager as greyhound on his game,  
Fiercely with Roderick grappled  
Graeme.  
' Perish my name, if aught afford  
Its Chieftain safety save his sword!'  
Thus as they strove, their desperate  
hand  
Griped to the dagger or the brand,  
And death had been—but Douglas  
rose,  
And thrust between the struggling  
foes  
His giant strength :—' Chieftains,  
forego!  
I hold the first who strikes, my foe.  
Madmen, forbear your frantic jar!  
What I is the Douglas fall'n so far,  
His daughter's hand is doom'd the  
spoil  
Of such dishonourable broil?'  
Sullen and slowly they unclasp,  
As struck with shame, their desperate  
grasp,  
And each upon his rival glared,  
With foot advanced, and blade half  
bared.

xxxv.

Ere yet the brands aloft were flung,  
Margaret on Roderick's mantle hung,

And Malcolm heard his Ellen's scream,  
As falter'd through terrific dream.  
Then Roderick plunged in sheath his  
sword,  
And veil'd his wrath in scornful word.  
' Rest safe till morning; pity 'twere  
Such cheek should feel the midnight  
air!  
Then mayest thou to James Stuart tell  
Roderick will keep the lake and fell,  
Nor lackey, with his freeborn clan,  
The pageant pomp of earthly man.  
More would he of Clan-Alpine know,  
Thou canst our strength and passes  
show.  
Malise, what ho!—his henchman  
came;  
' Give our safe-conduct to the Graeme.'  
Young Malcolm answer'd, calm and  
bold,  
' Fear nothing for thy favourite hold;  
The spot an angel deigned to grace  
Is bless'd, though robbers haunt the  
place.  
Thy churlish courtesy for those  
Reserve, who fear to be thy foes.  
As safe to me the mountain way  
At midnight as in blaze of day,  
Though with his boldest at his back  
Even Roderick Dhu beset the track.  
Brave Douglas,—lovely Ellen,—nay,  
Nought here of parting will I say.  
Earth does not hold a lonesome glen  
So secret, but we meet agen.  
Chieftain ! we too shall find an hour.'  
He said, and left the silvan bower.

xxxvi.

Old Allan follow'd to the strand  
(Such was the Douglas's command)  
And anxious told, how, on the morn,  
The stern Sir Roderick deep had sworn  
The Fiery Cross should circle o'er  
Dale, glen, and valley, down, and  
moor.  
Much were the peril to the Graeme,  
From those who to the signal came;

Far up the lake 'twere safest land,  
Himself would row him to the strand.  
He gave his counsel to the wind,  
While Malcolm did, unheeding, bind,  
Round dirk and pouch and broad-  
sword roll'd,  
His ample plaid in tighten'd fold,  
And stripped his limbs to such array  
As best might suit the watery way;

xxxvii.

Then spoke abrupt: 'Farewell to thee,  
Pattern of old fidelity!  
The Minstrel's hand he kindly  
press'd,—

'O ! could I point a place of rest!  
My sovereign holds in ward my land,  
My uncle leads my vassal band ;  
To tame his foes, his friends to aid,  
Poor Malcolm has but heart and blade.  
Yet, if there be one faithful Graeme  
Who loves the Chieftain of his name,  
Not long shall honour'd Douglas dwell,  
Like hunted stag, in mountain cell;  
Nor, ere yon pride-swoll'n robber  
dare—

I may not give the rest to air !  
Tell Roderick Dhu, I owed him  
nought,

Not the poor service of a boat,  
To waft me to yon mountain-side. '  
Then plunged he in the flashing tide.  
Bold o'er the flood his head he bore,  
And stoutly steer'd him from the  
shore;

And Allan strain'd his anxious eye,  
Far 'mid the lake his form to spy,  
Darkening across each puny wave,  
To which the moon her silver gave.  
Fast as the cormorant could skim,  
The swimmer plied each active limb;  
Then landing in the moonlight dell,  
Loud shouted, of his weal to tell.  
The Minstrel heard the far halloo,  
And joyful from the shore withdrew.



### Canto Third.

#### The Gathering.

I.

TIME rolls his ceaseless course. The  
race of yore,  
Who danced our infancy upon their  
knee,  
And told our marvelling boyhood  
legends store,  
Of their strange ventures happ'd by  
land or sea,  
How are they blotted from the things  
that be!  
How few, all weak and wither'd of  
their force,  
Wait on the verge of dark eternity,  
Like stranded wrecks, the tide  
returning hoarse,  
To sweep them from our sight! Time  
rolls his ceaseless course.

Yet live there still who can remember  
well,  
How, when a mountain chief his  
bugle blew,  
Both field and forest, dingle, cliff, and  
dell,  
And solitary heath, the signal knew;  
And fast the faithful clan around him  
drew,  
What time the warning note was  
keenly wound,  
What time aloft their kindred banner  
flew,  
While clamorous war-pipes yell'd  
the gathering sound,  
And while the Fiery Cross glanc'd,  
like a meteor, round.

II.

The summer dawn's reflected hue  
To purple changed Loch Katrine blue;  
Mildly and soft the western breeze  
Just kiss'd the Lake, just stirr'd the  
trees,



And the pleased lake, like maiden coy,  
Trembled but dimpled not for joy;  
The mountain-shadows on her breast  
Were neither broken nor at rest;  
In bright uncertainty they lie,  
Like future joys to Fancy's eye.  
The water-lily to the light  
Her chalice rear'd of silver bright;  
The doe awoke, and to the lawn,  
Begemm'd with dew-drops, led her  
fawn;  
The grey mist left the mountain side,  
The torrent show'd its glistening pride;  
Invisible in flecked sky,  
The lark sent down her revelry;  
The blackbird and the speckled thrush  
Good-morrow gave from brake and  
bush;  
In answer coo'd the cushat dove  
Her notes of peace, and rest, and love.

## III.

No thought of peace, no thought of rest,  
Assuaged the storm in Roderick's  
breast.  
With sheathed broads word in his hand,  
Abrupt he paced the islet strand,  
And eyed the rising sun, and laid  
His hand on his impatient blade.  
Beneath a rock, his vassals' care  
Was prompt the ritual to prepare,  
With deep and deathful meaning  
fraught;  
For such Antiquity had taught  
Was preface meet, ere yet abroad  
The Cross of Fire should take its road.  
The shrinking band stood oft aghast  
At the impatient glance he cast;—  
Such glance the mountain eagle threw,  
As, from the cliffs of Benvenue,  
She spread her dark sails on the wind,  
And, high in middle heaven, reclined,  
With her broad shadow on the lake,  
Silenced the warblers of the brake.

## IV.

A heap of withered boughs was piled,  
Of juniper and rowan wild,

Mingled with shivers from the oak,  
Rent by the lightning's recent stroke.  
Brian, the Hermit, by it stood,  
Barefooted, in his frock and hood.  
His grisled beard and matted hair  
Obscured a visage of despair;  
His naked arms and legs, seam'd o'er,  
The scars of frantic penance bore.  
That monk, of savage form and face,  
The impending danger of his race  
Had drawn from deepest solitude,  
Far in Benharrow's bosom rude.  
Not his the mien of Christian priest,  
But Druid's, from the grave released,  
Whose harden'd heart and eye might  
brook

On human sacrifice to look;  
And much, 'twas said, of heathen lore  
Mix'd in the charms he mutter'd o'er.  
The hallow'd creed gave only worse  
And deadlier emphasis of curse;  
No peasant sought that Hermit's  
prayer,

His cave the pilgrim shunn'd with care,  
The eager huntsman knew his bound,  
And in mid chase call'd off his hound;  
Or if, in lonely glen or strath,  
The desert-dweller met his path,  
He pray'd, and sign'd the cross  
between,

While terror took devotion's mien.

## V.

Of Brian's birth strange tales were told.  
His mother watch'd a midnight fold,  
Built deep within a dreary glen,  
Where scattered lay the bones of men,  
In some forgotten battle slain,  
And bleach'd by drifting wind and rain.  
It might have tamed a warrior's heart,  
To view such mockery of his art!  
The knot-grass fetter'd there the hand  
Which once could burst an iron band;  
Beneath the broad and ample bone,  
That buckler'd heart to fear unknown,  
A feeble and a timorous guest,  
The field-fare framed her lowly nest;

There the slow blind-worm left his  
slime  
On the fleet limbs that mock'd at time;  
And there, too, lay the leader's skull,  
Still wreathed with chaplet, flush'd  
and full,  
For heath-bell with her purple bloom  
Supplied the bonnet and the plume.  
All night, in this sad glen, the maid  
Sate, shrouded in her mantle's shade :  
—She said no shepherd sought her  
side,  
No hunter's hand her snood untied ;  
Yet ne'er again to braid her hair  
The virgin snood did Alice wear;  
Gone was her maiden glee and sport,  
Her maiden girdle all too short,  
Nor sought she, from that fatal night,  
Or holy church or blessed rite,  
But lock'd her secret in her breast,  
And died in travail, unconfess'd.

## VI.

Alone, among his young compeers,  
Was Brian from his infant years;  
A moody and heart-broken boy,  
Estranged from sympathy and joy,  
Bearing each taunt which careless  
tongue  
On his mysterious lineage flung.  
Whole nights he spent by moonlight  
pale,  
To wood and stream his hap to wail,  
Till, frantic, he as truth received  
What of his birth the crowd believed,  
And sought, in mist and meteor fire,  
To meet and know his Phantom Sire!  
In vain, to soothe his wayward fate,  
The cloister oped her pitying gate ;  
In vain, the learning of the age  
Unclasp'd the sable-letter'd page ;  
Even in its treasures he could find  
Food for the fever of his mind.  
Eager he read whatever tells  
Of magic, cabala, and spells,  
And every dark pursuit allied  
To curidus and presumptuous pride ;

Till with fired brain and nerves o'er-  
strung,  
And heart with mystic horrors wrung,  
Desperate, he sought Benharrow's  
den,  
And hid him from the haunts of men.

## VII.

The desert gave him visions wild,  
Such as might suit the spectre's child.  
Where with black cliffs the torrents  
toil,  
He watch'd the wheeling eddies boil,  
Till, from their foam, his dazzled eyes  
Beheld the River Demon rise ;  
The mountain mist took form and limb,  
Of noontide hag, or goblin grim ;  
The midnight wind came wild and  
dread,  
Swell'd with the voices of the dead ;  
Far on the future battle-heath  
His eye beheld the ranks of death:  
Thus the lone Seer, from mankind  
hurl'd,  
Shaped forth a disembodied world.  
One lingering sympathy of mind  
Still bound him to the mortal kind ;  
The only parent he could claim  
Of ancient Alpine's lineage came.  
Late had he heard, in prophet's dream,  
The fatal Ben-Shie's boding scream ;  
Sounds, too, had come in midnight  
blast,  
Of charging steeds, careering fast  
Along Benharrow's shingly side,  
Where mortal horseman ne'er might  
ride;  
The thunderbolt had split the pine;  
All augur'd ill to Alpine's line.  
He girt his loins, and came to show  
The signals of impending woe,  
And now stood prompt to bless or ban,  
As bade the Chieftain of his clan.

## VIII.

'Twas all prepared; and from the rock,  
A goat, the patriarch of the flock,

Before the kindling pile was laid,  
And pierced by Roderick's ready blade.  
Patient the sickening victim eyed  
The life-blood ebb in crimson tide,  
Down his clogg'd beard and shaggy  
limb,  
Till darkness glazed his eyeballs dim.  
The grisly priest, with murmuring  
prayer,  
A slender crosslet form'd with care,  
A cubit's length in measure due;  
The shaft and limbs were rods of yew,  
Whose parents in Inch-Cailliach wave  
Their shadows o'er Clan-Alpine's grave,  
And, answering Lomond's breezes  
deep,  
Soothe many a chieftain's endless sleep.  
The Cross, thus form'd, he held on high,  
With wasted hand, and haggard eye,  
And strange and mingled feelings woke,  
While his anathema he spoke :

## IX.

' Woe to the clansman, who shall view  
This symbol of sepulchral yew,  
Forgetful that its branches grew  
Where weep the heavens their holiest  
dew  
On Alpine's dwelling low!  
Deserter of his Chieftain's trust,  
He ne'er shall mingle with their dust,  
But, from his sires and kindred thrust,  
Each clansman's execration just  
Shall doom him wrath and woe '  
He paused ;—the word the vassals  
took,  
With forward step and fiery look,  
On high their naked brands they  
shook,  
Their clattering targets wildly strook ;  
And first in murmur low,  
Then, like the billow in his course,  
That far to seaward finds his source,  
And flings to shore his muster'd force,  
Burst, with loud roar, their answer  
hoarse,  
' Woe to the traitor, woe !'

Ben-an's grey scalp the accents knew,  
The joyous wolf from covert drew,  
The exulting eagle scream'd afar,—  
They knew the voice of Alpine's war.

## X.

The shout was hush'd on lake and fell,  
The monk resumed his mutter'd spell:  
Dismal and low its accents came,  
The while he scathed the Cross with  
flame ;  
And the few words that reach'd the air,  
Although the holiest name was there,  
Had more of blasphemy than prayer.  
But when he shook above the crowd  
Its kindled points, he spoke aloud :

' Woe to the wretch who fails to rear  
At this dread sign the ready spear !  
For, as the flames this symbol sear,  
His home, the refuge of his fear,  
A kindred fate shall know ;  
Far o'er its roof the volumed flame  
Clan-Alpine's vengeance shall pro-  
claim,  
While maids and matrons on his name  
Shall call down wretchedness and  
shame,  
And infamy and woe.'

Then rose the cry of females, shrill  
As goss-hawk's whistle on the hill,  
Denouncing misery and ill,  
Mingled with childhood's babbling trill  
Of curses stammer'd slow ;  
Answering, with imprecation dread,  
' Sunk be his home in embers red !  
And cursed be the meanest shed  
That e'er shall hide the houseless head,  
We doom to want and woe !'  
A sharp and shrieking echo gave,  
Coir-Uriskin, thy goblin cave!  
And the grey pass where birches wave  
On Beala-nam-bo.

## XI.

Then deeper paused the priest anew,  
And hard his labouring breath he drew,

While, with set teeth and clenched  
hand.  
And eyes that glow'd like fiery brand,  
He meditated curse more dread,  
And deadlier, on the clansman's head,  
Who, summon'd to his Chieftain's aid,  
The signal saw and disobey'd.  
The crosslet's points of sparkling wood,  
He quenched among the bubbling  
blood,  
And, as again the sign he rear'd,  
Hollow and hoarse his voice was heard:  
'When flits this Cross from man to  
man,  
Vich-Alpine's summons to his clan,  
Burst be the ear that fails to heed!  
Palsied the foot that shuns to speed !  
May ravens tear the careless eyes,  
Wolves make the coward heart their  
prize !  
As sinks that blood-stream in the earth,  
So may his heart's blood drench his  
hearth!  
As dies in hissing gore the spark,  
Quench thou his light, Destruction dark,  
And be the grace to him denied,  
Bought by this sign to all beside !'  
He ceased ; no echo gave agen  
The murmur of the deep Amen.

## XII.

Then Roderick, with impatient look,  
From Brian's hand the symbol took :  
' Speed, Malise, speed!' he said, and  
gave  
The crosslet to his henchman brave.  
' The muster-place be Lanrick mead—  
Instant the time; speed, Malise, speed !'  
Like heath-bird, when the hawks  
pursue,  
A barge across Loch Katrine flew;  
High stood the henchman on the  
prow;  
So rapidly the barge-men row,  
The bubbles, where they launch'd the  
boat,  
Were all unbroken and afloat,

Dancing in foam and ripple still,  
When it had near'd the mainland hill;  
And from the silver beach's side  
Still was the prow three fathom wide,  
When lightly bounded to the land  
The messenger of blood and brand.

## xiii.

Speed, Malise, speed ! the dun deer's  
hide  
On fleeter foot was never tied.  
Speed, Malise, speed! such cause of  
haste  
Thine active sinews never braced.  
Bend 'gainst the steepy hill thy  
breast,  
Burst down like torrent from its crest;  
With short and springing footstep pass  
The trembling bog and false morass;  
Across the brook like roebuck bound,  
And thread the brake like questing  
hound;  
The crag is high, the scaur is deep,  
Yet shrink not from the desperate leap :  
Parch'd are thy burning lips and brow,  
Yet by the fountain pause not now ;  
Herald of battle, fate, and fear,  
Stretch onward in thy fleet career!  
The wounded hind thou track'st not

## now,

Pursuest not maid through greenwood  
bough,  
Nor pliest thou now thy flying pace,  
With rivals in the mountain race ;  
But danger, death, and warrior deed,  
Are in thy course; speed, Malise,  
speed !

## XIV.

Fast as the fatal symbol flies,  
In arms the huts and hamlets rise ;  
From winding glen, from upland  
brown,  
They pour'd each hardy tenant down.  
Nor slack'd the messenger his pace;  
He show'd the sign, he named the  
place,

And, pressing forward like the wind,  
Left clamour and surprise behind.  
The fisherman forsook the strand,  
The swarthy smith took dirk and brand;

With changed cheer, the mower blithe  
Left in the half-cut swath the scythe ;  
The herds without a keeper stray'd,  
The plough was in mid-furrow staid,  
The falc'ner toss'd his hawk away,  
The hunter left the stag at bay;  
Prompt at the signal of alarms,  
Each son of Alpine rush'd to arms;  
So swept the tumult and affray  
Along the margin of Achray.  
Alas, thou lovely lake ! that e'er  
Thy banks should echo sounds of fear !  
The rocks, the bosky thickets, sleep  
So stilly on thy bosom deep,  
The lark's blithe carol, from the cloud,  
Seems for the scene too gaily loud.

## xv.

Speed, Malise, speed ! the lake is past,  
Duncraggan's huts appear at last,  
And peep, like moss-grown rocks, half seen,  
Half hidden in the copse so green ;  
There mayest thou rest, thy labour done,  
Their Lord shall speed the signal on.  
As stoops the hawk upon his prey,  
The henchman shot him down the way.  
—What woeful accents load the gale ?  
The funeral yell, the female wail !  
A gallant hunter's sport is o'er,  
A valiant warrior fights no more.  
Who, in the battle or the chase,  
At Roderick's side shall fill his place !—  
Within the hall, where torches' ray  
Supplies the excluded beams of day,  
Lies Duncan on his lowly bier,  
And o'er him streams his widow's tear.  
His stripling son stands mournful by,  
His youngest weeps, but knows not why;  
The village maids and matrons round  
The dismal coronach resound.

## xvi.

## CORONACH.

' He is gone on the mountain,  
He is lost to the forest,  
Like a summer-dried fountain,  
When our need was the sorest.  
The font, reappearing,  
From the rain-drops shall borrow,  
But to us comes no cheering,  
To Duncan no morrow !

The hand of the reaper  
Takes the ears that are hoary,  
But the voice of the weeper  
Wails manhood in glory.  
The autumn winds rushing  
Waft the leaves that are searest,  
But our flower was in flushing,  
When blighting was nearest.

Fleet foot on the correi,  
Sage counsel in cumber,  
Red hand in the foray,  
How sound is thy slumber!  
Like the dew on the mountain,  
Like the foam on the river,  
Like the bubble on the fountain,  
Thou art gone, and for ever !'

## xvii.

See Stumah, who, the bier beside,  
His master's corpse with wonder eyed,  
Poor Stumah ! whom his least halloo  
Could send like lightning o'er the dew,  
Bristles his crest, and points his ears,  
As if some stranger step he hears.  
'Tis not a mourner's muffled tread  
Who comes to sorrow o'er the dead,  
But headlong haste, or deadly fear,  
Urge the precipitate career.  
All stand aghast:—unheeding all,  
The henchman bursts into the hall;  
Before the dead man's bier he stood;  
Held forth the Cross besmear'd with blood;  
' The muster-place is Lanrick mead ;  
Speed forth the signal ! clansmen,  
speed !'

## xviii.

Angus, the heir of Duncan's line,  
 Sprung forth and seized the fatal sign.  
 In haste the stripling to his side  
 His father's dirk and broadsword tied;  
 But when he saw his mother's eye  
 Watch him in speechless agony,  
 Back to her open'd arms he flew,  
 Press'd on her lips a fond adieu —  
 'Alas!' she sobb'd, 'and yet, be gone,  
 And speed thee forth, like Duncan's  
 son!'

One look he cast upon the bier,  
 Dash'd from his eye the gathering tear,  
 Breathed deep to clear his labouring  
 breast,

And toss'd aloft his bonnet crest,  
 Then, like the high-bred colt, when,  
 freed,

First he essays his fire and speed,  
 He vanish'd, and o'er moor and moss  
 Sped forward with the Fiery Cross.  
 Suspended was the widow's tear,  
 While yet his footsteps she could hear;  
 And when she mark'd the henchman's  
 eye

Wet with unwonted sympathy,  
 'Kinsman,' she said, 'his race is run,  
 That should have sped thine errand on;  
 The oak has fall'n,—the sapling bough  
 Is all Duncraggan's shelter now.

Yet trust I well, his duty done,  
 The orphan's God will guard my son.  
 And you, in many a danger true,  
 At Duncan's hest your blades that drew,  
 To arms, and guard that orphan's head!  
 Let babes and women wail the dead.'  
 Then weapon-clang, and martial call,  
 Resounded through the funeral hall,  
 While from the wal Is the attendant band  
 Snatch'd sword and targe, with hurried  
 hand;

And short and flitting energy  
 Glanced from the mourner's sunken eye,  
 As if the sounds to warrior dear,  
 Might rouse her Duncan from his bier.

But faded soon that borrow'd force;  
 Grief claim'd his right, and tears their  
 course.

## xix.

Benledi saw the Cross of Fire,  
 It glanced like lightning up Strath-Ire;  
 O'er dale and hill the summons flew,  
 Nor rest nor pause young Angus knew;  
 The tear that gather'd in his eye  
 He left the mountain breeze to dry;  
 Until, where Teith's young waters roll,  
 Betwixt him and a wooded knoll,  
 That graced the sable strath with green,  
 The chapel of St. Bride was seen.  
 Swoln was the stream, remote the  
 bridge,

But Angus paused not on the edge;  
 Though the dark waves danced dizzily,  
 Though reel'd his sympathetic eye,  
 He dash'd amid the torrent's roar:  
 His right hand high the crosslet bore,  
 His left the pole-axe grasp'd, to guide  
 And stay his footing in the tide.  
 He stumbled twice—the foam splash'd  
 high,

With hoarser swell the stream raced by;  
 And had he fall'n,—for ever there  
 Farewell Duncraggan's orphan heir!  
 But still, as if in parting life,  
 Firmer he grasp'd the Cross of strife,  
 Until the opposing bank he gain'd,  
 And up the chapel pathway strain'd.

## xx.

A blithesome rout, that morning tide,  
 Had sought the chapel of St. Bride,  
 Her troth Tombea's Mary gave  
 To Norman, heir of Armandave.  
 And, issuing from the Gothic arch,  
 The bridal now resumed their march.  
 In rude, but glad procession, came  
 Bonneted sire and coif-clad dame;  
 And plaided youth, with jest and jeer,  
 Which snooded maiden would not hear;  
 And children, that, unwitting why,  
 Lent the gay shout their shrilly cry;

And minstrels, that in measures vied  
Before the young and bonny bride,  
Whose downcast eye and cheek dis-  
close  
The tear and blush of morning rose.  
With virgin step, and bashful hand,  
She held the 'kerchiefs snowy band;  
The gallant bridegroom by her side,  
Beheld his prize with victor's pride,  
And the glad mother in her ear  
Was closely whispering word of cheer.

xxi.

Who meets them at the churchyard  
gate?

The messenger of fear and fate I  
Haste in his hurried accent lies,  
And grief is swimming in his eyes.  
All dripping from the recent flood,  
Panting and travel-soil'd he stood,  
The fatal sign of fire and sword  
Held forth, and spoke the appointed  
word :

' The muster-place is Lanrick mead ;  
Speed forth the signal! Norman,  
speed!'

And must he change so soon the hand,  
Just link'd to his by holy band,  
For the fell Cross of blood and brand ?  
And must the day, so blithe that rose,  
And promised rapture in the close,  
Before its setting hour, divide  
The bridegroom from the plighted  
bride ?

O fatal doom ! it must! it must!  
Clan-Alpine's cause, her Chieftain's  
trust,

Her summons dread, brook no delay;  
Stretch to the race ; away! away !

xxii.

Yet slow he laid his plaid aside,  
And, lingering, eyed his lovely bride,  
Until he saw the starting tear  
Speak woe he might not stop to cheer;  
Then, trusting not a second look,  
In haste he sped him up the brook,

Nor backward glanced, till on the heath  
Where Lubnaig's lake supplies the  
Teith.

What in the racer's bosom stirr'd ?  
The sickening pang of hope deferred,  
And memory, with a torturing train  
Of all his morning visions vain.

Mingled with love's impatience, came  
The manly thirst for martial fame ;  
The stormy joy of mountaineers,

Ere yet they rush upon the spears;  
And zeal for Clan and Chieftain  
burning,

And hope, from well-fought field  
returning,

With war's red honours on his crest,  
To clasp his Mary to his breast.

Stung by such thoughts, o'er bank  
and brae,

Like fire from flint he glanced away,  
While high resolve, and feeling strong,  
Burst into voluntary song :—

xxiii.

SONG.

' The heath this night must be my bed,  
The bracken curtain for my head,  
My lullaby the warder's tread,

Far, far from love and thee, Mary;  
To-morrow eve, more stilly laid,  
My couch may be my bloody plaid,  
My vesper song, thy wail, sweet maid!  
It will not waken me, Mary !

I may not, dare not, fancy now  
The grief that clouds thy lovely brow,  
I dare not think upon thy vow,

And all it promised me, Mary.  
No fond regret must Norman know;  
When bursts Clan-Alpine on the foe,  
His heart must be like bended bow,  
His foot like arrow free, Mary.

A time will come with feeling fraught,  
For, if I fall in battle fought,

Thy hapless lover's dying thought  
Shall be a thought on thee, Mary.

And if return'd from conquered foes,  
How blithely will the evening close,  
How sweet the linnet sing repose,  
To my young bride and me, Mary !'

## xxiv.

Not faster o'er thy heathery braes,  
Balquidder, speeds the midnight blaze,  
Rushing, in conflagration strong,  
Thy deep ravines and dells along,  
Wrapping thy cliffs in purple glow,  
And reddening the dark lakes below;  
Nor faster speeds it, nor so far,  
As o'er thy heaths the voice of war.  
The signal roused to martial coil  
The sullen margin of Loch Voil,  
Waked still Loch Doine, and to the  
source

Alarm'd, Balvaig, thy swampy course;  
Thence southward turn'd its rapid  
road

A down Strath-Gartney's valley broad,  
Till rose in arms each man might claim  
A portion in Clan-Alpine's name,  
From the grey sire, whose trembling  
hand

Could hardly buckle on his brand,  
To the raw boy, whose shaft and bow  
Were yet scarce terror to the crow.  
Each valley, each sequester'd glen,  
Muster'd its little horde of men,  
That met as torrents from the height  
In Highland dales their streams unite,  
Still gathering, as they pour along,  
A voice more loud, a tide more strong,  
Till at the rendezvous they stood  
By hundreds prompt for blows and  
blood;

Each train'd to arms since life began,  
Owning no tie but to his clan,  
No oath, but by his chieftain's hand,  
No law, but Roderick Dhu's command.

## xxv.

That summer morn had Roderick Dhu  
Surveyed the skirts of Benvenue,  
And sent his scouts o'er hill and heath,  
To view the frontiers of Menteith,

All backward came with news of truce;  
Still lay each martial Græme and Bruce,  
In Rednoch courts no horsemen wait,  
No banner waved on Cardross gate,  
On Due hrays towers no beacon shone,  
Nor scared the herons from Loch Con;  
All seem'd at peace.—Now, wot ye  
why

The Chieftain, with such anxious eye,  
Ere to the muster he repair,  
This western frontier scann'd with  
care ?—

In Benvenue's most darksome cleft,  
A fair, though cruel, pledge was left;  
For Douglas, to his promise true,  
That morning from the isle withdrew,  
And in a deep sequester'd dell  
Had sought a low and lonely cell.  
By many a bard, in Celtic tongue,  
Has Coir-nan-Uriskin been sung ;  
A softer name the Saxons gave,  
And call'd the grot the Goblin-cave.

## xxvi.

It was a wild and strange retreat,  
As e'er was trod by outlaw's feet.  
The dell, upon the mountain's crest,  
Yawn'd like a gash on warrior's breast;  
Its trench had staid full many a rock,  
Hurl'd by primeval earthquake shock  
From Benvenue's grey summit wild,  
And here, in random ruin piled,  
They frown'd incumbent o'er the spot,  
And form'd the rugged silvan grot.  
The oak and birch, with mingled shade,  
At noontide there a twilight made,  
Unless when short and sudden shone  
Some straggling beam on cliff or stone,  
With such a glimpse as prophet's eye  
Gains on thy depth, Futurity.  
No murmur waked the solemn still,  
Save tinkling of a fountain rill;  
But when the wind chafed with the  
lake,

A sullen sound would upward break,  
With dashing hollow voice, that spoke  
The incessant war of wave and rock.



Suspended cliffs, with hideous sway,  
Seem'd nodding o'er the cavern grey.  
From such a den the wolf had sprung,  
In such the wild-cat leaves her young ;  
Yet Douglas and his daughter fair  
Sought for a space their safety there.  
Grey Superstition's whisper dread  
Debarred the spot to vulgar tread ;  
For there, she said, did fays resort,  
And satyrs hold their silvan court,  
By moonlight tread their mystic maze,  
And blast the rash beholder's gaze.

## xxvii.

Now eve, with western shadows long,  
Floated on Katrine bright and strong,  
When Roderick, with a chosen few,  
Repass'd the heights of Benvenue.  
Above the Goblin-cave they go,  
Through the wild pass of Beal-nam-bo :  
The prompt retainers speed before,  
To launch the shallop from the shore,  
For cross Loch Katrine lies his way  
To view the passes of Achray,  
And place his clansmen in array.  
Yet lags the chief in musing mind,  
Unwonted sight, his men behind.  
A single page, to bear his sword,  
Alone attended on his lord ;  
The rest their way through thickets  
break,  
And soon await him by the lake.  
It was a fair and gallant sight,  
To view them from the neighbouring  
height,  
By the low-levell'd sunbeam's light !  
For strength and stature, from the  
clan  
Each warrior was a chosen man,  
As even afar might well be seen,  
By their proud step and martial mien.  
Their feathers dance, their tartans  
float,  
Their targets gleam, as by the boat  
A wild and warlike group they stand,  
That well became such mountain-  
strand.

## xxviii.

Their Chief, with step reluctant, still  
Was lingering on the craggy hill,  
Hard by where turn'd apart the road  
To Douglas's obscure abode.  
It was but with that dawning morn,  
That Roderick Dhu had proudly sworn  
To drown his love in war's wild roar,  
Nor think of Ellen Douglas more;  
But he who stems a stream with sand,  
And fetters flame with flaxen band,  
Has yet a harder task to prove,  
By firm resolve to conquer love !  
Eve finds the Chief, like restless ghost,  
Still hovering near his treasure lost ;  
For though his haughty heart deny  
A parting meeting to his eye,  
Still fondly strains his anxious ear,  
The accents of her voice to hear,  
And inly did he curse the breeze  
That waked to sound the rustling trees.  
But hark! what mingles in the strain ?  
It is the harp of Allan-Bane,  
That wakes its measure slow and high,  
Attuned to sacred minstrelsy.  
What melting voice attends the strings?  
'Tis Ellen, or an angel, sings.

## xxix.

## HYMN TO THE VIRGIN.

'Ave Maria! maiden mild !  
Listen to a maiden's prayer!  
Thou canst hear though from the wild,  
Thou canst save amid despair.  
Safe may we sleep beneath thy care,  
Though banish'd, outcast, and re-  
viled ;  
Maiden ! hear a maiden's prayer—  
Mother, hear a suppliant child !  
Ave Maria !  
Ave Maria! undefiled !  
The flinty couch we now must share  
Shall seem with down of eider piled,  
If thy protection hover there.

The murky cavern's heavy air  
 Shall breathe of balm if thou hast  
 smiled;  
 Then, Maiden ' hear a maiden's prayer;  
 Mother, list a suppliant child !  
 Ave Maria!

Ave Maria ! stainless styled !  
 Foul demons of the earth and air,  
 From this their wonted haunt exiled,  
 Shall flee before thy presence fair.  
 We bow us to our lot of care,  
 Beneath thy guidance reconciled ;  
 Hear for a maid a maiden's prayer,  
 And for a father hear a child !  
 Ave Maria !'

xxx.

Died on the harp the closing hymn.  
 Unmoved in attitude and limb,  
 As list'ning still, Clan-Alpine's lord  
 Stood leaning on his heavy sword,  
 Until the page, with humble sign,  
 Twice pointed to the sun's decline.  
 Then while his plaid he round him cast,  
 'It is the last time, 'tis the last,'  
 He mutter'd thrice,—'the last time e'er  
 That angel voice shall Roderick hear!'  
 It was a goading thought—his stride  
 Hied hastier down the mountain-side ;  
 Sullen he flung him in the boat,  
 And instant 'cross the lake it shot.  
 They landed in that silvery bay,  
 And eastward held their hasty way,  
 Till, with the latest beams of light,  
 The band arrived on Lanrick height,  
 Where muster'd, in the vale below,  
 Clan-Alpine's men in martial show.

xxxI.

A various scene the clansmen made;  
 Some sate, some stood, some slowly  
 stray'd;  
 But most, with mantles folded round,  
 Were couch'd to rest upon the ground,  
 Scarce to be known by curious eye,  
 From the deep heather where they lie,

So well was match'd the tartan screen  
 With heath-bell daik and brackens  
 green;  
 Unless where, here and there, a blade,  
 Or lance's point, a glimmer made,  
 Like glow-worm twinkling through  
 the shade.  
 But when, advancing through the  
 gloom,  
 They saw the Chieftain's eagle plume,  
 Their shout of welcome, shrill and wide,  
 Shook the steep mountain's steady side.  
 Thrice it arose, and lake and fell  
 Three times return'd the martial yell;  
 It died upon Bochastle's plain,  
 And Silence claim'd her evening reign.

#### Canto Fourth.

##### The Prophecy.

I.

'THE rose is fairest when 'tis budding  
 new,  
 And hope is brightest when it dawns  
 from fears;  
 The rose is sweetest wash'd with  
 morning dew,  
 And love is loveliest when embalm'd  
 in tears.  
 O wilding rose, whom fancy thus en-  
 dears,  
 I bid your blossoms in my bonnet  
 wave,  
 Emblem of hope and love through  
 future years!'  
 Thus spoke young Norman, heir of  
 Armandave,  
 What time the sun arose on Venna-  
 char's broad wave.

II.

Such fond conceit, half said, half sung,  
 Love prompted to the bridegroom's  
 tongue.

All while he stripp'd the wild-rose  
 spray,  
 His axe and bow beside him lay,  
 For on a pass 'twixt lake and wood,  
 A wakeful sentinel he stood.  
 Hark ! on the rock a footstep rung,  
 And instant to his arms he sprung.  
 ' Stand, or thou diest!—What, Malise ?  
 soon

Art thou return'd from Braes of Doune.  
 By thy keen step and glance I know,  
 Thou bring'st us tidings of the foe.'  
 (For while the Fiery Cross hied on,  
 On distant scout had Malise gone.)  
 'Where sleeps the Chief?' the hench-  
 man said.

' Apart, in yonder misty glade;  
 To his lone couch I'll be your guide.'  
 Then call'd a slumberer by his side,  
 And stirr'd him with his slacken'd  
 bow—

' Up, up, Glentarkin ! rouse thee, ho !  
 We seek the Chieftain ; on the track,  
 Keep eagle watch till I come back.'

## III.

Together up the pass they sped:  
 What of the foemen ? ' Norman said.  
 ' Varying reports from near and far;  
 This certain, that a band of war  
 Has for two days been ready boune,  
 At prompt command, to march from  
 Doune;

King James the while, with princely  
 powers,

Holds revelry in Stirling towers.  
 Soon will this dark and gathering cloud  
 Speak on our glens in thunder loud.  
 Inured to bide such bitter bout,  
 The warrior's plaid may bear it out;  
 But, Norman, how wilt thou provide  
 A shelter for thy bonny bride ?'

' What! know ye not that Roderick's  
 care

To the lone isle hath caused repair  
 Each maid and matron of the clan,  
 And every child and aged man

Unfit for arms; and given his charge,  
 Nor skiff nor shallop, boat nor barge,  
 Upon these lakes shall float at large,  
 But all beside the islet moor,  
 That such dear pledge may rest secure ?'

## IV.

' 'Tis well advised; the Chieftain's plan  
 Bespeaks the father of his clan.  
 But wherefore sleeps Sir Roderick Dhu  
 Apart from all his followers true ?'  
 ' It is, because last evening-tide  
 Brian an augury hath tried,  
 Of that dread kind which must not be  
 Unless in dread extremity,  
 The Taghairm call'd; by which, afar,  
 Our sires foresaw the events of war.  
 Duncraggan's milk-white bull they  
 slew'—

## MALISE.

' Ah ! well the gallant brute I knew!  
 The choicest of the prey we had,  
 When swept our merry-men Gallangad.  
 His hide was snow, his horns were dark,  
 His red eye glow'd like fiery spark;  
 So fierce, so tameless, and so fleet,  
 Sore did he cumber our retreat,  
 And kept our stoutest kernes in awe,  
 Even at the pass of Beal 'maha.  
 But steep and flinty was the road,  
 And sharp the hurrying pikemen's  
 goad,  
 And when we came to Dennan's Row,  
 A child might scatheless stroke his  
 brow.'

## V.

## NORMAN.

' That bull was slain : his reeking hide  
 They stretch'd the cataract beside,  
 Whose waters their wild tumult toss  
 Adown the black and craggy boss  
 Of that huge cliff, whose ample verge  
 Tradition calls the Hero's Targe.  
 Couch'd on a shelve beneath its brink,  
 Close where the thundering torrents  
 sink,

Rocking beneath their headlong sway,  
And drizzled by the ceaseless spray,  
Midst groan of rock, and roar of stream,  
The wizard waits prophetic dream.  
Nor distant rests the Chief;—but hush!  
See, gliding slow through mist and  
bush,

The hermit gains yon rock, and stands  
To gaze upon our slumbering bands.  
Seems he not, Malise, like a ghost,  
That hovers o'er a slaughter'd host?  
Or raven on the blasted oak,  
That, watching while the deer is broke,  
His morsel claims with sullen croak?"

MALISE.

'Peace! peace! to other than to me,  
Thy words were evil augury;  
But still I hold Sir Roderick's blade  
Clan-Alpine's omen and her aid,  
Not aught that, glean'd from heaven or  
hell,

Yon fiend-begotten monk can tell.  
The Chieftain joins him, see; an'! now,  
Together they descend the brow/

VI.

And, as they came, with Alpine's Lord  
The Hermit Monk held solemn word:  
'Roderick! it is a fearful strife,  
For man endow'd with mortal life,  
Whose shroud of sentient clay can still  
Feel feverish pang and fainting chill,  
Whose eye can stare in stony trance,  
Whose hair can rouse like warrior's  
lance,—

'Tis hard for such to view unfurl'd  
The curtain of the future world.  
Yet—witness every quaking limb,  
My sunken pulse, my eyeballs dim,  
My soul with harrowing anguish  
torn—

This for my Chieftain have I borne!  
The shapes that sought my fearful  
couch,

An human tongue may ne'er avouch;  
No mortal man, save he who, bred  
Between the living and the dead,

Is gifted beyond nature's law,  
Had e'er survived to say he saw.  
At length the fateful answer came,  
In characters of living flame!  
Not spoke in word, nor blazed in scroll,  
But borne and branded on my soul—

WHICH SPILLS THE FOREMOST FOEMAN'S  
LIFE,

THAT PARTY CONQUERS IN THE STRIFE !'

VII.

'Thanks, Brian, for thy zeal and care!  
Good is thine augury, and fair.  
Clan-Alpine ne'er in battle stood,  
But first our broadswords tasted blood.  
A surer victim still I know,  
Self-offer'd to the auspicious blow:  
A spy has sought my land this morn,—  
No eve shall witness his return!  
My followers guard each pass's mouth,  
To east, to westward, and to south;  
Red Murdoch, bribed to be his guide,  
Has charge to lead his steps aside,  
Till, in deep path or dingle brown,  
He light on those shall bring him down.  
—But see who comes his news to show!  
Malise! what tidings of the foe?'

VIII.

'At Doune, o'er many a spear and glaive  
Two Barons proud their banners wave.  
I saw the Moray's silver star,  
And mark'd the sable pale of Mar.'  
'By Alpine's soul, high tidings those!  
I love to hear of worthy foes.

When move they on " 'To-morrow's  
noon

Will see them here for battle boune.'

'Then shall it see a meeting stern!

But, for the place—say, couldst thou  
learn

Nought of the friendly clans of Earn?  
Strengthened by them, we well might  
bide

The battle on Benledi's side.  
Thou couldst not? Well! Clan-Alpine's  
men

Shall man the Trosachs' shaggy glen;

Within Loch Katrine's gorge we'll  
fight,  
All in our maids' and matrons' sight,  
Each for his hearth and household fire,  
Father for child, and son for sire,  
Lover for maid beloved !—But why—  
Is it the breeze affects mine eye ?  
Or dost thou come, ill-omen'd tear !  
A messenger of doubt or fear ?  
No ! sooner may the Saxon lance  
Unfix Benledi from his stance,  
Than doubt or terror can pierce through  
The unyielding heart of Roderick Dhu !  
'Tis stubborn as his trusty targe.  
Each to his post—all know their charge.  
The pibroch sounds, the bands advance,  
The broadswords gleam, the banners  
dance,  
Obedient to the Chieftain's glance.  
I turn me from the martial roar,  
And seek Coir-Uriskin once more.

## IX.

Where is the Douglas '—he is gone;  
And Ellen sits on the grey stone  
Fast by the cave, and makes hermoan ;  
While vainly Allan's words of cheer  
Are pour'd on her unheeding ear:  
'He will return—dear lady, trust !—  
With joy return ; he will, he must  
Well was it time to seek afar  
Some refuge from impending war,  
When e'en Clan-Alpine's rugged  
swarm  
Are cow'd by the approaching storm.  
I saw their boats with many a light  
Floating the live-long yesternight,  
Shifting like flashes darted forth  
By the red streamers of the north ;  
I mark'd at morn how close they ride,  
Thick moor'd by the lone islet's side,  
Like wild-ducks couching in the fen,  
When stoops the hawk upon the glen.  
Since this rude race dare not abide  
The peril on the mainland side,  
Shall not thy noble father's care  
Some safe retreat for thee prepare ?'

## X.

## ELLEN.

' No, Allan, no ! Pretext so kind  
My wakeful terrors could not blind.  
When in such tender tone, yet grave,  
Douglas a parting blessing gave,  
The tear that glisten'd in his eye  
Drown'd no this purpose fix'd and high.  
My soul, though feminine and weak,  
Can image his ; e'en as the lake,  
Itself disturb'd by slightest stroke,  
Reflects the invulnerable rock.  
He hears report of battle rife,  
He deems himself the cause of strife.  
I saw him redden, when the theme  
Turn'd, Allan, on thine idle dream  
Of Malcolm Graeme in fetters bound,  
Which I, thou saidst, about him wound.  
Think'st thou he trow'd thine omen  
aught ?  
Oh no ! 'twas apprehensive thought  
For the kind youth,—for Roderick  
-too—  
(Let me be just) that friend so true;  
In danger both, and in our cause !  
Minstrel, the Douglas dare not pause.  
Why else that solemn warning given,  
" If not on earth, we meet in heaven !"  
Why else, to Cambus-kenneth's fane,  
If e'er return him not again,  
Am I to hie, and make me known ?  
Alas ! he goes to Scotland's throne,  
Buys his friend's safety with his own;  
He goes to do—what I had done,  
Had Douglas' daughter been his son !'

## XI.

## ALLAN.

' Nay, lovely Ellen !—dearest, nay !  
If aught should his return delay,  
He only named yon holy fane  
As fitting place to meet again.  
Be sure he's safe; and for the Graeme,—  
Heaven's blessing on his gallant name!  
My vision'd sight may yet prove true,  
Nor bode of ill to him or you.

When did my gifted dream beguile ?  
 Think of the stranger at the isle,  
 And think upon the harpings slow,  
 That presaged this approaching woe !  
 Sooth was my prophecy of fear ;  
 Believe it when it augurs cheer.  
 Would we had left this dismal spot !  
 Ill luck still haunts a fairy grot.  
 Of such a wondrous tale I know—  
 Dear lady, change that look of woe,  
 My harp was wont thy grief to cheer '

ELLEN.

' Well, be it as thou wilt ; I hear,  
 But cannot stop the bursting tear.'

The Minstrel tried his simple art,  
 But distant far was Ellen's heart:

XII.

BALLAD.

ALICE BRAND.

Merry it is in the good greenwood,  
 When the mavis and merle are  
 singing,  
 When the deer sweeps by, and the  
 hounds are in cry,  
 And the hunter's horn is ringing.  
 ' O Alice Brand, my native land  
 Is lost for love of you ;  
 And we must hold by wood and wold,  
 As outlaws wont to do.  
 ' O Alice, 'twas all for thy locks so  
 bright,  
 And 'twas all for thine eyes so blue,  
 That on the night of our luckless flight  
 Thy brother bold I slew.  
 ' Now must I teach to hew the beech  
 The hand that held the glaive,  
 For leaves to spread our lowly bed,  
 And stakes to fence our cave.  
 ' And for vest of pall, thy fingers small,  
 That wont on harp to stray,  
 A cloak must shear from the slaughtered  
 deer,  
 To keep the cold away.'

' O Richard ! if my brother died,  
 'Twas but a fatal chance ;  
 For darkling was the battle tried,  
 And fortune sped the lance.

' If pall and vair no more I wear,  
 Nor thou the crimson sheen,  
 As warm, we 'll say, is the russet grey,  
 As gay the forest-green.

' And, Richard, if our lot be hard,  
 And lost thy native land,  
 Still Alice has her own Richard,  
 And he his Alice Brand.'

XIII.

'Tis merry, 'tis merry, in good green-  
 wood,

So blithe Lady Alice is singing;  
 On the beech's pride, and oak's brown  
 side,

Lord Richard's axe is ringing.

Up spoke the moody Elfin King,  
 Who won'd within the hill;  
 Like wind in the porch of a ruin'd  
 church,

His voice was ghostly shrill.

' Why sounds yon stroke on beech  
 and oak,  
 Our moonlight circle's screen ?  
 Or who comes here to chase the deer,  
 Beloved of our Elfin Queen ?  
 Or who may dare on wold to wear  
 The fairies' fatal green ?

' Up, Urgan, up ! to yon mortal hie,  
 For thou wert christen'd man ;  
 For cross or sign thou wilt not fly,  
 For mutter'd word or ban.

' Lay on him the curse of the withered  
 heart,  
 The curse of the sleepless eye;  
 Till he wish and pray that his life would  
 part,  
 Nor yet find leave to die.'

## xiv.

'Tis merry, 'tis merry, in good green-wood,  
 Though the birds have still'd their singing;  
 The evening blaze doth Alice raise,  
 And Richard is fagots bringing.  
 Up Urgan starts, that hideous dwarf,  
 Before Lord Richard stands,  
 And, as he cross'd and bless'd himself,  
 'I fear not sign,' quoth the grisly elf,  
 'That is made with bloody hands.'  
 But out then spoke she, Alice Brand,  
 That woman, void of fear,—  
 'And if there's blood upon his hand,  
 'Tis but the blood of deer.'  
 'Now loud thou liest, thou bold of mood!  
 It cleaves unto his hand,  
 The stain of thine own kindly blood,  
 The blood of Ethert Brand.'  
 Then forwardstepp'd she, Alice Brand,  
 And made the holy sign,—  
 'And if there 'sblood on Richard's hand,  
 A spotless hand is mine.  
 'And I conjure thee, Demon elf,  
 By Him whom Demons fear,  
 To show us whence thou art thyself,  
 And what thine errand here?'

## xv.

'Tis merry, 'tis merry, in Fairy-land,  
 When fairy birds are singing,  
 When the court doth ride by their  
 monarch's side,  
 With bit and bridle ringing:  
 'And gaily shines the Fairy-land—  
 But all is glistening show,  
 Like the idle gleam that December's  
 beam  
 Can dart on ice and snow.  
 'And fading, like that varied gleam,  
 Is our inconstant shape,  
 Who now like knight and lady seem,  
 And now like dwarf and ape.

'It was between the night and day,  
 When the Fairy King has power,  
 That I sunk down in a sinful fray,  
 And, 'twixt life and death, was snatch'd  
 away  
 To the joyless Elfin bower.

'But wist I of a woman bold,  
 Who thrice my brow durst sign,  
 I might regain my mortal mold,  
 As fair a form as thine.'

She cross'd him once, she cross'd him  
 twice,  
 That lady was so brave;  
 The fouler grew his goblin hue,  
 The darker grew the cave.

She cross'd him thrice, that lady bold;  
 He rose beneath her hand  
 The fairest knight on Scottish mold,  
 Her brother, Ethert Brand !

Merry it is in good greenwood,  
 When the mavis and merle are sing-  
 ing,  
 But merrier were they in Dunfermline  
 grey,  
 When all the bells were ringing.

## xvi.

Just as the minstrel sounds were staid,  
 A stranger climb'd the steepy glade:  
 His martial step, his stately mien,  
 His hunting suit of Lincoln green,  
 His eagle glance remembrance claims:  
 'Tis Snowdown's Knight, 'tis James  
 Fitz-James.  
 Ellen beheld as in a dream,  
 Then, starting, scarce suppress'd a  
 scream :  
 'O stranger! in such hour of fear,  
 What evil hap has brought thee here ?'  
 'An evil hap how can it be,  
 That bids me look again on thee ?  
 By promise bound, my former guide  
 Met me betimes this morning tide,  
 And marshall'd, over bank and bourne,  
 The happy path of my return.'

' The happy path !—what! said he  
nought  
Of war, of battle to be fought,  
Of guarded pass ?' ' No, by my faith !  
Nor saw I aught could augur scathe.'  
' O haste thee, Allan, to the kern,—  
Yonder his tartans I discern;  
Learn thou his purpose, and conjure  
That he will guide the stranger sure !  
What prompted thee, unhappy man ?  
The meanest serf in Roderick's clan  
Had not been bribed by love or fear,  
Unknown to him to guide thee here.'

## XVII.

' Sweet Ellen, dear my life must be,  
Since it is worthy care from thee;  
Yet life I hold but idle breath,  
When love or honour's weigh'd with  
death.

Then let me profit by my chance,  
And speak my purpose bold at once.  
I come to bear thee from a wild,  
Where ne'er before such blossom  
smiled ;

By this soft hand to lead thee far  
From frantic scenes of feud and war.  
Near Bochart my horses wait;  
They bear us soon to Stirling gate.  
I 'll place thee in a lovely bower,  
I 'll guard thee like a tender flower'—  
' O! hush, Sir Knight! 'twere female art,  
To say I do not read thy heart;  
Too much, before, my selfish ear  
Was idly soothed my praise to hear.  
That fatal bait hath lured thee back,  
In deathful hour, o'er dangerous track;  
And how, O how, can I atone

The wreck my vanity brought on!  
One way remains—I'll tell him all;  
Yes ! struggling bosom, forth it shall!  
Thou, whose light folly bears the blame,  
Buy thine own pardon with thy shame !  
But first, my father is a man  
Outlawed and exiled under ban;  
The price of blood is on his head;  
With me 'twere infamy to wed.

Still wouldst thou speak? then hear  
the truth!

Fitz-James, there is a noble youth,  
If yet he is ' exposed for me  
And mine to dread extremity—  
Thou hast the secret of my heart;  
Forgive, be generous, and depart!

## XVIII.

Fitz-James knew every wily train  
A lady's fickle heart to gain ;  
But here he knew and felt them vain.  
There shot no glance from Ellen's eye,  
To give her steadfast speech the lie;  
In maiden confidence she stood,  
Though mantled in her cheek the blood,  
And told her love with such a sigh  
Of deep and hopeless agony,  
As death had seal'd her Malcolm's  
doom,

And she sat sorrowing on his tomb.  
Hope vanished from Fitz-James's eye,  
But not with hope fled sympathy.  
He proffer'd to attend her side,  
As brother would a sister guide.  
' O! little know'st thou Roderick's  
heart!

Safer for both we go apart.  
O haste thee, and from Allan learn,  
If thou may'st trust yon wily kern.'  
With hand upon his forehead laid,  
The conflict of his mind to shade,  
A parting step or two he made;  
Then, as some thought had cross'd his  
brain,  
He paused, and turn'd, and came again.

## XIX.

' Hear, lady, yet, a parting word !  
It chanced in fight that my poor sword  
Preserved the life of Scotland's lord.  
This ring the grateful Monarch gave,  
And bade, when I had boon to crave,  
To bring it back, and boldly claim  
The recompense that I would name.  
Ellen, I am no courtly lord,  
But one who lives by lance and sword,



Whose castle is his helm and shield,  
His lordship the embattled field,  
What from a prince can I demand,  
Who neither reck of state nor land ?  
Ellen, thy hand—the ring is thine;  
Each guard and usher knows the sign.  
Seek thou the King without delay;  
This signet shall secure thy way;  
And claim thy suit, whate'er it be,  
As ransom of his pledge to me.'  
He placed the golden circlet on,  
Paused, kiss'd her hand, and then was  
gone.  
The aged Minstrel stood aghast,  
So hastily Fitz-James shot past.  
He join'd his guide, and wending down  
The ridges of the mountain brown,  
Across the stream they took their way,  
That joins Loch Katrine to Achray.

## xx.

All in the Trosachs' glen was still,  
Noontide was sleeping on the hill:  
Sudden his guide whoop'd loud and  
high—  
' Murdoch ! was that a signal cry ?'  
He stammer'd forth, ' I shout to scare  
Yon raven from his dainty fare.'  
He look'd, he knew the raven's prey—  
His own brave steed :—' Ah ! gallant  
grey !  
For thee, for me perchance, 'twere well  
We ne'er had seen the Trosachs' dell.  
Murdoch, move first—but silently;  
Whistle or whoop, and thou shalt die !'  
Jealous and sullen, on they fared,  
Each silent, each upon his guard.

## xxi.

Now wound the path its dizzy ledge  
Around a precipice's edge,  
When lo ! a wasted female form,  
Blighted by wrath of sun and storm,  
In tatter'd weeds and wild array,  
Stood on a cliff beside the way,  
And glancing round her restless eye,  
Upon the wood, the rock, the sky,

Seem'd nought to mark, yet all to  
spy.  
Her brow was wreath'd with gaudy  
broom;  
With gesture wild she waved a plume  
Of feathers, which the eagles fling  
To crag and cliff from dusky wing;  
Such spoils her desperate step had  
sought,  
Where scarce was footing for the goat.  
The tartan plaid she first descried.  
And shriek'd till all the rocks replied;  
As loud she laugh'd when near they  
drew,  
For then the Lowland garb she knew;  
And then her hands she wildly wrung,  
And then she wept, and then she sung.  
She sung!—the voice, in better time,  
Perchance to harp or lute might chime;  
And now, though strain'd and rough-  
en'd, still  
Rung wildly sweet to dale and hill:

## xxii

## SONG.

' They bid me sleep, they bid me pray,  
They say my brain is warp'd and  
wrung;  
I cannot sleep on Highland brae,  
I cannot pray in Highland tongue.  
But were I now where Allan glides,  
Or heard my native Devan's tides,  
So sweetly would I rest, and pray  
That Heaven would close my wintry  
day!

"Twas thus my hair they bade me braid,  
They made me to the church repair;  
It was my bridal morn, they said,  
And my true love would meet me  
there.  
But woe betide the cruel guile,  
That drown'd in blood the morning  
smile i  
And woe betide the fairy dream !  
I only waked to sob and scream.'

## xxiii.

'Who is this maid? what means her lay?  
 She hovers o'er the hollow way,  
 And flutters wide her mantle grey,  
 As the lone heron spreads his wing,  
 By twilight, o'er a haunted spring.'  
 ' 'Tis Blanche of Devan,' Murdoch said,  
 'A crazed and captive Lowland maid,  
 Ta'en on the morn she was a bride,  
 When Roderick foray'd Devan-side.  
 The gay bridegroom resistance made,  
 And felt our Chief's unconquer'd blade;  
 I marvel she is now at large,  
 But oft she 'scapes from Maudlin's  
 charge.  
 Hence, brain-sick fool!' He raised his  
 bow:  
 'Now if thou strik'st her but one blow,  
 I'll pitch thee from the cliff as far  
 As ever peasant pitch'd a bar !'  
 'Thanks, champion, thanks!' the  
 maniac cried,  
 And press'd her to Fitz-James's side ;  
 'See the grey pennons I prepare  
 To seek my true-love through the air!  
 I will not lend that savage groom,  
 To break his fall, one downy plume !  
 No ! deep amid disjointed stones,  
 The wolves shall batten on his bones,  
 And then shall his detested plaid,  
 By bush and brier in mid-air staid,  
 Wave forth a banner fair and free,  
 Meet signal for their revelry.'

## xxiv.

'Hush thee, poor maiden, and be still !'  
 'O ! thou look'st kindly, and I will.  
 Mine eye has dried and wasted been,  
 But still it loves the Lincoln green ;  
 And, though mine ear is all unstrung,  
 Still, still it loves the Lowland tongue.

'For O my sweet William was  
 forester true,  
 He stole poor Blanche's heart  
 away !

His coat it was all of the greenwood  
 hue,  
 And so blithely he trill'd the  
 Lowland lay!

'It was not that I meant to tell . . .  
 But thou art wise and guessest well.'  
 Then, in a low and broken tone,  
 And hurried note, the song went on.  
 Still on the Clansman, fearfully,  
 She fix'd her apprehensive eye;  
 Then turn'd it on the Knight, and then  
 Her look glanced wildly o'er the glen.

## xxv.

'The toils are pitch'd, and the stakes  
 are set,  
 Ever sing merrily, merrily ;  
 The bows they bend, and the knives  
 they whet,  
 Hunters live so cheerily.

'It was a stag, a stag of ten,  
 Bearing its branches sturdily;  
 He came stately down the glen,  
 Ever sing hardily, hardily.

'It was there he met with awounded  
 doe,  
 She was bleeding deathfully ;  
 She warn'd him of the toils below,  
 O, so faithfully, faithfully !

'He had an eye, and he could heed,  
 Ever sing warily, warily ;  
 He had a foot, and he could speed—  
 Hunters watch so narrowly.'

## xxvi.

Fitz-James's mind was passion-toss'd,  
 When Ellen's hints and fears were lost;  
 But Murdoch's shout suspicion  
 wrought,

And Blanche's song conviction brought.  
 Not like a stag that spies the snare,  
 But lion of the hunt aware,  
 He waved at once his blade on high,  
 'Disclose thy treachery, or die !'

Forth at full speed the Clansman flew,  
 But in his race his bow he drew.  
 The shaft just grazed Fitz-James's crest,  
 And thrill'd in Blanche's faded breast!  
 Murdoch of Alpine ! prove thy speed,  
 For ne'er had Alpine's son such need '  
 With heart of fire, and foot of wind,  
 The fierce avenger is behind !  
 Fate judges of the rapid strife—  
 The forfeit death—the prize is life!  
 Thy kindred ambush lies before,  
 Close couch'd upon the heathery moor;  
 Them couldst thou reach'—it may  
     not be—  
 Thine ambush'd kin thou'ershalt see,  
 The fiery Saxon gains on thee !  
 —Resistless speeds the deadly thrust,  
 As lightning strikes the pine to dust;  
 With foot and hand Fitz-James must  
     strain,  
 Ere he can win his blade again.  
 Bent o'er the fall'n, with falcon eye,  
 He grimly smiled to see him die ;  
 Then slower wended back his way,  
 Where the poor maiden bleeding lay.

## xxvii.

She sate beneath the birchen-tree,  
 Her elbow resting on her knee;  
 She had withdrawn the fatal shaft,  
 And gazed on it, and feebly laugh'd ;  
 Her wreath of broom and feathers grey,  
 Daggled with blood, beside her lay.  
 The Knight to stanch the life-stream  
     tried;  
 ' Stranger, it is in vain !' she cried.  
 ' This hour of death has given me more  
 Of reason's power than years before ;  
 For, as these ebbing veins decay,  
 My frenzied visions fade away.  
 A helpless injured wretch I die,  
 And something tells me in thine eye,  
 That thou wert mine avenger born.—  
 Seest thou this tress ?—O ! still I've  
     worn  
 This little tress of yellow hair,  
 Through danger, frenzy, and despair!

It once was bright and clear as thine,  
 But blood and tears have dimm'd its  
     shine.  
 I will not tell thee when 'twas shred,  
 Nor from what guiltless victim's head—  
 My brain would turn!—but it shall  
     wave  
 Like plumage on thy helmet brave,  
 Till sun and wind shall bleach the  
     stain,  
 And thou wilt bring it me again.—  
 I waver still. O God ! more bright  
 Let reason beam her parting light!  
 O! by thy knighthood's honour'd sign,  
 And for thy life preserved by mine,  
 When thou shalt see a darksome man,  
 Who boasts him Chief of Alpine's  
     Clan,  
 With tartans broad, and shadowy  
     plume,  
 And hand of blood, and brow of gloom,  
 Be thy heart bold, thy weapon strong,  
 And wreak poor Blanche of Devan's  
     wrong !  
 They watch for thee by pass and  
     fell . . .  
 Avoid the path . . . O God ! . . .  
     farewell.'

## xxviii.

A kindly heart had brave Fitz-James;  
 Fast pour'd his eyes at pity's claims;  
 And now, with mingled grief and ire,  
 He saw the murder'd maid expire.  
 ' God, in my need, be my relief,  
 As I wreak this on yonder Chief !'  
 A lock from Blanche's tresses fair  
 Heblended with her bridegroom's hair;  
 The mingled braid in blood he dyed,  
 And placed it on his bonnet-side :  
 ' By Him whose word is truth! I swear,  
 No other favour will I wear,  
 Till this sad token I imbrue  
 In the best blood of Roderick Dhu !  
 But hark! what meansy on faint halloo ?  
 The chase is up; but they shall know,  
 The stag at bay's a dangerous foe.'

Barr'd from the known but guarded  
 way,  
 Through copse and cliffs Fitz-James  
 must stray,  
 And oft must change his desperate track,  
 By stream and precipice turn'd back.  
 Heartless, fatigued, and faint, at length,  
 From lack of food and loss of strength,  
 He couch'd him in a thicket hoar,  
 And thought his toils and perils o'er:  
 'Of all my rash adventures past,  
 This frantic feat must prove the last!  
 Whoe'er so mad but might have guess'd,  
 That all this Highland hornet's nest  
 Would muster up in swarms so soon  
 As e'er they heard of bands at Doune?  
 Like bloodhounds now they search  
 me out,—  
 Hark, to the whistle and the shout!—  
 If farther through the wilds I go,  
 I only fall upon the foe:  
 I'll couch me here till evening grey,  
 Then darkling try my dangerous way.'

## XXIX.

The shades of eve come slowly down,  
 The woods are wrapt in deeper brown,  
 The owl awakens from her dell,  
 The fox is heard upon the fell;  
 Enough remains of glimmering light  
 To guide the wanderer's steps aright,  
 Yet not enough from far to show  
 His figure to the watchful foe.  
 With cautious step, and ear awake,  
 He climbs the crag and threads the  
 brake;  
 And not the summer solstice, there,  
 Temper'd the midnight mountain air,  
 But every breeze, that swept the wold,  
 Benumb'd his drenched limbs with  
 cold.  
 In dread, in danger, and alone,  
 Famish'd and chill'd, through ways  
 unknown,  
 Tangled and steep, he journey'd on ;  
 Till, as a rock's huge point he turn'd,  
 A watch-fire close before him burn'd.

## xxx.

Beside its embers red and clear,  
 Bask'd in his plaid a mountaineer;  
 And up he sprung with sword in hand,—  
 'Thy name and purpose! Saxon,  
 stand!'  
 'A stranger.' 'What dost thou re-  
 quire?'  
 'Rest and a guide, and food and fire.  
 My life's beset, my path is lost,  
 The gale has chill'd my limbs with frost.'  
 'Art thou a friend to Roderick?' 'No.'  
 'Thou darest not call thyself a foe?'  
 'I dare ! to him and all the band  
 He brings to aid his murderous hand.'  
 'Bold words! but, though the beast  
 of game  
 The privilege of chase may claim,  
 Though space and law the stag we lend,  
 Ere hound we slip, or bow we bend,  
 Who ever reck'd, where, how, or when,  
 The prowling fox was trapp'd or slain ?  
 Thus treacherous scouts,—yet sure  
 they lie  
 Who say thou cam'st a secret spy !'  
 'They do, by heaven! Come Roderick  
 Dhu,  
 And of his clan the boldest two,  
 And let me but till morning rest,  
 I write the falsehood on their crest.'  
 'If by the blaze I mark aright,  
 Thou bear'st the belt and spur of  
 Knight.'  
 'Then by these tokens mayest thou  
 know  
 Each proud oppressor's mortal foe.'  
 'Enough, enough; sit down and share  
 A soldier's couch, a soldier's fare.'

## xxxi.

He gave him of his Highland cheer,  
 The harden'd flesh of mountain deer;  
 Dry fuel on the fire he laid,  
 And bade the Saxon share his plaid.  
 He tended him like welcome guest,  
 Then thus his farther speech addressed:

'Stranger, I am to Roderick Dhu  
 A clansman born, a kinsman true;  
 Each word against his honour spoke,  
 Demands of me avenging stroke;  
 Yet more,—upon thy fate, 'tis said,  
 A mighty augury is laid.  
 It rests with me to wind my horn,—  
 Thou art with numbers overborne;  
 It rests with me, here, brand to brand,  
 Worn as thou art, to bid thee stand:  
 But, not for clan, nor kindred's cause,  
 Will I depart from honour's laws;  
 To assail a wearied man were shame,  
 And stranger is a holy name;  
 Guidance and rest, and food and fire,  
 In vain he never must require.  
 Then rest thee here till dawn of day;  
 Myself will guide thee on the way,  
 O'er stock and stone, through watch  
 and ward,  
 Till past Clan-Alpine's outmost guard,  
 As far as Coilantogle's ford;  
 From thence thy warrant is thy sword.'  
 'I take thy courtesy, by heaven,  
 As freely as 'tis nobly given!'  
 'Well, rest thee; for the bittern's cry  
 Sings us the lake's wild lullaby.'  
 With that he shook the gather'd heath,  
 And spread his plaid upon the wreath;  
 And the brave foemen, side by side,  
 Lay peaceful down, like brothers tried,  
 And slept until the dawning beam  
 Purpled the mountain and the stream.

—♦—  
 Canto Fifth.

The Combat.

I.

FAIR as the earliest beam of eastern  
 light,  
 When first, by the bewilder'd pil-  
 grim spied,  
 It smiles upon the dreary brow of night,  
 And silvers o'er the torrent's foaming  
 tide,

And lights the fearful path on moun-  
 tain side,—  
 Fair as that beam, although the  
 fairest far,  
 Giving to horror grace, to danger  
 pride,  
 Shine martial Faith, and Courtesy's  
 bright star,  
 Through all the wreckful storms that  
 cloud the brow of War.

II.

That early beam, so fair and sheen,  
 Was twinkling through the hazel  
 screen,  
 When, rousing at its glimmer red,  
 The warriors left their lowly bed,  
 Look'd out upon the dappled sky,  
 Mutter'd their soldier matins by,  
 And then awaked their fire, to steal,  
 As short and rude, their soldier meal.  
 That o'er, the Gael around him threw  
 His graceful plaid of varied hue,  
 And, true to promise, led the way,  
 By thicket green and mountain grey.  
 A wildering path! they winded now  
 Along the precipice's brow,  
 Commanding the rich scenes beneath,  
 The windings of the Forth and Teith,  
 And all the vales beneath that lie,  
 Till Stirling's turrets melt in sky;  
 Then, sunk in copse, their farthest  
 glance  
 Gain'd not the length of horseman's  
 lance.  
 'Twas oft so steep, the foot was fain  
 Assistance from the hand to gain;  
 So tangled oft, that, bursting through,  
 Each hawthorn shed her showers of  
 dew,—  
 That diamond dew, so pure and clear,  
 It rivals all but Beauty's tear.

HI.

At length they came where, stern and  
 steep,  
 The hill sinks down upon the deep,

Here Vennachar in silver flows,  
There, ridge on ridge, Benledi rose;  
Ever the hollow path twined on,  
Beneath steep bank and threatening  
stone;

An hundred men might hold the post  
With hardihood against a host.

The rugged mountain's scanty cloak  
Was dwarfish shrubs of birch and oak,  
With shingles bare, and cliffs between,  
And patches bright of bracken green,  
And heather black, that waved so high,  
It held the copse in rivalry.

But where the lake slept deep and still,  
Dank osiers fringed the swamp and hill;  
And oft both path and hill were torn,  
Where wintry torrents down had  
borne,

And heap'd upon the cumber'd land  
Its wreck of gravel, rocks, and sand.  
So toilsome was the road to trace,  
The guide, abating of his pace,  
Led slowly through the pass's jaws,  
And ask'd Fitz-James, by what strange

cause

He sought these wilds, traversed by  
few,

Without a pass from Roderick Dhu.

iv.

' Brave Gael, my pass in danger tried,  
Hangs in my belt, and by my side ;  
Yet, sooth to tell,' the Saxon said,  
' I dreamt not now to claim its aid.  
When here, but three days since,  
I came,

Bewildered in pursuit of game,  
All seem'd as peaceful and as still  
As the mist slumbering on yon hill;  
Thy dangerous Chief was then afar,  
Nor soon expected back from war.  
Thus said, at least, my mountain-

guide,

Though deep, perchance, the villain  
lied.'

' Yet why a second venture try ?'

' A warrior thou, and ask me why ?'

Moves our free course by such fix'd  
cause

As gives the poor mechanic laws ?

Enough, I sought to drive away  
The lazy hours of peaceful day;  
Slight cause will then suffice to guide  
A Knight's free footsteps far and  
wide,—

A falcon flown, a greyhound stray'd,  
The merry glance of mountain maid:  
Or, if a path be dangerous known,  
The danger's self is lure alone/

v.

'Thy secret keep, I urge thee not;  
Yet, ere again ye sought this spot,  
Say, heard ye nought of Lowland war,  
Against Clan-Alpine, raised by Mar ?'  
'No, by my word;—of bands prepared  
To guard King James's sports I heard ;  
Nor doubt I aught, but, when they hear  
This muster of the mountaineer,  
Their pennons will abroad be flung,  
Which else in Doune had peaceful  
hung.'

' Free be they flung' for we were loth  
Their silken folds should feast the moth.  
Free be they flung ' as free shall wave  
Clan-Alpine's pine in banner brave.  
But, Stranger, peaceful since you came,  
Bewilder'd in the mountain game,  
Whence the bold boast by which you  
show

Vich-Alpine's vow'd and mortal foe ?'  
' Warrior, but yester-morn, I knew  
Nought of thy Chieftain, Roderick  
Dhu,

Save as an outlaw'd desperate man,  
The chief of a rebellious clan,  
Who, in the Regent's court and sight,  
With ruffian dagger stabb'd a knight:  
Yet this alone might from his part  
Sever each true and loyal heart.'

vi.

Wrothful at such arraignment foul,  
Dark lower'd the clansman's sable  
scowl.

A space he paused, then sternly said,  
 'And heard'st thou why he drew his  
 blade?  
 Heard'st thou that shameful word and  
 blow  
 Brought Roderick's vengeance on his  
 foe?  
 What reck'd the Chieftain if he stood  
 On Highland heath, or Holy-Rood '  
 He rights such wrong where it is given,  
 If it were in the court of heaven.'  
 'Still was it outrage; — yet, 'tis true,  
 Not then claim'd sovereignty his due ;  
 While Albany, with feeble hand,  
 Held borrowed truncheon of command,  
 The young King, mew'd in Stirling  
 tower,  
 Was stranger to respect and power.  
 But then, thy Chieftain's robber life !  
 Winning mean prey by causeless strife,  
 Wrenching from ruin'd Lowland swain  
 His herds and harvest reared in vain.  
 Methinks a soul, like thine, should  
 scorn  
 The spoils from such foul foray borne.'

## VII.

The Gael beheld him grim the while,  
 And answer'd with disdainful smile,  
 'Saxon, from yonder mountain high,  
 I mark'd thee send delighted eye,  
 Far to the south and east, where lay,  
 Extended in succession gay,  
 Deep waving fields and pastures green,  
 With gentle slopes and groves be-  
 tween :  
 These fertile plains, that soften'd vale,  
 Were once the birthright of the Gael;  
 The stranger came with iron hand,  
 And from our fathers reft the land.  
 Where dwell we now? See, rudely  
 swell  
 Crag over crag, and fell o'er fell.  
 Ask we this savage hill we tread,  
 For fatten'd steer or household bread;  
 Ask we for flocks these shingles dry,  
 And well the mountain might reply,—

"To you, as to your sires of yore,  
 Belong the target and claymore!  
 I give you shelter in my breast,  
 Your own good blades must win the  
 rest"  
 Pent in this fortress of the North,  
 Think'st thou we will not sally forth,  
 To spoil the spoiler as we may,  
 And from the robber rend the prey '  
 Ay, by my soul! While on yon plain  
 The Saxon rears one shock of grain,  
 While of ten thousand herds there  
 strays  
 But one along yon river's maze,  
 The Gael, of plain and river heir,  
 Shall with strong hand redeem his  
 share.  
 Where live the mountain Chiefs who  
 hold,  
 That plundering Lowland field and fold  
 Is aught but retribution true '  
 Seek other cause 'gainst Roderick  
 Dhu.'

## VIII.

Answer'd Fitz-James, 'And, if I sought,  
 Think'st thou no other could be  
 brought?  
 What deem ye of my path waylaid?  
 My life given o'er to ambushade ?'  
 'As of a meed to rashness due:  
 Hadst thou sent warning fair and true—  
 I seek my hound, or falcon stray'd,  
 I seek, good faith, a Highland maid—  
 Free hadst thou been to come and go;  
 But secret path marks secret foe.  
 Nor yet, for this, even as a spy,  
 Hadst thou unheard been doom'd to  
 die,  
 Save to fulfil an augury.'  
 'Well, let it pass; nor will I now  
 Fresh cause of enmity avow,  
 To chafe thy mood and cloud thy brow.  
 Enough, I am by promise tied  
 To match me with this man of pride:  
 Twice have I sought Clan-Alpine's glen  
 In peace ; but when I come agen,

I come with banner, brand, and bow,  
As leader seeks his mortal foe.  
For love-lorn swain, in lady's bower,  
Ne'er panted for the appointed hour,  
As I, until before me stand  
This rebel Chieftain and his band!'

## IX.

'Have, then, thy wish!' He whistled  
shrill,  
And he was answer'd from the hill;  
Wild as the scream of the curlew,  
From crag to crag the signal flew.  
Instant, through copse and heath,  
arose  
Bonnets and spears and bended bows;  
On right, on left, above, below,  
Sprung up at once the lurking foe;  
From shingles grey their lances start,  
The bracken bush sends forth the  
dart,  
The rushes and the willow-wand  
Are bristling into axe and brand,  
And every tuft of broom gives life  
To plaided warrior arm'd for strife.  
That whistle garrisoned the glen  
At once with full five hundred men,  
As if the yawning hill to heaven  
A subterranean host had given.  
Watching their leader's beck and will,  
All silent there they stood, and still.  
Like the loose crags, whose threatening  
mass  
Lay tottering o'er the hollow pass,  
As if an infant's touch could urge  
Their headlong passage down the  
verge,  
With step and weapon forward flung,  
Upon the mountain-side they hung.  
The Mountaineer cast glance of pride  
Along Benledi's living side,  
Then fix'd his eye and sable brow  
Full on Fitz-James—'How say'st thou  
now?  
These are Clan-Alpine's warriors  
true;  
And, Saxon,—I am Roderick Dhu!'

## X.

Fitz-James was brave. Though to his  
heart  
The life-blood thrill'd with sudden start,  
He mann'd himself with dauntless air,  
Returned the Chief his haughty stare,  
His back against a rock he bore,  
And firmly placed his foot before:  
'Come one, come all! this rock shall fly  
From its firm base as soon as I.'  
Sir Roderick mark'd, and in his eyes  
Respect was mingled with surprise,  
And the stern joy which warriors feel  
In foemen worthy of their steel.  
Short space he stood, then waved his  
hand:  
Down sunk the disappearing band;  
Each warrior vanish'd where he stood,  
In broom or bracken, heath or wood;  
Sunkbrandand spear and bended bow,  
In osiers pale and copses low;  
It seem'd as if their mother Earth  
Had swallow'd up her warlike birth.  
The wind's last breath had toss'd in air  
Pennon, and plaid, and plumage fair;  
The next but swept a lone hill-side,  
Where heath and fern were waving  
wide:  
The sun's last glance was glinted back,  
From spear and glaive, from targe and  
jack;  
The next, all unreflected, shone  
On bracken green and cold grey stone.

XI.

Fitz-James look'd round, yet scarce  
believed  
The witness that his sight received;  
Such apparition well might seem  
Delusion of a dreadful dream.  
Sir Roderick in suspense he eyed,  
And to his look the Chief replied,  
'Fear nought—nay, that I need not  
say—  
But doubt not aught from mine array.  
Thou art my guest; I pledged my word  
As far as Coilantogle ford:



Nor would I call a clansman's brand  
For aid against one valiant hand,  
Though on our strife lay every vale  
Rent by the Saxon from the Gael.  
So move we on; I only meant  
To show the reed on which you leant,  
Deeming this path you might pursue  
Without a pass from Roderick Dhu.'  
They moved. I said Fitz-James was  
brave

As ever knight that belted glaive,  
Yet dare not say that now his blood  
Kept on its wont and tempered flood,  
As, following Roderick's stride, he drew  
That seeming lonesome pathway  
through,

Which yet, by fearful proof, was rife  
With lances, that, to take his life,  
Waited but signal from a guide  
So late dishonoured and defied.  
Ever, by stealth, his eye sought round  
The vanished guardians of the ground,  
And still, from copse and heather deep,  
Fancy saw spear and broadsword peep,  
And in the plover's shrilly strain,  
The signal-whistle heard again.  
Nor breathed he free till *far* behind  
The pass was left; for then they wind  
Along a wide and level green,  
Where neither tree nor tuft was seen,  
Nor rush nor bush of broom was near,  
To hide a bonnet or a spear.

## XII.

The Chief in silence strode before,  
And reach'd that torrent's sounding  
shore,

Which, daughter of three mighty lakes,  
From Vennachar in silver breaks,  
Sweeps through the plain, and cease-  
less mines

On Bochart the mouldering lines,  
Where Rome, the Empress of the world,  
Of yore her eagle wings unfurl'd.  
And here his course the Chieftain staid,  
Threw down his target and his plaid,  
And to the Lowland warrior said:

'Bold Saxon! to his promise just,  
Vich-Alpine has discharged his trust.  
This murderous Chief, this ruthless  
man,  
This head of a rebellious clan,  
Hath led thee safe, through watch and  
ward,  
Far past Clan-Alpine's outmost guard.  
Now man to man, and steel to steel,  
A Chieftain's vengeance thou shalt feel.  
See here, all vantageless I stand,  
Arm'd like thyself with single brand:  
For this is Coilantogle ford,  
And thou must keep thee with thy  
sword.'

## XIII.

The Saxon paused: 'I ne'er delay'd,  
When foeman bade me draw my blade;  
Nay, more, brave Chief, I vow'd thy  
death;

Yet sure thy fair and generous faith,  
And my deep debt for life preserved,  
A better meed have well deserved:  
Can nought but blood our feud atone?  
Are there no means?' 'No, Stranger,  
none!

And hear, to fire thy flagging zeal,—  
The Saxon cause rests on thy steel;  
For thus spoke Fate, by prophet bred  
Between the living and the dead:

"Who spills the foremost foeman's life  
His party conquers in the strife."

'Then, by my word,' the Saxon said,  
'The riddle is already read.

Seek yonder brake beneath the cliff;  
There lies Red Murdoch, stark and stiff.  
Thus Fate has solved her prophecy,  
Then yield to Fate, and not to me.

To James, at Stirling, let us go,  
When, if thou wilt be still his foe,  
Or if the King shall not agree

To grant thee grace and favour free,  
I plight mine honour, oath, and word,  
That, to thy native strengths restored,  
With each advantage shalt thou stand,  
That aids thee now, to guard thy land.'

## xiv.

Dark lightning flash'd from Roderick's  
eye:

' Soars thy presumption, then, so high,  
Because a wretched kern ye slew,  
Homage to name to Roderick Dhu ?  
He yields not, he, to man nor Fate !  
Thou add'st but fuel to my hate :  
My clansman's blood demands revenge.  
Not yet prepared ? By heaven, I change  
My thought, and hold thy valour light  
As that of some vain carpet knight,  
Who ill deserved my courteous care,  
And whose best boast is but to wear  
A braid of his fair lady's hair.'

' I thank thee, Roderick, for the word !  
It nerves my heart, it steels my sword ;  
For I have sworn this braid to stain  
In the best blood that warms thy vein.  
Now, truce, farewell! and, ruth,  
begone!

Yet think not that by thee alone,  
Proud Chief! can courtesy be shown ;  
Though not from copse, or heath, or  
cairn,

Start at my whistle clansmen stern,  
Of this small horn one feeble blast  
Would fearful odds against thee cast.  
But fear not, doubt not—which thou  
wilt—

We try this quarrel hilt to hilt.—  
Then each at once his falchion drew,  
Each on the ground his scabbard threw,  
Each look'd to sun, and stream, and  
plain,

As what he ne'er might see again ;  
Then foot, and point, and eye opposed,  
In dubious strife they darkly closed.

## xv.

Ill fared it then with Roderick Dhu,  
That on the field his targe he threw,  
Whose brazen studs and tough bull-  
hide

Had death so often dash'd aside;  
For, train'd abroad his arms to wield,  
Fitz-James's blade was sword and  
shield.

He practised every pass and ward,  
To thrust, to strike, to feint, to guard ;  
While less expert, though stronger  
far,

The Gael maintain'd unequal war.  
Three times in closing strife they stood,  
And thrice the Saxon blade drank  
blood;

No stinted draught, no scanty tide,  
The gushing flood the tartans dyed.  
Fierce Roderick felt the fatal drain,  
And shower'd his blows like wintry  
rain;

And, as firm rock, or castle-roof,  
Against the winter shower is proof,  
The foe, invulnerable still,  
Foil'd his wild rage by steady skill;  
Till, at advantage ta'en, his brand  
Forced Roderick's weapon from his  
hand,

And backward borne upon the lea,  
Brought the proud Chieftain to his  
knee.

## xvi.

' Now, yield thee, or by Him who made  
The world, thy heart's blood dyes my  
blade!'

' Thy threats, thy mercy, I defy!  
Let recreant yield, who fears to die.'  
Like adder darting from his coil,  
Like wolf that dashes through the toil,  
Like mountain-cat who guards her  
young,

Full at Fitz-James's throat he sprung;  
Received, but reck'd not of a wound,  
And lock'd his arms his foeman round.  
Now, gallant Saxon, hold thine own !  
No maiden's hand is round thee thrown!  
That desperate grasp thy frame might  
feel

Through bars of brass and triple steel!  
They tug, they strain! down, down  
they go,

The Gael above, Fitz-James below.  
The Chieftain's gripe his throat  
compress'd,  
His knee was planted in his breast;

His clotted locks he backward threw,  
 Across his brow his hand he drew,  
 From blood and mist to clear his sight,  
 Then gleam'd aloft his dagger bright!  
 But hate and fury ill supplied  
 The stream of life's exhausted tide,  
 And all too late the advantage came,  
 To turn the odds of deadly game;  
 For, while the dagger gleam'd on high,  
 Reel'd soul and sense, reel'd brain  
 and eye.

Down came the blow—but in the heath;  
 The erring blade found bloodless  
 sheath.

The struggling foe may now unclasp  
 The fainting Chiefs relaxing grasp;  
 Unwounded from the dreadful close,  
 But breathless all, Fitz-James arose.

## xvii.

He falter'd thanks to Heaven for life,  
 Redeem'd, unhop'd, from desperate  
 strife;

Next on his foe his look he cast,  
 Whose every gasp appear'd his last;  
 In Roderick's gore he dipt the braid—  
 'Poor Blanche! thy wrongs are dearly  
 paid;

Yet with thy foe must die, or live,  
 The praise that Faith and Valour give.'  
 With that he blew a bugle-note,  
 Undid the collar from his throat,  
 Unbonneted, and by the wave  
 Sate down his brow and hands to lave.  
 Then faint afar are heard the feet  
 Of rushing steeds in gallop fleet;  
 The sounds increase, and now are seen  
 Four mounted squires in Lincoln green;  
 Two who bear lance, and two who lead,  
 By loosen'd rein, a saddled steed;  
 Each onward held his headlong course,  
 And by Fitz-James rein'd up his horse,  
 With wonder view'd the bloody spot—  
 —'Exclaim not, gallants! question not.  
 You, Herbert and Luffness, alight,  
 And bind the wounds of yonder knight;  
 Let the grey palfrey bear his weight,

We destined for a fairer freight,  
 And bring him on to Stirling straight;  
 I will before at better speed,  
 To seek fresh horse and fitting weed.  
 The sun rides high; I must be bouné,  
 To see the archer-game at noon;  
 But lightly Bayard clears the lea.  
 De Vaux and Herries, follow me.

## xviii.

'Stand, Bayard, stand!' The steed  
 obey'd,

With arching neck and bended head,  
 And glancing eye and quivering ear,  
 As if he loved his lord to hear.

No foot Fitz-James in stirrup staid,  
 No grasp upon the saddle laid,  
 But wreath'd his left hand in the mane,  
 And lightly bounded from the plain,  
 Turn'd on the horse his armed heel,  
 And stirr'd his courage with the steel  
 Bounded the fiery steed in air,  
 The rider sate erect and fair,  
 Then like a bolt from steel crossbow  
 Forth launch'd, along the plain they  
 go-

They dash'd that rapid torrent through,  
 And up Carhony's hill they flew;  
 Still at the gallop prick'd the Knight,  
 His merry-men follow'd as they might.  
 Along thy banks, swift Teith! they  
 ride,

And in the race they mock thy tide;  
 Torry and Lendrick now are past,  
 And Deanstown lies behind them cast;  
 They rise, the banner'd towers of  
 Doune,

They sink in distant woodland soon;  
 Blair-Drummond sees the hoofs strike  
 fire,

They sweep like breeze through  
 Ochertyre;

They mark just glance and disappear  
 The lofty brow of ancient Kier;  
 They bathe their courser's sweltering  
 sides,

Dark Forth! amid thy sluggish tides,

And on the opposing shore take ground,  
With plash, with scramble, and with  
bound.  
Right-hand they leave thy cliffs, Craig-  
Forth!  
And soon the bulwark of the North,  
Grey Stirling, with her towers and  
town,  
Upon their fleet career look'd down.

xix.

As up the flinty path they strain' d  
Sudden his steed the leader rein' d ;  
A signal to his squire he flung,  
Who instant to his stirrup sprung :  
' Seest thou, De Vaux, yon woodsman  
grey,  
Who town-ward holds the rocky way,  
Of stature tall and poor array ?  
Mark'st thou the firm, yet active stride,  
With which he scales the mountain-  
side?  
Know'st thou from whence he comes,  
or whom ?'  
' No, by my word ; a burly groom  
He seems, who in the field or chase  
A baron's train would nobly grace.'  
' Out, out, De Vaux ! can fear supply,  
And jealousy, no sharper eye ?  
Afar, ere to the hill he drew,  
That stately form and step I knew ;  
Like form in Scotland is not seen,  
Treads not such step on Scottish green.  
'Tis James of Douglas, by Saint Serle!  
The uncle of the banish'd Earl.  
Away, away to court, to show  
The near approach of dreaded foe:  
The King must stand upon his guard ;  
Douglas and he must meet prepared/  
Then right-hand wheel'd their steeds,  
and straight  
They won the castle's postern gate.

xx.

The Douglas, who had bent his way  
From Cambus-Kenneth's abbey grey,  
Now, as he climb'd the rocky shelf,  
Held sad communion with himself:

'Yes ! all is true my fears could frame ;  
A prisoner lies the noble Graeme,  
And fiery Roderick soon will feel  
The vengeance of the royal steel.  
I, only I, can ward their fate;  
God grant the ransom come not late!  
The Abbess hath her promise given  
My child shall be the bride of Heaven ;  
Be pardon'd one repining tear!  
For He who gave her knows how

dear,

How excellent—but that is by,  
And now my business is to die.  
Ye towers' within whose circuit dread  
A Douglas by his sovereign bled;  
And thou, O sad and fatal mound!  
That oft hast heard the death-axe sound,  
As on the noblest of the land  
Fell the stern headsman's bloody hand,  
The dungeon, block, and nameless  
tomb

Prepare, for Douglas seeks his doom !  
But hark ! what blithe and jolly peal  
Makes the Franciscan steeple reel ?  
And see ! upon the crowded street,  
In motley groups what masquers meet!  
Banner and pageant, pipe and drum,  
And merry morrice-dancers come.  
I guess, by all this quaint array,  
The burghers hold their sports to-day.  
James will be there; he loves such  
show,

Where the good yeoman bends his bow,  
And the tough wrestler foils his foe,  
As well as where, in proud career,  
The high-born tilter shivers spear.  
I'll follow to the Castle-park,  
And play my prize; King James shall  
mark

If age has tamed these sinews stark,  
Whose force so oft, in happier days,  
His boyish wonder loved to praise.'

xxi.

The Castle gates were open flung,  
The quivering drawbridge rock'd and  
rung,

And echo'd loud the flinty street  
Beneath the coursers' clattering feet,  
As slowly down the steep descent  
Fair Scotland's King and nobles went,  
While all along the crowded way  
Was jubilee and loud huzza.  
And ever James was bending low  
To his white jennet's saddle-bow,  
Doffing his cap to city dame,  
Who smiled and blush'd for pride and  
shame.

And well the simperer might be vain ;  
He chose the fairest of the train.  
Gravely he greets each city sire,  
Commends each pageant's quaint attire,  
Gives to the dancers thanks aloud,  
And smiles and nods upon the crowd,  
Who rend the heavens with their  
acclaims,

' Long live the Commons' King, King  
James''

Behind the King throng'd peer and  
knight,

And noble dame and damsel bright,  
Whose fiery steeds ill brook'd the stay  
Of the steep street and crowded way.  
But in the train you might discern  
Dark lowering brow and visage stern ;  
There nobles mourn'd their pride re-  
strain'd,

And the mean burgher's joys disdain'd ;  
And chiefs, who, hostage for their clan,  
Were each from home a banish'd man,  
There thought upon their own grey  
tower,

Their waving woods, their feudal  
power,

And deem'd themselves a shameful part  
Of pageant which they cursed is heart.

## xxii.

Now, in the Castle-park, drew out  
Their chequer'd bands the joyous rout.  
There morricers, with bell at heel,  
And blade in hand, their mazes wheel ;  
But chief, beside the butts, there stand  
Bold Robin Hood and all his band—

Friar Tuck with quarterstaff and cowl,  
Old Scathelocke with his surly scowl,  
Maid Marion, fair as ivory bone,  
Scarlet, and Mutch, and Little John ;  
Their bugles challenge all that will,  
In archery to prove their skill.  
The Douglas bent a bow of might ;  
His first shaft centered in the white,  
And when in turn he shot again,  
His second split the first in twain.  
From the King's hand must Douglas  
take

A silver dart, the archer's stake ;  
Fondly he watch'd, with watery eye,  
Some answering glance of sympathy ;  
No kind emotion made reply !  
Indifferent as to archer wight,  
The monarch gave the arrow bright.

## xxiii.

Now, clear the ring' for, hand to  
hand,

The manly wrestlers take their stand.  
Two o'er the rest superior rose,  
And proud demanded mightier foes,  
Nor call'd in vain ; for Douglas came.  
—For life is Hugh of Larbert lame ;  
Scarce better John of Alloa's fare,  
Whom senseless home his comrades  
bear.

Prize of the wrestling match, the King  
To Douglas gave a golden ring,  
While coldly glanced his eye of blue,  
As frozen drop of wintry dew.  
Douglas would speak, but in his breast  
His struggling soul his words sup-  
press'd ;

Indignant then he turn'd him where  
Their arms the brawny yeomen bare,  
To hurl the massive bar in air.  
When each his utmost strength had  
shown,

The Douglas rent an earth-fast stone  
From its deep bed, then heaved it high,  
And sent the fragment through the sky  
A rood beyond the farthest mark.  
And still in Stirling's royal park,

The grey-hair'd sires, who know the  
past,  
To strangers point the Douglas-cast,  
And moralize on the decay  
Of Scottish strength in modern day,

xxiv.

The vale with loud applauses rang,  
The Ladies' Rock sent back the clang.  
The King, with look unmoved, be-  
stow'd

A purse well-fill'd with pieces broad.  
Indignant smiled the Douglas proud,  
And threw the gold among the crowd,  
Who now, with anxious wonder, scan,  
And sharper glance, the dark grey  
man;

Till whispers rose among the throng,  
That heart so free, and hand so strong,  
Must to the Douglas blood belong;  
The old men mark'd, and shook the  
head,

To see his hair with silver spread ;  
And wink'd aside, and told each son,  
Of feats upon the English done,  
Ere Douglas of the stalwart hand  
Was exiled from his native land.  
The women praised his stately form,  
Though wreck'd by many a winter's  
storm ;

The youth with awe and wonder saw  
His strength surpassing Nature's law.  
Thus judged, as is their wont, the crowd,  
Till murmur rose to clamours loud.  
But not a glance from that proud ring  
Of peers, who circled round the King,  
With Douglas held communion kind,  
Or call'd the banish'd man to mind ;  
No, not from those who, at the chase,  
Once held his side the honour'd place,  
Begirt his board, and, in the field,  
Found safety underneath his shield;  
For he, whom royal eyes disown,  
When was his form to courtiers  
known!

xxv.

The Monarch saw the gambols flag,  
And bade let loose a gallant stag,

Whose pride, the holiday to crown,  
Two favourite greyhounds should pull  
down,  
That venison free, and Bourdeaux  
wine,

Might serve the archery to dine.  
But Lufra, whom from Douglas' side  
Nor bribe nor threat could e'er divide,  
The fleetest hound in all the North,  
Brave Lufra saw, and darted forth.  
She left the royal hounds mid-way,  
And dashing on the antler'd prey,  
Sunk her sharp muzzle in his flank,  
And deep the flowing life-blood drank.  
The King's stout huntsman saw the  
sport

By strange intruder broken short,  
Came up, and with his leash unbound,  
In anger struck the noble hound.  
The Douglas had endured, that morn,  
The King's cold look, the nobles'  
scorn,

And last, and worst to spirit proud,  
Had borne the pity of the crowd;  
But Lufra had been fondly bred,  
To share his board, to watch his bed,  
And oft would Ellen Lufra's neck  
In maiden glee with garlands deck ;  
They were such playmates, that with  
name

Of Lufra, Ellen's image came.  
His stifled wrath is brimming high,  
In darken'd brow and flashing eye ;  
As waves before the bark divide,  
The crowd gave way before his stride ;  
Needs but a buffet and no mora,  
The groom lies senseless in his gore.  
Such blow no other hand could deal,  
Though gauntleted in glove of steel.

xxvi.

Then clamour'd loud the royal train,  
And brandish'd swords and staves  
amain.

But stern the Baron's warning—  
' Back!

Back, on your lives, ye menial pack!

Beware the Douglas. Yes! behold,  
 King James! the Douglas, doom'd of  
 old,  
 And vainly sought for near and far,  
 A victim to atone the war,  
 A willing victim, now attends,  
 Nor craves thy grace but for his friends.'  
 'Thus is my clemency repaid?  
 Presumptuous Lord!' the monarch  
 said;  
 'Of thy mis-proud ambitious clan,  
 Thou, James of Bothwell, wert the man,  
 The only man, in whom a foe  
 My woman-mercy would not know:  
 But shall a Monarch's presence brook  
 Injurious blow, and haughty look?  
 What ho! the Captain of our Guard!  
 Give the offender fitting ward.  
 Break off the sports!'—for tumult rose,  
 And yeomen 'gan to bend their bows.  
 'Break off the sports!' he said, and  
 frown'd,  
 'And bid our horsemen clear the  
 ground.'

## xxvii.

Then uproar wild and misarray  
 Marr'd the fair form of festal day.  
 The horsemen prick'd among the  
 crowd,  
 Repell'd by threats and insult loud;  
 To earth are borne the old and weak,  
 The timorous fly, the women shriek;  
 With flint, with shaft, with staff, with  
 bar,  
 The harder urge tumultuous war.  
 At once round Douglas darkly sweep  
 The royal spears in circle deep,  
 And slowly scale the pathway steep;  
 While on the rear in thunder pour  
 The rabble with disorder'd roar.  
 With grief the noble Douglas saw  
 The Commons rise against the law,  
 And to the leading soldier said,  
 'Sir John of Hyndford! 'twas my blade  
 That knighthood on thy shoulder laid;  
 For that good deed, permit me then  
 A word with these misguided men.

## xxviii.

'Hear, gentle friends! ere yet for me,  
 Ye break the bands of fealty.  
 My life, my honour, and my cause,  
 I tender free to Scotland's laws.  
 Are these so weak as must require  
 The aid of your misguided ire?  
 Or, if I suffer causeless wrong,  
 Is then my selfish rage so strong,  
 My sense of public weal so low,  
 That, for mean vengeance on a foe,  
 Those cords of love I should unbind,  
 Which knit my country and my kind?  
 Oh no! Believe, in yonder tower  
 It will not soothe my captive hour  
 To know those spears our foes should

## dread

For me in kindred gore are red;  
 To know, in fruitless brawl begun,  
 For me that mother wails her son;  
 For me that widow's mate expires;  
 For me that orphans weep their sires;  
 That patriots mourn insulted laws,  
 And curse the Douglas for the cause.  
 O let your patience ward such ill,  
 And keep your right to love me still!

## xxix.

The crowd's wild fury sunk again  
 In tears, as tempests melt in rain.  
 With lifted hands and eyes, they pray'd  
 For blessings on his generous head,  
 Who for his country felt alone,  
 And prized her blood beyond his own.  
 Old men, upon the verge of life,  
 Bless'd him who staid the civil strife;  
 And mothers held their babes on high,  
 The self-devoted Chief to spy,  
 Triumphant over wrongs and ire,  
 To whom the prattlers owed a sire:  
 Even the rough soldier's heart was  
 moved;  
 As if behind some bier beloved,  
 With trailing arms and drooping head,  
 The Douglas up the hill he led,  
 And at the Castle's battled verge,  
 With sighs resigned his honoured  
 charge.

xxx.

The offended Monarch rode apart,  
With bitter thought and swelling heart,  
And would not now vouchsafe again  
Through Stirling streets to lead his  
train.

'O Lennox, who would wish to rule  
This changeling crowd, this common  
fool?

Hear'st thou,' he said, 'the loud  
acclaim,  
With which they shout the Douglas  
name?

With like acclaim, the vulgar throat  
Strain'd for King James their morning  
note;

With like acclaim they hail'd the day  
When first I broke the Douglas' sway;  
And like acclaim would Douglas greet,  
If he could hurl me from my seat.  
Who o'er the herd would wish to reign,  
Fantastic, fickle, fierce, and vain ?  
Vain as the leaf upon the stream,  
And fickle as a changeful dream;  
Fantastic as a woman's mood,  
And fierce as Frenzy's fever'd blood.  
Thou many-headed monster-thing,  
O who would wish to be thy king!

xxxI.

'But soft! what messenger of speed  
Spurs hitherward his panting steed ?  
I guess his cognizance afar—  
What from our cousin, John of Mar?'  
'He prays, my liege, your sports keep  
bound

Within the safe and guarded ground:  
For some foul purpose yet unknown—  
Most sure for evil to the throne—  
The outlaw'd Chieftain, Roderick Dhu,  
Has summon'd his rebellious crew ;  
'Tis said, in James of Bothwell's aid  
These loose banditti stand array'd.  
The Earl of Mar, this morn, from  
Doune,  
To break their muster march'd, and  
soon

Your grace will hear of battle fought;  
But earnestly the Earl besought,  
Till for such danger he provide,  
With scanty train you will not ride/

xxxii.

'Thou warn'st me I have done amiss ;  
I should have earlier look'd to this:  
I lost it in this bustling day.

Retrace with speed thy former way ;  
Spare not for spoiling of thy steed,  
The best of mine shall be thy meed.  
Say to our faithful Lord of Mar,  
We do forbid the intended war :  
Roderick, this morn, in single fight,  
Was made our prisoner by a knight ;  
And Douglas hath himself and cause  
Submitted to our kingdom's laws.

The tidings of their leaders lost  
Will soon dissolve the mountain host,  
Nor would we that the vulgar feel,  
For their Chief's crimes, avenging steel.  
Bear Mar our message, Braco : fly!  
He turned his steed,—'My liege, I hie,  
Yet, ere I cross this lily lawn,  
I fear the broadswords will be drawn.'  
The turf the flying courser spurn'd,  
And to his towers the King return'd.

xxxiii.

Ill with King James's mood, that day,  
Suited gay feast and minstrel lay;  
Soon were dismiss'd the courtly throng,  
And soon cut short the festal song.  
Nor less upon the sadden'd town  
The evening sunk in sorrow down.  
The burghers spoke of civil jar,  
Of rumour'd feuds and mountain war,  
Of Moray, Mar, and Roderick Dhu,  
All up in arms :—the Douglas too,  
They mourn'd him pent within the hold  
'Where stout Earl William was of old,'  
And there his word the speaker staid,  
And finger on his lip he laid,  
Or pointed to his dagger blade.  
But jaded horsemen, from the west,  
At evening to the Castle press'd;



And busy talkers said they bore  
 Tidings of fight on Katrine's shore;  
 At noon the deadly fray begun,  
 And lasted till the set of sun.  
 Thus giddy rumour shook the town,  
 Till closed the Night her pennons  
     brown.

### Canto Sixth.

#### The Guard-Room

##### I.

THE sun, awakening, through the  
     smoky air  
 Of the dark city casts a sullen glance,  
 Rousing each caitiff to his task of care,  
 Of sinful man the sad inheritance ;  
 Summoning revellers from the lagging  
     dance,  
 Scaring the prowling robber to his  
     den;  
 Gilding on battled tower the warder's  
     lance,  
 And warning student pale to leave  
     his pen,  
 And yield his drowsy eyes to the  
     kind nurse of men.  
 What various scenes, and, O' what  
     scenes of woe,  
 Are witnessed by that red and  
     struggling beam !  
 The fever'd patient, from his pallet low,  
     Through crowded hospital beholds  
     its stream ;  
 The ruin'd maiden trembles at its  
     gleam,  
 The debtor wakes to thought of  
     gyve and jail,  
 The love-lorn wretch starts from  
     tormenting dream :  
 The wakeful mother, by the glim-  
     mering pale,  
 Trims her sick infant's couch, and  
     soothes his feeble wail.

##### II.

At dawn the towers of Stirling rang  
 With soldier-step and weapon-clang.  
 While drums, with rolling note, foretell  
 Relief to weary sentinel.  
 Through narrow loop and casement  
     barr'd,  
 The sunbeams sought the Court of  
     Guard,  
 And, struggling with the smoky air,  
 Deaden'd the torches' yellow glare.  
 In comfortless alliance shone  
 The lights through arch of blackenM  
     stone,  
 And show'd wild shapes in garb of war,  
 Faces deform'd with beard and scar,  
 All haggard from the midnight watch,  
 And fever'd with the stern debauch;  
 For the oak table's massive board,  
 Flooded with wine, with fragments  
     stored,  
 And beakers drain'd, and cups o'er-  
     thrown,  
 Show'd in what sport the night had  
     flown.  
 Some, weary, snored on floor and  
     bench;  
 Some laboured still their thirst to  
     quench ;  
 Some, chill'd with watching, spread  
     their hands  
 O'er the huge chimney's dying brands,  
 While round them, or beside them  
     flung,  
 At every step their harness rung.

##### III.

These drew not for their fields the  
     sword,  
 Like tenants of a feudal lord,  
 Nor own'd the patriarchal claim  
 Of Chieftain in their leader's name;  
 Adventurers they, from far who roved,  
 To live by battle which they loved.  
 There the Italian's clouded face,  
 The swarthy Spaniard's there you  
     trace;

The mountain-loving Switzer there  
More freely breathed in mountain-air;  
The Fleming there despised the soil,  
That paid so ill the labourer's toil;  
Their rolls show'd French and Ger-  
man name;

And merry England's exiles came,  
To share, with ill conceal'd disdain,  
Of Scotland's pay the scanty gain.  
All brave in arms, well train'd to wield  
The heavy halberd, brand, and shield;  
In camps licentious, wild, and bold;  
In pillage fierce and uncontroll'd;  
And now, by holytide and feast,  
From rules of discipline released.

## IV.

They held debate of bloody fray,  
Fought 'twixt Loch Katrine and  
Achray.  
Fierce was their speech, and, 'mid  
their words,  
Their hands oft grappled to their  
swords;  
Nor sunk their tone to spare the ear  
Of wounded comrades groaning near,  
Whose mangled limbs, and bodies  
gored,  
Bore token of the mountain sword,  
Though, neighbouring to the Court  
of Guard,  
Their prayers and feverish wails were  
heard;  
Sad burden to the ruffian joke,  
And savage oath by fury spoke!  
At length up-started John of Brent,  
A yeoman from the banks of Trent;  
A stranger to respect or fear,  
In peace a chaser of the deer,  
In host a hardy mutineer,  
But still the boldest of the crew,  
When deed of danger was to do.  
He grieved, that day, their games cut  
short,

And marr'd the dicer's brawling sport,  
And shouted loud, 'Renew the bowl!  
And, while a merry catch I troll,

Let each the buxom chorus bear,  
Like brethren of the brand and spear:—

## V.

## SOLDIER'S SONG.

'Our vicar still preaches that Peter  
and Poule  
Laid a swinging long curse on the  
bonny brown bowl,  
That there's wrath and despair in the  
jolly black-jack,  
And the seven deadly sins in a flagon  
of sack;  
Yet whoop, Barnaby! off with thy  
liquor,  
Drink upsees out, and a fig for the  
vicar!

Our vicar he calls it damnation to sip  
The ripe ruddy dew of a woman's  
dear lip,  
Says, that Beelzebub lurks in her  
kerchief so sly,  
And Apollyon shoots darts from her  
merry black eye;  
Yet whoop, Jack! kiss Gillian the  
quicker,  
Till she bloom like a rose, and a fig  
for the vicar!

Our vicar thus preaches—and why  
should he not?  
For the dues of his cure are the  
placket and pot;  
And 'tis right of his office poor laymen  
to lurch,  
Who infringe the domains of our good  
Mother Church.  
Yet whoop, bully-boys! off with your  
liquor,  
Sweet Marjorie's the word, and a fig  
for the vicar!

## VI.

The warder's challenge, heard without,  
Staid in mid-roar the merry shout

A soldier to the portal went,—  
 'Here is old Bertram, sirs, of Ghent;  
 And, beat for jubilee the drum !  
 A maid and minstrel with him come.'  
 Bertram, a Fleming, grey and scarr'd,  
 Was entering now the Court of Guard,  
 A harper with him, and in plaid  
 AH muffled close, a mountain maid,  
 Who backward shrunk to 'scape the

## view

Of the loose scene and boisterous crew.  
 'What news?' they roar'd. 'I only  
 know,  
 From noon till eve we fought with foe,  
 As wild and as untameable  
 As the rude mountains where they  
 dwell;  
 On both sides store of blood is lost,  
 Nor much success can either boast.'  
 'But whence thy captives, friend'  
 such spoil  
 As theirs must needs reward thy toil.  
 Old dost thou wax, and wars grow  
 sharp;  
 Thou now hast glee-maiden and harp '  
 Get thee an ape, and trudge the land,  
 The leader of a juggler band.'

## vii.

'No, comrade; no such fortune mine.  
 After the fight these sought our line,  
 That aged harper and the girl,  
 And, having audience of the Earl,  
 Mar bade I should purvey them steed,  
 And bring them hitherward with speed.  
 Forbear your mirth and rude alarm,  
 For none shall do them shame or  
 harm/  
 'Hearyehisboast?' cried John of Brent,  
 Ever to strife and jangling bent;  
 ' Shall he strike doe beside our lodge,  
 And yet the jealous niggard grudge  
 To pay the forester his fee ?  
 I 'll have my share, howe'er it be,  
 Despite of Moray, Mar, or thee.'  
 Bertram his forward step withstood ;  
 And, burning in his vengeful mood,

Old Allan, though unfit for strife,  
 Laid hand upon his dagger-knife;  
 But Ellen boldly stepp'd between,  
 And dropp'd at once the tartan screen:  
 So, from his morning cloud, appears  
 The sun of May, through summer tears.  
 The savage soldiery, amazed,  
 As on descended angel gazed;  
 Even hardy Brent, abash'd and tamed,  
 Stood half admiring, half ashamed.

## viii.

Boldly she spoke, ' Soldiers, attend !  
 My father was the soldier's friend ;  
 Cheer'd him in camps, in marches led,  
 And with him in the battle bled.  
 Not from the valiant, or the strong,  
 Should exile's daughter suffer wrong.'  
 Answer'd De Brent, most forward still  
 In every feat or good or ill—  
 'I shame me of the part I play'd :  
 And thou an outlaw's child, poor maid!  
 An outlaw I by forest laws,  
 And merry Need wood knows the cause.  
 Poor Rose—if Rose be living now'—  
 He wiped his iron eye and brow—  
 'Must bear such age, I think, as thou  
 Hear ye, my mates ; — I go to call  
 The Captain of our watch to hall:  
 There lies my halberd on the floor;  
 And he that steps my halberd o'er,  
 To do the maid injurious part,  
 My shaft shall quiver in his heart !  
 Beware loose speech, or jesting rough;  
 Ye all know John de Brent. Enough.'

## ix.

Their Captain came, a gallant young,  
 (Of Tullibardine's house he sprung,)  
 Nor wore he yet the spurs of knight;  
 Gay was his mien, his humour light,  
 And, though by courtesy controll'd,  
 Forward his speech, his bearing bold,  
 The high-born maiden ill could brook  
 The scanning of his curious look  
 And dauntless eye;—and yet, in sooth,  
 Young Lewis was a generous youth;

But Ellen's lovely face and mien,  
 Ill suited to the garb and scene,  
 Might lightly bear construction strange,  
 And give loose fancy scope to range.  
 'Welcome to Stirling towers, fair maid!  
 Come ye to seek a champion's aid,  
 On palfrey white, with harper hoar,  
 Like errant damosel of yore?  
 Does thy high quest a knight require,  
 Or may the venture suit a squire?'  
 Her dark eye flash'd; she paused and  
 sigh'd,  
 'O what have I to do with pride!  
 Through scenes of sorrow, shame, and  
 strife,  
 A suppliant for a father's life,  
 I crave an audience of the King.  
 Behold, to back my suit, a ring,  
 The royal pledge of grateful claims,  
 Given by the Monarch to Fitz-James.'

## X.

The signet-ring young Lewis took,  
 With deep respect and alter'd look;  
 And said, 'This ring our duties own;  
 And pardon, if to worth unknown,  
 In semblance mean obscurely veil'd,  
 Lady, in aught my folly fail'd.  
 Soon as the day flings wide his gates,  
 The King shall know what suitor waits.  
 Please you, meanwhile, in fitting bower  
 Repose you till his waking hour;  
 Female attendance shall obey  
 Your hest, for service or array.  
 Permit I marshall you the way.'  
 But, ere she followed, with the grace  
 And open bounty of her race,  
 She bade her slender puree be shared  
 Among the soldiers of the guard.  
 The rest with thanks their guerdon took;  
 But Brent, with shy and awkward look,  
 On the reluctant maiden's hold  
 Forced bluntly back the proffer'd gold—  
 'Forgive a haughty English heart,  
 And O forget its ruder part!  
 The vacant purse shall be my share,  
 Which in my barret-cap I'll bear,

Perchance, in jeopardy of war,  
 Where gayer crests may keep afar.'  
 With thanks ('twas all she could) the  
 maid  
 His rugged courtesy repaid.

## XI.

When Ellen forth with Lewis went,  
 Allan made suit to John of Brent:  
 'My lady safe, O let your grace  
 Give me to see my master's face!  
 His minstrel I; to share his doom  
 Bound from the cradle to the tomb;  
 Tenth in descent, since first my sires  
 Waked for his noble house their lyres;  
 Nor one of all the race was known  
 But prized its weal above their own.  
 With the Chiefs birth begins our care;  
 Our harp must soothe the infant heir,  
 Teach theyouth tales of fight, and grace  
 His earliest feat of field or chase;  
 In peace, in war, our rank we keep,  
 We cheer his board, we soothe his sleep,  
 Nor leave him till we pour our verse,  
 A doleful tribute! o'er his hearse.  
 Then let me share his captive lot;  
 It is my right, deny it not!'   
 'Little we reck,' said John of Brent,  
 'We Southern men, of long descent;  
 Nor wot we how a name, a word,  
 Makes clansmen vassals to a lord:  
 Yet kind my noble landlord's part,—  
 God bless the house of Beaudesert!  
 And, but I loved to drive the deer,  
 More than to guide the labouring steer,  
 I had not dwelt an outcast here.  
 Come, good old Minstrel, follow me;  
 Thy Lord and Chieftain shalt thou see.'

## XII.

Then, from a rusted iron hook,  
 A bunch of ponderous keys he took,  
 Lighted a torch, and Allan led  
 Through grated arch and passage dread;  
 Portals they pass'd, where, deep  
 within,  
 Spoke prisoner's moan, and fetters' din;

Through rugged vaults, where, loosely  
 stored,  
 Lay wheel, and axe, and headsman's  
 sword,  
 And many an hideous engine grim,  
 For wrenching joint, and crushing limb,  
 By artist form'd, who deem'd it shame  
 And sin to give their work a name.  
 They halted at a low-brow'd porch,  
 And Brent to Allan gave the torch,  
 While bolt and chain he backward  
 roll'd,  
 And made the bar unhasp its hold.  
 They enter'd : 'twas a prison-room  
 Of stern security and gloom,  
 Yet not a dungeon ; for the day  
 Through lofty gratings found its way,  
 And rude and antique garniture  
 Deck'd the sad walls and oaken floor ;  
 Such as the rugged days of old  
 Deem'd fit for captive noble's hold.  
 ' Here,' said De Brent, ' thou mayst  
 remain  
 Till the leech visit him again.  
 Strict is his charge, the warders tell,  
 To tend the noble prisoner well.'  
 Retiring then, the bolt he drew,  
 And the lock's murmurs growl'd anew.  
 Roused at the sound, from lowly bed  
 A captive feebly raised his head ;  
 The wondering Minstrel look'd, and  
 knew  
 Not his dear lord, but Roderick Dhu !  
 For, come from where Clan-Alpine  
 fought,  
 They, erring, deem'd the Chief he  
 sought.

## XIII.

As the tall ship, whose lofty prore  
 Shall never stem the billows more,  
 Deserted by her gallant band,  
 Amid the breakers lies astrand,  
 So, on his couch, lay Roderick Dhu !  
 And oft his fever'd limbs he threw  
 In toss abrupt, as when her sides  
 Lie rocking in the advancing tides,

That shake her frame with ceaseless  
 beat,  
 Yet cannot heave her from her seat ;  
 O ! how unlike her course at sea !  
 Or his free step on hill and lea !  
 Soon as the Minstrel he could scan,  
 ' What of thy lady ' of my clan ?  
 My mother? Douglas ? tell me all !  
 Have they been ruin'd in my fall ?  
 Ah, yes' or wherefore art thou here ?  
 Yet speak, speak boldly, do not fear.'  
 (For Allan, who his mood well knew,  
 Was choked with grief and terror  
 too.)—  
 'Who fought—who fled' Old man,  
 be brief ;  
 Some might—for they had lost their  
 Chief.  
 Who basely live ? who bravely died ?  
 'O, calm thee, Chief!' the Minstrel  
 cried,  
 'Ellen is safe.'—' For that, thank  
 Heaven "  
 ' And hopes are for the Douglas given ;  
 The Lady Margaret, too, is well ;  
 And, for thy clan,—on field or fell,  
 Has never harp of minstrel told,  
 Of combat fought so true and bold.  
 Thy stately Pine is yet unbent,  
 Though many a goodly bough is rent.'

## XIV.

The Chieftain rear'd his form on high,  
 And fever's fire was in his eye ;  
 But ghastly, pale, and livid streaks  
 Chequer'd his swarthy brow and  
 cheeks.  
 —' Hark, Minstrel! I have heard thee  
 play,  
 With measure bold, on festal day,  
 In yon lone isle, . . . again where ne'er  
 Shall harper play, or warrior hear! . . .  
 That stirring air that peals on high,  
 O'er Dermid's race our victory.  
 Strike it! and then (for well thou  
 canst)  
 Free from thy minstrel-spirit glanced,

Fling me the picture of the fight  
 When met my clan the Saxon might.  
 I'll listen, till my fancy hears  
 The clang of swords, the crash of  
 spears!  
 These grates, these walls, shall vanish  
 then,  
 For the fair field of fighting men,  
 And my free spirit burst away,  
 As if it soar'd from battle fray.'  
 The trembling Bard with awe obey'd,  
 Slow on the harp his hand he laid ;  
 But soon remembrance of the sight  
 He witness'd from the mountain's  
 height,  
 With what old Bertram told at night,  
 Awaken'd the full power of Song,  
 And bore him in career along—  
 As shallop launch'd on river's tide,  
 That slow and fearful leaves the side,  
 But, when it feels the middle stream,  
 Drives downward swift as lightning's  
 beam :

## xv.

## BATTLE OF DEAL' AN DUINE.

' The Minstrel came once more to view  
 The eastern ridge of Benvenue,  
 For, ere he parted, he would say  
 Farewell to lovely Loch Achray :  
 Where shall he find, in foreign land,  
 So lone a lake, so sweet a strand !  
 There is no breeze upon the fern,  
 Nor ripple on the lake ;  
 Upon her eyry nods the erne,  
 The deer has sought the brake;  
 The small birds will not sing aloud,  
 The springing trout lies still,  
 So darkly glooms yon thunder cloud,  
 That swathes, as with a purple  
 shroud,  
 Benledi's distant hill.  
 Is it the thunder's solemn sound  
 That mutters deep and dread,  
 Or echoes from the groaning ground  
 The warrior's measured tread ?

Is it the lightning's quivering glance  
 That on the thicket streams,  
 Or do they flash on spear and lance  
 The sun's retiring beams ?  
 I see the dagger-crest of Mar,  
 I see the Moray's silver star  
 Wave o'er the cloud of Saxon war,  
 That up the lake comes winding far !  
 To hero bound for battle-strife,  
 Or bard of martial lay,  
 'Twere worth ten years of peaceful  
 life,  
 One glance at their array !

## xvi.

' Their light-arm'd archers far and  
 near  
 Survey'd the tangled ground ;  
 Their centre ranks, with pike and  
 spear,  
 A twilight forest frown'd ;  
 Their barbed horsemen, in the rear,  
 The stern battalia crown'd.  
 No cymbal clash'd, no clarion rang,  
 Still were the pipe and drum;  
 Save heavy tread, and armour's  
 clang,  
 The sullen march was dumb.  
 There breathed no -wind their crests  
 to shake,  
 Or wave their flags abroad ;  
 Scarce the frail aspen seem'd to  
 quake,  
 That shadow'd o'er their road.  
 Their vaward scouts no tidings bring,  
 Can rouse no lurking foe,  
 Nor spy a trace of living thing,  
 Save when they stirr'd the roe;  
 The host moves like a deep-sea  
 wave,  
 Where rise no rocks its pride to  
 brave,  
 High-swelling, dark, and slow.  
 The lake is pass'd, and now they gain  
 A narrow and a broken plain,  
 Before the Trosachs' rugged jaws ;  
 And here the horse and spearmen pause,

While, to explore the dangerous glen,  
Dive through the pass the archer-men.

xvii.

' At once there rose so wild a yell  
Within that dark and narrow dell,  
As all the fiends, from heaven that fell,  
Had peal'd the banner-cry of hell!

Forth from the pass in tumult driven,  
Like chaff before the wind of heaven,  
The archery appear ;

For life ! for life ! their plight they  
ply—

And shriek, and shout, and battle-cry,  
And plaids and bonnets waving high,  
And broadswords flashing to the sky,  
Are maddening in the rear.

Onward they drive, in dreadful race,  
Pursuers and pursued;

Before that tide of flight and chase,  
How shall it keep its rooted place,  
The spearmen's twilight wood ?

"Down, down," cried Mar, "your  
lances down !

Bear back both friend and foe"  
Like reeds before the tempest's  
frown,

That serried grove of lances brown  
At once lay levell'd low ;

And closely shouldering side to side,  
The bristling ranks the onset bide.

" We 'll quell the savage moun-  
taineer,

As their Tinchel cows the game!  
They come as fleet as forest deer,

We 'll drive them back as tame."

xviii.

' Bearing before them, in their course,  
The relics of the archer force,

Like wave with crest of sparkling foam,  
Right onward did Clan-Alpine come.

Above the tide, each broadsword  
bright

Was brandishing like beam of light,  
Each targe was dark below ;

And with the ocean's mighty swing,  
When heaving to the tempest's wing,

They hurl'd them on the foe.

I heard the lance's shivering crash,  
As when the whirlwind rends the ash,  
I heard the broadsword's deadly clang,  
As if an hundred anvils rang!

But Moray wheel'd his rearward rank  
Of horsemen on Clan-Alpine's flank,

" My banner-man, advance !

I see," he cried, "their column shake.  
Now, gallants ' for your ladies' sake,  
Upon them with the lance!"

The horsemen dash'd among the  
rout,

As deer break through the broom;  
Their steeds are stout, their swords  
are out,

They soon make lightsome room.  
Clan-Alpine's best are backward  
borne!

Where, where was Roderick  
then?

One blast upon his bugle-horn

Were worth a thousand men !

And reffluent through the pass of fear,  
The battle's tide was pour'd;

Vanish'd the Saxon's struggling  
spear,

Vanish'd the mountain-sword.

As Bracklinn's chasm, so black and  
steep,

Receives her roaring linn,

As the dark caverns of the deep

Suck the wild whirlpool in,

So did the deep and darksome pass

Devour the battle's mingled mass :

None linger now upon the plain,

Save those who ne'er shall fight again.

xix.

' Now westward rolls the battle's  
din,

That deep and doubling pass within.

Minstrel, away, the work of fate

Is bearing on : its issue wait,

Where the rude Trosachs' dread defile

Opens on Katrine's lake and isle.

Grey Benvenue I soon repass'd,

Loch Katrine lay beneath me cast.

The sun is set; the clouds are met,  
 The lowering scowl of heaven  
 An inky hue of livid blue  
 To the deep lake has given;  
 Strange gusts of wind from mountain-  
 glen  
 Swept o'er the lake, then sunk agen.  
 I heeded not the eddying surge,  
 Mine eye but saw the Trosachs' gorge,  
 Mine ear but heard the sullen sound,  
 Which like an earthquake shook the  
 ground,  
 And spoke the stern and desperate  
 strife  
 That parts not but with parting life,  
 Seeming, to minstrel ear, to toll  
 The dirge of many a passing soul.  
 Nearer it comes; the dim-wood glen  
 The martial flood disgorged agen,  
 But not in mingled tide ;  
 The plaided warriors of the North  
 High on the mountain thunder forth  
 And overhang its side ;  
 While by the lake below appears  
 The darkening cloud of Saxon spears.  
 At weary bay each shattered band,  
 Eyeing their foemen, sternly stand;  
 Their banners stream like tatter'd sail,  
 That flings its fragments to the gale,  
 And broken arms and disarray  
 Mark'd the fell havoc of the day.

xx.

'Viewing the mount'ain's ridge a-  
 skance,  
 'The Saxon stood in sullen trance,  
 Till Moray pointed with his lance,  
 And cried—' Behold yon isle !  
 See! none are left to guard its strand,  
 But women weak, that wring the hand:  
 'Tis there of yore the robber band  
 Their booty wont to pile;  
 My purse, with bonnet-pieces store,  
 To him will swim a bow-shot o'er,  
 And loose a shallop from the shore.  
 Lightly we 'll tame the war-wolf then,  
 Lords of his mate, and brood, and den.'

Forth from the ranks a spearman  
 sprung,  
 On earth his casque and corslet rung,  
 He plunged him in the wave:  
 All saw the deed, the purpose knew,  
 And to their clamours Benvenue  
 A mingled echo gave ;  
 The Saxons shout, their mate to cheer,  
 The helpless females scream for fear,  
 And yells for rage the mountaineer.  
 'Twas then, as by the outcry riven,  
 Pour'd down at once the lowering  
 heaven:  
 A whirlwind swept Loch Katrine's  
 breast,  
 Her billows rear'd their snowy crest.  
 Well for the swimmerswell'd they high,  
 To mar the Highland marksman's eye;  
 For round him shower'd, 'mid rain  
 and hail,  
 The vengeful arrows of the Gael.  
 In vain ; he nears the isle, and lo !  
 His hand is on a shallop's bow.  
 Just then a flash of lightning came,  
 It tinged the waves and strand with  
 flame;  
 I mark'd Duncraggan's widow'd dame,  
 Behind an oak I saw her stand,  
 A naked dirk gleam'd in her hand :  
 It darken'd; but, amid the moan  
 Of waves, I heard a dying groan ;  
 Another flash !—the spearman floats  
 A weltering corse beside the boats,  
 And the stern matron o'er him stood,  
 Her hand and dagger streaming blood.

xxi.

""Revenge! revenge!" the Saxons  
 cried,  
 The Gaels' exulting shout replied  
 Despite the elemental rage,  
 Again they hurried to engage;  
 But, ere they closed in desperate fight,  
 Bloody with spurring came a knight,  
 Sprung from his horse, and, from  
 a crag,  
 Waved 'twixt the hosts a milk-white  
 flag.



Clarion and trumpet by his side  
 Rung forth a truce-note high and wide,  
 While, in the Monarch's name, afar  
 An herald's voice forbade the war,  
 For Bothwell's lord, and Roderick  
 bold,  
 Were both, he said, in captive hold.'

But here the lay made sudden stand !  
 The harp escaped the Minstrel's hand !  
 Oft had he stolen a glance, to spy  
 How Roderick brook'd his minstrelsy:  
 At first, the Chieftain, to the chime,  
 With lifted hand, kept feeble time;  
 That motion ceased, yet feeling strong  
 Varied his look as changed the song;  
 At length, no more his deafen'd ear  
 The minstrel melody can hear;  
 His face grows sharp, his hands are  
 clench'd,  
 As if some pang his heart-strings  
 wrench'd;  
 Set are his teeth, his fading eye  
 Is sternly fix'd on vacancy ;  
 Thus, motionless, and moanless, drew  
 His parting breath, stout Roderick  
 Dhu!  
 Old Allan-bane look'd on aghast,  
 While grim and still his spirit pass'd :  
 But when he saw that life was fled,  
 He pour'd his wailing o'er the dead :

xxii.

## LAMENT.

' And art thou cold and lowly laid,  
 Thy foeman's dread, thy people's aid,  
 Breadalbane's boast, Clan - Alpine's  
 shade !  
 For thee shall none a requiem say ?  
 For thee, who loved the minstrel's lay,  
 For thee, of Bothwell's house the stay,  
 The shelter of her exiled line,  
 E'en in this prison-house of thine,  
 I'll wail for Alpine's honour'd Pine !

'What groans shall yonder valleys fill!  
 Whatshrieksofgrief shall rendyon hill!  
 What tears of burning rage shall thrill,

When mourns thy tribe thy battles  
 done,  
 Thy fall before the race was won,  
 Thy sword ungirt ere set of sun !  
 There breathes not clansman of thy line,  
 But would have given his life for thine.  
 O woe for Alpine's honour'd Pine !

' Sad was thy lot on mortal stage !  
 The captive thrush may brook the cage,  
 The prison'd eagle dies for rage.  
 Brave spirit, do not scorn my strain !  
 And, when its notes awake again,  
 Even she, so long beloved in vain,  
 Shall with my harp her voice combine,  
 And mix her woe and tears with mine,  
 To wail Clan-Alpine's honour'd Pine '

xxiii.

Ellen the while with bursting heart  
 Remain'd in lordly bower apart,  
 Where play'd with many-colour'd  
 gleams,  
 Through storied pane the rising beams.  
 In vain on gilded roof they fall,  
 And lighten'd up a tapestried wall,  
 And for her use a menial train  
 A rich collation spread in vain.  
 The banquet proud, the chamber gay,  
 Scarce drew one curious glance astray;  
 Or, if she look'd, 'twas but to say,  
 With better omen dawn'd the day  
 In that lone isle, where waved on high  
 The dun-deer's hide for canopy ;  
 Where oft her noble father shared  
 The simple meal her care prepared,  
 While Lufra, crouching by her side  
 Her station claim'd with jealous pride,  
 And Douglas, bent on woodland game,  
 Spoke of the chase to Malcolm Graeme,  
 Whose answer, oft at random made,  
 The wandering of his thoughts  
 betray'd.  
 Those who such simple joys have  
 known,  
 Are taught to prize them when they're  
 gone.

But sudden, see, she lifts her head !  
The window seeks with cautious tread.  
What distant music has the power  
To win her in this woful hour!  
'Twas from a turret that o'erhung  
Her latticed bower, the strain was sung:

## XXIV.

## LAY OF THE IMPRISONED HUNTSMAN.

' My hawk is tired of perch and hood,  
My idle greyhound loathes his food,  
My horse is weary of his stall,  
And I am sick of captive thrall.

I wish I were, as I have been,  
Hunting the hart in forest green,  
With bended bow and bloodhound free,  
For that's the life is meet for me.

I hate to learn the ebb of time  
From yon dull steeple's drowsy chime,  
Or mark it as the sunbeams crawl,  
Inch after inch, along the wall.

The lark was wont my matins ring,  
The sable rook my vespers sing;  
These towers, although a king's they be,  
Have not a hall of joy for me.

No more at dawning morn I rise,  
And sun myself in Ellen's eyes,  
Drive the fleet deer the forest through,  
And homeward wend with evening dew;

A blithesome welcome blithely meet,  
And lay my trophies at her feet,  
While fled the eve on wing of glee :  
That life is lost to love and me !'

## XXV.

The heart-sick lay was hardly said,  
The list'ner had not turn'd her head,  
It trickled still, the starting tear,  
When light a footstep struck her ear,  
And Snowdoun's graceful knight was near.

She turn'd the hastier, lest again  
The prisoner should renew his strain.

' O welcome, brave Fitz-James !' she  
said;

' How may an almost orphan maid  
Pay the deep debt'——'O say not so'  
To me no gratitude you owe.  
Not mine, alas! the boon to give,  
And bid thy noble father live;  
I can but be thy guide, sweet maid,  
With Scotland's king thy suit to aid.  
No tyrant he, though ire and pride  
May lay his better mood aside.  
Come, Ellen, come! 'tis more than time,  
He holds his court at morning prime.'  
With beating heart, and bosom wrung,  
As to a brother's arm she clung,  
Gently he dried the falling tear,  
And gently whisper'd hope and cheer;  
Her faltering steps half led, half staid,  
Through gallery fair, and high arcade,  
Till, at his touch, its wings of pride  
A portal arch unfolded wide.

## XXVI.

Within 'twas brilliant all and light,  
A thronging scene of figures bright;  
It glow'd on Ellen's dazzled sight,  
As when the setting sun has given  
Ten thousand hues to summer even,  
And from their tissue fancy frames  
Aerial knights and fairy dames.  
Still by Fitz-James her footing staid;  
A few faint steps she forward made,  
Then slow her drooping head she  
raised,  
And fearful round the presence gazed;  
For him she sought, who own'd this  
state,  
The dreaded prince whose will was  
fate.

She gazed on many a princely port,  
Might well have ruled a royal court;  
On many a splendid garb she gazed,  
Then turn'd bewild'rd and amazed,  
For all stood bare ; and, in the room,  
Fitz-James alone wore cap and plume.  
To him each lady's look was lent;  
On him each courtier's eye was bent;

Midst furs, and silks, and jewels sheen,  
He stood, in simple Lincoln green,  
The centre of the glittering ring.  
And Snowdoun's Knight is Scotland's  
King!

## xxvii.

As wreath of snow, on mountain-  
breast,  
Slides from the rock that gave it rest,  
Poor Ellen glided from her stay,  
And at the Monarch's feet she lay ;  
No word her choking voice commands;  
She show'd the ring, she clasp'd her  
hands.

O ! not a moment could he brook,  
The generous prince, that suppliant  
look!

Gently he raised her; and, the while,  
Check'd with a glance the circle's smile;  
Graceful, but grave, her brow he kiss'd,  
And bade her terrors be dismiss'd :  
'Yes, fair, the wandering poor Fitz-  
James

The fealty of Scotland claims.  
To him thy woes, thy wishes, bring;  
He will redeem his signet ring.  
Ask nought for Douglas; yester even,  
His prince and he have much forgiven.  
Wrong hath he had from slanderous  
tongue,

I, from his rebel kinsmen, wrong.  
We would not, to the vulgar crowd,  
Yield what they craved with clamour  
loud;

Calmly we heard and judged his cause,  
Our council aided, and our laws.  
I stanch'd thy father's death-feud stern  
With stout De Vaux and Grey Glen-  
cairn ;

And Bothwell's Lord henceforth we  
own

The friend and bulwark of our Throne.  
But, lovely infidel, how now ?

What clouds thy misbelieving brow ?  
Lord James of Douglas, lend thine aid;  
Thou must confirm this doubting maid.'

## xxviii.

Then forth the noble Douglas sprung,  
And on his neck his daughter hung.  
The Monarch drank, that happy hour,  
The sweetest, holiest draught of Power,  
When it can say, with godlike voice,  
Arise, sad Virtue, and rejoice !  
Yet would not James the general eye  
On Nature's raptures long should pry;  
He stepp'd between—' Nay, Douglas,  
nay,

Steal not my proselyte away !  
The riddle 'tis my right to read,  
That brought this happy chance to  
speed.

Yes, Ellen, when disguised I stray  
In life's more low but happier way,  
'Tis under name which veils my power,  
Nor falsely veils, for Stirling's tower  
Of yore the name of Snowdoun claims,  
And Normans call me James Fitz-  
James.

Thus watch I o'er insulted laws,  
Thus learn to right the injured cause.'  
Then, in a tone apart and low,—  
'Ah, little traitress ! none must know  
What idle dream, what lighter thought,  
What vanity full dearly bought,  
Join'd to thine eye's dark witchcraft,  
drew

My spell-bound steps to Benvenue,  
In dangerous hour, and all but gave  
Thy Monarch's life to mountain  
glaive !'—

Aloud he spoke—' Thou still dost hold  
That little talisman of gold,  
Pledge of my faith, Fitz-James's ring;  
What seeks fair Ellen of the King?'

## xxix.

Full well the conscious maiden guess'd  
He probed the weakness of her breast;  
But, with that consciousness, there  
came

A lightening of her fears for Graeme,  
And more she deem'd the Monarch's ire  
Kindled 'gainst him, who, for her sire,

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
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| <p>Rebellious broadsword boldly drew;<br/>         And, to her generous feeling true,<br/>         She craved the grace of Roderick Dhu.<br/>         ' Forbear thy suit: the King of kings<br/>         Alone can stay life's parting wings:<br/>         I know his heart, I know his hand,<br/>         Have shared his cheer, and proved<br/>             his brand:<br/>         My fairest earldom would I give<br/>         To bid Clan-Alpine's Chieftain live '<br/>         Hast thou no other boon to crave ?<br/>         No other captive friend to save ?'<br/>         Blushing, she turn'd her from the King,<br/>         And to the Douglas gave the ring,<br/>         As if she wish'd her sire to speak<br/>         The suit that stain'd her glowing<br/>             cheek.—<br/>         ' Nay, then, my pledge has lost its force,<br/>         And stubborn justice holds her course.<br/>         Malcolm, come forth!' And at the word,<br/>         Down kneel'd the Graeme to Scotland's<br/>             Lord.<br/>         ' For thee, ash youth, no suppliant sues.<br/>         From thee may Vengeance claim her<br/>             dues,<br/>         Who, nurtured underneath our smile,<br/>         Hast paid our care by treacherous wile,<br/>         And sought, amid thy faithful clan,<br/>         A refuge for an outlaw'd man,<br/>         Dishonouring thus thy loyal name.<br/>         Fetters and warder for the Graeme !'<br/>         His chain of gold the King unstrung,<br/>         The links o'er Malcolm's neck he flung,<br/>         Then gently drew the glittering band,<br/>         And laid the clasp on Ellen's hand.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">—</p> <p>HARP of the North, farewell! The hills<br/>             grow dark,<br/>             On purple peaks a deeper shade<br/>             descending;<br/>         In twilight copse the glow-worm lights<br/>             her spark,<br/>             The deer, half-seen, are to the covert<br/>             wending.</p> | <p>Resume thy wizard elm ! the fountain<br/>             lending,<br/>         And the wild breeze, thy wilder<br/>             minstrelsy;<br/>         Thy numbers sweet with nature's<br/>             vespers blending,<br/>         With distant echo from the fold and<br/>             lea,<br/>         And herd-boy's evening pipe, and hum<br/>             of housing bee.</p> <p>Yet once again farewell, thou Minstrel<br/>             harp!<br/>         Yet once again forgive my feeble<br/>             sway,<br/>         And little reck I of the censure sharp<br/>             May idly cavil at an idle lay.<br/>         Much have I owed thy strains on life's<br/>             long way,<br/>         Through secret woes the world has<br/>             never known,<br/>         When on the weary night dawn'd<br/>             wearier day,<br/>         And bitterer was the grief devour'd<br/>             alone.<br/>         That I o'erlive such woes, Enchantress!<br/>             is thine own.</p> <p>Hark ! as my lingering footsteps slow<br/>             retire,<br/>         Some Spirit of the Air has waked<br/>             thy string !<br/>         'Tis now a seraph bold, with touch of<br/>             fire,<br/>         'Tis now the brush of Fairy's frolic<br/>             wing.<br/>         Receding now, the dying numbers ring<br/>             Fainter and fainter down the rugged<br/>             dell,<br/>         And now the mountain breezes scarcely<br/>             bring<br/>         A wandering witch-note of the dis-<br/>             tant spell—<br/>         And now, 'tis silent all!—Enchantress,<br/>             fare thee well!</p> |
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END OF THE LADY OF THE LAKE.

## Introduction and Notes to The Lady of the Lake.

### INTRODUCTION TO THE EDITION OF 1830.

AFTER the success of 'Marmion,' I felt inclined to exclaim with Ulysses in the  
• Odyssey —

Οὗτος μὲν δὴ ἀεθλος ἀάατος ἐκετέλεσται·  
Νῦν αὖτε σκαπὸν ἄλλον. Odys. x. 1-5-

• One venturous game my hand has won to-day—  
Another, gallant's, yet remains to play.'

The ancient manners, the habits and customs of the aboriginal race by whom the Highlands of Scotland were inhabited, had always appeared to me peculiarly adapted to poetry. The change in their manners, too, bad taken place almost within my own time, or at least I had learned many particulars concerning the ancient state of the Highlands from the old men of the last generation. I had always thought the old Scottish Gael highly adapted for poetical composition. The fends, and political dissensions, which, half a century earlier, would have rendered the richer and wealthier part of the kingdom indisposed to countenance a poem, the scene of which was laid in the Highlands, were now sunk in the generous compassion which the English, more than any other nation, feel for the misfortunes of an honourable foe. The Poems of Ossian had, by their popularity, sufficiently shown, that if writings on Highland subjects were qualified to interest the reader, mere national prejudices were, in the present day, very unlikely to interfere with their success.

I had also read a great deal, seen much, and heard more, of that romantic country, where I was in the habit of spending some time every autumn; and the scenery of Loch Katrine was connected with the recollection of many a dear friend and merry expedition of former days. This poem, the action of which lay among scenes so beautiful, and so

deeply imprinted on my recollection, was a labour of love; and it was no less so to recall the manners and incidents introduced. The frequent custom of James IV., and particularly of James V., to walk through their kingdom in disguise, afforded me the hint of an incident, which never fails to be interesting, if managed with the slightest address or dexterity.

I may now confess, however, that the employment, though attended with great pleasure, was not without its doubts and anxieties. A lady, to whom I was nearly related, and with whom I lived, during her whole life, on the most brotherly terms of affection, was residing with me at the time when the work was in progress, and used to ask me, what I could possibly do to rise so early in the morning (that happening to be the most convenient time to me for composition). At last I told her the subject of my meditations; and I can never forget the anxiety and affection expressed in her reply. 'Do not be so rash,' she said, 'my dearest cousin. You are already popular—more so, perhaps, than you yourself will believe, or than even I, or other partial friends, can fairly allow to your merit. You stand high—do not rashly attempt to climb higher, and incur the risk of a fall; for, depend upon it, a favourite will not be permitted even to stumble with impunity.' I replied to this affectionate expostulation in the words of Montrose—

'He either fears his fate too much,  
Or his deserts are small,  
Who dares not put it to the touch  
To gain or lose it all'

'If I fail,' I said, for the dialogue is strong in my recollection, 'it is a sign that I ought never to have succeeded, and I will write

prose for life: you shall see no change in my temper, nor will I eat a single meal the worse But if I succeed,

"Up with the bonnie blue bonnet,  
The dirk, and the leather, and a'!"

Afterwards, I showed my affectionate and anxious critic the first canto of the poem, which reconciled her to my imprudence. Nevertheless, although I answered thus confidently, with the obstinacy often said to be proper to those who bear my surname, I acknowledge that my confidence was considerably shaken by the warning of her excellent taste and unbiassed friendship. Nor was I much comforted by her retraction of the unfavourable judgment, when I recollected how likely a natural partiality was to effect that change of opinion. In such cases, affection rises like a light on the canvas, improves any favourable tints which it formerly exhibited, and throws its defects into the shade.

I remember that about the same time a friend started in to 'heeze up my hope,' like the 'sportsman with his cutty gun' in the old song. He was bred a farmer, but a man of powerful understanding, natural good taste, and warm poetical feeling, perfectly competent to supply the wants of an imperfect or irregular education. He was a passionate admirer of field-sports, which we often pursued together.

As this friend happened to dine with me at Ashestiel one day, I took the opportunity of reading to him the first canto of 'The Lady of the Lake,' in order to ascertain the effect the poem was likely to produce upon a person who was but too favourable a representative of readers at large. It is, of course, to be supposed that I determined rather to guide my opinion by what my friend might appear to feel, than by what he might think fit to say. His reception of my recitation, or prelection, was rather singular. He placed his hand across his brow, and listened with great attention through the whole account of the stag-hunt, till the dogs threw themselves into the lake to follow their master, who embarks with Ellen Douglas. He then started up with a sudden exclamation, struck his hand on the table, and declared, in a voice of censure calculated for the occasion, that the dogs must have been totally ruined by being permitted to take the water after such a severe chase. I own I was much encouraged by the species of reverie which had possessed so zealous a follower of the sports of the ancient Nimrod, who had been completely surprised out of all doubts of the reality of the tale. Another of his remarks gave me less pleasure. He detected the identity of the King with the wandering knight, Fitz-James, when he winds his bugle to summon his attendants. He was probably thinking of the lively, but somewhat licentious, old ballad, in which the denoue-

ment of a royal intrigue takes place as follows:

'He took a bugle frae his side,  
He blew both loud and shrill,  
And four-and-twenty belted knights  
Came skipping ower the hill;  
Then he took out a little knife,  
Let a' his duddies fa',  
And he was the braest gentleman  
That was a'gang them a'.  
And we'll go no more a-roving,' &c.<sup>1</sup>

This discovery, as Mr. Pepys says of the rent in his camlet cloak, was but a trifle, yet it troubled me, and I was at a good deal of pains to efface any marks by which I thought my secret could be traced before the conclusion, when I relied on it with the same hope of producing effect, with which the Irish postboy is said to reserve a 'trot for the avenue.'

I took uncommon pains to verify the accuracy of the local circumstances of this story. I recollect, in particular, that to ascertain whether I was telling a probable tale, I went into Perthshire, to see whether King James could actually have ridden from the banks of Loch Vennachar to Stirling Castle within the time supposed in the Poem, and had the pleasure to satisfy myself that it was quite practicable.

After a considerable delay, 'The Lady of the Lake' appeared in May 1810; and its success was certainly so extraordinary as to induce me for the moment to conclude that I had at last fixed a nail in the proverbially inconstant wheel of Fortune, whose stability in behalf of an individual who had so boldly courted her favours for three successive times, had not as yet been shaken. I had attained, perhaps, that degree of public reputation at which prudence, or certainly timidity, would have made a halt, and discontinued efforts by which I was far more likely to diminish my fame than to increase it. But, as the celebrated John Wilkes is said to have explained to his late Majesty, that he himself, amid his full tide of popularity, was never a Wilkite, so I can, with honest truth, exculpate myself from having been at any time a partisan of my own poetry, even when it was in the highest fashion with the million. It must not be supposed, that I was either so ungrateful, or so superabundantly candid, as to despise or scorn the value of those whose voice had elevated me so much higher than my own opinion told me I deserved. I felt, on the contrary, the more grateful to the public, as receiving that from partiality to me, which I could not have claimed from merit; and I endeavoured to deserve the partiality, by continuing such exertions as I was capable of for their amusement.

It may be that I did not, in this continued course of scribbling, consult either the interest

<sup>1</sup> The Jolly Beggar, attributed to King James V.—*Herd's Collection*, 1776.

of the public or my own. But the former had effectual means of defending themselves, and could, by their coldness, sufficiently check any approach to intrusion; and for myself, I had now for several years dedicated my hours so much to literary labour, that I should have felt difficulty in employing myself otherwise; and so, like Dogberry, I generously bestowed all my tediousness on the public, comforting myself with the reflection, that if posterity should think me undeserving of the favour with which I was regarded by my contemporaries, 'they could not but say I *had* the crown,' and had enjoyed for a time that popularity which is so much coveted.

I conceived, however, that I held the distinguished situation I had obtained, however unworthily, rather like the champion of pugilism, on the condition of being always ready to show proofs of my skill, than in the manner of the champion of chivalry, who performs his duties only on rare and solemn occasions. I was in any case conscious that I could not long hold a situation which the caprice, rather than the judgment, of the public, had bestowed upon me, and preferred feeling deprived of my precedence by some more worthy rival, to sinking into contempt for my indolence, and losing my reputation by what Scottish lawyers call the *negative Proscription*. Accordingly, those who choose to look at the Introduction to Rokeby, in the present edition, will be able to trace the steps by which I declined as a poet to figure as a novelist; as the ballad says, Queen

Eleanor sunk at Charing-Cross to rise again at Queenhithe.

It only remains for me to say that, during my short pre-eminence of popularity, I faithfully observed the rules of moderation which I had resolved to follow before I began my course as a man of letters. If a man is determined to make a noise in the world, he is as sure to encounter abuse and ridicule, as he who gallops furiously through a village, must reckon on being followed by the curs in full cry. Experienced persons know, that in stretching to flog the latter, the rider is very apt to catch a bad fall; nor is an attempt to chastise a malignant critic attended with less danger to the author. On this principle, I let parody, burlesque, and sautis, find their own level; and while the latter hissed most fiercely, I was cautious never to catch them up, as schoolboys do, to throw them back against the naughty boy who fired them off, wisely remembering that they are, in such cases, apt to explode in the handling. Let me add, that my reign (since Byron has so called it) was marked by some instances of good-nature as well as patience. I never refused a literary person of merit such services in smoothing his way to the public as were in my power and I had the advantage, rather an uncommon one with our irritable race, to enjoy general favour, without incurring permanent ill-will, so far as is known to me, among any of my contemporaries.

W. S.

ABBOTSFORD, April 1830.

## NOTES.

### NOTE I.

—the heights of Uam-Var,  
And roused the cavern, where, 'tis told,  
A giant made his den of old.—P. 208.

Va-var, as the name is pronounced, or more properly *Uatghmor*, is a mountain to the north-east of the village of Callender in Menteith, deriving its name, which signifies the great den, or cavern, from a sort of retreat among the rocks on the south side, said, by tradition, to have been the abode of a giant. In latter times, it was the refuge of robbers and banditti, who have been only extirpated within these forty or fifty years. Strictly speaking, this stronghold is not a cave, as the name would imply, but a sort of small enclosure, or recess, surrounded with large rocks, and open above head. It may have been originally designed as a toil for deer, who might get in from the outside, but would find it difficult to return. This opinion prevails among the old sportsmen and deerstalkers in the neighbourhood.

### NOTE II.

Two dogs of black Saint Huberts breed,  
Unmatch'd for courage, breath, and speed.  
—P. 209.

The hounds which we call Saint Hubert's hounds, are commonly all blacke, yet neuertheless, the race is so mingled at these days, that we find them of all colours. These are the hounds which the abbots of St. Hubert haue always kept some of their race or kind, in honour or remembrance of the saint, which was a hunter with S. Eustace. Whereupon we may conceiue that (by the grace of God) all good huntsmen shall follow them into paradise. To return vnto my former purpose, this kind of dogges hath bene dispersed through the counties of Henault, Lorraine, Flanders, and Burgoyne. They are mighty of body, neuertheless their legges are low ana short, likewise they are not swift, although they be very good of sent, hunting chaces which are farre straggled, fearing neither water nor cold, and doe more couet the

chases that smell, as foxes, bore, and such like, than other, because they find themselves neither of swiftness nor courage to hunt and kill the chases that are lighter and swifter. The bloodhounds of this colour prove good, especially those that are cole blacke, but I made no great account to breed on them, or to keepe the kind, and yet I found a book which a hunter did dedicate to a prince of Lorraine, which seemed to loue hunting much, wherein was a blason which the same hunter gaue, to his bloodhound, called Souyllard, which was white —

'My name came first from holy Hubert's race,  
Souyllard my sire, a hound of singular grace'

Whereupon we may presume that some of the kind prove white sometimes, but they are not of the kind of the Grefflers or Bouxes, which we haue at these dayes.'—*The noble Art of Venerie or Hunting, translated and collected for the Use of all Noblemen and Gentlemen.* Lond. 1611, 4to, p. 15.

## NOTE III.

*For the death-wound and death-halloo'  
Mustered his breath, his whinyard drew.*  
—P. 209.

When the stag turned to bay, the ancient hunter had the perilous task of going in upon, and killing or disabling the desperate animal. At certain times of the year this was held particularly dangerous, a wound received from a stag's horn being then deemed poisonous, and more dangerous than one from the tusks of a boar, as the old rhyme testifies:—

'If thou be hurt with hart, it brings thee to thy bier,  
But barber's hand will boar's hurt heal, therefore  
thou need'st not fear.'

At all times, however, the task was dangerous, and to be adventured upon wisely and wanly, either by getting behind the stag while he was gazing on the hounds, or by watching an opportunity to gallop roundly in upon him, and kill him with the sword. See many directions to this purpose in the *Booke of Hunting*, chap. 41. Wilson the historian has recorded a providential escape which befell him in this hazardous sport, while a youth and follower of the Earl of Sussex.

'Sir Peter Lee, of Lime, in Cheshire, invited my lord one summer to hunt the sta'g. And having a great stag in chase, and many gentlemen in the pursuit, the stag took soyle. And divers, whereof I was one, alighted, and stood with swords drawne, to have a cut at him, at his coming out of the water. The staggs there being wonderfully fierce and dangerous, made us youths more eager to be at him, But he escaped us all. And it was my misfortune to be hindered of my coming here him, the way being sliperie, by a falle; which gave occasion to some, who did not know mee, to speak as if I had

falne for feare. Which being told mee, I left the stag, and followed the gentleman who [first] spake it. But I found him of that cold temper, that it seems his words made an escape from him; as by his denial and repentance it appeared. But this made mee more violent in the pursuit of the stag, to recover my reputation. And I happened to be the only horseman in, when the dogs sett him up at bay; and approaching near him on horsebacke, he broke through the dogs, and run at mee, and tore my horse's side with his homes, close by my thigh. Then I quitted my horse, and grew more cunning (for the dogs had sette him up againe), stealing behind him with my sword, and cut his hamstrings; and then got upon his back, and cut his throate; which, as I was doing, the company came in, and blamed my rashness for running such a hazard.—*PECK'S Desiderato Curiosa*, ii. 464.

## NOTE IV.

*And now, to issue from the glen,  
No pathway-meets the wanderer's ken,  
Unless he climb, with footing nice,  
Afar projecting precipice.*—P. 211.

Until the present road was made through the romantic pass which I have presumptuously attempted to describe in the preceding stanzas, there was no mode of issuing out of the defile called the Trosachs, excepting by a sort of ladder, composed of the branches and roots of trees.

## NOTE V.

*To meet with Highland plunderers here,  
Were worse than loss of steed or deer.*  
—P. 211.

The clans who inhabited the romantic regions in the neighbourhood of Loch Katrine were, even until a late period, much addicted to predatory excursions upon their Lowland neighbours. In former times, those parts of this district, which are situated beyond the Grampian range, were rendered almost inaccessible by strong barriers of rocks, and mountains, and lakes. It was a border country, and, though on the very verge of the low country, it was almost totally sequestered from the world, and, as it were, insulated with respect to society. 'Tis well known that in the Highlands, it was, in former times, accounted not only lawful, but honourable, among hostile tribes, to commit depredations on one another; and these habits of the age were perhaps strengthened in this district, by the circumstances which have been mentioned. It bordered on a country, the inhabitants of which, while they were richer, were less warlike than they, and widely differenced by language and manners.'—*GRAHAM'S Sketches of Scenery in Berth-*



*shire*. Edin. 1806, p. 97. The reader will therefore be pleased to remember, that the scene of this poem is laid in a time,

<sup>1</sup> When looming faulds, or sweeping of a glen,  
Had still been held the deed of gallant men.

#### NOTE VI.

*A grey-hair'd sire, whose eye intent  
Was on the vision'd future bent.*—P, 213.

If force of evidence could authorise us to believe facts inconsistent with the general laws of nature, enough might be produced in favour of the existence of the Second-sight. It is called in Gaelic *Taishitaraugh*<sup>1</sup> from *Taish*, an unreal or shadowy appearance; and those possessed of the faculty are called *Taishatrin*, which may be aptly translated visionaries. Martin, a steady believer in the second-sight, gives the following account of it—

<sup>2</sup> The second-sight is a singular faculty, of seeing an otherwise invisible object, without any previous means used by the person that used it for that end. the vision makes such a lively impression upon the seers, that they neither see, nor think of anything else, except the vision, as long as it continues; and then they appear pensive or jovial, according to the object that was represented to them.

<sup>3</sup> At the sight of a vision, the eyelids of the person are erected, and the eyes continue staring until the object vanish. This is obvious to others who are by, When the persons happen to see a vision, and occurred more than once to my own observation, and to others that were with me

<sup>4</sup> There is one in Skie, of whom his acquaintance observed, that when he sees a vision, the inner part of his eyelids turns so far upwards, that, after the object disappears, he must draw them down with his fingers, and sometimes employ others to draw them down, which he finds to be the much easier way.

<sup>5</sup> This faculty of the second-sight does not lineally descend in a family, as some imagine, for I know several parents who are endowed with it, but their children not, and *vice versa*; neither is it acquired by any previous compact. And, after a strict enquiry, I could never learn that this faculty was communicable any way whatsoever.

<sup>6</sup> The seer knows neither the object, time, nor place of a vision, before it appears; and the same object is often seen by different persons living at a considerable distance from one another. The true way of judging as to the time and circumstance of an object, is by observation; for several persons of judgment, without this faculty, are more capable to judge of the design of a vision, than a novice that is a seer. If an object appear in the day or night, it will come to pass sooner or later accordingly.

<sup>7</sup> If an object is seen early in the morning

(which is not frequent) it will be accomplished in a few hours afterwards. If at noon, it will commonly be accomplished that very day. If in the evening, perhaps that night; if after candles be lighted, it will be accomplished that night: the later always in accomplishment, by weeks, months, and sometimes years, according to the time of night the vision is seen.

<sup>8</sup> When a shroud is perceived about one, it is a sure prognostic of death; the time is judged according to the height of it about the person; for if it is seen above the middle, death is not to be expected for the space of a year, and perhaps some months longer; and as it is frequently seen to ascend higher towards the head, death is concluded to be at hand within a few days, if not hours, as daily experience confirms. Examples of this kind were shewn me, when the persons of whom the observations were then made, enjoyed perfect health.

<sup>9</sup> One instance was lately foretold by a seer, that was a novice, concerning the death of one of my acquaintance; this was communicated to a few only, and with great confidence; I being one of the number, did not in the least regard it, until the death of the person, about the time foretold, did confirm me of the certainty of the prediction. The novice mentioned above, is now a skilful seer, as appears from many late instances; he lives in the parish of St. Mary's, the most northern in Skie.

<sup>10</sup> If a woman is seen standing at a man's left hand, it is a presage that she will be his wife, whether they be married to others, or unmarried at the time of the apparition.

<sup>11</sup> If two or three women are seen at once near a man's left hand, she that is next him will undoubtedly be his wife first, and so on, whether all three, or the man, be single or married at the time of the vision or not; of which there are several late instances among those of my acquaintance. It is an ordinary thing for them to see a man that is to come to the house shortly after, and if he is not of the seer's acquaintance, yet he gives such a lively description of his stature, complexion, habit, &c. that upon his arrival he answers the character given him in all respects.

<sup>12</sup> If the person so appearing be one of the seer's acquaintance, he will tell his name, as well as other particulars; and he can tell by his countenance whether he comes in a good or bad humour.

<sup>13</sup> I have been seen thus myself by seers of both sexes, at some hundred miles' distance; some that saw me in this manner had never seen me personally, and it happened according to their vision, without any previous design of mine to go to those places, my coming there being purely accidental.

<sup>14</sup> It is ordinary with them to see houses, gardens, and trees, in places void of all three; and this in progress of time uses to be accomplished: a' at Mogshot, in the Isle of

Skie, where there were but a few sorry cow-houses, thatched with straw, yet in a very few years after, the vision, which appeared often, was accomplished, by the building of several good houses on the very spot represented by the seers, and by the planting of orchards there.

'To see a spark of fire fall upon one's arm or breast, is a forerunner of a dead child to be seen in the arms of those persons; of which there are several fresh instances.

'To see a seat empty at the time of one's sitting in it, is a presage of that person's death soon after.

'When a novice, or one that has lately obtained the second-sight, sees a vision in the night-time without doors, and he be near a fire, he presently falls into a swoon.

'Some find themselves as it were in a crowd of people, having a corpse which they carry along with them; and after such visions, the seers come in sweating, and describe the people that appeared: if there be any of their acquaintance among'em, they give an account of their names, as also of the bearers, but they know nothing concerning the corpse.

'All those who have the second-sight do not always see these visions at once, though they be together at the time. But if one who has this faculty, designedly touch his fellow-seer at the instant of a vision's appearing, then the second sees it as well as the first; and this is sometimes discerned by those that are near them on such occasions.'—MARTIN'S *Description of the Western Islands*, 1716, 8vo, p. 300 *et seq.*

To these particulars innumerable examples might be added, all attested by grave and credible authors. Hut, in despite of evidence which neither Bacon, Boyle, nor Johnson were able to resist, the *Taisch*, with all its visionary properties, seems to be now universally abandoned to the use of poetry. The exquisitely beautiful poem of Lochiel vullat once occur to the recollection of every reader.

## NOTE VII

*Here, for retreat in dangerous hour,  
Some chief had framed a rustic bower.*  
—P. 214.

The Celtic chieftains, whose lives were continually exposed to peril, had usually, in the most retired spot of their domains, some place of retreat for the hour of necessity, which, as circumstances would admit, was a tower, a cavern, or a rustic hut, in a strong and secluded situation. One of these last gave refuge to the unfortunate Charles Edward, in his perilous wanderings after the battle of Culloden.

'It was situated in the face of a very rough, high, and rocky mountain, called Letter-nilchik, still a part of Benalder, full of great stones and crevices, and some scattered wood

interspersed. The habitation called the Cage, in the face of that mountain, was within a small thick bush of wood. There were first some rows of trees laid down, in order to level the floor for a habitation; and as the place was steep, this raised the lower side to an equal height with the other: and these trees, in the way of joists or planks, were levelled with earth and gravel. There were betwixt the trees, growing naturally on their own roots, some stakes fixed in the earth, which, with the trees, were interwoven with ropes, made of heath and birch twigs, up to the top of the Cage, it being of a round or rather oval shape; and the whole thatched and covered over with fog. The whole fabric hung, as it were, by a large tree, which reclined from the one end, all along the roof, to the other, and which gave it the name of the Cage; and by chance there happened to be two stones at a small distance from one another, in the side next the precipice, resembling the pillars of a chimney, where the fire was placed. The smoke had its vent out here, all along the fall of the rock, which was so much of the same colour, that one could discover no difference in the clearest day'—HOME'S *History of the Rebellion*, Lond. 1802, 4to, p. 381.

## NOTE VIII.

*My sire's tall form might grace the part  
Of Ferragus or Ascabart.*—P. 215.

These two sons of Anak flourished in romantic fable. The first is well known to the admirers of Ariosto, by the name of Ferrau. He was an antagonist of Orlando, and was at length slain by him in single combat. There is a romance in the Auchmleck MS., in which Ferragus is thus described:—

'On a day come tidings  
Unto Charls the King,  
Al of a doughty knight  
Was omen to Navers,  
Stout he was and fers,  
Vemagu he lught.  
Of Babiloun the Soudan  
Thider him sende gan,  
With King Charls to fight  
So hard he was to fond I  
That no dint of brond  
No greued him, aplight  
He hadde twenji men strenghts  
And forti let of lengthe,  
Thilke pauum hede,  
And four feet in the face,  
Y-meten in the place,  
And fifteen in brede.  
His nose was a fot and mora;  
His brow, as bristles wore,  
He that it seighe it sede.  
He loked lotheliche,  
And was swart as any piche,  
Of him men might adrede.  
*Romance of Charlemagne*, II 461-484.  
*Auchmleck MS.*, folio 265.

<sup>1</sup> Found, proved.  
<sup>4</sup> Breadth,

<sup>2</sup> Had.  
<sup>5</sup> Were.

<sup>3</sup> Measured.  
<sup>6</sup> Blac'c.

Ascapart, or Ascabart, makes a very material figure in the History of Bevis of Hampton, by whom he was conquered. His effigies may be seen guarding one side of a gate at Southampton, while the other is occupied by Sir Bevis himself. The dimensions of Ascabart were little inferior to those of Ferragus, if the following description be correct:—

'They metten with a geaunt.  
With a lotheliche semblaunt.  
He was wonderliche strong,  
Rome thrett fote long,  
His herd was bot gret and rowe<sup>2</sup>;  
A space of a fot betwene is<sup>3</sup> browe;  
His dob was, to yeue, a strok,  
A lite bodi of an oak<sup>4</sup>.

Beues hadde of him wonder gret,  
And askede him what a het<sup>5</sup>,  
And yaf<sup>6</sup> men of his centre<sup>7</sup>,  
Were ase meche ase was he.  
"Me name," a sede<sup>8</sup>, "is Ascopard,  
Garci me sent hiderward,  
For to bring this queene ayen,  
And the Beues her of-sleu<sup>9</sup>,  
Incham Garci is<sup>10</sup> champion.  
And was i-dne out of me<sup>11</sup> toun<sup>12</sup>  
Al for that ich was so lite<sup>13</sup>.  
Eueri man me wolde smite<sup>14</sup>.  
Ich was so lite and so menigh<sup>15</sup>,  
Eueri man me clepede dwerfugh<sup>16</sup>,  
And now ighain in this londe,  
I wax mor<sup>17</sup> ich understonde<sup>18</sup>,  
And stranger than other tene<sup>19</sup>,  
And that schel on us be sene<sup>20</sup>.

Sir Bevis of Hampton, i 2512.  
Auchinleck MS., fol. 188.

## NOTE IX.

*Though all unask'd his birth and name.*  
— P. 215.

The Highlanders, who carried hospitality to a punctilious excess, are said to have considered it as churlish, to ask a stranger his name or lineage, before he had taken refreshment. Feuds were so frequent among them, that a contrary rule would in many cases have produced the discovery of some circumstance which might have excluded the guest from the benefit of the assistance he stood in need of.

## NOTE X.

—and still a harp unseen  
*Fill'd up the symphony between.*  
— P. 215,

'They' (meaning the Highlanders) 'delight much in musicke, but chiefly in harps and clairschoes of their own fashion. The

<sup>1</sup> Fully. <sup>2</sup> Rough. <sup>3</sup> His. <sup>4</sup> Give <sup>5</sup> The  
stem of a little oak-tree. <sup>6</sup> He, <sup>7</sup> might, was, called.  
If <sup>8</sup> Great<sup>13</sup> He said. <sup>9</sup> Slay. <sup>10</sup> His.  
<sup>11</sup> My. <sup>12</sup> Little. <sup>13</sup> Lean. <sup>14</sup> Dwarf  
<sup>15</sup> Greater, taller. <sup>16</sup> Ten.

strings of the clairschoes are made of brass wire, and the strings of the harps of sinews; which strings they strike either with their nayles, growing long, or else with an instrument appointed for that use. They take great pleasure to decke their harps and clairschoes with silver and precious stones; the poore ones that cannot attayne hereunto, decke them with christall. They sing verses prettily compound, containyng (for the most part) prayes of valiant men. (There is not almost any other argument, \\\hereof their rhymes intreat. They speak the ancient French language altered a little'. —The harp and clairschoes are now only heard of in the Highlands in ancient song. At what period these instruments ceased to be used, is not on record; and tradition is silent on this head. But, as Irish harpers occasionally visited the Highlands and Western Isles till lately, the harp might have been extant so late as the middle of the last century. Thus far we know, that from remote times down to the present, harpers were received as welcome guests, particularly in the Highlands of Scotland; and so late as the latter end of the sixteenth century, as appears by the above quotation, the harp was in common use among the natives of the Western Isles. How it happened that the noisy and unharmomous bagpipe banished the soft and expressive harp, we cannot say; but certain it is, that the bagpipe is now the only instrument that obtains universally in the Highland districts.' —Campbell's *Journey through North Britain*. Lond 1808. 4to. i. 175.

Mr. Gunn, of Edinburgh, has lately published a curious Essay upon the Harp and Harp Music of the Highlands of Scotland. That the instrument was once in common use there is most certain. Clelland numbers an acquaintance with it among the few accomplishments which his satire allows to the Highlanders:—

'In nothing they're accounted sharp,  
Except in bagpipe or in harp.'

## NOTE XI.

*Morn's genial influence roused a minstrel grey.*—P. 217.

That Highland chieftains, to a late period, retained in their service the bard, as a family officer, admits of very easy proof. The author of the Letters from the North of Scotland, an officer of engineers, quartered at Inverness about 1720, who certainly cannot be deemed a favourable witness, gives the following account of the office, and of a bard whom he heard exercise his talent of recita-

<sup>1</sup> Vide 'Certayne Matters concerning the Realme of Scotland, &c. as they were Anno Domini 1597. Lond. 1613. 4to.

tion :—'The bard is skilled in the genealogy of all the Highland families, sometimes preceptor to the young laird, celebrates in Irish verse the original of the tribe, the famous warlike actions of the successive heads, and sings his own lyrics as an opiate to the chief when indisposed for sleep ; but poets are not equally esteemed and honoured in all countries. I happened to be a witness of the dishonour done to the muse at the house of one of the chiefs, where two of these bards were set at a good distance, at the lower end of a long table, with a parcel of Highlanders of no extraordinary appearance, over a cup of ale. Poor inspiration! They were not asked to drink a glass of wine at our table, though the whole company consisted only of the *great man*, one of his near relations, and myself. After some little time, the chief ordered one of them to sing me a Highland song. The bard readily obeyed, and with a hoarse voice, and in a tune of few various notes, began, as I was told, one of his own lyrics; and when he had proceeded to the fourth or fifth stanza, I perceived, by the names of several persons, glens, and mountains, which I had known or heard of before, that it was an account of some clan battle. But in his going on the chief (who piques himself upon his school-learning), at some particular passage, bid him cease, and cried out, "There's nothing like that in Virgil or Homer." I bowed, and told him I believed so. This you may believe was very edifying and delightful."—*Letters*, it. 167.

## NOTE XII

*The Graeme.*—P. 219

The ancient and powerful family of Graham (which, for metrical reasons, is here spelt after the Scottish pronunciation) held extensive possessions in the counties of Dumbarton and Stirling. Few families can boast of more historical renown, having claim to three of the most remarkable characters in the Scottish annals. Sir John the Gramme, the faithful and undaunted partaker of the labours and patriotic warfare of Wallace, fell in the unfortunate field of Falkirk, in 1298. The celebrated Marquis of Montrose, in whom De Retz saw realized his abstract idea of the heroes of antiquity, was the second of these worthies. And, notwithstanding the severity of his temper, and the rigour with which he executed the oppressive mandates of the princes whom he served, I do not hesitate to name as a third, John Graeme of Claverhouse, Viscount of Dundee, whose heroic death in the arms of victory may be allowed to cancel the memory of his cruelty to the Nonconformists during the reigns of Charles II and James II.

## NOTE XIII.

*This harp, which erst Saint Modan swayed.*  
—P. 219.

I am not prepared to show that Saint Modan was a performer on the harp. It was, however, no unsaintly accomplishment; for Saint Dunstan certainly did play upon that instrument, which retaining, as was natural, a portion of the sanctity attached to its master's character, announced future events by its spontaneous sounds. 'But labouring once in these mechanic arts for a devout matrone that had sett him on work, his violl, that hung by him on the wall, of its own accord, without anie man's helpe, distinctly sounded this anthme :—*Gaudent in coelis animae sanctorum qui Christi vestigia suntsecuti ; et quia pro eius amore sanguinem suum fuderunt, ideo cum Christo gaudent aeternum.* Whereat all the com panic being much astonished, turned their eyes from beholding him working, to looke on that strange accident . . . Not long after, manie of the court that lutherunto had borne a kind of fayned friendship towards him, began now greatly to envie at his progress and rising in goodnes, using manie crooked, backbiting meanes to diffame his vertues with the black masks of hypocrisie. And the better to authorize their calumnie, they brought in this that happened in the violl, affirming it to have been done by art magick. What more? This wicked rumour encreased dayly till the king and others of the nobilitie taking hould thereof, Dunstan grew odious in their sight. Therefore he resolved to leaue the court and go to Elphegus, sumamed the Bauld, then Bishop of Winchester, who was his cozen. Which his enemies understanding, they layd wayt for him in the way, and hauing throwne him off his horse, beate him, and dragged him in the durt in the most miserable manner, meaning to have slaine him, had not a companie of mastiue dogges that came unlookt vpon them defended and redeemed him from their crueltie. When with sorrow he was ashamed to see dogges more humane than they. And giuing thanks to Almighty God, he sensibly againe perceived that the tunes of his violl had giuen him a warning of future accidents."—*Flower of the Lives of the most renowned Saincts of England, Scotland, and Ireland*, by the R. Father Hierome Porter. Do way, 1632, 4to, tome i. p. 438.

The same supernatural circumstance is alluded to by the anonymous author of 'Grim, the Collier of Croydon.'

'[Dunstan's harp sounds on the wall.]

Forest Hark, hark, my lords, the holy abbot's harp  
Sounds by itself so hanging on the wall!  
*Dunstan*. Unhallowd man, that scomst the sacred  
rede,  
Hark, how the testimony of my truth  
Sounds heavenly music with an angel's hand,  
To testify Dunstan's integrity  
And prove thy active boast of no effect.'

## NOTE XIV.

*Ere Douglasses, to ruin driven,  
Were exiled from their native heaven.*  
—P. 219.

The downfall of the Douglasses of the house of Angus during the reign of James V is the event alluded to in the text. The Earl of Angus, it will be remembered, had married the queen dowager, and availed himself of the right which he thus acquired, as well as of his extensive power, to retain the king in a sort of tutelage, which approached very near to captivity. Several open attempts were made to rescue James from this thralldom, with which he was well known to be deeply disgusted; but the valour of the Douglasses and their allies gave them the victory in every conflict. At length the king, while residing at Falkland, contrived to escape by night out of his own court and palace, and rode full speed to Stirling Castle, where the governor, who was of the opposite faction, joyfully received him. Being thus at liberty, James speedily summoned around him such peers as he knew to be most inimical to the domination of Angus—and laid his complaint before them, says Pittscottie, 'with great lamentations; showing to them how he was holden in subjection, thir years bygone, by the Earl of Angus and his kin and friends, who oppressed the whole country and spoiled it, under the pretence of justice and his authority; and had slain many of his lieges, kinsmen, and friends, because they would have had it mended at their hands, and put him at liberty, as he ought to have been, at the counsel of his whole lords, and not have been subjected and corrected with no particular men, by the rest of his nobles. Therefore, said he, I desire, my lords, that I may be satisfied of the said earl, his kin, and friends; for I avow that Scotland shall not hold us both while [i. e. till] I be revenged on him and his.

'The lords, hearing the king's complaint and lamentation, and also the great rage, fury, and malice that he bore toward the Earl of Angus, his kin and friends, they concluded all, and thought it best that he should be summoned to underly the law; if he found no caution, nor yet compear himself, that he should be put to the horn, with all his kin and friends, so many as were contained in the letters. And farther, the lords ordained, by advice of his majesty, that his brother and friends should be summoned to find caution to underly the law within a certain day, or else be put to the horn. But the earl appeared not, nor none for him; and so he was put to the horn, with all his kin and friends: so many as were contained in the summons that compeared not were banished, and holden traitors to the king.'

## NOTE XV.

*In Holy-Rood a Knight he slew.—P. 220.*

This was by no means an uncommon occurrence in the Court of Scotland, nay, the presence of the sovereign himself scarcely restrained the ferocious and inveterate feuds which were the perpetual source of bloodshed among the Scottish nobility. The following instance of the murder of Sir William Stuart of Ochiltree, called *The Bloody*, by the celebrated Francis, Earl of Bothwell, may be produced among many; but as the offence given in the royal court will hardly bear a vernacular translation, I shall leave the story in Johnstone's Latin, referring for further particulars to the naked simplicity of Birrell's Diary, July 30, 1588.

*Mors intprobi hontinis non tarn ipsa immerita, quam pessimo exemplo inpublicum, faede perpetrata. Gulielmus Stuartus Alkiltutus, Arani frater, natura ac moribus, cujus saepius memim, vulgo proptersitensanguinis/K%\\nax\\i&dictuSi a Bothvelto, in Sanctae Cruets Regia exardesciente ira, mendacii probro lacessitus, obscaenum osculunt Iberius retorquebat; Bothvelius hanc contumeliant tacitus tulit, sed ingentum irarutn molem animo concepit. Utring tie postrdie Edinburgi conventum, totidem numero comitibus ar matis, praestdii causa, et acriter pugnatum est; caeteris amicis et clientibus metu torpentibus, aut vi absterritis, tpe Stuartus fortissime dimicat; tandem excusso gladio d Bothvelio, Scythica feritate transfoditur, sine cujusqudm misertcordia; habuit ttaque quern debuit exitum. Dignus erat Stuartus qui pateretur; Bothvelius qui faceret, vulgus sanguinem sanguine pradicabit, et horum cruore innocuorum mambus egregie parentatum.' — Johnstonei Historia Rerum Britannicarum, ab anno 1572 ad annum 1628. Amstelodami 1665, fol. p. 135.*

## NOTE XVI.

*The Douglas, like a stricken deer,  
Disowned by ewry noble peer.—P. 220.*

The exile state of this powerful race is not exaggerated in this and subsequent passages. The hatred of James against the race of Douglas was so inveterate, that numerous as their allies were, and disregarded as the regal authority had usually been in similar cases, their nearest friends, even in the most remote parts of Scotland, durst not entertain them, unless under the strictest and closest disguise. James Douglas, son of the banished Earl of Angus, afterwards well known by the title of Earl of Morton, lurked, during the exile of his family, in the north of Scotland,

under the assumed name of James Innes, otherwise *James the Grieve* (i.e. Reve or Bailiff). 'And as he bore the name,' says Godscroft, 'so did he also execute the office of a grieve or overseer of the lands and rents, the corn and cattle of him with whom he lived.' From the habits of frugality and observation which he acquired in his humble situation, the historian traces that intimate acquaintance with popular character which enabled him to rise so high in the state, and that honourable economy by which he repaired and established the shattered estates of Angus and Morton—*History of the House of Douglas*, Edinburgh, 1743, vol. ii p. 160.

## NOTE XVII.

*Maronnan's cell*—P. 221.

The parish of Kilmaronock, at the eastern extremity of Loch Lomond, derives its name from a cell or chapel, dedicated to Saint Maronock, or Marnock, or Maronnan, about whose sanctity very little is now remembered. There is a fountain devoted to him in the same parish; but its virtues, like the merits of its patron, have fallen into oblivion.

## NOTE XVIII.

*Bracklinn's thundering wave*.—P. 221.

This is a beautiful cascade made by a mountain stream called the Keltic, at a place called the Bridge of Bracklinn, about a mile from the village of Callender in Menteith. Above a chasm, where the brook precipitates itself from a height of at least fifty feet, there is thrown, for the convenience of the neighbourhood, a rustic footbridge, of about three feet in breadth, and without ledges, which is scarcely to be crossed by a stranger without awe and apprehension.

## NOTE XIX.

*For Tine-man forged by fairy lore*—P. 221.

Archibald, the third Earl of Douglas, was so unfortunate in all his enterprises, that he acquired the epithet of *TINE-MAN*, because he *tined*, or lost, his followers in every battle which he fought. He was vanquished, as every reader must remember, in the bloody battle of Homildon-hill, near Wooler, where he himself lost an eye, and was made prisoner by Hotspur. He was no less unfortunate when allied with Percy, being wounded and taken at the battle of Shrewsbury. He was so unsuccessful in an attempt to besiege

Roxburgh Castle, that it was called the *Foul Raid*, or disgraceful expedition. His ill-fortune left him indeed at the battle of Beaugé, in France; but it was only to return with double emphasis at the subsequent action of Vernuil, the last and most unlucky of his encounters, in which he fell, with the flower of the Scottish chivalry, then serving as auxiliaries in France, and about two thousand common soldiers, A.D. 1424.

## NOTE XX.

*Did, self-unscaubarded, foreshow  
The footstep of a secret foe*.—P. 221.

The ancient warriors, whose hope and confidence rested chiefly in their blades, were accustomed to deduce omens from them, especially from such as were supposed to have been fabricated by enchanted skill, of which we have various instances in the romances and legends of the time. The wonderful sword *SKOFNUNG*, wielded by the celebrated Hrolf Kraka, was of this description. It was deposited in the tomb of the monarch at his death, and taken from thence by Skeggo, a celebrated pirate, who bestowed it upon his son-in-law, Kormak, with the following curious directions—"The manner of using it will appear strange to you. A small bag is attached to it, which take heed not to violate. Let not the rays of the sun touch the upper part of the handle, nor unsheathe it, unless thou art ready for battle. But when thou comest to the place of fight, go aside from the rest, grasp and extend the sword, and breathe upon it. Then a small worm will creep out of the handle; lower the handle, that he may more easily return into it." Kormak, after having received the sword, returned home to his mother. He showed the sword, and attempted to draw it, as unnecessarily as ineffectually, for he could not pluck it out of the sheath. His mother, Dal'ia, exclaimed, "Do not despise the counsel given to thee, my son." Kormak, however, repeating his efforts, pressed down the handle with his feet, and tore off the bag, when Skofnung emitted a hollow groan; but still he could not unsheathe the sword. Kormak then went out with Bessus, whom he had challenged to fight with him, and drew apart at the place of combat. He sat down upon the ground, and ungirding the sword, which he bore above his vestments, did not remember to shield the hilt from the rays of the sun. In vain he endeavoured to draw it, till he placed his foot against the hilt; then the worm issued from it. But Kormak did not rightly handle the weapon, in consequence whereof good fortune deserted it. As he unsheathed Skofnung, it emitted a hollow murmur.—*Bartholini de Causis Contemptæ a Danis adhuc Gentilibus*

*Mortis, Libri Tres. Hofniae, 1689, 4to, P. 574.*

To the history of this sentient and prescient weapon, I beg leave to add, from memory, the following legend, for which I cannot produce any better authority. A young nobleman, of high hopes and fortune, chanced to lose his way in the town which he inhabited, the capital, if I mistake not, of a German province. He had accidentally involved himself among the narrow and winding streets of a suburb, inhabited by the lowest order of the people, and an approaching thunder-shower determined him to ask a short refuge in the roost decent habitation that was near him. He knocked at the door, which was opened by a tall man, of a grisly and ferocious aspect, and sordid dress. The stranger was readily ushered to a chamber, where swords, scourges, and machines, which seemed to be implements of torture, were suspended on the wall. One of these swords dropped from its scabbard, as the nobleman, after a moment's hesitation, crossed the threshold. His host immediately stared at him with such a marked expression, that the young man could not help demanding his name and business, and the meaning of his looking at him so fixedly. 'I am,' answered the man, 'the public executioner of this city; and the incident you have observed is a sure augury that I shall, in discharge of my duty, one day cut off your head with the weapon which has just now spontaneously unsheathed itself.' The nobleman lost no time in leaving his place of refuge; but, engaging in some of the plots of the period, was shortly after decapitated by that very man and instrument. Lord Lbvät is said, by the author of the *Letters from Scotland*, to have affirmed, that a number of swords that hung up in the hall of the mansion-house, leaped of themselves out of the scabbard at the instant he was born. The story passed current among his clan, but, like that of the story I have just quoted, proved an unfortunate omen.—*Letters from Scotland*, vol. li. p. 214.

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NOTE XXI.

*Those thrilling sounds, that call the might  
Of old Clan-Alpine to the fight.*—P. 222.

The connoisseurs in pipe-music affect to discover in a well-composed pibroch, the imitative sounds of march, conflict, fight, pursuit, and all the 'current of a heady fight.' To this opinion Dr. Beattie has given his suffrage, in the following elegant passage:—'A pibroch is a species of tune, peculiar, I think, to the Highlands and Western Isles of Scotland. It is performed on a bagpipe, and differs totally from all other music. Its

rhythm is so irregular, and its notes, especially in the quick movement, so mixed and huddled together, that a stranger finds it impossible to reconcile his ear to it, so as to perceive its modulation. Some of these pibrochs, being intended to represent a battle, begin with a grave motion resembling a march; then gradually quicken into the onset; run off with noisy confusion, and turbulent rapidity, to imitate the conflict and pursuit; then swell into a few flourishes of triumphant joy; and perhaps close with the wild and slow wailings of a funeral procession.'—*Essay on Laughter and Ludicrous Composition*, chap. iii. Note.

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NOTE XXII.

*Roderigh Vich Alpine dhu, ho! ieroe !*

—P. 223.

Besides his ordinary name and surname, which were chiefly used in the intercourse with the Lowlands, every Highland chief had an epithet expressive of his patriarchal dignity as head of the clan, and which was common to all his predecessors and successors, as Pharaoh to the kings of Egypt, or Arsaces to those of Parthia. This name was usually a patronymic, expressive of his descent from the founder of the family. Thus the Duke of Argyle is called MacCallum More, or the son of *Colin the Great*. Sometimes, however, it is derived from armorial distinctions, or the memory of some great feat; thus Lord Seaforth, as chief of the Mackenzies, or Clan Kennet, bears the epithet of *Caber-fae*, or *Buck's Head*, as representative of Colin Fitzgerald, founder of the family, who saved the Scottish king when endangered by a stag. But besides this title, which belonged to his office and dignity, the chieftain had usually another peculiar to himself, which distinguished him from the chieftains of the same race. This was sometimes derived from complexion, as *dhu* or *roy*; sometimes from size, as *beg* or *more*; at other times from some peculiar exploit, or from some peculiarity of habit or appearance. The line of the text therefore signifies,

'Black Roderick, the descendant of Alpine.'

The song itself is intended as an imitation of the *jörrams*, or boat songs, of the Highlanders, which were usually composed in honour of a favourite chief. They are so adapted as to keep time with the sweep of the oars, and it is easy to distinguish between those intended to be sung to the oars of a galley, where the stroke is lengthened and doubled, as it were, and those which were timed to the rowers of an ordinary boat.

## NOTE XXIII.

*The best of Loch Lomond lie dead on her side*  
- P. 223

The Lennox, & the district is called, which encircles the lower extremity of Loch Lomond, was peculiarly exposed to the incursions of the mountaineers, who inhabited the inaccessible fastnesses at the upper end of the lake, and the neighbouring district of Loch Katrine. These were often marked by circumstances of great ferocity, of which the noted conflict of Glen-fruin is a celebrated instance. This was a clan-battle, in which the Macgregors, headed by Allaster Macgregor, chief of the clan, encountered the sept of Colquhouns, commanded by Sir Humphry Colquhoun of Luss. It is on all hands allowed that the action was desperately fought, and that the Colquhouns were defeated with great slaughter, leaving two hundred of their name dead upon the field. But popular tradition has added other horrors to the tale. It is said, that Sir Humphry Colquhoun, who was on horseback, escaped to the castle of Benachra, or Banochra, and was next day dragged out and murdered by the victorious Macgregors in cold blood. Buchanan of Auchmar, however, speaks of his slaughter as a subsequent event, and as perpetrated by the Macfarlanes. Again, it is reported that the Macgregors murdered a number of youths, whom report of the intended battle had brought to be spectators, and whom the Colquhouns, anxious for their safety, had shut up in a barn to be out of danger. One account of the Macgregors denies this circumstance entirely: another ascribes it to the savage and bloodthirsty disposition of a single individual, the bastard brother of the Laird of Macgregor, who amused himself with this second massacre of the innocents, in express disobedience to the chief, by whom he was left their guardian during the pursuit of the Colquhouns. It is added, that Macgregor bitterly lamented this atrocious action, and prophesied the ruin which it must bring upon their ancient clan. The following account of the conflict, which is indeed drawn up by a friend of the Clan-Gregor, is altogether silent on the murder of the youths. 'In the spring of the year 1602, there happened great dissensions and troubles between the laird of Luss, chief of the Colquhouns, and Alexander, laird of Macgregor. The original of these quarrels proceeded from injuries and provocations mutually given and received, not long before. Macgregor, however, wanting to have them ended in friendly conferences, marched at the head of two hundred of his clan to Leven, which borders on Luss, his country, with a view of settling matters by the mediation of friends: but Luss had no such intentions, and projected his measures with a different view, for he privately drew together a body of 300 horse and 500 foot, composed partly

of his own clan and their followers, and partly of the Buchanans, his neighbours, and resolved to cut off Macgregor and his party to a man, in case the issue of the conference did not answer his inclination. But matters fell otherwise than he expected; and though Macgregor had previous information of his insidious design, yet dissembling his resentment, he kept the appointment, and parted good friends in appearance.

No sooner was he gone, than Luss, thinking to surprise him and his party in full security, and without any dread or apprehension of his treachery, followed with all speed, and came up with him at a place called Glenfroon. Macgregor, upon the alarm, divided his men into two parties, the greatest part whereof he commanded himself, and the other he committed to the care of his brother John, who, by his orders, led them about another way, and attacked the Colquhouns in flank. Here it was fought with great bravery on both sides for a considerable time; and, notwithstanding the vast disproportion of numbers, Macgregor, in the end, obtained an absolute victory. So great was the rout, that 200 of the Colquhouns were left dead upon the spot, most of the leading men were killed, and a multitude of prisoners taken. But what seemed most surprising and incredible in this defeat, was, that none of the Macgregors were missing, except John, the laird's brother, and one common fellow, though indeed many of them were wounded.'—*Professor Ross's History of the family of Sutherland, 1631.*

The consequences of the battle of Glen-fruin were very calamitous to the family of Macgregor, who had already been considered as an unruly clan. The widows of the slain Colquhouns, sixty, it is said, in number, appeared in doleful procession before the king at Stirling, each riding upon a white palfrey, and bearing in her hand the bloody shirt of her husband displayed upon a pike. James VI was so much moved by the complaints of this 'choir of mourning dames,' that he let loose his vengeance against the Macgregors, without either bounds or moderation. The very name of the clan was proscribed, and those by whom it had been borne were given up to sword and fire, and absolutely hunted down by bloodhounds like wild beasts. Argyle and the Campbells, on the one hand, Montrose, with the Grahames and Buchanans, on the other, are said to have been the chief instruments in suppressing this devoted clan. The Laird of Macgregor surrendered to the former, on condition that he would take him out of Scottish ground. But, to use Birrel's expression, he kept 'a Highlandman's promise'; and, although he fulfilled his word to the letter, by carrying him as far as Berwick, he afterwards brought him back to Edinburgh, where he was executed with eighteen of his clan.—*BIRREL'S Diary, Oct. a, 1603. The*



Clan-Gregor being thus driven to utter despair, seem to have renounced the laws from the benefit of which they were excluded, and their depredations produced new acts of council, confirming the severity of their proscription, which had only the effect of rendering them still more united and desperate. It is a most extraordinary proof of the ardent and invincible spirit of clanship, that, notwithstanding the repeated proscriptions providently ordained by the legislature for the *timeous preventing* the disorders and oppression that may fall out by the said name and clan of Macgregors, and their followers, they were in 1715 and 1745 a potent clan, and continue to subsist as a distinct and numerous race.

## NOTE XXIV.

—*The King's vindictive pride  
Boasts to have tamed the Border-side.*  
—P. 226.

In 1529, James V made a convention at Edinburgh for the purpose of considering the best mode of quelling the Border robbers, who, during the license of his minority, and the troubles which followed, had committed many exorbitances. Accordingly, he assembled a flying army of ten thousand men, consisting of his principal nobility and their followers, who were directed to bring their hawks and dogs with them, that the monarch might refresh himself with sport during the intervals of military execution. With this array he swept through Ettrick Forest, where he hanged over the gate of his own castle, Piers Cockburn of Henderland, who had prepared, according to tradition, a feast for his reception. He caused Adam Scott of Tushielaw also to be executed, who was distinguished by the title of King of the Border. But the most noted victim of justice, during that expedition, was John Armstrong of Gilnockie, famous in Scottish song, who, confiding in his own supposed innocence, met the King, with a retinue of thirty-six persons, all of whom were hanged at Carlenrig, near the source of the Teviot. The effect of this severity was such, that, as the vulgar expressed it, 'the rush-bush kept the cow,' and thereafter was great peace and rest a long time, wherethrough the King had great profit; for he had ten thousand sheep going in the Ettrick Forest in keeping by Andrew Bell, who made the King as good count of them as they had gone in the bounds of Fife.—PITSCOTTIE'S *History*, p. 153.

## NOTE XXV.

*What grace for Highland Chiefs, judge ye  
By fate of Border chivalry.*—P. 326.

James was in fact equally attentive to restrain rapine and feudal oppression in every part of his dominions. 'The king past to the

Isles, and there held justice courts, and punished both thief and traitor according to their dement. And also he caused great men to show their holdings, wherethrough he found many of the said lands in non-entry; the which he confiscate and brought home to his own use, and afterwards annexed them to the crown, as ye shall hear. Syne brought many of the great men of the Isles captive with him, such as Mudyart, M'Connel, M'Loyd of the Lewes, M'Neil, M'Lane, M'Intosh, John Mudyart, M'Kay, M'Kenzie, with many other that I cannot rehearse at this time. Some of them he put in ward and some in court, and some he took pledges for good rule in tune coming. So he brought the Isles, both north and south, in good rule and peace, wherfore he had great profit, service, and obedience of people a long time thereafter; and as long as he had the heads of the country in subjection, they lived in great peace and rest, and there was great riches ami policy by the king's justice.'—PITSCOTTIE, p. 152.

## NOTE XXVI.

*Rest safe till morning; Pity 'twere  
Such cheek should feel the midnight air.*  
—P. 228.

Hardihood was in every respect so essential to the character of a Highlander, that the reproach of effeminacy was the most bitter which could be thrown upon him. Yet it was sometimes hazarded on what we might presume to think slight grounds. It is reported of Old Sir Ewen Cameron of Lochiel, when upwards of seventy, that he was surprised by night on a hunting or military expedition. He wrapped him in his plaid, and lay contentedly down upon the snow, with which the ground happened to be covered. Among his attendants, who were preparing to take their rest in the same manner, he observed that one of his grandsons, for his better accommodation, had rolled a large snowball, and placed it below his head. The wrath of the ancient chief was awakened by a symptom of what he conceived to be degenerate luxury. 'Out upon thee,' said he, kicking the frozen bolster from the head which it supported; 'art thou so effeminate as to need a pillow?' The officer of engineers, whose curious letters from the Highlands have been more than once quoted, tells a similar story of Macdonald of Keppoch, and subjoins the following remarks:—'This and many other stories are romantick; but there is one thing, that at first thought might seem very romantick, of which I have been credibly assured, that when the Highlanders are constrained to lie among the hills, in cold dry windy weather, they sometimes soak the plaid in some river or burn (i. e. brook), and then, holding up a corner of it a little

above their heads, they turn themselves round and round, till they are enveloped by the whole mantle. They then lay themselves down on the heath, upon the leeward side of some hill, where the wet and the warmth of their bodies make a steam like that of a boiling kettle. The wet, they say, keeps them warm by thickening the stuff, and keeping the wind from penetrating. I must confess I should have been apt to question this fact, had I not frequently seen them wet from morning to night, and even at the beginning of the rain, not so much as stir a few yards to shelter, but continue in it without necessity, till they were, as we say, wet through and through. And that is soon effected by the looseness and spunginess of the plaiding, but the bonnet is frequently taken off and wrung like a dish-clout, and then put on again. They have been accustomed from their infancy to be often wet, and to take the water like spaniels, and this is become a second nature, and can scarcely be called a hardship to them, inasmuch that I used to say, they seemed to be of the duck kind, and to love water as well. Though I never saw this preparation for sleep in windy weather, yet, setting out early in a morning from one of the huts, I have seen the marks of their lodging, where the ground has been free from rime or snow, which remained all round the spot where they had lain.—*Letters from Scotland*, Lond. 1754, 8vo, ii. p. 108.

## NOTE XXVII.

—his henchman came—P. 228

'This officer is a sort of secretary, and is to be ready, upon all occasions, to venture his life in defence of his master; and at drinking-bouts he stands behind his seat, at his haunch, from whence his title is derived, and watches the conversation, to set if anyone offend his patron. An English officer being in company with a certain chieftain, and several other Highland gentlemen, near Killtchumen, had an argument with the *great-man*; and both being well warmed with usky, at last the dispute grew very hot. A youth who was henchman, not understanding one word of English, imagined his chief was insulted, and thereupon drew his pistol from his side, and snapped it at the officer's head: but the pistol missed fire, otherwise it is more than probable he might have suffered death from the hand of that little vermin. But it is very disagreeable to an Englishman over a bottle, with the Highlanders, to see every one of them have his gilly, that is, his servant, standing behind him all the while, let what will be the subject of conversation.—*Letters from Scotland*, ii, 159.

## NOTE XXVIII.

And while the Fiery Cross glanced, like a meteor, round.—P. 229.

When a chieftain designed to summon his clan upon any sudden or important emergency, he slew a goat, and making a cross of any light wood, seared its extremities in the fire, and extinguished them in the blood of the animal. This was called the *Fiery Cross*, also *Crean Tarigh*, or the *Cross of Shame*, because disobedience to what the symbol implied, inferred infamy. It was delivered to a swift and trusty messenger, who ran full speed with it to the next hamlet, where he presented it to the principal person, with a single word, implying the place of rendezvous. He who received the symbol was bound to send it forward, with equal despatch, to the next village: and thus it passed with incredible celerity through all the district which owed allegiance to the chief, and also among his allies and neighbours, if the danger was common to them. At sight of the Fiery Cross, every man, from sixteen years old to sixty, capable of bearing arms, was obliged instantly to repair, in his best arms and accoutrements, to the place of rendezvous. He who failed to appear suffered the extremities of fire and sword, which were emblematically denounced to the disobedient by the bloody and burnt marks upon this warlike signal. During the civil war of 1745-6, the Fiery Cross often made its circuit; and upon one occasion it passed through the whole district of Breadalbane, a tract of thirty-two miles, in three hours. The late Alexander Stewart, Esq., of Invernahyle, described to me his having sent round the Fiery Cross through the district of Appin, during the same commotion. The coast was threatened by a descent from two English frigates, and the flower of the young men were with the army of Prince Charles Edward, then in England; yet the summons was so effectual, that even old age and childhood obeyed it; and a force was collected in a few hours, so numerous and so enthusiastic, that all attempt at the intended diversion upon the country of the absent warriors was in prudence abandoned, as desperate.

This practice, like some others, is common to the Highlanders with the ancient Scandinavians, as will appear by the following extract from Olaus Magnus:—

'When the enemy is upon the sea-coast, or within the limits of northern kingdoms, then presently, by the command of the principal governors, with the counsel and consent of the old soldiers, who are notably skilled in such like business, a staff of three hands length, in the common sight of them all, is carried, by the speedy running of some active young man, unto that village or city, with this command,—that on the third,

fourth, or eighth day, one, two, or three, or else every man in particular, from fifteen yearsold, shall come with his arms, and expenses for ten or twenty days, upon pain that his or their houses shall be burnt (which is intimated by the burning of the staff,) or else the master to be hanged (which is signified by the cord tied to it,) to appear speedily on such a bank, or field, or valley, to hear the cause he is called, and to hear orders from the said provincial governours what he shall do. Wherefore that messenger, swifter than any post or waggon, having done his commission, comes slowly back again, bringing a token with him that he hath done all legally, and every moment one or another runs to every village and tells those places what they must do. The messengers, therefore, of the footmen, that are to give warning to the people to meet for the battail, run fiercely and swiftly; for no snow, no rain, nor heat can stop them, nor night hold them; but they will soon run the race they undertake. The first messenger tells it to the next village, and that to the next; and so the hubbub runs all over till they all know it in that stift or territory, where, when and wherefore they must meet.—OLAUS MAGNUS' *History of the Goths*, englished by J. S. Lond. 1658, book iv. chap. 3, 4.

## NOTE XXIX.

*That monk, of savage form and face.*

—P. 230.

The state of religion in the middle ages afforded considerable facilities for those whose mode of life excluded them from regular worship, to secure, nevertheless, the ghostly assistance of confessors, perfectly willing to adapt the nature of their doctrine to the necessities and peculiar circumstances of their flock. Robin Hood, it is well known, had his celebrated domestic chaplain, Friar Tuck. And that same curt a I friar was probably matched in manners and appearance by the ghostly fathers of the Tynedale robbers, who are thus described in an excommunication fulminated against their patrons by Richard Pox, Bishop of Durham, tempore Henrici VIII. 'We have further understood, that there are many chaplains in the said territories of Tynedale and Redesdale, who are public and open maintainers of concubinage, irregular, suspended, excommunicated, and interdicted persons, and withal so utterly ignorant of letters, that it has been found by those who objected this to them, that there were some who, bavin? celebrated mass for ten years, were still unable to read the sacramental service. We have

also understood there are persons among them who, although not ordained, do take upon them the offices of priesthood; and, in contempt of God, celebrate the divine and sacred rites, and administer the sacraments, not only in sacred and dedicated places, but in those which are profane and interdicted, and most wretchedly ruinous; they themselves being attired in ragged, torn, and most filthy vestments, altogether unfit to be used in divine, or even in temporal offices. The which said chaplains do administer sacraments and sacramental rights to the aforesaid manifest and infamous thieves, robbers, depredators, receivers of stolen goods, and plunderers, and that without restitution, or intention to restore, as evinced by the act; and do also openly admit them to the rites of ecclesiastical sepulchre, without exacting security for restitution, although they are prohibited from doing so by the sacred canons, as well as by the institutes of the saints and fathers. All which infers the heavy peril of their own souls, and is a pernicious example to the other believers in Christ, as well as no slight, but an aggravated injury, to the numbers despoiled and plundered of their goods, gear, herds, and chattels.

To this lively and picturesque description of the confessors and churchmen of predatory tribes, there may be added some curious particulars respecting the priests attached to the several septs of native Irish, during the reign of Queen Elizabeth. These friars had indeed to plead, that the incursions, which they not only pardoned, but even encouraged, were made upon those hostile to them, as well in religion as from national antipathy; but by Protestant writers they are uniformly alleged to be the chief instruments or Irish insurrection, the very well-spring of all rebellion towards the English government. Lithgow, the Scottish traveller, declares the Irish wood-kerne, or predatory tribes, to be but the hounds of their hunting priests, who directed their incursions by their pleasure, partly for sustenance, partly to gratify animosity, partly to foment general division, and always for the better security and easier domination of the friars. Derrick, the liveliness and minuteness of whose descriptions may frequently apologize for his doggerel verses, after describing an Irish feast, and the encouragement given, by the songs of the bards, to its termination in an incursion upon the parts of the country more immediately under the dominion of the Eng-

<sup>1</sup> The Monition against the Robbers of Tynedale and Redesdale, with which I was favoured, by my friend, Mr. Surtees of Mauorth, may be found in the original Latin, in the Appendix to the Introduction to the Border Minstrelsy, No. VII. vol. 1, p. 274.

Lithgow's Travels, first edition, p. 431.

lish, records the no less powerful arguments used by the friar to excite their animosity.—

• And more t' augment the flame,  
and rancour of their parte,  
The frier, of his counsells vile,  
to rebelles doth imparte,  
Affirming that it is  
an almose deede to God,  
To make the English subjectes taste  
the Irish rebels' rodde  
To spoile, to kill, to burne,  
this frier's counsell is;  
And for the doing of the same,  
he warrantes heavenlie blisse.  
He tells a hohé tale;  
the white he tounes to black,  
And through the pardons in his' male,  
he workes a knavishe knacke

The wreckful invasion of a part of the English pale is then described with some spirit; the burning of houses, driving off cattle, and all pertaining to such predatory inroads, are illustrated by a rude cut. The defeat of the Irish, by a party of English soldiers from the next garrison, is then commemorated, and in like manner adorned with an engraving, in which the friar is exhibited mourning over the slain chieftain; or, as the rubric expresses it,

The frier then, that treacherous knave, with ough-ough-hone lament.  
To see his cousin Devill's-son to have so foul event'  
The matter is handled at great length in the text, of which the following verses are more than sufficient sample.

'The frier seying this,  
laments that lucklesse parte,  
And curseth to the pitte of hell  
the death man's sturdie hearte;  
Yet for to quight them with  
the frier taketh paine.  
For al the synnes that ere he did  
remission to obtaine,  
And therefore serves his booke,  
the candell and the bell,  
But thinke you that such apische toies  
bring damned souls from hell?  
It longs not to my parte  
infernall things to knowe;  
But I beleve till later dale,  
ther rise not from belowe,  
Yet hope that friers give  
to this rebellious rout,  
If that their souls should chaunce in hell,  
to bringe them quickhe out,  
Doeth make them lead suche lives,  
as neither God nor man,  
"Without revenge for their desartes,  
permitte or stiffer can.  
Thus friers are the cause,  
the fountain, and the spring,  
Of hurleburles in this lande,  
of eche unhappie thing  
Thel cause them to rebell  
against their soveraigne quene.  
And through rebellion often tymes,  
their lives do vanish clene  
So as by friers meanes,  
in whom all foils swimme,  
The Irish karne doe often lose  
the life, with hedde and limme.'

<sup>1</sup> This curious picture of Ireland was inserted by the author in the republication of Somers' Tracts, vol. 1, in which the plates have been also inserted, from the only impressions known to exist, belonging to the copy in the Advocates' Library. See Somers' Tracts, vol. 1. pp. 531, 534.

As the Irish tribes and those of the Scottish Highlands are much more intimately allied, by language, manners, dress, and customs, than the antiquaries of either country have been willing to admit, I flatter myself I have here produced a strong warrant for the character sketched in the text. The following picture, though of a different kind, serves to establish the existence of ascetic religionists, to a comparatively late period, in the Highlands and Western Isles. There is a great deal of simplicity in the description, for which, as for much similar information, I am obliged to Dr. John Martin, who visited the Hebrides at the suggestion of Sir Robert Sibbald, a Scottish antiquarian of eminence, and early in the eighteenth century published a description of them, which procured him admission into the Royal Society. He died in London about 1719. His work is a strange mixture of learning, observation, and gross credulity.

'I remember,' says this author, 'I have seen an old lay-capuchin here (in the island of Benbecula), called in their language *Brahir-bocht*, that is, *Poor Brother*, which is literally true; for he answers this character, having nothing but what is given him; he holds himself fully satisfied with food and rayment, and lives in as great simplicity as any of his order; his diet is very mean, and he drinks only fair water; his habit is no less mortifying than that of his brethren elsewhere: he wears a short coat, which comes no farther than his middle, with narrow sleeves like a waistcoat • he wears a plad above it, girt about the middle, which reaches to his knee: the plad is fastened on his breast with a wooden pin, his neck bare, and his feet often so too; he wears a hat for ornament, and the string about it is a bit of a fisher's line, made of horse-hair. This plad he wears instead of a gown worn by those of his order in other countries. I told him he wanted the flaxen girdle that men of his order usually wear; he answered me, that he wore a leathern one, which was the same thing. Upon the matter, if he is spoke to when at meat, he answers again; which is contrary to the custom of his order. This poor man frequently diverts himself with angling of trouts; he lies upon strau, and has no bell (as others have) to call him to his devotions, but only his conscience, as he told me.—MARTIN'S Description of the Western Highlands, p. 82.

## NOTE XXX.

Of Brians birth strange tales were told.  
—P. 230.

The legend which follows is not of the author's invention. It is possible he may differ from modern critics, in supposing that the records of human superstition, if

peculiar to, and characteristic of, the country in which the scene is laid, are a legitimate subject of poetry. He gives, however, a ready assent to the narrower proposition which condemns all attempts of an irregular and disordered fancy to excite terror, by accumulating a train of fantastic and incoherent horrors, whether borrowed from all countries, and patched upon a narrative belonging to one which knew them not, or derived from the author's own imagination. In the present case, therefore, I appeal to the record which I have transcribed, with the variation of a very few words, from the geographical collections made by the Laird of Macfarlane. I know not whether it be necessary to remark, that the miscellaneous concourse of youths and maidens on the night and on the spot where the miracle is said to have taken place, might, even in a credulous age, have somewhat diminished the wonder which accompanied the conception of Gilli-Doir-Magrevöllich.

'There is bot two myles from Inverloghie, the church of Kilmalee, in Lochyeld. In ancient tymes there was ane church builded upon ane hill, which was above this church, which doeth now stand in this toun; and arficiet men doeth say, that there was a battell fonghten on ane litle hill not the tenth part of a myle from this church, be certaine men which they did not know what they were. And long tyme thereafter, certaine henis of that toun, and of the next toun, called Unnatt, both wenches and youthes, did on a tyme convene with others on that hill; and the day being somewhat cold, did gather the bones of the dead men that were slayne long tyme before in that place, and did make a fire to warm them. At last they did all remove from the fire, except one maid or uench, which was verie cold, and she did remaine there for a space. She being quyetlie her alone, without ante other companie, took up her cloaths, above her knees, or thereby, to warm her; a wind did come and caste the ashes upon her, and she was conceived of ane man-chyld. Several tymes thereafter she was verie sick, and at last she was knowne to be with chyld. And then her parents did ask at her the matter heiroom, which the wench could not weel answer which way to satisfie them. At last she resolved them with ane answer. As fortune fell upon her concerning this marvellous miracle, the chyld being borne, his name was called *Gilli-doir Maghrevöllich*, that is to say, the *Black Child, Son to the Bones*. So called, his grandfather sent him to school, and so he was a good schollar, and godlie. He did build this church which doeth now stand in Lochyeld, called Kilmalie.'—MACFARLANE, *ut supra*, ii. 188.

## NOTE XXXI.

*Yet ne'er again to braid her hair  
The virgin snood did Alice wear,*  
—P. 231.

The *snood*, or riband, with which a Scottish lass braided her hair, had an emblematical signification, and applied to her maiden character. It was exchanged for the *curch*, *toy*, or coif, when she passed, by marriage, into the matron state. But if the damsel was so unfortunate as to lose pretensions to the name of maiden, without gaining a right to that of matron, she was neither permitted to use the snood, nor advanced to the graver dignity of the curch. In old Scottish songs there occur many sly allusions to such misfortune; as in the old words to the popular tune of 'Ower the muir among the heather.'

'Down amang the broom, the broom,  
Down amang the broom, my dearie,  
The lassie lost her silken snood,  
That gard her greet till she was wearie.'

## NOTE XXXII.

*The desert gave him visions wild,  
Such as might suit the spectre's child.*  
—P. 231.

In adopting the legend concerning the birth of the founder of the Church of Kilmalie, the author has endeavoured to trace the effects which such a belief was likely to produce, in a barbarous age, on the person to whom it related. It seems likely that he must have become a fanatic or an impostor, or that mixture of both which forms a more frequent character than either of them, as existing separately. In truth, mad persons are frequently more anxious to impress upon others a faith in their visions, than they are themselves confirmed in their reality; as, on the other hand, it is difficult for the most cool-headed impostor long to personate an enthusiast, without in some degree believing what he is so eager to have believed. It was a natural attribute of such a character as the supposed hermit, that he should credit the numerous superstitions with which the minds of ordinary Highlanders are almost always imbued. A few of these are slightly alluded to in this stanza. The River-demon, or River-horse, for it is that form which he commonly assumes, is the Kelpy of the Lowlands, an evil and malicious spirit, delighting to forbode and to witness calamity. He frequents most Highland lakes and rivers; and one of his most memorable exploits was performed upon the banks of Loch Vennachar, in the very district which forms the scene of our action: it consisted in the destruction

of a funeral procession with all its attendants. The 'noontide hag,' called in Gaelic *Glaslich*, a tall, emaciated, gigantic female figure, is supposed in particular to haunt the district of Knoidart. A goblin, dressed in antique armour, and having one hand covered with blood, called from that circumstance, *Lham-dearg*, or Red-hand, is a tenant of the forests of Glenmore and Rothiemurcus. Other spirits of the desert, all frightful in shape and malignant in disposition, are believed to frequent different mountains and glens of the Highlands, where any unusual appearance, produced by mist, or the strange lights that are sometimes thrown upon particular objects, never fails to present an apparition to the imagination or the solitary and melancholy mountaineer.

## NOTE XXXIII.

*The fatal Ben-Shie's boding scream.*

-P. 231.

Most great families in the Highlands were supposed to have a tutelary, or rather a domestic spirit, attached to them, who took an interest in their prosperity, and intimated, by its waitings, any approaching disaster. That of Grant of Grant was called *May Moullach*, and appeared in the form of a girl, who had her arm covered with hair. Grant of Rothiemurcus had an attendant called *Bodach-an-dun*, or the Ghost of the Hill; and many other examples might be mentioned. The Ban-Shie implies a female Fairy, whose lamentations were often supposed to precede the death of a chieftain of particular families. When she is visible, it is in the form of an old woman, with a blue mantle and streaming hair. A superstition of the same kind is, I believe, universally received by the inferior ranks of the native Irish.

The death of the head of a Highland family is also sometimes supposed to be announced by a chain of lights of different colours, called *Dr'eug*, or death of the Druid. The direction which it takes, marks the place of the funeral. (See the Essay on Fairy Superstitions in the Border Minstrelsy.)

## NOTE XXXIV.

*Sounds, too, had come in midnight blast,  
Of charging steeds, careering fast  
Along Benharrow's shingly side,  
Where mortal horseman ne'er might ride.*

-P. 231.

A presage of the kind alluded to in the text is still believed to announce death to the ancient Highland family of M'Lean of Lochbuy. The spirit of an ancestor slain in battle is heard to gallop along a stony

bank, and then to ride thrice around the family residence, ringing his fairy bridle, and thus intimating the approaching calamity. How easily the eye, as well as the ear, may be deceived upon such occasions, is evident from the stories of armies in the air, and other spectral phenomena with which history abounds. Such an apparition is said to have been witnessed upon the side of Southfell mountain, between Penrith and Keswick, upon the 23rd June 1744, by two persons, William Lancaster of Blakehills, and Daniel Stricket, his servant, whose attestation to the fact, with a full account of the apparition, dated the 21st July 1745, is printed in Clarke's Survey of the Lakes. The apparition consisted of several troops of horse moving in regular order, with a steady rapid motion, making a curved sweep around the fell, and seeming to the spectators to disappear over the ridge of the mountain. Many persons witnessed this phenomenon, and observed the last, or last but one, of the supposed troop, occasionally leave his rank, and pass at a gallop to the front, when he resumed the same steady pace. This curious appearance, making the necessary allowance for imagination, may be perhaps sufficiently accounted for by optical deception.—*Survey of the Lakes*, p. 25.

Supernatural intimations of approaching fate are not, I believe, confined to Highland families. Howel mentions having seen, at a lapidary's, in 1632, a monumental stone, prepared for four persons of the name of Oxenham, before the death of each of whom, the inscription stated a white bird to have appeared and fluttered around the bed while the patient was in the last agony.—*Familiar Letters*, edit. 1726, 247. Glanville mentions one family, the members of which received this solemn sign by music, the sound of which floated from the family residence, and seemed to die in a neighbouring wood; another, that of Captain Wood of Bampton, to whom the signal was given by knocking. But the most remarkable instance of the kind occurs in the MS. Memoirs of Lady Fanshawe, so exemplary for her conjugal affection. Her husband, Sir Richard, and she, chanced during their abode in Ireland to visit a friend, the head of a sept, who resided in his ancient baronial castle, surrounded with a moat. At midnight she was awakened by a ghastly and supernatural scream, and, looking out of bed, beheld, by the moonlight, a female face and part of the form, hovering at the window. The distance from the ground, as well as the circumstance of the moat, excluded the possibility that what she beheld was of this world. The face was that of a young and rather handsome woman, but pale; and the hair, which was reddish, was loose and dishevelled. The dress, which Lady Fanshawe's terror did not prevent her remarking accurately, was that of the

ancient Irish. This apparition continued to exhibit itself for some time, and then vanished with two shrieks, similar to that which had first excited Lady Fanshew's attention. In the morning, with infinite terror, she communicated to her host what she had witnessed, and found him prepared not only to credit but to account for the apparition. 'A near relation of my family,' said he, 'expired last night in this castle. We disguised our certain expectation of the event from you, lest it should throw a cloud over the cheerful reception which was due to you. Now, before such an event happens in this family and castle, the female spectre whom you have seen always is visible. She is believed to be the spirit of a woman of inferior rank, whom one of my ancestors degraded himself by marrying, and whom afterwards, to expiate the dishonour done his family, he caused to be drowned in the castle moat.'

## NOTE XXXV.

*Whose parents in Inch-Cailliach wave  
Their shadows tier Clan-Alpine's grave.*  
—P. 232.

*Inch-Cailliach*, the Isle of Nuns, or of Old Women, is a most beautiful island at the lower extremity of Loch Lomond. The church belonging to the former nunnery was long used as the place of worship for the parish of Buchanan, but scarce any vestiges of it now remain. The burial-ground continues to be used, and contains the family places of sepulture of several neighbouring clans. The monuments of the *Tairds* of Macgregor, and of other families, claiming a descent from the old Scottish King Alpine, are most remarkable. The Highlanders are as zealous of their rights of sepulture, as may be expected from a people whose whole laws and government, if clanship can be called so, turned upon the single principle of family descent. 'May his ashes be scattered on the water,' was one of the deepest and most solemn imprecations which they used against an enemy. [See a detailed description of the funeral ceremonies of a Highland chieftain in the *Fair Maid of Perth*. *Waverley Novels*, vol. 43, chaps. x. and xi. Edit. 1834.]

## NOTE XXXVI.

—*the dun deer's hide*  
*On fleeter foot was never tied.*—P. 233.

The present *brogue* of the Highlanders is made of half-dried leather, with holes to admit and let out the water; for walking the moors dry-shod is a matter altogether out of the Question. The ancient buskin was still ruder, being made of undressed deer's hide, with the hair outwards; a circumstance which procured the Highlanders

the well-known epithet of *Red-shanks*. The process is very accurately described by one Elder (himself a Highlander) in the project for a union between England and Scotland, addressed to Henry VIII. 'We go a-hunting, and after that we have slain red-deer, we flay off the skin by-and-by, and setting of our bare-foot on the inside thereof, for want of cunning shoemakers, by your grace's pardon, we play the cobblers, compassing and measuring so much thereof as shall reach up to our ankles, pricking the upper part thereof with holes, that the water may repass where it enters, and stretching it up with a strong thong of the same above our said ankles. So, and please your noble grace, we make our shoes. Therefore, we using such manner of shoes, the rough hairy side outwards, in your grace's dominions of England, we be called *Roughfooted Scots*.'—PINKERTON'S *History*, vol. II. p. 397.

## NOTE XXXVII.

*The dismal coronach.*—P. 234.

The *Coronach* of the Highlanders, like the *Ululatus* of the Romans, and the *Ululoo* of the Irish, was a wild expression of lamentation, poured forth by the mourners over the body of a departed friend. When the words of it were articulate, they expressed the praises of the deceased, and the loss the clan would sustain by his death. The following is a lamentation of this kind, literally translated from the Gaelic, to some of the ideas of which the text stands indebted. The tune is so popular, that it has since become the war-march, or Gathering of the clan.

*Coronach on Sir Lauchlan, Chief of Maclean.*

Which of all the Senachies  
Can trace thy line from the root up to Paradise  
But Macvuinnh, the son of Fergus?  
No sooner had thine ancient stately tree  
Taken firm root in Albion,  
Than one of thy forefathers fell at Harlaw —  
I was then we lost a chief of deathless name.

'Tis no base weed—no planted tree,  
Nor a seedling of last Autumn;  
Nor a sapling planted at Belfair;  
Wide, wide around were spread its lofty branches—  
But the topmost bough is lowly laid  
Thou hast forsaken us before Sawame<sup>2</sup>.

Thy dwelling is the winter house :—  
Loud, sad, sad, and mighty is thy death-song !  
Oh ! courteous champion of Montrose !  
Oh ! stately warrior of the Celtic Isles !  
Thou shalt buckle thy harness on no more!

The coronach has for some years past been superseded at funerals by the use of the bagpipe; and that also is, like many other Highland peculiarities, falling into disuse, unless in remote districts.

<sup>1</sup> Bell's fire, or Whitsunday.

<sup>2</sup> Hallowe'en.

## NOTE XXXVIII.

*Benledi saw the Cross of Fire,  
It glanced like lightning up Strath-Ire.*

—P. 235.

Inspection of the provincial map of Perthshire, or any large map of Scotland, will trace the progress of the signal through the small district of lakes and mountains, which, in exercise of my poetical privilege, I have subjected to the authority of my imaginary chieftain, and which, at the period of my romance, was really occupied by a clan who claimed a descent from Alpine; a clan the most unfortunate, and most persecuted, but neither the least distinguished, least powerful, nor least brave, of the tribes of the Gael.

<sup>1</sup> Shoch non rioghndh dachaisach  
Bha-shios an Dùn-Staibhmish  
Aih an roubh crùn na Halba othus  
<sup>2</sup> Stag a cheil dachas fast ris

The first stage of the Fiery Cross is to Duncraggan, a place near the Brigg of Turk, where a short stream divides Loch Achray from Loch Vennachar. From thence, it passes towards Callender, and then, turning to the left up the pass of Leny, is consigned to Norman at the chapel of Saint Bride, which stood on a small and romantic knoll in the middle of the valley, called Strath-Ire. Tombea and Armandave, or Ardmandave, are names of places in the vicinity. The alarm is then supposed to pass along the lake of Lubnaig, and through the various glens in the district of Balquidder, including the neighbouring tracts of Glenfinlas and Strathgärtney.

## NOTE XXXIX.

*Not faster o'er thy heathery braes,  
Balquidder, speeds the midnight blaze.*

—P. 237.

It may be necessary to inform the southern reader, that the heath on the Scottish moorlands is often set fire to, that the sheep may have the advantage of the young herbage produced, in room of the tough old heather plants. This custom (execrated by sportsmen) produces occasionally the most beautiful nocturnal appearances, similar almost to the discharge of a volcano. This simile is not new to poetry. The charge of a warrior, in the fine ballad of Hardyknute, is said to be like fire to heather set.

## NOTE XL.

*No oath, but by his chieftain's hand,  
No law, but Roderick Dhu's command.*

—P. 237.

The deep and implicit respect paid by the Highland clansmen to their chief, rendered this both a common and a solemn oath. In other respects they were like most savage

nations, capricious in their ideas concerning the obligatory power of oaths. One solemn mode of swearing was by kissing the *dirk*, imprecating upon themselves death by that, or a similar weapon, if they broke their vow. But for oaths in the usual form, they are said to have had little respect. As for the reverence due to the chief, it may be guessed from the following odd example of a Highland point of honour:

"The clan whereto the above-mentioned tribe belongs, is the only one I have heard of, which is without a chief; that is, being divided into families, under several chieftains, without any particular patriarch of the whole name. And this is a great reproach, as may appear from an affair that fell out at my table, in the Highlands, between one of that name and a Cameron. The provocation given by the latter was, 'Name your chief.'—The return of it at once was, 'You are a fool.' They went out next morning, but having early notice of it, I sent a small party of soldiers after them, which, in all probability, prevented some barbarous mischief that might have ensued, for the chiefless Highlander, who is himself a petty chieftain, was going to the place appointed with a small sword and pistol, whereas the Cameron (an old man) took with him only his broadsword, according to the agreement."

"When all was over, and I had, at least seemingly, reconciled them, I was told the words, of which I seemed to think but slightly, were, to one of the clan, the greatest of all provocations."—*Letters from Scotland*, vol. ii. p. 221.

## NOTE XLI.

—*a low and lonely cell.*

*By many a bard, in Celtic tongue,  
Has Coir-nan-Uriskin been sung.*—P. 237.

This is a very steep and most romantic hollow in the mountain of Benvenue, overhanging the south-eastern extremity of Loch Katrine. It is surrounded with stupendous rocks, and overshadowed with birch-trees, mingled with oaks, the spontaneous production of the mountain, even where its cliffs appear denuded of soil. A dale in so wild a situation, and amid a people whose genius bordered on the romantic, did not remain without appropriate deities. The name literally implies the Corri, or Den, of the Wild or Shaggy men. Perhaps this, as conjectured by Mr. Alexander Campbell, may have originally only implied its being the haunt of a ferocious banditti. But tradition has ascribed to the *Urisk*, who gives name to the cavern, a figure between a goat and a man; in short, however much the classical reader may be startled, precisely

<sup>1</sup> *Journey from Edinburgh. 1802, p. 100.*



that of the Grecian Satyr. The *Urisk* seems not to have inherited, with the form, the petulance of the sylvan deity of the classics; his occupation, on the contrary, resembled those of Milton's Lubbar Fiend, or of the Scottish Brownie, though he differed from both in name and appearance. The *Urisks*, says Dr. Graham, were a set of lubberly supernatural, who, like the Brownies, could be gained over by kind attention, to perform the drudgery of the farm, and it was believed that many of the families in the Highlands had one of the order attached to it. They were supposed to be dispersed over the Highlands, each in his own wild recess, but the solemn stated meetings of the order were regularly held in this Cave of Ben venue. This current superstition, no doubt, alludes to some circumstance in the ancient history of this country.—*Scenery on the Southern Confines of Perthshire*, p. 19, 1806.—It must be owned that the *Coir*, or Den, does not, in its present state, meet our ideas of a subterraneous grotto, or cave, being only a small and narrow cavity, among huge fragments of rocks rudely piled together. But such a scene is liable to convulsions of nature, which a Lowlander cannot estimate, and which may have choked up what was originally a cavern. At least the name and tradition warrant the author of a fictitious tale to assert its having been such at the remote period in which this scene is laid.

## NOTE XLII.

*The wild pass of Beal-nam-bo.*—P. 238

Bealach-nam-bo, or the pass of cattle, is a most magnificent glade, overhung with aged birch-trees, a little higher up the mountain than the Coir-nan-Unskin, treated of in a former note. The whole composes the most sublime piece of scenery that imagination can conceive.

## NOTE XLIII.

*A single page, to bear his sword,  
Alone attended on his lord.*—P. 238.

A Highland chief, being as absolute in his patriarchal authority as any prince, had a corresponding number of officers attached to his person. He had his body-guards, called *Luichttach*, picked from his clan for strength, activity, and entire devotion to his person. These, according to their deserts, were sure to share abundantly in the rude profusion of his hospitality. It is recorded, for example, by tradition, that Allan MacLean, chief of that clan, happened upon a time to hear one of these favourite retainers observe to his comrade, that their chief grew old. 'Whence do you infer that?' replied the other.—'When was it,' rejoined

the first, 'that a soldier of Allan's was obliged, as I am now, not only to eat the flesh from the bone, but even to tear off the inner skin, or filament?' The hint was quite sufficient, and MacLean next morning, to relieve his followers from such dire necessity, undertook an inroad on the mainland, the ravage of which altogether effaced the memory of his former expeditions for the like purpose.

Our officer of Engineers, so often quoted, has given us a distinct list of the domestic officers who, independent of *Luichttach*, or *gardes de corps*, belonged to the establishment of a Highland Chief. These are, 1. *The Henchman*. See these notes, p. 287. 2. *The Bard*. See pp. 280-1. 3. *Bladder*, or spokesman. 4. *Gillie-mòre*, or sword-bearer, alluded to in the text. 5. *Gillie-casflue*, who carried the chief, if on foot over the fords. 6. *Gilhe-comstraine*, who leads the chief's horse. 7. *Gillie-Trushanartrish*, the baggage man. 8. *The piper*. 9. The piper's gillie or attendant, who carries the bagpipe. Although this appeared naturally enough, very ridiculous to an English officer, who considered the master of such a retinue as no more than an English gentleman of £500 a-year, yet in the circumstances of the chief, whose strength and importance consisted in the number and attachment of his followers, it was of the last consequence, in point of policy, to have in his gift subordinate offices, which called immediately round his person those who were most devoted to him, and, being of value in their estimation, were also the means of rewarding them.

## NOTE XLIV.

*The Taghairm call'd; by which, afar,  
Our sires foresaw the events of war.*—P. 240.

The Highlanders, like all rude people, had various superstitious modes of inquiring into futurity. One of the most noted was the *Taghairm*, mentioned in the text. A person was wrapped up in the skin of a newly-slain bullock, and deposited beside a waterfall, or at the bottom of a precipice, or in some other strange, wild, and unusual situation, where the scenery around him suggested nothing but objects of horror. In this situation, he revolved in his mind the question proposed; and whatever was impressed upon him by his exalted imagination, passed for the inspiration of the disembodied spirits, who haunt the desolate recesses. In some of these Hebrides, they attributed the same oracular power to a large black stone by the sea-shore, which they approached with certain solemnities, and considered the first fancy which came into their own minds, after they did so, to be

<sup>1</sup> *Letters from Scotland*, vol. ii. p. 15.

the undoubted dictate of the tutelar deity of the stone, and, as such, to be, if possible, punctually complied with. Martin has recorded the following curious modes of Highland augury, in which the Taghairm, and its effects upon the person who was subjected to it, may serve to illustrate the text.

'It was an ordinary thin among the over-curious to consult an invisible oracle, concerning the fate of families and battles, &c. This was performed three different ways; the first was by a company of men, one of whom, being detached by lot, was afterwards earned to a river, which was the boundary between two villages; four of the company laid hold on him, and, having shut his eyes, they took him by the legs and arms, and then, tossing him to and again, struck his hips with force against the bank. One of them cried out, 'What is it you have got here?' another answers, 'A log of birch-wood.' The other cries again, 'Let his invisible friends appear from all quarters, and let them relieve him by giving an answer to our present demands; and in a few minutes after, a number of little creatures came from the sea, who answered the question, and disappeared suddenly. The man was then set at liberty, and they all returned home, to take their measures according to the prediction of their false prophets; but the poor deluded fools were abused, for their answer was still ambiguous. This was always practised in the night, and may literally be called the works of darkness.

'I had an account from the most intelligent and judicious men in the Isle of Skie, that about sixty-two years ago, the oracle was thus consulted only once, and that was in the parish of Kilmartin, on the east side, by a wicked and mischievous race of people, who are now extinguished, both root and branch.

'The second way of consulting the oracle was by a party of men, who first retired to solitary places, remote from any house, and there they singled out one of their number, and wrapt him in a big cow's hide, which they folded about him; his whole body was covered with it, except his head, and so left in this posture all night, until his invisible friends relieved him, by giving a proper answer to the question in hand; which he received, as he fancied, from several persons that he found about him all that time. His consorts returned to him at the break of day, and then he communicated his news to them; which often proved fatal to those concerned in such unwarrantable enquiries.

'There was a third way of consulting, which was a confirmation of the second above mentioned. The same company who put the man into the hide, took a live cat, and put him on a spit; one of the number was employed to turn the spit, and one of his consorts enquired of him, 'What are you doing?' he answered, 'I roast this cat, until

his friends answer the question; which must be the same that was proposed by the man shut up in the hide. And afterwards, a very big cat comes, attended by a number of lesser cats, desiring to relieve the cat turned upon the spit, and then answers the question. If this answer proved the same that was given to the man in the hide, then it was taken as a confirmation of the other, which, in this case, was believed infallible.

'Mr. Alexander Cooper, present minister of North-Vist, told me, that one John Erach, in the Isle of Lewis, assured him, it was his fate to have been led by his curiosity with some who consulted this oracle, and that he was a night within the hide, as above mentioned; during which time he felt and heard such terrible things, that he could not express them; the impression it made on him was such as could never go off, and he said, for a thousand worlds he would never again be concerned in the like performance, for this had disordered him to a high degree. He confessed it ingenuously, and with an air of great remorse, and seemed to be very penitent under a just sense of so great a crime: he declared this about five years since, and is still living in the Lewis for any thing I know.—*Description of the Western Isles*, p. 110. See also PENNANT'S *Scottish Tour*, vol. ii p. 361.

NOTE XLV.

*The choicest of the prey we had,  
When swept our merry-men Gallartgad.*  
—P. 240.

I know not if it be worth observing, that this passage is taken almost literally from the mouth of an old Highland Kern, or Ketteran, as they were called. He used to narrate the merry doings of the good old time when he was follower of Rob Roy MacGregor. This leader, on one occasion, thought proper to make a descent upon the lower part of the Loch Lomond district, and summoned all the heritors and farmers to meet at the Kirk of Drymen, to pay him black mail, i.e. tribute for forbearance and protection. As this invitation was supported by a band of thirty or forty stout fellows, only one gentleman—an ancestor, if I mistake not, of the present Mr. Grahame of Gartmore—ventured to decline compliance. Rob Roy instantly swept his land of all he could drive away, and among the spoil was a bull of the old Scottish wild breed, whose ferocity occasioned great plague to the Ketterans. 'But ere we had reached the Row of Dinnan,' said the old man, 'a child

<sup>1</sup> The reader may have met with the story of the King of the Cats, in Lord Littleton's Letters. It is well known in the Highlands as a nursery tale.

might have scratched his ears<sup>1</sup>. The circumstance is a minute one, but it paints the times when the poor beeve was compelled

\* To hoof it o'er as many weary miles.  
With goading pikemen hollowing at his heels,  
As e'er the bravest antler of the woods.  
Ethwald.

## NOTE XLVI.

—*thai huge cliff, whose ample verge  
Tradition calls the Hero's Targe.*—P. 240.

There is a rock so named in the Forest of Glenfinlas, by which a tumultuary cataract takes its course. This wild place is said in former times to have afforded refuge to an outlaw, who was supplied with provisions by a woman, who lowered them down from the brink of the precipice above. His water he procured for himself, by letting down a flagon tied to a string, into the black pool beneath the fall.

## NOTE XLVII.

*Or raven on the blasted oak,  
That, watching while the deer is broke,  
His morsel claims with sullen croak?*  
—P. 241.

Broke—*quartered*. Everything belonging to the chase was matter of solemnity among our ancestors; but nothing was more so than the mode of cutting up, or, as it was technically called, *breaking*, the slaughtered stag. The forester had his allotted portion; the hounds had a certain allowance; and, to make the division as general as possible, the very birds had their share also. 'There is a little gristle,' says Turberville, 'which is upon the spoone of the brisket, which we call the raven's bone; and I have seen in some places a raven so wont and accustomed to it, that she would never fail to croak and cry for it all the time you were in breaking up of the deer, and would not depart till she had it.' In the very ancient metrical romance of Sir Tristrem, that peerless knight, who is said to have been the very deviser of all rules of chase, did not omit the ceremony.—

\* The rauen he yauie his yiftes  
Sat on the fourched tre.

Sir Tristrem.

The raven might also challenge his rights by the Book of St. Albans; for thus says Dame Juliana Berners.—

\* Shutteth anon  
The bely to the side, from the corbyn bone;  
That is corbyn's fee, at the death he will be.

<sup>1</sup> This anecdote was, in former editions, inaccurately ascribed to Gregor Macgregor of Gleneville, called *GMun Dhu*, or Black-knee, a relation of Rob Roy, but, as I have been assured, not addicted to his predatory excesses.—*Note to Third Edition.*

Jonson, in 'The Sad Shepherd,' gives a more poetical account of the same ceremony:—

\* Marian, He that undoes him.  
Doth cleave the brisket bone, upon the spoon  
Of which a little gristle grows—you call it—  
Robin Hood.—The raven's bone.  
Marian, Now o'er head sat a raven  
On a sear bough, a grown, great bird, and hoarse,  
Who, all the while the deer was breaking up,  
So croak'd and cried for t, as all the huntsmen,  
Especially old Scathlock, thought it ominous.

## NOTE XLVIII.

*Which spills the foremost foeman's life,  
That party conquers in the strife.*—P. 241.

Though this be in the text described as a response of the Taghairm, or Oracle of the Hide, it was of itself an augury frequently attended to. The fate of the battle was often anticipated in the imagination of the combatants, by observing which party first shed blood. It is said that the Highlanders under Montrose were so deeply imbued with this notion, that, on the morning of the battle of Tippermoor, they murdered a defenceless herdsman, whom they found in the fields, merely to secure an advantage of so much consequence to their party.

## NOTE XLIX.

*Alice Brand.*—P. 243.

This little fairy tale is founded upon a very curious Danish ballad, which occurs in the *Kæmpe Viser*, a collection of heroic songs, first published in 1591, and reprinted in 1685, inscribed by Anders Sørensen, the collector and editor, to Sophia Queen of Denmark. I have been favoured with a literal translation of the original, by my learned friend Mr. Robert Jamieson, whose deep knowledge of Scandinavian antiquities will, I hope, one day be displayed in illustration of the history of Scottish Ballad and Song, for which no man possesses more ample materials. The story will remind the readers of the Border Minstrelsy of the tale of Young Tamlane. But this is only a solitary and not very marked instance of coincidence, whereas several of the other ballads in the same collection find exact counterparts in the *Kæmpe Viser*. Which may have been the originals, will be a question for future antiquaries. Mr. Jamieson, to secure the power of literal translation, has adopted the old Scottish idiom, which approaches so near to that of the Danish, as almost to give word for word, as well as line for line, and indeed in many verses the orthography alone is altered. As *Wester Haf*, mentioned in the first stanzas of the ballad, means the *West Sea*, in opposition to the Baltic, or *East Sea*, Mr. Jamieson inclines to be of opinion, that the scene of the disenchantment is laid in one of the Orkney, or Hebride Islands. To each

verse in the original is added a burden, having a kind of meaning of its own, but not applicable, at least not uniformly applicable, to the sense of the stanza to which it is subjoined. This is very common both in Danish and Scottish song.

## THE ELFIN GRAY.

TRANSLATED FROM THE DANISH KÆMPE VISER.  
p 143, AND FIRST PUBLISHED IN 1591.

*Der hfger en void i Vester Haf,  
Der agter en bonde at bygge  
Hand fører did baade hog og hund,  
Og agter der om vinteren at ligge.*

(DE VILDE DIUR OG DIURENE UDI SKOFVEN)

1. There liggis a wold in Wester Haf,  
There a husbände means to bigg,  
And thither he carries baith hawk and hound.  
There meaning the winter to ligg,  
(The wild deer and daes i' the shaw out)
2. He taks wi' him baith hound and cock,  
The langer he means to stay,  
The wild deer in the shaws that are  
May sairly rue the day.  
(The-wild deer, &c)
3. He's hew'd the beech, and he's fell'd the aik,  
Sac has he the poplar gray,  
And grim in mood was the grewsome elf,  
That be sac bald he may.
4. He hew'd him kipples, he hew'd him bawks,  
Wi' mickle mail and haste.  
Syne speer'd the Elf i' the knock that bade,  
'Wha's hacking here sae fast?'
5. Syne up and spak the weiest Elf,  
Crean'd as an I minert smg.  
'It's here is come a Christian man,—  
I'll fiey him or he ga'
6. It's up syne started the firsten Elf,  
And glower'd about sae grim.  
'It's we'll awa' to the husbände's house,  
And hdd a court on him
7. 'Here hews he down baith skugg and shaw  
And works us skaith and scorn.  
His huswife he sail gie to me,—  
They's rue the day they were born!
8. The Elfen a' i' the knock that were,  
Gaed dancing in a string,  
They nighed near the husband's house,  
Sae lang their tails did lung
9. The hound he yowls i' the yard.  
The herd toots in his horn,  
The earn scraighs, and the cock craws  
As the husbände has gi'en him his corn
10. The Elfen were fire score and seven,  
Sae laidlly and sae grim;  
And they the husbände's guests maun be,  
To cat and drink wi' him.
11. The husbände, out o' Villenshaw,  
At his winnock the Elves can see:  
• Help me, now, Jesu, Mary's son;  
Thir Elves they mint at me!
12. In every nook a cross he coost,  
In his chalmers maist awa,  
The Elfen a' were fley'd thereat,  
And flew to the wild-wood shaw.

13. And some flew east, and some flew west,  
And some to the norwart flew;  
And some they flew to the deep dale down,  
There still they are, I trow.
14. It was then the werest Elf,  
In at the door braids he,  
Agast was the husbände, for that Elf  
For cross nor sign wad flee,
15. The huswife she was a canny wife,  
She set the Elf at the board,  
She set before him baith ale and meat,  
Wi' mony a weel-waled word.
16. 'Hear thoa, Gudeman o' Villenshaw,  
What now I say to thee;  
Wha bade thee bigg within our bounds,  
Without the leave o' me?
17. 'But, an' thou in our bounds will bigg,  
And bide, as well as may be,  
Then thou thy dearest huswife maun  
To me for a lennian gie.'
18. Up spak the luckless husbände then.  
As God the grace him gae,  
'Eline she is to me sae dear,  
Her thou may nae-gate hae.'
19. Till the Elf he answer'd as he couth:  
'Let but my huswife be.  
And tak what'e'er, o' gude or gear,  
Is mine, awa' vu' thee!'
20. 'Then I'll thy Elme tak and thee,  
Aneath my feet to tread,  
And hide thy goud and white monie  
Aneath my dwelling stead'
21. The husbände and his household a'  
In sary rede they join.  
'Far better that she be now forfairn,  
Nor that we a' should tyue.'
22. Up, will o' rede, the husbände stood,  
Wi' heart fu' sacl and sair,  
And he has gien his huswife Elme  
Wi' the young Elfe to fare
23. Then blyth grew he, and sprang about:  
He took her in his arm,  
The rud it left her comely cheek;  
Her heart was clem'd wi' harm.
24. A waefu' woman then she was ane,  
And the moody tears loot fa'.  
'God rew on me, unseely wife,  
How hard a weird I fâ!
25. 'My fay I plight to the fairest wight  
That man on mold mat see,  
Maun I now mell w' a laidlly El,  
His light lemman to be?'
26. He minted ance—he minted twice,  
Wae wax'd her heart that syth.  
Syne the laidhest fiend he grêw that e'er  
To mortal ee did kyth.
27. When he the thirdeen time can mint  
To Mary's son she pray'd,  
And the laidlly Elf was clean awa,  
And a fair knight in his stead.
28. This fell under a linden green,  
That again his shape he found;  
O' wae and care was the word nae mair,  
A' were sae glad that stound.
29. 'O dearest Elme, hear thou this,  
And thou my wife sail be,  
And a' the goud m merry England  
Sae freely I'll gi'e thee!
30. 'Whan I was but a little wee bairn,  
My mithor died me fra;  
My stermither sent me awa' fra her;  
I turn'd till an Elfin Gray.

31. 'To thy husbande I a gift will gie,  
Wi' inickle state and gear,  
As mends for Eline his huswife;—  
Thou's be my heartis dear.'—
32. 'Thou nobil knyght, we thank now Cod  
That has freed us frae skaith,  
Sae wed thou thee a maiden free,  
And joy attend ye baith!
33. 'Sin' I to thee nae maik can be  
My dochter may be thine;  
And thy gud will richt to fulfill.  
Lat that be our propine.'—
34. 'I thank thee, Eline, thou wise woman;  
My praise thy worth sail ha'e,  
And thy love gin I fail to win,  
Thou here at haine sail stay.'
35. The husbande biggit now on his oe,  
And nae ane wrought him wrang  
His dochter wore crown in Engeland.  
And happy lived and lung.
36. Now Eline the husbande's huswife, has  
Cour'd a' her grief and harms,  
She's mither to a noble queen  
That sleeps in a kingis arms.

## GLOSSARY.

Stanza i. *Wold*, a wood; woody fastness. *Husbande*, from the Dan *hes*, with, and *bonde*, a willam, or bondsman, who was a cultivator of the ground, and could not quit the estate to which he was attached without the permission of his lord. This is the sense of the word in the old Scottish records. In the Scottish 'Burghe Laws,' translated from the *Reg Majest.* (Auchinleck MS. in the Adv Lib.) it is used indiscriminately with the Dan and Swed. *bonde*, *Bigg*, build. *Ligg*, he. *Daes*, does.

2. *Show*, wood. *Sairly*, sorely.

3. *Aik*, oak. *Crewsome*, terrible. *Bald*, bold.

4. *Kipples* (couples), beams joined at the top, for supporting a roof, in budding. *Bawks*, balks; cross, beams. *Moil*, laborious industry. *Speer'd*, asked. *Knock*, hillock.

5. *weiest*, smallest. *Creean'd*, shrunk, diminished, from the Gaelic, *crian*, very small. *Immert*, emmet, ant. *Christian*, used in the Danish ballads, &c. in contradistinction to *demoniac*, as it is in England in contradistinction to *brute*; in which sense, a person of the lower class in England would call a *few* or a *Turk* a *Christian*. *Fley*, frighten.

6. *Glowr'd*, stared. *Hald*, hold.

7. *Skugg*, shade. *Skaith*, harm.

8. *Nighed*, approached.

9. *Yowls*, howls. *Toots*.—In the Dan *tude* is applied both to the howling of a dog, and the sound of a horn. *Scraighs*, screams.

10. *Laidly*, loathly, disgustingly ugly. *Grim*, fierce.

11. *Winnock*, window. *Mint*, aim at.

12. *Coast*, cast. *Chalmer*, chamber. *Maist*, most. *Ava*, of all.

13. *Norwart*, northward. *Trow*, believe.

14. *Braids*, strides quickly forward. *Wad*, would.

15. *Canny*, adroit. *Many*, many. *Weel-waled*, well-chosen.

17. *An*, if. *Bide*, abide. *Lemman*, mistress.

18. *Nat-gate*, nowise.

19. *Couth*, could, knew how to, *Lat be*, let alone.

*Gude*, goods; property.

20. *A neath*, beneath. *Dwelling-stead*, dwelling-place.

21. *Sary*, sorrowful. *Rede*, counsel; consultation. *For'aim*, forlorn; lost; *gone*. *Tyne* (verb neut), be lost; perish.

22. *Willofrede*, bewildered in thought; In the Danish original 'vildraadaife'; Lat. 'mops consilii'; Gr. *σπασμα*. This expression is left among the *desiderata* in the Glossary to Ritson's Romances, and has never been explained. It is obsolete in the Danish as well as in English. *Fare*, go.

23. *Rud*, red of the cheek. *Clem'd*, in the Danish *klemt* (which in the north of England is still in use, as the word *starved* is with us); brought to a dying state. It is used by our old comedians. *Harm*, grief; as in the original, and in the old Teutonic, English, and Scottish poetry.

34. *Ivæfu*, woeful. *Moody*, strongly and wilfully passionate. *Rew*, take ruth, pity. *Unseely*, unhappy; unblest. *Weird*, fate. *Fa* (Isl., Dan, and Swed.), take; get, acquire; procure; have for my lot.—This Gothic verb answers, in its direct and secondary significations, exactly to the Latin *capio*, and Allan Ramsay was right in his definition of it. It is quite a different word from *fa*, an abbreviation of *fall*, or *befall*, and is the principal root in FANGEN, to *fang*, take, or lay hold of.

25. *Fay*, faith. *Mold*, mould, earth. *Mat*, mate; might. *Maun*, must. *Mell*, mix. *El*, an Elf. This term, in the Welsh, signifies *what has in itself the power of motion, a moving principle; an intelligence; a spirit, an angel*. In the Hebrew it bears the same import.

26. *Minted*, attempted, meant, showed a *mind*, or intention to. The original is—

'Hand *mindle* hende forst—og anden gang,—  
Hun giordis i hiortet sa vee  
End blef hand den lediste deif-vel  
Mand kunde med oven see.  
Der hand vilde *minde* dun tredie gang,' &c.

*Syth*, tide, time. *Kyth*, appear.

28. *Stound*, hour; time, moment.

29. *Merry* (old Teut. *mere*), famous; renowned, answering, in its etymological meaning, exactly to the Latin *mactis*. Hence *merry-men*, as the address of a chief to his followers, meaning, not men of mirth but of renown. The term is found in its original sense in the Gael, *mnara*, and the Welsh *mawr*, great, and in the oldest Teut. Romances, *mar*, *mer*, and *mere*, have sometimes the same signification.

31. *Mends*, amends, recompense.

33. *Mark*, match, peer, equal. *Propine*, pledge, gift.

35. *oe*, an island of the second magnitude, an island of the first magnitude being called a *land*, and one of the third magnitude a *holm*.

36. *Cour'd*, recover'd.

## THE GHAIST'S WARNING

TRANSLATED FROM THE DANISH KÆMPE  
VISER, p. 721,

By the permission of Mr Jamieson, this ballad is added from the same curious Collection. It contains some passages of great pathos

*Svend Dyring hand rider sig op under be,  
(Vare jeg selver ung)  
Der faste handsig-saa ven en moe  
(Mig lyster udi lunden at ride.)* &c.

1. Child Dyring has ridden him up under be<sup>1</sup>,  
(And O gin I were young!).  
There wedded he him sac fair<sup>2</sup> a may.  
(/' the greenwood it lists me to ride.)

<sup>1</sup> 'Under oe.'—The original expression has been preserved here and elsewhere, because no other could be found to supply its place. There is just as much meaning in it in the translation as in the original; but it is a standard Danish ballad phrase, and as such, it is hoped, will be allowed to pass.

<sup>2</sup> 'Fair.'—The Dan. and Swed. *ven*, *van*, or *-venne*, and the Gael, *bàn*, in the oblique cases *bhàn* (*vàn*), is the origin of the Scottish *bonny*, which has so much puzzled all the etymologists.

- a. Thegither they lived for seven lang year,  
(*And O, &c.*)  
And they seven bairns hae gotten in fere  
(*' the greenwood, &c.*)
- 3 Sae Death's come there intill that stead,  
And that winsome lily flower is dead.
- 4 That swain he has ridden him up under oe,  
And syne he has married unither may.
- 5 He's married a may, and he's fessen her hame,  
But she was a grim and a laidly dame
- 6 When into the castell court drave she,  
The seven bairns stood wi' the tear in their ee
- 7 The bairns they stood wi' dule and dout,—  
She up wi' her foot, and she kick'd them out.
8. Nor ale nor mead to the bairnies she gave,  
' But hunger and hate frae me ye's nave
- 9 She took frae them the bowster blae.  
And said, ' Ve sail ligg i' the bare strae '
10. She took frae them the groff wax-light  
Says, ' Now ye sail ligg i' the mirk a' night I
11. 'Twas lang i' the night, and the bairnies grat  
Their imther she under the mools heard that,
- 12 That heard the wife under the eard that lay .  
• For sooth maun I to my bairnies gae !'
13. That wife can stand up at our Lord's knee,  
And ' May I gang and my bairnies see?
14. She prigged sae sair, and she prigged sae lang,  
That he at the last ga'e her leave to gang.
15. ' And thou sail come back when the cock does craw,  
For thou nae langer sail bide awa'.
- 16 Wi' her banes sae stark a bowt she ga'e;  
She's riven baith wu' and marble gray '
17. "Whan near to the dwelling she can gang,  
The dogs they wow'd till the lift it rang.
- 18 When she came till the castell yett,  
Her eldest dochter stood thereat.
19. ' Why stand ye here, dear dochter mine?  
How are sma' brithers and sisters thine ?—
- 20 ' For sooth ye're a woman baith fair and fine ;  
But ye arc' nac dear mither of mine '—
- 21 ' Och ' how should I be fine or fair?  
My cheek it is pale, and the ground's my lair —
22. ' My mither was white, wi' cheek sae red ,  
But thou art wan, and liker one dead '—
23. ' Och ! how should I be white and red,  
Sae laug as I've been cauld and dead?'—
24. When she cam till the chalmer in,  
Down the bairns' cheeks the tears did rin.
- 25 She buskit the tine, and she brush'd it there  
She kcm'd and plaited the tither shair.
26. The thirde she doodl'd upon her knee,  
And the fourthen she dight sae canmlie.
- 27 She's ta'en the fifthen upon her lap,  
And sweetly suckled it at her pap.
28. Till her eldest dochter syne said she,  
' Ye bid Child Dyring come here to me.'
- 29 Whan he cam till the chalmer in,  
Wi angry mood she said to him :
30. ' I left you routh o' ale and bread •  
My bairnies quail for hunger and need.
31. ' I left ahind me braw bowsters blae ;  
My bairnies are liggin' i' the bare strae.
- 32 ' I left ye sae mony a groff wax-light,  
My bairnies hgg i' the mirk a' night.
- 33 ' Gm aft I come back to visit thee,  
Wae, dowy, and weary thy luck shall be.'
- 34 Up spak little Kirstin in bed that lay :  
• To thy bairnies I'll do the best I may.'
- 35 Aye when they heard the dog nirr and bell,  
Sae ga'e they the bairnies bread and ale.
- 36 Aye whan the dog did wow, in haste  
They cross'd and sam'd themsells frae the ghaist
37. Aye whan the little dog yowl'd, with fear  
(*And O gin I -were young I*)  
They shook at the thought the dead was near  
(*' the greenwood it lists me to ride*)  
or  
(*Fair -words sae many a heart they cheer*)

## GLOSSARY.

- Stanza i. *May*, maid. *Lists*, pleases.  
2. *Bairns*, children. *In fere*, together  
3. *Stead*, place. *Winstonie*, engaging, giving  
joy *to* *teut.*  
4. *Syne*, then.  
5. *fessen*, fetched, brought.  
6. *Drove*, drove  
7. *Dule*, sorrow. *Dout*, fear.  
9. *Bowt*, *ster*, bolster, cushion, bed. *Blae*, blue.  
Strae, straw.  
10. *Gaff*, great; large in girt. *Mark*, mirk;  
dark.  
11. *Lang i' the night*, late. *Grat*, wept. *Mools*,  
mould, earth  
12. *hard*, earth. *Gae*, go  
14. *Prigged*, entreated earnestly and perseveringly,  
*Gang*, go  
15. *Craw*, crow  
16. *Banes*, bones. *Stark*, strong. *Bowt*, bolt,  
elastic spring, like that of a *bolt* or *arrow* from a bow.  
Riven, split asunder. *Wa*, wall.  
17. *Wow'd*, howled. *Lift*, sky, firmament; air.  
18. *Yett*, gate  
19. *Sma*, small.  
23. *Cayld*, cold.  
24. *Till*, to. *Rin*, run.  
25. *Buskit*, dressed. *Kem'd*, combed. *Tither*,  
the other  
30. *Routh*, plenty. *Quail*, are quelled, die.  
Need, want  
31. *Ahind*, behind. *Braw*, brave, fine.  
33. *Dowy*, sorrowful.  
35. *Nirr*, snarl. *Bell*, bark  
36. *Sain'd*, blessed; literally, *signed* with the sign  
of the cross. Before the introduction of Christianity,  
*Runes* were used in *saining*, as a spell against the  
power of enchantment and evil genii. ghost,

<sup>1</sup> The original of this and the following stanza is very fine

• Hun skod op sine modige been,  
Der reveneoe muur og graa marmorsteen.  
Der hungik igennem den by.  
*De hundé de tude saa hojt i sky.*

## NOTE L.

—*the moody Elfin King*.—P. 243.

In a long dissertation upon the Fairy Superstitions, published in the *Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border*, the most valuable part of which was supplied by my learned and indefatigable friend, Dr. John Leyden, most of the circumstances are collected which can throw light upon the popular belief which even yet prevails respecting them in Scotland. Dr. Grahame, author of an entertaining work upon the Scenery of the Perthshire Highlands, already frequently quoted, has recorded, with great accuracy, the peculiar tenets held by the Highlanders on this topic, in the vicinity of Loch Katrine. The learned author is inclined to deduce the whole mythology from the Druidical system,—an opinion to which there are many objections.

'The *Daoine Shi*,' or Men of Peace of the Highlanders, though not absolutely malevolent, are believed to be a peevish, repining race of beings, who, possessing themselves but a scanty portion of happiness, are supposed to envy mankind their more complete and substantial enjoyments. They are supposed to enjoy in their subterraneous recesses a sort of shadowy happiness,—a tinsel grandeur; which, however, they would willingly exchange for the more solid joys of mortality.

They are believed to inhabit certain round grassy eminences, where they celebrate their nocturnal festivities by the light of the moon. About a mile beyond the source of the Forth above Lochcon, there is a place called *Coirshi'an*, or the Cove of the Men of Peace, which is still supposed to be a favourite place of their residence. In the neighbourhood are to be seen many round conical eminences; particularly one, near the head of the lake, by the skirts of which many are still afraid to pass after sunset. It is believed, that if, on Hallow-eve, any person, alone, goes round one of these hilts nine times, towards the left hand (*sinistrorsum*) a door shall open, by which he will be admitted into their subterraneous abodes. Many, it is said, of mortal race, have been entertained in their secret recesses. There they have been received into the most splendid apartments, and regaled with the most sumptuous banquets, and delicious wines. Their females surpass the daughters of men in beauty. The *seemingly* happy inhabitants pass their time in festivity, and in dancing to notes of the softest music. But unhappy is the mortal who joins in their joys, or ventures to partake of their dainties. By this indulgence, he forfeits for ever the society of men, and is bound down irrevocably to the condition of *Shi'ich*, or Man of Peace.

'A woman, as is reported in the Highland tradition, was conveyed, in days of yore, into the secret recesses of the Men of Peace. There she was recognized by one who had formerly been an ordinary mortal, but who

had, by some fatality, become associated with the *Shi'ichs*. This acquaintance, still retaining some portion of human benevolence, warned her of her danger, and counselled her, as she valued her liberty, to abstain from eating and drinking with them for a certain space of time. She complied with the counsel of her friend; and when the period assigned was elapsed, she found herself again upon earth, restored to the society of mortals. It is added, that when she examined the viands which had been presented to her, and which had appeared so tempting to the eye, they were found, now that the enchantment was removed, to consist only of the refuse of the earth.—Pp. 107-111.

## NOTE LI.

*Why sounds yon stroke on beech and oak,  
Our moonlight circle's screen ?  
Or -who comes here to chase the deer,  
Beloved of our Elfin Queen*—P. 243.

It has been already observed, that fairies, if not positively malevolent, are capricious, and easily offended. They are, like other proprietors of forests, peculiarly jealous of their rights of *wr* and *venison*, as appears from the cause of offence taken, in the original Danish ballad. This jealousy was also an attribute of the northern *Duergar*, or dwarfs; to many of whose distinctions the fairies seem to have succeeded, if, indeed, they are not the same class of beings. In the huge metrical record of German Chivalry, entitled the *Helden-Buch*, Sir Hildebrand, and the other heroes of whom it treats, are engaged in one of their most desperate adventures, from a rash violation of the rose-garden of an Elfin, or Dwarf King.

There are yet traces of a belief in this worst and most malicious order of Fairies, among the Border wilds. Dr. Leyden has introduced such a dwarf into his ballad entitled the *Cout of Keeldar*, and has not forgot his characteristic detestation of the chase.

The third blast that young Keeldar blew,  
Still stood the limber fern,  
And a wee man, of sylvan hue,  
Upstart by a cairn.

His russet weeds were brown as heath  
That clothes the upland fell;  
And the hair of his head was frizzly red  
As the purple heather-bell.

An urchin, clad in prickles red,  
Clung cowering to his arm,  
The hounds they howl'd, and backward fled,  
As struck by fairy charm.

"Why rises high the stag-hound's cry,  
Where stag-hound ne'er should be ?  
Why wakes that horn the silent morn,  
Without the leave of me?"—

"Brown dwarf, that o'er the moorland strays,  
Thy name to Keeldar tell!"—  
"The Brown man of the Moors, who stays  
Beneath the heather-bell."

"'Tis sweet beneath the heather-bell  
To live in autumn brown;  
And sweet to hear the lav'rock's swell,  
Far, far from tower and town."

"But woe betide the shrilling horn,  
The chase's surly cheer!  
And ever that hunter is forlorn,  
Whom first at morn I hear!"

The poetical picture here given of the Duergar corresponds exactly with the following Northumbrian legend, with which I was lately favoured by my learned and kind friend, Mr. Surtees of Mamsforth, who has bestowed indefatigable labour upon the antiquities of the English Border counties. The subject is in itself so curious, that the length of the note will, I hope, be pardoned.

I have only one record to offer of the appearance of our Northumbrian Duergar. My narratrix is Elizabeth Cockburn, an old wife of Offerton, in this county, whose credit, in a case of this kind, will not, I hope, be much impeached, when I add, that she is, by her dull neighbours, supposed to be occasionally insane, but, by herself, to be at those times endowed with a faculty of seeing visions, and spectral appearances which shun the common ken.

In the year before the great rebellion, two young men from Newcastle were sporting on the high moors above Elsdon, and after pursuing their game several hours, sat down to dine in a green glen, near one of the mountain streams. After their repast, the younger lad ran to the brook for water, and after stooping to drink, was surprised, on lifting his head again, by the appearance of a brown dwarf, who stood on a crag covered with brackens, across the bum. This extraordinary personage did not appear to be above half the stature of a common man, but was uncommonly stout and broad-built, having the appearance of vast strength. His dress was entirely brown, the colour of the brackens, and his head covered with frizzled red hair. His countenance was expressive of the most savage ferocity, and his eyes glared like a bull. It seems he addressed the young man first, threatening him with his vengeance, for having trespassed on his demesnes, and asking him if he knew in whose presence he stood? The youth replied, that he now supposed him to be the lord of the moors; that he offended through ignorance; and offered to bring him the game he had killed. The dwarf was a little mollified by this submission, but remarked, that nothing could be more offensive to him than such an offer, as he considered the wild animals as his subjects, and never failed to avenge their destruction. He condescended further to inform him, that he was, like himself, mortal, though of years far exceeding

the lot of common humanity; and (what I should not have had an idea of) that he hoped for salvation. He never, he added, fed on anything that had life, but lived in the summer on wortle-berries, and in winter on nuts and apples, of which he had great store in the woods. Finally, he invited his new acquaintance to accompany him home and partake his hospitality; an offer which the youth was on the point of accepting, and was just going to spring across the brook (which, if he had done, says Elizabeth, the dwarf would certainly have torn him in pieces), when his foot was arrested by the voice of his companion, who thought he had tarried long; and on looking round again, "the wee brown man was flea." The story adds, that he was imprudent enough to slight the admonition, and to sport over the moors on his way homewards, but soon after his return, he fell into a lingering disorder, and died within the year.

## NOTE LII.

*Or who may dare on wold to wear  
The fairies' fatal green?—P. 243.*

As the *Daoine Shi'*, or Men of Peace, wore green habits, they were supposed to take offence when any mortals ventured to assume their favourite colour. Indeed, from some reason which has been, perhaps, originally a general superstition, *green* is held in Scotland to be unlucky to particular tribes and counties. The Caithness men, who hold this belief, allege as a reason, that their bands wore that colour when they were cut off at the battle of Flodden; and for the same reason they avoid crossing the Ord on a Monday, being the day of the week on which their ill-omened array set forth. Green is also disliked by those of the name of Ogilvy; but more especially is it held fatal to the whole clan of Grahame. It is remembered of an aged gentleman of that name, that when his horse fell in a fox-chase, he accounted for it at once by observing, that the whipcord attached to his lash was of this unlucky colour.

## NOTE LIII.

*For thou wert christened man.—P. 243.*

The elves were supposed greatly to envy the privileges acquired by Christian initiation, and they gave to those mortals who had fallen into their power a certain precedence, founded upon this advantageous distinction. Tamlane, in the old ballad, describes his own rank in the fairy procession:—

• For I ride on a milk-white steed  
And aye nearest the town,  
Because I was a christen'd knight  
They give me that renown.



I presume that, in the Danish ballad of the *Elfin Gray* (see above, p. 297), the obstinacy of the 'Weist Elf,' who would not flee for cross or sign, is to be derived from the circumstance of his having been 'christen'd man.'

How eager the Elves were to obtain for their offspring the prerogatives of Christianity will be proved by the following story:—'In the district called Haga, in Iceland, dwelt a nobleman called Sigward Forster, who had an intrigue with one of the subterranean females. The elf became pregnant, and exacted from her lover a firm promise that he would procure the baptism of the infant. At the appointed time, the mother came to the churchyard, on the wall of which she placed a golden cup, and a stole for the priest, agreeable to the custom of making an offering at baptism. She then stood a little apart. When the priest left the church, he enquired the meaning of what he saw, and demanded of Sigward if he avowed himself the father of the child. But Sigward, ashamed of the connection, denied the paternity. He was then interrogated if he desired that the child should be baptized; but this also he answered in the negative, lest, by such request, he should admit himself to be the father. On which the child was left untouched and unbaptized. Whereupon the mother, in extreme wrath, snatched up the infant and the cup, and retired, leaving the priestly cope, of which fragments are still in preservation. But this female denounced and imposed upon Sigward and his posterity, to the ninth generation, a singular disease, with which many of his descendants are afflicted at this day.' Thus wrote Einar Dudmond, pastor of the parish of Garpsdale, in Iceland, a man profoundly versed in learning, from whose manuscript it was extracted by the learned ToHæus.—*Historia Hrolfi Krakti, Hafnæ, 1715, prefatio.*

NOTE LIV.

*And gaily shines the Fairy-land—  
But all is glistening show.*—P. 244.

No fact respecting Fairy-land seems to be better ascertained than the fantastic and illusory nature of their apparent pleasure and splendour. It has been already noticed in the former quotations from Dr. Grahame's entertaining volume, and may be confirmed by the following Highland tradition: 'A woman, whose new-born child had been conveyed by them into their secret abodes, was also carried thither herself, to remain, however, only until she should suckle her infant. She one day, during this period, observed the Shi'ichs busily employed in mixing various ingredients in a boiling caldron; and, as soon as the composition was prepared, she remarked that they all carefully anointed their eyes with it, laying the remainder aside for future

use. In a moment when they were all absent, she also attempted to anoint her eyes with the precious drug, but had time to apply it to one eye only, when the *Daoine Shi'* returned. But with that eye she was henceforth enabled to see everything as it really passed in their secret abodes. She saw every object, not as she hitherto had done, in deceptive splendour and elegance, but in its genuine colours and form. The gaudy ornaments of the apartment were reduced to the walls of a gloomy cavern. Soon after, having discharged her office, she was dismissed to her own home. Still, however, she retained the faculty of seeing, with her medicated eye, everything that was done, anywhere in her presence, by the deceptive art of the order. One day, amidst a throng of people, she chanced to observe the *Shi'ich*, or man of peace, in whose possession she had left her child; though to every other eye invisible. Prompted by maternal affection, she inadvertently accosted him, and began to enquire after the welfare of her child. The man of peace, astonished at being thus recognized by one of mortal race, demanded how she had been enabled to discover him. Awed by the terrible frown of his countenance, she acknowledged what she had done. He spat in her eye, and extinguished it for ever.'—GRAHAME'S *Sketches*, pp. 116-118. It is very remarkable that this story, translated by Dr. Grahame from popular Gaelic tradition, is to be found in the *Otia Imperialia* of Gervase of Tilbury. A work of great interest might be compiled upon the origin of popular fiction, and the transmission of similar tales from age to age, and from country to country. The mythology of one period would then appear to pass into the romance of the next century, and that into the nursery tale of the subsequent ages. Such an investigation, while it went greatly to diminish our ideas of the richness of human invention, would also show that these fictions, however wild and childish, possess such charms for the populace, as enable them to penetrate into countries unconnected by manners and language, and having no apparent intercourse to afford the means of transmission. It would carry me far beyond my bounds, to produce instances of this community of fable among nations who never borrowed from each other anything intrinsically worth learning. Indeed, the wide diffusion of popular fictions may be compared to the facility with which straws and feathers are dispersed: abroad by the wind, while valuable metals cannot be transported without trouble and labour. There lives, I believe, only one gentleman, whose unlimited acquaintance with this subject might enable him to do it justice; I mean my friend, Mr. Francis Douce, of the British Museum, whose usual kindness will, I hope, pardon my mentioning his name, while on a subject so closely connected with his extensive and curious researches.

## NOTE LV.

•—*I sunk down in a sinful fray,  
And, 'twixt life and death, was snatched  
away  
To the joyless Elfin bower.*—P. 244.

The subjects of Fairy-land were recruited from the regions of humanity by a sort of *crimping* system, which extended to adults as well as to infants. Many of those who were in this world supposed to have discharged the debt of nature, had only become denizens of the 'Londe of Faery.' In the beautiful Fairy Romance of Orfeo and Heurodis (Orpheus and Eurydice) in the Auchinleck MS. is the following striking enumeration of persons thus abstracted from middle earth. Mr. Ritson unfortunately published this romance from a copy in which the following, and many other highly poetical passages, do not occur:—

• Then he gan bfholve about al.  
And seiche ful liggeand with in the wal.  
Of folk that were thidder y-brought.  
And thought dede and nefte nought,  
Some stode withouten hadde;  
And sum non ames nade.  
And some thurch the bodi hadde wounde,  
And some lay wode y-bounde,  
And sum armed on hors sete,  
And sum astranged as that ete;  
And sum wat in water adreynt,  
And sum with fire al forschreynt,  
Wives ther lay on childe bedde,  
Sum dede, and sum awedde.  
And wonder fele ther lay besides,  
Right as thar slepe her ȳnderides.  
Echo was thus in the warly-noine,  
With fain thider y-come.

## NOTE LVI.

*Who ever recked, where, how, or when,  
The prowling fox was trapped or slam?*  
—P. 249.

St John actually used this illustration when engaged in confuting the plea of law proposed for the unfortunate Earl of Strafford: 'It was true, we gave laws to hares and deer, because they are beasts of chase; but it was never accounted either cruelty or foul play to knock foxes or wolves on the head as they can be found, because they are beasts of prey. In a word, the law and humanity were alike; the one being more fallacious, and the other more barbarous, than in any age had been vented in such an authority.'—CLARENDON'S *History of the Rebellion*. Oxford, 1702, fol. vol. p. 183.

## NOTE LVI I.

•—*his Highland cheer.  
The hardened flesh of mountain deer.*  
—P. 249.

The Scottish Highlanders in former times had a concise mode of cooking their venison, or rather of dispensing with cooking it, which appears greatly to have surprised the French whom chance made acquainted with it. The Vidame of Charters, when a hostage in

England, during the reign of Edward VI, was permitted to travel into Scotland, and penetrated as far as to the remote Highlands (*au fin fond des Sausages*). After a great hunting party, at which a most wonderful quantity of game was destroyed, he saw these *Scottish, Savages* devour a part of their venison raw, without any farther preparation than compressing it between two batons of wood, so as to force out the blood, and render it extremely hard. This they reckoned a great delicacy; and when the Vidame partook of it, his compliance with their taste rendered him extremely popular. This curious trait of manners was communicated by Mons. de Montmorency, a great friend of the Vidame, to Brantome, by whom it is recorded in *Vies des Hommes Illustres, Discours*, lxxxix, art. 14. The process by which the raw venison was rendered eatable is described very minutely in the romance of Perceforest, where

Estonne, a Scottish knight-errant, having slain a deer, says to his companion Claudius: 'Sire, or mangez vous et moy aussi. Voire si nous auions de feu, dit Claudius. Par Tame de mon pere, dist Estonne, ie vous atourneray et cuiray a la maniere de nostre pays comme pour cheuaher errant. Lors tira son espee, et sen vint a la branche dung arbre, et y fait vng grant trou, et puis fend la branche bien dieux piedx, et boutte la cuisse du serf entredeux, et puis prent le licol deson cheval, et en lye la branche, et destraint si fort, que le sang et les humeurs de la chair saillent hors, et demeure la chair douce et seiche. Lors prent la chair, et oste ius le cuir, et la chaire demeure aussi blanche comme si ce feust dung chappon. Dont dist a Claudius, Sire, ie la vous ay cuiste a la guise de mon pays, vous en pouez manger nardiyement, car ie mangeray premier. Lors met sa mam a sa selle en vng lieu quil y auoit, et tire hors sel et poudre de poiure et gingembre, mesle ensemble, et le iecte dessus, et le frote sus bien fort, puis le coupe a moitie, et en donne a Claudius l'une des pieces, et puis mort en l'autre aussi sauouressement quil est aduis que il en feist la pouldre voller. Quant Claudius veit quil le mangeoit de tel goust, il en print grant faim, et commence a manger tresvoulentiers, et dist a Estonne: Par l'ame de moy, ie ne mangeay oncquesmais de chair atournee de telle guise: mais doresenauant ie ne me retourneioye pas hors de mon chemin pour auoir la cuite. S're, dist Estonne, quant ie suis en desers d'Ecosse, dontie suis seigneur, ie cheuacheray huit iours ou quinze que ie n'entreray en chastel ne en maison, et si ne verray feu ne personne viuant fors que bestes sauvages, et de celles mangeray atournees en ceste maniere, et mieulx me plair a que la viande de Tempereur. Ainsi sen vont mangeant et cheuachant iusques adonc quilz arriuerent sur une moult belle fontaine que estoit en vne valee. Quant Estonne la vit il dist a Claudius, aliens boire a ceste fontaine.

Or benuons, dist Estonne, du boir que le grant dteu a pourueu a toutes gens, et que uoe plaist mieulx que les ceruises d'Angleterre:—*La Treslegante Hysioire du tresnoble Roy Perceforest*. Paris, 1531, fol. tome i. foi. Iv. vers.

After all, it may be doubted whether *la chaire nostree*, for so the French called the venison thus sura manly prepared, was anything more than a mere rude kind of deer-ham.

## NOTE LVIII.

*Not then claimed sovereignty his due ;  
While Albany, with feeble hand,  
Held borrow'd truncheon of com mand.*  
— P. 252.

There is scarcely a more disorderly period in Scottish history than that which succeeded the battle of Flodden, and occupied the minority of James V. Feuds of ancient standing broke out like old wounds, and every quarrel among the independent nobility, which occurred daily, and almost hourly, gave rise to fresh bloodshed. 'There arose,' says Pitscottie, 'great trouble and deadly feuds in many parts of Scotland, both in the north and west parts. The Master of Forbes, in the north, slew the Laird of Meldrum, under tryst' (i.e. at an agreed and secure meeting). 'Likewise, the Laird of Drummelzier slew the Lord Fleming at the hawking; and likewise there was slaughter among many other great lords'—P. 121. Nor was the matter much mended under the government of the Earl of Angus: for though he caused the King to ride through all Scotland, 'under the pretence and colour of justice, to punish thief and traitor, none were found greater than were in their own company. And none at that time durst strive with a Douglas, nor yet a Douglas's man; for if they would, they got the worst. Therefore, none durst plainzie of no extortion, theft, reiff, nor slaughter, done to them by the Douglasses, or their men; in that cause they were not heard, so long as the Douglas had the court in guiding.'—*Ibid.* p. 133.

## NOTE LIX.

*The Gael, of plain and river heir,  
Shall with strong hand redeem his share.*  
— P. 252.

The ancient Highlanders verified in their practice the lines of Gray:—  
'An iron race the mountain cliffs maintain,  
Foes to the gentler genius of the plain,  
For where unwearied smews must be found,  
With side-long plough to quell the flinty ground;  
To turn the torrent's swift descending flood;  
To tame the savage rushing from the wood;  
What wonder if, to patient valour train'd,  
They guard with spirit what by strength they gain'd:  
And while their rocky ramparts round they see  
The rough abode of want and liberty,  
(As lawless force from confidence will grow,) insult the plenty of the vales below?'

*Fragment on the Alliance of Education and Government.*

So far, indeed, was a *Creagh*, or foray, from being held disgraceful, that a young chief was always expected to show his talents for command so soon as he assumed it, by leading his clan on a successful enter prize of this nature, either against a neighbouring sept, for which constant feuds usually furnished an apology, or against the *Sassenach*, Saxons, or Lowlanders, for which no apology was necessary. The Gaels, great traditional historians, never forgot that the Lowlands had, at some remote period, been the property of their Celtic forefathers, which furnished an ample vindication of all the ravages that they could make on the unfortunate districts which lay within their reach. Sir James Grant of Grant is in possession of a letter of apology from Cameron of Lochiel, whose men had committed some depredation upon a farm called Moines, occupied by one of the Grants. Lochiel assures Grant, that, however the mistake had happened, his instructions were precise, that the party should foray the province of Moray (a Lowland district), where, as he coolly observes, 'all men take their prey.'

## NOTE LX.

—/ only meant  
To show the reed on which you leant,  
Deeming this path you might Pursue  
Without a pass from Roderick Dhu.  
— P. 254.

This incident, like some other passages in the poem, illustrative of the character of the ancient Gael, is not imaginary, but borrowed from fact. The Highlanders, with the inconsistency of most nations in the same state, were alternately capable of great exertions of generosity, and of cruel revenge and perfidy. The following story I can only quote from tradition, but with such an assurance from those by whom it was communicated, as permits me little doubt of its authenticity. Early in the last century, John Gunn, a noted Cateran, or Highland robber, infested Inverness-shire, and levied *black-mail* up to the walls of the provincial capital. A garrison was then maintained in the castle of that town, and their pay (country banks being unknown) was usually transmitted in specie, under the guard of a small escort. It chanced that the officer who commanded this little party was unexpectedly obliged to halt, about thirty miles from Inverness, at a miserable inn. About nightfall, a stranger, in the Highland dress, and of very prepossessing appearance, entered the same house. Separate accommodation being impossible, the Englishman offered the newly-arrived guest a part of his supper, which was accepted with reluctance. By the conversation he found his new acquaintance knew well all the passes of the country, which induced him eagerly to request his company on the ensuing morning. He neither disguised his business and charge,

nor his apprehensions of that celebrated freebooter, John Gunn. The Highlander hesitated a moment, and then frankly consented to be his guide. Forth they set in the morning; and, in travelling through a solitary and dreary glen, the discourse again turned on John Gunn. 'Would you like to see him?' said the guide; and, without waiting an answer to this alarming question, he whistled, and the English officer, with his small party, were surrounded by a body of Highlanders, whose numbers put resistance out of question, and who were all well armed. 'Stranger,' resumed the guide, 'I am that very John Gunn by whom you feared to be intercepted, and not without cause: for I came to the inn last night with the express purpose of learning your route, that I and my followers might ease you of your charge by the road. But I am incapable of betraying the trust you reposed in me, and having convinced you that you were in my power, I can only dismiss you un plundered and uninjured.' He then gave the officer directions for his journey, and disappeared with his party as suddenly as they had presented themselves.

## NOTE LXI.

*On Bochart the mouldering lines,  
Where Rome, the Empress of the world,  
Of yore her eagle wings unfurl'd.*—P. 254.

The torrent which discharges itself from Loch Vennachar, the lowest and eastmost of the three lakes which form the scenery adjoining to the Trosachs, sweeps through a flat and extensive moor, called Bochart. Upon a small eminence, called the *Dun* of Bochart, and indeed on the plain itself, are some intrenchments, which have been thought Roman. There is, adjacent to Callender, a sweet villa, the residence of Captain Fairfoul, entitled the Roman Camp.

[One of the most entire and beautiful remains of a Roman encampment now to be found in Scotland, is to be seen at Ardoch, near Greenloaning, about six miles to the eastward of Dunblane. This encampment is supposed, on good grounds, to have been constructed during the fourth campaign of Agricola in Britain; it is 1060 feet in length, and 900 in breadth; it could contain 26,000 men, according to the ordinary distribution of the Roman soldiers in their encampments. There appears to have been three or four ditches, strongly fortified, surrounding the camp. The four entries crossing the lines are still to be seen distinctly. The *general's quarter* rises above the level of the camp, but is not exactly in the centre. It is a regular square of twenty yards, enclosed with a stone wall, and containing the foundations of a house, 30 feet by 20. There is a subterraneous communication with a smaller encampment at a little

distance, in which several Roman helmets, spears, &c., have been found. From this camp at Ardoch, the great Roman highway runs east to Bertha, about 14 miles distant, where the Roman army is believed to have passed over the Tay into Strathmore.—GRAHAME.]

## NOTE LXII.

*See here, all vantageless I stand,  
Arm'd like thyself with single brand.*  
—P. 254.

The duellists of former times did not always stand upon those punctilios respecting equality of arms, which are now judged essential to fair combat. It is true, that in former combats in the lists, the parties were, by the judges of the field, put as nearly as possible in the same circumstances. But in private duel it was often otherwise. In that desperate combat which was fought between Quelus, a minion of Henry III of France, and Antraguët, with two seconds on each side, from which only two persons escaped alive, Quelus complained that his antagonist had over him the advantage of a poniard which he used in parrying, while his left hand, which he was forced to employ for the same purpose, was cruelly mangled. When he charged Antraguët with this odds, 'Thou hast done wrong,' answered he, 'to forget thy dagger at home. We are here to fight, and not to settle punctilios of arms.' In a similar duel, however, a younger brother of the house of Aubanye, in Angoulesrae, behaved more generously on the like occasion, and at once threw away his dagger when his enemy challenged it as an undue advantage. But at this time hardly anything can be conceived more horribly brutal and savage than the mode in which private quarrels were conducted in France. Those who were most jealous of the point of honour, and acquired the title of *Ruffines*, did not scruple to take every advantage of strength, numbers, surprise, and arms, to accomplish their revenge. The *Sieur de Brantome*, to whose discourse on duels I am obliged for these particulars, gives the following account of the death and principles of his friend, the Baron de Vitauz.—

'J'ay oui conter a un Tireur d'armes, qui appnt à Millaud à en tirer, lequel s'appelloit Seigneur le Jacques Ferron, de la ville d'Ast, qui avoit este a moy, il fut depuis tue à Sainte-Babille en Gascogne, lors que Monsieur du Mayne rassiégea lui servant d'Ing<sup>n</sup>ieur; et domalheur, je l'avoisaddressé audit Baron quelques trois mois auparavant, pour l'exercer à tirer, bien qu'il en S<sup>e</sup>ust pr<sup>o</sup>prou; mais il ne'en fit compte; et le laissant, Millaud s'en servit, et le rendit fort adroit. Ce Seigneur Jacques done me raconta, qu'il s'estoit monté sur un noyer, assez loing, pour en voir le combat, et qu'il ne vist jamais nomine y aller plus bravement, ny plus

resolument, ny de grace plus asseuree ny déterminée. Il commença de marcher de cinquante pas vers son ennemy, relevant souvent ses monstaches en haut d'une main; et estant à vingt pas de son ennemy, (non ptastost,) il mit la main, a l'espee qu'il tenoit en la main, non qu'il l'eust tirée encore; mats en marchant, il fit vroller le fourreau en l'air, en le secouant ce qui est le beau de cela, et qui monstroient bien une grace de combat bien assenree et froide, et nullement téméraire, comme il y en a qui tirent leurs espees de cinq cents pas de rénnemy, voire de mille, comme j'en ay veu aucuns. Ainsi mourut ce brave Baron, le paragon de France, qu'on nommoit tel, à bien yenger ses querelles, par grandes et déterminées resolutions. Il n'estoit pas seulement estimé en France, mais en Italic, Espagne, Allemagne, en Boulogne et Angleterre; et desiroient fort les Etrangers, venant en France, le voir; car je l'ay ven, tant sa renommée vollott. Il estoit fort Petit de corps, mats fort grand de courage. Ses ennemis disoient qu'il ne tuoit pas bien ses gens, que par avantages et supercheres. Certes, je tiens de grands capitaines, et mesmes Italiens, qui ont estez d'autres fois les premiers vengeurs du monde, in *ogni modo*, disoient-ils, qui ont tenu cette maxime, qu'une superchene ne se devoit payer que par semblable monnoye, et n'y alloit point la de deshonneur.—(Euvres de Brantome, paris, 1787-8. Tome viii. pp 90 92. It may be necessary to inform the reader, that this paragon of France was the most foul assassin of his time, and had committed many desperate murders, chiefly by the assistance of his hired banditti; from which it may be conceived how little the point of honour of the period deserved its name. I have chosen to give my heroes, who are indeed of an earlier period, a stronger tincture of the spirit of chivalry. **stronger**

## NOTE LXIII.

*Ill fared it then with Roderick Dhu,  
That on the field his targe he threw, . . .  
For; train'd abroad his arms to wield,  
Fitz-James's blade was sword and shield.*  
— P. 355.

A round target of light wood, covered with strong leather, and studded with brass or iron, was a necessary part of a Highlander's equipment. In charging regular troops, they received the thrust of the bayonet in this buckler, twisted it aside, and used the broadsword against the encumbered soldier. In the civil war of 1745, most of the front rank of the clans were thus armed; and Captain Grose informs us, that, in 1747, the privates of the 42nd regiment, then in Flanders, were, for the most part, permitted to carry targets.—*Military Antiquities*, vol. i. p. 161. A person thus armed had a considerable advantage in private fray. Among verses between Swift and Sheridan, lately pub-

lished by Dr. Barret, there is an account of such an encounter, in which the circumstances, and consequently the relative superiority of the combatants, are precisely the reverse of those in the text.—

'A Highlander once fought a Frenchman at Margate, The weapons, a rapier, a backsword, and target, Brisk Monsieur advanced as fast as he could. But all his fine poses were caught in the wood, And Sawney, with backsword, did slosh him and nick him, Whilet other, enraged that he could not once prick him, Cried, "Sirrah, you rascal, you son of a whore, Me will fight you, be gar! if you'll come from your door."

The use of defensive armour, and particularly of the buckler, or target, was general in Queen Elizabeth's time, although that of the single rapier seems to have been occasionally practised much earlier. Rowland Yorke, however, who betrayed the fort of Zutphen to the Spaniards, for which good service he was afterwards poisoned by them, is said to have been the first who brought the rapier fight into general use. Fuller, speaking of the swash-bucklers, or bullies, of Queen Elizabeth's time, says—'West Smithfield was formerly called Ruffians' Hall, where such men usually met, casually or otherwise, to try masteries with sword and buckler. More were frightened than hurt, more hurt than killed therewith, it being accounted unmanly to strike beneath the knee. But since that desperate traitor Rowland Yorke first introduced thrusting with rapiers, sword and buckler are disused.' In 'The Two Angry Women of Abingdon,' a comedy, printed in 1599, we have a pathetic complaint—'Sword and buckler fight begins to grow out of use. I am sorry for it: I shall never see good manhood again. If it be once gone, this poking fight of rapier and dagger will come up; then a tall man, and a good sword-and-buckler man, will be spitted like a cat or rabbit.' But the rapier had upon the continent long superseded, in private duel, the use of sword and shield. The masters of the noble science of defence were chiefly Italians. They made great mystery of their art and mode of instruction, never suffered any person to be present but the scholar who was to be taught, and even examined closets, beds, and other places of possible concealment. Their lessons often gave the most treacherous advantages; for the challenger, having the right to choose his weapons, frequently selected some strange, unusual, and inconvenient kind of arms, the use of which he practised under these instructors, and thus killed at his ease his antagonist, to whom it was presented for the first time on the field of battle. See BRANTOME'S *Discourse on Duels*, and the work on the same subject, '*siggentunt écrit*,' by the venerable Dr. Paris de Puteo. The Highlanders continued to use broadsword and target until disarmed after the affair of 1745-6.

## NOTE LXIV.

*Thy threats, thy mercy, I defy!  
Let recreant yield, who fears to die*

- P. 255.

I have not ventured to render this duel so savagely desperate as that of the celebrated Sir Ewan of Lochiel, chief of the clan Cameron, called, from his sable complexion, Ewan Dhu. He was the last man in Scotland who maintained the loyal cause during the great Civil War, and his constant incursions rendered him a very unpleasant neighbour to the republican garrison at Inverlochy, now Fort-William. The governor of the fort detached a party of three hundred men to lay waste Lochiel's possessions, and cut down his trees; but, in a sudden and desperate attack made upon them by the chieftain with very inferior numbers, they were almost all cut to pieces. The skirmish is detailed in a curious memoir of Sir Ewan's life, printed in the Appendix of Pennant's *Scottish Tour*.

'In this engagement, Lochiel himself had several wonderful escapes. In the retreat of the English, one of the strongest and bravest of the officers retired behind a bush, when he observed Lochiel pursuing, and seeing him unaccompanied with any, he leapt out, and thought him his prey. They met one another with equal fury. The combat was long and doubtful: the English gentleman had by far the advantage in strength and size; but Lochiel, exceeding him in nimbleness and agility, in the end tript the sword out of his hand: they closed and wrestled, till both fell to the ground in each other's arms. The English officer got above Lochiel, and pressed him hard but stretching forth his neck, by attempting to disengage himself, Lochiel, who by this time had his hands at liberty, with his left hand seized him by the collar, and jumping at his extended throat, he bit it with his teeth quite through, and kept such a hold of his grasp, that he brought away his mouthful: this, he said, was *the sweetest bit he ever had in his lifetime*.'—*Vol. i. p. 375.*

## NOTE LXV.

*Ye towers! within whose circuit dread  
A Douglas by his sovereign bled;  
And thou, O sad and fatal mound!  
That oft hast heard the death-axe sound.*

- P. 257.

An eminence on the north-east of the Castle, where state criminals were executed. Stirling was often polluted with noble blood. It is thus apostrophized by J. Johnston:—

• *Discordia tristis  
Heu quoties procrum sanguine tinxit humum!  
Hoc uno infelix, et felix cetera, nusquam  
Laetior aut coeli frons genivse soli!*

The fate of William, eighth Earl of Douglas, whom James II stabbed in Stirling Castle

with his own hand, and while under his royal safe-conduct, is familiar to all who read Scottish history. Mordack Duke of Albany, Duncan Earl of Lennox, his father-in-law, and his two sons, Walter and Alexander Stuart, were executed at Stirling, in 1425. They were beheaded upon an eminence without the castle walls, but making part of the same hill, from whence they could behold their strong castle of Doune, and their extensive possessions. This 'heading hill,' as it was sometimes termed, bears commonly the less terrible name of Hurly-hacket, from its having been the scene of a courtly amusement alluded to by Sir David Lindsay, who says of the pastimes in which the young king was engaged,

'Some harled him to the Hurly-hacket;'

which consisted in sliding, in some sort of chair it may be supposed, from top to bottom of a smooth bank. The boys of Edinburgh, about twenty years ago, used to play at the hurly-hacket, on the Calton Hill, using for their seat a horse's skull.

## NOTE LXVI.

*The burghers hold their sports to-day.*

- P. 257.

Every burgh of Scotland, of the least note, but more especially the considerable towns, had their solemn *play*, or festival, when feats of archery were exhibited, and prizes distributed to those who excelled in wrestling, hurling the bar, and the other gymnastic exercises of the period. Stirling, a usual place of royal residence, was not likely to be deficient in pomp upon such occasions, especially since James V. was very partial to them. His ready participation in these popular amusements was one cause of his acquiring the title of King of the Commons, or *Rex Plebeiorum*, as Lesley has latinized it. The usual prize to the best shooter was a silver arrow. Such a one is preserved at Selkirk and at Peebles. At Dumfries, a silver gun was substituted, and the contention transferred to fire-arms. The ceremony, as there performed, is the subject of an excellent Scottish poem, by Mr. John Mayne, entitled the *Silver Gun*, 1808, which surpasses the efforts of Fergusson, and comes near to those of Burns.

Of James's attachment to archery, Pit-scottie, the faithful, though rude recorder of the manners of that period, has given us evidence:—

In this year there came an ambassador out of England, named Lord William Howard, with a bishop with him, with many other gentlemen, to the number of threescore horse, which were all able men and waled [picked] men for all kinds of games and pastimes, shooting, louping, running, wrestling, and casting of the stone, but they were

well 'sayed [essayed or tried] ere they passed oat of Scotland, and that by their own provocation; but ever they tint: till at last, the Queen of Scotland, the king's mother, favoured the English-men, because she was the King of England's sister; and therefore she took an enterprise of archery upon the English-men's hands, contrary her son the king, and any six in Scotland that he would wale, either gentlemen or yeomen, that the Englishmen should shoot against them, either at pricks, revers, or butts, as the Scots pleased.

The king, hearing this of his mother, was content, and gart her pawn a hundred crowns, and a tun of wine, upon the English-men's hands; and he incontinent laid down as much for the Scottish-men. The field and ground was chosen in St. Andrews, and three landed men and three yeomen chosen to shoot against the English-men,—to wit, David Wemyss of that ilk, David Arnot of that ilk, and Mr. John Wedderburn, vicar of Dundee; the yeomen, John Thomson, in Leith, Steven Tabumer, with a piper, called Alexander Bailie; they shot very near, and warred [worsted] the English-men of the enterprise, and wan the hundred crowns and the tun of wine, which made the king very merry that his men wan the victory.'—P. 147.

## NOTE LXVII.

*Robin Hood.*—P. 258.

The exhibition of this renowned outlaw and his band was a favourite frolic at such festivals as we are describing. This sporting, in which kings did not disdain to be actors, was prohibited in Scotland upon the Reformation, by a statute of the 6th Parliament of Queen Mary, c. 61. A.D. 1555, which ordered, under heavy penalties, that 'na manner of person be chosen Robert Hude, nor Little John, Abbot of Unreason, Queen of May, nor otherwise' But in 1501, the 'rascal multitude,' says John Knox, 'were stirred up to make a Roöm Hude, whilk enormity was of many years left and damned by statute and act of Parliament; yet would they not be forbidden.' Accordingly, they raised a very serious tumult, and at length made prisoners the magistrates who endeavoured to suppress it, and would not release them till they extorted a formal promise that no one should be punished for his share of the disturbance. It would seem, from the complaints of the General Assembly of the Kirk, that these profane festivities were continued down to 15921. Bold Robin was, to say the least, equally successful in maintaining his ground against the reformed clergy of England: for the simple and evangelical Latimer complains of coming to a

<sup>1</sup> *Book of the Universal Kirk*, p. 414.

country church, where the people refused to hear him, because it was Robin Hood's day; and his mitre and rochet were fain to give way to the village pastime. Much curious information on this subject may be found in the Preliminary Dissertation to the late Mr. Ritson's edition of the songs respecting this memorable outlaw. The game of Robin Hood was usually acted in May; and he was associated with the morrice-dancers, on whom so much illustration has been bestowed by the commentators on Shakespeare. A very lively picture of these festivities, containing a great deal of curious information on the subject of the private life and amusements of our ancestors, was thrown, by the late ingenious Mr. Strutt, into his romance entitled *Queenhoo Hall*, published after his death, in 1804.

## NOTE LXVIII.

*Indifferent as to archer wight,  
The monarch gave the arrow bright.*—P. 258.

The Douglas of the poem is an imaginary person, a supposed uncle of the Earl of Angus. But the King's behaviour during an unexpected interview with the Laird of Kilspindie, one of the banished Douglasses, under circumstances similar to those in the text, is imitated from a real story told by Hume of Godscroft. I would have availed myself more fully of the simple and affecting circumstances of the old history, had they not been already woven into a pathetic ballad by my friend Mr. Finlay.

His (the king's) implacability (towards the family of Douglas) did also appear in his carriage towards Archibald of Kilspindie, whom he, when he was a child, loved singularly well for his ability of body, and was wont to call him his Grey-Steill<sup>2</sup>. Archibald, being banished into England, could not well comport with the humour of that nation, which he thought to be too proud, and that they had too high a conceit of themselves, joined with a contempt and despising of all others. Wherefore, being weaned of that life, and remembering the king's favour of old towards him, he determined to try the king's mercifulness and clemency. So he comes into Scotland, mid taking occasion of the king's hunting in the park at Stirling, he casts himself to be in his way, as he wag coming home to the castle. So soon as the king saw him afar off, ere he came near, he guessed it was he, and said to one of his courtiers, yonder is my Grey-Steill. Archibald of Kilspindie, if he be alive. The other answered, that it could not be he, and that he durst not come into the king's presence. The king approaching, he fell upon his knees

<sup>2</sup> See *Scottish Historical and Romantic Ballads*, Glasgow, 1803, vol. ii. p. 117.

<sup>3</sup> A champion of popular romance. See *Ellis's Romances*, vol. iii.

and craved pardon, and promised from thenceforward to abstain from meddling in public affairs, and to lead a quiet and private life. The king went by without giving him any answer, and trotted a good round pace up the hill. Kilspindie followed, and though he wore on him a secret, a shirt of mail, for his particular enemies, was as soon at the castle gate as the king. There he sat him down upon a stone without, and entreated some of the king's servants for a cup of drink, being weary and thirsty; but they, fearing the king's displeasure, durst give him none. When the king was set at his dinner, he asked what he had done, what he had said, and whither he had gone? It was told him that he had desired a cup of drink, and had gotten none. The king reproved them very sharply for their discourtesy, and told them, that if he had not taken an oath that no Douglas should ever serve him, he would have received him into his service, for he had seen him sometime a man of great ability. Then he sent him word to go to Leith, and expect his further pleasure. Then some kinsman of David Falconer, the cannomer, that was slam at Tantallon, began to quarrel with Archibald about the matter, wherewith the king showed himself not well pleased when he heard of it. Then he commanded him to go to France for a certain space, till he heard farther from him. And so he did, and died shortly after. This gave occasion to the King of England (Henry VIII) to blame his nephew, alleging the old saying, That a king's face should give grace. For this Archibald (whatsoever were Angus's or Sir George's fault) had not been principal actor of anything, nor no counsellor nor stirrer up, but only a follower of his friends, and that noways cruelly disposed.'—*Hume of Godscroft*, ii. 107.

## NOTE LXIX.

*Prize of the wrestling match, the King To Douglas gave a golden ring.*—P. 258.

The usual prize of a wrestling was a ram and a ring, but the animal would have embarrassed my story. Thus, in the Cokes Tale of Gamelyn, ascribed to Chaucer:

'There happed to be there beside  
Tried a wrestling.  
And therefore there was y-setten  
A ram and als a ring.'

Again the *Lilil Geste of Robin Hood*:

—'By a bridge was a wrestling,  
And there taryed was he.  
And there was all the best yemen  
Of all the west countrey.  
A full fayre game there was set up,  
A white bull up y-pight,  
A great courser with saddle and brydle,  
With gold burnished full bryght,  
A payre of gloves, a red golde ringe,  
A pipe of wyne, good fay;  
What man bereth him best, I wis,  
The prise shall bear away.'

RITSON'S *Robin Hood*, vol. i.

## NOTE LXX.

*These drew not for their fields the sword,  
Like tenants of a feudal lord,  
Nor own'd the patriarchal claim  
Of Chieftain in their leader's name;  
Adventurers they*—P. 262.

The Scottish armies consisted chiefly of the nobility and barons, with their vassals, who held lands under them, for military service by themselves and their tenants. The patriarchal influence exercised by the heads of clans in the Highlands and Borders was of a different nature, and sometimes at variance with feudal principles. It flowed from the *Patria Potestas*, exercised by the chieftain as representing the original father of the whole name, and was often obeyed in contradiction to the feudal superior. James V seems first to have introduced, in addition to the militia furnished from these sources, the service of a small number of mercenaries, who formed a body-guard, called the Foot-Band. The satirical poet, Sir David Lindsay (or the person who wrote the prologue to his play of the 'Three Estaites,') has introduced Finlay of the Foot-Band, who, after much swaggering upon the stage, is at length put to flight by the Fool, who terrifies him by means of a sheep's skull upon a pole. I have rather chosen to give them the harsh features of the mercenary soldiers of the period, than of this Scottish Thraso. These partook of the character of the Adventurous Companions of Froissart or the Condottien of Italy.

One of the best and liveliest traits of such manners is the last will of a leader, called Geffroy Tete Noir, who having been slightly wounded in a skirmish, his intemperance brought on a mortal disease. When he found himself dying, he summoned to his bedside the adventurers whom he commanded, and thus addressed them:—

'Fayre sirs, quod Geffray, I knowe well ye have alwayes served and honoured me as men ought to serve their soverayne and capitayne, and Ishal be the gladder if ye wyll agre to have to your capitayne one that is discended of my blode. Beholde here Aleyne Roux, my cosyn, and Peter his brother, who are men of ames and of my blode. I require you to make Aleyne your capitayne, and to swere to hym faythe, obeysaunce, love, and loyaltie, here in my presence, and also to his brother: howe be it, I wyll that Aleyne have the soverayne charge. Sir, quod they, we are well content, for ye haue ryght well chosen. There all the companyons made them servyant to Aleyne Roux and to Peter his brother.'—LORD BERNERS' *Froissart*.

## NOTE LXXI.

*Thou now hast glee-maiden and hart!  
Get thee an ape, and trudge the land,  
The leader of a juggler band.*—P. 264.  
The jongleurs, or jugglers, as we learn



from the elaborate work of the late Mr. Strutt, on the sports and pastimes of the people of England, used to call in the aid of various assistants, to render these performances as captivating as possible. The glee-maiden was a necessary attendant. Her duty was tumbling and dancing; and therefore the Anglo-Saxon version of Saint Mark's Gospel states Herodias to have vaulted or tumbled before King Herod. In Scotland, these poor creatures seem, even at a late period, to have been bondswomen to their masters, as appears from a case reported by Fountainhall:—"Reid the mountebank pursues Scott of Harden and his lady, for stealing away from him a little girl, called the tumbling lassie, that danced upon his stage: and he claimed damages, and produced a contract, whereby he bought her from her mother for £30 Scots. But we have no slaves in Scotland, and mothers cannot sell their bairns; and physicians attested the employment of tumbling would kill her; and her joints were now grown stiff, and she declined to return; though she was at least a 'prentice, and so could not run away from her master: yet some cited Moses's law, that if a servant shelter himself with thee, against his master's cruelty, thou shalt surely not deliver him up. The Lords, *renitente cancellario*, assoilzied Harden, on the 27th of January (1687)."<sup>1</sup>—FOUNTAINHALL'S *Decisions*, vol. i. p. 439<sup>1</sup>.

The facetious qualities of the ape soon rendered him an acceptable addition to the strolling band of the jongleur. Ben Jonson, in his splenetic introduction to the comedy of 'Bartholomew Fair,' is at pains to inform the audience 'that he has neer a sword-and-buckler man in his Fair, nor a juggler, with a well-educated ape, to come over the chaine for the King of England, and back again for the Prince, and sit still on his haunches for the Pope and the King of Spaine.'

## NOTE LXXII.

*Thai stirring air that peals on high,  
O'er Dermid's race our victory,  
Strike it! —P. 266.*

There are several instances, at least in tradition, of persona so much attached to particular tunes, as to require to hear them on their deathbed. Such an anecdote is mentioned by the late Mr. Riddel of Glenriddel, in his collection of Border tunes, respecting an air called the 'Dandling of

<sup>1</sup> Though less to my purpose, I cannot help noticing a circumstance respecting another of this Mr. Reid's attendants, which occurred curing James II's zeal for Catholic proselytism, and is told by Fountainhall, with dry Scotch irony:—"January 17th, 1687.—Reid the mountebank is received into the Popish church, and one of his blackmores was persuaded to accept of baptism from the Popish priests, and to turn Christian peipist; which was a great trophy: he was called James, after the king and chancellor, and the Apostle James. —*Ibid.* p. 440.

the Bairns,' for which a certain Gallovidian laird is said to have evinced this strong mark of partiality. It is popularly told of a famous freebooter, that he composed the tune known by the name of Macpherson's Rant, while under sentence of death, and played it at the gallows-tree. Some spirited words have been adapted to it by Burns. A similar story is recounted of a Welsh bard, who composed and played on his deathbed the air called *Dafydd Garreg Wen*. But the most curious example is given by Brantome, of a maid of honour at the court of France, entitled, Mademoiselle de Limeuil. 'Durant sa maladie, dont elle trespassa, jamais elle ne cessa, ains causa tousjours; car elle estoit fort grande parleuse, brocardeuse, et tres-bien et fort a propos, et tres-belle avec ccla. Quand l'heure de sa fin fut venue, elle fit venir a soy son valet (ainsi que le filles de la cour en ont chacune un), qui s'appelloit Juhen, et scavoit tres-bien jotter du violon. "Julien," luy dit elle, "prenez vostre violon, et sonnez moy tousjours jusques a ce que vous me voyez morte (car le m'y en vais) la defaite des Suisses, et le mieux que vous pourrez, et quand vous serez sur le mot, "Tout est perdu," sonnez le par quatre ou cinq fois le plus piteusement que vous pourrez, "ce qui fit l'autre, et elle-mesme luy aidoit de la voix, et quand ce vint "tout est perdu," elle le re'itera par deux fois; et se toumant de l'autre cote' du chevet, elle dit a ses compaignes: "Tout est perdu a ce coup, et a bon escient;" et ainsi deceda. Voila une morte joyeuse et plaisante. Je tiens ce conte de deux de ses compaignes, dignes de foi, qui virent iouer ce mystere."<sup>1</sup>—*Œuvres de Brantome*, iii. 507. The tune to which this fair lady chose to make her final exit, was composed on the defeat of the Swiss at Marignano. The burden is quoted by Panurge, in Rabelais, and consists of these words, imitating the jargon of the Swiss, which is a mixture of French and German:

'Tout est verlore,  
La Tintelore,  
Tout est verlore, bi Cot!

## NOTE LXXIII.

*Battle of Bear an Duine.—P. 267.*

A skirmish actually took place at a pass thus called in the Trosachs, and closed with the remarkable incident mentioned in the text. It was greatly posterior in date to the reign of James V.

<sup>1</sup> In this roughly-wooded island<sup>2</sup>, the country people secreted their wives and children, and their most valuable effects, from the rapacity of Cromwell's soldiers, during their inroad into this country, in the time of the republic. These invaders, not venturing to

<sup>2</sup> That at the eastern extremity of Loch Katrine.

ascend by the ladders, along the side of the lake, took a more circuitous road, through the heart of the Trosachs, the most frequented path at that time, which penetrates the wilderness about half way between Binean and the lake, by a tract called Yea-chilleach, or the Old Wife's Bog.

In one of the defiles of this by-road, the men of the country at that time hung upon the rear of the invading enemy, and shot one of Cromwell's men, whose grave marks the scene of action, and gives name to that pass. In revenge of this insult, the soldiers resolved to plunder the island, to violate the women, and put the children to death. With this brutal intention, one of the party, more expert than the rest, swam towards the island, to fetch the boat to his comrades, which had carried the women to their asylum, and lay moored in one of the creeks. His companions stood on the shore of the mainland, in full view of all that was to pass, waiting anxiously for his return with the boat. But just as the swimmer had got to the nearest point of the island, and was laying hold of a black rock, to get on shore, a heroine, who stood on the very point where he meant to land, hastily snatching a dagger from below her apron, with one stroke severed his head from the body. His party seeing this disaster, and relinquishing all future hope of revenge or conquest, made the best of their way out of their perilous situation. This amazon's great-grandson lives at Bridge of Turk, who, besides others, attests the anecdote. —*Sketch of the Scenery near Callendar*, Stirling, 1806, p. 20. I have only to add to this account, that the heroine's name was Helen Stuart.

## NOTE LXXIV.

And *Snowdoun's Knight* to *Scotland's King*.—V. 372.

This discovery will probably remind the reader of the beautiful Arabian tale of *Il Bondocani*. Yet the incident is not borrowed from that elegant story, but from Scottish tradition. James V., of whom we are treating, was a monarch whose good and benevolent intentions often rendered his romantic freaks venial, if not respectable, since, from his anxious attention to the interests of the lower and most oppressed class of his subjects, he was, as we have seen, popularly termed the *King of the Commons*. For the purpose of seeing that justice was regularly administered, and frequently from the less justifiable motive of gallantry, he used to traverse the vicinage of his several palaces in various disguises. The two excellent comic songs, entitled, 'The Gaberlunzie man,' and 'We'll gae nae mair a roving,' are said to have been founded upon the success of his amorous adventures when travelling in the disguise of a beggar. The

latter is perhaps the best comic ballad in any language.

Another adventure, which had nearly cost James his life, is said to have taken place at the village of Cramond, near Edinburgh, where he had rendered his addresses acceptable to a pretty girl of the lower rank. Four or five persons, whether relations or lovers of his mistress is uncertain, beset the disguised monarch as he returned from his rendezvous. Naturally gallant, and an admirable master of his weapon, the king took post on the high and narrow bridge over the Almond river, and defended himself bravely with his sword. A peasant, who was threshing in a neighbouring barn, came out upon the noise, and whether moved by compassion or by natural gallantry, took the weaker side, and laid about with his flail so effectually, as to disperse the assailants, well threshed, even according to the letter. He then conducted the king into his barn, where his guest requested a basin and a towel, to remove the stains of the broil. This being procured with difficulty, James employed himself in learning what was the summit of his deliverer's earthly wishes, and found that they were bounded by the desire of possessing, in property, the farm of Braehead; upon which he laboured as a bondsman. The lands chanced to belong to the crown; and James directed him to come to the palace of Holyrood, and enquire for the Guidman (i. e. farmer) of Ballengiech, a name by which he was known in his excursions, and which answered to the // *Bondocani* of Haroun Alraschid. He presented himself accordingly, and found, with due astonishment, that he had saved his monarch's life, and that he was to be gratified with a crown charter of the lands of Braehead, under the service of presenting a ewer, basin and towel, for the king to wash his hands when he shall happen to pass the Bridge of Cramond. This person was ancestor of the Howisons of Braehead, in Mid-Lothian, a respectable family, who continue to hold the lands (now passed into the female line) under the same tenure.

Another of James's frolics is thus narrated by Mr. Campbell from the Statistical Account—'Being once benighted when out a hunting, and separated from his attendants, he happened to enter a cottage in the midst of a moor at the foot of the Ochil hills, near Alloa, where, unknown, he was kindly received. In order to regale their unexpected guest, the *gudcman* (i. e. landlord, farmer) desired the *gudwife* to fetch the hen that roosted nearest the cock, which is always the Elumpest, for the stranger's supper. The king, highly pleased with his night's lodging and hospitable entertainment, told mine host at parting, that he should be glad to return his civility, and requested that the first time he came to Stirling, he would call at the castle, and enquire for the *Gudeman of Ballengiech*.

'Donaldson, the landlord, did not fail to call on the *Goodman of Ballenguich*, when his astonishment at finding that the king had been his guest afforded no small amusement to the merry monarch and his courtiers; and, to carry on the pleasantry, he was thenceforth designated by James with the title of King of the Moors, which name and designation have descended from father to son ever since, and they have continued in possession of the identical spot, the property of Mr. Erskine of Mar, till very lately, when this gentleman, with reluctance, turned out the descendant and representative of the King of the Moors, on account of his majesty's invincible indolence, and great dislike to reform or innovation of any kind, although, from the spirited example of his neighbour tenants on the same estate, he is convinced similar exertion would promote his advantage.'

The author requests permission yet farther to verify the subject of his poem, by an extract from the genealogical work of Buchanan of Auchmar, upon Scottish surnames:—

'This John Buchanan of Auchmar and Arnpryor was afterwards termed King of Kippen, upon the following account. King James V. a very sociable, debonaire prince, residing at Stirling, in Buchanan of Arnpryor's time, carriers were very frequently passing along the common road, being near Arnpryor's house, with necessaries for the use of the king's family: and he, having some extraordinary occasion, ordered one of these carriers to leave his load at his house, and he would pay him for it; which the carrier refused to do, telling him he was the king's carrier, and his load for his majesty's use; to which Arnpryor seemed to have small regard, compelling the carrier, in the end, to leave his load; telling him, if King James was King of Scotland, he was King of Kippen, so that it was reasonable he should share with his neighbour king in some of these loads, so frequently carried that road. The carrier representing this usage, and telling the story, as Arnpryor spoke it, to some of the king's servants, it came at length to his majesty's ears, who, shortly thereafter, with a few attendants, came to visit his neighbour king, who was in the meantime at dinner. King James, having sent a servant to demand access, was denied the same by a tall fellow with a battle-axe, who stood porter at the gate, telling, there could be no access till dinner was over. This answer not satisfying the king, he sent to demand access a second time; upon which he was desired by the porter to desist, otherwise he would find cause to repent his rudeness. His majesty finding this method would not do, desired the porter to tell his

master that the Goodman of Ballageich desired to speak with the King of Kippen. The porter telling Arnpryor so much, he, in all humble manner, came and received the king, and having entertained him with much sumptuousness and jollity, became so agreeable to King James, that he allowed him to take so much of any provision he found carrying that road as he had occasion for; and seeing he made the first visit, desired Arnpryor in a few days to return him a second to Stirling, which he performed, and continued in very much favour with the king, always thereafter being termed King of Kippen while he lived.'—BUCHANAN'S *Essay upon the Family of Buchanan*, Edin. 1775, 8vo, p. 74

The readers of Ariosto must give credit for the amiable features with which King James V is represented, since he is generally considered as the prototype of Zerbino, the most interesting hero of the Orlando Furioso,

#### NOTE LXXV.

—*Stirling's tower*  
*Of yore the name of Snowdown cldims.*  
—P. 272.

William of Worcester, who wrote about the middle of the fifteenth century, calls Stirling Castle Snowdown. Sir David Lindsay bestows the same epithet upon it in his complaint of the Papingo:

'Adieu, fair Snowdown, with thy towers high,  
Thy chape-royal, park, and table round;  
May June, and July, would I dwell in thee,  
Were I a man, to hear the bird is sound,  
"Vvhat doth againe thy royal rock rebound."

Mr. Chalmers, in his late excellent edition of Sir David Lindsay's works, has refuted the chimerical derivation of Snowdown from *snedding*<sup>A</sup> or cutting. It was probably derived from the romantic legend which connected Stirling with King Arthur, to which the mention of the Round Table gives countenance. The ring within which justs were formerly practised, in the castle park, is still called the Round Table. Snowdown is the official title of one of the Scottish heralds, whose epithets seem in all countries to have been fantastically adopted from ancient history or romance.

It appears (see Note LXXIV) that the real name by which James was actually distinguished in his private excursions, was the *Goodman of Ballenguich*; derived from a steep pass leading up to the Castle of Stirling, so called. But the epithet would not have suited poetry, and would besides at once, and prematurely, have announced the plot to many of my countrymen, among whom the traditional stories above mentioned are still current.

# Rokeby.

TO

JOHN B. S. MORRITT, ESQ.,

THIS POEM,

THE SCENE OF WHICH IS LAID IN HIS BEAUTIFUL DEMESNE OF ROKEBY,

IS INSCRIBED, IN TOKEN OF SINCERE FRIENDSHIP, BY

WALTER SCOTT.

The Scene of this Poem is laid at Rokeby, near Greta Bridge, in Yorkshire, and shifts to the adjacent fortress of Barnard Castle, and to other place? in that vicinity.

The Time occupied by the Action is a space of Five Days, Three of which are supposed to elapse between the end of the Fifth and beginning of the Sixth Canto.

The date of the supposed events is immediately subsequent to the great Battle of Marston Moor, July 3, 1644. This period of public confusion has been chosen without any purpose of combining the Fable with the Military or Political Events of the Civil War, "but only as affording a degree of probability to the Fictitious Narrative now presented to the Public."

## Canto First.

### I.

THE Moon is in her summer glow,  
But hoarse and high the breezes blow,  
And, racking o'er her face, the cloud  
Varies the tincture of her shroud;  
On Barnard's towers, and Tees's  
stream,  
She changes as a guilty dream,  
When conscience, with remorse and  
fear,  
Goads sleeping fancy's wild career.  
Herlight seems now the blush of shame,  
Seems now fierce anger's darker flame,  
Shifting that shade, to come and go,  
Like apprehension's hurried glow;  
Then sorrow's livery dims the air,  
And dies in darkness, like despair.

Such varied hues the warder sees  
Reflected from the woodland Tees,  
Then from old Baliol's tower looks  
forth,  
Sees the clouds mustering in the  
north,  
Hears, upon turret-roof and wall,  
By fits the plashing rain-drop fall,  
Lists to the breeze's boding sound,  
And wraps his shaggy mantle round.

### II.

Those towers, which in the changeable  
gleam  
Throw murky shadows on the stream,  
Those towers of Barnard hold a guest,  
The emotions of whose troubled breast,  
In wild and strange confusion driven,  
Rival the flitting rack of heaven.  
Ere sleep stern OSWALD'S senses tied,  
Oft had he changed his weary side,

Composed his limbs, and vainly sought  
By *effort* strong to banish thought.  
Sleep came at length, but with a train  
Of feelings true and fancies vain,  
Mingling, in wild disorder cast,  
The expected future with the past.  
Conscience, anticipating time,  
Already rues the enacted crime,  
And calls her furies forth, to shake  
The sounding scourge and hissing  
snake;  
While her poor victim's outward throes  
Bear witness to his mental woes,  
And show what lesson may be read  
Beside a sinner's restless bed.

## III.

Thus Oswald's labouring feelings trace  
Strange changes in his sleeping face,  
Rapid and ominous as these  
With which the moonbeams tinge the

**Tees.**

There might be seen of shame the blush,  
There anger's dark and fiercer flush,  
While the perturbed sleeper's hand  
Seem'd grasping dagger-knife, or  
brand.

Relax'd that grasp, the heavy sigh,  
The tear in the half-opening eye,  
The pallid cheek and brow, confess'd  
That grief was busy in his breast;  
Nor paused that mood—a sudden start  
Impelled the life-blood from the heart:  
Features convulsed, and mutterings  
dread,  
Show terror reigns in sorrow's stead.  
That pang the painful slumber broke,  
And Oswald with a start awoke.

## IV.

He woke, and fear'd again to close  
His eyelids in such dire repose ;  
He woke,—to watch the lamp, and tell  
From hour to hour the castle-bell,  
Or listen to the owlet's cry,  
Or the sad breeze that whistles by,  
Or catch, by fits, the tuneless rhyme  
With which the warder cheats the time,

And envying think, how, when the  
sun  
Bids the poor soldier's watch be done,  
Couch'd on his straw, and fancy-free,  
He sleeps like careless infancy.

## V.

Far town-ward sounds a distant tread,  
And Oswald, starting from his bed,  
Hath caught it, though no human ear,  
Unsharpen'd by revenge and fear,  
Could e'er distinguish horse's clank  
Until it reach'd the castle bank.  
Now nigh and plain the sound appears,  
The warder's challenge now he hears,  
Then clanking chains and levers tell  
That o'er the moat the drawbridge fell,  
And, in the castle court below,  
Voices are heard, and torches glow,  
As marshalling the stranger's way  
Straight for the room where Oswald  
lay ;

The cry was,—' Tidings from the host.  
Of weight—a messenger comes post.'  
Stifling the tumult of his breast,  
His answer Oswald thus express'd —  
' Bring food and wine, and trim the  
fire ;

Admit the stranger, and retire.'

## VI.

The stranger came with heavy stride,  
The morion's plumes his visage hide,  
And the buff-coat, an ample fold,  
Mantles his form's gigantic mould.  
Full slender answer deigned he  
To Oswald's anxious courtesy,  
But mark'd, by a disdainful smile,  
He saw and scorn'd the petty wile,  
When Oswald changed the torch's  
place,

Anxious that on the soldier's face  
Its partial lustre might be thrown,  
To show his looks, yet hide his own.  
His guest, the while, laid low aside  
The ponderous cloak of tough bull's  
hide,

And to the torch glanced broad and clear  
 The corslet of a cuirassier;  
 Then from his brows the casque he drew,  
 And from the dank plume dash'd the dew,  
 From gloves of mail relieved his hands,  
 And spread them to the kindling brands,  
 And, turning to the genial board,  
 Without a health, or pledge, or word  
 Of meet and social reverence said,  
 Deeply he drank, and fiercely fed ;  
 As free from ceremony's sway,  
 As famish'd wolf that tears his prey.

## VII.

With deep impatience, tinged with fear,  
 His host beheld him gorge his cheer,  
 And quaff the full carouse, that lent  
 His brow a fiercer hardiment.  
 Now Oswald stood a space aside,  
 Nowpaced the room with hasty stride,  
 In feverish agony to learn  
 Tidings of deep and dread concern,  
 Cursing each moment that his guest  
 Protracted o'er his ruffian feast.  
 Yet, viewing with alarm, at last,  
 The end of that uncouth repast,  
 Almost he seem'd their haste to rue,  
 As, at his sign, his train withdrew,  
 And left him with the stranger, free  
 To question of his mystery.  
 Then did his silence long proclaim  
 A struggle between fear and shame.

## VIII.

Much in the stranger's mien appears  
 To justify suspicious fears.  
 On his dark face a scorching clime,  
 And toil, had done the work of time,  
 Roughen'd the brow, the temples bared,  
 And sable hairs with silver shared,  
 Yet left—what age alone could tame—  
 The lip of pride, the eye of flame ;  
 The full-drawn lip that upward curl'd,  
 The eye, that seem'd to scorn the world.

That lip had terror never blench'd ;  
 Ne'er in that eye had tear-drop  
 quench'd  
 The flash severe of swarthy glow,  
 That mock'd at pain, and knew not woe.  
 Inured to danger's direst form,  
 Tornade and earthquake, flood and  
 storm,  
 Death had he seen by sudden blow,  
 By wasting plague, by tortures slow,  
 By mine or breach, by steel or bail,  
 Knew all his shapes, and scorn'd them  
 all.

## IX

But yet, though BERTRAM'S harden'd  
 look,  
 Unmoved, could blood and danger  
 brook,  
 Still worse than apathy had place  
 On his swart brow and callous face;  
 For evil passions, cherished long,  
 Had plough'd them with impressions  
 strong.  
 All that gives gloss to sin, all gay  
 Light folly, past with youth away,  
 But rooted stood, in manhood's hour,  
 The weeds of vice without their flower.  
 And yet the soil in which they grew,  
 Had it been tamed when life was new,  
 Had depth and vigour to bring forth  
 The hardier fruits of virtuous worth.  
 Not that, e'en then, his heart had  
 known  
 The gentler feelings' kindly tone ;  
 But lavish waste had been refined  
 To bounty in his chaste mind,  
 And lust of gold, that waste to feed,  
 Been lost in love of glory's meed,  
 And, frantic then no more, his pride  
 Had ta'en fair virtue for its guide.

## X.

Even now, by conscience unrestrain'd,  
 Clogg'd by gross vice, by slaughter  
 stain'd,  
 Still knew his daring soul to soar,  
 And mastery o'er the mind he bore;

For meaner guilt, or heart less hard,  
 Quail'd beneath Bertram's bold regard.  
 And this felt Oswald, while in vain  
 He strove, by many a winding train,  
 To lure his sullen guest to show,  
 Unask'd, the news he long'd to know,  
 While on far other subject hung  
 His heart, than falter'd from his tongue.  
 Yet nought for that his guest did deign  
 To note or spare his secret pain,  
 But still, in stern and stubborn sort,  
 Returned him answer dark and short,  
 Or started from the theme, to range  
 In loose digression wild and strange,  
 And forced the embarrass'd host to buy,  
 By query close, direct reply.

## XI.

A while he glozed upon the cause  
 Of Commons, Covenant, and Laws,  
 And Church Reform'd—but felt rebuke  
 Beneath grim Bertram's sneering look,  
 Then stammer'd—'Has a field been  
 fought?

Has Bertram news of battle brought?  
 For sure a soldier, famed so far  
 In foreign fields for feats of war,  
 On eve of fight ne'er left the host  
 Until the field were won and lost.'  
 'Here, in your towers by circling Tees,  
 You, Oswald Wycliffe, rest at ease;  
 Why deem it strange that others come  
 To share such safe and easy home,  
 From fields where danger, death, and  
 toil,

Are the reward of civil broil?'  
 'Nay, mock not, friend! since well  
 we know

The near advances of the foe,  
 To mar our northern army's work,  
 Encamp'd before beleaguered York;  
 Thy horse with valiant Fairfax lay,  
 And must have fought; how went the

*day?' XII.*

'Wouldst hear the tale? On Marston  
 heath  
 Met, front to front, the ranks of death;

Flourish'd the trumpets fierce, and  
 now  
 Fired was each eye, and flush'd each  
 brow;  
 On either side loud clamours ring,  
 "God and the Cause!"—"God and  
 the King!"

Right English all, they rush'd to blows,  
 With nought to win, and all to lose.  
 I could have laugh'd—but lack'd the  
 time—

To see, in phrenesy sublime,  
 How the fierce zealots fought and bled  
 For king or state, as humour led;  
 Some for a dream of public good,  
 Some for church-tippet, gown, and  
 hood,

Draining their veins, in death to claim  
 A patriot's or a martyr's name.  
 Led Bertram Risingham the hearts,  
 That counter'd there on adverse parts,  
 No superstitious fool had I  
 Sought El Dorados in the sky!  
 Chili had heard me through her states,  
 And Lima oped her silver gates,  
 Rich Mexico I had march'd through,  
 And sack'd the splendours of Peru,  
 Till sunk Pizarro's daring name,  
 And, Cortez, thine, in Bertram's fame.'  
 'Still from the purpose wilt thou stray!  
 Good gentle friend, how went the day?'

## XIII

'Good am I deem'd at trumpet-sound,  
 And good where goblets dance the  
 round,

Though gentle ne'er was join'd, till  
 now,

With rugged Bertram's breast' and  
 brow.

But I resume. The battle's rage  
 Was like the strife which currents  
 wage

Where Orinoco, in his pride,  
 Rolls to the main no tribute tide,  
 But 'gainst broad ocean urges far  
 A rival sea of roaring war;

While, in ten thousand eddies driven,  
 The billows fling their foam to heaven,  
 And the pale pilot seeks in vain  
 Where rolls the river, where the main.  
 Even thus, upon the bloody field,  
 The eddying tides of conflict wheel'd  
 Ambiguous, till that heart of flame,  
 Hot Rupert, on our squadrons came,  
 Hurling against our spears a line  
 Of gallants, fiery as their wine;  
 Then ours, though stubborn in their  
 zeal,  
 In zeal's despite began to reel.  
 What wouldst thou more? In tumult  
 tost,  
 Our leaders fell, our ranks were lost.  
 A thousand men, who drew the sword  
 For both the Houses and the Word,  
 Preach'd forth from hamlet, grange,  
 and down,  
 To curb the crosier and the crown,  
 Now, stark and stiff, lie stretch'd in  
 gore,  
 And ne'er shall rail at mitre more.—  
 Thus fared it, when I left the fight,  
 With the good Cause and Commons'  
 right'

xiv.

'Disastrous news!' dark Wycliffe said;  
 Assumed despondence bent his head,  
 While troubled joy was in his eye,  
 The well-feign'd sorrow to belie.  
 'Disastrous news! — when needed  
 most,  
 Told ye not that your chiefs were lost?  
 Complete the woful tale, and say,  
 Who fell upon that fatal day;  
 What leaders of repute and name  
 Bought by their death a deathless fame.  
 If such my direst foeman's doom,  
 My tears shall dew his honour'd tomb.  
 No answer? Friend, of all our host,  
 Thou know'st whom I should hate  
 the most,  
 Whom thou too, once, wert wont to  
 hate,  
 Yet leavest me doubtful of his fate.'

With look unmoved, 'Of friend or foe,  
 Aught,' answer'd Bertram, 'wouldst  
 thou know,  
 Demand in simple terms and plain,  
 A soldier's answer shalt thou gain;  
 For question dark, or riddle high,  
 I have nor judgment nor reply.'

xv.

The wrath his art and fear suppressed  
 Now blazed at once in Wycliffe's breast;  
 And brave, from man so meanly born,  
 Roused his hereditary scorn.  
 'Wretch! hast thou paid thy bloody  
 debt?

PHILIP OF MORTHAM, lives he yet?  
 False to thy patron or thine oath,  
 Trait'rous or perjured, one or both,  
 Slave! hast thou kept thy promise  
 plight,  
 To slay thy leader in the fight?'  
 Then from his seat the soldier sprung,  
 And Wycliffe's hand he strongly  
 wrung;  
 His grasp, as hard as glove of mail,  
 Forced the red blood-drop from the  
 nail—

'A health!' he cried; and, ere he  
 quaff'd,  
 Flung from him Wycliffe's hand, and  
 laugh'd:  
 'Now, Oswald Wycliffe, speaks thy  
 heart!

Now play'st thou well thy genuine part!  
 Worthy, but for thy craven fear,  
 Like me to roam a bucanier.  
 What reck'st thou of the Cause divine,  
 If Mortham's wealth and lands be thine?  
 What carest thou for beleaguer'd York,  
 If this good hand have done its work?  
 Or what, though Fairfax and his best  
 Are reddening Marston's swarthy  
 breast,  
 If Philip Mortham with them lie,  
 Lending his life-blood to the dye?  
 Sit, then! and as 'mid comrades free  
 Carousing after victory,



When tales are told of blood and fear,  
That boys and women shrink to hear,  
From point to point I frankly tell  
The deed of death as it befell.

## xvi.

' When purposed vengeance I forego,  
Term me a wretch, nor deem me foe ;  
And when an insult I forgive,  
Then brand me as a slave, and live !  
Philip of Mortham is with those  
Whom Bertram Risingham calls foes ;  
Or whom more sure revenge attends,  
If numbered with ungrateful friends.  
As was his wont, ere battle glow'd,  
Along the marshall'd ranks he rode,  
And wore his vizor up the while.  
I saw his melancholy smile,  
When, full opposed in front, he knew  
Where ROKEBY'S kindred banner flew.  
" And thus," he said, " will friends  
divide !"

I heard, and thought how, side by side,  
We two had turn'd the battle's tide  
In many a well-debated field,  
Where Bertram's breast was Philip's  
shield.

I thought on Darien's deserts pale,  
Where death bestrides the evening  
gale,

How o'er my friend my cloak I threw,  
And fenceless faced the deadly dew ;  
I thought on Quariana's cliff,  
Where, rescued from our foundering  
skiff,

Through the white breakers' wrath  
I bore

Exhausted Mortham to the shore ;  
And when his side an arrow" found,  
I suck'd the Indian's venom'd wound.  
These thoughts like torrents rush'd  
along,

To sweep away my purpose strong.

## xvii.

' Hearts are not flint, and flints are rent ;  
Hearts are not steel, and steel is bent.

When Mortham bade me, as of yore,  
Be near him in the battle's roar,  
I scarcely saw the spears laid low,  
I scarcely heard the trumpets blow ;  
Lost was the war in inward strife,  
Debating Mortham's death or life.

'Twas then I thought, how, lured to  
come,

As partner of his wealth and home,  
Years of piratic wandering o'er,  
With him I sought our native shore.  
But Mortham's lord grew far estranged  
From the bold heart with whom he  
ranged ;

Doubts, horrors, superstitious fears,  
Sadden'd and dimm'd descending  
years ;

The wily priests their victim sought,  
And damn'd each free-born deed and  
thought.

Then must I seek another home,  
My licence shook his sober dome ;  
If gold he gave, in one wild day  
I revell'd thrice the sum away.

An idle outcast then I stray'd,  
Unfit for tillage or for trade,  
Deem'd, like the steel of rusted lance,  
Useless and dangerous at once.

The women fear'd my hardy look,  
At my approach the peaceful shook ;  
The merchant saw my glance of flame,  
And lock'd his hoards when Bertram  
came ;

Each child of coward peace kept far  
From the neglected son of war.

## xviii.

' But civil discord gave the call,  
And made my trade the trade of all.  
By Mortham urged, I came again  
His vassals to the fight to train.  
What guerdon waited on my care ?  
I could not cant of creed or prayer ;  
Sour fanatics each trust obtain'd,  
And I, dishonour'd and disdain'd,  
Gain'd but the high and happy lot,  
In these poor arms to front the shot !

All this thou know'st, thy gestures tell;  
Yet hear it o'er, and mark it well.  
'Tis honour bids me now relate  
Each circumstance of Mortham's fate.

## xix.

' Thoughts, from the tongue that slowly  
part,  
Glance quick as lightning through the  
heart.

As my spur press'd my courser's side,  
Philip of Mortham's cause was tried,  
And, ere the charging squadrons mix'd,  
His plea was cast, his doom was fix'd.  
I watch'd him through the doubtful  
fray

That changed as March's moody day,  
Till, like a stream that bursts its bank,  
Fierce Rupert thunder'd on our flank.  
'Twas then, midst tumult, smoke, and  
strife,

Where each man fought for death or  
life,

'Twas then I fired my petronel,  
And Mortham, steed and rider, fell.  
One dying look he upward cast,  
Of wrath and anguish—'twas his last.  
Think not that there I stopp'd to view  
What of the battle should ensue;  
But ere I clear'd that bloody press,  
Our northern horse ran masterless;  
Monckton and Mitton told the news,  
How troops of Roundheads choked the

## Ouse,

And many a bonny Scot, aghast,  
Spurring his palfrey northward, past,  
Cursing the day when zeal or meed  
First lured their Lesley o'er the Tweed.  
Yet when I reach'd the banks of Swale,  
Had rumour learn'd another tale;  
With his barb'd horse, fresh tidings say,  
Stout Cromwell has redeem'd the day:  
But whether false the news, or true,  
Oswald, I reckon as light as you.'

## xx.

Not then by Wycliffe might be shown  
How his pride startled at the tone

In which his 'complice, fierce and free,  
Asserted guilt's equality.

In smoothest terms his speech he wove,  
Of endless friendship, faith, and love;  
Promised and vow'd in courteous sort,  
But Bertram broke professions short.

' Wycliffe, be sure not here I stay,  
No, scarcely till the rising day;  
Warn'd by the legends of my youth,  
I trust not an associate's truth.

Do not my native dales prolong  
Of Percy Rede the tragic song,  
Train'd forward to his bloody fall,  
By Girsonfield, that treacherous Hall?  
Oft, by the Pringle's haunted side,  
The shepherd sees his spectre glide.

And near the spot that gave me name,  
The moated mound of Risingham,  
Where Reed upon her margin sees  
Sweet Woodburne's cottages and

## trees,

Some ancient sculptor's art has shown  
An outlaw's image on the stone;  
Unmatch'd in strength, a giant he,  
With quiver'd back, and kirtled knee.  
Ask how he died, that hunter bold,  
The tameless monarch of the wold,  
And age and infancy can tell,  
By brother's treachery he fell.  
Thus warn'd by legends of my youth,  
I trust to no associate's truth.

## xxi.

' When last we reasoned of this deed,  
Nought, I bethink me, was agreed,  
Or by what rule, or when, or where,  
The wealth of Mortham we should  
share;

Then list, while I the portion name,  
Our differing laws give each to claim.  
Thou, vassal sworn to England's  
throne,

Her rules of heritage must own;  
They deal thee, as to nearest heir,  
Thy kinsman's lands and livings fair,  
And these I yield:—do thou reverse  
The statutes of the Bucanier,

Friend to the sea, and foeman sworn  
 To all that on her waves are borne,  
 When falls a mate in battle broil,  
 His comrade heirs his portioned spoil;  
 When dies in fight a daring foe,  
 He claims his wealth who struck the  
     blow;  
 And either rule to me assigns  
 Those spoils of Indian seas and mines.  
 Hoarded in Mortham's caverns dark;  
 Ingot of gold and diamond spark,  
 Chalice and plate from churches borne,  
 And gems from shrieking beauty torn,  
 Each string of pearl, each silver bar,  
 And all the wealth of western war.  
 I go to search, where, dark and deep,  
 Those Transatlantic treasures sleep.  
 Thou must along—for, lacking thee,  
 The heir will scarce find entrance free;  
 And then farewell. I haste to try  
 Each varied pleasure wealth can buy;  
 When cloy'd each wish, these wars  
     afford  
 Fresh work for Bertram's restless  
     sword.'

XXII.

An undecided answer hung  
 On Oswald's hesitating tongue.  
 Despite his craft, he heard with awe  
 This ruffian stabber fix the law;  
 While his own troubled passions veer  
 Through hatred, joy, regret, and fear,—  
 Joy'd at the soul that Bertram flies,  
 He grudged the murderer's mighty  
     prize,  
 Hated his pride's presumptuous tone,  
 And fear'd to wend with him alone.  
 At length, that middle course to steer,  
 To cowardice and craft so dear,  
 'His charge,' he said, 'would ill allow  
 His absence from the fortress now;  
 WILFRID on Bertram should attend,  
 His son should journey with his friend.'

XXIII.

Contempt kept Bertram's anger down,  
 And wreathed to savage smile his frown.

'Wilfrid, or thou—'tis one to me,  
 Whichever bears the golden key.  
 Yet think not but I mark, and  
     smile  
 To mark, thy poor and selfish wile !  
 If injury from me you fear,  
 What, Oswald Wycliffe, shields thee  
     here?  
 I've sprung from walls more high than  
     these,  
 I've swam through deeper streams  
     than Tees.  
 Might I not stab thee, ere one yell  
 Could rouse the distant sentinel ?  
 Start not—it is not my design,  
 But, if it were, weak fence were thine;  
 And, trust me, that, in time of need,  
 This hand hath done more desperate  
     deed.  
 Go, haste and rouse thy slumbering  
     son;  
 Time calls, and I must needs be gone.'

XXIV.

Nought of his sire's ungenerous part  
 Polluted Wilfrid's gentle heart;  
 A heart too soft from early life  
 To hold with fortune needful strife.  
 His sire, while yet a hardier race  
 Of numerous sons were Wycliffe's  
     grace,  
 On Wilfrid set contemptuous brand,  
 For feeble heart and forceless hand;  
 But a fond mother's care and joy  
 Were centred in her sickly boy.  
 No touch of childhood's frolic mood  
 Show'd the elastic spring of blood ;  
 Hour after hour he loved to pore  
 On Shakespeare's rich and varied lore,  
 But turn'd from martial scenes and  
     light,  
 From Falstaff's feast and Percy's fight,  
 To ponder Jaques' moral strain,  
 And muse with Hamlet, wise in vain,  
 And weep himself to soft repose  
 O'er gentle Desdemona's woes.

## xxv.

In youth he sought not pleasures found  
By youth in horse, and hawk, and  
hound,

But loved the quiet joys that wake  
By lonely stream and silent lake ;  
In Deepdale's solitude to lie,  
Where all is cliff and copse and sky;  
To climb Catcastle's dizzy peak,  
Or lone Pendragon's mound to seek.  
Such was his wont; and there his  
dream

Soar'd on some wild fantastic theme,  
Of faithful love, or ceaseless Spring,  
Till Contemplation's wearied wing  
The enthusiast could no more sustain,  
And sad he sunk to earth again.

## xxvi.

He loved—as many a lay can tell  
Preserved in Stanmore's lonely dell;  
For his was minstrel's skill, he caught  
The art unteachable, untaught;  
He loved—his soul did nature frame  
For love, and fancy nursed the flame ;  
Vainly he loved- for seldom swain  
Of such soft mould is loved again ;  
Silent he loved—in every gaze  
Was passion, friendship in his phrase.  
So mused his life away, till died  
His brethren all, their father's pride.  
Wilfrid is now the only heir  
Of all his stratagems and care,  
And destined, darkling, to pursue  
Ambition's maze by Oswald's clue.

## xxvii.

Wilfrid must love and woo the bright  
Matilda, heir of Rokeby's knight.  
To love her was an easy hest,  
The secret empress of his breast;  
To woo her was a harder task  
To one that durst not hope or ask.  
Yet all Matilda could, she gave  
In pity to her gentle slave;  
Friendship, esteem, and fair regard,  
And praise, the poet's best reward!

She read the tales his taste approved,  
And sung the lays he framed or loved;  
Yet, loth to nurse the fatal flame  
Of hopeless love in friendship's name,  
In kind caprice she oft withdrew  
The favouring glance to friendship  
due,  
Then grieved to see her victim's pain,  
And gave the dangerous smiles again.

## xxviii.

So did the suit of Wilfrid stand  
When war's loud summons "waked the  
land.

Three banners, floating o'er the Tees,  
The woe-foreboding peasant sees ;  
In concert oft they braved of old  
The bordering Scot's incursion bold ;  
Frowning defiance in their pride,  
Their vassals now and lords divide.  
From his fair hall on Greta banks  
The Knight of Rokeby led his ranks,  
To aid the valiant northern Earls  
Who drew the sword for royal Chales.  
Mortham, by marriage near allied,—  
His sister had been Rokeby's bride,  
Though long before the civil fray  
In peaceful grave the lady lay,—  
Philip of Mortham raised his band,  
And march'd at Fairfax's command;  
While Wycliffe, bound by many a train  
Of kindred art with wily Vane,  
Less prompt to brave the bloody field,  
Made Barnard's battlements his shield,  
Secured them with his Lunedale  
powers,

And for the Commons held the towers.

## xxix.

The lovely heir of Rokeby's Knight  
Waits in his halls the event of fight;  
For England's war revered the claim  
Of every unprotected name,  
And spared, amid its fiercest rage,  
Childhood and womanhood and age.  
But Wilfrid, son to Rokeby's foe,  
Must the dear privilege forego,

By Greta's side, in evening grey,  
To steal upon Matilda's way,  
Striving, with fond hypocrisy,  
For careless step and vacant eye;  
Calming each anxious look and glance,  
To give the meeting all to chance,  
Or framing, as a fair excuse,  
The book, the pencil, or the muse:  
Something to give, to sing, to say,  
Some modern tale, some ancient lay.  
Then, while the long'd-for minutes  
last,—

Ah! minutes quickly over-past!  
Recording each expression free,  
Of kind or careless courtesy,  
Each friendly look, each softer tone,  
As food for fancy when alone.  
All this is o'er—but still, unseen,  
Wilfrid may lurk in Eastwood green,  
To watch Matilda's wonted round,  
Whiles prings his heart at every sound.  
She comes!—'tis but a passing sight,  
Yet serves to cheat his weary night;  
She comes not—he will wait the  
hour

When her lamp lightens in the tower;  
'Tis something yet, if, as she past,  
Her shade is o'er the lattice cast.  
'What is my life, my hope?' he said;  
'Alas! a transitory shade.'

xxx.

Thus wore his life, though reason  
strove  
For mastery in vain with love,  
Forcing upon his thoughts the sum  
Of present woe and ills to come,  
While still he turn'd impatient ear  
From Truth's intrusive voice severe.  
Gentle, indifferent, and subdued,  
In all but this, unmoved he view'd  
Each outward change of ill and good.  
But Wilfrid, docile, soft, and mild,  
Was Fancy's spoil'd and wayward  
child;

In her bright car she bade him ride,  
With one fair form to grace his side,

Or, in some wild and lone retreat,  
Flung her high spells around his seat,  
Bathed in her dews his languid head,  
Her fairy mantle o'er him spread,  
For him her opiates gave to flow  
Which he who tastes can ne'er forego,  
And placed him in her circle, free  
From every stern reality,  
Till, to the Visionary, seem  
Her day-dreams truth, and truth a  
dream.

xxxI.

Woe to the youth whom Fancy gains,  
Winning from Reason's hand the reins'  
Pity and woe! for such a mind  
Is soft, contemplative, and kind;  
And woe to those who train such youth,  
And spare to press the rights of truth,  
The mind to strengthen and anneal,  
While on the stithy glows the steel'  
O teach him, while your lessons last,  
To judge the present by the past;  
Remind him of each wish pursued,  
How rich it glow'd with promised good;  
Remind him of each wish enjoy'd,  
How soon his hopes possession cloy'd!  
Tell him, we play unequal game  
Whene'er we shoot by Fancy's aim;  
And, ere he strip him for her race,  
Show the conditions of the chase.  
Two sisters by the goal are set,  
Cold Disappointment and Regret;  
One disenchant the winner's eyes  
And strips of all its worth the prize,  
While one augments its gaudy show  
More to enhance the loser's woe.  
The victor sees his fairy gold  
Transform'd, when won, to drossy  
mold;  
But still the vanquish'd mourns his loss,  
And rues, as gold, that glittering dross.

xxxii.

More wouldst thou know—yon tow-er  
survey,  
Yon couch unpress'd since parting, day,

Yon untrimm'd lamp, whose yellow  
gleam  
Is mingling with the cold moonbeam,  
And yon thin form!—the hectic red  
On his pale cheek unequal spread;  
The head reclined, the loosen'd hair,  
The limbs relax'd, the mournful air.  
See, he looks up;—a woful smile  
Lightens his woeworn cheek a while,—  
'Tis Fancy wakes some idle thought  
To gild the ruin she has wrought;  
For, like the bat of Indian brakes,  
Her pinions fan the wound she makes,  
And soothing thus the dreamer's pain,  
She drinks his life-blood from the vein.  
Now to the lattice turn his eyes,  
Vain hope! to see the sun arise.  
The moon with clouds is still o'ercast,  
Still howls by fits the stormy blast;  
Another hour must wear away  
Ere the East kindle into day.  
And hark! to waste that weary hour  
He tries the minstrel's magic power:

xxxiii.

SONG.

TO THE MOON.

<sup>1</sup> Hail to thy cold and clouded beam,  
Pale pilgrim of the troubled sky!  
Hail, though the mists that o'er thee  
stream  
Lend to thy brow their sullen dye!  
How should thy pure and peaceful eye  
Untroubled view our scenes below,  
Or how a tearless beam supply  
To light a world of war and woe!  
Fair Queen! I will not blame thee now,  
As once by Greta's fairy side;  
Each little cloud that dimm'd thy brow  
Did then an angel's beauty hide.  
And of the shades I then could chide,  
Still are the thoughts to memory  
dear,  
For, while a softer strain I tried,  
They hid my blush, and calm'd my  
fear.

Then did I swear thy ray serene  
Was form'd to light some lonely dell,  
By two fond lovers only seen  
Reflected from the crystal well;  
Or sleeping on their mossy cell,  
Or quivering on the lattice bright,  
Or glancing on their couch, to tell  
How swiftly wanes the summer  
night!

xxxiv.

He starts; a step at this lone hour?  
A voice ' his father seeks the tower,  
With haggard look and troubled sense,  
Fresh from his dreadful conference.  
'Wilfrid! what, not to sleep address'd?  
Thou hast no cares to chase thy rest.  
Mortham has fall'n on Marston-moor;  
Bertram brings warrant to secure  
His treasures, bought by spoil and  
blood,  
For the Slate's use and public good.  
The menials will thy voice obey;  
Let his commission have its way  
In every point, in every word.'  
Then, in a whisper—' Take thy sword!  
Bertram is—what I must not tell.  
I hear his hasty step, farewell!'

## Canto Second.

I.

FAR in the chambers of the west  
The gale had sigh'd itself to rest;  
The moon was cloudless now and clear,  
But pale, and soon to disappear.  
The thin grey clouds wax dimly light  
On Brusleton and Houghton height;  
And the rich dale, that eastward lay  
Waited the wakening touch of day,  
To give its woods and cultured plain,  
And towers and spires, to light again.  
But, westward, Stanmore's shapeless  
swell,  
And Lunedale wild, and Kelton-fell,

■ 2

And rock-begirdled Gilmanscar,  
And Arkingarth, lay dark afar;  
While, as a livelier twilight falls,  
Emerge proud Barnard's banner'd  
walls.

High-crown'd he sits, in dawning pale,  
The sovereign of the lovely vale.

## II.

What prospects, from his watch-tower  
high,

Gleam gradual on the warder's eye!—  
Far sweeping to the east, he sees

Down his deep woods the course of  
Tees,

And tracks his wanderings by the  
steam

Of summer vapours from the stream;  
And ere he paced his destined hour  
By Brackenbury's dungeon-tower,  
These silver mists shall melt away  
And dew the woods with glittering  
spray.

Then in broad lustre shall be shown  
That mighty trench of living stone,  
And each huge trunk that, from the side,  
Reclines him o'er the darksome tide,  
Where Tees, full many a fathom low,  
Wears with his rage no common foe;  
For pebbly bank nor sand-bed here,  
Nor clay-mound, checks his fierce  
career,

Condemn'd to mine a channell'd way  
O'er solid sheets of marble grey.

## III.

Nor Tees alone, in dawning bright,  
Shall rush upon the ravish'd sight;

But many a tributary stream  
Each from its own dark dell shall gleam:

Staindrop, who, from her silvan  
bowers,

Salutes proud Raby's battled towers;  
The rural brook of Egliston,

And Balder, named from Odin's son ;  
And Greta, to whose banks ere long  
We lead the lovers of the song ;

And silver Lune, from Stanmore wild,  
And fairy Thorsgill's murmuring child,  
And last and least, but loveliest still,  
Romantic Deepdale's slender rill.

Who in that dim-wood glen hath  
stray'd,

Yet long'd for Roslin's magic glade ?  
Who, wandering there, hath sought  
to change

Even for that vale so stern and strange,  
Where Cartland's Crag, fantastic rent,  
Through her green copse like spires  
are sent ?

Yet, Albin, yet the praise be thine.  
Thy scenes and story to combine !

Thou bid'st him, who by Roslin strays,  
List to the deeds of other days ;

'Mid Cartland's Crag thou show'st  
the cave,

The refuge of thy champion brave ,  
Giving each rock its storied tale,  
Pouring a lay for every dale,  
Knitting, as with a moral band,  
Thy native legends with thy land,  
To lend each scene the interest high  
Which genius beams from Beauty's  
eye.

## IV.

Bertram awaited not the sight  
Which sun-rise shows from Barnard's  
height,

But from the towers, preventing day  
With Wilfrid took his early way,  
While misty dawn, and moonbeam  
pale,

Still mingled in the silent dale.

By Barnard's bridge of stately stone  
The southern bank of Tees they won ;

Their winding path then eastward cast,  
And Egliston's grey ruins pass'd;

Each on his own deep visions bent,  
Silent and sad they onward went.

Well may you think that Bertram's  
mood

To Wilfrid savage seem'd and rude;  
Well may you think bold Risingham  
Held Wilfrid trivial, poor, and tame;

And small the intercourse, I ween,  
Such uncongenial souls between.

## v.

Stern Bertram shunn'd the nearer way  
Through Rokeby's park and chase that  
lay,

And, skirting high the valley's ridge,  
They cross'd by Greta's ancient bridge,  
Descending where her waters wind  
Free for a space and unconfined,  
As, 'scaped from Brignal's dark-wood  
glen,  
She seeks wild Mortham's deeper den.  
There, as his eye glanced o'er the  
mound

Raised by that Legion long renown'd,  
Whose votive shrine asserts their  
claim

Of pious, faithful, conquering fame,  
' Stern sons of war!' sad Wilfrid sigh'd,  
' Behold the boast of Roman pride !  
What now of all your toils are known?  
A grassy trench, a broken stone !'  
This to himself; for moral strain  
To Bertram were address'd in vain.

## vi.

Of different mood, a deeper sigh  
Awoke when Rokeby's turrets high  
Were northward in the dawning seen  
To rear them o'er the thicket green.  
O then, though Spenser's self had  
stray'd

Beside him through the lovely glade,  
Lending his rich luxuriant glow  
Of fancy, all its charms to show,  
Pointing the stream rejoicing free,  
As captive set at liberty,  
Flashing her sparkling waves abroad,  
And clamouring joyful on her road ;  
Pointing where, up the sunny banks,  
The trees retire in scatter'd ranks,  
Save where, advanced before the rest,  
On knoll or hillock rears his crest,  
Lonely and huge, the giant Oak,  
As champions, when their band is  
broke,

Stand forth to guard the rearward post,  
The bulwark of the scatter'd host:  
All this, and more, might Spenser say,  
Yet waste in vain his magic lay,  
While Wilfrid eyed the distant tower  
Whose lattice lights Matilda's bower.

## vii.

The open vale is soon passed o'er;  
Rokeby, though nigh, is seen no more;  
Sinking mid Greta's thickets deep,  
A wild and darker course they keep,  
A stern and lone, yet lovely road,  
As e'er the foot of Minstrel trode !  
Broad shadows o'er their passage fell,  
Deeper and narrower grew the dell;  
It seem'd some mountain, rent and  
riven,

A channel for the stream had given,  
So high the cliffs of limestone grey  
Hung beetling o'er the torrent's way,  
Yielding, along their rugged base,  
A flinty footpath's niggard space,  
Where he, who winds 'twixt rock and  
wave,

May hear the headlong torrent rave,  
And like a steed in frantic fit,  
That flings the froth from curb and bit,  
May view her chafe her waves to spray  
O'er every rock that bars her way,  
Till foam-globes on her eddies ride  
Thick as the schemes of human pride  
That down life's current drive amain,  
As frail, as frothy, and as vain !

## viii.

The cliffs that rear their haughty head  
High o'er the river's darksome bed  
Were now all naked, wild, and grey,  
Now waving all with greenwood spray;  
Here trees to every crevice clung,  
And o'er the dell their branches hung;  
And there, all splinter'd and uneven,  
The shiver'd rocks ascend to heaven;  
Oft, too, the ivy swath'd their breast,  
And wreathed its garland round their  
crest,



Or from the spires bade loosely flare  
Its tendrils in the middle air.  
As pennons wont to wave of old  
O'er the high feast of Baron bold,  
When revell'd loud the feudal rout,  
And the arch'd halls return'd their  
shout;  
Such and more wild is Greta's roar,  
And such the echoes from her shore:  
And so the ivied banners gleam,  
Waved wildly o'er the brawling stream.

## IX.

Now from the stream the rocks recede  
But leave between no sunny mead—  
No, **nor** the spot of pebbly sand,  
Oft found by such a mountain strand,  
Forming such warm and dry retreat  
As fancy deems the lonely seat  
Where hermit, wandering from his  
cell,  
His rosary might love to tell.  
But here, 'twixt rock and river, grew  
A dismal grove of sable yew,  
With whose sad tints were mingled  
seen  
The blighted fir's sepulchral green.  
Seem'd that the trees their shadows  
cast,  
The earth that nourish'd them to blast;  
For never knew that swarthy grove  
The verdant hue that fairies love;  
Nor wilding green, nor woodland  
flower,  
Arose within its baleful bower:  
The dank and sable earth receives  
Its only carpet from the leaves,  
That, from the withering branches cast,  
Bestrew'd the ground with every blast.  
Though now the sun was o'er the  
hill,  
In this dark spot 'twas twilight still,  
Save that on Greta's farther side  
Some straggling beams through copse-  
wood glide;  
And wild and savage contrast made  
That dingle's deep and funeral shade,

With the bright tints of early day,  
Which, glimmering through the ivy  
spray,  
On the opposing summit lay.

## X.

The lated peasant shunn'd the dell;  
For Superstition wont to tell  
Of many a grisly sound and sight,  
Scaring its path at dead of night.  
When Christmas logs blaze high and  
wide,  
Such wonders speed the festal tide;  
While Curiosity and Fear,  
Pleasure and Pain, sit crouching near,  
Till childhood's cheek no longer glows,  
And village maidens lose the rose.  
The thrilling interest rises higher,  
The circle closes nigh and nigher,  
And shuddering glance is cast behind  
As louder moans the wintry wind.  
Believe, that fitting scene was laid  
For such wild tales in Mortham glade;  
For who had seen on Greta's side,  
By that dim light, fierce Bertram stride,  
In such a spot, at such an hour,—  
If touch'd by Superstition's power,  
Might well have deem'd that Hell had  
given  
A murderer's ghost to upper heaven,  
While Wilfrid's form had seem'd to  
glide  
Like his pale victim by his side.

## XI.

Nor think to village swains alone  
Are these unearthly terrors known ;  
For not to rank nor sex confined  
Is this vain ague of the mind:  
Hearts firm as steel, as marble hard,  
'Gainst faith, and love, and pity barr'd,  
Have quaked like aspen leaves in May  
Beneath its universal sway.  
Bertram had listed many a tale  
Of wonder in his native dale,  
That in his secret soul retain'd  
The credence they in childhood gain'd;

Nor less his wild adventurous youth  
 Believed in every legend's truth ;  
 Learn'd when, beneath the tropic gale,  
 Full swell'd the vessel's steady sail,  
 And the broad Indian moon her light  
 Pour'd on the watch of middle night,  
 When seamen love to hear and tell  
 Of portent, prodigy, and spell:  
 What gales are sold on Lapland's shore,  
 How whistle rash bids tempests roar,  
 Of witch, of mermaid, and of sprite,  
 Of Erick's cap and Elmo's light;  
 Or of that Phantom Ship, whose form  
 Shoots like ameteor through the storm;  
 When the dark scud comes driving  
 hard,

And lower'd is every topsail-yard,  
 And canvas, wove in earthly looms,  
 No more to brave the storm presumes!  
 Then, 'mid the war of sea and sky,  
 Top and top-gallant hoisted high,  
 Full spread and crowded every sail,  
 The Demon Frigate braves the gale ;  
 And well the doom'd spectators know  
 The harbinger of wreck and woe.

## XII.

Then, too, were told, in stifled tone,  
 Marvels and omens all their own ;  
 How, by some desert isle or key,  
 Where Spaniards wrought their  
 cruelty,

Or where the savage pirate's mood  
 Repaid it home in deeds of blood,  
 Strange nightly sounds of woe and fear  
 Appall'd the listening Bucanier,  
 Whose light-arm'd shallop anchor'd lay  
 In ambush by the lonely bay.

The groan of grief, the shriek of pain,  
 Ring from the moonlight groves of cane;  
 The fierce adventurer's heart they

## scare,

Who wearies memory for a prayer,  
 Curses the roadstead, and with gale  
 Of early morning lifts the sail,  
 To give, in thirst of blood and prey,  
 A legend for another bay.

## XIII.

Thus, as a man, a youth, a child,  
 Train'd in the mystic and the wild,  
 With this on Bertram's soul at times  
 Rush'd a dark feeling of his crimes ;  
 Such to his troubled soul their form  
 As the pale Death-ship to the storm,  
 And such their omen, dim and dread,  
 As shrieks and voices of the dead.  
 That pang, whose transitory force  
 Hover'd 'twixt horror and remorse ;  
 That pang, perchance, his bosom  
 press'd,

As Wilfrid sudden he address'd :—  
 'Wilfrid, this glen is never trode  
 Until the sun rides high abroad ;  
 Yet twice have I beheld to-day  
 A Form that seem'd to dog our way ;  
 Twice from my glance it seem'd to flee,  
 And shroud itself by cliff or tree.  
 How think'st thou ?—Is our path way-  
 laid ?

Or hath thy sire my trust betray'd ?  
 If so'—Ere, starting from his dream,  
 That turn'd upon a gentler theme,  
 Wilfrid had roused him to reply,  
 Bertram sprung forward, shouting  
 high,

'Whate'er thou art, thou now shalt  
 stand!'

And forth he darted, sword in hand.

## XIV.

As bursts the levin in its wrath,  
 He shot him down the sounding path;  
 Rock, wood, and stream rang wildly  
 out

To his loud step and savage shout.  
 Seems that the object of his race  
 Hath scaled the cliffs ; his frantic chase  
 Sidelong he turns, and now 'tis bent  
 Right up the rock's tall battlement;  
 Straining each sinew to ascend,  
 Foot, hand, and knee their aid must  
 lend.

Wilfrid, all dizzy with dismay,  
 Views from beneath his dreadful way:

Now to the oak's warp'd roots he  
clings,  
Now trusts his weight to ivy strings;  
Now, like the wild-goat, must he dare  
An unsupported leap in air;  
Hid in the shrubby rain-course now,  
You mark him by the crashing bough,  
And by his corslet's sullen clank,  
And by the stones spurn'd from the  
bank,  
And by the hawk scared from her  
nest,  
And ravens croaking o'er their guest,  
Who deem his forfeit limbs shall pay  
The tribute of his bold essay.

xv.

See, he emerges ! desperate now  
All farther course ; yon beetling brow,  
In craggy nakedness sublime,  
What heart or foot shall dare to climb ?  
It bears no tendril for his clasp,  
Presents no angle to his grasp:  
Sole stay his foot may rest upon  
Is yon earth bedded jetting stone.  
Balanced on such precarious prop,  
He strains his grasp to reach the top.  
Just as the dangerous stretch he makes,  
By heaven, his faithless footstool  
shakes!  
Beneath his tottering bulk it bends,  
It sways, . . . it loosens, . . . it de-  
scends'  
And downward holds its headlong  
way,  
Crashing o'er rock and copsewood  
spray.  
Loud thunders shake the echoing dell'  
Fell it alone ? Alone it fell  
Just on the very verge of fate,  
The hardy Bertram's falling weight  
He trusted to his sinewy hands,  
And on the top unharm'd he stands!

xvi.

Wilfrid a safer path pursued ;  
At intervals where, roughly hew'd,

Rude steps ascending from the dell  
Render'd the cliffs accessible.  
By circuit slow he thus attained  
The height that Risingham had gain'd,  
And when he issued from the wood,  
Before the gate of Mortham stood.  
'Twas a fair scene ! the sunbeam lay  
On battled tower and portal grey:  
And from the grassy slope he sees  
The Greta flow to meet the Tees;  
Where, issuing from her darksome  
bed;

She caught the morning's eastern red,  
And through the softening vale below  
Roll'd her bright waves, in rosy glow,  
All blushing to her bridal bed,  
Like some shy maid in convent bred;  
While linnet, lark, and blackbird gay,  
Sing forth her nuptial roundelay.

xvii.

'Twas sweetly sung, that roundelay;  
That summer morn shone blithe and  
gay;  
But morning beam, and wild-bird's  
call,  
Awaked not Mortham's silent hall.  
No porter, by the low-brow'd gate,  
Took in the wonted niche his seat;  
To the paved court no peasant drew;  
Waked to their toil no menial crew;  
The maiden's carol was not heard,  
As to her morning task she fared :  
In the void offices around  
Rung not a hoof, nor bay'd a hound ;  
Nor eager steed, with shrilling neigh,  
Accused the lagging groom's delay;  
Untrimm'd, undress'd, neglected now,  
Was alley'd walk and orchard bough ;  
All spoke the master's absent care,  
All spoke neglect and disrepair.  
South of the gate, an arrow-flight,  
Two mighty elms their limbs unite,  
As if a canopy to spread  
O'er the lone dwelling of the dead;  
For their huge boughs in arches bent  
Above a massive monument,

Carved o'er in ancient Gothic wise,  
With many a scutcheon and device :  
There, spent with toil and sunk in  
gloom,  
Bertram stood pondering by the tomb.

## xviii.

' It vanish'd, like a flitting ghost!  
Behind this tomb,' he said, 'twas lost—  
This tomb, where oft I deem'd lies  
stored  
Of Mortham's Indian wealth the hoard.  
'Tis true, the aged servants said  
Here his lamented wife is laid;  
But weightier reasons may be guess'd  
For their lord's strict and stern behest,  
That none should on his steps intrude,  
Whene'er he sought this solitude.—  
An ancient mariner I knew,  
What time I sail'd with Morgan's  
crew,  
Who oft, 'mid our carousals, spake  
Of Raleigh, Frobisher, and Drake;  
Adventurous hearts! who barter'd,  
bold,  
Their English steel for Spanish gold.  
Trust not, would his experience say,  
Captain or comrade with your prey;  
But seek some charnel, when, at full,  
The moon gilds skeleton and skull:  
There dig, and tomb your precious  
heap,  
And bid the dead your treasure keep;  
Sure stewards they, if fitting spell  
Their service to the task compel.  
Lacks there such charnel? kill a slave,  
Or prisoner, on the treasure-grave;  
And bid his discontented ghost  
Stalk nightly on his lonely post.  
Such was his tale. Its truth, I ween,  
Is in my morning vision seen.'

## xix.

Wilfrid, who scorn'd the legend wild,  
In mingled mirth and pity smiled,  
Much marvelling that a breast so bold  
In such fond tale belief should hold;

But yet of Bertram sought to know  
The apparition's form and show.  
The power within the guilty breast,  
Oft vanquish'd, never quite suppressed,  
That unsubdued and lurking lies  
To take the felon by surprise,  
And force him, as by magic spell,  
In his despite his guilt to tell,—  
That power in Bertram's breastawoke;  
Scarce conscious he was heard, he  
spoke:  
' 'Twas Mortham's form, from foot to  
head!  
His morion, with the plume of red,  
His shape, his mien—'twas Mortham  
right,  
As when I slew him in the fight.'  
'Thou slay him? thou?'—With con-  
scious start  
He heard, then mann'd his haughty  
heart:—  
'I slew him? I! I had forgot  
Thou, stripling, knew'st not of the  
plot.  
But it is spoken; nor will I  
Deed done, or spoken word, deny.  
I slew him; I! for thankless pride;  
'Twas by this hand that Mortham died!'

## xx.

Wilfrid, of gentle hand and heart,  
Averse to every active part,  
But most averse to martial broil,  
From danger shrunk, and turn'd from  
toil;  
Yet the meek lover of the lyre  
Nursed one brave spark of noble fire :  
Against injustice, fraud, or wrong,  
His blood beat high, his hand wax'd  
strong.  
Not his the nerves that could sustain,  
Unshaken, danger, toil, and pain;  
But, when that spark blazed forth to  
flame,  
He rose superior to his frame.  
And now it came, that generous mood;  
And, in full current of his blood,

On Bertram he laid desperate hand,  
Placed firm his foot, and drew his brand.  
' Should every fiend to whom thou 'rt  
sold  
Rise in thine aid, I keep my hold.  
Arouse there, ho! take spear and  
sword!  
Attach the murderer of your Lord !'

## XXI.

A moment, fix'd as by a spell,  
Stood Bertram. It seem'd miracle  
That one so feeble, soft, and tame  
Set grasp on warlike Risingham.  
But when he felt a feeble stroke,  
The fiend within the ruffian woke !  
To wrench the sword from Wilfrid's  
hand,  
To dash him headlong on the sand,  
Was but one moment's work,—one  
more  
Had drench'd the blade in Wilfrid's  
gore;  
But, in the instant it arose,  
To end his life, his love, his woes,  
A warlike form, that mark'd the scene,  
Presents his rapier sheath'd between,  
Parries the fast-descending blow,  
And steps 'twixt Wilfrid and his foe ;  
Nor then unsabarded his brand,  
But, sternly pointing with his hand,  
With monarch's voice forbade the fight,  
And motion'd Bertram from his sight.  
'Go, and repent,' he said, 'while time  
Is given thee; add not crime to crime.'

## XXII.

Mute, and uncertain, and amazed,  
As on a vision Bertram gazed !  
'Twas Mortham's bearing, bold and  
high,  
His sinewy frame, his falcon eye,  
His look and accent of command,  
The martial gesture of his hand,  
His stately form, spare-built and tall,  
His war-bleach'd locks—'twas Mor-  
tham all.

Through Bertram's dizzy brain career  
A thousand thoughts, and all of fear;  
His wavering faith received not quite  
The form he saw as Mortham's sprite;  
But more he fear'd it, if it stood  
His lord, in living flesh and blood.  
What spectre can the channel send  
So dreadful as an injured friend ?  
Then, too, the habit of command,  
Used by the leader of the band,  
When Risingham, for many a day,  
Had maich'd and fought beneath his  
sway,  
Tamed him—and, with reverted face,  
Backwards he bore his sullen pace;  
Oft stopp'd, and oft on Mortham stared,  
And dark as rated mastiff glared ;  
But when the tramp of steeds was  
heard,  
Plunged in the glen, and disappear'd.  
Nor longer there the Warrior stood,  
Retiring eastward through the wood;  
But first to Wilfrid warning gives,  
'Tell thou to none that Mortham lives.'

## XXIII.

Still rung these words in Wilfrid's ear,  
Hinting he knew not what of fear;  
When nearer came the coursers'  
tread,  
And, with his father at their head,  
Of horsemen arm'd a gallant power  
Rein'd up their steedsbefore the tower.  
' Whence these pale looks, my son ?'  
he said :  
' Where's Bertram? why that naked  
blade?'  
Wilfrid ambiguously replied,  
(For Mortham's charge his honour  
tied,)  
' Bertram is gone—the villain's word  
Avouch'd him murderer of his lord !  
Even now we fought; but, when your  
tread  
Announced you nigh, the felon fled.'  
In Wycliffe's conscious eye appear  
A guilty hope, a guilty fear;

On his pale brow the dewdrop broke,  
And his lip quiver'd as he spoke:

## xxiv.

'A murderer' Philip Mortham died  
Amid the battle's wildest tide.  
Wilfrid, or Bertram raves or you !  
Yet, grant such strange confession  
true,  
Pursuit were vain; let him fly far—  
Justice must sleep in civil war.'  
A gallant Youth rode near his side,  
Brave Rokeby's page, in battle tried;  
That morn, an embassy of weight  
He brought to Barnard's castle gate,  
And follow'd now in Wycliffe's train,  
An answer for his lord to gain.  
His steed, whose arch'd and sable neck  
An hundred wreaths of foam bedeck,  
Chafed not against the curb more high  
Than he at Oswald's cold reply;  
He bit his lip, implored his saint,  
(His the old faith) then burst restraint.

## xxv.

'Yes! I beheld his bloody fall,  
By that base traitor's dastard ball,  
Just when I thought to measure sword,  
Presumptuous hope ! with Mortham's  
lord.  
And shall the murderer 'scape, who  
slew  
His leader, generous, brave, and true ?  
Escape, while on the dew you trace  
The marks of his gigantic pace ?  
No ! ere the sun that dew shall dry,  
False Risingham shall yield or die.  
Ring out the castle 'larum bell!  
Arouse the peasants with the knell!  
Meantime disperse—ride, gallants,  
ride!  
Beset the wood on every side.  
But if among you one there be  
That honours Mortham's memory,  
Let him dismount and follow me !  
Else on your crests sit fear and shame,  
And foul suspicion dog your name !'

## xxvi.

Instant to earth young REDMOND  
sprung;  
Instant on earth the harness rung  
Of twenty men of Wycliffe's band,  
Who waited not their lord's command.  
Redmond his spurs from buskins drew,  
His mantle from his shoulders threw,  
His pistols in his belt he placed,  
The greenwood gain'd, the footsteps  
traced,  
Shouted like huntsman to his hounds,  
'To cover, hark !' and in he bounds.  
Scarce heard was Oswald's anxious cry,  
'Suspicion ! yes, pursue him—fly;  
But venture not, in useless strife,  
On ruffian desperate of his life.  
Whoever finds him, shoot him dead !  
Five hundred nobles for his head !'

## xxvii.

The horsemen gallop'd, to make good  
Each path that issued from the wood.  
Loud from the thickets rung the shout  
Of Redmond and his eager rout;  
With them was Wilfrid, stung with ire,  
And envying Redmond's martial fire,  
And emulous of fame.—But where  
Is Oswald, noble Mortham's heir?  
He, bound by honour, law, and faith,  
Avenger of his kinsman's death'—  
Leaning against the elmin tree,  
With drooping head and slacken'd  
knee,  
And clenched teeth, and close-clasp'd  
hands,  
In agony of soul he stands!  
His downcast eye on earth is bent,  
His soul to every sound is lent;  
For in each shout that cleaves the air  
May ring discovery and despair.

## xxviii.

What Vail'd it him, that brightly play'd  
The morning sun on Mortham's glade?  
All seems in giddy round to ride,  
Like objects on a stormy tide,

Seen eddying by the moonlight dim,  
Imperfectly to sink and swim.  
What Vail'd it, that the fair domain,  
Its battled mansion, kill, and plain,  
On which the sun so brightly shone,  
Envied so long, was now his own !  
The lowest dungeon, in that hour,  
Of Brackenbury's dismal tower,  
Had been his choice, could such a doom  
Have open'd Mortham's bloody tomb !  
Forced, too, to turn unwilling ear  
To each surmise of hope or fear,  
Murmur'd among the rustics round,  
Who gather'd at the 'larum sound;  
He dared not turn his head away,  
E'en to look up to heaven to pray,  
Or call on hell, in bitter mood,  
For one sharp death-shot from the  
wood!

xxix.

At length, o'erpast that dreadful space,  
Back straggling came the scattered  
chase;  
Jaded and weary, horse and man,  
Returned the troopers, one by one.  
Wilfrid, the last, arrived to say,  
All trace was lost of Bertram's way,  
Though Redmond still, up Brignal  
wood,  
The hopeless quest in vain pursued.—  
O, fatal doom of human race!  
What tyrant passions passions chase !  
Remorse from Oswald's brow is gone,  
Avarice and pride resume their throne;  
The pang of instant terror by,  
They dictate thus their slave's reply:

xxx.

'Ay—let him range like hasty hound !  
And if the grim wolfs lair be found,  
Small is my care how goes the game  
With Redmond, or with Risingham.  
Nay, answer not, thou simple boy !  
Thy fair Matilda, all so coy  
To thee, is of another mood  
To that bold youth of Erin's blood.

Thy ditties will she freely praise,  
And pay thy pains with courtly phrase;  
In a rough path will oft command—  
Accept at least—thy friendly hand;  
His she avoids, or, urged and pray'd,  
Unwilling takes his proffer'd aid,  
While conscious passion plainly speaks  
In downcast look and blushing cheeks.  
Whene'er he sings will she glide nigh,  
And all her soul is in her eye;  
Yet doubts she still to tender free  
The wonted words of courtesy.  
These are strong signs ! yet wherefore  
sigh,  
And wipe, effeminate, thine eye ?  
Thine shall she be, if thou attend  
The counsels of thy sire and friend.

xxxi.

' Scarce wert thou gone, when peep  
of light  
Brought genuine news of Marston's  
fight.  
Brave Cromwell turn'd the doubtful  
tide,  
And conquest bless'd the rightful side;  
Three thousand cavaliers lie dead,  
Rupert and that bold Marquis fled:  
Nobles and knights, so proud of late,  
Must fine for freedom and estate.  
Of these, committed to my charge,  
Is Rokeby, prisoner at large ;  
Redmond, his page, arrived to say  
He reaches Barnard's towers to-day.  
Right heavy shall his ransom be,  
Unless that maid compound with thee!  
Go to her now—be bold of cheer,  
While her soul floats 'twixt hope and  
fear;  
It is the very change of tide,  
When best the female heart is tried—  
Pride, prejudice, and modesty,  
Are in the current swept to sea;  
And the bold swain, who plies his oar,  
May lightly row his bark to shore.'

## Canto Third.

## I.

THE hunting tribes of air and earth  
 Respect the brethren of their birth ;  
 Nature, who loves the claim of kind,  
 Less cruel chase to each assign'd.  
 The falcon, poised on soaring wing,  
 Watches the wild-duck by the spring ;  
 The slow-hound wakes the fox's lair ;  
 The greyhound presses on the hare ;  
 The eagle pounces on the lamb ;  
 The wolf devours the fleecy dam ;  
 Even tiger fell, and sullen bear,  
 Their likeness and their lineage spare :  
 Man, only, mars kind Nature's plan,  
 And turns the fierce pursuit on man ;  
 Plying war's desultory trade,  
 Incursion, flight, and ambuscade,  
 Since Nimrod, Gush's mighty son,  
 At first the bloody game begun.

## II.

The Indian, prowling for his prey,  
 Who hears the settlers track his way,  
 And knows in distant forest far  
 Camp his red brethren of the war ;  
 He, when each double and disguise  
 To baffle the pursuit he tries,  
 Low crouching now his head to hide,  
 Where swampy streams through  
     rushes glide,  
 Now covering with the wither'd leaves  
 The footprints that the dew receives :  
 He, skill'd in every silvan guile,  
 Knows not, nor tries, such various wile,  
 As Risingham, when on the wind  
 Arose the loud pursuit behind.  
 In Redesdale his youth had heard  
 Each art her wily dalesmen dared,  
 When Rookan-edge, and Redswair  
     high,  
 To bugle rung and bloodhound's cry,  
 Announcing Jedwood-axe and spear,  
 And Lid'sdale riders in the rear ;  
 And well his venturous life had proved  
 The lessons that his childhood loved.

## III.

Oft had he shown, in climes afar,  
 Each attribute of roving war ;  
 The sharpen'd ear, the piercing eye,  
 The quick resolve in danger nigh ;  
 The speed, that in the flight or chase,  
 Out stripp'd the Carib's rapid race ;  
 The steady brain, the sinewy limb,  
 To leap, to climb, to dive, to swim ;  
 The iron frame, inured to bear  
 Each dire inclemency of air,  
 Nor less confirm'd to undergo  
 Fatigue's faint chill, and famine's throe.  
 These arts he proved, his life to save,  
 In peril oft by land and wave,  
 On Arawaca's desert shore,  
 Or where La Plata's billows roar,  
 When oft the sons of vengeful Spain  
 Track'd the marauder's steps in vain.  
 These arts, in Indian warfare tried,  
 Must save him now by Greta's side.

## IV.

'Twas then, in hour of utmost need,  
 He proved his courage, art, and speed.  
 Now slow he stalk'd with stealthy pace,  
 Now started forth in rapid race,  
 Oft doubling back in mazy train,  
 To blind the trace the dew's retain ;  
 Now clombethe rocks projecting high,  
 To baffle the pursuer's eye ;  
 Now sought the stream, whose brawl-  
     ing sound  
 The echo of his footsteps drown'd.  
 But if the forest verge he nears,  
 There trample steeds, and glimmer  
     spears ;  
 If deeper down the copse he drew,  
 He heard the rangers' loud halloo,  
 Beating each cover while they came,  
 As if to start the silvan game.  
 'Twas then—like tiger close beset  
 At every pass with toil and net,  
 'Counter'd, where'er he turns his glare,  
 By clashing arms and torches' flare,  
 Who meditates, with furious bound,  
 To burst on hunter, horse, and hound,—



'Twas then that Bertram's soul arose,  
Prompting to rush upon his foes :  
But as that crouching tiger, cow'd  
By brandish'd steel and shouting  
crowd,

Retreats beneath the jungle's shroud,  
Bertram suspends his purpose stern,  
And couches in the brake and fern,  
Hiding his face, lest foemen spy  
The sparkle of his swarthy eye.

## v.

Then Bertram might the bearing trace  
Of the bold youth who led the chase;  
Who paused to list for every sound,  
Climb'd every height to look around,  
Then rushing on with naked sword,  
Each dingle's bosky depths explored.  
'Twas Redmond—by the azure eye ;  
'Twas Redmond—by the locks that fly  
Disorder'd from his glowing cheek ;  
Mien, face, and form, young Redmond  
speak.

A form more active, light, and strong,  
Ne'er shot the ranks of war along;  
The modest, yet the manly mien,  
Might grace the court of maiden queen;  
A face more fair you well might find,  
For Redmond's knew the sun and wind,  
Nor boasted, from their tinge when  
free,

The charm of regularity;  
But every feature had the power  
To aid the expression of the hour:  
Whether gay wit, and humour sly,  
Danced laughing in his light-blue eye;  
Or bended brow, and glance of fire,  
And kindling cheek, spoke Erin's ire;  
Or soft and sadden'd glances show  
Her ready sympathy with woe ;  
Or in that wayward mood of mind,  
When various feelings are combined,  
When joy and sorrow mingle near,  
And hope's bright wings are checked  
by fear,

And rising doubts keep transport down,  
And anger lends a short-lived frown ;

In that strange mood which maids  
approve,  
Even when they dare not call it love;  
With every change his features play'd,  
As aspens show the light and shade.

## vi.

Well Risingham young Redmond  
knew :

And much he marvell'd that the crew,  
Roused to revenge bold Mortham dead,  
Were by that Mortham's foeman led;  
For never felt his soul the woe  
That wails a generous foeman low,  
Far less that sense of justice strong,  
That wreaks a generous foeman's  
Wrong.

But small his leisure now to pause ;  
Redmond is first, whate'er the cause :  
And twice that Redmond came so near  
Where Bertram couch'd like hunted  
deer,

The very boughs his steps displace  
Rustled against the ruffian's face,  
Who, desperate, twice prepared to  
start,

And plunge his dagger in his heart!  
But Redmond turn'd a different way,  
And the bent boughs resumed their  
sway,

And Bertram held it wise, unseen,  
Deeper to plunge in coppice green.  
Thus, circled in his coil, the snake,  
When roving hunters beat the brake,  
Watches with red and glistening eye,  
Prepared, if heedless step draw nigh,  
With forked tongue and venom'd fang  
Instant to dart the deadly pang;  
But if the intruders turn aside,  
Away his coils unfolded glide,  
And through the deep savannah wind,  
Some undisturb'd retreat to find.

## vii.

But Bertram, as he backward drew,  
And heard the loud pursuit renew,  
And Redmond's hollo on the wind,  
**Oft** mutter'd in his savage mind—

' Redmond O'Neale ! were thou and !  
 Alone this day's event to try,  
 With not a second here to see  
 But the grey cliff and oaken tree,—  
 That voice of thine, that shouts so loud,  
 Should ne'er repeat its summons proud!  
 No ! nor e'er try its melting power  
 Again in maiden's summer bower.'  
 Eluded, now behind him die,  
 Faint and more faint, each hostile cry ;  
 He stands in Scargill wood alone,  
 Nor hears he now a harsher tone  
 Than the hoarse cushat's plaintive cry,  
 Or Greta's sound that murmurs by;  
 And on the dale, so lone and wild,  
 The summer sun in quiet smiled.

## VIII.

He listen'd long with anxious heart,  
 Ear bent to hear, and foot to start,  
 And, while his stretch'd attention  
 glows,  
 Refused his weary frame repose.  
 'Twas silence all—he laid him down  
 Where purple heath profusely strown,  
 And throatwort, with its azure bell,  
 And moss and thyme his cushion swell.  
 There, spent with toil, he listless  
 eyed  
 The course of Greta's playful tide;  
 Beneath her banks now eddying dun,  
 Now brightly gleaming to the sun,  
 As, dancing over rock and stone,  
 In yellow light her currents shone,  
 Matching in hue the favourite gem  
 Of Albin's mountain diadem.  
 Then, tired to watch the current's play,  
 He turn'd his weary eyes away  
 To where the bank opposing show'd  
 Its huge square cliffs through shaggy  
 wood.  
 One, prominent above the rest,  
 Rear'd to the sun its pale grey breast;  
 Around its broken summit grew  
 The hazel rude, and sable yew;  
 A thousand varied lichens dyed  
 Its waste and weather-beaten side

And round its rugged basis lay,  
 By time or thunder rent away,  
 Fragments, that, from its frontlet torn,  
 Were mantled now by verdant thorn.  
 Such was the scene's wild majesty  
 That fill'd stern Bertram's gazing eye.

## IX.

In sullen mood he lay reclined,  
 Revolving, in his stormy mind  
 The felon deed, the fruitless guilt,  
 His patron's blood by treason spilt;  
 A crime, it seem'd, so dire and dread,  
 That it had power to wake the dead.  
 Then, pondering on his life betray'd  
 By Oswald's art to Redmond's blade,  
 In treacherous purpose to withhold,  
 Soseem'd it, Mortham's promised gold,  
 A deep and full revenge he vow'd  
 On Redmond, forward, fierce, and  
 proud;  
 Revenge on Wilfrid—on his sire  
 Redoubled vengeance, swift and  
 dire !—  
 If, in such mood, (as legends say,  
 And well believed that simple day,)  
 The Enemy of Man has power  
 To profit by the evil hour,  
 Here stood a wretch, prepared to  
 change  
 His soul's redemption for revenge!  
 But though his vows, with such a fire  
 Of earnest and intense desire  
 For vengeance dark and fell, were  
 made,  
 As well might reach hell's lowest shade,  
 No deeper clouds the grove embrown'd,  
 No nether thunders shook the ground:  
 The demon knew his vassal's heart,  
 And spared temptation's needless art.

## X.

Oft, mingled with the direful theme,  
 Came Mortham's form. Was it a  
 dream ?  
 Or had he seen, in vision true,  
 That very Mortham whom he slew ?

Or had in living flesh appear'd  
The only man on earth he fear'd?—  
To try the mystic cause intent,  
His eyes, that on the cliff were bent,  
'Countered at once a dazzling glance,  
Like sunbeam flash'd from sword or  
lance.

At once he started as for fight,  
But not a foeman was in sight;  
He heard the cushat's murmur hoarse,  
He heard the river's sounding course;  
The solitary woodlands lay,  
As slumbering in the summer ray.  
He gazed, like lion roused, around,  
Then sunk again upon the ground.  
'Twas but, he thought, some fitful  
beam,  
Glanced sudden from the sparkling  
stream;  
Then plunged him in his gloomy train  
Of ill-connected thoughts again,  
Until a voice behind him cried,  
'Bertram! well met on Greta side.'

## XI.

Instant his sword was in his hand,  
As instant sunk the ready brand;  
Yet, dubious still, opposed he stood  
To him that issued from the wood:  
'Guy Denzil! is it thou?' he said;  
'Do we two meet in Scargill shade'—  
Stand back a space!—thy purpose

show,

Whether thou comest as friend or foe.  
Report hath said, that Denzil's name  
From Rokeby's band was razed with  
shame.'—

'A shame I owe that hot O'Neale,  
Who told his knight, in peevish zeal,  
Of my marauding on the clowns  
Of Calverley and Bradford downs.  
I reckon not. In a war to strive,  
Where, save the leaders, none can  
thrive,

Suits ill my mood; and better game  
Awaits us both, if thou 'rt the same  
Unscrupulous, bold Risingham,

Who watch'd with me in midnight  
dark,  
To snatch a deer from Rokeby-park.  
How think'st thou?' 'Speak thy pur-  
pose out;  
I love not mystery or doubt.'

## XII.

'Then list. Not far there lurk a crew  
Of trusty comrades, stanch and true,  
Glean'd from both factions—Round-  
heads, freed  
From cant of sermon and of creed;  
And Cavaliers, whose souls, like mine,  
Spurn at the bonds of discipline.  
Wiser, we judge, by dale and wold,  
A warfare of our own to hold,  
Than breathe our last on battle-down,  
For cloak or surplice, mace or crown  
Our schemes are laid, our purpose set,  
A chief and leader lack we yet.  
Thou art a wanderer, it is said;  
For Mortham's death thy steps way-  
laid,

Thy head at price—so say our spies,  
Who range the valley in disguise.  
Join then with us:—though wild debate  
And wrangling rend our infant state,  
Each, to an equal loth to bow,  
Will yield to chief renown'd as thou.'

## XIII.

'Even now,' thought Bertram, passion-  
stirr'd,

'I call'd on hell, and hell has heard!  
What lack I, vengeance to command,  
But of stanch comrades such a band?  
This Denzil, vow'd to every evil,  
Might read a lesson to the devil.  
Well, be it so! each knave and fool  
Shall serve as my revenge's tool.'  
Aloud, 'I take thy proffer, Guy,  
But tell me where thy comrades lie?'  
'Not far from hence,' Guy Denzil said;  
'Descend, and cross the river's bed,  
Where rises yonder cliff so grey.'  
'Do thou,' said Bertram, 'lead the way.'

Then muttered, 'It is best make sure;  
 Guy Denzil's faith was never pure.'  
 He follow'd down the steep descent,  
 Then through the Greta's streams they  
   went;  
 And, when they reach'd the farther  
   shore,  
 They stood the lonely cliff before.

## XIV.

With wonder Bertram heard within  
 The flinty rock a murmur'd din;  
 But when Guy pull'd the wilding  
   spray,  
 And brambles, from its base away,  
 He saw, appearing to the air,  
 A little entrance, low and square,  
 Like opening cell of hermit lone,  
 Dark, winding through the livingstone.  
 Here enter'd Denzil, Bertram here;  
 And loud and louder on their ear,  
 As from the bowels of the earth,  
 Resounded shouts of boisterous mirth.  
 Of old, the cavern strait and rude  
 In slaty rock the peasant hew'd;  
 And Brignal's woods, and Scargill's  
   wave,  
 E'en now, o'er many a sister cave,  
 Where, far within the darksome rift,  
 The wedge and lever ply their thrift.  
 But war had silenced rural trade,  
 And the deserted mine was made  
 The banquet-hall, and fortress too,  
 Of Denzil and his desperate crew.  
 There Guilt his anxious revel kept;  
 There, on his sordid pallet, slept  
 Guilt-born Excess, the goblet drain'd  
 Still in his slumbering grasp retain'd;  
 Regret was there, his eye still cast  
 With vain repining on the past;  
 Among the feasters waited near  
 Sorrow, and unrepentant Fear,  
 And Blasphemy, to frenzy driven,  
 With his own crimes reproaching  
   heaven;  
 While Bertram show'd, amid the crew,  
 The Master-Fiend that Milton drew.

## XV.

Hark! the loud revel wakes again,  
 To greet the leader of the train.  
 Behold the group by the pale lamp,  
 That struggles with the earthy damp.  
 By what strange features Vice hath  
   known  
 To single out and mark her own!  
 Yet some there are, whose brows retain  
 Less deeply stamp'd her brand and stain.  
 See yon pale stripling! when a boy,  
 A mother's pride, a father's joy!  
 Now, 'gainst the vault's rude walls  
   reclined,  
 An early image fills his mind:  
 The cottage, once his sire's, he sees,  
 Embower'd upon the banks of Tees;  
 He views sweet Winston's woodland  
   scene,  
 And shares the dance on Gainford-green.  
 A tear is springing—but the zest  
 Of some wild tale, or brutal jest,  
 Hath to loud laughter stirr'd the rest.  
 On him they call, the aptest mate  
 For jovial song and merry feat:  
 Fast flies his dream—with dauntless air,  
 As one victorious o'er Despair,  
 He bids the ruddy cup go round,  
 Till sense and sorrow both are drown'd;  
 And soon, in merry wassail, he,  
 The life of all their revelry,  
 Peals his loud song! The muse has  
   found  
 Her blossoms on the wildest ground,  
 'Mid noxious weeds at random strew'd,  
 Themselves all profitless and rude.  
 With desperate merriment he sung,  
 The cavern to the chorus rung;  
 Yet mingled with his reckless glee  
 Remorse's bitter agony.

## XVI.

## SÓNG.

O, Brignal banks are wild and fair,  
 And Greta woods are green,  
 And you may gather garlands there  
   Would grace a summer queen.

And as I rode by Daiton-hall,  
 Beneath the turrets high,  
 A maiden on the castle wall  
 Was singing merrily,—  
 'O, Brignal banks are fresh and fair,  
 And Greta woods are green ;  
 I'd rather rove with Edmund there,  
 Than reign our English queen.'

'If, maiden, thou wouldst wend with  
 me,  
 To leave both tower and town,  
 Thou first must guess what life lead we,  
 That dwell by dale and down.  
 And if thou canst that riddle read,  
 As read full well you may,  
 Then to the greenwood shalt thou  
 speed,  
 As blithe as Queen of May.'  
 Yet sung she, 'Brignal banks are fair,  
 And Greta woods are green ;  
 I'd rather rove with Edmund there,  
 Than reign our English queen.'

## XVII.

I read you, by your bugle-horn,  
 And by your palfrey good,  
 I read you for a ranger sworn,  
 To keep the king's greenwood.'  
 'A ranger, lady, winds his horn,  
 And 'tis at peep of light;  
 His blast is heard at merry morn,  
 And mine at dead of night.'  
 Yet sung she, 'Brignal banks are  
 fair,  
 And Greta woods are gay;  
 I would I were with Edmund there,  
 To reign his Queen of May!

With burnish'd brand and musketoon,  
 So gallantly you come,  
 I read you for a bold dragoon,  
 That lists the tuck of drum.'  
 'I list no more the tuck of drum,  
 No more the trumpet hear;  
 But when the beetle sounds his hum,  
 My comrades take the spear.

And O! though Brignal banks be fair,  
 And Greta woods be gay,  
 Yet mickle must the maiden dare,  
 Would reign my Queen of May!

## XVIII.

Maiden ! a nameless life I lead,  
 A nameless death I'll die;  
 The fiend, whose lantern lights the  
 mead,  
 Were better mate than I!  
 And when I'm with my comrades met  
 Beneath the greenwood bough,  
 What once we were we all forget,  
 Nor think what we are now.  
 Yet Brignal banks are fresh and fair,  
 And Greta woods are green,  
 And you may gather garlands there'  
 Would grace a summer queen.'

When Edmund ceased his simple song,  
 Was silence on the sullen throng,  
 Till waked some ruder mate their glee  
 With note of coarser minstrelsy.  
 But, far apart, in dark divan,  
 Denzil and Bertram many a plan,  
 Of import foul and fierce, design'd,  
 While still on Bertram's graspingmind  
 The wealth of murder'd Mortham hung;  
 Though halfhe fear'd his daring tongue,  
 When it should give his wishes birth,  
 Might raise a spectre from the earth!

## XIX.

At length his wondrous tale he told :  
 When, scornful, smiled his comrade  
 bold;  
 For, train'd in license of a court,  
 Religion's self was Denzil's sport;  
 Then judge in what contempt he held  
 The visionary tales of eld I  
 His awe for Bertram scarce repress'd  
 The unbeliever's sneering jest.  
 'Twerehard,' he said, 'for sage or seer  
 To spell the subject of your fear:  
 Nor do I boast the art renown'd,  
 Vision and omen to expound.

Yet, faith if I must needs afford  
To spectre watching treasured hoard,  
As bandog keeps his master's roof,  
Bidding the plunderer stand aloof,  
This doubt remains—thy goblin gaunt  
Hath chosen ill his ghostly haunt;  
For why his guard on Mortham hold,  
When Rokeby castle hath the gold  
Thy patron won on Indian soil,  
By stealth, by piracy, and spoil ?'

xx.

At this he paused, for angry shame  
Lower'd on the brow of Risingham.  
He blush'd to think that he should  
seem

Assertor of an airy dream,  
And gave his wrath another theme.  
'Denzil,' he says, 'though lowly laid,  
Wrong not the memory of the dead ;  
For, while he lived, at Mortham's look  
Thy very soul, Guy Denzil, shook!  
And when he tax'd thy breach of word  
To yon fair Rose of Allenford,  
I sawtheecrouch like chasten'd hound,  
Whose back the huntsman's lash hath  
found.  
Nor dare to call his foreign wealth  
The spoil of piracy or stealth;  
He won it bravely with his brand  
When Spain waged warfare with our  
land.

Mark, too—I brook no idle jeer,  
Nor couple Bertram's name with fear;  
Mine is but half the demon's lot,  
For I believe, but tremble not.—  
Enough of this.—Say, why this hoard  
Thou deem'st at Rokeby castle stored ;  
Or think'st that Mortham would  
bestow  
His treasure with his faction's foe?'

xxi.

Soon quench'd was Denzil's ill-timed  
mirth;  
Rather he would have seen the earth  
Give to ten thousand spectres birth,

Than venture to awake to flame  
The deadly wrath of Risingham.  
Submit he answer'd, 'Mortham's  
mind,

Thou know'st, to joy was ill inclined.  
In youth, 'tis said, a gallant free,  
A lusty reveller was he ;  
But since return'd from over sea,  
A sullen and a silent mood  
Hath numb'd the current of his blood.  
Hence he refused each kindly call  
To Rokeby's hospitable hall,  
And our stout knight, at dawn of morn  
Who loved to hear the bugle-horn,  
Nor less, when eve his oaks embrown'd,  
To see the ruddy cup go round,  
Took umbrage that a friend so near  
Refused to share his chase and cheer;  
Thus did the kindred barons jar,  
Ere they divided in the war.  
Yet, trust me, friend, Matilda fair  
Of Mortham's wealth is destined heir.'

xxii.

'Destined to her! to yon slight maid !  
The prize my life had wellnigh paid,  
When 'gainst Laroche, byCayo'swave,  
I fought my patron's wealth to save !—  
Denzil, I knew him long, yet ne'er  
Knew him that joyous cavalier,  
Whom youthful friends and early fame  
Call'd soul of gallantry and game.  
A moody man, he sought our crew,  
Desperate and dark, whom no one  
knew;

And rose, as men with us must rise,  
By scorning life and all its ties.  
On each adventure rash he roved,  
As danger for itself he loved ;  
On his sad brow nor mirth nor wine  
Could e'er one wrinkled knot untwine;  
Ill was the omen if he smiled,  
For 'twas in peril stern and wild;  
But when he laugh'd, each luckless mate  
Might hold our fortune desperate.  
Foremost he fought in every broil,  
Then scornful turn'd him from the  
spoil;

Nay, often strove to bar the way  
Between his comrades and their prey;  
Preaching, even then, to such as we,  
Hot with our dear-bought victory,  
Of mercy and humanity.

## xxiii.

I loved him well; his fearless part,  
His gallant leading, won my heart.  
And after each victorious fight,  
'Twas I that wrangled for his right,  
Redeem'd his portion of the prey  
That greedier mates had torn away :  
In field and storm thrice saved his  
life,

And once amid our comrades' strife.—  
Yes, I have loved thee! well hath  
proved

My toil, my danger, how I loved !  
Yet will I mourn no more thy fate,  
In grate in life, in death in grate  
Rise if thou canst! he look'd around,  
And sternly stamp'd upon the ground—  
' Rise, with thy bearing proud and  
high,

Even as this morn it met mine eye,  
And give me, if thou darest, the lie "  
He paused; then, calm and passion-  
freed,

Bade Denzil with his tale proceed.

## xxiv.

' Bertram, to thee I need not tell,  
What thou hast cause to wot so well,  
How Superstition's nets were twined  
Around the Lord of Mortham's mind ;  
But since he drove thee from his tower,  
A maid he found in Greta's bower,  
Whose speech, like David's harp, had  
sway,

To charm his evil fiend away.  
I know not if her features moved  
Remembrance of the wife he loved;  
But he would gaze upon her eye,  
Till his mood soften'd to a sigh.  
He, whom no living mortal sought  
To question of his secret thought,

Now every thought and care confessed  
To his fair niece's faithful breast;  
Nor was there aught of rich and rare,  
In earth, in ocean, or in air,  
But it must deck Matilda's hair,  
Her love still bound him unto life;  
But then awoke the civil strife,  
And menials bore, by his commands,  
Three coffers, with their iron bands,  
From Mortham's vault, at midnight  
deep,  
To her lone bower in Rokeby-keep,  
Ponderous with gold and plate of pride,  
His gift, if he in battle died.'

## xxv.

'Then Denzil, as I guess, lays train,  
These iron-banded chests to gain;  
Else, wherefore should he hover here,  
Where many a peril waits him near,  
For all his feats of war and peace,  
For plunder'd boors, and harts of  
grease ?

Since through the hamlets as he fared,  
What hearth has Guy's marauding  
spared,

Or where the chase that hath not rung  
With Denzil's bow, at midnight  
strung ?'

'I hold my wont—my rangers go  
Even now to track a milk-white doe.  
By Rokeby-hall she takes her lair,  
In Greta wood she harbours fair,  
And when my huntsman marks her  
way,  
What think'st thou, Bertram, of the  
prey?  
Were Rokeby's daughter in our  
power,  
We rate her ransom at her dower.'

## xxvi.

' 'Tis well! there's vengeance in the  
thought!  
Matilda is by Wilfrid sought;  
And hot-brain'd Redmond, too, 'tis said,  
Pays lover's homage to the maid.

Bertram she scorn'd—if met by chance,  
 She turn'd from me her shuddering  
     glance,  
 Like a nice dame, that will not brook  
 On what she hates and loathes to look;  
 She told to Mortham she could ne'er  
 Behold me without secret fear.  
 Foreboding evil;—she may rue  
 To find her prophecy fall true !  
 The war has weeded Rokeby's train,  
 Few followers in his halls remain;  
 If thy scheme miss, then, brief and bold,  
 We are enow to storm the hold ;  
 Bear off the plunder, and the dame,  
 And leave the castle all in flame.'

## xxvii.

' Still art thou Valour's venturous son !  
 Yet ponder first the risk to run :  
 The menials of the castle, true,  
 And stubborn to their charge, though  
     few;  
 The wall to scale—the moat to cross—  
 The wicket-grate—theinner fosse!  
 —' Fool! if we blench for toys like  
     these,  
 On what fair guerdon can we seize ?  
 Our hardest venture, to explore  
 Some wretched peasant's fenceless  
     door,  
 And the best prize we bear away,  
 The earnings of his sordid day.'—  
 ' A while thy hasty taunt forbear:  
 In sight of road more sure and fair,  
 Thou wouldst not choose, in blindfold  
     wrath,  
 Or wantonness, a desperate path ?  
 List, then; for vantage or assault,  
 From gilded vane to dungeon-vault,  
 Each pass of Rokeby-house I know :  
 There is one postern, dark and low,  
 That issues at a secret spot,  
 By most neglected or forgot.  
 Now, could a spial of our train  
 On fair pretext admittance gain,  
 That sally-port might be unbarr'd :  
 Then, vain were battlement and ward !'

## xxviii.

' Now speak'st thou well: to me the  
     same,  
 If force or art shall urge the game;  
 Indifferent, if like fox I wind,  
 Or spring like tiger on the hind.  
 But, hark ! our merry-men so gay  
 Troll forth another roundelay.'

## SONG.

' A weary lot is thine, fair maid,  
 A weary lot is thine !  
 To pull the thorn thy brow to braid,  
 And press the rue for wine !  
 A lightsome eye, a soldier's mien,  
 A feather of the blue,  
 A doublet of the Lincoln green,—  
 No more of me you knew,  
     My love!  
 No more of me you knew.  
 This morn is merry June, I trow,  
 The rose is budding fain ;  
 But she shall bloom in winter snow,  
 Ere we two meet again.'  
 He turn'd his charger as he spake,  
 Upon the river shore,  
 He gave his bridle-reins a shake,  
 Said, ' Adieu for evermore,  
     My love!  
 And adieu for evermore.'

## xxix.

' What youth is this, your band among,  
 The best for minstrelsy and song ?  
 In his wild notes seem aptly met  
 A strain of pleasure and regret.'—  
 ' Edmund of Winston is his name;  
 The hamlet sounded with the fame  
 Of early hopes his childhood gave,—  
 Now centred all in Brignal cave!  
 I watch him well—his wayward course  
 Shows oft a tincture of remorse.  
 Some early love-shaft grazed his heart,  
 And oft the scar will ache and smart.  
 Yet is he useful;—of the rest,  
 By fits, the darling and the jest,



His harp, his story, and his lay,  
**Oft** aid the idle hours away :  
 When unemployed, each fiery mate  
 Is ripe for mutinous debate.  
 He tuned his strings e'en now—again  
 He wakes them, with a blither strain.'

XXX.

SONG.

ALLEN-A-DALE.

Allen-a-Dale has no fagot for burning,  
 Allen-a-Dale has no furrow for turning,  
 Allen-a-Dale has no fleece for the  
     spinning,  
 Yet Allen-a-Dale has red gold for the  
     winning.  
 Come, read me my riddle! come,  
     hearken my tale!  
 And tell me the craft of bold Allen-a-  
     Dale.

The Baron of Ravensworth prances  
     in pride,  
 And he views his domains upon Ar-  
     kindale side;  
 The mere for his net, and the land for  
     his game,  
 The chase for the wild, and the park  
     for the tame;  
 Yet the fish of the lake, and the deer  
     of the vale,  
 Are less free to Lord Dacre than  
     Allen-a-Dale!

Allen-a-Dale was ne'er belted a knight,  
 Though his spur be as sharp, and his  
     blade be as bright;  
 Allen-a-Dale is no baron or lord,  
 Yet twenty tall yeomen will draw at  
     his word;  
 And the best of our nobles his bonnet  
     will vail,  
 Who at Rere-cross on Stan mo re meets  
     Allen-a-Dale.

Allen-a-Dale to his wooing is come;  
 The mother, she ask'd of his household  
     and home:

' Though the castle of Richmond stand  
     fair on the hill,  
 My hall,' quoth bold Allen, 'shows  
     gallanter still;  
 'Tis the blue vault of heaven, with its  
     crescent so pale,  
 And with all its bright spangles !' said  
     Allen-a-Dale.

The father was steel, and the mother  
     was stone ;  
 They lifted the latch, and they bade  
     him be gone;  
 But loud, on the morrow, their wail  
     and their cry:  
 He had laugh'd on the lass with his  
     bonny black eye,  
 And she fled to the forest to hear a love-  
     tale,  
 And the youth it was told by was  
     Allen-a-Dale!

xxxI.

' Thou see'st that, whether sad or gay,  
 Love mingles ever in his lay.  
 But when his boyish wayward fit  
 Is o'er, he hath address and wit;  
 O ! 'tis a brain of fire, can ape  
 Each dialect, each various shape.'  
 ' Nay, then, to aid thy project, Guy-  
 Soft' who comes here?' 'My trusty spy.  
 Speak, Hamlin ! hast thou lodged our  
     deer?'

' I have—but two fair stags are near.  
 I watch'd her, as she slowly stray'd  
 From Egliston up Thorsgill glade ;  
 But Wilfrid Wycliffe sought her side,  
 And then young Redmond, in his pride,  
 Shot down to meet them on their way;  
 Much, as it seem'd, was theirs to say :  
 There's time to pitch both toil and net  
 Before their path be homeward set.'  
 A hurried and a whisper'd speech  
 Did Bertram's will to Denzil teach ;  
 Who, turning to the robber band,  
 Bade four, the bravest, take the brand.



## Canto Fourth.

## I.

WHEN Denmark's raven soar'd on high,  
Triumphant through Northumbrian  
sky,

Till, hovering near, her fatal croak  
Bade Reged's Britons dread the yoke,  
And the broad shadow of her wing  
Blacken'd each cataract and spring,  
Where Tees in tumult leaves his source,  
Thundering o'er Caldron and High-  
Force ;

Beneath the shade the Northmen came,  
Fix'd on each vale a Runic name,  
Rear'd high their altar's rugged stone,  
And gave their Gods the land they won.  
Then, Balder, one bleak garth was  
thine,

And one sweet brooklet's silver line,  
And Woden's Croft did title gain  
From the stern Father of the Slain ;  
But to the Monarch of the Mace,  
That held in fight the foremost place,  
To Odin's son, and Sifia's spouse,  
Near Stratforth high they paid their  
vows,

Remember'd Thor's victorious fame,  
And gave the dell the Thunderer's  
name.

## II.

Yet Scald or Kemper err'd, I ween,  
Who gave that soft and quiet scene,  
With all its varied light and shade,  
And every little sunny glade,  
And the blithe brook that strolls along  
Its pebbled bed with summer song,  
To the grim God of blood and scar,  
The grisly King of Northern War.  
O, better were its banks assigned  
To spirits of a gentler kind !  
For where the thicket-groups recede,  
And the rath primrose decks the mead,  
The velvet grass seems carpet meet  
For the light fairies' lively feet.

Yon tufted knoll, with daisies strown,  
Might make proud Oberon a throne,  
While, hidden in the thicket nigh,  
Puck should brood o'er his frolic sly;  
And where profuse the wood-vetch  
clings

Round ash and elm, in verdant rings,  
Its pale and azure-pencill'd flower  
Should canopy Titania's bower.

## III.

Here rise no cliffs the vale to shade;  
But, skirting every sunny glade,  
In fair variety of green  
The woodland lends its silvan screen.  
Hoary, yet haughty, frowns the oak,  
Its boughs by weight of ages broke;  
And towers erect, in sable spire,  
The pine-tree scathed by lightning-  
fire;

The drooping ash and birch, between,  
Hang their fair tresses o'er the green,  
And all beneath, at random grow  
Each coppice dwarf of varied show,  
Or, round the stems profusely twined,  
Fling summer odours on the wind.  
Such varied group Urbino's hand  
Round Him of Tarsus nobly plann'd,  
What time he bade proud Athens own  
On Mars's Mount the God Unknown !  
Then grey Philosophy stood nigh,  
Though bent by age, in spirit high:  
There rose the scar-seam'd Veteran's  
spear,

There Grecian Beauty bent to hear,  
While Childhood atherfoot was placed,  
Or clung delighted to her waist.

## IV.

' And rest we here,' Matilda said,  
And sat her in the varying shade.  
' Chance-met, we well may steal an  
hour,  
To friendship due, from fortune's  
power.  
Thou, Wilfrid, ever kind, must lend  
Thy counsel to thy sister-friend;

And, Redmond, thou, at my behest,  
 No farther urge thy desperate 'quest.  
 For to my care a charge is left,  
 Dangerous to one of aid bereft;  
 Well nigh an orphan, and alone,  
 Captive her sire, her house o'erthrown.  
 Wilfrid, with wonted kindness graced,  
 Beside her on the turf she placed;  
 Then paused, with downcast look and  
 eye,  
 Nor bade young Redmond seat him  
 nigh.  
 Her conscious diffidence he saw,  
 Drew backward, as in modest awe,  
 And sat a little space removed,  
 Unmark'd to gaze on her he loved.

## v.

Wreathed in its dark-brown rings, her  
 hair  
 Half hid Matilda's forehead fair,  
 Half hid and half reveal'd to view  
 Her full dark eye of hazel hue.  
 The rose, with faint and feeble streak,  
 So slightly tinged the maiden's cheek,  
 That you had said her hue was pale;  
 But if she faced the summer gale,  
 Or spoke, or sung, or quicker moved,  
 Or heard the praise of those she loved,  
 Or when of interest was express'd  
 Aught that waked feeling in her breast,  
 The mantling blood in ready play  
 Rivaird the blush of rising day.  
 There was a soft and pensive grace,  
 A cast of thought upon her face,  
 That suited well the forehead high,  
 The eyelash dark, and downcast eye;  
 The mild expression spoke a mind  
 In duty firm, composed, resign'd ;  
 'Tis that which Roman art has given  
 To mark their maiden Queen of Heaven.  
 In hours of sport, that mood gave way  
 To Fancy's light and frolic play ;  
 And when the dance, or tale, or song,  
 In harmless mirth sped time along,  
 Full oft her doating sire would call  
 His Maud the merriest of them all.

But days of war and civil crime  
 Allow'd but ill such festal time,  
 And her soft pensiveness of brow  
 Had deepen'd into sadness now.  
 In Marston field her father ta'en,  
 Her friends dispersed, brave Mortham  
 slain,  
 While every ill her soul foretold,  
 From Oswald's thirst of power and  
 gold.  
 And boding thoughts that she mustpart  
 With a soft vision of her heart,—  
 All lowered around the lovely maid,  
 To darken her dejection's shade.

## vi.

Who has not heard—while Erin yet  
 Strove 'gainst the Saxon's iron bit—  
 Who has not heard how brave O'Neale  
 In English blood imbrued his steel,  
 Against St. George's cross blazed high  
 The banners of his Tanistry,  
 To fiery Essex gave the foil,  
 And reign'd a prince on Ulster's soil?  
 But chief arose his victor pride,  
 When that brave Marshal fought and  
 died,  
 And Avon-Duff to ocean bore  
 His billows, red with Saxon gore.  
 'Twas first in that disastrous fight,  
 Rokeby and Mortham proved their  
 might.  
 There had they fallen 'mongst the rest,  
 But pity touch'd a chieftain's breast;  
 The Tanist he to great O'Neale ;  
 He check'd his followers' bloody zeal,  
 To quarter took the kinsmen bold,  
 And bore them to his mountain-hold,  
 Gave them each silvan joy to know,  
 Slieve-Donard's cliffs and woods could  
 show,  
 Shared with them Erin's festal cheer,  
 Show'd them the chase of wolf and deer,  
 And, when a fitting time was come,  
 Safe and unransom'd sent them home,  
 Loaded with many a gift, to prove  
 A generous foe's respect and love.

## VII.

Years speed away. On Rokeby's head  
Some touch of early snow was shed;  
Calm he enjoy'd, by Greta's wave,  
The peace which James the Peaceful  
gave,

While Mortham, far beyond the main,  
'Waged his fierce wars on Indian  
Spain.—

It chanced upon a wintry night,  
That whiten'd Stanmore's stormy  
height,

The chase was o'er, the stag was kill'd,  
In Rokeby-hall the cups were fill'd,  
And by the huge stone chimney sate  
The Knight in hospitable state.

Moonless the sky, the hour was late,  
When a loud summons shook the gate,  
And sore for entrance and for aid  
A voice of foreign accent pray'd.  
The porter answer'd to the call,  
And instant rush'd into the hall  
A Man, whose aspect and attire  
Startled the circle by the fire.

## VIII.

His plaited hair in elf-locks spread  
Around his bare and matted head ;  
On leg and thigh, close stretch'd and  
trim,

His vesture show'd the sinewy limb ;  
In saffron dyed, a linen vest  
Was frequent folded round his breast;  
A mantle long and loose he wore,  
Shaggy with ice, and stain'd with gore.  
He clasp'd a burden to his heart,  
And, resting on a knotted dart,  
The snow from hair and beard he shook,  
And round him gazed with wilder'd  
look.

Then up the hall, with staggering pace,  
He hastened by the blaze to place,  
Half lifeless from the bitter air,  
His load, a Boy of beauty rare.  
To Rokeby, next, he louted low,  
Then stood erect his tale to show,

With wild majestic port and tone,  
Like envoy of some barbarous throne.  
'Sir Richard, Lord of Rokeby, hear!  
Turlough O'Neale salutes thee dear;  
He graces thee, and to thy care  
Young Redmond gives, his grandson  
fair.

He bids thee breed him as thy son,  
For Turlough's days of joy are done ;  
And other lords have seized his land,  
And faint and feeble is his hand;  
And all the glory of Tyrone  
Is like a morning vapour flown.  
To bind the duty on thy soul,  
He bids thee think on Erin's bowl!  
If any wrong the young O Neale,  
He bids thee think of Erin's steel.  
To Mortham first this charge was due,  
But, in his absence, honours you.—  
Now is my master's message by,  
And Ferraught will contented die.'

## IX.

His look grew fix'd, his cheek grew  
pale,

He sunk when he had told his tale ;  
For, hid beneath his mantle wide,  
A mortal wound was in his side.  
Vain was all aid—in terror wild,  
And sorrow, scream'd the orphan  
child.

Poor Ferraught raised his wistful  
eyes,

And faintly strove to soothe his cries;  
All reckless of his dying pain,  
He blest and blest him o'er again !  
And kiss'd the little hands outspread,  
And kiss'd and cross'd the infant head,  
And, in his native tongue and phrase,  
Pray'd to each saint to watch his  
days;

Then all his strength together drew,  
The charge to Rokeby to renew.  
When half was falter'd from his breast,  
And half by dying signs expressed,  
'Bless the O'Neale !' he faintly said,  
And thus the faithful spirit fled.

## X.

'Twas long ere soothing might prevail  
Upon the child to end the tale;  
And then he said, that from his home  
His grandsire had been forced to roam,  
Which had not been if Redmond's hand  
Had but had strength to draw the brand,  
The brand of Lenaugh More the Red,  
That hung beside the grey wolfs  
head.—

'Twas from his broken phrase descried,  
His foster-father was his guide,  
Who, in his charge, from Ulster bore  
Letters and gifts a goodly store;  
But ruffians met them in the wood,  
Ferraught in battle boldly stood,  
Till wounded and o'erpower'd at  
length,

And stripp'd of all, his failing strength  
Just bore him here—and then the  
child

Renew'd again his moaning wild

## XI.

The tear down childhood's cheek that  
flows

Is like the dewdrop on the rose;  
When next the summer breeze comes  
by,

And waves the bush, the flower is dry.  
Won by their care, the orphan child  
Soon on his new protector smiled,  
With dimpled cheek and eye so fair,  
Through his thick curls of flaxen hair:  
But blithest laugh'd that cheek and  
eye

When Rokeby's little maid was nigh;  
'Twas his, with elder brother's pride,  
Matilda's tottering steps to guide;  
His native lays in Irish tongue,  
To soothe her infant ear he sung,  
And primrose twined with daisy fair  
To form a chaplet for her hair.  
By lawn, by grove, by brooklet's strand,  
The children still were hand in hand,  
And good Sir Richard smiling eyed  
The early knot so kindly tied.

## XII.

But summer months bring wilding shoot  
From bud to bloom, from bloom to fruit;  
And years draw on our human span,  
From child to boy, from boy to man;  
And soon in Rokeby's woods is seen  
A gallant boy in hunter's green.

He loves to wake the felon boar  
In his dark haunt on Greta's shore,  
And loves, against the deer so dun,  
To draw the shaft, or lift the gun:  
Yet more he loves, in autumn prime,  
The hazel's spreading boughs to climb,  
And down its cluster'd stores to hail,  
Where young Matilda holds her veil.  
And she, whose veil receives the  
shower,

Is altered too, and knows her power;  
Assumes a monitress's pride,  
Her Redmond's dangerous sports to  
chide;

Yet listens still to hear him tell  
How the grim wild-boar fought and fell,  
How at his fall the bugle rung,  
Till rock and greenwood answer flung;  
Then blesses her, that man can find  
A pastime of such savage kind!

## XIII.

But Redmond knew to weave his tale  
So well with praise of wood and dale,  
And knew so well each point to trace,  
Gives living interest to the chase,  
And knew so well o'er all to throw  
His spirit's wild romantic glow,  
That, while she blamed, and while  
she fear'd,  
She loved each venturous tale she  
heard.

Oft, too, when drifted snow and rain  
To bower and hall their steps restrain,  
Together they explored the page  
Of glowing bard or gifted sage;  
Oft, placed the evening fire beside,  
The minstrel art alternate tried,  
While gladsome harp and lively lay  
Bade winter-night flit fast away:

Thus, from their childhood, blending  
still  
Their sport, their study, and their skill,  
A union of the soul they prove,  
But must not think that it was love.  
But though they dared not, envious  
Fame  
Soon dared to give that union name;  
And when so often, side by side,  
From year to year the pair she eyed,  
She sometimes blamed the good old  
Knight,  
As dull of ear and dim of sight,  
Sometimes his purpose would declare,  
That young O'Neale should wed his  
heir.

## xiv.

The suit of Wilfrid rent disguise  
And bandage from the lovers' eyes;  
'Twas plain that Oswald, for his son,  
Had Rokeby's favour wellnigh won.  
Now must they meet with change of  
cheer,  
With mutual looks of shame and fear;  
Now must Matilda stray apart,  
To school her disobedient heart:  
And Redmond now alone must rue  
The love he never can subdue.  
But factions rose, and Rokeby sware,  
No rebel's son should wed his heir;  
And Redmond, nurtured while a child  
In many a bard's traditions wild,  
Now sought the lonely wood or stream,  
To cherish there a happier dream,  
Of maiden won by sword or lance,  
As in the regions of romance;  
And count the heroes of his line,  
Great Nial of the Pledges Nine,  
Shane-Dymas wild, and Geraldine,  
And Connan-More, who vow'd his race  
For ever to the fight and chase,  
And cursed him, of his lineage born,  
Should sheathe the sword to reap the  
corn,  
Or leave the mountain and the wold,  
To shroud himself in castled hold.

From such examples hope he drew,  
And brighten'd as the trumpet blew.

## xv.

If brides were won by heart and blade,  
Redmond had both his' cause to aid,  
And all beside of nurture rare  
That might beseem a baron's heir.  
Turlough O'Neale, in Erin's strife,  
On Rokeby's Lord bestow'd his life,  
And well did Rokeby's generous  
knight  
Young Redmond for the deed requite.  
Nor was his liberal care and cost  
Upon the gallant stripling lost:  
Seek the North-Riding broad and wide,  
Like Redmond none could steed  
bestride ;  
From Tynemouth search to Cumber-  
land,  
Like Redmond none could wield a  
brand;  
And then, of humour kind and free,  
And bearing him to each degree  
With frank and fearless courtesy,  
There never youth was form'd to steal  
Upon the heart like brave O'Neale.

## xvi.

Sir Richard loved him as his son ;  
And when the days of peace were  
done,  
And to the gales of war he gave  
The banner of his sires to wave,  
Redmond, distinguish'd by his care,  
He chose that honour'd flag to bear,  
And named his page, the next degree,  
In that old time, to chivalry.  
In five pitch'd fields he well maintained  
The honour'd place his worth obtained,  
And high was Redmond's youthful  
name  
Blazed in the roll of martial fame.  
Had fortune smiled on Marston fight,  
The eve had seen him dubb'd a knight;  
Twice, 'mid the battle's doubtful strife,  
Of Rokeby's Lord he saved the life,

But when he saw him prisoner made,  
He kiss'd and then resign'd his blade,  
And yielded him an easy prey  
To those who led the Knight away;  
Resolved Matilda's sire should prove  
In prison, as in fight, his love.

## XVII.

When lovers meet in adverse hour,  
'Tis like a sun-glimpse through a  
shower,  
A wat'ry ray an instant seen  
The darkly closing clouds between.  
As Redmond on the turf reclined,  
The past and present fill'd his mind:  
'It was not thus,' Affection said,  
'I dream'd of my return, dear maid '  
Not thus, when, from thy trembling  
hand,  
I took the banner and the brand,  
When round me, as the bugles blew,  
Their blades three hundred warriors  
drew,  
And, while the standard I unroll'd,  
Clash'd their bright arms, with clamour  
bold.  
Where is that banner now ?—its pride  
Lies 'whelm'd in Ouse's sullen tide !  
Where now these warriors I—in their  
gore,  
They cumber Marston's dismal moor !  
And what avails a useless brand,  
Held by a captive's shackled hand,  
That only would his life retain,  
To aid thy sire to bear his chain !'  
Thus Redmond to himself apart;  
Nor lighter was his rival's heart;  
For Wilfrid, while his generous soul  
Disdain'd to profit by control,  
By many a sign could mark too  
plain,  
Save with such aid, his hopes were  
vain.—  
But now Matilda's accents stole  
On the dark visions of their soul,  
And bade their mournful musing fly,  
Like mist before the zephyr's sigh.

## XVIII.

'I need not to my friends recall,  
How Mortham shunn'd my father's  
hall;  
A man of silence and of woe,  
Yet ever anxious to bestow  
On my poor self whatever could  
prove  
A kinsman's confidence and love.  
My feeble aid could sometimes chase  
The clouds of sorrow for a space :  
But oftener, fix'd beyond my power,  
I mark'd his deep despondence lower.  
One dismal cause, by all unguess'd,  
His fearful confidence confess'd ;  
And twice it was my hap to see  
Examples of that agony,  
Which for a season can o'erstrain  
And wreck the structure of the brain.  
He had the awful power to know  
The approaching mental overthrow,  
And while his mind had courage yet  
To struggle with the dreadful fit,  
The victim writhed against its throes,  
Like wretch beneath a murderer's  
blows.  
This malady, I well could mark,  
vSprung from some direful cause and  
dark;  
But still he kept its source concealed,  
Till arming for the civil field ;  
Then in my charge he bade me hold  
A treasure huge of gems and gold,  
With this disjointed dismal scroll,  
That tells the secret of his soul,  
In such wild words as oft betray  
A mind by anguish forced astray.'—

## XIX.

## MORTHAM'S HISTORY.

'Matilda ! thou hast seen me start,  
As if a dagger thrill'd my heart,  
When it has hap'd some casual phrase  
Waked memory of my former days.  
Believe, that few can backward cast  
Their thoughts with pleasure on the  
past;

But I!—my youth was rash and vain,  
 And blood and rage my manhood stain,  
 And my grey hairs must now descend  
 To my cold grave without a friend !  
 Even thou, Matilda, wilt disown  
 Thy kinsman, when his guilt is known.  
 And must I lift the bloody veil  
 That hides my dark and fatal tale ?  
 I must—I will— Pale phantom, cease!  
 Leave me one little hour in peace '  
 Thus haunted, think'st thou I have skill  
 Thine own commission to fulfil ?  
 Or, while thou point'st with gesture  
     fierce,  
 Thy blighted cheek, thy bloody hearse,  
 How can I paint thee as thou wert,  
 So fair in face, so warm in heart ?

xx.

'Yes, she was fair!—Matilda, thou  
 Hast a soft sadness on thy brow ;  
 But hers was like the sunny glow  
 That laughs on earth and all below '  
 We wedded secret—there was need—  
 Differing in country and in creed ;  
 And, when to Mortham's tower she  
     came,  
 We mention'd not her race and name,  
 Until thy sire, who fought afar,  
 Should turn him home from foreign  
     war,  
 On whose kind influence we relied  
 To soothe her father's ire and pride.  
 Few months we lived retired, unknown,  
 To all but one dear friend alone,  
 One darling friend—I spare his shame,  
 I will not write the villain's name !  
 My trespasses I might forget,  
 And sue in vengeance for the debt  
 Due by a brother worm to me,  
 Ungrateful to God's clemency,  
 That spared me penitential time,  
 Nor cut me off amid my crime.

xxi.

' A kindly smile to all she lent,  
 But on her husband's friend 'twas bent

So kind, that, from its harmless glee,  
 The wretch misconstrued villany.  
 Repulsed in his presumptuous love,  
 A Vengeful snare the traitor wove.  
 Alone we sat—the flask had flow'd,  
 My blood with heat unwonted glow'd,  
 When through the alley'd walk we  
     spied

With hurried step my Edith glide,  
 Cowering beneath the verdant screen,  
 As one unwilling to be seen.  
 Words cannot paint the fiendish smile  
 That curl'd the traitor's cheek the while!  
 Fiercely I question'd of the cause;  
 He made a cold and artful pause,  
 Then pray'd it might not chafe my  
     mood—

"There was a gallant in the wood!"  
 We had been shooting at the deer;  
 My cross-bow (evil chance!) was near:  
 That ready weapon of my wrath  
 I caught, and, hasting up the path,  
 In the yew grove my wife I found,  
 A stranger's arms her neck had bound!  
 I mark'd his heart—the bow I drew—  
 I loosed the shaft—'twas more than  
     true!

I found my Edith's dying charms  
 Lock'd in her murder'd brother's arms!  
 He came in secret to inquire  
 Her state, and reconcile her sire.

xxii

' All fled my rage—the villain first,  
 Whose craft my jealousy had nursed;  
 He sought in far and foreign clime  
 To 'scape the vengeance of his crime.  
 The manner of the slaughter done  
 Was known to few, my guilt to none;  
 Some tale my faithful steward framed—  
 I know not what—of shaft mis-aim'd ;  
 And even from those the act who knew,  
 He hid the hand from which it flew.  
 Untouch'd by human laws I stood,  
 But GOD had heard the cry of blood!  
 There is a blank upon my mind,  
 A fearful vision ill-defined,



Of raving till ray flesh was torn,  
 Of dungeon-bolts and fetters worn—  
 And when I waked to woe more mild,  
 And question'd of my infant child—  
 (Have I not written, that she bare  
 A boy, like summer morning fair?—  
 With looks confused my menials tell  
 That armed men in Mortham dell  
 Beset the nurse's evening way,  
 And bore her, with her charge, away.  
 My faithless friend, and none but he,  
 Could profit by this villany;  
 Him, then, I sought, with purpose dread  
 Of treble vengeance on his head !  
 He 'scaped me—but my bosom's wound  
 Some faint relief from wandering found;  
 And over distant land and sea  
 I bore my load of misery.

## xxiii.

" 'Twas then that fate my footsteps led  
 Among a daring crew and dread,  
 With whom full oft my hated life  
 I ventured in such desperate strife,  
 That even my fierce associates saw  
 My frantic deeds with doubt and awe.  
 Much then I learn'd, and much can  
 show,  
 Of human guilt and human woe,  
 Yet ne'er have, in my wanderings,  
 known  
 A wretch, whose sorrows match'd my  
 own!  
 It chanced, that after battle fray,  
 Upon the bloody field we lay;  
 The yellow moon her lustre shed  
 Upon the wounded and the dead,  
 While, sense in toil and wassail  
 drown'd,  
 My ruffian comrades slept around,  
 There came a voice—its silver tone  
 Was soft, Matilda, as thine own—  
 'Ah, wretch!' it said, 'what makest  
 thou here,  
 While unavenged my bloody bier,  
 While unprotected lives mine heir,  
 Without a father's name and care ?'

## xxiv.

' I heard—obey'd—and homeward  
 drew;  
 The fiercest of our desperate crew  
 I brought, at time of need to aid  
 My purposed vengeance, long delay'd.  
 But, humble be my thanks to Heaven,  
 That better hopes and thoughts has  
 given,  
 And by our Lord's dear prayer has  
 taught,  
 Mercy by mercy must be bought!—  
 Let me in misery rejoice—  
 I've seen his face—I've heard his  
 voice—  
 I claim'd of him my only child ;  
 As he disown'd the theft, he smiled!  
 That very calm and callous look,  
 That fiendish sneer his visage took,  
 As when he said, in scornful mood,  
 " There is a gallant in the wood !"—  
 I did not slay him as he stood—  
 All praise be to my Maker given '  
 Long suffrance is one path to Heaven.'

## xxv.

Thus far the woful tale was heard,  
 When something in the thicket stirr'd.  
 Up Redmond sprung; the villain Guy  
 (For he it was that lurk'd so nigh)  
 Drew back—hedurstnot cross his steel  
 A moment's space with brave O'Neale,  
 For all the treasured gold that rests  
 In Mortham's iron-banded chests.  
 Redmond resumed his seat;—he said,  
 Some roe was rustling in the shade.  
 Bertram laugh'd grimly when he saw  
 His timorous comrade backward draw:  
 ' A trusty mate art thou, to fear  
 A single arm, and aid so near !  
 Yet have I seen thee mark a deer.  
 Give me thy carabine; I 'll show  
 An art that thou wilt gladly know,  
 How thou mayst safely quell a foe.'

## xxvi.

On hands and knees fierce Bertram  
 drew  
 The spreading birch and hazels through,

Till he had Redmond full in view;  
The gun he levell'd—mark like this  
Was Bertram never known to miss,  
When fair opposed to aim there sate  
An object of his mortal hate.  
That day young Redmond's death had  
seen,

But twice Matilda came between  
The carabine and Redmond's breast,  
Just ere the spring his finger press'd.  
A deadly oath the ruffian swore,  
But yet his fell design forbore:  
' It ne'er,' he mutter'd, ' shall be said,  
That thus I scath'd thee, haughty maid!'—  
Then moved to seek more open aim,  
When to his side Guy Denzil came:  
' Bertram, forbear ' we are undone  
For ever, if thou fire the gun.  
By all the fiends, an armed force  
Descends the dell, of foot and horse !  
We perish if they hear a shot—  
Madman ! we have a safer plot—  
Nay, friend, be ruled, and bear thee  
back!

Behold, down yonder hollow track,  
The warlike leader of the band  
Comes, with his broadsword in his  
hand.'

Bertram look'd up ; he saw, he knew  
That Denzil's fears had counsell'd true,  
Then cursed his fortune and withdrew,  
Threaded the woodlands undescried,  
And gain'd the cave on Greta side.

## xxvii.

They whom dark Bertram, in his wrath,  
Doom'd to captivity or death,  
Their thoughts to one sad subject lent,  
Saw not nor heard the ambushment.  
Heedless and unconcern'd they sate,  
While on the very verge of fate ;  
Heedless and unconcern'd remain'd,  
When Heaven the murderer's arm  
restrain'd;  
As ships drift darkling down the tide,  
Nor see the shelves o'er which they  
glide.

Uninterrupted thus they heard  
What Mortham's closing tale declared.  
He spoke of wealth as of a load,  
By Fortune on a wretch bestow'd,  
In bitter mockery of hate,  
His cureless woes to aggravate;  
But yet he pray'd Matilda's care  
Might save that treasure for his heir—  
His Edith's son—for still he raved  
As confident his life was saved;  
In frequent vision, he averr'd,  
He saw his face, his voice he heard;  
Then argued calm—had murder been,  
The blood, the corpses, had been seen;  
Some had pretended, too, to mark  
On Windermere a stranger bark,  
Whose crew, with jealous care, yet  
mild,  
Guarded a female and a child.  
While these faint proofs he told and  
press'd,  
Hope seem'd to kindle in his breast;  
Though inconsistent, vague, and vain,  
It warp'd his judgment and his brain.

## xxviii.

These solemn words his story close :—  
' Heaven witness for me, that I chose  
My part in this sad civil fight,  
Moved by no cause but England's right.  
My country's groans have bid me draw  
My sword for gospel and for law;—  
These righted, I fling arms aside,  
And seek my son through Europe wide.  
My wealth, on which a kinsman nigh  
Already casts a grasping eye,  
With thee may unsuspected lie.  
When of my death Matilda hears,  
Let her retain her trust three years;  
If none, from me, the treasure claim,  
Perish'd is Mortham's race and name:  
Then let it leave her generous hand,  
And flow in bounty o'er the land;  
Soften the wounded prisoner's lot,  
Rebuild the peasant's ruin'd cot;  
So spoils, acquired by fight afar,  
Shall mitigate domestic war.'

## xxix.

The generous youths, who well had  
known  
Of Mortham's mind the powerful tone,  
To that high mind, by sorrow swerved,  
Gave sympathy his woes deserved ;  
But Wilfrid chief, who saw reveal'd  
Why Mortham wish'd his life conceal'd,  
In secret, doubtless, to pursue  
The schemes his wilder'd fancy drew.  
Thoughtful he heard Matilda tell,  
That she would share her father's cell,  
His partner of captivity,  
Where'er his prison-house should be;  
Yet grieved to think that Rokeby-hall,  
Dismantled, and forsook by all,  
Open to rapine and to stealth,  
Had now no safeguard for the wealth  
Entrusted by her kinsman kind,  
And for such noble use designed.  
' Was Barnard Castle then her choice,'  
Wilfrid inquired with hasty voice,  
' Since there the victor's laws ordain,  
Her father must a space remain ?'  
A flutter'd hope his accents shook,  
A flutter'd joy was in his look.  
Matilda hastened to reply,  
For anger flash'd in Redmond's eye:—  
' Duty,' she said, with gentle grace,  
' Kind Wilfrid, has no choice of place;  
Else had I for my sire assign'd  
Prison less galling to his mind,  
Than that his wild-wood haunts which  
sees

And hears the murmur of the Tees,  
Recalling thus, with every glance,  
What captive's sorrow can enhance;  
But where those woes are highest, there  
Needs Rokeby most his daughter's  
care.'

## xxx.

He felt the kindly check she gave,  
And stood abash'd—then answered  
**grave:**  
' I sought thy purpose, noble maid,  
Thy doubts to clear, thy schemes to aid.

I have beneath mine own command,  
So wills my sire, a gallant band,  
And well could send some horseman  
wight  
To bear the treasure forth by night,  
And so bestow it as you deem  
In these ill days may safest seem.'—  
' Thanks, gentle Wilfrid, thanks,' she  
said :  
' O, be it not one day delay'd !  
And, more, thy sister-friend to aid,  
Be thou thyself content to hold,  
In thine own keeping, Mortham's gold,  
Safest with thee.'—While thus she  
spoke,  
Arm'd soldiers on their converse broke,  
The same of whose approach afraid,  
The ruffians left their ambuscade.  
Their chief to Wilfrid bended low,  
Then look'd around as for a foe.  
' What mean'st thou, friend,' young  
Wycliffe said,  
' Why thus in arms beset the glade ?'  
' That would I gladly learn from you;  
For up my squadron as I drew,  
To exercise our martial game  
Upon the moor of Barningham,  
A stranger told you were waylaid,  
Surrounded, and to death betray'd.  
He had a leader's voice, I ween,  
A falcon glance, a warrior's mien.  
He bade me bring you instant aid;  
I doubted not, and I obey'd.'

## xxxi.

Wilfrid changed colour, and, amazed,  
Turn'd short, and on the speaker gazed;  
While Redmond every thicket round  
Track'd earnest as a questing hound,  
And Denzil's carbine he found ;  
Sure evidence, by which they knew  
The warning was as kind as true.  
Wisest it seem'd, with cautious speed  
To leave the dell. It was agreed  
That Redmond, with Matilda fair,  
And fitting guard, should home repair;  
At nightfall Wilfrid should attend,  
With a strong band, his sister-friend,

To bear with her from Rokeby's bowers  
To Barnard Castle's lofty towers,  
Secret and safe, the banded chests  
In which the wealth of Mortham rests.  
This hasty purpose fix'd, they part,  
Each with a grieved and anxious heart.



### Canto Fifth.

#### I.

THE sultry summer day is done,  
The western hills have hid the sun,  
But mountain peak and village spire  
Retain reflection of his fire.  
Old Barnard's towers are purple still  
To those that gaze from Toller-hill;  
Distant and high, the tower of Bowes  
Like steel upon the anvil glows;  
And Stanmore's ridge, behind that lay,  
Rich with the spoils of parting day,  
In crimson and in gold array'd,  
Streaks yet a while the closing shade,  
Then slow resigns to darkening heaven  
The tints which brighter hours had  
    given.  
Thus aged men, full loth and slow,  
The vanities of life forego,  
And count their youthful follies o'er,  
Till Memory lends her light no more.

#### II.

The eve, that slow on upland fades,  
Has darker closed on Rokeby's glades,  
Where, sunk within their banks pro-  
    found,  
Her guardian streams to meeting  
    wound.  
The stately oaks, whose sombre frown  
Of noontide made a twilight brown,  
Impervious now to fainter light,  
Of twilight make an early night.  
Hoarse into middle air arose  
The vespers of the roosting crows,  
And with congenial murmurs seem  
To wake the Genii of the stream;

For louder clamour'd Greta's tide,  
And Tees in deeper voice replied,  
And fitful waked the evening wind,  
Fitful in sighs its breath resigned.  
Wilfrid, whose fancy-nurtured soul  
Felt in the scene a soft control,  
With lighter footstep pressed the  
    ground,  
And often paused to look around;  
And, though his path was to his love,  
Could not but linger in the grove  
To drink the thrilling interest dear,  
Of awful pleasure checked by fear.  
Such inconsistent moods have we,  
Even when our passions strike the key.

#### III.

Now, through the wood's dark mazes  
    past,  
The opening lawn he reach'd at last,  
Where, silver'd by the moonlight ray,  
The ancient Hall before him lay.  
Those martial terrors long were fled  
That frown'd of old around its head:  
The battlements, the turrets grey,  
Seem'd half abandon'd to decay;  
On barbican and keep of stone  
Stern Time the foeman's work had  
    done.  
Where banners the invader braved,  
The harebell now and wallflower  
    waved;  
In the rude guard-room, where of yore  
Their weary hours the warders wore,  
Now, while the cheerful fagots blaze,  
On the paved floor the spindle plays;  
The flanking guns dismounted lie,  
The moat is ruinous and dry,  
The grim portcullis gone—and all  
The fortress turn'd to peaceful Hall.

#### IV.

But yet precautions, lately ta'en,  
Show'd danger's day revived again;  
The court-yard wall show'd marks of  
    care,  
The fall' n defences to repair,

Lending such strength as might with-  
stand  
The insult of marauding band.  
The beams once more were taught to  
bear  
The trembling drawbridge into air,  
And not, till question'd o'er and o'er,  
For Wilfrid oped the jealous door;  
And when he enter'd, bolt and bar  
Resumed their place with sullen jar;  
Then, as he cross'd the vaulted porch,  
The old grey porter raised his torch,  
And view'd him o'er, from foot to head,  
Ere to the hall his steps he led.  
That huge old hall, of knightly state,  
Dismantled seem'd and desolate.  
The moon through transom-shafts of  
stone,  
Which cross'd the latticed oriels,  
shone,  
And, by the mournful light she gave,  
The Gothic vault seem'd funeral cave.  
Pennon and banner waved no more  
O'er beams of stag and tusks of borr,  
Nor glimmering arms were marshal'd  
seen  
To glance those silvan spoils between.  
Those arms, those ensigns, borne  
away,  
Accomplished Rokeby's brave array,  
But all were lost on Marston's day!  
Yet here and there the moonbeams fall  
Where armour yet adorns the wall,  
Cumbersome of size, uncouth to sight,  
And useless in the modern fight;  
Like veteran relic of the wars,  
Known only by neglected scars.

## v.

Matilda soon to greet him came,  
And bade them light the evening flame;  
Said, all for parting was prepared,  
And tarried but for Wilfrid's guard  
But then, reluctant to unfold  
His father's avarice of gold,  
He hinted, that lest jealous eye  
Should on their precious burden pry,

He judg'd it best the castle gate  
To enter when the night wore late;  
And therefore he had left command  
With those he trusted of his band,  
That they should be at Rokeby met,  
What time the midnight-watch was  
set.  
Now Redmond came, whose anxious  
care  
Till then was busied to prepare  
All needful, meetly to arrange  
The mansion for its mournful change.  
With Wilfrid's care and kindness  
pleased,  
His cold unready hand he seized.  
And press'd it, till his kindly strain  
The gentle youth returned again.  
Seem'd as between them this was said,  
'Awhile let jealousy be dead;  
And let our contest be, whose care  
Shall best assist this helpless fair.'

## vi.

There was no speech the truce to bind,  
It was a compact of the mind,—  
A generous thought at once impress'd  
On either rival's generous breast.  
Matilda well the secret took,  
From sudden change of mien and look;  
And—for not small had been her fear  
Of jealous ire and danger near—  
Felt, even in her dejected state,  
A joy beyond the reach of fate.  
They closed beside the chimney's blaze,  
And talk'd, and hoped for happier days,  
And lent their spirits' rising glow  
Awhile to gild impending woe;  
High privilege of youthful time,  
Worth all the pleasures of our prime!  
The bickering fagot sparkled bright,  
And gave the scene of love to sight,  
Bade Wilfrid's cheek more lively glow,  
Play'd on Matilda's neck of snow,  
Hernut-brown curls and fore head high,  
And laugh'd in Redmond's azure eye.  
Two lovers by the maiden sate,  
Without a glance of jealous hate;

The maid her lovers sat between,  
With open brow and equal mien ;  
It is a sight but rarely spied,  
Thanks to man's wrath and woman's  
pride.

## vii.

While thus in peaceful guise they sate  
A knock alarm'd the outer gate,  
And ere the tardy porter stirr'd  
The tinkling of a harp was heard.  
A manly voice, of mellow swell,  
Bore burden to the music well.

## SONG.

' Summer eve is gone and past,  
Summer dew is falling fast;  
I have wander'd all the day,  
Do not bid me farther stray !  
Gentle hearts, of gentle kin,  
Take the wandering harper in !'

But the stern porter answer gave,  
With ' Get thee hence, thou strolling  
knave!

The king wants soldiers; war, I trow,  
Were mceter trade for such as thou.'  
At this unkind reproof, again  
Answer'd the ready minstrel's strain.

## SONG RESUMED.

' Bid not me, in battle-field,  
Buckler lift, or broadsword wield !  
All my strength and all my art  
Is to touch the gentle heart  
With the wizard notes that ring  
From the peaceful minstrel-string.'

The porter, all unmoved, replied,—  
' Depart in peace, with Heaven to  
guide;  
If longer by the gate thou dwell,  
Trust me, thou shalt not part so well.'

## viii.

With somewhat of appealing look,  
The harper's part young Wilfrid took:  
' These notes so wild and ready thrill,  
They show no vulgar minstrel's skill;

Hard were his task to seek a home  
More distant, since the night is come;  
And for his faith I dare engage—  
Your Harpool's blood is sour'd by age;  
His gate, once readily displayed  
To greet the friend, the poor to aid,  
Now even to me, though known of old,  
Did but reluctantly unfold.'—  
' O blame not, as poor Harpool's crime,  
An evil of this evil time.  
He deems dependent on his care  
The safety of his patron's heir,  
Nor judges meet to ope the tower  
To guest unknown at parting hour,  
Urging his duty to excess  
Of rough and stubborn faithfulness.  
For this poor harper, I would fain  
He may relax:—Hark to his strain!'

## ix.

## SONG RESUMED.

' I have song of war for knight,  
Lay of love for lady bright,  
Fairy tale to lull the heir,  
Goblin grim the maids to scare ;  
Dark the night, and long till day,  
Do not bid me farther stray!

Rokeby's lords of martial fame,  
I can count them name by name;  
Legends of their line there be,  
Known to few, but known to me;  
If you honour Rokeby's kin  
Take the wandering harper in!

Rokeby's lords had fair regard  
For the harp and for the bard ;  
Baron's race throve never well  
Where the curse of minstrel fell;  
If you love that noble kin  
Take the weary harper in !'—

' Hark! Harpool parleys—there is  
hope,'  
Said Redmond, ' that the gate will ope.'  
—' For all thy brag and boast, I trow,  
Nought know'st thou of the Felon Sow,'

Quoth Harpool, 'nor how Greta-side  
She roam'd, and Rokeby forest wide;  
Nor how Ralph Rokeby gave the  
beast

To Richmond's friars to make a feast.  
Of Gilbert Griffinson the tale  
Goes, and of gallant Peter Dale,  
That well could strike with sword  
amain,

And of the valiant son of Spain,  
Friar Middleton, and blithe Sir Ralph;  
There were a jest to make us laugh !  
If thou canst tell it, in yon shed  
Thou'st won thy supper and thy bed.'

## x.

Matilda smiled; 'Cold hope,' said she,  
'From Harpool's love of minstrelsy!  
But, Tor this harper, may we dare,  
Redmond, to mend his couch and fare ?'  
• O, ask me not! At minstrel-string  
My heart from infancy would spring;  
Nor can I hear its simplest strain  
But it brings Erin's dream again,  
When placed by Owen Lysagh's knee,  
(The Filea of O'Neale was he,  
A blind and bearded man, whose eld  
Was sacred as a prophet's held,)  
I've seen a ring of rugged kerne,  
With aspects shaggy, wild, and stern,  
Enchanted by the master's lay,  
Linger around the livelong day,  
Shift from wild rage to wilder glee,  
To love, to grief, to ecstasy,  
And feel each varied change of soul  
Obedient to the bard's control.  
Ah, Clandeboy! thy friendly floor  
Sheve-Donard's oak shall light no  
more;

Nor Owen's harp, beside the blaze,  
Tell maiden's love, or hero's praise !  
The mantling brambles hide thyhearth,  
Centre of hospitable mirth ;  
All undistinguished in the glade  
My sires' glad home is prostrate laid,  
Their vassals wander wide and far,  
Serve foreign lords in distant war,

And now the stranger's sons enjoy  
The lovely woods of Clandeboy!'   
He spoke, and proudly turn'd aside,  
The starting tear to dry and hide.

## xi.

Matilda's dark and soften'd eye  
Was glistening ere O'Neale's was dry.  
Her hand upon his arm she laid,  
'It is the will of Heaven,' she said.  
'And think'st thou, Redmond, can part  
From this loved home with lightsome  
heart,

Leaving to wild neglect whatever  
Even from my infancy was dear ?  
For in this calm domestic bound  
Were all Matilda's pleasures found.  
That hearth, my sire was wont to grace,  
Full soon may be a stranger's place;  
This hall, in which a child I play'd,  
Like thine, dear Redmond, lowly laid,  
The bramble and the thorn may braid;  
Or, pass'd for aye from me and mine,  
It ne'er may shelter Rokeby's line.  
Yet is this consolation given,  
My Redmond—'tis the will of Heaven.'  
Her word, her action, and her phrase,  
Were kindly as in early days ;  
For cold reserve had lost its power  
In sorrow's sympathetic hour.  
Young Redmond dared not trust his  
voice;  
But rather had it been his choice  
To share that melancholy hour,  
Than, arm'd with all a chieftain's power,  
In full possession to enjoy  
Slieve-Donard wide, and Clandeboy.

## xii.

The blood left Wilfrid's ashen cheek;  
Matilda sees, and hastes to speak—  
'Happy in friendship's ready aid,  
Let all my murmurs here be stay'd!  
And Rokeby's maiden will not part  
From Rokeby's hall with moody heart.  
This night at least, for Rokeby's fame,  
The hospitable hearth shall flame,

And, ere its native heir retire,  
Find for the wanderer rest and fire,  
While this poor harper, by the blaze,  
Recounts the tale of other days.  
Bid Harpool ope the door with speed,  
Admit him, and relieve each need.  
Meantime, kind Wycliffe, wilt thou try  
Thy minstrel skill? Nay, no reply—  
And look not sad! I guess thy thought,  
Thy verse with laurels would be bought,  
And poor Matilda, landless now,  
Has not a garland for thy brow.  
True, I must leave sweet Rokeby's  
glades,  
Nor wander more in Greta shades;  
But sure, no rigid jailer, thou  
Wilt a short prison-walk allow,  
Where summer flowers grow wild at  
will,  
On Marwood-chase and Toller Hill;  
Then holly green and lily gay  
Shall twine in guerdon of thy lay.  
The mournful youth, a space aside,  
To tone Matilda's harp applied;  
And then a low sad descant rung,  
As prelude to the lay he sung.

## XIII.

## THE CYPRESS WREATH.

O Lady, twine no wreath for me,  
Or twine it of the cypress-tree!  
Too lively glow the lilies light,  
The varnish'd holly's all too bright,  
The May-flower and the eglantine  
May shade a brow less sad than mine;  
But, Lady, weave no wreath for me,  
Or weave it of the cypress-tree!

Let dimpled Mirth his temples twine  
With tendrils of the laughing vine;  
The manly oak, the pensive yew,  
To patriot and to sage be due;  
The myrtle bough bids lovers live,  
But that Matilda will not give;  
Then, Lady, twine no wreath for me,  
Or twine it of the cypress-tree!

Let merry England proudly rear  
Her blended roses, bought so dear;  
Let Albin bind her bonnet blue  
With heath and harebell dipp'd in  
dew;  
On favoured Erin's crest be seen  
The flower she loves of emerald  
green—  
But, Lady, twine no wreath for me,  
Or twine it of the cypress-tree!

Strike the wild harp, while maids  
prepare  
The ivy meet for minstrel's hair;  
And, while his crown of laurel-  
leaves  
With bloody hand the victor weaves,  
Let the loud trump his triumph tell;  
But when you hear the passing-bell,  
Then, Lady, twine a wreath for me,  
And twine it of the cypress-tree!

Yes! twine for me the cypress-bough;  
But, O Matilda, twine not now!  
Stay till a few brief months are past,  
And I have look'd and loved my last!  
When villagers my shroud bestrew  
With pansies, rosemary, and rue,—  
Then, Lady, weave a wreath for me,  
And weave it of the cypress tree!

## XIV.

O Neale observed the starting tear,  
And spoke with kind and blithesome  
cheer—

'No, noble Wilfrid! ere the day  
When mourns the land thy silent lay,  
Shall many a wreath be freely wove  
By hand of friendship and of love.  
I would not wish that rigid Fate  
Had doom'd thee to a captive's state,  
Whose hands are bound by honour's  
law,  
Who wears a sword he must not  
draw;  
But were it so, in minstrel pride  
The land together would we ride,



On prancing steeds, like harpers old,  
Bound for the halls of barons bold :  
Each lover of the lyre we'd seek,  
From Michael's Mount to Skiddaw's  
Peak,  
Survey wild Albin's mountain strand,  
And roam green Erin's lovely land;  
While thou the gentler souls should  
move  
With lay of pity and of love,  
And I, thy mate, in rougher strain,  
Would sing of war and warriors slain.  
Old England's bards were vanquish'd  
then,  
And Scotland's vaunted Hawthornden,  
And, silenced on Iernian shore,  
M<sup>r</sup> Curtin's harp should charm no more"  
In lively mood he spoke, to wile  
From Wilfrid's woeworn cheek a  
smile.

## xv.

' But,' said Matilda, ' ere thy name,  
Good Redmond, gain its destined fame,  
Say, wilt thou kindly deign to call  
Thy brother-minstrel to the hall ?  
Bid all the household, too, attend,  
Each in his rank a humble friend;  
I know their faithful hearts will grieve  
When their poor mistress takes her  
leave;  
So let the horn and beaker flow  
To mitigate their parting woe.'  
The harper came;—in youth's first  
prime  
Himself; in mode of olden time  
His garb was fashion'd, to express  
The ancient English minstrel's dress,  
A seemly gown of Kendal green,  
With gorget closed of silver sheen ;  
His harp in silken scarf was slung,  
And by his side an anlace hung.  
It seem'd some masquer's quaint array  
For revel or for holiday.

## xvi.

He made obeisance with a free  
Yet studied air of courtesy.

Each look and accent, framed to  
please,  
Seem'd to affect a playful ease;  
His face was of that doubtful kind  
That wins the eye, but not the mind ;  
Yet harsh it seem'd to deem amiss  
Of brow so young and smooth as  
this.  
His was the subtle look and sly,  
That, spying all, seems nought to  
spy;  
Round all the group his glances stole,  
Unmark'd themselves, to mark the  
whole,  
Yet sunk beneath Matilda's look,  
Nor could the eye of Redmond brook.  
To the suspicious, or the old,  
Subtile and dangerous and bold  
Had seem'd this self-invited guest;  
But young our lovers,—and the rest,  
Wrapt in their sorrow and their fear  
At parting of their mistress dear,  
Tear-blinded to the Castle-hall  
Came as to bear her funeral pall.

## xvii.

All that expression base was gone  
When waked the guest his minstrel  
tone;  
It fled at inspiration's call,  
As erst the demon fled from Saul.  
More noble glance he cast around,  
More free-drawn breath inspired the  
sound,  
His pulse beat bolder and more high,  
In all the pride of minstrelsy !  
Alas ! too soon that pride was o'er,  
Sunk with the lay that bade it soar'  
His soul resumed, with habit's chain,  
Its vices wild and follies vain,  
And gave the talent, with him born,  
To be a common curse and scorn.  
Such was the youth whom Rokeby's  
maid,  
With condescending kindness, pray'd  
Here to renew the strains she loved,  
At distance heard and well approved.

## XVIII.

## SONG.

## THE HARP.

I was a wild and wayward boy,  
My childhood scorn'd each childish toy;  
Retired from all, reserved and coy,  
To musing prone,  
I woo'd my solitary joy,  
My Harp alone.

My youth, with bold Ambition's mood,  
Despised the humble stream and wood  
Where my poor father's cottage stood,  
To fame unknown;  
What should ray soaring views make  
good?  
My Harp alone!

Love came with all his frantic fire,  
And wild romance of vain desire:  
The baron's daughter heard my lyre,  
And praised the tone;—  
What could presumptuous hope in-  
spire?  
My Harp alone!

At manhood's touch the bubble burst,  
And manhood's pride the vision curst,  
And all that had my folly nursed  
Love's sway to own;  
Yet spared the spell that lull'd me first,  
My Harp alone!

Woe came with war, and want with  
woe;  
And it was mine to undergo  
Each outrage of the rebel foe:  
Can aught atone  
My fields laid waste, my cot laid low?  
My Harp alone!

Ambition's dreams I've seen depart,  
Have rued of penury the smart,  
Have felt of love the venom'd dart  
When hope was flown;  
Yet rests one solace to my heart,—  
My Harp alone!

Then over mountain, moor, and hill,  
My faithful Harp, I'll bear thee still;  
And when this life of want and ill  
Is well-nigh gone,  
Thy strings mine elegy shall thrill,  
My Harp alone!

## XIX.

'A pleasing lay'" Matilda said;  
But Harpool shook his old grey  
head,  
And took his baton and his torch  
To seek his guard-room in the porch.  
Edmund observed; with sudden  
change,  
Among the strings his fingers range,  
Until they waked a bolder glee  
Of military melody;  
Then paused amid the martial sound,  
And looked with well-feign'd fear  
around;  
'None to this noble house belong,'  
He said, 'that would a minstrel wrong  
Whose fate has been, through good  
and ill,  
To love his Royal Master still;  
And with your honoured leave, would  
fain  
Rejoice you with a loyal strain.'  
Then, as assured by sign and look,  
The warlike tone again he took;  
And Harpool stopp'd, and turn'd to  
hear  
A ditty of the Cavalier.

## XX.

## SONG.

## THE CAVALIER.

While the dawn on the mountain was  
misty and grey,  
My true love has mounted his steed  
and away,  
Over hill, over valley, o'er dale, and  
o'er down;  
Heaven shield the brave Gallant that  
fights for the Crown!

**He has doff'd the silk doublet the  
breastplate to bear,**

**He has placed the steel-cap o'er his  
long flowing hair,**

From his belt to his stirrup his broad-  
sword hangs down,—

Heaven shield the brave Gallant that  
fights for the Crown !

For the rights of fair England that  
broadsword he draws.

Her King is his leader, her Church is  
his cause;

His watchword is honour, his pay is  
renown,—

GOD strike with the Gallant that  
strikes for the Crown'

They may boast of their Fairfax, their  
Waller, and all

The roundheaded rebels of West-  
minster Hall;

But tell these bold traitors of London's  
proud town

That the spears of the North have  
encircled the Crown!

There's Derby and Cavendish, dread  
of their foes;

There's Erin's high Ormond, and  
Scotland's Montrose!

Would you match the base Skippon,  
**and Massey, and Brown,**

**With the Barons of England that**  
fight for the Crown ?

Now joy to the crest of the brave  
Cavalier!

Be his banner unconquer'd, resistless  
**his spear,**

**Till in peace and in triumph his toils**  
**he may drown**

**In a pledge to fair England, her**  
Church, and her Crown!

xxi.

'Alas!' Matilda said, 'that strain,  
Good harper, now is heard in vain !

The time has been, at such a sound,  
When Rokeby's vassals gather'd  
round,

An hundred manly hearts would  
bound;

But now the stirring verse we hear,  
Like trump in dying soldier's ear'

Listless and sad the notes we own,  
The power to answer them is flown.

Yet not without his meet applause  
Be he that sings the rightful cause,

Even when the crisis of its fate  
To human eye seems desperate.

While Rokeby's heir such power  
retains

Let this slight guerdon pay thy  
pains:—

And lend thy haip; I fain would try  
If my poor skill can aught supply,

Ere yet I leave my fathers' hall,  
To mourn the cause in which we fall'

xxii.

The harper, with a downcast look,  
And trembling hand, her bounty took.

As yet, the conscious pride of art  
Had steel'd him in his treacherous part;

A powerful spring, of force unguess'd,  
That hath each gentler mood sup-  
press'd,

And reign'd in many a human breast;  
From his that plans the red campaign,

To his that wastes the woodland reign.  
The failing wing, the bloodshot eye,

The sportsman marks with apathy,  
Each feeling of his victim's ill

Drown'd in his own successful skill.  
The veteran, too, who now no more

Aspires to head the battle's roar,  
Loves still the triumph of his art,

And traces on the pencill'd chart  
Some stern invader's destined way,

Through blood and ruin, to his prey;  
Patriots to death, and towns to flame,

He dooms, to raise another's name,  
And shares the guilt, though not the

fame.

What pays him for his span of time  
Spent in premeditating crime ?  
What against pity arms his heart ?—  
It is the conscious pride of art.

## xxiii.

But principles in Edmund's mind  
Were baseless, vague, and undefined  
His soul, like bark with rudder lost,  
On Passion's changeful tide was tost;  
Nor Vice nor Virtue had the power  
Beyond the impression of the hour ;  
And O ! when Passion rules, how rare  
The hours that fall to Virtue's share !  
Yet now she roused her—for the pride,  
That lack of sterner guilt supplied,  
Could scarce support him when arose  
The lay that mourned Matilda's woes

## SONG.

## THE FAREWELL.

' The sound of Rokeby's woods I hear,  
They mingle with the song:  
Dark Greta's voice is in mine ear,  
I must not hear them long.  
From every loved and native haunt  
The native heir must stray,  
And, like a ghost whom sunbeams  
daunt,  
Must part before the day.  
Soon from the halls my fathers rear'd,  
Their scutcheons may descend,  
A line so long beloved and fear'd  
May soon obscurely end.  
No longer here Matilda's tone  
Shall bid those echoes swell;  
Yet shall they hear her proudly own  
The cause in which we fell.'

The Lady paused, and then again  
Resumed the lay in loftier strain.

## xxiv.

' Let our halls and towers decay,  
Be our name and line forgot,  
Lands and manors pass away,—  
We but share our Monarch's lot.

If no more our annals show  
Battles won and banners taken,  
Still in death, defeat, and woe,  
Ours be loyalty unshaken !

Constant still in danger's hour,  
Princes own'd our fathers' aid ;  
Lands and honours, wealth and power,  
Well their loyalty repaid.  
Perish wealth, and power, and pride !  
Mortal boons by mortals given ;  
But let Constancy abide,—  
Constancy's the gift of Heaven.'

## xxv.

While thus Matilda's lay was heard  
A thousand thoughts in Edmund stirr'd.  
In peasant life he might have known  
As fair a face, as sweet a tone ;  
But village notes could ne'er supply  
That rich and varied melody;  
And ne'er in cottage-maid was seen  
The easy dignity of mien,  
Claiming respect, yet waiving state,  
That marks the daughters of the great.  
Yet not, perchance, had these alone  
His scheme of purposed guilt o'er-  
thrown;  
But while her energy of mind  
Superior rose to griefs combined,  
Lending its kindling to her eye,  
Giving her form new majesty,—  
To Edmund's thought Matilda seem'd  
The very object he had dream'd ;  
When, long ere guilt his soul had  
known.

In Winston bowers he mused alone,  
Taxing his fancy to combine  
The face, the air, the voice divine,  
Of princess fair, by cruel fate  
Reft of her honours, power, and state,  
Till to her rightful realm restored  
By destined hero's conquering sword.

## xxvi.

' Such was my vision I' Edmund  
thought;  
' And have I, then, the ruin wrought

Of such a maid, that fancy ne'er  
 In fairest vision form'd her peer ?  
 Was it my hand that could uncloset  
 The postern to her ruthless foes ?  
 Foes, lost to honour, law, and faith,  
 Their kindest mercy sudden death !  
 Have I done this ? I ! who have sworn,  
 That if the globe such angel bore,  
 I would have traced its circle broad  
 To kiss the ground on which she  
     trod !—  
 And now—O ! would that earth would  
     rive,  
 And close upon me while alive !—  
 Is there no hope ? Is all then lost ?—  
 Bertram's already on his post !  
 'Even now, beside the 'Hairs arch'd  
     door,  
 I saw his shadow cross the floor !  
 He was to wait my signal strain—  
 A little respite thus we gain :  
 By what I heard the menials say,  
 Young Wycliffe's troop are on their  
     way—  
 Alarm precipitates the crime !  
 My harp must wear away the time.'—  
 And then, in accents faint and low,  
 He falter'd forth a tale of woe.

## xxvii.

## BALLAD.

'And whither would you lead me,  
     then ?'  
 Quoth the Friar of orders grey ;  
 And the Ruffians twain replied again,  
 ' By a dying woman to pray.'  
 ' I see,' he said, ' a lovely sight,  
 A sight bodes little harm,  
 A lady as a lily bright,  
 With an infant on her arm.'  
 'Then do thine office, Friar grey,  
 And see thou shrive her free !  
 Else shall the sprite, that parts to-  
     night,  
 Fling all its guilt on thee.

' Let mass be said, and trentals read,  
 When thou'rt to convent gone,  
 And bid the bell of St. Benedict  
 Toll out its deepest tone.'

The shrift is done, the Friar is gone,  
 Blindfolded as he came—  
 Next morning, all in Littlecot Hall  
 Were weeping for their dame.

Wild Darrell is an alter'd man,  
 The village crones can tell ;  
 He looks pale as clay, and strives to  
     pray,  
 If he hears the convent bell.

If prince or peer cross Darrell's way,  
 He'll beard him in his pride—  
 If he meet a Friar of orders grey,  
 He droops and turns aside.

## xxviii.

' Harper ' methinks thy magic lays,'  
 Matilda said, ' can goblins raise !  
 Well-nigh my fancy can discern,  
 Near the dark porch, a visage stern ;  
 E'en now, in yonder shadowy nook,  
 I see it '—Redmond, Wilfrid, look !—  
 A human form distinct and clear—  
 God, for thy mercy '—It draws near !'  
 She saw too true. Stride after stride,  
 The centre of that chamber wide  
 Fierce Bertram gain'd ; then made a  
     stand,  
 And, proudly waving with his hand,  
 Thunder'd—' Be still, upon your  
     lives'—  
 He bleeds who speaks, he dies who  
     strives.'  
 Behind their chief, the robber crew  
 Forth from the darken'd portal drew  
 In silence—save that echo dread  
 Return'd their heavy measured tread.  
 The lamp's uncertain lustre gave  
 Their arms to gleam, their plumes to  
     wave ;  
 File after file in order pass,  
 Like forms on Banquo's mystic glass.

Then, halting at their leader's sign,  
At once they form'd and curv'd their  
line,  
Hemming within its crescent drear  
Their victims, like a herd of deer.  
Another sign, and to the aim  
Levell'd at once their muskets came,  
As waiting but their chieftain's word  
To make their fatal volley heard.

xxix.

Back in a heap the menials drew;  
Yet, even in mortal terror, true,  
Their pale and startled group oppose  
Between Matilda and the foes.  
'O, haste thee, Wilfrid!' Redmond  
cried;

'Undo that wicket by thy side'  
Bear hence Matilda—gain the wood—  
The pass may be a while made good—  
Thy band, ere this, must sure be nigh—  
O'speak not—dally not—but fly!  
While yet the crowd their motions  
hide,  
Through the low wicket-door they  
glide.

Through vaulted passages they wind,  
In Gothic intricacy twined;  
Wilfrid half led, and half he bore,  
Matilda to the postern-door,  
And safe beneath the forest tree  
The Lady stands at liberty.  
The moonbeams, the fresh gale's caress,  
Renew'd suspended consciousness;—  
'Where's Redmond?' eagerly she  
cries:

'Thou answer'st not—he dies! he dies!  
And thou hast left him, all bereft  
Of mortal aid—with murderers left!  
I know it well—he would not yield  
His sword to man—his doom is seal'd!  
For my scorn'd life, which thou hast  
bought

At price of his, I thank thee not.'

xxx.

The unjust reproach, the angry look,  
The heart of Wilfrid could not brook.

'Lady,' he said, 'my band so near,  
In safety thou may'st rest thee here.  
For Redmond's death thou shalt not  
mourn,

If mine can buy his safe return.'  
He turn'd away—his heart throbb'd  
high,

The tear was bursting from his eye;  
The sense of her injustice press'd  
Upon the maid's distracted breast,—  
'Stay, Wilfrid, stay! all aid is vain!'  
He heard, but turn'd him not again;  
He reaches now the postern-door,  
Now enters—and is seen no more.

xxxi.

With all the agony that e'er  
Was gender'd 'twixt suspense and fear,  
She watch'd the line of windows tall,  
Whose Gothic lattice lights the Hall,  
Distinguish'd by the paly red  
The lamps in dim reflection shed,  
While all beside in wan moonlight  
Each grated casement glimmer'd white,  
No sight of harm, no sound of ill,  
It is a deep and midnight still.  
Who look'd upon the scene had guess'd  
All in the Castle were at rest:  
When sudden on the windows shone  
A lightning flash, just seen and gone!  
A shot is heard—Again the flame  
Flash'd thick and fast—a volley came!  
Then echo'd wildly, from within,  
Of shout and scream the mingled din,  
And weapon-clash and maddening cry,  
Of those who kill, and those who die!—  
As fill'd the Hall with sulphurous  
smoke,  
More red, more dark, the death-flash  
broke;  
And forms were on the lattice cast,  
That struck, or struggled, as they past.

xxxii.

What sounds upon the midnight wind  
Approach so rapidly behind?  
It is, it is, the tramp of steeds!  
Matilda hears the sound, she speeds,

Seizes upon the leader's rein—  
 'O, haste to aid, ere aid be vain !  
 Fly to the postern—gain the Hall !'  
 From saddle spring the troopers all;  
 Their gallant steeds, at liberty,  
 Run wild along the moonlight lea.  
 But, ere they burst upon the scene,  
 Full stubborn had the conflict been.  
 When Bertram mark'd Matilda's flight  
 It gave the signal for the fight;  
 And Rokeby's veterans, seam'd with  
     scars  
 Of Scotland's and of Erin's wars,  
 Their momentary panic o'er,  
 Stood to the arms which then they bore;  
 (For they were weapon'd, and prepared  
 Their mistress on her way to guard.)  
 Then cheer'd them to the fight O'Neale,  
 Then peal'd the shot, and clash'd the  
     steel;  
 The war-smoke soon with sable breath  
 Darkened the scene of blood and death,  
 While on the few defenders close  
 The Bandits, with redoubled blows,  
 And, twice driven back, yet fierce  
     and fell  
 Renew the charge with frantic yell.

xxxiii.

Wilfrid has fall'n—but o'er him stood  
 Young Redmond, soil'd with smoke  
     and blood,  
 Cheering his mates with heart and hand  
 Still to make good their desperate  
     stand.  
 ' Up, comrades, up! in Rokeby halls  
 Ne'er be it said our courage falls.  
 What! faint ye for their savage cry,  
 Or do the smoke-wreaths daunt your  
     eye?  
 These rafters have returned a shout  
 As loud at Rokeby's wassail rout,  
 As thick a smoke these hearths have  
     given  
 At Hallow-tide or Christmas-even.  
 Stand to it yet! renew the fight,  
 For Rokeby's and Matilda's right !

These slaves I they dare not, hand to  
     hand,  
 Bide buffet from a true man's brand'  
 Impetuous, active, fierce, and young,  
 Upon the advancing foes he sprung.  
 Woe to the wretch at whom is bent  
 His brandish'd falchion's sheer descent!  
 Backward they scatter'd as he came,  
 Like wolves before the levin flame,  
 When, 'mid their howling conclave  
     driven,  
 Hath glanced the thunderbolt of  
     heaven.  
 Bertram rush'd on—but Harpool  
     clasp'd  
 His knees, although in death he gasp'd,  
 His falling corpse before him flung,  
 And round the trammell'd ruffian clung.  
 Just then, the soldiers fill'd the dome,  
 And, shouting, charged the felons home  
 So fiercely, that, in panic dread,  
 They broke, they yielded, fell, or fled.  
 Bertram's stern voice they heed no  
     more,  
 Though heard above the battle's roar;  
 While, trampling down the dying man,  
 He strove, with volley'd threat and ban,  
 In scorn of odds, in fate's despite,  
 To rally up the desperate fight.

xxxiv.

Soon murkier clouds the Hall enfold  
 Than e'er from battle-thunders roll'd ;  
 So dense, the combatants scarce know  
 To aim or to avoid the blow.  
 Smothering and blindfold grows the  
     fight-  
 But soon shall dawn a dismal light'  
 'Mid cries, and clashing arms, there  
     came  
 The hollow sound of rushing flame;  
 New horrors on the tumult dire  
 Arise—the Castle is on fire!  
 Doubtful, if chance had cast the brand,  
 Or frantic Bertram's desperate hand.  
 Matilda saw—for frequent broke  
 From the dim casements gusts of smoke

Yon tower, which late so clear defined  
 On the fair hemisphere reclined,  
 That, pencill'd on its azure pure,  
 The eye could count each embrazure,  
 Now, swath'd within the sweeping  
     cloud,  
 Seems giant-spectre in his shroud ;  
 Till, from each loop-hole flashing light,  
 A spout of fire shines ruddy bright,  
 And, gathering to united glare,  
 Streams high into the midnight air;  
 A dismal beacon, far and wide,  
 That waken'd Greta's slumbering side.  
 Soon all beneath, through gallery long,  
 And pendant arch, the fire flash'd  
     strong,  
 Snatching whatever could maintain,  
 Raise, or extend, its furious reign;  
 Startling, with closer cause of dread,  
 The females who the conflict fled,  
 And now rush'd forth upon the plain,  
 Filling the air with clamours vain.

## xxxv.

But ceased not yet, the Hall within,  
 The shriek, the shout, the carnage-din,  
 Till bursting lattices give proof  
 The flames have caught the rafter'd roof.  
 What! wait they till its beams amain  
 Crash on the slayers and the slain ?  
 The alarm is caught —the drawbridge  
     falls,  
 The warriors hurry from the walls,  
 But, by the conflagration's light,  
 Upon the lawn renew the fight.  
 Each struggling felon down was hew'd,  
 Not one could gain the sheltering wood;  
 But forth the affrighted harper sprung,  
 And to Matilda's robe he clung.  
 Her shriek, entreaty, and command,  
 Stopp'd the pursuer's lifted hand.  
 Denzil and he alive were ta'en ;  
 The rest, save Bertram, all are slain.

## xxxvi.

And where is Bertram?—Soaring high,  
 The general flame ascends the sky;

In gather'd group the soldiers gaze  
 Upon the broad and roaring blaze,  
 When, like infernal demon, sent,  
 Red from his penal element,  
 To plague and to pollute the air,—  
 His face all gore, on fire his hair,  
 Forth from the central mass of smoke  
 The giant form of Bertram broke!  
 His brandish'd sword on high he rears,  
 Then plunged among opposing spears;  
 Round his left arm his mantle truss'd,  
 Received and foil'd three lances' thrust;  
 Nor these his headlong course with-  
     stood,  
 Like reeds he snapp'd the tough ash-  
     wood.  
 In vain his foes around him clung;  
 With matchless force aside he flung  
 Their boldest,—as the bull, at bay,  
 Tosses the ban-dogs from his way,  
 Through forty foes his path he made,  
 And safely gain'd the forest glade.

## xxxvii.

Scarce was this final conflict o'er,  
 When from the postern Redmond bore  
 Wilfrid, who, as of life bereft,  
 Had in the fatal Hall been left,  
 Deserted there by all his train ;  
 But Redmond saw, and turn'd again.—  
 Beneath an oak he laid him down,  
 That in the blaze gleam'd ruddy brown,  
 And then his mantle's clasp undid;  
 Matilda held his drooping head,  
 Till, given to breathe the freer air,  
 Returning life repaid their care.  
 He gazed on them with heavy sigh,—  
 'I could have wish'd even thus to  
     die!  
 No more he said—for now with speed  
 Each trooper had regain'd his steed;  
 The ready palfreys stood array'd  
 For Redmond and for Rokeby's maid;  
 Two Wilfrid on his horse sustain,  
 One leads his charger by the rein.  
 But eft Matilda look'd behind,  
 As up the Vale of Tees they wind,



Where far the mansion of her sires  
Beacon'd the dale with midnight fires.  
In gloomy arch above them spread,  
The clouded heaven lower'd bloody  
red;  
Beneath, in sombre light, the flood  
Appeared to roll in waves of blood.  
Then, one by one, was heard to fall  
The tower, the donjon-keep, the hall,  
Each rushing down with thunder  
sound,  
A space the conflagration drown'd;  
Till, gathering strength, again it rose,  
Announced its triumph in its close,  
Shook wide its light the landscape o'er,  
Then sunk—and Rokeby was no more!

### Canto Sixth.

#### I.

THE summer sun, whose early power  
Was wont to gild Matilda's bower,  
And rouse her with his matin ray  
Her duteous orisons to pay,—  
That morning sun has three times seen  
The flowers unfold on Rokeby green,  
But sees no more the slumbers fly  
From fair Matilda's hazel eye;  
That morning sun has three times broke  
On Rokeby's glades of elm and oak,  
But, rising from their silvan screen,  
Marks no grey turrets glance between.  
A shapeless mass lie keep and tower,  
That, hissing to the morning shower,  
Can but with smouldering vapour pay  
The early smile of summer day.  
The peasant, to his labour bound,  
Pauses to view the blackcn'd mound,  
Striving, amid the ruin'd space,  
Each well-remember'd spot to trace.  
That length of frail and fire-scorch'd  
wall  
Once screened the hospitable hall;  
When yonder broken arch was whole,  
Twas there was dealt the weekly dole;

And where yon tottering columns nod,  
The chapel sent the hymn to God.—  
So flits the world's uncertain span !  
Nor zeal for God, nor love for man,  
Gives mortal monuments a date  
Beyond the power of Time and Fate.  
The towers must share the builder's  
doom;  
Ruin is theirs, and his a tomb :  
But better boon benignant Heaven  
To Faith and Charity has given,  
And bids the Christian hope sublime  
Transcend the bounds of Fate and  
Time.

#### II.

Now the third night of summer came,  
Since that which witness'd Rokeby's  
flame.  
On Brignal cliffs and Scargill brake  
The owl's homilies awake,  
The bittern scream'd from rush and  
flag,  
The raven slumber'd on his crag,  
Forth from his den the otter drew,—  
Grayling and trout their tyrant knew,  
As between reed and sedge he peers,  
With fierce round snout and sharpen'd  
ears,  
Or, prowling by the moonbeam cool,  
Watches the stream or swims the  
pool;—  
Perch'd on his wonted eyrie high,  
Sleep seal'd the tercelet's wearied  
eye,  
That all the day had watch'd so well  
The cushat dart across the dell.  
In dubious beam reflected shone  
That lofty cliff of pale grey stone,  
Beside whose base the secret cave  
To rapine late a refuge gave.  
The crag's wild crest of copse and yew  
On Greta's breast dark shadows threw:  
Shadows that met or shunn'd the sight  
With every change of fitful light;  
As hope and fear alternate chase  
Our course through life's uncertain

**face.**

## III.

Gliding by crag and copsewood green,  
 A solitary form was seen  
 To trace with stealthy pace the wold,  
 Like fox that seeks the midnight fold,  
 And pauses oft, and cowers dismay'd,  
 At every breath that stirs the shade.  
 He passes now the ivy bush,—  
 The owl has seen him, and is hush ;  
 He passes now the dodder'd oak,—  
 Ye heard the startled raven croak ;  
 Lower and lower he descends,  
 Rustle the leaves, the brushwood  
     bends;  
 The otter hears him tread the shore,  
 And dives, and is beheld no more;  
 And by the cliff of pale grey stone  
 The midnight wanderer stands alone.  
 Methinks, that by the moon we trace  
 A well-remember'd form and face !  
 That stripling shape, that cheek so  
     pale,  
 Combine to tell a rueful tale,  
 Of powers misused, of passion's force,  
 Of guilt, of grief, and of remorse !  
 'Tis Edmund's eye, at every sound  
 That flings that guilty glance around :  
 'Tis Edmund's trembling haste divides  
 The brushwood that the cavern hides ;  
 And, when its narrow porch lies bare,  
 'Tis Edmund's form that enters there.

## IV.

His flint and steel have sparkled bright,  
 A lamp hath lent the cavern light;  
 Fearful and quick his eye surveys  
 Each angle of the gloomy maze.  
 Since last he left that stern abode  
 It seem'd as none its floor had trod ;  
 Untouch'd appeared the various spoil,  
 The purchase of his comrades' toil;  
 Masks and disguises grim'd with mud,  
 Arms broken and defiled with blood,  
 And all the nameless tools that aid  
 Night-felons in their lawless trade,  
 Upon the gloomy walls were hung,  
 Or lay in nooks obscurely flung.

Still on the sordid board appear  
 The relics of the noontide cheer:  
 Flagons and emptied flasks were there,  
 And bench o'erthrown, and shattered  
     chair;  
 And all around the semblance show'd,  
 As when the final revel glow'd,  
 When the red sun was setting fast,  
 And parting pledge Guy Denzil past.  
 'To Rokeby treasure-vaults !' they  
     quaff'd,  
 And shouted loud and wildly laugh'd,  
 Pour'd maddening from the rocky door,  
 And parted—to return no more !  
 They found in Rokeby vaults their  
     doom,—  
 A bloody death, a burning tomb !

## V.

There his own peasant-dress he spies,  
 Doff'd to assume that quaint disguise;  
 And, shuddering, thought upon his  
     glee,  
 When prank'd in garb of minstrelsy.  
 'O, be the fatal art accurst,'  
 He cried, 'that moved my folly first;  
 Till, snubbed by bandits' base applause,  
 I burst through God's and Nature's  
     laws!  
 Three summer days are scantily past  
 Since I have trod this cavern last,  
 A thoughtless wretch, and prompt to  
     err—  
 But, O, as yet no murderer !  
 Even now I list my comrades' cheer,  
 That general laugh is in mine ear,  
 Which raised my pulse and steel'd my  
     heart,  
 As I rehearsed my treacherous part—  
 And would that all since then could  
     seem  
 The phantom of a fever's dream !  
 But fatal Memory notes too well  
 The horrors of the dying yell  
 From my despairing mates that broke,  
 When flash'd the fire and roll'd the  
     smoke;

When the avengers shouting came,  
And hemm'd us 'twixt the sword and  
flame !

My frantic flight,—the lifted brand,—  
That angel's interposing hand!—  
If, for my life from slaughter freed,  
I yet could pay some grateful meed!  
Perchance this object of my quest  
May aid'—he turn'd, nor spoke the  
rest.

## VI.

Due northward from the rugged hearth,  
With paces five he metes the earth,  
Then toil'd with mattock to explore  
The entrails of the cavern floor,  
Nor paused till, deep beneath the  
ground,

His search a small steel casket found.  
Just as he stoop'd to loose its hasp  
His shoulder felt a giant grasp;  
He started, and look'd up aghast,  
Then shriek'd !—'Twas Bertram held  
him fast.

'Fear not!' he said; but who could  
hear

That deep stern voice, and cease to fear?  
'Fear not!—By heaven, he shakes as  
much

As partridge in the falcon's clutch !—  
He raised him, and unloosed his hold,  
While from the opening casket roll'd  
A chain and reliquaire of gold.  
Bertram beheld it with surprise,  
Gazed on its fashion and device,  
Then, cheering Edmund as he could,  
Somewhat he smoothed his rugged  
mood:

For still the youth's half-lifted eye  
Quiver'd with terror's agony,  
And sidelong glanced, as to explore,  
In meditated flight, the door.

'Sit,' Bertram said, 'from danger free:  
Thou canst not, and thou shalt not,  
Dee.

Chance brings me hither; hill and plain  
I've sought for refuge-place in vain.

And tell me now, thou aguish boy,  
What makest thou here ? what means  
this toy ?

Denzil and thou, I mark'd, were ta'en;  
What lucky chance unbound your  
chain ?

I deem'd, long since on Balioi's tower,  
Your heads were warp'd with sun  
and shower.

Tell me the whole—and, mark! nought  
e'er

Chafes me like falsehood, or like fear.'  
Gathering his courage to his aid,  
But trembling still, the youth obey'd.

## VII.

'Denzil and I two nights pass'd o'er  
In fetters on the dungeon floor.

A guest the third sad morrow brought;  
Our hold dark Oswald Wychffe sought,  
And eyed my comrade long askance,  
With fix'd and penetrating glance.

"Guy Denzil art thou call'd?"—"The  
same."

"At Court who served wild Bucking-  
hame;

Thence banish'd, won a keeper's place,  
So Villiers will'd, in Marwood-chase ;  
That lost—I need not tell thee why—  
Thou madest thy wit thy wants supply,  
Then fought for Rokeby:—Have I  
guess'd

My prisoner right?"—"At thy be-  
hest!"

He paused a while, and then went on  
With low and confidential tone ;—  
Me, as I judge, not then he saw,  
Close nestled in my couch of straw.—

"List to me, Guy. Thou know'st the  
great

Have frequent need of what they  
hate;

Hence, in their favour oft we see  
Unscrupled, useful men like thee.

Were I disposed to bid thee live  
What pledge of faith hast thou to  
give!"

## VIII.

'The ready Fiend, who never yet  
Hath failed to sharpen Denzil's wit,  
Prompted his lie—"His only child  
Should rest his pledge."—The Baron  
smiled,  
And turn'd to me—"Thou art his son?"  
I bowed—our fetters were undone,  
And we were led to hear apart  
A dreadful lesson of his art.  
Wilfrid, he said, his heir and son,  
Had fair Matilda's favour won;  
And long since had their union been  
But for her father's bigot spleen,  
Whose brute and blindfold party rage  
Would, force per force, her hand  
engage  
To a base kern of Irish earth,  
Unknown his lineage and his birth,  
Save that a dying ruffian bore  
The infant brat to Rokeby door.  
Gentle restraint, he said, would lead  
Old Rokeby to enlarge his creed;  
But fair occasion he must find  
For such restraint well-meant and kind,  
The Knight being render'd to his charge  
But as a prisoner at large.

## IX.

'He school'd us in a well-forged tale,  
Of scheme the Castle walls to scale,  
To which was leagued each Cavalier  
That dwells upon the Tyne and Wear;  
That Rokeby, his parole forgot,  
Had dealt with us to aid the plot.  
Such was the charge, which Denzil's  
zeal  
Of hate to Rokeby and O'Neale  
Proffer'd, as witness, to make good,  
Even though the forfeit were their  
blood.  
I scrupled, until o'er and o'er  
His prisoners' safety Wycliffe swore;  
And then—alas! what needs there  
**more?**  
I knew I should not live to say  
The proffer I refused that day;

Ashamed to live, yet loth to die,  
I soil'd me with their infamy!"—  
'Poor youth,' said Bertram, 'wavering  
still,  
Unfit alike for good or ill!  
But what fell next?"—'Soon as at large  
Was scroll'd and sign'd our fatal charge,  
There never yet, on tragic stage,  
Was seen so well a painted rage  
As Oswald's show'd! With loud alarm  
He call'd his garrison to arm;  
From tower to tower, from post to post,  
He hurried as if all were lost;  
Consign'd to dungeon and to chain  
The good old Knight and all his train;  
Warn'd each suspected Cavalier,  
Within his limits, to appear  
To-morrow, at the hour of noon,  
In the high church of Egliston.'

## X.

'Of Egliston!—Even now I pass'd,'  
Said Bertram, 'as the night closed fast;  
Torches and cressets gleam'd around,  
I heard the saw and hammer sound,  
And I could mark they toil'd to raise  
A scaffold, hung with sable baize,  
Which the grim headsman's scene  
display'd,  
Block, axe, and sawdust ready laid.  
Some evil deed will there be done,  
Unless Matilda wed his son;—  
She loves him not—'tis shrewdly  
guess'd  
That Redmond rules the damsel's  
breast.  
This is a turn of Oswald's skill;  
But I may meet, and foil him still I  
How earnest thou to thy freedom?"—  
'There  
Lies mystery more dark and rare.  
In midst of Wycliffe 'swell-feign'd rage,  
A scroll was offer'd by a page,  
Who told, a muffled horseman late  
Had left it at the Castle-gate.  
He broke the seal—his cheek show'd  
change,  
Sudden, portentous, wild, and strange;

The mimic passion of his eye  
Was turn'd to actual agony;  
His hand like summer sapling shook,  
Terror and guilt were in his look.  
Denzil he judged, in time of need,  
Fit counsellor for evil deed;  
And thus apart his counsel broke,  
While with a ghastly smile he spoke:—

## XI.

" As in the pageants of the stage,  
The dead awake in this wild age.  
Mortham—whom all men deem'd  
decreed  
In his own deadly snare to bleed,  
Slain by a bravo, whom, o'er sea,  
He train'd to aid in murdering me,—  
Mortham has'scaped! The coward shot  
The steed, but harm'd the rider not."  
Here, with an execration fell,  
Bertram leap'd up, and paced the cell:—  
' Thine own grey head, or bosom dark,'  
He muttered, ' may be surer mark I'  
Then sat, and sign'd to Edmund, pale  
With terror, to resume his tale.  
' Wycliffe went on:—" Mark with what  
flights  
Of wilder'd reverie he writes:—

## THE LETTER.

" Ruler of Mortham's destiny !  
Though dead, thy victim lives to thee.  
Once had he all that binds to life,  
A lovely child, a lovelier wife ;  
Wealth, fame, and friendship, were  
his own—  
Thou gavest the word, and they are  
flown.  
Mark how he pays thee:—To thy hand  
He yields his honours and his land,  
One boon premised;—Restore his  
child!  
And, from his native land exiled,  
Mortham no more returns to claim  
His lauds, his honours, or his name ;  
Refuse him this, and from the slain  
Thou shalt see Mortham rise again."

## XII.

' This billet while the Baron read,  
His faltering accents show'd his dread ;  
He press'd his forehead with his palm,  
Then took a scornful tone and calm;  
" Wild as the winds, as billows wild !  
What wot I of his spouse or child ?  
Hither he brought a joyous dame,  
Unknown her lineage or her name :  
Her, in some frantic fit, he slew;  
The nurse and child in fear withdrew.  
Heaven be my witness ! wist I where  
To find this youth, my kinsman's heir,—  
Unguerdon'd, I would give with joy  
The father's arms to fold his boy,  
And Mortham's lands and towers  
resign  
To the just heirs of Mortham's line."  
Thou know'st that scarcely e'en his  
fear  
Suppresses Denzil's cynic sneer ;—  
" Then happy is thy vassal's part,"  
He said, " to ease his patron's heart!  
In thine own jailer's watchful care  
Lies Mortham's just and lightful heir;  
Thy generous wish is fully won,—  
Redmond O'Ncale is Mortham's  
son."

## XIII.

' Up starting with a frenzied look,  
His clenched hand the Baron shook:  
" Is Hell at work ? or dost thou rave,  
Or darest thou palter with me, slave !  
Perchance thou wot'st not, Barnard's  
towers  
Have racks, of strange and ghastly  
powers."  
Denzil, who well his safety knew,  
Firmly rejoined, " I tell thee true.  
Thy racks could give thee but to know  
The proofs, which I, untortured,  
show.  
It chanced upon a winter night,  
When early snow made Stanmore  
white,

That very night, when first of all  
 Redmond O'Neale saw Rokeby-hall,  
 It was my goodly lot to gain  
 A reliquary and a chain,  
 Twisted and chased of massive gold.  
 —Demand not how the prize I hold !  
 It was not given, nor lent, nor sold.  
 Gilt tablets to the chain were hung,  
 With letters in the Irish tongue.  
 I hid my spoil, for there was need  
 That I should leave the land with  
 speed;  
 Nor then I deem'd it safe to bear  
 On mine own person gems so rare.  
 Small heed I of the tablets took,  
 But since have spell'd them by the  
 book,  
 When some sojourn in Erin's land  
 Of their wild speech had given com-  
 mand.  
 But darkling was the sense; the phrase  
 And language those of other days,  
 Involved of purpose, as to foil  
 An interloper's prying toil.  
 The words, but not the sense, I knew,  
 Till fortune gave the guiding clew.

## xiv.

" Three days since was that clew  
 reveal'd,  
 In Thorsgill as I lay conceal'd,  
 And heard at full when Rokeby's maid  
 Her uncle's history display'd ;  
 And now I can interpret well  
 Each syllable the tablets tell.  
 Mark, then : Fair Edith was the joy  
 Of old O'Neale of Clandeboy;  
 But from her sire and country fled,  
 In secret Mortham's Lord to wed.  
 O'Neale, his first resentment o'er,  
 Despatch'd his son to Greta's shore,  
 Enjoining he should make him known  
 (Until his farther will were shown)  
 To Edith, but to her alone.  
 What of their ill-starr'd meeting fell  
 Lord Wycliffe knows, and none so  
 well.

## xv.

" O Neale it was, who, in despair,  
 Robb'd Mortham of his infant heir ;  
 He bred him in their nurture wild,  
 And call'd him murder'd Connel's  
 child.  
 Soon died the nurse; the clan believed  
 What from their Chieftain they re-  
 ceived.  
 His purpose was, that ne'er again  
 The boy should cross the Irish main;  
 But, like his mountain sires, enjoy  
 The woods and wastes of Clandeboy.  
 Then on the land wild troubles came,  
 And stronger chieftains urged a claim,  
 And wrested from the old man's hands  
 His native towers, his father's lands.  
 Unable then, amid the strife,  
 To guard young Redmond's rights or  
 life,  
 Late and reluctant he restores  
 The infant to his native shores,  
 With goodly gifts and letters stored,  
 With many a deep conjuring word,  
 To Mortham and to Rokeby's Lord.  
 Nought knew the clod of Irish earth,  
 Who was the guide, of Redmond's  
 birth;  
 But deem'd his Chiefs commands were  
 laid  
 On both, by both to be obey'd.  
 How he was wounded by the way,  
 I need not, and I list not say."

## xvi.

" A wondrous tale! and, grant it true,  
 What," Wycliffe answer'd, "might I  
 do?  
 Heaven knows, as willingly as now  
 I raise the bonnet from my brow,  
 Would I my kinsman's manors fair  
 Restore to Mortham, or his heir;  
 But Mortham is distraught—O'Neale  
 Has drawn for tyranny his steel,  
 Malignant to our rightful cause,  
 And train'd in Rome's delusive laws.

Hark thee apart! "—They whisper'd long,  
Till Denzil's voice grew bold and strong:

"My proofs! I never will," he said,  
"Show mortal man where they are laid.  
Nor hope discovery to foreclose,  
By giving me to feed the crows;  
For I have mates at large, who know  
Where I am wont such toys to stow.  
Free me from peril and from band,  
These tablets are at thy command;  
Nor were it hard to form some train,  
To wile old Mortham o'er the main.  
Then, lunatic's nor papist's hand  
Should wrest from thine the goodly land."

—"I like thy wit," said Wycliffe, "well;  
But here in hostage shalt thou dwell.  
Thy son, unless my purpose err,  
May prove the trustier messenger.  
A scroll to Mortham shall he bear  
From me, and fetch these tokens rare.  
Gold shalt thou have, and that good store,  
And freedom, his commission o'er;  
But if his faith should chance to fail,  
The gibbet frees thee from the jail."

## XVII.

'Mesh'd in the net himself had twined,  
What subterfuge could Denzil find?  
He told me, with reluctant sigh,  
That hidden here the tokens lie;  
Conjured my swift return and aid  
By all he scoff'd and disobey'd,  
And look'd as if the noose were tied,  
And I the priest who left his side.  
This scroll for Mortham Wycliffe gave,  
Whom I must seek by Greta's wave;  
Or in the hut where chief he hides,  
Where Thorsgill's forester resides.  
(Thence chanced it, wandering in the

## glade,

That he descried our ambuscade.)  
I was dismiss'd as evening fell,  
And reach'd but now this rocky cell.'—

'Give Oswald's letter.'—Bertram read,  
And tore it fiercely, shred by shred:—  
'All lies and villany! to blind  
His noble kinsman's generous mind,  
And train him on from day to day,  
Till he can take his life away.  
And now, declare thy purpose, youth,  
Nor dare to answer, save the truth;  
If aught I mark of Denzil's ait,  
I'll tear the secret from thy heart!'

## XVIII.

'It needs not. I renounce,' he said,  
'My tutor and his deadly trade.  
Fix'd was my purpose to declare  
To Mortham, Redmond is his heir;  
To tell him in what risk he stands,  
And yield these tokens to his hands.  
Fix'd was my purpose to atone,  
Far as I may, the evil done;  
And fix'd it rests—if I survive  
This night, and leave this cave alive.'—  
'And Denzil?'—'Let them ply the rack,

Even till his joints and sinews crack!  
If Oswald tear him limb from limb,  
What ruth can Denzil claim from him,  
Whose thoughtless youth he led astray,  
And damn'd to this unhallow'd way?  
He school'd me, faith and vows were vain;  
Now let my master reap his gain.'

'True,' answer'd Bertram, 'tis his meed;

There's retribution in the deed.  
But thou—thou art not for our course,  
Hast fear, hast pity, hast remorse;  
And he, with us the gale who braves,  
Must heave such cargo to the waves,  
Or lag with overloaded prore,  
While barks unburden'd reach the shore.'

## XIX.

He paused, and, stretching him at length,  
Seem'd to repose his bulky strength.

Communing with his secret mind,  
 As half he sat, and half reclined,  
 One ample hand his forehead press'd,  
 And one was dropp'd across his breast.  
 The shaggy eyebrows deeper came  
 Above his eyes of swarthy flame ;  
 His lip of pride awhile forbore  
 The haughty curve till then it wore ;  
 The unalter'd fierceness of his look  
 A shade of darkened sadness took,—  
 For dark and sad a presage press'd  
 Resistlessly on Bertram's breast,—  
 And when he spoke, his wonted tone,  
 So fierce, abrupt, and brief, was gone.  
 His voice was steady, low, and deep,  
 Like distant waves when breezessleep;  
 And sorrow mix'd with Edmund's fear,  
 Its low unbroken depth to hear.

## xx.

' Edmund, in thy sad tale I find  
 The woe that warp'd my patron's mind:  
 'Twould wake the fountains of the  
 eye

In other men, but mine are dry.  
 Mortham must never see the fool  
 That sold himself base Wycliffe's tool;  
 Yet less from thirst of sordid gain,  
 Than to avenge supposed disdain.  
 Say, Bertram rues his fault;—a word,  
 Till now, from Bertram never heard:  
 Say, too, that Mortham's Lord he  
 prays  
 To think but on their former days;  
 On Quariana's beach and rock,  
 On Cayo's bursting battle-shock,  
 On Darien's sands and deadly dew,  
 And on the dart Tlatzeca threw ;—  
 Perchance my patron yet may hear  
 More that may grace his comrade's  
 bier.

My soul hath felt a secret weight,  
 A warning of approaching fate :  
 A priest had said, " Return, repent ! "  
 As well to bid that rock be rent.  
 Firm as that flint I face mine end;  
 My heart may burst, but cannot bend.

## xxi.

The dawning of my youth, with awe,  
 And prophecy, the Dalesmen saw;  
 For over Redesdale it came,  
 As bodeful as their beacon-flame.  
 Edmund, thy years were scarcely mine,  
 When, challenging the clans of Tyne  
 To bring their best my brand to prove,  
 O'er Hexham's altar hung my glove ;  
 But Tynedale, nor in tower nor town,  
 Held champion meet to take it down.  
 My noontide, India may declare ;  
 Like her fierce sun, I fired the air !  
 Like him, to wood and cave bade fly  
 Her natives, from mine angry eye.  
 Panama's maids shall long look pale  
 When Risingham inspires the tale;  
 Chili's dark matrons long shall tame  
 The froward child with Bertram's name.  
 And now, my race of terror run,  
 Mine be the eve of tropic sun !  
 No pale gradations quench his ray,  
 No twilight dews his wrath allay;  
 With disk like battle-target red,  
 He rushes to his burning bed,  
 Dyes the wide wave with bloody light,  
 Then sinks at once—and all is night.

## xxii.

' Now to thy mission, Edmund. Fly,  
 Seek Mortham out, and bid him hie  
 To Richmond, where his troops are  
 laid,  
 And lead his force to Redmond's aid.  
 Say, till he reaches Eglinton,  
 A friend will watch to guard his son.  
 Now, fare-thee-well; for night draws  
 on,  
 And I would rest me here alone.'  
 Despite his ill-dissembled fear,  
 There swam in Edmund's eye a tear;  
 A tribute to the courage high  
 Which stoop'd not in extremity,  
 But strove, irregularly great,  
 To triumph o'er approaching fate !  
 Bertram beheld the dewdrop start,  
 It almost touch'd his iron heart:—



' I did not think there lived,' he said,  
' One who would tear for Bertram  
shed.'

He loosen'd then his baldric's hold,  
A buckle broad of massive gold ;—  
' Of all the spoil that paid his pains,  
But this with Risingham remains;  
And this, dear Edmund, thoushalt take,  
And wear it long for Bertram's sake.  
Once more—to Mortham speed amain;  
Farewell! and turn thee not again.'

## xxiii.

The night has yielded to the morn,  
And far the hours of prime are worn.  
Oswald, who, since the dawn of day,  
Had cursed his messenger's delay,  
Impatient question'd now his train,  
' Was Denzil's son return'd again?'  
It chanced there answer'd of the crew,  
A menial, who young Edmund knew:  
' No son of Denzil this,' he said ;  
' A peasant boy from Winston glade,  
For song and minstrelsy renown'd,  
And knavish pranks, the hamlets round.'  
' Not Denzil's son '—From Winston  
vale !—

Then it was false, that specious tale;  
Or, worse, he hath despatch'd the youth  
To show to Mortham's Lord its truth.  
Fool that I was !—but 'tis too late;—  
This is the very turn of fate !—  
The tale, or true or false, relies  
On Denzil's evidence '—He dies !—  
Ho! Provost Marshall! instantly  
Lead Denzil to the gallows-tree !  
Allow him not a parting word;  
Short be the shrift, and sure the cord !  
Then let his gory head appal  
Marauders from the Castle-wall.  
Lead forth thy guard, that duty done,  
With best despatch to Egliston.  
—Basil tell Wilfrid he must straight  
Attend me at the Castle-gate.'

## xxiv.

' Alas!' the old domestic said,  
"And shook his venerable head,

' Alas, my Lord ! full ill to-day  
May my young master brook the way!  
The leech has spoke with grave alarm  
Of unseen hurt, of secret harm,  
Of sorrow lurking at the heart,  
That mars and lets his healing art.'—  
' Tush, tell not me !—Romantic boys  
Pine themselves sick for airy toys.  
I will find cure for Wilfrid soon;  
Bid him for Egliston be boune,  
And quick!—I hear the dull death-drum  
Tell Denzil's hour of fate is come.'

He paused with scornful smile, and then  
Resumed his train of thought agen.

' Now comes my fortune's crisis near!  
Entreaty boots not—instant fear,  
Nought else, can bend Matilda's pride,  
Or win her to be Wilfrid's bride.

But when she sees the scaffold placed,  
With axe and block and headsman  
graced,

And when she deems, that to deny  
Dooms Redmond and her sire to die,  
She must give way. Then, were the  
line

Of Rokeby once combined with mine,  
I gain the weather-gage of fate !  
If Mortham come, he comes too late,  
While I, allied thus and prepared,  
Bid him defiance to his beard.

If she prove stubborn, shall I dare  
To drop the axe ?—soft! pause we there.  
Mortham still lives—yon youth may tell  
His tale—and Fairfax loves him well;—  
Else, wherefore should I now delay  
To sweep this Redmond from my  
way'

But she to piety perforce  
Must yield.—Without there! sound  
to horse.'

## xxv.

'Twas bustle in the court below:  
' Mount, and march forward !—Forth  
they go;

Steeds neigh and trample all around,  
Steel rings, spears glimmer, trumpets  
sound.

Just then was sung his parting hymn;  
 And Denzil turn'd his eyeballs dim,  
 And, scarcely conscious what he sees,  
 Follows the horsemen down the Tees;  
 And scarcely conscious what he hears,  
 The trumpets tingle in his ears.  
 O'er the long bridge they 're sweeping  
 now,

The van is hid by greenwood bough;  
 But ere the rearward had pass'd o'er,  
 Guy Denzil heard and saw no more !  
 One stroke, upon the Castle bell,  
 To Oswald rung his dying knell.

## xxvi.

Oh for that pencil, erst profuse  
 Of chivalry's emblazon'd hues,  
 That traced of old, in Woodstock bower,  
 The pageant of the Leaf and Flower,  
 And bodied forth the tourney high  
 Held for the hand of Emily !  
 Then might I paint the tumult broad  
 That to the crowded abbey flow'd,  
 And pour'd, as with an ocean's sound,  
 Into the church's ample bound !  
 Then might I show each varying mien,  
 Exulting, woful, or serene;  
 Indifference, with his idiot stare,  
 And Sympathy, with anxious air ;  
 Paint the dejected Cavalier,  
 Doubtful, disarm'd, and sad of cheer;  
 And his proud foe, whose formal eye  
 Claim'd conquest now and mastery ;  
 And the brute crowd, whose envious  
 zeal

Huzzas each turn of Fortune's wheel,  
 And loudest shouts when lowest he  
 Exalted worth and station high.  
 Yet what may such a wish avail?  
 'Tis mine to tell an onward tale,  
 Hurrying, as best I can, along,  
 The hearers and the hasty song;—  
 Like traveller when approaching  
 home,

Who sees the shades of evening come,  
 And must not now his course delay,  
 Or choose the fair but winding way;

Nay, scarcely may his pace suspend,  
 Where o'er his head the wildings bend,  
 To bless the breeze that cools his brow,  
 Or snatch a blossom from the bough.

## xxvii.

The reverend pile lay wild and waste,  
 Profaned, dishonour'd, and defaced.  
 Through storied lattices no more  
 In soften'd light the sunbeams pour,  
 Gilding the Gothic sculpture rich  
 Of shrine, and monument, and niche.  
 The Civil fury of the time  
 Made sport of sacrilegious crime ;  
 For dark Fanaticism rent  
 Altar, and screen, and ornament,  
 And peasant hands the tombs o'erthrew  
 Of Bowes, of Rokeby, and Fitz-Hugh.  
 And now was seen, unwonted sight,  
 In holy walls a scaffold dight!  
 Where once the priest, of grace divine  
 Dealt to his flock the mystic sign ;  
 There stood the block display'd, and  
 there

The headsman grim his hatchet bare,  
 And for the word of Hope and Faith,  
 Resounded loud a doom of death.  
 Thrice the fierce trumpet's breath was  
 heard,  
 And echo'd thrice the herald's word,  
 Dooming, for breach of martial laws,  
 And treason to the Commons' cause,  
 The Knight of Rokeby and O'Neale  
 To stoop their heads to block and steel.  
 The trumpets flourished high and shrill,  
 Then was a silence dead and still;  
 And silent prayers to heaven were cast,  
 And stifled sobs were bursting fast,  
 Till from the crowd begun to rise  
 Murmurs of sorrow or surprise,  
 And from the distant aisles there came  
 Deep-mutter'd threats, with Wycliffe's  
 name.

## xxviii.

But Oswald, guarded by his band,  
 Powerful in evil, waved his hand,  
 And bade Sedition's voice be dead,  
 On peril of the murmurer's head.

Then first his glance sought Rokeby's  
 Knight;  
 Who gazed on the tremendous sight  
 As calm as if he came a guest  
 To kindred Baron's feudal feast,  
 As calm as if that trumpet-call  
 Were summons to the banner'd hall;  
 Firm in his loyalty he stood,  
 And prompt to seal it with his blood.  
 With downcast look drew Oswald  
 nigh,—  
 He durst not cope with Rokeby's  
 eye! —  
 And said, with low and faltering breath,  
 'Thou know'st the terms of life and  
 death.'  
 The Knight then turn'd, and sternly  
 smiled:  
 'The maiden is mine only child,  
 Yet shall my blessing leave her head,  
 If with a traitor's son she wed.'  
 Then Redmond spoke: 'The life of one  
 Might thy malignity atone,  
 On me be flung a double guilt!  
 Spare Rokeby's blood, let mine be  
 spilt!'  
 Wycliffe had listened to his suit,  
 But dread prevail'd, and he was mute.

xxix.

And now he pours his choice of fear  
 In secret on Matilda's ear;  
 'An union form'd with me and mine  
 Ensures the faith of Rokeby's line.  
 Consent, and all this dread array,  
 Like morning dream, shall pass away;  
 Refuse, and, by my duty press'd,  
 I give the word—they know'st the  
 rest.'  
 Matilda, still and motionless,  
 With terror heard the dread address,  
 Pale as the sheeted maid who dies  
 To hopeless love a sacrifice;  
 Then wrung her hands in agony,  
 And round her cast bewilder'd eye,  
 Now on the scaffold glanced, and now  
 On Wycliffe's unrelenting brow.

She veil'd her face, and, with a voice  
 Scarce audible,—'I make my choice!  
 Spare but their lives!—foraught beside,  
 Let Wilfrid's doom my fate decide.  
 He once was generous!'—As she  
 spoke,  
 Dark Wycliffe's joy in triumph broke:—  
 'Wilfrid, where loiter'd ye so late?  
 Why upon Basil rest thy weight?  
 Art spell-bound by enchanter's  
 wand?—  
 Kneel, kneel, and take her yielded  
 hand;  
 Thank her with raptures, simple boy!  
 Should tears and trembling speak thy  
 joy?'—  
 'O hush, my sire! To prayer and tear  
 Of mine thou hast refused thine ear;  
 But now the awful hour draws on  
 When truth must speak in loftier tone.'

xxx.

He took Matilda's hand:—'Dear maid,  
 Couldst thou so injure me,' he said,  
 'Of thy poor friend so basely deem,  
 As blend with him this barbarous  
 scheme?  
 Alas! my efforts, made in vain,  
 Might well have saved this added pain.  
 But now, bear witness earth and  
 heaven,  
 That ne'er was hope to mortal given,  
 So twisted with the strings of life,  
 As this—to call Matilda wife!  
 I bid it now for ever part,  
 And with the effort bursts my heart!  
 His feeble frame was worn so low  
 With wounds, with watching, and with  
 woe,  
 That nature could no more sustain  
 The agony of mental pain.  
 He kneel'd—his lip her hand had  
 press'd,—  
 Just then he felt the stern arrest;  
 Lower and lower sunk his head,—  
 They raised him,—but the life was  
 fled!

Then, first alarm'd, his sire and train  
Tried every aid, but tried in vain.  
The soul, too soft its ills to bear,  
Had left our mortal hemisphere,  
And sought in better world the meed  
To blameless life by Heaven decreed.

## xxxI.

The wretched sire beheld, aghast,  
With Wilfrid all his projects past.  
All turn'd and centred on his son,  
On Wilfrid all—and he was gone.  
'And I am childless now,' he said;  
'Childless, through that relentless  
maid !

A lifetime's arts, in vain essay'd,  
Are bursting on their artist's head!  
Here lies my Wilfrid dead—and there  
Comes hated Mortham for his heir,  
Eager to knit in happy band  
With Rokeby's heiress Redmond's  
hand.

And shall their triumph soar o'er all  
The schemes deep-laid to work their  
fall?

No! —deeds, which prudence might  
not dare,

Appal not vengeance and despair.  
The murd'ress weeps upon his bier—  
I'll change to real that feigned tear!  
They all shall share destruction's  
shock ;—

Ho! lead the captives to the block!  
But ill his Provost could divine  
His feelings, and forbore the sign.  
'Slave ! to the block !—or I, or they,  
Shall face the judgment-seat this day!'

## xxxII.

The outmost crowd have heard asound  
Like horse's hoof on hardened ground;  
Nearer it came, and yet more near,—  
The very death's-men paused to hear.  
'Tis in the churchyard now—the tread  
Hath waked the dwelling of the dead!  
Fresh sod, and old sepulchral stone,  
Return the tramp in varied tone.

All eyes upon the gateway hung,  
When through the Gothic arch there  
sprung

A horseman arm'd, at headlong speed—  
Sable his cloak, his plume, his steed.  
Fire from the flinty floor was spurn'd,  
The vaults unwonted clang return'd!—  
One instant's glance around he threw,  
From saddlebow his pistol drew.  
Grimly determined was his look—  
His charger with the spurs he strook—  
All scatter'd backward as he came,  
For all knew Bertram Risingham !  
Three bounds that noble courser gave;  
The first has reach'd the central nave,  
The second clear'd the chancel wide,  
The third—he was at Wycliffe's side.  
Full levell'd at the Baron's head,  
Rung the report—the bullet sped—  
And to his long account, and last,  
Without a groan dark Oswald past'  
All was so quick, that it might seem  
A flash of lightning, or a dream.

## xxxIII.

While yet the smoke the deed conceals,  
Bertram his ready charger wheels;  
But flounder'd on the pavement-floor  
The steed, and down the rider bore,  
And, bursting in the headlong sway,  
The faithless saddle-girths gave way.  
Twas while he toil'd him to be freed,  
And with the rein to raise the steed,  
That from amazement's iron trance  
All Wycliffe's soldiers waked at once.  
Sword, halberd, musket-but, their  
blows

Hail'd upon Bertram as he rose;  
A score of pikes, with each a wound,  
Bore down and pinn'd him to the  
ground;

But still his struggling force he rears,  
'Gainst hacking brands and stabbing  
spears;

Thrice from assailants shook him free,  
Once gain'd his feet, and twice his  
knee.

By tenfold odds oppress'd at length,  
 Despite his struggles and his strength,  
 He took a hundred mortal wounds  
 As mute as fox 'mongst mangling  
     hounds;  
 And when he died, his parting groan  
 Had more of laughter than of moan !  
 —They gazed, as when a lion dies,  
 And hunters scarcely trust their eyes,  
 But bend their weapons on the slain  
 Lest the grim king should rouse again!  
 Then blow and insult some renew'd,  
 And from the trunk the head had  
     hew'd,  
 But Basil's voice the deed forbade;  
 A mantle o'er the corse he laid :—  
 ' Fell as he was in act and mind,  
 He left no bolder heart behind:  
 Then give him, for a soldier meet,  
 A soldier's cloak for winding-sheet.'

xxxiv.

No more of death and dying pang,  
 No more of trump and bugle clang,  
 Though through the sounding woods  
     there come  
 Banner and bugle, trump and drum.  
 Arm'd with such powers as well had  
     freed  
 Young Redmond at his utmost need,  
 And back'd with such a band of horse  
 As might less ample powers enforce ;  
 Possessed of every proof and sign  
 That gave an heir to Mortham's line,  
 And yielded to a father's arms  
 An image of his Edith's charms,—  
 Mortham is come, to hear and see  
 Of this strange morn the history.

What saw he ?—not the church's floor  
 Cumber'd with dead and stain'd with  
     gore;  
 What heard he ?—not the clamorous  
     crowd,  
 That shout their gratulations loud :  
 Redmond he saw and heard alone,  
 Clasp'dhim, and sobb'd, 'My son! my  
     son!'—

xxxv.

This chanced upon a summer morn,  
 When yellow waved the heavy corn;  
 But when brown August o'er the land  
 Call'd forth the reapers' busy band,  
 A gladsome sight the silvan road  
 From Egliston to Mortham show'd.  
 Awhile the hardy rustic leaves  
 The task to bind and pile the sheaves,  
 And maids their sickles fling aside  
 To gaze on bridegroom and on bride,  
 And childhood's wondering group  
     draws near,  
 And from the gleaner's hands the ear  
 Drops, while she folds them for a prayer  
 And blessing on the lovely pair.  
 'Twas then the Maid of Rokeby gave  
 Her plighted troth to Redmond brave;  
 And Teesdale can remember yet  
 How Fate to Virtue paid her debt,  
 And, for their troubles, bade them prove  
 A lengthen'd life of peace and love.

Time and Tide had thus their sway,  
 Yielding, like an April day,  
 Smiling noon for sullen morrow,  
 Years of joy for hours of sorrow !

END OF ROKEBY.

## Introduction and Notes to Rokeby.



### INTRODUCTION TO THE EDITION OF 1830.

BETWEEN the publication of 'The Lady of the Lake' which was so eminently successful, and that of 'Rokeby,' in 1813, three years had intervened. I shail not, I believe, be accused of ever having attempted to usurp a superiority over many men of genius, my contemporaries; but, in point of popularity, not of actual talent, the caprice of the public had certainly given me such a temporary superiority over men, of whom, in regard to poetical fancy and feeling, I scarcely thought myself worthy to loose the shoe-latchet. On the other hand, it would be absurd affectation in me to deny that I conceived myself to understand, more perfectly than many of my contemporaries, the manner most likely to interest the great mass of mankind. Vet, even with this belief, I must truly and fairly say that I always considered myself rather as one who held the bets, in time to be paid over to the winner, than as having any pre-ence to keep them in my own right.

In the meantime years crept on, and not without their usual depredations on the passing generation. My sons had arrived at the age when the paternal home was no longer their best abode, as both were destined to active life. The field-sports, to which I was peculiarly attached, had now less interest, and were replaced by other amusements of a more quiet character; and the means and opportunity of pursuing these were to be sought for. I had, indeed, for some years attended to farming, a knowledge of which is, or at least was then, indispensable to the comfort of a family residing in a solitary country house; but although this was the favourite amusement of many of my friends, I have never been able to consider it as a source of pleasure. I never could think it a matter of passing importance that my cattle or crops were better or more plentiful than those of my neighbours, and nevertheless I began to feel the necessity of some more quiet out-door occupation, different from those I had hitherto pursued.

I purchased a small farm of about one hundred acres, with the purpose of planting and improving it, to which property circumstances afterwards enabled me to make considerable additions; and thus an era took place in my life, almost equal to the important one mentioned by the vicar of Wakefield when he removed from the blue room to the brown. In point of neighbourhood, at least, the change of residence made little *more* difference. Abbotsford, to which we removed, was only six or seven miles down the Tweed, and lay on the same beautiful stream. It did not possess the romantic character of Ashiestiel, my former residence; but it had a stretch of meadow-land along the river, and possessed, in the phrase of the landscape-gardener, considerable capabilities. Above all, the land was my own, like Uncle Toby's bowling-green, to do what I would with. It had been, though the gratification was long postponed, an early wish of mine to connect myself with my mother earth, and prosecute those experiments, by which a species of creative power is exercised over the face of nature. I can trace, even to childhood, a pleasure derived from Dodsley's account of Shenstone's Leasowes, and I envied the poet much more for the pleasure of accomplishing the objects detailed in his friend's sketch of his grounds, than for the possession of pipe, crook, flock, and Phillis to boot. My memory, also, tenacious of quaint expressions, still retained a phrase which it had gathered from an old almanack of Charles the Second's time (when everything down to almanacks affected to be smart), in which the reader, in the month of June, is advised for health's sake to walk a mile or two every day before breakfast, and, if he can possibly so manage, to let his exercise be taken upon his own land.

With the satisfaction of having attained the fulfilment of an early and long-cherished hope, I commenced my improvements, as delightful in their progress as those of the

child who first makes a dress for a new doll. The nakedness of the land was in time hidden by woodlands of considerable extent; the smallest of possible cottages was progressively expanded into a sort of dream of a mansion house, whimsical in the exterior, but convenient within. Nor did I forget what is the natural pleasure of every man who has been a reader; I mean the filling the shelves of a tolerably large library. All these objects I kept in view, to be executed as convenience should serve; and, although I knew many years must elapse before they could be attained, I was of a disposition to comfort myself with the Spanish proverb, 'Time and I against any two.'

The difficult and indispensable point of finding a permanent subject of occupation was now at length attained; but there was annexed to it the necessity of becoming again a candidate for public favour; for, as I was turned improver on the earth of the every-day world, it was under condition that the small tenement of Parnassus, which might be accessible to my labours, should not remain uncultivated.

I meditated, at first, a poem on the subject of Bruce, in which I made some progress, but afterwards judged it advisable to lay it aside, supposing that an English story might have more novelty; in consequence, the precedence was given to 'Rokeby.'

If subject and scenery could have influenced the fate of a poem, that of 'Rokeby' should have been eminently distinguished; for the grounds belonged to a dear friend with whom I had lived in habits of intimacy for many years, and the place itself united the romantic beauties of the wilds of Scotland with the rich and smiling aspect of the southern portion of the island. But the Cavaliers and Roundheads whom I attempted to summon up to tenant this beautiful region, had for the public neither the novelty nor the peculiar interest of the primitive Highlanders. This, perhaps, was scarcely to be expected, considering that the general mind sympathizes readily and at once with the stamp which nature herself has affixed upon the manners of a people living in a simple and patriarchal state; whereas it has more difficulty in understanding or interesting itself in manners founded upon those peculiar habits of thinking or acting which are produced by the progress of society. We could read with pleasure the tale of the adventures of a Cossack or a Mongol Tartar, while we only wonder and stare over those of the lovers in 'The Pleasing Chinese History' where the embarrassments turn upon difficulties arising out of an intelligible delicacies peculiar to the customs and manners of that affected people.

The cause of my failure had, however, a far deeper root. The manner, or style, which, by its novelty, attracted the public in an unusual degree, had now, after having been three times before them, exhausted the patience of the reader, and began in the fourth to lose its

charms. The reviewers may be said to have apostrophized the author in the language of Parnell's Edwin—

'And here reverse the charm, he cries.  
And let it fairly now suffice,  
The gambol has been shown.'

The licentious combination of rhymes, in a manner not perhaps very congenial to our language, had not been confined to the author. Indeed, in most similar cases, the inventors of such novelties have their reputation destroyed by their own imitators, as Actæon fell under the fury of his own dogs. The present author, like Bobadil, had taught his trick of fence to a hundred gentlemen (and ladies) who could fence very nearly or quite as well as himself. For this there was no remedy; the harmony became tiresome and ordinary, and both the original inventor and his invention must have fallen into contempt if he had not found out another road to public favour. What has been said of the metre only, must be considered to apply equally to the structure of the poem and of the style. The very best passages of any popular style are not, perhaps, susceptible of imitation, but they may be approached by men of talent; and those who are less able to copy them at least lay hold of their peculiar features so as to produce a strong burlesque. In either way, the effect of the manner is rendered cheap and common; and, in the latter case, ridiculous to boot. The evil consequences to an author's reputation are at least as fatal as those which come upon the musical composer when his melody falls into the hands of the street ballad-singer.

Of the unfavourable species of imitation, the author's style gave room to a very large number, owing to an appearance of facility to which some of those who used the measure unquestionably leaned too far. The effect of the more favourable imitations, composed by persons of talent, was almost equally unfortunate to the original minstrel, by showing that they could overshoot him with his own bow. In short, the popularity which once attended the *School*, as it was called, was now fast decaying.

Besides all this to have kept his ground at the crisis when 'Rokeby' appeared, its author ought to have put forth his utmost strength, and to have possessed at least all his original advantages, for a mighty and unexpected rival was advancing on the stage—a rival not in poetical powers only, but in that art of attracting popularity in which the present writer had hitherto preceded better men than himself. The reader will easily see that Byron is here meant, who, after a little velitation of no great promise, now appeared as a serious candidate, in the First Two Cantos of 'Childe Harold.' I was astonished at the power evinced by that work, which neither the 'Hours of Idleness' nor the 'English Bards and Scotch Reviewer' had prepared me to expect from its author. There was a depth in his thought,

an eager abundance in his diction, which argued full confidence in the inexhaustible resources of which he felt himself possessed; and there was some appearance of that labour of the file which indicates that the author is conscious of the necessity of doing every justice to his work that it may pass warrant. Lord Byron was also a traveller, a man whose ideas were fired by having seen, in distant scenes of difficulty and danger, the places whose very names are recorded in our bosoms as the shrines of ancient poetry. For his own misfortune, perhaps, but certainly to the high increase of his poetical character, nature had mixed in Lord Byron's system those passions which agitate the human heart with most violence, and which may be said to have hurried his bright career to an early close. There would have been little wisdom in measuring my force with so formidable an antagonist; and I was as likely to tire of playing the second fiddle in the concert, as my audience of hearing me. Age also was advancing. I was growing insensible to those subjects of excitation by which youth is agitated. I had around me the most pleasant but least exciting of all society, that of kind friends and an affectionate family. My circle of employments was a narrow one; it occupied me constantly, and it became daily more difficult for me to interest myself in poetical composition.

'How happily the days of Thalaba went by'

Yet, though conscious that I must be, in the opinion of good Judges, inferior to the place I had for four or five years held in letters, and feeling alike that the latter was one to which I had only a temporary right, I could

not brook the idea of relinquishing literary occupation, which had been so long my chief diversion. Neither was I disposed to choose the alternative of sinking into a mere editor and commentator, though that was a species of labour which I had practised, and to which I was attached. But I could not endure to think that I might not, whether known or concealed, do something of more importance. My inmost thoughts were those of the Trojan captain in the galley race—

'Non jam prima peto Mnestheus, neque vincere certo;

Quamquam O!—sed superent, quibus hoc, Neptune,

ædisti.

Extremes pudeat reducere • hoc vincite, cives,

Et prohibete nefas'—ÆN. v. 194-197.

I had, indeed, some private reasons for my *Quamquam O!* which were not worse than those of Mnestheus. I have already hinted that the materials were collected for a poem on the subject of Bruce, and fragments of it had been shown to some of my friends, and received with applause. Notwithstanding, therefore, the eminent success of Byron, and the great chance of his taking the wind out of my sails, there was, I judged, a species of cowardice in desisting from the task which I had undertaken, and it was time enough to retreat when the battle should be more decidedly lost. The sale of *Rokeby*, excepting as compared with that of *The Lady of the Lake*, was in the highest degree respectable, and as it included fifteen hundred avarios, in those quarto-reading days, the trade had no reason to be dissatisfied.

WALTER SCOTT.

ABBOTSFORD, April 1830.

## NOTES.

### NOTE I.

*On Barnard's towers, and Tees's stream.*

-P. 313-

'BARNARD CASTLE,' saith old Leland, 'standeth stately upon Tees.' It is founded upon a very high bank, and its ruins impend over the river, including within the area a circuit of six acres and upwards. This once magnificent fortress derives its name from its founder, Barnard Baliol, the ancestor of the short and unfortunate dynasty of that name, which succeeded to the Scottish throne under the patronage of Edward I and Edward III. Baliol's Tower, afterwards mentioned in the poem, is a round tower of great size, situated at the western extremity of the building. It bears marks of great antiquity, and was remarkable for the curious construction of its vaulted roof, which has been lately greatly injured by the opera-

tions of some persons, to whom the tower has been leased for the purpose of making patent shot. The prospect from the top of Baliol's Tower commands a rich and magnificent view of the wooded valley of the Tees.

Barnard Castle often changed masters during the middle ages. Upon the forfeiture of the unfortunate John Baliol, the first king of Scotland of that family, Edward I seized this fortress among the other English estates of his refractory vassal. It was afterwards vested in the Beau champs of Warwick, and in the Staffords of Buckingham, and was also sometimes in the possession of the Bishops of Durham, and sometimes in that of the crown. Richard III is said to have enlarged and strengthened its fortifications, and to have made it for some time his principal residence, for the purpose of bridling and suppressing the Lancastrian faction in the northern counties. From the Staffords, Barnard



Castle passed, probably by marriage, into the possession of the powerful Nevilles, Earls of Westmoreland, and belonged to the last representative of that family, when he engaged with the Earl of Northumberland in the ill-concerted insurrection of the twelfth of Queen Elizabeth. Upon this occasion, however, Sir George Bowes of Sheatlam, who held great possessions in the neighbourhood, anticipated the two insurgent earls, by seizing upon and garrisoning Barnard Castle, which he held out for ten days against all their forces, and then surrendered it upon honourable terms. See Sadler's *State Papers*, vol. ii. p. 330. In a ballad, contained in *Percy's Reliques of Ancient Poetry*, vol. i., the siege is thus commemorated.—

'Then Sir George Bowes he straight way rose,  
After them some spoye to make;  
These noble cries turned back againe,  
And aye they vowed that knight to take.  
That baron he to his castle fled;  
To Barnard Castle then fled he;  
The uttermost walles were eathe to won.  
The cries have won them presentlie.  
The uttermost walles were lime and brick;  
But though they won them soon anone,  
Long ere they won the innermost walles,  
For they were cut in rock and stone.

By the suppression of this rebellion, and the consequent forfeiture of the Earl of Westmoreland, Barnard Castle reverted to the crown, and was sold or leased out to Car, Earl of Somerset, the guilty and unhappy favourite of James I. It was afterwards granted to Sir Henry Vane the elder, and was therefore, in all probability, occupied for the Parliament, whose interest during the Civil War was so keenly espoused by the Vanes. It is now, with the other estates of that family, the property of the Right Honourable Earl of Darlington.

## NOTE II.

—no human car,  
Unsharpen'd by revenge and fear,  
Could e'er distinguish horse's clank.  
—P. 314.

I have had occasion to remark, in real life, the effect of keen and fervent anxiety in giving acuteness to the organs of sense. My gifted friend, Miss Joanna Baillie, whose dramatic works display such intimate acquaintance with the operations of human passion, has not omitted this remarkable circumstance :—

*De Montfort. (Off his guard) Tis Rezenvelt!*  
I heard his well-known foot,  
From the first staircase mounting step by step.  
*Freb.* How quick an ear thou hast for distant sound!  
I heard him not  
(*De Montfort looks embarrassed, and is silent.*)

## NOTE III.

*The morion's flumes his visage hide,  
And the buff-coat, an ample fold)  
Mantles his form's gigantic mould.*  
—P. 314.

The use of complete suits of armour was fallen into disuse during the Civil War, though they were still worn by leaders of rank and importance. In the reign of King James I., says OUT military antiquary, 'no great alterations were made in the article of defensive armour, except that the buff-coat, or jerkin, which was originally worn under the cuirass, now became frequently a substitute for it, it having been found that a good buff leather would of itself resist the stroke of a sword; this, however, only occasionally took place among the light-armed cavalry and infantry, complete suits of armour being still used among the heavy horse. Buff-coats continued to be worn by the city trained-bands till within the memory of persons now living, so that defensive armour may, in some measure, be said to have terminated in the same materials with which it began, that is, the skins of animals, or leather.'—GROSE'S *Military Antiquities*. Lond. 1801, 410, vol. ii. p. 323.

Of the buff-coats, which were worn over the corslets, several are yet preserved; and Captain Grose has given an engraving of one which was used in the time of Charles I by Sir Francis Rhodes, Bart. of Balbrough-Hall, Derbyshire. They were usually lined with silk or linen, secured before by buttons, or by a lace, and often richly decorated with gold or silver embroidery. From the following curious account of a dispute respecting a buff-coat between an old roundhead captain and a justice of peace, by whom his arms were seized after the Restoration, we learn, that the value and importance of this defensive garment were considerable—'A party of horse came to my house, commanded by Mr. Peebles, and he told me he was come for my arms, and that I must deliver them. I asked him for his order. He told me he had a better order than Oliver used to give; and, clapping his hand upon his sword-hilt, he said, that was his order. I told him, if he had none but that, it was not sufficient to take my arms; and then he pulled out his warrant, and I read it. It was signed by Wentworth Armitage, a general warrant to search all persons they suspected, and so left the power to the soldiers at their pleasure. They came to us at Coalley-Hall, about sun-setting; and I caused a candle to be lighted, and conveyed Peebles into the room where my arms were. My arms were near the kitchen fire; and there they took away fowling-pieces, pistols, muskets, carbines, and such like, better than £20. Then Mr. Peebles asked me for my buff-coat; and I told him they had no order to take away my apparel. He told me I was not to dispute their orders;

but if I would not deliver it, he would carry me away prisoner, and had me out of doors. Yet he let me alone unto the next morning, that I must wait upon Sir John, at Halifax; and, coming before him, he threatened me, and said, if I did not send the coat, for it was too good for me to keep. I told him it was not in his power to demand my apparel; and he, growing into a fit, calico: me rebel and traitor, and said, if I did not send the coat with all speed, he would send me where I did not like well. I told him I was no rebel, and he did not well to call me so before these soldiers and gentlemen, to make me the mark for every one to shoot at. I departed the room; yet, notwithstanding all the threatenings, did not send the coat. But the next day he sent John Lyster, the son of Mr Thomas Lyster, of Shipden Hall, for this coat, with a letter, verbatim thus—"Mr. Hodson, I admire you will play the child so with me as you have done, in writing such an inconsiderate letter. Let me have the buff-coat sent forthwith, otherwise you shall so hear from me as will not very well please you." I was not at home when this messenger came; but I had ordered my wife not to deliver it, but, if they would take it, let them look to it: and he took it away; and one of Sir John's brethren wore it many years after. They sent Captain Butt to compound with my wife about it; but I sent word I would have my own again: but he advised me to take a price for it, and make no more ado. I said, it was hard to take my arms and apparel too; I had laid out a great deal of money for them; I hoped they did not mean to destroy me, by taking my goods illegally from me. He said he would make up the matter, if I pleased, betwixt us; and, it seems, had brought Sir John to a price for my coat. I would not have taken £10 for it; he would have given about £4; but, wanting my receipt for the money, he kept both sides, and I had never satisfaction.—*Memoirs of Captain Hodgson*. Edin. 1806, p. 178.

## NOTE IV.

*On his dark face a scorching-clime,  
And toil, had done the work of time.*

*Death had he seen by sudden blow,  
By wasting plague, by tortures slow.*

—P. 315

In this character, I have attempted to sketch one of those West Indian adventurers, who, during the course of the seventeenth century, were popularly known by the name of Bucaniers. The successes of the English in the predatory incursions upon Spanish America, during the reign of Elizabeth, had never been forgotten; and, from that period downward, the exploits of Drake and Raleigh were imitated, upon a smaller scale indeed, but with equally desperate valour, by small

bands of pirates, gathered from all nations, but chiefly French and English. The engrossing policy of the Spaniards tended greatly to increase the number of these freebooters, from whom their commerce and colonies suffered, in the issue, dreadful calamity. The Windward Islands, which the Spaniards did not deem worthy their own occupation, had been gradually settled by adventurers of the French and English nations. But Frederic of Toledo, who was despatched in 1630 with a powerful fleet against the Dutch, had orders from the Court of Madrid to destroy these colonies, whose vicinity at once offended the pride and excited the jealous suspicions of their Spanish neighbours. This order the Spanish Admiral executed with sufficient rigour; but the only consequence was, that the planters, being rendered desperate by persecution, began, under the well-known name of Bucaniers, to commence a retaliation so horridly savage, that the perusal makes the reader shudder. When they carried on their depredations at sea, they boarded, without respect to disparity of number, every Spanish vessel that came in their way; and, demeaning themselves, both in the battle and after the conquest, more like demons than human beings, they succeeded in impressing their enemies with a sort of superstitious terror, which rendered them incapable of offering effectual resistance. From piracy at sea, they advanced to making predatory descents on the Spanish territories; in which they displayed the same furious and irresistible valour, the same thirst of spoil, and the same brutal inhumanity to their captives. The large treasures which they acquired in their adventures, they dissipated by the most unbounded licentiousness in gaming, women, wine, and debauchery of every species. When their spoils were thus wasted, they entered into some new association, and undertook new adventures. For farther particulars concerning these extraordinary banditti, the reader may consult Raynal, or the common and popular book called the History of the Bucaniers.

## NOTE V.

—*On Marston heath  
Met, front to front, the ranks of death.*

—P. 316.

The well-known and desperate battle of Long-Marston Moor, which terminated so unfortunately for the cause of Charles, commenced under very different auspices. Prince Rupert had marched with an army of 20,000 men for the relief of York, then besieged by Sir Thomas Fairfax, at the head of the Parliamentary army, and the Earl of Leven, with the Scottish auxiliary forces. In this he so completely succeeded, that he compelled the besiegers to retreat to Marston Moor, a large open plain, about eight miles distant from the city. Thither they were followed

by the Prince, who had now united to his army the garrison of York, probably not less than 10,000 men strong, and the gallant Marquis (then Earl) of Newcastle. A White-locke has recorded, with much impartiality, the following particulars of this eventful day:

—The right wing of the Parliament was commanded by Sir Thomas Fairfax, and consisted of all his horse, and three regiments of the Scots horse; the left wing was commanded by the Earl of Manchester and Colonel Cromwell. One body of their foot was commanded by Lord Fairfax, and consisted of his foot, and two brigades of the Scots foot for reserve; and the main body of the rest of the foot was commanded by General Leven.

<sup>1</sup> The Tight wing of the Prince's army was commanded by the Earl of Newcastle; the left wing by the Prince himself; and the main body by General Goring, Sir Charles Lucas, and Major-General Porter. Thus were both sides drawn up into battalia.

<sup>2</sup> July 3rd, 1644. In this posture both armies faced each other, and about seven o'clock in the morning the fight began between them. The Prince, with his left wing, fell on the Parliament's right wing, routed them, and pursued them a great way; the like did General Goring, Lucas, and Porter, upon the Parliament's main body. The three generals, giving all for lost, hasted out of the field, and many of their soldiers fled, and threw down their arras; the King's forces too eagerly following them, the victory, now almost achieved by them, was again snatched out of their hands. For Colonel Cromwell, with the brave regiment of his countrymen, and Sir Thomas Fairfax, having rallied some of his horse, fell upon the Prince's right wing, where the Earl of Newcastle was, and routed them; and the rest of their companions rallying, they fell altogether upon the divided bodies of Rupert and Goring, and totally dispersed them, and obtained a complete victory, after three hours' fight.

<sup>3</sup> From this battle and the pursuit, some reckon were buried 7000 Englishmen; all agree that above 3000 of the Prince's men were slain in the battle, besides those in the chase, and 3000 prisoners taken, many of their chief officers, twenty-five pieces of ordnance, forty-seven colours, 10,000 arms, two waggon of carabins and pistols, 130 barrels of powder, and all their bag and baggage.—WHITLOCKE'S *Memoirs*, fol. p. 80. Lond. 1682.

Lord Clarendon informs us, that the King, previous to receiving the true account of the battle, had been informed, by an express from Oxford, 'that Prince Rupert had not only relieved York, but totally defeated the Scots, with many particulars to confirm it, all which was so much believed there, that they had made public fires of joy for the victory.'

## NOTE VI.

*Monckton and Mitton told the news,  
How troops of Roundheads choked the Ouse,  
And many a bonny Scot, aghast,  
Spurring his palfrey northward, past,  
Cursing the day when seal or meed  
First lured their Lesley o'er the Tweed.*  
—p. 319.

Monckton and Mitton are villages near the river Ouse, and not very distant from the field of battle. The particulars of the action were violently disputed at the time; but the following extract, from the Manuscript History of the Baronial House of Somerville, is decisive as to the flight of the Scottish general, the Earl of Leven. The particulars are given by the author of the history on the authority of his father, then the representative of the family. This curious manuscript has been published by consent of my noble friend, the present Lord Somerville.

<sup>1</sup> The order of this great battell, wherein both armies was neer of ane equall number, consisting, to the best calculatiōne, neer to three score thousand men upon both sydes, I shall not take upon me to discryve; albeit, from the draughts then taken upon the place, and information I received from this gentleman, who being then a volunteer, as having no command, had opportunitie and libertie to ryde from the one wing of the armie to the other, to view all ther several squadrons of horse and battallions of foot, how formed, and in what manner drawn up, with every other circumstance relating to the fight, and that both as to the King's armies and that of the Parliament's, amongst whom, untill the engadgment, he went from statione to statione to observe ther order and forme; but that the descriptione of this battell, with the various success on both sides at the beginning, with the loss of the royal armie, and the sad effects that followed that misfortune as to his Majestie's interest, hes been so often done already by English authors, little to our commendatiōne, how justly I shall not dispute, seing the truth is, as our principall generall fled that night neer fourtie my lies from the place of the fight, that part of the armie where he commanded being totallie routed; but it is as true, that much of the victorie is attributed to the good conduct of David Lesellie, lievetennent-generall of our horse. Cromwell himself? hat minione of fortune, but the rod of God's wrath, to punish eftirward three rebellious nations, disdained not to take orders from him, albeit then in the same qualitie of command for the Parliament, as being lievetennent-generall to the Earl of Manchester's horse, whom, with the assistance of the Scots horse, haveing routed the Prince's right wing, as he had done that of the Parliament's. These two commanders of the horse upon that wing wisely restrained the great bodies of their horse from persuing these brocken troup,

but, wheelling to the left-hand, falls in upon the naked flanks of the Prince's main battallion of foot, caryng them doune with great violence; nether mett they with any great resistance untill they came to the Marques of Newcastle his battallione of White Coats, who, first peppering them soundly with ther shott, when they came to charge, stoutly bore them up with their picks that they could not enter to break them. Here the Parliament's horse of that wing receaved ther greatest losse, and a stop for sometyme putt to ther hoped-for victorie; and that only by the stout resistance of this gallant battallione, which consisted neer of four thousand foot, untill at length a Scots regiment of dragouns, commanded by Collonell Frizeall, with other two, was brought to open them upon some hand, which at length they did, when all the ammunition was spent. Having refused quarters, every man fell in the same order and ranke wherein he had foughten.

'Be this execution was done, the Prince returned from the persuite of the right wing of the Parliament's horse, which he had beatten and followed too farre, to the losse of the battell, which certainly, in all men's opinions, he might have caryed if he had not been too violent upon the persuite; which gave his enemies upon the left-hand opportunitie to disperse and cut doune his infantine, who, having cleared the field of all the standing bodes of foot, wer now, with many . . . of their oune, standing ready to receive the charge of his almost spent horses, if he should attempt it; which the Prince observeing, and seeing all lost, he retreated to Yorke with two thousand horse. Notwithstanding of this, ther was that night such a consternation in the Parliament armies, that it's believed by most of those that wer there present, that if the Prince, haveing so great a body of horse inteire, had made ane onfall that night, or the ensuing morning be-tyme, he had carryed the victorie out of ther hands; for it's certane, by the morning's light, he had rallyed a body of ten thousand men, wherof ther was neer three thousand gallant horse. These, with the assistance of the toune and garrissone of Yorke, might have done much to have recovered the victory, for the loss of this battell in effect lost the King and his interest in the three kingdomes; his Majestic never being able eftir this to make head in the north, but lost his garrisons every day.

'As for Generall Lessellie, in the beginning of this flight haveing that part of the army quite brocken, where he had placed himself, by the valour of the Prince, he imagined, and was confirmed by the opimone of others then upon the place with him, that the battell was irrecoverably lost, seeing they wer fleeing upon all hands: theifore they humblie intreated his excellence to reiteir and wait his better fortune, which, without farder advyseing, he did; and never drew bridle untill he

came the lenth of Leads, having ridden all that night with a cloak of *drap de berne* about him, belonging to this gentleman of whom I write, then in his retinue, with many other officers of good quahtie. It was neer twelve the next day befor they had the certanety who was master of the field, when at length ther arryves ane expresse, sent by David Lessellie, to acquaint the General they had obtained a most glorious victory, and that the Prince, with his brocken troupes, was fled from Yorke. This intelligence was somewhat amazeing to these gentlemen that had been eye-witnesses to the disorder of the armie before ther reitearing, and had then accompanied the General in his flight; who, being much wearyed that evening of the battell with ordering of his armie, and now quite spent with his long journey in the night, had casten himselfe doune upon a bed to rest, when this gentleman comeing quyetly into his chamber, he awoke, and hastily cries out, "Lievetennent-collonell, what news?"

"All is safe, may it please your Excellence; the Parliament's armie hes obtained a great victory;" and then delyvers the letter. The Generall, upon the hearing of this, knocked upon his breast, and sayes, "I would to God I had died upon the place!" and then opens the letter, which, in a few lines, gave ane account of the victory, and in the close pressed his speedy returne to the armie, which he did the next day, being accompanied some mylles back by this gentleman, who then takes his leave of him, and receaved at parting many expressions of kyndenesse, with promises that he would never be unmyndful of his care and respect towards him; and in the end he intreats him to present his service to all his friends and acquaintances in Scotland. Thereftir the Generall sets forward in his journey for the armie, as this gentleman did for . . . in order to his transportation for Scotland, where he arryved sex dayes eftir the fight of Mestoune Muir, and gave the first true account and descp-tione of that great battell, wherein the Covenanters then gloryed soe much, that they impiously boasted the Lord had now signally appeared for his cause and people; it being ordinary for them, dureing the whole time of this warre, to attribute the greatnes of their success to the goodnes and justice of ther cause, untill Divine Justice trysted them with some crosse dispensatione, and then you might have heard this language from them, "That it pleases the Lord to give his oune the heaviest end of the tree to bear, that the saints and the people of God must still be sufferers while they are here away, that the malignant party was God's rod to punish them for ther unthankfullnesse, which in the end he will cast into the fire;" with a thousand other expressions and scripture citations, prophanely and blasphemously uttered by them, to palliate ther villainie and rebellion."

—*Memoirs of the Somervilles*. Edin. 1815.

## NOTE VII.

*With his barb'd horse, fresh tidings say,  
Stout Cromwell has redeemed the day.*  
—P. 319.

Cromwell, with his regiment of cuirassiers, had a principal share in turning the fate of the day at Mansion Moor; which was equally matter of triumph to the Independents, and of grief and heart-burning to the Presbyterians and to the Scottish. Principal Bail he expresses his dissatisfaction as follows —

'The Independents sent up one quickly to assure that all the glory of that night was theirs; and they and their Major-General Cromwell had done it all there alone: but Captain Stuart afterward showed the vanity and falsehood of their disgraceful relation. God gave us that victory wonderfully. There were three generals on each side, Lesley, Fairfax, and Manchester; Rupert, Newcastle, and King. Within half an hour and less, all six took them to their heels;—this to you alone. The disadvantage of the ground, and violence of the flower of Prince Rupert's horse, carried all our right wing down; only Eglington kept ground, to his great loss; his lieutenant crowner, a brave man, I fear shall die, and his son Robert be mutilated of an arm. Lindsay had the greatest hazard of any; but the beginning of the victory was from David Lesly, who before was much suspected of evil designs, he, with the Scots and Cromwell's horse, having the advantage of the ground, did dissipate all before them.' —BAILLIE'S *Letters and Journals*. Edin. 1785, 8vo, ii. 36.

## NOTE VIII.

*Do not—my native dales prolong  
Of Percy Rede the tragic song,  
Train d'forward to his bloody fall,  
By Girsonfield' that treacherous Hall)*  
—P. 319.

In a poem, entitled 'The Lay of the Reed-water Minstrel,' Newcastle, 1809, this tale, with many others peculiar to the valley of the Reed, is commemorated.—The particulars of the traditional story of Percy Reed of Troughend, and the Halls of Girsonfield, the author had from a descendant of the family of Reed. From his account, it appears that Percival Reed, Esquire, a keeper of Reedsdale, was betrayed by the Halls (hence denominated the false-hearted Ha's) to a band of moss-troopers of the name of Crosier, who slew him at Batinghope, near the source of the Reed.

'The Halls were, after the murder of Percy Reed, held in such universal abhorrence and contempt by the inhabitants of Reedsdale, for their cowardly and treacherous behaviour, that they were obliged to leave the country.'

In another passage, we are informed that the ghost of the injured Borderer is supposed to

haunt the banks of a brook called the Pringle. These Redes of Troughend were a very ancient family, as may be conjectured from their deriving their surname from the river on which they had their mansion. An epitaph on one of their tombs affirms, that the family held their lands of Troughend, which are situated on the Reed, nearly opposite to Otterburn, for the incredible space of nine hundred years.

## NOTE IX.

*And near the spot that gave me name,  
The moated mound of Risingham,  
Where Reed upon her margin sees  
Sweet Woodbume's cottages and trees,  
Some ancient sculptor's art has shown  
An outlaw's image on the stone.*—P. 319.

Risingham, upon the river Reed, near the beautiful hamlet of Woodburn, is an ancient Roman station, formerly called Habitancum. Camden says, that in his time the popular account bore, that it had been the abode of a deity, or giant, called Magon; and appeals, in support of this tradition, as well as to the etymology of Risingham, or Reisenham, which signifies, in German, the habitation of the giants, to two Roman altars taken out of the river, inscribed, DEO MOGONTI CADENORUM. About half a mile distant from Risingham, upon an eminence covered with scattered birch-trees and fragments of rock, there is cut upon a large rock, in *alto relievo*, a remarkable figure, called Robin of Rismgham, or Robin of Reedsdale. It presents a hunter, with his bow raised in one hand, and in the other what seems to be a hare. There is a quiver at the back of the figure, and he is dressed in a long coat, or kirtle, coming down to the knees, and meeting close, with a girdle bound round him. Dr. Horsey, who saw all monuments of antiquity with Roman eyes, inclines to think this figure a Roman archer: and certainly the bow is rather of the ancient size than of that which was so formidable in the hand of the English archers of the middle ages. But the rudeness of the whole figure prevents our founding strongly upon mere inaccuracy of proportion. The popular tradition is, that it represents a giant, whose brother resided at Woodburn, and he himself at Risingham. It adds, that they subsisted by hunting, and that one of them, finding the game become too scarce to support them, poisoned his companion, in whose memory the monument was engraved. What strange and tragic circumstance may be concealed under this legend, or whether it is utterly apocryphal, it is now impossible to discover.

The name of Robin of Reedsdale was given to one of the Umfravilles, Lords of Prudhoe, and afterwards to one Milliard, a friend and follower of the king-making Earl of Warwick. This person commanded an army of North'

amptonshire and northern men, who seized on and beheaded the Earl Rivers, father to Edward the Fourth's queen, and his son, Sir John Woodville.—See HOLINSHED, *ad annum*, 1469

## NOTE X.

—do thou revere

*The statutes of the Bucanier.*—P. 319.

The 'statutes of the Bucamers' were, in reality, more equitable than could have been expected from the state of society under which they had been formed. They chiefly related, as may readily be conjectured, to the distribution and the inheritance of their plunder.

When the expedition was completed, the fund of prize-money acquired was thrown together, each party taking his oath that he had retained or concealed no part of the common stock. If any one transgressed in this important particular, the punishment was, his being set ashore on some desert key or island, to shift for himself as he could. The owners of the vessel had then their share assigned for the expenses of the outfit. These were generally old pirates, settled at Tobago, Jamaica, St. Domingo, or some other French or English settlement. The surgeon's and carpenter's salaries, with the price of provisions and ammunition, were also defrayed. Then followed the compensation due to the maimed and wounded, rated according to the damage they had sustained; as six hundred pieces of eight, or six slaves, for the loss of an arm or leg, and so in proportion.

'After this act of justice and humanity, the remainder of the booty was divided into as many shares as there were Bucaniers. The commander could only lay claim to a single share, as the rest; but they complimented him with two or three, in proportion as he had acquitted himself, to their satisfaction. When the vessel was not the property of the whole company, the person who had fitted it out, and furnished it with necessary arms and ammunition, was entitled to a third of all the prizes. Favour had never any influence in the division of the booty, for every share was determined by lot. Instances of such rigid justice as this are not easily met with, and they extended even to the dead. Their share was given to the man who was known to be their companion when alive, and therefore their heir. If the person who had been killed had no intimate, his part was sent to his relations, when they were known. If there were no friends nor relations, it was distributed in charity to the poor and to churches, which were to pray for the person in whose name these benefactions were given, the fruits of inhuman, but necessary piratical plunders.'—RAYNAL'S *History of European Settlements in the East and West Indies*, by Justamond. Lond. 1776, 8vo, iii. p. 41.

## NOTE XI.

*The course of Tees.*—P. 324.

The view from Barnard Castle commands the rich and magnificent valley of Tees. Immediately adjacent to the river, the banks are very thickly wooded; at a little distance they are more open and cultivated; but, being interspersed with hedge-rows, and with isolated trees of great size and age, they still retain the richness of woodland scenery. The river itself flows in a deep trench of solid rock, chiefly limestone and marble. The finest view of its romantic course is from a handsome modern-built bridge over the Tees, by the late Mr. Morritt of Rokeby. In Leland's time, the marble quarries seem to have been of some value. 'Hard under the cliff by Egliston, is found on each side of Tees very fair marble, wont to be taken up booth by marblers of Barnardes Castelle and of Eglisten, and partly to have been wrought by them, and partly sold onwrought to others'—*Itinerary*. Oxford, 1763, 8vo, p. 83.

## NOTE XII.

*Egliston's grey ruins.*—P. 324.

The ruins of this abbey, or priory, (for Tanner calls it the former, and Leland the latter,) are beautifully situated upon the angle, formed by a little dell called Thorsgill, at its junction with the Tees. A good part of the religious house is still in some degree habitable, but the church is in ruins. Egliston was dedicated to St. Mary and St. John the Baptist, and is supposed to have been founded by Ralph de Multon about the end of Henry the Second's reign. There were formerly the tombs of the families of Rokeby, Bowes, and Fitz-Hugh.

## NOTE XIII.

—the mound

*Raised by that Legion long renown'd,  
Whose votive shrine asserts their claim  
Of pious, faithful, conquering fame.*

—P- 325.

Close behind the George Inn at Greta Bridge there is a well-preserved Roman encampment, surrounded with a triple ditch, lying between the river Greta and a brook called the Tutta. The four entrances are easily to be discerned. Very many Roman altars and monuments have been found in the vicinity, most of which are preserved at Rokeby by my friend Mr. Morritt. Among others is a small votive altar, with the inscription. LEG. VI. VIC. P. F. F., which has been rendered *Leg to. Sexta. Victrix. Pia, Fortis. Fidelis*,

## NOTE XIV.

*Rokeb's turrets high.*—P. 325.

This ancient manor long gave name to a family by whom it is said to have been possessed from the Conquest downward, and who are at different times distinguished in history. It was the Baron of Rokeby who finally defeated the insurrection of the Earl of Northumberland, *tempore Hen. IV.*, of which Holinshed gives the following account.—The King, advertised hereof, caused a great armie to be assembled, and came forward with the same towards his enemies; but yer the King came to Nottingham, Sir Thomas, or (as other copies haue) Sir Rafe Rokesbie, Shiriffe of Yorkshire, assembled the forces of the countrie to resist the Earle and his power; coming to Grimbautbrigs, beside Knaresborough, there to stop them the passage: but they returning aside, got to Weatherbie, and so to Tadcaster, and finally came forward unto Bramham-moor, near to Haizlewood, where they chose their ground meet to fight upon The Shin fife was as readie to giue battell as the Erie to receiue it; and so with a standard of S. George spread, set fiercehe vpon the Earle, who, vnder a standard of his owne armes, encountered his aduersaries with great manhood. There was a sore incounter and cruell conflict betwixt the parties, but in the end the victorie fell to the Shiriffe. The Lord Bardolfe was taken, but sore wounded, so that he shortlie after died of the hurts. As for the Earle of Northumberland, he was slain outright; so that now the prophecy was fulfilled, which gaue an inkling of this his heauy hap long before, namely,

" Stirps Persitma penet confusa ruina."

For this Earle was the stocke and maine root of all that were left aliue, called by the name of Persie; and of manie more by diuers slaughters dispatched. For whose misfortune the people were not a little sorrie, making report of the gentleman's valiantnesse, renowne, and honour, and applieing vnto him certaine lamentable verses out of Lucaine,

" Sed nos nee sanguis, nee tantum vulnera nostri  
Affecere senis • quantum gestata per urbem  
Ora ducts, quae transfixo deformia pilo  
Vidimus.

For his head, full of siluer horie haire, being put upon a stake, was open he earned through London, and set vpon the bridge of the same citie: in like manner was the Lord Bardolfes.—*HOLINSHED'S Chronicles*. Lond. 1808, 4to, iii. 45. The Rokeby, or Rokesby family, continued to be distinguished until the great Civil War, when, having embraced the cause of Charles I, they suffered severely by fines and confiscations. The estate then passed from its ancient possessors to the family of the Robinsons, from whom it was purchased by the father of my valued friend, the present proprietor.

## NOTE XV.

*A stern and lone, yet lovely road,  
As e'er the foot of Minstrel trade!*

—P. 325.

What follow's is an attempt to describe the romantic glen, or rather ravine, through which the Greta finds a passage between Rokeby and Morthatn; the former situated upon the left bank of Greta, the latter on the right bank, about half a mile nearer to its junction with the Tees. The river runs with very great rapidity over a bed of solid rock, broken by many shelving descents, down which the stream dashes with great noise and impetuosity, vindicating its etymology, which has been derived from the Gothic, *Gridan*, to clamour. The banks partake of the same wild and romantic character, being chiefly lofty cliffs of limestone rock, whose grey colour contrasts admirably with the various trees and shrubs which find root among their crevices, as well as with the hue of the heivy, which clings around them in profusion, and hangs down from their projections in long sweeping tendrils. At other points the rocks give place to precipitous banks of earth, bearing large trees intermixed with copsewood. In one spot the dell, which is elsewhere very narrow, widens for a space to leave room for a dark grove of yew trees, intermixed here and there with aged pines of uncommon size. Directly opposite to this sombre thicket, the cliffs on the other side of the Greta are tall, white, and fringed with all kinds of deciduous shrubs. The whole scenery of this spot is so much adapted to the ideas of superstition, that it has acquired the name of *tilockula*, from the place were the Swedish witches were supposed to hold their Sabbath. The dell, however, has superstitions of its own growth, for it is supposed to be haunted by a female spectre, called the *Dobie* of *Mortnam*. The cause assigned for her appearance is a lady's having been whilom murdered in the wood, in evidence of which, her blood is shown upon the stairs of the old tower at Mortham. But whether she was slain by a jealous husband, or by savage banditti, or by an uncle who coveted her estate, or by a rejected lover, are points upon which the traditions of Rokeby do not enable us to decide.

## NOTE XVI

*How whistle rash bids tempests roar.*

—P. 327.

That this is a general superstition, is well known to all who have been on ship-board, or who have conversed with seamen. The most formidable whistler that I remember to have met with was the apparition of a certain Mrs. Leakey, who, about 1636, resided, we are told, at Mynehead, in Somerset, where her only son drove a considerable trade between that port and Waterford, and was

owner of several vessels. This old gentlewoman was of a social disposition, and so acceptable to her friends, that they used to say to her and to each other, it were pity such an excellent good-natured old lady should die; to which she was wont to reply, that whatever pleasure they might find in her company just now, they would not greatly like to see or converse with her after death, which nevertheless she was apt to think might happen. Accordingly, after her death and funeral, she began to appear to various persons by night and by noonday, in her own house, in the town and fields, at sea and upon shore. So far had she departed from her former urbanity, that she is recorded to have kicked a doctor of medicine for his impolite negligence in omitting to hand her over a stile. It was also her humour to appear upon the quay, and call for a boat. But especially so soon as any of her son's ships approached the harbour, 'this ghost would appear in the same garb and likeness as when she was alive, and, standing at the mainmast, would blow with a whistle, and though it were never so great a calm, yet immediately there would arise a most dreadful storm, that would break, wreck, and drown ship and goods. When she had thus proceeded until her son had neither credit to freight a vessel, nor could have procured men to sail in it, she began to attack the persons of his family, and actually strangled their only child in the cradle. The rest of her story, showing how the spectre looked over the shoulder of her daughter-in-law while dressing her hair at a looking-glass, and how Mrs. Leakey the younger took courage to address her, and how the beldam despatched her to an Irish prelate, famous for his crimes and misfortunes, to exhort him to repentance, and to apprise him that otherwise he would be hanged, and how the bishop was satisfied with replying, that if he was born to be hanged, he should not be drowned;—all these, with many more particulars, may be found at the end of one of John Dunton's publications, called *Athenianism*, London, 1710, where the tale is engrossed under the title of 'The Apparition Evidence.'

## NOTE XVII.

*Of Erick's cap and Elmo's light.*

—P. 327.

'This Ericus, King of Sweden, in his time was held second to none in the magical art; and he was so familiar with the evil spirits, which he exceedingly adored, that which way soever he turned his cap, the wind would presently blow that way. From this occasion he was called Windy Cap; and many men believed that Regnerus, King of Denmark, by the conduct of this Ericus, who was his nephew, did happily extend his piracy into the most

remote parts of the earth, and conquered many countries and fenced cities by his cunning, and at last was his coadjutor; that by the consent of the nobles, he should be chosen King of Sweden, which continued a long time with him very happily, until he died of old age.—OLAUS, *ut supra*, p. 45.

## NOTE XVIII.

*The Demon Frigate.—P. 327.*

This is an allusion to a well-known nautical superstition, concerning a fantastic vessel, called by sailors the Flying Dutchman, and supposed to be seen about the latitude of the Cape of Good Hope. She is distinguished from earthly vessels by bearing a press of sail when all others are unable, from stress of weather, to show an inch of canvas. The cause of her wandering is not altogether certain; but the general account is, that she was originally a vessel loaded with great wealth, on board of which some horrid act of murder and piracy had been committed; that the plague broke out among the wicked crew who had perpetrated the crime, and that they sailed in vain from port to port, offering, as the price of shelter, the whole of their ill-gotten wealth; that they were excluded from every harbour, for fear of the contagion which was devouring them; and that, as a punishment of their crimes, the apparition of the ship still continues to haunt those seas in which the catastrophe took place, and is considered by the manners as the worst of all possible omens.

My late lamented friend, Dr. John Leyden, has introduced this phenomenon into his 'Scenes of Infancy,' imputing, with poetical ingenuity, the dreadful judgment to the first ship which commenced the slave trade:—

'Stout was the ship, from Benin's palmy shore  
That first the weight of barter'd captives bore;  
Bedimm'd with blood, the sun with shrinking beams  
Beheld her bounding o'er the ocean streams;  
But, ere the moon her silver horns had rear'd,  
Amid the crew the speckled plague appear'd.  
Faint and despairing, on their watery bier,  
To every friendly shore the sailors steer;  
Repell'd from port to port, they sue in vain,  
And track with slow unsteady sail the main  
Where ne'er the bright and buoyant wave is seen  
To streak with wandering foam the sea-weeds green.  
Towers the tall mast, a lone and leafless tree,  
Till self-impell'd amid the waveless sea,  
Where summer breezes ne'er were heard to sing,  
Nor hovering snow-birds spread the downy wing,  
Fix'd as a rock amid the boundless plain,  
The yellow stream pollutes the stagnant main,  
Till far through night the funeral flames aspire,  
As the red lightning smites the ghastly pyre.  
Still doom'd by fate on weltering billows roll'd,  
Along the deep their restless course to hold,  
Scenting the storm, the shadowy sailors guide  
The prow with sails opposed to wind and tide;  
The Spectre Ship, in livid glimpsing light,  
Glares baleful on the shuddering watch at night,  
Unblest of God and man!—Till time shall end,  
Its view strange horror to the storm shall lend.'



## NOTE XIX.

—by some desert isle or key—P. 327.

What contributed much to the security of the Bucaniers about the Windward Islands, was the great number of little islets, called in that country *keys*. These are small sandy patches, appearing just above the surface of the ocean, covered only with a few bushes and weeds, but sometimes affording springs of water, and, in general, much frequented by turtle. Such little uninhabited spots afforded the pirates good harbours, either for refitting or for the purpose of ambush; they were occasionally the hiding-place of their treasure, and often afforded a shelter to themselves. As many of the atrocities which they practised on their prisoners were committed in such spots, there are some of these keys which even now have an indifferent reputation among seamen, and where they are with difficulty prevailed on to remain ashore at night, on account of the visionary terrors incident to places which have been thus contaminated.

## NOTE XX.

*Before the gate of Mortham stood.*

—P. 328.

The castle of Mortham, which Leland terms 'Mr. Rokesby's Place, in *ripa citer*, scant a quarter of a mile from Greta Bridge, and not a quarter of a mile beneath into Tees' is a picturesque tower, surrounded by buildings of different ages, now converted into a farm-house and offices. The battlements of the tower itself are singularly elegant, the architect having broken them at regular intervals into different heights, while those at the corners of the tower project into octangular turrets. They are also from space to space covered with stones laid across them, as in modern embrasures, the whole forming an uncommon and beautiful effect. The surrounding buildings are of a less happy form, being pointed into high and steep roofs. A wall, with embrasures, encloses the southern front, where a low portal arch affords an entry to what was the castle-court. At some distance is most happily placed, between the stems of two magnificent elms, the monument alluded to in the text. It is said to have been brought from the ruins of Eglinton Priory, and, from the armoury with which it is richly carved, appears to have been a tomb of the Fits-Hughs.

The situation of Mortham is eminently beautiful, occupying a high bank, at the bottom of which the Greta winds out of the dark, narrow, and romantic dell, which the text has attempted to describe, and flows onward through a more open valley to meet the Tees about a quarter of a mile from the castle. Mortham is surrounded by old trees, happily and widely grouped with Mr. Morritt's new plantations.

## NOTE XXI.

*There dig, and tomb your precious heap,  
And bid the dead your treasure keep.*

—P. 329.

If time did not permit the Bucaniers to lavish away their plunder in their usual debaucheries, they were wont to hide it with many superstitious solemnities, in the desert islands and keys which they frequented, and where much treasure, whose lawless owners perished without reclaiming it, is still supposed to be concealed. The most cruel of mankind are often the most superstitious; and these pirates are said to have had recourse to a horrid ritual, in order to secure an unearthly guardian to their treasures. They killed a Negro or Spaniard, and buried him with the treasure, believing that his spirit would haunt the spot, and terrify away all intruders. I cannot produce any other authority on which this custom is ascribed to them than that of maritime tradition, which is, however, amply sufficient for the purposes of poetry.

## NOTE XXII.

*The power  
That unsubdued and lurking lies  
To take the felon by surprise,  
And force him, as by magic spell,  
In his despite his guilt to tell—*P. 329.

All who are conversant with the administration of criminal justice, must remember many occasions in which malefactors appear to have conducted themselves with a species of infatuation, either by making unnecessary confidences respecting their guilt, or by sudden and involuntary allusions to circumstances by which it could not fail to be exposed. A remarkable instance occurred in the celebrated case of Eugene Aram. A skeleton being found near Knaresborough, was supposed, by the persons who gathered around the spot, to be the remains of one Clarke, who had disappeared some years before, under circumstances leading to a suspicion of his having been murdered. One Houseman, who had mingled in the crowd, suddenly said, while looking at the skeleton, and hearing the opinion which was buzzed around, 'That is no more Dan Clarke's bone than it is mine!'—a sentiment expressed so positively, and with such peculiarity of manner, as to lead all who heard him to infer that he must necessarily know where the real body had been interred. Accordingly, being apprehended, he confessed having assisted Eugene Aram to murder Clarke, and to hide his body in Saint Robert's Cave. It happened to the author himself, while conversing with a person accused of an atrocious crime, for the purpose of rendering him professional assistance upon his trial, to hear the prisoner, after the most solemn and reiterated protestations that he was guiltless,

suddenly, and, as it were, involuntarily, in the course of his communications, make such an admission as was altogether incompatible with innocence.

## NOTE XXIII.

*Brackenbury's dismal tower.*—P. 332.

This tower has been already mentioned. It is situated near the north-eastern extremity of the wall which encloses Barnard Castle, and is traditionally said to have been the prison. By an odd coincidence, it bears a name which we naturally connect with imprisonment, from its being that of Sir Robert Brackenbury, lieutenant of the Tower of London under Edward IV and Richard III. There is, indeed, some reason to conclude, that the tower may actually have derived the name from that family, for Sir Robert Brackenbury himself possessed considerable property not far from Barnard Castle.

## NOTE XXIV.

*Nobles and knights, so proud of late,  
Must fine for freedom and estate.*

*Right heai'y shall his ransom be,  
Unless that maid compound with thee!*  
—P. 332.

After the battle of Marston Moor, the Earl of Newcastle retired beyond sea in disgust, and many of his followers laid down their arms, and made the best composition they could with the Committees of Parliament. Fines were imposed upon them in proportion to their estates and degrees of delinquency, and these fines were often bestowed upon such persons as had deserved well of the Commons. In some circumstances it happened, that the oppressed cavaliers were fain to form family alliances with some powerful person among the triumphant party. The whole of Sir Robert Howard's excellent comedy of *The Committee* turns upon the plot of Mr. and Mrs. Day to enrich their family, by compelling Arabella, whose estate was under sequestration, to marry their son Abel, as the price by which she was to compound with Parliament for delinquency; that is, for attachment to the royal cause.

## NOTE XXV.

*The Indian, fronting for his prey,  
Who hears the settlers track his way.*  
—P. 333.

The patience, abstinence, and ingenuity exerted by the North-American Indians,

when in pursuit of plunderer vengeance, is the most distinguished feature in their character; and the activity and address which they display in their retreat is equally surprising. Adair, whose absurd hypotheses and turgid style do not affect the general authenticity of his anecdotes, has recorded an instance which seems incredible.

When the Chickasah nation was engaged in a former war with the Muskohge, one of their young warriors set off against them to revenge the blood of a near relation. . . . He went through the most unfrequented and thick parts of the woods, as such a dangerous enterprise required, till he arrived opposite to the great and old beloved town of refuge, Koosah, which stands high on the eastern side of a bold river, about 250 yards broad, that runs by the late dangerous Albehama-Fort, down to the black poisoning Mobille, and so into the Gulf of Mexico. There he concealed himself under cover of the top of a fallen pine-tree, in view of the ford of the old trading-path, where the enemy now and then pass the river in their light poplar canoes. All his war-store of provisions consisted of three stands of barbecued venison, till he had an opportunity to revenge blood, and return home. He waited with watchfulness and patience almost three days, when a young man, a woman, and a girl, passed a little wide of him an hour before sunset. The former he shot down, tomahawked the other two, and scalped each of them in a trice, in full view of the town. By way of bravado, he shook the scalps before them, sounding the awful death-whoop, and set off along the trading-path, trusting to his heels, while a great many of the enemy ran to their arms and gave chase. Seven miles from thence he entered the great blue ridge of the Apalahche Mountains. About an hour before day he had run over seventy miles of that mountainous tract; then, after sleeping two hours in a sitting posture, leaning his back against a tree, he set off again with fresh speed. As he threw away the venison when he found himself pursued by the enemy, he was obliged to support nature with such herbs, roots, and nuts, as his sharp eyes, with a running glance, directed him to snatch up in his course. Though I often have rode that war-path alone, when delay might have proved dangerous, and with as fine and strong horses as any in America, it took me five days to rule from the aforesaid Koosah to this sprightly warrior's place in the Chickasah country, the distance of 300 computed miles; yet he ran it, and got home safe and well at about eleven o'clock of the third day, which was only one day and a half and two nights.—ADAIR'S *History of the American Indians*. Lond. 1775, 4 to, p. 395.

## NOTE XXVI.

*In Redesdale his youth had heard  
Each art her wily dalesmen dared,  
When Rookan-eag, and Redswair high,  
To bugle rung and bloodhound's cry.*

—P. 333.

'What manner of cattle-stealers they are that inhabit these valleys in the marches of both kingdoms, John Lesley, a Scotche man himself, and Bishop of Ross, will inform you. They sally out of their own borders in the night, in troops, through unfrequented by-ways and many intricate windings. All the day-time they refresh themselves and their horses in lurking holes they had pitched upon before, till they arrive in the dark in those places they have a design upon. As soon as they have seized upon the booty, they, in like manner, return home in the night, through blind ways, and fetching many a compass. The more skilful any captain is to pass through those wild deserts, crooked turnings, and deep precipices, in the thickest mists, his reputation is the greater, and he is looked upon as a man of an excellent head. And they are so very cunning, that they seldom have their booty taken from them, unless sometimes when, by the help of bloodhounds following them exactly upon the track, they may chance to fall into the hands of their adversaries. When being taken, they have so much persuasive eloquence, and so many smooth insinuating words at command, that if they do not move their judges, nay, and even their adversaries, (notwithstanding the severity of their natures,) to have mercy, yet they incite them to admiration and compassion.'—CAMDEN'S *Britannia*.

The inhabitants of the valleys of Tyne and Reed were, in ancient times, so inordinately addicted to these depredations, that in 1564, the Incorporated Merchant-adventurers of Newcastle made a law that none born in these districts should be admitted apprentice. The inhabitants are stated to be so generally addicted to rapine, that no faith should be reposed in those proceeding from 'such lewde and wicked progenitors.' This regulation continued to stand unrepealed until 1771. A beggar, in an old play, describes himself as 'torn in Redesdale, in Northumberland, and come of a wight-riding sumame, called the Robsons, good honest men and true, *saving a little shifting for their living, God help them!*'—a description which would have applied to most Borderers on both sides.

Redswair, famed for a skirmish to which it gives name, see *Border Minstrelsy*, vol. ii. p. 15] is on the very edge of the Carter-fell, which divides England from Scotland. The Rookan is a place upon Reedwater. Bertram, being described as a native of these dales, where the habits of hostile depredation long survived the union of the crowns, may have been, in some degree, prepared by education for the exercise of a similar trade in the wars of the Bucaniers.

## NOTE XXVII.

*Hiding his face, lest foemen spy  
The sparkle of his swarthy eye.*—P. 334.

After one of the recent battles, in which the Irish rebels were defeated, one of their most active leaders was found in a bog, in which he was immersed up to the shoulders, while his head was concealed by an impending ledge of turf. Being detected and seized, notwithstanding his precaution, he became solicitous to know how his retreat had been discovered. 'I caught,' answered the Sutherland Highlander, by whom he was taken, 'the sparkle of your eye.' Those who are accustomed to mark hares upon their form usually discover them by the same circumstance.

## NOTE XXVIII.

*Here stood a wretch, prepared to change  
His sours redemption for revenge!*

—P. 335.

It is agreed by all the writers upon magic and witchcraft, that revenge was the most common motive for the pretended compact between Satan and his vassals. The ingenuity of Reginald Scot has very happily stated how such an opinion came to root itself, not only in the minds of the public and of the judges, but even in that of the poor wretches themselves who were accused of sorcery, and were often firm believers in their own power and their own guilt.

'One sort of such, as are said to be witches, are women which be commonly old, lame, blear-eyed, pale, foul, and full of wrinkles; poor, sullen, superstitious, or papists, or such as know no religion, in whose drowsie minds the devil hath gotten a fine seat; so as what mischief, mischance, calamity, or slaughter is brought to pass, they are easily perswaded the same is done by themselves, imprinting in their minds an earnest and constant imagination thereof. . . . These go from house to house, and from door to door, for a pot of milk, vest, drink, pottage, or some such relief, without the which they could hardly live; neither obtaining for their service or pains, nor yet by their art, nor yet at the devil's hands, (with whom they are said to make a perfect and visible bargain,) either beauty, money, promotion, wealth, pleasure, honour, knowledge, learning, or any other benefit whatsoever.

'It falleth out many a time, that neither their necessities nor their expectation is answered or served in those places where they beg or borrow, but rather their lewdness is by their neighbours reprov'd. And farther, in tract of time the witch waxeth odious and tedious to her neighbours, and they again are despised and despited of her; so as sometimes she curseth one, and sometimes another, and that from the master of

the house, his wife, children, cattle, &c., to the little pig that lieth in the stie. Thus, in process of time, they have all displeased her, and she hath wished evil luck unto them all; perhaps with curses and imprecations made in form. Doubtless (at length) some of her neighbours die or fall sick, or some of their children are visited with diseases that vex them strangely, as apoplexies, epilepsies, convulsions, hot fevers, worms, &c., which, by ignorant parents, are supposed to be the vengeance of witches . . .

"The witch, on the other side, expecting her neighbours' mischances, and seeing things sometimes come to pass according to her wishes, curses, and incantations, (for Bodin himself confesses, that not above two in a hundred of their witchings or wishings take effect,) being called before a justice, by due examination of the circumstances, is driven to see her imprecations and desires, and her neighbours' harms and losses, to concur, and, as it were, to take effect; and so confesseth that she (as a goddess) hath brought such things to pass. Wherein not only she, but the accuser, and also the justice, are foully deceived and abused, as being, through her confession, and other circumstances, persuaded (to the injury of God's glory) that she hath done, or can do, that which is proper only to God himself."—SCOT'S *Discovery of Witchcraft*. Lond. 1655, fol pp. 4, 5.

## NOTE XXIX.

*Of my marauding on the clowns  
Of Calverley ana Bradford downs.*

—P- 336.

The troops of the King, when they first took the field, were as well disciplined as could be expected from circumstances. But as the circumstances of Charles became less favourable, and his funds for regularly paying his forces decreased, habits of military license prevailed among them in greater excess. Lacy the player, who served his master during the Civil War, brought out, after the Restoration, a piece called *The Old Troop*, in which he seems to have commemorated some real incidents which occurred in his military career. The names of the officers of the Troop sufficiently express their habits. We have Flea-flint Plunder-Master-General, Captain Ferret-farm, and Quarter-Master Burn-drop. The officers of the Troop are in league with these worthies, and connive at their plundering the country for a suitable share in the booty. All this was undoubtedly drawn from the life, which Lacy had an opportunity to study. The moral of the whole is comprehended in a rebuke given to the lieutenant, whose disorders in the country are said to prejudice the King's cause more than his courage in the field could recompense. The piece is by no means void of farcical humour.

## NOTE XXX.

—*Brignal's woods, and Scargill's wave,  
E'en now, o'er many a sister cave.*—P. 337.

The banks of the Greta, below Rutherford Bridge, abound in seams of greyish slate, which are wrought in some places to a very great depth under ground, thus forming artificial caverns, which, when the seam has been exhausted, are gradually hidden by the underwood which grows in profusion upon the romantic banks of the river. In times of public confusion, they might be well adapted to the purposes of banditti.

## NOTE XXXI.

*When Spain waged warfare with our  
land.*—P. 339.

There was a short war with Spain in 1625-6, which will be found to agree pretty well with the chronology of the poem. But probably Bertram held! an opinion very common among the maritime heroes of the age, that 'there was no peace beyond the Line.' The Spanish *guarda-costas* were constantly employed in aggressions upon the trade and settlements of the English and French; and, by their own severities, gave room for the system of bucaniering, at first adopted in self-defence and retaliation, and afterwards persevered in from habit and thirst of plunder.

## NOTE XXXII.

—*our comrades' strife.*—P. 340.

The laws of the Bucaniers, and their successors the Pirates, however severe and equitable, were, like other laws, often set aside by the stronger party. Their quarrels about the division of the spoil fill their history, and they as frequently arose out of mere frolic, or the tyrannical humour of their chiefs. An anecdote of Teach, (called Black-beard,) shows that their habitual indifference for human life extended to their companions, as well as their enemies and captives.

One night, drinking in his cabin with Hands, the pilot and another man, Black-beard, without any provocation, privately draws out a small pair of pistols, and cocks them under the table, which, being perceived by the man, he withdrew upon deck, leaving Hands, the pilot, and the captain together. When the pistols were ready, he blew out the candles, and, crossing his hands, discharged them at his company. Hands, the master, was shot through the knee, and lamed for life; the other pistol did no execution."—JOHNSON'S *History of Pirates*. Lond. 1724, 8vo, vol. i. p. 38,

Another anecdote of this worthy may be also mentioned. The hero of whom we are writing was thoroughly accomplished this way, and some of his frolics of wickedness

were so extravagant, as if he aimed at making his men believe he was a devil incarnate; for, being one day at sea, and a little flushed with drink, "Come," says he, "let us make a hell of our own, and try how long we can bear it." Accordingly, he, with two or three others, went down into the hold, and, closing up all the hatches, filled several pots full of brimstone and other combustible matter, and set it on fire, and so continued till they were almost suffocated, when some of the men cried out for air. At length he opened the hatches, not a little pleased that he held out the longest.—*Ibid.* p. 90.

## NOTE XXXIII.

—my rangers go

*Even now to track a milk-white dot.*

—P. 340.

'Immediately after supper, the huntsman should go to his master's chamber, and if he serve a King, then let him go to the master of the game's chamber, to know in what quarter he determined! to hunt the day following, that he may know his own quarter; that done, he may go to bed, to the end that he may rise the earlier in the morning, according to the time and season, and according to the place where he must hunt: then when he is up and ready, let him drinke a good draught, and fetch his hound, to make him breake his fast a little: and let him not forget to fill his bottel with good wine: that done, let him take a little vinegar into the palme of his hand, and put it in the nostrils of his hound, for to make him snuffe, to the end his scent may be the perfecter, then let him go to the wood. . . . When the huntsman perceiveth that it is time to begin to beat, let him put his hound before him, and beat the outsides of springs or thickets; and if he find an hart or deer that likes him, let him mark well whether it be fresh or not, which he may know as well by the maner of his hounds drawing, as also by the eye. . . . When he hath well considered what maner of hart it may be, and hath marked every thing to judge by, then let him draw till he come to the couert where he is gone to; and let him harbour him if he can, still marking all his tokens, as well by the slot as by the entries, foyles, or such-like. That done, let him plash or Duse down small twiggies, some aloft and some below, as the art requireth, and there withall, whitest his hound is hote, let him beat the outsider, and make his ring-walkes, twice or thrice about the wood.—*The Noble Art of Venerie, or Hunting.* Load. 1611, 410, pp. 76, 77.

## NOTE XXXIV.

*Adieu for evermore.*—P. 341.

The last verse of this song is taken from the fragment of an old Scottish ballad, of

which I only recollected two verses when the first edition of *Rokeby* was published. Mr. Thomas Sheridan kindly pointed out to me an entire copy of this beautiful song, which seems to express the fortunes of some follower of the Stuart family:—

It was a' for our rightfu' king:  
That we left fair Scotland's strand  
It was a' for our rightfu' king  
That we e'er saw Irish land.  
My dear,  
That we e'er saw Irish land.  
Now all is done that man can do.  
And all is done in vain!  
My love! my native land, adieu I  
For I must cross the main.  
My dear,  
For I must cross the main  
He turn'd him round and right about.  
All on the Irish shore,  
He gave his bridle-reins a shake,  
With, Adieu for evermore.  
My dear I  
Adieu for evermore!  
The soldier frae the war returns,  
And the merchant frae the main,  
Rut I hae parted wi' my love,  
And ne'er to meet again.  
My dear,  
And ne'er to meet again  
When day is gone and night is come.  
And a' are boun to sleep,  
I think on them that's far awa  
The lee-lang night, and weep.  
My dear,  
The lee-lang night, and weep.

## NOTE XXXV.

*fare-cross on Stanmore.*—P. 342.

This is a fragment of an old cross, with its pediment, surrounded by an intrenchment, upon the very summit of the waste ridge of Stanmore, near a small house of entertainment called the Spittal. It is called Rere-cross, or Ree-cross, of which Holinshed gives us the following explanation:—

'At length a peace was concluded betwixt the two kings vnder these conditions, that Malcolme should enjoy that part of Northumberland which heth betwixt Tweed, Cumberland, and Stainmore, and doo homage to the Kinge of England for the same. In the midst of Stainmore there shall be a crosse set up, with the Kinge of England's image on the one side, and the Kinge of Scotland's on the other, to signifie that one is march to England, and the other to Scotland. This crosse was called the Roi-crosse, that is, the crosse of the King.'—*HOLINSHED.* Lond. 1808, 4to, v. 280.

Holinshed's sole authority seems to have been Boethius. But it is not improbable that his account may be the true one, although the circumstance does not occur in Wintoun's Chronicle. The situation of the cross, and the pains taken to defend it, seem to indicate that it was intended for a land-mark of importance.

## NOTE XXXVI.

*Hast thou lodged our deer?—?.* 342.

The duty of the ranger, or pricker, was first to lodge or harbour the deer; i. e. to discover his retreat, as described at length in Note XXXIII, and then to make his report to his prince or master:—

'Before the King I come report to make,  
Then husht and peace for noble Tristram's sake . .  
My hege, I went this morning on my quest,  
My hound did stick, and seem'd to vent some beast  
I held him short, and drawing after him,  
I might behold the hart was feeding trym;  
His head was high, and large in each degree,  
Well paulmed eke, and seem'd full sound to be.  
Of colour browne, he beareth eight and tenne,  
Of stately height, and long he seem'd then  
His bearn seem'd great, in good proportion led,  
Well baird and round, well pearled neare his head,  
He seem'd layre pweene blacke and berrie brounde,  
He seem'd well fed by all the signes I found.  
For when I had well marked him with eye,  
I stept aside, to watch where he would lye.  
And when I had so wayted full an houre,  
That he might be at layre and in his boure,  
I cast about to harbour him full sure.  
My hound by sent did me thereof assure .  
Then if he ask what slot or view I found,  
I say the slot or view was long on ground,  
The toes were great, the joynt bones round and  
short.  
The shinne bones large, the dew-claws close in port.  
Short toyned was he, hollow-footed eke,  
An hart to hunt as any man can seeke

*The Art of Venerie*, ut supra, p. 97.

## NOTE XXXVII.

*When Denmark's raven soar'd on high,  
Triumphant through Northumbrian sky,  
Till, hovering near, her fatal croak  
Bade Reged's Britons dread the yoke*

— P. 343.

About the year of God 866, the Danes, under their celebrated leaders Ingvar (more properly Agnar) and Hubba, sons, it is said, of the still more celebrated Regnar Lodbrog, invaded Northumberland, bringing with them the magical standard, so often mentioned in poetry, called REAFEN, or Rumfan, from its bearing the figure of a raven —

• Wrought by the sisters of the Danish king,  
Of furious Ivar in a midnight hour,  
While the sick moon, at their enchanted song,  
Wrapt in pale tempest, labour'd through the clouds,  
The demons of destruction then, they say,  
Were all abroad, and mixing with the wof  
Their baleful power: The sisters ever sung,  
"Shake, standard, shake this ruin on our foes."  
THOMSON and MALLET'S *Alfred*,

The Danes renewed and extended their incursions, and began to colonize, establishing a kind of capital at York, from which they spread their conquests and incursions in every direction. Stanmore, which divides the mountains of Westmoreland and Cumberland, was probably the boundary of the Danish kingdom in that direction. The district to the west, known in ancient British

history by the name of Reged, had never been conquered by the Saxons, and continued to maintain a precarious independence until it was ceded to Malcolm, King of Scots, by William the Conqueror, probably on account of its similarity in language and manners to the neighbouring British kingdom of Strath-Clyde.

Upon the extent and duration of the Danish sovereignty in Northumberland, the curious may consult the various authorities quoted in the *Gesta et Vestigia Danorum extra Dantam*, torn. ii. p. 40. The most powerful of their Northumbrian leaders seems to have been Ivar, called, from the extent of his conquests, *Widfam*, that is, *The Strider*.

## NOTE XXXVIII.

*Beneath the shade the Northmen came,  
Fix'd on each vale a Runic name.* — P. 343.

The heathen Danes have left several traces of their religion in the upper part of Teesdale. Balder-garth, which derives its name from the unfortunate son of Odin, is a tract of waste land on the very ridge of Stanmore; and a brook, which falls into the Tees near Barnard Castle, is named after the same deity. A field upon the banks of the Tees is also termed Woden-Croft, from the supreme deity of the Edda. Thorsgill, of which a description is attempted in stanza ii, is a beautiful little brook and dell, running up behind the ruins of Eglinton Abbey. Thor was the Hercules of the Scandinavian mythology, a dreadful giant-queller, and in that capacity the champion of the gods, and the defender of Asgard, the northern Olympus, against the frequent attacks of the inhabitants of Jotunhem. There is an old poem in the Edda of Soemund, called the Song of Thrym, which turns upon the loss and recovery of the Mace, or Hammer, which was Thor's principal weapon, and on which much of his power seems to have depended. It may be read to great advantage in a version equally spirited and literal, among the Miscellaneous Translations and Poems of the Honourable William Herbert.

## XXXIX.

*Who has not heard how brave O'Neale  
In English blood imbrued his steel?—P. 344.*

The O'Neale here meant, for more than one succeeded to the chieftainship during the reign of Elizabeth, was Hugh, the grandson of Con O'Neale, called Con Bacco, or the Lame. His father, Matthew O'Kelly, was illegitimate, and, being the son of a blacksmith's wife, was usually called Matthew the Blacksmith. His father, nevertheless, destined his succession to him; and he was created, by Elizabeth, Baron of Dungannon. Upon the death of Con Bacco, this Matthew

was slain by his brother. Hugh narrowly escaped the same fate, and was protected by the English. Shane O'Neale, his uncle, called Shane Dymas, was succeeded by Turlough Lynogh O'Neale; after whose death Hugh, having assumed the chieftainship, became nearly as formidable to the English as any by whom it had been possessed. He rebelled repeatedly, and as often made submissions, of which it was usually a condition that he should not any longer assume the title of O'Neale; in lieu of which he was created Earl of Tyrone. But this condition he never observed longer than until the pressure of superior force was withdrawn. His baffling the gallant Earl of Essex in the field, and overreaching him in a treaty, was the induction to that nobleman's tragedy. Lord Mountjoy succeeded in finally subjugating O'Neale, but it was not till the succession of James, to whom he made personal submission, and was received with civility at court. Yet, according to Morrison, 'no respect to him could containe many weomen in those parts, who had lost husbands and children in the Irish warres, from flinging durt and stones at the earle as he passed, and from reuiling him with bitter words: yea, when the earle had been at court, ana there obtaining his majestie's direction for his pardon and performance of all conditions promised him by the Lord Mountjoy, was about September to returne, he durst not pass by those parts without direction to the shiriffles, to comey him with troops of horse from place to place, till he was safely imbarked and put to sea for Ireland.'—*Itinerary*, p. 296.

## NOTE XL.

*But chief arose his victor pride,  
When that brave Marshal fought and died.*  
—P. 344—

The chief victory which Tyrone obtained over the English was in a battle fought near Black water, while he besieged a fort garrisoned by the English, which commanded the passes into his country.

'This captain and his few warders did with no less courage suffer hunger, and, having eaten the few horses they had, lived vpon hearbes growing in the ditches and wals, suffering all extremities, till the lord-lieutenant, in the moneth of August, sent Sir Henry Bagnal, marshall of Ireland, with the most choice companies of foot and horse-troopes of the English army to victual this fort, and to raise the rebels siege. When the English entered the place and thicke woods beyond Armagh, on the east side, Tyrone (with all the rebels assembled to him) pricked forward with rage, enny, and settled rancour against the marshall, acoyaled the English, and turning his full force against the marshall's person, had the successe to kill him,

valiantly fighting among the thickest of the rebels. Whereupon the English being dismayed with his death, the rebels obtained a great victory against them. I terme it great, since the English, from their first annual in that kingdome, neuer had received so great an ouerthrow as this, commonly called the Defeat of Blackewater; thirteene valiant captames and 1500 common souldiers (whereof many were of the old companies which had serued in Brittany vnder General Norreys) were slam in the field. The yielding of the fort of Blackewater followed this disaster, when the assaulted guard saw no hope of relief; but especially vpon messages sent to Captain Williams from our broken forces, retired to Armagh, professing that all their safety depended vpon his yielding the fort into the hands of Tyrone, without which danger Capitaine Williams professed that no want or miserie should have induced him thereunto.'—FYNES MORYSON'S *Itinerary*. London, 1617, fol. part ii. p. 24.

Tyrone is said to have entertained a personal animosity against the knight-marsnal, Sir Henry Bagrial, whom he accused of detaining the letters which he sent to Queen Elizabeth, explanatory of his conduct, and offering terms of submission. The river, called by the English, Blackwater, is termed in Irish, Avon-Duff, which has the same signification. Both names are mentioned by Spenser in his 'Marriage of the Thames and the Medway.' Bat I understand that his verses relate not to the Blackwater of Ulster, but to a river of the same name in the south of Ireland—

\*Swift, Avon-Duff, which of the Englishmen  
Is called Blackwater.

## NOTE XLI.

*The Tanist he to great O'Neale.*—P. 344.

'Eudox. What is that which you call Tanist and Tanistry? These be names and terms never heard of nor known to us.

'Iren. It is a custom amongst all the Irish, that presently after the death of one of their chiefe lords or captaines, they doe presently assemble themselves to a place generally appointed and knowne unto them, to choose another in his stead, where they do nominate and elect, for the most part not the eldest sonne, nor any of the children of the lord deceased, but the next to him in blood, that is, the eldest and worthiest, as commonly the next brother unto him, if he have any, or the next cousin, or so forth, as any is elder in that kindred or sept; and then next to them doe they choose the next of the blood to be Tanist, who shall next succeed him in the said captainry, if he live thereunto.

'Eudox. Do they not use any ceremony in this election, for all barbarous nations are

commonly great observers of ceremonies and superstitious rites?

*Iren.* They use to place him that shall be their captaine upon a stone, always reserved to that purpose, and placed commonly upon a hill. In some of which I have seen formed and engraven a foot, which they say was the measure of their first captaine's foot; whereon hee standing, receives an oath to preserve all the ancient former customes of the country inviolable, and to deliver up the succession peaceably to his Tanist, and then hath a wand delivered unto him by some whose proper office that is; after which, descending; from the stone, he turneth himself round, thrice forwards and thrice backwards.

*Eudox.* But how is the Tanist chosen?  
*Iren.* They say he setteth but one foot upon the stone, and receiveth the like oath that the captaine did.—SPENSER'S *View of the State of Ireland*, apud *Works*, Lond. 1805, 8vo. vol. viii. p. 300

The Tanist, therefore, of O'Neale, was the heir-apparent of his power. This kind of succession appears also to have regulated, in very remote times, the succession to the crown of Scotland. It would have been imprudent, if not impossible, to have asserted a minor's right of succession in those stormy days, when the principles of policy were summed up in my friend Mr. Wordsworth's lines.—

—' the pood old rule  
Sufficeth them; the simple plan,  
That they should take who have the power,  
And they should keep who can.

#### NOTE XLII.

*His plaited hair in elf-locks spread, &c.*

— P. 345.

There is here an attempt to describe the ancient Irish dress, of which a poet of Queen Elizabeth's day has given us the following particulars.—

' I marvailde in my mynde,  
and thereupon did muse,  
To see a bride of heavenlie hewe  
an ouglie fere to chuse.  
This bride it is the soile,  
the bridegroom is the karne  
With writhed glibbes, like wicked sprits,  
with visage rough and steame;  
With sculles upon their poallet,  
instead of civill cappes;  
With speares in hand, and swordes besydes,  
to beare off after clappes,  
With jackettes long and large,  
which shroud simplicitie,  
Though spittfull darts which they do beare  
importe iniquitie.  
Their shirtes be very strange,  
not reaching past the thie;  
With pleates on pleates thei pleated are  
as thick as pleates may lye.  
Whose sleeves hang trailing doune  
almost unto the shoe;  
And with a mantell commonlie  
the Irish kame do goe.  
Now some amongst the reste  
doe use another weede;

A coate I meane, of strange devise,  
which fancy first did breade.  
His skirts be very shorte,  
with pleates thicke about,  
And Irish trouzes nice to put  
their strange protactious out.  
DERRICK'S *Image of Ireland*, apud SOMERS'  
*Tracts*, Edin. 1809, 4to, vol. i. p. 335.

Some curious wooden engravings accompany this poem, from which it would seem that the ancient Irish dress was (the bonnet excepted) very similar to that of the Scottish Highlanders. The want of a covering on the head was supplied by the mode of plaiting and arranging the hair, which was called the *glibbe*. These glibbes, according to Spenser, were fit marks for a thief, since, when he wished to disguise himself, he could either cut it off entirely, or so pull it over his eyes as to render it very hard to recognize him. This, however, is nothing to the reprobation with which the same poet regards that favourite part of the Irish dress, the mantle

' It is a fit house for an outlaw, a meet bed for a rebel, and an apt cloke for a thief. First, the outlaw being for his many crimes and villanies banished from the townes and houses of honest men, and wandering in waste places far from danger of law, maketh his mantle his house, and under it covereth himself from the wrath of heaven, from the offence of the earth, and from the sight of men. When it raineth, it is his pent-house; when it bloweth, it is his tent; when it freezeth, it is his tabernacle. In summer he can wear it loose, in winter he can wrap it close; at all times he can use it; never heavy, never cumbersome. Likewise for a rebel it is as serviceable; for in his warre that he maketh, (if at least it deserve the name of warre,) when he still flyeth from his foe, and lurketh in the thicke woods and strait passages, waiting for advantages, it is his bed, yea, and almost his household stuff. For the wood is his house against all weathers, and his mantle is his couch to sleep in. Therein he wrappeth himself round, and coucheth himself strongly against the gnats, which in that country doe more annoy the naked rebels while they keep the woods, and doe more sharply wound them, than all their enemies swords or speares, which can seldom come nigh them: yea, and oftentimes their mantle serveth them when they are neere driven, being wrapped about their left arme, instead of a target, for it is hard to cut thorough with a sword; besides, it is light to beare, light to throw away, and being (as they commonly are) naked, it is to them all in all. Lastly, for a thiefe it is so handsome as it may seem it was first invented for him; for under it he may cleanly convey any fit pillage that cometh handsomely in his way, and when he goeth abroad in the night in freebooting, it is his best and surest friend; for lying, as they often do, two or three nights together abroad to watch for their booty, with that they can prettily shroud



themselves under a bush or bankside till they may conveniently do their errand; and when all is over, he can in his mantle passe through any town or company, being close hooded over his head, as he useth, from knowledge of any to whom he is indangered. Besides this, he or any man els that is disposed to mischief or villany, may, under his mantle, goe privily armed without suspicion of any, carry his head-piece, his skean, or pistol, if he please, to be always in readiness.'—SPENSER'S *View of the State of Ireland*, apud *Works*, ut supra, viii 367.

The javelins, or darts, of the Irish, which they threw with great dexterity, appear, from one of the prints already mentioned, to have been about four feet long, with a strong steel head and thick knotted shaft.

## NOTE XLIII.

*With wild majestic port and tone,  
Like envoy of some barbarous throne.*  
—P. 345.

The Irish chiefs, in their intercourse with the English, and with each other, were wont to assume the language and style of independent royalty. Morrison has preserved a summons from Tyrone to a neighbouring chieftain, which runs in the following terms—

'O'Neale commendeth him unto you, Morish Fitz-Thomas, O'Neale requesteth you, in God's name, to take part with him, and fight for your conscience and right; and in so doing, O'Neale will spend to see you righted in all your affaires, and will help you And if you come not at O'Neale betwixt this and to-morrow at twelve of the clocke, and take his part, O'Neale is not beholding to you, and will doe to the uttermost of his power to overthrow you, if you come not to him at furthest by Satturday at noone From Knocke Dumayne in Came, the fourth of February, 1599.

'O'Neale requesteth you to come speake with him, and doth giue you his word that you shall receive no harme neither in comming nor going from him, whether you be friend or not, and bring with you to O'Neale Gerat Fitzgerald.

(Subscribed) 'O'NEALE.'

Nor did the royalty of O'Neale consist in words alone. Sir John Harrington paid him a visit at the time of his truce with Essex, and, after mentioning his 'fern table, and fern forms, spread under the stately canopy of heaven,' he notices what constitutes the real power of every monarch, the love, namely, and allegiance of his subjects. 'His guards, for the most part, were beardless boys without shirts; who in the frost wade as familiarly through rivers as water-spaniels. With what charm such a master makes them love him, I know not; but if he bid come,

they come; if go, they do go; if he say do this, they do it'—*Nugae Antiquae*. Lond. 1784, 8vo, vol. i. p. 251.

## NOTE XLIV.

*His foster-father was his guide.*—P. 346.

There was no tie more sacred among the Irish than that which connected the foster-father, as well as the nurse herself, with the child they brought up

Foster-fathers spend much more time, money, and affection on their foster-children than their own; and in return take from them clothes, money for their several professions, and arms, and, even for any vicious purposes, fortunes and cattle, not so much by a claim of right as by extortion; and they will even carry those things off as plunder. All who have been nursed by the same person preserve a greater mutual affection and confidence in each other than if they were natural brothers, whom they will even hate for the sake of these. When chid by their parents, they fly to their foster-fathers, who frequently encourage them to make open war on their parents, train them up to every excess of wickedness, and make them most abandoned miscreants; as, on the other hand, the nurses make the young women, whom they bring up for every excess. If a foster child is sick, it is incredible how soon the nurses hear of it, however distant, and with what solicitude they attend it by day and night '—*Giraldus Cambrensis*, quoted by Camden, iv 368.

This custom, like many other Irish usages, prevailed till of late in the Scottish Highlands, and was cherished by the chiefs as an easy mode of extending their influence and connexion; and even in the Lowlands, during the last century, the connexion between the nurse and foster-child was seldom dissolved but by the death of one party.

## NOTE XLV.

*Great Nial of the Pledges Nine.*—P. 347.

Neal Naighvallach, or Of the Nine Hostages, is said to have been Monarch of all Ireland, during the end of the fourth or beginning of the fifth century. He exercised a predatory warfare on the coast of England and of Bretagne, or Armorica; and from the latter country brought off the celebrated Saint Patrick, a youth of sixteen, among other captives, whom he transported to Ireland Neal derived his epithet from nine nations, or tribes, whom he held under his subjection, and from whom he took hostages. From one of Neal's sons were denvedthe Kinleogum, or Race of Tyrone, which afforded monarchs both to Ireland and to Ulster. Neal (according to O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*) was killed by a poisoned arrow, in one of his descents on the coast of Bretagne.

## NOTE XLVI.

*Shane-Dymas wild.*—P. 347.

This Shane-Dymas, or John the Wanton, held the title and power of O'Neale in the earlier part of Elizabeth's reign, against whom he rebelled repeatedly.

This chieftain is handed down to us as the most proud and profligate man on earth. He was immoderately addicted to women and wine. He is said to have had 200 tuns of wine at once in his cellar at Dandram, but usquebaugh was his favourite liquor. He spared neither age nor condition of the fair sex. Altho' so illiterate that he could not write, he was not destitute of address, his understanding was strong, and his courage daring. He had 600 men for his guard; 4000 foot, 1000 horse for the field. He claimed superiority over all the lords of Ulster, and called himself king thereof. When commissioners were sent to treat with him, he said, "That, tho' the Queen were his sovereign lady, he never made peace with her *but at her lodging*; that she had made a wise Earl of Macartymore, but that he kept as good a man as he; that he cared not for so mean a title as Earl; that his blood and power were better than the best. that his ancestors were Kings of Ulster; and that he would give place to none." His kinsman, the Earl of Kildare, having persuaded him of the folly of contending with the crown of England, he resolved to attend the Queen, but in a style suited to his princely dignity. He appeared in London with a magnificent train of Irish Galloglasses, arrayed in the richest habiliments of their country, their heads bare, their hair flowing on their shoulders, with their long and op'n sleeves dyed with saffron. Thus dressed, and surcharged with military harness, and armed with battle-axes, they afforded an astonishing spectacle to the citizens, who regarded them as the intruders of some very distant part of the globe. But at Court his versatility now prevailed; his title to the sovereignty of Tyrone was pleaded from English laws and Irish institutions, and his allegations were so specious, that the Queen dismissed him with presents and assurances of favour. In England this transaction was looked on as the humiliation of a repenting rebel; in Tyrone it was considered as a treaty of peace between two potentates.—CAMDEN'S *Britannia*, by Gough. London, 1806, fol., vol. iv. p. 442.

When reduced to extremity by the English, and forsaken by his allies, this Shane-Dymas fled to Clandeboy, then occupied by a colony of Scottish Highlanders of the family of Mac-Donell. He was at first courteously received; but by degrees they began to quarrel about the slaughter of some of their friends whom Shane-Dymas had put to death, and advancing from words to deeds, fell upon him with their broadswords, and cut him to pieces. After

his death a law was made that none should presume to take the name and title of O'Neale.

## NOTE XLVII.

*Geraldine.*—P. 347.

The O'Neales were closely allied with this powerful and warlike family; for Henry Owen O'Neale married the daughter of Thomas Earl of Kildare, and their son Con-More married his cousin-german, a daughter of Gerald Earl of Kildare. This Con-More cursed any of his posterity who should learn the English language, sow corn, or build houses, so as to invite the English to settle in their country. Others ascribe this anathema to his son Con-Bacco. Fearflatha O'Gnive, bard to the O'Neales of Clannaboy, complains in the same spirit of the towers and ramparts with which the strangers had *disfigured* the fair sporting fields of Erin.—See WALKER'S *Irish Bards*, p. 140.

## NOTE XLVIII.

*He chose that honoured flag to bear.*

—P. 347.

Lacy informs us, in the old play already quoted, how the cavalry raised by the country gentlemen for Charles's service were usually officered. 'You, cornet, have a name that's proper for all cornets to be called by, for they are all beardless boys in our army. The most part of our horse were raised thus:—The honest country gentleman raises the troop at his own charge; then he gets a Low-country lieutenant to fight his troop safely; then he sends for his son from school to be his cornet; and then he puts off his child's coat to put on a buff-coat. and this is the constitution of our army.'

## NOTE XLIX.

—his Page, the next degree,

*In that old time, to chivalry.*—P. 347.

Originally, the order of chivalry embraced three ranks—1, the Page; 2, the Squire; 3, the Knight;—a gradation which seems to have been imitated in the mystery of freemasonry. But, before the reign of Charles I, the custom of serving as a squire had fallen into disuse, though the order of the page was still, to a certain degree, in observance. This state of servitude was so far from inferring anything degrading, that it was considered as the regular school for acquiring every quality necessary for future distinction. The proper nature, and the decay of the institution, are pointed out by old Ben Jonson, with his own forcible moral colouring. The dialogue occurs between Lovell, 'a compleat gentleman, a soldier, and a scholar, known to have been page to the old Lord Beaufort, and

so to have followed him in the French wars, after companion of his studies, and left guardian to his son.' and the facetious Good stock, host of the Light Heart. Lovell had offered to take Goodstock's son for his page, which the latter, in reference to the recent abuse of the establishment declares as 'a desperate course of life':—

' Lovell, Call you that desperate, which by a line  
Of institution, from our ancestors  
Hath been derived down to us, and received  
In a succession, for the noblest way  
Of breeding? up our youth, in letters, arms,  
Fair mien, discourses, civil exercise,  
And all the blazon of a gentleman?  
Where can he learn to vault, to ride, to fence.  
To move his body gracefully; to speak  
His language purer; or to tune his mind,  
Or manners, more to the harmony of nature,  
Than in the nurseries of nobility?

Host. Ay, that was when the nursery's self was  
noble,  
And only virtue made it, not the market,  
That titles were not vented at the drum,  
Or common outcry. Goodness gave the greatness.  
And greatness worship: every house became  
An academy of honour; and those parts  
We see departed, in the practice, now,  
Quite from the institution.

Lovell Why do you say so?  
Or think so enviously? Do they not still  
Learn there the Centaur's skill, the art of Thrace,  
To ride? or Pollux' mystery, to fence?  
The Pyrrhic gestures, both to dance and spring  
In armour, to be active in the wars?  
To study figures, numbers, and proportions,  
May yield them great in counsels, and the arts  
Grave Nestor and the wise Ulysses practised?  
To make their English sweet upon their tongue,  
As reverend Chaucer says?

Host. Sir, you mistake;  
To play Sir Pandarus, my copy hath it,  
And carry messages to Madame Cressida,  
Instead of backing the brave steed o' mornings,  
To court the chambermaid; and for a leap  
O' the vaulting horse, to ply the vaulting house:  
For exercise of arms a bale of dice,  
Or two or three packs of cards to show the cheat.  
And nimbleness of hand; mistake a cloak  
Upon my lord's back, and pawn it, ease his pocket  
Of a superfluous watch, or geld a jewel  
Of an odd stone or so; twinge two or three buttons  
From off my lady's gown: These are the arts  
Or seven liberal deadly sciences  
Of pagery, or rather paganism.  
As the tides run; to which if he apply him.  
He may perhaps take a degree at Tyburn,  
A year the earlier, come to take a lecture  
Upon Aquinas at St Thomas a Watering's,  
And so go forth a laureat in hemp circle!

BEN JONSONS *New Inn*, Act I. Scene III.

#### NOTEL.

*Seem'd half abandon'd to decay*,—p. 353.

The ancient castle of Rokeby stood exactly upon the site of the present mansion, by which a part of its walls is enclosed. It is surrounded by a profusion of fine wood, and the park in which it stands is adorned by the junction of the Greta and of the Tees. The title of Baron Rokeby of Armagh was, in 1777, conferred on the Right Reverend Richard Robinson, Primate of Ireland, descended of the Robinsons, formerly of Rokeby, in Yorkshire.

#### NOTE LI.

*Rokeby's lords of martial fame,  
I can count them name by name.*—P. 355.

The following brief pedigree of this very ancient and once powerful family was kindly supplied to the author by Mr Rokeby of Northamptonshire, descended of the ancient Barons of Rokeby:—

#### ' Pedigree of the House of Rokeby.

1. Sir Alex. Rokeby, Knt. married to Sir Hump Little's<sup>1</sup> daughter.
2. Ralph Rokeby, Esq. to Tho. Lumley's daughter.
3. Sir Tho. Rokeby, Knt to Tho. Hubborn's daughter.
4. Sir Ralph Rokeby, Knt. to Sir Ralph Biggot's daughter.
5. Sir Thos. Rokeby, Knt to Sir John de Melsass' daughter, of Bennet Hall, in Holderness.
6. Ralph Rokeby, Esq. to Sir Brian Stapleton's daughter, of Weighill.
7. Sir Thos. Rokeby, Knt. to Sir Ralph Ury's daughter<sup>2</sup>.
8. Ralph Rokeby, Esq. to daughter of Mansfield, heir of Morton<sup>3</sup>.
9. Sir Tho. Rokeby, Knt. to Stroode's daughter and heir.
10. Sir Ralph Rokeby, Knt. to Sir James Strangeways' daughter.
- ii. Sir Thos. Rokeby, Knt to Sir John Hotham's daughter.
12. Ralph Rokeby, Esq. to Dan by of Yaforth's daughter and heir<sup>4</sup>.
13. Tho. Rokeby, Esq. to Rob. Constable's daughter, of Cliff, serjt. at law.
14. Christopher Rokeby Esq. to Lasscells of Brackenburgh's daughter<sup>5</sup>.
15. Thos. Rokeby, Esq. to the daughter of Thweng.
16. Sir Thomas Rokeby, Knt to Sir Ralph Lawson's daughter, of Brough.
17. Frans. Rokeby, Esq. to Faucett's daughter, citizen of London.
18. Thos. Rokeby, Esq. to the daughter of Wickliffe of Gales.

#### High Sheriffs of Yorkshire.

1337. ii Edw. 3. Ralph Hastings and Thos. de Rokeby.  
1343 17 Edw. 3. Thos. de Rokeby, pro sept. annis.

<sup>1</sup> Lisle 2 Temp. Edw. adl. 3 Temp. Edw. stii  
<sup>2</sup> Temp. Henr ymi. and from htm in the house of Skyers, of a fourth brother,  
<sup>3</sup> From him is the house of Hotham, and of the second brother that had issue.

1358. 25 Edw. 3. Sir Thomas Rokeby, Justiciary of Ireland for six years; died at the castle, of Kilka.
1407. 8 Hen. 4. Thomas Rokeby Miles, defeated and slew the Duke of Northumberland at the battle of Bramham Moor.
1411. 12 Hen. 4. Thos. Rokeby Miles.
1486. . . . . Thomas Rokeby, Esq.
1539. . . . . Robert Holgate, Bishop of Landaff, afterwards P. of York, Ld President of the Council for the Preservation of Peace in the North.
1564. 6 Eliz, Thomas Younge, Archbishop of Yorke, Ld. President.
- 30 Hen. 8. Tho. Rokeby, LL.D., one of the Council.  
Jn. Rokeby, LL.D., one of the Council.
1572. 15 Eliz. Henry Hastings, Earl of Huntingdon, Ld. President.  
Jo. Rokeby, Esq., one of the Council.  
Jo. Rokeby, LL.D., ditto.  
Ralph Rokeby, Esq., one of the Secretaries.
1574. 17 Eliz. Jo. Rokeby, Precentor of York.
- 7 Will. 3. Sir J. Rokeby, Knt, one of the Justices of the King's Bench.

The family of De Rokeby came over with the Conqueror.  
The old motto belonging to the family is *In Bivto Dextra*.

The arms, argent, chevron sable, between three rooks proper.

'There is somewhat more to be found in our family in the Scottish history about the affairs of Dun-Bretton town, but what it is, and in what time, I know not, nor can have convenient leisure to search. But Parson Blackwood, the Scottish chaplain to the Lord of Shrewsbury, recited to me once a piece of a Scottish song, wherein was mentioned, that William Wallis, the great deliverer of the Scots from the English bondage, should, at Dun-Bretton, have been brought up under a Rokeby, captain then of the place; and as he walked on a cliff, should thrust him on a sudden into the sea, and thereby have gotten that hold, which, I think, was about the 33rd of Edward I, or before. Thus, leaving our ancestors of record, we must also with them leave the Chronicle of Malmesbury Abbey, called Eulogium Historiarum, out of which Mr. Leland reporteth this history, and copy down unwritten story, the which have yet the testimony of later times, and the fresh memory of men

yet alive, for their warrant and credit, of whom I have learned it, that in K. Henry the 7th's reign, one Ralph Rokeby, Esq. was owner of Morton, and I guess that this was he that deceived the fryars of Richmond with his felon swine, on which a jargon was made.'

The above is a quotation from a manuscript written by Ralph Rokeby; when he lived is uncertain.

To what metrical Scottish tradition Parson Blackwood alluded, it would be now in vain to inquire. But in Blind Harry's History of Sir William Wallace, we find a legend of one Rukbie, whom he makes keeper of Stirling Castle under the English usurpation, and whom Wallace slays with his own hand:—

'In the great press Wallace and Rukbie met,  
With his good sword a stroke upon him set;  
Dearly to death the old Rukbie he drave,  
But his two sons escaped among the lave.

These sons, according to the romantic Minstrel, surrendered the castle on conditions, and went back to England, but returned to Scotland in the days of Bruce, when one of them became again keeper of Stirling Castle. Immediately after this achievement follows another engagement, between Wallace and those Western Highlanders who embraced the English interest, at a pass in Glendouchart, where many were precipitated into the lake over a precipice. These circumstances may have been confused in the narrative of Parson Blackwood, or in the recollection of Mr. Rokeby.

In the old ballad of Chevy Chase, there is mentioned, among the English warriors, 'Sir Raff the ryche Rugbe,' which may apply to Sir Ralph Rokeby, the tenth baron in the pedigree. The more modern copy of the ballad runs thus:—

'Good Sir Ralph Raby ther was slain.  
Whose prowess did surmount

This would rather seem to relate to one of the Nevilles of Raby. But, as the whole ballad is romantic, accuracy is not to be looked for.

# NOTE L II.

## The Felon Sow.—P. 355.

The ancient minstrels had a comic as well as a serious strain of romance; and although the examples of the latter are by far the most numerous, they are, perhaps, the less valuable. The comic romance was a sort of parody upon the usual subjects of minstrel poetry. If the latter described deeds of heroic achievement, and the events of the battle, the tourney, and the chase, the former, as in the Tournament of Tottenham, introduced a set of clowns debating in the field, with all the

assumed circumstances of chivalry; or, as in the *Hunting of the Hare* (see Weber's *Metrical Romances*, vol. iii), persons of the same description following the chase, with all the grievous mistakes and blunders incident to such unpractised sportsmen. The idea, therefore, of Don Quixote's frenzy, although inimitably embodied and brought out, was not, perhaps, in the abstract, altogether original. One of the very best of these mock romances, and which has no small portion of comic humour, is the *Hunting of the Felon Sow of Rokeby* by the Friars of Richmond. Ralph Rokeby, who (for the jest's sake apparently) bestowed this intractable animal on the convent of Richmond, seems to have flourished in the time of Henry VII, which, since we know not the date of Friar Theobald's wardenship, to which the poem refers us, may indicate that of the composition itself. Morton, the Mortham of the text, is mentioned as being this facetious baron's place of residence; accordingly, Leland notices, that 'Mr. Rokeby hath a place called Mortham, a little beneath Gretey-bridge, almost on the month of Gretey'. That no information may be lacking which is in my power to supply, I have to notice, that the Mistress Rokeby of the romance, who so charitably refreshed the sow after she had discomfited Friar Middleton and his auxiliaries, was, as appears from the pedigree of the Rokeby family, daughter and heir of Danby of Yafort.

This curious poem was first published in Mr. Whitaker's *History of Craven*, but, from an inaccurate manuscript, not corrected very happily. It was transferred by Mr. Evans to the new edition of his *Ballads*, with some well-judged conjectural improvements. I have been induced to give a more authentic and full, though still an imperfect, edition of this humorous composition, from being furnished with a copy from a manuscript in the possession of Mr. Rokeby, to whom I have acknowledged my obligations in the last note. It has three or four stanzas more than that of Mr. Whitaker, and the language seems, where they differ, to have the more ancient and genuine readings.

#### THE FELON SOW OF ROKEBY AND THE FRIARS OF RICHMOND.

Ye men that win of aunter<sup>1</sup> winne,  
That late within this land hath beene,  
Of one I will you tell,  
And of a sow<sup>2</sup> that wat<sup>3</sup> sae strang,  
Alas I that ever she lived sae lang,  
For fell<sup>4</sup> folk did she whell<sup>5</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Both the MS. and Mr. Whitaker's copy read *ancestors*, evidently a corruption of *aunlers*, adventures, as corrected by Mr. Evans.

<sup>2</sup> Sow, according to provincial pronunciation.

<sup>3</sup> So; Yorkshire dialect. Fele, many; Sax.

<sup>5</sup> A corruption of *quell*, to kill.

She was mare<sup>1</sup> than other three,  
The grisliest beast that ere might be.  
Her head was great and gray;  
She was bred in Rokeby wood,  
There were few that thither goed<sup>2</sup>,  
That came on live<sup>3</sup> away.

Her walk was endlong<sup>4</sup> Greta side;  
There was no bren<sup>5</sup> that durst her bide,  
That was froe<sup>6</sup> heaven to hell,  
Nor never man that had that might,  
That ever durst come in her sight,  
Her force it was so fell.

Ralph of Rokeby, with pood will,  
The Fryers of Richmond gave her till<sup>7</sup>,  
Full well to garre<sup>8</sup> them fare,  
Fryar Middleton by his name,  
He was sent to fetch her name,  
That rued him sine<sup>9</sup> full sare.

With him tooke he wicht men two,  
Peter Dale was one of thoe,  
That ever was brim as beare<sup>10</sup>,  
And well durst strike with sword and knife,  
And fight full manly for his life,  
What tune as mister ware.

These three men went at God's will,  
This wicked sow while they came till,  
Liggan<sup>11</sup> under a tree;  
Rugg and rusty was her haire;  
She raise up with a felon fare<sup>12</sup>,  
To fight against the three.

She was so grisly for to meete,  
She rave the earth up with her feete.  
And bark came fro the tree;  
When Fryar Middleton her saugh<sup>14</sup>,  
Weet ye well he might not laugh,  
I ull earnestly look't hee.

These men of aunter<sup>15</sup> that was so wight<sup>16</sup>,  
They bound them bauldly<sup>17</sup> for to tight,  
And strike at her full sure;  
Until a kiln they garred her flee,  
Wold God send them the victory,  
The wold ask him nod mare.

The sow was in the kiln hole down,  
As they were on the balke aboon,  
For hurting of their feet;  
They were so saulted<sup>18</sup> with this sew,  
That among them was a stalworth stew,  
The kiln began to reeke.

Durst noe man geigh her with his hand,  
But put a rape<sup>19</sup> down with his wand,  
And haltered her full meete;  
They hurled her forth against her will,  
Whiles they came into a hill,  
A little fro the street 21.

<sup>1</sup> More, greater. <sup>2</sup> Went,  
<sup>3</sup> Alive. Along the side of Greta.  
<sup>5</sup> Barn, child, a man in general. From  
<sup>7</sup> To. Make. Since.  
<sup>10</sup> Fierce as a bear. Mr. Whitaker's copy reads, perhaps in consequence of mistaking the MS., 'Tother was Bryan of Bear.'  
<sup>12</sup> Need were. Mr. Whitaker reads *musters*.  
<sup>14</sup> Lying. A fierce countenance or manner.  
<sup>15</sup> Saw.  
<sup>16</sup> Wight, brave. The Rokeby MS. reads *incounters*, and Mr. Whitaker *auncestors*.  
<sup>18</sup> Boldly. On the beam above.  
<sup>19</sup> To prevent. Assaulted. Rope.  
<sup>21</sup> Wading Street. See the sequel.

And there she made the in such a fray,  
If they should live to Doomes-day,  
They tharow<sup>1</sup> it ne'er forgett;  
She braded<sup>2</sup> upon every side,  
And ran on them gaping full wide,  
For nothing would she lett<sup>3</sup>.

She gave such brades<sup>4</sup> at the band  
That Peter Dale had in his hand,  
He might not hold his feet.  
She chated them to and fro,  
The wight men was never soe woe,  
Their measure was not so meete.

She bound her boldly to abide;  
To Peter Dale she came aside,  
With many a hideous yell,  
She gaped soe wide and cried soe hee,  
The Fryarseid, 'I conjure thee',  
Thou art a feind of hell.

'Thou art come hither for some traine<sup>5</sup>,  
I conjure thee to go againe  
'Where thou wast wont to dwell'  
He sayned<sup>6</sup> him with crosse and creede,  
Took forth a book, began to reade  
In St. John his gospell.

The sew she would not Latin heare,  
But rudely rushed at the I fear,  
That blinked all his blee<sup>7</sup>;  
And when she would have taken her hold,  
The Pryar leaped as Jesus wold,  
And Lealed him with a tree.

She was as brim<sup>10</sup> as any beare.  
For all their meete to labour there<sup>11</sup>,  
To them it was no boote;  
Upon troes and bushes that by her stood,  
She ranged as she was wood<sup>12</sup>,  
And rave them up by roote.

He savd, 'Alas, that I was Frear!  
And I shall be rugged<sup>13</sup> in siuider here,  
Harpl is my destinie!  
Wist<sup>14</sup> my brethren in this houre  
That I was sett in such a stoure<sup>15</sup>,  
They would pray for me.'

This wicked beast that wrought this woe,  
Tooke that rape from the other two,  
And then they fledd all three;  
They fled away by Watling-street,  
They had no succour but their feet,  
It was the more pity.

<sup>1</sup> Dare. <sup>2</sup> Rushed. <sup>3</sup> Leave it <sup>4</sup> pulls  
This line is wanting in Mr. Whitaker's copy,  
whence it has been conjectured that something  
is wanting after this stanza, which now there is no  
occasion to suppose.

<sup>6</sup> Evil device <sup>7</sup> Blessed, Fr. <sup>8</sup> Lost his colour.  
<sup>9</sup> Sheltered himself. <sup>10</sup> fierce

<sup>11</sup> The MS. reads, *to labour weere*. The text  
seems to mean, that all their labour to obtain their  
intended meat was of no use to them. Mr Whitaker  
reads,

'She was brim as any boar,  
And gave a grisly hideous roar,  
To them it was no boot.'

Besides the want of connection between the last line  
and the two former, the second has a very modern  
sound, and the reading of the Rokeby MS. with the  
flight alteration in the text, is much better  
<sup>12</sup> Mad. <sup>13</sup> Torn, pulled. <sup>14</sup> Knew.  
<sup>15</sup> Combat, perilous fight

The feild it was both lost and wonnel,  
The sew went name, and that full soone,  
To Morton on the Greene;  
When Ralph of Rokeby saw the rape<sup>2</sup>,  
He wist<sup>3</sup> that there had been debate,  
Whereat the sew had beene

He bad them stand out of her way,  
For she had had a sudden fray,—  
'I saw never so keene;  
Some new things shall we heare  
Of her and Middleton the Frear.  
Some battell hath there beene.

But all that served him for nought  
Had they not better succour sought.  
They were served therefore loe.  
Then Mistress Rokeby came anon,  
And for her brought shee meate full soone,  
The sew came her unto.

She gave her meate upon the flower,

[Hiatus valde deflendus]

When Fryar Middleton came home,  
His brethren was full fain ilkone<sup>4</sup>,  
And thanked God of his life,  
He told them all unto the end,  
How he had foughen with a fiend.  
And lived through mickle strife.

'We gave her battell half a day.  
And sithin<sup>5</sup> was fain to fly away,  
For saving of our lite;  
And Pater Dale would never blinn<sup>8</sup>,  
But as fast as he could ryn,  
Till he came to his wife.

The warden said, 'I am full of woe,  
That ever ye should be torment so,  
But wee with you had beene!  
Had wee been there your brethren all,  
Wee should have garred the warle<sup>10</sup> fall  
That wrought you all this teyne<sup>11</sup>.

Fryar Middleton said soon, 'Nay,  
In faith j'ou would have fled away,  
When most mister<sup>12</sup> had beene;  
You wiU all speake words at hame,  
A man would ding<sup>13</sup> you every ilk ane.  
And if it be as I weine.'

He look't so griesly all that night,  
The warden said, 'Yon man will fight  
If you say ought but good;  
Yon guest<sup>14</sup> hath grieved him so sare,  
Hold your tongues and speake noe mare,  
He looks as he were woode.'

<sup>1</sup> This stanza, with the two following, and the frag-  
ment of a fourth, are not in Mr. Whitaker's edition.

<sup>2</sup> The rope about the sow's neck. <sup>3</sup> Knew  
<sup>4</sup> This line is almost illegible. <sup>5</sup> Each one.

<sup>6</sup> Since then, after that  
<sup>7</sup> The above lines are wanting in Mr. Whitakers  
copy.

<sup>8</sup> Cease, stop. <sup>9</sup> Run.  
<sup>10</sup> Warlock, or wizard. <sup>11</sup> Harm <sup>12</sup> Need.  
<sup>13</sup> Beat. The copy in Mr. Whitaker's History of  
Craven reads, perhaps better—

'The fiend would ding you down ilk one.'

<sup>14</sup> 'Yon guest, may be yon gest, i. e. that ad-  
venture; or it may mean j on g haist, or apparition,  
which in old poems is applied sometimes to what is  
supernaturally hideous. The printed copy reads, 'The beast hath, &c.

The warden waged<sup>1</sup> on the mome,  
Two boldest men that ever were borne,  
I weine, or ever shall be;  
The one was Gilbert Griffin's son,  
For mickle worship has he wonne,  
Both by land and sea.

The other was a bastard son of Spain,  
Many a Sarazin hath he slain,  
His dint<sup>2</sup> hath gart them die.  
These two men the battle undertooke.  
Against the sew, as say s the booke,  
And sealed security.

That they should boldly bide and fight,  
And skornit her in maine and might,  
Or therefore should they die.  
The warden sealed to them againe,  
And said, 'In feild if ye be slain,  
This condition make I:

'We shall for you pray, sing, and read  
To doomesday with hearty speede,  
With all our progeny;  
Then the letters well was made,<sup>3</sup>  
Bands bound with scales brade,<sup>4</sup>  
As deedes of armes should be.

These men of armes that were so wight,  
With armour and with brandes bright,  
They went this sew to see;<sup>4</sup>  
She made on them slike a reid,  
That for her they were sare ater'd,  
And almost bound to flee.

She came roveing them egaine;  
That saw the bastard son of Spaine,  
He braded<sup>5</sup> out his brand;  
Full spiteously at her he strake,  
For all the fence that he could make,  
She gat sword out of hand;  
And rave m sunder half his shielde,  
And bare him backward in the feilde,  
He might not her gainstand.

She would have riven his priyich geare,  
But Gilbert with his sword of werre,  
He strake at her full strong,  
On her shoulder till she held the swerd;  
Then was good Gilbert sore ater'd,<sup>5</sup>  
When the blade brake m throng.

Since in his hands he hath her tane,<sup>7</sup>  
She tooke him by the shoulder bane,<sup>6</sup>  
And held her hold full fast;  
She suave so stiffly in that stower,<sup>8</sup>  
That through all his rich armour  
The blood came at the last.

Then Gilbert grieved was sea sare,  
That he rave off both hide and halre,  
The flesh came to the bone;  
And with all force he felled her there,  
And wam her worthily in werre,  
And band her him alone.

And lift her on a horse sea hee,  
Into two paniers well-made of a tre,  
And to Richmond they did hay:<sup>9</sup>  
When they saw her come,  
They sang merrily Te Deum,  
The Fryers on that day<sup>10</sup>.

They thanked God and St. Francis,  
As they had won the best of pris',  
And never a man was slaine:  
There did never a man more manly  
Knight Marcus, nor yett Sir Gui,  
Nor Loth of Louthyane<sup>2</sup>.

If ye will any more of this,  
In the Fryers of Richmond 'tis  
In parchment good and fine;  
And how Fryar Middleton that was so kend<sup>3</sup>,  
At Greta Bridge conjured a feind  
In likeness of a swine.

It is well known to many a man,  
That Fryar Theobald was warden than,  
And this fell in his time;  
And Chrst them bless both fame and neare,  
All that for solace list this to heare,  
And him that made the rhyme.

Ralph Rokeby with full good will,  
The Fryers of Richmond he gave her till.  
This sew to mend their fare:  
Fryar Middleton by his name,  
Would needs bring the fat sew hame,  
That rued him since full sare.

## NOTE LIII.

*The Filea of O'Neale was he.*—P. 356.

The Filea, or Ollamh Re Dan, was the proper bard, or, as the name literally implies, poet. Each chieftain of distinction had one or more in his service, whose office was usually hereditary. The late ingenious Mr. Cooper Walker has assembled a curious collection of particulars concerning this order of men, in his Historical Memoirs of the Irish Bards. There were itinerant bards of less elevated rank, but all were held in the highest veneration. The English, who considered them as chief supporters of the spirit of national independence, were much disposed to proscribe this race of poets, as Edward I is said to have done in Wales. Spenser, while he admits the merit of their wild poetry, as 'savouring of sweet wit and good invention, and sprinkled with some pretty flowers of their natural device,' yet rigorously condemns the whole application of their poetry, as abased to 'the gracing of wickedness and vice.' The household minstrel was admitted even to the feast of the prince whom he served, and sat at the same table. It was one of the customs of which Sir Richard Sewry, to whose charge Richard II committed the instruction of our Irish monarchs in the civilisation of the period, found it most difficult to break his royal disciples, though he had also much ado to subject them to other English rules, and particularly to reconcile them to wear breeches. 'The kyng, my soucrevigne lord's entent was, that in

<sup>1</sup> Hired, a Yorkshire phrase. <sup>2</sup> Blow.  
<sup>3</sup> Broad, large. <sup>4</sup> Such like a roar.  
<sup>5</sup> Drew out. <sup>6</sup> In the combat. <sup>7</sup> Bone.  
<sup>8</sup> Meeting, battle. <sup>9</sup> Hie, hasten.  
<sup>10</sup> The MS. reads, mistakenly, every day.

<sup>1</sup> Price.  
<sup>2</sup> The father of Sir Gawain, in the romance of Arthur and Merlin. The MS. is thus corrupted—  
'More loth of Louth Ryme.'  
<sup>3</sup> Either 'kind,' or 'well-known.'

maner, countenance, and apparel of clothyng, they sholde use according to the maner of Englande, for the kynge thought to make them all four knyghtes: they had a fayre house to lodge in, in Duvelyn, and I was charged to abyde styll with them, and not to departe; and so two or three dayes I suffered them to do as they lyst, and sayde nothing to them, but folowed their owne appetytes: they wolde sitte at the table, and make countenance nother good nor fayre. Than I thought I shulde cause them to change that maner; they wolde cause their mynstrells, their seruantes, and varieties, to sytte with them, and to eate in their owne dysche, and to drinke of their cuppes; and they shewed me that the usage of their cuntrie was good, for they sayd in all thyngs (except their beddes) they were and lyved as comen. So the fourthe day I ordayned other tables to be couered in the hall, after the usage of Englande, and I made these four knyghtes to sytte at the hyge table, and there mynstrells at another borde, and their seruantes and varieties at another byneth them, wherof by semyng they were displeased, and beheld each other, and wolde not eate, and sayde, how I wolde take fro them their good usage, therein they had been norished. Then I answered them, smyllyn, to apeace them, that it was not honourable for their estates to do as they dyde before, and that they must leave it, and use the custom of Englande, and that it was the kynge's pleasure they shulde so do, and how he was charged so to order them. When they harde that, they suffred it, bycause they had putte themselfe into the otesyance of the Kynge of England, and parcouered in the same as long as I was with them; yet they had one use which I knew was well used in their cuntrie, and that was, they dyde were no breches; I caused breches of linnen clothe to be made for them. Whyle I was with them I caused them to leaue many rude thynges, as well in clothyng as in other causes. Moche ado I had at the fyrst to cause them to weare gownes of sylke, fured with myn-euere and gray; for before these kynge thought themselfe well apparelled when they had on a mantell. They rode alwayes without saddles, and styropes, and with great payne I made them to ride after our usage.—  
LORD BERNERS' *Froissart*. Lond. 1812, 4to, vol. ii. p. 621.

The influence of these bards upon their patrons, and their admitted title to interfere in matters of the weightiest concern, may be also proved from the behaviour of one of them at an interview between Thomas Fitzgerald, son of the Earl of Kildare, then about to renounce the English allegiance, and the Lord Chancellor Cromer, who made a long and goodly oration to dissuade him from his purpose. The young lord had come to the council 'armed and weaponed,' and attended by seven score horsemen in their

shirts of mail; and we are assured that the chancellor, having set forth his oration 'with such a lamentable action as his cheekes were all beblubbered with teares, the horsemen, namelie, such as understood not English, began to diuine what the lord-chancellor meant with all this long circumstance: some of them reporting that he was preaching a sermon, others said that he stood making of some heroical poetry in the praise of the Lord Thomas. And thus as every idiot shot his foolish bolt at the wise chancellor his discourse, who in effect had nought else but drop pretious stones before hogs, one Bard de Nelan, an Irish rithmour, and a rotten sheepe to infect a whole flocke, was chatting of Irish verses, as though his toong had run on pattens, in commendation of the Lord Thomas, investing him with the title of Silken Thomas, bicaus his horsemeas jacks were gorgeously imbroidered with silke: and in the end he told him that he lingered there ouer long; wherat the Lord Thomas being quickened, as Holinshed expresses it, bld defiance to the chancellor, threw down contemptuously the sword of office, which, in his father's absence, he held as deputy, and rushed forth to engage in open insurrection.

NOTE LIV.

*Ah, Clondeboy! thy friendly floor  
Slieve-Donard's oak shall light no more.*  
—P. 356.

Clondeboy is a district of Ulster, formerly possessed by the sept of the O'Neales, and Slieve-Donard, a romantic mountain in the same province. The clan was ruined after Tyrone's great rebellion, and their places of abode laid desolate. The ancient Irish, wild and uncultivated in other respects, did not yield even to their descendants in practising the most free and extended hospitality; and doubtless the bards mourned the decay of the mansion of their chiefs in strains similar to the verses of the British Llywarch Hen on a similar occasion, which are affecting, even through the discouraging medium of a literal translation:—

'Silent, breathing gale, long wilt thou be heard!  
There is scarcely another deserving praise,  
Since Orien is no more.

Many a dog that scented well the prey, and aerial hawk,  
Have been trained on this floor,  
Before Erlleou became polluted.

This hearth, ah, will it not be covered with nettles!  
Whilst its defender lived,  
More congenial to it was the foot of the needy petitioner.

This hearth, will it not be covered with green sod  
In the lifetime of Owain and Elphin,  
Its ample cauldron boiled the prey taken from the foe;



This hearth, will it not be covered with toad-stools !  
Around the viand it prepared, more cheering was  
The clattering sword of the fierce dauntless warrior.

This hearth, will it not be overgrown with spreading  
brambles!  
Till now, logs of burning wood lay on it,  
Accustom'd to prepare the gifts of Reged !

**This hearth, will it not be covered with thorns !  
More congenial on it would have been the mixed  
group  
Of Owain's social friends united in harmony.**

This hearth, will it not be covered with ants !  
More adapted to it would have been the bright  
torches

**And harmless festivities !**

This hearth, will it not be covered with dock-leaves !  
More congenial on its floor would have been  
The mead, and the talking of wine-cheer'd warriors.

This hearth, will it not be turned up by the swine !  
More congenial to it would have been the clamour  
of men,

**And the circling horns of the banquet.'**

*Heroic Elegies of Llywarc Hen, by Owain N.  
Lond. 1792, 8vo, p. 41.*

The hall of Cynddylan is gloomy this night,  
'Without fire, without bed—  
**I must weep a while, and then be silent!**

The hall of Cynddylan is gloomy this night,  
Without fire, without candle—  
Except God doth, who will endure me with patience?

The hall of Cynddylan is gloomy this night,  
Without fire, without being lighted—  
Be thou encircled with spreading silence !

The hall of Cynddylan, gloomy seems its roof  
Since the sweet smile of humanity is no more—  
Woe to him that saw it, if he neglects to do good !

The hall of Cynddylan, art thou not bereft of thy  
appearance ?

**Thy shield is in the grave ;  
Whilst he lived there was no broken roof!**

The hall of Cynddylan is without Jove this night,  
Since he that own'd it is no more—  
Ah, death! it will be but a short time he will leave  
me !

The hall of Cynddylan is not easy this night,  
On the top of the rock of Hydwyth,  
Without its lord, without company, without the  
circling tessis

**The hall of Cynddylan is gloomy this night,  
Without fire, without songs—  
Tears afflict the cheeks !**

**The hall of Cynddylan is gloomy this night.  
Without fire, without family—  
My overflowing tears gush out !**

The hall of Cynddylan pierces me to see it.  
Without a covering, without fire—  
My general dead, and I alive myself I

**The hall of Cynddylan is the seat of chill grief this  
night.**

**After the respect I experienced;  
Without the men, without the women, who reside  
there!**

**The hall of Cynddylan is silent this night,  
After losing its master—  
The great merciful God, what shall I do**

Ibid p. 77.

#### NOTE LV.

*M'Curtin's harp.—P. 358.*

'MacCurtin, hereditary Ollamh of North Munster, and Filea to Donough, Earl of Thomond, and President of Munster. This nobleman was amongst those who were prevailed upon to join Elizabeth's forces. Soon as it was known that he had basely abandoned the interests of his country, MacCurtin presented an adulatory poem to MacCarthy, chief of South Munster, and of the Eugeman line, who, with O'Neil, O'Donnel, Lacy, and others, were deeply engaged in protecting their violated country. In this poem he dwells with rapture on the courage and patriotism of MacCarthy; but the verse that should (according to an established law of the order of the bards) be introduced in the praise of O'Brien, he turns into severe satire.—"How am I afflicted (says he) that the descendant of the great Brion Boiromh cannot furnish me with a theme worthy the honour and glory of his exalted race !" Lord Thomond, hearing this, vowed vengeance on the spirited bard, who fled for refuge to the county of Cork. One day observing the exasperated nobleman and his equipage at a small distance, he thought it was in vain to fly, and pretended to be suddenly seized with the pangs of death; directing his wife to lament over him, and tell his lordship, that the sight of him, by awakening the sense of his ingratitude, had so much affected him that he could not support it; and desired her at the same time to tell his lordship, that he entreated, as a dying request, his forgiveness. Soon as Lord Thomond arrived, the feigned tale was related to him. That nobleman was moved to compassion, and not only declared that he most heartily forgave him, but, opening his purse, presented the fair mourner with some pieces to inter him. This instance of his lordship's pity and generosity gave courage to the trembling bard; who, suddenly springing up, recited an extemporaneous ode in praise of Donough, and, re-entering into his service, became once more his favourite.'—WALKER'S *Memoirs of the Irish Bards*. Lond. 1786, 4 to, p. 141.

#### NOTE LVI.

*The ancient English minstrel's dress.*

—P. 358.

Among the entertainments presented to Elizabeth at Kenilworth Castle, was the introduction of a person designed to represent a travelling minstrel, who entertained her with a solemn story out of the Acts of King Arthur. Of this person's dress and appearance Mr. Laneham has given us a very accurate account, transferred by Bishop Percy to the preliminary Dissertation on Minstrels, prefixed to his *Keliouses of Ancient Poetry*, vol. i.

## NOTE LVII

*Littlecote Hall.*—P. 362.

The tradition from which the ballad is founded, was supplied by a friend, (the late Lord Webb Seymour,) whose account I will not do the injustice to abridge, as it contains an admirable picture of an old English hall:—

'Littlecote House stands in a low and lonely situation. On three sides it is surrounded by a park that spreads over the adjoining hill; on the fourth, by meadows which are watered by the river Kennet. Close on one side of the house is a thick grove of lofty trees, along the verge of which runs one of the principal avenues to it through the park, it is an irregular building of great antiquity, and was probably erected about the time of the termination of feudal warfare, when defence came no longer to be an object in a country mansion. Many circumstances, however, in the interior of the house, seem appropriate to feudal times. The hall is very spacious, floored with stones, and lighted by large transom windows, that are clothed with casements. Its walls are hung with old military accoutrements, that have long been left a prey to rust. At one end of the hall is a range of coats of mail and helmets, and there is on every side abundance of old-fashioned pistols and guns, many of them with matchlocks. Immediately below the cornice hangs a row of leathern jerkins, made in the form of a shirt, supposed to have been worn as armour by the vassals. A large oak table, reaching nearly from one end of the room to the other, might have feasted the whole neighbourhood, and an appendage to one end of it made it answer at other times for the old game of shuffleboard. The rest of the furniture is in a suitable style, particularly an arm-chair of cumbrous workmanship, constructed of wood, curiously turned, with a high back and triangular seat, said to have been used by Judge Pophamin the reign of Elizabeth. The entrance into the hall is at one end, by a low door, communicating with a passage that leads from the outer door in the front of the house to a quadrangle within; at the other, it opens upon a gloomy staircase, by which you ascend to the first floor, and, passing the doors of some bed-chambers, enter a narrow gallery, which extends along the back front of the house from one end to the other of it, and looks upon an old garden. This gallery is hung with portraits, chiefly in the Spanish dresses of the sixteenth century. In one of the bed-chambers, which you pass in going towards the gallery, is a bedstead with blue furniture, which time has now made dingy and threadbare, and in the bottom of one of the bed curtains you are shown a place where a small

piece has been cut out and sewn in again,—a circumstance which serves to identify the scene of the following story:—

'It was on a dark rainy night in the month of November, that an old midwife sat musing by her cottage fireside, when on a sudden she was startled by a loud knocking at the door. On opening, it she found a horseman, who told her that her assistance was required immediately by a person of rank, and that she should be handsomely rewarded; but that there were reasons for keeping the affair a strict secret, and, therefore, she must submit to be blindfolded, and to be conducted in that condition to the bedchamber of the lady. With some hesitation the midwife consented; the horseman bound her eyes, and placed her on a pillion behind him. After proceeding in silence for many miles through rough and dirty lanes, they stopped, and the midwife was led into a house, which, from the length of her walk through the apartments, as well as the sounds about her, she discovered to be the seat of wealth and power. When the bandage was removed from her eyes, she found herself in a bed-chamber, in which were the lady on whose account she had been sent for, and a man of a haughty and ferocious aspect. The lady was delivered of a fine boy. Immediately the man commanded the midwife to give him the child, and catching it from her, he hurried across the room, and threw it on the back of the fire, that was blazing in the chimney. The child, however, was strong, and, by its struggles, rolled itself upon the hearth when the ruffian again seized it with fury, and, in spite of the intercession of the midwife, and the more piteous entreaties of the mother, thrust it under the grate, and, raking the live coals upon it, soon put an end to its life. The midwife, after spending some time in affording all the relief in her power to the wretched mother, was told that she must be gone. Her former conductor appeared, who again bound her eyes, and conveyed her behind him to her own home, he then paid her handsomely, and departed. The midwife was strongly agitated by the horrors of the preceding night; and she immediately made a deposition of the facts before a magistrate. Two circumstances afforded hopes of detecting the house in which the crime had been committed; one was, that the midwife, as she sat by the bedside, had, with a view to discover the place, cut out a piece of the bed-curtain, and sewn it in again; the other was, that as she had descended the staircase she had counted the steps. Some suspicions fell upon one Darrell, at that time the proprietor of Littlecote House, and the domain around it. The house was examined, and identified by the midwife, and Darrell was tried at Salisbury for the murder. By corrupting his judge, he escaped the sentence of the law; but broke his neck, by a fall from his horse in hunting, in a few months after. The place

<sup>1</sup> I think there is a chapel on one side of it, but am not quite sure.

where this happened is still known by the name of Darrell's Style,—a spot to be dreaded by the peasant whom the shades of evening have overtaken on his way.

Littlecote House is two miles from Hungerford, in Berkshire, through which the Bath road passes. The fact occurred in the reign of Elizabeth. All the important circumstances I have given exactly as they are told in the country; some trifles only are added, either to render the whole connected, or to increase the impression.

To Lord Webb's edition of this singular story, the author can now add the following account, extracted from Aubrey's Correspondence. It occurs among other particulars respecting Sir John Popham —

'Sir . . . Dayrell, of Littlecote, in Cora. Wilts, having gott his lady's waiting woman with child, when her travell came, sent a servant with a horse for a midwife, whom he was to bring hood-winked. She was brought, and layd the woman, but as soon as the child was bora, she sawe the knight take the child and murder it, and burn it in the fire in the chamber. She having done her businesse, was extraordinarily rewarded for her paines, and sent blindfolded away. This horrid action did much run in her mind, and she had a desire to discover it, but knew not where 'twas. She considered with herself the time that she was riding, and how many miles she might have rode at that rate in that time, and that it must be some great person's house, for the roome was 12 foot high; and she should know the chamber if she sawe it. She went to a Justice of Peace, and search was made. The very chamber found. The Knight was brought to his tryall; and, to be short, this judge had this noble house, parke, and manner, and (I thinke) more, for a bribe to save his life.

'Sir John Popham gave sentence according to lawe, but being a great person and a favourite, he procured a *noli prostqui*.'

With this tale of terror the author has combined some circumstances of a similar legend, which was current at Edinburgh daring his childhood.

About the beginning of the eighteenth century, when the large castles of the Scottish nobles, and even the secluded hotels, like those of the French noblesse, which they possessed in Edinburgh, were sometimes the scenes of strange and mysterious transactions, a divine of singular sanctity was called up at midnight to pray with a person at the point of death. This was no unusual summons; but what followed was alarming. He was put into a sedan-chair, and after he had been transported to a remote part of the town, the bearers insisted upon his being blindfolded. The request was enforced by a cocked pistol, and submitted to; but in the course of the discussion, be conjectured, from the phrases employed by the chairmen, and from some

part of their dress, not completely concealed by their cloaks, that they were greatly above the menial station they had assumed. After many turns and windings, the chair was carried up stairs into a lodging, where his eyes were uncovered, and he was introduced into a bedroom, where he found a lady, newly delivered of an infant. He was commanded by his attendants to say such prayers by her bedside as were fitting for a person not expected to survive a mortal disorder. He ventured to remonstrate, and observe, that her safe delivery warranted better hopes. But he was sternly commanded to obey the orders first given, and with difficulty recollected himself sufficiently to acquit himself of the task imposed on him. He was then again hurried into the chair; but as they conducted him down stairs, he heard the report of a pistol. He was safely conducted home; a purse of gold was forced upon him; but he was warned, at the same time, that the least allusion to this dark transaction would cost him his life. He betook himself to rest, and, after long and broken musing, fell into a deep sleep. From this he was awakened by his servant, with the dismal news that a fire of uncommon fury had broken out in the house of . . . , near the head of the Canongate, and that it was totally consumed; with the shocking addition, that the daughter of the proprietor, a young lady eminent for beauty and accomplishments, had perished in the flames. The clergyman had his suspicions, but to have made them public would have availed nothing. He was timid; the family was of the first distinction; above all, the deed was done, and could not be amended. Time wore away, however, and with it his terrors. He became unhappy at being the solitary depository of this fearful mystery, and mentioned it to some of his brethren, through whom the anecdote acquired a sort of publicity. The divine, however, had been long dead, and the story in some degree forgotten, when a fire broke out again on the very same spot where the house of . . . had formerly stood, and which was now occupied by buildings of an inferior description. When the flames were at their height, the tumult, which usually attends such a scene, was suddenly suspended by an unexpected apparition. A beautiful female, in a night-dress, extremely rich, but at least half a century old, appeared in the very midst of the fire, and uttered these tremendous words in her vernacular idiom: '*Ane's burned, twice burned; the third time I'll scare you a'll!*' The belief in this story was formerly so strong, that on a fire breaking out, and seeming to approach the fatal spot, there was a good deal of anxiety testified, lest the apparition should make good her denunciation.

## NOTE LVIII.

*As thick a smoke these hearths have riven  
At Hallow-tide or Christmas-even.-P. 364.*

Such an exhortation was, in similar circumstances, actually given to his followers by a Welsh chieftain:—

Enmity did continue between Howell ap Rys ap Howell Vaughan and the sonnes of John ap Meredith. After the death of Evan ap Rebert, Griffith ap Gronw (cosen-german to John ap Meredith's sonnes of Gwynfryn, who had long served in France, and had charge there) coming home to live in the countrey, it happened that a servant of his, coming to fish in Stymllyn, his fish was taken away, and the fellow beaten by Howell ap Rys his servants, and by his commandment. Griffith ap John ap Gronw took the matter in such dudgeon that he challenged Howell ap Rys to the field, which he refusing, assembling his cosins John ap Meredith's sonnes and his friends together, assaulted Howell in his own house, after the maner he had scene in the French warres, and consumed with fire his barnes and his out-houses. Whilst he was thus assaulting the hall, which Howell ap Rys and many other people kept, being a very strong house, he was shot, out of a crevice of the house, through the sight of his beaver into the head, and slayne outright, being otherwise armed at all points. Notwithstanding his death, the assault of the house was continued with great vehemence, the doores fired with great burthens of straw; besides this, the smoake of the out-houses and barnes not farre distant annoyed greatly the defendants, for that most of them lay under boordes and benches upon the floore, in the hall, the better to avoyd the smoake. During this scene of confusion onely the old man, Howell ap Rys, never stooped, but stood valiantly in the midst of the floore, armed with a gleve in his hand, and called unto them, and bid "them arise like men, for shame, for he had knowne there as great a smoake in that hall upon Christmas-even." In the end, seeing the house could noe longer defend them, being overlayed with a multitude, upon parley betweene them, Howell ap Rys was content to yeald himself prisoner to Morris ap John ap Meredith, John ap Meredith's eldest sonne, soe as he would swear unto him to bring him safe to Carnarvon Castle, to abide the triall of the law for the death of Graff, ap John ap Gronw, who was cosen-german removed to the said Howell ap Rys, and of the very same house he was of. Which Morris ap John ap Meredith undertaking, did put a guard about the said Howell of his trustiest friends and servants, who kept and defended him from the rage of his kindred, and especially of Owen ap John ap Meredith, his brother, who was very eager against him. They passed by leisure thence like a campe to Carnarvon: the whole countrey being assembled, Howell his friends

posted a horseback from one place or other by the way, who brought word that he was come thither safe, for they were in great fear lest he should be murdered, and that Morris ap John ap Meredith could not be able to defend him, neither durst any of Howell's friends be there, for fear of the kindred. In the end, being delivered by Morris ap John ap Meredith to the Constable of Carnarvon Castle, and there kept safely in ward untill the assises, it fell out by law, that the burning of Howell's houses, and assaulting him in his owne house, was a more haynous offence in Morris ap John ap Meredith and the rest, than the death of Graff ap John ap Gronw in Howell, who did it in his own defence; whereupon Morris ap John ap Meredith, with thirty-five more, were indicted of felony, as appeareth by the copie of the indictment, which I had from the records.—SIR JOHN WYNNE'S *History of the Gwydir Family*. Lond. 1770, 8vo, p. 116.

## NOTE LIX.

*O'er Hexham's altar hung my glove.*

—P. 373.

This custom among the Redesdale and Tynedale Borderers is mentioned in the interesting Life of Bernard Gilpin, where some account is given of these wild districts, which it was the custom of that excellent man regularly to visit.

"This custom (of duels) still prevailed on the Borders, where Saxon barbarism held its latest possession. These wild North-umbrians, indeed, went beyond the ferocity of their ancestors. They were not content with a duel: each contending party used to muster what adherents he could, and commence a kind of petty war. So that a private grudge would often occasion much bloodshed.

It happened that a quarrel of this kind was on foot when Mr. Gilpin was at Rothbury, in those parts. During the two or three first days of his preaching, the contending parties observed some decorum, and never appeared at church together. At length, however, they met. One party had been early at church, and just as Mr. Gilpin began his sermon, the other entered. They stood not long silent. Inflamed at the sight of each other, they began to clash their weapons, for they were all armed with javelins and swords, and mutually approached. Awed, however, by the sacredness of the place, the tumult in some degree ceased. Mr. Gilpin proceeded: when again the combatants began to brandish their weapons, and draw towards each other. As a fray seemed near, Mr. Gilpin stepped from the pulpit, went between them, and addressed the leaders, put an end to the quarrel for the present, but could not effect an entire recon-

ciliation. They promised him, however, that till the sermon was over they would make no more disturbance. He then went again into the pulpit, and spent the rest of the time in endeavouring to make them ashamed of what they had done. His behaviour and discourse affected them so much, that, at his farther entreaty, they promised to forbear all acts of hostility while he continued in the country. And so much respected was he among them, that whoever was in fear of his enemy used to resort where Mr. Gilpin was, esteeming his presence the best protection.

One Sunday morning, coming to a church in those parts, before the people were assembled, he observed a glove hanging up, and was informed by the sexton, that it was meant as a challenge to any one who should take it down. Mr. Gilpin ordered the sexton to reach it to him; out upon his utterly refusing to touch it, he took it down himself, and put it into his breast. When the people were assembled, he went into the pulpit, and, before he concluded his sermon, took occasion to rebuke them severely for these inhuman challenges. "I hear," saith he, "that one among you hath hanged up a glove, even in this sacred place, threatening to fight any one who taketh it down: see, I have taken it down;" and, pulling out the glove, he held it up to the congregation, and then showed them how unsuitable such savage practices were to the profession of Christianity, using such persuasives to mutual love as he thought would most affect them.'—*Life of Bernard Gilpin*. Lond. 1753, 8vo, p. 177.

## NOTE LX.

*A horseman arm'd, at headlong speed.*

—P 377.

This, and what follows, is taken from a real achievement of Major Robert Philipson, called from his desperate and adventurous courage, Robin the Devil, which, as being very inaccurately noticed in this note upon the first edition, shall be now given in a more authentic form. The chief place of his retreat was not Lord's Island, in Derwentwater, but Curwen's Island, in the Lake of Windermere.—

This island formerly belonged to the Philipsons, a family of note in Westmoreland. During the Civil Wars, two of them, an elder and a younger brother, served the King. The former, who was the proprietor of it, commanded a regiment; the latter was a major.

The major, whose name was Robert, was a man of great spirit and enterprise; and for his many feats of personal bravery had obtained, among the Oliverians of those parts, the appellation of Robin the Devil.

'After the war had subsided, and the direful effects of public opposition had ceased, revenge and malice long kept alive the animosity of individuals. Colonel Briggs, a steady friend to usurpation, resided at this time at Kendal, and, under the double character of a leading magistrate (for he was a Justice of Peace) and an active commander, held the country in awe. This person having heard that Major Philipson was at his brother's house on the island in Windermere, resolved, if possible, to seize and punish a man who had made himself so particularly obnoxious. How it was conducted, my authority<sup>1</sup> does not inform us—whether he got together the navigation of the lake, and blockaded the place by sea, or whether he landed and carried on his approaches in form. Neither do we learn the strength of the garrison within, nor of the works without. All we learn is, that Major Philipson endured a siege of eight months with great gallantry, till his brother, the Colonel, raised a party and relieved him.

It was now the Major's turn to make reprisals. He put himself, therefore, at the head of a little troop of horse, and rode to Kendal. Here, being informed that Colonel Briggs was at prayers, (for it was on a Sunday morning,) he stationed his men properly in the avenues, and himself armed, rode directly into the church. It probably was not a regular church, but some large place of meeting. It is said he intended to seize the Colonel and carry him off; but as this seems to have been totally impracticable, it is rather probable that his intention was to kill him on the spot, and in the midst of the confusion to escape. Whatever his intention was, it was frustrated, for Briggs happened to be elsewhere.

The congregation, as might be expected, was thrown into great confusion on seeing an armed man on horseback make his appearance among them; and the Major, taking advantage of their astonishment, turned his horse round, and rode quietly out. But having given an alarm, he was presently assaulted as he left the assembly, and being seized, his girths were cut, and he was unhorsed.

At this instant his party made a furious attack on the assailants, and the Major killed with his own hand the man who had seized him, clapped the saddle, ungirthed as it was, upon his horse, and, vaulting into it, rode full speed through the streets of Kendal, calling his men to follow him; and, with his whole party, made a safe retreat to his asylum in the lake. The action marked the man. Many knew him: and they who did not, knew as well from the exploit that it could be nobody but Robin the Devil.'

<sup>1</sup> Dr. Bum's History of Westmoreland.

# The Lord of the Isles.

The Scene of this Poem lies, at first, in the Castle of Artornish, on the coast of Argyleshire ; and, afterwards, in the Islands of Skye and Arran, and upon the coast of Ayrshire. Finally it is laid near Stirling. The story opens in the spring of the year 1307, when Bruce, who had been driven out of Scotland by the English, and the Barons who adhered to that *foreign* interest, returned from the Island of Rathlin on the coast of Ireland, again to assert his claims to the Scottish crown. Many of the personages and incidents introduced are of historical celebrity. The authorities used are chiefly those of the venerable Lord Hailes, as well entitled to be called the restorer of Scottish history, as Bruce the restorer of Scottish Monarchy ; and of Archdeacon Barbour, author of a Metrical History of Robert Bruce.

## Canto First,

AUTUMN departs; but still his  
mantle's fold  
Rests on the groves of noble  
Somerville;  
Beneath a shroud of russet dropp'd  
with gold  
Tweed and his tributaries mingle  
still;  
Hoarser the wind, and deepersounds  
the nil,  
Yet lingering notes of silvan music  
swell,  
The deep-toned cushat, and the  
redbreast shrill;  
And yet some tints of summer  
splendour tell  
When the broad sun sinks down on  
Ettrick's western fell.  
  
Autumn departs; from Gala's fields  
no more  
Come rural sounds our kindred banks  
to cheer;  
Blent with the stream, and gale that  
wafts it o'er,  
No more the distant reaper's mirth  
we hear.

The last blithe shout hath died upon  
our ear,  
And harvest-home hath hush'd the  
clanging wain;  
On the waste hill no forms of life  
appear,  
Save where, sad laggard of the  
autumnal train,  
Some age-struck wanderer gleans few  
ears of scatter'd gram.  
  
Deem'st thou these sadden'd scenes  
have pleasure still ?  
Lovest thou through Autumn's fading  
realms to stray,  
To see the heath-flower wither'd on  
the hill,  
To listen to the wood's expiring lay,  
To note the red leaf shivering on the  
spray,  
To mark the last bright tints the  
mountain stain,  
On the waste fields to trace the  
gleaner's way,  
And moralize on mortal joy and  
pain ?  
O! if such scenes thou lovest, scorn  
not the minstrel strain.

No! do not scorn, although its  
hoarser note  
Scarce with the cushat's homely song  
can vie,  
Though faint its beauties as the tints  
remote  
That gleam through mist in autumn's  
evening sky,  
And few as leaves that tremble, sear  
and dry,  
When wild November hath his bugle  
wound ;  
Nor mock my toil—a lonely gleaner I,  
Through fields time-wasted, on sad  
inquest bound,  
Where happier bards of yore have  
richer harvest found.

So shalt thou list, and haply not  
unmoved,  
Toa wild talc of Albyn's warrior day;  
In distant lands, by the rough West  
reproved,  
Still live some relics of the ancientlay.  
For, when on Coolin's hills the lights  
decay,  
With such the Seer of Skye the eve  
beguiles;  
'Tis known amid the pathless wastes  
of Reay,  
In Harries known, and in Iona's  
piles,  
Where rest from mortal coil the Mighty  
of the Isles.

## I.

'WAKE, Maid of Lorn !' the Minstrels  
sung.  
Thy rugged halls, Artornish ! rung,  
And the dark seas, thy towers that lave,  
Heaved on the beach a softer wave,  
As 'mid the tuneful choir to keep  
The diapason of the Deep.  
Lull'd were the winds on Inninmore,  
And green Loch-Alline's woodland  
shore,

As if wild woods and waves had  
pleasure  
In listing to the lovely measure.  
And ne'er to symphony more sweet  
Gave mountain echoes answer meet,  
Since, met from mainland and from isle,  
Ross, Arran, Hay, and Argyle,  
Each minstrel's tributary lay  
Paid homage to the festal day.  
Dull and dishonour'd were the bard,  
Worthless of guerdon and regard,  
Deaf to the hope of minstrel fame,  
Or lady's smiles, his noblest aim,  
Who on that morn's resistless call  
Were silent in Artornish hall.

## II.

'Wake, Maid of Lorn !' 'twas thus they  
sung,  
And yet more proud the descant rung,  
'Wake, Maid of Lorn ! high right is  
ours,  
To charm dull sleep from Beauty's  
bowers;  
Earth, Ocean, Air, have nought so shy  
But owns the power of minstrelsy.  
In Lettermore the timid deer  
Will pause, the harp's wild chime to  
hear;  
Rude Heiskar's seal, through surges  
dark,  
Will long pursue the minstrel's bark ;  
To list his notes, the eagle proud  
Will poise him on Ben-Cailliach's  
cloud;  
Then let not Maiden's ear disdain  
The summons of the minstrel train,  
But, while our harps wild music make,  
Edith of Lorn, awake, awake!

## III.

'O wake, while Dawn, with dewy  
shine,  
Wakes Nature's charms to vie with  
thine !  
She bids the mottled thrush rejoice  
To mate thy melody of voice;

The dew that on the violet lies  
 Mocks the dark lustre of thine eyes ;  
 But, Edith, wake, and all we see  
 Of sweet and fair shall yield to thee!—  
 'She comes not yet,' grey Ferrand  
   cried ;  
 'Brethren, let softer spell be tried,  
 Those notes prolonged, that soothing  
   theme,  
 Which best may mix with Beauty's  
   dream,  
 And whisper, with their silvery tone,  
 The hope she loves, yet fears to own.'  
 He spoke, and on the harp-strings died  
 The strains of flattery and of pride ;  
 More soft, more low, more tender fell  
 The lay of love he bade them tell.

## IV.

'Wake, Maid of Lorn! the moments fly,  
   Which yet that maiden-name allow;  
 Wake, Maiden, wake! the hour is nigh,  
   When Love shall claim a plighted  
   vow.

By Fear, thy bosom's fluttering guest,  
   By Hope, that soon shall fears  
   remove,  
 We bid thee break the bonds of rest,  
   And wake thee at the call of Love!

Wake, Edith, wake ! in yonder bay  
   Lies many a galley gaily mann'd,  
 We hear the merry pibrochs play,  
   We see the streamers' silken band.  
 What Chieftain's praise these pibrochs  
   swell,

What crest is on these banners wove,  
 The harp, the minstrel, dare not tell—  
   The riddle must be read by Love.'

## V.

Retired her maiden train among,  
 Edith of Lorn received the song,  
 But tamed the minstrel's pride had been  
 That had her cold demeanour seen ;  
 For not upon her cheek awoke  
 The glow of pride when Flattery spoke,

Nor could their tenderest numbers  
   bring  
 One sigh responsive to the string.  
 As vainly had her maidens vied  
 In skill to deck the princely bride.  
 Her locks, in dark-brown length  
   array'd,  
 Cathleen of Ulne, 'twas thine to braid;  
 Young Eva with meet reverence drew  
 On the light foot the silken shoe,  
 While on the ankle's slender round  
 Those strings of pearl fair Bertha  
   wound,  
 That, bleach'd Lochryan's depths  
   within,  
 Seem'd dusky still on Edith's skin.  
 But Einion, of experience old,  
 Had weightiest task—the mantle's fold  
 In many an artful plait she tied,  
 To show the form it seem'd to hide,  
 Till on the floor descending roll'd  
 Its waves of crimson blent with gold.

## VI.

O ! lives there now so cold a maid,  
 Who thus in beauty's pomp array'd,  
 In beauty's proudest pitch of power,  
 And conquest won—the bridal hour,  
 With every charm that wins the heart,  
 By Nature given, enhanced by Art,  
 Could yet the fair reflection view,  
 In the bright mirror pictured true,  
 And not one dimple on her cheek  
 A tell-tale consciousness bespeak ?—  
 Lives still such maid ?—Fair damsels,  
   say,  
 For further vouches not my lay,  
 Save that such lived in Britain's isle,  
 When Lorn's bright Edith scorn'd to  
   smile.

## VII.

But Morag, to whose fostering care  
 Proud Lorn had given his daughter  
   fair,  
 Morag, who saw a mother's aid  
 By all a daughter's love repaid,



(Strict was that bond—most kind of  
all-  
Inviolat in Highland hall)  
Grey Morag sate a space apart,  
In Edith's eyes to read her heart.  
In vain the attendants' fond appeal  
To Morag's skill, to Morag's zeal;  
She mark'd her child receive their care,  
Cold as the image sculptured fair  
(Form of some sainted patroness)  
Which cloister'd maids combine to  
dress;  
She mark'd—and knew her nursling's  
heart  
In the vain pomp took little part.  
Wistful a while she gaz'd—then press'd  
The maiden to her anxious breast  
In finish'd loveliness—and led  
To where a turret's airy head,  
Slender and steep, and battled round,  
O'erlook'd, dark Mull! thy mighty  
Sound,  
Where thwarting tides, with mingled  
roar,  
Part thy swarth hills from Morven's  
shore.

## VIII.

' Daughter,' she said, ' these seas  
behold,  
Round twice a hundred islands roll'd,  
From Hirt, that hears their northern  
roar,  
To the green Hay's fertile shore;  
Or mainland turn, where many a tower  
Owns thy bold brother's feudal power,  
Each on its own dark cape reclined,  
And listening to its own wild wind,  
From where Mingarry, sternly placed,  
O'erawes the woodland and the waste,  
To where Dunstaffnage hears the  
raging  
Of Connal with his rocks engaging.  
Think'st thou, amid this ample round,  
A single brow but thine has frown'd,  
To sadden this auspicious morn,  
That bids the daughter of high Lorn

Impledge her spousal faith to wed  
The heir of mighty Somerled !  
Ronald, from many a hero sprung,  
The fair, the valiant, and the young,  
LORD OF THE ISLES, whose lofty name  
A thousand bards have given to fame,  
The mate of monarchs, and allied  
On equal terms with England's pride.  
From chieftain's tower to bondsman's  
cot,  
Who hears the tale, and triumphs not?  
The damsel dons her best attire,  
The shepherd lights his beltane fire;  
Joy, joy! each warder's horn hath  
sung,  
Joy, joy ! each matin bell hath rung;  
The holy priest says grateful mass,  
Loud shouts each hardy galla-glass,  
No mountain den holds outcast boor  
Of heart so dull, of soul so poor,  
But he hath flung his task aside,  
And claim'd this morn for holy-tide;  
Yet, empress of this joyful day,  
Edith is sad while all are gay.'

## IX.

Proud Edith's soul came to her eye,  
Resentment check'd the struggling  
sigh,  
Her hurrying hand indignant dried  
The burning tears of injured pride—  
' Morag, forbear! or lend thy praise  
To swell yon hireling harpers' lays;  
Make to yon maids thy boast of power,  
That they may waste a wondering  
hour,  
Telling of banners proudly borne,  
Of pealing bell and bugle-horn,  
Or, theme more dear, of robes of price,  
Crownlets and gauds of rare device.  
But thou, experienced as thou art,  
Think'st thou with these to cheat the  
heart,  
That, bound in strong affection's chain,  
Looks for return and looks in vain ?  
No ! sum thine Edith's wretched lot  
In these brief words—He loves her not!

## X.

' Debate it not; too long I strove  
 To call his cold observance love,  
 AH blinded by the league that styled  
 Edith of Lorn—while yet a child  
 She tripp'd the heath by Morag's  
 side—  
 The brave Lord Ronald's destined  
 bride.  
 Ere yet I saw him, while afar  
 His broadsword blazed in Scotland's  
 war,  
 Train'd to believe our fates the same,  
 My bosom throb'd when Ronald's  
 name  
 Came gracing Fame's heroic tale,  
 Like perfume on the summer gale.  
 What pilgrim sought our halls, nor  
 told  
 Of Ronald's deeds in battle bold;  
 Who touch'd the harp to heroes' praise,  
 But his achievements swell'd the lays?  
 Kven Morag—not a tale of fame  
 Was hers but closed with Ronald's  
 name.  
 He came' and all that had been told  
 Of his high worth seem'd poor and  
 cold,  
 Tame, lifeless, void of energy,  
 Unjust to Ronald and to me!

## XI.

' Since then, what thought had Edith's  
 heart  
 And gave not plighted love its part?  
 And what requital? cold delay,  
 Excuse that shunn'd the spousal day.  
 It dawns, and Ronald is not here!  
 Hunts he Bentalla's nimble deer,  
 Or loiters he in secret dell  
 To bid some lighter love farewell,  
 And swear, that though he may not  
 scorn  
 A daughter of the House of Lorn,  
 Yet, when these formal rites are o'er,  
 Again they meet, to part no more?'

## XII.

' Hush, daughter, hush! thy doubts  
 remove,  
 More nobly think of Ronald's love.  
 Look, where beneath the castle grey  
 His fleet unmoor from Aros bay!  
 See'st not each galley's topmast bend,  
 As on the yards the sails ascend?  
 Hiding the dark-blue land, they rise  
 Like the white clouds on April skies;  
 The shouting vassals man the oars,  
 Behind them sink Mull's mountain  
 shores,  
 Onward their merry course they keep  
 Through whistling breeze and foaming  
 deep.  
 And mark the headmost, seaward cast,  
 Stoop to the freshening gale her mast,  
 As if she veil'd its banner'd pride  
 To greet afar her prince's bride!  
 Thy Ronald comes, and while in speed  
 His galley mates the flying steed,  
 He chides hersloth! Fair Edithsigh'd,  
 Blush'd, sadly smiled, and thus replied:

## XIII.

' Sweet thought, but vain! No, Morag!  
 mark,  
 Type of his course, yon lonely bark,  
 That oft hath shifted helm and sail  
 To win its way against the gale.  
 Since peep of morn, my vacant eyes  
 Have view'd by fits the course she  
 tries;  
 Now, though the darkening scud  
 comes on,  
 And dawn's fair promises be gone,  
 And though the weary crew may see  
 Our sheltering haven on their lee,  
 Still closer to the rising wind  
 They strive her shivering sail to bind,  
 Still nearer to the shelves' dread verge  
 At every tack her course they urge,  
 As if they fear'd Artornish more  
 Than adverse winds and breakers'  
 roar.

## xiv.

Sooth spoke the maid. Amid the tide  
 The skiff she mark'd lay tossing sore,  
 And shifted oft her stooping side  
 In weary tack from shore to shore.  
 Yet on her destined course no more  
 She gain'd, of forward way,  
 Than what a minstrel may compare  
 To the poor meed which peasants  
 share,  
 Who toil the livelong day;  
 And such the risk her pilot braves,  
 That oft, before she wore,  
 Her boltsprit kiss'd the broken  
 waves,  
 Wherein white foam the ocean raves  
 Upon the shelving shore.  
 •Yet, to their destined purpose true,  
 Undaunted toil'd her hardy crew,  
 Nor look'd where shelter lay,  
 Nor for Artornish Castle drew,  
 Nor steer'd for Aros bay.

## xv.

Thus while they strove with wind and  
 seas,  
 Borne onward by the willing breeze,  
 Lord Ronald's fleet swept by,  
 Streamer'd with silk, and trick'd with  
 gold,  
 Mann'd with the noble and the bold  
 Of Island chivalry.  
 Around their prow the ocean roars,  
 And chafes beneath their thousand  
 oars,  
 Yet bears them on their way:  
 So chafes the war-horse in his might,  
 That fieldward bears some valiant  
 knight,  
 Champs, till both bit and bossare white,  
 But, foaming, must obey.  
 On each gay deck they might behold  
 Lances of steel and crests of gold,  
 And hauberks with their burnish'd fold,  
 That shimmer'd fair and free;  
 And each proud galley, as she pass'd,  
 To the wild cadence of the blast  
 Gave wilder minstrelsy.

Full many a shrill triumphant note  
 Saline and Scallastle bade float  
 Their misty shores around ;  
 And Morven's echoes answer'd well,  
 And Duart heard the distant swell  
 Come down the darksome Sound.

## xvi.

So bore they on with mirth and pride,  
 And if that labouring bark they spied,  
 'Twas with such idle eye  
 As nobles cast on lowly boor,  
 When, toiling in his task obscure,  
 They pass him careless by.  
 Let them sweep on with heedless eyes!  
 But, had they known what mighty  
 prize  
 In that frail vessel lay,  
 The famish'd wolf, that prowls the  
 wold,  
 Had scatheless pass'd the unguarded  
 fold,  
 Ere, drifting by these galleys bold,  
 Unchallenged were her way !  
 And thou, Lord Ronald, sweep thou on,  
 With mirth, and pride, and minstrel  
 tone !  
 But had'st thou known who sail'd so  
 nigh,  
 Far other glance were in thine eye!  
 Far other flush were on thy brow,  
 That, shaded by the bonnet, now  
 Assumes but ill the blithesome cheer  
 Of bridegroom when the bride is near!

## xvii.

Yes, sweep they on ! We will not  
 leave,  
 For them that triumph, those who  
 grieve.  
 With that armada gay  
 Be laughter loud and jocund shout,  
 And bards to cheer the wassail rout,  
 With tale, romance, and lay ;  
 And of wild mirth each clamorous art  
 Which, if it cannot cheer the heart,  
 May stupify and stun its smart,  
 For one loud busy day.

Yes, sweep they on !—But with that  
skiff  
Abides the minstrel tale,  
Where there was dread of surge and  
cliff,  
Labour that strain'd each sinew stiff,  
And one sad Maiden's wail.

## XVIII.

All day with fruitless strife they toil'd,  
With eve the ebbing currents boil'd  
More fierce from strait and lake;  
And midway through the channel met  
Conflicting tides that foam and fret,  
And high their mingled billows jet,  
As spears, that, in the battle set,  
Spring upward as they break.  
Then, too, the lights of eve were past,  
And louder sung the western blast  
On rocks of Inninmore ;  
Rent was the sail, and strain'd the  
mast,  
And many a leak was gaping fast,  
And the pale steersman stood aghast,  
And gave the conflict o'er.

## XIX.

'Twas then that One, whose lofty look  
Nor labour dull'd nor terror shook,  
Thus to the Leader spoke :  
' Brother, how hopest thou to abide  
The fury of this wilder'd tide,  
Or how avoid the rock's rude side,  
Until the day has broke ?  
Didst thou not mark the vessel reel,  
With quivering planks, and groaning  
keel,  
At the last billow's shock ?  
Yet how of better counsel tell,  
Though here thou see'st poor Isabel  
Half dead with want and fear;  
For look on sea, or look on land,  
Or yon dark sky—on every hand  
Despair and death are near.  
For her alone I grieve—on me  
Danger sits light by land and sea,  
I follow where thou wilt;

Either to bide the tempest's lour,  
Or wend to yon unfriendly tower,  
Or rush amid their naval power,  
With war-cry wake their wassail-  
hour,  
And die with hand on hilt.'

## XX.

That elder Leader's calm reply  
In steady voice was given,  
' In man's most dark extremity  
Oft succour dawns from Heaven.  
Edward, trim thou the shatter'd sail,  
The helm be mine, and down the  
gale  
Let our free course be driven ;  
So shall we 'scape the western bay,  
The hostile fleet, the unequal fray,  
So safely hold our vessel's way  
Beneath the Castle wall;  
For if a hope of safety rest,  
'Tis on the sacred name of guest,  
Who seeks for shelter, storm-dis-  
tress'd,  
Within a chieftain's hall.  
If not—it best beseems our worth,  
Our name, our right, our lofty birth,  
By noble hands to fall.'

## XXI.

The helm, to his strong arm consign'd,  
Gave the reef'd sail to meet the wind,  
And on her alter'd way,  
Fierce bounding, forward sprung the  
ship,  
Like greyhound starting from the slip  
To seize his flying prey.  
Awaked before the rushing prow,  
The mimic fires of ocean glow,  
Those lightnings of the wave ;  
Wild sparkles crest the broken tides,  
And, flashing round, the vessel's sides  
With elvish lustre lave,  
While, far behind, their livid light  
To the dark billows of the night  
A gloomy splendour gave,

It seems as if old Ocean shakes  
From his dark brow the lucid flakes  
In envious pageantry,  
To match the meteor-light that streaks  
Grim Hecla's midnight sky.

xxii.

Nor lack'd they steadier light to keep  
Their course upon the darken'd deep;  
Artornish, on her frowning steep  
'Twixt cloud and ocean hung,  
Glanced with a thousand lights of glee,  
And landward far, and far to sea,  
Her festal radiance flung.  
By that blithe beacon-light they steer'd,  
Whose lustre mingled well  
With the pale beam that now appear'd,  
As the cold moon her head uprear'd  
Above the eastern fell.

xxiii.

Thus guided, on theircourse they bore,  
Until they near'd the mainland shore,  
When frequent on the hollow blast  
Wild shouts of merriment were cast,  
And wind and wave and sea-birds'  
cry  
With wassail sounds in concert vie,  
Like funeral shrieks with revelry,  
Or like the battle-shout  
By peasants heard from cliffs on high,  
When Triumph, Rage, and Agony,  
Madden the fight and rout.  
Now nearer yet, through mist and  
storm,  
Dimly arose the Castle's form,  
And deepened shadow made,  
Far lengthen'd on the main below,  
Where, dancing in reflected glow,  
A hundred torches play'd,  
Spangling the wave with lights as vain  
As pleasures in this vale of pain,  
That dazzle as they fade.

xxiv.

Beneath the Castle's sheltering lee,  
They staid their course in quiet sea.

Hewn in the rock, a passage there  
Sought the dark fortress by a stair,  
So straight, so high, so steep,  
With peasant's staff one valiant hand  
Might well the dizzy pass have mann'd,  
'Gainst hundreds arm'd with spear and  
brand,

And plunged them in the deep.  
His bugle then the helmsman wound ;  
Loud answer'd every echo round,  
From turret, rock, and bay ;  
The postern's hinges crash and groan,  
And soon the Warder's cresset shone  
On those rude steps of slippery stone,  
To light the upward way.

' Thrice welcome, holy Sire 'he said ;  
' Full long the spousal train have staid,  
And, vex'd at thy delay,  
Fear'd lest, amidst these wildering  
seas,

The darksome night and freshening  
breeze  
Had driven thy bark astray.'

xxv.

' Warder,' the younger stranger said,  
'Thine erring guess some mirth had  
made

In mirthful hour ; but nightslike these,  
When the rough winds wake western  
seas,

Brook not of glee. We crave some aid  
And needful shelter for this maid  
Until the break of day;

For, to ourselves, the deck's rude plank  
Is easy as the mossy bank

That's breath'd upon by May.  
And for our storm-toss'd skiff we  
seek

Short shelter in this leeward creek,  
Prompt when the dawn the east shall  
streak

Again to bear away.'  
Answered the Warder,—' In what  
name

Assert ye hospitable claim ?  
Whence come, or whither bound?

Hath Erin seen your parting sails ?  
Or come ye on Norweyan gales ?  
And seek ye England's fertile vales,  
Or Scotland's mountain ground?"

## xxvi.

' Warriors—for other title none  
For some brief space we list to own,  
Bound by a vow—warriors are we ;  
In strife by land, and storm by sea,  
We have been known to fame ;  
And these brief words have import  
dear,  
When sounded in a noble ear,  
To harbour safe, and friendly cheer,  
That gives us rightful claim.  
Grant us the trivial boon we seek,  
And we in other realms will speak  
Fair of your courtesy ;  
Deny—and be your niggard Hold  
Scorn'd by the noble and the bold,  
Shunn'd by the pilgrim on the wold,  
And wanderer on the lea!'

## xxvii.

' Bold stranger, no—'gainst claim like  
thine  
No bolt revolves by hand of mine ;  
Though urged in tone that more ex-  
press'd  
A monarch than a suppliant guest.  
Be what ye will, Artornish Hall  
On this glad eve is free to all.  
Though ye had drawn a hostile  
**sword**  
'Gainst our ally, great England's Lord,  
Or mail upon your shoulders borne  
To battle with the Lord of Lorn,  
Or, outlaw'd, dwelt by greenwood tree  
With the fierce Knight of Ellerslie,  
Or aided even the murderous strife  
When Comyn fell beneath the knife  
Of that fell homicide The Bruce,  
This night had been a term of truce.  
Ho, vassals ! give these guests your  
care,  
And show the narrow postern stair.'

## xxviii.

To land these two bold brethren leapt  
(The weary crew their vessel kept)  
And, lighted by the torches' flare,  
That seaward flung their smoky glare,  
The younger knight that maiden bare  
Half lifeless up the rock ;  
On his strong shoulder lean'd her  
head,  
And down her long dark tresses shed,  
As the wild vine in tendrils spread,  
Droops from the mountain oak.  
Him follow'd close that elder Lord,  
And in his hand a sheathed sword,  
Such as few arms could wield ;  
But when he boun'd him to such task,  
Well could it cleave the strongest  
casque,  
And rend the surest shield.

## xxix.

The raised portcullis' arch they pass,  
The wicket with its bars of brass,  
The entrance long and low,  
Flank'd at each turn by loop-holes  
strait,  
Where bowmen might in ambush wait  
(If force or fraud should burst the  
gate)  
To gall an entering foe  
But every jealous post of ward  
Was now defenceless and unbarr'd,  
And all the passage free  
To one low-brow'd and vaulted room,  
Where squire and yeoman, page and  
groom,  
Plied their loud revelry.

## xxx.

And ' Rest ye here,' the Warder bade,  
' Till to our Lord your suit is said.  
And, comrades, gaze not on the maid,  
And on these men who ask our aid,  
As if ye ne'er had seen  
A damsel tired of midnight bark,  
Or wanderers of a moulding stark,  
And bearing martial mien.'

But not for Eachin's reproof  
 Would page or vassal stand aloof,  
     But crowded on to stare,  
 As men of courtesy untaught,  
 Till fiery Edward roughly caught  
     From one, the foremost there,  
 His chequer'd plaid, and in its shroud,  
 To hide her from the vulgar crowd,  
     Involved his sister fair.  
 His brother, as the clansman bent  
 His sullen brow in discontent,  
     Made brief and stern excuse ;—  
 ' Vassal, were thine the cloak of pall  
 That decks thy Lord in bridal hall,  
     Twere honoured by her use.'

xxxI.

Proud was his tone, but calm ; his eye  
 Had that compelling dignity,  
 His mien that bearing haught and  
     high,  
     Which common spirits fear ;  
 Needed nor word nor signal more,  
 Nod, wink, and laughter, all were  
     o'er ;  
 Upon each other back they bore,  
     And gazed like startled deer.  
 But now appear'd the Seneschal,  
 Commissioned by his lord to call  
 The strangers to the Baron's hall,  
     Where feasted fair and free  
 That Island Prince in nuptial tide,  
 With Edith there his lovely bride,  
 And her bold brother by her side,  
 And many a chief, the flower and  
     pride  
     Of Western land and sea.

Here pause we, gentles, for a space ;  
 And, if our tale hath won your grace,  
 Grant us brief patience, and again  
 We will renew the minstrel strain.



## Canto Second.

I.

FILL the bright goblet, spread the  
     festive board !  
 Summon the gay, the noble, and the  
     fair !  
 Through the loud hall in joyous  
     concert pour'd  
 Let mirth and music sound the dirge  
     of Care !  
 But ask thou not if Happiness be  
     there,  
 If the loud laugh disguise convulsive  
     throe,  
 Or if the brow the heart's true livery  
     wear ;  
 Lift not the festal mask!—enough  
     to know,  
 No scene of mortal life but teems  
     with mortal woe.

II.

With beakers' clang, with harpers' lay,  
 With all that olden time deem'd gay,  
 The Island Chieftain feasted high ;  
 But there was in his troubled eye  
 A gloomy fire, and on his brow  
 Now sudden flush'd, and faded now,  
 Emotions such as draw their birth  
 From deeper source than festal mirth.  
 By fits he paused, and harper's strain  
 And jester's tale went round in vain,  
 Or fell but on his idle ear  
 Like distant sounds which dreamers  
     hear.  
 Then would he rouse him, and employ  
 Each art to aid the clamorous joy,  
     And call for pledge and lay,  
 And, for brief space, of all the crowd,  
 As he was loudest of the loud,  
     Seem gayest of the gay.

III.

Yet nought amiss the bridal throng  
 Mark'd in brief mirth, or musing long ;  
 The vacant brow, the unlistening ear,

They gave to thoughts of raptures  
near,  
And his fierce starts of sudden glee  
Seem'd bursts of bridegroom's ecstasy.  
Nor thus alone misjudged the crowd,  
Since lofty Lorn, suspicious, proud,  
And jealous of his honour'd line,  
And that keen knight, De Argentine,  
(From England sent on errand high,  
The western league more firm to tie,)  
Both deem'd in Ronald's mood to find  
A lover's transport-troubled mind.  
But one sad heart, one tearful eye,  
Pierced deeper through the mystery,  
And watch'd, with agony and fear,  
Her wayward bridegroom's varied  
cheer.

## iv.

She watch'd, yet fear'd to meet his  
glance,  
And he shunn'd hers ; till when by  
chance  
They met, the point of foeman's lance  
Had given a milder pang !  
Beneath the intolerable smart  
He writhed, then sternly mann'd his  
heart  
To play his hard but destined part,  
And from the table sprang.  
' Fill me the mighty cup !' he said,  
' Erst own'd by royal Somerled ;  
Fill it, till on the studded brim  
In burning gold the bubbles swim,  
And every gem of varied shine  
Glow doubly bright in rosy wine !  
To you, brave lord, and brother mine  
Of Lorn, this pledge I drink—  
The union of Our House with thine,  
By this fair bridal-link !'

## v.

' Let it pass round !' quoth He of Lorn,  
' And in good time ; that winded horn  
Must of the Abbot tell ;  
The laggard monk is come at last.'  
Lord Ronald heard the bugle-blast,

And on the floor at random cast  
The untasted goblet fell.  
But when the Warder in his ear  
Tells other news, his blither cheer  
Returns like sun of May,  
When through a thunder-cloud it  
beams !  
Lord of two hundred isles, he seems  
As glad of brief delay,  
As some poor criminal might feel,  
When, from the gibbet or the wheel,  
Respited for a day.

## vi.

' Brother of Lorn,' with hurried voice  
He said, ' And you, fair lords, rejoice !  
Here, to augment our glee,  
Come wandering knights from travelfar,  
Well proved, they say, in strife of war,  
And tempest on the sea.  
Ho ! give them at your board such place  
As best their presences may grace,  
And bid them welcome free !'  
With solemn step, and silver wand,  
The Seneschal the presence scann'd  
Of these strange guests ; and well he  
knew  
How to assign their rank its due ;  
For though the costly furs  
That erst had deck'd their caps were  
torn,  
And their gay robes were overworn,  
And soil'd their gilded spurs,  
Yet such a high commanding grace  
Was in their mien and in their face,  
As suited best the princely dais,  
And royal canopy ;  
And there he marshall'd them their  
place,  
First of that company.

## vii.

Then lords and ladies spake aside,  
And angry looks the error chide,  
That gave to guests unnamed, un-  
known,  
A place so near their prince's throne ;  
But Owen Erraught said,



' For forty years a seneschal,  
To marshal guests in bower and hall  
Has been my honour'd trade.  
Worship and birth to me are known  
By look, by bearing, and by tone,  
Not by furr'd robe or broider'd zone;  
And 'gainst an oaken bough  
I 'll gage my silver wand of state,  
That these three strangers oft have sate  
In higher place than now.'

## VIII.

' I, too,' the aged Ferrand said,  
' Am qualified by minstrel trade  
Of rank and place to tell;  
Mark'd ye the younger stranger's eye,  
My mates, how quick, how keen, how  
high,  
How fierce its flashes fell,  
Glancing among the noble rout  
As if to seek the noblest out,  
Because the owner might not brook  
On any save his peers to look ?  
And yet it moves me more,  
That steady, calm, majestic brow,  
With which the elder chief even now  
Scann'd the gay presence o'er,  
Like being of superior kind,  
In whose high-toned impartial mind  
Degrees of mortal rank and state  
Seem objects of indifferent weight.  
The lady too—though closely tied  
The mantle veil both face and eye,  
Her motions' grace it could not hide,  
Nor could her form's fair sym-  
metry.'

## IX.

Suspicious doubt and lordly scorn  
Lour'd on the haughty front of Lorn.  
From underneath his brows of pride,  
The stranger guests he sternly eyed,  
And whisper'd closely what the ear  
Of Argentine alone might hear;  
Then question'd, high and brief,  
If, in their voyage, aught they knew  
Of the rebellious Scottish crew,  
Who to Rath-Erin's shelter drew,  
With Carrick's outlaw'd Chief?

And if, their winter's exile o'er,  
They harbour'd still by Ulster's shore,  
Or launch'd their galleys on the main,  
To vex their native land again ?

## X.

That younger stranger, fierce and  
high,  
At once confronts the Chieftain's eye  
With look of equal scorn ;  
' Of rebels have we nought to show ;  
But if of Royal Bruce thou'dst know,  
I warn thee he has sworn,  
Ere thrice three days shall come and  
go,  
His banner Scottish winds shall blow,  
Despite each mean or mighty foe.  
From England's every bill and bow,  
To Allaster of Lorn.'  
Kindled the mountain Chieftain's ire,  
But Ronald quench'd the rising fire;  
' Brother, it better suits the time  
To chase the night with Ferrand's  
rhyme,  
Than wake, 'midst mirth and wine, the  
jars  
That flow from these unhappy wars.'  
' Content,' said Lorn; and spoke apart  
With Ferrand, master of his art,  
Then whisper'd Argentine,  
' The lay I named will carry smart  
To these bold strangers' haughty heart,  
If right this guess of mine.'  
He ceased, and it was silence all,  
Until the minstrel waked the hall:

## XI.

## THE BROOCH OF LORN.

'Whence the brooch of burning gold,  
That clasps the Chieftain's mantle-fold,  
Wrought and chased with rare device,  
Studded fair with gems of price,  
On the varied tartans beaming,  
As, through night's pale rainbow  
gleaming,  
Fainter now, now seen afar,  
Fitful shines the northern star?

Gem! ne'er wrought on Highland  
mountain,  
Did the fairy of the fountain,  
Or the mermaid of the wave,  
Frame thee in some coral cave ?  
Did, in Iceland's darksome mine,  
Dwarf's swart hands thy metal twine?  
Or, mortal-moulded, comest thou here  
From England's love, or France's fear?

## xii.

'No !—thy splendours nothing tell  
Foreign art or faery spell.  
Moulded thou for monarch's use,  
By the overweening Bruce,  
When the royal robe he tied  
O'er a heart of wrath and pride ;  
Thence in triumph wert thou torn,  
By the victor hand of Lorn !

When the gem was won and lost,  
Widely was the war-cry toss'd !  
Rung aloud Bendourish fell,  
Answer'd Douchart's sounding dell,  
Fled the deer from wild Teyndrum,  
When the homicide, o'ercome,  
Hardly 'scaped with scathe and scorn,  
Left the pledge with conquering Lorn!

## xiii.

'Vain was then the Douglas brand,  
Vain the Campbell's vaunted hand,  
Vain Kirkpatrick's bloody dirk,  
Making sure of murder's work ;  
Barendown fled fast away,  
Fled the fiery De la Haye,  
When this brooch, triumphant borne,  
Beam'd upon the breast of Lorn.

Farthest fled its former Lord,  
Left his men to brand and cord,  
Bloody brand of Highland steel,  
English gibbet, axe, and wheel.  
Let him fly from coast to coast,  
Dogg'd by Comyn's vengeful ghost,  
While his spoils, in triumph worn,  
Long shall grace victorious Lorn !'

## xiv.

As glares the tiger on his foes,  
Hemm'd in by hunters, spears, and  
bows,  
And, ere he bounds upon the ring,  
Selects the object of his spring,—  
Now on the bard, now on his Lord,  
So Edward glared and grasp'd his  
sword ;

But stern his brother spoke, 'Be still!  
What! art thou yet so wild of will,  
After high deeds and sufferings long,  
To chafe thee for a menial's song?—  
Well hast thou framed, Old Man, thy  
strains,

To praise the hand that pays thy pains;  
Yet something might thy song have told  
Of Lorn's three vassals, true and bold,  
Who rent their Lord from Bruce'shold  
As underneath his knee he lay,  
And died to save him in the fray.  
I've heard the Bruce's cloak and clasp  
Was clench'd within their dying grasp,  
What time a hundred foemen more  
Rush'd in, and back the victor bore,  
Long after Lorn had left the strife,  
Full glad to 'scape with limb and life.  
Enough of this; and, Minstrel, hold  
As minstrel-hire this chain of gold,  
For future lays a fair excuse  
To speak more nobly of the Bruce.'

## xv.

'Now, by Columba's shrine, I swear,  
And every saint that's buried there,  
'Tis he himself! Lorn sternly cries,  
'And for my kinsman's death he dies.'  
As loudly Ronald calls, 'Forbear!  
Not in my sight, while brand I wear,  
O'ermatch'd by odds, shall warrior fall,  
Or blood of stranger stain my hall!  
This ancient fortress of my race  
Shall be misfortune's resting-place,  
Shelter and shield of the distressed,  
No slaughter-house for shipwreck'd  
guest.'

' Talk not to me,' fierce Lorn replied,  
' Of odds or match! when Comyn died  
Three daggers clash'd within his side!  
Talk not to me of sheltering hall,  
The Church of GOD saw Comyn fall !  
On God's own altarstream'd his blood,  
While o'er my prostrate kinsman  
stood  
The ruthless murderer—e'en as now—  
With armed hand and scornful brow !  
Up, all who love me ! blow on blow !  
And lay the outlaw'd felons low !'

## xvi.

Then up sprang many a mainland Lord,  
Obedient to their Chieftain's word.  
Barcaldine's arm is high in air,  
And Kinloch-Alline's blade is bare,  
Black Murthok's dirk has left its sheath,  
And clench'd is Dermid's hand of death.  
Their mutter'd threats of vengeance  
swell  
Into a wild and warlike yell;  
Onward they press with weapons high,  
The affrighted females shriek and fly,  
And, Scotland, then thy brightest ray  
Had darkened ere its noon of day,—  
But every chief of birth and fame,  
That from the Isles of Ocean came,  
At Ronald's side that hour withstood  
Fierce Lorn's relentless thirst for  
blood.

## xvii.

Brave Torquil from Dunvegan high,  
Lord of the misty hills of Skye,  
Mac-Niel, wild Bara's ancient thane,  
Duart, of bold Clan-Gillian's strain,  
Fergus, of Canna's castled bay,  
Mac-Duffith, Lord of Colonsay,  
Soon as they saw the broadswords  
glance,  
With ready weapons rose at once,  
More prompt, that many an ancient  
feud,  
Full oft suppress'd, full oft renewed,  
Glow'd 'twixt the chieftains of Argyle,  
And many a lord of ocean's isle.

Wild was the scene—each sword was  
bare,  
Back stream'd each chieftain's shaggy  
hair,  
In gloomy opposition set,  
Eyes, hands, and brandish'd weapons  
met;  
Blue gleaming o'er the social board,  
Flash'd to the torches many a sword ;  
And soon those bridal lights may shine  
On purple blood for rosy wine.

## xviii.

While thus for blows and death pre-  
pared,  
Each heart was up, each weapon  
bared,  
Each foot advanced,—a surly pause  
Still revered hospitable laws.  
All menaced violence, but alike  
Reluctant each the first to strike,  
(For aye accursed in minstrel line  
Is he who brawls 'mid song and  
wine,)  
And, match'd in numbers and in might,  
Doubtful and desperate seem'd the  
fight.  
Thus threat and murmur died away,  
Till on the crowded hall there lay  
Such silence, as the deadly still  
Ere bursts the thunder on the hill.  
With blade advanced, each Chieftain  
bold  
Show'd like the Sworder's form of old,  
As wanting still the torch of life<sup>1</sup>  
To wake the marble into strife.

## xix.

That awful pause the stranger maid,  
And Edith, seized to pray for aid.  
As to De Argentine she clung,  
Away her veil the stranger flung,  
And, lovely 'mid her wild despair,  
Fast stream'd her eyes, wide flow'd  
her hair.  
'O thou, of knighthood once the flower,  
Sure refuge in distressful hour,

[<sup>1</sup> Qu. touch of life ?]

Thou, who in Judah well hast fought  
For our dear faith, and oft hast sought  
Renown in knightly exercise,  
When this poor hand has dealt the  
prize,  
Say, can thy soul of honour brook  
On the unequal strife to look,  
When, butcher'd thus in peaceful hall,  
Those once thy friends, my brethren,  
fall!

To Argentine she turn'd her word,  
But her eye sought the Island Lord.  
A flush like evening's setting flame  
Glow'd on his cheek; his hardy frame,  
As with a brief convulsion, shook :  
With hurried voice and eager look,—  
'Fear not,' he said, 'my Isabel!  
What said I?—Edith! all is well;  
Nay, fear not; I will well provide  
The safety of my lovely bride—  
My bride?'—but there the accents  
clung  
In tremor to his faltering tongue

## xx.

Now rose De Argentine, to claim  
The prisoners in his sovereign's name,  
To England's crown, who, vassals  
sworn,  
'Gainst their liege lord had weapon  
borne—  
(Such speech, I ween, was but to hide  
His care their safety to provide;  
For knight more true in thought and  
deed  
Than Argentine ne'er spurr'd a  
steed)—  
And Ronald, who his meaning guess'd,  
Seem'd half to sanction the request.  
This purpose fiery Torquil broke :  
'Somewhat we've heard of England's  
yoke,'  
He said, 'and, in our islands, Fame  
Hath whisper'd of a lawful claim,  
That calls the Bruce fair Scotland's  
Lord,  
Though dispossess'd by foreign sword.

This craves reflection—but though  
right  
And just the charge of England's  
Knight,  
Let England's crown her rebels seize  
Where she has power;—in towers  
like these,  
'Midst Scottish Chieftains summon'd  
here  
To bridal mirth and bridal cheer,  
Be sure, with no consent of mine,  
Shall either Lorn or Argentine  
With chains or violence, in our sight,  
Oppress a brave and banish'd Knight.'

## xxi.

Then waked the wild debate again,  
With brawling threat and clamour vain.  
Vassals and menials, thronging in,  
Lent their brute rage to swell the din;  
When, far and wide, a bugle-clang  
From the dark ocean upward rang.  
'The Abbot comes!' they cry at  
once,  
'The holy man, whose favour'd  
glance  
Hath sainted visions known,  
Angels have met him on the way,  
Beside the blessed martyrs' bay,  
And by Columba's stone.  
His monks have heard their hymn-  
ings high  
Sound from the summit of Dun-Y,  
To cheer his penance lone  
When at each cross, on girth and wold,  
(Their number thrice a hundred-fold,)  
His prayer he made, his beads he told,  
With Aves many a one—  
He comes our feuds to reconcile,  
A sainted man from sainted isle;  
We will his holy doom abide,  
The Abbot shall our strife decide.'

## xxii.

Scarcely this fair accord was o'er,  
When through the wide revolving door  
The black-stoled brethren wind;

Twelve sandall'd monks, who relics  
bore,  
With many a torch-bearer before,  
And many a cross behind.  
Then sunk each fierce uplifted hand,  
And dagger bright and flashing brand  
Dropp'd swiftly at the sight;  
They vanish'd from the Churchman's  
eye,  
As shooting stars, that glance and die,  
Dart from the vault of night.

## xxiii.

The Abbot on the threshold stood,  
And in his hand the holy rood;  
Back on his shoulders flow'd his hood,  
The torch's glaring ray  
Showed, in its red and flashing light,  
His withered cheek and amice white,  
His blue eye glistening cold and  
bright,  
His tresses scant and grey.  
'Fair Lords,' he said, 'Our Lady's  
love,  
And peace be with you from above,  
And Benedicite !  
—But what means this ? no peace is  
here!—  
Do dirks unsheathed suit bridal cheer?  
Or are these naked brands  
A seemly show for Churchman's sight,  
When he comes summon'd to unite  
Betrothed hearts and hands ?'

## xxiv.

Then, cloaking hate with fiery zeal,  
Proud Lorn first answer'd the ap-  
peal ;—  
'Thou comest, O holy Man,  
True sons of blessed church to greet,  
But little deeming here to meet  
A wretch, beneath the ban  
Of Pope and Church, for murder done  
Even on the sacred altar-stone !—  
Well mayst thou wonder we should  
know  
Such miscreant here, nor lay him low,

Or dream of greeting, peace, or truce,  
With excommunicated Bruce!  
Yet well I grant, to end debate,  
Thy sainted voice decide his fate.'

## xxv.

Then Ronald pled the stranger's cause,  
And knighthood's oath and honour's  
laws;  
And Isabel, on bended knee,  
Brought pray'rs and tears to back the  
plea:  
And Edith lent her generous aid,  
And wept, and Lorn for mercy pray'd.  
'Hence,' he exclaim'd, 'degenerate  
maid!  
Was't not enough to Ronald's bower  
I brought thee, like a paramour,  
Or bond-maid at her master's gate,  
His careless cold approach to wait'  
But the bold Lord of Cumberland,  
The gallant Clifford, seeks thy hand;  
His it shall be—Nay, no reply !  
Hence ! till those rebel eyes be dry.'  
With grief the Abbot heard and saw,  
Yet nought relax'd his brow of awe.

## xxvi.

Then Argentine, in England's name,  
So highly urged his sovereign's claim,  
He waked a spark, that, long sup-  
press'd,  
Had smoulder'd in Lord Ronald's  
breast;  
And now, as from the flint the fire,  
Flash'd forth at once his generous ire.  
'Enough of noble blood,' he said,  
'By English Edward had been shed,  
Since matchless Wallace first had been  
In mock'ry crown'd with wreaths of  
green,  
And done to death by felon hand,  
For guarding well his father's land.  
Where's Nigel Bruce ? and De la Haye,  
And valiant Seton—where are they ?  
Where Somerville, the kind and free?  
And Fraser, flower of chivalry ?

Have they not been on gibbet bound,  
 Their quarters flung to hawk and  
     hound,  
 And hold we here a cold debate,  
 To yield more victims to their fate ?  
 What! can the English Leopard's  
     mood  
 Never be gorged with northern blood?  
 Was not the life of Athole shed  
 To soothe the tyrant's sicken'd bed ?  
 And must his word, till dying day,  
 Be nought but quarter, hang, and slay'  
 Thou frown'st, De Argentine; my  
     gage  
 Is prompt to prove the strife I wage.'

xxvii.

' Nor deem,' said stout Dunvegan's  
     knight,  
 ' That thou shalt brave alone the fight!  
 By saints of isle and mainland both,  
 By Woden wild (my grandsire's  
     oath),  
 Let Rome and England do their worst,  
 Howe'er attainted or accursed,  
 If Bruce shall e'er find friends again  
 Once more to brave a battle-plain,  
 If Douglas couch again his lance,  
 Or Randolph dare another chance,  
 Old Torquil will not be to lack  
 With twice a thousand at his back.  
 Nay, chafe not at my bearing bold,  
 Good Abbot' for thou know'st of old,  
 Torquil's rude thought and stubborn  
     will  
 Smack of the wild Norwegian still;  
 Nor will I barter Freedom's cause  
 For England's wealth, or Rome's  
     applause.'

xxviii.

The Abbot secm'd with eye severe  
 The hardy Chieftain's speech to hear;  
 Then on King Robert turn'd the Monk,  
 But twice his courage came and sunk,  
 Confronted with the hero's look ;  
 Twice fell his eye, his accents shook;

At length, resolved in tone and brow,  
 Sternly he question'd him—' And thou,  
 Unhappy ! what hast thou to plead,  
 Why I denounce not on thy deed  
 That awful doom which canons tell  
 Shuts paradise, and opens hell;  
 Anathema of power so dread,  
 It blends the living with the dead,  
 Bids each good angel soar away,  
 And every ill one claim his prey;  
 Expels thee from the Church's care,  
 And deafens Heaven against thy  
     prayer;  
 Arms every hand against thy life,  
 Bans all who aid thee in the strife,  
 Nay, each whose succour, cold and  
     scant,  
 With meanest alms relieves thy want;  
 Haunts thee while living, and, when  
     dead,  
 Dwells on thy yet devoted head,  
 Rends Honour's scutcheon from thy  
     hearse,  
 Stills o'er thy bier the holy verse,  
 And spurns thy corpse from hallow'd  
     ground,  
 Flung like vile carrion to the hound ;  
 Such is the dire and desperate doom  
 For sacrilege, decreed by Rome ;  
 And such the well-deservéd meed  
 Of thine unhallow'd, ruthless deed.'

xxix.

' Abbot!' The Bruce replied, ' thy  
     charge  
 It boots not to dispute at large.  
 This much, howe'er, I bid thee know,  
 No selfish vengeance dealt the blow,  
 For Comyn died his country's foe.  
 Nor blame I friends whose ill-timed  
     speed  
 Fulfilled my soon-repentèd deed,  
 Nor censure those from whose stern  
     tongue  
 The dire anathema has rung.  
 I only blame mine own wild ire,  
 By Scotland's wrongs incensed to fire.

Heaven knows my purpose to atone,  
 Far as I may, the evil done,  
 And hears a penitent's appeal  
 From papal curse and prelate's zeal.  
 My first and dearest task achieved,  
 Fair Scotland from her thrall relieved,  
 Shall many a priest in cope and stole  
 Say requiem for Red Comyn's soul,  
 While I the blessed cross advance,  
 And expiate this unhappy chance  
 In Palestine, with sword and lance.  
 But, while content the Church should  
     know  
 My conscience owns the debt I owe,  
 Unto De Argentine and Lorn  
 The name of traitor I return,  
 Bid them defiance stern and high,  
 And give them in their throats the lie!  
 These brief words spoke, I speak no  
     more.  
 Do what thou wilt; my shrift is o'er.'

## xxx.

Like man by prodigy amazed,  
 Upon the King the Abbot gazed;  
 Then o'er his pallid features glance  
 Convulsions of ecstatic trance.  
 His breathing came more thick and  
     fast,  
 And from his pale blue eyes were cast  
 Strange rays of wild and wandering  
     light;  
 Uprise his locks of silver white,  
 Flush'd is his brow, through every  
     vein  
 In azure tide the currents strain,  
 And undistinguish'd accents broke  
 The awful silence ere he spoke.

## xxxI.

' De Bruce! I rose with purpose dread  
 To speak my curse upon thy head,  
 And give thee as an outcast o'er  
 To him who burns to shed thy gore:  
 But, like the Midianite of old,  
 Who stood on Zophim, heaven-con-  
     troll'd,

I feel within mine aged breast  
 A power that will not be repress'd.  
 It prompts my voice, it swells my  
     veins,  
 It burns, it maddens, it constrains!—  
 De Bruce, thy sacrilegious blow  
 Hath at God's altar slain thy foe:  
 O'er-master'd yet by high behest,  
 I bless thee, and thou shalt be bless'd."  
 He spoke, and o'er the astonish'd  
     throng  
 Was silence, awful, deep, and long.

## xxxir.

Again that light has fired his eye,  
 Again his form swells bold and high,  
 The broken voice of age is gone,  
 'Tis vigorous manhood's lofty tone:—  
 'Thrice vanquished on the battle-plain,  
 Thy followers slaughter'd, fled, or  
     ta'en,  
 A hunted wanderer on the wild,  
 On foreign shores a man exil'd,  
 Disown'd, deserted, and distress'd,  
 I bless thee, and thou shalt be bless'd!  
 Bless'd in the hall and in the field,  
 Under the mantle as the shield.  
 Avenger of thy country's shame,  
 Restorer of her injured fame,  
 Bless'd in thy sceptre and thy sword,  
 De Bruce, fair Scotland's rightful Lord,  
 Bless'd in thy deeds and in thy fame,  
 What lengthened honours wait thy  
     name!  
 In distant ages, sire to son  
 Shall tell thy tale of freedom won,  
 And teach his infants, in the use  
 Of earliest speech, to falter Bruce.  
 Go, then, triumphant! sweep along  
 Thy course, the theme of many a song!  
 The Power, whose dictates swell my  
     breast,  
 Hath bless'd thee, and thou shalt be  
     bless'd!—  
 Enough—my short-lived strength  
     decays,  
 And sinks the momentary blaze.

Heaven hath our destined purpose  
broke,  
Not here must nuptial vow be spoke ;  
Brethren, our errand here is o'er,  
Our task discharged. Unmoor, un-  
moor !  
His priests received the exhausted  
Monk,  
As breathless in their arms he sunk.  
Punctual his orders to obey,  
The train refused all longer stay,  
Embark'd, raised sail, and bore away.



### Canto Third.

#### I.

HAST thou not mark'd, when o'er  
thy startled head  
Sudden and deep the thunder-peal  
has roli'd,  
How, when its echoes fell, a silence  
dead  
Sunk on the wood, the meadow,  
and the wold ?  
The rye-grass shakes not on the  
sod-built fold,  
The rustling aspen's leaves are mute  
and still,  
The wall-flower waves not on the  
ruin'd hold,  
Till, murmuring distant first, then  
near and shrill,  
The savage whirlwind wakes, and  
sweeps the groaning hill.

#### II.

Artornish ! such a silence sunk  
Upon thy halls, when that grey Monk  
His prophet-speech had spoke ;  
And his obedient brethren's sail  
Was stretch'd to meet the southern  
gale  
Before a whisper woke.

Then murmuring sounds of doubt and  
fear,  
Close pour'd in many an anxious ear,  
The solemn stillness broke ;  
And still they gazed with eager guess,  
Where, in an oriel's deep recess,  
The Island Prince seem'd bent to press  
What Lorn, by his impatient cheer,  
And gesture fierce, scarce deign'd to  
hear.

#### III.

Starting at length, with frowning look,  
His hand he clenched, his head he shook,  
And sternly flung apart—  
' And deem'st thou me somean of mood,  
As to forget the mortal feud,  
And clasp the hand with blood imbrued  
From my dear Kinsman's heart ?  
Is this thy rede '—a due return  
For ancient league and friendship  
sworn !  
But well our mountain proverb shows  
The faith of Islesmen ebbs and flows.  
Be it even so ; believe, ere long,  
He that now bears shall wreak the  
wrong.  
Call Edith- call the Maid of Lorn !  
My sister, slaves ! For further scorn,  
Be sure nor she nor I will stay.  
Away, De Argentine, away !  
We nor ally nor brother know,  
In Bruce's friend, or England's foe.'

#### iv.

But who the Chieftain's rage can tell,  
When, sought from lowest dungeon cell  
To highest tower the castle round,  
No Lady Edith was there found !  
He shouted, ' Falsehood !—treachery !  
Revenge and blood ! a lordly meed  
To him that will avenge the deed !  
A Baron's lands !—His frantic mood  
Was scarcely by the news withstood,  
That Morag shared his sister's flight,  
And that, in hurry of the night,  
'Scaped noteless, and without remark,  
Two strangers sought the Abbot's bark.

[<sup>1</sup> Scott seems to have missed or dropt a line here.]



' Man every galley ! fly—pursue!  
 The priest his treachery shall rue !  
 Ay, and the time shall quickly come  
 When we shall hear the thanks that  
     Rome  
 Will pay his feigned prophecy!  
 Such was fierce Lorn's indignant cry;  
 And Cormac Doil in haste obey'd,  
 Hoisted his sail, his anchor weigh'd  
 (For, glad of each pretext for spoil,  
 A pirate sworn was Cormac Doil).  
 But others, lingering, spoke apart,—  
 ' The Maid has given her maiden heart  
     To Ronald of the Isles,  
 And, fearful lest her brother's word  
 Bestow her on that English Lord,  
     She seeks Iona's piles,  
 And wisely deems it best to dwell  
 A votaress in the holy cell,  
 Until these feuds so fierce and fell  
     The Abbot reconciles.'

## v.

As impotent of ire, the hall  
 Echo'd to Lorn's impatient call,  
 ' My horse, my mantle, and my train !  
 Let none who honours Lorn remain !'  
 Courteous, but stern, a bold request  
 To Bruce De Argentine express'd.  
 ' Lord Earl,' he said, ' I cannot chuse  
 But yield such title to the Bruce,  
 Though name and earldom both are  
     gone,  
 Since he braced rebel's armour on—  
 But, Earl or serf—rude phrase was  
     thine  
 Of late, and launched at Argentine ;  
 Such as compels me to demand  
 Redress of honour at thy hand.  
 We need not to each other tell  
 That both can wield their weapons well;  
     Then do me but the soldier grace,  
     This glove upon thy helm to place  
     Where we may meet in fight;  
 And I will say, as still I've said,  
 Though by ambition far misled,  
     Thou art a noble knight.'

## vi.

' And I,' the princely Bruce replied,  
 ' Might term it stain on knighthood's  
     pride  
 That the bright sword of Argentine  
 Should in a tyrant's quarrel shine ;  
     But, for your brave request,  
 Be sure the honoured pledge you gave  
 In every battle-field shall wave  
     Upon my helmet-crest;  
 Believe, that if my hasty tongue  
 Hath done thine honour causeless  
     wrong,  
 It shall be well redress'd.  
 Not dearer to my soul was glove,  
 Bestow'd in youth by lady's love,  
     Than this which thou hast given !  
 Thus, then, my noble foe I greet;  
 Health and high fortune till we meet,  
     And then—what pleases Heaven.'

## vii.

Thus parted they ; for now, with sound  
 Like waves roll'd back from rocky  
     ground,  
 The friends of Lorn retire;  
 Each mainland chieftain, with his train,  
 Draws to his mountain towers again,  
 Pondering how mortal schemes prove  
     vain,  
 And mortal hopes expire.  
 But through the castle double guard,  
 By Ronald's charge, kept wakeful  
     ward,  
 Wicket and gate were trebly barr'd,  
 By beam and bolt and chain ;  
 Then of the guests, in courteous sort,  
 He pray'd excuse for mirth broke short,  
 And bade them in Artornish fort  
     In confidence remain.  
 Now torch and menial tendance led  
 Chieftain and knight to bower and bed,  
 And beads were told, and Aves said,  
     And soon they sunk away  
 Into such sleep, as wont to shed  
 Oblivion on the weary head,  
     After a toilsome day.

## VIII.

But soon uproused, the Monarch cried  
 To Edward slumbering by his side,  
 'Awake, or sleep for aye !  
 Even now there jarr'd a secret door,  
 A taper-light gleams on the floor,  
 Up, Edward, up, I say!  
 Some one glides in like midnight  
 ghost—  
 Nay, strike not ! 'tis our noble Host.'  
 Advancing then his taper's flame,  
 Ronald stept forth, and with him came  
 Dunvegan's chief—each bent the  
 knee  
 To Bruce in sign of fealty,  
 And proffer'd him his sword,  
 And hail'd him, in a monarch's style,  
 As king of mainland and of isle,  
 And Scotland's rightful lord.  
 'And O,' said Ronald, 'Own'd of  
 Heaven !  
 Say, is my erring youth forgiven,  
 By falsehood's arts from duty driven,  
 Who rebel falchion drew,  
 Yet ever to thy deeds of fame,  
 Even while I strove against thy claim,  
 Paid homage just and true ?'  
 'Alas ! dearyouth, the unhappy time,'  
 Answer'd the Bruce, 'must bear the  
 crime,  
 Since, guiltier far than you,  
 Even I—he paused; for Falkirk's woes  
 Upon his conscious soul arose.  
 The Chieftain to his breast he press'd,  
 And in a sigh concealed the rest.

## IX.

They proffer'd aid, by arms and might,  
 To repossess him in his right ;  
 But well their counsels must be  
 weigh'd,  
 Ere banners raised and musters made,  
 For English hire and Lorn's intrigues  
 Bound many chiefs in southern leagues.  
 In answer, Bruce his purpose bold  
 To his new vassals frankly told.

'The winter worn in exile o'er,  
 I long'd for Carrick's kindred shore.  
 I thought upon my native Ayr,  
 And long'd to see the burly fare  
 That Clifford makes, whose lordly call  
 Now echoes through my father's hall.  
 But first my course to Arran led,  
 Where valiant Lennox gathers head,  
 And on the sea, by tempest toss'd,  
 Our barks dispersed, our purpose  
 cross'd,  
 Mine own, a hostile sail to shun,  
 Far from her destined course had run,  
 When that wise will, which masters  
 ours,  
 Compell'd us to your friendly towers.'

## X.

Then Torquil spoke : 'The time craves  
 speed !  
 We must not linger in our deed,  
 But instant pray our Sovereign Liege,  
 To shun the perils of a siege.  
 The vengeful Lorn, with all his powers,  
 Lies but too near Artornish towers,  
 And England's hght-arm'd vessels  
 ride,  
 Not distant far, the waves of Clyde,  
 Prompt at these tidings to unmoor,  
 And sweep each strait, and guard each  
 shore.  
 Then, till this fresh alarm pass by,  
 Secret and safe my Liege must lie  
 In the far bounds of friendly Skye,  
 Torquil thy pilot and thy guide.'  
 'Not so, brave Chieftain,' Ronald  
 cried;  
 'Myself will on my Sovereign wait,  
 And raise in arms the men of Sleate,  
 Whilst thou, renown'd where chiefs  
 debate,  
 Shalt sway their souls by counsel  
 sage,  
 And awe them by thy locks of age.'  
 'And if my words in weight shall fail,  
 This ponderous sword shall turn the  
 scale.'

## XI.

' The scheme,' said Bruce, ' contents  
me well;

Meantime, 'twere best that Isabel,  
For safety, with my bark and crew,  
Again to friendly Erin drew.  
There Edward, too, shall with her wend,  
In need to cheer her and defend,  
And muster up each scatter'd friend.  
Here seem'd it as Lord Ronald's ear  
Would other counsel gladlier hear;  
But, all achieved as soon as plann'd,  
Both barks, in secret arm'd and mann'd,  
From out the haven bore;  
On different voyage forth they ply,  
This for the coast of winged Skye,<sup>1</sup>  
And that for Erin's shore.

## XII.

With Bruce and Ronald bides the tale.  
To favouring winds they gave the sail,  
Till Mull's dark headlands scarce they  
knew,  
And Ardnamurchan's hills were blue.  
But then the squalls blew close and  
hard,  
And, fain to strike the galley's yard,  
And take them to the oar,  
With these rude seas, in weary plight,  
They strove the livelong day and night,  
Nor till the dawning had a sight  
Of Skj'e's romantic shore.  
Where Coolin stoops him to the west,  
They saw upon his shiver'd crest  
The sun's arising gleam;  
But such the labour and delay,  
Ere they were moor'd in Scavigh bay  
(For calmer heaven compell'd to stay)  
He shot a western beam.  
Then Ronald said, ' If true mine eye,  
These are the savage wilds that lie  
North of Strathnardill and Dunskey;  
No human foot comes here,  
And, since these adverse breezes blow,  
If my good Liege love hunter's bow,  
What hinders that on land we go,  
And strike a mountain-deer?

[<sup>1</sup> 'Insula alata.' George Buchanan.]

Allan, my page, shall with us wend;  
A bow full deftly can he bend,  
And, if we meet a herd, may send  
A shaft shall mend our cheer.'  
Then each took bow and bolts in hand,  
Their row-boat launched and leapt to  
land,

And left their skiff and train,  
Where a wild stream, with headlong  
shock,  
Came brawling down its bed of rock,  
To mingle with the main.

## XIII.

Awhile their route they silent made,  
As men who stalk for mountain-  
deer,  
Till the good Bruce to Ronald said,  
' Saint Mary! what a scene is  
here!

I've traversed many a mountain-strand,  
Abroad and in my native land,  
And it has been my lot to tread  
Where safety more than pleasure led;  
Thus, many a waste I've wander'd o'er,  
Clombè many a crag, cross'd many a  
moor,

But, by my halidome,  
A scene so rude, so wild as this,  
Yet so sublime in barrenness,  
Ne'er did my wandering footsteps press,  
Where'er I happ'd to roam.'

## XIV.

No marvel thus the Monarch spake;  
For rarely human eye has known  
A scene so stern as that dread lake,  
With its dark ledge of barren stone.  
Seems that primeval earthquake's sway  
Hath rent a strange and shatter'd way  
Through the rude bosom of the hill,  
And that each naked precipice,  
Sable ravine, and dark abyss,  
Tells of the outrage still.

The wildest glen, but this, can show  
Some touch of Nature's genial glow;  
On high Benmore green mosses grow,  
And heath-bells bud in deep Glencroe,  
And copse on Cruchan-Ben;

But here,—above, around, below,  
 On mountain or in glen,  
 Nor tree, nor shrub, nor plant, nor  
 flower,  
 Nor aught of vegetative power,  
 The weary eye may ken.  
 For all is rocks at random thrown,  
 Black waves, bare crags, and banks of  
 stone,  
 As if were here denied  
 The summer sun, the spring's sweet  
 dew,  
 That clothe with many a varied hue  
 The bleakest mountain-side.

## xv.

And wilder, forward as they wound,  
 Were the proud cliffs and lake profound.  
 Huge terraces of granite black  
 Afforded rude and cumber'd track;  
 For from the mountain hoar,  
 Hurl'd headlong in some night of fear,  
 When yell'd the wolf and fled the deer,  
 Loose crags had toppled o'er;  
 And some, chance-poised and balanced,  
 lay,  
 So that a stripling arm might sway  
 A mass no host could raise,  
 In Nature's rage at random thrown,  
 Yet trembling like the Druid's stone  
 On its precarious base.  
 The evening mists, with ceaseless  
 change,  
 Now clothed the mountains' lofty  
 range,  
 Now left their foreheads bare,  
 And round the skirts their mantle furFd,  
 Or on the sable waters curl'd,  
 Or on the eddying breezes whirl'd,  
 Dispersed in middle air.  
 And oft, condensed, at once they lower,  
 When, brief and fierce, the mountain  
 shower  
 Pours like a torrent down,  
 And when return the sun's glad beams,  
 Whiten'd with foam a thousand streams  
 Leap from the mountain's crown.

## xvi.

'This lake,' said Bruce, 'whose barriers  
 drear  
 Are precipices sharp and sheer,  
 Yielding no track for goat or deer,  
 Save the black shelves we tread,  
 How term you its dark waves? and how  
 Yon northern mountain's pathless  
 brow,  
 And yonder peak of dread,  
 That to the evening sun uplifts  
 The griesly gulfs and slaty rifts  
 Which seam its shiver'd head?'  
 'Coriskin call the dark lake's name,  
 Coolin the ridge, as bards proclaim,  
 From old Cuchullin, chief of fame.  
 But bards, familiar in our isles  
 Rather with Nature's frowns than  
 smiles,  
 Full oft their careless humours please  
 By sportive names from scenes like  
 these.  
 I would old Torquil were to show  
 His maidens with their breasts of snow,  
 Or that my noble Liege were nigh  
 To hear his Nurse sing lullaby!  
 (The Maids—tall cliffs with breakers  
 white,  
 The Nurse—a torrent's roaring might,)  
 Or that your eye could see the mood  
 Of Corryvrekin's -whirlpool rude,  
 When dons the Hag her whiten'd  
 hood!  
 'Tis thus our islesmen's fancy frames,  
 For scenes so stern, fantastic names.'

## xvii.

Answer'd the Bruce, 'And musing mind  
 Might here a graver moral find.  
 These mighty cliffs, that heave on high  
 Their naked brows to middle sky,  
 Indifferent to the sun or snow,  
 Where nought can fade, and nought  
 can blow,  
 May they not mark a Monarch's fate,—  
 Raised high 'mid storms of strife and  
 state,

Beyond life's lowlier pleasures placed,  
His soul a rock, his heart a waste?  
O'er hope and love and fear aloft  
High rears his crowned head—But  
soft!  
Look, underneath yon jutting crag  
Are hunters and a slaughtered stag.  
Who may they be? But late you said  
No steps these desert regions tread!—

## xviii.

' So said I; and believed in sooth,'  
Ronald replied, ' I spoke the truth.  
Yet now I spy, by yonder stone,  
Five men; they mark us, and come on;  
And by their badge on bonnet borne,  
I guess them of the land of Lorn,  
Foes to my Liege.' ' So let it be ;  
I 've faced worse odds than five to three;  
But the poor page can little aid;  
Then be our battle thus array'd  
If our free passage they contest;  
Cope thou with two, I'll match the rest.'  
' Not so, my Liege, for, by my life,  
This sword shall meet the treble strife;  
My strength, my skill in arms, more  
small,  
And less the loss should Ronald fall.  
But islesmen soon to soldiers grow,  
Allan has sword as well as bow,  
And were my Monarch's order given  
Two shafts should make our number  
even.'  
' No ! not to save my life " he said ;  
' Enough of blood rests on my head  
Too rashly spill'd—we soon shall  
know  
Whether they come as friend or foe.'

## xix.

Nigh came the strangers, and more  
nigh;  
Still less they pleased the Monarch's  
eye.  
Men were they all of evil mien,  
Down-look'd, unwilling to be seen;  
They moved with half-resolved pace,  
And bent on earth each gloomy face.

The foremost two were fair array'd  
With brogue and bonnet, trews and  
plaid,  
And bore the arms of mountaineers,  
Daggers and broadswords, bows and  
spears.  
The three, that lag'd small space  
behind,  
Seem'd serfs of more degraded kind;  
Goat-skins or deer-hides o'er them  
cast,  
Made a rude fence against the blast;  
Their arms and feet and heads were  
bare,  
Matted their beards, unshorn their  
hair;  
For arms, the caitiffs bore in hand  
A club, an axe, a rusty brand.

## xx.

Onward, still mute, they kept the track;  
' Tell who ye be, or else stand back,'  
Said Bruce; ' in deserts when they  
meet  
Men pass not as in peaceful street.'  
Still, at his stern command, they stood,  
And proffer'd greeting brief and rude,  
But acted courtesy so ill  
As seem'd of fear, and not of will.  
' Wanderers we are, as you may be;  
Men hither driven by wind and sea,  
Who, if you list to taste our cheer,  
Will share with you this fallow deer.  
' If from the sea, where lies your bark?'  
' Ten fathom deep in ocean dark!  
Wreck'd yesternight: but we are men  
Who little sense of peril ken.  
The shades come down—the day is  
shut—  
Will you go with us to our hut?—  
' Our vessel waits us in the bay;  
Thanks for your proffer—have good-  
day.'  
' Was that your galley, then, which  
rode  
Not far from shore when evening  
glow'd?'

'It was.' 'Then spare your needless  
pain,  
There will she now be sought in vain.  
We saw her from the mountain head,  
When, with St. George's blazon red,  
A southern vessel bore in sight,  
And yours raised sail, and took to flight.'

## XXI.

'Now, by the rood, unwelcome news"  
Thus with Lord Ronald communed  
Bruce;  
'Nor rests there light enough to show  
If this their tale be true or no.  
The men seem bred of churlish kind,  
Yet mellow nuts have hardest rind;  
We will go with them—food and fire  
And sheltering roof our wants require.  
Sure guard 'gainst treachery will we  
keep,  
And watch by turns our comrades'  
sleep.—  
Good fellows, thanks; your guests  
we'll be,  
And well will pay the courtesy.  
Come, lead us where your lodging  
lies,  
—Nay, soft! we mix not companies.  
Show us the path o'er crag and stone,  
And we will follow you;—lead on.'

## XXII.

They reach'd the dreary cabin, made  
Of sails against a rock display'd,  
And there, on entering, found  
A slender boy, whose form and mien  
Ill suited with such savage scene,  
In cap and cloak of velvet green,  
Low seated on the ground.  
His garb was such as minstrels wear,  
Dark was his hue, and dark his hair,  
His youthful cheek was marr'd by  
care,  
His eyes in sorrow drown'd.  
'Whence this poor boy?' As Ronald  
spoke,  
The voice his trance of anguish broke:

As if awaked from ghastly dream,  
He raised his head with start and  
scream,  
And wildly gazed around;  
Then to the wall his face he turn'd,  
And his dark neck with blushes burn'd.

## XXIII.

'Whose is the boy?' again he said.  
'By chance of war our captive made;  
He may be yours, if you should hold  
That music has more charms than gold;  
For, though from earliest childhood  
mute,  
The lad can deftly touch the lute,  
And on the rote and viol play,  
And well can drive the time away  
For those who love such glee;  
For me, the favouring breeze, 'when  
loud  
It pipes upon the galley's shroud,  
Makes blither melody.'  
'Hath he, then, sense of spoken sound?'  
'Aye; so his mother bade us know,  
A crone in our late shipwreck drown'd,  
And hence the silly stripling's woe.  
More of the youth I cannot say,  
Our captive but since yesterday;  
When wind and weather wax'd so  
grim,  
We little listed think of him.—  
But why waste time in idle words?  
Sit to your cheer—unbelt your swords.'  
Sudden the captive turn'd his head,  
And one quick glance to Ronald sped.  
It was a keen and warning look,  
And well the Chief the signal took.

## XXIV.

'Kind host,' he said, 'our needs require  
A separate board and separate fire;  
For know, that on a pilgrimage  
Wend I, my comrade, and this page.  
And, sworn to vigil and to fast  
Long as this hallow'd task shall last,  
We never doff the plaid or sword,  
Or feast us at a stranger's board;

And never share one common sleep,  
**But** one must still his vigil keep.  
 Thus, for our separate use, good friend,  
 We'll hold this hut's remoter end.'  
 'A churlish vow,' the eldest said,  
 'And hard, methinks, to be obey'd.  
 How say you, if, to wreak the scorn  
 That pays our kindness harsh return,  
 We should refuse to share our meal?'  
 'Then say we that our swords are  
   steel,  
 And our vow binds us not to fast  
 Where gold or force may buy repast !'  
 Their host's dark brow grew keen and  
   fell,  
 His teeth are clench'd, his features  
   swell;  
 Yet sunk the felon's moody ire  
 Before Lord Ronald's glance of fire,  
 Nor could his craven courage brook  
 The Monarch's calm and dauntless  
   look.  
 With laugh constrain'd,—'Let every  
   man  
 Follow the fashion of his clan !  
 Each to his separate quarters keep,  
 And feed or fast, or wake or sleep.'

## xxv.

Their fire at separate distance burns,  
 By turns they eat, keep guard by  
   turns ;  
 For evil seem'd that old man's eye,  
 Dark and designing, fierce yet shy.  
 Still he avoided forward look,  
 But slow and circumspectly took  
 A circling, never-ceasing glance,  
 By doubt and cunning mark'd at once,  
 Which shot a mischief-boding ray  
 From under eyebrows shagg'd and  
   grey.  
 The younger, too, who seem'd his  
   son,  
 Had that dark look the timid shun ;  
 The half-clad serfs behind them sate,  
 And scowl'd a glare 'twixt fear and  
   hate;

Till all, as darkness onward crept,  
 Couch'd down, and seem'd to sleep,  
   or slept.  
 Nor he, that boy, whose powerless  
   tongue  
 Must trust his eyes to wail his wrong,  
 A longer watch of sorrow made,  
 But stretch'd his limbs to slumber laid.

## xxvi.

Not in his dangerous host confides  
 The King, but wary watch provides.  
 Ronald keeps ward till midnight past,  
 Then wakes the King, young Allan  
   last;  
 Thus rank'd, to give the youthful page  
 The rest required by tender age.  
 What is Lord Ronald's wakeful  
   thought,  
 To chase the languor toil had brought ?  
 (For deem not that he deign'd to throw  
 Much care upon such coward foe.)  
 He thinks of lovely Isabel,  
 When at her foeman's feet she fell,  
 Nor less when, placed in princely selle,  
 She glanced on him with favouring  
   eyes  
 At Woodstock when he won the prize.  
 Nor, fair in joy, in sorrow fair,  
 In pride of place as 'mid despair,  
 Must she alone engross his care.  
 His thoughts to his betrothed bride,  
 To Edith, turn—O how decide,  
 When here his love and heart are given,  
 And there his faith stands plight to  
   Heaven !  
 No drowsy ward 'tis his to keep,  
 For seldom lovers long for sleep.  
 Till sung his midnight hymn the owl,  
 Answer'd the dog-fox with his howl,  
 Then waked the King—at his request  
 Lord Ronald stretch'd himself to rest.

## xxvii.

What spell was good King Robert's,  
   say,  
 To drive the weary night away ?

His was the patriot's burning thought,  
Of Freedom's battle bravely fought,  
Of castles storm'd, of cities freed,  
Of deep design and daring deed,  
Of England's roses reft and torn,  
And Scotland's cross in triumph worn,  
Of rout and ralty, war and truce,—  
As heroes think, so thought the Bruce.  
No marvel, 'mid such musings high,  
Sleep shunn'd the Monarch's thoughtful eye.

Now over Coolin's eastern head  
The greyish light begins to spread,  
The otter to his cavern drew,  
And clamour'd shrill the wakening mew;

Then watch'd the page—to needful rest  
The King resign'd his anxious breast.

## XXVIII

To Allan's eyes was harder task,  
The weary watch their safeties ask.  
He trimm'd the fire, and gave to shine  
With bickering light the splintered pine;

Then gazed awhile, where silent laid  
Their hosts were shrouded by the plaid.  
But little fear waked in his mind,  
For he was bred of martial kind,  
And, if to manhood he arrive,  
May match the boldest knight alive.  
Then thought he of his mother's tower,  
His little sisters' greenwood bower,  
How there the Easter-gambols pass,  
And of Dan Joseph's lengthen'd mass.  
But still before his weary eye  
In rays prolong'd the blazes die—  
Again he roused him—on the lake  
Look'd forth, where now the twilight-flake

Of pale cold dawn began to wake.  
On Coolin's cliffs the mist lay furl'd,  
The morning breeze the lake had curl'd,  
The short dark waves, heaved to the land,  
With ceaseless splash kiss'd cliff or sand;—

It was a slumbrous sound—he turn'd  
To tales at which his youth had burn'd,  
Of pilgrim's path by demon cross'd,  
Of sprightly elf or yelling ghost,  
Of the wild witch's baneful cot,  
And mermaid's alabaster grot,  
Who bathes her limbs in sunless well,  
Deep in Strathaird's enchanted cell.  
Thither in fancy rapt he flies,  
And on his sight the vaults arise ;  
That hut's dark walls he sees no more,  
His foot is on the marble floor,  
And o'er his head the dazzling spars  
Gleam like a firmament of stars!  
Hark ! hears he not the sea-nymph speak

Her anger in that thrilling shriek !—  
No ! all too late, with Allan's dream  
Mingled the captive's warning scream.  
As from the ground he strives to start  
A ruffian's dagger finds his heart!  
Upward he casts his dizzy eyes, . . .  
Murmurs his master's name, . . . and dies!

## XXIX.

Not so awoke the King ! his hand  
Snatch'd from the flame a knotted brand,  
The nearest weapon of his wrath ;  
With this he cross'd the murderer's path,

And venged young Allan well !  
The spatter'd brain and bubbling blood  
Hiss'd on the half-extinguish'd wood,  
The miscreant gasp'd and fell !

Nor rose in peace the Island Lord ;  
One caitiff died upon his sword,  
And one beneath his grasp lies prone,  
In mortal grapple overthrown.  
But while Lord Ronald's dagger drank  
The life-blood from his panting flank,  
The Father-ruffian of the band  
Behind him rears a coward hand !

O for a moment's aid,  
Till Bruce, who deals no double blow,  
Dash to the earth another foe,  
Above his comrade laid !



And it is gain'd—the captive sprung  
**On** the raised arm, and closely clung,  
 And, ere he shook him loose,  
 The mastered felon press'd the ground,  
 And gasp'd beneath a mortal wound,  
 While o'er him stands the Bruce.

xxx.

' Miscreant' while lasts thy flitting  
 spark,  
 Give me to know the purpose dark  
 That arm'd thy hand with murderous  
 knife  
 Against offenceless stranger's life ?  
 ' No stranger thou !' with accent fell,  
 Murmur'd the wretch; ' I know thee  
 well;  
 And know thee for the foeman sworn  
 Of my high chief, the mighty Lorn.'  
 ' Speak yet again, and speak the truth  
 For thy soul's sake!—from whence  
 this youth ?  
 His country, birth, and name declare,  
 And thus one evil deed repair.'  
 ' Vex me no more' . . . my blood  
 runs cold . . .  
 No more I know than I have told.  
 We found him in a bark we sought  
 With different purpose . . . and I  
 thought' . . .  
 Fate cut him short; in blood and broil,  
 As he had lived, died Cormac Doil.

xxx.

Then resting on his bloody blade,  
 The valiant Bruce to Ronald said,  
 ' Now shame upon us both ! that boy  
 Lifts his mute face to heaven,  
 And clasps his hands, to testify  
 His gratitude to God on high  
 For strange deliverance given.  
 His speechless gesture thanks hath  
 paid  
 Which our free tongues have left  
 unsaid!  
 He raised the youth with kindly word,  
 But mark'd him shudder at the sword:

He cleansed it from its hue of death,  
 And plunged the weapon in its sheath.  
 ' Alas, poor child ! unfitting part  
 Fate doom'd, when with so soft a heart,  
 And form so slight as thine,  
 She made thee first a pirate's slave,  
 Then, in his stead, a patron gave  
 Of wayward lot like mine ;  
 A landless prince, whose wandering  
 life  
 Is but one scene of blood and strife—  
 Yet scant of friends the Bruce shall be,  
 But he'll find resting-place for thee.  
 Come, noble Ronald ! o'er the dead  
 Enough thy generous grief is paid,  
 And well has Allan's fate been wroke;  
 Come, wend we hence—the day has  
 broke.

Seek we our bark ; I trust the tale  
 Was false, that she had hoisted sail.'

xxxii.

Yet, ere they left that charnel-cell,  
 The Island Lord bade sad farewell  
 To Allan :—' Who shall tell this tale,  
 He said, ' in halls of Donagaile !  
 Oh, who his widow'd mother tell,  
 That, ere his bloom, her fairest fell !  
 Rest thee, poor youth ! and trust my  
 care  
 For mass and knell and funeral prayer;  
 While o'er those caitiffs, where they  
 lie,  
 The wolf shall snarl, the raven cry !'  
 And now the eastern mountain's head  
 On the dark lake threw lustre red;  
 Bright gleams of gold and purple streak  
 Ravine and precipice and peak—  
 (So earthly power at distance shows;  
 Reveals his splendour, hides his woes )  
 O'er sheets of granite, dark and broad,  
 Rent and unequal, lay the road.  
 In sad discourse the warriors wind,  
 And the mute captive moves behind.



## Canto Fourth.

## I.

STRANGER ! if e'er thine ardent step  
 hath traced  
 The northern realms of ancient  
 Caledon,  
 Where the proud Queen of Wilder-  
 ness hath placed,  
 By lake and cataract, her lonely  
 throne;  
 Sublime but sad delight thy soul  
 hath known,  
 Gazing on pathless glen and moun-  
 tain high,  
 Listing where from the cliffs the  
 torrents thrown  
 Mingle their echoes with the eagle's  
 cry,  
 And with the sounding lake, and with  
 the moaning sky.

Yes! 'twas sublime, but sad. The  
 loneliness  
 Loaded thy heart, the desert tired  
 thine eye;  
 And strange and awful fears began  
 to press  
 Thy bosom with a stern solemnity.  
 Then hast thou wish'd some wood-  
 man's cottage nigh.  
 Something that show'd of life,  
 though low and mean;  
 Glad sight, its curling wreath of  
 smoke to spy,  
 Glad sound, its cock's blithe carol  
 would have been,  
 Or children whooping wild beneath  
 the willows green.

Such are the scenes, where savage  
 grandeur wakes  
 An awful thrill that softens into sighs;  
 Such feelings rouse them by dim  
 Rannoch's lakes,  
 In dark Glencoe such gloomy rap-  
 tures rise:

Or farther, where, beneath the  
 northern skies,  
 Chides wild Loch-Eribol his caverns  
 hoar—  
 But, be the minstrel judge, they  
 yield the prize  
 Of desert dignity to that dread shore  
 That sees grim Coolin rise, and hears  
 Coriskin roar.

## II.

Through such wild scenes the cham-  
 pion pass'd,  
 When bold halloo and bugle-blast  
 Upon the breeze came loud and fast.  
 There,' said the Bruce, 'rung Ed-  
 ward's horn !  
 What can have caused such brief  
 return ?  
 And see, brave Ronald,—see him dart  
 O'er stock and stone like hunted hart,  
 Precipitate, as is the use,  
 In war or sport, of Edward Bruce.  
 — He marks us, and his eager cry  
 Will tell his news ere he be nigh.'

## III.

Loud Edward shouts, 'What make ye  
 here,  
 Warring upon the mountain-deer,  
 When Scotland wants her King?  
 A bark from Lennox cross'd our track,  
 With her in speed I hurried back,  
 These joyful news to bring—  
 The Stuart stirs in Teviotdale,  
 And Douglas wakes his native vale;  
 Thy storm-toss'd fleet hath won its  
 way  
 With little loss to Brodick-Bay,  
 And Lennox, with a gallant band,  
 Waits but thy coming and command  
 To waft them o'er to Carrick strand.  
 There are blithe news !—but mark the  
 close!  
 Edward, the deadliest of our foes,  
 As with his host he northward pass'd,  
 Hath on the Borders breathed his last.'

## iv.

Still stood the Bruce; his steady cheek  
Was little wont his joy to speak,  
But then his colour rose:

'Now, Scotland! shortly shalt thou see,  
With God's high will, thy children free,  
And vengeance on thy foes!  
Yet to no sense of selfish wrongs,  
Bear witness with me, Heaven, be-  
longs

My joy o'er Edward's bier;  
I took my knighthood at his hand,  
And lordship held of him, and land,  
And well may vouch it here,  
That, blot the story from his page,  
Of Scotland ruin'd in his rage,  
You read a monarch brave and sage,  
And to his people dear.'—

'Let London's burghers mourn her  
Lord,  
And Croydon monks his praise record,'  
The eager Edward said;  
'Eternal as his own, my hate  
Surmounts the bounds of mortal fate,  
And dies not with the dead!  
Such hate was his on Solway's strand,  
When vengeance clench'd his palsied  
hand,

That pointed yet to Scotland's land  
As his last accents pray'd  
Disgrace and curse upon his heir,  
If he one Scottish head should spare,  
Till stretch'd upon the bloody lair

Each rebel corpse was laid!  
Such hate was his, when his last breath  
Renounced the peaceful house of death,  
And bade his bones to Scotland's coast  
Be borne by his remorseless host,  
As if his dead and stony eye  
Could still enjoy her misery!  
Such hate was his—dark, deadly, long;  
Mine—as enduring, deep, and strong!'—

## v.

'Let women, Edward, war with words,  
With curses monks, but men with  
swords;

Nor doubt of living foes, to sate  
Deepest revenge and deadliest hate.  
Now, to the sea! behold the beach,  
And see the galleys' pendants stretch  
Their fluttering length down favouring  
gale!

Aboard, aboard! and hoist the sail.  
Hold we our way for Arran first,  
Where meet in arms our friends  
dispersed;

Lennox the loyal, De la Haye,  
And Boyd the bold in battle-fray.  
I long the hardy band to head,  
And see oncemore my standard spread.  
Does noble Ronald share our course,  
Or stay to raise his island force?'  
'Come weal, come woe, by Bruce's  
side,'

Replied the Chief, 'will Ronald bide.  
And since two galleys yonder ride,  
Be mine, so please my liege, dismissed  
To wake to arms the clans of Uist,  
And all who hear the Minche's roar  
On the Long Island's lonely shore.  
The nearer Isles, with slight delay,  
Ourselves may summon in our way;  
And soon on Arran's shore shall meet,  
With Torquil's aid, a gallant fleet,  
If aught avails their Chieftain's hest  
Among the islesmen of the west.'

## vi.

Thus was their venturous council said.  
But, ere their sails the galleys spread,  
Coriskin dark and Coolin high  
Echoed the dirge's doleful cry.  
Along that sable lake pass'd slow—  
Fit scene for such a sight of woe—  
The sorrowing islesmen, as they bore  
The murder'd Allan to the shore.  
At every pause, with dismal shout,  
Their coronach of grief rung out,  
And ever, when they moved again,  
The pipes resumed their clamorous  
strain,

And, with the pibroch's shrilling wail,  
Mourn'd the young heir of Donagaile.

Round and around, from cliff and cave,  
His answer stern old Coolin gave,  
Till high upon his misty side  
Languish'd the mournful notes, and  
died.  
For never sounds, by mortal made,  
Attained his high and haggard head,  
That echoes but the tempest's moan,  
Or the deep thunder's rending groan.

## VII.

Merrily, merrily bounds the bark,  
She bounds before the gale,  
The mountain breeze from Bcn-na-  
darch  
Is joyous in her sail!  
With fluttering sound like laughter  
hoarse,  
The cords and canvas strain,  
The waves, divided by her force,  
In rippling eddies chased her course  
As if they laugh'd again  
Not down the breeze more blithely  
flew,  
Skimming the wave, the light sea-mew,  
Than the gay galley bore  
Her course upon that favouring wind,  
And Coolin's crest has sunk behind,  
And Slapin's cavern'd shore.  
'Twas then that warlike signals wake  
Dunscaith's dark towers and Eisord's  
lake,  
And soon, from Cavilgarrih's head,  
Thick wreaths of eddyng smoke were  
spread ;  
A summons these of war and wrath  
To the brave clans of Sleat and Strath,  
And, ready at the sight,  
Each warrior to his weapons sprung,  
And targe upon his shoulder flung,  
Impatient for the fight.  
Mac-Kinnon's chief, in warfare grey,  
Had charge to muster their array,  
And guide their barks to Brodick-Bay.

## VIII.

Signal of Ronald's high command,  
A beacon gleam'd o'er sea and land,

From Canna's tower, that, steep and  
grey,  
Like falcon-nest o'erhangs the bay.  
Seek not the giddy crag to climb,  
To view the turret scathed by time ;  
It is a task of doubt and fear  
To aught but goat or mountain-deer  
But rest thee on the silver beach,  
And let the aged herdsman teach  
His tale of former day ;  
His cur's wild clamour he shall  
chide,  
And for thy seat by ocean's side  
His varied plaid display ;  
Then tell, how with their Chieftain  
came,  
In ancient times, a foreign dame  
To yonder turret grey.  
Stern was her Lord's suspicious mind,  
Who in so rude a jail confined  
So soft and fair a thrall!  
And oft, when moon on ocean slept,  
That lovely lady sate and wept  
Upon the castle-wall,  
And turn'd her eye to southern climes,  
And thought perchance of happier  
times,  
And touch'd her lute by fits, and  
sung  
Wild ditties in her native tongue.  
And still, when on the cliff and bay  
Placid and pale the moonbeams play,  
And every breeze is mute,  
Upon the lone Hebridean's ear  
Steals a strange pleasure mix'd with  
fear,  
While from that cliff he seems to hear  
The murmur of a lute,  
And sounds, as of a captive lone,  
That mourns her woes in tongue  
unknown.  
Strange is the tale—but all too long  
Already hath it staid the song—  
Yet who may pass them by,  
That crag and tower in ruins grey,  
Nor to their hapless tenant pay  
The tribute of a sigh !

## ix.

Merrily, merrily bounds the bark  
 O'er the broad ocean driven,  
 Her path by Ronin's mountains dark  
 The steersman's hand hath given.  
 And Ronin's mountains dark have  
   sent  
   Their hunters to the shore,  
 And each his ashen bow unbent,  
   And gave his pastime o'er,  
 And at the Island Lord's command,  
 For hunting spear took warrior's brand.  
 On Scooreigg next a warning light  
 Summon'd her warriors to the fight;  
 A numerous race, ere stern MacLeod  
 O'er their bleak shores in vengeance  
   strode,  
 When all in vain the ocean-cave  
 Its refuge to his victims gave.  
 The Chief, relentless in his wrath,  
 With blazing heath blockades the path;  
 In dense and stilling volumes roll'd,  
 The vapour fill'd the cavern'd hold !  
 The warrior-threat, the infant's plain,  
 The mother's screams, were heard in  
   vain;  
 The vengeful Chief maintains his fires,  
 Till in the vault a tribe expires !  
 The bones which strew that cavern's  
   gloom  
 Too well attest their dismal doom.

## x.

Merrily, merrily goes the bark  
 On a breeze from the north ward free,  
 So shoots through the morning sky  
   the lark,  
   Or the swan through the summer  
   sea.  
 The shores of Mull on the eastward  
   lay,  
 And Ulva dark and Colonsay,  
 And all the group of islets gay  
   That guard famed Staff a round.  
 Then all unknown its columns rose,  
 Where dark and undisturb'd repose  
   The cormorant had found,

And the shy seal had quiet home,  
 And welter'd in that wondrous dome,  
 Where, as to shame the temples deck'd  
 By skill of earthly architect,  
 Nature herself, it seem'd, would raise  
 A Minster to her Maker's praise !  
 Not for a meaner use ascend  
 Her columns, or her arches bend;  
 Nor of a theme less solemn tells  
 That mighty surge that ebbs and  
   swells,  
 And still, between each awful pause,  
 From the high vault an answer draws,  
 In varied tone prolonged and high,  
 That mocks the organ's melody.  
 Nor doth its entrance front in vain  
 To old Iona's holy fane,  
 That Nature's voice might seem to say,  
 'Well hast thou done, frail Child of  
   clay !  
 Thy humble powers that stately shrine  
 Task'd high and hard—but witness  
   mine !'

## xi.

Merrily, merrily goes the bark,  
 Before the gale she bounds;  
 So darts the dolphin from the shark,  
 Or the deer before the hounds.  
 They left Loch-Tua on their lee,  
 And they waken'd the men of the  
   wild Tirce,  
 And the Chief of the sandy Coll;  
 They paused not at Columba's isle,  
 Though peal'd the bells from the holy  
   pile  
   With long and measured toll;  
 No time for matin or for mass,  
 And the sounds of the holy summons  
   pass  
   Away in the billows' roll.  
 Lochbuie's fierce and warlike Lord  
 Their signal saw, and grasp'd his  
   sword,  
 And verdant Hay call'd her host,  
 And the clans of Jura's rugged coast  
   Lord Ronald's call obey,

And Scarba's isle, whose tortured  
shore  
Still rings to Corrievreken's roar,  
And lonely Colonsay;  
—Scenes sung by him who sings no  
more!  
His bright and brief career is o'er,  
And mute his tuneful strains;  
Quench'd is his lamp of varied lore,  
That loved the light of song to pour;  
A distant and a deadly shore  
Has LEYDEN'S cold remains !

## XII.

Ever the breeze blows merrily,  
But the galley ploughs no more the sea.  
Lest, rounding wild Cantyre, they  
meet  
The southern foeman's watchful fleet,  
They held unwonted way ;—  
Up Tarbat's western lake they bore,  
Then dragg'd their bark the isthmus  
o'er,  
As far as Kilmaconnel's shore,  
Upon the eastern bay.  
It was a wondrous sight to see  
Topmast and pennon glitter free.  
High raised above the greenwood tree,  
As on dry land the galley moves,  
By cliff and copse and alder groves.  
Deep import from that selcouth sign  
Did many a mountain Seer divine,  
For ancient legends told the Gael  
That when a royal bark should sail  
O'er Kilmaconnel moss,  
Old Albyn should in fight prevail,  
And every foe should faint and quail  
Before her silver Cross.

## XIII.

Now launch'd once more, the inland sea  
They furrow with fair augury,  
And steer for Arran's isle ;  
The sun, ere yet he sunk behind  
Ben-Ghoil, 'the Mountain of the Wind,'  
Gave his grim peaks a greeting kind,  
And bade Loch Ranza smile.

Thither their destined course they  
drew ;  
It seem'd the isle her monarch knew,  
So brilliant was the landward view,  
The ocean so serene ;  
Each puny wave in diamonds roll'd  
O'er the calm deep, where hues of gold  
With azure strove and green.  
The hill, the vale, the tree, the tower,  
Glow'd with the tints of evening's  
hour,  
The beach was silver sheen,  
The wind breathed soft as lover's sigh,  
And, oft renew'd, seem'd oft to die,  
With breathless pause between.  
O who, with speech of war and woes,  
Would wish to break the soft repose  
Of such enchanting scene !

## XIV.

Is it of war Lord Ronald speaks ?  
The blush that dyes his manly cheeks,  
The timid look and downcast eye,  
And faltering voice, the theme deny.  
And good King Robert's brow ex-  
press'd  
He ponder'd o'er some high request,  
As doubtful to approve ;  
Yet in his eye and lip the while  
Dwelt the half-pitying glance and  
smile,  
Which manhood's graver mood be-  
guile  
When lovers talk of love.  
Anxious his suit Lord Ronald pled ;  
'And for my bride betrothed,' he said,  
'My Liege has heard the rumour spread,  
Of Edith from Artornish fled.  
Too hard her fate—I claim no right  
To blame her for her hasty flight;  
Be joy and happiness her lot!  
But she hath fled the bridal-knot,  
And Lorn recall'd his promised plight  
In the assembled chieftains' sight.  
When, to fulfil our fathers' band,  
I proffer'd all I could, my hand,  
I was repulsed with scorn;

Mine honour I should ill assert,  
And worse the feelings of my heart,  
If I should play a suitor's part  
Again, to pleasure Lorn.'

xv.

'Young Lord,' the Royal Bruce replied,  
'That question must the Church decide;  
Yet seems it hard, since rumours state  
Edith takes Clifford for her mate,  
The very tie which she hath broke,  
To thee should still be binding yoke.  
But, for my sister Isabel—  
The mood of woman who can tell'  
I guess the Champion of the Rock,  
Victorious in the tourney shock,  
That knight unknown, to whom the  
prize  
She dealt,—had favour in her eyes;  
But since our brother Nigel's fate,  
Our ruin'd house and hapless state,  
From worldly joy and hope estranged,  
Much is the hapless mourner changed.  
Perchance here smiled the noble King,  
'This tale may other musings bring.  
Soon shall we know: yon mountains  
hide  
The little convent of Saint Bride;  
There, sent by Edward, she must stay,  
Till fate shall give more prosperous  
day;  
And thither will I bear thy suit,  
Nor will thine advocate be mute.'

xvi.

As thus they talk'd in earnest mood,  
That speechless boy beside them stood.  
He stoop'd his head against the mast,  
And bitter sobs came thick and fast,  
A grief that would not be repress'd,  
But seem'd to burst his youthful breast.  
His hands, against his forehead held,  
As if by force his tears repell'd,  
But through his fingers, long and slight,  
Fast trill'd the drops of crystal bright.  
Edward, who walk'd the deck apart,  
First spied this conflict of the heart.

Thoughtless as brave, with bluntness  
kind  
He sought to cheer the sorrower's  
mind;

By force the slender hand he drew  
From those poor eyes that streamed  
with dew.

As in his hold the stripling strove, ,  
( 'Twas a rough grasp, though meant  
in love)

Away his tears the warrior swept,  
And bade shame on him that he wept.  
'I would to heaven thy helpless tongue  
Could tell me who hath wrought thee  
wrong !

For, were he of our crew the best,  
The insult went not unredress'd.  
Come, cheer thee; thou art now of age  
To be a warrior's gallant page;  
Thou shalt be mine' a palfrey fair  
O'er hill and holt my boy shall bear,  
To hold my bow in hunting grove,  
Or speed on errand to my love;  
For well I wot thou wilt not tell  
The temple where my wishes dwell.'

xvii.

Bruce interposed, 'Gay Edward, no,  
This is no youth to hold thy bow,  
To fill thy goblet, or to bear  
Thy message light to lighter fair.  
Thou art a patron all too wild  
And thoughtless, for this orphan child.  
See'st thou not how apart he steals,  
Keeps lonely couch, and lonely meals?  
Fitter by far in yon calm cell  
To tend our sister Isabel,  
With Father Augustin to share  
The peaceful change of convent prayer,  
Than wander wild adventures through  
With such a reckless guide as you.'  
'Thanks, brother !' Edward answer'd  
gay,  
'For the high laud thy words convey!  
But we may learn some future day  
If thou or I can this poor boy  
Protect the best, or best employ.

Meanwhile, our vessel nears the strand;  
Launch we the boat, and seek the land.'

## xviii.

To land King Robert lightly sprung,  
And thrice aloud his bugle rung  
With note prolong'd and varied strain,  
Till bold Ben-Ghoil replied again.  
Good Douglas then, and De la Haye,  
Had in a glen a hart at bay,  
And Lennox cheer'd the laggard  
hounds,  
When waked that horn the greenwood  
bounds.

'It is the foe!' cried Boyd, who came  
In breathless haste with eye of flame,  
'It is the foe! Each valiant lord  
Fling by his bow, and grasp his sword'  
'Not so,' replied the good Lord James,  
'That blast no English bugle claims.  
Oft have I heard it fire the fight,  
Cheer the pursuit, or stop the flight.  
Dead were my heart, and deaf mine ear,  
If Bruce should call, nor Douglas hear!  
Each to Loch Ranza's margin spring;  
That blast was winded by the King!'

## xix.

Fast to their mates the tidings spread,  
And fast to shore the warriors sped.  
Bursting from glen and greenwood tree,  
High waked their loyal jubilee!  
Around the royal Bruce they crowd,  
And clasp'd his hands, and wept aloud.  
Veterans of early fields were there,  
Whose helmets press'd their hoary  
hair,  
Whose swords and axes bore a stain  
From life-blood of the red-hair'd Dane;  
And boys, whose hands scarce brook'd  
to wield  
The heavy sword or bossy shield.  
Men too were there, that bore the scars  
Impress'd in Albyn's woful wars,  
At Falkirk's fierce and fatal fight,  
Teyndrum's dread rout, and Methven's  
flight!

The might of Douglas there was seen,  
There Lennox with his graceful mien;  
Kirkpatrick, Closeburn's dreaded  
Knight;

The Lindsay, fiery, fierce, and light;  
The Heir of murder'd De la Haye,  
And Boyd the grave, and Seton gay.  
Around their King regained they  
press'd,  
Wept, shouted, clasp'd him to their  
breast,

And young and old, and serf and lord,  
And he who ne'er unsheathed a sword,  
And he in many a peril tried,  
Alike resolved the brunt to bide.  
And live or die by Bruce's side!

## xx.

Oh, War! thou hast thy fierce delight,  
Thy gleams of joy, intensely bright!  
Such gleams, as from thy polish'd shield  
Fly dazzling o'er the battle-field!  
Such transports wake, severe and high,  
Amid the pealing conquest-cry;  
Scarce less, when, after battle lost,  
Muster the remnants of a host,  
And as each comrade's name they tell,  
Who in the well-fought conflict fell,  
Knitting stern brow o'er flashing eye,  
Vow to avenge them or to die'  
Warriors!—and where are warriors  
found,

If not on martial Britain's ground?  
And who, when waked with note of  
fire,  
Love more than they the British  
lyre?—

Know ye not, hearts to honour dear!  
That joy, deep-thrilling, stern, severe,  
At which the heartstrings vibrate high,  
And wake the fountains of the eye?  
And blame ye, then, the Bruce, if trace  
Of tear is on his manly face,  
When, scanty relics of the train  
That hail'd at Scone his early reign,  
This patriot band around him hung,  
And to his knees and bosom clung?



Blame ye the Bruce?—his brother  
 blamed,  
 But shared the weakness, while  
 ashamed;  
 With haughty laugh his head beturn'd,  
 And dash'd away the tear he scorn'd.

xxi.

'Tis morning, and the Convent bell  
 Long time had ceased its matin knell,  
 Within thy walls, Saint Bride!  
 An aged Sister sought the cell  
 Assigned to Lady Isabel,  
 And hurriedly she cried,  
 'Haste, gentle Lady, haste, there waits  
 A noble stranger at the gates;  
 Saint Bride's poor vot'ress ne'er has  
 seen  
 A Knight of such a princely mien;  
 His errand, as he bade me tell,  
 Is with the Lady Isabel.'  
 The princess rose—for on her knee  
 Low bent she told her rosary—  
 'Let him by thee his purpose teach;  
 I may not give a stranger speech.'  
 'Saint Bride forbend, thou royal Maid'  
 The portress cross'd herself and said;  
 'Not to be prioress might I  
 Debate his will, his suit deny.'  
 'Has earthly show, then, simple fool,  
 Power o'er a sister of thy rule,  
 And art thou, like the worldly train,  
 Subdued by splendours light and vain?'

xxii.

'No, Lady! in old eyes like mine  
 Gauds have no glitter, gems no shine;  
 Nor grace his rank attendants vain,  
 One youthful page is all his tram.  
 It is the form, the eye, the word,  
 The bearing of that stranger Lord;  
 His stature, manly, bold, and tall,  
 Built like a castle's battled wall,  
 Yet moulded in such just degrees,  
 His giant-strength seems lightsome  
 ease.  
 Close as the tendrils of the vine  
 His locks upon his forehead twine,

Jet-black, save where some touch of  
 grey  
 Has ta'en the youthful hue away;  
 Weather and war their rougher trace  
 Have left on that majestic face.  
 But 'tis his dignity of eye!  
 There, if a suppliant, would I fly,  
 Secure, 'mid danger, wrongs, and grief,  
 Of sympathy, redress, relief—  
 That glance, if guilty, would I dread  
 More than the doom that spoke me  
 dead!  
 'Enough, enough,' the princess cried,  
 'Tis Scotland's hope, her joy, her  
 pride'  
 To meaner front was ne'er assign'd  
 Such mastery o'er the common mind—  
 Bestow'd thy high designs to aid,  
 How long, O Heaven! how long  
 delay'd!  
 Haste, Mona, haste, to introduce  
 My darling brother, royal Bruce!'

xxiii.

They met like friends who part in pain,  
 And meet in doubtful hope again  
 But when subdued that fitful swell,  
 The Bruce surveyed the humble cell;  
 'And this is thine, poor Isabel!—  
 That pallet-couch, and naked wall,  
 For room of state, and bed of pall;  
 For costly robes and jewels rare,  
 A string of beads and zone of hair;  
 And for the trumpet's sprightly call  
 To sport or banquet, grove or hall,  
 The bell's grim voice divides thy care,  
 'Twixt hours of penitence and prayer!  
 O ill for thee, my royal claim  
 From the First David's sainted name!  
 O woe for thee, that while he sought  
 His right, thy brother feebly fought!'

xxiv.

'Now lay these vain regrets aside,  
 And be the unshaken Bruce!' she cried.  
 'For more I glory to have shared  
 The woes thy venturous spirit dared,

When raising first thy valiant band  
 In rescue of thy native land,  
 Than had fair Fortune set me down  
 The partner of an empire's crown.  
 And grieve not that on Pleasure's  
     stream  
 No more I drive in giddy dream,  
 For Heaven the erring pilot knew,  
 And from the gulf the vessel drew,  
 Tried me with judgments stern and  
     great,  
 My house's ruin, thy defeat,  
 Poor Nigel's death, till, tamed, I own,  
 My hopes are fix'd on Heaven alone;  
 Nor e'er shall earthly prospects win  
 My heart to this vain world of sin.'

xxv.

'Nay, Isabel, for such stern choice,  
 First wilt thou wait thy brother's  
     voice;  
 Then ponder if in convent scene  
 No softer thoughts might intervene—  
 Say they were of that unknown  
     Knight,  
 Victor in Woodstock's tourney-fight—  
 Nay, if his name such blush you owe,  
 Victorious o'er a fairer foe !'  
 Truly his penetrating eye  
 Hath caught that blush's passmg dye—  
 Like the last beam of evening thrown  
 On a white cloud—just seen and  
     gone.  
 Soon with calm cheek and steady eye  
 The princess made composed reply :  
 'I guess my brother's meaning well;  
 For not so silent is the cell,  
 But we have heard the islesmen all  
 Arm in thy cause at Ronald's call,  
 And mine eye proves that Knight un-  
     known  
 And the brave Island Lord are one.  
 Had then his suit been earlier made,  
 In his own name, with thee to aid,  
 (But that his plighted faith forbade)  
 I know not . . . But thy page so near?  
 This is no tale for menial's ear.'

xxvi.

Still stood that page, as far apart  
 As the small cell would space afford;  
 With dizzy eye and bursting heart,  
 He leant his weight on Bruce's  
     sword,  
 The monarch's mantle too he bore,  
 And drew the fold his visage o'er.  
 'Fear not for him; in murderous strife,'  
 Said Bruce, 'his warning saved my  
     life;  
 Full seldom parts he from my side,  
 And in his silence I confide,  
 Since he can tell no tale again.  
 He is a boy of gentle strain,  
 And I have purposed he shall dwell  
 In Augustin the chaplain's ceil,  
 And wait on thee, my Isabel.  
 Mind not his tears; I've seen them flow,  
 As in the thaw dissolves the snow.  
 'Tis a kind youth, but fanciful,  
 Unfit against the tide to pull,  
 And those that with the Bruce would  
     sail  
 Must learn to strive with stream and  
     gale.  
 But forward, gentle Isabel—  
 My answer for Lord Ronald tell.'

xxvii.

'This answer be to Ronald given—  
 The heart he asks is fix'd on heaven.  
 My love was like a summer flower,  
 That wither'd in the wintry hour,  
 Born but of vanity and pride,  
 And with these sunny visions died.  
 If further press his suit, then say  
 He should his plighted troth obey,  
 Troth plighted both with ring and word,  
 And sworn on crucifix and sword.  
 Oh, shame thee, Robert ! I have seen  
 Thou hast a woman's guardian been!  
 Even in extremity's dread hour,  
 When press'd on thee the Southern  
     power,  
 And safety, to all human sight,  
 Was only found in rapid flighty

Thou heard'st a wretched female plain  
 In agony of travail-pain,  
 And thou didst bid thy little band  
 Upon the instant turn and stand,  
 And dare the worst the foe might do,  
 Rather than, like a knight untrue,  
 Leave to pursuers merciless  
 A woman in her last distress.  
 And wilt thou now deny thine aid  
 To an oppress'd and injured maid,  
 Even plead for Ronald's perfidy,  
 And press his fickle faith on me?—  
 So witness Heaven, as true I vow,  
 Had I those earthly feelings now,  
 Which could my former bosom move  
 Ere taught to set its hopes above,  
 I'd spurn each proffer he could bring,  
 Till at my feet he laid the ring,  
 The ring and spousal contract both,  
 And fair acquittal of his oath,  
 By her who brooks his perjured scorn,  
 The ill-requited Maid of Lorn !'

## XXVIII.

With sudden impulse forward sprung  
 The page, and on her neck he hung;  
 Then, recollected instantly,  
 His head he stoop'd, and bent his knee,  
 Kiss'd twice the hand of Isabel,  
 Arose, and sudden left the cell.  
 The princess, loosen'd from his hold,  
 Blush'd angry at his bearing bold ;  
 But good King Robert cried,  
 'Chafe not, by signs he speaks his  
 mind,  
 He heard the plan my care designed,  
 Nor could his transports hide.  
 But, sister, now bethink thee well;  
 No easy choice the convent cell;  
 Trust, I shall play no tyrant part,  
 Either to force thy hand or heart,  
 Or suffer that Lord Ronald scorn,  
 Or wrong for thee, the Maid of Lorn.  
 But think,—not long the time has been  
 That thou wert wont to sigh unseen,  
 And wouldst the ditties best approve  
 That told some lay of hapless love.

Now are thy wishes in thy power,  
 And thou art bent on cloister bower !  
 O ! if our Edward knew the change,  
 How would his busy satire range,  
 With many a sarcasm varied still  
 On woman's wish, and woman's will !'

## XXIX.

'Brother, I well believe,' she said,  
 ' Even so would Edward's part be  
 play'd.  
 Kindly in heart, in word severe,  
 A foe to thought, and grief, and fear,  
 He holds his humour uncontroll'd;  
 But thou art of another mould.  
 Say then to Ronald, as I say,  
 Unless before my feet he lay  
 The ring which bound the faith he  
 swore,  
 By Edith freely yielded o'er,  
 He moves his suit to me no more.  
 Nor do I promise, even if now  
 He stood absolved of spousal vow,  
 That I would change my purpose  
 made  
 To shelter me in holy shade.  
 Brother, for little space, farewell!  
 To other duties warns the bell.'

## XXX.

'Lost to the world,' King Robert said,  
 When he had leit the royal maid,  
 'Lost to the world by lot severe,  
 O what a gem lies buried here,  
 Nipp'd by misfortune's cruel frost,  
 The buds of fair affection lost!  
 But what have I with love to do ?  
 For sterner cares my lot pursue.  
 Pent in this isle we may not lie,  
 Nor would it long our wants supply.  
 Right opposite, the mainland towers  
 Of my own Turnberry court our  
 powers;  
 Might not my father's beadsman hoar,  
 Cuthbert, who dwells upon the shore,  
 Kindle a signal-flame, to show  
 The time propitious for the blow ?

It shall be so; some friend shall bear  
Our mandate with despatch and care;  
Edward shall find the messenger.  
That fortress ours, the island fleet  
May on the coast of Carrick meet.  
O Scotland! shall it e'er be mine  
To wreak thy wrongs in battle-line,  
To raise my victor-head, and see  
Thy hills, thy dales, thy people free?  
That glance of bliss is all I crave,  
Betwixt my labours and my grave!  
Then down the hill he slowly went,  
Oft pausing on the steep descent,  
And reach'd the spot where his bold  
train  
Held rustic camp upon the plain.

### Canto Fifth.

#### I.

ON fair Loch Ranza stream'd the  
early day;  
Thin wreaths of cottage-smoke are  
upward curl'd  
From the lone hamlet, which her  
inland bay  
And circling mountains sever from  
the world.  
And there the fisherman his sail  
unfur'd,  
The goat-herd drove his kids to  
steep Ben-Ghoil,  
Before the hut the dame her spindle  
twirl'd,  
Courting the sunbeam as she plied  
her toil,—  
For, wake where'er he may, Man  
wakes to care and coil.  
But other duties call'd each convent  
maid,  
Roused by the summons of the  
moss-grown bell;  
Sung were the matins, and the  
mass was said,

And every sister sought her separate  
cell,  
Such was the rule, her rosary to tell.  
And Isabel has knelt in lonely  
prayer;  
The sunbeam, through the narrow  
lattice, fell  
Upon the snowy neck and long  
dark hair,  
As stoop'd her gentle head in meek  
devotion there.

#### II.

She raised her eyes, that duty done,  
When glanced upon the pavement-  
stone,  
Gemm'd and enchased, a golden ring,  
Bound to a scroll with silken string,  
With few brief words inscribed to tell,  
'This for the Lady Isabel.'  
Within, the writing farther bore,  
'Twas with this ring his plight he  
swore,  
With this his promise I restore;  
To her who can the heart command  
Well may I yield the plighted hand.  
And O! for better fortune born,  
Grudge not a passing sigh to mourn  
Her who was Edith once of Lorn!  
One single flash of glad surprise  
Just glanced from Isabel's dark eyes,  
But vanish'd in the blush of shame,  
That, as its penance, instant came.  
'O thought unworthy of my race!  
Selfish, ungenerous, mean, and base,  
A moment's throb of joy to own,  
That rose upon her hopes o'erthrown!  
Thou pledge of vows too well believed,  
Of man ingrate and maid deceived,  
Think not thy lustre here shall gain  
Another heart to hope in vain!  
For thou shalt rest, thou tempting  
gaud,  
Where worldly thoughts are over-  
awed,  
And worldly splendours sink debased.'  
Then by the cross the ring she placed,

Q

## III.

Next rose the thought,—its owner far,  
How came it here through bolt and  
bar?

But the dim lattice is ajar.  
She looks abroad ; the morning dew  
A light short step had brush'd anew,  
And there were footprints seen  
On the carved buttress rising still,  
Till on the mossy window-sill

Their track effaced the green.  
The ivy twigs were torn and fray'd,  
As if some climber's steps to aid.  
But who the hardy messenger,  
Whose venturous path these signs  
infer?

' Strange doubts are mine! Mona,  
draw nigh ;  
Nought 'scapes old Mona's curious  
eye—

What strangers, gentle mother, say,  
Have sought these holy walls to-day?'  
' None, Lady, none of note or name;  
Only your brother's foot-page came  
At peep of dawn—I pray'd him pass  
To chapel where they said the mass;  
But like an arrow he shot by,  
And tears seem'd bursting from his eye.'

## IV.

The truth at once on Isabel,  
As darted by a sunbeam, fell.  
' 'Tis Edith's self! her speechless woe,  
Her form, her looks, the secret show!  
Instant, good Mona, to the bay,  
And to my royal brother say,  
I do conjure him seek my cell,  
With that mute page he loves so well.'  
' What! know'st thou not his warlike  
host

At break of day has left our coast?  
My old eyes saw them from the tower.  
At eve they couch'd in greenwood  
bower,

At dawn a bugle-signal, made  
By their bold Lord, their ranks array'd;

Up sprung the spears through bush  
and tree,

No time for benedicite !  
Like deer, that, rousing from their lair,  
Just shake the dewdrops from their  
hair,

And toss their armed crests aloft,  
Such matins theirs ! ' Good mother,  
soft—

Where does my brother bend his way ?'

' As I have heard, for Brodick-Bay,  
Across the isle ; of barks a score  
Lie there, 'tis said, to waft them o'er,  
On sudden news, to Carrick-shore.'  
' If such their purpose, deep the need,'  
Said anxious Isabel, ' of speed !  
Call Father Augustine, good dame.'  
The nun obey'd, the Father came.

## V.

' Kind Father, hie without delay  
Across the hills to Brodick-Bay.  
This message to the Bruce be given;  
I pray him, by his hopes of Heaven,  
That, till he speak with me, he stay !  
Or, if his haste brook no delay,  
That he deliver, on my suit,  
Into thy charge that stripling mute.  
Thus prays his sister Isabel,  
For causes more than she may tell—  
Away, good father! and take heed  
That life and death are on thy speed.'  
His cowl the good old priest did on,  
Took his piked staff and sandall'd  
shoon,

And, like a palmer bent by eld,  
O'er moss and moor his journey held.

## VI.

Heavy and dull the foot of age,  
And rugged was the pilgrimage ;  
But none was there beside, whose care  
Might such important message bear.  
Through birchen copse he wander'd  
slow,

Stunted and sapless, thin and low;  
By many a mountain stream he pass'd,  
From the tall cliffs in tumult cast,

Dashing to foam their waters dun,  
 And sparkling in the summer sun.  
 Round his grey head the wild curlew  
 In many a fearless circle flew.  
 O'er chasms he pass'd, where fractures  
     wide  
 Crav'd wary eye and ample stride;  
 He cross'd his brow beside the stone  
 Where Druids erst heard victims  
     groan;  
 And at the cairns upon the wild,  
 O'er many a heathen hero piled,  
 He breathed a timid prayer for those  
 Who died ere Shiloh's sun arose.  
 Beside Macfarlane's Cross he staid,  
 There told his hours within the shade,  
 And at the stream his thirst allay'd.  
 Thence onward journeying slowly  
     still,  
 As evening closed he reach'd the hill,  
 Where, rising through the woodland  
     green,  
 Old Brodick's gothic towers were seen:  
 From Hastings, late their English lord,  
 Douglas had won them by the sword.  
 The sun that sunk behind the isle  
 Now tinged them with a parting smile.

## vii.

But though the beams of light decay,  
 'Twas bustle all in Brodick-Bay.  
 The Bruce's followers crowd the shore,  
 And boats and barges some unmoor,  
 Some raise the sail, some seize the oar;  
 Their eyes oft turn'd where glimmer'd  
     far  
 What might have seem'd an early star  
 On heaven's blue arch, save that its  
     light  
 Was all too flickering, fierce, and  
     bright.  
 Far distant in the south, the ray  
 Shone pale amid retiring day,  
 But as, on Carrick shore,  
 Dim seen in outline faintly blue,  
 The shades of evening closer drew,  
 It kindled more and more.

The monk's slow steps now press the  
     sands,  
 And now amid a scene he stands  
     Full strange to churchman's eye;  
 Warriors, who, arming for the fight,  
 Rivet and clasp their harness light,  
 And twinkling spears, and axes bright,  
     And helmets flashing high.  
 Oft, too, with unaccustom'd ears,  
 A language much unmeet he hears,  
 While, hastening all on board,  
 As stormy as the swelling surge  
 That mix'd its roar, the leaders urge  
 Their followers to the ocean verge,  
     With many a haughty word.

## viii.

Through that wild throng the Father  
     pasb'd  
 And reach'd the royal Bruce at last.  
 He leant against a stranded boat,  
 That the approaching tide must float,  
 And counted every rippling wave,  
 As higher yet her sides they lave,  
 And oft the distant fire he eyed,  
 And closer yet his hauberk tied,  
 And loosen'd in its sheath his brand.  
 Edward and Lennox were at hand,  
 Douglas and Ronald had the care  
 The soldiers to the barks to share.  
 The Monk approach'd and homage paid;  
 'And art thou come,' King Robert said,  
 'So far, to bless us ere we part?'  
 — 'My Liege, and with a loyal heart!  
 But other charge I have to tell/—  
 And spoke the hest of Isabel.  
 'Now, by Saint Giles,' the Monarch  
     cried,  
 'This moves me much! this morning  
     tide,  
 I sent the stripling to Saint Bride,  
 With my commandment there to bide.'  
 'Thither he came the portress show'd,  
 But there, my Liege, made brief abode.'

## ix.

'Twas I,' said Edward, 'found employ  
 Of nobler import for the boy.

Deep pondering in my anxious mind,  
A fitting messenger to find,  
To bear thy written mandate o'er  
To Cuthbert on the Carrick shore,  
I chanced, at early dawn, to pass  
The chapel gate to snatch a mass.  
I found the stripling on a tomb  
Low-seated, weeping for the doom  
That gave his youth to convent gloom.  
I told my purpose, and his eyes  
Flash'd joyful at the glad surprise.  
He bounded to the skiff, the sail  
Was spread before a prosperous gale,  
And well my charge he hath obey'd;  
For, see! the ruddy signal made,  
That Clifford, with his merry-men all,  
Guards carelessly our father's hall.'

x.

'O wild of thought, and hard of heart!'  
Answer'd the Monarch, 'on a part  
Of such deep danger to employ  
A mute, an orphan, and a boy!  
Unfit for flight, unfit for strife,  
Without a tongue to plead for life!  
Now, were my right restored by  
Heaven,  
Edward, my crown I would have  
given,  
Ere, thrust on such adventure wild,  
I perilled thus the helpless child.'  
Offended half, and half submiss,  
'Brother and Liege, of blame like this,'  
Edward replied, 'I little dream'd.  
A stranger messenger, I deem'd,  
Might safest seek the beadsman's cell,  
Where all thy squires are known so  
well.  
Noteless his presence, sharp his sense,  
His imperfection his defence.  
If seen, none can his errand guess;  
If ta'en, his words no tale express:  
Methinks, too, yonder beacon's shine  
Might expiate greater fault than mine.'  
'Rash,' said King Robert, 'was the  
deed;  
But it is done. Embark with speed!

Good Father, say to Isabel  
How this unhappy chance befell;  
If well we thrive on yonder shore,  
Soon shall my care her page restore.  
Our greeting to our sister bear,  
And think of us in mass and prayer.'

xi.

'Ay!' said the Priest, 'while this  
poor hand  
Can chalice raise or cross command,  
While my old voice has accents' use,  
Can Augustine forget the Bruce!'   
Then to his side Lord Ronald press'd,  
And whisper'd, 'Bear thou this  
request,  
That, when by Bruce's side I fight  
For Scotland's crown and freedom's  
right,  
The princess grace her knight to bear  
Some token of her favouring care;  
It shall be shown where England's best  
May shrink to see it on my crest.  
And for the boy—since weightier care  
For royal Bruce the times prepare,  
The helpless youth is Ronald's charge,  
His couch my plaid, his fence my targe.'  
He ceased; for many an eager hand  
Had urged the barges from the strand.  
Their number was a score and ten,  
They bore thrice threescore chosen  
men.  
With such small force did Bruce at  
last  
The die for death or empire cast!

xii.

Now on the darkening main afloat,  
Ready and mann'd rocks every boat;  
Beneath their oars the ocean's might  
Was dash'd to sparks of glimmering  
light.  
Faint and more faint, as off they bore,  
Their armour glanced against the  
shore,  
And, mingled with the dashing tide,  
Their murmuring voices distant died.

'God speed them!' said the Priest,  
as dark  
On distant billows glides each bark;  
'O Heaven! when swords for freedom  
shine,  
And monarch's right, the cause is  
thine!  
Edge doubly every patriot blow!  
Beat down the banners of the foe!  
And be it to the nations known  
That Victory is from God alone!  
As up the hill his path he drew,  
He turn'd his blessings to renew;  
Oft turn'd, till on the darken'd coast  
All traces of their course were lost;  
Then slowly bent to Brodick tower,  
To shelter for the evening hour.

## xiii.

In night the fairy prospects sink,  
Where Cumray's isles with verdant  
link  
Close the fair entrance of the Clyde;  
The woods of Bute, no more desried,  
Are gone—and on the placid sea  
The rowers ply their task with glee,  
While hands that knightly lances bore  
Impatient aid the labouring oar.  
The half-faced moon shone dim and  
pale,  
And glanced against the whiten'd sail;  
But on that ruddy beacon-light  
Each steersman kept the helm aright,  
And oft, for such the King's command,  
That all at once might reach the strand,  
From boat to boat loud shout and hail  
Warn'd them to crowd or slacken sail.  
South and by west the armada bore,  
And near at length the Carrick shore.  
As less and less the distance grows,  
High and more high the beacon rose;  
The light, that seem'd a twinkling star,  
Now blazed portentous, fierce, and far.  
Dark-red the heaven above it glow'd,  
Dark-red the sea beneath it flow'd,  
Red rose the rocks on ocean's brim,  
In blood-red light her islets swim;

Wild scream the dazzled sea-fowl gave,  
Dropp'd from their crags on plashing  
wave;  
The deer to distant covert drew,  
The blackcock deem'd it day, and crew:  
Like some tall castle given to flame,  
O'er half the land the lustre came.  
'Now, good my Liege, and brother  
sage,  
What think ye of mine elfin page?'  
'Row on!' the noble King replied,  
'We'll learn the truth whate'er betide;  
Yet sure the beadsman and the child  
Could ne'er have waked that beacon  
wild.'

## xiv.

With that the boats approach'd the  
land,  
But Edward's grounded on the sand;  
The eager Knight leap'd in the sea  
Waist-deep, and first on shore was he,  
Though every barge's hardy band  
Contended which should gain the land,  
When that strange light which, seen  
afar,  
Seem'd steady as the polar star,  
Now, like a prophet's fiery chair,  
Seem'd travelling the realms of air.  
Wide o'er the sky the splendour glows,  
As that portentous meteor rose;  
Helm, axe, and falchion glitter'd bright,  
And in the red and dusky light  
His comrade's face each warrior saw,  
Nor marvell'd it was pale with awe.  
Then high in air the beams were lost,  
And darkness sunk upon the coast.  
Ronald to Heaven a prayer address'd,  
And Douglas cross'd his dauntless  
breast;  
'Saint James protect us!' Lennox cried;  
But reckless Edward spoke aside,  
'Deem'st thou, Kirkpatrick, in that  
flame  
Red Comyn's angry spirit came,  
Or would thy dauntless heart endure  
Once more to make assurance sure?'



'Hush!' said the Bruce, 'we soon  
shall know  
If this be sorcerer's empty show,  
Or stratagem of southern foe.  
The moon shines out—upon the sand  
Let every leader rank his band.'

## xv.

Faintly the moon's pale beams supply  
That ruddy light's unnatural dye;  
The dubious cold reflection lay  
On the wet sands and quiet bay.  
Beneath the rocks King Robert drew  
His scattered files to order due,  
Till shield compact and serried spear  
In the cool light shone blue and clear.  
Then down a path that sought the tide,  
That speechless page was seen to  
glide;  
He knelt him lowly on the sand,  
And gave a scroll to Robert's hand.  
'A torch,' the Monarch cried, 'what,  
ho!  
Now shall we Cuthbert's tidings know.'  
But evil news the letters bare,—  
The Clifford's force was strong and  
ware,  
Augmented, too, that very morn,  
By mountaineers who came with  
Lorn;  
Long harrow'd by oppressor's hand,  
Courage and faith had fled the land,  
And over Camck, dark and deep,  
Had sunk dejection's iron sleep.  
Cuthbert had seen that beacon-flame,  
Unwitting from what source it came,  
Doubtful of perilous event,  
Edward's mute messenger he sent,  
If Bruce deceived should venture o'er,  
To warn him from the fatal shore.

## xvi.

As round the torch the leaders crowd,  
Bruce read these chilling news aloud.  
'What council, nobles, have we  
now?  
To ambush us in greenwood bough,

And take the chance which fate may  
send  
To bring our enterprise to end?  
Or shall we turn us to the main  
As exiles, and embark again?'  
Answer'd fierce Edward, 'Hap what  
may,

In Carrick Carrick's Lord must stay.  
I would not minstrels told the tale  
Wildfire or meteor made us quail.'  
Answer'd the Douglas, 'If my Liege  
May win yon walls by storm or siege,  
Then were each brave and patriot heart  
Kindled of new for loyal part.'  
Answer'd Lord Ronald, 'Not for shame  
Would I that aged Torquil came,  
And found, for all our empty boast,  
Without a blow we fled the coast.  
I will not credit that this land,  
So famed for warlike heart and hand,  
The nurse of Wallace and of Bruce,  
Will long with tyrants hold a truce.'  
'Prove we our fate—the brunt we'll  
bide!'

So Boyd and Hays and Lennox cried;  
So said, so vow'd, the leaders all;  
So Bruce resolved: 'And in my hall  
Since the bold Southern make their  
home,  
The hour of payment soon shall come,  
When with a rough and rugged host  
Clifford may reckon to his cost.  
Meantime, through well-known bosk  
and dell,  
I'll lead where we may shelter well'

## xvii.

Now ask you whence that wondrous  
light,  
Whose fairy glow beguiled their  
sight?  
It ne'er was known—yet grey-hair'd  
eld  
A superstitious credence held,  
That never did a mortal hand  
Wake its broad glare on Carrick  
strand;

Nay, and that on the self-same night  
 When Bruce cross'd o'er, still gleams  
 the light.  
 Yearly it gleams o'er mount and moor,  
 And glittering wave and crimson'd  
 shore—  
 But whether beam celestial, lent  
 By Heaven to aid the King's descent,  
 Or fire hell-kindled from beneath,  
 To lure him to defeat and death,  
 Or were it but some meteor strange,  
 Of such as oft through midnight range,  
 Startling the traveller late and lone,  
 I know not; and it ne'er was known.

## xviii.

Now up the rocky pass they drew,  
 And Ronald, to his promise true,  
 Still made his arm the stripling's stay,  
 To aid him on the rugged way.  
 'Now cheer thee, simple Amadine !  
 Why throbs that silly heart of thine?'  
 That name the pirates to their slave  
 (In Gaelic 'tis the Changeling) gave;  
 'Dost thou not rest thee on my arm ?  
 Do not my plaid-folds hold thee  
 warm?  
 Hath not the wild bull's treble hide  
 This targe for thee and me supplied?  
 Is not Clan-Colla's sword of steel ?  
 And, trembler, canst thou terror feel ?  
 Cheer thee, and still that throbbing  
 heart;  
 From Ronald's guard thou shalt not  
 part.'  
 O ! many a shaft, at random sent,  
 Finds mark the archer little meant!  
 And many a word, at random spoken,  
 May soothe or wound a heart that's  
 broken !  
 Half sooth'd, half grieved, half  
 terrified,  
 Close drew the page to Ronald's side;  
 A wild delirious thrill of joy  
 Was in that hour of agony,  
 As up the steepy pass he strove,  
 Fear, toil, and sorrow lost in love !

## xix.

The barrier of that iron shore,  
 The rock's steep ledge, is now climb'd  
 o'er;  
 And from the castle's distant wall,  
 From tower to tower the warders  
 call:  
 The sound swings over land and sea,  
 And marks a watchful enemy.  
 They gain'd the Chase, a wide domain  
 Left for the Castle's silvan reign.  
 Seek not the scene—the axe, the  
 plough,  
 The boor's dull fence, have marr'd it  
 now;  
 But then, soft swept in velvet green  
 The plain with many a glade between,  
 Whose tangled alleys far invade  
 The depth of the brown forest shade.  
 Here the tall fern obscured the lawn,  
 Fair shelter for the sportive fawn;  
 There, tufted close with copsewood  
 green,  
 Was many a swelling hillock seen;  
 And all around was verdure meet  
 For pressure of the fairies' feet.  
 The glossy holly loved the park,  
 The yew-tree lent its shadow dark,  
 And many an old oak, worn and bare,  
 With all its shiver'd boughs, was there.  
 Lovely between, the moonbeams fell  
 On lawn and hillock, glade and dell.  
 The gallant Monarch sigh'd to see  
 These glades so loved in childhood  
 free,  
 Bethinking that, as outlaw now,  
 He ranged beneath the forest bough.

## xx.

Fast o'er the moonlight Chase they  
 sped.  
 Well knew the band that measured  
 tread,  
 When, in retreat or in advance,  
 The serried warriors move at once;  
 And evil were the luck, if dawn  
 Descried them on the open lawn.

Copses they traverse, brooks they  
 cross,  
 Strain up the bank and o'er the moss.  
 From the exhausted page's brow  
 Cold drops of toil are streaming  
 now;  
 With effort faint and lengthen'd pause,  
 His weary step the stripling draws.  
 'Nay, droop not yet!' the warrior  
 said;  
 'Come, let me give thee ease and aid!  
 Strong are mine arms, and little care  
 A weight so slight as thine to bear.  
 What! wilt thou not?—capricious  
 boy!  
 Then thine own limbs and strength  
 employ.  
 Pass but this night, and pass thy care,  
 I'll place thee with a lady fair,  
 Where thou shalt tune thy lute to tell  
 How Ronald loves fair Isabel!' 'Worn  
 out, dishearten'd, and dismay'd,  
 Here Amadine let go the plaid;  
 His trembling limbs their aid refuse,  
 He sunk among the midnight dews!

## XXI.

What may be done?—the night is  
 gone—  
 The Brace's band moves swiftly on—  
 Eternal shame, if at the brunt  
 Lord Ronald grace not battle's front!  
 'See yonder oak, within whose trunk  
 Decay a darken'd cell hath sunk;  
 Enter, and rest thee there a space,  
 Wrap in my plaid thy limbs, thy face,  
 I'll not be, believe me, far;  
 But must not quit the ranks of war.  
 Well will I mark the bosky bourn,  
 And soon, to guard thee hence, return.  
 Nay, weep not so, thou simple boy!  
 But sleep in peace, and wake in joy.'  
 In silvan lodging close bestow'd,  
 He placed the page, and onward strode  
 With strength put forth, o'er moss and  
 brook,  
 And soon the marching band o'ertook.

## XXII.

Thus strangely left, long sobb'd and  
 wept  
 The page, till, wearied out, he slept.  
 A rough voice waked his dream—'Nay,  
 here,  
 Here by this thicket, pass'd the deer—  
 Beneath that oak old Ryno staid—  
 What have we here!—a Scottish plaid.  
 And in its folds a stripling laid?  
 Come forth! thy name and business  
 tell!  
 What, silent' then I guess thee well,  
 The spy that sought old Cuthbert's cell,  
 Wafted from Arran yester morn—  
 Come, comrades, we will straight  
 return.  
 Our Lord may choose the rack should  
 teach  
 To this young lurcher use of speech.  
 Thy bow-string, till I bind him fast.—  
 'Nay, but he weeps and stands aghast;  
 Unbound we'll lead him, fear it not;  
 'Tis a fair stripling, though a Scot.'  
 The hunters to the castle sped,  
 And there the hapless captive led.

## XXIII.

Stout Clifford in the castle-court  
 Prepared him for the morning sport;  
 And now with Lorn held deep dis-  
 course,  
 Now gave command for hound and  
 horse.  
 War-steeds and palfreys paw'd the  
 ground,  
 And many a deer-dog howl'd around.  
 To Amadine, Lorn's well-known word  
 Replying to that Southern Lord,  
 Mix'd with this clanging din, might  
 seem  
 The phantasm of a fever'd dream.  
 The tone upon his ringing ears  
 Came like the sounds which fancy  
 hears,  
 When in rude waves or roaring winds  
 Some words of woe the muser finds,

Until more loudly and more near,  
Their speech arrests the page's ear.

## XXIV.

'And was she thus,' said Clifford, 'lost?  
The priest should rue it to his cost'  
What says the monk?' 'The holy Sire  
Owns, that in masquer's quaint attire  
She sought his skiff, disguised, un-  
known

To all except to him alone.  
But, says the priest, a bark from Lorn  
Laid them aboard that very morn,  
And pirates seized her for their prey.  
He proffer'd ransom-gold to pay,  
And they agreed—but ere told o'er,  
The winds blow loud, the billows roar;  
They severed, and they met no more.  
He deems—such tempest vex'd the  
coast—  
Ship, crew, and fugitive, were lost.  
So let it be, with the disgrace  
And scandal of her lofty race!  
Thrice better she had ne'er been born,  
Than brought her infamy on Lorn !'

## XXV.

Lord Clifford now the captive spied;—  
'Whom, Herbert, hast thou there?'  
he cried.  
'A spy we seized within the Chase,  
A hollow oak his lurking place.'  
'What tidings can the youth afford?'  
'He plays the mute.' 'Then noose  
a cord—  
Unless brave Lorn reverse the doom  
For his plaid's sake.' 'Clan-Colla's  
loom,'  
Said Lorn, whose careless glances trace  
Rather the vesture than the face :  
'Clan-Colla's dames such tartans twine;  
Wearer nor plaid claims care of mine.  
Give him, if my advice you crave,  
His own scathed oak; and let him  
wave  
In air, unless, by terror wrung,  
A frank confession find his tongue.

Nor shall he die without his rite ;  
Thou, Angus Roy, attend the sight,  
And give Clan-Colla's dirge thy breath,  
As they convey him to his death.'  
'O brother! cruel to the last!'  
Through the poor captive's bosom  
pass'd  
The thought, but, to his purpose true,  
He said not, though he sigh'd, 'Adieu!'

## XXVI.

Arid will he keep his purpose still,  
In sight of that last closing ill,  
When one poor breath, one single  
word,  
May freedom, safety, life, afford ?  
Can he resist the instinctive call,  
For life that bids us barter all ?—  
Love, strong as death, his heart hath  
steel'd,  
His nerves hath strung; he will not  
yield!  
Since that poor breath, that little word,  
May yield Lord Ronald to the sword.  
Clan-Colla's dirge is pealing wide,  
The griesly headsman's by his side ;  
Along the greenwood Chase they bend,  
And now their march has ghastly end!  
That old and shattered oak beneath,  
They destine for the place of death.  
What thoughts are his, while all in vain  
His eye for aid explores the plain ?  
What thoughts, while, with a dizzyear,  
He hears the death-prayer mutter'd  
near?

And must he die such death accurst,  
Or will that bosom-secret burst ?  
Cold on his brow breaks terror's dew,  
His trembling lips are livid blue;  
The agony of parting life  
Has nought to match that moment's  
strife !

## XXVII.

But other witnesses are nigh,  
Who mock at fear, and death defy!  
Soon as the dire lament was play'd,  
It waked the lurking ambushade.

The Island Lord look'd forth, and spied  
The cause, and loud in fury cried,  
'By Heaven, they lead the page to die,  
And mock me in his agony!  
They shall abye it !' On his arm  
Bruce laid strong grasp, 'They shall  
not harm

A ringlet of the stripling's hair;  
But, till I give the word, forbear.  
Douglas, lead fifty of our force  
Up yonder hollow water-course,  
And couch thee midway on the wold,  
Between the flyers and their hold:  
A spear above the copse display'd,  
Be signal of the ambush made.  
Edward, with forty spearmen, straight  
Through yonder copse approach the  
gate,

And, when thou hear'st the battle-din,  
Rush forward, and the passage win,  
Secure the drawbridge—storm the  
port,

And man and guard the castle-court  
The rest move slowly forth with me,  
In shelter of the forest-tree,  
Till Douglas at his post I see.'

xxviii.

Like war-horse eager to rush on,  
Compell'd to wait the signal blown,  
Hid, and scarce hid, by greenwood  
bough,

Trembling with rage, stands Ronald  
now,

And in his grasp his sword gleams blue,  
Soon to be dyed with deadlier hue.  
Mean while the Bruce, with steady eye,  
Sees the dark death-train moving by,  
And, heedful, measures oft the space  
The Douglas and his band must trace,  
Ere they can reach their destined  
ground.

Now sinks the dirge's wailing sound,  
Now cluster round the direful tree  
That slow and solemn company,  
While hymn mistuned and mutter'd  
prayer

The victim for his fate prepare.

What glances o'er the greenwood  
shade?

The spear that marks the ambuscade!  
'Now, noble Chief! I leave thee loose;  
Upon them, Ronald !' said the Bruce.

xxix.

'The Bruce, the Bruce!' to well-  
known cry

His native rocks and woods reply.

'The Bruce, the Bruce!' in that dread  
word

The knell of hundred deaths was heard.  
The astonished Southern gazed at first,  
Where the wild tempest was to burst,  
That waked in that presaging name.  
Before, behind, around it came !

Half-arm'd, surprised, on every side  
Hemm'd in, hew'd down, they bled  
and died.

Deep in the ring the Bruce engaged,  
And fierce Clan-Colla's broadsword  
rag'd!

Full soon the few who fought were  
sped,

Nor better was their lot who fled,  
And met, 'mid terror's wild career,  
The Douglas's redoubted spear!  
Two hundred yeomen on that morn  
The castle left, and none return.

xxx.

Not on their flight press'd Ronald's  
brand,

A gentler duty claim'd his hand.

He raised the page, where on the plain  
His fear had sunk him with the slain:  
And twice, that morn, surprise well  
near

Betray'd the secret kept by fear;  
Once, when, with life returning, came  
To the boy's lip Lord Ronald's name,  
And hardly recollection drown'd  
The accents in a murmuring sound ;  
And once, when scarce he could resist  
The Chieftain's care to loose the vest,  
Drawn tightly o'er his labouring  
breast.

But then the Bruce's bugle blew,  
For martial work was yet to do.

## xxxI.

A harder task fierce Edward waits.  
Ere signal given, the castle gates  
His fury had assail'd ;  
Such was his wonted reckless mood,  
Yet desperate valour oft made good,  
Even by its daring, venture rude,  
Where prudence might have fail'd.  
Upon the bridge his strength he threw,  
And struck the iron chain in two,  
By which its planks arose;  
The warder next his axe's edge  
Struck down upon the threshold ledge,  
'Twixt door and post a ghastly wedge!  
The gate they may not close.  
Well fought the Southern in the fray,  
Clifford and Lorn fought well that day,  
But stubborn Edward forced his way  
Against a hundred foes.  
Loud came the cry, 'The Bruce, the  
Bruce'  
No hope or in defence or truce,  
Fresh combatants pour in ;  
Mad with success, and drunk with gore,  
They drive the struggling foe before,  
And ward on ward they win.  
Unsparring was the vengeful sword,  
And limbs were lopp'd and life-  
blood pour'd,  
The cry of death and conflict roar'd,  
And fearful was the din!  
The startling horses plunged and flung,  
Clamour'd the dogs till turrets rung,  
Nor sunk the fearful cry,  
Till not a foeman was there found  
Alive, save those who on the ground  
Groan'd in their agony !

## xxxII.

The valiant Clifford is no more ;  
On Ronald's broadsword stream'd  
his gore.  
But better hap had he of Lorn,  
Who, by the foemen backward borne,

Yet gain'd with slender train the port  
Where lay his bark beneath the fort,  
And cut the cable loose.  
Short were his shrift in that debate,  
That hour of fury and of fate,  
If Lorn encounter'd Bruce !  
Then long and loud the victor-shout  
From turret and from tower rung out,  
The rugged vaults replied ;  
And from the donjon tower on high,  
The men of Carrick may descry  
Saint Andrew's cross, in blazonry  
Of silver, waving wide !

## xxxIII.

The Bruce hath won his father's hall!  
'Welcome, brave friends and com-  
rades all,  
Welcome to mirth and joy !  
The first, the last, is welcome here,  
From lord and chieftain, prince and  
peer,  
To this poor speechless boy.  
Great God ! once more my sire's abode  
Is mine—behold the floor I trode  
In tottering infancy!  
And there the vaulted arch, whose  
sound  
Echoed my joyous shout and bound  
In boyhood, and that rung around  
To youth's unthinking glee !  
O first, to thee, all-gracious Heaven,  
Then to my friends, my thanks be  
given !'  
He paused a space, his brow he cross'd,  
Then on the board his sword he toss'd,  
Yet steaming hot ; with Southern gore  
From hilt to point 'twas crimson'd o'er.

## xxxiv.

'Bring here,' he said, 'the mazers four,  
My noble fathers loved of yore.  
Thrice let them circle round the board,  
The pledge, fair Scotland's rights  
restored !  
And he whose lip shall touch the wine,  
Without a vow as true as mine,

To hold both lands and life at nought,  
 Until her freedom shall be bought,—  
 Be brand of a disloyal Scot,  
 And lasting infamy his lot!  
 Sit, gentle friends ! our hour of glee  
 Is brief, we'll spend it joyously!  
 Blithest of all the sun's bright beams,  
 When betwixt storm and storm he  
     gleams.  
 Well is our country's work begun,  
 But more, far more, must yet be done.  
 Speed messengers the country  
     through ;  
 Arouse old friends, and gather new;  
 Warn Lanark's knights to gird their  
     mail,  
 Rouse the brave sons of Teviotdale,  
 Let Ettrick's archers sharp their darts,  
 The fairest forms, the truest hearts!  
 Call all, call all! from Reeds-wair-  
     Path,  
 To the wild confines of Cape-Wrath ;  
 Wide let the news through Scotland  
     ring,  
 The Northern Eagle claps his wing!'

### Canto Sixth.

#### I.

O WHO, that shared them, ever  
 shall forget  
 The emotions of the spirit-rousing  
 time,  
 When breathless in the mart the  
 couriers met,  
 Early and late, at evening and at  
 prime;  
 When the loud cannon and the  
 merry chime  
 Hail'd news on news, as field on  
 field was won,  
 When Hope, long doubtful, soar'd  
 at length sublime,

And our glad eyes, awake as day  
 begun,  
 Watch'd Joy's broad banner rise, to  
 meet the rising sun !

O these were hours, when thrilling  
 joy repaid  
 A long, long course of darkness,  
 doubts, and fears!  
 The heart-sick faintness of the hope  
 dela/d,  
 The waste, the woe, the bloodshed,  
 and the tears  
 That track'd with terror twenty  
 rolling years,  
 All was forgot in that blithe jubilee!  
 Her downcast eye even pale Afflic-  
 tion rears,  
 To sigh a thankful prayer, amid  
 the glee,  
 That hail'd the Despot's fall, and  
 peace and liberty!

Such news o'er Scotland's hills  
 triumphant rode,  
 When 'gainst the invaders turn'd  
 the battle's scale,  
 When Bruce's banner had victorious  
 flow'd  
 O'er Loudoun's mountain, and in  
 Ury's vale;  
 When English blood oft deluged  
 Douglas-dale,  
 And fiery Edward routed stout St.  
 John,  
 When Randolph's war-cry swell'd  
 the southern gale,  
 And many a fortress, town, and  
 tower was won,  
 And Fame still sounded forth fresh  
 deeds of glory done.

#### II.

Blithe tidings flew from baron's  
 tower,  
 To peasant's cot, to forest-bower,

And waked the solitary cell  
Where lone Saint Bride's recluses  
dwell.

Princess no more, fair Isabel,  
A vot'ress of the order now,  
Say, did the rule that bid thee wear  
Dim veil and woollen scapulaire,  
And reft thy locks of dark-brown hair,  
That stern and rigid vow,  
Did it condemn the transport high,  
Which glisten'd in thy watery eye,  
When minstrel or when palmer told  
Each fresh exploit of Bruce the bold?—  
And whose the lovely form that shares  
Thy anxious hopes, thy fears, thy  
prayers?

No sister she of convent shade;  
So say these locks in lengthen'd braid,  
So say the blushes and the sighs,  
The tremors that unbidden rise,  
When, mingled with the Bruce's fame,  
The brave Lord Ronald's praises came.

## III.

Believe, his father's castle won,  
And his bold enterprise begun,  
That Bruce's earliest cares restore  
The speechless page to Arran's shore:  
Nor think that long the quaint disguise  
Conceal'd her from a sister's eyes;  
And sister-like in love they dwell  
In that lone convent's silent cell.  
There Bruce's slow assent allows  
Fair Isabel the veil and vows;  
And there, her sex's dress regained,  
The lovely Maid of Lorn remained,  
Unnamed, unknown, while Scotland  
far

Resounded with the din of war;  
And many a month, and many a day,  
In calm seclusion wore away.

## IV.

These days, these months, to years  
had worn,  
When tidings of high weight were  
borne  
To that lone island's shore;

Of all the Scottish conquests made  
By the First Edward's ruthless blade,  
His son retained no more,  
Northward of Tweed, but Stirling's  
towers,  
Beleaguer'd by King Robert's powers;  
And they took term of truce,  
If England's King should not relieve  
The siege ere John the Baptist's eve,  
To yield them to the Bruce.  
England was roused—on every side  
Courier and post and herald hied,  
To summon prince and peer,  
At Berwick-bounds to meet their Liege,  
Prepared to raise fair Stirling's siege,  
With buckler, brand, and spear.  
The term was nigh—they muster'd  
fast,

By beacon and by bugle-blast  
Forth marshall'd for the field;  
There rode each knight of noble name,  
There England's hardy archers came,  
The land they trod seem'd all on  
flame,

With banner, blade, and shield!  
And not famed England's powers alone,  
Renown'd in arms, the summons own;

For Neustria's knights obey'd,  
Gasconne hath lent her horsemen  
good,

And Cambria, but of late subdued,  
Sent forth her mountain-multitude,  
And Connoght pour'd from waste  
and wood

Her hundred tribes, whose sceptre  
rude  
Dark Eth O'Connor sway'd.

## V.

Right to devoted Caledon  
The storm of war rolls slowly on,  
With menace deep and dread;  
So the dark clouds, with gathering  
power,  
Suspend awhile the threaten'd shower,  
Till every peak and summit lower  
Round the pale pilgrim's head.



Not with such pilgrim's startled eye  
 King Robert mark'd the tempest nigh !  
 Resolved the brunt to bide,  
 His royal summons warn'd the land,  
 That all who own'd their King's  
 command  
 Should instant take the spear and  
 brand,  
 To combat at his side.  
 O who may tell the sons of fame,  
 That at King Robert's bidding came.  
 To battle for the right!  
 From Cheviot to the shores of Ross,  
 From Solway-Sands to Marshal's-  
 Moss,  
 All boun'd them for the fight.  
 Such news the royal courier tells,  
 Who came to rouse dark Arran's dells;  
 But farther tidings must the ear  
 Of Isabel in secret hear.  
 These in her cloister walk, next morn,  
 Thus shared she with the Maid of Lorn:

## VI.

' My Edith, can I tell how dear  
 Our intercourse of hearts sincere  
 Hath been to Isabel :?  
 Judge then the sorrow of my heart,  
 When I must say the words, We  
 part!  
 The cheerless convent-cell  
 Was not, sweet maiden, made for  
 thee;  
 Go thou where thy vocation free  
 On happier fortunes fell.  
 Nor, Edith, judge thyself betray'd  
 Though Robert knows that Lorn's  
 high Maid  
 And his poor silent page were one.  
 Versed in the fickle heart of man,  
 Earnest and anxious hath he look'd  
 How Ronald's heart the message  
 brook'd  
 That gave him, with her last farewell,  
 The charge of Sister Isabel,  
 To think upon thy better right,  
 And keep the faith his promise plight.

Forgive him for thy sister's sake,  
 At first if vain repinings wake—  
 Long since that mood is gone :  
 Now dwells he on thy juster claims,  
 And oft his breach of faith he blames—  
 Forgive him for thine own !'

## VII.

' No ! never to Lord Ronald's bower  
 Will I again as paramour'——  
 ' Nay, hush thee, too impatient maid,  
 Until my final tale be said '  
 The good King Robert would engage  
 Edith once more his elfin page,  
 By her own heart, and her own eye,  
 Her lover's penitence to try—  
 Safe in his royal charge and free,  
 Should such thy final purpose be,  
 Again unknown to seek the cell,  
 And live and die with Isabel.'  
 Thus spoke the Maid : King Robert's  
 eye  
 Might have some glance of policy :  
 Dunstaffnage had the monarch ta'en,  
 And Lorn had own'd King Robert's  
 reign;  
 Her brother had to England fled,  
 And there in banishment was dead;  
 Ample, through exile, death, and flight,  
 O'er tower and land was Edith's right;  
 This ample right o'er tower and land  
 Were safe in Ronald's faithful hand.

## VIII.

Embarrass'd eye and blushing cheek  
 Pleasure and shame, and fear bespeak!  
 Yet much the reasoning Edith made :  
 ' Her sister's faith she must upbraid,  
 Who gave such secret, dark and dear,  
 In council to another's ear.  
 Why should she leave the peaceful  
 cell?  
 How should she part with Isabel ?  
 How wear that strange attire agen ?  
 How risk herself 'midst martial men ?  
 And how be guarded on the way ?—  
 At least she might entreat delay.'

Kind Isabel, with secret smile,  
Saw and forgave the maiden's wile,  
Reluctant to be thought to move  
At the first call of truant love.

## IX.

Oh, blame her not! When zephyrs  
wake,  
The aspen's trembling leaves must  
shake;  
When beams the sun through April's  
shower,  
It needs must bloom, the violet flower;  
And Love, howe'er the maiden strive,  
Must with reviving hope revive!  
A thousand soft excuses came,  
To plead his cause 'gainst virgin shame.  
Pledged by their sires in earliest youth,  
He had her plighted faith and truth—  
Then, 'twas her Liege's strict command,  
And she, beneath his royal hand,  
A ward in person and in land:—  
And, last, she was resolved to stay  
Only brief space—one little day—  
Close hidden in her safe disguise  
From all, but most from Ronald's eyes—  
But once to see him more!—nor blame  
Her wish—to hear him name her name!  
Then, to bear back to solitude  
The thought he had his falsehood rued!  
But Isabel, who long had seen  
Her pallid cheek and pensive mien,  
And well herself the cause might know,  
Though innocent, of Edith's woe,  
Joy'd, generous, that revolving time  
Gave means to expiate the crime.  
High glow'd her bosom as she said,  
'Well shall her sufferings be repaid!'  
Now came the parting hour—a band  
From Arran's mountains left the land;  
Their chief, Fitz-Louis, had the care  
The speechless Amadine to bear  
To Bruce, with honour, as behoved  
To page the monarch dearly loved.

## X.

The King had deem'd the maiden bright  
Should reach him long before the fight,

But storms and fate her course delay:  
It was on eve of battle-day,  
When o'er the Gillie's-hill she rode.  
The landscape like a furnace glow'd,  
And far as e'er the eye was borne,  
The lances waved like autumn-corn.  
In battles four beneath their eye,  
The forces of King Robert lie.  
And one below the hill was laid,  
Reserved for rescue and for aid;  
And three, advanced, form'd vaward-  
line,

'Twixt Bannock's brook and Ninian's  
shrine.

Detach'd was each, yet each so nigh  
As well might mutual aid supply.  
Beyond, the Southern host appears,  
A boundless wilderness of spears,  
Whose verge or rear the anxious  
eye

Strove far, but strove in vain, to spy.  
Thick flashing in the evening beam,  
Glaives, lances, bills, and banners  
gleam;

And where the heaven join'd with  
the hill,

Was distant armour flashing still,  
So wide, so far, the boundless host  
Seem'd in the blue horizon lost.

## XI.

Down from the hill the maiden pass'd,  
At the wild show of war aghast;  
And traversed first the rearward host,  
Reserved for aid where needed most.  
The men of Carrick and of Ayr,  
Lennox and Lanark, too, were there,  
And all the western land;  
With these the valiant of the Isles  
Beneath their chieftains rank'd their  
files,

In many a plaided band.  
There, in the centre, proudly raised,  
The Bruce's royal standard blazed,  
And there Lord Ronald's banner bore  
A galley driven by sail and oar.  
A wild, yet pleasing contrast, made

Warriors in mail and plate array'd,  
 With the plumed bonnet and the plaid  
     By these Hebrideans worn ;  
 But O ! unseen for three long years,  
 Dear was the garb of mountaineers  
     To the fair Maid of Lorn !  
 For one she look'd—but he was far  
 Busied amid the ranks of war—  
 Yet with affection's troubled eye  
 She mark'd his banner boldly fly,  
 Gave on the countless foe a glance,  
 And thought on battle's desperate  
     chance.

## XII.

To centre of the vaward-line  
 Fitz-Louis guided Amadine.  
 Ann'd all on foot, that host appears  
 A seined mass of glimmering spears.  
 There stood the Marchers' warlike  
     band,  
 The warriors there of Lodon's land ;  
 Ettrick and Liddell bent the yew,  
 A band of archers fierce, though few:  
 The men of Nith and Annan's vale,  
 And the bold spears of Teviotdale;—  
 The dauntless Douglas these obey,  
 And the young Stuart's gentle sway.  
 North-eastward by Saint Ninian's  
     shrine,  
 Beneath fierce Randolph's charge,  
     combine  
 The warriors whom the hardy North  
 From Tay to Sutherland sent forth.  
 The rest of Scotland's war-array  
 With Edward Bruce to westward lay,  
 Where Bannock, with his broken bank  
 And deep ravine, protects their flank.  
 Behind them, screen'd by sheltering  
     wood,  
 The gallant Keith, Lord Marshal, stood:  
 His men-at-arms bear mace and lance,  
 And plumes that wave, and helms  
     that glance.  
 Thus fair divided by the King,  
 Centre, and right, and left-ward wing,  
 Composed his front; nor distant far  
 Was strong reserve to aid the war.

And 'twas to front of this array,  
 Her guide and Edith made their way.

## XIII.

Here must they pause ; for, in advance  
 As far as one might pitch a lance,  
 The Monarch rode along the van,  
 The foe's approaching force to scan,  
 His line to marshal and to range,  
 And ranks to square, and fronts to  
     change.  
 Alone he rode—from head to heel  
 Sheathed in his ready arms of steel;  
 Nor mounted yet on war-horse wight,  
 But, till more near the shock of fight,  
 Reining a palfrey low and light.  
 A diadem of gold was set  
 Above his bright steel basinet,  
 And clasp'd within its glittering twine  
 Was seen the glove of Argentine ;  
 Truncheon or leading staff he lacks,  
 Bearing, instead, a battle-axe.  
 He ranged his soldiers for the fight,  
 Accoutred thus, in open sight  
 Of either host. Three bowshots far,  
 Paused the deep front of England's  
     war,  
 And rested on their arms awhile,  
 To close and rank their warlike file,  
 And hold high council, if that night  
 Should view the strife, or dawning light.

## XIV.

O gay, yet fearful to behold,  
 Flashing with steel and rough with  
     gold,  
 And bristled o'er with bills and  
     spears,  
 With plumes and pennons waving fair,  
 Was that bright battle-front! for there  
     Rode England's King and peers :  
 And who, that saw that monarch ride,  
 His kingdom battled by his side,  
 Could then his direful doom foretell!  
 Fair was his seat in knightly selle,  
 And in his sprightly eye was set  
 Some spark of the Plantagenet.

Though light and wandering was his  
glance,  
It flash'd at sight of shield and lance.  
'Know'st thou,' he said, 'De Argentine,  
Yon knight who marshals thus their  
line?'  
'The tokens on his helmet tell  
The Bruce, my Liege: I know him  
well.'  
'And shall the audacious traitor brave  
The presence where our banners  
wave?'  
'So please my Liege,' said Argentine,  
'Were he but horsed on steed like mine,  
To give him fair and knightly chance,  
I would adventure forth my lance.'  
'In battle-day,' the King replied,  
'Nice tourney rules are set aside.  
Still must the rebel dare our wrath'  
Set on him, sweep him from our path !'  
And, at King Edward's signal, soon  
Dash'd from the ranks Sir Henry  
Boune.

## xv.

Of Hereford's high blood he came,  
A race renown'd for knightly fame.  
He burn'd before his Monarch's eye  
To do some deed of chivalry.  
He spurr'd his steed, he couch'd his  
lance,  
And darted on the Bruce at once.  
As motionless as rocks, that bide  
The wrath of the advancing tide,  
The Bruce stood fast. Each breast  
beat high,  
And dazzled was each gazing eye,  
The heart had hardly time to think,  
The eyelid scarce had time to wink,  
While on the King, like flash of flame,  
Spurr'd to full speed the war-horse  
came!  
The partridge may the falcon mock  
If that slight palfrey stand the shock;  
But, swerving from the Knight's career,  
Just as they met, Bruce shunn'd the  
spear.

Onward the baffled warrior bore  
His course—but soon his course was  
o'er!  
High in his stirrups stood the King,  
And gave his battle-axe the swing.  
Right on De Boune, the whiles he  
pass'd,  
Fell that stern dint, the first, the last!  
Such strength upon the blow was put,  
The helmet crash'd like hazel-nut;  
The axe-shaft, with its brazen clasp,  
Was shiver'd to the gauntlet grasp.  
Springs from the blow the startled  
horse,  
Drops to the plain the lifeless corse;  
First of that fatal field, how soon,  
How sudden, fell the fierce De Boune !

## xvi.

One pitying glance the Monarch sped  
Where on the field his foe lay dead ;  
Then gently turn'd his palfrey's head,  
And, pacing back his sober way,  
Slowly he gain'd his own array.  
There round their King the leaders  
crowd,  
And blame his recklessness aloud,  
That risk'd 'gainst each adventurous  
spear  
A life so valued and so dear.  
His broken weapon's shaft survey'd  
The King, and careless answer made,  
'My loss may pay my folly's tax ;  
I've broke my trusty battle-axe.'  
'Twas then Fitz-Louis, bending low,  
Did Isabel's commission show ;  
Edith, disguised at distance stands,  
And hides her blushes with her hands.  
The Monarch's brow has changed its  
hue,  
Away the gory axe he threw,  
While to the seeming page he drew,  
Clearing war's terrors from his  
eye.  
Her hand with gentle ease he took,  
With such a kind protecting look,  
As to a weak and timid boy

Might speak, that elder brother's care  
And elder brother's love were there.

**xvii.**

'Fear not,' he said, 'young Amadine!'  
Then whisper'd, 'Still that name be  
thine.

Fate plays her wonted fantasy,  
Kind Amadine, with thee and me,  
And sends thee here in doubtful hour.  
But soon we are beyond her power;  
For on this chosen battle-plain,  
Victor or vanquish'd, I remain.  
Do thou to yonder hill repair;  
The followers of our host are there,  
And all who may not weapons bear.  
Fitz-Louis, have him in thy care.  
Joyful we meet, if all go well;  
If not, in Arran's holy cell  
Thou must take part with Isabel;  
For brave Lord Ronald, too, hath  
sworn

Not to regain the Maid of Lorn  
(The bliss on earth he covets most),  
Would he forsake his battle-post,  
Or shun the fortune that may fall  
To Bruce, to Scotland, and to all.  
But, hark! some news these trumpets  
tell;  
Forgive my haste—farewell! farewell!  
And in a lower voice he said,  
'Be of good cheer; farewell, sweet  
maid!'

**xviii.**

'What train of dust, with trumpet-  
sound  
And glimmering spears, is wheeling  
round  
Our leftward flank?' the Monarch  
cried  
To Moray's Earl, who rode beside.  
'Lo! round thy station pass the foes'  
Randolph, thy wreath has lost a rose.'  
The Earl his visor closed, and said,  
'My wreath shall bloom, or life shall  
fade.

Follow my household!' And they go  
Like lightning on the advancing foe.  
'My Liege,' said noble Douglas then,  
'Earl Randolph has but one to ten:  
Let me go forth his band to aid!'  
'Stir not. The error he hath made,  
Let him amend it as he may;  
I will not weaken mine array.'  
Then loudly rose the conflict-cry,  
And Douglas's brave heart swelled  
high,—  
'My Liege,' he said, 'with patient ear  
I must not Moray's death-knell hear!'  
'Then go—but speed thee back again.'  
Forth sprung the Douglas with his  
train:

But, when they won a rising hill,  
He bade his followers hold them still.  
'See, see! the routed Southern fly!  
The Earl hath won the victory.  
Lo! where yon steeds run masterless,  
His banner towers above the press.  
Rein up; our presence would impair  
The fame we come too late to share.'  
Back to the host the Douglas lode,  
And soon glad tidings are abroad,  
That, Dayncourt by stout Randolph  
slain,  
His followers fled with loosen'd rein.  
That skirmish closed the busy day,  
And couch'd in battle's prompt array,  
Each army on their weapons lay.

**xix.**

It was a night of lovely June,  
High rode in cloudless blue the moon,  
Demayet smiled beneath her ray;  
Old Stirling's towers arose in light,  
And, twined in links of silver bright,  
Her winding river lay.  
Ah, gentle planet! other sight  
Shall greet thee next returning night!  
Of broken arms and banners tore,  
And marshes dark with human gore,  
And piles of slaughter'd men and  
horse,  
And Forth that floats the frequent  
corse,

And many a wounded wretch to plain  
 Beneath thy silver light in vain!  
 But now, from England's host, the cry  
 Thou hear'st of wassail revelry,  
 While from the Scottish legions pass  
 The murmur'd prayer, the early  
 mass!  
 Here, numbers had presumption given;  
 There, bands o'ermatch'd sought aid  
 from Heaven.

## XX.

On Gillic's-hill, whose height com-  
 mands  
 The battle-field, fair Edith stands,  
 With serf and page unfit for war,  
 To eye the conflict from afar.  
 O ! with what doubtful agony  
 She sees the dawning tint the sky!  
 Now on the Ochils gleams the sun,  
 And glistens now Demayet dun;  
 Is it the lark that carols shrill,  
 Is it the bittern's early hum ?  
 No !—distant, but increasing still,  
 The trumpet's sound swells up the  
 hill,  
 With the deep murmur of the drum.  
 Responsive from the Scottish host,  
 Pipe-clang and bugle-sound were  
 toss'd,  
 His breast and brow each soldier  
 cross'd,  
 And started from the ground;  
 Arm'd and array'd for instant fight,  
 Rose archer, spearman, squire, and  
 knight,  
 And in the pomp of battle bright  
 The dread battalia frown'd.

## XXI.

Now onward, and in open view,  
 The countless ranks of England drew,  
 Dark rolling like the ocean-tide  
 When the rough west hath chafed his  
 pride,  
 And his deep roar sends challenge wide  
 To all that bars his way !

In front the gallant archers trode,  
 The men-at-arms behind them rode,  
 And midmost of the phalanx broad  
 The Monarch held his sway.  
 Beside him many a war-horse fumes,  
 Around him waves a sea of plumes,  
 Where many a knight in battle known,  
 And some who spurs had first braced  
 on,  
 And deem'd that fight should see them  
 won,

King Edward's hests obey.  
 De Argentine attends his side,  
 With stout De Valence, Pembroke's  
 pride,  
 Selected champions from the train  
 To wait upon his bridle-rein.  
 Upon the Scottish foe he gazed ;  
 At once, before his sight amazed,  
 Sunk banner, spear, and shield ;  
 Each weapon-point is downward sent,  
 Each warrior to the ground is bent.  
 'The rebels, Argentine, repent!  
 For pardon they have kneel'd.'  
 'Ay ! but they bend to other powers,  
 And other pardon sue than ours !  
 See where yon barefoot Abbot stands,  
 And blesses them with lifted hands '  
 Upon the spot where they have kneel'd  
 These men will die, or win the field.'  
 'Then prove we if they die or win !  
 Bid Gloster's Earl the fight begin.'

## XXII.

Earl Gilbert waved his truncheon high  
 Just as the Northern ranks arose,  
 Signal for England's archery  
 To halt and bend their bows.  
 Then stepp'd each yeoman forth a pace,  
 Glanced at the intervening space,  
 And raised his left hand high;  
 To the right ear the cords they bring;  
 At once ten thousand bow-strings ring.  
 Ten thousand arrows fly !  
 Nor paused on the devoted Scot  
 The ceaseless fury of their shot;  
 As fiercely and as fast

Forth whistling came the grey-goose  
 wing  
 As the wild hailstones pelt and ring  
 Adown December's blast.  
 Nor mountain targe of tough bull-hide,  
 Nor lowland mail, that storm may bide;  
 Woe, woe to Scotland's banner'd pride  
 If the fell shower may last!  
 Upon the right, behind the wood,  
 Each by his steed dismounted, stood  
 The Scottish chivalry;  
 With foot in stirrup, hand on mane,  
 Fierce Edward Bruce can scarce  
 restrain  
 His own keen heart, his eager train,  
 Until the archers gain'd the plain;  
 Then 'Mount, ye gallants free !'  
 He cried; and, vaulting from the  
 ground,  
 His saddle every horseman found.  
 On high their glittering crests they toss,  
 As springs the wild-fire from the moss;  
 The shield hangs down on every breast,  
 Each ready lance is in the rest,  
 And loud shouts Edward Bruce,—  
 'Forth, Marshal! on the peasant foe!  
 We'll tame the terrors of their bow,  
 And cut the bow-string loose !'  
 xxiii.  
 Then spurs were dash'd in chargers'  
 flanks,  
 They rush'd among the archer ranks.  
 No spears were there the shock to let,  
 No stakes to turn the charge were set,  
 And how shall yeoman's armour slight  
 Stand the long lance and mace of might ?  
 Or what may their short swords avail  
 'Gainst barbed horse and shirt of mail ?  
 Amid their ranks the chargers sprung,  
 High o'er their heads the weapons  
 swung,  
 And shriek and groan and vengeful  
 shout  
 Give note of triumph and of rout!  
 Awhile, with stubborn hardihood,  
 Their English hearts the strife made  
 good.

Borne down at length on every side,  
 Compell'd to flight, they scatter wide.  
 Let stags of Sherwood leap for glee,  
 And bound the deer of Dallom-Lee !  
 The broken bows of Bannock's shore  
 Shall in the greenwood ring no more !  
 Round Wakefield's merry May-pole  
 now  
 The maids may twine the summer  
 bough,  
 May northward look with longing  
 glance  
 For those that wont to lead the dance,  
 For the blithe archers look in vain !  
 Broken, dispersed, in flight o'erta'en,  
 Pierc'd through, trod down, by  
 thousands slain,  
 They cumber Bannock's bloody plain.

## xxiv.

The King with scorn beheld their flight.  
 'Are these,' he said, 'our yeomen  
 wight ?  
 Each braggart churl could boast before  
 Twelve Scottish lives his baldric bore !  
 Fitter to plunder chase or park  
 Than make a manly foe their mark.  
 Forward, each gentleman and knight!  
 Let gentle blood show generous might,  
 And chivalry redeem the fight!  
 To rightward of the wild affray  
 The field show'd fair and level way;  
 But, in mid-space, the Bruce's care  
 Had bored the ground with many a pit,  
 With turf and brushwood hidden yet,  
 That form'd a ghastly snare.  
 Rushing, ten thousand horsemen came,  
 With spears in rest and hearts on flame,  
 That panted for the shock !  
 With blazing crests and banners  
 spread,  
 And trumpet-clang and clamour dread,  
 The wide plain thunder'd to their  
 tread  
 As far as Stirling rock.  
 Down! down! in headlong overthrow,  
 Horseman and horse, the foremost go,  
 Wild floundering on the field !

The first are in destruction's gorge,  
 Their followers wildly o'er them urge;  
     The knightly helm and shield,  
 The mail, the acton, and the spear,  
 Strong hand, high heart, are useless  
     here!

Loud from the mass confused the cry  
 Of dying warriors swells on high,  
 And steeds that shriek in agony !  
 They came like mountain-torrent red  
 That thunders o'er its rocky bed ;  
 They broke like that same torrent's  
     wave

When swallow'd by a darksome cave.  
 Billows on billows burst and boil,  
 Maintaining still the stern turmoil,  
 And to their wild and tortured groan  
 Each adds new terrors of his own !

## xxv.

Too strong in courage and in might  
 Was England yet, to yield the fight.

Her noblest all are here ;  
 Names that to fear were never known,  
 Bold Norfolk's Earl De Brotherton,  
     And Oxford's famed De Vere.

There Gloster plied the bloody sword,  
 And Berkley, Grey, and Hereford ;

Bottetourt and Sanzavere,  
 Ross, Montague, and Mauley, came,  
 And Courtenay's pride, and Percy's  
     fame—

Names known too well in Scotland's  
     war

At Falkirk, Methven, and Dunbar,  
 Blazed broader yet in after years  
 At Cressy red and fell Poitiers.

Pembroke with these, and Argentine,  
 Brought up the rearward battle-line.  
 With caution o'er the ground they  
     tread,

Slippery with blood and piled with  
     dead,

Till hand to hand in battle set,  
 The bills with spears and axes met,  
 And, closing dark on every side,  
 Raged the full contest far and wide.

Then was the strength of Douglas tried,  
 Then proved was Randolph's generous  
     pride,

And well did Stewart's actions grace  
 The sire of Scotland's royal race !

Firmly they kept their ground;  
 As firmly England onward press'd,  
 And down went many a noble crest,  
 And rent was many a valiant breast,  
     And Slaughter revell'd round.

## xxvi.

Unflinching foot 'gainst foot was set,  
 Unceasing blow by blow was met;

The groans of those who fell  
 Were drown'd amid the shriller clang  
 That from the blades and harness rang,  
     And in the battle-yell.

Yet fast they fell, unheard, forgot,  
 Both Southern fierce and hardy Scot ;  
 And O ! amid that waste of life,  
 What various motives fired the strife !  
 The aspiring Noble bled for fame,  
 The Patriot for his country's claim ;  
 This Knight his youthful strength to  
     prove,

And that to win his lady's love ;  
 Some fought from ruffian thirst of blood,  
 From habit some, or hardihood.

But ruffian stern, and soldier good,  
     The noble and the slave,  
 From various cause the same wild road,  
 On the same bloody morning, trode,  
     To that dark inn, the grave !

## xxvii.

The tug of strife to flag begins,  
 Though neither loses yet nor wins.  
 High rides the sun, thick rolls the dust,  
 And feebler speeds the blow and thrust.  
 Douglas leans on his war-sword now,  
 And Randolph wipes his bloody brow;  
 Nor less had toil'd each Southern  
     knight,

From morn till mid-day in the fight.  
 Strong Egremont for air must gasp,  
 Beauchamp undoes his visor-clasp,



And Montague must quit his spear,  
And sinks thy falchion, bold De Vere !  
The blows of Berkley fall less fast,  
And gallant Pembroke's bugle-blast  
Hath lost its lively tone;  
Sinks, Argentine, thy battle-word,  
And Percy's shout was fainter heard,  
' My merry-men, fight on !'

xxviii.

Bruce, with the pilot's wary eye,  
The slackening of the storm could spy.  
' One effort more, and Scotland's  
free!  
Lord of the Isles, my trust in thee  
Is firm as Ailsa Rock ;  
Rush on with Highland sword and  
targe,  
I, with my Carrick spearmen  
charge:  
Now, forward to the shock !'  
At once the spears were forward  
thrown,  
Against the sun the broadswords shone;  
The pibroch lent its maddening tone,  
And loud King Robert's voice was  
known—  
' Carrick, press on! they fail, they fail!  
Press on, brave sons of Innisgail,  
The foe is fainting fast!  
Each strike for parent, child, and  
wife,  
For Scotland, liberty, and life,—  
The battle cannot last !'

xxix.

The fresh and desperate onset bore  
The foes three furlongs back and more,  
Leaving their noblest in their gore.  
Alone, De Argentine  
Yet bears on high his red-cross shield,  
Gathers the relics of the field,  
Renews the ranks where they have  
reel'd,  
And still makes good the line.  
Brief strife, but fierce, his efforts raise  
A bright but momentary blaze.

Fair Edith heard the Southern shout,  
Beheld them turning from the rout,  
Heard the wild call their trumpets sent  
In notes 'twixt triumph and lament.  
That rallying force, combined anew,  
Appear'd in her distracted view  
To hem the Islesmen round;  
' O God! the combat they renew  
And is no rescue found !  
And ye that look thus tamely on,  
And see your native land overthrown,  
O ! are your hearts of flesh or stone ?'

xxx.

The multitude that watch'd afar,  
Rejected from the ranks of war,  
Had not unmoved beheld the fight,  
When strove the Bruce for Scotland's  
right;  
Each heart had caught the patriot  
spark,  
Old man and stripling, priest and clerk,  
Bondsman and serf; even female hand  
Stretch'd to the hatchet or the brand;  
But, when mute Amadme they  
heard  
Give to their zeal his signal-word,  
A frenzy fired the throng ;  
' Portents and miracles impeach  
Our sloth—the dumb our duties  
teach—  
And he that gives the mute his  
speech  
Can bid the weak be strong.  
To us, as to our lords, are given  
A native earth, a promised heaven;  
To us, as to our lords, belongs  
The vengeance for our nation's wrongs;  
The choice, 'twixt death or freedom,  
warms  
Our breasts as theirs—To arms, to  
arms!  
To arms they flew,—axe, club, or  
spear,—  
And mimic ensigns high they rear,  
And, like a banner'd host afar,  
Bear down on England's wearied war.

xxxI.

Already scatter'd o'er the plain,  
 Reproof, command, and counsel vain,  
 The rearward squadrons fled amain,  
 Or made but doubtful stay;  
 But when they mark'd the seeming  
 show  
 Of fresh and fierce and marshall'd foe,  
 The boldest broke array.  
 O give their hapless prince his due !  
 In vain the royal Edward threw  
 His person 'mid the spears,  
 Cried ' Fight' to terror and despair,  
 Menaced, and wept, and tore his hair,  
 And cursed their caitiff fears ;  
 Till Pembroke turn'd his bridle rein,  
 And forced him from the fatal plain.  
 With them rode Argentine, until  
 They gain'd the summit of the hill,  
 But quitted there the train:  
 ' In yonder field a gage I left,  
 I must not live of fame bereft;  
 I needs must turn again.  
 Speed hence, my Liege, for on your  
 trace  
 The fiery Douglas takes the chase,  
 I know his banner well.  
 God send my Sovereign joy and bliss  
 And many a happier field than this!  
 Once more, my Liege, farewell.'

xxxII.

Again he faced the battle-field,—  
 Wildly they fly, are slain, or yield.  
 ' Now then,' he said, and couch'd his  
 spear,  
 ' My course is run, the goal is near;  
 One effort more, one brave career,  
 Must close this race of mine.'  
 Then in his stirrups rising high,  
 He shouted loud his battle-cry,  
 'Saint James for Argentine !'  
 And, of the bold pursuers, four  
 The gallant knight from saddle bore;  
 But not unarm'd—a lance's point  
 Has found his breastplate's loosen'd  
 joint,  
 An axe has razed his crest;

Yet still on Colonsay's fierce lord,  
 Who press'd the chase with gory  
 sword,

He rode with spear in rest,  
 And through his bloody tartans bored,  
 And through his gallant breast.  
 Nail'd to the earth, the mountaineer  
 Yet writhed him up against the spear,  
 And swunghis broadsword round !  
 —Stirrup, steel-boot, and cuish gave  
 way,  
 Beneath that blow's tremendous sway,  
 The blood gush'd from the wound;  
 And the grim Lord of Colonsay  
 Hath turn'd him on the ground,  
 And laugh'd in death-pang, that his  
 blade  
 The mortal thrust so well repaid.

xxxiii.

Now toil'd the Bruce, the battle done,  
 To use his conquest boldly won ;  
 And gave command for horse and  
 spear  
 To press the Southern's scattered rear,  
 Nor let his broken force combine,  
 When the war-cry of Argentine  
 Fell faintly on his ear;  
 ' Save, save his life,' he cried, ' O save  
 The kind, the noble, and the brave !'  
 The squadrons round free passage  
 gave,  
 The wounded knight drew near;  
 He raised his red-cross shield no more,  
 Helm, cuish, and breastplate streamed  
 with gore;  
 Yet, as he saw the King advance,  
 He strove even then to couch his  
 lance—  
 The effort was in vain !  
 The spur-stroke fail'd to rouse the  
 horse;  
 Wounded and weary, in mid-course  
 He stumbled on the plain.  
 Then foremost was the generous Bruce  
 To raise his head, his helm to loose:  
 ' Lord Earl, the day is thine !

My Sovereign's charge, and adverse  
fate,  
Have made our meeting all too late :  
Yet this may Argentine,  
As boon from ancient comrade, crave—  
A Christian's mass, a soldier's grave.'

## xxxiv.

Bruce press'd his dying hand—its  
grasp  
Kindly replied; but, in his clasp,  
It stiffen'd and grew cold.  
'And, O farewell!' the victor cried,  
'Of chivalry the flower and pride,  
The arm in battle bold,  
The courteous mien, the noble race,  
The stainless faith, the manly face'  
Bid Ninian's convent light their shrine  
For late-wake of De Argentine.  
O'er better knight on death-bier laid,  
Torch never gleam'd, nor mass was  
said!'

## xxxv.

Nor for De Argentine alone  
Through Ninian's church these torches  
shone,  
And rose the death-prayer's awful  
tone.  
That yellow lustre glimmered pale  
On broken plate and bloodied mail,  
Rent crest and shattered coronet,  
Of Baron, Earl, and Banneret;  
And the best names that England  
knew  
Claim'd in the death-prayer dismal due.  
Yet mourn not, Land of Fame!  
Though ne'er the leopards on thy  
shield  
Retreated from so sad a field,  
Since Norman William came.  
Of may thine annals justly boast  
Of battles stern by Scotland lost;  
Grudge not her victory,  
When for her freeborn rights she  
strove;  
Rights dear to all who freedom love,  
To none so dear as thee!

## xxxvi.

Turn we to Bruce, whose curious ear  
Must from Fitz-Louis tidings hear;  
With him, a hundred voices tell  
Of prodigy and miracle,

'For the mute page had spoke.'  
'Page !' said Fitz-Louis, 'rather say  
An angel sent from realms of day

To burst the English yoke.  
I saw his plume and bonnet drop,  
When hurry ing from the mountain top:  
A lovely brow, dark locks that wave,  
To his bright eyes new lustre gave,  
A step as light upon the green  
As if his pinions waved unseen !'

'Spoke he with none ? 'With none—  
one word  
Burst when he saw the Island Lord  
Returning from the battle-field.'  
'What answer made the Chief?' 'He  
kneel'd,

Durst not look up, but mutter'd low,  
Some mingled sounds that none might  
know,  
And greeted him 'twixt joy and fear,  
As being of superior sphere.'

## xxxvii.

Even upon Bannock's bloody plain,  
Heap'd then with thousands of the  
slain,

'Mid victor monarch's musings high,  
Mirth laugh'd in good King Robert's  
eye.

'And bore he such angelic air,  
Such noble front, such waving hair ?  
Hath Ronald kneel'd to him ?' he said,  
'Then must we call the church to aid;  
Our will be to the Abbot known,  
Ere these strange news are wider  
blown ;

To Cambuskenneth straight ye pass,  
And deck the church for solemn mass,  
To pay for high deliverance given,  
A nation's thanks to gracious Heaven.  
Let him array, besides, such state,  
As should on princes' nuptials wait;

Ourself the cause, through fortune's  
spite,  
That once broke short that spousal  
rite,  
Ourself will grace, with early morn,  
The bridal of the Maid of Lorn.'

Go forth, my Song, upon thy  
venturous way;  
Go boldly forth; nor yet thy master  
blame,  
Who chose no patron for his  
humble lay,  
And graced thy numbers with no  
friendly name,  
Whose partial zeal might smooth  
thy path to fame.  
*There was*—and O' how many  
sorrows crowd  
Into these two brief words'—*there*  
was a claim

By generous friendship given—had  
fate allow'd,  
It well had bid thee rank the proudest  
of the proud!

All angel now; yet little less than all,  
While still a pilgrim in our world  
below!

What Vails it us that patience to  
recall,

Which hid its own to soothe all  
other woe;

What Vails to tell, how Virtue's  
purest glow

Shone yet more lovely in a form so  
fair:

And, least of all, what Vails the  
world should know

That one poor garland, twined to  
deck thy hair,

Is hung upon thy hearse, to droop  
and wither there!

END OF THE LORD OF THE ISLES.

## Introduction and Notes to The Lord of the Isles.



### INTRODUCTION TO THE EDITION OF 1833.

I COULD hardly have chosen a subject more popular in Scotland than anything connected with the Brace's history, unless I had attempted that of Wallace. But I am decidedly of opinion that a popular, or what is called a *taking* title, though well qualified to ensure the publishers against loss, and clear their shelves of the original impression, is rather apt to be hazardous than otherwise to the reputation of the author. He who attempts a subject of distinguished popularity, has not the privilege of awakening the enthusiasm of his audience; on the contrary, it is already awakened, and glows, it may be, more ardently than that of the author himself. In this case, the warmth of the author is inferior to that of the party whom he addresses, who has, therefore, little chance of being, in Bayes's phrase, 'elevated and surprised' by what he has thought of with more enthusiasm than the writer. The sense of this risk, joined to the consciousness of striving against wind and tide, made the task of composing the proposed poem somewhat heavy and hopeless; but, like the prize-fighter in 'As You Like It,' I was to wrestle for my reputation, and not neglect any advantage. In a most agreeable pleasure-voyage, which I have tried to commemorate in the Introduction to the new edition of 'The Pirate,' I visited, in social and friendly company, the coasts and islands of Scotland, and made myself acquainted with the localities of which I meant to treat. But this voyage, which was in every other effect so delightful, was in its conclusion saddened by one of those strokes of fate which so often mingle themselves with our pleasures. The accomplished and excellent person who had recommended to me the subject for 'The Lay of the Last Minstrel,' and to whom I proposed to inscribe what I already suspected might be the close of my poetical labours, was unexpectedly removed from the world, which she seemed only to have visited for purposes of kindness and benevolence. It is needless to say how the author's feelings, or the com-

position of his trifling work, were affected by a circumstance which occasioned so many tears and so much sorrow. True it is, that 'The Lord of the Isles' was concluded, unwillingly and in haste, under the painful feeling of one who has a task which must be finished, rather than with the ardour of one who endeavours to perform that task well. Although the poem cannot be said to have made a favourable impression on the public, the sale of fifteen thousand copies enabled the author to retreat from the field with the honours of war.

In the meantime, what was necessarily to be considered as a failure was much reconciled to my feelings by the success attending my attempt in another species of composition. 'Vvaverley' had, under strict incognito, taken its flight from the press, just before I set out upon the voyage already mentioned; it had now made its way to popularity, and the success of that work and the volumes which followed, was sufficient to have satisfied a greater appetite for applause than I have at any time possessed.

I may as well add in this place, that, being much urged by my intimate friend, now unhappily no more, William Erskine (a Scottish judge by the title of Lord Kinnedder), I agreed to write the little romantic tale called 'The Bridal of Tnermam'; but it was on the condition that he should make no serious effort to disown the composition, if report should lay it at his door. As he was more than suspected of a taste for poetry, and as I took care, in several places, to mix something which might resemble (as far as was in my power) my friend's feeling and manner, the train easily caught, and two large editions were sold. A third being called for, Lord Kinnedder became unwilling to aid any longer a deception which was going farther than he expected or desired, and the real author's name was given. Upon another occasion, I sent up another of these trifles, which, like schoolboys' kites, served to show how the

wind of popular taste was setting. The manner was supposed to be that of a rude minstrel or scald, in opposition to 'The Bridal of Triermain,' which was designed to belong rather to the Italian school. This new fugitive piece was called 'Harold the Dauntless'; and I am still astonished at my having committed the gross error of selecting the very name which Lord Byron had made so famous. It encountered rather an odd fate. My ingenious friend, Mr. James Hogg, had published, about the same time, a work called 'The Poetic Mirror,' containing imitations of the principal living poets. There was in it

a very good imitation of my own style, which bore such a resemblance to 'Harold the Dauntless,' that there was no discovering the original from the imitation; and I believe that many who took the trouble of thinking upon the subject, were rather of opinion that my ingenious friend was the true, and not the fictitious Simon Pure. Since this period, which was in the year 1817, the author has not been an intruder on the public by any poetical work of importance.

WALTER SCOTT.

ABBOTSFORD, April 1830.

## NOTES.

### NOTE I.

*Thy rugged halls, Artornish! rung.*  
—P 412.

THE ruins of the Castle of Artornish are situated upon a promontory, on the Morven, or mainland side of the Sound of Mull, a name given to the deep arm of the sea, which divides that island from the continent. The situation is wild and romantic in the highest degree, having on the one hand a high and precipitous chain of rock overhangmg the sea, and on the other the narrow entrance to the beautiful salt-water lake, called Loch Allme, which is in many places finely fringed with copsewood. The ruins of Artornish are not now very considerable, and consist chiefly of the remains of an old keep, or tower, with fragments of outward defences. But in former days it was a place of great consequence, being one of the principal strongholds which the Lords of the Isles, during the period of their stormy independence, possessed upon the mainland of Argyshire. Here they assembled what popular tradition calls their parliaments, meaning, I suppose, their *cour plemere*, or assembly of feudal and patriarchal vassals and dependents. From this Castle of Artornish, upon the 19th day of October, 1461, John de Yle, designing himself Earl of Ross and Lord of the Isles, granted, in the style of an independent sovereign, a commission to his trusty and well-beloved cousins, Ronald of the Isles, and Duncan, Arch-Dean of the Isles, for empowering them to enter into a treaty with the most excellent Prince Edward, by the grace of God, King of France and England and Lord of Ireland. Edward IV., on his part named Laurence, Bishop of Durham, the Earl of Worcester, the Prior of St. John's, Lord Wenlock, and Mr. Robert Stillington, keeper of the privy seal, his deputies and commissioners, to confer with those named by

the Lord of the Isles. The conference terminated in a treaty, by which the Lord of the Isles agreed to become a vassal to the crown of England, and to assist Edward IV. and James Earl of Douglas, then in banishment, in subduing the realm of Scotland.

The first article provides, that John de Isle, Earl of Ross, with his son Donald Balloch, and his grandson John de Isle, with all their subjects, men, people, and inhabitants, become vassals and liegemen to Edward IV. of England, and assist him in his wars in Scotland or Ireland; and then follow the allowances to be made to the Lord of the Isles, in recompense of his military service, and the provisions for dividing such conquests as their united arms should make upon the mainland of Scotland among the confederates. These appear such curious illustrations of the period, that they are here subjoined:

*Item*, The said John Erle of Rosse shall, from the said fest of Whittesontyde next comyng, yerely, duryng his lyf, have and take, for fees and wages in tyme of peas, of the said most high and Christien prince c. marc sterlyng of Englysh money; and in tyme of werre, as long as he shall entende with his myght and power in the said werres, in manner and fourme abovesaid, he shall have wages of cc. lb. sterlyng of English money yearly; and after the rate of the tyme that he shall be occupied in the said werres.

*Item*, The said Donald shall, from the said feste of Whittesontyde, have and take, during his lyf, yerly, in tyme of peas, for his fees and wages, xx l. sterlyng of Englysh money, and, when he shall be occupied and intend to the werre, with his myght and power, and in manner and fourme abovesaid, he shall have and take, for his wages yearly, xl l. sterlyng of Englysh money; or for the rate of the tyme of werre—

'Item, The said John, sonn and heire apparant of the said Donald, shall have and take, yerely, from the said fest, for his fees and wages, in the tyme of peas, x l. sterlynge of Englysh money; and for tyme of werre, and his intending thereto, in manner and forme abovesaid, he shall have, for his fees and wages, yearly xx l. sterlynge of Englysh money; or after the rate of the tyme that he shall be occupied in the werre: And the said John, th' Erle Donald and John, and eche of them, shall have good and sufficiant payment of the said fees and wages, as wel for tyme of peas as of werre, accordyng to thees articles and appoyntments. Item, It is appointed, accorded, concluded, and finally determined, that, if it so be that hereafter the said reame of Scotlande, or the more part thereof, be conquered, subdued, and brought to the obeissance of the said most high and Christien prince, and his heires, or successours, of the said Lionell, in fourme abovesaid descendyng, be the assistance, helpe, and aide of the said John Erle of Rosse, and Donald, and of James Erle of Douglas, then, the said fees and wages for the tyme of peas cessyng, the same erles and Donald shall have, by the graunte of the same most Christien prince, all the possessions of the said reame beyonde Scottishe see, they to be departed equally betwix them: eche of them, his heires and successours, to holde his parte of the said most Christien prince, his heires and successours, for evermore, in right of his crowne of England, by homage and feaute to be done therefore.

'Item, If so be that, by th' aide and assistance of the said James Erle of Douglas, the said reame of Scotlande be conquered and subdued as above, then he shall have, enjoie, and inherite all his own possessions, landes, and inheritaunce, on this syde the Scottishe see; that is to saye, betwixt the said Scottishe see and Englande, such he hath rejoiced and be possessed of before this; there to holde them of the said most high and Christien prince, his heires, and successours, as is abovesaid, for evermore, in right of the coroune of Englonde, as wel the said Erle of Douglas, as his heires and successours, by homage and feaute to be done therefore.'—RYMER'S *Fœdera Conventiones Literae et cujuscunque generis Ada Publica*, fol. vol. v. 1741.

Such was the treaty of Artornish; but it does not appear that the allies ever made any very active effort to realize their ambitious designs. It will serve to show both the power of these reguli, and their independence upon the crown of Scotland.

It is only farther necessary to say of the Castle of Artornish that it is almost opposite to the Bay of Arcs, in the Island of the Mull, where there was another castle, occasional residence of the Lords of the Isles.

## NOTE II.

*Rude Heiskar's seal, through surges dark,  
Witt long pursue the minstrels bark.*

—P. 412.

The seal displays a taste for music, which could scarcely be expected from his habits and local predilections. They will long follow a boat in which any musical instrument is played, and even a tune simply whistled has attractions for them. The Dean of the Isles says of Heiskar, a small uninhabited rock, about twelve (Scottish) miles from the isle of Uist, that an infinite slaughter of seals takes place there.

## NOTE HI.

*Slender and steep, a turret's airy head,  
Overlook'd dark Mull! thy mighty  
Sound.—P. 414.*

The Sound of Mull, which divides that island from the continent of Scotland, is one of the most striking scenes which the Hebrides afford to the traveller. Sailing from Oban to Aros, or Tobermory, through a narrow channel, yet deep enough to bear vessels of the largest burden, he has on his left the bold and mountainous shores of Mull; on the right those of that district of Argyleshire, called Morven, or Morvern, successively indented by deep salt-water lochs, running up many miles inland. To the south-eastward arise a prodigious range of mountains, among which Cruachan-Ben is pre-eminent; and to the north-east is the no less huge and picturesque range of the Ardnamurchan hills. Many rumous castles, situated generally upon cliffs overhanging the ocean, add interest to the scene. Those of Donolly and Dunstaffnage are first passed, then that of Duart, formerly belonging to the chief of the warlike and powerful sept of Macleans, and the scene of Miss Bail lie's beautiful tragedy, entitled 'The Family Legend.' Still passing on to the northward, Artornish and Aros become visible upon the opposite shores; and, lastly Mingarry, and other ruins of less distinguished note. In fine weather, a grander and more impressive scene, both from its natural beauties and associations with ancient history and tradition, can hardly be imagined. When the weather is rough, the passage is both difficult and dangerous, from the narrowness of the channel, and in part from the number of inland lakes, out of which sally forth a number of conflicting and thwarting tides, making the navigation perilous to open boats. The sudden flaws and gusts of wind which issue without a moment's warning from the mountain glens, are equally formidable. So that in unsettled weather, a stranger, if not much accustomed to the sea, may sometimes add to the other sublime sensations excited by the scene, that feeling of dignity which arises from a sense of danger.

## NOTE IV.

—'these seas behold'

*Round twice a hundred islands roll'd,  
From Hirt, that hears their northern roar,  
To the green Hay's fertile shore?—* P. 414.

The number of the western isles of Scotland exceeds two hundred, of which St Kilda is the most northerly, anciently called Hirth, or Hirt, probably from 'earth', being in fact the whole globe to its inhabitants, Hay, which now belongs almost entirely to Walter Campbell, Esq. of Shawfield, is by far the most fertile of the Hebrides, and has been greatly improved under the spirited and sagacious management of the present proprietor. This was in ancient times the principal abode of the Lords of the Isles, being, if not the largest, the most important island: of their archipelago. In Martin's time, some relics of their grandeur were yet extant. Loch-Finlagan, about three miles in circumference, affords salmon, trouts, and eels. This lake lies in the centre of the isle. The Isle Finlagan, from which this lake hath its name, is in it. It's famous for being once the court in which the great Mac-Donald, King of the Isles, had his residence; his houses, chapel, &c. are now ruinous. His guards de corps, called Luchttach, kept guard on the lake side nearest to the isle; the walls of their houses are still to be seen there. The high court of judicature, consisting of fourteen, sat always here; and there was an appeal to them from all the courts in the isles • the eleventh share of the sum in debate was due to the principal judge. There was a big stone of seven foot square, in which there was a deep impression made to receive the feet of Mac-Donald; for he was crowned King of the Isles standing in this stone, and swore that he would continue his vassals in the possession of their lands, and do exact justice to all his subjects, and then his father's sword was put into his hand. The Bishop of Argyle and seven priests anointed him king, in presence of all the heads of the tribes in the isles and continent, and were his vassals; at which time the orator rehearsed a catalogue of his ancestors, &c. —MARTIN'S *Account of the Western Isles*, 8vo, London, 1716, pp 240-1.

## NOTE V.

—Mingarry, sternly placed,  
Overawes the woodland and the waste.

—P. 414.

The Castle of Mingarry is situated on the sea-coast of the district of Ardnamurchan. The ruins, which are tolerably entire, are surrounded by a very high wall, forming a kind of polygon, for the purpose of adapting itself to the projecting angles of a precipice overhanging the sea, on which the castle stands. It was anciently the residence of the Mac-Ians, a clan of Mac-Donalds, descended

from Ian, or John, a grandson of Angus Og, Lord of the Isles. The last time that Mingarry was of military importance, occurs in the celebrated Leabhar dearg, or Red-book of Clanronald, a MS. renowned in the Ossianic controversy. Allaster Mac-Donald, commonly called Colquhoun, who commanded the Irish auxiliaries sent over by the Earl of Antrim during the great civil war to the assistance of Montrose, began his enterprise in 1644 by taking the castles of Kinloch-Alline and Mingarry, the last of which made considerable resistance, as might, from the strength of the situation, be expected. In the meanwhile, Allaster Mac-Donald's ships, which had brought him over, were attacked in Loch Eisdor, in Skye, by an armament sent round by the covenanting parliament, and his own vessel was taken. This circumstance is said chiefly to have induced him to continue in Scotland, where there seemed little prospect of raising an army in behalf of the King. He had no sooner moved eastward to join Montrose a junction which he effected in the braes of Athole, than the Marquis of Argyle besieged the castle of Mingarry, but without success. Among other warriors and chiefs whom Argyle summoned to his camp to assist upon this occasion was John of Moidart, the Captain of Clanronald. Clanronald appeared; but, far from yielding effectual assistance to Argyle, he took the opportunity of being in arms to lay waste the district of Sunart, then belonging to the adherents of Argyle, and sent part of the spoil to relieve the Castle of Mingarry. Thus the castle was maintained until relieved by Allaster Mac-Donald (Colquhoun), who had been detached for the purpose by Montrose. These particulars are hardly worth mentioning, were they not connected with the memorable successes of Montrose, related by an eyewitness, and hitherto unknown to Scottish historians.

## NOTE VI.

*The heir of mighty Somerled.—*P. 414.

Somerled was thane of Argyle and Lord of the Isles, about the middle of the twelfth century. He seems to have exercised his authority in both capacities, independent of the crown of Scotland, against which he often stood in hostility. He made various incursions upon the western lowlands during the reign of Malcolm IV, and seems to have made peace with him upon the terms of an independent prince, about the year 1157. In 1164, he resumed the war against Malcolm, and invaded Scotland with a large, but probably a tumultuary army, collected in the isles, in the mainland of Argyleshire, and in the neighbouring provinces of Ireland. He was defeated and slain in an engagement with a very inferior force, near Renfrew. His son Gillicolane fell in the same battle. This mighty chieftain married a daughter of Olaus, King of Man. From him our genealogists deduce



two dynasties, distinguished in the stormy history of the middle ages; the Lords of the Isles descended from his elder son Ronald,—and the Lords of Lorn, who took their surname of M'Dougal, as descended of his second son Dougal. That Soraerled's territories upon the mainland, and upon the islands, should have been thus divided between his two sons, instead of passing to the elder exclusively, may illustrate the uncertainty of descent among the great Highland families, which we shall presently notice.

## NOTE VII.

*Lord of the Isles.*—P. 414.

The representative of this independent principality, for such it seems to have been, though acknowledging occasionally the pre-eminence of the Scottish crown, was, at the period of the poem, Angus, called Angus Og; but the name has been, *euphoniae gratia*, exchanged for that of Ronald, which frequently occurs in the genealogy. Angus was a protector of Robert Bruce, whom he received in his Castle of Dunnaverty, during the time of his greatest distress. As I shall be equally liable to censure for attempting to decide a controversy which has long existed between three distinguished chieftains of this family, who have long disputed the representation of the Lord of the Isles, or for leaving a question of such importance altogether untouched, I choose, in the first place, to give such information as I have been able to derive from Highland genealogists, and which, for those who have patience to investigate such subjects, really contains some curious information concerning the history of the Isles. In the second place, I shall offer a few remarks upon the rules of succession at that period, without pretending to decide their bearing upon the question at issue, which must depend upon evidence which I have had no opportunity to examine.

'Angus Og,' says an ancient manuscript translated from the Gaelic, 'son of Angus Mor, son of Donald, son of Ronald, son of Soraerled, high chief and superior Lord of Innisgall, (or the Isles of the Gael, the general name given to the Hebrides,) he married a daughter of Curbui, namely, Cathan; she was mother to John, son of Angus, and with her came an unusual portion from Ireland, viz. twenty-four clans, of whom twenty-four families in Scotland are descended. Angus had another son, namely, young John Fraoch, whose descendants are called 'Clan-Ban' of Gtenceoe, and the M'Donalds of Fraoch. This Angus Og died in Isla, where his body was interred. His son John succeeded to the inheritance of Innisgall. He had good descendants, namely, three sons procreate of Ann, daughter of Rodric, high chief of Lorn, and one daughter, Mary, married to John Maclean, Laird of Duart, and Lauchlan, his brother, Laird of Coll; she was interred in the church of the Black Nuns. The eldest

sons of John were Ronald, Godfrey, and Angus.

He gave Ronald a great inheritance. These were the lands which he gave him, viz. from Kilcumin in Abertarf to the river Seil, and from thence to Beilli, north of Eig and Rum, and the two Uists, and from thence to the foot of the river Glaichan, and threescore long ships. John married afterwards Margaret Stewart, daughter to Robert Stewart, King of Scotland called John Fernyear; she bore him three good sons, Donald of the Isles, the heir, John the Tainister (i.e. Thane), the second son, and Alexander Carrach. John had another son called Marcus, of whom the clan Macdonald of Cnoc, in Tirowen, are descended. This John lived long, and made donations to Icolmkill; he covered the chapel of Eorsay-Elan, the chapel of Finlagan, and the chapel of the Isle of Tsuibhne, and gave the proper furniture for the service of God, upholding the clergy and monks; he built or repaired the church of the Holy Cross immediately before his death. He died at his own castle of Arctonnish, many priests and monks took the sacrament at his funeral, and they embalmed the body of this dear man, and brought it to Icolmkill; the abbot, monks, and vicar, came as they ought to meet the King of Frongal, and out of great respect to his memory mourned eight days and nights over it, and laid it in the same grave with his father, in the church of Oran, 1380.

'Ronald, son of John, was chief ruler of the Isles in his father's lifetime, and was old in the government at his father's death.

'He assembled the gentry of the Isles, brought the sceptre from Kildonan in Eig, and delivered it to his brother Donald, who was thereupon called M'Donald, and Donald Lord of the Isles, contrary to the opinion of the men of the Isles.

'Ronald, son of John, son of Angus Og, was a great supporter of the church and clergy; his descendants are called Clan-Ronald. He gave the lands of Tiruma, in Uist, to the minister of it for ever, for the honour of God and Columkill, he was proprietor of all the lands of the north along the coast and the isles; he died in the year of Christ 1386, in his own mansion of Castle Tirim, leaving five children. Donald of the Isles, son of John, son of Angus Og, the brother of Ronald, took possession of Innisgall by the consent of his brother and the gentry thereof: they were all obedient to him; he married Mary Lesley, daughter to the Earl of Ross, and by her came the earldom of Ross to the M'Donalds. After his succession to that earldom, he was called M'Donald, Lord of the Isles and Earl of Ross. There are many things written of him in other places.

'He fought the battle of Garioch (i. e. Harlaw) against Duke Murdoch, the governor; the Earl of Mar commanded the army, in support of his claim to the earldom of Ross, which was ceded to him by King James the First, after

his release from the King of England and Duke Murdoch, his two sons and retainers, were beheaded: he gave lands in Mull and Isla to the minister of Hi, and every privilege which the minister of Iona had formerly, besides vessels of gold and silver to Columkill for the monastery, and became himself one of the fraternity. He left issue, a lawful heir to Innisgall and Ross, namely, Alexander, the son of Donald: he died in Isla, and his body was interred in the south side of the temple of Oran. Alexander, called John of the Isles, son of Alexander of the Isles, son of Donald of the Isles, Angus, the third son of John, son of Angus Og, married the daughter of John, the son of Allan, which connexion caused some disagreement betwixt the two families about their marches and division of lands, the one party adhering to Angus, and the other to John: the differences increased so much that John obtained from Allan all the lands betwixt *Abhan Fahda* (i. e. the long river) and *oldna sionnach* (i. e. the fox-burn brook) in the upper part of Cantyre. Allan went to the king to complain of his son-in-law; in a short time thereafter, there happened to be a great meeting about this young Angus's lands to the north of Inverness, where he was murdered by his own harper Mac-Cairbre, by cutting his throat with a long knife. He<sup>1</sup> lived a year thereafter, and many of those concerned were delivered up to the king. Angus's wife was pregnant at the time of his murder, and she bore him a son who was named Donald, and called Donald Du. He was kept in confinement until he was thirty years of age, when he was released by the men of Glenco, by the strong hand. After this enlargement, he came to the Isles, and convened the gentry thereof. There happened great feuds betwixt these families while Donald Du was in confinement, insomuch that Mac-Cean of Ardnamurchan destroyed the greatest part of the posterity of John Mor of the Isles and Cantyre. For John Cathanach, son of John, son of Donald Balloch, son of John Mor, son of John, son of Angus Og (the chief of the descendants of John Mor), and John Mor, son of John Cathanach, and young John, son of John Cathanach, and young Donald Balloch, son of John Cathanach, were treacherously taken by Mac-Cean in the island of Finlagan, in Isla, and carried to Edinburgh, where he got them hanged at the Burrow-muir, and their bodies were buried in the Church of St. Anthony, called the New Church. There were none left alive at that time of the children of John Cathanach, except Alexander, the son of John Cathanach, and Agnes Flach, who concealed themselves in the glens of Ireland. Mac-Cean, hearing of their hiding-places, went to cut down the woods of these glens, in order to destroy Alexander, and extirpate the whole

<sup>1</sup> The murderer, I presume, not the man who was murdered.

race. At length Mac-Cean and Alexander met, were reconciled, and a marriage alliance took place; Alexander married Mac-Cean's daughter, and she brought him good children. The Mac-Donalds of the north had also descendants; for, after the death of John, Lord of the Isles, Earl of Ross, and the murder of Angus, Alexander, the son of Archibald, the son of Alexander of the Isles, took possession, and John was in possession of the earldom of Ross, and the north bordering country; he married a daughter of the Earl of Moray, of whom some of the men of the north had descended. The Mac-Kenzies rose against Alexander, and fought the battle called *Blar na Paire*. Alexander had only a few of the men of Ross at the battle. He went after that battle to take possession of the Isles, and sailed in a ship to the south to see if he could find any of the posterity of John Mor alive, to rise along with him; but Mac-Cean of Ardnamurchan watched him as he sailed past, followed him to Oransay and Colonsay, went to the house where he was, and he and Alexander, son of John Cathanach, murdered him there.

A good while after these things fell out, Donald Gal da, son of Alexander, son of Archibald, became major; he, with the advice and direction of the Earl of Moray, came to the Isles, and Mac-Leod of the Lewis, and many of the gentry of the Isles, rose with him: they went by the promontory of Ardnamurchan, where they met Alexander, the son of John Cathanach, were reconciled to him, he joined his men with theirs against Mac-Cean of Ardnamurchan, came upon him at a place called the Silver Craig, where he and his three sons, and a great number of his people, were killed, and Donald Galda was immediately declared Mac-Donald: And, after the affair of Ardnamurchan, all the men of the Isles yielded to him, but he did not live above seven or eight weeks after it; he died at Carnaborg, in Mull, without issue. He had three sisters, daughters of Alexander, son of Archibald, who were portioned in the north upon the continent, but the earldom of Ross was kept for them. Alexander, the son of Archibald, had a natural son, called John Cam, of whom is descended Achnacoichan, in Ramoeh, and Donald Gorm, son of Ronald, son of Alexander Dusan, of John Cam, Donald Du, son of Angus, son of John of the Isles, son of Alexander of the Isles, son of Donald of the Isles, son of John of the Isles, son of Angus Og, namely, the true heir of the Isles and Ross, came after his release from captivity to the Isles, and convened the men thereof, and he and the Earl of Lennox agreed to raise a great army for the purpose of taking possession, and a ship came from England with a supply of money to carry on the war, which landed at Mull, and the money was given to Mac-Lean of Duart to be distributed among the commanders of the army, which they not receiving in proportion as it should have been distributed

among them, caused the army to disperse, which, when the Earl of Lennox heard, he disbanded his own men, and made it up with the king. Mac-Donald went to Ireland to raise men, but he died on his way to Dublin, at Drogheda, of a fever, without issue of either sons or daughters.

In his history may be traced, though the Bard, or Seampachie, touches such a delicate discussion with a gentle hand, the point of difference between the three principal septs descended from the Lords of the Isles. The first question, and one of no easy solution, where so little evidence is produced, respects the nature of the connexion of John, called by the Archdean of the Isles 'the Good John of Ila,' and 'the last Lord of the Isles,' with Anne, daughter of Roderick Mac-Dougal, high-chief of Lorn. In the absence of positive evidence, presumptive must be resorted to, and I own it appears to render it in the highest degree improbable that this connexion was otherwise than legitimate. In the wars between David II and Edward Bahol, John of the Isles espoused the Baliol interest, to which he was probably determined by his alliance with Roderick of Lorn, who was, from every family predilection, friendly to Bahol and hostile to Bruce. It seems absurd to suppose, that between two chiefs of the same descent, and nearly equal power and rank, (though the Mac-Dougals had been much crushed by Robert Bruce,) such a connexion should have been that of concubinage; and it appears more likely that the tempting offer of an alliance with the Bruce family, when they had obtained the decided superiority in Scotland, induced 'the Good John of Ila' to disinherit, to a certain extent, his eldest son Ronald, who came of a stock so unpopular as the Mac-Dougals, and to call to his succession his younger family, born of Margaret Stuart, daughter of Robert, afterwards King of Scotland. The setting aside of this elder branch of his family was most probably a condition of his new alliance, and his being received into favour with the dynasty he had always opposed. Nor were the laws of succession at this early period so clearly understood as to bar such transactions. The numerous and strange claims set up to the crown of Scotland, when vacant by the death of Alexander III., make it manifest how very little the indefeasible hereditary right of primogeniture was valued at that period. In fact, the title of the Braces themselves to the crown, though justly the most popular, when assumed with the determination of asserting the independence of Scotland, was upon pure principle greatly inferior to that of Baliol. For Bruce, the competitor, claimed as son of Isabella, second daughter of David, Earl of Huntingdon; and John Baliol, as grandson of Margaret, the elder daughter of that same earl. So that the plea of Bruce was founded upon the very loose idea, that as the great-grandson of David I, King of Scotland, and the nearest

collateral relation of Alexander III, he was entitled to succeed in exclusion of the great-grandson of the same David, though by an elder daughter. This maxim savoured of the ancient practice of Scotland, which often called a brother to succeed to the crown as nearer in blood than a grandchild, or even a son of a deceased monarch. But, in truth, the maxims of inheritance in Scotland were sometimes departed from at periods when they were much more distinctly understood. Such a transposition took place in the family of Hamilton, in 1513, when the descendants of James, third Lord, by Lady Janet Home, were set aside, with an appanage of great value indeed, in order to call to the succession those which he had by a subsequent marriage with Janet Beatoun. In short, many other examples might be quoted to show that the question of legitimacy is not always determined by the fact of succession; and there seems reason to believe, that Ronald, descendant of 'John of Ila' by Anne of Lorn, was legitimate, and therefore Lord of the Isles *de jure*; though *de facto* his younger half-brother Donald, son of his father's second marriage with the Princess of Scotland, superseded him in his right, and apparently by his own consent. From this Donald so preferred is descended the family of Sleat, now Lords Mac-Donald. On the other hand, from Ronald, the excluded heir, upon whom a very large appanage was settled, descended the chiefs of Glengary and Clanronald, each of whom had large possessions and a numerous vassalage, and boasted a long descent of warlike ancestry. Their common ancestor Ronald was murdered by the Earl of Ross, at the Monastery of Elcho, A.D. 1346. I believe it has been subject of fierce dispute, whether Donald, who carried on the line of Glengary, or Allan of Moidart, the ancestor of the captains of Clanronald, was the eldest son of Ronald, the son of John of Ila. A humble Lowlander may be permitted to waive the discussion, since a Senachie of no small note, who wrote in the sixteenth century, expresses himself upon this delicate topic in the following words:—

'I have now given you an account of everything you can expect of the descendants of the clan Colla, (i. e. the Mac-Donalds,) to the death of Donald Du at Drogheda, namely, the true line of those who possessed the Isles, Rosa, and the mountainous countries of Scotland. It was Donald, the son of Angus, that was killed at Inverness (by his own harper Mac-i Cairbre), son of John of the Isles, son of Alexander, son of Donald, son of John, son of Angus Og. And I know not which of his kindred or relations is the true heir, except these five sons of John, the son of Angus Og, whom I here set down for you, namely, Ronald and Godfrey, the two sons of the daughter of Mac-Donald of Lorn, and Donald and John Mor, and Alexander Carrach, the three sons of Margaret Stewart, daughter of Robert Stewart, King of Scotland.'—*Leabhar Dearg*.

## NOTE VIII.

*The House of Lorn.*—P. 415.

The House of Lorn, as we observed in a former note, was, like the Lord of the Isles, descended from a son of Somerled, slain at Renfrew, in 1164. This son obtained the succession of his mainland territories, comprehending the greater part of the three districts of Lorn, in Argyleshire, and of course might rather be considered as petty princes than feudal barons. They assumed the patronymic appellation of Mac-Dougal, by which they are distinguished in the history of the middle ages. The Lord of Lorn who flourished during the wars of Bruce was Allaster (or Alexander) Mac-Dougal, called Allaster of Argyle. He had married the third daughter of John, called the Red Coinyn, who was slain by Bruce in the Dominican Church at Dumfries, and hence he was a mortal enemy of that prince, and more than once reduced him to great straits during the early and distressed period of his reign, as we shall have repeated occasion to notice. Bruce, when he began to obtain an ascendancy in Scotland, took the first opportunity in his power to requite these injuries. He marched into Argyleshire to lay waste the country. John of Lorn, son of the chieftain, was posted with his followers in the formidable pass between Dalmally and Bunawe. It is a narrow path along the verge of the huge and precipitous mountain, called Cruachan-Ben, and guarded on the other side by a precipice overhanging Loch Awe. The pass seems to the eye of a soldier as strong as it is wild and romantic to that of an ordinary traveller. But the skill of Bruce had anticipated this difficulty. While his main body, engaged in a skirmish with the men of Lorn, detained their attention to the front of their position, James of Douglas, with Sir Alexander Fraser, Sir William Wiseman, and Sir Andrew Grey, ascended the mountain with a select body of archery, and obtained possession of the heights which commanded the pass. A volley of arrows descending upon them directly warned the Argyleshire men of their perilous situation, and their resistance, which had hitherto been bold and manly, was changed into a precipitate flight. The deep and rapid river of Awe was then (we learn the fact from Barbour with some surprise) crossed by a bridge. This bridge the mountaineers attempted to demolish, but Bruce's followers were too close upon their rear; they were, therefore, without refuge and defence, and

were dispersed with great slaughter. John of Lorn, suspicious of the event, had early betaken himself to the galleys which he had upon the lake; but the feelings which Barbour assigns to him, while witnessing the rout and slaughter of his followers, exculpate him from the charge of cowardice.

'To Ihone off Lome it suld displese  
I trow, guben he his men mycht se,  
Owte off his schippis fra the se,  
Be slayne and chassyt in the hill,  
That he mycht set ha help thar till.  
Bot it angrys als gretumly,  
To gud Harris that ar worthi,  
To se thar fays fulfill thair will  
As to thaira selfto thole the ill'—B. VII v. 394.

After this decisive engagement, Bruce laid waste Argyleshire, and besieged Dunstaffnage Castle, on the western shore of Lorn, compelled it to surrender, and placed in that principal stronghold of the Mac-Dougals, a garrison and governor of his own. The elder Mac-Dougal, now wearied with the contest, submitted to the victor; but his son, rebellious/ says Barbour, 'as he wont to be,' fled to England by sea. When the wars between the Bruce and Baliol factions again broke out in the reign of David II, the Lords of Lorn were again found upon the losing side, owing to their hereditary enmity to the house of Bruce. Accordingly, upon the issue of that contest, they were deprived by David II and his successor of by far the greater part of their extensive territories, which were conferred upon Stewart, called the Knight of Lorn. The house of Mac-Dougal continued, however, to survive the loss of power, and affords a very rare, if not a unique, instance of a family of such unlimited power, and so distinguished during the middle ages, surviving the decay of their grandeur, and flourishing in a private station. The Castle of Dunolly, near Oban, with its dependencies, was the principal part of what remained to them, with their right of chieftainship over the families of their name and blood. These they continued to enjoy until the year 1715, when the representative incurred the penalty of forfeiture, for his accession to the insurrection of that period; thus losing the remains of his inheritance to replace upon the throne the descendants, of those princes, whose accession his ancestors had opposed at the expense of their feudal grandeur. The estate was, however, restored about 1745, to the father of the present proprietor, whom family experience had taught the hazard of interfering with the established government, and who remained quiet upon that occasion. He therefore regained his property when many Highland chiefs lost theirs.

Nothing can be more wildly beautiful than the situation of Dunolly. The ruins are situated upon a bold and precipitous promontory, overhanging Loch Etive, and distant about a mile from the village and port of Oban. The principal part which remains is the donjon or keep; but fragments of other buildings, over-

<sup>1</sup> The aunt, according to Lord Hailes. But the genealogy is distinctly given by Wyntoun:—

'The thryd douchtyr of Red Cwrayn,  
Alysawndyr of Argayle syne  
Tuk, and weddyt til hys wyf,  
And on hyr he gat in-ill hys lyfe  
Jhon of Lome, the quhilk gat  
Ewyn of Lome eftyr that

WYNTOUNS *Chronicle*, Book VIII. Chap. vi line 206.

grown with ivy, attest that it had been once a place of importance, as large apparently as Airtornish or Dunstaffnage. These fragments enclose a courtyard, of which the keep probably formed one side; the entrance being by a steep ascent from the neck of the isthmus, formerly cut across by a moat, and defended doubtless by outworks and a drawbridge. Beneath the castle stands the present mansion of the family, having on the one hand Loch Eive, with its islands and mountains, on the other two romantic eminences tufted with copsewood. There are other accompaniments suited to the scene; in particular, a huge upright pillar, or detached fragment of that sort of rock called plum-pudding stone, upon the shore, about a quarter of a mile from the castle. It is called *Clach-na-cau*, or the Dog's Pillar, because Fingal is said to have used it as a stake to which he bound his celebrated dog Bran. Others say, that when the Lord of the Isles came upon a visit to the Lord of Lorn, the dogs brought for his sport were kept beside this pillar. Upon the whole, a more delightful and romantic spot can scarce be conceived; and it receives a moral interest from the considerations attached to the residence of a family once powerful enough to confront and defeat Robert Bruce, and now sunk into the shade of private life. It is at present possessed by Patrick Mac-Dougal, Esq., the lineal and undisputed representative of the ancient Lords of Lorn. The heir of Dunolly fell lately in Spain, fighting under the Duke of Wellington,—A death well becoming his ancestry.

## NOTE IX.

*Awaked before the rushing prow,  
The mimic fires of ocean glow,  
Those lightnings of the wave.*

— P. 417.

The phenomenon called by sailors Sea-fire, is one of the most beautiful and interesting which is witnessed in the Hebrides. At times the ocean appears entirely illuminated around the vessel, and a long train of lambent coruscations are perpetually bursting upon the sides of the vessel, or pursuing her wake through the darkness. These phosphoric appearances, concerning the origin of which naturalists are not agreed in opinion, seem to be called into action by the rapid motion of the ship through the water, and are probably owing to the water being saturated with fish-spawn, or other animal substances. They remind one strongly of the description of the sea-snakes in Mr. Coleridge's wild, but highly poetical ballad of 'The Ancient Mariner'—

'Beyond the shadow of the ship  
I watch'd the water-snakes,  
They moved in tracks of shining white,  
And when they rear'd, the elvish light  
Fell off in hoary flakes.

## NOTE X.

*The dark fortress.*—P. 418.

The fortress of a Hebridean chief was almost always on the sea-shore, for the facility of communication which the ocean afforded. Nothing can be more wild than the situations which they chose, and the devices by which the architects endeavoured to defend them. Narrow stairs and arched vaults were the usual mode of access; and the drawbridge appears at Dunstaffnage, and elsewhere, to have fallen from the gate of the building to the top of such a staircase; so that any one advancing with hostile purpose, found himself in a state of exposed and precarious elevation, with a gulf between him and the object of his attack.

These fortresses were guarded with equal care. The duty of the watch devolved chiefly upon an officer called the Cock man, who had the charge of challenging all who approached the castle. The very ancient family of Mac-Niel of Barra kept this attendant at their castle about a hundred years ago. Martin gives the following account of the difficulty which attended his procuring entrance there:—

'The little island Kismul lies about a quarter of a mile from the south of this isle (Barra); it is the seat of Mackneil of Barra; there is a stone wall round it two stories high, reaching the sea; and within the wall there is an old tower and an hall, with other houses about it. There is a little magazine in the tower, to which no stranger has access. I saw the officer called the Cockman, and an old cock he is; when I bid him ferry me over the water to the island, he told me that he was but an inferior officer, his business being to attend in the tower; but if (says he) the constable, who then stood on the wall, will give you access, I'll ferry you over. I desired him to procure me the constable's permission, and I would reward him; but having waited some hours for the constable's answer, and not receiving any, I was obliged to return without seeing this famous fort. Mackneil and his lady being absent, was the cause of this difficulty, and of my not seeing the place I was told some weeks after, that the constable was very apprehensive of some design I might have in viewing the fort, and thereby to expose it to the conquest of a foreign power; of which I supposed there was no great cause of fear.'

## NOTE XL

*That keen knight, De Argentine.*

— P. 421.

Sir Egidius, or Giles de Argentine, was one of the most accomplished knights of the period. He had served in the wars of Henry of Luxemburg with such high reputation, that he was, in popular estimation, the third worthy

of the age. Those to whom fame assigned precedence over him were, Henry of Luxemburg himself, and Robert Bruce. Argentine had warred in Palestine, encountered thrice with the Saracens, and had slain two antagonists in each engagement—an easy matter, he said, for one Christian knight to slay two Pagan dogs. His death corresponded with his high character. With Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, he was appointed to attend immediately upon the person of Edward II at Bannockburn. When the day was utterly lost they forced the king from the field. De Argentine saw the king safe from immediate danger, and then took his leave of him; 'God be with you, sir,' he said, 'it is not my wont to fly.' So saying, he turned his horse, cried his war-cry, plunged into the midst of the combatants, and was slain. Boston, a rhyming monk who had been brought by Edward to celebrate his expected triumph, and who was compelled by the victors to compose a poem on his defeat, mentions with some feeling the death of Sir Giles de Argentine:

*Nobilis Argenten, pugil inclyte, dulcis Egidij  
Vix scieram mentem cum te succumbere vidi'*

The first line mentions the three chief requisites of a true knight, noble birth, valour, and courteousness. Few Leonine couplets can be produced that have so much sentiment. I wish that I could have collected more ample memorials concerning a character altogether different from modern manners. Sir Giles d'Argentine was a hero of romance in real life. So observes the excellent Lord Hailes.

## NOTE XII.

'Fill me the mighty cup !' he said,  
'Erst own'd by royal Somerled.'—P. 421.

A Hebridean drinking-cup, of the most ancient and curious workmanship, has been long preserved in the castle of Dunvegan, in Skye, the romantic seat of Mac-Leod of Mac-Leod, the chief of that ancient and powerful clan. The horn of Rorie More, preserved in the same family, and recorded by Dr. Johnson, is not to be compared with this piece of antiquity, which is one of the greatest curiosities in Scotland. The following is a pretty accurate description of its shape and dimensions, but cannot, I fear, be perfectly understood without a drawing.

This very curious piece of antiquity is nine inches and three-quarters in inside depth, and ten and a half in height on the outside, the extreme measure over the lips being four inches and a half. The cup is divided into two parts by a wrought ledge, beautifully ornamented, about three-fourths of an inch in breadth. Beneath this ledge the shape of the cup is

rounded off, and terminates in a flat circle, like that of a tea-cup: four short feet support the whole. Above the projecting ledge the shape of the cup is nearly square, projecting outward at the brim. The cup is made of wood, (oak to all appearance,) but most curiously wrought and embossed with silver work, which projects from the vessel. There are a number of regular projecting sockets, which appear to have been set with stones; two or three of them still hold pieces of coral, the rest are empty. At the four corners of the projecting ledge, or cornice, are four sockets, much larger, probably for pebbles or precious stones. The workmanship of the silver is extremely elegant, and appears to have been highly gilded. The ledge, brim, and legs of the cup are of silver. The family tradition bears that it was the property of Neil Ghlune-dhu, or Black-knee. But who this Neil was, no one pretends to say. Around the edge of the cup is a legend, perfectly legible, in the Saxon black-letter, which seems to run thus:

**His : Johis : Mich : I : Agn : Principis : Br : I  
Hr : Manae : Mich : I : Liahia : Magryneil : I  
I. Spat. Ho : Jhu : Hs : I : Eira : Illoru : Opa : I  
Fecit : Ans . Bi . Jr : 930 I Onili : Oimi :**

The inscription may run thus at length: *Ufojohanns Mich Maeni Principis de Hr Manae Vich Liahia Magryneil ft sperat Domino ihesu dart clementiant illorunt Optra, Fecit Anno Domini 993 Onili Oimi.* Which may run in English, Ufo, the son of John, the son of Magnus, Prince of Man, the grandson of Liahia Macgryneil, trusts in the Lord Jesus that their works (i. e. his own and those of his ancestors) will obtain mercy. Oneil Oimi made this in the year of God nine hundred and ninety-three.

But this version does not include the puzzling letters HR before the word Manae. Within the mouth of the cup the letters Ths (Jesus) are repeated four times. From this and other circumstances it would seem to have been a chalice. This circumstance may perhaps account for the use of the two Arabic numerals 03. These figures were introduced by Pope Sylvester, A. D. 991, and might be used in a vessel formed for church service so early as 993. The workmanship of the whole cup is extremely elegant, and resembles, I am told, antiques of the same nature preserved in Ireland.

The cups thus elegantly formed, and highly valued, were by no means utensils of mere show. Martin gives the following account of the festivals of his time, and I have heard similar instances of brutality in the Lowlands at no very distant period.

The manner of drinking used by the chief men of the Isles is called in their language Streach, i. e. a Round; for the company sat in

a circle, the cup-bearer fill'd the drink round to them, and all was drank out, whatever the liquor was, whether strong or weak; they continued drinking sometimes twenty-four, sometimes forty-eight hours: It was reckoned a piece of manhood to drink until they became drunk, and there were two men with a barrow attending punctually on such occasions. They stood at the door until some became drunk, and they carry'd them upon the barrow to bed, and returned again to their post as long as any continued fresh, and so carried off the whole company, one by one, as they became drunk. Several of my acquaintance have been witnesses to this custom of drinking, but it is now abolished.

This savage custom was not entirely done away within this last generation. I have heard of a gentleman who happened to be a water-drinker, and was permitted to abstain from the strong potations of the company. The bearers carried away one man after another, till no one was left but this Scottish Mirlip. They then came to do him the same good office, which, however, he declined as unnecessary, and proposed to walk to his bedroom. It was a permission he could not obtain. Never such a thing had happened, they said, in the castle! that it was impossible but he must require their assistance, at any rate he must submit to receive it; and carried him off in the barrow accordingly. A classical penalty was sometimes imposed on those who calked the rules of good fellowship by evading their share of the banquet. The same author continues:—

'Among persons of distinction it was reckoned an affront put upon any company to broach a piece of wine, ale, or aquavita, and not to see it all drank out at one meeting. If any man chance to go out from the company, though but for a few minutes, he is obliged, upon his return, and before he take his seat, to make an apology for his absence in rhyme; which if he cannot perform he is liable to such a share of the reckoning as the company thinks fit to impose: which custom obtains in many places still, and is called *Bianchiz Bard*, which, in their language, signifies the poet's congratulating the company.'

Few cups were better, at least more actively, employed in the rude hospitality of the period, than those of Dunvegan; one of which we have just described. There is in the *Leabhar Dèarg*, a song, intimating the overflowing gratitude of a bard of Clan-Ronald, after the exuberance of a Hebridean festival at the patriarchal fortress of Mac-Leod. The translation being obviously very literal, has greatly flattened, as I am informed, the enthusiastic gratitude of the ancient bard; and it must be owned that the works of Homer or Virgil, to say nothing of Mac-Vuirich, might have suffered by their transfusion through such a medium. It is pretty plain, that when the tribute of poetical pratse was bestowed, the horn of Rorie More had not been inactive.

*Upon Sir Roderic Mor Macleod, by Niall Mor MacVuirich.*

'The six nights I remained in the Dunvegan, it was not a show of hospitality I met with there, but a plentiful feast in thy fair hall among thy numerous host of heroes.

The family placed all around under the protection of their great chief, raised by his prosperity and respect for his warlike feats, now enjoying the company of his friends at the feast,—Amidst the sound of harps, overflowing cups, and happy youth unaccustomed to guile, or feud, partaking of the generous fare by a flaming fire.

'Mighty Chief, liberal to all in your princely mansion, filled with your numerous warlike host, whose generous wine would overcome the hardest heroes, yet we continued to enjoy the feast, so happy our host, so generous our fare.'—*Translated by D. Mac-Intosh.*

It would be unpardonable in a modern bard, who has experienced the hospitality of Dunvegan Castle in the present day, to omit paying his own tribute of gratitude for a reception more elegant indeed, but not less kindly sincere, than Sir Roderick More himself could have afforded. But Johnson has already described a similar scene in the same ancient patriarchal residence of the Lords of Mac-Leod:—'Whatever is imaged in the wildest tales, if giants, dragons, and enchantment be excepted, would be felt by him, who, wandering in the mountains without a guide, or upon the sea without a pilot, should be carried, amidst his terror and uncertainty, to the hospitality and elegance of Raasay or Dunvegan.'

NOTE XIII.

*With solemn step, and silver wand,  
The Seneschal the presence scann'd  
Of these strange guests.*—P. 421.

The Sewer, to whom, rather than the Seneschal, the office of arranging the guests of an island chief appertained, was an officer of importance in the family of a Hebridean chief.—Every family had commonly two stewards, which, in their language, were called *Marischal Tach*: the first of these served always at home, and was obliged to be versed in the pedigree of all the tribes in the isles, and in the highlands of Scotland; for it was his province to assign every man at table his seat according to his quality; and this was done without one word speaking, only by drawing a score with a white rod, which this *Marischal* had in his hand, before the person who was bid by him to sit down; and this was necessary to prevent disorder and contention; and though the *Marischal* might sometimes be mistaken, the master of the family incurred no censure by such an escape; but this custom has been laid aside

of late. They had also cup-bearers, who always filled and earned the cup round the company, and he himself always drank off the first draught. They had likewise purse-masters, who kept their money. Both these officers had an hereditary right to their office in writing, and each of them had a town and land for his service: some of those rights I have seen fairly written on good parchment.

—MARTIN'S *Western Isles*.

## NOTE XIV.

—the rebellious Scottish crew,  
Who to Rath-Erin's shelter drew,  
With Carriers outlaw'd Chief?—P. 422

It must be remembered by all who have read the Scottish history, that after he had slain Comyn at Dumfries, and asserted his right to the Scottish crown, Robert Bruce was reduced to the greatest extremity by the English and their adherents. He was crowned at Scone by the general consent of the Scottish barons, but his authority endured but a short time. According to the phrase said to have been used by his wife, he was for that year 'a summer king, but not a winter one.' On the 10th March, 1306, he was crowned king at Scone. Upon the 19th June, in the same year, he was totally defeated at Methven, near Perth; and his most important adherents, with few exceptions, were either executed or compelled to embrace the English interest, for safety of their lives and fortunes. After this disaster, his life was that of an outlaw, rather than a candidate for monarchy. He separated himself from the females of his retinue, whom he sent for safety to the castle of Kildrummie, in Aberdeenshire, where they afterward became captives to England. From Aberdeenshire, Bruce retreated to the mountainous parts of Breadalbane, and approached the borders of Argyleshire. There, as mentioned in the Appendix, Note VIII, and more fully in Note XV, he was defeated by the Lord of Lorn, who had assumed arms against him in revenge of the death of his relative, John the Red Comyn. Escaped from this peril, Bruce, with his few attendants, subsisted by hunting and fishing, until the weather compelled them to seek better sustenance and shelter than the Highland mountains afforded. With great difficulty they crossed, from Rowardennan probably, to the western banks of Lochlomond, partly in a miserable boat, and partly by swimming. The valiant and royal Earl of Lennox, to whose territories they had now found their way, welcomed them with tears, but was unable to assist them to make an effectual head. The Lord of the Isles, then in possession of great part of Cantyre, received the fugitive monarch and future restorer of his country's independence, in his castle of Dunnaverty, in that District. But treason, says Barbour, was so general,

that the King durst not abide there. Accordingly, with the remnant of his followers, Bruce embarked for Rath-Erin, or Rachrine, the Recina of Ptolemy, a small island, lying almost opposite to the shores of Ballycastle, on the coast of Ireland. The islanders at first fled from their new and armed guests, but upon some explanation submitted themselves to Bruce's sovereignty. He resided among them until the approach of spring 1307, when he again returned to Scotland, with the desperate resolution to reconquer his kingdom, or perish in the attempt. The progress of his success, from its commencement to its completion, forms the brightest period in Scottish history.

## NOTE XV.

*The Brooch of Lorn.*—P. 422.

It has been generally mentioned in the preceding notes, that Robert Bruce, after his defeat at Methven, being hard pressed by the English, endeavoured, with the dispirited remnant of his followers, to escape from Breadalbane and the mountains of Perthshire into the Argyleshire Highlands. But he was encountered and repulsed, after a very severe engagement, by the Lord of Lorn. Bruce's personal strength and courage were never displayed to greater advantage than in this conflict. There is a tradition in the family of the Mac-Dougals of Lorn, that their chieftain engaged in personal battle with Bruce himself, while the latter was employed in protecting the retreat of his men; that Mac-Dougal was struck down by the King, whose strength of body was equal to his vigour of mind; and would have been slain on the spot, had not two of Lorn's vassals, a father and son, whom tradition terms Mac-Keoch, rescued him, by seizing the mantle of the monarch, and dragging him from above his adversary. Bruce rid himself of these foes by two blows of his redoubted battle-axe, but was so closely pressed by the other followers of Lorn, that he was forced to abandon the mantle, and brooch which fastened it, clasped in the dying grasp of the Mac-Keochs. A studded brooch, said to have been that which King Robert lost upon this occasion, was long preserved in the family of Mac-Dougal, and was lost in a fire which consumed their temporary residence.

The metrical history of Barbour throws an air of credibility upon the tradition, although it does not entirely coincide either in the names or number of the vassals by whom Bruce was assailed, and makes no mention of the personal danger of Lorn, or of the loss of Bruce's mantle. The last circumstance, indeed, might be warrantably omitted.

According to Barbour, the King, with his handful of followers, not amounting probably to three hundred men, encountered Lorn with about a thousand Argyleshire men, in Glen-



Douchart, at the head of Brcadalbane, near Teyndrum. The place of action is still called Dairy, or the King's Field. The field of battle was unfavourable to Bruce's adherents, who were chiefly men-at-arms. Many of the horses were slain by the long pole-axes, of which the Argyleshire Scottish had learned the use from the Norwegians. At length Bruce commanded a retreat up a narrow and difficult pass, he himself bringing up the rear, and repeatedly turning and driving back the more venturous assailants. Lorn, observing the skill and valour used by his enemy in protecting the retreat of his followers, 'Methinks, Murthokson,' said he, addressing one of his followers, 'he resembles Gol Makmorn, protecting his followers from Fingal.' — 'A most unworthy comparison,' observes the Archdeacon of Aberdeen, unsuspicious of the future fame of these names; 'he might with more propriety have compared the King to Sir Gaudefer de Layrs, protecting the foragers of Gadyrs against the attacks of Alexander.' Two brothers, the strongest among Lorn's followers, whose names Barbour calls Mackyn-Drosser, (interpreted Durward, or Porterson,) resolved to rid their chief of this formidable foe. A third person (perhaps the Mac-Keoch of the family tradition) associated himself with them for this purpose. They watched their opportunity until Bruce's party had entered a pass between a lake (Loch Dochart probably) and a precipice, where the King, who was the last of the party, had scarce room to manage his steed. Here his three foes sprung upon him at once. One seized his bridle, but received a wound which hewed off his arm; a second grasped Bruce by the stirrup and leg, and endeavoured to dismount him, but the King, putting spurs to his horse, threw him down, still holding by the stirrup. The third, taking advantage of an acclivity, sprung up behind him upon his horse. Bruce, however, whose personal strength is uniformly mentioned as exceeding that of most men, extricated himself from his grasp, threw him to the ground, and cleft his skull with his sword. 'By similar exertion he drew the stirrup from his grasp whom he had overthrown, and killed him also with his sword as he lay among the horse's feet. The story seems romantic, but this was the age of romantic exploit; and it must be remembered that Bruce was armed cap-a-pie, and the assailants were half-clad mountaineers. Barbour adds the following circumstance, highly characteristic of the sentiments of chivalry. Mac-Naughton, a Baron of Cowal, pointed out to the Lord of Lorn the deeds of valour which Bruce performed in this memorable retreat, with the highest expressions of admiration. 'It seems to give thee pleasure,' said Lorn, 'that be makes such havoc among our friends.' — 'Not so, by my faith,' replied Mac-Naughton; 'but be he friend or foe who achieves high deeds of chivalry, men should bear faithful

witness to his valour; and never have I heard of one, who, by his knightly feats, has extricated himself from such dangers as have this day surrounded Bruce.'

## NOTE XVI.

*Wrought and chased with rare device,  
Studded fair with gems of price.*—P. 422.

Great art and expense was bestowed upon the *fibula*, or brooch, which secured the plaid, when the wearer was a person of importance. Martin mentions having seen a silver brooch of a hundred marks value. 'It was broad as any ordinary pewter plate, the whole curiously engraven with various animals, &c. There was a lesser buckle, which was wore in the middle of the larger, and above two ounces weight; it had in the centre a large piece of crystal, or some finer stone, and this was set all round with several finer stones of a lessersize.'—*Western Islands*. Pennant has given an engraving of such a brooch as Martin describes, and the workmanship of which is very elegant. It is said to have belonged to the family of Lochbuy.—See PENNANT'S *Tour*, vol. iii. p. 14.

## NOTE XVII.

*Vain was then the Douglas brand.*

*Vain the Campbell's vaunted hand*—P. 423.

The gallant Sir James, called the Good Lord Douglas, the most faithful and valiant of Bruce's adherents, was wounded at the battle of Dairy. Sir Nigel, or Neil Campbell, was also in that unfortunate skirmish. He married Marjone, sister to Robert Bruce, and was among his most faithful followers. In a manuscript account of the house of Argyle, supplied, it would seem, as materials for Archbishop Spottiswoode's History of the Church of Scotland, I find the following passage concerning Sir Niel Campbell — 'Moreover, when all the nobles in Scotland had left King Robert after his hard success, yet this noble knight was most faithful, and shrinked not, as it is to be seen in an indenture bearing these words:—*Memorandum quod cum ab incarnatione Domini 1308 conventum fuit et concordatum inter nobiles viros Dominum Alexandrum de Seatoun militem et Dominum Gilbertum de Haye militem et Dominum Nigellum Campbell militem apud monasterium de Cambuskenneth 9<sup>to</sup> Septembris qui tacta sancta euchar ista mapnoque jurament of acto Jurarunt sedcbere liber tatem regni Robertum nuper regem coronatum contra omnes mortales Francos Anglos Scotps defender usqtieadultimum terminum vite ipsorum.* Their sealles are appended to the indenture in crrene wax, togithir with the seal of Gullrid, Abbot of Cambuskenneth.'

## NOTE XVIII.

When Comyn fell beneath the knife  
Of thair fell homicide The Bruce.—? 4'9  
Vain Kirkpatrick's bloody dirk,  
Making sure of murder's work.—P. 423.

Every reader must recollect that the proximate cause of Bruce's asserting his right to the crown of Scotland, was the death of John, called the Red Comyn. The causes of this act of violence, equally extraordinary from the high rank both of the perpetrator and sufferer, and from the place where the slaughter was committed, are variously related by the Scottish and English historians, and cannot now be ascertained. The fact that they met at the high altar of the Minorites, or Greyfriars' Church in Dumfries, that their difference broke out into high and insulting language, and that Bruce drew his dagger and stabbed Comyn, is certain. Rushing to the door of the church, Bruce met two powerful barons, Kirkpatrick of Closeburn, and James de Lindsay, who eagerly asked him what tidings. "Bad tidings," answered Bruce; "I doubt I have slain Comyn."—"Doubtest thou?" said Kirkpatrick; "I make sicker" (i.e. sure). With these words, he and Lindsay rushed into the church, and despatched the wounded Comyn. The Kirkpatricks of Closeburn assumed, in memory of this deed, a hand holding a dagger, with the memorable words, "I make sicker." Some doubt having been started by the late Lord Hailes as to the identity of the Kirkpatrick who completed this day's work with Sir Roger, then representative of the ancient family of Closeburn, my kind and ingenious friend Mr. Charles Kirkpatrick Sharpe, has furnished me with the following memorandum, which appears to fix the deed with his ancestor—

"The circumstances of the Regent Cumyn's murder, from which the family of Kirkpatrick, in Nithsdale, is said to have derived its crest and motto, are well known to all conversant with Scottish history; but Lord Hailes has started a doubt as to the authenticity of this tradition, when recording the murder of Roger Kirkpatrick, in his own Castle of Caerlaverock, by Sir James Lindsay. "Fordun," says his Lordship, "remarks that Lindsay and Kirkpatrick were the heirs of the two men who accompanied Robert Bruce at the fatal conference with Comyn. If Fordun was rightly informed as to this particular, an argument arises, in support of a notion which I have long entertained, that the person who struck his dagger in Comyn's heart, was *not* the representative of the honourable family of Kirkpatrick in Nithsdale. Roger de K. was made prisoner at the battle of Durham, in 1346. Roger de Kirkpatrick was alive on the 6th of August, 1357: for, on that day, Humphry, the son and heir of Roger de K., is proposed as one of the young gentlemen who were to be

hostages for David Bruce. Roger de K. Miles was present at the parliament held at Edinburgh, 25th September, 1357, and he is mentioned as alive 3rd October, 1357 (*Foedera*); it follows, of necessary consequence, that Roger de K., murderer, in June 1357, must have been a different person."—*Annals of Scotland*, vol. ii. p. 242.

To this it may be answered, that at the period of the regent's murder, there were only two families of the name of Kirkpatrick (nearly allied to each other) in existence—Stephen Kirkpatrick, styled in the Chartulary of Kelso (1278) *Dominus villae de Closeburn, Filius ethaeres Domini Adele Kirkpatrick, Militis*, (whose father, Ivone de Kirkpatrick, witnesses a charter of Robert Brus, Lord of Annandale, before the year 1141,) had two sons, Sir Roger, who carried on the line of Closeburn, and Duncan, who married Isobel, daughter and heiress of Sir David Torthorwald of that ilk; they had a charter of the lands of Torthorwald from King Robert Brus, dated 10th August, the year being omitted—Umphray, the son of Duncan and Isobel, got a charter of Torthorwald from the King, 16th July, 1322—his son, Roger of Torthorwald, got a charter from John de Grahame, son of Sir John Graname of Moskessen, of an annual rent of 40 shillings, out of the lands of Overdryft, 1355—his son, William Kirkpatrick, grants a charter to John of Garroch, of the two merk land of Glengip and Garvellgill, within the tenement of Wamphray, 22nd April, 1372. From this, it appears that the Torthorwald branch was not concerned in the affair of Comyn's murder, and the inflictions of Providence which ensued. Duncan Kirkpatrick, if we are to believe the Blind Minstrel, was the firm friend of Wallace, to whom he was related.—

"Ane Kyrk Patrick, that cruel was and keyne.  
In Esdail wod that half yer he had beyne;  
With Ingliss men he couth nocht weyll accord,  
Off Torthorwald he Barren was and Lord,  
Off kyn he was, and Wallace modyr ner."—&c.  
Bk. V. v. 920.

But this Baron seems to have had no share in the adventures of King Robert; the crest of his family, as it still remains on a carved stone built into a cottage wall, in the village of Torthorwald, bears some resemblance, says Grose, to a rose.

Universal tradition, and all our later historians, have attributed the regent's death-blow to Sir Roger K. of Closeburn. The author of the MS. History of the Presbytery of Penpont, in the Advocates' Library, affirms, that the crest and motto were given by the King on that occasion; and proceeds to relate some circumstances respecting a grant to a cottager and his wife in the vicinity of Closeburn Castle, which are certainly authentic, and strongly vouch for the truth of the other report.—"The steep

hill," (says he,) "called the Dane of Tynron, of a considerable height, upon the top of which there hath been some habitation or fort. There have been in ancient times, on alt hands of it, very thick woods, and great about that place, which made it the more inaccessible, into which K. Ro Bruce is said to have been conducted by Roger Kirkpatrick of Closeburn, after they had killed the Cumin at Dumfriess, which is nine miles from this place, whereabout it is probable that he did abide for some time thereafter; and it is reported, that during his abode there, he did often divert to a poor man's cottage, named Brownrig, situate in a small parcel of stoney ground, encompassed with thick woods, where he was content sometimes with such mean accommodation as the place could afford. The poor man's wife being advised to petition the King for somewhat, was so modest in her desires, that she sought no more but security for the croft in her husband's possession, and a liberty of pasturage for a very few cattle of different kinds on the hill, and the rest of the bounds. Of which priviledge that ancient family, by the injury of time, hath a long time been, and is, deprived but the croft continues in the possession of the heirs and successors lineally descended of this Brownrig and his wife; so that this family, being more ancient than rich, doth yet continue in the name, and, as they say, retains the old charter."—*MS. History of the Presbytery of Penpont, in the Advocates' Library of Edinburgh?*

## NOTE XIX.

*Rarendown fled fast away,  
Fled the fiery De la Haye.*—"P. 423.

These knights are enumerated by Harbour among the small number of Bruce's adherents, who remained in arms with him after the battle of Methven.

'With him was a bold baron,  
Schyr William the Baroundoun,  
Schyr Gilbert de la Haye alsua.'

There were more than one of the noble family of Hay engaged in Bruce's cause; but the principal was Gilbert de la Haye, Lord of Rrrol, a staunch adherent to King Robert's interest, and whom he rewarded by creating him hereditary Lord High Constable of Scotland, a title which he used 16th March, 1308, where, in a letter from the peers of Scotland to Philip the Fair of France, he is designed *Gilberius de Hay Consiabularius Scotiae*. He was slain at the battle of Haltdoun-hill. Hugh de la Haye, hi' brother, was made prisoner at the battle of Methven.

## NOTE XX.

*Well hast ihou framed, Old Man, thy strains,  
To praise the hand that pays thy pains.*—P. 423.

The character of the Highland bards, however high in an earlier period of society, seems soon to have degenerated. The Irish affirm, that in their kindred tribes severe laws became necessary to restrain their avarice. In the Highlands they seem gradually to have sunk into contempt, as well as the orators, or men of speech, with whose office that of family poet was often united—"The orators, in their language called Isdane, were in high esteem both in these islands and the continent; until within these forty years, they sat always among the nobles and chiefs of families in the streah, or circle. Their houses and little villages were sanctuaries, as well as churches, and they took place before doctors of physick. The orators, after the Druids were extinct, were brought in to preserve the genealogy of families, and to repeat the same at every succession of chiefs; and upon the occasion of marriages and births, they made epithalamiums and panegyrics, which the poet or bard pronounced. The orators, by the force of their eloquence, had a powerful ascendant over the greatest men in their time; for if any orator did but ask the habit, arms, horse, or any other thing belonging to the greatest man in these islands, it was readily granted them, sometimes out of respect, and sometimes for fear of being exclaimed against by a satyre, which, in those days, was reckoned a great dishonour. But these gentlemen becoming insolent, lost ever since both the profit and esteem which was formerly due to their character; for neither their panegyrics nor satyres are regarded to what they have been, and they are now allowed but a small salary. I must not omit to relate their way of study, which is very singular: They shut their doors and windows for a day's time, and lie on their backs, with a stone upon their belly, and plads about their heads, and their eyes being covered, they pump their brains for rhetorical encomium or panegyrick; and indeed they furnish such a style from this dark cell as is understood by very few; and if they purchase a couple of horses as the reward of their meditation, they think they have done a great matter. The poet, or bard, had a title to the bridegroom's upper garb, that is, the plad and bonnet; but now he is satisfied with what the bridegroom pleases to give him on such occasions."—*MARTIN'S Western Isles,*

## NOTE XXI.

*Was V not enough to Ronald's bower  
I brought thee, like a paramour.*—P. 426.

It was anciently customary in the Highlands to bring the bride to the house of the

husband. Nay, in some cases the complaisance was stretched so far, that she remained there upon trial for a twelvemonth; and the bridegroom, even after this period of cohabitation, retained an option of refusing to fulfil his engagement. It is said that a desperate feud ensued between the clans of Mac-Donald of Sleate and Mac-Leod, owing to the former chief having availed himself of this license to send back to Dunvegan a sister, or daughter of the latter. Mac-Leod, resenting the indignity, observed, that since there was no wedding bonfire, there should be one to solemnize the divorce. Accordingly, he burned and laid waste the territories of Mac-Donald, who retaliated, and a deadly feud, with all its accompaniments, took place in form.

## NOTE XXII.

*Since matchless Wallace first had been  
In mock'ry crown'd with wreaths of green,*  
—P. 426.

Stow gives the following curious account of the trial and execution of this celebrated patriot.—William Wallace, who had oft-times set Scotland in great trouble, was taken and brought to London, with great numbers of men and women wondering upon him. He was lodged in the house of William Delect, a citizen of London, in Fenchurch-street. On the morrow, being the eve of St. Bartholomew, he was brought on horseback to Westminster. John Legrave and Geoffrey, knights, the mayor, sheriffs, and aldermen of London, and many others, both on horseback and on foot, accompanying him; and in the great hall at Westminster, he being placed on the south bench, crowned with laurel, for that he had said in times past that he ought to bear a crown in that hall, as it was commonly reported; and being appeached for a traitor by Sir Peter Malone, the king's justice, he answered, that he was never traitor to the King of England; but for other things whereof he was accused, he confessed them; and was after beheaded and quartered.—STOW, *Chr.* p. 209. There is something singularly doubtful about the mode in which Wallace was taken. That he was betrayed to the English is indubitable; and popular fame charges Sir John Menteith with the indelible infamy. 'Accursed,' says Arnold Blair, 'be the day of nativity of John de Menteith, and may his name be struck out of the book of life.' But John de Menteith was all along a zealous favourer of the English interest, and was governor of Dumbarton Castle by commission from Edward the First; and therefore, as the accurate Lord Hailes has observed, could not be the friend and confidant of Wallace, as tradition states him to be. The truth seems to be, that Menteith, thoroughly engaged in the

English interest, pursued Wallace closely, and made him prisoner through the treachery of an attendant, whom Peter Langtoft calls Jack Short.

'William Waleis is nomen that master was of theves,  
Tiding to the king is comen that robbery mischeives,  
Sir John of Menteith sued William so nigh.  
He tok him when he weend least, on night, his  
leman him by.  
That was through treason of Jack Short his man,  
He was the encheson that Sir John so him ran.  
Jack's brother had he slam, the Walleis that is said,  
The more Jack was fain to do William that braid.

From this it would appear that the infamy of seizing Wallace, must rest between a degenerate Scottish nobleman, the vassal of England, and a domestic, the obscure agent of his treachery; between Sir John Menteith, son of Walter, Earl of Menteith, and the traitor Jack Short.

## NOTE XXIII.

*Whereas Nigel Bruce ? and De la Haye,  
And valiant Seton—where are they ?  
Where Somerville, the kind and free ?  
And Fraser, flower of chivalry ?*  
—P. 426.

When these lines were written, the author was remote from the means of correcting his indistinct recollection concerning the individual fate of Bruce's followers, after the battle of Methven. Hugh de la Haye, and Thomas Somerville of Lintoun and Cowdally, ancestor of Lord Somerville, were both made prisoners at that defeat, but neither was executed.

Sir Nigel Bruce was the younger brother of Robert, to whom he committed the charge of his wife and daughter, Marjone, and the defence of his strong castle of Kildrummie, near the head of the Don, in Aberdeenshire. Kildrummie long resisted the arms of the Earls of Lancaster and Hereford, until the magazine was treacherously burnt. The garrison was then compelled to surrender at discretion, and Nigel Bruce, a youth remarkable for personal beauty, as well as for gallantry, fell into the hands of the unrelenting Edward. He was tried by a special commission at Berwick, was condemned, and executed.

Christopher Seatoun shared the same unfortunate fate. He also was distinguished by personal valour, and signalized himself in the fatal battle of Methven. Robert Bruce adventured his person in that battle like a knight of romance. He dismounted Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, but was in his turn dismounted by Sir Philip Mowbray. In this emergency Seatoun came to his aid, and remounted him. Langtoft mentions, that in this battle the Scottish wore white surplices, or shirts, over their armour, that those of rank might not be known. In this manner both Bruce and Seatoun escaped.

But the latter was afterwards betrayed to the English, through means, according to Barbour, of one MacNab, 'a disciple of Judas,' in whom the unfortunate knight reposed entire confidence. There was some peculiarity respecting his punishment; because, according to Matthew of Westminster, he was considered not as a Scottish subject, but an Englishman. He was therefore taken to Dumfries, where he was tried, condemned, and executed, for the murder of a soldier slain by him. His brother, John de Seton, had the same fate at Newcastle; both were considered as accomplices in the slaughter of Comyn, but in what manner they were particularly accessory to that deed does not appear.

The fate of Sir Simon Frazer, or Frizel, ancestor of the family of Lovat, is dwelt upon at great length, and with savage exultation, by the English historians. This knight, who was renowned for personal gallantry, and high deeds of chivalry, was also made prisoner, after a gallant defence, in the battle of Methven. Some stanzas of a ballad of the times, which, for the sake of rendering it intelligible, I have translated out of its rude orthography, give minute particulars of his fate. It was written immediately at the period, for it mentions the Earl of Athole as not yet in custody. It was first published by the indefatigable Mr. Ritson, but with so many contractions and peculiarities of character, as to render it illegible, excepting by antiquaries.

' This was before Saint Bartholomew's mass,  
That Fnzal was y-taken, were it more other less,  
To Sir Thomas of Multon, Denil baron and free,  
And to Sir Johan Jose be-take tho was he

To hand  
He was y-fettered wele  
Both with iron and with steel  
To bringen of Scotland.

Soon thereafter the tiding to the king come,  
He sent him to London, with many armed groom,  
He came in at Newgate, I tell you it on a-plight.  
A garland of leaves on his head y-dight

Of green,  
For he should be y-know,  
Both of high and of low,  
For traitour I ween.

y-fettered were his legs under his horse's wombe,  
Both with iron and with steel mantled were his hond,  
A garland of pervynk I set upon his heved<sup>1</sup>  
Much was the power that nün was bereved<sup>2</sup>.

Inland,  
So God me amend.  
Little he ween'd  
So to be brought in hand

This was upon oar lady's even, forsooth I understand.

The Justices sate for the knights of Scotland,  
Sir Thomas of Multon, an kinde knight and wise,  
And Sir Ralph of Sandwich that mickle is told in price,

And Sir Johan Abel,  
Moe I might tell by tale  
Both of great and of small  
Ye know sooth well.

<sup>1</sup> Periwinkle.

<sup>2</sup> Head.

Then said the justice, that gen til is and free,  
Sir Simon Frizel the king's trailer hast thou be;  
In water and in land that mony mighten see,  
What sayst thou thereto, how will thou quite thee.

Do say.  
So foul he him wist,  
Nede war on trust  
For to say nay.

With fetters and with gives by hot he was to-draw  
From the Tower of London that many men might

know,  
In a kirtle of burel, a selcouth wise,  
And a garland on his head of the new guise.  
Through Cheape  
Many men of England  
For to see Symond  
Thitherward can leap

Though he cam to the gallows first he was on hung,  
All quick beheaded that him thought long;  
Then he was y-opened, his bowels y brend<sup>2</sup>,  
The heved to London-bridge was send

To shende  
So evermore mote I the,  
Some while weened he  
Thus little to stand

He rideth through the city, as I tell may,  
With gamen and with solace that was their play.  
To London-bridge he took the way,  
Mony was the wive' child that thereon lacketh a

day.<sup>3</sup>  
And said, alas!  
Tliat he was y-born  
And so vilely forelom,  
So fair man he was.

Now standeth the heved above the tu-brigge,  
Fast by Wallace sooth for to segge;  
After Miccour of Scotland long nuy he pry.  
And after help of France what half it to law,  
I ween,  
Better him were in Scotland,  
With his axe in his hand,  
To play on the green,' &c.

The preceding stanzas contain probably as minute an account as can be found of the trial and execution of state criminals of the period. Superstition mingled its horrors with those of a ferocious state policy, as appears from the following singular narrative:—

The Friday next, before the assumption of Our Lady, King Edward met Robert the Bruce at Saint Johnstoun, in Scotland, and with his company, of which company King Edward queld<sup>1</sup> seven thousand. When Robert the Bruce saw this mischief, and gan to flee, and hov'd him that men might not him find; but S. Symond Frisell pursued was so sore, so that he turned again and abode bataille, for he was a worthy knight and a bolde of bodye, and the Englishmen pursuede him sore on every side, and queld<sup>2</sup> the steed that Sir Simon Frisell rode upon, and then toke him and led him to the host. And S. Symond began for to flatter and «peke fair, and saide, Lordys, I shall give you four thousand markes of silver, and myne horse and harness, and all my armoure and income. Tho' answered Thobaude of Pevenes, that was the kinges archer, Now, God me so

<sup>1</sup> Gyves. <sup>2</sup> Bumt. <sup>3</sup> Lamenteth.

helpe, it is for nought that thou speakest, for all the gold of England I would not let thee go without commandment of King Edward. And tho' he was led to the King, and the King would not see him, but commanded to lead him away to his doom in London, on Our Lady's even nativity. And he was hung and drawn, and his head smitten off, and hanged again with chains of iron upon the fallows, and his head was set at London-ridge upon a spear, and against Christmas the body was burnt, for encheson (*reason*) that the men that kepted the body saw many devils ramping with iron crooks, running upon the gallows, and horribly tormenting the body. And many that them saw, anon thereafter died for dread, or waxen mad, or sore sickness they *had*.—*MS. Chronicle in the British Museum* quoted by Ritson.

## NOTE XXIV.

*Was not the life of Atliole shed  
To soothe the tyrant's sicken'd bed?*

—P. 427.

John de Strathbogie, Earl of Athole, had attempted to escape out of the kingdom, but a storm cast him upon the coast, when he was taken, sent to London, and executed, with circumstances of great barbarity, being first half strangled, then let down from the gallows while yet alive, barbarously dismembered, and his body burnt. It may surprise the reader to learn, that this was a *mitigated* punishment; for in respect that his mother was a grand-daughter of King John, by his natural son Richard, he was not drawn on a sledge to execution, 'that point was forgiven,' and he made the passage on horseback. Matthew of Westminster tells us that King Edward, then extremely ill, received great ease from the news that his relative was apprehended. '*Quoaudito, Rex Angliae, elsi gravissimo morbo tunc langueret, levius tamen tulit dolorem?*' To this singular expression the text alludes.

## NOTE XXV.

*And must his word, till dying day,  
Be nought but quarter, hang, and slay!*

—P. 437.

This alludes to a passage in Barbour, singularly expressive of the vindictive spirit of Edward I. The prisoners taken at the castle of Kildrummie had surrendered upon condition that they should be at King Edward's disposal. 'But his will,' says Barbour, 'was always evil towards Scottishmen.' The news of the surrender of Kildrummie arrived when he was in his mortal sickness at Burgh-upon Sands.

'And when he to the death was near,  
The folk that at Kyldromy wer,  
Come with prisoners that they had tane.  
And syne to the king are gane.  
And for to comfort him they tauld  
How they the castell to them yauld;  
And how they till his will were brought.  
To do off that whatever he thought;  
And ask'd what men should off them do.  
Then look'd he angrily them to.  
He said, grinning, "HANGS AND DRAWS"  
That was wonder of sic saws,  
That he, that to the death was near,  
Should answer upon sic maner,  
For outen moaning and mercy;  
How might he trust on him to cry,  
That sooth-fastly dooms all thing  
To have mercy for his crying,  
Off him that, throw his felony,  
Into sic point had no mercy?

There was much truth in the Leonine couplet, with which Matthew of Westminster concludes his encomium on the first Edward:—

'Scotos Edwardus, dum vixit, suppeditavit,  
Tenuit, afflixit, depressit, dilaniavit.'

## NOTE XXVI.

*While I the blessed cross advance,  
And expiate this unhappy chance  
In Palestine, with sword and lance.*

—P. 428.

Bruce uniformly professed, and probably felt, compunction for having violated the sanctuary of the church by the slaughter of Comyn, and finally, in his last hours, in testimony of his faith, penitence, and real, he requested James Lord Douglas to carry his heart to Jerusalem, to be there deposited in the Holy Sepulchre.

## NOTE XXVII.

*De Bruce / I rose with purpose dread  
To speak my curse upon thy head.*

—P. 428.

So soon as the notice of Comyn's slaughter reached Rome, Bruce and his adherents were excommunicated. It was published first by the Archbishop of York, and renewed at different times, particularly by Lambyrton, Bishop of St. Andrews, in 1308; but it does not appear to have answered the purpose which the English monarch expected. Indeed, for reasons which it may be difficult to trace, the thunders of Rome descended upon the Scottish mountains with less effect than in more fertile countries. Probably the comparative poverty of the benefices occasioned that fewer foreign clergy settled in Scotland; and the interest of the native churchmen were linked with that of their country. Many of the Scottish prelates, Lambyrton the primate particularly, declared for Bruce, while he was yet under the ban of the church, although he afterwards again changed sides.

## NOTE XXVIII.

*I feel within mine aged breast  
A power that will not be repressed!*  
—P. 428.

Bruce, like other heroes, observed omens, and one is recorded by tradition. After he had retreated to one of the miserable places of shelter, in which he could venture to take some repose after his disasters, he lay stretched upon a handful of straw, and abandoned himself to his melancholy meditations. He had now been defeated four times, and was upon the point of resolving to abandon all hopes of further opposition to his fate, and to go to the Holy Land. It chanced, his eye, while he was thus pondering, was attracted by the exertions of a spider, who, in order to fix his web, endeavoured to swing himself from one beam to another above his head. Involuntarily he became interested in the pertinacity with which the insect renewed his exertions, after failing six times; and it occurred to him that he would decide his own course according to the success, or failure of the spider. At the seventh effort the insect gained his object, and Bruce, in like manner, persevered and carried his own. Hence it has been held unlucky or ungrateful, or both, in one of the name of Bruce to kill a spider.

The Archdeacon of Aberdeen, instead of the abbot of this tale, introduces an Irish Pythoness, who not only predicted his good fortune as he left the island of Rachtin, but sent her two sons along with him, to ensure her own family a share in it.

'Then in schort time men mycht thaim se  
Schute all thair galavis to the se.  
And her to se baith avr and ster,  
And othyr things that mytir wer.  
And as the king apone the sand  
'Wes gangauid wip and down, bidand<sup>2</sup>  
Till that his menyve redy war,  
His ost come rycht till him thar,  
And quhen that scho ham halyst had,  
And prive spek till him scho made  
And said, 'Takis gud kep till my saw:  
For or ye pass I sail yow schaw,  
Off your fortoun a gret party  
Bot our all specealiv  
A wyttning her I sail yow ma,  
Quhat end that your purposs sail ta.  
For in this land is nane trewly  
'Wate thingis to cum sa weill as I.  
Ye pass now furth on your wiage.  
To wenge the harme, and the owtrag,  
That Ingliss men has to yow done;  
Bot ye wat nocht quhatkyne forton  
Ye mon drey in your werfaying,  
Bot wyt ye weill, with outyn lesing,  
That lra ye now haiff takyn land,  
Nape sa mychty, na sa strenth thi of hand,  
Sail ger yow pass owt of your cowntre  
Till all to yow abandownyt be.  
With hi schort tyme ye sail be king,  
And haiff the land at your liking,  
And ourcum yowr jayis all  
Bot fete anytis thole ye sail.

<sup>1</sup> Needful<sup>2</sup> Biding, waiting.

Or that your purposs end haiff tane;  
Bot ye sail thaim ourdryve ilkane.  
And, that ye throw this sekerly,  
My twa squyns with yow sail I  
Send to tak part of your trawail;  
For I wate weill that sail nocht fail  
To be rewardyt weill at rycht,  
Quhen ye ar hey to yowr mycht."  
BARBOUR'S Bruce, Book III. v. 856.

## NOTE XXIX.

*A hunted wanderer on the wild,  
On foreign shores a man exil'd.*  
—P. 428.

This is not metaphorical. The echoes of Scotland did actually

With the bloodhounds that bayed for her fugitive king.

A very curious and romantic tale is told by Barbour upon this subject, which may be abridged as follows —

When Bruce had again got footing in Scotland in the spring of 1307, he continued to be in a very weak and precarious condition, gaining, indeed, occasional advantages, but obliged to fly before his enemies whenever they assembled in force. Upon one occasion, while he was lying with a small party in the wilds of Cumnock, in Ayrshire, Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, with his inveterate foe John of Lorn, came against him suddenly with eight hundred Highlanders, besides a large body of men-at-arms. They brought with them a slough-dog, or bloodhound, which, some say, had been once a favourite with the Bruce himself, and therefore was least likely to lose the trace

Bruce, whose force was under four hundred men, continued to make head against the cavalry, till the men of Lorn had nearly cut off his retreat. Perceiving the danger of his situation, he acted as the celebrated and ill-requited Mina is said to have done in similar circumstances. He divided his force into three parts, appointed a place of rendezvous, and commanded them to retreat by different routes. But when John of Lorn arrived at the spot where they divided, he caused the hound to be put upon the trace, which immediately directed him to the pursuit of that party which Bruce headed. This, therefore, Lorn pursued with his whole force, paying no attention to the others. The king again subdivided his small body into three parts, and with the same result, for the pursuers attached themselves exclusively to that which he led in person. He then caused his followers to disperse, and retained only his foster-brother in his company. The slough-dog followed the trace, and, neglecting the others, attached himself and his attendants to the pursuit of the king. Lorn became convinced that his enemy was nearly in his power, and detached five of his most active attendants

to follow him, and interrupt his flight. They did so with all the agility of mountaineers. 'What aid wilt thou make?' said Bruce to his single attendant, when he saw the five men gain ground on him. 'The best I can,' replied his foster-brother. 'Then,' said Bruce, 'here I make my stand.' The five pursuers came up fast. The king took three to himself, leaving the other two to his foster-brother. He slew the first who encountered him; but observing his foster-brother hard pressed, he sprung to his assistance, and despatched one of his assailants. Leaving him to deal with the survivor, he returned upon the other two, both of whom he slew before his foster-brother had despatched his single antagonist. When this hard encounter was over, with a courtesy, which in the whole work marks Bruce's character, he thanked his foster-brother for his aid. 'It likes you to say so,' answered his follower; 'but you yourself slew four of the five'—'True,' said the king, 'but only because I had better opportunity than you. They were not apprehensive of me when they saw me encounter three, so I had a moment's time to spring to thy aid, and to return equally unexpectedly upon my own opponents'.

In the meanwhile Lorn's party approached rapidly, and the king and his foster-brother betook themselves to a neighbouring wood. Here they sat down, for Bruce was exhausted by fatigue, until the cry of the slough-hound came so near, that his foster-brother entreated Bruce to provide for his safety by retreating further. 'I have heard,' answered the king, 'that whosoever will wade a bow-shot length down a running stream, shall make the slough-hound lose scent.—Let us try the experiment, for were yon devilish hound silenced, I should care little for the rest.'

Lorn in the meanwhile advanced, and found the bodies of his slain vassals, over whom he made his moan, and threatened the most deadly vengeance. Then he followed the hound to the side of the brook, down which the king had waded a great way. Here the hound was at fault, and John of Lorn, after long attempting in vain to recover Bruce's trace, relinquished the pursuit.

'Others,' says Barbour, 'affirm, that upon this occasion the king's life was saved by an excellent archer who accompanied him, and who perceiving they would be finally taken by means of the bloodhound, hid himself in a thicket, and shot him with an arrow. In which way,' adds the metrical biographer, 'this escape happened I am uncertain, but at that brook the king escaped from his pursuers.'

Quhen the chassers relyit war,  
And John of Lorn had met thaim that,  
He tauit Schyr Aymer all the cass,  
How that the king eschapyt wass,  
And how that he his five men slew,  
And syne to the wode him drew.  
Quhen Schyr Aymer herd this, in hy  
He sanyt him for the ferly:

And said: "He is gretly to pryss;  
For I knawne that lifrand is.  
That at myschevffgan help him swa.  
I trow he suld be hard to sla,  
And he war bodyt ewynly.  
On this wass spak Schyr Aymery."

HARBOUR'S Brute, Book V. v. 391.

The English historians agree with Barbour as to the mode in which the English pursued Bruce and his followers, and the dexterity with which he evaded them. The following is the testimony of Harding, a great enemy to the Scottish nation:—

'The King Edward with boost hym sought full sore,  
But ay he fled into woodes and strayte forest,  
And slewe his men at staytes and daungers thore,  
And at maneys and mires was ay full prest  
Englyshmen to kyll withoutyn any rest,  
In the mountaynes and craggis he slew ay where,  
And in the nyght his foes he frayed full sere.'

The King Edward with homes and houndes him  
sought,  
With menne on fote, through marns, mosse, and  
myre,  
Through wodes also, and mountens (wher thei  
fought),  
And euer the Kyng Edward hight men greate hyre,  
Hym for to take and by myght conquere,  
Bot thei might hym not gette by force ne by train,  
He satte by the fyre when thei went in the rain.  
HARDYNG'S Chronicle, pp. 303-4.

Peter Langtoft has also a passage concerning the extremities to which King Robert was reduced, which he entitles

*De Roberto Brus et fuga, circitum circa fit*

'And wele I understode that the Kyng Robyn  
Has drunken of that blode the drink of Dan Waryn.  
Dan Waryn he les tounes that he held,  
With wrong he mad a res, and misperynge of scheld,  
Sithen into the forest he yede naked and wode,  
Als a wild best, etc of the gras that stode,  
Thus of Dan Waryn in his boke men rede,  
God gyf the King Robyn, that alle his kynde so  
spede,  
Sir Robynet the Brus he durst noure abide,  
That thei mad him restus, both in more and wode-  
side,  
To while he mad this train, and did umwhile out-  
rage, &c.  
PETER LANGTOFT'S Chronicle, vol. ii. 335.  
8vo. London, 1810.

NOTE XXX.

*For, glad of each pretext for spoil^  
A pirate sworn was Cormac Doil.*

- P. 430.

A sort of persons common in the isles, as may be easily believed, until the introduction of civil polity. Witness the Dean of the Isles' account of Ronay. 'At the north end of Raarsay, be half myle of sea frae it, layes ane ile callit Ronay, tnaire then a myle in lengthe, full of wood and heddir, with ane havein for heiland jgahys in the middis of it, and the same havein is guid for fostering of

1 Matched.



thieves, ruggairs, and reivairs, till a nail, upon the peilling and spulzeing of poor pepill. This ile pertains to M'Gillychallan of Raarsay by force, and to the bisnopo of the iles be heritage.<sup>1</sup>—SIR DONALD MUNRO'S *Description of the Western Islands of Scotland*. Edinburgh, 1805, P. 22.

## NOTE XXXI.

'Alas ! dear youth, the unhappy time?  
Answered the Bruce, 'must bear the crime,  
Since, guiltier far than yoit,  
Even I!—he paused; for Falkirk' s woes  
Upon his conscious soul arose,—P. 4.31.

I have followed the vulgar and inaccurate tradition, that Bruce fought against Wallace, and the array of Scotland, at the fatal battle of Falkirk. The story, which seems to have no better authority than that of Blind Harry, bears, that having made much slaughter during the engagement, he sat down to dine with the conquerors without washing the filthy witness from his hands.

'Fasting he was, and had been in great need,  
Blooded were all his weapons and his weed,  
Southern lords scorn'd him in terms rude.  
And said, Behold yon Scot eats his own blood

Then rued he sore, for reason had be known.  
That blood and land alike should be his own,  
With them he long was ere he got away,  
But contrair Scots he fought not from that day.'

The account given by most of our historians, of the conversation between Bruce and Wallace over the Carron river, is equally apocryphal. There is full evidence that Bruce was not at that time on the English side, nor present at the battle of Falkirk; **nay, that he acted as a guardian of Scotland, along with John Comyn, in the name of Baliol, and in opposition to the English.** He was the grandson of the competitor, with whom he has been sometimes confounded. Lord Hailes has well described, and in some degree apologized for, the earlier part of his life.—'His grandfather, the competitor, had patiently acquiesced in the award of Edward. His father, yielding to the times, had served under the English banners. But young Bruce had more ambition, and a more restless spirit. In his earlier years he acted upon no regular plan. By turns the partisan of Edward, and the viceregent of Baliol, he seems to have forgotten or stifled his pretensions to the crown. But his character developed itself by degree', and in maturer age became firm and consistent.'—*Annals of Scotland*, p. 290, quarto, London, 1776.

## NOTE XXXII.

*These are, the savage wilds that lie  
North of Strathnardill and Dunskye.*  
—P. 432.

The extraordinary piece of scenery which I have here attempted to describe is, I think,

unparalleled in any part of Scotland, at least in any which I have happened to visit. It lies just upon the frontier of the Laird of MacLeod's country, which is thereabouts divided from the estate of Mr. Maccallister of Strath-Aird, called Strathnardill by the Dean of the Isles. The following account of it is extracted from a journal<sup>1</sup> kept during a tour through the Scottish islands.

The western coast of Sky is highly romantic, and at the same time displays a richness of vegetation in the lower grounds to which we have hitherto been strangers. We passed three salt-water lochs, or deep embayments, called Loch Bracadale, Loch Einort, and Loch——, and about 11 o'clock opened Loch Slayig. We were now under the western termination of the high ridge of mountains called Guillen, or Quillin, or Coolin, whose weather-beaten and serrated peaks we had admired at a distance from Dunvegan. They sunk here upon the sea, but with the same bold and peremptory aspect which their distant appearance indicated. They appeared to consist of precipitous sheets of naked rock, down which the torrents were leaping in a hundred lines of foam. The tops of the ridge, apparently inaccessible to human foot, were rent and split into the most tremendous pinnacles. Towards the base of these bare and precipitous crags the ground, enriched by the soil washed down from them, is comparatively verdant and productive. Where we passed within the small isle of Soa, we entered Loch Slayig, under the shoulder of one of these grisly mountains, and observed that the opposite side of the loch was of a milder character, the mountains being softened down into steep green declivities. From the bottom of the bay advanced a headland of high rocks, which divided its depth into two recesses, from each of which a brook issued. Here it had been intimated to us we would find some romantic scenery; but we were uncertain up which inlet we should proceed in search of it. We chose, against our better judgment, the southerly dip of the bay, where we saw a house which might afford us information. We found, upon inquiry, that there is a lake adjoining to each branch of the bay; and walked a couple of miles to see that near the farm-house, merely because the honest Highlander seemed jealous of the honour of his own loch, though we were speedily convinced it was not that which we were recommended to examine. It had no particular merit, excepting from its neighbourhood to a very high cliff, or precipitous mountain, otherwise the sheet of water had nothing differing from any ordinary low-country lake. We returned and re-embarked in our boat, for our guide shook his head at our proposal to climb over the peninsula, or rocky headland which divided the two lakes.

<sup>1</sup> This is the Poet's own journal—LOCK HART.

In rowing round the headland, we were surprised at the infinite number of sea-fowl, then busy apparently with a shoal offish.

Arrived at the depth of the bay, we found that the discharge from this second lake forms a sort of waterfall, or rather a rapid stream, which rushes down to the sea with great fury and precipitation. Round this place were assembled hundreds of trout and salmon, struggling to get up into the fresh water: with a net we might have had twenty salmon at a haul, and a sailor, with no better hook than a crooked pin, caught a dish of trout during our absence. Advancing up this huddling and riotous brook, we found ourselves in a most extraordinary scene; we lost sight of the sea almost immediately after we had climbed over a low ridge of crags, and were surrounded by mountains of naked rock, of the boldest and most precipitous character. The ground on which we walked was the margin of a lake, which seemed to have sustained the constant ravage of torrents from these rude neighbours. The shores consisted of huge strata of naked granite, here and there intermixed with bogs, and heaps of gravel and sand piled in the empty water-courses. Vegetation there was little or none; and the mountains rose so perpendicularly from the water edge, that Borrow dale, or even Glencoe, is a jest to them. We proceeded a mile and a half up this deep, dark, and solitary lake, which was about two miles long, half a mile broad, and is, as we learned, of extreme depth. The murky vapours which enveloped the mountain ridges, obliged us by assuming a thousand varied shapes, changing their drapery into all sorts of forms, and sometimes clearing off all together. It is true, the mist made us pay the penalty by some heavy and downright showers, from the frequency of which a Highland boy, whom we brought from the farm, told us<sup>1</sup> the lake was popularly called the Water-kettle. The proper name is Loch Corriskin, from the deep come, or hollow, in the mountains of Cuillin, which affords the basin for this wonderful sheet of water. It is as exquisite a savage scene as Loch Katrine is a scene of romantic beauty. After having penetrated so far as distinctly to observe the termination of the lake under an immense precipice, which rises abruptly from the water, we returned, and often stopped to admire the ravages which storms must have made in these recesses, where all human witnesses were driven to places of more shelter and security. Stones, or rather large masses and fragments of rocks of a composite kind, perfectly different from the strata of the lake, were scattered upon the bare rocky beach, in the strangest and most precarious situations, as if abandoned by the torrents which had borne them down from above. Some lay loose and tottering upon the ledges of the natural rock, with so little security, that the slightest push moved them, though

their weight might exceed many tons. These detached rocks, or stones, were chiefly what is called plum-pudding stones. The bare rocks, which formed the shore of the lakes, were a species of granite. The opposite side of the lake seemed quite pathless and inaccessible, as a huge mountain, one of the detached ridges of the Cuillin hills, sinks in a profound and perpendicular precipice down to the water. On the left-hand side, which we traversed, rose a higher and equally inaccessible mountain, the top of which strongly resembled the shivered crater of an exhausted volcano. I never saw a spot in which there was less appearance of vegetation of any kind. The eye rested on nothing but barren and naked crags, and the rocks on which we walked by the side of the loch were as bare as the pavements of Cheapside. There are one or two small islets in the loch which seem to bear juniper, or some such low bushy shrub. Upon the whole, though I have seen many scenes of more extensive desolation, I never witnessed any in which it pressed more deeply upon the eye and the heart than at Loch Corriskin; at the same time that its grandeur elevated and redeemed it from the wild and dreary character of utter barrenness.

## NOTE XXXIII.

*Men were they all of evil mien,  
Down-look'd, unwilling to be seen.*—P. 434.

The story of Bruce's meeting the banditti is copied, with such alterations as the fictitious narrative rendered necessary, from a striking incident in the monarch's history, told by Barbour, and which I shall give in the words of the hero's biographer. It is the sequel to the adventure of the bloodhound, narrated in Note XXIX. It will be remembered that the narrative broke off, leaving the Bruce escaped from his pursuers, but worn out with fatigue, and having no other attendant but his foster-brother.

<sup>1</sup> And the gude king held forth his way,  
Betuix him and his map, quhill that  
Passyt owt throw the forest war,  
Syné in the more thai entryr thar  
It wes bathe hey, and lang, and breid ;  
And or thao half it passyt had,  
Thai saw on syd thre men cummand,  
Lik to lycht frien and wauerand.  
Swerdis thai had, and axes als;  
And ane off thaim, apon his hals l,  
A mekill boundyn wethir bar.  
Thai met the king, and hailsta him thar ;  
And the king thaim thar hailsing yauld 3;  
And askyt thaim quethir thai wauld  
Thai said, Robert the Bruys, thai soucht  
For mete with him gif that thai moucht,  
Thar duelling with him wauld thai ma'.  
The king said, " Giff that ye will swa,  
Haldys forth yow way with me,  
And I sail ger yew sone him se.

<sup>1</sup> Neck, shoulders.  
<sup>2</sup> Yielded, returned.

<sup>3</sup> Hailed.  
Make.

Thai persawyt, be his speking,  
 That he wes the selwyn Robert king,  
 And chaungyt conehance and late;  
 And held nocht in the fyrst state.  
 For thai war favis to the king —  
 And thought to cum m to skilking,  
 And duell with him, quhill that thai saw  
 Thar poynt, and bryng him than off daw.  
 Thai grantyt till his spek forthi 2  
 Bot the kins, that wes witty,  
 Persawyt weill, by thar hawing,  
 That thai luffyt him na thing,  
 And said, " Falowis, ye moit, all thre,  
 Forthir aqwent till that we be,  
 All be your sehyn furth ga,  
 And, on the samyn wyss, we twa  
 Sail folow behind weill ner."  
 Quoth thai, " Schyr, it is na myster 3  
 To trow in ws ony ill —  
 Nane do I, said he; " bot I will,  
 That yhe ea fourth thus, quhill we  
 Better with othyr knowm be."  
 We grant, thai said, " sen ye will swa:"  
 And furth apon thair gate gan ga  
 Thus yeid thai till the nycht wes ner.  
 And than the forpast cummin wer  
 Till a waist housband hous: and thar  
 Thai slew the wethir that thai bar.  
 And slew fyr for to rost thar mete,  
 And askyt the king gift he wald etc.  
 And rest him till the mete war dycht.  
 The king, that hungry was, lk hycht,  
 Assentyt till thair spek in hy.  
 Bot he said, he wald aqwery  
 At a fyr; and thai all thre  
 On na wyss with thaim till gyddre be  
 In the end off the hous, thai suld ma  
 Ane othyr fyr; and thai did swa  
 Thai drew thaim in the hous end,  
 And halt the wethir till him send,  
 And thai rostynt in hy thair mete,  
 And fell rycht freschly for till etc.  
 For the king weill lang fastyt had,  
 And had rycht mekill frawall mad:  
 Tharfor he evt in egrely  
 And quhen he had etyn hastily,  
 He had to step sa mekill will,  
 That he moucht set na let thar till.  
 For quhen the wanyis filyt ar,  
 Men worthys hewy eurmair,  
 And to slepe drawys hewynes  
 The king that all fortrawaillyt wes,  
 Saw that him worthyt slep nedwayis.  
 Till his fostyr-brodyr he sayis,  
 " May I traist in the, me to waik,  
 Till lk a little sloping tak ?"  
 " Y a, Schyr, he said, " till I may drey 7."  
 The king then wynkyt a litill wey,  
 And slepyt nocht full encirely,  
 Bot glifmyt wp oft sodanly  
 For he had dreid off thai thre men,  
 That at the tothyr fyr war then.  
 That thai his fais war he wyst,  
 Tharfor he slepyt as foule on twyst'  
 The king slepyt bot a hull than,  
 Quhen sic slep fell on his man.  
 That he mycht nocht hald wp his ey,  
 Bot fell in slep, and rowtyt hey.  
 Now is the king in igret perle:  
 For slep he swa a litill quile,  
 He sail be ded, for owyn dreid.  
 For the thre tratours tuk gud heid,  
 That he on slep wes, and his man.  
 In full gret hy thai rais wp than.  
 And drew the suerdis hastily,  
 And went toward the king in hy.  
 Quhen that thai saw him slep swa,  
 And slepand thought thei wald him sla.

The king wp blenkit hastily,  
 And saw his man slepand him by;  
 And saw cummand the tothyr thre.  
 Dehuerly on fute gat he;  
 And drew his suerd owt, and thaim mete.  
 And, as he yude, his fute he set  
 Apon his man, weill hewly.  
 He waknyt, and raiss disily.  
 For the slep maistryt hym sway,  
 That or he gat wp, aye off that.  
 That come for to sla the king,  
 Gaiff hym a strak in his ryssing,  
 Swa that he mycht help him flo mar  
 The king sa straitly stadd wes thar,  
 That he wes neur yeyt sa stad  
 Ne war the annyng, that he had,  
 He had been ded; for owyn wer  
 But nocht for thi on sic maner.  
 He helpyt him, in that bargayne.  
 That thai thre tratowris he has slan,  
 Throw Goddis grace, and his manheid  
 His fostyr-brodyr thar was dede,  
 Then wes he wondre will of wayn,  
 Quhen he saw him left allane  
 His fostyr-brodyr menynt he,  
 And waryt all the tothyr thre  
 And syné hys way tuk him allane,  
 And rycht toward his tryst is, gane,

The Bruce, Book V v 405

#### NOTE XXXIV.

*And mermaid's alabaster grot,  
 Who bathes her limbs in sunless well,  
 Deep in Strathaird's enchanted cell.*

- P. 437.

Imagination can hardly conceive anything more beautiful than the extraordinary grotto discovered not many years since upon the estate of Alexander Mac-Allister, Esq., of Strathaird. It has since been much and deservedly celebrated, and a full account of its beauties has been published by Dr. Mac-Leay of Oban. The general impression may perhaps be gathered from the following extract from a journal, which, written under the feelings of the moment, is likely to be more accurate than any attempt to recollect the impressions then received — "The first entrance to this celebrated cave is rude and unpromising; but the light of the torches, with which we were provided, was soon reflected from the roof, floor, and walls, which seem as if they were sheeted with marble, partly smooth, partly rough with frost-work and rustic ornaments, and partly seeming to be wrought into statuary. The floor forms a steep and difficult ascent, and might be fancifully compared to a sheet of water, which, while it rushed whitening and foaming down a declivity, had been suddenly arrested and consolidated by the spell of an enchanter. Upon attaining the summit of this ascent, the cave opens into a splendid gallery, adorned with the most dazzling crystallizations, and finally descends with rapidity to the brink of a pool, of the most

<sup>1</sup> Manner. <sup>2</sup> Therefore. <sup>3</sup> Need. <sup>4</sup> Veins.  
<sup>5</sup> Become. <sup>6</sup> Fatigued with travel. <sup>7</sup> Endure.  
<sup>8</sup> Bird on bough.

<sup>1</sup> So dangerously situated  
<sup>2</sup> Had it not been for the armour he wore.  
<sup>3</sup> Nevertheless. <sup>4</sup> Fray, or dispute.  
<sup>5</sup> Much afflicted. <sup>6</sup> Cursed.  
<sup>7</sup> The place of rendezvous appointed for his soldiers.

limpid water, about four or five yards broad. There opens beyond this pool a portal arch, formed by two columns of white spar, with beautiful chasing upon the sides, which promises a continuation of the cave. One of our sailors swam across, for there is no other mode of passing, and informed us (as indeed we partly saw by the light he carried) that the enchantment of Maccahster's cave terminates with this portal, a little beyond which there was only a rude cavern, speedily choked with stones and earth. But the pool, on the brink of which we stood, surrounded by the most fanciful mouldings, in a substance resembling white marble, and distinguished by the depth and purity of its waters, might have been the bathing grotto of a naiad. The groups of combined figures projecting, or embossed, by which the pool is surrounded, are exquisitely elegant and fanciful. A statuary might catch beautiful hints from the singular and romantic disposition of those stalactites. There is scarce a form, or group, on which active fancy may not trace figures or grotesque ornaments, which have been gradually moulded in this cavern by the dropping of the calcareous water, hardening into petrifications. Many of those fine groups have been injured by the senseless rage of appropriation of recent tourists; and the grotto has lost (I am informed), through the smoke of torches, something of that vivid silver tint which was originally one of its chief distinctions. But enough of beauty remains to compensate for all that may be lost.—Mr Mac-Alhster of Strathaird has, with great propriety, built up the extenor entrance to this cave, in order that strangers may enter properly attended by a guide, to prevent any repetition of the wanton and selfish injury which this singular scene has already sustained.

## NOTE XXXV.

*Yet to no sense of selfish wrongs,  
Bear witness with me, Heaven, belongs  
My joy o'er Edward's bier.*—P. 440.

The generosity which does justice to the character of an enemy, often marks Bruce's sentiments, as recorded by the faithful Barbour. He seldom mentions a fallen enemy without praising such good qualities as he might possess. I shall only take one instance. Shortly after Bruce landed in Car-rick, in 1306, Sir Ingram Bell, the English governor of Ayr, engaged a wealthy yeoman, who had hitherto been a follower of Bruce, to undertake the task of assassinating him. The King learned this treachery, as he is said to have done other secrets of the enemy, by means of a female with whom he had an intrigue. Shortly after he was possessed of this information, Bruce, resorting to a small thicket at a distance from his men, with only

a single page to attend him, met the traitor, accompanied by two of his sons. They approached him with their wonted familiarity, but Bruce, taking his page's bow and arrow, commanded them to keep at a distance. As they still pressed forward with professions of zeal for his person and service, he, after a second warning, shot the father with the arrow; and being assaulted successively by the two sons, despatched first one, who was armed with an axe, then as the other charged him with a spear, avoided the thrust, struck the head from the spear, and cleft the skull of the assassin with a blow of his two-handed sword.

'He rushed down of blood all red,  
And when the king saw they were dead,  
All three lying, he wiped his brand  
With that his boy came fast running.  
And said, "Our lord might lowlyt be,  
That granted you might and powweste  
To tell the felony and the pride,  
Of three in so little tide."  
The king said, "So our lord me see,  
They have been worthy men all three,  
Had they not been full of treason,  
But that made their confusion."

BARBOUR'S Bruce, Bk V. p. 152.

## NOTE XXXVI.

*Such hate was his on Solway's strand,  
When vengeance clench'd his palsied hand,  
That pointed yet to Scotland's land.*—P. 440.

To establish his dominion in Scotland had been a favourite object of Edward's ambition, and nothing could exceed the pertinacity with which he pursued it, unless his inveterate resentment against the insurgents, who so frequently broke the English yoke when he deemed it most firmly riveted. After the battles of Falkirk and Methven, and the dreadful examples which he had made of Wallace and other champions of national independence, he probably concluded every chance of insurrection was completely annihilated. This was in 1306, when Bruce, as we have seen, was utterly expelled from Scotland: yet, in the conclusion of the same year, Bruce was again in arms and formidable; and in 1307, Edward, though exhausted by a long and wasting malady, put himself at the head of the army destined to destroy him utterly. This was, perhaps, partly in consequence of a vow which he had taken upon him, with all the pomp of chivalry, upon the day in which he dubbed his son a knight, for which see a subsequent note. But even his spirit of vengeance was unable to restore his exhausted strength. He reached Burgh-upon-Sands, a petty village of Cumberland, on the shores of the Solway Firth, and there, 6th July, 1307, expired in sight of the detested and devoted country of Scotland. His dying injunctions to his son required him to

1 Honoured.

2 Power.

continue the Scottish war, and never to recall Gaveston. Edward II disobeyed both charges. Yet more to mark his animosity, the dying monarch ordered his bones to be carried with the invading army. Froissart, who probably had the authority of eye-witnesses, has given us the following account of this remarkable charge.—

In the said forest, the old King Robert of Scotland dyd kepe hymselfe, whan King Edward the Fyrst conquered nygh all Scotland; for he was so often chased, that none durst loge him in castell, nor fortresse, for feare of the said Kyng.

And ever whan the King was returned into England, than he would gather together agayn his people, and conquere townes, castells, ana fortresses, iuste to Berwick, some by battle, and some by fair speech and love. and when the said King Edward heard thereof, than would he assemble his power, and wyn the realme of Scotland again; thus the chance went between these two foresaid Kings. It was shewed me, how that this King Robert wan and lost his realm v times. So this continued till the said King Edward died at Berwick and when he saw that he should die, he called before him his eldest son, who was King after him, and there, before all the barones, he caused him to swear, that as soon as he were dead, that he should take his body and boyle it in a cauldron, till the flesh departed cleane from the bones, and than to bury the flesh, and keep still the bones: and that as often as the Scotts should rebel against him, he should assemble the people against them, and carry with him the bones of his father; for he believed verily, that if they had his bones with them, that the Scotts should never attain any victory against them. The which thing was not accomplished, for when the King died his son carried him to London.—BERNERS' FROISSART'S *Chronicle*. London, 1812, pp. 30-40.

Edward's commands were not obeyed, for he was interred in Westminster Abbey, with the appropriate inscription.—

'EDWARDUS PRIMUS SCOTORUM MALLEUS  
HIC EST. PACTUM SERVA.'

Yet some steps seem to have been taken towards rendering his body capable of occasional transportation, for it was exquisitely embalmed, as was ascertained when his tomb was opened some years ago. Edward II judged wisely in not carrying the dead body of his father into Scotland, since he would not obey his living counsels.

It ought to be observed, that though the order of the incidents is reversed in the poem, yet, in point of historical accuracy, Bruce had landed in Scotland, and obtained some successes of consequence, before the death of Edward I.

#### NOTE XXXVII.

—*Cannes tower, that, steep and grey,  
Like falcon-nest o'erhangs the bay.*—P. 441.

The little island of Canna, or Cannay, adjoins to those of Rum and Muick, with which it forms one parish. In a pretty bay opening towards the east, there is a lofty and slender rock detached from the shore. Upon the summit are the ruins of a very small tower, scarcely accessible by a steep and precipitous path. Here, it is said, one of the kings, or Lords of the Isles, confined a beautiful lady, of whom he was jealous. The ruins are of course haunted by her restless spirit, and many romantic stories are told by the aged people of the island concerning her fate in life, and her appearances after death.

#### NOTE XXXVIII.

*And Ronin's mountains dark have sent  
Their hunters to the shore*—P. 442.

Ronm (popularly called Rum, a name which a poet may be pardoned for avoiding if possible) is a very rough and mountainous island, adjacent to those of Eigg and Cannay. There is almost no arable ground upon it, so that, except in the plenty of the deer, which of course are now nearly extirpated, it still deserves the description bestowed by the archdean of the Isles. 'Ronm, sixteen myle north-west from the ile of Coll, lyes ane ile callit Ronin Ile, of sixteen myle long, and six in bredthe in the narrowest, ane forest of heigh mountains, and abundance of little deir in it, quhilk deir will never be slane downewith, but the principal saittis man be in the height of the hill, because the deir will be callit upwart ay be the tainchell, or without tynchel they will pass upwart perforce. In this ile will be gotten about Britane als many wild nests upon the plane mure as men pleasis to gadder, and yet by resson the fowls hes few to start them except deir. This ile lyes from the west to the eist in lenth, and pertains to M'Kenabrey of Colla. Many solan geese are in this ile.'—MONRO'S *Description of the Western Isles*, p. 18.

#### NOTE XXXIX.

*On Scooreigg next a warning light  
Summon'd Tier warriors to the fight;  
A numerous race, ere stern MacLeod  
O'er their bleak shores in vengeance strode.*  
—P. 442.

These, and the following lines of the stanza, refer to a dreadful tale of feudal vengeance, of which unfortunately there are relics that still attest the truth. Scoor-Eigg is a high peak in the centre of the small Isle of Eigg, or Egg. It is well known to mineralogists, as affording many interesting specimens, ana

to others whom chance or curiosity may lead to the island, for the astonishing view of the mainland and neighbouring isles which it commands. I shall again avail myself of the journal I have quoted.

26th. August, 1814.—At seven this morning we were in the Sound which divides the Isle of Rum from that of Eigg. The latter, although hilly and rocky, and traversed by a remarkably high and barren ridge, called Scoor-Rigg, has, in point of soil, a much more promising appearance. Southward of both lies the Isle of Muich, or Muck, a low and fertile island, and though the least, yet probably the most valuable of the three. We manned the boat, and rowed along the shore of Eigg in quest of a cavern, which had been the memorable scene of a horrid feudal vengeance. We had rounded more than half the island, admiring the entrance of many a bold natural cave, which its rocks exhibited, without finding that which we sought, until we procured a guide. Nor, indeed, was it surprising that it should have escaped the search of strangers, as there are no outward indications more than might distinguish the entrance of a fox-earth. This noted cave has a very narrow opening, through which one can hardly creep on his knees and hands. It rises steep and lofty within, and runs into the bowels of the rock to the depth of 255 measured feet; the height at the entrance may be about three feet, but rises within to eighteen or twenty, and the breadth may vary in the same proportion. The rude and stony bottom of this cave is strewn with the bones of men, women, and children, the sad relics of the ancient inhabitants of the island, 200 in number, who were slain on the following occasion. The Mac-Donalds of the Isle of Eigg, a people dependent on Clan-Ranald, had done some injury to the Laird of Mac-Leod. The tradition of the isle says, that it was by a personal attack on the chieftain, in which his back was broken. But that of the other isles bears, more probably, that the injury was offered to two of three of the Mac-Leods, who, landing upon Eigg, and using some freedom with the young women, were seized by the islanders, bound hand and foot, and turned adrift in a boat, which the winds and waves safely conducted to Skye. To avenge the offence given, Mac-Leod sailed with such a body of men, as rendered resistance hopeless. The natives, fearing his vengeance, concealed themselves in this cavern, and, after a strict search, the Mac-Leods went on board their galleys, after doing what mischief they could, concluding the inhabitants had left the isle, and betaken themselves to the Long Island, or some of Clan-Ranald's other possessions. But next morning they espied from the vessels a man upon the island, and immediately landing again, they traced his retreat by the marks of his footsteps, a light snow being unhappily on the ground. Mac-Leod then surrounded the cavern, summoned

the subterranean garrison, and demanded that the individuals who had offended him should be delivered up to him. This was peremptorily refused. The chieftain then caused his people to divert the course of a fall of water, which, falling over the entrance of the cave, would have prevented his purposed vengeance. He then kindled at the entrance of the cavern a huge fire, composed of turf and fern, and maintained it with unrelenting assiduity, until all within were destroyed by suffocation. The date of this dreadful deed must have been recent, if one may judge from the fresh appearance of those relics. I brought off, in spite of the prejudice of our sailors, a skull from among the numerous specimens of mortality which the cavern afforded. Before re-embarking we visited another cave, opening to the sea, but of a character entirely different, being a large open vault, as high as that of a cathedral, and running back a great way into the rock at the same height. The height and width of the opening gives ample light to the whole. Here, after 1745, when the Catholic priests were scarcely tolerated, the priest of Eigg used to perform the Roman Catholic service, most of the islanders being of that persuasion. A huge ledge of rocks rising about half-way up one side of the vault, served for altar and pulpit, and the appearance of a priest and Highland congregation in such an extraordinary place of worship, might have engaged the pencil of Sahator.

## NOTE XL.

—that wondrous dome,  
Where, as to shame the temples decked  
By skill of earthly architect,  
Mature herself, it seem'd, would raise  
A Minster to her Maker's praise !

-P. 442.

It would be unpardonable to detain the reader upon a wonder so often described, and yet so incapable of being understood by description. This palace of Neptune is even grander upon a second than the first view. The stupendous columns which form the sides of the cave, the depth and strength of the tide which rolls its deep and heavy swell up to the extremity of the vault—the variety of the tints formed by white, crimson, and yellow stalactites, or petrifications, which occupy the vacancies between the base of the broken pillars which form the roof, and intersect them with a rich, curious, and variegated chasing, occupying each interstice—the corresponding variety below water, where the ocean rolls over a dark-red or violet-coloured rock, from which, as from a base, the basaltic columns arise—the tremendous noise of the swelling tide, mingling with the deep-toned echoes of the vault,—are circumstances elsewhere unparalleled.

Nothing can be more interesting than the varied appearance of the little archipelago of islets, of which Staffa is the most remarkable. This group, called in Gaelic Tresharnish, affords a thousand varied views to the voyager, as they appear in different positions with reference to his course. The variety of their shape contributes much to the beauty of these effects.

## NOTE XLI.

*Scenes sung by him who sings no more.*

—P. 443.

The ballad, entitled 'Macphail of Colonsay, and the Mermaid of Corrievrekin,' [see Border Minstrelsy, vol. iv. p. 285.] was composed by John Leyden, from a tradition which he found while making a tour through the Hebrides about 1801, soon before his fatal departure for India, where, after having made farther progress in Oriental literature than any man of letters who had embraced those studies, he died a martyr to his zeal for knowledge, in the island of Java, immediately after the landing of our forces near Batavia, in August 1811.

## NOTE XLII.

*Up Tarbat's western lake they bore,  
Then dragged their bark the isthmus o'er,*  
—P. 443.

The peninsula of Cantyre is joined to South Knapdale by a very narrow isthmus, formed by the western and eastern Loch of Tarbat. These two saltwater lakes, or bays, encroach so far upon the land, and the extremities come so near to each other, that there is not above a mile of land to divide them.

'It is not long,' says Pennant, 'since vessels of nine or ten tons were drawn by horses out of the west loch into that of the east, to avoid the dangers of the Mull of Cantyre, so dreaded and so little known was the navigation round that promontory. It is the opinion of many, that these little isthmuses, so frequently styled Tarbat in North Britain, took their name from the above circumstance; Tarruing, signifying to draw, and Bate, a boat. This too might be called, by way of pre-eminence, the Tarbat, from a very singular circumstance related by Torfoeus. When Magnus, the barefooted king of Norway, obtained from Donald-bane of Scotland the cession of the Western Isles, or all those places that could be surrounded in a boat, he added to them the peninsula of Cantyre by this fraud: he placed himself in the stern of a boat, held the rudder, was drawn over this narrow track, and by this species of navigation wrested the country from his brother monarch.'—PENNANT'S *Scotland*. London. 1790, p. 190.

But that Bruce also made this passage, although at a period two or three years later

than in the poem, appears from the evidence of Barbour, who mentions also the effect produced upon the minds of the Highlanders, from the prophecies current amongst them.—

'Bot to King, Robert will we gang,  
That we half left wispokyn of lang.  
Quhen he had conwoyt to the se  
His brodyr Eduuard, and his menyne,  
And othyr men off gret noblay,  
To Tarbart thai held thair way,  
In galayis ordanyt for thair far  
Bot thaim worthy<sup>1</sup> draw thair schippis thar;  
And a myle wes betuix the seys,  
Bot that wes lompany<sup>2</sup> all with treis.  
The King his schippis thar gert<sup>3</sup> draw,  
And for the wynd couth<sup>4</sup> sidely blaw  
Apon thair balt, as thaj wald ga.  
He pert men rapys and mastis ta,  
And set thaim in the schippis hey,  
And sayls to the toppis fey:  
And gert men gang thar by drawand  
The wynd thaim helpyt, that was blawand;  
Swa thaj, in a mill space,  
Thair fiote all our drawn was.

And quhen thaj, that in the lhs war,  
Hard tell how the gud King had thar  
Gert hys schippis with saillis ga  
Owt our betuix (the) Tarbart [is] twa,  
Thaj war abaysit<sup>5</sup> sa witrly  
For thaj wysit thow auld prophecy,  
That he suld ger<sup>6</sup> schippis sua  
Betuix that seil with saillis ga.  
Suld wyne the lhs sua till hand.  
Thaj nane with strenth suld him withstand.  
Tharfor they come all to the King  
Wes nane withstod his bidding.  
Owtalcyn<sup>7</sup> Jhone of Lome alay ne.  
Bot weill sone eftre wes he tayne,  
And present rycht to the King  
And thaj that war of his leding,  
Thaj till the King had brokyn fay 8,  
War all dede, and destruyt away.

BARBOURS *Bruce* Book X. v. 821.

## NOTE XLIII.

*The sun, ere yet he sunk behind  
Ben-Ghoil, 'the Mountain of the Wind'  
Gave his grim peaks a greeting kind,*  
*Andodde Loch Ransa smile.*—P. 443.

Loch Ranza is a beautiful bay, on the northern extremity of Arran, opening towards East Tarbat Loch. It is well described by Pennant:—'The approach was magnificent; a fine bay in front, about a mile deep, having a ruined castle near the lower end, on a low far projecting neck of land, that forms another harbour, with a narrow passage; but within has three fathom of water, even at the lowest ebb. Beyond is a little plain watered by a stream, and inhabited by the people of a small village. The whole is environed with a theatre of mountains; and in the background the serrated crags of Gnanan-Athol soar above.'—PENNANT'S *Tour to the Western Isles*, pp. 191-2. Ben-Ghaoil, 'the mountain of the winds,' is generally known by its English, and less poetical name, of Goatfield.

<sup>1</sup> Were obliged to. <sup>2</sup> Laid with trees. <sup>3</sup> Caused.  
<sup>4</sup> Could. <sup>5</sup> Confounded. <sup>6</sup> Make.  
<sup>7</sup> Excepting. <sup>8</sup> Faith.

## NOTE XLIV.

*Each to Loch Rama's margin spring;  
That blast was winded by the King!*

- P. 445

The passage in Barbour, 'describing the landing of Bruce, and his being recognized by Douglas, and those of his followers who had preceded him, by the sound of his horn, is in the original singularly simple and affecting—The king arrived in Arran with thirty-three small row-boats. He interrogated a female if there had arrived any warlike men of late in that country. 'Surely, sir,' she replied, 'I can tell you of many who lately came hither, discomfited the English governor, and blockaded his castle of Brodick. They maintain themselves in a wood at no great distance.' The king, truly conceiving that this must be Douglas and his followers, who had lately set forth to try their fortune in Arran, desired the woman to conduct him to the wood. She obeyed.

'The king then blew his horn on high;  
And gert his men that were him by.  
Hold them still, and all privy,  
And syne again his horn he blew,  
And at the last alone gan know,  
And said, "Soothly yon is the king,"  
I know lang while sike his blowing,  
The third time therewithal he blew,  
And then Sir Robert Boid it knew,  
And saul, "Yon is the king, but dread,  
Go we forth till him, better speed,  
Then went they till the king in hie,  
And him inclined courteously,  
And bithly welcomed them the king,  
And was joyful of their meeting,  
And kissed them, and speared syne  
How they had fared in hunting?<sup>2</sup>  
And they him told all, but lesing,  
Syne laud they God of their meeting,  
Syne with the king till his harbourye  
Went both joyfu and jolly'

BARBOUR'S Bruce, Book V. pp. 115-116.

## NOTE XLV.

*—his brother blamed,  
But shared the weakness, while ashamed;  
With haughty laugh his head he turned,  
And dash'd away the tear he scorned*

- P. 446.

The kind, and yet fiery character of Edward Bruce, is well painted by Barbour, in the account of his behaviour after the battle of Bannockburn. Sir Walter Ross, one of the very few Scottish nobles who fell in that battle, was so dearly beloved by Edward, that he wished the victory had been lost, so Ross had lived.

'Out-taken him, men has not seen  
Where he for any men made moaning.

And here the venerable Archdeacon intimates a piece of scandal. Sir Edward Bruce, it

<sup>1</sup> Asked,

<sup>2</sup> Without lying

seems, loved Ross's sister, *par amours*, to the neglect of his own lady, sister to David de Strathbogie, Earl of Athole. This criminal passion had evil consequences: for, in resentment to the affront done to his sister, Athole attacked the guard which Bruce had left at Cambuskenneth, during the battle of Bannockburn, to protect his magazine of provisions, and slew Sir William Keith, the commander. For which treason he was forfeited.

In like manner, when in a sally from Carrickfergus, Neil Fleming, and the guards whom he commanded, had fallen, after the protracted resistance which saved the rest of Edward Bruce's army, he made such moan as surprised his followers:

'Sic moan he made men had ferly<sup>1</sup>,  
For he was not customably  
Wont for to moan men any thing,  
Nor would not hear men make moaning

Such are the nice traits of character so often lost in general history.

## NOTE XLVI

*Thou heard'st a wretched female plain  
In agony of travail-pain,  
And thou didst bid thy little band  
Upon the instant turn and stand,  
And dare the worst the foe might do,  
Rather than, like a knight untrue,  
Leave to pursuers merciless  
A woman in her last distress—P. 448.*

This incident, which illustrates so happily the chivalrous generosity of Bruce's character, is one of the many simple and natural traits recorded by Barbour. It occurred during the expedition which Bruce made to Ireland, to support the pretensions of his brother Edward to the throne of that kingdom. Bruce was about to retreat, and his host was arrayed for moving.

'The king has heard a woman cry,  
He asked what that was in hy-  
"It is the layndar, sir," sai ane,  
"That her child-ill<sup>4</sup> right now has ta en,  
And must leave now behind us here."  
Therefore she makes an evil cheer.  
The king said, "Certes<sup>5</sup>, it were pity  
That she in that point left should be,  
For certes I trow there is no man  
That he no will rue<sup>6</sup> a woman than."  
His hosts all there arested he,<sup>7</sup>  
And gert<sup>8</sup> a tent soon stinted be,  
And gert her gang in hastily,  
And other women to be her by  
While she was delivered he bade;  
And syne forth on his ways rade,  
And how she forth should carried be,  
Or he forth fure<sup>9</sup>, ordained he.  
This was a full great courtesy  
That swik a king and so mighty,  
Gert his men dwell on this manner,  
But for a poor laynder

BARBOUR'S Krlice, Book XVI pp. 39-40.

<sup>1</sup> Wonder. <sup>2</sup> Hast. <sup>3</sup> Laundress.  
<sup>4</sup> Child-bed. <sup>5</sup> Aspect. <sup>6</sup> Certainly.  
<sup>7</sup> Caused. <sup>8</sup> Pitched. <sup>9</sup> Moved.



## NOTE XLVII.

*O'er chasms he pass'd, where fractures  
wide  
Craved wary eye and ample stride.*—P. 451.

The interior of the island of Arran abounds with beautiful Highland scenery. The hills, being very rocky and precipitous, afford some cataracts of great height, though of inconsiderable breadth. There is one pass over the river Machrai, renowned for the dilemma of a poor woman, who, being tempted by the narrowness of the ravine to step across, succeeded in making the first movement, but took fright when it became necessary to move the other foot, and remained in a posture equally ludicrous and dangerous, until some passenger assisted her to extricate herself. It is said she remained there some hours.

## NOTE XLVIII.

*He crossed his brow beside the stone  
Where Druids erst heard victims groan ;  
And at the cairns upon the wild,  
O'er many a heathen hero piled.*—P. 451.

The isle of Arran, like those of Man and Anglesea, abounds with many relics of heathen, and probably Druidical, superstition. There are high erect columns of unhewn stone, the most early of all monuments, the circles of rude stones, commonly entitled Druidical, and the cairns, or sepulchral piles, within which are usually found urns enclosing ashes. Much doubt necessarily rests upon the history of such monuments, nor is it possible to consider them as exclusively Celtic or Druidical. By much the finest circles of standing stones, excepting Stonehenge, are those of Stenhouse, at Stennis, in the island of Pomona, the principal isle of the Orcades. These, of course, are neither Celtic nor Druidical; and we are assured that many circles of the kind occur both in Sweden and Norway.

## NOTE XLIX.

*Old Brodick's got hie towers were seen ;  
From Hastings, late their English lord,  
Douglas had won them by the sword.*

—P. 451.

Brodick or Brathwick Castle, in the Isle of Arran, is an ancient fortress, near an open roadstead called Brodick-Bay, and not far distant from a tolerable harbour, closed in by the Island of Lam-lash. This important place had been assailed a short time before Bruce's arrival in the island. James Lord Douglas, who accompanied Bruce to his retreat in Rachrine, seems, in the spring of 1306, to have tired of his abode there, and set out accordingly, in the phrase of the times, to see what adventure God would send him. Sir Robert Boyd accompanied him; and his

knowledge of the localities of Arran appears to have directed his course thither. They landed in the island privately, and appear to have laid an ambush for Sir John Hastings, the English governor of Brodwick, and surprised a considerable supply of arms and provisions, and nearly took the castle itself. Indeed, that they actually did so, has been generally averred by historians, although it does not appear from the narrative of Barbour. On the contrary, it would seem that they took shelter within a fortification of the ancient inhabitants, a rampart called *Tor an Schian*. When they were joined by Bruce, it seems probable that they had gained Brodick Castle. At least tradition says, that from the battlements of the tower he saw the supposed signal-fire on Turnberry-nook. The castle is now much modernized, but has a dignified appearance, being surrounded by flourishing plantations.

## NOTE L.

*Of, too, with unaccustomed cars,  
A language much unmeet he hears*

—P. 451

Barbour, with great simplicity, gives an anecdote, from which it would seem that the vice of profane swearing, afterwards too general among the Scottish nation, was, at this time, confined to military men. As Douglas, after Bruce's return to Scotland, was roving about the mountainous country of Tweeddale, near the water of Line, he chanced to hear some persons in a farm-house say '*the devil*.' Concluding, from this hardy expression, that the house contained warlike guests, he immediately assailed it, and had the good fortune to make prisoners Thomas Randolph, afterwards the famous Earl of Murray, and Alexander Stuart, Lord Bonkle. Both were then in the English interest, and had come into that country with the purpose of driving out Douglas. They afterwards ranked among Bruce's most zealous adherents.

## NOTE LI.

*For, see! the ruddy signal made,  
That Clifford, with his merry-men all,  
Guards carelessly our father's hall.*

—P. 452.

The remarkable circumstance by which Bruce was induced to enter Scotland, under the false idea that a signal-fire was lighted upon the shore near his maternal castle of Turnberry—the disappointment which he met with, and the train of success which arose out of that very disappointment, are too curious to be passed over unnoticed. The following is the narrative of Barbour. The introduction is a favourable specimen of his style, which

seems to be in some degree the model for that of Gawain Douglas.—

"This wæs in ver<sup>1</sup>, quhen wynter tid,  
With his blastis hidwys to bid,  
Was our drywyn: and byrdis smale,  
As turturis and the nyctingale,  
Begouth<sup>2</sup> ryght sariely to syng,  
And for to mak in thair singyng  
Swete notts, and sowmys sefa,  
And nielodys plesand to her.  
And the treis begouth to ma 3  
Burgeans, and brycht blomys alsua,  
To wyn the helyng? off thair hewid,  
That wykkyt wynter had thaim rewid 8.  
And all gressys begouth to spryng  
In to that tyme the nobill king,  
With his flote, and a few meny 9,  
Thre hundyr I trow that mycht be  
Is to the se, owte off Arane  
A htill forouth 10, ewyn gane.

Thai rowit fast, with all thair mycht,  
Till that apun thaim tell the nycht,  
That woux myrk I I apun gret maner,  
Swa that thair wist nocht quhar thair wer  
For thair na nedill had, na static,  
Bot rowit alwais in till ane,  
Sterand all tyme apun the fyr,  
That thair saw brynhand lycht and schy r 12  
It wes bot auentur 13 thaim led  
And thair in schort tyme sa thaim sped  
That at the fyr arywyt thair,  
And went to land bot mar delay  
And Cuthbert, that has sene the fyr,  
Was full off angry, and off ire  
For he durst nocht do it away,  
And wes alsua dowtand ay  
That his lord suld pass to se.  
Tharfor thair cummyng wayt he,  
And met thaim at thair grywing,  
He wes wele sone brought to the King,  
Tharfor thair cummyng wayt he,  
And he with sar hart tauld him sone,  
How that he fand nane weil juffand;  
Bot all war layis, that he fand.  
And that the lord the Persy,  
With ner thre hundre in company,  
Was in the castell thar besid,  
Fullfyllt off dispyt and prid,  
Bot ma than twa partis off his rowt  
War herberyt in the toune without,  
"And dyspyt vov mar, Schir King,  
Than men may aspyt ony thing."  
Than said the King, in full gref ire,  
"Traitor, quhy maid thou than the fyr?"—  
"A I, Schyr," said he, "sa God me se!  
The fyr wes newyr maid for me  
Na, or the nycht, I wist it nocht;  
Bot fra I wist it, weil I thoct  
That we, and haly your meny,  
In hy" said put yow to the se  
For tin I cum to mete yow her,  
To tell perellyb that may aper."

The King wes off his spek angry,  
And askyt his prywe men, in hy,  
Suhat as thaim thought wes best to do,  
schyr Heward fryst answerd thar to,  
Hys brodyr, that wes swa hardy,  
And said "I saw yow sekeryt  
Thar sail na perell, that may be,  
Dryve me elspyns" to the se  
Myne auentur her tak wyl I,  
Quhethir it be esfull or angry."—

<sup>1</sup> Spring <sup>2</sup> Began <sup>3</sup> Loftily <sup>4</sup> Several,  
<sup>5</sup> Make. <sup>6</sup> Buds <sup>7</sup> Covering  
<sup>8</sup> Bereaved, <sup>9</sup> Men. <sup>10</sup> Before. <sup>11</sup> Dark  
<sup>12</sup> Clear, <sup>13</sup> Adventure <sup>14</sup> Haste. <sup>15</sup> Soon after.

"Brothyr," he said, "sen thou will sua.  
It is gude that we samyn ta  
Disse or ese, or payne or play,  
Eftyr as God will ws purwyl.  
And sen men says that the Persy  
Myn heretage will occupy;  
And his meny sa ner ws lyis,  
That ws dispytis mony wyss;  
Ga we and wenge sum off the dispy te  
And that may we haiff done als tte,  
For that ly traistly, but dreding  
Off ws, or off our her cummyng  
And thought we slepand slew thaim all,  
Repruff tharof na man sail  
For werrayour na forss suld ma,  
Quhethir he mycht purcom his fa  
Throw strenght, or throw suttelte,  
Bot that gud faith ay haldyn be."  
BARBOUR'S *Bruce*, Book IV. v l.

## NOTE LII.

*Now ask you - whence that wondrous light,  
Whose fairy glow beguiled their sight?  
It ne'er was known.*—P. 454.

The following are the words of an ingenious correspondent, to whom I am obliged for much information respecting Turnberry and its neighbourhood. 'The only tradition now remembered of the landing of Robert the Bruce in Carnock, relates to the fire seen by him from the Isle of Arran. It is still generally reported, and religiously believed by many, that this fire was really the work of supernatural power, unassisted by the hand of any mortal being; and it is said that, for several centuries, the flame rose yearly on the same hour of the same night of the year, on which the king first saw it from the turrets of Brodick Castle; and some go so far as to say, that if the exact time were known, it would be still seen. That this superstitious notion is very ancient, is evident from the place where the fire is said to have appeared, being called the Bogles' Brae, beyond the remembrance of man. In support of this curious belief, it is said that the practice of burning heath for the improvement of land was then unknown; that a spunkie Qack o'lanthorn could not have been seen across the breadth of the Forth of Clyde, between Ayrshire and Arran; and that the courier of Bruce was his kinsman, and never suspected of treachery.'—Letter from Mr. Joseph Train, of Newton Stuart, author of an ingenious Collection of Poems, illustrative of many ancient Traditions in Galloway and Ayrshire, Edinburgh. 1814.

[Mr. Train made a journey into Ayrshire at Sir Walter Scott's request, on purpose to collect accurate information for the Notes to this poem; and the reader will find more of the fruits of his labours in Note LI V. This is the same gentleman whose friendly assistance is so often acknowledged in the Notes and Introductions of the Waverley Novels.]

<sup>1</sup> Prepare. <sup>2</sup> Avenge <sup>3</sup> Quickly. <sup>4</sup> Confidently.

## NOTE LIII.

*They gath' dike Chase, a wide domain  
Left for the Castle's silvan reign.—9,455.*

The Castle of Turnberry, on the coast of Ayrshire, was the property of Robert Bruce, in right of his mother. Lord Hailes mentions the following remarkable circumstance concerning the mode in which he became proprietor of it.—'Martha, Countess of Carrick in her own right, the wife of Robert Bruce, Lord of Annandale, bare him a son, afterwards Robert I (11th July, 1274). The circumstances of her marriage were singular, happening to meet Robert Bruce in her domains, she became enamoured of him, and with some violence led him to her castle of Turnberry. A few days after she married him, without the knowledge of the relations of either party, and without the requisite consent of the king. The king instantly seized her castle and whole estates: She afterwards atoned by a fine for her feudal delinquency. Little did Alexander foresee that, from this union, the restorer of the Scottish monarchy was to arise.'—*Annals of Scotland* vol. ii p 180. The same obliging correspondent, whom I have quoted in the preceding note, gives me the following account of the present state of the ruins of Turnberry:—'Turnberry Point is a rock projecting into the sea; the top of it is about eighteen feet above high-water mark. Upon this rock was built the castle. There is about twenty-five feet high of the wall next to the sea yet standing. Upon the land-side the wall is only about four feet high; the length has been sixty feet, and the breadth forty-five: it was surrounded by a ditch, but that is now nearly filled up. The top of the ruin, rising between forty and fifty feet above the water, has a majestic appearance from the sea. There is not much local tradition in the vicinity connected with Bruce or his history. In front, however, of the rock, upon which stands Culzean Castle, is the mouth of a romantic cavern, called the Cove of Colean, in which it is said Bruce and his followers concealed themselves immediately after landing, till they arranged matters for their farther enterprises. Burns mentions it in the poem of *Hallowe'en*. The only place to the south of Turnberry worth mentioning, with reference to Bruce's history, is the *Weary Nuik*, a little romantic green hill, where he and his party are said to have rested, after assaulting the castle.'

Around the Castle of Turnberry was a level plain of about two miles in extent, forming the castle park. There could be nothing, I am informed, more beautiful than the copsewood and verdure of this extensive meadow, before it was invaded by the plough-share.

## NOTE LIV.

*The Bruce hath, won his father's hallt*

—P. 459.

I have followed the flattering and pleasing tradition, that the Bruce, after his descent upon the coast of Ayrshire, actually gained possession of his maternal castle. But the tradition is not accurate. The fact is, that he was only strong enough to alarm and drive in the outposts of the English garrison, then commanded, not by Clifford, as assumed in the text, but by Percy. Neither was Clifford slain upon this occasion, though he had several skirmishes with Bruce. He fell afterwards in the battle of Bannock burn. Bruce, after alarming the castle of Turnberry, and surprising some part of the garrison, who were quartered without the walls of the fortress, retreated into the mountainous part of Carrick, and there made himself so strong, that the English were obliged to evacuate Turnberry, and at length the Castle of Ayr. Many of his benefactions and royal gifts attest his attachment to the hereditary followers of his house, in this part of the country.

It is generally known that Bruce, in consequence of his distresses after the battle of Methven, was affected by a scorbutic disorder, which was then called a leprosy. It is said he experienced benefit from the use of a medicinal spring, about a mile north of the town of Ayr, called from that circumstance *King's Ease*. The following is the tradition of the country, collected by Mr. Train.—'After Robert ascended the throne, he founded the priory of Dominican monks, every one of whom was under the obligation of putting up to Heaven a prayer once every week-day, and twice in holydays, for the recovery of the king; and, after his death, these masses were continued for the saving of his soul. The ruins of this old monastery are now nearly level with the ground. Robert likewise caused houses to be built round the well of King's Case, for eight lepers, and allowed eight bolls of oatmeal, and £28 Scotch money, per annum, to each person. These donations were laid upon the lands of Fullarton, and are now payable by the Duke of Portland. The farm of Shiels, in the neighbourhood of Ayr, has to give, if required a certain quantity of straw for the lepers' beds, and so much to thatch their houses annually. Each leprous person had a drinking-horn provided him by the king, which continued to be hereditary in the house to which it was first granted. One of those identical horns, of very curious workmanship, was in the possession of the late Colonel Fullarton of that ilk.'

My correspondent proceeds to mention some curious remnants of antiquity respecting

<sup>1</sup> Sir Walter Scott had misread Mr. Train's MS, which gave not *King's Ease*, but *King's Case*, i.e. *Casa Régis*, the name of the royal foundation described below. Mr. Train's kindness enabled Lochart to make this correction.—1833.

this foundation. 'In compliment to Sir William Wallace, the great deliverer of his country, King Robert Bruce invested the descendants of that hero with the right of placing all the lepers upon the establishment of King's Case. This patronage continued in the family of Craigie, till it was sold along with the lands of the late Sir Thomas Wallace. The burgh of Ayr then purchased the right of applying the donations of King's Case to the support of the poor-house of Ayr. The lepers' charter-stone was a basaltic block, exactly the shape of a sheep's kidney, and weighing an Ayrshire boll of meal. The surface of this stone being as smooth as glass, there was not any other way of lifting it than by turning the hollow to the ground, there extending the arms along each side of the stone, and clasping the hands in the cavity. Young lads were always considered as deserving to be ranked among men, -when they could lift the blue stone of King's Case. It always lay beside the well, till a few years ago, when some English dragoons encamped at that place wantonly broke it, since which the fragments have been kept by the freemen of Prestwick in a place of security. There is one of these charter-stones at the village of Old Daily, in Carrick, which has become more celebrated by the following event, which happened only a few years ago:—The village of New Daily being now larger than the old place of the same name, the inhabitants insisted that the charter-stone should be removed from the old town to the new, but the people of Old Daily were unwilling to part with their ancient right. Demands and remonstrances were made on each side without effect, till at last man, woman, and child, of both villages, marched out ana by one desperate engagement put an end to a war, the commencement of which no person then living remembered. Justice and victory, in this instance, being of the same party, the villagers of the old town of Daily now enjoy the pleasure of keeping the *blue-stone* unmolested. Ideal privileges are often attached to some of these stones. In Girvan, if a man can set his back against one of the above description, he is supposed not liable to be arrested for debt, nor can cattle, it is imagined, be pointed as long as they are fastened to the same stone. That stones were often used as symbols to denote the right of possessing land, before the use of written documents became general in Scotland is, I think, exceedingly probable. The charter-stone of Inverness is still kept with great care, set in a frame, and hooped with iron, at the market-place of that town. It is called by the inhabitants of that district Clack na Couddin. I think it is very likely that Carey has mentioned this stone in his poem of Craig Phaderick. This is only a conjecture, as I have never seen that work. While the famous marble chair was allowed to remain at Scoon, it was considered as the charter-stone of the kingdom of Scotland.'

## NOTE LV.

'Bring here? he said, 'the mazers four,  
My noble fattiers loved of yore?—P. 459.

These mazers were large drinking-cups, or goblets. Mention of them occurs in a curious inventory of the treasure and jewels of James III, which will be published, with other curious documents of antiquity, by my friend, Mr. Thomas Thomson, D. Register of Scotland, under the title of 'A Collection of Inventories, and other Records of the Royal Wardrobe, Jewel-House, &c. I copy the passage in which mention is made of the mazers, and also of a habiliment, called 'King Robert Bruce's serk,' i e, *shirt*, meaning, perhaps, his shirt of mail; although no other arms are mentioned in the inventory. It might have been a relic of more sanctified description, a penance shirt perhaps.

Extract from 'Inventare of ane Parte of the Gold and Silver conveyit and unconveyit, Jowellis, and uther Stuff pertaining to Umquhile oure Soverane Lords Fader, that he had in Depots the Tyme of his Deceis, and that come to the Handis of oure Soverane Lord that now is M.cccc. LXXXVIII.'

'Memorandum fundin in a bandit kist like a gardevin<sup>1</sup>, in the fyrst the grete chenye<sup>2</sup> of gold, contenand sevin score sex hnkis.

Item, thre platis of silver.

Item, tuelf saltatis .

Item, fyftene discheis 'ouregilt.

Item, a grete gilt plate.

Item, twa grete bassingis<sup>5</sup> ouregilt.

Item, FOUR MASARIS, CALLED KING ROBERT

THE BRODIS, with a cover

Item, a grete cok maid of silver.

Item, the hede of silver of ane of the covers of masar.

Item, a fare dialle<sup>6</sup>.

Hem, twa kasis of knyffis<sup>7</sup>.

Item, a pare of auid kmfils.

Item, takin be the smyth that opinmt the

lokkis, in gold fourty demyis.

Item, in Inglys grotis<sup>3</sup> . . . . xxiiii. li and the said silver given again to the takaris of hym.

Item., ressavit in the clossat of Davidis tour, ane haly water-fat of silver, twa boxis, a cageat tume, a glas with rois-water, a dosouneof torchis, King ROBERT BRUCIS SERK.'

The real use of the antiquarian's studies is to bring the minute information which he collects to bear upon points of history. For example, in the inventory I have just quoted, there is given the contents of the *black kist*, or chest, belonging to James III, which was

<sup>1</sup> Gard-vin, or wine-cooler. <sup>2</sup> Chain  
<sup>3</sup> Salt-cellars, anciently the object of much curious workmanship. <sup>5</sup> Basins. <sup>6</sup> Dial.  
<sup>7</sup> Dishes. Cases of knives. English groats.

his strong box, and contained a quantity of treasure, in money and jewels, surpassing what might have been at the period expected of 'poor Scotland's gear.' This illustrates and authenticates a striking passage in the history of the house of Douglas, by Hume of Godscroft. The last Earl of Douglas (of the elder branch) had been reduced to monastic seclusion in the Abbey of Lindores, by James I I. James II, in his distresses, would willingly have recalled him to public life, and made him his lieutenant. 'But he,' says Godscroft, 'laden with years and old age, and weary of troubles, refused, saying, Sir, you have kept mee, and your *black coffer* in Sterling, too long, neither of us can doe you any good: I, because my friends have forsaken me, and my followers and dependers are fallen from me, betaking themselves to other masters; and your black trunk is too farre from you, and your enemies are between you and it or (as others say) because there was in it a sort of black coyne, that the king had caused to be coyned by the advice of his courtiers; which moneyes (saith he) sir, if you had put out at the first, the people would have taken it; and if you had employed mee in due time I might have done you service. But now there is none that will take notice of me, nor meddle with your money'—HUME'S *History of the House of Douglas*, fol. Edin. 1644, p. 206.

## NOTE LVI.

*Arouse old friends, and gather new.*  
—P. 460.

As soon as it was known in Kyle, says ancient tradition, that Robert Bruce had landed in Carrick, with the intention of recovering the crown of Scotland, the Laird of Craigie, and forty-eight men in his immediate neighbourhood, declared in favour of their legitimate prince. Bruce granted them a tract of land, still retained by the freemen of Newton to this day. The original charter was lost when the pestilence was raging at Ayr, but it was renewed by one of the Jameses, and is dated at Faulkland. The treemen of Newton were formerly officers by rotation. The Provost of Ayr at one time was a freeman of Newton, and it happened to be his turn, while provost in Ayr, to be officer in Newton, both of which offices he discharged at the same time.

The forest of Selkirk, or Ettrick, at this period, occupied all the district which retains that denomination, and embraced the neighbouring dales of Tweeddale, and at least the Upper Ward of Clydesdale. All that tract was probably as waste as it is mountainous, and covered with the remains of the ancient Caledonian Forest, which is supposed to have stretched from Cheviot Hills as far as Hamilton, and to have comprehended even

a part of Ayrshire. At the fatal battle of Falkirk, Sir John Stewart of Bonkill, brother to the Steward of Scotland, commanded the archers of Selkirk Forest, who fell around the dead body of their leader. The English historians have commemorated the tall and stately persons, as well as the unswerving faith, of these foresters. Nor has their interesting fall escaped the notice of an elegant modern poetess, whose subject led her to treat of that calamitous engagement.

'The glance of the morn had sparkled bright  
On their plumage green and their actions fight:  
The bugle was strung at each hunter's side.  
As they had been bound to the chase to ride;  
But the bugle is mute, and the shafts are spent.  
The arm unnerved and the bow unbent.  
And the tired forester is laid  
Far, far from the clustering greenwood shade!  
Sore have they toil'd—they are fallen asleep,  
And their slumber is heavy, and dull, and deep!  
When over their bones the grass shall wave,  
When the wild winds over their tombs shall rave,  
Memory shall lean on their graves, and tell  
How Selkirk's hunters boid around old Stewart  
fell !

*Wallace, or the Fight of Falkirk.* by Miss  
HOLFORD Lond 4to, 1833, pp 170-1.

## NOTE LVI I.

*When Bruce's banner had victorious flow'd  
O'er Loudout's moitntain, and in Ury's  
vale.*—Y. 460.

The first important advantage gained by Bruce, after landing at Turnbetry, was over Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, the same by whom he had been defeated near Methven. They met, as has been said, by appointment, at Loudonhill, in the west of Scotland. Pembroke sustained a defeat; and from that time Bruce was at the head of a considerable flying army. Yet he was subsequently obliged to retreat into Aberdeenshire, and was there assailed by Comyn, Earl of Buchan, desirous to avenge the death of his relative, the Red Comyn, and supported by a body of English troops under Philip de Moubray. Bruce was ill at the time of a scrofulous disorder, but took horse to meet his enemies, although obliged to be supported on either side. He was victorious, and it is said that the agitation of his spirits restored his health.

## NOTE LVIII.

*When English blood oft deluged Douglas-  
dale*—P. 460.

The 'good Lord James of Douglas,' during these commotions, often took from the English his own castle of Douglas, but being unable to garrison it, contented himself with destroying the fortifications, and retiring into the mountains. As a reward to his patriotism, it is said to have been prophesied, that how often soever Douglas Castle should be destroyed, it should always again arise more

magnificent from its ruins. Upon one of these occasions he used fearful cruelty, causing all the store of provisions, which the English had laid up in his castle, to be heaped together, bursting the wine and beer casks among the wheat and flour, slaughtering the cattle upon the same spot, and upon the top of the whole cutting the throats of the English prisoners. This pleasantry of the 'good Cord James' is commemorated under the name of the *Douglases Larder*. A more pleasing tale of chivalry is recorded by Godscroft.—'By this means, and such other exploits, he so affrighted the enemy, that it was counted a matter of great jeopardy to keep this castle, which began to be called the *adventurous* (or *hazardous*) *Castle of Douglas*; whereupon Sir John Walton being in suit of an English lady, she wrote to him, that when he had kept the adventurous Castle of Douglas seven years, then he might think himself worthy to be a suitor to her. Upon this occasion Walton took upon him the keeping of it, and succeeded to Thruswall, but he ran the same fortune with the rest that were before him. For Sir James, having first dressed an ambuscado near unto the place, he made fourteen of his men take so many sacks, and fill them with grass, as though it had been corn, which they carried in the way to Lanark, the chief market town in that count<sup>y</sup> so hoping to draw forth the captain by that bait, and either to take him or the castle, or both. Neither was this expectation frustrated, for the captain did bite, and came forth to have taken this victual (as he supposed). But ere he could reach these carriers, Sir James, with his company, had gotten between the castle and him; and these disguised carriers, seeing the captain following after them, did quickly cast off their sacks, mounted themselves on horseback, and met the captain with a sharp encounter, being so much the more amazed, as it was unlocked for<sup>1</sup> wherefore, when he saw these carriers metamorphosed into warriors, and ready to assault him, fearing that which was, that there was some tram laid for them, he turned about to have retired to his castle, but there he also met with his enemies; between which two companies he and his whole followers were slain, so that none escaped: the captain afterwards being searched, they found (as it is reported) his mistress's letter about him!—HUME'S *History of the House of Douglas*, fol. pp. 29-30<sup>1</sup>

## NOTE LIX.

*And fiery Edward routed stout St. John.*  
—P. 460.

<sup>1</sup>John de St. John, with 15,000 horsemen, had advanced to oppose the inroad of the Scots. By a forced march he endeavoured

<sup>1</sup>This is the foundation of the Author's last romance, *Castle Dattigrous*.—LOCKHART.

to surprise them, but intelligence of his motions was timeously received. The courage of Edward Bruce, approaching to temerity, frequently enabled him to achieve what men of more judicious valour would never have attempted. He ordered the infantry, and the meaner sort of his army, to intrench themselves in strong narrow ground. He himself, with fifty horsemen well hamessed, issued forth under cover of a thick mist, surprised the English on their march, attacked and dispersed them.—DALRYMPLE'S *Annals of Scotland*. Edinburgh, quarto, 1779, p. 35.

## NOTE LX.

*When Randolphs war-cry swell'd the southern gale.*—P. 460.

Thomas Randolph, Bruce's sister's son, a renowned Scottish chief, was in the early part of his life not more remarkable for consistency than Bruce himself. He espoused **his uncle's party when Bruce first assumed the crown, and was made prisoner at the fatal battle of Methven, in which his relative's** hopes appeared to be ruined. Randolph accordingly not only submitted to the English, but took an active part against Bruce; appeared in arms against him; and, in the skirmish where he was so closely pursued by the bloodhound, it is said his nephew took his standard with his own hand. But Randolph was afterwards made prisoner by Douglas in Tweeddale, and brought before King Robert. Some harsh language was exchanged between the uncle and nephew, and the latter was committed for a time to close custody. Afterwards, however, they were reconciled, and Randolph was created Earl of Moray about 1312. After this period he eminently distinguished himself, first by the surprise of Edinburgh Castle, and afterwards by many similar enterprises, conducted with equal courage and ability.

## NOTE LXI.

—*Stirling's towers,*  
*Beleaguered by King Robert's powers;*  
*And they took term of truce*—P. 461.

When a long train of success, actively improved by Robert Bruce, had made him master of almost all Scotland, Stirling Castle continued to hold out. The care of the blockade was committed by the king to his brother Edward, who concluded a treaty with Sir Philip Mowbray, the governor, that he should surrender the fortress, if it were not succoured by the King of England before St. John the Baptist's day. The King severely blamed his brother for the impolicy of atreaty, which gave time to the King of England to advance to the relief of the castle with all his assembled forces, and obliged himself either to meet them in battle with an inferior force, or to retreat with dishonour. 'Let all England come,' answered the reckless Edward; 'we

will fight them were they more.' The consequence was, of course, that each kingdom mustered its strength for the expected battle; and as the space agreed upon reached from Lent to Midsummer, full time was allowed for that purpose.

## NOTE LXII.

*To summon prince and peer,  
At Berwick-bounds to meet their Lûge.*  
—P. 461.

There is printed in Rymer's *Faedera* the summons issued upon this occasion to the sheriff of York; and he mentions eighteen other persons to whom similar ordinances were issued. It seems to respect the infantry alone, for it is entitled, *De peditibus ad recusum Castri de Strwelin a Scot is obsessi, properare faciendis*. This circumstance is also clear from the reasoning of the writ, which states, 'We have understood that our Scottish enemies and rebels are endeavouring to collect as strong a force as possible of infantry, in strong and marshy grounds, where the approach of cavalry would be difficult, between us and the castle of Stirling.'—It then sets forth Mowbray's agreement to surrender the castle, if not relieved before St. John the Baptist's day, and the king's determination, with divine grace, to raise the siege. 'Therefore,' the summons further bears, 'to remove our said enemies and rebels from such places as above mentioned, it is necessary for us to have a strong force of infantry fit for arms.' And accordingly the sheriff of York is commanded to equip and send forth a body of four thousand infantry, to be assembled at Werk, upon the tenth day of June first, under pain of the royal displeasure, &c.

## NOTE LXIII.

*And Cambria, but of late subdued,  
Sent forth her mountain-multitude.*  
—P. 461.

Edward the First, with the usual policy of a conqueror, employed the Welsh, whom he had subdued, to assist him in his Scottish wars, for which their habits, as mountaineers, particularly fitted them. But this policy was not without its risks. Previous to the battle of Falkirk, the Welsh quarrelled with the English men-at-arms, and after bloodshed on both parts, separated themselves from his army, and the feud between them, at so dangerous and critical a juncture, was reconciled with difficulty. Edward II followed his father's example in this particular, and with no better success. They could not be brought to exert themselves in the cause of their conquerors. But they had an indifferent reward for their forbearance. Without

arms, and clad only in scanty dresses of linen cloth, they appeared naked in the eyes even of the Scottish peasantry; and after the rout of Bannockburn, were massacred by them in great numbers, as they retired in confusion towards their own country. They were under command of Sir Maurice de Berkeley.

## NOTE LXIV.

*And Connoght pour'd front waste and  
wood  
Her hundred tribes, whose sceptre rude*  
*Dark Eth O'Connor sway'd—V. 461.*

There is in the *Faedera* an invitation to Eth O'Connor, chief of the Irish of Connaught, setting forth that the king was about to move against his Scottish rebels, and therefore requesting the attendance of all the force he could muster, either commanded by himself in person, or by some nobleman of his race. These auxiliaries were to be commanded by Richard de Burgh, Earl of Ulster. Similar mandates were issued to the following Irish chiefs, whose names may astonish the unlearned, and amuse the antiquary.

'Eth O Donnuld, Duci Hibernicorum de Tyconil;  
Demod O Kahan, Duci Hibernicorum de Fernetrew;  
Doneval O Neel, Duci Hibernicorum de Tryowyn;  
Neel Macbreen, Duci Hibernicorum de Kynallewan;  
Eth. Offyn, Duci Hibernicorum de Turtery,  
Admely Mac Anegus, Duci Hibernicorum de Onehagh;  
Neel O Hanlan, Duci Hibernicorum de Erthere;  
Bien Mac Mahun, Duci Hibernicorum de Uriel;  
Lauercagh Mac Wyr, Duci Hibernicorum de Loughenn;  
Gillys O Raily, Duci Hibernicorum de Bresteny;  
Geffrey O Fergy, Duci Hibernicorum de Montiragwil;  
Felyn O Honoghur, Duci Hibernicorum de Connach;  
Donethuth O Bien, Duci Hibernicorum de Tothmund;  
Dermod Mac Arthy, Duci Hibernicorum de Dessemound;  
Dcnenol Carbragh;  
Maur. Kenenagh Mac Murgh;  
Murzhugh O Bryn;  
David O Tothvill;  
Dermod C Tonoghur, Doffaly;  
Fyn O Dymsey;  
Souethuth Mac Gillephatrick;  
Lyssagh O Morth;  
Gilbertus Ekelly, Duci Hibernicorum de Omany;  
Mac Ethelau;  
Omahan Helyn, Duci Hibernicorum Midie.'

RYMER'S *Fcedera*, vol. iii. pp. 476, 477.

## NOTE LXV.

*Their chief, Fitz-Louis.*—P. 463.

Fitz-Louis, or Mac-Louis, otherwise called Fullarton, is a family of ancient descent in the Isle of Arran. They are said to be of French origin, as the name intimates. They attached themselves to Bruce upon his first landing; and Fergus Mac-Louis, or Fullarton, received from the grateful monarch a charter, dated 26th November, in the second year of his reign (1307), for the lands of Kilmichel, and others, which still remain in this very ancient and respectable family.

## NOTE LXVI.

*/// battles four beneath their œe,  
The forces of King Robert he.*—P. 463.

The arrangements adopted by King Robert for the decisive battle of Bannockburn are given very distinctly by Barbour, and form an edifying lesson to tacticians. Yet, till commented upon by Lord Hailes, this important passage of history has been generally and strangely misunderstood by historians. I will here endeavour to detail it fully.

Two days before the battle, Bruce selected the field of action, and took post there with his army, consisting of about 30,000 disciplined men, and about half the number of disorderly attendants upon the camp. The ground was called the New Park of Stirling; it was partly open, and partly broken by copses of wood and marshy ground. He divided his regular forces into four divisions. Three of these occupied a front line, separated from each other, yet sufficiently near for the purpose of communication. The fourth division formed a reserve. The line extended in a north-easterly direction from the brook of Bannock, which was so rugged and broken as to cover the right flank effectually, to the village of Saint Ninian's, probably in the line of the present road from Stirling to Kilsyth. Edward Bruce commanded the right wing, which was strengthened by a strong body of cavalry under Keith, the Mareschal of Scotland, to whom was committed the important charge of attacking the English archers; Douglas, and the young Steward of Scotland, led the central wing; and Thomas Randolph, Earl of Moray, the left wing. The King himself commanded the fourth division, which lay in reserve behind the others. The royal standard was pitched, according to tradition, in a stone, having a round hole for its reception, and thence called the Bore-stone. It is still shown on the top of a small eminence, called Brock's-brae, to the south-west of Saint Ninian's. His main body thus disposed, King Robert sent the followers of the camp, fifteen thousand and upwards in number, to the eminence in rear of his army, called from that circumstance the *Gillies* (i.e. the servants') *Hill*.

The military advantages of this position were obvious. The Scottish left flank, protected by the brook of Bannock, could not be turned; or, if that attempt were made, a movement by the reserve might have covered it. Again, the English could not pass the Scottish army, and move towards Stirling, without exposing their flank to be attacked while in march.

If, on the other hand, the Scottish line had been drawn up east and west, and facing to the southward, as affirmed by Buchanan, and adopted by Mr. Nimmo, the author of the *History of Stirlingshire*, there appears nothing to have prevented the English approaching upon the carse, or level ground, from Falkirk, either from turning the Scottish left flank, or from passing their position, if they preferred it, without coming to an action, and moving on to the relief of Stirling. And the *Gilhes' Hill*, if this less probable hypothesis be adopted, would be situated, not in the rear, as allowed by all the historians, but upon the left flank of Bruce's army. The only objection to the hypothesis above laid down, is, that the left flank of Bruce's army was thereby exposed to a sally from the garrison of Stirling. But, first, the garrison were bound to neutrality by terms of Mowbray's treaty; and Barbour even seems to censure, as a breach of faith, some secret assistance which they rendered their countrymen upon the eve of battle, in placing temporary bridges of doors and spars over the pools of water in the carse, to enable them to advance to the charge<sup>1</sup>. Secondly, had this not been the case, the strength of the garrison was probably not sufficient to excite apprehension. Thirdly, the adverse hypothesis leaves the rear of the Scottish army as much exposed to the Stirling garrison, as the left flank would be in the case supposed.

It only remains to notice the nature of the ground in front of Bruce's line of battle. Being part of a park, or chase, it was considerably interrupted with trees; and an extensive marsh, still visible, in some places rendered it inaccessible, and in all of difficult approach. More to the northward, where the natural impediments were fewer, Bruce fortified his position against cavalry, by digging a number of pits so close together, says Barbour, as to resemble the cells in a honeycomb. They were a foot in breadth, and between two and three feet deep, many rows of them being placed one behind the other. They were slightly covered with brushwood and green sods, so as not to be obvious to an impetuous enemy.

All the Scottish army were on foot, excepting a select body of cavalry stationed

<sup>1</sup> An assistance which (by the way) could not have been rendered, had not the English approached from the south-east, since, had their march been due north, the whole Scottish army must have been between them and the garrison.



with Edward Bruce on the right wing, under the immediate command of Sir Robert Keith, the Marshal of Scotland, who were destined for the important service of charging and dispersing the English archers.

Thus judiciously posted, in a situation fortified both by art and nature, Bruce awaited the attack of the English.

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NOTE LXVII.

*Beyond, the Southern host appears.*

- P. 463.

Upon the 23rd June, 1314, the alarm reached the Scottish army of the approach of the enemy. Douglas and the Marshal were sent to reconnoitre with a body of cavalry:

'And soon the great host have they seen,  
Where shields shining were so sheen,  
And basinets burnished bright,  
That gave against the sun great light.  
They saw so fele 1 brawdviñe baners,  
Standards and pennons and spears,  
And so fele knights upon steeds,  
All flaming in their weeds,  
And so fele bataills, and so broad,  
And too so great room as they rode,  
That the maist host, and the stoutest  
Of Christendom, and the greatest,  
Should be abaysit for to see  
Their foes into such quantity'

*The Bruce, vol II p. III.*

The two Scottish commanders were cautious in the account which they brought back to their camp. To the king in private they told the formidable state of the enemy; but in public reported that the English were indeed a numerous host, but ill commanded, and worse disciplined.

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NOTE LXVIII.

*With these the valiant of the hies  
Beneath their chieftains rank'd their files.*

- P. 463.

The men of Argyle, the islanders, and the Highlanders in general, were ranked in the rear. They must have been numerous, for Bruce had reconciled himself with almost all their chieftains, excepting the obnoxious MacDougals of Lorn. The following deed, containing the submission of the potent Earl of Ross to the King, was never before published. It is dated in the third year of Robert's reign, that is, 1309.

'OBLIGACIO COMITIS ROSSENSIS PER HOMAGIUM FIDELITATEM ET SCRIPTUM.

'Universis christi fideibus ad quorum noticiam presentes littere pervenerint Willielmus Comes de Ross salutem in domino sempiternam. Quia magnificus princeps Dominus

Robertus dei gracia Rex Scottorum Dominus meus ex innata sibi bonitate, inspirataque clemencia, et gracia specialia remisit michi pure rancorem ammi sui, et relaxavit ac condonavit michi omnimodas transgressionem seu offensas contra ipsum et suos per me et nicos vsque ad confeccionem litterarum presecum perpetratas. Et terras meas et tenementa mea omnia graciose concessit. Et me mchilominus de terra de Dmgwal et ferncroskry infra comitatum de Sutherland de benigna hberahitate sua henditane in feodare curavit. Ego tantam principis beneuolenciam efficaciter attendens, et pro tot gracus michi factis, vicem sibi gratitudinis meis pro vinbus de cetero digne . . . vite cupiens exhibere, subicio et obhgo me et heredes meos et homines meos vniuersos dicto Domino meo Regi per omnia . . . erga suam regiam dignitatem, quod erimus de cetero fiddes sibi et heredibus suis et fidele sibi seruicium auxilium et concilium . . . contra omnes homines et femmas qui vivere poterint aut mori, et super h . . . Ego Willielmus pro me . . . hominibus meis vnuersis dicto domino meo Regi . . . manibus homagium sponte feci et super dei ewangelia sacramentum prestiti . . . In quorum omnium testimonium sigillum meum, et sigilla Hugonis filii et heredis et Johannis filii mei vna cum sigillis venerabilium patrum Dominorum David et Thome Moraviensis et Rossensis dei gracia episcoporum presentibus litteris appensa. Acta scripta et data apud Aldern in Morauiia vltimo die mensis Octobris, Anno Regni dicti domini nostri Regis Roberti Tertio. Testibus venerabilibus patribus supradictis, Domino Bernardo Cancellano Regis, Dominis Wilhelmo de Haya, Johanne de Striuelyn, Wilhelmo Wysman, Johanne de Ffenton, David de Berkeley, et Waltero de Berkeley mihtibus, magistro Waltero Heroc, Decano ecclesie Morauiie, magistro Willielmo de Creswel eiusdem ecclesie precentore et multis aliis nobilibus clericis et laicis dictis die et loco congregatis.'

The copy of this curious document was supplied by my friend, Mr. Thomson, Deputy Register of Scotland, whose researches into our ancient records are daily throwing new and important light upon the history of the country.

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NOTE LXIX.

*The Monarch rode along the van.—P. 464.*

The English vanguard, commanded by the Earls of Gloucester and Hereford, came in sight of the Scottish army upon the evening of the 24th of June. Bruce was then riding upon a little palfrey, in front of his foremost line, putting his host in order. It was then that the personal encounter took place betwixt him and Sir Henry de Bohun, a gallant English knight, the issue of which

had a great effect upon the spirits of both armies. It is thus recorded by Barbour:—

<sup>4</sup> And quhen Glosystr and Herfurd war  
With thair bataill, approchand ner,  
Befor thaim all thar come rydand,  
With helm on held, and sper m hand,  
Schyr Henry the Boune, the worthi,  
That wes a wycht knyght, and a hardy;  
And to the Erie off Herfurd cusyne  
Armyt in armys gud and lyne.  
Come on a sted, a bow schote her,  
Befor all othyr that thar wer  
And knew the King, for that he saw  
Him swa rang his men on raw  
And by the crowne, that wes set  
Alsua upon his bassynet.  
And toward him he went in hy  
And (quhen) the King sa apertly  
Saw him cum, forouth all his tens l,  
In hy 2 till him the hors he stem  
And quhen Schyr Henry saw the King  
Cum on, for owtyn abaysme,  
Till him he raid in full gret joy,  
He thocht that he suld weill lychtly  
Wyn him, and haf him at his will,  
Sen he him horsyt saw sa ill  
Spent 4 thair samyn in till a lunt  
Schyr Henry myssit the noble King,  
And he, that in his sterapys buid,  
With the ax that wes hard and pud,  
With sa gret inaynee racht him A dynt,  
That nothyr hat, na helm, mycht stynt,  
The hew<sup>7</sup> duschid that he him gaye,  
That ner he held till the harvynt clawe,  
The hand ax schaft fruschit in twa,  
And he doune to the erd gan ga  
All flatynys lo, for him faillyt mycht,  
This wes the fryst strak off the fycht

BARBOUR'S *Bruce*, Book VIII v 684.

The Scottish leaders remonstrated with the King upon his temerity. He only answered, "I have broken my good battle-axe"—The English vanguard retreated after witnessing this single combat. Probably their generals did not think it advisable to hazard an attack while its unfavourable issue remained upon their minds.

#### NOTE LXX.

'What train of dust with trumpet sound  
And glimmering spears, is wheeling round  
Our leftward flank?'—P 466.

While the van of the English army advanced, a detached body attempted to relieve Stirling. Lord Hailes gives the following account of this manoeuvre and the result, which is accompanied by circumstances highly characteristic of the chivalrous manners of the age, and displays that generosity which reconciles us even to their ferocity upon other occasions.

Bruce had enjoined Randolph, who commanded the left wing of his army, to be vigilant in preventing any advanced parties of the English from throwing succours into the castle of Stirling.

Eight hundred horsemen, commanded by

Sir Robert Clifford, were detached from the English army; they made a circuit by the low grounds to the east, and approached the castle. The King perceived their motions, and, coming up to Randolph, angrily exclaimed, "Thoughtless man! you have suffered the enemy to pass." Randolph hastened to repair his fault, or perish. As he advanced, the English cavalry wheeled to attack him. Randolph drew up his troops in a circular form, with their spears resting on the ground, and protended on every side. At the first onset, Sir William Daynecourt, an English commander of distinguished note, was slain. The enemy, far superior in numbers to Randolph, environed him, and pressed hard on his little band. Douglas saw his jeopardy, and requested the King's permission to go and succour him. "You shall not move from your ground," cried the King; "let Randolph extricate himself as he best may. I will not alter my order of battle, and lose the advantage of my position."—"In truth," replied Douglas, "I cannot stand by and see Randolph perish: and, therefore, with your leave, I must aid him." The King unwillingly consented, and Douglas flew to the assistance of his friend. While approaching, he perceived that the English were falling into disorder, and that the perseverance of Randolph had prevailed over their impetuous courage. "Halt," cried Douglas, "those brave men have repulsed the enemy; let us not diminish their glory by sharing it."—DALRYMPLE'S *Annals of Scotland*. 410, Edinburgh, 1779, pp 44-45.

Two large stones erected at the north end of the village of Newhouse, about a quarter of a mile from the south part of Stirling, ascertain the place of this memorable skirmish. The circumstance tends, were confirmation necessary, to support the opinion of Lord Hailes, that the Scottish line had Stirling on its left flank. It will be remembered, that Randolph commanded infantry, Daynecourt cavalry. Supposing, therefore, according to the Vulgar hypothesis, that the Scottish line was drawn up, facing to the south, in the line of the brook of Bannock, and consequently that Randolph was stationed with his left flank resting upon Milntown bog, it is morally impossible that his infantry, moving from that position, with whatever celerity, could cut off from Stirling a body of cavalry who had already passed St Ninian's, or, in other words, were already between them and the town. Whereas, supposing Randolph's left to have approached St. Ninian's, the short movement to Newhouse could easily be executed, so as to intercept the English in the manner described.

<sup>1</sup> Comrades. <sup>2</sup> Haste <sup>3</sup> Without shrinking  
<sup>4</sup> Spurred. <sup>5</sup> Line <sup>6</sup> Strength, for force.  
<sup>7</sup> Heavy. <sup>8</sup> Clash. <sup>9</sup> Broke. Flat.

<sup>1</sup> Barbour says expressly, they avoided the New Park (where Bruce's army lay), and held 'well neath the Kirk,' which can only mean St. Ninian's.

## NOTE LXXI.

*Responsive from the Scottish host,  
Pipe-clang and bugle-sound were toss'd.*  
—P. 467.

There is an old tradition, that the well-known Scottish tune of 'Hey, tutti taitti,' was Bruce's march at the battle of Bannockburn. The late Mr. Ritson, no granter of propositions, doubts whether the Scots had any martial music, and quotes Froissart's account of each soldier in the host bearing a little horn, on which, at the onset, they would make such a horrible noise, as if all the devils of hell had been among them. He observes, that these horns are the only music mentioned by Barbour, and concludes, that it must remain a moot point whether Bruce's army were cheered by the sound even of a solitary bagpipe—*Historical Essay prefixed to Ritson's Scottish Songs*.—It may be observed in passing, that the Scottish of this period certainly observed some musical cadence, even in winding their horns, since Bruce was at once recognized by his followers from his mode of blowing. See Note XLIV on Canto IV. But the tradition, true or false, has been the means of securing to Scotland one of the finest lyrics in the language, the celebrated war-song of Burns,—'Scots, wha hae wi' Wallace bled'

## NOTE LXXII.

*Now onward and in open view,  
The countless ranks of England drew.*  
—P. 467.

Upon the 24th of June, the English army advanced to the attack. The narrowness of the Scottish front, and the nature of the ground, did not permit them to have the full advantage of their numbers, nor is it very easy to find out what was their proposed order of battle. The vanguard, however, appeared a distinct body, consisting of archers and spearmen on foot, and commanded, as already said, by the Earls of Gloucester and Hereford. Barbour, in one place, mentions that they formed nine BATTLES or divisions; but from the following passage, it appears that there was no room or space for them to extend themselves, so that, except the vanguard, the whole army appeared to form one solid and compact body:—

The English men, on either party,  
That as aneek shone brightly,  
Were not array'd on such manner;  
For all their battles sayn I were  
In a schiltrum 2. But whether it was

1 Together.  
a *Schiltrum*.—This word has been variously limited or extended in its signification. In general, it seems to imply a large body of men drawn up very closely together. But it has been limited to imply a round

Through the great straitness of the place  
That they were in, to bide fighting,  
Or that it was for abaysing,  
I wete not. But in a schiltrum  
It seemed they were all and some;  
Out ta'en the yawward anerly;  
That right with a great company.  
Be them selwyn, arrayed w ere  
Who had been by, might have seen there  
That folk ourtake a mekili feild  
On breadth, where many a shining shield,  
And many a burnished bright armour,  
And many a man of great valour,  
Might in that great schiltrum be seen;  
And many A bright banner and sheen'  
BARBOUR'S Bruce, vol u p. 137.

## NOTE LXXIII

*See where yon barefoot Abbot stands,  
And blesses them with lifted hands!*  
—P. 467.

'Maurice, abbot of Inchaffray, placing himself on an eminence, celebrated mass in sight of the Scottish army. He then passed along the front barefooted, and bearing a crucifix in his hands, and exhorting the Scots, in few and forcible words, to combat for their rights and their liberty. The Scots kneeled down. "They yield," cried Edward; "see, they implore mercy."—"They do," answered Ingelram de Umfraville, "but not ours. On that field they will be victorious, or die."—*Annals of Scotland*, vol. 11. p. 47.

## NOTE LXXIV.

*Forth) Marshal! on thefeasant foe!  
We'll tame the terrors of their bow,  
And cut the bow-string loose!*—P. 468.

The English archers commenced the attack with their usual bravery and dexterity. But against a force, whose importance he had learned by fatal experience, Bruce was provided. A small but select body of cavalry were detached from the right, under command of Sir Robert Keith. They rounded, as I conceive, the marsh called Milntown bog, and, keeping the firm ground, charged the left flank and rear of the English archers. As the bowmen had no spears nor

or circular body of men so drawn up I cannot understand it with this limitation in the present case. The schiltrum of the Scottish army, at L-alkirk was undoubtedly of a circular form, in order to resist the attacks of the English cavalry, on whatever quarter they might be charged. But it does not appear how, or why, the English, advancing to the attack at Bannockburn, should have arrayed themselves in a circular form. It seems more probable, that, by *schiltrum* in the present case, Barbour means to express an irregular mass into which the English army was compressed by the unwieldiness of its numbers, and the carelessness or ignorance of its leaders.

1 brightening.

2 Alone.

long weapons fit to defend themselves against horse, they were instantly thrown into disorder, and spread through the whole English army a confusion from which they never fairly recovered.

\*The Inghe archens schot sa fast,  
That mycht thur schot haffony last,  
It had bene hard to Scottis men  
Bot King Robert, that wele gan ken 1  
That thair archens war peralouss,  
And thair schot rycht hard and grouwuss,  
Ordanyt, foroutha the assemble,  
Hys marschell with a gret inenye,  
Fyve hundre armyt in to stele,  
That on lycht hors war horsyt welle.  
For to pryk among the archens,  
And swa assaile thaim with thair spens.  
That thair na laystr halff to schiite.  
This marschell that lk of mute 4,  
That Schyr Robert of Keyth was cauld,  
As lk befor her has yow tauld,  
Quhen he saw the bataillis sua  
Assemblill, and to gidder ga,  
And saw the archens schoyt stoutly,  
With all thaim off his company,  
In hy apon thaim gan he rid;  
And our tuk thaim at a sid 5;  
And ruschytt aman? thaim sa rudly,  
Stekand thaim sa disputously,  
And m sic fusoun e berand down,  
And slayand thaim, for owtyr ransoun?  
That thair thaim scalyt eumlkane 9  
And fra that tyme furth thair wes uane  
That assemblit schot to ma "  
Quhen Scottis archens saw that thair sua  
War rebutytt U, thair woux hardy,  
And with all thair mycht schot egrely  
Amang the hors men, that thair raid,  
And woundis wid to thaim thair maid;  
And slew of thaim a full gret dele

BARBOUR'S Bruce, Book IX. v. 238.

Although the success of this manoeuvre was evident, it is very remarkable that the Scottish generals do not appear to have profited by the lesson. Almost every subsequent battle which they lost against England, was decided by the archers, to whom the close and compact array of the Scottish phalanx afforded an exposed and unresisting mark. The bloody battle of Hahdoun mil, fought scarce twenty years afterwards, was so completely gained by the archers, that the English are said to have lost only one knight, one esquire, and a few foot-soldiers. At the battle of Neville's Cross, in 1346, where David II was defeated and made prisoner, Tohn de Graham, observing the loss which the Scots sustained from the English bowmen, offered to charge and disperse them, if a hundred men-at-arms were put under his command. *But*, to confess the truth, says Fordun, 'he could not procure a single horseman for the service proposed.' Of such little use is experience in war, where its results are opposed by habit or prejudice.

1 Know. 2 Disjoined from the main body.  
Spur. That I speak of Set upon their flank.  
6 Numbers 7 Ransom. 8 Dispersed.  
9 Every one. 10 Make. 11 Driven back.

## NOTE LXXV.

*Each braggart churl could boast before  
Twelve Scottish lives his baldric bore!*  
—P. 468.

Roger Ascham quotes a similar Scottish proverb, whereby they give the whole praise of shooting honestly to Englishmen, saying thus, "that every English archer beareth under his girdle twenty-four Scottes." Indeed Toxophilus says before, and truly of the Scottish nation, "The Scottes surely be good men of warre in theyre owne feates as can be; but as for shootinge, they can neither use it to any profite, nor yet challenge it for any praise."—*Works of Ascham, edited by Bennett* 410, p. no.

It is said, I trust incorrectly, by an ancient English historian, that the 'good Lord James of Douglas' dreaded the superiority of the English archers so much, that when he made any of them prisoner, he gave him the option of losing the forefinger of his right hand, or his right eye, either species of mutilation rendering him incapable to use the bow. I have mislaid the reference to this singular passage.

## NOTE LXXVI.

*Down I down! in headlong overthrow.  
Horseman and horse, the foremost go.*  
—P. 468.

It is generally alleged by historians, that the English men-at-arms fell into the hidden snare which Bruce had prepared for them. Barbour does not mention the circumstance. According to his account, Randolph, seeing the slaughter made by the cavalry on the right wing among the archers, advanced courageously against the main body of the English, and entered into close combat with them. Douglas and Stuart, who commanded the Scottish centre, led their division also to the charge, and the battle becoming general along the whole line, was obstinately maintained on both sides for a long space of time; the Scottish archers doing great execution among the English men-at-arms, after the bowmen of England were dispersed.

## NOTE LXXVII.

*And steeds that shriek in agony.*—P. 469.

I have been told that this line requires an explanatory note; and, indeed, those who witness the silent patience with which horses submit to the most cruel usage, may be permitted to doubt, that, in moments of sudden and intolerable anguish, they utter a most melancholy cry. Lord Erskine, in a speech made in the House of Lords, upon a bill for enforemghumanity towards animals, noticed this remarkable fact, in language which I will not mutilate by attempting to

repeat it. It was my fortune, upon one occasion, to hear a horse, in a moment of agony, utter a thrilling scream, which I still consider the most melancholy sound I ever heard.

## NOTE LXXVIII.

*Lord of the Isles, my trust in thee  
Is firm as Ailsa Rock;  
Rush on with Highland sword and targe,  
I, with my Carnock spearmen, charge.*  
—P. 470.

When the engagement between the main bodies had lasted some time, Bruce made a decisive movement, by bringing up the Scottish reserve. It is traditionally said, that at this crisis, he addressed the Lord of the Isles in a phrase used as a motto by some of his descendants, 'My trust is constant in thee.' Barbour intimates, that the reserve 'assembled on one field,' that is, on the same line with the Scottish forces already engaged; which leads Lord Hailes to conjecture that the Scottish ranks must have been much thinned by slaughter, since, in that circumscribed ground, there was room for the reserve to fall into the line. But the advance of the Scottish cavalry must have contributed a good deal to form the vacancy occupied by the reserve.

## NOTE LXXIX.

*To arms they flew,—axe, club, or spear,—  
And mimic ensigns high they rear.*—P. 470.

The followers of the Scottish camp observed, from the Gillies' Hill in the rear, the impression produced upon the English army by the bringing up of the Scottish reserve, and, prompted by the enthusiasm of the moment, or the desire of plunder, assumed, in a tumultuary manner, such arms as they found nearest, fastened sheets to tent-poles and lances, and showed themselves like a new army advancing to battle.

Yomen, and sways 1, and pitail,  
That in the Park yemyt wicfall 2,  
War left: quhen that wist but lesing,  
That thair lordis, with fell fechtynge,  
On thair fayis assemblyt wer,  
Ane off thaim selwyn 3 that war thar  
Capitane of thaim all thair maid.  
And schetis, that war sumede 4 brad.  
Thai festmyt in staid off baneris,  
Apon lang treys and speris;  
And said that thai wald se the fycht;  
And help thair lordis at thair mycht  
Quhen her till al assenlyt wer,  
In a rout assenlyt er 5,  
Fyfteue thousand thai war, or ma.  
And than in gret hy gan thai ga.  
With thair baneris, all in a rout.  
As that had men bene stythis uud stout.

1 Swains. 2 Rabble. 3 Kept the provisions.  
4 Lying. 5 Selves. 6 Somewhat.  
Are. •Stiff.

Thai come, w ith all that assemble"  
Kycht quhill thai mycht the bataill se;  
Than all at anys thai gave a cry  
"Sla! sla! Apon thaim hastily!"

BARBOUR'S Bruce, Book IX v. 410.

The unexpected apparition, of what seemed a new army, completed the confusion which already prevailed among the English, who fled in every direction, and were pursued with immense slaughter. The brook of Bannock, according to Barbour, was so choked with the bodies of men and horses, that it might have been passed dry-shod. The followers of the Scottish camp fell upon the disheartened fugitives, and added to the confusion and slaughter. Many were driven into the Forth, and perished there, which, by the way, could hardly have happened, had the armies been drawn up east and west; since, in that case, to get at the river, the English fugitives must have fled through the victorious army. About a short mile from the field of battle is a place called the Bloody Folds. Here the Earl of Gloucester is said to have made a stand, and died gallantly at the head of his own military tenants and vassals. He was much regretted by both sides; and it is said the Scottish would gladly have saved his life, but, neglecting to wear his suicoat with armorial bearings over his armour, he fell unknown, after his horse had been stabbed with spears.

Sir Marmaduke Twenge, an English knight, contrived to conceal himself during the fury of the pursuit, and when it was somewhat slackened, approached King Robert. 'Whose prisoner are you, Sir Marmaduke?' said Bruce, to whom he was personally known. 'Yours, sir,' answered the knight. 'I receive you,' answered the king, and, treating him with the utmost courtesy, loaded him with gifts, and dismissed him without ransom. The other prisoners were all well treated. There might be policy in this, as Bruce would naturally wish to acquire the good opinion of the English barons, who were at this time at great variance with their king. But it also well accords with his high chivalrous character.

## NOTE LXXX.

*O give their hapless prince his due!*  
—P. 471.

Edward II. according to the best authorities, showed, in the fatal field of Bannockburn, personal gallantry not unworthy of his great sire and greater son. He remained on the field till forced away by the Earl of Pembroke, when all was lost. He then rode to the Castle of Stirling, and demanded admittance; but the governor, remonstrating upon the imprudence of shutting himself up in that fortress, which must so soon surrender, he assembled around his person five hundred

men-at-arms, and, avoiding the field of battle and the victorious army, fled towards Linlithgow, pursued by Douglas with about sixty horse. They were augmented by Sir Lawrence Abertethy with twenty more, whom Douglas met in the Torwood upon their way to join the English army, and whom he easily persuaded to desert the defeated monarch, and to assist in the pursuit. They hung upon Edward's flight as far as Dunbar, too few in number to assail him with effect, but enough to harass his retreat so constantly, that whoever fell an instant behind, was instantly slain or made prisoner. Edward's ignominious flight terminated at Dunbar, where the Earl of March, who still professed allegiance to him, 'received him full gently.' From thence, the monarch of so great an empire, and the late commander of so gallant and numerous an army, escaped to Bamfborough in a fishing vessel.

Bruce, as will appear from the following document, lost no time in directing the thunders of Parliamentary censure against such part of his subjects as did not retain to their natural allegiance after the battle of Bannockburn.

APUD MONASTERIUM DE CAMBUSKENNETH,  
VI DIE NOVEMBRIS, M.CCC.XIV.

*Judiciū Rcdihim apud Kambuskinet  
contra omnes illos qui tunc fuerunt  
contra fidem et pacem Domini Regis.*

Anno grane millesimo tricentisimo quarto decimo sexto die Novembris tenente parliamentum suum Excellentissimo principe Domino Roberto Dei gracia Rege Scottorum Illustri in monasterio de Cambuskyneth concordatum fuit finaber Judicatum [ac super] hoc statutum de Concilio et Assensu Episcoporum etceterorum Prelatorum Comitum Baronum et aliorum nobilium regni Scocie nee non et totius communitatis regni predicti quod omnes qui contra fidem et pacem dicti domini regis in bello seu alibi mortui sunt (vel qui (fie) to die ad pacem ejus et fidem non venerant licet sepius locati et legitime expectati fuissent de ternis et tenements et oram alio statu infra regnum Scocie pcrpetuo sint exheredati et habeantur de cetero tanquam inimici Regis et Regni ab omni vendicatione juis hereditarij vel juris altenuj cujuscunque in posterum pro se et heredibus suis in perpetuum pnvati Ad perpetuam igitur rei memoniam et evidentem probacionem hujus Judicii et Statuti s.gilla Episcoporum et aliorum Prelatorum nee non et comitum Baronum ac ceterorum nobilium dicti Regni presentij ordinacioni Judicio et statuto sunt appensa.

Sigillum Domini Regis  
Sigillum Willeimi Episcopi Sancti Andree  
Sigillum Roberti Episcopi Glasguensis  
Sigillum Willeimi Episcopi Dunkeldensis  
Episcopi

Episcopi  
Episcopi  
Sigillum Alani Episcopi Sodorensis  
Sigillum Johannis Episcopi Brechinensis  
Sigillum Andree Episcopi Ergadiensis  
Sigillum Frechardi Episcopi Cathanensis  
Sigillum Abbatis de Scona  
Sigillum Abbatis de Calco  
Sigillum Abbatis de Abirbrothok  
Sigillum Abbatis de Sancta Cruce  
Sigillum Abbatis de Londotis  
Sigillum Abbatis de Ncubotill  
Sigillum Abbatis de Cupro  
Sigillum Abbatis de Paslet  
Sigillum Abbatis de Dunfermelyn  
Sigillum Abbatis de Lmcluden  
Sigillum Abbatis de Insula Missarum  
Sigillum Abbatis de Sancto Columba  
Sigillum Abbatis de Deer  
Sigillum Abbatis de Dulce Corde  
Sigillum Priors de Coldinghame  
Sigillum Priors de Rostynot  
Sigillum Priors Sancte Andree  
Sigillum Priors de Pittinwem  
Sigillum Priors de Insula de Lochlevin  
Sigillum Senescalli Scocie  
Sigillum Willeimi Comitiss de Ros

Sigillum Gilberti de la Haya Constabularii  
Scocie

Sigillum Roberti de Keth Mariscalch Scocie  
Sigillum Hugonis de Ros  
Sigillum Jacobi de Douglas  
Sigillum Johannis de Sancto Claro  
Sigillum Thome de Ros  
Sigillum Alexandri de Settone  
Sigillum Walteri Habburton  
Sigillum Davidis de Balfour  
Sigillum Duncani de Wallays  
Sigillum Thome de Dischingtone  
Sigillum Andree de Moravia  
Sigillum Archibaldi de Betun  
Sigillum Ranulphi de Lyill  
Sigillum Malcomi de Balfour  
Sigillum Normanni de Lesley  
Sigillum Nigelli de Campo bello  
Sigillum Morni de Musco Campo

## NOTE LXXXI.

*Nor for De Argentine a/one,  
Through Nimant's church these torches  
shone,*

*And rose the death-prayer's awful tone.*  
- P 472.

The remarkable circumstances attending the death of De Argentine have been already noticed (Note XI). Besides this renowned warrior, there fell many representatives of

the noblest houses in England, which never sustained a more bloody and disastrous defeat. Barbour says that two hundred pairs of gilded spurs were taken from the field of battle; and that some were left the author can bear witness, who has in his possession a curious antique spur, dug up in the morass hot long since.

'It wcs forsoth a gret ferly,  
To se saniyn I sa fele dede lie.  
Twa hundre pajr of spurs retd 2,  
War tane of knichtii that war deid.'

I am now to take my leave of Barbour, not without a sincere wish that the public may encourage the undertaking of my friend Dr. Jamieson, who has issued proposals for publishing an accurate edition of his poem, and of Blind Harry's 'Wallace V'. The only good edition of 'The Bruce' was published by Mr. Pinkerton, in 3 vols., in 1790, and, the learned editor having had no personal access to consult the manuscript, it is not without errors, and it has besides become scarce. Of 'Wallace' there is no tolerable edition; yet these two poems do no small honour to the early state of Scottish poetry, and 'The Bruce' is justly regarded as containing authentic historical facts.

The following list of the slain at Bannockburn, extracted from the continuator of Trivet's Annals, will show the extent of the national calamity.

## LIST OF THE SLAIN.

|                        |           |                 |                      |
|------------------------|-----------|-----------------|----------------------|
| <i>Knights</i>         | <i>\$</i> | <i>Knights</i>  | Simon Ward,          |
| <i>Bannerets.</i>      |           |                 | Robert de Felton,    |
| Gilbert de Clare, Earl |           |                 | Michael Poyning,     |
| of Gloucester,         |           |                 | Edmund Maulley.      |
| Robert de Clifford,    |           | <i>Knights.</i> |                      |
| Payan Tybetot,         |           |                 | Henry de Boun,       |
| William Le Marschal,   |           |                 | Thomas de Ufford,    |
| John Comyn,            |           |                 | John de Elsingfelde, |
| William de Vescey,     |           |                 | John de Harcourt,    |
| John de Montfort,      |           |                 | Walter de Hakelut,   |
| Nicolas de Hasteleigh, |           |                 | Philip de Courtenay, |
| William Dayncourt,     |           |                 | Hugo de Scales,      |
| Ægidius de Argen-      |           |                 | Radulph de Beau-     |
| teyne,                 |           |                 | champ,               |
| Edmond Comyn,          |           |                 | John de Penbrigge,   |
| John Lovel (the rich), |           |                 | With 33 others of    |
| Edmund de Hastyng,     |           |                 | the same rank, not   |
| Milo de Stapleton,     |           |                 | named.               |

1 Together

2 Red, or gilded.

2 (The extracts from Barbour in this edition of Sir Walter Scott's poems have been uniformly corrected by the text of Dr. Jamieson's *Bruce*, published, along with Blind Harry's *Wallace*, Edm. 1820, 3 vols. 4to.—LOCKHART J)

## PRISONERS.

|                                  |                                           |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| <i>Barons &amp; Baronets</i>     | Anselm de Mareschal,                      |
| Henry de Boun, Earl of Hereford, | Giles de Beauchamp,                       |
| Lord John Giffard,               | John de Cyfrewast,                        |
| William de Latimer,              | John Bluwet,                              |
| Maurice de Berkeley,             | Jogger Corbet,                            |
| Ingelram de Umfraville,          | Gilbert de Boun,                          |
| Marmaduke de Twenge,             | Bartholomew de Enefeld,                   |
| John de Wyletone,                | Thomas de Ferrers,                        |
| Robert de Maulee,                | Radulph and Thomas Bottetort,             |
| Henry Fitz-Hugh,                 | John and Nicholas de Kmgstone (brothers), |
| Thomas de Gray,                  | William Lovel,                            |
| Walter de Beauchamp,             | Henry de Wileton,                         |
| Richard de Charon,               | Baldwin de Frevill,                       |
| John de Wevelmton,               | John de Cluedon <sup>1</sup> ,            |
| Robert de Nevil,                 | Adomar laZouche,                          |
| John de Segra'e,                 | John de Mergwode,                         |
| Gilbert Peeche,                  | John Maufe <sup>2</sup> ,                 |
| John de Clavenng,                | Thomas and OdoLele Ercedekene,            |
| Antony de Lucy,                  | Robert Beaupel (the son),                 |
| Radulph de Camys,                | John Mautravers, (the son),               |
| John de Evere,                   |                                           |
| Andrew de Abrehyn.               |                                           |

*Knights.*

|                          |                                                                               |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Thomas de Berkeley,      | William and William Giffard and 34 other knights, not named by the historian. |
| The son of Roger Tyrrel, |                                                                               |

And in sum there were slain, along with the Earl of Gloucester, forty-two barons and bannerets. The number of earls barons, and bannerets made captive was twenty-two, and sixty-eight knights. Many clerks and esquires were also there slain or taken. Roger de Northburge, keeper of the king's signet (*Custos largiae Domini Regis*) was made prisoner with his two clerks, Roger de Wakenfelde and Thomas de Switon, upon which the king caused a seal to be made, and entitled it his *privy seal*, to distinguish the same from the signet so lost. The Earl of Hereford was exchanged against Bruce's queen, who had been detained in captivity ever since the year 1306. The *Targia*, or signet, was restored to England through the intercession of Ralph de Monthermer, ancestor of Lord Moira, who is said to have found favour in the eyes of the Scottish king.—*Continuation of TK I VET'S Annals, Hall's edit.* Oxford, 1712, vol. ii. p. 14.

Such were the immediate consequences of the field of Bannockburn. Its more remote effects, in completely establishing the national independence of Scotland, afford a boundless field for speculation.

1 Supposed Clinton.

2 Maule.

## Harold the Dauntless.

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### INTRODUCTION.

THERE is a mood of mind we all have  
known  
On drowsy eve, or dark and low'ring  
day,  
When the tired spirits lose their  
sprightly tone,  
And nought can chase the lingering  
hours away;  
Dull on our soul falls Fancy's daz-  
zling ray,  
And wisdom holds his steadier torch  
in vain,  
Obscured the painting seems, mis-  
tuned the lay,  
Nor dare we of our listless load  
complain,  
For who for sympathy may seek that  
cannot tell of pain?  
The jolly sportsman knows such  
drearihood  
When bursts in deluge the autumnal  
rain,  
Clouding that morn which threatens  
the heath-cock's brood;  
Of such, in summer's drought, the  
anglers plain,  
Who hope the soft mild southern  
shower in vain;  
But, more than all, the discontented  
fair,  
Whom father stern and sterner aunt  
restrain

From county-ball, or race occurring  
rare,  
While all her friends around their vest-  
ments gay prepare.

Ennui! or, as our mothers call'd  
thee, Spleen!  
To thee we owe full many a rare  
device;  
Thine is the sheaf of painted cards,  
I ween,  
The rolling billiard-ball, the rattling  
dice,  
The turning-lathe for framing gim-  
crack nice;  
The amateur's blotch'd pallet thou  
mayst claim,  
Retort, and air-pump threatening  
frogs and mice  
(Murders disguised by philosophic  
name),  
And much of trifling grave, and much  
of buxom game.

Then of the books, to catch thy  
drowsy glance  
Compiled, what bard the catalogue  
may quote 1  
Plays, poems, novels, never read  
but once;—  
But not of such the tale fair Edge-  
worth wrote,  
That bears thy name, and is thine  
antidote;



And not of such the strain my  
Thomson sung,  
Delicious dreams inspiring by his  
note,  
What time to Indolence his harp he  
strung:  
Oh ! might my lay be rank'd that  
happier list among!

Each hath his refuge whom thy  
cares assail.  
For me, I love my study-fire to trim  
And con right vacantly some idle tale,  
Displaying on the couch each list-  
less limb,  
Till on the drowsy page the lights  
grow dim,  
And doubtful slumber half supplies  
the theme,  
While antique shapes of knight and  
giant grim,  
Damsel and dwarf, in long pro-  
cession gleam,  
And the romancer's tale becomes the  
reader's dream.

Tis thus my malady I well may bear,  
Albeit outstretch'd like Pope's own  
Paridel  
Upon the rack of a too-easy chair,  
And find, to cheat the time, a  
powerful spell  
In old romaunts of errantry that tell,  
Or later legends of the Fairy-folk,  
Or Oriental tale of Afnte fell,  
Of Genii, Talisman, and broad-  
wing'd Roc,  
Though taste may blush and frown,  
and sober reason mock.

Oft at such season, too, will rhymes  
unsought  
Arrange themselves in some ro-  
mantic lay;  
The which, as things unfitting  
graver thought,  
Are burnt or blotted on some wiser  
day

These few survive ; and, proudly  
let me say,  
Court not the critic's smile, nor  
dread his frown ;  
They well may serve to while an  
hour away,  
Nor does the volume ask for more  
renown  
Than Ennui's yawning smile what  
time she drops it down.

### Canto First,

#### i.

LIST to the valorous deeds that were  
done  
By Harold the Dauntless, Count  
Witikmd's son !

Count Witikind came of a regal strain,  
And roved with his Norsemen the  
land and the main.  
Woe to the realms which he coasted !  
for there  
Was shedding of blood, and rending  
of hair,  
Rape of maiden, and slaughter of priest,  
Gathering of ravens and wolves to the  
feast:  
When he hoisted his standard black,  
Before him was battle, behind him  
wrack,  
And he burn'd the churches, that  
heathen Dane,  
To light his band to their barks again.

#### ii.

On Erin's shores was his outrage  
known,  
The winds of France had his banners  
blown;  
Little was there to plunder, yet still  
His pirates had foray\*d on Scottish hill:

But upon merry England's coast  
 More frequent he sail'd, for he won  
     the most.  
 So wide and so far his ravage they  
     knew,  
 If a sail but gleam'd white 'gainst the  
     welkin blue,  
 Trumpet and bugle to arms did call,  
 Burghers hastened to man the wall,  
 Peasants fled inland his fury to 'scape,  
 Beacons were lighted on headland  
     and cape,  
 Bells were toll'd out, and aye as they  
     rung,  
 Fearful and faintly the grey brothers  
     sng,  
 ' Bless us, Saint Mary, from flood and  
     from fire,  
 From famine and pest, and Count  
     Witikind's ire!'

## iii.

He liked the wealth of fair England  
     so well,  
 That he sought in her bosom as native  
     to dwell.  
 He enter'd the Humber in fearful  
     hour,  
 And disembark'd with his Danish  
     power.  
 Three Earls came against him with  
     all their train,—  
 Two hath he taken, and one hath he  
     slain.  
 Count Witikind left the Humber's  
     rich strand,  
 And he wasted and warr'd in North-  
     umberland.  
 But the Saxon King was a sire in  
     age,  
 Weak in battle, in council sage;  
 Peace of that heathen leader he sought,  
 Gifts he gave, and quiet he bought;  
 And the Count took upon him the  
     peaceable style  
 Of a vassal and liegeman of Britain's  
     broad isle.

## iv.

Time will rust the sharpest sword,  
 Time will consume the strongest cord;  
 That which moulders hemp and steel  
 Mortal arm and nerve must feel.  
 Of the Danish band, whom Count  
     Witikind led,  
 Many wax'd aged, and many were  
     dead :  
 Himself found his armour full weighty  
     to bear,  
 Wrinkled his brows grew, and hoary  
     his hair;  
 He lean'd on a staff, when his step  
     went abroad,  
 And patient his palfrey, when steed  
     he bestrode.  
 Ashe grew feeble his wildness ceased,  
 He made himself peace with prelate  
     and priest,—  
 Made his peace, and, stooping his head,  
 Patiently listed the counsel they said :  
 Saint Cuthbert's Bishop was holy  
     and grave,  
 Wise and good was the counsel he  
     gave.

## v.

' Thou hast murder'd, robb'd, and  
     spoil'd,  
 Time it is thy poor soul were assoil'd;  
 Priests didst thou slay, and churches  
     burn,  
 Time it is now to repentance to turn;  
 Fiends hast thou worshipp'd, with  
     fiendish rite,  
 Leave now the darkness, and wend  
     into light:  
 O ! while life and space are given,  
 Turn thee yet, and think of Heaven!'  
 That stern old heathen his head he  
     raised,  
 And on the good prelate he stedfastly  
     gazed:  
 ' Give me broad lands on the Wear  
     and the Tyne,  
 My faith I will leave, and I'll cleave  
     unto thine.

## VI.

Broad lands he gave him on Tyne and Wear,  
 To be held of the Church by bridle and spear;  
 Part of Monkwearmouth, of Tynedale part,  
 To better his will, and to soften his heart:  
 Count Witikind was a joyful man,  
 Less for the faith than the lands he wan.  
 The high church of Durham is dress'd for the day,  
 The clergy are rank'd in their solemn array:  
 There came the Count, in a bear-skin warm,  
 Leaning on Hilda his concubine's arm.  
 He kneel'd before Saint Cuthbert's shrine,  
 With patience unwonted at rites divine;  
 He abjured the gods of heathen race,  
 And he bent his head at the font of grace.  
 But such was the grisly old proselyte's look,  
 That the priest who baptized him grew pale and shook;  
 And the old monks mutter'd beneath their hood,  
 'Of a stem so stubborn can never spring good'

## VII.

Up then arose that grim convertite,  
 Homeward he hied him when ended the rite;  
 The Prelate in honour will with him ride,  
 And feast in his castle on Tyne's fair side.  
 Banners and banderols danced in the wind,  
 Monks rode before them, and spear-men behind;

Onward they pass'd, till fairly did shine  
 Pennon and cross on the bosom of Tyne;  
 And full in front did that fortress lower,  
 In darksome strength with its buttress and tower:  
 At the castle gate was young Harold there,  
 Count Witikind's only offspring and heir.

## VIII.

Young Harold was fear'd for his hardihood,  
 His strength of frame, and his fury of mood.  
 Rude he was and wild to behold,  
 Wore neither collar nor bracelet of gold,  
 Cap of vair nor rich array,  
 Such as should grace that festal day:  
 His doublet of bull's hide was all unbraced,  
 Uncover'd his head, and his sandal unlaced:  
 His shaggy black locks on his brow hung low,  
 And his eyes glanced through them a swarthy glow;  
 A Danish club in his hand he bore,  
 The spikes were clotted with recent gore;  
 At his back a she-wolf, and her wolf-cubs twain,  
 In the dangerous chase that morning slain.  
 Rude was the greeting his father he made,  
 None to the Bishop, while thus he said:—

## IX.

'What priest-led hypocrite art thou,  
 With thy humbled look and thy monkish brow,  
 Like a shaveling who studies to cheat his vow?

Canst thou be Witikind the Waster  
 known,  
 Royal Eric's fearless son,  
 Haughty Gunhilda's haughtier lord,  
 Who won his bride by the axe and  
 sword;  
 From the shrine of Saint Peter the  
 chalice who tore,  
 And melted to bracelets for Freya  
 and Thor;  
 With one blow of his gauntlet who  
 burst the skull,  
 Before Odin's stone, of the Mountain  
 Bull?  
 Then ye worshipp'd with rites that to  
 war-gods belong,  
 With the deed of the brave, and the  
 blow of the strong;  
 And now, in thine age to dotage sunk.  
 Wilt thou patter thy crimes to a  
 shaven monk,  
 Lay down thy mail-shirt for clothing  
 of hair,  
 Fasting and scourge, like a slave, wilt  
 thou bear?  
 Or, at best, be admitted in slothful  
 bower  
 To batten with priest and with para-  
 mour?  
 Oh! out upon thine endless shame!  
 Each Scald's high harp shall blast thy  
 fame,  
 And thy son will refuse thee a father's  
 name I'

x.

Ireful wax'd old Witikind's look,  
 His faltering voice with fury shook:  
 'Hear me, Harold ofhardened heart!  
 Stubborn and wilful ever thou wert.  
 Thine outrage insane I command thee  
 to cease,  
 Fear my wrath and remain at peace.  
 Just is the debt of repentance I've paid,  
 Richly the Church has a recompense  
 made,  
**And** the truth of her doctrines I prove  
 with my blade,

But reckoning to none of my actions  
 I owe,  
 And least to my son such accounting  
 will show.  
 Why speak I to thee of repentance or  
 truth,  
 Who ne'er from thy childhood knew  
 reason or ruth?  
 Hence! to the wolf and the bear in  
 her den;  
 These are thy mates, and not rational  
 men.'

XI,

Grimly smiled Harold, and coldly  
 replied,  
 'We must honour our sires, if we fear  
 when they chide.  
 For me, I am yet what thy lessons  
 have made,  
 I was rock'd in a buckler and fed  
 from a blade;  
 An infant, was taught to clasp hands  
 and to shout  
 From the roofs of the tower when the  
 flame had broke out;  
 In the blood of slain foemen my  
 finger to dip,  
 And tinge with its purple my cheek  
 and my lip.  
 'Tis thou know'st not truth, that hast  
 barter'd in eld,  
 For a price, the brave faith that thine  
 ancestors held.  
 When this wolf,—and the carcass he  
 flung on the plain,—  
 ' Shall awake and give food to her  
 nurslings again,  
 The face of his father will Harold  
 review;  
 Till then, aged Heathen, young  
 Christian, adieu!'

XII.

Priest, monk, and prelate, stood aghast,  
 As through the pageant the heathen  
 pass'd.

A cross-bearer but of his saddle he  
flung,  
Laid his hand on the pommel, and  
into it sprung.  
Loud was the shriek, and deep the  
groan,  
When the holy sign on the earth was  
thrown!  
The fierce old Count unsheathed his  
brand,  
But the calmer Prelate stay'd his hand.  
'Let him pass free' Heaven knows  
its hour;  
But he must own repentance's power,  
Pray and weep, and penance bear,  
Ere he hold land by the Tyne and  
the Wear.  
Thus in scorn and in wrath from his  
father is gone  
Young Harold the Dauntless, Count  
Witikind's son.

## XIII.

High was the feasting in Witikind's  
hall,  
Revell'd priests, soldiers, and pagans,  
and all;  
And e'en the good Bishop was fain  
to endure  
The scandal, which time and instruc-  
tion might cure:  
It were dangerous, he deem'd, at the  
first to restrain,  
In his wine and his wassail, a half-  
christen'd Dane.  
The mead flow'd around, and the ale  
was drain'd dry,  
Wild was the laughter, the song, and  
the cry;  
With Kyrie Eleison, came clamor-  
ously in  
**The** war-songs of Danesmen, Nor-  
weyan, and Finn,  
Till man after man the contention  
**gave** o'er,  
Outstretch'd on the rushes **that** strew'd  
**the hall floor;**

And the tempest within, having ceased  
its wild rout,  
Gave place to the tempest that  
thunder'd without.

## xiv.

Apart from the wassail, in turret alone,  
Lay flaxen-hair'd Gunnar, old Ermen-  
garde's son;  
In the train of Lord Harold that page  
was the first,  
For Harold in childhood had Ermen-  
garde nursed;  
And grieved was young Gunnar his  
master should roam,  
Unhoused and unfriended, an exile  
from home.  
He heard the deep thunder, the  
plashing of rain,  
He saw the red lightning through shot-  
hole and pane;  
'And oh!' said the Page, 'on the  
shelterless wold  
Lord Harold is wandering in dark-  
ness and cold'  
What though he was stubborn, and  
wayward, and wild,  
He endured me because I was Ermen-  
garde's child,  
And often from dawn till the set of  
the sun,  
In the chase, by his stirrup, unbidden  
I run;  
I would I were older, and knighthood  
could bear,  
I would soon quit the banks of the  
Tyne and the Wear:  
For my mother's command, with her  
last parting breath,  
Bade me follow her nursling in life  
and to death.

## xv.

'It pours and it thunders, it lightens  
again,  
As if Lok, the Destroyer, had burst  
from his **chain!**

Accursed by the Church, and expell'd  
by his sire,  
Nor Christian nor Dane give him  
shelter or fire,  
And this tempest what mortal may  
houseless endure'  
Unaided, unmantled, he dies on the  
moor!  
Whate'er comes of Gunnar, he tarries  
not here '  
He leapt from his couch and he grasp'd  
to his spear;  
Sought the hall of the feast. Un-  
disturbed by his tread,  
The wassailers slept fast as the sleep  
of the dead:  
'Ungrateful and bestial!' his anger  
broke forth,  
To forget 'mid your goblets the pride  
of the North !  
And you, ye cowl'd priests, who have  
plenty in store,  
Must give Gunnar for ransom a palfrey  
and 01 e.'

## XVI.

Then, heeding full little of ban or of  
curse,  
He has seized on the Prior of Jorvaux's  
purse :  
Saint Meneholt's Abbot next morning  
has miss'd  
His mantle, deep furr'd from the cape  
to the wrist:  
The Seneschal's keys from his belt he  
has ta'en  
(Well drench'd on that eve was old  
Hildebrand's brain.  
To the stable-yard he made his way,  
And mounted the Bishop's palfrey  
gay,  
Castle and hamlet behind him has cast,  
And right on his way to the moorland  
has pass'd.  
Sore snorted the palfrey, unused to  
face  
A weather so wild at so rash a pace;

So long he snorted, so loud he neigh'd,  
There answer'd a steed that was bound  
beside,  
And the red flash of lightning show'd  
there where lay  
His master, Lord Harold, outstretched  
on the claf.

## XVII.

Up he started, and thunder'd out,  
' Stand "  
And raised the club in his deadly  
hand.  
The flaxen-hair'd Gunnar his purpose  
told,  
Show'd the palfrey and proffer'd the  
gold.  
' Back, back, and home, thou simple  
boy !  
Thou canst not share my grief or joy:  
Have I not mark'd thee wail and cry  
When thou hast seen a sparrow die ?  
And canst thou, as my follower should,  
Wade ankle-deep through foeman's  
blood,  
Dare mortal and immortal foe,  
The gods above, the fiends below,  
And man on earth, more hateful still,  
The very fountain-head of ill ?  
Desperate of life, and careless of death.  
Lover of bloodshed, and slaughter, and  
scathe,  
Such must thou be with me to roam,  
And such thou canst not be; back, and  
home!'

## XVIII.

Young Gunnar shook like an aspen  
bough  
As he heard the harsh voice and beheld  
the dark brow,  
And half he repented his purpose and  
vow.  
But now to draw back were bootless  
shame,  
And he loved his master, so urged his  
claim :

'Alas! if my arm and my courage be  
weak,  
Bear with me a while for old Ermen-  
garde's sake ;  
Nor deem so lightly of Gunnar's faith  
As to fear he would break it for peril  
of death.  
Have I not risk'd it to fetch thee this  
gold,  
This surcoat and mantle to fence thee  
from cold'  
And, did I bear a baser mind,  
What lot remains if I stay behind I  
The priests' revenge, thy father's  
wrath,  
A dungeon, and a shameful death/

## XIX.

With gentler look Lord Harold eyed  
The Page, then turn'd his head aside;  
And either a tear did his eyelash stain,  
Or it caught a drop of the passing rain.  
'Art thou an outcast, then?' quoth he ;  
'The meeter page to follow me.'  
'Twere bootless to tell what climes  
they sought,  
Ventures achieved, and battles fought;  
How oft with few, how oft alone,  
Fierce Harold's arm the field hath  
won.  
Men swore his eye, that flash'd so red  
When each other glance was quench'd  
with dread,  
Bore oft a light of deadly flame,  
That ne'er from mortal courage came.  
Those limbs so strong, that mood so  
stern,  
That loved the couch of heath and fern,  
Afar from hamlet, tower, and town,  
More than to rest on driven down ;  
That stubborn frame, that sullen mood,  
Men deem'd must come of aught but  
good;  
**And** they whisper'd, the great Master  
Fiend was at one  
With Harold the Dauntless, Count  
Witikind's son.

## xx.

Years after years had gone and fled,  
The good old Prelate lies lapp'd in lead;  
In the chapel still is shown  
His sculptured form on a marble stone,  
With staff and ring and scapulaire,  
And folded hands in the act of  
prayer.  
Saint Cuthbert's mitre is resting now  
On the haughty Saxon, bold Aldingar's  
brow;  
The power of his crozier he loved to  
extend  
O'er whatever would break, or what-  
ever would bend ;  
And now hath he clothed him in cope  
and in pall,  
And the Chapter of Durham has met  
at his call.

And hear ye not, brethren,' the proud  
Bishop said,  
'That our vassal, the Danish Count  
Witikind's dead?  
All his gold and his goods hath he given  
To holy Church for the love of Heaven,  
And hath founded a chantry with  
stipend and dole,  
That priests and that beadsmen may  
pray for his soul :  
Harold his son is wandering abroad,  
Dreaded by man and abhorr'd by God,  
Meet it is not, that such should heir  
The lands of the Church on the Tyne  
and the Wear,  
And at her pleasure, her hallow'd hands  
May now resume these wealthy lands.'

## XXI.

Answer'd good Eustace, a canon old :  
Harold is tameless, and furious, and  
bold ;  
Ever renown blows a note of fame,  
And a note of fear, when she sounds  
his name :  
Much of bloodshed and much of scathe  
Have been their lot who have waked  
his wrath.

Leave him these lands and lordships  
still,  
Heaven in its hour may change his  
will ;  
But if reft of gold, and of living bare,  
An evil counsellor is despair.'  
More had he said, but the Prelate  
frown'd,  
And murmur'd his brethren who sate  
around,  
And with one consent have they given  
their doom,  
That the Church should the lands of  
Saint Cuthbert resume.  
So will'd the Prelate; and canon and  
dean  
Gave to his judgment their loud amen.

—♦—  
**Canto Second.**

1.

'Tis merry in greenwood—thus runs  
the old lay—  
In the gladsome month of lively May,  
When the wild birds' song on stem  
and spray  
Invites to forest bower;  
Then rears the ash his airy crest,  
Then shines the birch in silver vest,  
And the beech in glistening leaves  
is drest,  
And dark between shows the oak's  
proud breast,  
Like a chieftain's frowning tower;  
Though a thousand branches join their  
screen,  
Yet the broken sunbeams glance be-  
tween,  
And tip the leaves with lighter green,  
With brighter tints the flower :  
Dull is the heart that loves not then  
The deep recess of the wildwood glen,  
Where roe and red-deer find sheltering  
den,  
When the sun is in his power.

n.  
Less merry, perchance, is the fading  
leaf  
That follows so soon on the gather'd  
sheaf,  
When the greenwood loses the  
name;  
Silent is then the forest bound,  
Save the redbreast's note, and the  
rustling sound  
Of frost-nipt leaves that are dropping  
round,  
Or the deep-mouth'd cry of the distant  
hound  
That opens on his game :  
Yet then, too, I love the forest wide,  
Whether the sun in splendour ride,  
And gild its many-colour'd side;  
Or whether the soft and silvery haze,  
In vapoury folds, o'er the landscape  
strays,  
And half involves the woodland maze,  
Like an early widow's veil,  
Where wimpling tissue from the gaze  
The form half hides, and half betrays,  
Of beauty wan and pale,  
in.  
Fair Metelill was a woodland maid,  
Herfathera rover of greenwood shade,  
By forest statutes undismay'd,  
Who lived by bow and quiver;  
Well known was Wulfstane's archery,  
By merry Tyne both on moor and lea,  
Through wooded Weardale's glens  
so free,  
Well beside Stanhope's wildwood tree,  
And well on Ganlesse river.  
Yet free though he trespass'd on wood-  
land game,  
More known and more fear'd was the  
wizard fame  
Of Jutta of Rookhope, the Outlaw's  
dame;  
Fear'd when she frown'd was her eye  
of flame,  
More fear'd when in wrath she  
laugh'd;



For then, 'twas said, more fatal true  
To its dread aim her spell-glance flew.  
Than when from Wulfstane's bended  
yew  
Sprung forth the grey-goose shaft.

## IV.

Yet had this fierce and dreaded pair,  
So Heaven decreed, a daughter fair;  
None brighter crown'd the bed,  
In Britain's bounds, of peer or prince.  
Nor hath, perchance, a lovelier since  
In this fair isle been bred.  
And nought of fraud, or ire, or ill,  
Was known to gentle Metelill,  
A simple maiden she ;  
The spells in dimpled smile that lie,  
And a downcast blush, and the darts  
that fly  
With the sidelong glance of a hazel  
eye,  
Were her arms and witchery.  
So young, so simple was she yet,  
She scarce could childhood's joys  
forget,  
And still she loved, in secret set  
Beneath the greenwood tree,  
To plait the rushy coronet,  
And braid with flowers her locks of  
jet,  
As when in infancy;  
Yet could that heart, so simple, prove  
The early dawn of stealing love :  
Ah I gentle maid, beware !  
The power who, now so mild a guest,  
Gives dangerous yet delicious zest  
To the calm pleasures of thy breast,  
Will soon, a tyrant o'er the rest,  
Let none his empire share.

## V.

One morn, in kirtle green array'd,  
Deep in the wood the maiden stray'd,  
And, where a fountain sprung,  
She sate her down, unseen, to thread  
The scarlet berry's mimic braid,  
And while the beads she strung,

Like the blithe lark, whose carol gay  
Gives a good-morrow to the day,  
So lightsomely she sung :

## VI.

## SONG.

Lord William was born in gilded  
bower,  
The heir of Wilton's lofty tower;  
Yet better loves Lord William now  
To roam beneath wild Rookhopc's  
brow ;  
And William has lived where lads  
fair  
With gauds and jewels deck their  
hair,  
Yet better loves the dewdrops still  
That pearl the locks of Metelill.

The pious Palmer loves, I wis,  
Saint Cuthbert's hallow'd beads to  
kiss;  
But I, though simple girl I be,  
Might have such homage paid to me ;  
For did Lord William see me suit  
This necklace of the bramble's fruit,  
He fain—but must not have his will—  
Would kiss the bead- of Metelill.

My nurse has told me many a tale,  
How vows of love are weak and frail;  
My mother says that courtly youth  
By rustic maid means seldom sooth.  
What should they mean it cannot be  
That such a warning's meant forme,  
For nought, oh ' nought, of fraud or ill  
Can William mean to Metelill!

## VII.

Sudden she stops, and starts to feel  
A weighty hand, a glove of steel,  
Upon her shrinking shoulders laid ;  
Fearful she turn'd, and saw, dismay'd,  
A Knight in plate and mail array'd,  
His crest and bearing worn and  
fray'd,  
His surcoat soil'd and riven,

Form'd like that giant race of yore,  
Whose long-continued crimes out-  
wore  
The sufferance of Heaven.  
Stern accents made his pleasure known,  
Though then he used his gentlest tone:  
Maiden/ he said, 'sing forth thy glee;  
Start not, sing on, it pleases me

## VIII.

Secured within his powerful hold,  
To bend her knee, her hands to fold,  
Was all the maiden might;  
And 'Oh forgive,' she faintly said,  
The terrors of a simple maid,  
If thou art mortal wight'  
But if—of such strange tales are told—  
Unearthly warrior of the wold,  
Thou comest to chide mine accents  
bold,  
My mother, Jutta, knows the spell,  
At noon and midnight pleasing well  
The disembodied ear;  
Oh! let her powerful charms atone  
For aught my rashness may have done,  
And cease thy grasp of fear.'  
Then laugh'd the Knight; his  
laughter's sound  
Half in the hollow helmet drown'd;  
His barred visor then he raised,  
And steady on the maiden gazed.  
He smooth'd his brows, as best he  
might,  
To the dread calm of autumn night,  
When sinks the tempest roar;  
Yet still the cautious fisher's eye  
The clouds, and fear the gloomy sky,  
And haul their barks on shore.

## IX.

<sup>1</sup> Damsel/ he said, be wise, and learn  
Matters of weight and deep concern:  
From distant realms I come,  
And, wanderer long, at length have  
plann'd  
In this my native Northern land  
To seek myself a home.

Nor that alone; a mate I seek:  
She must be gentle, soft, and meek;  
No lordly dame for me;  
Myself am something rough of mood,  
And feel the fire of royal blood,  
And therefore do not hold it good  
To match in my degree.  
Then, since coy maidens say my face  
Is harsh, my form devoid of grace,  
For a fair lineage to provide,  
'Tis meet that my selected bride  
In lineaments be fair;  
I love thine well; till now I ne'er  
Look'd patient on a face of fear,  
But now that tremulous sob and tear  
Become thy beauty rare.  
One kiss—nay, damsel, coy it not!  
And now go seek thy parents' cot,  
And say, a bridegroom soon I come,  
To woo my love and bear her home

## X.

Home sprung the maid without apause,  
As leveret 'scaped from greyhound's  
jaws;  
But still she lock'd, howe'er distress'd,  
The secret in her boding breast;  
Dreading her sire, who oft forbade  
Her steps should stray to distant glade.  
Night came: to her accustom'd nook  
Her distaff aged Jutta took,  
And by the lamp's imperfect glow  
Rough Wulfstane trimm'd his shafts  
and bow.  
Sudden and clamorous, from the  
ground  
Upstart'd slumbering brach and  
hound;  
Loud knocking next the lodge alarms,  
And Wulfstane snatches at his arms,  
When open flew the yielding door,  
And that grim Warrior press'd the  
floor.

## XI.

All peace be here! What! none  
replies?  
Dismiss your fears and your surprise.

Tis I; that Maid hath told my tale,—  
 Or, trembler, did thy courage fail?  
 It reck's not; it is I demand  
 Pair Metehll in marriage band;  
 Harold the Dauntless I, whose name  
 Is brave men's boast and caitiffs  
     shame/  
 The parents sought each other's eyes,  
 With awe, resentment, and surprise:  
 Wulfstane, to quarrel prompt, began  
 The stranger's size and the woe to scan;  
 But as he scanned, his courage sunk,  
 And from unequal strife he shrunk,  
 Then forth, to blight and blemish, flies  
 The harmful curse from Jutta's eyes;  
**Yet**, fatal howsoever, the spell  
 On Harold innocently fell'  
 And disappointment and amaze  
 Were in the witch's wilder'd gaze.

## XII.

But soon the wit of woman woke,  
 And to the Warrior mild she spoke:  
     Her child was all too young.' A  
     toy—  
 The refuge of a maiden coy.'  
 Again, 'A powerful baron's heir  
 Claims in her heart an interest fair.'  
 'A trifle—whisper in his ear,  
 That Harold is a suitor here!'  
 Baffled at length she sought delay:  
 •Would not the Knight till morning  
     stay?  
 Late was the hour; he there might rest  
 Till morn, their lodge's honour'd  
     guest.'  
 Such were her words; her craft might  
     cast  
 Her honour'd guest should sleep his  
     last:  
 'No, not to-night; but soon/ he  
     swore,  
 'He would return, nor leave them  
     more.'  
 The threshold then his huge stride  
     crossed,  
 And soon he was in darkness lost.

## XIII.

Appall'd a while the parents stood,  
 Then changed their fear to angry mood,  
 And foremost fell their words of ill  
 On unresisting Metelill:  
 Was she not caution'd and forbid,  
 Forewarn'd, implored, accused, and  
     chid,  
 And must she still to greenwood roam,  
 To marshal such misfortune home?  
 'Hence, minion! to thy chamber  
     hence!  
 There prudence learn, and penitence.'  
 She went,—her lonely couch to steep  
 In tears which absent lovers weep;  
 Or, if she gain'd a troubled sleep,  
 Fierce Harold's suit was still the theme  
 And terror of her feverish dream.

## XIV.

Scarce was she gone, her dame and  
     sire  
 Upon each other bent their ire;  
 'A woodsman thou, and hast a spear,  
 And couldst thou such an insult bear?'  
 Sullen he said, 'A man contends  
 With men, a witch with sprites and  
     fiends;  
 Not to mere mortal wight belong  
 Yon gloomy brow and frame so strong  
 But thou—is this thy promise fair,  
 That your Lord William, wealthy  
     heir  
 To Ulrick, Baron of Witton-le-Wear,  
 Should Metelill to altar bear?  
 Do all the spells thou boast'st as thine  
 Serve but to slay some peasant's kine,  
 His grain in autumn's storms to steep,  
 Or thorough fog and fen to sweep,  
 And hag-ride some poor rustic's sleep?  
 Is such mean mischief worth the  
     fame  
 Of sorceress and witch's name  
 Fame, which with all men's wish  
     conspires,  
 With thy deserts and my desires,  
 To damn thy corpse to penal fires?

Out on thee, witch ! aroint! aroint!  
What now shall put thy schemes in  
joint?  
What save this trusty arrow's point,  
From the dark dingle when it flies,  
And he who meets it gasps and dies/

**XV.**

Stern she replied, ' I will not wage  
War with thy folly or thy rage ;  
But ere the morrow's sun be low,  
Wulfstane of Rookhope, thou shalt  
    know  
If I can venge me on a foe.  
Believe the while, that whatsoe'er  
I spoke, in ire, of bow and spear,  
It is not Harold's destiny  
The death of pilfer'd deer to die.  
But he, and thou, and yon pale moon  
(That shall be yet more pallid soon,  
Before she sink behind the dell),  
Thou, she, and Harold too, shall tell.  
What Jutta knows of charm or spell.'  
Thus muttering, to the door she bent  
Her wayward steps, and forth she  
    went,  
And left alone the moody sire  
To cherish or to slake his ire.

## XVI.

Far faster than belong'd to age  
Has Jutta made her pilgrimage.  
A priest has met her as she pass'd,  
And cross'd himself and stood aghast:  
She traced a hamlet; not a cur  
His throat would ope, his foot would  
    stir;  
By crouch, by trembling, and by groan,  
They made her hated presence known !  
But when she trode the sable fell,  
Were wilder sounds her way to tell;  
For far was heard the fox's yell,  
The black-cock waked and faintly crew,  
Scream'd o'er the moss the scared  
    curlew;  
Where o'er the cataract the oak  
Lay slant, was heard the raven's croak;

The mountain-cat, which sought his  
prey,  
Glared, scream'd, and started from  
her way.  
Such music cheer'd her journey lone  
To the deep dell and rocking stone:  
There, with unhallow'd hymn of  
praise,  
She call'd a God of heathen days :

## XVII.

INVOCATION.

From thy Pomeranian throne,  
Hewn in rock of living stone,  
Where, to thy godhead faithful yet,  
Bend Estonian, Finn, and Lett,  
And their swords in vengeance whet,  
That shall make thine altars wet,  
Wet and red for ages more  
I With the Christians' hated gore,  
I Hear me ! sovereign of the rock,  
Hear me ! mighty Zerneckock!

I Mightiest of the mighty known,  
i Here thy wonders have been shown;  
Hundred tribes in various tongue  
Oft have here thy praises sung;  
Down that stone with Runic seam'd,  
Hundred victims' blood hathstream'd!  
Now one woman comes alone,  
And but wets it with her own,  
The last, the feeblest of thy flock ;  
Hear, and be present, Zerneckock!

Hark! he comes! the night-blast cold  
Wilder sweeps along the wold ;  
The cloudless moon grows dark and  
dim,  
And bristling hair and quaking limb  
Proclaim the Master Demon nigh,—  
Those who view his form shall die !  
Lo I I stoop and veil my head ;  
Thou who ndest the tempest dread,  
Shaking hill and rending oak,  
Spare me ! spare me ! Zerneckock.

He comes not yet! Shall cold delay  
The votaress at his need repay ?

Thou—shall I call thee god or fiend ?  
 Let others on thy mood attend  
 With prayer and ritual; Jutta's arms  
 Are necromantic words and charms;  
 Mine is the spell that, utter'd once,  
 Shall wake thy master from his trance,  
 Shake his red mansion-house of pain,  
 And burst his seven-times-twisted  
 chaint

So! com'st thou ere the spell is  
 spoke?

I own thy presence, Zerneckock.'—

xviii.

'Daughter of dust,' the deep voice  
 said,

—Shook while it spoke the vale for  
 dread,

Rock'd on the base that massive stone  
 The Evil Deity to own—

'Daughter of dust! not mine the  
 power

Thou seek'st on Harold's fatal hour.  
 'Twixt heaven and hell there is a strife  
 Waged for his soul and for his life,  
 And fain would we the combat win,  
 And snatch him in his hour of sin.  
 There is a star now rising red,  
 That threatens him with an influence  
 dread :

Woman, thine arts of malice whet,  
 To use the space before it set.  
 Involve him with the Chuich in strife,  
 Push on adventurous chance his life ;  
 Ourself will in the hour of need,  
 As best we may, thy counsels speed  
 So ceased the voice: for seven  
 leagues round

Each hamlet started at the sound;  
 But slept again, as slowly died  
 Its thunders on the hill's brown side.

xix.

'And is this all said Jutta stern,  
 'That thou canst teach and I can learn ?  
 Hence! to the land of fog and waste,  
 There fittest is thine influence placed,

Thou powerless, sluggish Deity!  
 But ne'er shall Briton bend the knee  
 Again before so poor a god.'  
 She struck the altar with her rod;  
 Slight was the touch, as when at need  
 A damsel stirs her tardy steed ;  
 But to the blow the stone gave place,  
 And, starting from its balanced base,  
 Roll'd thundering down the moon-  
 light dell,—

Re-echo'd moorland, rock, and fell;  
 Into the moonlight tarn it dash'd,  
 Their shores the sounding surges  
 lash'd,

And there was ripple, rage, and  
 foam;

But on that lake, so dark and lone,  
 Placid and pale the moonbeam shone  
 As Jutta hied her home.

### Canto Third.

i.

GREY towers of Durham' there  
 was once a time  
 view'd your battlements with such  
 vague hope

As brightens life in its first dawning  
 prime;

Not that e'en then came within  
 fancy's scope

A vision vain of mitre, throne, or  
 'c<sup>o</sup> p<sup>e</sup>;

Yet, gazing on the venerable hall,  
 Her flattering dreams would in  
 perspective ope

Some reverend room, some pre-  
 bendary's stall;

And thus Hope me deceived as she  
 deceiveth all.

Well yd I love thy mix'd and  
 massive piles,

Half church of God, half castle  
 'gainst the Scot,

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| And long to roam these venerable<br>aisles,<br>With records stored of deeds long<br>since forgot;<br>There might I share my Surtees'<br>happier lot,<br>Who leaves at will his patrimonial<br>field<br>Toransack every crypt and hallow'd<br>spot,<br>And from oblivion rend the spoils<br>they yield,<br>Restoring priestly chant and clang of<br>knightly shield.                                                                                           | " And from their circuit peal'd o'er<br>bush and bank<br>The matin bell with summons long<br>and deep,<br>And echo answer'd still with long-<br>resounding sweep.<br><br>in.<br>The morning mists rose from the<br>ground,<br>Each merry bird awaken'd round,<br>As if in revelry;<br>Afar the bugles' clanging sound<br>Call'd to the chase the lagging hound;<br>The gale breathed soft and free,<br>And seem'd to linger on its way<br>To catch fresh odours from the spray,<br>And waved it in its wanton play<br>So light and gamesomely.<br>The scenes which morning beams<br>reveal,<br>Its sounds to hear, its gales to feel<br>In all their fragrance round him steal,<br>It melted Harold's heart of steel,<br>And, hardly wotting why,<br>He doff'd his helmet's gloomy pride,<br>And hung it on a tree beside,<br>Laid mace and falchion by,<br>And on the greenswaid sate him<br>down,<br>And from his dark habitual frown<br>Relax'd his rugged brow :—<br>Whoever hath the doubtful task<br>From that stern Dane a boon to ask,<br>Were wise to ask it now. |
| Vain is the wish—since other cares<br>demand<br>Each vacant hour, and in another<br>clime;<br>But still that northern harp invites<br>my hand,<br>Which tells the wonder of thine<br>earlier time;<br>And fain its numbers would I now<br>command<br>To paint the beauties of that dawn-<br>ing fair,<br>When Harold, gazing from its<br>lofty stand<br>Upon the western heights of Beau-<br>repaire,<br>Saw Saxon Eadmer's towers begirt<br>by winding Wear. |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| II.<br>Fair on the half-seen streams the<br>sunbeams danced,<br>Betraying it beneath the woodland<br>bank,<br>And fair between the Gothic turrets<br>glanced<br>Broad lights, and shadows fell on<br>front and flank,<br>Where tower and buttress rose in<br>martial rank,<br>And girdled in the massive donjon<br>Keep,                                                                                                                                      | IV.<br>His place beside young Gunnar took,<br>And mark'd his master's softening look,<br>And in his e3e's dark mirror spied<br>The gloom of stormy thoughts subside,<br>And cautious watch'd the fittest tide<br>To speak a warning word.<br>So when the torrent's billows shrink,<br>The timid pilgrim on the brink<br>Waits long to see them wave and sink,<br>Ere he dare brave the ford,                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |

And often, after doubtful pause,  
His step advances or withdraws :  
Fearful to move the slumbering ire  
Of his stern lord, thus stood the squire,  
Till Harold raised his eye,  
That glanced as when athwart the  
shroud  
Of the dispersing tempest-cloud  
The bursting sunbeams fly.

v.

' Arouse thee, son of Ermengarde,  
Offspring of prophetess and bard '  
Take harp, and greet this lovely prime  
With some high strain of Runic rhyme,  
Strong, deep, and powerful! Peal  
it round  
Like that loud bell's sonorous sound,  
Yet wild by fits, as when the lay  
Of bird and bugle hail the day.  
Such was my grandsire Eric's sport  
When dawn gleam'd on his martial  
court.  
Heymar the Scald, with harp's high  
sound,  
Summon'd the chiefs who slept around;  
Couch'd on the spoils of wolf and  
bear,  
They roused like lions from their  
lair,  
Then rush'd in emulation forth  
To enhance the glories of the North.  
Proud Eric, mightiest of thy race,  
Where is thy shadowy resting-place ?  
In wild Valhalla hast thou quaff'd  
From foeman's skull metheglin  
draught,  
Or wanderest where thy cairn was  
piled  
To frown o'er oceans wide and wild?  
Or have the milder Christians given  
Thy refuge in their peaceful heaven?  
Where'er thou art, to thee are known  
**Our** toils endured, our trophies won,  
**Our** wars, our wanderings, and our  
woes.'  
He ceased, and Gunnar's song arose:

VI.

SONG.

' Hawk and osprey scream'd for joy  
O'er the beetling cliffs of Hoy,  
Crimson foam the beach o'erspread,  
The heath was dyed with darker red,  
When o'er Eric, Inguar's son,  
Dane and Northman piled the stone;  
Singing wild the war-song stern,  
" Rest thee, Dweller of the Cairn "'

Where eddying currents foam and boil  
By Bersa's burgh and Graemsay's isle,  
The seaman sees a martial form  
Half-mingled with the mist and storm.  
In anxious awe he bears away  
To moor his bark in Stromna's bay,  
And murmurs from the bounding stern,  
" Rest thee, Dweller of the Cairn "'

What cares disturb the mighty dead .  
Each honour'd rite was duly paid ;  
No daring hand thy helm unlaced,  
Thy sword, thy shield, were near  
thee placed,  
Thy flinty couch no tear profaned,  
Without, with hostile blood was stam'd;  
Within, 'twas lined with moss and fern;  
Then rest thee, Dweller of the Cairn —

He may not rest: from realms afar  
Comes voice of battle and of war,  
Of conquest wrought with bloody  
hand  
On Caroiel's cliffs and Jordan's strand,  
When Odin's warlike son could daunt  
The turban'd race of Termagaunt.'

VII.

' Peace said the Knight, ' the noble  
Scald  
Our warlike fathers' deeds recall'd,  
But never strove to soothe the son  
With tales of what himself had done.  
At Odin's board the bard sits high  
Whose harp ne'er stoop'd to flattery:

But highest he whose daring lay-  
 Hath dared unwelcome truths to say  
 With doubtful smile young Gunnar  
 eyed  
 His master's looks, and nought re-  
 plied;  
 But well that smile his master led  
 To construe what he left unsaid.  
 'Is it to me, thou timid youth,  
 Thou fear'st to speak unwelcome  
 truth?  
 My soul no more thy censure grieves  
 Than frosts rob laurels of their leaves.  
 Say on; and yet—beware the rude  
 And wild distemper of my blood;  
 Loth were I that mine ire should  
 wrong  
 The youth that bore my shield so long,  
 And who, in service constant still,  
 Though weak in frame, art strong in  
 will.'  
 'Oh!' quoth the Page, 'even there  
 depends  
 My counsel, there my warning tends;  
 Oft seems as of my master's breast  
 Some demon were the sudden guest;  
 Then at the first misconstrued word  
 His hand is on the mace and sword,  
 From her firm seat his wisdom driven,  
 His life to countless dangers given.  
 O' would that Gunnar could suffice  
 To be the fiend's last sacrifice,  
 So that, when glutted with my gore,  
 He fled and tempted thee no more''

## VIII.

Then waved his hand, and shook his  
 head  
 The impatient Dane, while thus he  
 said:  
 'Profane not, youth—it is not thine  
 To judge the spirit of our line—  
 The bold Berserker's rage divine,  
 Through whose inspiring, deeds are  
 wrought  
 Past human strength and human  
 thought.

When full upon his gloomy soul  
 The champion feels the influence roll,  
 He swims the lake, he leaps the wall,  
 Heeds not the depth, nor plumbs the  
 fall,  
 Unshielded, mail-less, on he goes  
 Singly against a host of foes;  
 Their spears he holds like wither'd  
 reeds,  
 Their mail like maiden's silken weeds;  
 One 'gainst a hundred will he strive,  
 Take countless wounds, and yet sur-  
 vive.  
 Then rush the eagles to his cry  
 Of slaughter and of victory;  
 And blood he quaffs like Odin's bowl,  
 Deep drinks his sword, deep drinks  
 his soul;  
 And all that meet him in his ire  
 He gives to ruin, rout, and fire;  
 Then, like gorged lion, seeks some den,  
 And couches till he's man agen.  
 Thou know'st the signs of look and limb,  
 When 'gins that rage to overbrim;  
 Thou know'st when I am moved,  
 and why;  
 And when thou see'st me roll mine eye,  
 Set my teeth thus, and stamp my foot,  
 Regard thy safety and be mute;  
 But else speak boldly out whate'er  
 Is fitting that a knight should hear.  
 I love thee, youth. Thy lay has power  
 Upon my dark and sullen hour;—  
 So Christian monks are wont to say  
 Demons of old were charm'd away;  
 Then fear not I will rashly deem  
 Ill of thy speech, whate'er the theme

## IX.

As down some strait in doubt and  
 dread  
 The watchful pilot drops the lead,  
 And, cautious in the midst to steer,  
 The shoaling channel sounds with fear;  
 So, lest on dangerous ground he  
 swerved,  
 The Page his master's brow observed,



Pausing at intervals to fling  
His hand o'er the melodious string,  
And to his moody breast apply  
The soothing charm of harmony,  
While hinted half, and half exprest,  
This warning song convcy'd the rest:

## SONG.

Ill fares the bark with tackle riven,  
And ill when on the breakers driven ;  
Ill when the storm-sprite shrieks in air,  
And the scared mermaid tears her  
hair;  
But worse when on her helm the hand  
Of some false traitor holds command.

Ill fares the fainting Palmer, placed  
'Mid Hebron's rocks or Rana's waste ;  
Ill when the scorching sun is high,  
And the expected font is dry ;  
Worse when his guide o'er sand  
and heath,  
The barbarous Copt, has plann'd his  
death.

Ill fares the Knight with buckler cleft,  
And ill when of his helm bereft;  
Ill when his steed to earth is flung,  
Or from his grasp his falchion wrung;  
But worse, if instant ruin token,  
When he lists rede by woman spoken

## x.

'How now, fond boy? Canst thou  
think ill,'  
Said Harold, 'of fair Metelill ?'  
She may be fair,' the Page replied,  
As through the strings he ranged,  
'She may be fair; but yet,' he cried,  
And then the strain he changed,—

## SONG.

'She **may** be fair,' he sang, but yet  
**Far** fairer have I seen  
Than she, for all her locks of jet,  
**And** eyes so dark and sheen.

Were I a Danish knight in arms,  
As one day I may be,  
My heart should own no foreign  
charms ;  
A Danish maid for me '

I love my fathers' northern land,  
Where the dark pine-trees grow,  
And the bold Baltic's echoing strand  
Looks o'er each grassy oe.  
I love to mark the lingering sun,  
From Denmark loth to go,  
And leaving on the billows bright,  
To cheer the short-lived summer night,  
A path of ruddy glow.

But most the northern maid I love,  
With breast like Denmark's snow,  
And form as fair as Denmark's pine,  
Who loves with purple heath to twine  
Her locks of sunny glow;  
And sweetly blends that shade of gold  
With the cheek's rosy hue,  
And Faith might for her mirror hold  
That eye of matchless blue.

'Tis hers the manly sports to love  
That southern maidens fear,  
To bend the bow by stream and grove,  
And lift the hunter's spear.  
She can her chosen champion's flight  
With eye undazzled see,  
Clasp him victorious from the strife,  
Or on his corpse yield up her life;  
A Danish maid for me !'

## XI.

Then smiled the Dane, 'Thou canst  
so well  
The virtues of our maidens tell,  
Half could I wish my choice had been  
Blue eyes, and hair of golden sheen,  
And lofty soul; yet what of ill  
Hast thou to charge on Metelill?'  
'Nothing on her young Gunnar said,  
'But her base sire's ignoble trade.  
Her mother, too—the general fame  
Hath given to **Jutta** evil name,

And in her grey eye is a flame  
 Art cannot hide, nor fear can tame.  
 That sordid woodman's peasant cot  
 Twice have thine honour'd footsteps  
     sought,  
 And twice returned with such ill rede  
 As sent thee on some desperate deed.'

## XII.

'Thou errest; Jutta wisely said,  
 He that comes suitor to a maid,  
 Ere link'd in marriage, should provide  
 Lands and a dwelling for his bride—  
 My father's, by the Tyne and Wear,  
 I have reclaimed.' 'O, all too dear,  
 And all too dangerous the prize,  
 E'en were it won,' young Gunnar cries ;  
 And then this Jutta's fresh device,  
 That thou should'st seek, a heathen  
     Dane,  
 From Durham's priests a boon to gain,  
 When thou hast left their vassals slain  
 In their own halls!' Flash'd Harold's  
     eye,  
 Thunder'd his voice—' False Page,  
     you lie !  
 The castle, hall and tower, is mine,  
 Built by old Witikind on Tyne.  
 The wild-cat will defend his den,  
 Fights for her nest the timid wren;  
 And think'st thou I'll forego my right  
 For dread of monk or monkish knight?  
 Up and away, that deepening bell  
 Doth of the Bishop's conclave tell.  
 Thither will I, in manner due,  
 As Jutta bade, my claim to sue ;  
 And, if to right me they are loth,  
 Then woe to church and chapter both!'  
 Now shift the scene, and let the  
     curtain fall,  
 And our next entry be Saint Cuth-  
     bert's hall.



## Canto Fourth.

## I

FULL many a bard hath sung the  
     solemn gloom  
 Of the long Gothic aisle and stone-  
     ribb'd roof,  
 O'er-canopying shrine, and gor-  
     geous tomb,  
 Carved screen, and altar glimmering  
     far aloof  
 And blending with the shade—a  
     matchless proof  
 Of high devotion, which hath now  
     wax'd cold;  
 Yet legends say that Luxury's brute  
     hoof  
 Intruded oft within such sacred fold,  
 Like step of Bel's false priest, track'd  
     in his fane of old.  
 Well pleased am I, howe'er, that  
     when the rout  
 Of our rude neighbours whilome  
     deign'd to come,  
 Uncall'd, and eke unwelcome, to  
     sweep out  
 And cleanse our chancel from the  
     rags of Rome,  
 They spoke not on our ancient fane  
     the doom  
 To which their bigot zeal gave o'er  
     their own,  
 But spared the martyr'd saint and  
     storied tomb,  
 Though papal miracles had graced  
     the stone,  
 And though the aisles still loved the  
     organ's swelling tone.  
 And deem not, though 'tis now my  
     part to paint  
 A Prelate sway'd by love of power  
     and gold,  
 That all **who** wore the mitre of our  
     **Saint**  
 Like to ambitious Aldingar I hold;

Since both in modern times and  
days of old  
It sate on those whose virtues might  
atone  
Their predecessors' frailties trebly  
told:  
Matthew and Morton we as such  
may own—  
And such (if fame speak truth) the  
honoured Barrington.

## II.

But now to earlier and to ruder times,  
As subject meet, I tune my rugged  
rhymes,  
Telling how fairly the chapter was  
met,  
And rood and books in seemly order  
set;  
Huge brass-clasp'd volumes, which  
the hand  
Of studious priest but rarely scann'd,  
Now on fair carved desk display'd,  
'Twas theirs the solemn scene to  
aid.  
O'erhead with many a scutcheon  
graced,  
And quaint devices interlaced,  
A labyrinth of crossing rows,  
The roof in lessening arches shows;  
Beneath its shade, placed proud and  
high,  
With footstool and with canopy,  
Sate Aldingar,—and prelate ne'er  
More haughty graced Saint Cuthbert's  
chair;  
Canons and deacons were placed  
below,  
In due degree and lengthen'd row.  
Unmoved and silent each sat there,  
Like image in his oaken chair;  
Nor head, nor hand, nor foot they  
stirr'd,  
Nor lock of hair, nor tress of beard;  
And of their eyes severe alone  
The twinkle show'd they were not  
stone.

## III.

The Prelate was to speech address'd,  
Each head sunk reverent on each  
breast;  
But ere his voice was heard, without  
Arose a wild tumultuous shout,  
Offspring of wonder mix'd with fear,  
Such as in crowded streets we hear  
Hailing the flames, that, bursting  
out,  
Attract yet scare the rabble rout.  
Ere it had ceased, a giant hand  
Shook oaken door and iron band,  
Till oak and iron both gave way,  
Clash'd the long bolts, the hinges  
bray,  
And, ere upon angel or saint they can  
call,  
Stands Harold the Dauntless in midst  
of the hall:

## IV.

Now save ye, my masters, both  
rocket and rood,  
From Bishop with mitre to Deacon  
with hood!  
For here stands Count Harold, old  
Witikind's son,  
Come to sue for the lands which his  
ancestors won  
The Prelate look'd round him with  
sore troubled eye,  
Unwilling to grant, yet afraid to deny;  
While each Canon and Deacon who  
heard the Dane speak,  
To be safely at home would have  
fasted a week:  
Then Aldingar roused him, and  
answer'd again,  
Thou suest for a boon which thou  
canst not obtain;  
The Church hath no fiefs for an  
unchristen'd Dane.  
Thy father was wise, and his treasure  
hath given,  
That the priests of a chantry might  
hymn him to heaven;

And the fiefs which whilome he  
possess'd as his due,  
Have lapsed to the Church, and been  
granted anew  
To Anthony Conyers and Alberic  
Vere,  
For the service Saint Cuthbert's  
bless'd banner to bear,  
When the bands of the North come  
to foray the Wear.  
Then disturb not our conclave with  
wrangling or blame,  
But in peace and in patience pass  
hence as ye came.'

## v.

Loud laugh'd the stern Pagan—  
'They're free from the care  
Of fief and of service, both Conyers  
and Vere;  
Six feet of your chancel is all they  
will need,  
A buckler of stone and a corselet of  
lead.  
Ho, Gunnar!—the tokens'' and,  
sever'd anew,  
A head and a hand on the altar he  
threw.  
Then shudder'd with terror both  
Canon and Monk,  
They knew the glazed eye and the  
countenance shrunk,  
And of Anthony Conyers the half-  
grizzled hair,  
And the scar on the hand of Sir  
Alberic Vere.  
There was not a churchman or priest  
that was there  
But grew pale at the sight, and betook  
him to prayer.

## vi.

Count Harold laugh'd at their looks  
of fear:  
'Was this the hand should your  
banner bear

Was that the head should wear the  
casque  
In battle at the Church's task»  
Was it to such you gave the place  
Of Harold with the heavy mace  
Find me between the Wear and Tyne  
A knight will wield this club of mine,—  
Give him my fiefs, and I will say  
There's wit beneath the cowl of grey.'  
He raised it, rough with many a stain,  
Caught from crush'd skull and  
spouting brain;  
He wheel'd it that it shrilly sung,  
And the aisles echo'd as it swung,  
Then dash'd it down with sheer  
descent,  
And split King Osric's monument.  
'How like ye this music? How trow  
ye the hand  
That can wield such a mace may be  
reft of its land!  
No answer?—I spare ye a space to  
agree,  
And Saint Cuthbert inspire you,  
a saint if he be.  
Ten strides through your chancel, ten  
strokes on your bell,  
And again I am with you; grave  
fathers, farewell.'

## vii.

He turn'd from their presence, he  
clash'd the oak door,  
And the clang of his stride died awa}'  
on the floor;  
And his head from his bosom the  
Prelate uprears  
With a ghost-seer's look when the  
ghost disappears:  
'Ye Priests of Saint Cuthbert, now  
give me your rede,  
For never of counsel had Bishop  
more need!  
Were the arch-fiend incarnate in  
flesh and in bone,  
The language, the look, and the  
laugh were his own.

In the bounds of Saint Cuthbert there  
is not a knight  
Dare confront in our quarrel yon  
goblin in fight;  
Then rede me aright to his claim to  
reply,  
Tis unlawful to grant, and 'tis death  
to deny

## VIII.

On venison and malmsie that morning  
had fed  
The Cellarer Vinsauf; 'twas thus that  
he said :  
'Delay till to-morrow the Chapter's  
reply :  
Let the feast be spread fair, and the  
wine be pour'd high ;  
If he's mortal he drinks, if he drinks  
he is ours—  
His bracelets of iron, his bed in our  
towers.'  
This man had a laughing eye,  
Trust not, friends, when such you spy;  
A beaker's depth he well could drain,  
Revel, sport, and jest amain ;  
The haunch of the deer and the grape's  
bright dye,  
Never bard loved them better than I ,  
But sooner than Vinsauf fill'd me my  
wine,  
Pass'd me his jest, and laugh'd at mine,  
Though the buck were of Bearpark,  
of Bourdeaux the vine,  
With the dullest hermit I'd rather dine  
On an oaken cake and a draught of  
the Tyne.

## IX.

Walwayn the leech spoke next : he  
knew  
Each plant that loves the sun and dew,  
But special those whose juice can gain  
Dominion o'er the blood and brain ;  
The peasant who saw him by pale  
moonbeam  
Gathering such herbs by bank and  
stream,

DeemM his thin form and soundless  
tread  
Were those of wanderer from the dead.  
' Vinsauf, thy wine,' he said, ' hath  
power,  
Our gyves are heavy, strong our tower ;  
Yet three drops from this flask of mine,  
More strong than dungeons, gyves, or  
wine,

Shall give him prison under ground  
More dark, more narrow, more  
profound.

Short rede, good rede, let Harold have,  
A dog's death and a heathen's grave  
I have lain on a sick man's bed,  
Watching for hours for the leech's  
tread,

As if I deem'd that his presence alone  
Were of power to bid my pain begone;  
I have listed his words of comfort  
given,

As if to oracles from heaven ;  
I have counted his steps from my  
chamber door,

And bless'd them when they were  
heard no more ;

But sooner than Walwayn my sick  
couch should nigh,

My choice were, by leech-craft un-  
aided, to die.

## x.

' Such service done in fervent zeal  
The Church may pardon and conceal  
The doubtful Prelate said, but ne'er  
The counsel ere the act should hear.  
Anselm of Jarrow, advise us now,  
The stamp of wisdom is on thy brow;  
Thy days, thy nights, in cloister pent,  
Are still to mystic learning lent;  
Anselm of Jarrow, in thee is my hope,  
Thou well may'st give counsel to  
Prelate or Pope

## XI.

Answer'd the Prior: "Tis wisdom's use  
Still to delay what we dare not refuse;

Ere granting the boon he comes hither  
to ask,  
Shape for the giant gigantic task;  
Let us see how a step so sounding  
can tread  
In paths of darkness, danger, and dread;  
He may not, he will not, impugn our  
decree,  
That calls but for proof of his chivalry;  
And were Guy to return, or Sir Bevis  
the Strong,  
Our wilds have adventure might  
cumber them long;  
The Castle of Seven Shields'—  
Kind Anselm, no more !  
The step of the Pagan approaches the  
door.'  
The churchmen were hush'd In his  
mantle of skin,  
With his mace on his shoulder, Count  
Harold strode in ;  
There was foam on his lips, there was  
fire in his eye,  
For, chafed by attendance, his fury  
was nigh.  
' Ho i Bishop,' he said, ' dost thou  
grant me my claim ?  
Or must I assert it by falchion and  
flame ?'

**XII.**

' On thy suit, gallant Harold,' the  
Bishop replied,  
In accents which trembled, ' we may  
not decide,  
Until proof of your strength and your  
valour we saw ;  
'Tis not that we doubt them, but such  
is the law.'  
' And would you, Sir Prelate, have  
Harold make sport  
For the cowls and the shavelings that  
herd in thy court i  
Say what shall he do ? From the  
shrine shall he tear  
The lead bier of thy patron, and heave  
it in air,

And through the long chancel make  
Cuthbert take wing,  
With the speed of a bullet dismiss'd  
from the sling?"  
' Nay, spare such probation,' the  
Cellarer said,  
' From the mouth of our minstrels thy  
task shall be read.  
While the wine sparkles high in the  
goblet of gold,  
And the revel is loudest, thy task shall  
be told ;  
And thyself, gallant Harold, shall,  
hearing it, tell  
That the Bishop, his cowls, and his  
shavelings, meant well.'

**XIII.**

Loud reveird the guests, and the  
goblets loud rang,  
But louder the minstrel, Hugh  
Meneville, sang;  
And Harold, the hurry and pride of  
whose soul,  
E'en when verging to fury, own'd  
music's control,  
Still bent on the harper his broad  
sable eye,  
And often untasted the goblet pass'd  
by;  
Than wine, or than wassail, to him  
w'as more dear  
The minstrel's high tale of enchant-  
ment to hear;  
And the Bishop that day might of  
Vinsauf complain  
That his art had but wasted his wine-  
casks in vain.

**XIV.**

THE CASTLE OF THE SEVEN SHIELDS.

**A BALLAD.**

The Druid Urien had daughters seven,  
Their skill could call the moon from  
heaven;

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| So fair their forms and so high their<br>fame,<br>That seven proud kings for their<br>suitors came.                                                                                                                                          | Beneath the pale moonlight they sate<br>on the wold,<br>And the rhymes which they chanted<br>must never be told ;<br>And as the black wool from the distaff<br>they sped,<br>With blood from their bosom they<br>moisten'd the thread. |
| King Mador and Rhys came from<br>Powis and Wales,<br>Unshorn was their hair, and unpruned<br>were their nails;<br>From Strath-Clwyde was Ewain, and<br>Ewain was lame,<br>And the red-bearded Donald from<br>Galloway came.                  | As light danced the spindles beneath<br>the cold gleam,<br>The castle arose like the birth of<br>a dream ;<br>The seven towers ascended like mist<br>from the ground,<br>Seven portals defend them, seven<br>ditches surround.         |
| Lot, King of Lodon, was hunchback'd<br>from youth;<br>Dunmail of Cumbria had never atooth ;<br>But Adolf of Bambrough, Northumber-<br>land's heir,<br>Was gay and was gallant, was young<br>and was fair.                                    | Within that dread castle seven<br>monarchs were wed,<br>But six of the seven ere the morning<br>lay dead ;<br>With their eyes all on fire, and their<br>daggers all red,<br>Seven damsels surround the North-<br>umbrian's bed.        |
| There was strife 'mongst the sisters,<br>for each one would have<br>For husband King Adolf, the gallant<br>and brave;<br>And envy bred hate, and hate urged<br>them to blows,<br>When the firm earth was cleft, and<br>the Arch-fiend arose! | <sup>4</sup> Six kingly bridegrooms to death we<br>have done,<br>Six gallant kingdoms King Adolf hath<br>won,<br>Six lovelybrides all his pleasure to do,<br>Or the bed of the seventh shall be<br>husbandless too.'                   |
| He swore to the maidens their wish<br>to fulfil ;<br>They swore to the foe they would<br>work by his will.<br>A spindle and distaff to each hath he<br>given,<br><sup>1</sup> Now hearken my spell said the<br>Outcast of heaven.            | Well chanced it that Adolf the night<br>when he wed<br>Had confess'd and had sain'd him<br>ere boune to his bed ;<br>He sprung from the couch and his<br>broadsword he drew,<br>And there the seven daughters of<br>Urien he slew.     |
| ' Ye shall ply these spindles at mid-<br>night hour,<br>And for every spindle shall rise a<br>tower,<br>Where the right shall be feeble, the<br>wrong shall have power,<br>And there shall ye dwell with your<br>paramour.                   | The gate of the castle he bolted and<br>seal'd,<br>Andhungo'ereach arch-stone a crown<br>and a shield;                                                                                                                                 |

To the cells of Saint Dunstan then  
wended his way,  
And died in his cloister an anchorite  
grey.

Seven monarchs' wealth in that castle  
lies stow'd,  
The foul fiends brood o'er them like  
raven and toad;  
Whoever shall guesten these chambers  
within,  
From curfew till matins, that treasure  
shall win.

But manhood grows faint as the  
world waxes old '  
There lives not in Britain a champion  
so bold,  
So dauntless of heart, and so prudent  
of brain,  
As to dare the adventure that treasure  
to gain.

The waste ridge of Cheviot shall  
wave with the rye,  
Before the rude Scots shall North-  
umberland fly,  
And the flint cliffs of Bambro' shall  
melt in the sun,  
Before that adventure be perill'd and  
won.

xv.

And is this my probation i' wild  
Harold he said,  
'Within a lone castle to press a lone  
bed?  
Good even, my Lord Bishop; Saint  
Cuthbert to borrow,  
The Castle of Seven Shields receives  
me to-morrow.'



Canto Fifth.

I.

DENMARK'S sage courtier to her  
princely youth,  
Granting his cloud an ouzel or  
a whale,  
Spoke, though unwittingly, a partial  
truth;  
For Fantasy embroiders Nature's  
veil.  
The tints of ruddy eve, or dawning  
pale,  
Of the swart thunder-cloud, or  
silver haze,  
Are but the ground-work of the  
rich detail  
Which Fantasy with pencil wild  
portrays,  
Blending what seems and is in the  
wrapt muser's gaze.

Nor are the stubborn forms of earth  
and stone  
Less to the Sorceress's empire given;  
For not with unsubstantial hues  
alone,  
Caught from the varying surge, or  
vacant heaven,  
From bursting sunbeam, or from  
flashing levin,  
She limns her pictures: on the  
earth, as air.  
Arise her castles, and her car is  
driven;  
And never gazed the eye on scene  
so fair,  
But of its boasted charms gave Fancy  
half the share.

II.

Up a wild pass went Harold, bent  
to prove,  
Hugh Meneville, the adventure of  
thy lay;



Gunnar pursued his steps in faith  
and love,  
Ever companion of his master's  
way.  
Midward their path, a rock of  
granite grey  
From the adjoining cliff had made  
descent,  
A barren mass, yet with her  
drooping spray  
Had a young birch-tree crown'd its  
battlement,  
Twisting her fibrous roots through  
cranny, flaw, and rent.

This rock and tree could Gunnar's  
thought engage  
Till Fancy brought the tear-drop to  
his eye,  
And at his master ask'd the timid  
Page,  
\* What is the emblem that a bard  
should spy  
In that rude rock and its green  
canopy ?'  
And Harold said, \* Like to the  
helmet brave  
Of warrior slain in fight it seems  
to lie,  
And these same drooping boughs  
do o'er it wave  
Not all unlike the plume his lady's  
favour gave.'

'Ah, no!' replied the Page; 'the  
Ill-starr'd love  
Of some poor maid is in the emblem  
shown,  
Whose fates are with some hero's  
interwove,  
And rooted on a heart to love  
unknown :  
And as the gentle dews of heaven  
alone  
Nourish those drooping boughs,  
and as the scathe

Of the red lightning rends both  
tree and stone,  
So fares it with her unrequited faith ;  
Her sole relief is tears, her only  
refuge death

### III.

Thou art a fond fantastic boy  
Harold replied, to females coy,  
Yet prating still of love ;  
Even so amid the clash of war  
I know thou lovest to keep afar,  
Though destined by thy evil star  
With one like me to rove,  
Whose business and whose joys are  
found  
Upon the bloody battle-ground.  
Yet, foolish trembler as thou art,  
Thou hast a nook of my rude heart,  
And thou and I will never part;  
Harold would wrap the world in flame  
Ere injury on Gunnar came!'

### IV.

The grateful Page made no reply,  
But turn'd to Heaven his gentle eye,  
And clasp'd his hands, as one who  
said,  
' My toils, my wanderings are o'erpaid!'  
Then in a gayer, lighter strain,  
Compell'd himself to speech again;  
And, as they flow'd along,  
His words took cadence soft and slow,  
And liquid, like dissolving snow,  
They melted into song.

### V.

'What though through fields of  
carnage wide  
I may not follow Harold's stride,  
Yet who with faithful Gunnar's pride  
Lord Harold's feats can see I  
And dearer than the couch of pride,  
He loves the bed of grey wolf's hide,  
When slumbering by Lord Harold's  
side  
In forest, field, or lea.'

## VI.

'Break off!' said Harold, in a tone  
Where hurry and surprise were  
shown,  
With some slight touch of fear;  
'Break off, we are not here alone;  
A Palmer form comes slowly on!  
By cowl, and staff, and mantle known,  
My monitor is near.  
Now mark him, Gunnar, heedfully;  
He pauses by the blighted tree—  
Dost see him, youth? Thou could'st  
not see  
When in the vale of Galilee  
I first beheld his form,  
Nor when we met that other while  
In Cephalonia's rocky isle  
Before the fearful storm;  
Dost see him now?' The - Page,  
distraught  
With terror, answer'd I see nought,  
And there is nought to see,  
Save that the oak's scathed boughs  
fling down  
Upon the path a shadow brown,  
That, like a pilgrim's dusky gown,  
Waves with the waving tree.'

## VII.

Count Harold gazed upon the oak  
As if his eyestrings would have broke,  
And then resolvedly said,  
Be what it will yon phantom grey,  
Nor heaven, nor hell, shall ever say  
That for their shadows from his  
way  
Count Harold turn'd dismay'd:  
I'll speak him, though his accents fill  
My heart with that unwonted thrill  
Which vulgar minds call fear.  
I will subdue it!' Forth he strode,  
Paused where the blighted oak-tree  
show'd  
Its sable shadow on the road,  
And, folding on his bosom broad  
His arms, said, 'Speak, I hear.'

## VIII.

The Deep Voice said, 'O wild of will,  
Furious thy purpose to fulfil,  
Heart-sear'd and unrepentant still,  
How long, O Harold, shall thy tread  
Disturb the slumbers of the dead?  
Each step in thy wild way thou  
makest  
The ashes of the dead thou wakest;  
And shout in triumph o'er thy path  
The fiends of bloodshed and of wrath.  
In this thine hour, yet turn and hear!  
For life is brief and judgment near

## IX.

Then ceased The Voice. The Dane  
replied  
In tones where awe and inborn pride  
For mastery strove: 'In vain ye chide  
The wolf for ravaging the flock,  
Or with its hardness taunt the rock;  
I am as they—my Danish strain  
Sends streams of fire through every  
vein.  
Amid thy realms of goule and ghost,  
Say, is the fame of Eric lost,  
Or Witikind's the Waster, known  
Where fame or spoil was to be won;  
Whose galleys ne'er bore off a shore  
They left not black with flame?  
He was my sire, and, sprung of him,  
That rover merciless and grim,  
Can I be soft and tame?  
Part hence, and with my crimes no  
more upbraid me,  
I am that Waster's son, and am but  
what he made me.'

## X.

The Phantom groan'd; the mountain  
shook around,  
The fawn and wild-doe started at the  
sound,  
The gorse and fern did wildly round  
them wave,  
As if some sudden storm the impulse  
gave.

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>All thou hast said is truth; yet on<br/>the head<br/>Of that bad sire let not the charge be<br/>laid,<br/>That he, like thee, with unrelenting<br/>pace,<br/>From grave to cradle ran the evil race:<br/>Relentless in his avarice and ire,<br/>Churches and towns he gave to sword<br/>and fire;<br/>Shed blood like water, wasted every<br/>land,<br/>Like the destroying angel's burning<br/>brand;<br/>Fulfill me whate'er of ill might be<br/>invented,<br/>Yes! all these things he did—he did,<br/>but he repented!<br/>Perchance it is part of his punishment<br/>still,<br/>That his offspring pursues his example<br/>of ill.<br/>But thou, when thy tempest of wrath<br/>shall next shake thee,<br/>Gird thy loins for resistance, my son,<br/>and awake thee ;<br/>If thou yield'st to thy fury, how<br/>tempted soever,<br/>The gate of repentance shall ope for<br/>thee never!—</p> <p style="text-align: center;">XI.</p> <p>'He is gone said Lord Harold, and<br/>gazed as he spoke ;<br/>There is nought on the path but the<br/>shade of the oak.<br/>He is gone, whose strange presence<br/>my feeling oppress'd,<br/>Like the night-hag that sits on the<br/>slumberer's breast.<br/>My heart beats as thick as a fugitive's<br/>tread,<br/>And cold dew drops from my brow<br/>and my head.<br/>Ho ! Gunnar, the flasket yon almoner<br/>gave;<br/>He said that three drops would recall<br/>from the grave.</p> | <p>For the first time Count Harold owns<br/>leech-craft has power,<br/>Or, his courage to aid, lacks the juice<br/>of a flower !'<br/>The Page gave the flasket, which<br/>Walwayn had fill'd<br/>With the juice of wild roots that his<br/>art had distill'd ;<br/>So baneful their influence on all that<br/>had breath,<br/>One drop had been frenzy, and two<br/>had been death.<br/>Harold took it, but drank not; for<br/>jubilee shrill,<br/>And music and clamour were heard<br/>on the hill,<br/>And down the steep pathway, o'er<br/>stock and o'er stone,<br/>The train of a bridal came blithe-<br/>somely on ;<br/>There was song, there was pipe, there<br/>was trimbrel, and still<br/>The burden was 'Joy to the fair<br/>Metehll!'</p> <p style="text-align: center;">XII.</p> <p>Harold might see from his high stance,<br/>Himself unseen, that train advance<br/>With mirth and melody;<br/>On horse and foot a mingled throng,<br/>Measuring their steps to bridal song<br/>And bridal minstrelsy;<br/>And ever when the blithesome rout<br/>Lent to the song their choral shout,<br/>Redoubling echoes roll'd about,<br/>While echoing cave and cliff sent out<br/>The answering symphony<br/>Of all those mimic notes which dwell<br/>In hollow rock and sounding dell.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">XIII.</p> <p>Joy shook his torch above the band,<br/>By many a various passion fann'd ;<br/>As elemental sparks can feed<br/>On essence pure and coarsest weed,<br/>Gentle, or stormy, or refined,<br/>Joy takes the colours of the mind.</p> |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

Lightsome and pure, but unrepres'd,  
He fired the bridegroom's gallant  
breast;

More feebly strove with maiden fear,  
Yet still joy glimmer'd through the tear  
On the bnde<sup>y</sup>'s blushing cheek, that  
shows

Like dewdrop on the budding rose ;  
While Wulfstane's gloomy smile  
declared

The glee that selfish avarice shared,  
And pleased revenge and malice high  
Joy's semblance took in Jutta's eye.  
On dangerous adventure sped,

The witch deem'd Harold with the  
dead,

For thus that morn her Demon said :  
' If, ere the set of sun, be tied

The knot 'twixt bridegroom and his  
bride,

The Dane shall have no power of ill  
O'er William and o'er Metelill.'

And the pleased witch made answer,  
'Then

Must Harold have pass'd from the  
paths of men '

Evil repose may his spirit have ;

May hemlock and mandrake find root  
in his grave;

May his death-sleep be dogged by  
dreams of dismay,

And his waking be worse at the  
answering day!

XIV.

Such was their various mood of glee  
Blent in one shout of ecstasy.

But still when Joy is brimming highest,  
Of Sorrow and Misfortune nighest,

Of Terror with her ague cheek,  
And lurking Danger, sages speak :

These haunt each path, but chief they lay  
Their snares beside the primrose way.  
Thus found that bridal band their path  
Beset by Harold in his wrath.

Trembling beneath his maddening  
mood,

High on a rock the giant stood;

His shout was like the doom of death  
Spoke o'er their heads that pass'd  
beneath.

His destined victims might not spy  
The reddening terrors of his eye,  
The frown of rage that writhed his face,  
The lip that foam'd like boar's in chase;  
But all could see—and, seeing, all  
Bore back to shun the threaten'd fall—  
The fragment which their giant foe  
Rent from the cliff and heaved to throw.

xv.

Backward they bore: yet are there  
two

For battle who prepare ;

No pause of dread Lord William knew  
Ere his good blade was bare ;

And Wulfstane bent his fatal yew,

But ere the silken cord he drew,

As hurl'd from Hecla's thunder, flew

That ruin through the air !

Full on the outlaw's front it came,

And all that late had human name,

And human face, and human frame,

That lived, and moved, and had free  
will

To choose the path of good or ill,

Is to its reckoning gone ;

And nought of Wulfstane rests behind,

Save that beneath that stone,

Half-buried in the dinted clay,

A red and shapeless mass there lay

Of mingled flesh and bone !

xvi.

As from the bosom of the sky

The eagle darts amain,

Three bounds from yonder summit high

Placed Harold on the plain.

As the scared wild-fowl scream and fly,

So fled the bridal train ;

As 'gainst the eagle's peerless might

The noble falcon dares the fight,

But dares the fight in vain,

So fought the bridegroom; from his

hand

The Dane's rude mace has struck his  
brand,

Its glittering fragments strew the sand,  
 Its lord lies on the plain.  
 Now, Heaven! take noble William's  
     part,  
 And melt that yet unmelted heart,  
 Or, ere his bridal hour depart,  
     The hapless bridegroom s slain !  
     xvn.-  
 Count Harold's frenzied rage is high,  
 There is a death-fire in his eye,  
 Deep furrows on his brow are  
     trench'd,  
 His teeth are set, his hand is  
     clench'd,  
 The foam upon his lip is white,  
 His deadly arm is up to smite !  
 But, as the mace aloft he swung,  
 To stop the blow young Gunnar  
     sprung,  
 Around his master's knees he clung  
     And cried, ' In mercy spare ' !  
 O think upon the words of fear  
 Spoke by that visionary Seer ;  
 The crisis he foretold is here,  
     Grant mercy, or despair !'  
 This word suspended Harold's mood,  
 Yet still with arm upraised he stood,  
 And visage like the headsman's rude  
     That pauses for the sign.  
 ' O mark thee with the blessed rood  
 The Page implored ; speak word of  
     good,  
 Resist the fiend, or be subdued !'  
     He sign'd the cross divine;  
 Instant his eye hath human light,  
 Less red, less keen, less fiercely bright;  
 His brow relax'd the obdurate frown,  
 The fatal mace sinks gently down,  
     He turns and strides away;  
 Yet oft, like revellers who leave  
 Unfinished feast, looks back to grieve,  
 As if repenting the reprieve  
     He granted to his prey.  
 Yet still of forbearance one sign hath  
     he given,  
 And fierce Witikind's son made one  
     step towards heaven.

## XVIII.

But though his dreaded footsteps part,  
 Death is behind and shakes his dart;  
 Lord William on the plain is lying,  
 Beside him Metclill seems dying !  
 Bring odours, essences in haste—  
 And lo ! a flasket richly chased ;  
 But Jutta the elixir proves  
 Ere pouring it for those she loves ;  
 Then Walwayn's potion was not  
     wasted,  
 For when three drops the hag had  
     tasted,  
     So dismal was her yell,  
 Each bird of evil omen woke,  
 The raven gave his fatal croak,  
 And shriek'd the night-crow from the  
     oak,  
 The screech-owl from the thicket broke,  
     And flutter'd down the dell !  
 So fearful was the sound and stern,  
 The slumbers of the full-gorged erne  
 Were startled, and from furze and fern  
     Of forest and of fell,  
 The fox and famish'd wolf replied  
 (For wolves then prowl'd the Cheviot  
     side).  
 From mountain head to mountain head  
 The unhallow'd sounds around were  
     sped;  
 But when their latest echo fled,  
 The sorceress on the ground lay dead.

## XIX.

Such was the scene of blood and  
     woes  
 With which the bridal morn arose  
     Of William and of Metelill;  
 But oft, when dawning'gins to spread,  
 The summer morn peeps dim and red  
     Above the eastern hill,  
 Ere, bright and fair, upon his road  
 The King of Splendour walks abroad;  
 So, when this cloud had pass'd away,  
 Bright was the noontide of their day,  
 And all serene its setting ray.



## Canto Sixth.

i.

WELL CIO I hope that this my minstrel  
 tale  
 Will tempt not traveller from southern  
 fields,  
 Whether in tilbury, barouche, or  
 mail,  
 To view the Castle of these Seven  
 Proud Shields.  
 Small confirmation its condition  
 yields  
 To Meneville's high lay : no towers  
 are seen  
 On the wild heath, but those that  
 fancy builds,  
 And, save a fosse that tracks the  
 moor with green,  
 Is nought remains to tell of what may  
 there have been.  
 And yet grave authors, with the  
 no small waste  
 Of their grave time, have dignified  
 the spot  
 By theories, to prove the fortress  
 placed  
 By Roman bands, to curb the  
 invading Scot.  
 Hutchinson, Horsley, Camden, I  
 might quote,  
 But rather choose the theory less civil  
 Qf boors, who, origin of things forgot,  
 Refer still to the origin of evil,  
 And for their master-mason choose  
 that master-fiend the Devil.

ii.

Therefore, I say, it was on fiend-  
 built towers  
 That stout Count Harold bent his  
 wondering gaze,  
 When evening dew was on the  
 heather flowers,  
 And the last sunbeams made the  
 mountain blaze,  
 And tinged the battlements of other  
 days

With the bright level light ere sinking  
 down.

Illumined thus, the dauntless Dane  
 surveys

The Seven Proud Shields that o'er  
 the portal frown,  
 And on their blazons traced high marks  
 of old renown.

A wolf North Wales had on his  
 armour-coat,

And Rhys of Powis-land a couchant  
 stag;

Strath-Clwyd's strange emblem was  
 a stranded boat,

Donald of Galloway's a trotting  
 nag;

A corn-sheaf gilt was fertile Lodon's  
 brag;

A dudgeon-dagger w<sup>T</sup>as by Dunmail  
 worn ;

Northumbrian Adolf gave a sea-beat  
 crag

Surmounted by a cross; such signs  
 were borne

Upon these antique shields, all wasted  
 now and worn.

m.

These scann'd, Count Harold sought  
 the castle-door

Whose ponderous bolts were rusted  
 to decay;

Yet till that hour adventurous knight  
 forbore

The unobstructed passage to essay.  
 More strong than armed warders

in array,  
 And obstacle more sure than bolt

or bar,  
 Sate in the portal Terror and Dis-

may,  
 While Superstition, who forbade

to war  
 With foes of other mould than

mortal clay,  
 Cast spells across the gate, and barr'd

the onward way.

Vain now those spells; for soon  
 with heavy clank  
 The feebly-fasten'd gate was inward  
 push'd,  
 And, as it oped, through that  
 emblazon'd rank  
 Of antique shields, the wind of  
 evening rush'd  
 With sound most like a groan, and  
 then was hush'd.  
 Is none who on such spot such  
 sounds could hear  
 But to his heart the blood had  
 faster rush'd;  
 Yet to bold Harold's breast that  
 throb was dear—  
 It spoke of danger nigh, but had no  
 touch of fear.

## IV.

Yet Harold and his Page no signs  
 have traced  
 Within the castle, that of danger  
 show'd;  
 For still the halls and courts were  
 wild and waste,  
 As through their precincts the  
 adventurers trode.  
 The seven huge towers rose stately,  
 tall, and broad,  
 Each tower presenting to their  
 scrutiny  
 A hall in which a king might make  
 abode,  
 And fast beside, garnish'd both  
 proud and high,  
 Was placed a bower for rest in which  
 a king might lie.  
 As if a bridal there of late had  
 been,  
 Deck'd stood the table in each  
 gorgeous hall;  
 And yet it was two hundred years,  
 I ween,  
 Since date of that unhallow'd festival.  
 Flagons, and ewers, and standing  
 cups, were all

Of tarnish'd gold, or silver nothing  
 clear,  
 With throne begilt, and canopy of  
 pall,  
 And tapestry clothed the walls with  
 fragments sear:  
 Frail as the spider's mesh did that  
 rich woof appear.

## V.

In every bower, as round a hearse,  
 was hung  
 A dusky crimson curtain o'er the  
 bed,  
 And on each couch in ghastly wise  
 were flung  
 The wasted relics of a monarch  
 dead;  
 Barbaric ornaments around were  
 spread,  
 Vests twined with gold, and chains  
 of precious stone,  
 And golden circlets, meet for  
 monarch's head;  
 While grinn'd, as if in scorn amongst  
 them thrown,  
 The wearer's fleshless skull, alike with  
 dust bestrown.

For these were they who, drunken  
 with delight,  
 On pleasure's opiate pillow laid  
 their head,  
 For whom the bride's shy footstep,  
 slow and light,  
 Was changed ere morning to the  
 murderer's tread.  
 For human bliss and woe in the  
 frail thread  
 Of human life are all so closely  
 twined,  
 That till the shears of Fate the  
 texture shred,  
 The close succession cannot be  
 disjoin'd,  
 Nor dare we, from one hour, judge  
 that which comes behind.

## vi.

But where the work of vengeance  
had been done,  
In that seventh chamber, was a  
sterner sight ;  
There of the witch-brides lay each  
skeleton,  
Still in the posture as to death when  
dight.  
For this lay prone, by one blow  
slain outright;  
And that, as one who struggled  
long in dying;  
One bony hand held knife, as if to  
smite ;  
One bent on fleshless knees, as  
mercy crying;  
One lay across the door, as kill'd in  
act of flying.

The stern Dane smiled this charnel-  
house to see,  
For his chafed thought return'd to  
Metehll;  
And ' Well,' he said, 'hath woman's  
perfidy,  
Empty as air, as water volatile,  
Been here avenged. The origin of ill  
Through woman rose, the Christian  
doctrine saith :  
Nor deem I, Gunnar, that thy  
minstrel skill  
Can show example where a woman's  
breath  
Hath made a true-love vow, and,  
tempted, kept her faith.'

## vii.

The minstrel-boy half smiled, half  
sigh'd,  
And his half-filling eyes he dried,  
And said, 'The theme I should but  
wrong,  
Unless it were my dying song,  
(Our Scalds have said, in dying hour  
The Northern harp has treble power)  
Else could I tell of woman's faith,  
Defying danger, scorn, and death.

Firm was that faith, as diamond stone  
Pure and unflaw'd, her love unknown,  
And unrequited ; firm and pure,  
Her stainless faith could all endure ;  
From clime to clime, from place to place,  
Through want, and danger, and  
disgrace,  
A wanderer's wayward steps could  
trace.  
All this she did, and guerdon none  
Required, save that her burial-stone  
Should make at length the secret  
known,  
"Thus hath a faithful woman done."  
Not in each breast such truth is laid,  
But Eivir was a Danish maid

## viii.

'Thou art a wild enthusiast,' said  
Count Harold, 'for thy Danish maid ;  
And yet, 3'oung Gunnar, I will own  
Hers were a faith to rest upon.  
But Eivir sleeps beneath her stone,  
And all resembling her are gone.  
What maid e'ershow'd such constancy  
In plighted faith, like thine to me t  
But couch thee, boy ; the darksome  
shade  
Falls thickly round, nor be dismay'd  
Because the dead are by.  
They were as we ; our little day  
O'erspent, and we shall be as they.  
Yet near me, Gunnar, be thou laid,  
Thy couch upon my mantle made,  
That thou mayst think, should fear  
invade,  
Thy master slumbers nigh.'  
Thus couch'd they in that dread abode,  
Until the beams of dawning glow'd.

## ix.

An alter'd man Lord Harold rose;  
When he beheld that dawn unclosed,  
There's trouble in his eyes,  
And traces on his brow and cheek  
Of mingled awe and wonder speak :  
' My page he said, ' arise;



Leave we this place, my page.' No  
more  
He utter'd till the castle door  
They cross'd, but there he paused and  
said,  
My wildness hath awaked the dead,  
Disturb'd the sacred tomb !  
Methought this night I stood on high,  
Where Hecla roars in middle sky,  
And in her cavern'd gulfs could spy  
The central place of doom ;  
And there before my mortal eye  
Souls of the dead came flitting by,  
Whom fiends, with many a fiendibhcrj',  
Bore to that evil den!  
My eyes grew dizzy, and my brain  
Was wilder'd, as the elvish train,  
With shriek and howl, dragg'd on  
amain  
Those who had late been men.

## x.

'With haggard eyes and streaming  
hair,  
Jutta the Sorceress was there,  
And there pass'd Wulfstane, lately  
slain,  
All crush'd and foul with bloody stain.  
More had I seen, but that uprose  
A whirlwind wild, and swept the  
snows ;  
And with such sound as when at need  
A champion spurs his horse to speed,  
Three armed knights rush on, who lead  
Caparison'd a sable steed.  
Sable their harness, and there came  
Through their closed visors sparks of  
flame.  
The first proclaimed, in sounds of fear,  
'•Harold the Dauntless, welcome here!"  
The next cried, "Jubilee! we 've won  
Count Witikind the Waster's son !"  
And the third rider sternly spoke,  
"Mount, in the name of Zerneck !  
From us, O Harold, were thy powers,  
Thy strength, thy dauntlessness, are  
ours;

Nor think, a vassal thou of hell,  
With hell can strive." The fiend  
spoke true!  
My inmost soul the summons knew,  
As captives know the knell  
That says the headsman's sword is bare,  
And, with an accent of despair,  
Commands them quit their cell.  
I felt resistance was in vain,  
My foot had that fell stirrup ta'en,  
My hand was on the fatal mane,  
When to my rescue sped  
That Palmer's visionary form,  
And, like the passing of a storm,  
The demons yell'd and fled !

## xi.

'His sable cowl, flung back, reveal'd  
The features it before conceal'd ;  
And, Gunnar, I could find  
In him whose counsels strove to stay  
So oft my course on wilful way,  
My father Witikind »  
Doom'd for his sins, and doom'd for  
mine,  
A wanderer upon earth to pine  
Until his son shall turn to grace,  
And smooth for him a resting-place.  
Gunnar, he must not haunt in vain  
This world of wretchedness and pain :  
I'll tame my wilful heart to live  
In peace, to pity and forgive ;  
And thou, for so the Vision said,  
Must in thy lord's repentance aid.  
Thy mother was a prophetess,  
He said, who by her skill could guess  
How close the fatal textures join  
Which knit thy thread of life with mine;  
Then, dark, he hinted of disguise  
She framed to cheat too curious eyes,  
That not a moment might divide  
Thy fated footsteps from my side.  
Methought while thus my sire did  
teach,  
I caught the meaning of his speech,  
Yet seems its purport doubtful now.'  
His hand then sought his thoughtful  
brow;

Then first he mark'd, that in the tower  
His glove was left at waking hour.

XII.

Trembling at first, and deadly pale,  
Had Gunnar heard the vision'd tale ;  
But when he learn'd the dubious close,  
He blush'd like any opening rose,  
And, glad to hide his tell-tale cheek,  
Hied back that glove of mail to seek;  
When soon a shriek of deadly dread  
Summon'd his master to his aid.

XIII.

Whatsees Count Harold in that bower,  
So late his resting-place?  
The semblance of the Evil Power,  
Adored by all his race !  
Odin in living form stood there,  
His cloak the spoils of Polar bear;  
For plummy crest a meteor shed  
Its gloomy radiance o'er his head,  
Yet veil'd its haggard majesty  
To the wild lightnings of his eye.  
Such height was his, as when in stone  
O'er Upsal's giant altar shown :  
So ilow'd his hoary beard;  
Such was his lance of mountain-pine,  
So did his sevenfold buckler shine;  
But when his voice he rear'd,  
Deep, without harshness, slow and  
strong,  
The powerful accents roll'd along,  
And, while he spoke, his hand was laid  
On captive Gunnar's shrinking head.

xiv.

' Harold he said, what rage is thine,  
To quit the worship of thy line,  
To leave thy Warrior-God ?  
With me is glory or disgrace,  
Mine is the onset and the chase,  
Embattled hosts before my face  
Are wither'd by a nod.  
Wilt thou then forfeit that high seat  
Deserved by many a dauntless feat,  
Among the heroes of thy line,  
Eric and fiery Thorarine ?  
Thou wilt not. Only I can give  
The joys for which the valiant live,

Victory and vengeance ; only I  
Can give the joys for which they die,  
The immortal tilt, the banquet full,  
The brimming draught from foeman's  
skull.

Mine art thou, witness this thy glove,  
The faithful pledge of vassal's love.'

xv.

' Tempter,' said Harold, firm of heart,  
' I charge thee, hence ! whatever thou  
art,

I do defy thee, and resist  
The kindling frenzy of my breast,  
Waked by thy words; and of my mail,  
Nor glove, nor buckler, splent, nor nail,  
Shall rest with thee—that youth  
release,

And God, or Demon, part in peace  
' Eivir,' the Shape replied, is mine,  
Mark'd in the birth hour with my sign.  
Think'st thou that priest with drops  
of spray

Could wash that blood-red mark away  
Or that a borrow'd sex and name  
Can abrogate a Godhead's claim ?'  
Thriird this strange speech through  
Harold's brain,

He clench'd his teeth in high disdain,  
For not his new-born faith subdued  
Some tokens of his ancient mood:

Now, by the hope so lately given  
Of better trust and purer heaven,  
I will assail thee, fiend !' Then rose  
His mace, and with a storm of blows  
The mortal and the Demon close.

xvi.

Smoke roll'd above, fire flash'd around,  
Darken'd the sky and shook the  
ground;

But not the artillery of hell,  
The bickering lightning, nor the rock  
Of turrets to the earthquake's shock,  
Could Harold's courage quell.  
Sternly the Dane his purpose kept,  
And blows on blows resistless heap'd,  
Till quail'd that Demon Form,

And—for his power to hurt or kill  
Was bounded by a higher will—  
Evanish'd in the storm.

Nor paused the Champion of the North,  
But raised, and bore his Eivir forth,  
From that wild scene of fiendish strife,  
To light, to liberty, and life !

## XVII.

He placed her on a bank of moss,  
A silver runnel bubbled by,  
And new-born thoughts his soul  
engross,  
And tremors yet unknown across  
His stubborn sinews fly,  
The while with timid hand the dew  
Upon her brow and neck he threw,  
And mark'd how life with rosy hue  
On her pale cheek revived anew,  
And glimmer'd in her eye.  
Inly he said, That silken tress  
What blindness mine that could not  
guess!  
Or how could page's rugged dress  
That bosom's pride belie !  
O, dull of heart, through wild and wave  
In search of blood and death to rave,  
With such a partner nigh !

## XVIII.

Then in the mirrored pool he peer'd,  
Blamed his rough locks and shaggy  
beard,  
The stains of recent conflict clear'd,  
And thus the Champion proved,  
That he fears now who never fear'd,  
And loves who never loved.  
And Eivir—life is on her cheek,  
And yet she will not move or speak,  
Nor will her eyelid fully ope ;  
Perchance it loves, that half-shut eye,  
Through its long fringe, reserved and  
**shy,**  
Affection's opening dawn to spy ;  
And the deep blush, which bids its dye

O'er cheek, and brow, and bosom fly,  
Speaks shame-facedness and hope.

## XIX.

But vainly seems the Dane to seek  
For terms his new-born love to speak,  
For words, save those of wrath and  
wrong,

Till now were strangers to his tongue;  
So, when he raised the blushing maid,  
In blunt and honest terms he said  
( 'Twere well that maids, when lovers  
woo,

Heard none more soft, were all as true):  
Eivir! since thou for many a day  
Hast follow'd Harold's wayward way,  
It is but meet that in the line  
Of after-life I follow thine.

To-morrow is Saint Cuthbert's tide,  
And we will grace his altar's side,  
A Christian knight and Christian bride;  
And of Witikind's son shall the marvel  
be said,  
That on the same morn he was  
christen'd and wed.

## CONCLUSION.

AND now, Ennui, what ails thee,  
weary maid ?  
And why these listless looks of  
yawning sorrow ?  
No need to turn the page, as if  
'twere lead,  
Or fling aside the volume till to-  
morrow.  
Be cheer'd ; 'tis ended—and I will  
not borrow,  
To try thy patience more, one  
anecdote  
From Bartholine, or Perinskiold,  
or Snorro.  
Then pardon thou thy minstrel, who  
hath wrote  
A Tale six cantos long, yet scorn'd  
to add a note.

# The Bridal of Triermain.

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## INTRODUCTION.

### i.

COME, Lucy ! while 'tis morning hour  
The woodland brook we needs must  
pass;  
So, ere the sun assume his power,  
We shelter in our poplar bower,  
Where dew lies long upon the flower,  
Though vanish'd from the velvet  
grass.  
Curbing the stream, this stony ridge  
May serve us for a silvan bridge;  
For here, compell'd to disunite,  
Round petty isles the runnels  
glide,  
And chafing off their puny spite,  
The shallow murmurers waste their  
might,  
Yielding to footstep free and light  
A dry-shod pass from side to side.

### ii.

Nay, why this hesitating pause ?  
And, Lucy, as thy step withdraws,  
Why sidelong eye the streamlet's brim?  
Titania's foot without a slip,  
Like thine, though timid, light, and  
slim,  
From stone to stone might safely trip,  
Nor risk the glow-worm clasp to dip  
That binds her slipper's silken rim.  
Or trust thy lover's strength: nor fear  
That this same stalwart arm of mine,

Which could yon oak's prone trunk  
uprear,  
Shall shrink beneath the burden dear  
Of form so slender, light, and fine ;  
So now, the danger dared at last,  
Look back, and smile at perils past !

### iii.

And now we reach the favourite glade,  
Paled in by copsewood, cliff, and  
stone,  
Where never harsher sounds invade,  
To break affection's whispering tone,  
Than the deep breeze that waves the  
shade,  
Than the small brooklet's feeble  
moan.  
Come ! rest thee on thy wonted seat;  
Moss'd is the stone, the turf is green,  
A place where lovers best may meet  
Who would not that their love be  
seen.  
The boughs, that dim the summer sky,  
Shall hide us from each lurking spy,  
That fain would spread the invidious  
tale,  
How Lucy of the lofty eye,  
Noble in birth, in fortunes high,  
She for whom lords and barons sigh,  
Meets her poor Arthur in the dale.

### iv.

How deep that blush!—how deep  
that sigh!  
And why does Lucy shun mine eye ?

Is it because that crimson draws  
 Its colour from some secret cause,  
 Some hidden movement of the breast  
 She would not that her Arthur guess'd!  
 O! quicker far is lovers' ken  
 Than the dull glance of common men,  
 And, by strange sympathy, can spell  
 The thoughts the loved one will not  
 tell!

And mine, in Lucy's blush, saw met  
 The hues of pleasure and regret;  
 Pride mingled in the sigh her voice,  
 And shared with Love the crimson  
 glow;  
 Well pleased that thou art Arthur's  
 choice,  
 Yet shamed thine own is placed  
 so low:  
 Thou turn'st thy self-confessing  
 cheek,  
 As if to meet the breeze's cooling;  
 Then, Lucy, hear thy tutor speak,  
 For Love, too, has his hours of  
 schooling.

## v.

Too oft my anxious eye has spied  
 That secret grief thou fain wouldst  
 hide,  
 The passing pang of humbled pride;  
 Too oft, when through the splendid  
 hall,  
 The load-star of each heart and eye,  
 My fair one leads the glittering ball,  
 Will her stol'n glance on Arthur fall,  
 With such a blush and such a sigh!  
 Thou wouldst not yield, for wealth  
 or rank,  
 The heart thy worth and beauty  
 won,  
 Nor leave me on this mossy bank,  
 To meet a rival on a throne:  
 Why, then, should vain repinings  
 rise,  
 That to thy lover fate denies  
 A nobler name, a wide domain,  
 A Baron's birth, a menial train,

Since Heaven assign'd him, for his  
 part,  
 A lyre, a falchion, and a heart?

## vi.

My sword—its master must be dumb;  
 But, when a soldier names my  
 name,  
 Approach, my Lucy! fearless come,  
 Nor dread to hear of Arthur's  
 shame.  
 My heart! 'mid all yon courtly crew,  
 Of lordly rank and lofty line,  
 Is there to love and honour true,  
 That boasts a pulse so warm as  
 mine?  
 They praised thy diamonds' lustre  
 rare—  
 Match'd with thine eyes, I thought  
 it faded;  
 They praised the pearls that bound  
 thy hair—  
 I only saw the locks they braided;  
 They talk'd of wealthy dower and land,  
 And titles of high birth the token—  
 I thought of Lucy's heart and hand,  
 Nor knew the sense of what was  
 spoken.  
 And yet, if rank'd in Fortune's roll,  
 I might have learn'd their choice  
 unwise,  
 Who rate the dower above the soul,  
 And Lucy's diamonds o'er her eyes.

## vii.

My lyre—it is an idle toy,  
 That borrows accents not its own,  
 Like warbler of Colombian sky,  
 That sings but in a mimic tone.  
 Ne'er did it sound o'er sainted well,  
 Nor boasts it aught of Border spell;  
 Its strings no feudal slogan pour,  
 Its heroes draw no broad claymore;  
 No shouting clans applauses raise,  
 Because it sung their father's praise;  
 On Scottish moor, or English down,  
 It ne'er was graced with fair renown;

Nor won—best meed to minstrel true—  
One favouring smile from fair Buc-  
CLEUCH !

By one poor streamlet sounds its tone,  
And heard by one dear maid alone.

## VIII.

But, if thou bid'st, these tones shall tell  
Of errant knight, and damozelle ;  
Of the dread knot a Wizard tied,  
In punishment of maiden's pride,  
In notes of marvel and of fear,  
That best may charm romantic ear.

For Lucy loves (like COLLINS, ill-  
starred name,

Whose lay's requital was that tardy  
fame,

Who bound no laurel round his living  
head,

Should hang it o'er his monument when  
dead)

For Lucy loves to tread enchanted  
strand,

And thread, like him, the maze of fairy  
land ;

Of golden battlements to view the  
gleam,

And slumber soft by some Elysian  
stream ;

Such lays she loves; and, such my  
Lucy's choice,

What other song can claim her Poet's  
voice?

**Canto First.**

## I.

WHERE is the maiden of mortal strain  
That may match with the Baron of  
Triermain ?

She must be lovely, and constant, and  
kind,

Holy and pure, and humble of mind,  
Blithe of cheer, and gentle of mood,  
Courteous, and generous, and noble  
of blood:

Lovely as the sun's first ray  
When it breaks the clouds of an April  
day;

Constant and true as the widow'd *dove*,  
Kind as a minstrel that sings of love;  
Pure as the fountain in rocky cave,  
Where never sunbeam kiss'd the wave;  
Humble as maiden that loves in vain,  
Holy as hermit's vesper strain ;  
Gentle as breeze that but whispers and  
dies,

Yet blithe as the light leaves that  
dance in its sighs ;

Courteous as monarch the morn he is  
crown'd,

Generous as spring-dews that bless  
the glad ground;

Noble her blood as the currents that met  
In the veins of the noblest Plantagenet:

Such must her form be, her mood,  
and her strain,

That shall match with Sir Roland of  
Triermain.

## II.

Sir Roland de Vaux he hath laid him  
to sleep,

His blood it was fever'd, his breathing  
was deep.

He had been pricking against the Scot,  
The foray was long, and the skirmish

hot;  
His dinted helm and his buckler's plight  
Bore token of a stubborn fight.

All in the castle must hold them still,  
Harpers must lull him to his rest

With the slow soft tunes he loves the  
best,

Till sleep sink down upon his breast  
Like the dew on a summer hill.

## III.

It was the dawn of an autumn day ;  
The sun was struggling with frost-fog

grey,  
That like a silvery crape was spread  
Round Skiddaw's dim and distant

head,

And faintly gleam'd each painted pane  
Of the lordly halls of Triermain,  
When that Baron bold awoke.  
Starting he woke, and loudly did call,  
Rousing his menials in bower and hall,  
While hastily he spoke.

## IV.

'Hearken, my minstrels' which of ye all  
Touch'd his harp with that dying fall,  
So sweet, so soft, so faint,  
It seem'd an angel's whisper'd call  
To an expiring saint'  
And hearken, my merry-men! what  
time or where  
Did she pass, that maid with her  
heavenly brow,  
With her look so sweet and her eyes  
so fair,  
And her graceful step and her angel air,  
And the eagle plume in her dark-brown  
hair,  
That pass'd from my bower e'en  
now?'

## v.

Answer'd him Richard de Bretville—  
he  
Was chief of the Baron's minstrelsy:  
'Silent, noble chieftain, we  
Have sat since midnight close,  
When such lulling sounds as the  
brooklet sings  
Murmured from our melting strings,  
And hush'd you to repose.  
Had a harp-note sounded here  
It had caught my watchful ear,  
Although it fell as faint and shy  
As bashful maiden's half-form'd sigh,  
When she thinks her lover near  
Answer'd Philip of Fastwaite tall—  
He kept guard in the outer hall:  
'Since at eve our watch took post,  
Not a foot has thy portal cross'd;  
Else had I heard the steps, though low  
And light they fell, as when earth  
receives,  
In morn of frost, the wither'd leaves  
That drop when no winds blow

## vi.

'Then come thou hither, Henry, my  
page,  
Whom I saved from the sack of  
Hermitage,  
When that dark castle, tower, and spire,  
Rose to the skies a pile of fire,  
And reddened all the Nine-stane Hill,  
And the shrieks of death, that wildly  
broke  
Through devouring flame and smother-  
ing smoke,  
Made the warrior's heart-blood chill.  
The trustiest thou of all my train,  
My fleetest courser thou must rein,  
And ride to Lyulph's tower,  
And from the Baron of Triermain  
Greet well that sage of power.  
He is sprung from Druid sires,  
And British bards that tuned their lyres  
To Arthur's and Pendragon's praise,  
And his who sleeps at Dunmailraise.  
Gifted like his gifted race,  
He the characters can trace,  
Graven deep in elder time  
Upon Helvellyn's cliffs sublime;  
Sign and sigil well doth he know,  
And can bode of weal and woe,  
Of kingdoms' fall, and fate of wars,  
From mystic dreams and course of stars.  
He shall tell if middle earth  
To that enchanting shape gave birth,  
Or if 'twas but an airy thing,  
Such as fantastic slumbers bring,  
Fram'd from the rainbow's varying  
dyes  
Or fading tints of western skies.  
For, by the Blessed Rood I swear,  
If that fair form breathe vital air,  
No other maiden by my side  
Shall ever rest De Vaux's bride!'

## vii.

The faithful Page he mounts his steed,  
And soon he cross'd green Irthing's  
mead,  
Dash'd o'er Kirkoswald's verdant plain,  
And Eden barr'd his course in vain.

He pass'd red Penrith's Table Round,  
 For feats of chivalry rcnown'd,  
 Left Mayburgh's mound and stones of  
     power,  
 By Druids raised in magic hour,  
 And traced the Eamont's winding way,  
 Till Ulfo's lake beneath him lay.

## viii.

Onward he rode, the pathway still  
 Winding betwixt the lake and hill;  
 Till, on the fragment of a rock,  
 Struck from its base by lightning  
     shock,

He saw the hoary Sage:  
 The silver moss and lichen twined,  
 With fern and deer-hair check'd and  
     lined,

A cushion fit for age;  
 And o'er him shook the aspen-tree,  
 A restless, rustling canopy.  
 Then sprung young Henry from his  
     selle,

And greeted Lyulph grave ;  
 And then his master's tale did tell,  
 And then for counsel crave.  
 The Man of Years mused long and deep,  
 Of time's lost treasures taking keep,  
 And then, as rousing from a sleep,  
     His solemn answer gave.

## ix.

That maid is born of middle earth,  
 And may of man be won,  
 Though there have glided since her  
     birth

Five hundred years and one.  
 But where 's the knight in all the north  
 That dare the adventure follow forth,  
 So perilous to knightly worth,

In the valley of Saint John?  
 Listen, youth, to what I tell,  
 And bind it on thy memory well;  
 Nor muse that I commence the rhyme  
 Far distant 'mid the wrecks of time.  
 The mystic tale, by bard and sage,  
 Is handed down from Merlin's age.

## x.

## LYULPH'S TALE.

' King Arthur has ridden from merry  
     Carlisle

When Pentecost was o'er :  
 He journey'd like errant-knight the  
     while,

And sweetly the summer sun did smile  
     On mountain, moss, and moor.

Above his solitary track  
 Rose Glaramara's ridgy back,  
 Amid whose yawning gulfs the sun  
 Cast umber'd radiance red and dun,  
 Though never sunbeam could discern  
 The surface of that sable tarn,  
 In whose black mirror you may spy  
 The stars, while noontide lights the sky.

The gallant King he skirted still  
 The margin of that mighty hill ;  
 Rock upon rocks incumbent hung,  
 And torrents, down the gullies flung,  
 Join'd the rude river that brawl'd on,  
 Recoiling now from crag and stone,  
 Now diving deep from human ken,  
 And raving down its darksome glen.  
 The Monarch judg'd this desert wild,  
 With such romantic ruin piled,  
 Was theatre by Nature's hand  
 For feat of high achievement plann'd.

## xi.

O rather he chose, that Monarch bold,  
 On vent'rous quest to ride,  
 In plate and mail, by wood and wold,  
 Than, with ermine trapp'd and cloth  
     of gold,

In princely bower to bide :  
 The bursting crash of a foeman's spear  
 As it shiver'd against his mail,  
 Was merrier music to his ear  
 Than courtier's whispered tale:  
 And the clash of Caliburn more dear,  
 When on the hostile casque it rung,  
 Than all the lays  
 To their monarch's praise  
 That the harpers of Reged sung.



He loved better to rest by wood or  
river,  
Than in bower of his bride, Dame  
Guenever,  
For he left that lady, so lovely of cheer,  
To follow adventures of danger and  
fear;  
And the frank-hearted Monarch full  
little did wot  
That she smiled, in his absence, on  
brave Lancelot.

## XII.

'He rode, till over down and dell  
The shade more broad and deeper fell;  
And though around the mountain's  
head  
Flow'd streams of purple, and gold,  
and red,  
Dark at the base, unblest by beam  
Frown'd the black rocks, and roar'd  
the stream.  
With toil the King his way pursued  
By lonely Threlkeld's waste and wood,  
Till on his course obliquely shone  
The narrow<sup>r</sup> valley of SAINT JOHN,  
Down sloping to the western sky,  
Where lingering sunbeams love to lie.  
Right glad to feel those beams again,  
The King drew up his charger's rein;  
With gauntlet raised he screen'd his  
sight,  
As dazzled with the level light,  
And, from beneath his glove of mail,  
Scann'd at his ease the lovely vale,  
While 'gainst the sun his armour bright  
Gleam'd ruddy like the beacon's light.

## XIII.

'Paled in by many a lofty hill,  
The narrow dale lay smooth and still,  
And, down its verdant bosom led,  
A winding brooklet found its bed.  
But, midmost of the vale, a mound  
Arose with airy turrets crown'd,  
Buttress, and rampire'scircling bound,  
And mighty keep and tower;

Seem'd some primeval giant's hand  
The castle's massive walls had plann'd,  
A ponderous bulwark to withstand  
Ambitious Nimrod's power.  
Above the moated entrance slung,  
The balanced drawbridge trembling  
hung,

As jealous of a foe ;  
Wicket of oak, as iron hard,  
With iron studded, clench'd, and barr'd,  
And prong'd portcullis, join'd to guard  
The gloomy pass below.  
But the grey walls no banners crown'd,  
Upon the watch-tower's airy round  
No warder stood his horn to sound,  
No guard beside the bridge was found,  
And, where the Gothic gateway  
frown'd,  
Glanced neither bill nor bow.

## XIV.

Beneath the castle's gloomy pride  
In ample round did Arthur ride  
Three times; nor living thing espied,  
Nor heard a living sound,  
Save that, awakening from her dream,  
The owlet now began to scream,  
In concert with the rushing stream,  
That wash'd the battled mound.  
He lighted from his goodly steed,  
And he left him to graze on bank and  
mead ;  
And slowly he climb'd the narrow way  
That reach'd the entrance grim and grey,  
And he stood the outward arch below,  
And his bugle-horn prepared to blow,  
In summons blithe and bold,  
Deeming to rouse from iron sleep  
The guardian of this dismal Keep,  
Which well he guess'd the hold  
Of wizard stern, or goblin grim,  
Or pagan of gigantic limb,  
The tyrant of the wold.

## XV.

'The ivory bugle's golden tip  
Twice touch'd the Monarch's manly lip,  
And twice his hand withdrew.

Think not but Arthur's heart was  
good!  
His shield was cross'd by the blessed  
rood,  
Had a pagan host before him stood  
He had charged them through  
and through;  
Yet the silence of that ancient place  
Sunk on his heart, and he paused a  
space  
Ere yet his horn he blew.  
But, instant as its 'larum rung,  
The castle gate was open flung,  
Portcullis rose with crashing groan  
Full harshly up its groove of stone;  
The balance-beams obey'd the blast,  
And down the trembling drawbridge  
cast;  
The vaulted arch before him lay,  
With nought to bar the gloomy way,  
And onward Arthur paced, with hand  
On Caliburn's resistless brand.

## xvi.

An hundred torches, flashing bright,  
Dispell'd at once the gloomy night  
That lour'd along the walls,  
And show'd the King's astonish'd  
sight  
The inmates of the halls.  
Nor wizard stern, nor goblin grim,  
Nor giant huge of form and limb,  
Nor heathen knight, was there;  
But the cressets, which odours flung  
aloft,  
Show'd by their yellow light and soft,  
A band of damsels fair.  
Onward they came, like summer wave  
That dances to the shore;  
An hundred voices welcome gave,  
And welcome o'er and o'er!  
An hundred lovely hands assail  
The bucklers of the Monarch's mail,  
And busy labour'd to unhasp  
Rivet of steel and iron clasp.  
One wrapp'd him in a mantle fair,  
And one flung odours on his hair;

His short curl'd ringlets one smooth'd  
down,  
One wreath'd them with a myrtle  
crown.  
A bride upon her wedding-day  
Was tended ne'er by troop so gay.

## xvii.

' Loud laugh'd they all,—the King, in  
vain,  
With questions task'd the giddy train;  
Let him entreat, or crave, or call,  
Twas one reply—loud laugh'd they all.  
Then o'er him mimic chains they fling,  
Framed of the fairest flowers of spring.  
While some their gentle force unite  
Onward to drag the wondering knight;  
Some, bolder, urge his pace with blows,  
Dealt with the lily or the rose.  
Behind him were in triumph borne  
The warlike arms he late had worn.  
Four of the train combined to rear  
The terrors of Tintadgel's spear;  
Two, laughing at their lack of strength,  
Dragg'd Caliburn in cumbrous length;  
One, while she aped a martial stride,  
Placed on her brows the helmit's pride;  
Then scream'd, 'twixt laughter and  
surprise,  
To feel its depth o'erwhelm her eyes.  
With revel-shout, and triumph-song,  
Thus gaily march'd the giddy throng.

## xviii.

' Through many a gallery and hall  
They led, I ween, their royal thrall;  
At length, beneath a fair arcade  
Their march and song at once they  
staid.  
The eldest maiden of the band  
(The lovely maid was scarce  
eighteen)  
Raised, with imposing air, her hand,  
And reverent silence did command,  
On entrance of their Queen,  
And they were mute.—But as a glance  
They steal on Arthur's countenance  
Bewilder'd with surprise,

Their smother'd mirth again 'gan speak,  
In archly dimpled chin and cheek,  
And laughter-lighted eyes.

## XIX.

'The attributes of those high days  
Now only live in minstrel lays;  
For Nature, now exhausted, still  
Was then profuse of good and ill.  
Strength was gigantic, valour high,  
And wisdom soar'd beyond the sky,  
And beauty had such matchless beam  
As lights not now a lover's dream.  
Yet e'en in that romantic age,

Ne'er were such charms by mortal  
seen,

As Arthur's dazzled eyes engage,  
When forth on that enchanted stage,  
With glittering train of maid and page,

Advanced the castle's Queen!  
While up the hall she slowly pass'd  
Her dark eye on the King she cast,  
That flash'd expression strong;  
The longer dwelt that lingering look,  
Her cheek the livelier colour took,  
And scarce the shame-faced King  
could brook

The gaze that lasted long.  
A sage, who had that look espied,  
Where kindling passion strove with  
pride,

Had whisper'd, " Prince, beware!  
From the chafed tiger rend the prey,  
Rush on the lion when at bay,  
Bar the fell dragon's blighted way,  
But shun that lovely snare!"

## xx.

' At once, that inward strife suppress'd,  
The dame approach'd her warlike  
guest,

With greeting in that fair degree,  
Where female pride and courtesy  
Are blended with such passing art  
As awes at once and charms the heart.  
A courtly welcome first she gave,  
Then of his goodness 'gan to crave  
Construction fair and true

Of her light maidens' idle mirth,  
Who drew from lonely glens their  
birth,

Nor knew to pay to stranger worth  
And dignity their due;  
And then she pray'd that she would rest  
That night her castle's honour'd guest.  
The Monarch meetly thanks express'd;  
The banquet rose at her behest;  
With lay and tale, and laugh and jest,  
Apace the evening flew.

## XXI.

<sup>1</sup> The Lady sate the Monarch by,  
Now in her turn abash'd and shy,  
And with indifference seem'd to hear  
The toys he hisper'd in her ear.  
Her bearing modest was and fair,  
Yet shadows of constraint were there,  
That show'd an over-cautious care

Some inward thought to hide;  
Oft did she pause in full reply,  
And oft cast down her large dark eye,  
Oft check'd the soft voluptuous sigh  
That heav'd her bosom's pride.  
Slight symptoms these, but shepherds  
know

How hot the mid-day sun shall glow  
From the mist of morning sky;  
And so the wily Monarch guess'd  
That this assumed restraint express'd  
More ardent passions in the breast

Than ventured to the eye.  
Closer he press'd, while beakers rang,  
While maidens laugh'd and minstrels  
sang,

Still closer to her ear—  
But why pursue the common tale  
Or wherefore show how knights  
prevail

When ladies dare to hear?  
Or wherefore trace, from what slight  
cause

Its source one tyrant passion draws,  
Till, mastering all within,  
Where lives the man that has not tried  
How mirth can into folly glide,  
And folly into sin?

Canto Second.

I.

LYULPH'S TALE, CONTINUED.

'ANOTHER day, another day,  
And yet another, glides away!  
The Saxon stern, the pagan Dane,  
Maraud on Britain's shores again.  
Arthur, of Christendom the flower,  
Lies loitering in a lady's bower;  
The horn, that foemen wont to fear,  
Sounds but to wake the Cumbrian deer,  
And Caliburn, the British pride,  
Hangs useless by a lover's side.

II.

' Another day, another day,  
And yet another, glides away!  
Heroic plans in pleasure drown'd,  
He thinks not of the Table Round;  
In lawless love dissolved his life,  
He thinks not of his beauteous wife :  
Better he loves to snatch a flower  
From bosom of his paramour,  
Than from a Saxon knight to wrest  
The honours of his heathen crest!  
Better to wreath, 'mid tresses brown,  
The heron's plume her hawk struck  
down,  
Than o'er the altar give to flow  
The banners of a Paynim foe.  
Thus, week by week, and day by day,  
His life inglorious glides away :  
But she, that soothes his dream, with  
fear  
Beholds his hour of waking near!

III.

' Much force have mortal charms to stay  
Our peace in Virtue's toilsome way;  
But Guendolen's might far outshine  
Each maid of merely mortal line.  
Her mother was of human birth,  
Her sire a Genie of the earth,  
In days of old deem'd to preside  
O'er lovers' wiles and beauty's pride,

By youths and virgins worshipp'd  
long  
With festive dance and choral song,  
Till, when the cross to Britain came,  
On heathen altars died the flame.  
Now, deep in Wastdale solitude,  
The downfall of his rights he rued,  
And, born of his resentment heir,  
He train'd to guile that lady fair,  
To sink in slothful sin and shame  
The champions of the Christian name.  
Well skill'd to keep vain thoughts alive,  
And all to promise, nought to give;  
The timid youth had hope in store,  
The bold and pressing gain'd no more.  
As wilder'd children leave their home  
After the rainbow's arch to roam,  
Her lovers barter'd fair esteem,  
Faith, fame, and honour, for a dream.

IV.

' Her sire's soft arts the soul to tame  
She practised thus, till Arthur came;  
Then frail humanity had part,  
And all the mother claim'd her heart.  
Forgot each rule her father gave,  
Sunk from a princess to a slave,  
Too late must Guendolen deplore;  
He, that has all, can hope no more!  
Now must she see her lover strain,  
At every turn, her feeble chain ;  
Watch, to new-bind each knot, and  
shrink  
To view each fast-decaying link.  
Art she invokes to Nature's aid,  
Her vest to zone, her locks to braid;  
Each varied pleasure heard her call,  
The feast, the tourney, and the ball:  
Her storied lore she next applies,  
Taxing her mind to aid her eyes ;  
Now more than mortal wise, and then  
In female softness sunk again ;  
Now, raptured, with each wish com-  
plying,  
With feign'd reluctance now denying;  
Each charm she varied, to retain  
A varying heart, and all in vain 1

## v.

Thus in the garden's narrow bound,  
 Flank'd by some castle's Gothic round,  
 Fain would the artist's skill provide  
 The limits of his realms to hide.  
 The walks in labyrinths he twines,  
 Shade after shade with skill combines,  
 With many a varied flowery knot,  
 And copse, and arbour, decks the spot,  
 Tempting the hasty foot to stay,  
 And linger on the lovely way;  
 Vain art! vain hope! 'tis fruitless all!  
 At length we reach the bounding wall,  
 And, sick of flower and trim-dress'd  
 tree,  
 Long for rough glades and forest free.

## vi.

'Three summer months had scantily  
 flown  
 When Arthur, in embarrass'd tone,  
 Spoke of his liegemen and his throne ;  
 Said, all too long had been his stay,  
 And duties, which a monarch sway,  
 Duties, unknown to humbler men,  
 Must tear her knight from Guendolen.  
 She listen'd silently the while,  
 Her mood express'd in bitter smile ;  
 Beneath her eye must Arthur quail,  
 And oft resume the unfinish'd tale,  
 Confessing, by his downcast eye,  
 The wrong he sought to justify.  
 He ceased. A moment mute she gazed,  
 And then her looks to heaven she rais'd;  
 One palm her temples veiled, to hide  
 The tear that sprung in spite of pride;  
 The other for an instant press'd  
 The foldings of her silken vest 1

## vii.

' At her reproachful sign and look,  
 The hint the Monarch's conscience  
 took.  
 Eager he spoke—" No, lady, no I  
 Deem not of British Arthur so,  
 Nor think he can deserter prove  
 To the dear pledge of mutual love.

I swear by sceptre and by sword,  
 As belted knight and Britain's lord,  
 That if a boy shall claim my care,  
 That boy is born a kingdom's heir;  
 But if a maiden Fate allows,  
 To choose that maid a fitting spouse,  
 A summer-day in lists shall strive  
 My knights, the bravest knights alive,  
 And he, the best and bravest tried,  
 Shall Arthur's daughter claim for bride."  
 He spoke, with voice resolved and  
 high;  
 The lady deign'd him not reply.

## viii.

' At dawn of morn, ere on the brake  
 His matins did a warbler make,  
 Or stirr'd his wing to brush away  
 A single dewdrop from the spray,  
 Ere yet a sunbeam, through the mist,  
 The castle-battlements had kiss'd,  
 The gates revolve, the drawbridge falls,  
 And Arthur sallies from the walls.  
 Doff'd his soft garb of Persia's loom,  
 And steel from spur to helmet-plume,  
 His Lybian steed full proudly trode,  
 And joyful neigh'd beneath his load.  
 The Monarch gave a passing sigh  
 To penitence and pleasures by,  
 When, lo ' to his astonish'd ken  
 Appear'd the form of Guendolen.

## ix.

' Beyond the outmost wall she stood,  
 Attired like huntress of the wood :  
 Sandall'd her feet, her ankles bare,  
 And eagle-plumage deck'd her hair;  
 Firm was her look, her bearing bold,  
 And in her hand a cup of gold.  
 "Thou goest!" she said, "and ne'er  
 again  
 Must we two meet, in joy or pain.  
 Full fain would I this hour delay,  
 Though weak the wish —yet, wilt thou  
 stay?  
 No! thou look'st forward. Still, attend!  
 Part we like lover and like friend."

She raised the cup—"Not this the juice  
The sluggish vines of earth produce ;  
Pledge we, at parting, in the draught  
Which Genii love!" She said, and  
quaff'd;  
And strange unwonted lustres fly  
From her flush'd cheek and sparkling  
eye.

## x.

The courteous Monarch bent him low,  
And, stooping down from saddlebow,  
Lifted the cup, in act to drink.  
A drop escaped the goblet's brink—  
Intense as liquid fire from hell,  
Upon the charger's neck it fell.  
Screaming with agony and fright,  
He bolted twenty feet upright!  
The peasant still can show the dint  
Where his hoofs lighted on the flint.  
From Arthur's hand the goblet flew,  
Scattering a shower of fiery dew,  
That burn'd and blighted where it fell.  
The frantic steed rush'd up the dell,  
As whistles from the bow the reed ;  
Nor bit nor rein could check his speed  
Until he gain'd the hill;  
Then breath and sinew fail'd apace,  
And, reeling from the desperate race,  
He stood, exhausted, still.  
The Monarch, breathless and amazed,  
Back on the fatal castle gazed :  
Nor tower nor donjon could he spy,  
Darkening against the morning sky;  
But, on the spot where once they  
frown'd,  
The lonely streamlet brawl'd around  
A tufted knoll, where dimly shone  
Fragments of rock and rifted stone.  
Musing on this strange hap the while,  
The King wends back to fair Carlisle;  
And cares, that cumber royal sway,  
Wore memory of the past away.

## xi.

'Full fifteen years and more were sped,  
Each brought new wreaths to Arthur's  
head.

Twelve bloody fields, with glory fought,  
The Saxons to subjection brought:  
Rython, the mighty giant, slain  
By his good brand, relieved Bretagne:  
The Pictish Gillamore in fight,  
And Roman Lucius, own'd his might;  
And wide were through the world  
renown'd

The glories of his Table Round.  
Each knight who sought adventurous  
fame,

To the bold court of Britain came,  
And all who suffer'd causeless wrong,  
From tyrant proud, or faitour strong,  
Sought Arthur's presence, to complain,  
Nor there for aid implored in vain.

## xii.

For this the King, with pomp and  
pride,  
Held solemn court at Whitsuntide,  
And summon'd Prince and Peer,  
All who owed homage for their land,  
Or who craved knighthood from his  
hand,

Or who had succour to demand,  
To come from far and near.  
At such high tide were glee and game  
Mingled with feats of martial fame,  
For many a stranger champion came  
In lists to break a spear ;  
And not a knight of Arthur's host,  
Save that he trode some foreign coast,  
But at this feast of Pentecost  
Before him must appear.

Ah, Minstrels! when the Table Round  
Arose, with all its warriors crown'd,  
There was a theme for bards to sound  
In triumph to their string!

Five hundred years are past and gone,  
But Time shall draw his dying groan  
Ere he behold the British throne  
Begirt with such a ring t

## xiii.

'The heralds named the appointed spot,  
As Caerleon or Camelot,  
Or Carlisle fair and free.

At Penrith, now, the feast was set,  
 And in fair Eamont's vale were met  
   ' The flower of Chivalry.  
 There Galaad sate with manly grace,  
 Yet maiden meekness in his face ;  
 There Morolt of the iron mace,  
     And love-lorn Tristrem there :  
 And Dinadam with lively glance,  
 And Lanval with the fairy lance,  
 And Mordred with his look askance,  
     Brunor and Bevidere.  
 Why should I tell of numbers more ?  
 Sir Cay, Sir Banier, and Sir Bore,  
     Sir Carodac the keen,  
 The gentle Gawain's courteous lore,  
 Hector de Mares and Pellinore,  
 And Lancelot, that evermore  
     Look'd stol'n-wise on the Queen.

**xiv.**

'When wine and mirth did most abound,  
 And harpers play'd their blithest round,  
 A shrilly trumpet shook the ground,  
     And marshals cleared the ring ;  
 A maiden, on a palfrey white,  
 Heading a band of damsels bright,  
 Paced through the circle, to alight  
     And kneel before the King.  
 Arthur, with strong emotion, saw  
 Her graceful boldness check'd by  
     awe,  
 Her dress, like huntress of the wold,  
 Her bow and baldric trapp'd with  
     gold,  
 Her sandall'd feet, her ankles bare,  
 And the eagle-plume that deck'd her  
     hair.  
 Graceful her veil she backward flung ;  
 The King, as from his seat he sprung,  
     Almost cried, " Guendolen !"  
 But 'twas a face more frank and wild,  
 Betwixt the woman and the child,  
 Where less of magic beauty smiled  
     Than of the race of men ;  
 And in the forehead's haughty grace  
 The lines of Britain's royal race,  
     Pendragon's, you might ken.

**xv.**

'Faltering, yet gracefully, she said—  
 " Great Prince! behold an orphan  
     maid,  
 In her departed mother's name,  
 A father's vow'd protection claim!  
 The vow was sworn in desert lone,  
 In the deep valley of Saint John."  
 At once the King the suppliant raised,  
 And kiss'd her brow, her beauty  
     praised ;  
 His vow, he said, should well be kept,  
 Ere in the sea the sun was dipp'd;  
 Then, conscious, glanced upon his  
     queen;  
 But she, unruffled at the scene  
 Of human frailty, construed mild,  
 Look'd upon Lancelot, and smiled.

**xvi.**

" Up ! up ! each knight of gallant crest,  
 Take buckler, spear, and brand  
 He that to-day shall bear him best  
     Shall win my Gyneth's hand.  
 And Arthur's daughter, when a bride,  
 Shall bring a noble dower ;  
 Both fair Strath-Clyde and Reged  
     wide,  
 And Carlisle town and tower."  
 Then might you hear each valiant  
     knight  
 To page and squire that cried,  
 " Bring my armour bright, and my  
     courser wight!  
 'Tis not each day that a warrior's might  
     May win a royal bride."  
 Then cloaks and caps of maintenance  
 In haste aside they fling;  
 The helmets glance, and gleams the  
     lance,  
 And the steel-weaved hauberks ring.  
 Small care had they of their peaceful  
     array,—  
 They might gather it that wolde;  
 For brake and bramble glittered gay  
 With pearls and cloth of gold.

## xvii.

Within trumpet sound of the Table  
Round

Were fifty champions free,  
And they all arise to fight that prize,  
They all arise but three.  
Nor love's fond troth, nor wedlock's  
oath,

One gallant could withhold,  
For priests will allow of a broken vow  
For penance or for gold.  
But sigh and glance from ladies bright  
Among the troop were thrown,  
To plead their right, and true-love  
plight,

And 'plain of honour flown.  
The knights they busied them so fast,  
With buckling spur and belt,  
That sigh and look, by ladies cast,  
Were neither seen nor felt.  
From pleading, or upbraiding glance,  
Each gallant turns aside,  
And only thought, "If speeds my lance,  
A queen becomes my bride •  
She has fair Strath-Clyde, and Reged  
wide,

And Carlisle tower and town ;  
She is the loveliest maid, beside,  
That ever heir'd a crown."  
So in haste their coursers they bestride,  
And strike their visors down.

## xviii.

' The champions, arm'd in martial sort,  
Have throng'd into the list,  
And but three knights of Arthur's court  
Are from the tourney miss'd.

And still these lovers' fame survives  
For faith so constant shown,—  
There were two who loved their  
neighbours' wives,

And one who loved his own.  
The first was Lancelot de Lac,  
The second Tristrem bold,  
The third was valiant Carodac,  
Who won the cup of gold,

What time, of all King Arthur's crew  
(Thereof came jeer and laugh)  
He, as the mate of lady true,  
Alone the cup could quaff.  
Though envy's tongue would fain  
surmise

That, but for very shame,  
Sir Carodac, to fight that prize,  
Had given both cup and dame;  
Yet, since but one of that fair court  
Was true to wedlock's shrine,  
Brand him who will with base report,  
He shall be free from mine.

## xix.

' Now caracoled the steeds in air,  
Now plumes and pennons wanton'd  
fair,

As all around the lists so wide  
In panoply the champions ride.  
King Arthur saw, with startled eye,  
The flower of chivalry march by,  
The bulwark of the Christian creed,  
The kingdom's shield in hour of need.  
Too late he thought him of the woe  
Might from their civil conflict flow;  
For well he knew they would not part  
Till cold was many a gallant heart.  
His hasty vow he 'gan to rue,  
And Gyneth then apart he drew;  
To her his leading-staff resign'd,  
But added caution grave and kind.

## xx.

" Thou see'st, my child, as promise-  
bound,

I bid the trump for tourney sound.  
Take thou my warder, as the queen  
And umpire of the martial scene ;  
But mark thou this: as Beauty bright  
Is polar star to valiant knight,  
As at her word his sword he draws,  
His fairest guerdon her applause,  
So gentle maid should never ask  
Of knighthood vain and dangerous  
task;

And Beauty's eyes should ever be  
Like the twin stars that soothe the sea,



And Beauty's breath shall whisper  
peace,  
And bid the storm of battle cease.  
I tell thee this, lest all too far  
These knights urge tourney into war.  
Blithe at the trumpet let them go,  
And fairly counter blow for blow;  
No striplings these, who succour need  
For a razed helm or falling steed.  
But, Gyneth, when the strife grows  
warm,  
And threatens death or deadly harm,  
Thy sire entreats, thy king commands,  
Thou drop the warder from thy hands.  
Trust thou thy father with thy fate,  
Doubt not he choose thee fitting mate;  
Nor be it said, through Gyneth's pride  
A rose of Arthur's chaplet died'

## XXI.

'A proud and discontented glow  
O'ershadow'd Gyneth's brow of snow;  
She put the warder by :  
" Reserve thy boon, my liege," she  
said,  
" Thus chaffer'd down and limited,  
Debased and narrow'd, for a maid  
Of less degree than I.  
No petty chief, but holds his heir  
At a more honour'd price and rare  
Than Britain's King holds me !  
Although the sun-burn'd maid, for  
dower,  
Has but her father's rugged tower,  
His barren hill and lee.  
King Arthur swore, *By crown and  
sword,*  
*As belted knight and Britain's lord,*  
*That a whole summer's day should  
strive*  
*His knights, the bravest knights alive I*  
Recall thine oath ! and to her *glen*  
Poor Gyneth can return agen;  
Not on thy daughter will the stain,  
That soils thy sword and crown,  
remain.  
But think not she will e'er be bride  
Save to the bravest, proved and tried;

Pendragon's daughter will not fear  
For clashing sword or splinter'd spear,  
Nor shrink though blood should  
flow;  
And all too well sad Guendolen  
Hath taught the faithlessness of men,  
That child of hers should pity, when  
Their meed they undergo."

## XXII.

' He frown'd and sigh'd, the Monarch  
bold:  
" I give what I may not withhold ;  
For not for danger, dread, or death,  
Must British Arthur break his faith.  
Too late I mark thy mother's art  
Hath taught thee this relentless part  
I blame her not, for she had wrong,  
But not to these my faults belong.  
Use, then, the warder as thou wilt;  
But trust me, that, if life be spilt,  
In Arthur's love, in Arthur's grace,  
Gyneth shall lose a daughter's place."  
With that he turn'd his head aside,  
Nor brook'd to gaze upon her pride,  
As, with the truncheon raised, she sate  
The arbitress of mortal fate;  
Nor brook'd to mark, in ranks disposed,  
How the bold champions stood  
opposed,  
For shrill the trumpet-flourish fell  
Upon his ear like passing bell!  
Then first from sight of martial fray  
Did Britain's hero turn away.

## XXIII.

' But Gyneth heard the clangour high  
As hears the hawk the partridge cry.  
Oh, blame her not; the blood was hers  
That at the trumpet's summons stirs !  
And e'en the gentlest female eye  
Might the brave strife of chivalry  
Awhile untroubled view;  
So well accomplish'd was each knight,  
To strike and to defend in fight,  
Their meeting was a goodly sight,  
While plate and mail held true.

The lists with painted plumes were  
 strown,  
 Upon the wind at random thrown,  
 But helm and breastplate bloodless  
 shone,  
 It seem'd their feather'd crests alone  
 Should this encounter rue.  
 And ever, as the combat grows,  
 The trumpet's cheery voice arose,  
 Like lark's shrill song the flourish flows,  
 Heard while the gale of April blows  
 The merry greenwood through.

## xxiv.

' But soon to earnest grew their game,  
 The spears drew blood, the swords  
 struck flame,  
 And, horse and man, to ground there  
 came  
 Knights, who shall rise no more !  
 Gone was the pride the war that graced,  
 Gay shields were cleft, and crests  
 defaced,  
 And steel coats riven, and helms  
 unbraced,  
 And pennons stream'd with gore.  
 Gone, too, were fence and fair array,  
 And desperate strength made deadly  
 way  
 At random through the bloody fray,  
 And blows were dealt with headlong  
 sway,  
 Unheeding where they fell;  
 And now the trumpet's clamours seem  
 Like the shrill sea-bird's wailing  
 scream,  
 Heard o'er the whirlpool's gulping  
 stream,  
 The sinking seaman's knell!

## xxv.

' Seem'd in this dismal hour, that Fate  
 Would Camlan's ruin antedate,  
 And spare dark Mordred's crime ;  
 Already gasping on the ground  
 Lie twenty of the Table Round,  
 Of chivalry the prime.

Arthur, in anguish, tore away  
 From head and beard his tresses grey,  
 And she, proud Gyneth, felt dismay,  
 And quaked with ruth and fear;  
 But still shedeem'd her mother's shade  
 Hung o'er the tumult, and forbade  
 The sign that had the slaughter staid,  
 And chid the rising tear.  
 Then Brunor, Taulas, Mador, fell,  
 Helias the White, and Lionel,  
 And many a champion more;  
 Rochemont and Dinadam are down,  
 And Ferrand of the Forest Brown  
 Lies gasping in his gore.  
 Vanoc, by mighty Morolt press'd  
 Even to the confines of the list,  
 Young Vanoc of the beardless face  
 (Fame spoke the youth of Merlin's  
 race)  
 O'erpower'd at Gyneth's footstool bled,  
 His heart's-blood dyed her sandals red.  
 But then the sky was overcast,  
 Then howl'd at once a whirlwind's  
 blast,  
 And, rent by sudden throes,  
 Yawn'd in mid lists the quaking earth,  
 And from the gulf, tremendous birth I  
 The form of Merlin rose.

## xxvi.

' Sternly the Wizard Prophet eyed  
 The dreary lists with slaughter dyed,  
 And sternly raised his hand :  
 "Madmen," he said, "your strife  
 forbear;  
 And thou, fair cause of mischief, hear  
 The doom thy fates demand !  
 Long shall close in stony sleep  
 Eyes for ruth that would not weep;  
 Iron lethargy shall seal  
 Heart that pity scorn'd to feel.  
 Yet, because thy mother's art  
 Warp'd thine unsuspecting heart,  
 And for love of Arthur's race,  
 Punishment is blent with grace,  
 Thou shalt bear thy penance lone  
 In the Valley of Saint John,

And this weird<sup>1</sup> shall overtake thee ;  
 Sleep, until a knight shall wake thee,  
 For feats of arms as far renown'd  
 As warrior of the Table Round.  
 Long endurance of thy slumber  
 Well may teach the world to number  
 All their woes from Gyneth's pride,  
 When the Red Cross champions  
**died'**

## XXVII.

' As Merlin speaks, on Gyneth's eye  
 Slumber's load begins to lie ;  
 Fear and anger vainly strive  
 Still to keep its light alive.  
 Twice, with effort and with pause,  
 O'er her brow her hand she draws ;  
 Twice her strength in vain she tries,  
 From the fatal chair to rise ;  
 Merlin's magic doom is spoken,  
 Vanoc's death must now be wroken.  
 Slow the dark-fringed eyelids fall,  
 Curtaining each azure ball,  
 Slowly as on summer eves  
 Violets fold their dusky leaves.  
 The weighty baton of command  
 Now bears down her sinking hand,  
 On her shoulder droops her head j  
 Net of pearl and golden thread,  
 Bursting, gave her locks to flow  
 O'er her arm and breast of snow.  
 And so lovely seem'd she there,  
 Spell-bound in her ivory chair,  
 That her angry sire, repenting,  
 Craved stern Merlin for relenting,  
 And the champions, for her sake,  
 Would again the contest wake ;  
 Till, in necromantic night,  
 Gyneth vanish'd from their sight.

## XXVIII.

' Still she bears her weird alone,  
 In the Valley of Saint John ;  
 And her semblance oft will seem,  
 Mingling in a champion's dream,

<sup>1</sup> Doom.

Of her weary lot to 'plain,  
 And crave his aid to burst her chain.  
 While her wondrous tale was new,  
 Warriors to her rescue drew,  
 East and west, and south and north,  
 From the Liffy, Thames, and Forth.  
 Most have sought in vain the glen,  
 Tower nor castle could they ken ;  
 Not at every time or tide,  
 Nor by every eye, descried.  
 Fast and vigil must be borne,  
 Many a night in watching worn,  
 Ere an eye of mortal powers  
 Can discern those magic towers.  
 Of the persevering few,  
 Some from hopeless task withdrew,  
 When they read the dismal threat  
 Graved upon the gloomy gate.  
 Few have braved the yawning door,  
 And those few return'd no more.  
 In the lapse of time forgot,  
 Wellnigh lost is Gyneth's lot ;  
 Sound her sleep as in the tomb,  
 Till waken'd by the trump of doom

## END OF LYULPH'S TALE.

## 1.

HERE pause my tale! for all too soon,  
 My Lucy, comes the hour of noon.  
 Already from thy lofty dome  
 Its courtly inmates 'gin to roam,  
 And each, to kill the goodly day  
 That God has granted them, his way  
 Of lazy sauntering has sought ;  
 Lordlings and witlings not a few,  
 Incapable of doing aught,  
 Yet ill at ease with nought to do.  
 Here is no longer place for me ;  
 For, Lucy, thou wouldst blush to see  
 Some phantom, fashionably thin,  
 With limb of lath and kerchief'd chin,  
 And lounging gape, or sneering grin,  
 Steal sudden on our privacy.  
 And how should I, so humbly born,  
 Endure the graceful spectre's scorn?

Faith! ill, I fear, while conjuring wand  
Of English oak is hard at hand.

## II.

Or grant the hour be all too soon  
For Hessian boot and pantaloons,  
And grant the lounge seldom strays  
Beyond the smooth and gravel'd maze,  
Laud we the gods, that Fashion's train  
Holds hearts of more adventurous  
strain.

Artists are hers, who scorn to trace  
Their rules from Nature's boundless  
grace,

But their right paramount assert  
To limit her by pedant art,  
Damning whate'er of vast and fair  
Exceeds a canvas three feet square.

This thicket, for their *gumption* fit,  
May furnish such a happy *bit*.  
Bards, too, are hers, wont to recite  
Their own sweet lays by waxen light,  
Half in the salver's tingle drown'd,  
While the *chasse-cafi* glides around ;  
And such may hither secret stray,  
To labour an extempore :

Or sportsman, with his boisterous  
hollo,

May here his wiser spaniel follow;  
Or stage-struck Juliet may presume  
To choose this bower for tiring-room ;  
And we alike must shun regard,  
From painter, player, sportsman, bard.  
Insects that skim in Fashion's sky,  
Wasp, blue-bottle, or butterfly,  
Lucy, have all alarms for us,  
For all can hum and all can buzz.

## in.

But oh, my Lucy, say how long  
We still must dread this trifling throng,  
And stoop to hide, with coward art,  
The genuine feelings of the heart!  
No parents thine whose just command  
Should rule their child's obedient  
hand;

Thy guardians, with contending voice  
Press each his individual choice.

And which is Lucy's? Can it be  
That puny fop, trimm'd cap-a-pie,  
Who loves in the saloon to show  
The arms that never knew a foe;  
Whose sabre trails along the ground,  
Whose legs in shapeless boots are  
drown'd;

A new Achilles, sure ! the steel  
Fled from his breast to fence his heel;  
One, for the simple manly grace  
That wont to deck our martial race,  
Who comes in foreign trashery  
Of tinkling chain and spur,  
A walking haberdashery,  
Of feathers, lace, and fur:  
In Rowley's antiquated phrase,  
Horse-milliner of modern days '

## iv.

Oi is it he, the wordy youth,  
So early train'd for statesman's  
part,  
Who talks of honour, faith, and  
truth,  
As themes that he has got by  
heart;

Whose ethics Chesterfield can teach,  
Whose logic is from Single-speech ;  
Who scorns the meanest thought to  
vent,

Save in the phrase of Parliament;  
Who, in a tale of cat and mouse,  
Calls 'order,' and 'divides the house  
Who 'craves permission to reply  
Whose noble friend is in his eye ;'  
Whose loving tender some have  
reckon'd

A motion, you should gladly second?

## v.

What! neither? Can there be a third,  
To such resistless swains preferr'd?

O why, my Lucy, turn aside,  
With that quick glance of injured  
pride?

Forgive me, love, I cannot bear  
That alter'd and resentful air.

Were all the wealth of Russell mine,  
 And all the rank of Howard's line,  
 All would I give for leave to dry  
 That dewdrop trembling in thine eye.  
 Think not I fear such fops can wile  
 From Lucy more than careless smile ;  
 But yet if wealth and high degree  
 Give gilded counters currency,  
 Must I not fear, when rank and birth  
 Stamp the pure ore of genuine worth?  
 Nobles there are, whose martial fires  
 Rival the fame that raised their sires,  
 And patriots, skill'd through storms  
     of fate  
 To guide and guard the reeling state.  
 Such, such there are : if such should  
     come,  
 Arthur must tremble and be dumb,  
 Self-exiled seek some distant shore,  
 And mourn till life and grief are o'er.

## VI.

"What sight, what signal of alarm,  
 That Lucy clings to Arthur's arm  
 Or is it, that the rugged way  
 Makes Beauty lean on lover's stay  
 Oh, no ! for on the vale and brake  
 Nor sight nor sounds of danger wake,  
 And this trim sward of velvet green  
 Were carpet for the Fairy Queen.  
 That pressure slight was but to tell  
 That Lucy loves her Arthur well,  
 And fain would banish from his mind  
 Suspicious fear and doubt unkind.

## VII.

But wouldst thou bid the demons fly  
 Like mist before the dawning sky,  
 There is but one resistless spell—  
 Say, wilt thou guess, or must I tell ?  
 'Twere hard to name, in minstrel  
     phrase,  
 A landaulet and four blood-bays,  
 But **bards** agree this wizard band  
 Can but be bound in Northern land.  
 'Tis there—nay, draw not back thy  
     **hand!**

'Tis there this slender finger round  
 Must golden amulet be bound,  
 Which, bless'd with many a holy  
     prayer,  
 Can change to rapture lovers' care,  
 And doubt and jealousy shall die,  
 And fears give place to ecstasy.

## VIII.

Now, trust me, Lucy, all too long  
 Has been thy lover's tale and song.  
 O, why so silent, love, I pray ?  
 Have I not spoke the livelong day?  
 And will not Lucy deign to say  
     One word her friend to bless.  
 I ask but one, a simple sound,  
 Within three little letters bound,  
     O, let the word be *Yes!*



## INTRODUCTION TO CANTO

## THIRD.

## I.

LoNGloved, long woo'd, and lately won,  
 My life's best hope, and now mine own!  
 Doth not this rude and Alpine *glen*  
 Recall our favourite haunts agen ?  
 A wild resemblance we can trace,  
 Though reft of every softer grace,  
 As the rough warrior's brow may bear  
 A likeness to a sister fair.  
 Full well advised our Highland host,  
 That this wild pass on foot be cross'd,  
 While round Ben-Cruach's mighty  
     base  
 Wheel the slow steeds and lingering  
     chaise.  
 The keen old carle, with Scottish pride,  
 He praised his glen and mountains  
     wide;  
 An eye he bears for Nature's face,  
 Ay, and for woman's lovely grace.  
 Even in such 'mean degree we find  
 The subtle Scot's observing mind;

For, nor the chariot nor the train  
 Could gape of vulgar wonder gain,  
 But when old Allan would expound  
 Of Beal-na-paish the Celtic sound,  
 His bonnet doff'd, and bow, applied  
 His legend to my bonny bride ;  
 While Lucy blush'd beneath his eye,  
 Courteous and cautious, shrewd and  
 sly.

ii.

Enough of him. Now, ere we lose,  
 Plunged in the vale, the distant views,  
 Turn thee, my love ! look back once  
 more

To the blue lake's retiring shore.  
 On its smooth breast the shadows  
 seem

Like objects in a morning dream,  
 What time the slumberer is aware  
 He sleeps, and all the vision's air:  
 Even so, on yonder liquid lawn,  
 In hues of bright reflection drawn,  
 Distinct the shaggy mountains lie,  
 Distinct the rocks, distinct the sky :  
 The summer-clouds so plain we note  
 That we might count each dappled  
 spot:

We gaze and we admire, yet know  
 The scene is all delusive show.  
 Such dreams of bliss would Arthur  
 draw

When first his Lucy's form he saw;  
 Yet sigh'd and sicken'd as he drew,  
 Despairing they could e'er prove true!

in.

But, Lucy, turn thee now, to view  
 Up the fair glen, our destined way:  
 The fairy path that we pursue,  
 Distinguished but by greener hue,

Winds round the purple brae,  
 While Alpine flowers of varied dye  
 For carpet serve, or tapestry.  
 See how the little runnels leap,  
 In threads of silver, down the steep,  
 To swell the brooklet's moan !

i Beal-na-paish, the Vale of the Bridal.

Seems that the Highland Naiad  
 grieves,  
 Fantastic while her crown she weaves,  
 Of rowan, birch, and alder leaves,  
 So lovely, and so lone.  
 There's no illusion there; these  
 flowers,  
 That wailing brook, these lovely  
 bowers,

Are, Lucy, all our own ;  
 And since thine Arthur cail'd thee wife,  
 Such seems the prospect of his life,  
 A lovely path, on-winding still,  
 By gurgling brook and sloping hill.  
 'Tis true, that mortals cannot tell  
 What waits them in the distant dell;  
 But be it hap, or be it harm,  
 We tread the pathway arm in arm.

IV.

And now, my Lucy, wot'st thou why  
 I could thy bidding twice deny,  
 When twice you pray'd I would again  
 Resume the legendary strain  
 Of the bold Knight of Triermain?  
 At length yon peevish vow you swore,  
 That you would sue to me no more,  
 Until the minstrel fit drew near,  
 And made me prize a listening ear.  
 But, loveliest, when thou first didst  
 pray

Continuance of the knightly lay,  
 Was it not on the happy day  
 That made thy hand mine own ?  
 When, dizzied with mine ecstasy,  
 Nought past, or present, or to be,  
 Could I or think on, hear, or see,  
 Save, Lucy, thee alone !  
 A giddy draught my rapture was,  
 As ever chemist's magic gas.

v.

Again the summons I denied  
 In yon fair capital of Clyde :  
 My Harp—or let me rather choose  
 The good old classic form—my Muse,  
 (For Harp's an over-scutchèd phrase,  
 Worn out by bards of modern days)

My Muse, then—seldom will she wake,  
Save by dim wood and silent lake;  
She is the wild and rustic Maid,  
Whose foot unsandaird loves to tread  
Where the soft greensward is inlaid  
With varied moss and thyme ;  
And, lest the simple lily-braid  
That coronets her temples fade,  
She hides her still in greenwood shade  
To meditate her rhyme.

## vi.

And now she comes. The murmur dear  
Of the wild brook hath caught her ear,  
The glade hath won her eye;  
She longs to join with each blithe rill  
That dances down the Highland hill  
Her blither melody.  
And now, my Lucy's way to cheer,  
She bids Ben-Cruach's echoes hear  
How closed the tale my love whilere  
Loved for its chivalry.  
List how she tells, in notes of flame,  
Childe Roland to the dark tower  
came!

## Canto Third.

## i.

BEWCASTLE now must keep the Hold,  
Speir-Adam's steeds must bide in  
stall,  
Of Hartley-burn the bowmen bold  
Must only shoot from battled wall;  
And Liddesdale may buckle spur,  
And Teviot now may belt the brand,  
Taras and Ewes keep nightly stir,  
And Eskdale foray Cumberland.  
Of wasted fields and plunder'd flocks  
The Borderers bootless may com-  
plain;  
They lack the sword of brave de Vaux,  
There comes no aid from Tricrmain.

That lord, on high adventure bound,  
Hath wander'd forth alone,  
And day and night keeps watchful  
round  
In the valley of Saint John.

## ii.

When first began his vigil bold,  
The moon twelve summer nights was  
old,  
And shone both fair and full;  
High in the vault of cloudless blue,  
O'er streamlet, dale, and rock, she  
threw  
Her light composed and cool.  
Stretch'd on the brown hill's heathy  
breast,  
Sir Roland eyed the vale ;  
Chief where, distinguish'd from the  
rest,  
Those clustering rocks uprear'd their  
crest,  
The dwelling of the fair distress'd,  
As told grey Lyulph's tale  
Thus as he lay, the lamp of night  
Was quivering on his armour bright,  
In beams that rose and fell,  
And danced upon his buckler's boss,  
That lay beside him on the moss,  
As on a crystal well,  
in.  
Ever he watch'd, and oft he deem'd,  
While on the mound the moonlight  
stream'd,  
It altered to his eyes ;  
Fain would he hope the rocks gan  
change  
To buttress'd walls their shapeless  
range,  
Fain think, by transmutation strange,  
He saw grey turrets rise.  
But scarce his heart with hope throb'd  
high,  
Before the wild illusions fly  
Which fancy had conceived,  
Abetted by an anxious eye  
That long'd to be deceived.

It was a fond deception all,  
Such as, in solitary hall,  
    Beguiles the musing eye,  
When, gazing on the sinking fire,  
Bulwark, and battlement, and spire,  
    In the red gulf we spy.  
For, seen by moon of middle night,  
Or by the blaze of noontide bright,  
Or by the dawn of morning light,  
    Or evening's western flame,  
In every tide, at every hour,  
In mist, in sunshine, and in shower,  
    The rocks remain'd the same.

## IV.

Oft has he traced the charmed mound,  
Oft climb'd its crest, or paced it round,  
    Yet nothing might explore,  
Save that the crags so rudely piled,  
At distance seen, resemblance wild  
    To a rough fortress bore.  
Yet still his watch the warrior keeps,  
Feeds hard and spare, and seldom  
    sleeps,  
    And drinks but of the well:  
Ever by day he walks the hill,  
And when the evening gale is chill,  
    He seeks a rocky cell,  
Like hermit poor to bid his bead,  
And tell his Ave and his Creed,  
Invoking every saint at need,  
    For aid to burst his spell.

## V.

And now the moon her orb has hid,  
And dwindled to a silver thread,  
    Dim seen in middle heaven,  
While o'er its curve careering fast,  
Before the fury of the blast  
    The midnight clouds are driven.  
The brooklet raved, for on the hills  
The upland showers had swoln the  
    rills,  
    And down the torrents came ;  
Mutter'd the distant thunder dread,  
And frequent o'er the vale was spread  
    A sheet of lightning flame.

De Vaux, within his mountain cave,  
(No human step the storm durst brave)  
To moody meditation gave  
    Each faculty of soul,  
Till, lull'd by distant torrent sound,  
And the sad winds that whistled round,  
Upon his thoughts, in musingdrown'd,  
    A broken slumber stole.

## VI.

Tw'as then was heard a heavy sound  
(Sound strange and fearful there to  
    hear,  
'Mongst desert hills, where, leagues  
    around,  
    Dwelt but the gorcock and the  
    deer) :  
As, starting from his couch of fern,  
Again he heard, in clangor stern,  
    That deep and solemn swell,—  
Twelve times, in measured tone, it  
    spoke,  
Like some proud minster's pealing  
    clock,  
    Or city's larum-bell,—  
What thought was Roland's first when  
    fell,  
In that deep wilderness, the knell  
    Upon his startled ear  
To slander warrior were I loth,  
Yet must I hold my minstrel troth,—  
    It was a thought of fear.

## VII.

But lively was the mingled thrill  
That chased that momentary chill,  
    For Love's keen wish was there,  
And eager Hope, and Valour high,  
And the proud glow of Chivalry,  
    That burri'd to do and dare.  
Forth from the cave the warrior rush'd,  
Long ere the mountain-voice was  
    hush'd,  
    That answer'd to the knell;  
For long and far the unwonted sound,  
Eddying in echoes round and round,  
    Was toss'd from fell to fell;



And Glaramara answer flung,  
 And Grisdale-pike responsive rung,  
 And Legbert heights their echoes  
     swung  
 As far as Derwent's dell.

## VIII.

Forth upon trackless darkness gazed  
 The Knight, bedeaft'd and amazed,  
     Till all was hush'd and still,  
 Save the swoln torrent's sullen roar,  
 And the night-blast that wildly bore  
     Its course along the hill.  
 Then on the northern sky there came  
 A light, as of reflected flame,  
     And over Legbert-head,  
 As if by magic art controll'd,  
 A mighty meteor slowly roll'd  
     Its orb of fiery red ;  
 Thou wouldst have thought some  
     demon dire  
 Came, mounted on that car of fire,  
     To do his errand dread.  
 Far on the sloping valley's course,  
 On thicket, rock, and torrent hoarse,  
 Shingle and Scrae, and Fell and Force,  
     A dusky light arose :  
 Display'd, yet alter'd was the scene ;  
 Dark rock, and brook of silver sheen,  
 Even the gay thicket's summer green,  
     In bloody tincture glows.

## IX.

De Vaux had mark'd the sunbeams  
     set,  
 At eve, upon the coronet  
     Of that enchanted mound,  
 And seen but crags at random flung,  
 That, o'er the brawling torrent hung,  
     In desolation frown'd.  
 What sees he by that meteor's lour i  
 A bannered Castle, keep, and tower,  
     Return the lurid gleam,  
 With battled walls and buttress fast,  
 And barbican and ballium vast,  
 And airy flanking towers, that cast  
     Their shadows on the stream.

'Tis no deceit! distinctly clear  
 Crenell and parapet appear,  
 While o'er the pile that meteor drear  
     Makes momentary pause ;  
 Then forth its solemn path it drew,  
 And fainter yet and fainter grew  
 Those gloomy towers upon the view,  
     As its wild light withdraws.

## X.

Forth from the cave did Roland rush,  
 O'er crag and stream, through brier  
     and bush;  
 Yet far he had not sped  
 Ere sunk was that portentous light  
 Behind the hills, and utter night  
     Was on the valley spread  
 He paused perforce, and blew his horn,  
 And on the mountain-echoes borne  
     Was heard an answering sound,  
 A wild and lonely trumpet-note;  
 In middle air it seem'd to float  
     High o'er the battled mound ;  
 And sounds were heard, as when a  
     guard  
 Of some proud castle, holding ward,  
     Pace forth their nightly round.  
 The valiant Knight of Triermain  
 Rung forth his challenge-blast again,  
     But answer came there none ;  
 And 'mid the mingled wind and rain,  
 Darkling he sought the vale in vain,  
     Until the dawning shone ;  
 And when it dawn'd, that wondrous  
     sight,  
 Distinctly seen by meteor light—  
     It all had pass'd away;  
 And that enchanted mount once more  
 A pile of granite fragments bore,  
     As at the close of day.

## XI.

Steel'd for the deed, De Vaux's heart  
 Scorn'd from his vent'rous quest to part,  
     He walks the vale once more ;  
 But only sees, by night or day,  
 That shatter'd pile of rocks so grey,  
     Hears but the torrent's roar.

Till when, through hills of azure  
borne,  
The moon renew'd her silver horn,  
Just at the time her waning ray  
Had faded in the dawning day,  
A summer mist arose ;  
Adown the vale the vapours float,  
And cloudy undulations moat  
That tufted mound of mystic note,  
As round its base they close.  
And higher now the fleecy tide  
Ascends its stern and shaggy side,  
Until the airy billows hide  
The rock's majestic isle;  
It seem'd a veil of filmy lawn,  
By some fantastic fairy drawn  
Around enchanted pile.

## xii.

The breeze came softly down the brook,  
And, sighing as it blew,  
The veil of silver mist it shook,  
And to De Vaux's eager look  
Renew'd that wondrous view.  
For, though the loitering vapour braved  
The gentle breeze, yet oft it waved  
Its mantle's dewy fold ;  
And still, when shook that filmy screen,  
Were towers and bastions dimly seen,  
And Gothic battlements between  
Their gloomy length unroll'd.  
Speed, speed, De Vaux, ere on thine  
eye  
Once more the fleeting vision die !  
The gallant knight 'gan speed  
As prompt and light as, when the  
hound  
Is opening, and the horn is wound,  
Careers the hunter's steed.  
Down the steep dell his course amain  
Hath rivall'd archer's shaft;  
But ere the mound he could attain,  
The rocks their shapeless form regain,  
And, mocking loud his labour vain,  
The mountain spirits laugh'd.  
Far up the echoing dell was borne  
Their wild unearthly shout of scorn.

## xiii.

Wroth wax'd the Warrior: 'Am I  
then  
Fool'd by the enemies of men,  
Like a poor hind, whose homeward  
way  
Is haunted by malicious fay'  
Is Triermain become your taunt,  
De Vaux your scorn? False fiends,  
avaunt!  
A weighty curtal-axe he bare ;  
The baleful blade so bright and square,  
And the tough shaft of heben wood,  
Were oft in Scottish gore imbrued.  
Backward his stately form he drew,  
And at the rocks the weapon threw,  
Just where one crag's projected crest  
Hung proudly balanced o'er the rest.  
Hurl'd with main force, the weapon's  
shock  
Rent a huge fragment of the rock.  
If by mere strength, 'twere hard to  
tell,  
Or if the blow dissolved some spell,  
But down the headlong ruin came,  
With cloud of dust and flash of flame.  
Down bank, o'er bush, its course was  
borne,  
Crush'd lay the copse, the earth was  
torn,  
Till staid at length, the ruin dread  
Cumber'd the torrent's rocky bed,  
And bade the waters' high-swoln tide  
Seek other passage for its pride.

## xiv.

When ceased that thunder, Triermain  
Survey'd the mound's rude front again;  
And, lo ! the ruin had laid bare,  
Hewn in the stone, a winding stair,  
Whose moss'd and fractured steps  
might lend  
The means the summit to ascend;  
And by whose aid the brave De Vaux  
Began to scale these magic rocks,  
And soon a platform won,

Where, the wild witchery to close,  
 Within three lances' length arose  
     The Castle of Saint John!  
 No misty phantom of the air,  
 No meteor-blazon'd show was there;  
 In morning splendour, full and fair,  
     The massive fortress shone.

## XV.

Embattled high and proudly towerd,  
 Shaded by pond'rous flankers, lower'd  
     The portal's gloomy way.  
 Though for six hundred years and  
     more  
 Its strength had brook'd the tempest's  
     roar,  
 The scutcheon'd emblems which it  
     bore  
     Had suffer'd no decay:  
 But from the eastern battlement,  
 A turret had made sheer descent,  
 And, down in recent ruin rent,  
     In the mid-torrent lay.  
 Else, o'er the Castle's brow sublime,  
 Insults of violence or of time  
     Unfelt had pass'd away.  
 In shapeless characters of yore,  
 The gate this stern inscription bore: —

## XVI.

Patience waits the destined day,  
 Strength can clear the cumber'd way.  
 Warrior, who hast waited long,  
 Firm of soul, of sinew strong,  
 It is given to thee to gaze  
 On the pile of ancient days.  
 Never mortal builder's hand  
 This enduring fabric plann'd;  
 Sign and sigil, word of power,  
 From the earth raised keep and tower.  
 View it o'er, and pace it round,  
 Rampart, turret, battled mound.  
 Dare no more! To cross the gate  
 Were to tamper with thy fate;  
 Strength and fortitude were vain,  
 View it o'er—and turn again.'

## XVII.

'That would I,' said the Warrior bold,  
<sup>1</sup> If that my frame were bent and old,  
 And my thin blood dropp'd slow and  
     cold

As icicle in thaw;  
 But while my heart can feel it dance,  
 Blithe as the sparkling wine of France,  
 And this good arm wields sword or  
     lance,

I mock these words of awe !'  
 He said; the wicket felt the sway  
 Of his strong hand, and straight gave  
     way,

And, with rude crash and jarring bray,  
 The rusty bolts withdraw;  
 But o'er the threshold as he strode,  
 And forward took the vaulted road,  
 An unseen arm, with force amain,  
 The ponderous gate flung close again,  
 And rusted bolt and bar  
 Spontaneous took their place once  
     more,

While the deep arch with sullen roar  
 Return'd their surly jar.

'Now closed is the gin and the prey  
 within

By the Rood of Lanercost!  
 But he that would win the war-wolfs  
     skin

May rue him of his boast  
 Thus muttering, on the Warrior went,  
 By dubious light down steep descent.

## XVIII.

Unbarr'd, unlock'd, unwatch'd, a port  
 Led to the Castle's outer court:

There the main fortress, broad and tall,  
 Spread its long range of bower and hall,

And towers of varied size,  
 Wrought with each ornament extreme  
 That Gothic art, in wildest dream

Of fancy, could devise;  
 But full between the Warrior's way

And the main portal arch, there lay

An inner moat;

Nor bridge nor boat

Affords De Vaux the means to cross  
 The clear, profound, and silent fosse.  
 His arms aside in haste he flings,  
 Cuirass of steel and hauberk rings.  
 And down falls helm, and down the  
     shield,  
 Rough with the dints of many a field.  
 Fair was his manly form, and fair  
 His keen dark eye, and close curl'd  
     hair,  
 When, all unarm'd, save that the brand  
 Of well-proved metal graced his hand,  
 With nought to fence his dauntless  
     breast  
 But the close gipon's under-vest,  
 Whose sullied buff the sable stains  
 Of hauberk and of mail retains,  
 Roland De Vaux upon the brim  
 Of the broad moat stood prompt to  
     swim.

## xix.

Accountred thus he dared the tide,  
 And soon he reach'd the farther side,  
     And enter'd soon the hold,  
 And paced a hall, whose walls so wide  
 Were blazon'd all with feats of pride,  
     By warriors done of old.  
 In middle lists they counter'd here,  
     While trumpets seem'd to blow;  
 And there, in den or desert drear,  
     They quell'd gigantic foe,  
 Braved the fierce griffon in his ire,  
 Or faced the dragon's breath of fire.  
 Strange in their arms, and strange in  
     face,  
 Heroes they seem'd of ancient race,  
 Whose deeds of arms, and race, and  
     name,  
 Forgotten long by later fame,  
     Were here depicted, to appal  
 Those of an age degenerate,  
 Whose bold intrusion braved their fate  
     In this enchanted hall.  
 For some short space the venturous  
     knight  
 With these high marvels fed his sight,

Then sought the chamber's upper end,  
 Where three broad easy steps ascend  
     To an arch'd portal door,  
 In whose broad folding leaves of state  
 Was framed a wicket window-grate,  
     And, ere he ventured more,  
 The gallant Knight took earnest view  
 The grated wicket-window through.

## xx.

Oh, for his arms ! Of martial weed  
 Had never mortal Knight such need !  
 He spied a stately gallery ; all  
 Of snow-white marble was the wall,  
     The vaulting, and the floor;  
 And, contrast strange ! on either hand  
 There stood array'd in sable band  
     Four maids whom Afric bore;  
 And each a Lybian tiger led,  
 Held by as bright and frail a thread  
     As Lucy's golden hair,—  
 For the leash that bound these mon-  
     sters dread  
     Was but of gossamèr.  
 Each maiden's short barbaric vest  
 Left all unclosed the knee and breast,  
     And limbs of shapely jet;  
 White was their vest and turban's fold,  
 On arms and ankles rings of gold  
     In savage pomp were set;  
 A quiver on their shoulders lay,  
 And in their hand an assagay.  
 Such and so silent stood they there,  
     That Roland wellnigh hoped  
 He saw a band of statues rare,  
 Station'd the gazer's soul to scare;  
     But when the wicket oped,  
 Each grisly beast 'gan upward draw,  
 Roll'd his grim eye, and spread his  
     claw,  
 Scented the air, and licked his jaw;  
 While these weird maids, in Moorish  
     tongue,  
 A wild and dismal warning sung.

## xxi.

' Rash adventurer, bear thee back!  
 Dread the spell of Dahomay I

Fear the race of Zaharak,  
Daughters of the burning day!  
'When the whirlwind's gusts are  
wheeling,  
Ours it is the dance to braid;  
Zarah's sands in pillars reeling  
Join the measure that we tread,  
When the moon has donn'd her cloak,  
And the stars are red to see,  
Shrill when pipes the sad siroc,  
Music meet for such as we.

Where the shatter'd columns lie,  
Showing Carthage once had been,  
If the wandering Santon's eye  
Our mysterious rites hath seen,—  
Oft he cons the prayer of death,  
To the nations preaches doom,  
"Azrael's brand hath left the sheath!  
Moslems, think upon the tomb!"

'Ours the scorpion, ours the snake,  
Ours the hydra "of the fen,  
Ours the tiger of the brake,  
All that plague the sons of men.  
Ours the tempest's midnight wrack,  
Pestilence that wastes by day:  
Dread the race of Zaharak '  
Fear the spell of Dahomay!

## XXII.

Uncouth and strange the accents shrill  
Rung those vaulted roofs among,  
Long it was ere, faint and still,  
Died the far-resounding song.  
While yet the distant echoes roll,  
The Warrior communed with his soul:  
'When first I took this venturous  
quest,  
I swore upon the rood,  
Neither to stop, nor turn, nor rest,  
For evil or for good.  
My forward path too well I ween,  
Lies yonder fearful ranks between!  
For man unarm'd, 'tis bootless hope  
With tigers and with fiends to cope;  
Yet, if I turn, what waits me there,  
Save **famine dire** and fell **despair**?

Other conclusion let me try,  
Since, choose howe'er I list, I die.  
Forward, lies faith and knightly fame;  
Behind, are perjury and shame.  
In life or death I hold my word!  
With that he drew his trusty sword,  
Caught down a banner from the wall,  
And enter'd thus the fearful hall.

## XXIII.

On high each wayward maiden threw  
Her swarthy arm, with wild halloo—  
On either side a tiger sprung:  
Against the leftward foe he flung  
The ready banner, to engage  
With tangling folds the brutal rage;  
The right-hand monster in mid air  
He struck so fiercely and so fair,  
Through gullet and through spinal  
bone,  
The trenchant blade had sheerly gone.  
His grisly brethren ramp'd and yell'd,  
But the slight leash their rage withheld,  
Whilst, 'twixt their ranks, the danger-  
ous road  
Firmly, though swift, the champion  
strode.

Safe to the gallery's bound he drew,  
Safe pass'd an open portal through;  
And when against pursuit he flung  
The gate, judge if the echoes rung '  
Onward his daring course he bore,  
While, mix'd with dying growl and  
roar,  
Wild jubilee and loud hurra  
Pursued him on his venturous way.

## xxiv.

'Hurra, hurra! our watch is done!  
We hail once more the tropic sun.  
Pallid beams of northern day,  
Farewell, farewell! Hurra, hurra!

'Five hundred years o'er this cold  
glen  
Hath the pale sun come round agen;  
Foot of man, till now, hath ne'er  
Dared to cross the Hall of Fear.

'Warrior! thou, whose dauntless  
heart  
Gives us from our ward to part,  
Be as strong in future trial,  
Where resistance is denial.

<sup>1</sup> Now for Afric's glowing sky,  
Zwenga wide and Atlas high,  
Zaharak and Dahomay!  
Mount the winds! Hurra, hurra!'

XXV.

The wizard song at distance died,  
As if in ether borne astray,  
While through waste halls and  
chambers wide

The knight pursued his steady way,  
Till to a lofty dome he came,  
That flash'd, with such a brilliant flame,  
As if the wealth of all the world  
Were there in rich confusion hurl'd.  
For here the gold, in sandy heaps,  
With duller earth, incorporate, sleeps;  
Was there in ingots piled; and there  
Coin'd badge of empery it bare;  
Yonder, huge bars of silver lay,  
Dimm'd by the diamond's neighbouring  
ray,

Like the pale moon in morning day;  
And in the midst four maidens stand,  
The daughters of some distant land.  
Their hue was of the dark-red dye,  
That fringes oft a thunder sky;  
Their hands palmetto baskets bare,  
And cotton fillets bound their hair;  
Slim was their form, their mien was shy,  
To earth they bent the humbled eye,  
Folded their arms, and suppliant  
kneel'd,  
And thus their proffer'd gifts reveal'd.

XXVI.

CHORUS.

' See the treasures Merlin piled,  
Portion meet for Arthur's child.  
Bathe in wealth's unbounded stream,  
Wealth that avarice ne'er could  
dream !'

FIRST MAIDEN.

See these clots of virgin gold !  
Severed from the sparry mould,  
Nature's mystic alchemy  
In the mine thus bade them lie;  
And their orient smile can win  
Kings to stoop, and saints to sin.'

SECOND MAIDEN.

' See these pearls, that long have slept;  
These were tears by Naiads wept  
For the loss of Marinell.  
Tritons in the silver shell  
Treasured them, till hard and white  
As the teeth of Amphitrite.'

THIRD MAIDEN.

' Does a livelier hue delight ?  
Here are rubies blazing bright,  
Here the emerald's fairy green,  
And the topaz glows between ;  
Here their varied hues unite,  
In the changeful chrysolite.'

FOURTH MAIDEN.

' Leave these gems of poorer shine,  
Leave them all, and look on mine !  
While their glories I expand,  
Shade thine eyebrows with thy hand.  
Mid-day sun and diamond's blaze  
Blind the rash beholder's gaze.'

CHORUS.

<sup>1</sup> Warrior, seize the splendid store ;  
Would 'twere all our mountains bore!  
We should ne'er in future story  
Read, Peru, thy perish'd glory !'

XXVII.

Calmly and unconcern'd, the knight  
Waved aside the treasures bright:—  
' Gentle maidens, rise, I pray!  
Bar not thus my destined way.  
Let these boasted brilliant toys  
Braid the hair of girls and boys !  
Bid your streams of gold expand  
O'er proud London's thirsty land,

De Vaux of wealth saw never need,  
Save to purvey him arms and steed,  
And all the ore he deign'd to hoard  
Inlays his helm, and hilts his sword.'  
Thus gently parting from their hold,  
He left, unmoved, the dome of gold.

## xxviii.

And now the morning sun was high,  
De Vaux was weary, faint, and dry;  
When, lo! a plashing sound he hears,  
A gladsome signal that he hears  
Some frolic water-run;  
And soon he reach'd a courtyard  
square,  
Where, dancing in the sultry air,  
Toss'd high aloft, a fountain fair  
Was sparkling in the sun.  
On right and left, a fair arcade,  
In long perspective view display'd  
Alleys and bowers, for sun or shade :  
But, full in front, a door,  
Low-brow'd and dark, seem'd as it led  
To the lone dwelling of the dead,  
Whose memory was no more.

## xxix.

Here stopp'd De Vaux an instant's  
space,  
To bathe his parched lips and face,  
And mark'd with well-pleased eye,  
Refracted on the fountain stream,  
In rainbow hues the dazzling beam  
Of that gay summer sky.  
His senses felt a mild control,  
Like that which lulls the weary soul,  
From contemplation high  
Relaxing, when the ear receives  
The music that the greenwood leaves  
Make to the breezes' sigh.

## xxx.

And oft in such a dreamy mood,  
The half-shut eye can frame  
Fair apparitions in the wood  
As if the nymphs of field and flood  
In gay procession came.

Are these of such fantastic mould,  
Seen distant down the fair arcade,  
These maids enlink'd in sister-fold,  
Who, late at bashful distance staid,  
Now tripping from the greenwood  
shade,

Nearer the musing champion draw,  
And, in a pause of seeming awe,  
Again stand doubtful now ?  
Ah, that sly pause of witching powers  
That seems to say, 'To please be ours,  
Be yours to tell us how.'

Their hue was of the golden glow  
That suns of Candahar bestow,  
O'er which in slight suffusion flows  
A frequent tinge of paly rose ;  
Their limbs were fashion'd fair and free,  
In nature's justest symmetry;  
And, wreathed with flowers, with  
odours graced,

Their raven ringlets reach'd the waist:  
In eastern pomp, its gilding pale  
The hennah lent each shapely nail,  
And the dark sumah gave the eye  
More liquid and more lustrous dye.  
The spotless veil of misty lawn,  
In studied disarrangement, drawn  
The form and bosom o'er,  
To win the eye, or tempt the touch,  
For modesty show'd all too much—  
Too much, yet promised more.

## xxxi.

'Gentle knight, a while delay  
Thus they sung. 'thy toilsome way,  
While we pay the duty due  
To our Master and to 3011.  
Over avarice, over fear,  
Love triumphant led thee here ;  
Warrior, list to us, for we  
Are slaves to love, are friends to thee.  
Though no treasured gems have we,  
To proffer on the bended knee,  
Though we boast nor arm nor heart,  
For the assagay or dart,  
Swains allow each simple girl  
Ruby lip and teeth of pearl;

Or, if dangers more you prize,  
Flatterers find them in our eyes.

' Stay, then, gentle warrior, stay,  
Rest till evening steal on day;  
Stay, O, stay ! in yonder bowers  
We will braid thy locks with flowers,  
Spread the feast and fill the wine,  
Charm thy ear with sounds divine,  
Weave our dances till delight  
Yield to languor, day to night.  
Then shall she you most approve,  
Sing the lays that best you love,  
Soft thy mossy couch shall spread,  
Watch thy pillow, prop thy head,  
Till the weary night be o'er;  
Gentle warrior, wouldst thou more ?  
Wouldst thou more, fair warrior ? she  
Is slave to love and slave to thee.'

## XXXII.

O do not hold it for a crime  
In the bold hero of my rhyme,  
For Stoic look,  
And meet rebuke,  
He lack'd the heart or time;  
As round the band of sirens trip,  
He kiss'd one damsel's laughing lip,  
And press'd another's proffer'd hand.  
Spoke to them all in accents bland,  
But broke their magic circle through;  
' Kind maids,' he said, ' adieu, adieu !  
My fate, my fortune, forward lies.'  
He said, and vamsh'd from their eyes,  
But, as he dared that darksome way,  
Still heard behind their lovely lay:  
' Fair Flower of Courtesy, depart !  
Go, where the feelings of the heart  
With the warm pulse in concord  
move;  
Go, where virtue sanctions love !'

## XXXIII.

Downward De Vaux through dark-  
some ways  
And ruin'd vaults has gone,  
Till issue from their wilder'd maze,  
Or safe retreat, seem'd none ;

And e'en the dismal path he strays  
Grew worse as he went on.  
For cheerful sun, for living air,  
Foul vapours rise and mine-fires glare,  
Whose fearful light the dangers show'd  
That dogg'd him on that dreadful road.  
Deep pits, and lakes of waters dun,  
They show'd, but show'd not how to  
shun.

These scenes of desolate despair,  
These smothering clouds of poison'd  
air,  
How gladly had DeVaux exchanged,  
Though 'twere to face yon tigers  
ranged !

Nay, soothful bards have said  
So perilous his state seem'd now,  
He wish'd him under arbour bough  
With Asia's willing maid.  
When, joyful sound ! at distance near  
A trumpet flounsh'd loud and clear,  
And as it ceased, a lofty lay  
Seem'd thus to chide his lagging way.

## XXXIV.

Son of Honour, theme of story,  
Think on the reward before ye !  
Danger, darkness, toil despise ;  
'Tis ambition bids thee rise.

' He that would her heights ascend,  
Many a weary step must wend ;  
Hand and foot and knee he tries ;  
Thus ambition's minions rise.

'Lag not now, though rough the way,  
Fortune's mood brooks no delay ;  
Grasp the boon that's spread before  
ye,  
Monarch's power, and conqueror's  
glory !'

It ceased. Advancing on the sound,  
A steep ascent the wanderer found,  
And then a turret stair :  
Nor chmb'd he far its steepy round  
Till fresher blew the air,



And next a welcome glimpse was gi ven,  
That cheer'd him with the light of  
heaven.

At length his toil had won  
A lofty hall with trophies dress'd,  
Where, as to greet imperial guest,  
Four maidens stood, whose crimson  
vest  
Was bound with golden zone.

xxxv.

Of Europe seem'd the damsels all;  
The first a nymph of lively Gaul,  
Whose easy step and laughing eye  
Her borrow'd air of awe belie ;  
The next a maid of Spain,  
Dark-eyed, dark-hair'd, sedate, yet  
bold;

White ivory skin and tress of gold,  
Her shy and bashful comrade told  
For daughter of Almaine.  
These maidens bore a royal robe,  
With crown, with sceptre, and with  
globe,

Emblems of empery;  
The fourth a space behind them stood,  
And leant upon a harp, in mood  
Of minstrel ecstasy.

Of merry England she, in dress  
Like ancient British Druidess.  
Her hair an azure fillet bound,  
Her graceful vesture swept the ground,

And, in her hand display'd,  
A crown did that fourth maiden hold,  
But unadorn'd with gems and gold,  
Of glossy laurel made.

xxxvi.

At once to brave De Vaux knelt down  
These foremost maidens three,  
And proffer'd sceptre, robe, and crown,  
Liegedom and seignorie,  
O'er many a region wide and fair,  
Destined, they said, for Arthur's heir;

But homage would he none :  
‘ Rather he said, ‘ De Vaux would ride,  
A warden of the Border-side,

In plate and mail, than, robed in pride,  
A monarch's empire own ;  
Rather, far rather, would he be  
A free-born knight of England free,  
Than sit on despot's throne.’  
So pass'd he on, when that fourth maid,  
As starting from a trance,  
Upon the harp her finger laid;  
Her magic touch the chords obey'd,  
Their soul awaked at once !

SONG OF THE FOURTH MAIDEN.

‘ Quake to your foundations deep,  
Stately towers, and banner'd keep,  
Bid your vaulted echoes moan,  
As the dreaded step they own.

‘ Fiends, that wait on Merlin's spell,  
Hear the foot-fall! mark it well !  
Spread your dusky wings abroad,  
Bonne ye for yur homeward road !

‘ It is his, the first who e'er  
Dared the dismal Hall of Fear;  
His, who hath the snares defied  
Spread by pleasure, wealth, and pride.

‘ Quake to your foundations deep,  
Bastion huge, and turret steep !  
Tremble, keep ' and totter, tower !  
This is Gyneth's waking hour.’

xxxvii.

Thus while she sung, the venturous  
knight  
Has reach'd a bower, where milder  
light

Through crimson curtains fell ;  
Such soften'd shade the hill receives,  
Her purple veil when twilight leaves  
Upon its western swell.

That bower, the gazer to bewitch,  
Hath wondrous store of rare and rich  
As e'er was seen with eye ;  
For there by magic skill, I wis,  
Form of each thing that living is  
Was limn'd in proper dye.

All seem'd to sleep—the timid hare  
On form, the stag upon his lair,  
The eagle in her eyrie fair  
Between the earth and sky.  
But what of pictured rich and rare  
Could win De Vaux's eye-glance,  
where,  
Deep slumbering in the fatal chair,  
He saw King Arthur's child !  
Doubt, and anger, and dismay,  
From her brow had pass'd away,  
Forgot was that fell tourney-day,  
For, as she slept, she smiled :  
It seem'd, that the repentant Seer  
Her sleep of many a hundred year  
With gentle dreams beguiled

xxxviii.

That form of maiden loveliness,  
'Twixt childhood and 'twixt youth,  
That ivory chair, that silvan dress,  
The arms and ankles bare, express  
Of Lyulph's tale the truth.  
Still upon her garment's hem  
Vanoc's blood made purple gem,  
And the warder of command  
Cumber'd still her sleeping hand ;  
Still her dark locks dishevell'd flow  
From net of pearl o'er breast of snow;  
And so fair the slumberer seems,  
That De Vaux impeach'd his dreams,  
Vapid all and void of might,  
Hiding half her charms from sight.  
Motionless a while he stands,  
Folds his arms and clasps his hands,  
Trembling in his fitful joy,  
Doubtful how he should destroy  
Long-enduring spell;  
Doubtful, too, when slowly rise  
Dark-fringed lids of Gyneth's eyes,  
What these eyes shall tell.  
<sup>1</sup> Saint George! Saint Mary! can it be,  
That they will kindly look on me !'

xxxix.

Gently, lo ! the warrior kneels,  
Soft that lovely hand he steals.

Soft to kiss, and soft to clasp—  
But the warder leaves his grasp;  
Lightning flashes, rolls the  
thunder !  
Gyneth startles from her sleep,  
Totters tower, and trembles keep,  
Burst the castle-walls asunder !  
Fierce and frequent were the shocks,—  
Melt the magic halls away;  
But beneath their mystic rocks,  
In the arms of bold De Vaux,  
Safe the princess lay ;  
Safe and free from magic power,  
Blushing like the rose's flower  
Opening to the day ;  
And round the champion's brows were  
bound  
The crown that Druidess had wound,  
Of the green laurel-bay.  
And this was what remain'd of all  
The wealth of each enchanted hall,  
The garland and the dame :  
But where should warrior seek the  
meed,  
Due to high worth for daring deed,  
Except from love and fame !

CONCLUSION.

I.

MY LUCY, when the maid is won,  
The minstrel's task, thou know'st, is  
done;  
And to require of bard  
That to his dregs the tale should run,  
Were ordinance too hard.  
Our lovers, briefly be it said,  
Wedded as lovers wont to wed,  
When tale or play is o'er;  
Lived long and blest, loved fond and  
true,  
And saw a numerous race renew  
The honours that they bore.  
Know, too, that when a pilgrim strays,  
In morning mist or evening maze,  
Along the mountain lone,

That fairy fortress often mocks  
 His gaze upon the castled rocks  
     Of the Valley of Saint John ;  
 But never man since brave De Vaux  
     The charmed portal won.  
 'Tis now a vain illusive show,  
 That melts whene'er the sunbeams glow  
     Or the fresh breeze hath blown.

21.

But see, my love, where far below  
 Our lingering wheels are moving slow,  
     The whiles, up-gazing still,  
 Our menials eye our steepy way,  
 Marvelling, perchance, what whim can  
     stay  
 Our steps, when eve is sinking grey,  
     On this gigantic hill.  
 So think the vulgar : Life and time  
 Ring all their joys in one dull chime  
     Of luxury and ease ;

And, O ! beside these simple knaves,  
 How many better born are slaves  
     To such coarse joys as these '  
 Dead to the nobler sense that glows  
 When nature's grander scenes uncloze  
 But, Lucy, we will love them yet,  
 The mountain's misty coronet,  
     The greenwood, and the wold ;  
 And love the more that of their maze  
 Adventure high of other days  
     By ancient bards is told,  
 Bringing, perchance, like my poor  
     tale,  
 Some moral truth in fiction's veil .  
 Nor love them less, that o'er the hill  
 The evening breeze, as now, comes  
     chill ;—  
     My love shall wrap her warm,  
 And, fearless of the slippery way,  
 While safe she trips the heathy brae,  
     Shall hang on Arthur's arm.

END OF THE BRIDAL OF TRIERMAIN.

## Introduction and Notes to The Bridal of Triermain.

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### INTRODUCTION TO THE FIRST EDITION."

IN the *Edinburgh Annual Register* for the year 1809, Three Fragments were inserted, written in imitation of Living Poets. It must have been apparent that, by these prolusions, nothing burlesque, or disrespectful to the authors, was intended, but that they were offered to the public as serious, though certainly very imperfect, imitations of that style of composition, by which each of the writers is supposed to be distinguished. As these exercises attracted a greater degree of attention than the author anticipated, he has been induced to complete one of them, and present it as a separate publication<sup>1</sup>.

It is not in this place that an examination of the works of the master whom he has here adopted as his model, can, with propriety, be introduced: since his general acquiescence in the favourable suffrage of the public must necessarily be inferred from the attempt he has now made. He is induced, by the nature of his subject, to offer a few remarks on what has been called Romantic Poetry,—the popularity of which has been revived in the present day, under the auspices, and by the unparalleled success, of one individual.

The original purpose of poetry is either religious or historical, or, as most frequently happen, a mixture of both. To modern readers, the poems of Homer have many of the features of pure romance; but in the

estimation of his contemporaries, they probably derived their chief value from their supposed historical authenticity. The same may be generally said of the poetry of all early ages. The marvels and miracles which the poet blends with his song, do not exceed in number or extravagance the figments of the historians of the same period of society; and, indeed, the difference betwixt poetry and prose, as the vehicles of historical truth, is always of late introduction. Poets, under various denominations of Bards, Scalds, Chroniclers, and so forth, are the first historians of all nations. Their intention is to relate the events they have witnessed, or the traditions that have reached them; and they clothe the relation in rhyme, merely as the means of rendering it more solemn in the narrative or more easily committed to memory. But as the poetical historian improves in the art of conveying information, the authenticity of his narrative unavoidably declines. He is tempted to dilate and dwell upon the events that are interesting to his imagination, and, conscious how indifferent his audience is to the naked truth of his poem, his history gradually becomes a romance.

It is in this situation that those epics are found, which have been generally regarded as the standards of poetry; and it has happened somewhat strangely, that the moderns have pointed out as the characteristics and peculiar excellencies of narrative poetry the very circumstances which the authors themselves adopted, only because their art involved the duties of the historian as well as the poet. It cannot be believed, for example, that Homer selected the siege of Troy as the most appropriate subject for poetry, his purpose was to write the early history of his country; the event he has chosen, though not very fruitful in varied incident, nor perfectly well adapted for poetry, was nevertheless combined with traditionary and genealogical

<sup>1</sup> Published in March 1813  
Being much urged by my intimate friend, now unhappily no more, William Erskine, I agreed to write the little romantic tale called 'The Bridal of Triermain'; but it was on the condition that he should make no serious effort to disown the composition, if report should lay it at his door. As he was more than suspected of a taste for poetry, and as I took care, in several places, to mix something which might resemble (as far as was in my power) my friend's feeling and manner, the train easily caught, and two large editions were sold. A third being called for, Lord Kinnedder became unwilling to aid any longer a deception which was going farther than he expected or desired, and the real author's name was given.

anecdotes extremely interesting to those who were to listen to him; and this he has adorned by the exertions of a genius, which, if it has been equalled, has certainly been never surpassed. It was not till comparatively a late period that the general accuracy of his narrative, or his purpose in composing it was brought into question. Δοκεί πρώτος [ὁ Ἀναξαγόρας] (καὶ αὖ φησι Φαβερίνος ἐν παρρησιαῇ Ἱστορίῃ) τὴν Ὀμήρου ποιήσιν ἀποφύγεσθαι εἶναι περὶ ἀρετῆς καὶ δικαιοσύνης<sup>1</sup>. But whatever theories might be framed by speculative men, his work was of an historical, not of an allegorical nature. Ἐναντίωτο μετὰ τοῦ Μένεω καὶ ὅπου ἐκάστοτε ἀφίσαιτο, πάντα τὰ ἐπιχώρια διαρωτῶτο, καὶ ἱστορίων ἐπινδάνετο· εἰς δὲ μὴν ἦν καὶ μνημονύνη πατρῶν γράφεσθαι<sup>2</sup>. Instead of recommending the choice of a subject similar to that of Homer, it was to be expected that critics should have exhorted the poets of these latter days to adopt or invent a narrative in itself more susceptible of poetical ornament, and to avail themselves of that advantage in order to compensate, in some degree, the inferiority of genius. The contrary course has been inculcated by almost all the writers upon the *Epopeia*; with what success, the fate of Homer's numerous imitators may best show. The *ultimum supplicium* of criticism was inflicted on the author if he did not choose a subject which at once deprived him of all claim to originality, and placed him, if not in actual contest, at least in fatal comparison, with those giants in the land whom it was most his interest to avoid. The celebrated receipt for writing an epic poem, which appeared in *The Guardian*, was the first instance in which common sense was applied to this department of poetry; and, indeed, if the question be considered on its own merits, we must be satisfied that narrative poetry, if strictly confined to the great occurrences of history, would be deprived of the individual interest which it is so well calculated to excite.

Modern poets may therefore be pardoned in seeking simpler subjects of verse, more interesting in proportion to their simplicity. Two or three figures, well grouped, suit the artist better than a crowd, for whatever purpose assembled. For the same reason, a scene immediately presented to the imagination, and directly brought home to the feelings, though involving the fate of but one or two persons, is more favourable for poetry than the political struggles and convulsions which influence the fate of kingdoms. The former are within the reach and comprehension of all, and, if depicted with vigour, seldom fail to fix attention. the other, if more sublime, are more vague and distant,

less capable of being distinctly understood, and infinitely less capable of exciting those sentiments which it is the very purpose of poetry to inspire. To generalize is always to destroy effect. We would, for example, be more interested in the fate of an individual soldier in combat, than in the grand event of a general action, with the happiness of two lovers raised from misery and anxiety to peace and union, than with the successful exertions of a whole nation. From what causes this may originate, is a separate and obviously an immaterial consideration. Before ascribing this peculiarity to causes decidedly and odiously selfish, it is proper to recollect, that while men see only a limited space, and while their affections and conduct are regulated, not by aspiring to an universal good, but by exerting their power of making themselves and others happy within the limited scale allotted to each individual, so long will individual history and individual virtue be the readier and more accessible road to general interest and attention; and, perhaps, we may add, that it is the more useful, as well as the more accessible, inasmuch as it affords an example capable of being easily imitated.

According to the author's idea of Romantic Poetry as distinguished from Epic, the former comprehends a fictitious narrative, framed and combined at the pleasure of the writer; beginning and ending as he may judge best; which neither exacts nor refuses the use of supernatural machinery; which is free from the technical rules of the *Epos*, and is subject only to those which good sense, good taste, and good morals, apply to every species of poetry without exception. The date may be in a remote age, or in the present; the story may detail the adventures of a prince or of a peasant. In a word, the author is absolute master of his country and its inhabitants, and everything is permitted to him, excepting to be heavy or prosaic, for which, free and unembarrassed as he is, he has no manner of apology. Those, it is probable, will be found the peculiarities of this species of composition; and before joining the outcry against the vitiated taste that fosters and encourages it, the justice and grounds of it ought to be made perfectly apparent. If the want of sieges, and battles, and great military evolutions, in our poetry, is complained of, let us reflect, that the campaigns and heroes of our days are perpetuated in a record that neither requires nor admits of the aid of fiction; and if the complaint refers to the inferiority of our bards, let us pay a just tribute to their modesty, limiting them, as it does, to subjects which, however indifferently treated, have still the interest and charm of novelty, and which thus prevents them from adding insipidity to their other more insuperable defects.

1 Diogenes Laertius, lib. n. Anaxag. Sægm II.

2 Honien Vita in Herod. Henr Steph. 1570, p. 356.

## NOTES.

## NOTE I.

*Like Collins thread the mase of fairy land*  
— P. 555.

COLLINS, according to Johnson, 'by indulging some peculiar habits of thought, was eminently delighted with those flights of imagination which pass the bounds of nature, and to which the mind is reconciled only by a passive acquiescence in popular traditions. He loved fairies, gnomes, giants, and monsters; he delighted to rove through the meanders of enchantment, to gaze on the magnificence of golden palaces, to repose by the waterfalls of Elysian gardens.'

## NOTE II.

*The Baron of Triermain* — P. 555.

Triermain was a fief of the Barony of Gilsland, in Cumberland, it was possessed by a Saxon family at the time of the Conquest, but, after the death of C. Ilmore, Lord of Triermaine and Torcrossock, Hubert Vaux gave Triermaine and Torcrossock to his second son, Ranulph Vaux; which Ranulph afterwards became heir to his elder brother Robert, the founder of Lancroft, who died without issue. Ranulph, being Lord of all Gilsland, gave Gilmore's lands to his younger son, named Roland, and let the Barony descend to his eldest son Robert, son of Ranulph. Roland had issue Alexander, and he Ranulph, after whom succeeded Robert, and they were named Rolands successively, that were lords thereof, until the reign of Edward the Fourth. That house gave for arms, Vert, a bend dexter, chequy, or and gules. — BURN'S *Antiquities of Westmoreland and Cumberland*, vol. II. p. 482.

This branch of Vaux, with its collateral alliances, is now represented by the family of Braddyl of Conishead Priory, in the county palatine of Lancaster, for it appears that about the time above mentioned, the house of Triermain was united to its kindred family Vaux of Caterlen, and, by marriage with the heiress of Delamore and Leybourne, became the representative of those ancient and noble families. The male line failing in John de Vaux, about the year 1665, his daughter and heiress, Mabel, married Christopher Richmond, Esq., of Highhead Castle, in the county of Cumberland, descended from an ancient family of that name, Lords of Corby Castle, in the same county, soon after the Conquest, and which they alienated about the 15th of Edward the Second, to Andrea de Harcla, Earl of Carlisle. Of this family was Sir Thomas de Raigemont (miles auratus), in

the reign of King Edward the First, who appears to have greatly distinguished himself at the siege of Kaerlaveroc, with William, Baron of Leybourne. In an ancient heraldic poem, now extant, and preserved in the British Museum, describing that siege, his arms are stated to be, Or, 2 Bars Gemelles Gules, and a Chief Or, the same borne by his descendants at the present day. The Richmonds removed to their Castle of Highhead in the reign of Henry the Eighth, when the then representative of the family married Margaret, daughter of Sir Hugh Lowther, by the Lady Dorothy de Clifford only child by a second marriage of Henry Lord Clifford, great grandson of John Lord Clifford, by Elizabeth Percy, daughter of Henry (surnamed Hotspur) by Elizabeth Mortimer, which said Elizabeth was daughter of Edward Mortimer, third Earl of Marche, by Philippa, sole daughter and heiress of Lionel, Duke of Clarence.

The third in descent from the above-mentioned John Richmond, became the representative of the families of Vaux, of Triermain, Caterlen, and Torcrossock, by his marriage with Mabel de Vaux, the heiress of them. His grandson, Henry Richmond, died without issue, leaving five sisters co-heiresses, four of whom married; but Margaret, who married William Gale, Esq., of Whitehaven, was the only one who had male issue surviving. She had a son, and a daughter married to Henry Curwen of Workington, Esq., who represented the county of Cumberland for many years in Parliament, and by her had a daughter, married to John Christian, Esq. (now Curwen). John, son and heir of William Gale, married Sarah, daughter and heiress of Christopher Wilson of Bardsea Hall, in the county of Lancaster, by Margaret, aunt and co-heiress of Thomas Braddyl, Esq., of Braddyl, and Conishead Priory, in the same county, and had issue four sons and two daughters. 1st, William Wilson, died an infant; 2nd, Wilson, who upon the death of his cousin, Thomas Braddyl, without issue, succeeded to his estates, and took the name of Braddyl, in pursuance of his will, by the King's sign-manual; 3rd, William, died young; and, 4th, Henry Richmond, a lieutenant-general of the army, married Sarah, daughter of the Rev. R. Baldwin; Margaret married Richard Greaves Townley, Esq. of Fulbourne, in the county of Cambridge, and of Bellfield, in the county of Lancaster; Sarah married to George Bigland of Bigland Hall, in the same county. Wilson Braddyl, eldest son of John Gale, and grandson of Margaret Richmond, married Jane, daughter and heiress of Matthias Gale, Esq. of Catgill Hall, in the county of Cumberland, by Jane, daughter and

heiress of the Rev S Bennet, D.D., and, as the eldest surviving male branch of the famthes above-mentioned, he quarters, in addition to his own, their paternal coats in the follow ing order, as appears by the records in the College of Arms, 1st, Argent, a fess azure, between saltiers of the same, charged with an anchor between 2 lions' heads erased, or,—Gale, and, Or, 2 bars gemelles gules, and a chief or,—Richmond 3rd, Or, a fess chequy, or and gules between Q gerbes gules,—Vaux of Caterlen 4th, Gules, a fess chequy, or and gules between 9 gerbes or,—Vaux of Torossock 5th, Argent, (not vert, as stated by Burn,) a bend chequy, or and gules, for Vaux of Tnermain 6th, Gules, a cross patonce, or, Delamore. 7th, Gules, 6 lions rampant argent, 3, 2, and 1,—Leybourne—This more detailed genealogy of the family of Tnermain was obligingly sent to the author by Major Bradd 11 of Comshead Priory.

## NOTE III

*He pass'd Red Penrith's Table Round*  
—P 7

A circular intrenchment, about half a mile from Penrith, is thus popularly termed. The circle within the ditch is about one hundred and sixty paces in circumference, with openings, or approaches, directly opposite to each other. As the ditch is on the inner side, it could not be intended for the purpose of defence, and it has reasonably been conjectured that the enclosure was designed for the solemn exercise of feats of chivalry, and the embankment around for the convenience of the spectators.

## NOTE IV.

*Mayburglis mound* —V. 557

Higher up the river Eamont than Arthur's Round Table, is a prodigious enclosure of great antiquity, formed by a collection of stones upon the top of a gently sloping hill, called Mayburgh. In the plain which it encloses there stands erect an unhewn stone of twelve feet in height. Two similar masses are said to have been destroyed during the memory of man. The whole appears to be a monument of Druidical times.

## NOTE V.

*The Monarchy breathless and amased,  
Back on the fatal castle gased.  
Nor tower nor donjon could he spy,  
Darkening against the morning sky*  
—Y 56

—'We now gained a view of the Vale of St John's, a very narrow dell, hemmed in by mountains, through which a small brook makes many meanderings, washing little enclosures of grass-ground, which stretch up

the rising of the hills. In the widest part of the dale you are struck with the appearance of an ancient ruined castle, which seems to stand upon the summit of a little mount, the mountains around forming an amphitheatre. This massive bulwark shows a front of various towers, and makes an awful, rude, and Gothic appearance, with its lofty turrets and ragged battlements, we traced the galleries, the bending arches, the buttresses. The greatest antiquity stands characterized in its architecture; the inhabitants near it assert it is an antediluvian structure.

The traveller's curiosity is roused, and he prepares to make a nearer approach, when that curiosity is put upon the rack, by his being assured, that, if he advances, certain genii who govern the place, by virtue of their supernatural art and necromancy, will strip it of all its beauties, and by enchantment, transform the magic vale. The vale seems adapted for the habitation of such beings, its gloomy recesses and retirements look like haunts of evil spirits. There was no delusion in the report, we were soon convinced of its truth, for this piece of antiquity, so venerable and noble in its aspect, as we drew near, changed its figure, and proved no other than a shaken massive pile of rocks, which stand in the midst of this little vale, disunited from the adjoining mountains, and have so much the real form and resemblance of a castle, that they bear the name of the Castle Rotks of St John.—HUTCHINSON'S *Excursion to the Lakes*, p 121.

## NOTE VI.

*The Jlower of Chivalry  
There Galaad sate with manly grace,  
Yet maiden meekness in his face,  
7 here Aforolt of the iron mace,  
And love-lorn Tristrem there*  
—P 564.

The characters named in the stanza are all of them more or less distinguished in the romances which treat of King Arthur and his Round Table, and their names are strung together according to the established custom of minstrels upon such occasions, for example, in the ballad of the Marriage of Sir Gawaine—

'Sir Lancelot, Sir Stephen holile,  
They rode with them that daye,  
And foremost of the companye,  
There rode the steward kaye  
'Soe did Sir Banter, and Sir Bore,  
And eke Sir Urratle keen,  
Sir rustrm too, that gentle knight,  
'To the forest fesh and threue.'

## NOTE VII

*Lancelot, that ever more  
Looked stolen-wne on the Queen.*—P 564.

Upon this delicate subject hear Richard Robinson, citizen of London, in his Assertion of King Arthur —'But as it is a thing

sufficiently apparent that she (Guenever, wife of King Arthur) was beautiful, so it is a thing doubted whether she was chaste, yea or no. Truly, so far as I can with honestie, I would spare the un pay red honour and fame of noble women. But yet the truth of the historic pluckes me by the eare, and willeth not oncly, but commandeth me to declare what the ancients have deemed of her. To wrestle or contend with so great authontie were indeede unto mei a controversy, and that greate '—*Assertion of King Arthure*. Imprinted by John Wolfe, London, 1582.

## NOTE VIII

There were two who loved ttuir neighbours'

*WIFE'S,*

And one who loved his own —P 565

<sup>4</sup> In our forefathers't)me, when Papistne, as a standyng poolt, cohered and overflowed

all England, fewe books were read in our tongue, savying certaine booke of chevalne, as they said, lor pastime and pleasure; which, as some say, were made in the monasteries, by idle monks or wanton chanons. As one, for example, *La Morte d'Arthure*; the whole pleasure of which book standeth in two speciall poynts, in open manslaughter and bold bawdrye; in which booke they be counted the noblest knightes that do kill most men without any quarrell, and commit fowlest adouleries by sutlest shiftes, as Sir Launcelot, with the wife of King Arthur, his master; Sir Tristram, with the wife of King Marke, his uncle, Sir Lamerocke, with the wife of King Lote, that was his own aunt. This is good stuffe for wise men to laugh at; or honest men to take pleasure at, yH I know when God's Bible was banished the Court, and *La Morte d'Arthure* recened into the Pnnce's chamber.'—ASCHAM'S *Schoolmaster*.



# The Vision of Don Roderick.



TO

JOHN WHITMORE, ESQ.,

AND TO

THE COMMITTEE OF SUBSCRIBERS FOR RELIEF OF THE PORTUGUESE SUFFERERS,  
IN WHICH HE PRESIDES,

THIS POEM,

(THE VISION OF DON RODERICK,)

COMPOSED FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE FUND UNDER THEIR MANAGEMENT,  
IS RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED

BY

WALTER SCOTT.



## I.

### I.

LIVES there a strain, whose sounds  
of mounting fire  
May rise distinguished o'er the  
din of war;  
Or did it with yon master of the lyre,  
Who sung beleagu'ring Ilion's evil  
star?  
Such, Wellington, might reach thee  
from afar,  
Wafting its descant wide o'er  
ocean's range;  
Nor shouts, nor clashing arms, its  
mood could mar,  
All as it swell'd 'twixt each loud  
trumpet-change,  
That clangs to Britain victory, to  
Portugal revenge!

## II.

Yes, such a strain, with all o'er-  
pouring measure,  
Might melodize with each tumultu-  
ous sound,  
Each voice of fear or triumph, woe  
or pleasure,  
That rings Mondego's ravaged  
shores around;  
The thund'ring cry of hosts with  
conquest crown'd,  
The female shriek, the ruin'd  
peasant's moan,  
The shout of captives from their  
chains unbound,  
The foil'd oppressor's deep and  
sullen groan,  
A nation's choral hymn for tyranny  
o'erthrown.

## III.

But we, weak minstrels of a laggard  
day,  
Skill'd but to imitate an elderpage,  
Timid and raptureless, can we repay  
The debt thou claim'st in this  
exhausted age'  
Thou giv'st our lyres a theme that  
might engage  
Those that could send thy name  
o'er sea and land,  
While sea and land shall last; for  
Homer's rage  
A theme; a theme for Milton's  
mighty hand!  
How much unmeet for us, a faint  
degenerate band.

## IV.

Ye mountains stern, within whose  
rugged breast  
The friends of Scottish freedom  
found repose;  
Ye torrents, whose hoarse sounds  
have soothed their rest,  
Returning from the field of  
vanquish'd foes;  
Say, have ye lost each wild  
majestic close,  
That erst the choir of Bards or  
Druids flung;  
What time their hymn of victory  
arose,  
And Cattrath's glens with voice  
of triumph rung,  
And mystic Merlin harp'd, and grey-  
hair'd Llywarch sung'

## V.

Oh, if your wilds such minstrelsy  
retain,  
As sure your changeful gales  
seem oft to say,  
When sweeping wild and sinking  
soft again,  
Like trumpet-jubilee, or harp's  
wild sway;

If ye can echo such triumphant lay,  
Then lend the note to him has  
loved you long;  
Who pious gather'd each tradition  
grey,  
That floats your solitary wastes  
along,  
And with affection vain gave them  
new voice in song.

## VI.

For not till now, how oft soe'er  
the task  
Of truant verse hath lighten'd  
graver care,  
From muse or sylvan was he wont  
to ask,  
In phrase poetic, inspiration fair;  
Careless he gave his numbers to  
the air;  
They came unsought for if ap-  
plauses came;  
Nor for himself prefers he now tht  
prayer:  
Let but his verse befit a hero's  
fame,  
Immortal be the verse—forgot the  
poet's name!

## VII.

Hark, from yon misty cairn their  
answer tost:  
'Minstrel, the fame of whose  
romantic lyre,  
Capricious-swelling now, may soon  
be lost,  
Like the light flickering of a  
cottage fire;  
If to such task presumptuous thou  
aspire,  
Seek not from us the meed to  
warrior due :  
Age after age has gather'd son to sire,  
Since our grey cliffs the din of  
conflict knew,  
Or, pealing through our vales, vic-  
torious bugles blew.

## VIII.

Decay'd our old traditionary lore,  
 Save where the lingering fays  
 renew their ring,  
 By milk-maid seen beneath the  
 hawthorn hoar,  
 Or round the marge of Minch-  
 more's haunted spring;  
 Save where their legends grey-  
 hair'd shepherds sing,  
 That now scarce win a listening  
 ear but thine,  
 Of feuds obscure, and Border  
 ravaging,  
 And rugged deeds recount in  
 rugged line,  
 Of moonlight foray made on Teviot.  
 Tweed, or Tyne.

## IX.

'No; search romantic lands, where  
 the near Sun  
 Gives with unstinted boon ethe-  
 real flame,  
 Where the rude villager, his labour  
 done,  
 In verse spontaneous chants  
 some favour'd name,  
 Whether Olaha's charms his tribute  
 claim,  
 Her eye of diamond, and her  
 locks of jet;  
 Or whether, kindling at the deeds  
 of Graeme,  
 He sing, to wild Morisco measure  
 set,  
 Old Albin's red claymore, green Erin's  
 bayonet!

## X.

'Explore those regions, where the  
 flinty crest  
 Of wild Nevada ever gleams  
 with snows,  
 Where in the proud Alhambra's  
 ruin'd breast  
 Barbaric monuments of pomp  
 repose;

Or where the banners of more  
 ruthless foes  
 Than the fierce Moor float o'er  
 Toledo's fane,  
 From whose tall towers even now  
 the patriot throws  
 An anxious glance, to spy upon  
 the plain  
 The blended ranks of England, Por-  
 tugal, and Spain.

## XI.

'There, of Numantian fire a swarthy  
 spark  
 Still lightens in the sun-burnt  
 native's eye;  
 The stately port, slow step, and  
 visage dark,  
 Still mark enduring pride and  
 constancy.  
 And, if the glow of feudal chivalry  
 Beam not, as once, thy nobles'  
 dearest pride,  
 Iberia ' oft thy crestless peasantry  
 Have seen the plumed Hidalgo  
 quit their side,  
 Have seen, yet dauntless stood—  
 'gainst fortune fought and died.

## XII

'And cherish'd still by that un-  
 changing race,  
 Are themes for minstrelsy more  
 high than thine;  
 Of strange tradition many a mystic  
 trace,  
 Legend and vision, prophecy and  
 sign;  
 Where wonders wild of Arabesque  
 combine  
 With Gothic imagery of darker  
 shade,  
 Forming a model meet for minstrel  
 line.  
 Go, seek such theme'' The  
 Mountain Spirit said  
 With filial awe I heard; I heard,  
 and I obey'd.

## II.

## i.

REARING their crests amid the  
cloudless skies,  
And darkly clustering in the pale  
moonlight,  
Toledo's holy towers and spires  
arise,  
As from a trembling lake of silver  
white.  
Their mingled shadows intercept  
the sight  
Of the broad burial-ground out-  
stretch'd below,  
And nought disturbs the silence  
of the night;  
All sleeps in sullen shade, or  
silver glow,  
All save the heavy swell of Teio's  
ceaseless flow.

## II.

All save the rushing swell of Teio's  
tide,  
Or, distant heard, a courser's  
neigh or tramp;  
Their changing rounds as watchful  
horsemen ride,  
To guard the limits of King  
Roderick's camp.  
For, through the river's night-fog  
rolling damp,  
Was many a proud pavilion  
dimly seen,  
Which ghimmer'd back, against the  
moon's fair lamp,  
Tissues of silk and silver twisted  
sheen,  
And standards proudly pitch'd, and  
warders arm'd between,

## in.

But of their monarch's person  
keeping ward,  
Since last the deep-mouth'd bell  
of vespers toll'd,  
The chosen soldiers of the royal  
guard

The post beneath the proud  
cathedral hold:

A band unlike their Gothic sires of  
old,

Who, for the cap of steel and  
iron mace,

Bear slender darts, and casques  
bedeck't with gold,

While silver-studded belts their  
shoulders grace,

Where ivory quivers ring in the  
broad falchion's place.

## IV.

In the light language of an idle court,  
They murmur'd at their master's  
long delay,

And held his lengthen'd orisons in  
sport:

'What' will Don Roderick here  
till morning stay,

To wear in shrift and prayer the  
night away?

And are his hours *in* such dull  
penance past,

For fair Florinda's plunder'd charms  
to pay?

Then to the east their weary  
eyes they cast,

And wish'd the lingering dawn would  
glimmer forth at last.

## V.

But, far within, Toledo's prelate lent  
An ear of fearful wonder to the  
King;

The silver lamp a fitful lustre sent,  
So long that sad confession  
witnessing:

For Roderick told of many a hidden  
thing,

Such as are lothly utter'd to the air,  
When fear, remorse, and shame  
the bosom wring,

And guilt his secret burden  
cannot bear,

And conscience seeks in speech a  
respite from despair.

## VI.

Full on the prelate's face and silver  
hair  
The stream of failing light was  
feebly roll'd:  
But Roderick's visage, though his  
head was bare,  
Was shadow'd by his hand and  
mantle's fold.  
While of his hidden soul the sins  
he told,  
Proud Alaric's descendant could  
not brook,  
That mortal man his bearing should  
behold,  
Or boast that he had seen, when  
conscience shook,  
Fear tame a monarch's brow, remorse  
a warrior's look.

## VII.

The oia man's faded cheek wax'd  
yet more pale  
As many a secret sad the king  
bewray'd,  
As sign and glance eked out the  
unfinish'd tale,  
When in the midst his faltering  
whisper staid.  
'Thus royal Witiza was slain he  
said;  
'Yet, holy father, deem not it  
was I  
Thus still ambition strives her  
crimes to shade.  
Oh! rather deem 'twas stern  
necessity;  
Self-preservation bade, and I must  
kill or die.

## VIII.

'And if Florinda's shrieks alarm'd  
the air,  
If she invoked her absent sire in  
vain,  
And on her knees implored that  
I would spare,  
Yet, reverend priest, thy sentence  
rash refrain.

All is not as it seems; the female train  
Know by their bearing to disguise  
their mood:  
But conscience here, as if in high  
disdain,  
Sent to the monarch's cheek the  
burning blood;  
He stay'd his speech abrupt, and up  
the prelate stood.

## IX.

'O harden'd offspring of an iron race!  
What of thy crimes, Don  
Roderick, shall I say?  
What alms, or prayers, or penance,  
can efface  
Murder's darkspot, wash treason's  
stain away!  
For the foul ravisher how shall I pray,  
Who, scarce repentant, makes his  
crime his boast?  
How hope Almighty vengeance  
shall delay,  
Unless in mercy to yon Christian  
host,  
He spare the shepherd, lest the  
guiltless sheep be lost.'

## X.

Then kindled the dark tyrant in  
his mood,  
And to his brow return'd its  
dauntless gloom;  
'And welcome then,' he cried, 'be  
blood for blood,  
For treason treachery, for dis-  
honour doom!  
Yet will I know whence come they,  
or by whom.  
Show, for thou canst, give forth  
the fated key,  
And guide me, priest, to that  
mysterious room,  
Where, if aught true in old  
tradition be,  
His nation's future fates a Spanish  
king shall see.'

## XI.

' Ill-fated prince! recall the desperate  
word,  
Or pause ere yet the omen thou  
obey!  
Bethink, yon spell-bound portal  
would afford  
Never to former monarch  
entrance-way;  
Nor shall it ever ope, old records say,  
Save to a king, the last of all his  
line,  
What time his empire totters to  
decay,  
And treason digs, beneath, her  
fatal mine,  
And, high above, impends avenging  
wrath divine.'

## XII.

' Prelate' a monarch's fate brooks  
no delay;  
Lead on!' The ponderous key  
the old man took,  
And held the winking lamp, and led  
the way,  
By winding stair, dark aisle, and  
secret nook,  
Then on an ancient gateway bent  
his look;  
And, as the key the desperate  
king essay'd,  
Low mutter'd thunders the  
cathedral shook,  
And twice he stopp'd, and twice  
new effort made,  
Till the huge bolts roll'd back, and the  
loud hinges bray'd.

## XIII.

Long, large, and lofty, was that  
vaulted hall;  
Roof, walls, and floor, were all of  
marble stone,  
Of polish'd marble, black as funeral  
pall,  
Carved o'er with signs and char-  
acters unknown.  
A paly light as of the dawning shone

Through the sad bounds, but whence  
they could not spy;  
For window to the upper air was  
none;  
Yet by that light Don Roderick  
could descry  
Wonders that ne'er till then were seen  
by mortal eye.

## XIV.

Grim sentinels, against the upper  
wall,  
Of molten bronze, two statues held  
their place;  
Massive their naked limbs, their  
stature tall,  
Their frowning foreheads golden  
circles grace.  
Moulded they seem'd for kings of  
giant race,  
That lived and sinn'd before the  
avenging flood;  
This grasp'd a scythe, that rested  
on a mace;  
This spread his wings for flight,  
that pondering stood;  
Each stubborn seem'd and stern,  
immutable of mood.

## XV.

Fix'd was the right-hand giant's  
brazen look  
Upon his brother's glass of shifting  
sand,  
As if its ebb he measured by a book,  
Whose iron volume loaded his  
huge hand;  
In which was wrote of many a fallen  
land,  
Of empires lost, and kings to exile  
driven:  
And o'er that pair their names in  
scroll expand—  
' Lo, Destiny and Time ' to whom  
by Heaven  
The guidance of the earth is for a  
season given.'

## xvi.

Even while they read, the sand-glass  
wastes away;  
And, as the last and lagging grains  
did creep,  
That right-hand giant 'gan his club  
upsway,  
As one that startles from a heavy  
sleep.  
Full on the upper wall the mace's  
sweep  
At once descended with the force  
of thunder,  
And hurtling down at once, in  
crumbled heap,  
The marble boundary was rent  
asunder,  
And gave to Roderick's view new  
sights of fear and wonder.

## xvii.

For they might spy, beyond that  
mighty breach,  
Realms as of Spain in vision<sup>1</sup> d  
prospect laid,  
Castles and towers, in due propor-  
tion each,  
As by some skilful artist's hand  
portray'd:  
Here, crossed by many a wild  
Sierra's shade,  
And boundless plains that tire the  
traveller's eye;  
There, rich with vineyard and with  
olive glade,  
Or deep-embrown'd by forests  
huge and high,  
Or wash'd by mighty streams, that  
slowly murmur'd by.

## xvin.

And here, as erst upon the antique  
stage,  
Pass'd forth the band of masquers  
trimly led,  
In various forms, and various  
equipage,  
While fitting strains the hearer's  
fancy fed;

So, to sad Roderick's eye in order  
spread,  
Successive pageants fill'd that  
mystic scene,  
Showing the fate of battles ere they  
bled,  
And issue of events that had not  
been;  
And, ever and anon, strange sounds  
were heard between.

## xix.

First shrill'd an unrepeat'd female  
shriek '  
It seem'd as if Don Roderick knew  
the call.  
For the bold blood was blanching  
in his cheek.  
Then answer'd kettle-drum and  
atabal,  
Gong-peal and cymbal-clank the ear  
appal,  
The Tecbir war-cry, and the  
Lelie's yell,  
Ring wildly dissonant along the hall.  
Needs not to Roderick their dread  
import tell;  
'The Moor' he cried, 'the Moor'—  
ring out the tocsin bell '

## xx.

They come, they come, I see the  
groaning lands  
White with the turbans of each  
Arab horde;  
Swart Zaarah joins her misbelieving  
bands.  
Alia and Mahomet their battle-  
word,  
The choice they yield, the Koran  
or the Sword;  
See how the Christians rush to  
arms amain !  
In yonder shout the voice of conflict  
roar'd,  
The shadowy hosts are closing  
on the plain—  
Now, God and Saint Iago strike, for  
the good cause of Spain !

## xxi.

' By Heaven, the Moors prevail!  
 the Christians yield!  
 Their coward leader gives for  
 flight the sign '  
 The sceptred craven mounts to quit  
 the field-  
 Is not yon steed Oreho ? Yes, 'tis  
 mine '  
 But never was she turn'd from battle-  
 line :  
 Lo ' where the recreant spurs o'er  
 stock and stone !  
 Curses pursue the slave, and wrath  
 djvine!  
 Rivers ingulph him ' ' Hush in  
 shuddering tone,  
 The Prelate said; 'rash Prince, yon  
 vision'd form's thine own.<sup>1</sup>

## xxn.

Just then, a torrent cross'd the flier's  
 course;  
 The dangerous ford the kingly  
 Likeness tried;  
 But the deep eddies whelm'd both  
 man and horse,  
 Swept like benighted peasant  
 down the tide ;  
 And the proud Moslemah spread far  
 and wide,  
 As numerous as their native locust  
 band ;  
 Berber and Ismael's sons the spoils  
 divide,  
 With naked scimitars mete out  
 the land,  
 And for the bondsmen base the free-  
 born natives brand.

## xxiii.

Then rose the grated Harem, to  
 enclose  
 The loveliest maidens of the  
 Christian line;  
 Then, menials, to their misbelieving  
 foes,

Castile's young nobles held for-  
 bidden wine ;  
 Then, too, the holy cross, salvation's  
 sign,  
 By impious hands was from the  
 altar thrown,  
 And the deep aisles of the polluted  
 shrine  
 Echo'd, for holy hymn and organ-  
 tone,  
 The Santon's frantic dance, the Fakir's  
 gibbering moan.

## xxiv.

How fares Don Roderick? E'en as  
 one who spies  
 Flames dart their glare o'er mid-  
 night's sable woof,  
 And hears around his children's  
 piercing cries,  
 And sees the pale assistants stand  
 aloof;  
 While cruel conscience brings him  
 bitter proof,  
 His folly or his crime have caused  
 his grief;  
 And while above him nods the  
 crumbling roof,  
 He curses earth and Heaven,  
 himself in chief—  
 Desperate of earthly aid, despairing  
 Heaven's relief!

## xxv.

That scythe-arm'd giant turn'd his  
 fatal glass  
 And twilight on the landscape  
 closed her wings ;  
 Far to Asturian hills the war-sounds  
 pass,  
 And in their stead rebeck or  
 timbrel rings ;  
 And to the sound the bell-deck'd  
 dancer springs,  
 Bazaars resound as when their  
 marts are met,



In tourney light the Moor his jerrid  
flings,  
And on the land as evening  
seem'd to set,  
The Imaum's chant was heard from  
mosque or minaret.

## xxvi.

So pass'd that pageant. Ere another  
came,  
The visionary scene was wrapp'd  
in smoke,  
Whose sulph'rous wreaths were  
cross'd by sheets of flame ;  
With every flash a bolt explosive  
broke,  
Till Roderick deem'd the fiends  
had burst their yoke,  
And waved 'gainst heaven the  
infernal gonfalone '  
For War a new and dreadful lan-  
guage spoke,  
Never by ancient warrior heard  
or known;  
Lightning and smoke her breath, and  
thunder was her tone.

## xxvii.

From the dim landscape roll the  
clouds away—  
The Christians have regain'd  
their heritage;  
Before the Cross has waned the  
Crescent's ray  
And many a monastery decks the  
stage,  
And lofty church, and low-brow'd  
hermitage.  
The land obeys a hermit and a  
knight,—  
The genii those of Spain for many  
an age;  
This clad in sackcloth, that in  
armour bright,  
And that was Valour named, this  
Bigotry was hight.

## xxviii.

Valour was harness'd like a chief  
of old,  
Arm'd at all points, and prompt  
for knightly gest;  
His sword was temper'd in the  
Ebro cold,  
Morena's eagle plume adorn'd  
his crest,  
The spoils of Afric's lion bound his  
breast.  
Fierce he stepp'd forward and  
flung down his gage ;  
As if of mortal kind to brave the best.  
Him follow'd his companion, dark  
and sage,  
As he, my master, sung the dangerous  
Archimage.

## xxix.

Haughty of heart and brow the  
warrior came,  
In look and language proud as  
proud might be,  
Vaunting his lordship, lineage,  
fights, and fame :  
Yet was that barefoot monk more  
proud than he •  
And as the ivy climbs the tallest tree,  
So round the loftiest soul his toils  
he wound,  
And with his spells subdued the  
fierce and free,  
Till ermined age, and youth in  
arms renown'd,  
Honouring his scourge and haircloth,  
meekly kiss'd the ground.

## xxx.

And thus it chanced that Valour  
peerless knight,  
Who ne'er to king or kaiser  
veil'd his crest,  
Victorious still in bull-feast or in  
fight,  
Since first his limbs with mail he  
did invest,

Stoop'd ever to that anchoret's  
behest;  
Nor reason'd of the right, nor of  
the wrong,  
But at his bidding laid the lance  
in rest,  
And wrought fell deeds the  
troubled world along,  
For he was fierce as brave, and piti-  
less as strong.

## xxxI.

Oft his proud galleys sought some  
new-found world,  
That latest sees the sun, or first  
the morn;  
Still at that Wizard's feet their  
spoils he hurl'd—  
Ingots of ore from rich Potosi  
borne,  
Crowns by Caciques, aigrettes by  
Omrahs worn,  
Wrought of rare gems, but broken,  
rent, and foul;  
Idols of gold from heathen temples  
torn,  
Bedabbled all with blood. With  
grisly scowl  
The hermit mark'd the stains, and  
smiled beneath his cowl.

## xxxII.

Then did he bless the offering, and  
bade make  
Tribute to Heaven of gratitude  
and praise;  
And at his word the choral hymns  
awake,  
And many a hand the silver  
censer sways;  
But, with the incense-breath these  
censers raise,  
Mix steams from corpses smoul-  
dering in the fire;  
The groans of prison'd victims mar  
the lays,

And shrieks of agony confound  
the quire;  
While, 'mid the mingled sounds, the  
darken'd scenes expire.

## xxxIII.

Preluding light, were strains of  
music heard,  
As once again revolved that  
measured sand;  
Such sounds as when, for sylvan  
dance prepared,  
Gay Xeres summons forth her  
vintage band;  
When for the light bolero ready  
stand  
The mozo blithe, with gay mu-  
chacha met,  
He conscious of his broider'd cap  
and band,  
She of her netted locks and light  
corsette,  
Each tiptoe perch'd to spring, and  
shake the Castanet.

## xxxIV.

And well such strains the opening  
scene became;  
For Valour had relax'd his ardent  
look,  
And at a lady's feet, like lion tame,  
Lay stretch'd, full loth the weight  
of arms to brook;  
And soften'd Bigotry, upon his book,  
Patter'd a task of little good or ill:  
But the blithe peasant plied his  
pruning-hook,  
Whistled the muleteer o'er vale  
and hill,  
And rung from village-green the  
merry seguidille.

## xxxv.

Grey royalty, grown impotent of toil,  
Let the grave sceptre slip his  
lazy hold;

And, careless, saw his rule become  
the spoil  
Of a loose female and her minion  
bold.  
But peace was on the cottage and  
the fold,  
From court intrigue, from bicker-  
ing faction far;  
Beneath the chestnut-tree love's  
tale was told,  
And to the tinkling of the light  
guitar,  
Sweet stoop'd the western sun, sweet  
rose the evening star.

## xxxvi.

As that sea-cloud, in size like  
human hand,  
When first from Carmel by the  
Tishbitc seen,  
Came slowly overshadowing Israel's  
land,  
A while, perchance, bedeck'd  
with colours sheen,  
While yet the sunbeams on its  
skirts had been,  
Limning with purple and with  
gold its shroud,  
Till darker folds obscured the blue  
serene,  
And blotted heaven with one  
broad sable cloud,  
Then sheeted rain burst down, and  
whirlwindshowl'd aloud:

## xxxvii.

Even so, upon that peaceful scene  
was pour'd,  
Like gathering clouds, full many  
a foreign band,  
And he, their leader, wore in sheath  
his sword,  
And offer'd peaceful front and  
open hand,  
Veiling the perjured treachery he  
plann'd

By friendship's zeal and honour's  
specious guise,  
Until he won the passes of the land;  
Then burst were honour's oath,  
and friendship's ties!  
He clutch'd his vulture-grasp, and  
call'd fair Spain his prize.

## xxxviii.

An iron crown his anxious forehead  
bore;  
And well such diadem his heart  
became.  
Who ne'er his purpose for remorse  
gave o'er,  
Or check'd his course for piety  
or shame;  
Who, train'd a soldier, deem'd a  
soldier's fame  
Might flourish in the wreath of  
battles won,  
Though neither truth nor honour  
deck'd his name;  
Who, placed by fortune on a  
monarch's throne,  
Reck'd not of monarch's faith, or  
mercy's kingly tone.

## xxxix.

From a rude isle his ruder lineage  
came,  
The spark that, from a suburb-  
hovel's hearth  
Ascending, wraps some capital in  
flame,  
Hath not a meaner or more sordid  
birth.  
And for the soul that bade him waste  
the earth,  
The sable land-flood from some  
swamp obscure,  
That poisons the glad husband-field  
with dearth,  
And by destruction bids its fame  
endure,  
Hath not a source more sullen, stag-  
nant, and impure.

## XL.

Before that leader strode a shadowy  
form;  
Her limbs like mist, her torch like  
meteor show'd,  
With which she beckon'd him  
through fight and storm,  
And all he crush'd that cross'd his  
desperate road,  
Nor thought, nor fear'd, nor look'd  
on what he trode.  
Realms could not glut his pride,  
blood could not slake,  
So oft as e'er she shook her torch  
abroad—  
It was Ambition bade her terrors  
wake,  
Nor deign'd she, as of yore, a milder  
form to take.

## XLI.

No longer now she spurn'd at mean  
revenge,  
Or staid her hand for conquer'd  
foeman's moan;  
As when, the fates of aged Rome to  
change,  
By Caesar's side she cross'd the  
Rubicon.  
Nor joy'd she to bestow the spoils  
she won,  
As when the banded powers of  
Greece were task'd  
To war beneath the youth of Mace-  
don:  
No seemly veil her modern minion  
ask'd,  
He saw her hideous face, and loved  
the fiend unmask'd.

## XLII.

That prelate mark'd his march: On  
banners, blazed  
With battles won in many a distant  
land,  
On eagle-standards and on arms he  
gazed;

'And hopest thou then,' he said,  
'thy power shall stand?  
Oh, thou hast builded on the shifting  
sand,  
And thou hast temper'd it with  
slaughter's flood;  
And know, fell scourge in the  
Almighty's hand,  
Gore-moisten'd trees shall perish  
in the bud,  
And by a bloody death, shall die the  
man of blood "

## XLIII.

The ruthless leader beckon'd from  
his train  
A wan fraternal shade, and bade  
him kneel,  
And paled his temples with the  
crown of Spain,  
While trumpets rang, and heralds  
cried, 'Castile "  
Not that he loved him; no 1 in no  
man's weal,  
Scarce in his own, e'er joy'd that  
sullen heart;  
Yet round that throne he bade his  
warriors wheel  
That the poor puppet might per-  
form his part,  
And be a sceptred slave, at his stern  
beck to start.

## XLIV.

But on the natives of that land mis-  
used,  
Not long the silence of amazement  
hung,  
Nor brook'd they long their friendly  
faith abused;  
For, with a common shriek, the  
general tongue  
Exclaim'd, 'To arms " and fast to  
arms they sprung.  
And Valour woke, that genius of  
the land!  
Pleasure, and ease, and sloth, aside  
he flung,

As burst th' awakening Nazarite  
his band,  
When 'gainst his treacherous foes he  
clench'd his dreadful hand.

## XLV.

That mimic monarch now cast  
anxious eye  
Upon the Satraps that begirt him  
round,  
Now doff'd his royal robe in act to fly,  
And from his brow the diadem  
unbound.  
So oft, so near, the patriot bugle  
wound,  
From Tarik's walls to Bilboa's  
mountains blown,  
These martial satellites hard labour  
found,  
To guard a while his substituted  
throne,  
Light recking of his cause, but battling  
for their own.

## XLVI.

From Alpuhara's peak that bugle  
rung,  
And it was echo'd from Corunna's  
wall;  
Stately Seville responsive war-shot  
flung,  
Grenada caught it in her Moorish  
hall;  
Galicia bade her children fight or fall,  
Wild Biscay shook his mountain-  
coronet,  
Valencia roused her at the battle-call,  
And, foremost still where Valour's  
sons are met,  
First started to his gun each fiery  
Miquelet.

## XLVII.

But unappall'd and burning for the  
fight,  
The invaders march, of victory  
secure;

Skilful their force to sever or unite,  
And train'd alike to vanquish or  
endure.

Nor skilful less, cheap conquest to  
ensure,

Discord to breathe, and jealousy  
to sow,

To quell by boasting, and by bribes  
to lure;

While nought against them bring  
the unpractised foe,

Save hearts for Freedom's cause, and  
hands for Freedom's blow.

## XLVIII.

Proudly they march ; but, O ! they  
march not forth

By one hot field to crown a brief  
campaign,

As when their eagles, sweeping  
through the north,

Destroyed at every stoop an  
ancient reign '

Far other fate had Heaven decreed  
for Spain ;

In vain the steel, in vain the torch  
was plied,

New patriot armies started from the  
slain,

High blazed the war, and long,  
and far, and wide,

And oft the God of battles blest the  
righteous side.

## XLIX.

Nor unatoned, where freedom's foes  
prevail,

RemainM their savage waste.  
With blade and brand,

By day the invaders ravaged hill  
and dale,

But, with the darkness, the  
guerilla band

Came like night's tempest, and  
avenged the land,

And claim'd for blood the re-  
tribution due,

Probed the hard heart, and lopp'd  
the murd'rous hand;  
And dawn, when o'er the scene  
her beams she threw,  
Midst ruins they had made, the spoilers'  
corpses knew.

## L.

What minstrel verse may sing, or  
tongue may tell,  
Amid the vision'd strife from sea to  
sea,  
How oft the patriot banners rose or  
fell,  
Still honour'd in defeat as vic-  
tory'  
For that sad pageant of events  
to be,  
Show'd every form of fight by  
field and flood;  
Slaughter and ruin, shouting forth  
their glee,  
Beheld, while riding on the  
tempest scud,  
The waters choked with slain, the earth  
bedrench'd with blood'

## LI.

Then Zaragoza—blighted be the  
tongue  
That names thy name without the  
honour due ;  
For never hath the harp of minstrel  
rung  
Of faith so felly proved, so firmly  
true'  
Mine, sap, and bomb, thy shatter'd  
ruins knew,  
Each art of war's extremity had  
room,  
Twice from thy half-sack'd streets  
the foe withdrew,  
And when at length stern fate  
decreed thy doom,  
They won not Zaragoza, but her  
children's bloody tomb.

## LII.

Yet raise thy head, sad city! though  
in chains,  
Enthrall'd thou canst not be'  
Arise, and claim  
Reverence from every heart where  
freedom reigns,  
For what thou worshippest! Thy  
sainted dame,  
She of the Column, honour'd be her  
name,  
By all, whate'er their creed, who  
honour love'  
And, like the sacred relics of the flame  
That gave some martyr to the  
bless'd above,  
To every loyal heart may thy sad  
embers prove'

## LIII.

Nor thine alonesuch wreck. Gerona  
fair!  
Faithful to death thy heroes shall  
be sung,  
Manning the towers while o'er their  
heads the air  
Swart as the smoke from raging  
furnace hung;  
Now thicker dark'ning where the  
mine was sprung,  
Now briefly lighten'd by the  
cannon's flare,  
Now arch'd with fire-sparks as the  
bomb was flung,  
And redd'ning now with con-  
flagration's glare,  
While by the fatal light the foes for  
storm prepare.

## LIV.

While all around was danger, strife,  
and fear,  
While the earth shook, and dark-  
en'd was the sky,  
And wide destruction stunn'd the  
listening ear,

Appaird the heart, and stupified  
the eye,  
Afar was heard that thrice-repeated  
cry.  
In which old Albion's heart and  
tongue unite,  
Whene'er her soul is up, and pulse  
beats high,  
Whether it hail the wine cup or  
the fight,  
And bid each arm be strong, or bid  
each heart be light.

## LV.

Don Rodenckturn'd him as the shout  
grew loud :  
A varied scene the changeful  
vision show'd,  
For, where the ocean mingled with  
the cloud,  
A gallant na'vy stemm'd the  
billows broad  
From mast and stern Saint George's  
symbol flow'd,  
Blent with the silver cross to  
Scotland dear ;  
Mottling the sea their landward  
barges row'd ;  
And flash'd the sun on bayonet,  
brand, and spear,  
And the wild beach return'd the sea-  
man's jovial cheer.

## LVI.

It was a dread yet spirit-stirring  
sight '  
The billows foam'd beneath a  
thousand oars ;  
Fast as they land the red-cross  
ranks unite,  
Legions on legions bright'ning all  
the shores.  
Then banners rise, and cannon sig-  
nal roars,  
Then peals the warlike thunder  
of the drum,

Thrills the loud fife, the trumpet-  
flourish pours,  
And patriot hopes awake, and  
doubts are dumb,  
For, bold in freedom's cause, the bands  
of ocean come'

## LVII.

A various host they came, whose  
ranks display  
Each mode in which the warrior  
meets the fight,  
The deep battalion locks its firm  
array,  
And meditates his aim the marks-  
man light ;  
Far glance the light of sabres flash-  
ing bright,  
Where mounted squadrons shake  
the echoing mead ;  
Lacks not artillery breathing flame  
and night,  
Nor the fleet ordnance whirl'd by  
rapid steed,  
That rivals lightning's flash in ruin and  
in speed.

## LVIII.

A various host—from kindled  
realms they came,  
Brethren in arms, but rivals in  
renown ;  
For yon fair bands shall merry Eng-  
land claim,  
And with their deeds of valour  
deck her crown.  
Hers their bold port, and hers their  
martial frown,  
And hers their scorn of death in  
freedom's cause,  
Their eyes of azure, and their locks  
of brown,  
And the blunt speech that bursts  
without a pause,  
And freeborn thoughts, which league  
the soldier with the laws.

## LIX.

And O ! loved warriors of the Min-  
strel's land !  
Yonder your bonnets nod, your  
tartans wave !  
The rugged form may mark the  
mountain band,  
And harsher features, and a mien  
more grave ;  
But ne'er in battle-field throb'd  
heart so brave,  
As that which beats beneath the  
Scottish plaid ;  
And when the pibroch bids the  
battle rave,  
And level for the charge your  
arms are laid,  
Where lives the desperate foe that for  
such onset staid ?

## LX.

Hark ' from yon stately ranks what  
laughter rings  
Mingling wild mirth with war's  
stern minstrelsy,  
His jest while each blithe comrade  
round him flings.  
And moves to death with military  
glee :  
Boast, Erin, boast them ' tameless,  
frank, and tree.  
In kindness warm, and fierce in  
danger known,  
Rough nature's children, humorous  
as she:  
And He, yon Chieftain—strike the  
proudest tone  
Of thy bold harp, green Isle' the Hero  
is thine own.

## LXI.

Now on the scene Vimeira should be  
shown,  
On Talavera's fight should Rode-  
rick gaze,  
And hear Corunna wail her battle  
won,  
And see Busaco's crest with light-  
ning blaze:

But shall fond fable mix with heroes  
praise ?

Hath fiction's stage for truth's  
long triumphs room ?  
And dare her wild-flowers mingle  
with the bays,  
That claim a long eternity to bloom  
Around the warnor's crest, and o'er  
the warrior's tomb !

## LXII.

Or may. I give adventurous fancy  
scope,  
And stretch a bold hand to the  
awful veil  
That hides futurity from anxious  
hope,  
Bidding beyond it scenes of glory  
hail,  
And painting Europe rousing at  
the tale  
Of Spain's invaders from her  
confines hurl'd.  
While kindling nations buckle on  
their mail.  
And Fame, with clarion-blast and  
wings unfurl'd,  
To freedom and revenge awakes an  
injured world ?

## LXIII

O vain, though anxious, is the  
glance I cast,  
Since fate has mark'd futurity  
her own :  
Yet fate resigns to worth the  
glorious past,  
The deeds recorded, and the  
laurels won.  
Then, though the vault of destiny  
be gone,  
King, prelate, all the phantasms  
of my brain,  
Melted away like mist-wreaths in  
the sun,  
Yet grant for faith, for valour,  
and for Spain,  
One note of pride and fire, a patriot's  
parting strain !



## III.

## I.

WHO shall command Estrella's  
 mountain-tide  
 Back to the source, when tempest-  
 chafed, to hie  
 Who, when Gascogne's vex'd gulf  
 is raging wide,  
 Shall hush it as a nurse her  
 infant's cry?  
 His magic power let such vain  
 boaster try,  
 And when the torrent shall his  
 voice obey,  
 And Biscay's whirlwinds list his  
 lullaby,  
 Let him stand forth and bar mine  
 eagles' way,  
 And they shall heed his voice, and at  
 his bidding stay.

## II.

' Else ne'er to stoop, till high on  
 Lisbon's towers  
 They close their wings, the  
 symbol of our yoke,  
 And their own sea hath whelm'd  
 yon red-cross powers "  
 Thus, on the summit of Alverca's  
 rock,  
 To marshal, duke, and peer, Gaul's  
 leader spoke.  
 While downward on the land  
 his legions press,  
 Before them it was rich with vine  
 and flock,  
 And smiled like Eden in her  
 summer dress;  
 Behind their wasteful march, a  
 reeking wilderness.

## III.

And shall the boastful chief main-  
 tain his word,  
 Though Heaven hath heard the  
 wailings of the land,

Though Lusitania whet her venge-  
 ful sword,  
 Though Britons arm, and Wel-  
 lington command!  
 No! grim Busaco's iron ridge shall  
 stand  
 An adamantine barrier to his force;  
 And from its base shall wheel his  
 shatter'd band,  
 As from the unshaken rock the  
 torrent hoarse  
 Bears off its broken waves, and seeks  
 a devious course.

## IV.

Yet not because Alcoba's mountain-  
 hawk  
 Hath on his best and bravest  
 made her food,  
 In numbers confident, yon chief  
 shall baulk  
 His lord's imperial thirst for spoil  
 and blood :  
 For full in view the promised  
 conquest stood,  
 And Lisbon's matrons from their  
 walls, might sum  
 The myriads that had half the world  
 subdued,  
 And hear the distant thunders of  
 the drum,  
 That bids the bands of France to storm  
 and havoc come.

## V.

Four moons have heard these  
 thunders idly roll'd,  
 Have seen these wistful myriads  
 eye their prey,  
 As famish'd wolves survey a guarded  
 fold-  
 But in the middle path a Lion lay !  
 At length they move—but not to  
 battle-fray,  
 Nor blaze yon fires where meets  
 the manly fight;  
 Beacons of infamy, they light the  
 way

Where cowardice and cruelty  
unite  
To damrr with double shame their  
ignominious flight!

## VI.

O triumph for the fiends of lust and  
wrath!  
Ne'er to be told, yet ne'er to be  
forgot,  
What wanton horrors mark'd their  
wreckful path!  
The peasant butcher'd in his  
ruin'd cot,  
The hoary priest even at the altar  
shot,  
Childhood and age given o'er to  
sword and flame,  
Woman to infamy;—no crime forgot,  
By which inventive demons might  
proclaim  
Immortal hate to man, and scorn  
of God's great name!

## VII.

The rudest sentinel, in Britain born,  
With horror paused to view the  
havoc done,  
Gave his poor crust to feed some  
wretch forlorn,  
Wiped his stern eye, then fiercer  
grasp'd his gun.  
Nor with less zeal shall Britain's  
peaceful son  
Exult the debt of sympathy to pay;  
Riches nor poverty the tax shall  
shun,  
Nor prince nor peer, the wealthy  
nor the gay,  
Nor the poor peasant's mite, nor  
bard's more worthless lay.

## VIII.

But thou—unfoughten wilt thou  
yield to fate,  
Minion of fortune, now miscall'd  
in vain I

Can vantage-ground no confidence  
create,  
Marcella's pass, nor Guarda's  
mountain-chain I  
Vainglorious fugitive' yet turn  
again!

Behold, where, named by some  
prophetic seer,  
Flows Honour's Fountain', as fore-  
doom'd the stain  
From thy dishonour'd name and  
arms to clear—  
Fallen child of fortune, turn, redeem  
her favour here'

## IX.

Yet, ere thou turn'st, collect each  
distant aid;  
Those chief that never heard  
the lion roar!  
Within whose souls lives not a  
trace portray'd,  
Of Talavera, or Mondego's shore'  
Marshal each band thou hast, and  
summon more;  
Of war's fell stratagems exhaust  
the whole;  
Rank upon rank, squadron on  
squadron pour,  
Legion on legion on thy foeman  
roll,  
And weary out his arm; thou canst  
not quell his soul.

## X.

O vainly gleams with steel Agueda's  
shore,  
Vainly thy squadrons hide As-  
suava's plain,  
And front the flying thunders as  
they roar,  
With frantic charge and tenfold  
odds, in vain!  
And what avails thee that, for  
Cameron slain,  
Wild from his plaided ranks the  
yell was given?

<sup>4</sup> Sc, Fuentes d'Honoro.

Vengeance and grief gave mountain-  
rage the rein,  
And, at the bloody spear-point  
headlong driven,  
Thy despot's giant guards fled like  
the rack of heaven.

## xI.

Go, baffled boaster, teach thy  
haughty mood  
To plead at thine imperious  
master's throne;  
Say, thou hast left his legions in  
their blood,  
Deceived his hopes, and frustrated  
thine own;  
Say, that thine utmost skill and  
valour shown,  
By British skill and valour were  
outvied;  
Last say, thy conqueror was Wel-  
lington!  
And if he chafe, be his own  
fortune tried—  
God and our cause to friend, the  
venture we'll abide.

## xII.

But you, ye heroes of that well-  
fought day,  
How shall a bard, unknowing  
and unknown,  
His meed to each victorious leader  
pay  
Or bind on every brow the laurels  
won?  
Yet fain my harp would wake its  
boldest tone,  
O'er the wide sea to hail Cadogan  
brave;  
And he, perchance, the minstrel-  
note might own,  
Mindful of meeting brief that  
fortune gave  
'Mid yon far western isles that hear  
the Atlantic rave.

## xIII.

Yes! hard the task, when Britons  
wield the sword,  
To give each chief and every field  
its fame:  
Hark ' Albuera thunders Beresford,  
And red Barosa shouts for daunt-  
less Graeme!  
O for a verse of tumult and of flame,  
Bold as the bursting of their  
cannon sound,  
To bid the world re-echo to their  
fame!  
For never upon gory battle-ground  
With conquest's well-bought wreath  
were braver victors crown'd!

## xiv.

O who shall grudge him Albuera's  
bays,  
Who brought a race regenerate  
to the field,  
Roused them to emulate their  
fathers' praise,  
Temper'd their headlong rage,  
their courage steel'd,  
And raised fair Lusitania's fallen  
shield,  
And gave new edge to Lusitania's  
sword,  
And taught her sons forgotten arms  
to wield!  
Shiver'd my harp, and burst its  
every chord,  
If it forget thy worth, victorious  
Beresford!

## xv.

Not on that bloody field of battle  
won,  
Though Gaul's proud legions  
roll'd like mist away,  
Was half his self-devoted valour  
shown;  
He gaged but life on that illus-  
trious day;

But when he toil'd those squadrons  
to array,  
Who fought like Britons in the  
bloody game,  
Sharper than Polish pike or assagay,  
He braved the shafts of censure  
and of shame,  
And, dearer far than life, he pledged  
a soldier's fame.

## XVI.

Nor be his praise o'erpast who  
strove to hide  
Beneath the warrior's vest affec-  
tion's wound,  
Whose wish Heaven for his country's  
weal denied ;  
Danger and fate he sought, but  
glory found.  
From clime to clime, where'er war's  
trumpets sound,  
The wanderer went; yet, Cale-  
donia, still  
Thine was his thought in march and  
tented ground;  
He dream'd 'mid Alpine cliffs of  
Athole's hill,  
And heard in Ebro's roar his Lyn-  
doch's lovely rill.

## XVII.

O hero of a race renown'd of old,  
Whose war-cry oft has waked  
the battle-swell,

Since first distinguish'd in the onset  
bold,  
Wild sounding when the Roman  
rampart fell!  
By Wallace' side it rung the  
Southron's knell,  
Alderne, Kilsythe, and Tibber,  
own'd its fame,  
Tummell's rude pass can of its  
terrors tell,  
But ne'er from prouder field arose  
the name,  
Than when wild Ronda learn'd the  
conquering shout of Graeme !

## XVIII.

But all too long, through seas un-  
known and dark,  
(With Spenser's parable I close  
my tale)  
By shoal and rock hath steer'd my  
venturous bark,  
And landward now I drive before  
the gale.  
And now the blue and distant shore  
I hail,  
And nearer now I see the port  
expand,  
And now I gladly furl my weary sail,  
And as the prow light touches  
on the strand,  
I strike my red-cross flag and bind  
my skiff to land.

## Notes to the Vision of Don Roderick.

—♦—  
'Quid dignum memorare tuis, Hispania, ternis,  
Vox humana valet!—CLAUD IAN.  
—♦—

THE poem is founded upon a Spanish tradition particularly detailed in the following Notes, but bearing in general that Don Roderick, the last Gothic King of Spain, when the Invasion of the Moors was impending, had the temerity to descend into an ancient vault near Toledo, the opening of which had been denounced as fatal to the Spanish Monarchy. The legend adds that his rash curiosity was mortified by an emblematical representation of those Saracens who, in the year, 714, defeated him in battle, and reduced Spain under their dominion. I have resumed to prolong the vision of the revolutions of Spain down to the present eventful crisis of the Peninsula; and to divide it, by a supposed change of scene, into three periods. The first of these represents the Invasion of the Moors, the defeat and death of Roderick, and closes with the peaceful occupation of the country by the victors. The second period embraces the state of the Peninsula, when the conquests of the Spaniards and Portuguese in the East and West Indies had raised to the highest pitch the renown of their arms,—sullied, however, by superstition and cruelty. An allusion to the inhumanities of the Inquisition terminates this picture. The last part of the poem opens with the state of Spain previous to the unparalleled treachery of Bonaparte; gives a sketch of the usurpation attempted upon that unsuspecting and friendly kingdom, and terminates

with the arrival of the British succours. It may be farther proper to mention that the object of the poem is less to commemorate or detail particular incidents than to exhibit a general and impressive picture of the several periods brought upon the stage.

I am too sensible of the respect due to the public, especially by one who has already experienced more than ordinary indulgence, to offer any apology for the inferiority of the poetry to the subject it is chiefly designed to commemorate. Yet I think it proper to mention that while I was hastily executing a work, written for a temporary purpose, and on passing events, the task was most cruelly interrupted by the successive deaths of Lord President Blair, and Lord Viscount Melville. In those distinguished characters I had not only to regret persons whose lives were most important to Scotland, but also whose notice and patronage honoured my entrance upon active life; and, I may add with melancholy pride, who permitted my more advanced age to claim no common share in their friendship. Under such interruptions the preceding verses, which my best and happiest efforts must have left far unworthy of their theme, have, I am myself sensible, an appearance of negligence and incoherence which in other circumstances I might have been able to remove.

EDINBURGH, June 24, 1811.

### NOTES.

#### NOTE I.

And Cattræth's glens with voice of  
triumph rung  
And mystic Merlin harp'd and grey-hair'd  
Llywarch sung p. 591.

THIS locality may startle those readers who do not recollect that much of the ancient

poetry preserved in Wales refers less to the history of the Principality to which that name is now limited, than to events which happened in the north-west of England, and south-west of Scotland, where the Britons for a long time made a stand against the Saxons. The battle of Cattræth, lamented by the celebrated Aneurin, is supposed, by the

learned Dr. Leyden, to have been fought on the skirts of Ettrick Forest. It is known to the English reader by the paraphrase of Gray, beginning,

Had I but the torrent's might,  
With headlong-rage and wild affright,' &c.

But it is not so generally known that the champions, mourned in this beautiful dirge, were the British inhabitants of Edinburgh, who were cut off by the Saxons of Deiria, or Northumberland, about the latter part of the sixth century.—TURNER'S *History of the Anglo-Saxons*, edition 1799, vol. i. p. 222. Llywarch, the celebrated bard and monarch, was Prince of Argoed, in Cumberland; and his youthful exploits were performed upon the Border, although in his age he was driven into Powys by the successes of the Anglo-Saxons. As for Merlin Wyllt, or the Savage, his name of Caledonia, and his retreat into the Caledonian wood, appropriate him to Scotland. Fordun dedicates the thirty-first chapter of the third book of his *Scoto-Chronicon*, to a narration of the death of this celebrated bard and prophet near Drumelzier, a village upon Tweed, which is supposed to have derived its name {quasi *Jutnuus Merlini*) from the event. The particular spot in which he is buried is still shown, and appears, from the following quotation, to have partaken of his prophetic qualities.—<sup>1</sup> There is one thing remarkable here, which is, that the burn called Pausayl runs by the east side of this churchyard into the Tweed; at the side of which burn, a little below the churchyard, the famous prophet Merlin is said to be buried. The particular place of his grave, at the root of a thorn tree, was shown me, many years ago, by the old and reverend minister of the place, Mr. Richard Brown; and here was the old prophecy fulfilled, delivered in Scots rhyme, to this purpose:—

<sup>1</sup> When Tweed and Pausayl meet at Merlin's grave,  
Scotland and England shall one Monarch hae.

<sup>1</sup> For, the same day that our King James the Sixth was crowned King of England, the river Tweed, by an extraordinary flood, so far overflowed its banks, that it met and joined with the Pausayl at the said grave, which was never before observed to fall out.—PENNYCUICK'S *Description of Tweeddale*. Edin. 1715, iv. p. 26.

NOTE 11.

—Minchmore's haunted spring.—P. 592.

A belief in the existence and nocturnal revels of the fairies still lingers among the vulgar in Selkirkshire. A copious fountain upon the ridge of Minchmore, called the Cheesewell, is supposed to be sacred to these fanciful spirits, and it was customary to propitiate them by throwing in something

upon passing it. A pin was the usual oblation; and the ceremony is still sometimes practised, though rather in jest than earnest.

NOTE 111.

—the rude villager, his labour done,  
In verse spontaneous chants some favoured  
name — P. 592.

The flexibility of the Italian and Spanish languages, and perhaps the liveliness of their genius, renders these countries distinguished for the talent of improvisation, which is found even among the lowest of the people. It is mentioned by Baretti and other travellers.

NOTE IV.

—Kindling at the deeds of Grceme.  
—P. 592.

Over a name sacred for ages to heroic verse, a poet may be allowed to exercise some power. I have used the freedom, here and elsewhere, to alter the orthography of the name of my gallant countryman, in order to apprise the Southern reader of its legitimate sound.—Grahame being, on the other side of the Tweed, usually pronounced as a dissyllable.

NOTE V.

What! will Don Roderick here til  
morning stay,  
To wear in shrift and prayer the night  
away?  
And are his hours in such dull penance  
past,  
For fair Florinda's plundered charms to  
pay)—? 593.

Almost all the Spanish historians, as well as the voice of tradition, ascribe the invasion of the Moors to the forcible violation committed by Roderick upon Flormda, called by the Moors, Caba or Cava. She was the daughter of Count Tulian, one of the Gothic monarch's principal lieutenants, who, when the crime was perpetrated, was engaged in the defence of Ceuta against the Moors. In his indignation at the ingratitude of his sovereign, and the dishonour of his daughter, Count Julian forgot the duties of a Christian and a patriot, and, forming an alliance with Musa, then the Caliph's lieutenant in Africa, he countenanced the invasion of Spain by a body of Saracens and Africans, commanded by the celebrated Tarik; the issue of which was the defeat and death of Roderick, and the occupation of almost the whole peninsula by the Moors. Voltaire, in his *General History*, expresses his doubts of this popular story, and Gibbon gives him some countenance; but the universal tradition is quite

sufficient for the purposes of poetry. The Spaniards, in detestation of Florinda's memory, are said, by Cervantes, never to bestow that name upon any human female, reserving it for their dogs. Nor is the tradition less inveterate among the Moors, since the same author mentions a promontory on the coast of Barbary, called 'The Cape of the Caba Rumia, which, in our tongue, is the Cape of the Wicked Christian Woman; and it is a tradition among the Moors, that Caba, the daughter of Count Julian, who was the cause of the loss of Spain, lies buried there, and they think it ominous to be forced into that bay, for they never go in otherwise than by necessity.'

## NOTE VI.

And guide me, priest, to that mysterious room,  
Where, if aught true in old tradition be,  
His nation's future fates a Spanish king  
shall see.—P. 594.

The transition of an incident from history to tradition, and from tradition to fable and romance, becoming more marvellous at each step from its original simplicity, is not ill exemplified in the account of the 'Fated Chamber' of Don Roderick, as given by his namesake, the historian of Toledo, contrasted with subsequent and more romantic accounts of the same subterranean discovery. I give the Archbishop of Toledo's tale in the words of Nonius, who seems to intimate (though very modestly), that the *fatale palatium* of which so much had been said, was only the ruins of a Roman amphitheatre.

'Extra muros, septentnonem versus, vestigia magni olim theatri sparsa visuntur. Auctor est Rodericus, Toletanus Archiepiscopus ante Arabum in Hispanias irruptionem, hiefataepalatium fuisse; quod mvicti vectes aeternaferri robora claudebant, ne reseratum Hispaniae excidium adferret; quod in fati non vulgus solum, sed et prudentissimi quique credebant. Sed Rodenci ultimi Gothorum Regis animum infelix curiositas subiit, sciendi iud sub tot vetitis clausis observaretur; ingentes ibi superiorum regum opes et arcanos thesauros servari ratus. Seras et pessulos perfngi curat, invitis omnibus; nihil praeter arculam repertum, et in ea lintum, quo explicato novae et insolentes hominum fades habitusque apparuere, cum inscriptione Latina, *Hispaniae excidium ad illa gente imminere*; Vultus habitusque Maurorum erant. Quamobrem ex Africa tantam cladem instare regi caeterisque persuasum; nee falso ut Hispaniae annales etiamnum oueruntur.~JVaa Ludovic. JSTonij, cap. 4ix.

But, about the term of the expulsion of the Moors from Grenada, we find, in the *Historia Verdadeyra del Rey Don Rodrigo* (a pretended) translation from the

Arabic of the sage Alcayde Abulcacira Tarif Abentarique, a legend which puts to shame the modesty of the historian Roderick, with his chest and prophetic picture. The custom of ascribing a pretended Moorish original to these legendary histories, is ridiculed by Cervantes, who affects to translate the History of the Knight of the Woful Figure, from the Arabic of the sage Cid Hamet Benengeli. As I have been indebted to the *Hstoria Verdadeyra* for some of the imagery employed in the text, the following literal translation from the work itself may gratify the inquisitive reader —

One mile on the east side of the city of Toledo, among some rocks, was situated an ancient tower, of a magnificent structure, though much dilapidated by time, which consumes all. four estadoes (i. e. four times a man's height) below it, there was a cave with a very narrow entrance, and a gate cut out of the solid rock, lined with a strong covering of iron, and fastened with many locks; above the gate some Greek letters are engraved, which, although abbreviated, and of doubtful meaning, were thus interpreted, according to the exposition of learned men — "The King who opens this cave, and can discover the wonders, will discover both good and evil things." Many Kings desired to know the mystery of this tower, and sought to find out the manner with much care; but when they opened the gate, such a tremendous noise arose in the cave, that it appeared as if the earth was bursting; many of those present sickened with fear, and others lost their lives. In order to prevent such great perils (as they supposed a dangerous enchantment was contained within), they secured the gate with new locks, concluding that, though a King was destined to open it, the fated time was not yet arrived. At last King Don Rodngo, led on by his evil fortune and unlucky destiny, opened the tower; and some bold attendants, whom he had brought with him, entered, although agitated with fear. Having proceeded a good way, they fled back to the entrance, terrified with a frightful vision which they had beheld. The King was greatly moved, and ordered many torches, so contrived that the tempest in the cave could not extinguish them, to be lighted. Then the King entered, not without fear, before all the others. They discovered, by degrees, a splendid hall, apparently built in a very sumptuous manner; in the middle stood a Bronze Statue of very ferocious appearance, which held a battle-axe in its hands. With this hestruck the floor violently, giving it such heavy blows, that the noise in the cave was occasioned by the motion of the air. The King, greatly affrighted and astonished, began to conjure this terrible vision, promising that he would return without doing any injury in the cave, after he had obtained a sight of what was contained in it. The statue ceased to strike the floor,

and the King, with his followers, somewhat assured, and recovering their courage, proceeded into the hall; and on the left of the statue they found this inscription on the wall, "Unfortunate King, thou hast entered here in evil hour." On the right side of the wall these words were inscribed, "By strange nations thou shalt be dispossessed, and thy subjects foully degraded." On the shoulders of the statue other words were written, which said, "I call upon the Arabs." And upon his breast was written, "I do my office." At the entrance of the hall there was placed a round bowl, from which a great noise, like the fall of waters, proceeded. They found no other thing in the hall; and when the King, sorrowful and greatly affected, had scarcely turned about to leave the cavern, the statue again commenced its accustomed blows upon the floor. After they had mutually promised to conceal what they had seen, they again closed the tower, and blocked up the gate of the cavern with earth, that no memory might remain in the world of such a portentous and evil-boding prodigy. The ensuing midnight they heard great cries and clamour from the cave, resounding like the noise of battle, and the ground shaking with a tremendous roar; the whole edifice of the old tower fell to the ground, by which they were greatly affrighted, the vision which they had beheld appearing to them as a dream.

The King having left the tower, ordeed wise men to explain what the inscriptions signified; and having consulted upon and studied their meaning, they declared that the statue of bronze, with the motion which it made with its battle-axe, signified Time; and that its office, alluded to in the inscription on its breast, was, that he never rests a single moment. The words on the shoulders, "I call upon the Arabs," they expounded, that, in time, Spain would be conquered by the Arabs. The words upon the left wall signified the destruction of King Rodrigo; those on the right, the dreadful calamities which were to fall upon the Spaniards and Goths, and that the unfortunate King would be dispossessed of all his states. Finally, the letters on the portal indicated, that good would betide to the conquerors, and evil to the conquered, of which experience proved the truth.—*Historia Verdadera del Rey Don Rodrigo*. Quinta impression. Madrid, 1654, iv. p. 23.

NOTE VII.

The Tecbir war-cry, and the Lclie's yell.  
—P. 596.

The Tecbir (derived from the words *Alia acbar*, God is most mighty) was the original war-cry of the Saracens. It is celebrated by Hughes in the Siege of Damascus:—  
•We heard the Tecbir; so these Arabs call  
Their shout of onset, when, with loud appeal,  
They challenge Heaven, as if demanding conquest.

The *Lclie*, well known to the Christians during the crusades, is the shout of *Alia ilia Alla* the Mahomedan confession of faith. It is twice used in poetry by my friend Mr. W. Stewart Rose, in the romance of Partenopex, and in the Crusade of St. Lewis.

NOTE VIII.

By Heaven, the Moors prevail! the Christians yield  
Their coward leader gives for flight the  
The sceptred craven mounts to quit the  
Is not yon steed Orelia?—Yes, His mine!  
—P. 597.

Count Julian, the father of the injured Flonnda, with the connivance and assistance of Oppas, Archbishop of Toledo, invited, in 713, the Saracens into Spain. A considerable army arrived under the command of Tarik, or Tanf, who bequeathed the well-known name of Gibraltar (*Gibel al Tarik*, or the mountain of Tarik) to the place of his landing. He was joined by Count Julian, ravaged Andalusia, and took Seville. In 714 they returned with a still greater force, and Roderick marched into Andalusia at the head of a great army, to give them battle. The field was chosen near Xeres, and Mariana gives the following account of the action:—

Both armies being drawn up, the King, according to the custom of the Gothic kings when they went to battle, appeared in an ivory chariot, clothed in cloth of gold, encouraging his men; Tanf, on the other side, did the same. The armies, thus prepared, waited only for the signal to fall on; the Goths gave the charge, their drums and trumpets sounding, and the Moors received it with the noise of kettle-drums. Such were the shouts and cries on both sides, that the mountains and valleys seemed to meet. First, they began with slings, darts, javelins, and lances, then came to the swords; a long time the battle was dubious: but the Moors seemed to have the worst, till D. Oppas, the archbishop, having to that time concealed his treachery, in the heat of the fight, with a great body of his followers went over to the infidels. He joined Count Julian, with whom was a great number of Goths, and both together fell upon the flank of our army. Our men, terrified with that unparalleled treachery, and tired with fighting, could no longer sustain that charge, but were easily put to flight. The King performed the part not only of a wise general, but of a resolute soldier, relieving the weakest, bringing on fresh men in place of those that were tired, and stopping those that turned their backs. At length, seeing no hopes left, he alighted out of his chariot for fear of being taken, and mounting on a horse called Orelia, he



withdrew out of the battle. The Goths, who still stood, missing him, were most part put to the sword, the rest betook themselves to flight. The camp was immediately entered, and the baggage taken. What number was killed was not known: I suppose they were so many it was hard to count them; for this single battle robbed Spain of all its glory, and in it perished the renowned name of the Goths. The King's horse, upper garment, and buskins, covered with pearls and precious stones, were found on the bank of the river Guadelite, and there being no news of him afterwards, it was supposed he was drowned passing the river.—MARIANA'S *History of Spain*, book vi. chap. 9.

Orelia, the courser of Don Roderick, mentioned in the text, and in the above quotation, was celebrated for her speed and form. She is mentioned repeatedly in Spanish romance, and also by Cervantes.

## NOTE IX.

*When for the light bolero ready standi  
The mozo blithe, with gay tnuachacha met.*  
—P. 599.

The bolero is a very light and active dance, much practised by the Spaniards, in which castanets are always used. *Moso* and *tnuachacha* are equivalent to our phrase of lad and lass.

## NOTE X.

*While trumpets rang, and heralds cried  
Castile* P. 601

The heralds, at the coronation of a Spanish monarch, proclaim his name three times, and repeat three times the word *Castilla*, *Castilla*, *Castilla*; which, with all other ceremonies, was carefully copied in the mock inauguration of Joseph Bonaparte.

## NOTE XI.

*High biased the war, and long, and far,  
and wide.*—P. 602.

Those who were disposed to believe that mere virtue and energy are able of themselves to work forth the salvation of an oppressed people, surprised in a moment of confidence, deprived of their officers, armies, and fortresses, who had every means of resistance to seek in the very moment when they were to be made use of, and whom the numerous treasons among the higher orders deprived of confidence in their natural leaders,—those who entertained this enthusiastic but delusive opinion may be pardoned for expressing their disappointment at the protracted warfare in

the Peninsula. There are, however, another class of persons, who, having themselves the highest dread or veneration, or something allied to both, for the power of the modern Attila, will nevertheless give the heroicai Spaniards little or no credit for the long, stubborn, and unsubdued resistance of three years to a power before whom their former well-prepared, well-armed, and numerous adversaries fell in the course of as many months. While these gentlemen plead for deference to Bonaparte, and crave

Respect for his great place, and bid the devil  
Be duly honour'd for his burning throne

it may not be altogether unreasonable to claim some modification of censure upon those who have been long and to a great extent successfully resisting this great enemy of mankind. That the energy of Spain has not uniformly been directed by conduct equal to its vigour, has been too obvious; that her armies, under their complicated disadvantages, have shared the fate of such as were defeated after taking the field with every possible advantage of arms and discipline, is surely not to be wondered at. But that a nation, under the circumstances of repeated discomfiture, internal treason, and the mismanagement incident to a temporary and hastily adopted government, should have wasted, by its stubborn, uniform, and prolonged resistance, myriads after myriads of those soldiers who had overrun the world—that some of its provinces should, like Galicia, after being abandoned by their allies, and overrun by their enemies, have recovered their freedom by their own unassisted exertions; that others, like Catalonia, undismayed by the treason which betrayed some fortresses, and the force which subdued others, should not only have continued their resistance, but have attained over their victorious enemy a superiority, which is even now enabling them to besiege and retake the places of strength which had been wrested from them, is a tale hitherto untold in the revolutionary war. To say that such a people cannot be subdued, would be presumption similar to that of those who protested that Spain could not defend herself for a year, or Portugal for a month; but that a resistance which has been continued for so long a space, when the usurper, except during the short-lived Austrian campaign, had no other enemies on the continent, should be now less successful, when repeated defeats have broken the reputation of the French armies, and when they are likely (it would seem almost in desperation) to seek occupation elsewhere, is a prophecy as improbable as ungracious. And while we are in the humour of severely censuring our allies, gallant and devoted as they have shown themselves in the cause of national liberty, because they may not instantly adopt those measures which we in our wisdom

may deem essential to success, it might be well if we endeavoured first to resolve the previous questions.—First, Whether we do not at this moment know much less of the Spanish armies than those of Portugal, which were so promptly condemned as totally inadequate to assist in the preservation of their country? Second, Whether, independently of any right we have to offer more than advice and assistance to our independent allies, we can expect that they should renounce entirely the national pride, which is inseparable from patriotism, and at once condescend not only to be saved by our assistance, but to be saved in our own way? Third, Whether, if it be an object (as undoubtedly it is a main one) that the Spanish troops should be trained under British discipline, to the flexibility of movement, and power of rapid concert and combination, which is essential to modern war—such a consummation is likely to be produced by abusing them in newspapers and periodical publications? Lastly, since the undoubted authority of British officers makes us now acquainted with part of the horrors that attend invasion, and which the providence of God, the valour of our navy, and perhaps the very efforts of these Spaniards, have hitherto diverted from us, it may be modestly questioned whether we ought to be too forward to estimate and condemn the feeling of temporary stupefaction which they create; lest, in so doing, we should resemble the worthy clergyman who, while he had himself never snuffed a candle with his fingers, was disposed severely to criticise the conduct of a martyr, who winced a little among his flames.

## NOTE XII.

*They won not Zaragoza, but her children's bloody lomb.—P. 603.*

The interesting account of Mr. Vaughan has made most readers acquainted with the first siege of Zaragoza. The last and fatal siege of that gallant and devoted city is detailed with great eloquence and precision in the 'Edinburgh Annual Register' for 1809, —a work in which the affairs of Spain have been treated of with attention corresponding to their deep interest, and to the peculiar sources of information open to the historian. The following are a few brief extracts from this splendid historical narrative —

'A breach was soon made in the mud walls, and then, as in the former siege, the war was carried on in the streets and houses; but the French had been taught by experience, that in this species of warfare the Zaragozans derived a superiority from the feeling and principle which inspired them, and the cause for which they fought. The only means of conquering Zaragoza was to destroy it house

by house, and street by street; and upon this system of destruction they proceeded. Three companies of miners, and eight companies of sappers, carried on this subterraneous war; the Spaniards, it is said, attempted to oppose them by countermines; these were operations to which they were wholly unused, and, according to the French statement, their miners were every day discovered and suffocated. Meantime, the bombardment was incessantly kept up. "Within the last forty-eight hours," said Palafox in a letter to his friend General Doyle, "6000 shells have been thrown in. Two-thirds of the town are in ruins, but we shall perish under the ruins of the remaining third rather than surrender. In the course of the siege, above 17,000 bombs were thrown at the town; the stock of powder with which Zaragoza had been stored was exhausted; they had none at last but what they manufactured day by day; and no other cannon-balls than those which were shot into the town, and which they collected and fired back upon the enemy.'

In the midst of these horrors and privations, the pestilence broke out in Zaragoza. To various causes, enumerated by the annalist, he adds, "scantiness of food, crowded quarters, unusual exertion of body, anxiety of mind, and the impossibility of recruiting their exhausted strength by needful rest, in a city which was almost incessantly bombarded, and where every hour their sleep was broken by the tremendous explosion of mines. There was now no respite, either by day or night, for this devoted city; even the natural order of light and darkness was destroyed in Zaragoza; by day it was involved in a red sulphureous atmosphere of smoke, which hid the face of heaven; by night, the fire of cannons and mortars, and the flames of burning houses, kept it in a state of terrific illumination.

"When once the pestilence had begun, it was impossible to check its progress, or confine it to one quarter of the city. Hospitals were immediately established,—there were above thirty of them; as soon as one was destroyed by the bombardment, the patients were removed to another, and thus the infection was carried to every part of Zaragoza. Famine aggravated the evil; the city had probably not been sufficiently provided at the commencement of the siege, and of the provisions which it contained, much was destroyed in the daily ruin which the mines and bombs effected. Had the Zaragozans and their garrison proceeded according to military rules, they would have surrendered before the end of January; their batteries had then been demolished, there were open breaches in many parts of their weak walls, and the enemy were already within the city. On the 30th, above sixty houses were blown up, and the French obtained possession of the monasteries of the Augustines and Las Monicas, which adjoined each other, two of

<sup>1</sup> See Narrative of the Siege of Zaragoza, by Richard Charles Vaughan, Esq., 1809.

the last defensible places left. The enemy forced their way into the church: every column, every chapel, every altar, became a point of defence, which was repeatedly attacked, taken, and retaken; the pavement was covered with blood, the aisles and body of the church strewn with the dead, who were trampled under foot by the combatants. In the midst of this conflict, the roof, shattered by repeated bombs, fell in; the few who were not crushed, after a short pause, which this tremendous shock, and their own unexpected escape, occasioned, renewed the fight with rekindled fury: fresh parties of the enemy poured in; monks, and citizens, and soldiers, came to the defence, and the contest was continued upon the ruins, and the bodies of the dead and the dying.

Yet, seventeen days after sustaining these extremities, did the heroic inhabitants of Zaragoza continue their defence; nor did they then surrender until their despair had extracted from the French generals a capitulation, more honourable than has been granted to fortresses of the first order.

Who shall venture to refuse the Zaragozans the eulogium conferred upon them by the eloquence of Wordsworth!—Most gloriously have the citizens of Zaragoza proved that the true army of Spain, in a contest of this nature, is the whole people. The same city has also exemplified a melancholy, yea, a dismal truth,—yet consolatory and full of joy,—that when a people are called suddenly to fight for their liberty, and are sorely pressed upon, their best field of battle is the floors upon which their children have played; the chambers where the family of each man has slept (his own or his neighbours); upon or under the roofs by which they have been sheltered; in the gardens of their recreation; in the street, or in the market-place; before the altars of their temples, and among their congregated dwellings, blazing or uprooted.

'The government of Spain must never forget Zaragoza for a moment. Nothing is wanting to produce the same effects everywhere but a leading mind, such as that city was blessed with. In the latter contest this has been proved; for Zaragoza contained, at that time, bodies of men from almost all parts of Spain. The narrative of those two sieges should be the manual of every Spaniard. He may add to it the ancient atones of Numantia and Sauntum; let him sleep upon the book as a pillow, and, if he be a devout adherent to the religion of his country, let him wear it in his bosom for his crucifix to rest upon.'—WORDSWORTH *on the Convention of Cintra*.

## NOTE XIII.

—*the vault of 'destiny*.—P. 605.

Before finally dismissing the enchanted cavern of Don Roderick, it may be noticed

that the legend occurs in one of Calderon's plays, entitled, *La Virgin del Sagrario*. The scene opens with the noise of the chase, and Recisundo, a predecessor of Roderick upon the Gothic throne, enters pursuing a stag. The animal assumes the form of a man, and defies the king to enter the cave, which forms the bottom of the scene, and engage with him in single combat. The king accepts the challenge, and they engage accordingly, but without advantage on either side, which induces the Genie to inform Recisundo, that he is not the monarch for whom the adventure of the enchanted cavern is reserved, and he proceeds to predict the downfall of the Gothic monarchy, and of the Christian religion, which shall attend the discovery of its mysteries. Recisundo, appalled by these prophecies, orders the cavern to be secured by a gate and bolts of iron. In the second part of the same play, we are informed that Don Roderick had removed the barrier, and transgressed the prohibition of his ancestor, and had been apprized by the prodigies which he discovered of the approaching ruin of his kingdom.

## NOTE XIV.

*While downward on the land his legions  
Press,  
Before them it was rich with vine and flock.  
And smiled like Eden in her summer  
dress;  
Behind their wasteful march, a reeking  
wilderness.*—P. 606.

I have ventured to apply to the movements of the French army that sublime passage in the prophecies of Joel, which seems applicable to them in more respects than that I have adopted in the text. One would think their ravages, their military appointments, the terror which they spread among invaded nations, their military discipline, their arts of political intrigue and deceit, were distinctly pointed out in the following verses of Scripture:—

2. A day of darkness and of gloominess, a day of clouds and of thick darkness, as the morning spread upon the mountains: a great people and a strong, there hath not been ever the like, neither shall be any more after it, even to the years of many generations. 3. A fire devoureth before them, and behind them a flame burneth: the land is as the garden of Eden before them, and behind them a desolate wilderness, yea, and nothing shall escape them. 4. The appearance of them is as the appearance of horses and as horsemen, so shall they runne. 5. Like the noise of chariots on the tops of mountains, shall they leap, like the noise of a flame of fire that devoureth the stubble, as a strong people set in battell array. 6. Before their face shall the people be much pained; all faces shall gather blackness. 7. They shall run like mighty men, they shall

climb the wall like men of warre, and they shall inarch every one in his wayes, and they shall not break their ranks. 8. Neither shall one thrust another, they shall walk every one in his path: and when they fall upon the sword, they shall not be wounded. 9. They shall run to and fro in the citie; they shall run upon the wall, they shall climbe up upon the houses, they shall enter in at the windows like a thief. 10. The earth shall quake before them, the heavens shall tremble, the sunne and the moon shall be dark, and the starres shall withdraw their shining.

In verse 20th also, which announces the retreat of the northern army, described in such dreadful colours, into a 'land barren and desolate,' and the dishonour with which God afflicted them for having 'magnified themselves to do great things,' there are particulars not inapplicable to the retreat of Massena :—Divine Providence having, in all ages, attached disgrace as the natural punishment of cruelty and presumption.

NOTE XV.

*The rudest sentinel in Britain born,  
With horror paused to view the havoc done.  
Gave his poor crust to feed some wretch forlorn.—Y. 607.*

Even the unexampled gallantry of the British army in the campaign of 1810-11, although they never fought but to conquer, will do them less honour in history than their humanity, attentive to soften to the utmost of their power the horrors which war, in its mildest aspect must always inflict upon the defenceless inhabitants of the country in which it is waged, and which, on this occasion, were tenfold augmented by the barbarous cruelties of the French. Soup kitchens were established by subscription among the officers, wherever the troops were quartered for any length of time. The commissaries contributed the heads, feet, &c. of the cattle slaughtered for the soldiery: rice, vegetables, and bread, where it could be had, were purchased by the officers. Fifty or sixty starving peasants were daily fed at one of these regimental establishments, and carried home the relics to their famished households. The emaciated wretches, who could not crawl from weakness, were speedily employed in pruning their vines. While pursuing Massena, the soldiers evinced the same spirit of humanity, and in many instances, when reduced themselves to short allowance, from having out-marched their supplies, they shared their pittance with the starving inhabitants, who had ventured back to view the ruins of their habitations, burnt by the retreating enemy, and to bury the bodies of their relations whom they had butchered. Is it possible to know such facts without feeling a sort of confidence, that those who so well deserve victory are most likely to attain it?—It is not the least of Lord Wellington's

military merits, that the slightest disposition towards marauding meets immediate punishment. Independently of all moral obligation, the army which is most orderly in a friendly country, has always proved most formidable to an armed enemy.

NOTE XVI.

*Vainglorious fugitive !—P. 607.*

The French conducted this memorable retreat with much of the *fanfarronade* proper to their country, by which they attempt to impose upon others, and perhaps on themselves, a belief that they are triumphing in the very moment of their discomfiture. On the 30th March, 1811, their rear-guard was overtaken near Pega by the British cavalry. Being well posted, and conceiving themselves safe from infantry (who were indeed many miles in the rear), and from artillery, they indulged themselves in parading their bands of music, and actually performed 'God save the King.' Their minstrelsy was, however, deranged by the undesired accompaniment of the British horse-artillery, on whose part in the concert they had not calculated. The surprise was sudden, and the rout complete; for the artillery and cavalry did execution upon them for about four miles, pursuing at the gallop as often as they got beyond the range of the guns.

NOTE XVII.

*Vainly thy squadrons hide Assuavd's plain  
And front the flying thunders as they roar,  
With frantic charge and tenfold odds, in vain !—P. 607.*

In the severe action of Fuentes d' Honoro, upon May 5, 1811, the grand mass of the trench cavalry attacked the right of the British position, covered by two guns of the horse-artillery, and two squadrons of cavalry. After suffering considerably from the fire of the guns, which annoyed them in every attempt at formation, the enemy turned their wrath entirely towards them, distributed brandy among their troopers, and advanced to carry the field-pieces with the desperation of drunken fury. They were in nowise checked by the heavy loss which they sustained in this daring attempt, but closed, and fairly mingled with the British cavalry, to whom they bore the proportion of ten to one. Captain Ramsay (let me be permitted to name a gallant countryman), who commanded the two guns, dismissed them at the gallop, and putting himself at the head of the mounted artillerymen, ordered them to fall upon the French, sabre in hand. This very unexpected conversion of artillerymen into dragoons, contributed greatly to the defeat of the enemy already disconcerted by the reception they

bad met from the two British squadrons; and the appearance of some small reinforcements, notwithstanding the immense disproportion of force, put them to absolute rout. A colonel or major of their cavalry, and many prisoners (almost all intoxicated), remained in our possession. Those who consider for a moment the difference of the services, and how much an artilleryman is necessarily and naturally led to identify his own safety and utility with abiding by the tremendous implement of war, to the exercise of which he is chiefly, if not exclusively, trained, will know how to estimate the presence of mind which commanded so bold a manoeuvre, and the steadiness and confidence with which it was executed.

## NOTE XVIII.

*And what avails thee that, for Cameron slain.*

*Wild from his plaided ranks the yell was given*—P. 607.

The gallant Colonel Cameron was wounded mortally during the desperate contest in the streets of the village called Fuentesd'Honoro. He fell at the head of his native Highlanders, the 71st and 79th, who raised a dreadful shriek of grief and rage. They charged, with irresistible fury, the finest body of French grenadiers ever seen, being a part of Bonaparte's selected guard. The officer who led the French, a man remarkable for stature and symmetry, was killed on the spot. The Frenchman who stepped out of his rank to take aim at Colonel Cameron was also bayoneted, pierced with a thousand wounds, and almost torn to pieces by the furious Highlanders, who, under the command of Colonel Cadogan, bore the enemy out of the contested ground at the point of the bayonet. Massena pays my countrymen a singular compliment in his account of the attack and defence of this village, in which he says the British lost many officers, and Scotch.

## NOTE XIX.

*O who shall grudge him Albuera's bays,  
Who brought a race regenerate to the field,  
Roused them to emulate their fathers' praise,  
Tempered their headlong rage, their  
courage steePd,  
And raised fair Lusitania's fallen shield.*  
—P. 608.

Nothing during the war of Portugal seems, to a distinct observer, more deserving of praise, than the self-devotion of Field-Marshal Beresford, who was contented to

undertake all the hazard of obloquy which might have been founded upon any miscarriage in the highly important experiment of training the Portuguese troops to an improved state of discipline. In exposing his military reputation to the censure of imprudence from the most moderate, and all manner of unutterable calumnies from the ignorant and malignant, he placed at stake the dearest pledge which a military man had to offer, and nothing but the deepest conviction of the high and essential importance attached to success can be supposed an adequate motive. How great the chance of miscarriage was supposed, may be estimated from the general opinion of officers of unquestioned talents and experience, possessed of every opportunity of information; how completely the experiment has succeeded, and how much the spirit and patriotism of our ancient allies had been underrated, is evident, not only from those victories in which they have borne a distinguished share, but from the liberal and highly honourable manner in which these opinions have been retracted. The success of this plan, with all its important consequences, we owe to the indefatigable exertions of Field-Marshal Beresford.

## NOTE XX.

*—a race renown'd of old,  
Whose war-cry oft has waked the battle-swell.  
—the conquering shout of Græme.*  
—P. 609.

This stanza alludes to the various achievements of the warlike family of Gramme, or Grahame. They are said, by tradition, to have descended from the Scottish chief, under whose command his countrymen stormed the wall built by the Emperor Severus between the Firths of Forth and Clyde, the fragments of which are still popularly called Gramme's Dyke. Sir John the Graeme, 'the hardy, wight, and wise,' is well known as the friend of Sir William Wallace. Alderne, Kilsyth, and Tibbermuir, were scenes of the victories of the heroic Marquis of Montrose. The Pass of Killiecrankie is famous for the action between King William's forces and the Highlanders in 1689.

• Where glad Dundee in faint huzzas expired.

It is seldom that one line can number so many heroes, and yet more rare when it can appeal to the glory of a living descendant in support of its ancient renown.

His allusions to the private history and character of General Grahame may be illustrated by referring to the eloquent and affecting speech of Mr. Sheridan, upon the vote of thanks to the Victor of Barosa.

# The Field of Waterloo:

A POEM.

---

Though Valois braved young Edward's gentle hand,  
And Albert rush'd on Henry's way-worn band,  
With Europe's chosen sons, in arms renown'd,  
Yet not on Vere's bold archers long- the)' look'd,  
Nor Audley's squires nor Mowbray's yeomen brook'd,—  
They saw their standard fall, and left their monarch bound '

AKENSIDE.

---

TO

HER GRACE

THE DUCHESS OF WELLINGTON,  
FRINCESS OF VATERLOO,

THE FOLLOWING VERSES  
ARE MOST RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED

BY

THE AUTHOR.

---

It may be soire apology for the imperfections of this poem, that it was composed hastily, and during a short tour upon the Continent, when the Author's labours were liable to frequent interruption; but its best apology is, that it was written for the purpose of assisting the Waterloo Subscription.

ABBOTSFORD, 1815.

I.

FAIR Brussels, thou art far behind,  
Though, lingering on the morning  
wind,  
We yet may hear the hour  
Peal'd over orchard and canal,  
With voice prolong'd and measured  
fall,  
From proud Saint Michael's  
tower;

Thy wood, dark Soignies, holds us  
now,  
Where the tall beeches' glossy bough  
For many a league around,  
With birch and darksome oak between,  
Spreads deep and far a pathless screen  
Of tangled forest ground.  
Stems planted close by stems defy  
The adventurous foot—the curious eye  
For access seeks in vain ;

x S

And the brown tapestry of leaves,  
 Strew'd on the blighted ground,  
     receives  
     Nor sun, nor air, nor rain.  
 No opening glade dawns on our way,  
 No streamlet, glancing to the ray,  
     Our woodland path has cross'd ;  
 And the straight causeway which we  
     tread  
 Prolongs a line of dull arcade,  
 Unvarying through the unvaried shade  
 Until in distance lost.

## II.

A brighter, livelier scene succeeds ;  
 In groups the scattering wood recedes,  
 Hedge-rows, and huts, and sunny  
     meads,  
     And corn-fields glance between ;  
 The peasant, at his labour blithe,  
 Plies the hook'd staff and shorten'd  
     scythe:  
     But when these ears were green,  
 Placed close within destruction's  
     scope,  
 Full little was that rustic's hope  
     Their ripening to have seen !  
 And, lo, a hamlet and its fane—  
 Let not the gazer with disdain  
     Their architecture view ;  
 For yonder rude ungraceful shrine  
 And disproportion   spire are thine,  
     Immortal WATERLOO !

## III.

Fear not the heat, though full and  
     high  
 The sun has scorch'd the autumn sky,  
 And scarce a forest straggler now  
 To shade us spreads a greenwood  
     bough ;  
 These fields have seen a hotter day  
 Than e'er was fired by sunny ray.  
 Yet one mile on—yon shatter'd hedge  
 Crests the soft hill whose long smooth  
     ridge  
     Looks on the field below,

And sinks so gently on the dale,  
 That not the folds of Beauty's veil  
     In easier curves can flow.  
 Brief space from thence the ground  
     again,  
 Ascending slowly from the plain,  
     Forms an opposing screen,  
 Which with its crest of upland ground  
 Shuts the horizon all around.  
     The soften'd vale between  
 Slopes smooth and fair for courser's  
     tread;—  
 Not the most timid maid need dread  
 To give her snow-white palfrey head  
     On that wide stubble-ground ;  
 Nor wood, nor tree, nor bush is there,  
 Her course to intercept or scare,  
     Nor fosse nor fence is found,  
 Save where, from out her shatter'd  
     bowers,  
 Rise Hougomont's dismantled towers.

## IV

Now, see'st thou aught in this lone  
     scene  
 Cantell of that which late hath been ?—  
     A stranger might reply,  
     ' The bare extent of stubble-plain  
 Seems lately lighten'd of its grain ;  
 And yonder sable tracks remain  
 Marks of the peasant's ponderous wain,  
     When harvest-home was nigh.  
 On these broad spots of trampled  
     ground,  
 Perchance the rustics danced such  
     round  
     As Teniers loved to draw ;  
 And where the earth seems scorch'd  
     by flame,  
 To dress the homely feast they came,  
 And to the kerchief'd village dame  
     Around her fire of straw.'

## V.

Sodeem'st thou; so each mortal deems,  
 Of that which is from that which seems:  
     But other harvest here,

Than that which peasant's scythe  
demands,  
Was gather'd in by sterner hands,  
With bayonet, blade, and spear.  
No vulgar crop was theirs to reap,  
No stinted harvest thin and cheap !  
Heroes before each fatal sweep  
Fell thick as ripen'd grain;  
And ere the darkening of the day,  
Piled high as autumn shocks, there lay  
The ghastly harvest of the fray,  
The corpses of the slain.

VI.

Ay, look again : that line, so black  
And trampled, marks the bivouac;  
Yon deep-graved ruts the artillery's  
track,  
So often lost and won ;  
And close beside, the harden'd mud  
Still shows where, fetlock-deep in  
blood,  
The fierce dragoon through battle's  
flood  
Dash'd the hot war-horse on.  
These spots of excavation tell  
The ravage of the bursting shell;  
And feel'st thou not the tainted steam,  
That reeks against the sultry beam,  
From yonder trenched mound  
The pestilential fumes declare  
That Carnage has replenished there  
Her garner-house profound.

VII

Far other harvest-home and feast,  
Than claims the boor from scythe  
released,  
On these scorch'd fields were  
known  
Death hover'd o'er the maddening rout,  
And, in the thrilling battle-shout,  
Sent for the bloody banquet out  
A summons of his own.  
Through rolling smoke the Demon's  
eye  
Could well each destined guest espy,  
Well could his ear in ecstasy  
Distinguish every tone

That fill'd the chorus of the fray—  
From cannon-roar and trumpet-bray,  
From charging squadrons' wild hurra,  
From the wild clang that mark'd their  
way—  
Down to the dying groan  
And the last sob of life's decay  
When breath was all but flown

VIII.

Feast on, stern foe of mortal life,  
Feast on I but think not that a strife,  
With such promiscuous carnage rife,  
Protracted space may last ;  
The deadly tug of war at length  
Must limits find in human strength,  
And cease when these are past.  
Vain hope! that morn's o'erclouded  
sun  
Heard the wild shout of fight begun  
Ere he attain'd his height,  
And through the war-smoke, volumed  
high,  
Still peals that unremitted cry,  
Though now he stoops to night.  
For ten long hours of doubt and dread,  
Fresh succours from the extended head  
Of either hill the contest fed;  
Still down the slope they drew,  
The charge of columns paused not,  
Nor ceased the storm of shell and shot;  
For all that war could do  
Of skill and force was proved that day,  
And turn'd not yet the doubtful fray  
On bloody Waterloo.

IX.

Pale Brussels ! then what thoughts  
were thine,  
When ceaseless from the distant line  
Continued thunders came!  
Each burgher held his breath to hear  
These forerunners of havoc near,  
Of rapine and of flame.  
What ghastly sights were thine to  
meet,  
When rolling through thy stately  
street,



The wounded show'd their mangled  
plight  
In token of the unfinish'd fight,  
And from each anguish-laden wain  
The blood-drops laid thy dust like rain !  
How often in the distant drum  
Heard'st thou the fell Invader come,  
While Ruin, shouting to his band,  
Shook high her torch and gory  
brand!—  
Cheer thee, fair City! From yon stand,  
Impatient, still his outstretched hand  
Points to his prey in vain,  
While maddening in his eager mood,  
And all unwont to be withstood,  
He fires the fight again.

## X.

<sup>1</sup> On ! on !' was still his stern exclaim;  
Confront the battery's jaws of flame !  
Rush on the levell'd gun!  
My steel-clad cuirassiers, advance !  
Each Hulan forward with his lance '  
My Guard, my Chosen, charge for  
France,  
France and Napoleon !'  
Loud answer'd their acclaiming shout,  
Greeting the mandate which sent out  
Their bravest and their best to dare  
The fate their leader shunn'd to share.  
But HE, his country's sword and shield,  
Still in the battle-front reveal'd  
Where danger fiercest swept the field,  
Came like a beam of light;  
In action prompt, in sentence brief,  
Soldiers, stand firm,' exclaim'd the  
Chief,  
England shall tell the fight!'

## XI.

On came the whirlwind, like the last  
But fiercest sweep of tempest-blast—  
On came the whirlwind ! steel-gleams  
broke  
Like lightning through the rolling  
smoke ;  
The war was waked anew;

Three hundred cannon-mouths roar'd  
loud,  
And from their throats, with flash and  
cloud,  
Their showers of iron threw.  
Beneath their fire, in full career,  
Rush'd on the ponderous cuirassier,  
The lancer couch'd his ruthless spear,  
And hurrying as to havoc near,  
The cohorts' eagles flew.  
In one dark torrent, broad and strong,  
The advancing onset roll'd along,  
Forth harbinger'd by fierce acclaim,  
That, from the shroud of smoke and  
flame,  
Peal'd wildly the imperial name.

## XII.

But on the British heart were lost  
The terrors of the charging host;  
For not an eye the storm that view'd  
Changed its proud glance of fortitude,  
Nor was one forward footstep staid,  
As dropp'd the dying and the dead.  
Fast as their ranks the thunders tear,  
Fast they renew'd each serried square,  
And on the wounded and the slain  
Closed their diminish'd files again,  
Till from their line, scarce spears'  
lengths three,  
Emerging from the smoke they see  
Helmet, and plume, and panoply;  
Then waked their fire at once!  
Each musketeer's revolving knell  
As fast, as regularly fell,  
As when they practise to display  
Their discipline on festal day ;  
Then down went helm and lance!  
Down were the eagle banners sent,  
Down reeling steeds and riders went,  
Corslets were pierced, and pennons  
rent,  
And, to augment the fray,  
Whcel'd full against their staggering  
flanks,  
The English horsemen's foaming ranks  
Forced their resistless way.

Then to the musket-knell succeeds  
The clash of swords, the neigh of steeds;  
As plies the smith his clanging trade,  
Against the cuirass rang the blade;  
And while amid their close array  
The well-served cannon rent their  
way,  
And while amid their scatter'd band  
Raged the fierce rider's bloody brand,  
RecoiFd in common rout and fear  
Lancer and guard and cuirassier,  
Horsemen and foot, a mingled host,  
Their leaders fall'n, their standards lost.

xiii.

Then, WELLINGTON, thy piercing eye  
This crisis caught of destiny;  
The British host had stood  
That morn 'gainst charge of sword  
and lance  
As their own ocean-rocks hold stance,  
But when thy voice had said, Ad-  
vance !'  
They were their ocean's flood.  
O thou, whose inauspicious aim  
Hath wrought thy host this hour of  
shame,  
Think'st thou thy broken bands will  
bide  
The terrors of yon rushing tide ?  
Or will thy Chosen brook to feel  
The British shock of levell'd steel,  
Or dost thou turn thine eye  
Where coming squadrons gleam afar,  
And fresher thunders wake the war,  
And other standards fly?  
Think not that in yon columns, file  
Thy conquering troops from Distant  
Dyle—  
Is Blucher yet unknown ?  
Or dwells not in thy memory still,  
Heard frequent in thine hour of ill)  
What notes of hate and vengeance  
thrill  
In Prussia's trumpet tone ?  
What yet remains? shall it be thine  
To head the relics of thy line

In one dread effort more ?  
The Roman lore thy leisure loved,  
And thou canst tell what fortune proved  
That Chieftain, who, of yore,  
Ambition's dizzy paths essay'd,  
And with the gladiators' aid  
For empire enterprised:  
He stood the cast his rashness play'd,  
Left not the victims he had made,  
Dug his red grave with his own blade  
And on the field he lost was laid,  
Abhorr'd—but not despised.

xiv.

But if revolves thy fainter thought  
On safety, howsoever bought,  
Then turn thy fearful rein and ride,  
Though twice ten thousand men have  
died  
On this eventful day,  
To gild the military fame  
Which thou, for life, in traffic tame  
Wilt barter thus away.  
Shall future ages tell this tale  
Of inconsistency faint and frail ?  
And art thou he of Lodi's bridge,  
Marengo's field, and Wagram's ridge !  
Or is thy soul like mountain-tide.  
That, swell'd by winter storm and  
shower,  
Rolls down in turbulence of power,  
A torrent fierce and wide;  
Reft of these aids, a rill obscure,  
Shrinking unnoticed, mean and poor,  
Whose channel shows displayed  
The wrecks of its impetuous couise,  
But not one symptom of the force  
By which these wrecks were  
made !

xv.

Spur on thy way ! since now thine ear  
Has brook'd thy veterans' wish to hear,  
Who, as thy flight they eyed,  
Exclaim'd, while tears of anguish came,  
Wrung forth by pride, and rage, and  
shame,  
' O that he had but died !'

But yet, to sum this hour of ill,  
 Look, ere thou leavest the fatal hill,  
     Back on yon broken ranks  
 Upon whose wild confusion gleams  
 The moon, as on the troubled streams  
     When rivers break their banks,  
 And, to the ruin'd peasant's eye,  
 Objects half seen roll swiftly by,  
     Down the dread current hurl'd :  
 So mingle banner, wain, and gun,  
 Where the tumultuous flight rolls on  
 Of warriors, who, when morn begun,  
     Defied a banded world.

## xvi.

List<sup>f</sup> frequent to the hurrying rout  
 The stern pursuers' vengeful shout  
 Tells that upon their broken rear  
 Rages the Prussian's bloody spear.  
     So fell a shriek was none,  
 When Beresina's icy flood  
 Redden'd and thaw'd with flame and  
     blood,  
 And, pressing on thy desperate way,  
 Raised oft and long their wild hurra,  
     The children of the Don.  
 Thine ear no yell of horror cleft  
 So ominous, when, all bereft  
 Of aid, the valiant Polack left—  
 Ay, left by thee—found soldier's grave  
 In Leipsic's corpse-encumber'd wave.  
 Fate, in those various perils past,  
 Reserved thee still some future cast;  
 On the dread die thou now hast  
     thrown,  
 Hangs not a single field alone,  
 Nor one campaign ; thy martial fame,  
 Thy empire, dynasty, and name,  
     Have felt the final stroke;  
 And now, o'er thy devoted head  
 The last stern vial's wrath is shed,  
     The last dread seal is broke.

## xvii.

Since live thou wilt, refuse not now  
 Before these demagogues to bow,

Late objects of thy scorn and hate,  
 Who shall thy once imperial fate  
 Make wordy theme of vain debate  
 Or shall we say thou stoop'st less low  
 In seeking refuge from the foe  
 Against whose heart, in prosperous life,  
 Thine hand hath ever held the knife ?  
     Such homage hath been paid  
 By Roman and by Grecian voice,  
 And there were honour in the choice,  
     If it were freely made.  
 Then safely come : in one so low,  
 So lost, we cannot own a foe ;  
 Though dear experience bid us end  
 In thee we ne'er can hail a friend.  
 Come, howsoe'er: but do not hide  
 Close in thy heart that germ of pride,  
 Erewhile, by gifted bard espied,  
     That 'yet imperial hope';  
 Think not that for a fresh rebound,  
 To raise ambition from the ground,  
     We yield thee means or scope.  
 In safety come : but ne'er again  
 Hold type of independent reign;  
     No islet calls thee lord,  
 We leave thee no confederate band,  
 No symbol of thy lost command,  
 To be a dagger in the hand  
     From which we wrench'd the  
     sword.

## xviii.

Yet even in yon sequester'd spot  
 May worthier conquest be thy lot  
     Than yet thy life has known ;  
 Conquest, unbought by blood or harm,  
 That needs nor foreign aid nor arm,  
     A triumph all thine own.  
 Such waits thee when thou shalt  
     control  
 Those passions wild, that stubborn  
     soul,  
 That marr'd thy prosperous scene:  
 Hear this from no unmoved heart,  
 Which sighs, comparing what thou art  
     With what thou might'st have  
     been !

XIX.

Thou, too, whose deeds of fame  
renew'd  
Bankrupt a nation's gratitude,  
To thine own noble heart must owe  
More than the meed she can bestow.  
For not a people's just acclaim,  
Not the full hail of Europe's fame,  
Thy Prince's smiles, thy State's decree,  
The ducal rank, the garter'd knee,—  
Not these such pure delight afford  
As that, when hanging up thy sword,  
Well may'st thou think, ' This honest  
steel  
Was ever drawn for public weal;  
And, such was rightful Heaven's  
decree,  
Ne'er sheathed unless with victory!'

XX.

Look forth once more with soften'd  
heart,  
Ere from the field of fame we part;  
Triumph and sorrow border near,  
And joy oft melts into a tear.  
Alas ! what links of love that morn  
Has war's rude hand asunder torn t  
For ne'er was field so sternly fought,  
And ne'er was conquest dearer bought.  
Here piled in common slaughter sleep  
Those whom affection long shall weep:  
Here rests the sire, that ne'er shall  
strain  
His orphans to his heart again ;  
The son, whom on his native shore  
The parent's voice shall bless no more ;  
The bridegroom, who has hardly  
press'd  
His blushing consort to his breast;  
The husband, whom through many a  
year  
Long love and mutual faith endear.  
Thou canst not name one tender tie,  
But here dissolved its relics lie !  
O ! when thou see'st some mourner's  
veil  
Shroud her thin form and visage pale ;

Or mark'st the matron's bursting tears  
Stream when the stricken drum she  
hears;  
Or see'st how manlier grief, sup-  
press'd,  
Is labouring in a father's breast,—  
With no enquiry vain pursue  
The cause, but think on Waterloo !

XXI.

Period of honour as of woes,  
What bright careers'twas thine to close!  
Mark'd on thy roll of blood what names  
To Briton's memory, and to Fame's,  
Laid there their last immortal claims !  
Thou saw'st in seas of gore expire  
Redoubted Picton's soul of fire,  
Saw'st in the mingled carnage lie  
All that of Ponsonby could die,  
De Lancey change Love's bridal-  
wreath  
For laurels from the hand of Death,  
Saw'st gallant Miller's failing eye  
Still bent where Albion's banners fly,  
And Cameron in the shock of steel  
Die like the offspring of Lochiel ;  
And generous Gordon 'mid the strife  
Fall while he watch'd his leader's life.  
Ah ' though her guardian angel's shield  
Fenced Britain's hero through the field,  
Fate not the less her power made  
known,  
Through his friends' hearts to pierce  
his own!

XXII.

Forgive, brave Dead, the imperfect lay'  
Who may your names, your numbers,  
say?  
What high-strung harp, what lofty line,  
To each the dear-earn'd praise assign,  
From high-born chiefs of martial fame  
To the poor soldier's lowlier name !  
Lightly ye rose that dawning day,  
From your cold couch of swamp and  
clay,  
To fill, before the sun was low,  
The bed that morning cannot know.

Oft may the tear the green sod steep,  
 And sacred be the heroes' sleep,  
     Till time shall cease to run ;  
 And ne'er beside their noble grave,  
 May Briton pass and fail to crave  
 A blessing on the fallen brave  
     Who fought with Wellington !

## XXIII.

Farewell, sad Field ! whose blighted  
     face  
 Wears desolation's withering trace ;  
 Long shall my memory retain  
 Thy shatter'd huts and trampled grain,  
 With every mark of martial wrong,  
 That scathe thy towers, fair Hougomont !  
 Yet though thy garden's green arcade  
 The marksman's fatal post was made,  
 Though on thy shatter'd beeches fell  
 The blended rage of shot and shell,  
 Though from thy blacken'd portals  
     torn,  
 Their fall thy blighted fruit-trees  
     mourn,  
 Has not such havoc brought a name  
 Immortal in the rolls of fame ?  
 Yes, Agincourt may be forgot,  
 And Cressy be an unknown spot,  
     And Blenheim's name be new ;  
 But still in story and in song,  
 For many an age remember'd long,  
 Shall live the towers of Hougomont,  
     And field of Waterloo.

STERN tide of human Time ! that  
     know'st not rest,  
 But, sweeping from the cradle to  
     the tomb,  
 Bear'st ever downward on thy dusky  
     breast  
 Successive generations to their  
     doom ;  
 While thy capacious stream has  
     equal room

For the gay bark where pleasure's  
     streamers sport,  
 And for the prison-ship of guilt  
     and gloom,  
 The fisher-skiff, and barge that bears  
     a court,  
 Still wafting onward all to one dark  
     silent port ;—

Stern tide of Time ! through what  
     mysterious change  
 Of hope and fear have our frail barks  
     been driven  
 For ne'er before, vicissitude so  
     strange  
 Was to one race of Adam's offspring  
     given.  
 And sure such varied change of sea  
     and heaven  
 Such unexpected bursts of joy and  
     woe,  
 Such fearful strife as that where we  
     have striven,  
 Succeeding ages ne'er again shall  
     know,  
 Until the awful term when thou shalt  
     cease to flow !

Well hast thou stood, my Country !  
     the brave fight  
 Hast well maintain'd through good  
     report and ill ;  
 In thy just cause and in thy native  
     might,  
 And in Heaven's grace and justice  
     constant still ;  
 Whether the banded prowess,  
     strength, and skill  
 Of half the world against thee stood  
     array'd,  
 Or when, with better views and freer  
     will,  
 Beside thee Europe's noblest drew  
     the blade,  
 Each emulous in arms the Ocean  
     Queen to aid.

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
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| <p>Well art thou now repaid; though<br/>         slowly rose<br/>         And struggled long with mists thy<br/>         blaze of fame,<br/>         While like the dawn that in the orient<br/>         glows<br/>         On the broad wave its earlier lustre<br/>         came ;<br/>         Then eastern Egypt saw the growing<br/>         flame,<br/>         And Maida's myrtles gleam'd<br/>         beneath its ray,<br/>         Where first the soldier, stung with<br/>         generous shame,<br/>         Rivall'd the heroes of the wat'ry way,<br/>         And wash'd in foemen's gore unjust<br/>         reproach away.</p> <p>Now, Island Empress, wave thy<br/>         crest on high,<br/>         And bid the banner of thy patron<br/>         flow,<br/>         Gallant Saint George, the flower of<br/>         Chivalry,<br/>         For thou hast faced, like him, a<br/>         dragon foe,<br/>         And rescued innocence from over-<br/>         throw,</p> | <p>And trampled down, like him,<br/>         tyrannic might,<br/>         And to the gazing world mayst<br/>         proudly show<br/>         The chosen emblem of thy sainted<br/>         Knight,<br/>         Who quell'd devouring pride, and<br/>         vindicated right.</p> <p>Yet 'mid the confidence of just<br/>         renown,<br/>         Renown dear-bought, but dearest<br/>         thus acquired,<br/>         Write, Britain, write the moral lesson<br/>         down ;<br/>         'Tis not alone the heart with valour<br/>         fired,<br/>         The discipline so dreaded and<br/>         admired,<br/>         In many a field of bloody conquest<br/>         known ;<br/>         Such may by fame be lured, by gold<br/>         be hired;<br/>         'Tis constancy in the good cause<br/>         alone,<br/>         Best justifies the meed thy valiant sons<br/>         have won.</p> |
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## Notes to the Field of Waterloo.

### NOTE I.

*The peasant at his labour blithe  
Plies the hook'd staff and shortened scythe.*  
—P. 620.

THE reaper in Flanders carries in his left hand a stick with an iron hook, with which he collects as much grain as he can cut at one sweep with a short scythe, which he holds in his right hand. They carry on this double process with great spirit and dexterity.

### NOTE II.

*Pale Brussels! then what thoughts were  
thine-P.* 621.

It was affirmed by the prisoners of war, that Bonaparte had promised his army, in case of victory, twenty-four hours' plunder of the city of Brussels.

### NOTE III.

*' On On ' was still his stern exclaim.*  
—P. 622.

The characteristic obstinacy of Napoleon was never more fully displayed than in what we may be permitted to hope will prove the last of his fields. He would listen to no advice, and allow of no obstacles. An eyewitness has given the following account of his demeanour towards the end of the action:—

' It was near seven o'clock; Bonaparte, who till then had remained upon the ridge of the hill whence he could best behold what passed, contemplated with a stern countenance the scene of this horrible slaughter. The more that obstacles seemed to multiply, the more his obstinacy seemed to increase. He became indignant at these unforeseen difficulties; and, far from fearing to push to extremities an army whose confidence in him was boundless, he ceased not to pour down fresh troops, and to give orders to march forward—to charge with the bayonet—to carry by storm. He was repeatedly informed, from different points, that the day went against him, and that the

troops seemed to be disordered; to which he only replied,—"*En-avant En-avant!*"

One general sent to inform the Emperor that he was in a position which he could not maintain, because it was commanded by a battery, and requested to know, at the same time, in what way he should protect his division from the murderous fire of the English artillery. "Let him storm the battery," replied Bonaparte, and turned his back on the aide-de-camp who brought the message.—*Relation de la Bataille de Mont-St Jean. Par un Témoin Oculaire.* Pans. 1815, 8vo, p. 51.

### NOTE IV.

*The fate their leader shunned to share.*  
—P. 622.

It has been reported that Bonaparte charged at the head of his guards, at the last period of this dreadful conflict. This, however, is not accurate. He came down indeed to a hollow part of the high road, leading to Charleroi, within less than a quarter of a mile of the farm of La Haye Sainte, one of the points most fiercely disputed. Here he harangued the guards, and informed them that his preceding operations had destroyed the British infantry and cavalry, and that they had only to support the fire of the artillery, which they were to attack with the bayonet. This exhortation was received with shouts of *Vive V Empereur* which were heard over all our line, and led to an idea that Napoleon was charging in person. But the guards were led on by Ney; nor did Bonaparte approach nearer the scene of action than the spot already mentioned, which the rising banks on each side rendered secure from all such balls as did not come in a straight line. He witnessed the earlier part of the battle from places yet more remote, particularly from an observatory which had been placed there by the King of the Netherlands, some weeks before, for the purpose of surveying the country. It is not meant to infer from these particulars that Napoleon showed, on that

memorable occasion, the least deficiency in personal courage; on the contrary, he evinced the greatest composure and presence of mind during the whole action. But it is no less true that report has erred in ascribing to him any desperate efforts of valour for recovery of the battle; and it is remarkable that during the whole carnage, none of his suite were either killed or wounded, whereas scarcely one of the Duke of Wellington's personal attendants escaped unhurt.

## NOTE V.

*England shall tell the fight* —P. 622.

In riding up to a regiment which was hard pressed, the Duke called to the men, 'Soldiers, we must never be beat,—what will they say in England?' It is needless to say how this appeal was answered.

## NOTE VI

*As plies the smith his clanging trade*  
—P. 623.

A private soldier of the 95th regiment compared the sound which took place immediately upon the British cavalry mingling with those of the enemy, to '*a thousand tinkers at work mending pots and kettles!*'

## NOTE VII.

*The British shock of levelled steel—*"? 623.

No persuasion or authority could prevail upon the French troops to stand the shock of the bayonet. The Imperial Guards, in particular, hardly stood till the British were within thirty yards of them, although the French author, already quoted, has put into their mouths the magnanimous sentiment, 'The Guards never yield—they die.' The same author has covered the plateau, or eminence, of St. Jean, which formed the British position, with redoubts and retrenchments which never had an existence. As the narrative, which is in many respects curious, was written by an eye-witness, he was probably deceived by the appearance of a road and ditch which run along part of the hill. It may be also mentioned, in criticising this work, that the writer mentions the Chateau of Hougomont to have been carried by the French, although it was resolutely and successfully defended during the whole action. The enemy, indeed, possessed themselves of the wood by which it is surrounded, and at length set fire to the house itself; but the British (a detachment of the Guards, under the command of Colonel Macdonnell, and afterwards of Colonel Home) made good the garden, and thus preserved, by their desperate resistance, the post which covered the return of the Duke of Wellington's right flank.



# Ballads

TRANSLATED OR IMITATED

## From the German.



### WILLIAM AND HELEN.

FROM heavy dreams fair Helen rose,  
And eyed the dawning red:  
' Alas, my love, thou tamest long!  
O art thou false or dead '

With gallant Fred'rick's princely  
power  
He sought the bold Crusade;  
But not a word from Judah's wars  
Told Helen how he sped.

With Paynim and with Saracen  
At length a truce was made,  
And every knight return'd to dry  
The tears his love had shed.

Our gallant host was homeward bound  
With many a song of j'03';  
Green waved the laurel in each plume,  
The badge of victory.

And old and young, and sire and son,  
To meet them crowd the way,  
With shouts, and mirth, and melody,  
The debt of love to pay.

Full many a maid her true-love met,  
And sobb'd in his embrace,  
And fluttering joy in tears and smiles  
Array'd full many a face.

Nor joy nor smile for Helen sad;  
She sought the host in vain ;  
For none could tell her William's  
fate,  
If faithless, or if slain.

The martial band is past and gone ;  
She rends her raven hair,  
And in distraction's bitter mood  
She weeps with wild despair.

<sup>1</sup> O rise, my child,' her mother said,  
' Nor sorrow thus in vain ;  
A perjured lover's fleeting heart  
No tears recall again.'

<sup>1</sup> O mother, what is gone, is gone,  
What's lost for ever lorn:  
Death, death alone can comfort me;  
O had I ne'er been born!

O break, my heart—O break at once<sup>r</sup>  
Drink my life-blood, Despair!  
No joy remains on earth for me,  
For me in heaven no share.'

' O enter not in judgment, Lord !'  
The pious mother prays ;  
' Impute not guilt to thy frail child !  
She knows not what she says.

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| ' O say thy pater noster, child !<br>O turn to God and grace!<br>His will, that turn'd thy bliss to bale,<br>Can change thy bale to bliss            | Wild she arraigns the eternal doom,<br>Upbraids each sacred power,<br>Till, spent, she sought her silent room,<br>All in the lonely tower.                    |
| ' O mother, mother, what is bliss ?<br>O mother, what is bale ?<br>My William's love was heaven on earth,<br>Without it earth is hell.               | She beat her breast, she wrung her<br>hands,<br>Till sun and day were o'er,<br>And through the glimmering lattice<br>shone<br>The twinkling of the star.      |
| ' Why should I pray to ruthless<br>Heaven,<br>Since my loved William's slain ?<br>I only pray'd for William's sake,<br>And all my prayers were vain  | Then, crash ! the heavy drawbridge fell<br>That o'er the moat was hung ;<br>And, clatter I clatter ! on its boards<br>The hoof of courser rung.               |
| ' O take the sacrament, my child,<br>And check these tears that flow ;<br>By resignation's humble prayer,<br>O hallow'd be thy woe "                 | The clank of echoing steel was heard<br>As off the rider bounded ;<br>And slowly on the winding stair<br>A heavy footstep sounded.                            |
| ' No sacrament can quench this fire,<br>Or slake this scorching pain ;<br>No sacrament can bid the dead<br>Arise and live again.                     | And hark ' and hark ! a knock—tap!<br>tap!<br>A rustling stifled noise ;<br>Door-latch and tinkling staples ring ;<br>At length a whispering voice :          |
| ' O break, my heart—O break at once !<br>Be thou my god, Despair!<br>Heaven's heaviest blow has fallen on<br>me,<br>And vain each fruitless prayer.' | ( Awake, awake, arise, my love!<br>How, Helen, dost thou fare ?<br>Wak'st thou, or sleep'st ? laugh'st<br>thou, or weep'st ?<br>Hast thought on me, my fair?' |
| ' O enter not in judgment, Lord,<br>With thy frail child of clay!<br>She knows not what her tongue has<br>spoke ;<br>Impute it not, I pray!          | ' My love ! my love !—so late by night!<br>I waked, I wept for thee :<br>Much have I borne since dawn of morn ;<br>Where, William, couldst thou be?'          |
| ' Forbear, my child, this desperate woe,<br>And turn to God and grace ;<br>Well can devotion's heavenly glow<br>Convert thy bale to bliss.'          | We saddle late—from Hungary<br>I rode since darkness fell ;<br>And to its bourne we both return<br>Before the matin-bell.'                                    |
| ' O mother, mother, what is bliss ?<br>O mother, what is bale ?<br>Without my William what were<br>heaven,<br>Or with him what were hell?'           | ' O rest this night within my arms,<br>And warm thee in their fold !<br>Chill howls through hawthorn bush<br>the wind:<br>My love is deadly cold.'            |

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| ' Let the wind howl through hawthorn<br>bush!<br>This night we must away ;<br>The steed is wight, the spur is bright;<br>I cannot stay till day.                   | Sit fast—dost fear ! The moon shines<br>clear;<br>Fleet goes my barb—keep hold !<br>Fear st thou ? "Ono !" she faintly said;<br>' But why so stern and cold ?      |
| ' Busk, busk, and boune ! thou mount'st<br>behind<br>Upon my black barb steed:<br>O'er stock and stile, a hundred miles,<br>We haste to bridal bed                 | ' What yonder rings ? what yonder<br>sings?<br>Why shrieks the owlet grey?<br>''Tis death-bells' clang, 'tis funeral<br>song,<br>The body to the clay.             |
| ' To-night—to-night a hundred miles ?<br>O dearest William, stay!<br>The bell strikes twelve—dark, dismal<br>hour!<br>O wait, my love, till day !'                 | ' With song and clang, at morrow's<br>dawn,<br>Ye may inter the dead :<br>To-night I ride, with my young bride,<br>To deck our bridal bed.                         |
| ' Look here, look here—the moon<br>shines clear—<br>Full fast I ween we ride;<br>Mount and away ' for ere the day<br>We reach our bridal bed.                      | ' Come with thy choir, thou coffin'd<br>guest,<br>To swell our nuptial song!<br>Come, priest, to bless our marriage<br>feast!<br>Come all, come all along !'       |
| ' The black barb snorts, the bridle rings ;<br>Haste, busk, and boune, and seat<br>thee!<br>The feast is made, the chamber spread,<br>The bridal guests await thee | Ceased clang and song; down sunk<br>the bier;<br>The shrouded corpse arose:<br>And, hurry ! hurry t all the train<br>The thundering steed pursues.                 |
| Strong love prevail'd. She busks, she<br>bounes,<br>She mounts the barb behind,<br>And round her darling William's waist<br>Her lily arms she twined.              | And, forward! forward! on they go;<br>High snorts the straining steed;<br>Thick pants the rider's labouring<br>breath,<br>As headlong on they speed.               |
| And, hurry ! hurry ! off they rode,<br>As fast as fast might be;<br>Spurn'd from the courser's thundering<br>heels<br>The flashing pebbles flee.                   | ' O William, why this savage haste ?<br>And where thy bridal bed ?'<br>''Tis distant far, low, damp, and chill,<br>And narrow, trustless maid.'                    |
| And on the right, and on the left,<br>Ere they could snatch a view,<br>Fast, fast each mountain, mead, and<br>plain,<br>And cot, <b>and</b> castle flew.           | ' No room for me ?' ' Enough for both;<br>Speed, speed, my barb, thy course!'<br>O'er thundering bridge, through boil-<br>ing surge<br>He drove the furious horse. |

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| <p>Tramp! tramp! along the land they rode,<br/>         Splash! splash! along the sea;<br/>         The scourge is wight, the spur is bright,<br/>         The flashing pebbles flee.</p> <p>Fled past on right and left how fast<br/>         Each forest, grove, and bower '<br/>         On right and left fled past how fast<br/>         Each city, town, and tower!</p> <p>Dost fear? dost fear? The moon shines clear,<br/>         Dost fear to ride with me<br/>         Hurrah! hurrah! the dead can ride "<br/>         'O William, let them be •</p> <p>' See there, see there! What yonder swings,<br/>         And creaks 'mid whistling rain?'<br/>         'Gibbet and steel, th' accursed wheel;<br/>         A murderer in his chain.</p> <p>'Hollo! thou felon, follow here:<br/>         To bridal bed we ride;<br/>         And thou shalt prance a fatter dance<br/>         Before me and my bride.'</p> <p>And, huny! hurry! clash! clash!<br/>         clash!<br/>         The wasted form descends;<br/>         And fleet as wind through hazel bush<br/>         The wild career attends.</p> <p>Tramp! tramp! along the land they rode,<br/>         Splash! splash! along the sea;<br/>         The scourge is red, the spur drops blood,<br/>         The flashing pebbles flee.</p> <p>How fled what moonshine faintly show'd!<br/>         How fled what darkness hid!<br/>         How fled the earth beneath their feet,<br/>         The heaven above their head!</p> | <p>'Dost fear? dost fear? The moon shines clear.<br/>         And well the dead can ride;<br/>         Does faithful Helen fear for them V<br/>         'O leave in peace the dead!</p> <p>'Barb! barb! methinks! hear the cock;<br/>         The sand will soon be run:<br/>         Barb! barb! I smell the morning air;<br/>         The race is wellnigh done.'</p> <p>Tramp! tramp! along the land they rode,<br/>         Splash! splash! along the sea;<br/>         The scourge is red, the spur drops blood,<br/>         The flashing pebbles flee.</p> <p>'Hurrah! hurrah! we'll ride the dead;<br/>         The bride, the bride is come;<br/>         And soon we reach the bridal bed,<br/>         For, Helen, here's my home</p> <p>Reluctant on its rusty hinge<br/>         Revolved an iron door,<br/>         And by the pale moon's setting beam<br/>         Were seen a church and tower.</p> <p>With many a shriek and cry, whiz round<br/>         The birds of midnight, scared;<br/>         And rustling like autumnal leaves<br/>         Unhallow'd ghosts were heard.</p> <p>O'er many a tomb and tombstone pale<br/>         He spurr'd the fiery horse,<br/>         Till sudden at an open grave<br/>         • He check'd the wondrous course.</p> <p>The falling gauntlet quits the rein,<br/>         Down drops the casque of steel,<br/>         The cuirass leaves his shrinking side,<br/>         The spur his gory heel.</p> <p>The eyes desert the naked skull,<br/>         The mould'ring flesh the bone,<br/>         Till Helen's lily arms entwine<br/>         A ghastly skeleton.</p> |
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The furious barb snorts fire and foam,  
 And, with a fearful bound,  
 Dissolves at once in empty air,  
 And leaves her on the ground.  
 Half seen by fits, by fits half heard,  
 Pale spectres flit along,  
 Wheel round the maid in dismal dance,  
 And howl the funeral song;  
 'E'en when the heart's with anguish cleft,  
 Revere the doom of Heaven !  
 Her soul is from her body reft;  
 Her spirit be forgiven I'

#### THE WILD HUNTSMAN.

THE Wildgrave winds his bugle-horn,  
 To horse, to horse ! halloo, halloo  
 His fiery courser snuffs the morn,  
 And thronging serfs their lord pursue.  
 The eager pack, from couples freed,  
 Dash through the bush, the brier,  
 the brake ;  
 While, answering hound, and horn,  
 and steed,  
 The mountain echoes startling wake.  
 The beams of God's own hallow'd day  
 Had painted yonder spire with gold,  
 And, calling sinful man to pray,  
 Loud, long, and deep the bell had toll'd.  
 But still the Wildgrave onward rides ;  
 Halloo, halloo ! and, hark again !  
 When, spurring from opposing sides,  
 Two Stranger Horsemen join the train.  
 Who was each Stranger, left and right,  
 Well may I guess, but dare not tell;  
 The right-hand steed was silver white,  
 The left, the swarthy hue of hell.

The right-hand Horseman, young and fair,  
 His smile was like the morn of May;  
 The left, from eye of tawny glare  
 Shot midnight lightning's lurid ray.  
 He waved his huntsman's cap on high,  
 Cried, ' Welcome, welcome, noble lord !  
 What sport can earth, or sea, or sky,  
 To match the princely chase, afford ?'  
 'Cease thy loud bugle's clanging knell,'  
 Cried the fair youth, with silver voice;  
 And for devotion's choral swell,  
 Exchange the rude unhallow'd noise.  
 ' To-day, the ill-omen'd chase forbear,  
 Yon bell yet summons to the fane;  
 To-day the Warning Spirit hear,  
 To-morrow thou mayst mourn in vain.'  
 'Away, and sweep the glades along !'  
 The Sable Hunter hoarse replies ;  
 ' To muttering monks leave matin-song,  
 And bells, and books, and mysteries  
 The Wildgrave spurr'd his ardent steed,  
 And, launching forward with a bound,  
 Who, for thy drowsy priestlike rede,  
 Would leave the jovial horn and hound?  
 Hence, if our manly sport offend '  
 With pious fools go chant and pray :  
 Well hast thou spoke, my dark-brow'd friend :  
 Halloo, halloo ! and hark away !'  
 The Wildgrave spurr'd his courser light,  
 O'er moss and moor, o'er holt and hill;  
 And on the left and on the right,  
 Each Stranger Horseman follow'd still.

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| <p>Upsprings, from yonder tangled thorn,<br/> A stag more white than mountain<br/> snow;<br/> And louder rung the Wildgrave's shorn,<br/> 'Hark forward, forward! holla, ho!'</p> <p>A heedless wretch has cross'd the way ;<br/> He gasps the thundering hoofs<br/> below;—<br/> But, live who can, or die who may,<br/> Still, forward, forward!' on they go.</p> <p>See, where yon simple fences meet,<br/> A field with Autumn's blessings<br/> crown'd :<br/> See, prostrate at the Wildgrave's feet,<br/> A husbandman with toilembrown'd:</p> <p>' O mercy, mercy, noble lord !<br/> Spare the poor's pittance,' was his<br/> cry,<br/> ' Earn'd by the sweat these brows have<br/> pour'd,<br/> In scorching hour of fierce July.'</p> <p>Earnest the right-hand Stranger<br/> pleads,<br/> The left still cheering to the prey ;<br/> The impetuous Earl no warning heeds,<br/> But furious holds the onward way.</p> <p>' Away, thou hound ! so basely born,<br/> Or dread the scourge's echoing<br/> blow i'<br/> Then loudly rung his bugle-horn,<br/> <sup>4</sup>Hark forward, forward! holla, ho!</p> <p>So said, so done : A single bound<br/> Clears the poor labourer's humble<br/> pale;<br/> Wild follows man, and horse, and<br/> hound,<br/> Like dark December's stormy gale.</p> <p>And man and horse, and hound and<br/> horn,<br/> Destructive sweep the field along;<br/> While, joying o'er the wasted corn,<br/> Fell Famine marks the maddening<br/> throng.</p> | <p>Again uproused, the timorous prey<br/> Scours moss and moor, and holt<br/> and hill;<br/> Hard run, he feels his strength decay,<br/> And trusts for life his simple skill.</p> <p>Too dangerous solitude appear'd ;<br/> He seeks the shelter of the crowd;<br/> Amid the flock's domestic herd<br/> His harmless head he hopes to<br/> shroud.</p> <p>O'er moss and moor, and holt and hill,<br/> His track the steady blood-hounds<br/> trace ;<br/> O'er moss and moor, unwearied still,<br/> The furious Earl pursues the chase.</p> <p>Full lowly did the herdsman fall;<br/> ' O spare, thou noble Baron, spare<br/> These herds, a widow's little all;<br/> These flocks, an orphan's fleecy<br/> care!'</p> <p>Earnest the right-hand Stranger<br/> pleads,<br/> The left still cheering to the prey ;<br/> The Earl nor prayer nor pity heeds,<br/> But furious keeps the onward way.</p> <p>' Unmanner'd dog ! To stop my sport<br/> Vain were thy cant and beggar<br/> whine,<br/> Though human spirits, of thy sort,<br/> Were tenants of these carrion kine!'</p> <p>Again he winds his bugle-horn,<br/> 'Hark forward, forward! holla, ho!'<br/> And through the herd, in ruthless scorn,<br/> He cheers his furious hounds to go.</p> <p>In heaps the throttled victims fall;<br/> Down sinks their mangled herdsman<br/> near;<br/> The murderous cries the stag appal,<br/> Again he starts, new-nerved by<br/> fear.</p> |
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| With blood besmear'd, and white with foam,<br>While big the tears of anguish pour,<br>He seeks, amid the forest's gloom,<br>The humble hermit's hallow'd bower.   | He listens for his trusty hounds;<br>No distant baying reach'd his ears:<br>His courser, rooted to the ground,<br>The quickening spur unmindful bears.                   |
| But man and horse, and horn and hound,<br>Tast rattling on his traces go;<br>The sacred chapel rung around<br>With, 'Hark away! and, holla, ho!'                  | Still dark and darker frown the shades,<br>Dark as the darkness of the grave;<br>And not a sound the still invades,<br>Save what a distant torrent gave.                 |
| All mild, amid the rout profane,<br>The holy hermit pour'd his prayer;<br>'Forbear with blood God's house to stain;<br>Revere his altar, and forbear!             | High o'er the sinner's humbled head<br>At length the solemn silence broke;<br>And, from a cloud of swarthy red,<br>The awful voice of thunder spoke.                     |
| 'The meanest brute has rights to plead,<br>Which, wrong'd by cruelty, or pride,<br>Draw vengeance on the ruthless head :<br>Be warn'd at length, and turn aside.' | 'Oppressor of creation fair!<br>Apostate Spirits' harden'd tool!<br>Scorner of God ! Scourge of the poor'<br>The measure of thy cup is full.                             |
| Still the Fair Horseman anxious pleads;<br>The Black, wild whooping, points the prey:<br>Alas ! the Earl no warning heeds,<br>But frantic keeps the forward way.  | 'Be chased for ever through the wood;<br>For ever roam the affrighted wild ;<br>And let thy fate instruct the proud,<br>God's meanest creature is his child.'            |
| 'Holy or not, or right or wrong,<br>Thy altar, and its rites, I spurn;<br>Not sainted martyrs' sacred song,<br>Not God himself, shall make me turn !'             | 'Twas hush'd : One flash, of sombre glare,<br>With yellow tinged the forests brown;<br>Uprose the Wildgrave's bristling hair,<br>And horror chill'd each nerve and bone. |
| He spurs his horse, he winds his horn,<br>Hark forward, forward! holla, ho''<br>But off, on whirlwind's pinions borne,<br>The stag, the hut, the hermit, go.      | Cold pour'd the sweat in freezing rill;<br>A rising wind began to sing ;<br>And louder, louder, louder still,<br>Brought storm and tempest on its wing.                  |
| And horse and man, and horn and hound,<br>And clamour of the chase, was gone;<br>For hoofs, and howls, and bugle-sound,<br>A deadly silence reign'd alone.        | Earth heard the call; her entrails rend;<br>From yawning rifts, with many a yell,<br>Mix'd with sulphureous flames, ascend<br>The misbegotten dogs of hell.              |
| Wild gazed the affrighted Earl around ;<br>He strove in vain to wake his horn,<br>In vain to call: for not a sound<br>Could from his anxious lips be borne.       | What ghastly Huntsman next arose,<br>Well may I guess, but dare not tell;<br>His eye like midnight lightning glows,<br>His steed the swarthy hue of hell.                |

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| The Wildgrave flies o'er bush and thorn,<br>With many a shriek of helpless woe;<br>Behind him hound, and horse, and horn,<br>And 'Hark away!' and 'Holla, ho !'                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | O see you that castle, so strong and so high?<br>And see you that lady, the tear in her eye?<br>And see you that palmer, from Palestine's land,<br>The shell <sup>03</sup> . his hat, and the staff in his hand?                         |
| With wild despair's reverted eye,<br>Close, close behind, he marks the throng.<br>With bloody fangs and eager cry;<br>In frantic fear he scours along.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 'Now palmer, grey palmer, O tell unto me,<br>What news bring you home from the Holy Countrie?<br>And how goes the warfare by Galilee's strand?<br>And how fare our nobles, the flower of the land?'                                      |
| Still, still shall last the dreadful chase,<br>Till time itself shall have an end;<br>By day, they scour earth's cavern'd space,<br>At midnight's witchinghour, ascend.                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 'O well goes the warfare by Galilee's wave,<br>For Gilead, and Nablous, and Ramah we have;<br>And well fare our nobles by Mount Lebanon,<br>For the Heathen have lost, and the Christians have won.'                                     |
| This is the horn, and hound, and horse,<br>That oft the lated peasant hears;<br>Appall'd, he signs the frequent cross,<br>When the wild din invades his ears.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | A fair chain of gold 'mid her ringlets there hung;<br>O'er the palmer's grey locks the fair chain has she flung:<br><sup>k</sup> O palmer, grey palmer, this chain be thy fee,<br>For the news thou hast brought from the Holy Countrie. |
| The wakeful priest oft drops a tear<br>For human pride, for human woe,<br>When, at his midnight mass, he hears<br>The infernal cry of 'Holla, ho !'                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 'And, palmer, good palmer, by Galilee's wave,<br>O saw ye Count Albert, the gentle and brave?<br>When the Crescent went back, and the Red-cross rush'd on,<br>O saw ye him foremost on Mount Lebanon <sup>1</sup>                        |
| <div style="text-align: center;">—♦—</div><br><b>THE FIRE-KING.</b><br><br><sup>1</sup> The blessing of the evil genii, which are curses, were upon him. — <i>Eastern Tale</i> .<br><br>BOLD knights and fair dames, to my harp give an ear,<br>Of love, and of war, and of wonder to hear;<br>And you haply may sigh, in the midst of your glee,<br>At the tale of Count Albert, and fair Rosalie. | <sup>i</sup> O lady, fair lady, the tree green it grows;<br>O lady, fair lady, the stream pure it flows;                                                                                                                                 |



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| <p>Your castle stands strong, and your<br/>hopes soar on high;<br/>But, lady, fair lady, all blossoms to die.</p> <p>'The green boughs they wither, the<br/>thunderbolt falls,<br/>It leaves of your castle but levin-<br/>scorch'd walls;<br/>The pure stream runs muddy; the<br/>gay hope is gone;<br/>Count Albert is prisoner on Mount<br/>Lebanon</p> <p>O she's ta'en a horse, should be fleet<br/>at her speed ;<br/>And she's ta'en a sword, should be<br/>sharp at her need ;<br/>And she has ta'en shipping for<br/>Palestine's land,<br/>To ransom Count Albert from<br/>Soldanrie's hand.</p> <p>Small thought had Count Albert on<br/>fair Rosalie,<br/>Small thought on his faith, or his<br/>kighthood, had he:<br/>A heathenish damsel his light heart<br/>had won,<br/>The Soldan's fair daughter of Mount<br/>Lebanon.</p> <p>'O Christian, brave Christian, my<br/>love wouldst thou be,<br/>Three things must thou do ere I<br/>hearken to thee:<br/>Our laws and our worship on thee<br/>shalt thou take;<br/>And this thou shalt first do for<br/>Zulema's sake.</p> <p>'And, next, in the cavern, where<br/>burns evermore<br/>The mystical flame which the Curd-<br/>mans adore,<br/>Alone, and in silence, three nights<br/>shalt thou wake;<br/>And this thou shalt next do for<br/>Zulema's sake.</p> | <p>'And, last, thou shalt aid us with<br/>counsel and hand,<br/>To drive the Frank robber from<br/>Palestine's land;<br/>For my lord and my love then Count<br/>Albert I'll take,<br/>When all this is accomplished for<br/>Zulema's sake.'</p> <p>He has thrown by his helmet, and<br/>cross-handled sword,<br/>Renouncing his knighthood, denying<br/>his Lord ;<br/>He has ta'en the green caftan, and<br/>turban put on,<br/>For the love of the maiden of fair<br/>Lebanon.</p> <p>And in the dread cavern, deep deep<br/>under ground,<br/>Which fifty steel gates and steel<br/>portals surround,<br/>He has watch'd until daybreak, but<br/>sight saw he none,<br/>Save the flame burning bright on its<br/>altar of stone.</p> <p>Amazed was the Princess, the Soldan<br/>amazed,<br/>Sore murmur'd the priests as on<br/>Albert they gazed;<br/>They search'd all his garments, and,<br/>under his weeds,<br/>They found, and took from him, his<br/>rosary beads.</p> <p>Again in the cavern, deep deep under<br/>ground,<br/>He watch'd the lone night, while the<br/>winds whistled round;<br/>Far off was their murmur, it came not<br/>more nigh,<br/>The flame burn'd unmoved, and nought<br/>else did he spy.</p> <p>Loud murmur'd the priests, and<br/>amazed was the King,<br/>While many dark spells of their<br/>witchcraft they sing;</p> |
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| They search'd Albert's body, and, lo !<br>on his breast<br>Was the sign of the Cross, by his<br>father impressed.                                                                                                                            | In his hand a broad falchion blue-<br>glimmer'd through smoke,<br>And Mount Lebanon shook as the<br>monarch he spoke:                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| The priests they erase it with care<br>and with pain,<br>And the recreant return'd to the<br>cavern again;<br>But, as he descended, a whisper there<br>fell :                                                                                | 'With this brand shalt thou conquer,<br>thus long, and no more,<br>Till thou bend to the Cross, and the<br>Virgin adore.'                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| It was his good angel, who bade him<br>farewell!                                                                                                                                                                                             | The cloud-shrouded Arm gives the<br>weapon; and see '                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| High bristled his hair, his heart<br>fluttered and beat,<br>And he turn'd him five steps, half<br>resolved to retreat;<br>But his heart it was harden'd, his<br>purpose was gone,<br>When he thought of the Maiden of<br>fair Lebanon.       | The recreant receives the charm'd<br>gift on his knee :<br>The thunders growl distant, and faint<br>gleam the fires,<br>As, borne on the whirlwind, the phan-<br>tom retires.                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| Scarce pass'd he the archway, the<br>threshold scarce trode,<br>When the winds from the four points<br>of heaven were abroad,<br>They made each steel portal to rattle<br>and ring,<br>And, borne on the blast, came the<br>dread Fire-King. | Count Albert has arm'd him the<br>Paynim among,<br>Though his heart it was false, yet his<br>arm it was strong;<br>And the Red-cross wax'd faint, and<br>the Crescent came on,<br>From the day he commanded on<br>Mount Lebanon.                                                                                                                                |
| Full sore rock'd the cavern whene'er<br>he drew nigh,<br>The fire on the altar blazed bickering<br>and high;<br>In volcanic explosions the mountains<br>proclaim<br>The dreadful approach of the Monarch<br>of Flame.                        | From Lebanon's forests to Galilee's<br>wave,<br>The sands of Samaar drank the blood<br>of the brave;<br>Till the Knights of the Temple, and<br>Knights of Saint John,<br>With Salem's King Baldwin, against<br>him came on.                                                                                                                                     |
| Unmeasured in height, undistinguish'd<br>in form,<br>His breath it was lightning, his voice<br>it was storm;<br>I ween the stout heart of Count Albert<br>was tame,<br>When he saw in his terrors the<br>Monarch of Flame.                   | The war-cymbals clatter'd, the trum-<br>pets replied,<br>The lances were couch'd, and they<br>closed on each side ;<br>And horsemen and horses Count<br>Albert o'erthrew,<br>Till he pierced the thick tumult King<br>Baldwin unto.<br>Against the charm'd blade which<br>Count Albert did wield,<br>The fence had been vain of the King's<br>Red-cross shield; |

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| But a Page thrust him forward the<br>monarch before,<br>And cleft the proud turban the rene-<br>gade wore.                                                                                                                                         | The battle is over on Bethsaida's plain.<br>Oh, who is yon Paynim lies stretch'd<br>'mid the slain ?<br>And who is yon Page lying cold at<br>his knee ?<br>Oh, who but Count Albert and fair<br>Rosalie!                                                                                    |
| So fell was the dint, that Count<br>Albert stoop'd low<br>Before the cross'd shield, to his steel<br>saddlebow;<br>And scarce had he bent to the Red-<br>cross his head,<br><sup>4</sup> <i>Bonne Grace, Notre Dame!</i> he un-<br>wittingly said. | The Lady was buried in Salem's<br>bless'd bound,<br>The Count he was left to the vulture<br>and hound :<br>Her soul to high mercy Our Lady<br>did bring;<br>His went on the blast to the dread<br>Fire-King.                                                                                |
| Sore sigh'd the charm'd sword, for its<br>virtue was o'er,<br>It sprung from his grasp, and was<br>never seen more;<br>But true men have said, that the<br>lightning's red wing<br>Did waft back the brand to the dread<br>Fire-King.              | Yet many a minstrel, in harping, can<br>tell,<br>How the Red-cross it conquer'd, the<br>Crescent it fell:<br>And lords and gay ladies have sigh'd,<br>'mid their glee,<br>At the tale of Count Albert and fair<br>Rosalie.                                                                  |
| He clench'd his set teeth, and his<br>gauntleted hand;<br>He stretch'd, with one buffet, that<br>Page on the strand.<br>As back from the stripling the broken<br>casque roll'd,<br>You might see the blue eyes, and the<br>ringlets of gold.       | —♦—                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Short time had Count Albert in horror<br>to stare<br>On those death-swimming eyeballs,<br>that blood-clotted hair;<br>For down came the Templars, like<br>Cedron in flood,<br>And dyed their long lances in Saracen<br>blood.                      | FREDERICK AND ALICE.<br>FREDERICK leaves the land of France,<br>Homeward hastes his steps to<br>measure,<br>Careless casts the parting glance<br>On the scene of former pleasure.                                                                                                           |
| The Saracens, Curdmans, and Ish-<br>maelites yield<br>To the scallop, the saltier, and<br>crossleted shield ;<br>And the eagles were gorged with the<br>infidel dead,<br>From Bethsaida's fountains to Naph-<br>thali's head.                      | Joying in his prancing steed,<br>Keen to prove his untried blade,<br>Hope's gay dreams the soldier lead<br>Over mountain, moor, and glade.<br>Helpless, ruin'd, left forlorn,<br>Lovely Alice wept alone ;<br>Mourn'd o'er love's fond contract torn,<br>Hope, and peace, and honour flown. |

Mark her breast's convulsive throbs !  
See, the tear of anguish flows!  
Mingling soon with bursting sobs,  
Loud the laugh of frenzy rose.

Wild she cursed, and wild she pray'd;  
Seven long days and nights are o'er;  
Death in pity brought his aid,  
As the village bell struck four.

Far from her, and far from France,  
Faithless Frederick onward rides ;  
Marking, blithe, the morning's glance  
Mantling o'er the mountain's sides.

Heard ye not the boding sound,  
As the tongue of yondei tower,  
Slowly, to the hills around,  
Told the fourth, the fated hour ?

Starts the steed, and snuffs the air,  
Yet no cause of dread appears;  
Bristles high the rider's hair,  
Struck with strange mysterious fears.

Desperate, as his terrors rise,  
In the steed the spur he hides;  
From himself in vain he flies;  
Anxious, restless, on he rides.

Seven long days, and seven long nights,  
Wild he wander'd, woe the while!  
Ceaseless care and causeless fright  
Urge his footsteps many a mile.

Dark the seventh sad night descends:  
Rivers swell, and rain-streams pour;  
While the deafening thunder lends  
All the terrors of its roar.

Weary, wet, and spent with toil,  
Where his head shall Frederick hide ?  
Where, but in yon ruin'd aisle,  
By the lightning's flash descried.

To the portal, dank and low,  
Fast his steed the wanderer bound;  
Down a ruin'd staircase slow,  
Next his darkling way he wound.

Long drear vaults before him lie !  
Glimmering lights are seen to glide !  
Blessed Mary, hear my cry !  
Deign a sinner's steps to guide !

Often lost their quivering beam,  
Still the lights move slow before,  
Till they rest their ghastly gleam  
Right against an iron door.

Thundering voices from within,  
Mix'd with peals of laughter, rose;  
As they fell, a solemn strain  
Lent its wild and wondrous close !

Midst the din, he seem'd to hear  
Voice of friends, by death removed;  
Well he knew that solemn air,—  
'Twas the lay that Alice loved.

Hark ! for now a solemn knell  
Four times on the still night broke  
Four times, at its deaden'd swell,  
Echoes from the ruins spoke.

As the lengthen'd clangours die,  
Slowly opes the iron door!  
Straight a banquet met his eye,  
But a funeral's form it wore !

Coffins for the seats extend ;  
All with black the board was spread;  
Girt by parent, brother, friend,  
Long since number'd with the dead'.

Alice, in her grave-clothes bound,  
Ghastly smiling, points a seat;  
All arose, with thundering sound ;  
All the expected stranger greet.

High their meagre arms they wave,  
Wild their notes of welcome swell;  
'Welcome, traitor, to the grave!  
Perjured, bid the light farewell !'



## THE BATTLE OF SEMPACH.

'TWAS when among our linden-trees  
The bees had housed in swarms  
(And grey-hair'd peasants say that  
these  
Betoken foreign arms);

Then look'd we down to Willisow,—  
The land was all in flame;  
We knew the Archduke Leopold  
With all his army came.

The Austrian nobles made their vow,  
So hot their heart and bold,  
On Switzer carles we'll trample now,  
And slay both young and old

With clarion loud, and banner proud,  
From Zurich on the lake,  
In martial pomp and fair array,  
Their onward march they make.

' Now list, ye lowland nobles all :  
Ye seek the mountain strand,  
Nor wot ye what shall be your lot  
In such a dangerous land.

' I rede ye, shrive ye of your sins,  
Before ye farther go ;  
A skirmish in Helvetian hills  
May send your souls to woe

'But where now shall we find a priest  
Our shrift that he may hear ?'

' The Switzer priest' hasta'en the field,  
He deals a penance drear.

' Right heavily upon your head  
He 'll lay his hand of steel;  
And with his trusty partisan  
Your absolution deal

'Twas on a Monday morning then,  
The corn was steep'd in dew,  
And merry maids had sickles ta'en,  
When the host to Sempach drew.

<sup>1</sup> All the Swiss clergy who were able to bear arms fought in this patriotic war.

The stalwart men of fair Lucerne  
Together have they join'd;  
The pith and core of manhood stern,  
Was none cast looks behind.

It was the Lord of Hare-castle,  
And to the Duke he said,  
' Yon little band of brethren true  
Will meet us undismay'd.'

' O Hare-castle<sup>3</sup>, thou heart of hare !  
Fierce Oxenstern replied.  
Shaltsee then how the game will fare,  
The taunted knight replied.

There was lacing then of helmets bright,  
And closing ranks amain;  
The peaks they hew'd from their boot-  
points  
Might wellnigh load a wain

And thus they to each other said.  
Yon handful down to hew  
Will be no boastful tale to tell,  
The peasants are so few.'

The gallant Swiss Confederates there  
They pray'd to God aloud,  
And he display'd his rainbow fair  
Against a swarthy cloud.

Then heart and pulse throb'd more  
and more  
With courage firm and high,  
And down the good Confederates bore  
On the Austrian chivalry.

The Austrian Lion<sup>4</sup> gan to growl,  
And toss his mane and tail;  
And ball, and shaft, and crossbow bolt,  
Went whistling forth like hail.

<sup>3</sup> In the original, *Haasenstetn*, or *Hare-stone*. This seems to allude to the preposterous fashion, during the middle ages, of wearing boots with the points or peaks turned upwards, and so long, that in some cases they were fastened to the knees of the wearer with small chains. When they alighted to fight upon foot, it would seem that the Austrian gentle-  
men found it necessary to cut off these peaks, that they might move with the necessary activity.  
A pun on the Archduke's name, LEOPOLD.

Lance, pike, and halbert mingled there,  
The game was nothing sweet;  
The boughs of many a stately tree  
Lay shiver'd at their feet.

The Austrian men-at-arms stood fast,  
So close their spears they laid;  
It chafed the gallant Winkelried,  
Who to his comrades said:

'I have a virtuous wife at home,  
A wife and infant son;  
I leave them to my country's care,—  
This field shall soon be won.

'These nobles lay their spears right  
thick,  
And keep full firm array,  
Yet shall my charge their order break,  
And make my brethren way

He rush'd against the Austrian band  
In desperate career,  
And with his body, breast, and hand,  
Bore down each hostile spear.

Four lances splinter'd on his crest,  
Six shiver'd in his side;  
Still on the serried files he press'd,  
He broke their ranks, and died.

This patriot's self-devoted deed  
First tamed the Lion's mood,  
And the four forest cantons freed  
From thralldom by his blood.

Right where his charge had made a  
lane,  
His valiant comrades burst,  
With sword, and axe, and partisan,  
And hack, and stab, and thrust.

The daunted Lion 'gan to whine,  
And granted ground amain,  
The Mountain Bull<sup>1</sup> he bent his brows,  
And gored his sides again.

<sup>1</sup> A pun on the URUS, or wild bull, which gives  
name to the Canton of Uri.

Then lost was banner, spear, and  
shield

At Sempach in the flight,  
The cloister vaults at König's field  
Hold many an Austrian knight.

It was the Archduke Leopold,  
So lordly would he ride,  
But he came against the Switzer churls,  
And they slew him in his pride.

The heifer said unto the bull,  
And shall I not complain?  
There came a foreign nobleman  
To milk me on the plain.

'One thrust of thine outrageous horn  
Has gall'd the knight so sore,  
That to the churchyard he is borne  
To range our glens no more.'

An Austrian noble left the stour,  
And fast the flight 'gan take;  
And he arrived in luckless hour  
At Sempach on the lake.

He and his squire a fisher call'd  
(His name was Hans Von Rot)—  
'For love, or meed, or charity,  
Receive us in thy boat!'

Their anxious call the fisher heard,  
And, glad the meed to win,  
His shallop to the shore he steer'd,  
And took the flyers in.

And while against the tide and wind  
Hans stoutly row'd his way,  
The noble to his follower sign'd  
He should the boatman slay.

The fisher's back was to them turn'd,  
The squire his dagger drew,  
Hans saw his shadow in the lake,  
The boat he overthrew.

He 'whelm'd the boat, and as they  
strove,  
He stunn'd them with his oar;  
Now, drink ye deep, my gentle sirs,  
You 'll ne'er stab boatman more.

Two gilded fishes in the lake  
This morning have I caught,  
Their silver scales may much avail,  
Their carrion flesh is naught.'

It was a messenger of woe  
Has sought the Austrian land :  
Ah ! gracious lady, evil news !  
My lord lies on the strand.

' At Sempach, on the battle-field,  
His bloody corpse lies there.  
• Ah, gracious God !' the lady cried,  
    <sup>4</sup> What tidings of despair !'

Now would you know the minstrel  
    wight  
Who sings of strife so stern,  
Albert the Souter is he hight,  
A burgher of Lucerne.

A merry man was he, I wot,  
The night he made the lay,  
Returning from the bloody spot  
Where God had judged the day.



#### THE NOBLE MORINGER.

O WILL you hear a knightly tale of  
old Bohemian day  
It was the noble Moringer in wedlock  
bed he lay ;  
He halsed and kiss'd his dearest  
dame, that was as sweet as May,  
And said, ' Now, lady of my heart,  
attend the words I say.

' 'Tis I have vow'd a pilgrimage unto  
a distant shrine,  
And I must seek Saint Thomas-land,  
and leave the land that's mine;  
Here shalt thou dwell the while in state,  
so thou wilt pledge thy fay,  
That thou for my return wilt wait  
seven twelvemonths and a day

Then out and spoke that Lady bright,  
sore troubled in her cheer,  
<sup>1</sup> Now tell me true, thou noble knight,  
what order takest thou here'  
And who shall lead thy vassal band,  
and hold thy lordly sway,  
And be thy lady's guardian true when  
thou art far away ?'

Out spoke the noble Moringer, ' Of  
that have thou no care,  
There's many a valiant gentleman of  
me holds living fair;  
The trustiest shall rule my land, my  
vassals and my state,  
And be a guardian tried and true  
to thee, my lovely mate.

<sup>4</sup> As Christian man, I needs must keep  
the vow which I have plight ;  
When I am far in foreign land,  
remember thy true knight;  
And cease, my dearest dame, to grieve,  
for vain were sorrow now,  
But grant thy Moringer his leave,  
since God hath heard his vow.'

It was the noble Moringer from bed  
he made him boune,  
And met him there his Chamberlain,  
with ewer and with gown :  
He flung the mantle on his back,  
'twas furr'd with miniver,  
He dipp'd his hand in water cold,  
and bathed his forehead fair.

' Now hear he said, ' Sir Chamberlain,  
true vassal art thou mine,  
And such the trust that I repose in  
that proved worth of thine,  
For seven years shalt thou rule my  
towers, and lead my vassal train,  
And pledge thee for my Lady's faith  
till I return again.'

The Chamberlain was blunt and true,  
and sturdily said he,  
' Abide, my lord, and rule your own,  
and take this rede from me;

That woman's faith's a brittle trust—  
seven twelvemonths didst thou  
say?

I 'll pledge me for no lady's truth be-  
yond the seventh fair day.'

The noble Baron turn'd him round,  
his heart was full of care,  
His gallant Esquire stood him nigh,  
he was Marstetten's heir,  
To whom he spoke right anxiously,  
'Thou trusty squire to me,  
Wilt thou receive this weighty trust  
when I am o'er the sea?

<sup>1</sup>To watch and ward my castle strong,  
and to protect my land,  
And to the hunting or the host to  
lead my vassal band;  
And pledge thee for my Lady's faith  
till seven long years are gone,  
And guard her as Our Lady dear  
was guarded by Saint John?'

Marstetten's heir was kind and true,  
but fiery, hot, and young,  
And readily he answer made with too  
presumptuous tongue:  
My noble lord, cast care away, and  
on your journey wend,  
And trust this charge to me until  
your pilgrimage have end.

•Rely upon my plighted faith, which  
shall be truly tried,  
To guard your lands, and ward your  
towers, and with your vassals  
ride;  
And for your lovely Lady's faith, so  
virtuous and so dear,  
I 'll gage my head it knows no change,  
be absent thirty year.'

The noble Moringer took cheer when  
thus he heard him speak,  
And doubt forsook his troubled brow,  
and sorrow left his cheek;

A long adieu he bids to all, hoists  
topsails, and away,  
And wanders in Saint Thomas-land  
seven twelvemonths and a day.

It was the noble Moringer within an  
orchard slept,  
When on the Baron's slumbering  
sense a boding vision crept;  
And whisper'd in his ear a voice, 'Tis  
time, Sir Knight, to wake,  
Thy Lady and thy heritage another  
master take.

'Thy tower another banner knows,  
thy steeds another rein,  
And stoop them to another's will thy  
gallant vassal train;  
And she, the Lady of thy love, so  
faithful once and fair,  
This night within thy fathers' hall  
she weds Marstetten's heir.'

It is the noble Moringer starts up  
and tears his beard,  
'Oh would that I had ne'er been born!  
what tidings have I heard •  
To lose my lordship and my lands  
the less would be my care,  
But, God! that e'er a squire untrue  
should wed my Lady fair.

'O good Saint Thomas, hear, 'he pray'd,  
<sup>1</sup>my patron Saint art thou,  
A traitor robs me of my land even  
while I pay my vow!  
My wife he brings to infamy that was  
so pure of name,  
And I am far in foreign land, and must  
endure the shame

It was the good Saint Thomas, then,  
who heard his pilgrim's prayer,  
And sent a sleep so deep and dead  
that it o'erpower'd his care;  
He waked in fair Bohemian land  
outstretch'd beside a rill,  
High on the right a castle stood, low  
on the left a mill.



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| <p>The Moringer he started up as one from<br/>spell unbound,<br/>And dizzy with surprise and joy gazed<br/>wildly all around ;<br/>I know my fathers' ancient towers,<br/>the mill, the stream I know,<br/>Now blessed be my patron Saint who<br/>cheer'd his pilgrim's woe!</p> <p>He leant upon his pilgrim staff, and<br/>to the mill he drew,<br/>So alter'd was his goodly form that<br/>none their master knew ;<br/>The Baron to the miller said, Good<br/>friend, for charity,<br/>Tell a poor palmer in your land what<br/>tidings may there be ?'</p> <p>The miller answered him again, 'He<br/>knew of little news,<br/>Save that the Lady of the land did<br/>a new bridegroom choose ;<br/>Her husband died in distant land,<br/>such is the constant word ;<br/>His death sits heavy on our souls,<br/>he was a worthy Lord.</p> <p>' Of him I held the little mill which<br/>wins me living free ;<br/>God rest the Baron in his grave, he<br/>still was kind to me !<br/>And when Saint Martin's tide comes<br/>round, and millers take their toll,<br/>The priest that prays for Moringer<br/>shall have both cope and stole.'</p> <p>It was the noble Moringer to climb<br/>the hill began,<br/>And stood before the bolted gate<br/>a woe and weary man ;<br/>' Now help me, every saint in heaven<br/>that can compassion take,<br/>To gain the entrance of my hall this<br/>woful match to break</p> <p>His very knock it sounded sad, his<br/>call was sad and slow,<br/>For heart and head, and voice and<br/>hand, were heavy all with woe ;</p> | <p>And to the warder thus he spoke :<br/>Friend, to thy Lady say,<br/>A pilgrim from Saint Thomas-land<br/>craves harbour for a day.</p> <p>I've wander'd many a weary step,<br/>my strength is wellnigh done,<br/>And if she turn me from her gate<br/>I'll see no morrow's sun ;<br/>I pray, for sweet Saint Thomas' sake,<br/>a pilgrim's bed and dole,<br/>And for the sake of Moringer's, her<br/>once-loved husband's soul.'</p> <p>It was the stalwart warder then he<br/>came his dame before,<br/>A pilgrim, worn and travel-toil'd,<br/>stands at the castle-door;<br/>And prays, for sweet Saint Thomas'<br/>sake, for harbour and for dole,<br/>And for the sake of Moringer, thy<br/>noble husband's soul</p> <p>The Lady's gentle heart was moved ;<br/>' Do up the gate,' she said,<br/>' And bid the wanderer welcome be<br/>to banquet and to bed ;<br/>And since he names my husband's<br/>name, so that he lists to stay,<br/>These towers shall be his harbourage<br/>a twelvemonth and a day</p> <p>It was the stalwart warder then un-<br/>did the portal broad ;<br/>It was the noble Moringer that o'er<br/>the threshold strode;<br/>' And have thou thanks, kind heaven,'<br/>he said, ' though from a man<br/>of sin,<br/>That the true lord stands here once<br/>more his castle-gate within</p> <p>Then up the halls paced Moringer, his<br/>step was sad and slow;<br/>It sat full heavy on his heart, none<br/>seem'd their Lord to know;<br/>He sat him on a lowly bench, oppress'd<br/>with woe and wrong,<br/>Short space he sat, but ne'er to him<br/>seem'd little space so long.</p> |
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Now spent was day, and feasting o'er,  
and come was evening hour,  
The time was nigh when new-made  
brides retire to nuptial bower;  
'Our castle's wont a bridesman said,  
'hath been both firm and long,  
No guest to harbour in our halls till he  
shall chant a song

Then spoke the youthful bridegroom  
there as he sat by the bride,  
'My merry minstrel folk,' quoth he,  
'lay shalm and harp aside;  
Our pilgrim guest must sing a lay, the  
castle's rule to hold,  
And well his guerdon will I pay with  
garment and with gold

' Chill flows the lay of frozen age,'  
'twas thus the pilgrim sung;  
'Nor golden meed nor garment gay  
unlocks his heavy tongue ;  
Once did I sit, thou bridegroom gay, at  
board as rich as thine,  
And by my side as fair a bride with  
all her charms was mine.

But time traced furrows on my face,  
and I grew silver-hair'd,  
For locks of brown, and cheeks of youth,  
she left this brow and beard;  
Once rich, but now a palmer poor,  
I tread life's latest stage,  
And mingle with your bridal mirth  
the lay of frozen age.'

It was the noble Lady there this woful  
lay that hears,  
And for the aged pilgrim's grief her  
eye was dimm'd with tears;  
She bade her gallant cupbearer a golden  
beaker take,  
And bear it to the palmer poor to  
quaff it for her sake.

It was the noble Moringer that dropp'd  
amid the wine  
A bridal ring of burning gold so costly  
and so fine:

Now listen, gentles, to my song, it  
tells you but the sooth,  
'Twas with that very ring of gold he  
pledged his bridal truth.

Then to the cupbearer he said, 'Do me  
one kindly deed,  
And should my better days return,  
full rich shall be thy meed ;  
Bear back the golden cup again to  
yonder bride so gay,  
And crave her of her courtesy to  
pledge the palmer grey.'

The cupbearer was courtly bred, nor  
was the boon denied,  
The golden cap he took again, and  
bore it to the bride;  
' Lady,' he said, 'your reverend guest  
sends this, and bids me pray,  
That, in thy noble courtesy, thou  
pledge the palmer grey

The ring hath caught the Lady's eye,  
she views it close and near,  
Then might you hear her shriek aloud,  
' The Moringer is here !'  
Then might you see her start from  
seat, while tears in torrents fell,  
But whether 'twas for joy or woe, the  
ladies best can tell.

But loud she utter'd thanks to Heaven,  
and every saintly power,  
That had return'd the Moringer before  
the midnight hour;  
And loud she utter'd vow on vow, that  
never was there bride  
That had like her preserved her troth,  
or been so sorely tried.

' Yes, here I claim the praise,' she said,  
' to constant matrons due,  
Who keep the troth that they have  
plight, so stedfastly and true ;

For count the term howe'er you will,  
so that you count aright,  
Seven twelvemonths and a day are out  
when bellstolltwelve-to-night.'

It was Marstetten then rose up, his  
falchion there he drew,  
He kneel'd before the Moringer, and  
down his weapon threw;  
'My oath and knightly faith are broke  
these were the words he said,  
'Then take, my liege, thy vassal's sword,  
and take thy vassal's head

The noble Moringer he smiled, and  
then aloud did say,  
'He gathers wisdom that hath roam'd  
seven twelvemonths and a day;  
My daughter now hath fifteen years,  
fame speaks her sweet and fair,  
I give her for the bride you lose, and  
name her for my heir.

<sup>1</sup> The young bridegroom hath youthful  
bride, the oldbridegroomtheold,  
Whose faith was kept till term and tide  
so punctually were told;  
But blessings on the warder kind that  
op'd my castle-gate,  
For had I come at morrow tide, I came  
a day too late

### THE ERL-KING.

FROM THE GERMAN OF GOETHE.

O, WHO rides by night thro' the wood-  
land so wild?  
It is the fond father embracing his  
child;  
And close the boy nestles within his  
loved arm,  
To hold himself fast, and to keep  
himself warm.

'O father, see yonder! see yonder'  
he says;  
'My boy, upon what dost thou fear-  
fully gaze?'  
'O, 'tis the Erl-King with his crown  
and his shroud.'  
No, my son, it is but a dark wreath  
of the cloud.'

( *The Erl-King speaks.* )

'O come and go with me, thou loveliest  
child;  
By many a gay sport shall thy time be  
beguiled;  
My mother keeps for thee full many  
a fair toy.  
And many a fine flower shall she pluck  
for my boy.'

'O father, my father, and did you  
not hear  
The Erl-King whisper so low in my  
ear?'  
<sup>4</sup> Be still, my heart's darling—my child,  
be at ease;  
It was but the wild blast as it sung  
thro' the trees

*Erl-King.*

<sup>1</sup> O wilt thou go with me, thou loveliest  
boy?  
My daughter shall tend thee with care  
and with joy;  
She shall bear thee so lightly thro'  
wet and thro' wild,  
And press thee, and kiss thee, and  
sing to my child.'

<sup>1</sup> O father, my father, and saw you not  
plain  
The Erl-Kings pale daughter glide  
past thro' the rain?  
O yes, my loved treasure, I knew it  
full soon;  
It was the grey willow that danced to  
the moon.'

*Erl-King.*

<sup>1</sup> O come and go with me, no longer  
delay,  
Or else, silly child, I will drag thee  
away.'  
' O father! O father now, now, keep  
your hold,  
The Erl-King has seized me—his grasp  
is so cold !'

Sore trembled the father; he spurr'd  
thro the wild,  
Clasping close to his bosom his shud-  
dering child;  
He reaches his dwelling in doubt and  
in dread,  
But, clasp'd to his bosom, the infant  
was dead.

## Notes to Ballads from the German.

### INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

IN early youth I had been an eager student of Ballad Poetry, and the tree is still in my recollection beneath which I lay and first entered upon the enchanting perusal of Percy's 'Reliques of Ancient Poetry,' although it has long perished in the general blight which affected the whole race of Oriental platanus to which it belonged. The taste of another person had strongly encouraged my own researches into this species of legendary lore. But I had never dreamed of an attempt to imitate what gave me so much pleasure.

I had, indeed, tried the metrical translations which were occasionally recommended to us at the High School. I got credit for attempting to do what was enjoined, but very little for the mode in which the task was performed, and I used to feel not a little mortified when my versions were placed in contrast with others of admitted merit. At one period of my schoolboy days I was so far left to my own desires as to become guilty of Verses on a Thunderstorm, which were much approved of, until a malevolent critic sprung up, in the shape of an apothecary's blue-buskined wife, who affirmed that my most sweet poetry was stolen from an old magazine. I never forgave the imputation, and even now I acknowledge some resentment against the poor woman's memory. She indeed accused me unjustly, when she said I had stolen my brooms ready-made; but as I had, like most premature poets, copied all the words and ideas of which my verses consisted, she was to far right. I made one or two faint attempts at verse, after I had undergone this sort of daw-plucking at the hands of the apothecary's wife; but some friend or other always advised me to jnit my verses in the fire, and, like Dorax in the play, I submitted, though 'with a swelling heart.' In short, excepting the usual tribute to a mistress's eyebrow, which is the language of passion rather than poetry, I had not for ten years indulged the wish to couple so much as *love* and *dove*, when, finding Lewis in possession of so much

reputation, and conceiving that, if I fell behind him in poetical powers, I considerably exceeded him in general information, I suddenly took it into my head to attempt the style of poetry by which he had raised himself to fame.

This idea was hurried into execution, in consequence of a temptation which others, as well as the author, found it difficult to resist. The celebrated ballad of 'Lenore,' by Burger, was about this time introduced into England; and it is remarkable, that, written as far back as 1775, it was upwards of twenty years before it was known in Britain, though calculated to make so strong an impression. The wild character of the tale was such as struck the imagination of all who read it, although the idea of the lady's ride behind the spectre horseman had been long before hit upon by an English ballad-maker. But this pretended English original, if in reality it be such, is so dull, flat, and prosaic, as to leave the distinguished German author all that is valuable in his story, by clothing it with a fanciful wildness of expression, which serves to set forth the marvellous tale in its native terror. The ballad of 'Lenore' accordingly possessed general attractions for such of the English as understood the language in which it is written; and, as if there had been a charm in the ballad, no one seemed to cast his eyes upon it without a desire to make it known by translation to his own countrymen, and six or seven versions were accordingly presented to the public. Although the present author was one of those who intruded his translation on the world at this time, he may fairly exculpate himself from the rashness of entering the lists against so many rivals. The circumstances which threw him into this competition were quite accidental, and of a nature tending to show how much the destiny of human life depends upon unimportant occurrences, to which little consequence is attached at the moment.

About the summer of 1703 or 1794, the celebrated Miss Laetitia Aikin, better known

as Mrs. Barbauld, paid a visit to Edinburgh, and was received by such literary society as the place then boasted, with the hospitality to which her talents and her worth entitled her. Among others, she was kindly welcomed by the late excellent and admired Professor Dugald Stewart, his lady, and family. It was in their evening society that Miss Aikin drew from her pocket-book a version of 'Lenore' executed by William Taylor, Esq. of Norwich, with as much freedom as was consistent with great spirit and scrupulous fidelity. She read this composition to the company, who were electrified by the tale. It was the more successful, that Mr. Taylor had boldly copied the imitative harmony of the German, and described the spectral journey in language resembling that of the original. Bürger had thus painted the ghostly career.

Und hurre, hurre, hop, hop, hop,  
Ging's fort in sausendem Galopp,  
Dass Ross und Reiter schnoben,  
Und Kies und Funken stoben.'

The words were rendered by the kindred sounds in English:

'Tramp, tramp, across the land they speede,  
Splash, splash, across the sea;  
Hurrah, the dead can ride apace I  
Dost fear to ride with me!'

When Miss Aikin had finished her recitation, she replaced in her pocket-book the paper from which she had read it, and enjoyed the satisfaction of having made a strong impression on the hearers, whose bosoms thrilled yet the deeper, as the ballad was not to be more closely introduced to them.

The author was not present upon this occasion, although he had then the distinguished advantage of being a familiar friend and frequent visitor of Professor Stewart and his family. But he was absent from town while Miss Aikin was in Edinburgh, and it was not until his return that he found all his friends in rapture with the intelligence and good sense of their visitor, but in particular with the wonderful translation from the German, by means of which she had delighted and astonished them. The enthusiastic description given of Bürger's ballad, and the broken account of the story, of which only two lines were recollected, misled the author, who had some acquaintance, as has been said, with the German language, and a strong taste for popular poetry, with a desire to see the original.

This was not a wish easily gratified; German works were at that time seldom found in London for sale—in Edinburgh never. A lady of noble German descent, whose friendship I have enjoyed for many years, found means, however, to procure me a copy of Bürger's works from Hamburg.

<sup>1</sup> Born Countess Harriet Bruhl of Martinskirchen, and married to Hugh Scott, Esq., of Harden, afterwards Lord Polwarth, the author's relative, and much-valued friend almost from infancy.

The perusal of the original rather exceeded than disappointed the expectations which the report of Mr. Stewart's family had induced me to form. At length, when the book had been a few hours in my possession, I found myself giving an animated account of the poem to a friend, and rashly added a promise to furnish a copy in English ballad verse.

I well recollect that I began my task after supper, and finished it about daybreak the next morning, by which time the ideas which the task had a tendency to summon up were rather of an uncomfortable character. As my object was much more to make a good translation of the poem for those whom I wished to please, than to acquire any poetical fame for myself, I retained in my translation the two lines which Mr. Taylor had rendered with equal boldness and felicity.

My attempt succeeded far beyond my expectations; and it may readily be believed that I was induced to persevere in a pursuit which gratified my own vanity, while it seemed to amuse others. I accomplished a translation of 'Der Wilde Jäger'—a romantic ballad founded on a superstition universally current in Germany, and known also in Scotland and France. In this I took rather more license than in versifying 'Lenore' and I balladized one or two other poems of Bürger with more or less success. In the course of a few weeks, my own vanity, and the favourable opinion of friends, interested by the temporary revival of a species of poetry containing a germ of popularity of which perhaps they were not themselves aware, urged me to the decisive step of sending a selection, at least, of my translations to the press, to save the numerous applications which were made for copies. When was there an author deaf to such a recommendation? In 1796, the present author was prevailed on, 'by request of friends,' to indulge his own vanity by publishing the translation of 'Lenore,' with that of 'The Wild Huntsman,' in a thin quarto.

The fate of this, my first publication, was by no means flattering. I distributed so many copies among my friends as, according to the booksellers, materially to interfere with the sale; and the number of translations which appeared in England about the same time, including that of Mr. Taylor, to which I had been so much indebted, and which was published in 'The Monthly Magazine,' were sufficient to exclude a provincial writer from competition. However different my success might have been, had I been fortunate enough to have led the way in the general scramble for precedence, my efforts sunk unnoticed when launched at the same time with those of Mr. Taylor (upon whose property I had committed the kind of piracy already noticed, and who generously forgave me the invasion of his rights); of my ingenious and amiable friend of many years,

William Robert Spencer; of Mr. Pye, the laureate of the day, and many others besides. In a word, my adventure, where so many pushed off to sea, proved a dead loss, and a great part of the edition was condemned to the service of the trunk-maker. Nay, so complete was the failure of the unfortunate ballads, that the very existence of them was soon forgotten; and, in a newspaper, in which I very lately read, to my no small horror! a most appalling list of my own various publications, I saw this, my first offence, had escaped the industrious collector, for whose indefatigable research I may in gratitude wish a better object.

The failure of my first publication did not operate, in any unpleasant degree, either on my feelings or spirits. I was coldly received by strangers, but my reputation began rather to increase among my own friends, and, on the whole, I was more bent to show the world that it had neglected something worth notice, than to be affronted by its indifference. Or rather, to speak candidly, I found pleasure in the literary labour in which I had, almost by accident, become engaged, and laboured, less in the hope of pleasing others, though certainly without despair of doing so, than in the pursuit of a new and agreeable amusement to myself. I pursued the German language keenly, and, though far from being a correct scholar, became a bold and daring reader, nay, even translator, of various dramatic pieces from that tongue.

The want of books at that time (about 1796) was a great interruption to the rapidity of my movements; for the young do not know, and perhaps my own contemporaries

may have forgotten, the difficulty with which publications were then procured from the continent. The worthy and excellent friend, of whom I gave a sketch many years afterwards in the person of Jonathan Oldbuck, procured me Adelung's Dictionary, through the mediation of Father Pepper, a monk of the Scotch College of Ratisbon. Other wants of the same nature were supplied by Mrs. Scott of Harden, whose kindness in a similar instance I have had already occasion to acknowledge. Through this lady's connections on the continent, I obtained copies of BÜRGER, Schiller, Goethe, and other standard German works; and though the obligation be of a distant date, it still remains impressed on my memory, after a life spent in a constant interchange of friendship and kindness with that family which is, according to Scottish ideas, the head of my house.

Being thus furnished with the necessary originals, I began to translate on all sides, certainly without anything like an accurate knowledge of the language; and, although the dramas of Goethe, Schiller, and others, powerfully attracted one whose early attention to the German had been arrested by Mackenzie's Dissertation, and the play of 'The Robbers,' yet the ballad poetry, in which I had made a bold essay, was still my favourite. I was yet more delighted on finding that the old English, and especially the Scottish language, were so nearly similar to the German, not in sound merely, but in the turn of phrase, that they were capable of being rendered line for line, with very little variation.

## NOTES.

WILLIAM AND HELEN.  
(IMITATED FROM THE 'LENORÉ' OF  
BÜRGER.)  
P. 630.

The author had resolved to omit this version of a well-known Poem, in any collection which he might make of his poetical trifles. But the publishers having pleaded for its admission, the author has consented, though not unaware of the disadvantage at which this youthful essay (for it was written in 1795) must appear with those which have been executed by much more able hands, in particular that of Mr. Taylor of Norwich, and that of Mr. Spencer.

The translation of this ballad was written long before the author saw any other, and originated in the following circumstances:—

A lady of high rank in the literary world read this romantic tale, as translated by Mr. Taylor, in the house of the celebrated Professor Dugald Stewart, of Edinburgh. The author was not present, nor indeed in Edinburgh at the time; but a gentleman who had the pleasure of hearing the ballad, afterwards told him the story, and repeated the remarkable chorus—

"Tramp, tramp, across the land they speed.  
Splash, splash, across the sea,  
Hurrah, the dead can ride apace!  
Dost fear to ride with met?"

In attempting a translation, then intended only to circulate among friends, the present author did not hesitate to make use of this impressive stanza; for which freedom he has since obtained the forgiveness of the ingenious gentleman to whom it properly belongs.

## THE WILD HUNTSMAN.

P. 634.

This is a translation, or rather an imitation, of the *Wilde Jäger* of the German poet Biirger. The tradition upon which it is founded bears, that formerly a Waldgiave, or keeper of a royal forest, named Faulkenburg, was so much addicted to the pleasures of the chase, and otherwise so extremely profligate and cruel, that he not only followed this unhallowed amusement on the Sabbath, and other days consecrated to religious duty, but accompanied it with the most unheard-of oppression upon the poor peasants, who were under his vassalage. When this second Nimrod died, the people adopted a superstition, founded probably on the many various uncouth sounds heard in the depth of a German forest, during the silence of the night. They conceived they still heard the cry of the Waldgrave's hounds; and the well-known cheer of the deceased hunter, the sounds of his horses' feet, and the rustling of the branches before the game, the pack, and the sportsmen, are also distinctly discriminated; but the phantoms are rarely, if ever, visible. Once, as a benighted *Chasseur* heard this infernal chase pass by him, at the sound of the halloo, with which the Spectre Huntsman cheered his hounds, he could not refrain from crying, 'Glucksu Falkenburgh!' [Good sport to ye, Falkenburgh!] 'Dost thou wish me good sport?' answered a hoarse voice; 'thou shalt share the game;' and there was thrown at him what seemed to be a huge piece of foul carrion. The daring *Chasseur* lost two of his best horses soon after, and never perfectly recovered the personal effects of this ghostly greeting. This tale, though told with some variations, is universally believed all over Germany.

The French had a similar tradition concerning an aerial hunter, who infested the forest of Fountainebleau. He was sometimes visible; when he appeared as a huntsman, surrounded with dogs, a tall grisly figure. Some account of him may be found in 'Sully's Memoirs,' who says he was called *L. Grand Veneur*. At one time he chose to hunt so near the palace that the attendants, and, if I mistake not, Sully himself, came out into the court, supposing it was the sound of the king returning from the chase. This phantom is elsewhere called Saint Hubert.

The superstition seems to have been very general, as appears from the following fine poetical description of this phantom chase, as it was heard in the wilds of Ross shire.

'Ere since of old, the haughty thanes of Ross,—  
So, to the simple swain tradition tells,—  
Were wont with clans, and ready vassals throng'd,  
To wake the bounding stag, or guilty wolf.  
There oft is heard, at midnight, or at noon,  
Beginning faint, but rising still more loud,

And nearer, voice of hunters, and of hounds,  
And horns, hoarse winded, blowing far and keen.—  
Forthwith the hubbub multiplies; the gale  
Labours with wilder shrieks, and ruder din  
Of hot pursuit; the broken cry of deer  
Mangled by throttling dogs; the shouts of men,  
And hoofs, thick beating on the hollow hill.  
Sudden the grazing heifer in the vale  
Starts at the noise, and both the herdsman's ears  
Tingle with inward dread. Aghast, he eyes  
The mountain's height, and all the ridges round,  
Yet not one trace of living wight discerns,  
Nor knows, o'erawed, and trembling as he stands,  
To what, or whom, he owes his idle fear,  
To ghost, to witch, to fairy, or to fiend  
But wonders, and no end of wondering finds  
Albania—reprinted in *Scottish Descriptive Poems*, pp. 167, 168.

A posthumous miracle of Father Lesley, a Scottish capuchin, related to his being buried on a hill haunted by these unearthly cries of hounds and huntsmen. After his sainted relics had been deposited there, the noise was never heard more. The reader will find this, and other miracles, recorded in the life of Father Bonaventura, which is written in the choicest Italian.

## THE FIRE-KING.

P. 637.

This ballad was written at the request of Mr. Lewis, to be inserted in his 'Tales of Wonder.' It is the third in a series of four ballads, on the subject of Elementary Spirits. The story is, however, partly historical; for it is recorded that, during the struggles of the Latin kingdom of Jerusalem, a Knight-Templar, called Samt-Alban, deserted to the Saracens, and defeated the Christians in many combats, till he was finally routed and slain, in a conflict with King Baldwin, under the walls of Jerusalem.

## FREDERICK AND ALICE.

P. 64a

This tale is imitated, rather than translated, from a fragment introduced in Goethe's 'Claudina von Villa Bella,' where it is sung by a member of a gang of banditti, to engage the attention of the family, while his companions break into the castle. It owes any little merit it may possess to my friend Mr. Lewis, to whom it was sent in an extremely rude state; and who, after some material improvements, published it in his 'Tales of Wonder.'

## THE BATTLE OF SEMPACH.

P. 642.

These verses are a literal translation of an ancient Swiss ballad upon the battle of Sempach, fought July 9, 1386, being the



victory by which the Swiss cantons established their independence; the author, Albert Tschudi, denominated the Souter, from his profession of a shoemaker. He was a citizen of Lucerne, esteemed highly among his countrymen, both for his powers as a *Meister-Singer*, or minstrel, and his courage as a soldier; so that he might share the praise conferred by Collins on Aeschylus, that—

Not alone lie nursed the poet's flame,  
But reach'd from Virtue's hand the patriot steel.'

The circumstance of their being written by a poet returning from the well-fought field he describes, and in which his country's fortune was secured, may confer on Tschudi's verses an interest which they are not entitled to claim from their poetical merit. But ballad poetry, the more literally it is translated, the more it loses its simplicity, without acquiring either grace or strength; and, therefore, some of the faults of the verses must be imputed to the translator's feeling it a duty to keep as closely as possible to the original. The various puns, rude attempts at pleasantries, and disproportioned episodes, must be set down to Tschudi's account, or to the taste of his age.

The military antiquary will derive some amusement from the minute particulars which the martial poet has recorded. The mode in which the Austrian men-at-arms received the charge of the Swiss was by forming a phalanx, which they defended with their long lances. The gallant Winklerried, who sacrificed his own life by rushing among the spears, clasping in his arms as many as he could grasp, and thus opening a gap in those iron battalions, is celebrated in Swiss history. When fairly mingled together, the unwieldy length of their weapons, and cumbersome weight of their defensive armour, rendered the Austrian men-at-arms a very unequal match for the light-armed mountaineers. The victories obtained by the Swiss over the German chivalry, hitherto deemed as formidable on foot as on horseback, led to important changes in the art of war. The poet describes the Austrian knights and squires as cutting the peaks from their boots ere they could act upon foot, in allusion to an inconvenient piece of foppishness, often mentioned in the middle ages. Leopold III, Archduke of Austria, called 'The handsome man-at-arms,' was slain in the battle of Sempach, with the flower of his chivalry.

#### THE NOBLE MORINGER.

P. 644.

The original of these verses occurs in a collection of German popular songs, entitled 'Sammlung Deutschen Volkslieder,' Berlin, 1807, published by Messrs. Busching and Von der Hagen, both, and more especially the last, distinguished for their acquaintance with the ancient popular poetry and legendary history of Germany.

In the German editor's notice of the ballad, it is stated to have been extracted from a manuscript Chronicle of Nicolaus Thomann, chaplain to Saint Leonard in Weisenhorn, which bears the date 153; and the song is stated by the author to have been generally sung in the neighbourhood at that early period. Thomann, as quoted by the German editor, seems faithfully to have believed the event he narrates. He quotes tombstones and obituaries to prove the existence of the personages of the ballad, and discovers that there actually died, on the 9th of May, 1349, a Lady Von Neuffcn, Countess of Marstetten, who was, by birth, of the house of Moninger. This lady he supposes to have been Moringer's daughter, mentioned in the ballad. He quotes the same authority for the death of Berckhold Von Neuffen in the same year. The editors, on the whole, seem to embrace the opinion of Professor Smith of Ulm, who, from the language of the ballad, ascribes its date to the 15th century.

The legend itself turns on an incident not peculiar to Germany, and which, perhaps, was not unlikely to happen in more instances than one, when crusaders abode long in the Holy Land, and their disconsolate dames received no tidings of their fate. A story, very similar in circumstances, but without the miraculous machinery of Saint Thomas, is told of one of the ancient Lords of Haigh-hall in Lancashire, the patrimonial inheritance of the late Countess of Balcarra; and the particulars are represented on stained glass upon a window in that ancient manor-house.

#### THE ERL-KING.

P. 648.

The Erl-King is a goblin that haunts the Black Forest in Thunngia. To be read by a candle particularly long in the snuff.

# Imitations of the Ancient Ballad.

(CONTRIBUTED TO 'THE MINSTRELSY OF THE SCOTTISH BORDER')



## THOMAS THE RHYMER,

### PART I. (ANCIENT.)

TRUE THOMAS lay on Huntlie bank;  
A ferlie he spied wi' his ee;  
And there he saw a ladye bright  
Come riding down by the Eildon-  
tree.

Her shirt was o' the grass-green silk,  
Her mantle o' the velvet fyne;  
At ilka tett of her horse's mane,  
Hung fifty siller bells and nine.

True Thomas he pull'd aff his cap,  
And louted low down to his knee,  
'All hail, thou mighty Queen of  
Heaven!  
For thy peer on earth I never did see.'

'O no, O no, Thomas,' she said,  
'That name does not belang to me;  
I am but the Queen of fair Elfland,  
That am hither come to visit thee.

'Harp and carp, Thomas,' she said,  
Harp and carp along wP me;  
And if ye dare to kiss my lips,  
Sure of your bodie I will be.'

'Betide me weal, betide me woe,  
Thatweird shall never daunt on me;'  
Syne he has kiss'd her rosy lips  
All underneath the Eildon-tree.  
Now ye maun go wi' me,' she said,  
'True Thomas, ye maun go wf me;  
And ye maun serve me seven years,  
Thro' weal or woe as may chance  
to be.'

She mounted on her milk-white steed  
She's ta'en true Thomas up behind:  
And aye, whene'er her bridle rung,  
The steed flew swifter than the wind.

O they rade on, and farther on;  
The steed gaed swifter than the wind;  
Until they reach'd a desert wide,  
And living land was left behind.

'Light down, light down now, true  
Thomas,  
And lean your head upon my knee;  
Abide and rest a little space,  
And I will show you ferlies three.

'O see ye not yon narrow road,  
So thick beset with thorns and briers?  
That is the path of righteousness,  
Though after it but few inquires.

'And see ye not that braid braid road,  
That lies across that lily leven?  
That is the path of wickedness,  
Though some call it the road to  
heaven.

And see ye not that bonny road,  
That winds about the fernie brae  
That is the road to fair Elfland,  
Where thou and I this night maun  
gae.

But, Thomas, ye maun hold your  
tongue,  
Whatever ye may hear or see;  
For, if ye speak word in Elfyn land,  
Ye'll ne'er get back to your ain  
countrie

O they rade on, and farther on,  
And they waded through rivers  
aboon the knee,  
And they saw neither sun nor moon,  
But they heard the roaring of the sea.

It was mirk mirk night, and there was  
nae stern light,  
And they waded through red blude  
to the knee;  
For a' the blude that's shed on earth  
Rins through the springs o' that  
countrie.

Syne they came on to a garden green,  
And she pu'd an apple frae a tree—  
'Take this for thy wages, true Thomas;  
It will give thee the tongue that  
can never lie

My tongue is mine ain,' true Thomas  
said;  
A gudely gift ye wad gie to me!  
I neither dought to buy nor sell,  
At fair or tryst where I may be.

'I dought neither speak to prince or  
peer,  
Nor ask of grace from fair ladye  
Now hold thy peace!' the lady said,  
'For as I say, so must it be

He has gotten a coat of the even cloth,  
And a pair of shoes of velvet green;  
And till seven years were gane andpast  
True Thomas on earth was never  
**seen.**

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PART II. (MODERNIZED FROM THE  
PROPHECIES.)

WHEN seven years were comeand gane,  
The sun blink'd fair on poel and  
stream;  
And Thomas lay on Huntlie bank,  
Like one awaken'd from a dream.

He heard the trampling of a steed,  
He saw the flash of armour flee,  
And he beheld a gallant knight  
Come riding down by the Eildon-  
tree.

He was a stalwart knight, and strong;  
Of giant make he 'pear'd to be:  
He stirr'd his horse, as he were wode,  
Wi' gilded spurs, of faushion free.

Says 'Well met, well met, true  
Thomas  
Some uncouth ferlies show to me.'  
Says 'Christ thee save, Corspatnck  
brave!  
Thrice welcome, good Dunbar, to me •

<sup>1</sup> Light down, light down, Corspatrick  
brave!  
And I will show thee curses three,  
Shall gar fair Scotland greetandgrane,  
And change the green to the black  
livery.

'A storm shall roar this very hour,  
From Ross's hills to Solway sea.'  
Ye lied, ye lied, ye warlock hoar!  
For the sun shines sweet on fauld  
and lee

He put his hand on the Earlie's head;  
He show'd him a rock beside the sea,  
Where a king lay stiff beneath his  
steed,  
And steel-dight nobles "wiped their  
ee.

'The neist curse lights on Branxton  
hills:  
By Flodden's high and heathery side,  
Shall wave a banner red as blude,  
And chieftains throng wi' meikle  
pride.

'A Scottish King shall come full keen,  
The ruddy lion bcareth he;  
A feather'd arrow sharp, I ween,  
Shall make him wink and warre to  
see.

'When he is bloody, and all to-bledde,  
Thus to his men he still shall say—  
" For God's sake, turn ye back again,  
And give yon southern folk a fray!  
Why should I lose? the right is mine!  
My doom is not to die this day."

' Yet turn ye to the eastern hand,  
And woe and wonder yc sail see;  
How forty thousand spearmen stand,  
Where yon rank river meets the sea.

<sup>1</sup> There shall the lion lose the gylte,  
And the libbards bear it clean away;  
At Pinkyn Cleuch there shall be spilt  
Much gentil bluid that day

' Enough, enough, of curse and ban;  
Some blessingsshow thou now to me,  
Or, by the faith o' my bodie,' Cors-  
patrick said,  
' Ye shall rue the day ye e'er saw me!'

'The first of blessings I shall thee show,  
Is by a burn<sup>1</sup> that's call'd of bread;  
Where Saxon men shall tine the bow,  
And find their arrows lack the head.

<sup>1</sup> Bannock-burn.

' Beside that brigg, out-ower that burn,  
Where the water bickereth bright  
and sheen,  
Shall many a fallen courser spurn,  
And knights shall die in battle keen.

' Beside a headless cross of stone,  
The libbards there shall lose the gree:  
The raven shall come, the erne shall go,  
And drink the Saxon bluid sae free.  
The cross of stone theyshall not know,  
So thick the corses there shall be.'

'But tell me now,'said brave Dunbar,  
' True Thomas, tell now unto me,  
What man shall rule the isle Britain,  
Even from the north to the southern  
sea?'

<sup>4</sup> A French Queen shall bear the son,  
Shall rule all Britain to the sea;  
He of the Bruce's blood shall come,  
As near as in the ninth degree.

' The waters worship shall his race;  
Likewise the waves of the farthest  
sea;  
For they shall ride over ocean wide,  
With hempen bridles, and horse of  
tree.'

PART III. (MODERN.)

WHEN seven years more were come  
and gone,  
Was war through Scotland spread,  
And Ruberslaw show'd high Dunyon  
His beacon blazing red.

Then all by bonny Coldingknow,  
Pitch'd palliouns took their room,  
And crested helms, and spears a-rowe,  
Glanced gaily through the broom.

The Leader, rolling to the Tweed,  
Resounds the ensenzie;  
They roused the deer from Cadden-  
head,  
To distant Torwoodlee.

The feast was spread in Ercildoune,  
In Learmont's high and ancient hall:  
And there were knights of great re-  
nown,  
And ladies laced in pall.

Nor lacked they, while they sat at dine,  
The music nor the tale,  
Nor goblets of the blood-red wine,  
Nor mantling quaighs of ale.

True Thomas rose with harp in hand.  
When as the feast was done:  
(In minstrel strife in Fairy Land  
The elfin harp he won.)

Hush'd were the throng, both limb  
and tongue,  
And harpers for envy pale;  
And armed lords lean'd on their swords,  
And hearken'd to the tale.

In numbers high, the witching tale  
The prophet pour'd along;  
No after bard might e'er avail  
Those numbers to prolong.

Yet fragments of the lofty strain  
Float down the tide of years,  
As, buoyant on the stormy main,  
A parted wreck appears.

He sung King Arthur's Table Round:  
The Warrior of the Lake;  
How courteous Gawaine met the  
wound,  
And bled for ladies' sake.

But chief, in gentle Tristrem's praise,  
The notes melodious swell;  
Was none exceed in Arthur's days,  
The knight of Lionelle.

For Marke, his cowardly uncle's right,  
A venom'd wound he bore;  
When fierce Morholde he slew in fight  
Upon the Irish shore.

No art the poison might withstand;  
No medicine could be found,  
Till lovely Isolde's lily hand  
Had probed the rankling wound.

With gentle hand and soothing tongue  
She bore the leech's part;  
And, while she o'er his sick-bed hung,  
He paid her with his heart.

O fatal was the gift, I ween!  
For, doom'd in evil tide,  
The maid must be rude Cornwall's  
queen,  
His cowardly uncle's bride.

Their loves, their woes, the gifted bard  
In fairy tissue wove;  
Where lords and knights and ladies  
bright  
In gay confusion strove.

The Garde Joyeuse amid the tale  
High rear'd its glittering head;  
And Avalon's enchanted vale  
In all its wonders spread.

Brangwain was there, and Segramore,  
And fiend-born Merlin's gramarye;  
Of that famed wizard's mighty lore,  
O who could sing but he?

Through many a maze the winningsong  
In changeful passion led,  
Till bent at length the listening throng  
O'er Tristrem's dying bed.

His ancient wounds their scars expand,  
With agony his heart is wrung:  
O where is Isolde's lily hand,  
And where her soothing tongue?

She comes! she comes! like flash of  
flame  
Can lovers footsteps fly;  
She comes! she comes! She only came  
To see her Tristrem die.

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| <p>She saw him die; her latest sigh<br/>Join'd in a kiss his parting breath;<br/>The gentlest pair that Britain bare<br/>United are in death.</p> <p>There paused the harp : its lingering<br/>sound<br/>Died slowly on the ear;<br/>The silent guests still bent around,<br/>For still they seem'd to hear.</p> <p>Then woe broke forth in murmurs<br/>weak:<br/>Nor ladies heaved alone the sigh;<br/>But, half ashamed, the rugged cheek<br/>Did many a gauntlet dry.</p> <p>On Leader's stream and Learmont's<br/>tower<br/>The mists of evening close;<br/>In camp, in castle, or in bower<br/>Each warrior sought repose.</p> <p>Lord Douglas in his lofty tent<br/>Dream'd o'er the woeful tale;<br/>When footsteps light across the bent<br/>The warrior's ears assail.</p> <p>He starts, he wakes: 'What, Richard,<br/>ho!<br/>Arise, my page, arise !<br/>What venturous wight at dead of night<br/>Dare step where Douglas lies ?'</p> <p>Then forth they rush'd: by Leader's<br/>tide,<br/>A selcouth sight they see—<br/>A hart and hind pace side by side,<br/>As white as snow on Fairnalie.</p> <p>Beneath the moon with gesture proud<br/>They stately move and slow ;<br/>Nor scare they at the gathering crowd,<br/>Who marvel as they go.</p> <p>To Learmont's tower a message sped,<br/>As fast as page might run ;<br/>And Thomas started from his bed,<br/>And soon his clothes did on,</p> | <p>First he woxe pale, and then woxe red!<br/>Never a word he spake but three;—<br/>My sand is run; my thread is spun;<br/>This sign regardeth me.'</p> <p>The elfin harp his neck around,<br/>In minstrel guise, he hung;<br/>And on the wind in doleful sound<br/>Its dying accents rung.</p> <p>Then forth he went; yet turn'd him oft<br/>To view his ancient hall:<br/>On the grey tower in lustre soft<br/>The auturan moonbeams fall;</p> <p>And Leader's waves like silver sheen<br/>Danced shimmering in the ray ;<br/>In deepening mass, at distance seen,<br/>Broad Soltra's mountains lay.</p> <p>'Farewell, my fathers' ancient tower!<br/>A long farewell,' said he :<br/>The scene of pleasure, pomp, or power<br/>Thou never more shalt be.</p> <p>'To Learmont's name no foot of earth<br/>Shall here again belong,<br/>And on thy hospitable hearth<br/>The hare shall leave her young.</p> <p>'Adieu ! adieu !' again he cried,<br/>All as he turn'd him roun'—<br/>'Farewell to Leader's silver tide '<br/>Farewell to Ercildoune!'</p> <p>The hart and hind approach'd the place,<br/>As lingering yet he stood ;<br/>And there, before Lord Douglas' face,<br/>With them he cross'd the flood.</p> <p>Lord Douglas leap'd on his berry-<br/>brown steed,<br/>And spurr'd him the Leader o'er;<br/>But, though he rode with lightning<br/>speed,<br/>He never saw them more.</p> <p>Some said to hill, and some to glen,<br/>Their wondrous course had been;<br/>But ne'er in haunts of living men<br/>Again was Thomas seen.</p> |
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## GLENFINLAS;

OR,

## LORD RONALD'S CORONACH.

For them the viewless forms of air obey,  
 Their bidding heed, and at their beck repair;  
 They know what spirit brews the stormful day,  
 And heartless oft, like moody madness stare,  
 To see the phantom-train their secret work prepare.  
 COLLINS.

O HONE a rie! O hone a rie!  
 The pride of Albin's line is o'er,  
 And fall'n Glenartney's stateliest tree;  
 We ne'er shall see Lord Ronald  
 more!

O, sprung from great Macgillianore,  
 The chief that never fear'd a foe,  
 How matchless was thy broad clay-  
 more,  
 How deadly thine unerring bow !

Well can the Saxon widows tell,  
 How on the Teith's resounding shore  
 The boldest Lowland warriors fell,  
 As down from Lenny's pass you bore.

But o'er his hills, in festal day,  
 How blazed Lord Ronald's beltane-  
 tree,  
 While youths and maids the light  
 strathspey  
 So nimbly danced with Highland  
 glee!

Cheer'd by the strength of Ronald's  
 shell,  
 E'en age forgot his tresses hoar;  
 But now the loud lament we swell,  
 O ne'er to see Lord Ronald more!

From distant isles a chieftain came,  
 The joys of Ronald's halls to find,  
 And chase with him the dark-brown  
 game,  
 That bounds o'er Albin's hills of  
 wind.

Tw'as Moy; whom in Columba's isle  
 The seer's prophetic spirit found,  
 As, with a minstrel's fire the while,  
 He waked his harp's harmonious  
 sound.

Full many a spell to him was known,  
 Which wandering spirits shrink to  
 hear;  
 And many a lay of potent tone,  
 Was never meant for mortal ear.

For there, 'tis said, in mystic mood,  
 High converse with the dead they  
 hold,  
 And oft espy the fated shroud,  
 That shall the future corpse enfold.

O so it fell, that on a day,  
 To rouse the red deer from their den,  
 The Chiefs have ta'en their distant way,  
 And scour'd the deep Glenfinlas glen.

No vassals wait their sports to aid,  
 To watch their safety, deck their  
 board;  
 Their simple dress the Highland plaid,  
 Their trusty guard the Highland  
 sword.

Three summer days, through brake  
 and dell,  
 Their whistling shafts successful  
 flew;  
 And still, when dewy evening fell,  
 The quarry to their hut they drew.

In grey Glenfinlas' deepest nook  
 The solitary cabin stood,  
 Fast by Moneira's sullen brook,  
 Which murmurs through that lonely  
 wood.

Soft fell the night, the sky was calm,  
 When three successive days had  
 flown ;  
 And summer mist in dewy balm  
 Steep'd heathy bank and mossy  
 stone.

The moon, half-hid in silvery flakes,  
Afar her dubious radiance shed,  
Quivering on Katrine's distant lakes.  
And resting on Benledf's head.

Now in their hut, in social guise,  
Their silvan fare the Chiefs enjoy ;  
And pleasure laughs in Ronald's eyes,  
As many a pledge he quaffs to Moy.

•What lack we here to crown our bliss,  
While thus the pulse of joy beats  
high?

What, but fair woman's yielding kiss,  
Her panting breath and melting eye ?

'To chase the deer of yonder shades,  
This morning left their father's pile  
The fairest of our mountain maids,  
The daughters of the proud Glengyle.

<sup>1</sup> Long have I sought sweet Mary's heart,  
And dropp'd the tear, and heaved  
the sigh:

But vain the lover's wily art,  
Beneath a sister's watchful eye.

' But thou mayst teach that guardian  
fair,

While far with Mary I have flown,  
Of other hearts to cease her care,  
And find it hard to guard her own.

'Touch but thy harp—thou soon shalt  
see

The lovely Flora of Glengyle,  
Unmindful of her charge and me,  
Hang on thy notes 'twixt tear and  
smile.

' Or, if she choose a melting tale,  
All underneath the greenwood  
bough,

Will good Saint Oran's rule prevail,  
Stern huntsman of the rigid brow ?'

'Since Enrick's fight, since Morna's  
death,

No more on me shall rapture rise,  
Responsive to the panting breath,  
Or yielding kiss, or melting eyes.

' E'en then, when o'er the heath of woe,  
Where sunk my hopes of love and  
fame,

I bade my harp's wild wailings flow,  
On me the Seer's sad spirit came.

' The last dread curse of angry heaven,  
With ghastly sights and sounds of  
woe,

To dash each glimpse of joy, was given;  
The gift—the future ill to know.

' The bark thou saw'st yon summer morn  
So gaily part from Oban's bay,  
My eye beheld her dash'd and torn,  
Far on the rocky Colonsay.

' Thy Fergus too, thy sister's son,—  
Thou saw'st with pride the gallant's  
power,

As marching 'gainst the Lord of Downe  
He left the skirts of huge Benmore.

' Thou only saw'st their tartans wave,  
As down Benvoirlich's side they  
wound,

Heard'st but the pibroch answering  
brave

To many a target clanking round.

' I heard the groans, I mark'd the tears,  
I saw the wound his bosom bore,  
When on the serried Saxon spears  
He pour'd his clan's resistless roar.

' And thou who bidst me think of bliss,  
And bidst my heart awake to glee,  
And court like thee the wanton kiss—  
That heart, O Ronald, bleeds for thee!

' I see the death-damps chill thy brow;  
I hear thy Warning Spirit cry;  
The corpse-lights dance! they're gone'  
and now—

No more is given to gifted eye !'

' Alone enjoy thy dreary dreams,  
Sad prophet of the evil hour!  
Say, should we scorn joy's transient  
beams,

Because to-morrow's storm may lour?



Or false or sooth thy words of woe,  
Clangillian's Chieftain ne'er shall  
fear ;  
His blood shall bound at rapture's glow,  
Though doom'd to stain the Saxon  
spear.

E'en now, to meet me in yon dell,  
My Mary's buskins brush the dew  
He spoke, nor bade the Chief farewell,  
But called his dogs, and gay with-  
drew.

Within an hour return'd each hound ;  
In rush'd the rousers of the deer ;  
They howl'd in melancholy sound,  
Then closely couch'd beside the  
Seer.

No Ronald yet—though midnight  
came,  
And sad were Moy's prophetic  
dreams,

As, bending o'er the dying flame,  
He fed the watch-fire's quivering  
gleams.

Sudden the hounds erect their ears,  
And sudden cease their moaning  
howl ;

Close press'd to Moy, they mark their  
fears  
By shivering limbs and stifled growl.

Untouch'd, the harp began to ring,  
As softly, slowly, oped the door ;  
And shook responsive every string,  
As, light, a footstep press'd the floor.

And by the watch-fire's glimmering  
light,

Close by the minstrel's side was seen  
An huntress maid in beauty bright,  
All dropping wet her robes of green.

All dropping wet her garments seem ;  
Chill'd washer cheek, herbosom bare,  
As, bending o'er the dying gleam,  
She wrung the moisture from her  
hair.

With maiden blush, she softly said,  
' O gentle huntsman, hast thou seen,  
In deep Glenfinlas moonlight glade,  
A lovely maid in vest of green :

With her a Chief in Highland pride ;  
His shoulders bear the hunter's bow,  
The mountain dirk adorns his side,  
Far on the wind his tartans flow ?'

And who art thou and who are they ?'  
All ghastly gazing, Moy replied :  
' And why, beneath the moon's pale ray,  
Dare ye thus roam Glenfinlas' side ?'

' Where wild Loch Katrine pours her  
tide,  
Blue, dark, and deep, round many  
an isle,  
Our father's towers o'erhang her side,  
The castle of the bold Glengyle.

' To chase the dun Glenfinlas deer  
Our woodland course this morn we  
bore,  
And haply met, while wandering here,  
The son of great Macgillanore.

O aid me, then, to seek the pair,  
Whom, loitering in the woods, I  
lost ;

Alone, I dare not venture there,  
Where walks, they say, the shrieking  
ghost.'

Yes, many a shrieking ghost walks  
there ;

Then, first, my own sad vow to keep,  
Here will I pour my midnight prayer,  
Which still must rise when mortals  
sleep

' O first, for pity's gentle sake,  
Guide a lone wanderer on her way !  
For I must cross the haunted brake,  
And reach my father's towers ere  
day

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| <p>First, three times tell each Ave-bead,<br/>And thrice a Pater-noster say,<br/>Then kiss with me the holy rede ;<br/>So shall we safely wend our way</p> <p>O shame to knighthood, strange and<br/>foul!<br/>Go, doff the bonnet from thy brow,<br/>And shroud thee in the monkish cowl,<br/>Which best befits thy sullen vow.</p> <p>' Not so, by high Dunlathmon's fire,<br/>Thy heart was froze to love and joy,<br/>When gaily rung thy raptured lyre<br/>To wanton Morna's melting eye</p> <p>Wild stared the minstrel's eyes of<br/>flame,<br/>And high his sable locks arose,<br/>And quick his colour went and came,<br/>As fear and rage alternate rose.</p> <p>' And thou ! when by the blazing oak<br/>I lay, to her and love resign'd,<br/>Say, rode ye on the eddying smoke,<br/>Or sail'd ye on the midnight wind ?</p> <p>Not thine a race of mortal blood,<br/>Nor old Glengyle's pretended line;<br/>Thy dame, the Lady of the Flood—<br/>Thy sire, the Monarch of the Mine</p> <p>Hemutter'd thrice Saint Oran's rhyme,<br/>And thrice Saint Fillan's powerful<br/>prayer;<br/>Then turn'd him to the eastern clime,<br/>And sternly shook his coal-black hair.</p> <p>And, bending o'er his harp, he flung<br/>His wildest witch-notes on the wind;<br/>And loud and high and strange they<br/>rung,<br/>As many a magic change they find.</p> <p>Tall wax'd the Spirit's altering form,<br/>Till to the roof her stature grew ;<br/>Then, mingling with the rising storm,<br/>With one wild yell away she flew.</p> | <p>Rain beats, hail rattles, whirlwinds<br/>tear:<br/>The slender hut in fragments flew;<br/>But not a lock of Moy's loose hair<br/>Was waved by wind, or wet by dew.</p> <p>Wild mingling with the howling gale,<br/>Loud bursts of ghastly laughter rise;<br/>High o'er the minstrel's head they sail,<br/>And die amid the northern skies.</p> <p>The voice of thunder shook the wood,<br/>As ceased the more than mortal yell;<br/>And, spattering foul, a shower of blood<br/>Upon the hissing firebrands fell.</p> <p>Next dropp'd from high a mangled arm;<br/>The fingers strain'd an half-drawn<br/>blade:<br/>And last, the life-blood streaming warm,<br/>Torn from the trunk, a gasping head.</p> <p>Oft o'er that head, in battling field,<br/>Stream'd the proud crest of high<br/>Benmore;<br/>That arm the broad claymore could<br/>wield,<br/>Which dyed the Teith with Saxon<br/>gore.</p> <p>Woe to Moneira's sullen rills !<br/>Woe to Glenfinlas' dreary glen !<br/>There never son of Albin's hills<br/>Shall draw the hunter's shaft agen !</p> <p>E'en the tired pilgrim's burning feet<br/>At noon shall shun that sheltering<br/>den,<br/>Lest, journeying in their rage, he meet<br/>The wayward Ladies of the Glen.</p> <p>And we—behind the Chieftain's shield<br/>No more shall we in safety dwell;<br/>None leads the people to the field—<br/>And we the loud lament must swell.</p> <p>O hone a He ! O hone a rie' !<br/>The pride of Albin's line is o'er !<br/>And fall'n Glenartney's stateliest tree;<br/>We ne'er shall see Lord Ronald<br/>more!</p> |
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THE EVE OF SAINT JOHN,  
 THE Baron of Smaylho'me rose with  
 day,  
 He spurr'd his courser on,  
 Without stop or stay, down the rocky  
 way,  
 That leads to Brotherstone.  
 He went not with the bold Buccleuch,  
 His banner broad to rear ;  
 He went not 'gainst the English yew  
 To lift the Scottish spear.  
 Yet his plate-jack was braced, and  
 his helmet was laced,  
 And his vaunt-brace of proof he  
 wore;  
 At his saddle-gerthe was a good steel  
 sperthe,  
 Full ten pound weight and more.  
 The Baron returned in three days'space,  
 And his looks were sad and sour ;  
 And weary was his courser's pace,  
 As he reach'd his rocky tower.  
 He came not from where Ancram Moor  
 Ran red with English blood;  
 Where the Douglas true and the bold  
 Buccleuch  
 'Gainst keen Lord Evers stood.  
 Yet was his helmet hack'd and hew'd,  
 His acton pierced and tore,  
 His axe and his dagger with blood  
 imbrued,—  
 But it was not English gore.  
 He lighted at the Chapellage,  
 He held him close and still;  
 And he whistled thrice for his little  
 foot-page,  
 His name was English Will.  
 ' Come thou hither, my little foot-page,  
 Come hither to my knee ;  
 Though thou art young, and tender  
 of age,  
 I think thou art true to me.

' Come, tell me all that thou hast seen,  
 And look thou tell me true!  
 Since I from Smaylho'me tower have  
 been,  
 What did thy lady do ?'  
 My lady each night sought the lonely  
 light  
 That burns on the wild Watchfold j  
 For, from height to height, the beacons  
 bright  
 Of the English foemen told.  
 ' The bittern clamour'd from the moss,  
 The wind blew loud and shrill;  
 Yet the craggy pathway she did cross  
 To the eiry Beacon Hill.  
 ' I watch'd her steps, and silent came  
 Where she sat her on a stone;  
 No watchman stood by the dreary  
 flame,  
 It burnèd all alone.  
 The second night I kept her in sight  
 Till to the fire she came,  
 And, by Mary's might! an armed  
 Knight  
 Stood by the lonely flame.  
 ' And many a word that warlike lord  
 Did speak to my lady there ;  
 But the rain fell fast, and loud blew  
 the blast,  
 And I heard not what they were.  
 The third night there the sky was fair,  
 And the mountain-blast was still,  
 As again I watch'd the secret pair  
 On the lonesome Beacon Hill.  
 ' And I heard her name the midnight  
 hour,  
 And name this holy eve,  
 And say "Come this night to thy lady's  
 bower;  
 Ask no bold Baron's leave.

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| <p>"He lifts his spear with the bold<br/>Buccleuch;<br/>His lady is all alone;<br/>The door she 'll undo to her knight so<br/>true<br/>On the eve of good Saint John."</p> <p>"I cannot come, I must not come,<br/>I dare not come to thee;<br/>On the eve of Saint John I must<br/>wander alone,<br/>In thy bower I may not be."</p> <p>"Now out on thee, fainthearted<br/>knight!<br/>Thou shouldst not say me nay;<br/>For the eve is sweet, and when lovers<br/>meet<br/>Is worth the whole summer's day.</p> <p>"And I'll chain the blood-hound, and<br/>the warder shall not sound,<br/>And rushes shall be strew'd on the<br/>stair;<br/>So, by the black rood-stone, and by<br/>holy Saint John,<br/>I conjure thee, my love, to be there "</p> <p>"Though the blood-hound be mute,<br/>and the rush beneath my foot,<br/>And the warder his bugle should not<br/>blow,<br/>Yet there sleepeth a priest in the<br/>chamber to the east,<br/>And my footstep he would know.</p> <p>"O fear not the priest, who sleepeth<br/>to the east,<br/>For to Dryburgh the way he has<br/>ta'en ;<br/>And there to say mass, till three days<br/>do pass,<br/>For the soul of a knight that is<br/>slayne."</p> <p>'He turn'd him around, and grimly he<br/>frown'd,<br/>Then he laugh'd right scornfully—<br/>"He who says the mass-rite for the<br/>soul of that knight<br/>May as well say mass for me.</p> | <p>"At the lone midnight hour, when<br/>bad spirits have power,<br/>In thy chamber will I be."<br/>With that he was gone, and my lady<br/>left alone,<br/>And no more did I see.'</p> <p>Then changed, I trow, was that bold<br/>Baron's brow,<br/>From the dark to the blood-red<br/>high—<br/>'Now tell me the mien of the knight<br/>thou hast seen,<br/>For, by Mary, he shall die '</p> <p>'His arms shone full bright in the<br/>beacon's red light;<br/>His plume it was scarlet and blue ;<br/>On his shield was a hound in a silver<br/>leash bound,<br/>And his crest was a branch of the<br/>yew.'</p> <p>'Thou liest, thou liest, thou little foot-<br/>page,<br/>Loud dost thou lie to me !<br/>For that knight is cold, and low laid<br/>in the mould,<br/>All under the Eildon-tree</p> <p>'Yet hear but my word, my noble lord '<br/>For I heard her name his name;<br/>And that lady bright, she called the<br/>knight<br/>Sir Richard of Coldinghame.'</p> <p>The bold Baron's brow then changed,<br/>I trow,<br/>From high blood-red to pale—<br/>'The grave is deep and dark, and the<br/>corpse is stiff and stark,<br/>So I may not trust thy tale.</p> <p>'Where fair Tweed flows round holy<br/>Melrose,<br/>And Eildon slopes to the plain,<br/>Full three nights ago, by some secret<br/>foe,<br/>That gay gallant was slain.</p> |
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| <p>The varying light deceived thy sight,<br/>And the wild winds drown'd the<br/>name;<br/>For the Dryburgh bells ring and the<br/>white monks do sing<br/>For Sir Richard of Coldinghame !</p> <p>He passM the court-gate, and he oped<br/>the tower-grate,<br/>And he mounted the narrow stair<br/>To the bartizan-seat, where, with<br/>maids that on her wait<br/>He found his lady fair.</p> <p>That lady sat in mournful mood,<br/>Look'd over hill and vale,<br/>Over Tweed's fair flood and Mertoun's<br/>wood<br/>And all down Teviotdale.</p> <p>' Now hail, now hail, thou lady bright !'<br/><sup>1</sup> Now hail, thou Baron true !<br/>What news, what news from Ancram<br/>fight?<br/>What news from the bold Buc-<br/>cleuch ?</p> <p><sup>1</sup> The Ancram Moor is red with gore,<br/>For many a southron fell;<br/>And Buccleuch has charged us ever-<br/>more<br/>To watch our beacons well.'</p> <p>The lady blush'd red, but nothing she<br/>said;<br/>Nor added the Baron a word .<br/>Then she stepp'd down the stair to<br/>her chamber fair,<br/>And so did her moody lord.</p> <p>In sleep the lady mourn'd, and the<br/>Baron toss'd and turn'd,<br/>And oft to himself he said,<br/>The worms around him creep, and<br/>his bloody grave is deep—<br/>It cannot give up the dead !'</p> | <p>It was near the ringing of matin-bell,<br/>The night was wellnigh done,<br/>When a heavy sleep on that Baron fell,<br/>On the eve of good Saint John.</p> <p>The lady look'd through the chamber<br/>fair,<br/>By the light of a dying flame;<br/>And she was aware of a knight stood<br/>there—<br/>Sir Richard of Coldinghame !</p> <p>' Alas ' away, away f she cried,<br/>' For the holy Virgin's sake!<br/>' Lady, I know who sleeps by thy side ;<br/>But, lady, he will not awake.</p> <p>By Eildon-tree, for long nights three,<br/>In bloody grave have I lain ;<br/>The mass and the death-prayer are<br/>said for me,<br/>But, lady, they are said in vain.</p> <p>By the Baron's brand, near Tweed's<br/>fair strand,<br/>Most foully slain I fell;<br/>And my restless sprite on the beacon's<br/>height<br/>For a space is doonVd to dwell.</p> <p>' At our trysting-place, for a certain<br/>space,<br/>I must wander to and fro ;<br/>But I had not had power to come to<br/>thy bower<br/>Had'st thou not conjured me so</p> <p>Love master'd fear; her brow she<br/>cross'd—<br/>' How, Richard, hast thou sped ?<br/>And art thou saved, or art thou lost ?'<br/>The vision shook his head !</p> <p>' Who spilleth life shall forfeit life;<br/>So bid thy lord believe :<br/>That lawless love is guilt above,<br/>This awful sign receive</p> |
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He laid his left palm on an oaken beam,  
His right upon her hand—  
The lady shrunk, and fainting sunk,  
For it scorch'd like a fiery brand.

The sable score of fingers four  
Remains on thaf-board impressed ;  
And for evermore that lady wore  
A covering on her wrist.

There is a nun in Dryburgh bower,  
Ne'er looks upon the sun ;  
There is a monk in Melrose tower,  
He speaketh word to none ;

That nun who ne'er beholds the day,  
That monk who speaks to none—  
That nun was Smaylho'me's Lady gay,  
That monk the bold Baron.

#### CADYOW CASTLE.

ADDRESSED TO

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

LADY ANNE HAMILTON.

WHEN princely Hamilton's abode  
Ennobled Cadyow's Gothic towers,  
The song went round, the goblet flow'd,  
And revel sped the laughing hours.

Then, thrilling to the harp's gay sound,  
So sweetly rung each vaulted wall,  
And echoed light the dancer's bound,  
As mirth and music cheer'd the hall.

But Cadyow's towers, in ruins laid,  
And vaults, by ivy mantled o'er,  
Thrill to the music of the shade,  
Or echo Evan's hoarser roar.

Yet still of Cadyow's faded fame  
You bid me tell a minstrel tale,  
And tune my harp of Border frame  
On the wild banks of Evandale.

For thou, from scenes of courtly pride,  
From pleasure's lighter scenes,  
Canst turn,

To draw oblivion's pall aside,

And mark the long-forgotten urn.

Then, noble maid t at thy command,  
Again the crumbled halls shall rise ;  
Lo ! as on Evan's banks we stand,

The past returns—the present flies.  
Where with the rock's wood cover'd  
side

Were blended late the ruins green,  
Rise turrets in fantastic pride,  
And feudal banners flaunt between.

Where the rude torrent's brawling  
course

Was shagg'd with thorn and tang-  
ling sloe,

The ashler buttress braves its force,  
And ramparts frown in 'battledrow.

'Tis night: the shade of keep and spire  
Obscurely dance on Evan's stream;  
And on the wave the warder's fire  
Is chequering the moonlight beam.

Fades slow their light—the east is grey;  
The weary warder leaves his tower;  
Steeds snort, uncoupled stag-hounds  
bay,

And merry hunters quit the bower.

The drawbridge falls—they hurry  
out—

Clatters each plank and swinging  
chain,

As, dashing o'er, the jovial rout  
Urge the shy steed, and slack the  
rein.

First of his troop the Chief<sup>1</sup> rode on;  
His shouting merry-men throng  
behind;

The steed of princely Hamilton  
Was fleet<sup>er</sup> than the mountain wind.

<sup>1</sup> The head of the family of Hamilton, at this period, was James Earl of Arran, Duke of Chatelherault in France, and first peer of the Scottish realm. In 1569 he was appointed by Queen Mary her lieutenant general in Scotland.

From the thick copse the roebucks  
bound,  
The startled red-deer scuds the  
plain,  
For the hoarse bugle's warrior-sound  
Has roused their mountain haunts  
again.

Through the huge oaks of Evandale,  
Whose limbs a thousand years have  
worn,  
What sullen roar comes down the  
gale  
And drowns the hunter's pealing  
horn?

Mightiest of all the beasts of chase  
That roam in woody Caledon,  
Crashing the forest in his race,  
The Mountain Bull comes thunder-  
ing on.

Fierce on the hunter's quiver'd band  
He rolls his eyes of swarthy glow,  
Spurns with black hoof and horn the  
sand,  
And tosses high his mane of snow.

Aim'd well the Chieftain's lance has  
flown—  
Struggling in blood the savage lies;  
His roar is sunk in hollow groan—  
Sound, merry huntsmen! sound  
the pryse.

'Tis noon : against the knotted oak  
The hunters rest the idle spear;  
Curls through the trees the slender  
smoke,  
Where yeomen dight the woodland  
cheer.

Proudly the Chieftain mark'd his clan,  
On greenwood lap all careless  
thrown,  
Yet miss'd his eye the boldest man  
That bore the name of Hamilton.

'Why fills not Bothwellhaugh his  
place,  
Still wont our weal and woe to share?  
Why comes he not our sport to grace?  
Why shares he not our hunter's  
fare?'

Stern Claud replied with darkening  
face  
(Grey Paisley's haughty lord was he)  
At merry feast or buxom chase  
No more the warrior wilt thou see.

'Few suns have set since Woodhouse-  
lee  
Saw Bothwellhaugh's bright goblets  
foam,  
When to his hearths in social glee  
The war-worn soldier turn'd him  
home.

'There, wan from her maternal throes,  
His Margaret, beautiful and mild,  
Sate in her bower, a pallid rose,  
And peaceful nursed her new-born  
child.

'O change accursed ! past are those  
days;  
False Murray's ruthless spoilers  
came,  
And, for the hearth's domestic blaze,  
Ascends destruction's volumed  
flame.

<sup>4</sup>What sheeted phantom wanders wild,  
Where mountain Eske through  
woodland flows,  
Her arms enfold a shadowy child—  
Oh! is it she, the pallid rose?

'The wilder'd traveller sees her glide,  
And hears her feeble voice with awe;  
"Revenge," she cries, "on Murray's  
pride!  
And woe for injured Bothwell-  
haugh !"

He ceased ; and cries of rage and grief  
 Burst mingling from the kindred  
 band,  
 And half arose the kindling Chief,  
 And half unsheathed his Arran brand.  
 But who, o'er bush, o'er stream and  
 rock,  
 Rides headlong, with resistless  
 speed,  
 Whose bloody poniard's frantic stroke  
 Drives to the leap his jaded steed,  
 Whose cheek is pale, whose eyeballs  
 glare,  
 As one some vision'd sight that saw,  
 Whose hands are bloody, loose his  
 hair ?—  
 'Tis he ! 'tis he ! 'tis Bothwellhaugh.  
 From gory selle, and reeling steed,  
 Sprung the fierce horseman with a  
 bound,  
 And, reeking from the recent deed,  
 He dash'd his carbine on the ground.  
 Sternly he spoke : ' 'Tis sweet to hear  
 In good greenwood the bugle blown,  
 But sweeter to Revenge's ear,  
 To drink a tyrant's dying groan.  
 Your slaughter'd quarry proudly  
 trode,  
 At dawning morn, o'er dale and  
 down,  
 But prouder base-born Murray rode  
 Through old Linlithgow's crowded  
 town.  
 ' From the wild Border's humbled side,  
 In haughty triumph marchèd he,  
 While Knox relax'd his bigot pride  
 And smiled the traitorous pomp to  
 see.  
 ' But can stern Power, with all his  
 vaunt,  
 Or Pomp, with all her courtly glare,  
 The settled heart of Vengeance daunt,  
 Or change the purpose of Despair ?

<sup>1</sup> With hackbut bent, my secret stand,  
 Dark as the purposed deed, I chose,  
 And mark'd where, mingling in his  
 band,  
 Troop'd Scottish pikes and English  
 bows.  
 ' Dark Morton, girt with many a spear,  
 Murder's foul minion, led the van ;  
 And clash'd their broadswords in the  
 rear  
 The wild Macfarlanes' plaided clan.  
 ' Glencairn and stout Parkhead were  
 nigh,  
 Obsequious at their Regent's rein,  
 And haggard Lindesay's iron eye,  
 That saw fair Mary weep in vain.  
 ' 'Mid pennon'd spears, a steely grove,  
 Proud Murray's plumage floated  
 high;  
 Scarce could his trampling charger  
 move,  
 So close the minions crowded nigh.  
 ' From the raised vizor's shade, his eye  
 Dark-rolling glanced the ranks along,  
 And his steel truncheon, waved on  
 high,  
 Seem'd marshalling the iron throng  
 ' But yet his sadden'd brow confess'd  
 A passing shade of doubt and awe ;  
 Some fiend was whispering in his  
 breast;  
 " Beware of injured Bothwell-  
 haugh !"  
 '—The death-shot parts ! the charger  
 springs,  
 Wild rises tumult's startling roar,  
 And Murray's plumed helmet rings—  
 Rings on the ground, to rise no more.  
 ' What joy the raptured youth can feel  
 To hear her love the loved one tell!  
 Or he who broaches on his steel  
 The wolf by whom his infant fell!



' But dearer to my injured eye  
To see in dust proud Murray roll;  
And mine was ten times trebled joy,  
To hear him groan his felon soul.

' My Margaret's spectre glided near,  
With pride her bleeding victim saw,  
And shriek'd in his death-deafen'd ear  
" Remember injured Bothwellhaugh!"

' Then speed thee, noble Chatlerault  
Spread to the wind thy banner'd  
tree!  
Each warrior bend his Clydesdale  
bow!—  
"Murray is fall'n, and Scotland  
freer"

Vaults every warrior to his steed ;  
Loud bugles join their wild acclaim:  
Murray is fall'n, and Scotland freed '  
Couch, Arran! couch thy spear of  
flame!'

But, see ' the minstrel vision fails—  
The glimmering spears are seen no  
more ;  
The shouts of war die on the gales,  
Or sink in Evan's lonely roar.

For the loud bugle, pealing high,  
The blackbird whistles down the  
vale,  
And sunk in ivied ruins lie  
The banner'd towers of Evandale.

For Chiefs, intent on bloody deed,  
And Vengeance shouting o'er the  
slain,  
Lo ! high-born Beauty rules the steed,  
Or graceful guides the silken rein.

And long may Peace and Pleasure own  
The maids who list the minstrel's  
tale;

Nor e'er a ruder guest be known  
On the fair banks of Evandale I

#### THE GRAY BROTHER.

THE Pope he was saying the high,  
high mass,  
All on Saint Peter's day,  
With the power to him given, by the  
saints in heaven,  
To wash men's sins away.

The Pope he was saying the blessed  
mass,  
And the people kneel'd around,  
And from each man's soul his sins did  
pass,  
As he kiss'd the holy ground.

And all, among the crowded throng,  
Was still, both limb and tongue,  
While, through vaulted roof and asles  
aloof,  
The holy accents rung.

At the holiest word he quiver'd for fear,  
And falter'd in the sound,  
And, when he would the chalice rear,  
He dropp'd it to the ground.

' The breath of one of evil deed  
Pollutes our sacred day;  
He has no portion in our creed,  
No part in what I say.

'A being, whom no blessed word  
To ghostly peace can bring ;  
A wretch, at whose approach abhorr'd,  
Recoils each holy thing.

' Up, up, unhappy ! haste, arise !  
My adjuration fear!  
I charge thee not to stop my voice,  
Nor longer tarry here !'

Amid them all a pilgrim kneel'd,  
In gown of sackcloth grey ;  
Far journeying from his native field,  
He first saw Rome that day.

For forty days and nights so drear,  
I ween he had not spoke,  
And, save with bread and water clear,  
His fast he ne'er had broke.

Amid the penitential flock,  
Seem'd none more bent to pray;  
But, when the Holy Father spoke,  
He rose and went his way.

Again unto his native land  
His weary course he drew,  
To Lothian's fair and fertile strand,  
And Pentland's mountains blue.

His unblest feet his native seat,  
'Mid Eske's fair woods, regain;  
Thro' woods more fair no stream more  
sweet  
Rolls to the eastern main.

And lords to meet the pilgrim came,  
And vassals bent the knee;  
For all 'mid Scotland's chiefs of fame,  
Was none more famed than he.

And boldly for his country still  
In battle he had stood,  
Ay, even when on the banks of Till  
Her noblest pour'd their blood.

Sweet are the paths, O passing sweet,  
By Eske's fair streams that run,  
O'er airy steep, through copsewood  
deep,  
Impervious to the sun;

There the rapt poet's step may rove  
And yield the muse the day,  
There Beauty led by timid Love  
May shun the tell-tale ray,—

From that fair dome where suit is paid  
By blast of bugle free,  
To Auchendinny's hazel glade  
And haunted Woodhouselee.

Who knows not Melville's beechy  
grove,  
And Roslin's rocky glen,  
Dalkeith which all the virtues love,  
And classic Hawthornden?

Yet never a path, from day to day,  
The pilgrim's footsteps range,  
Save by the solitary way  
To Burndale's ruin'd grange.

A woful place was that, I ween,  
As sorrow could desire;  
For nodding to the fall was each  
crumbling wall,  
And the roof was scathed with fire.

It fell upon a summer's eve,  
While, on Carnethy's head,  
The last faint gleams of the sun's low  
beams  
Had streak'd the grey with red;

And the convent bell did vespers tell  
Newbattle's oaks among,  
And mingled with the solemn knell  
Our Ladye's evening song:

The heavy knell, the choir's faint swell,  
Came slowly down the wind,  
And on the pilgrim's ear they fell,  
As his wonted path he did find.

Deep sunk in thought, I ween, he was,  
Nor ever raised his eye,  
Until he came to that dreary place,  
Which did all in ruins lie.

He gazed on the walls so scathed  
with fire,  
With many a bitter groan—  
And there was aware of a Gray Friar,  
Resting him on a stone.

'Now, Christ thee save!' said the  
Gray Brother;  
Some pilgrim thou seemest to be,  
But in sore amaze did Lord Albert gaze,  
Nor answer again made he.

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><sup>1</sup> O come ye from east, or come ye<br/>from west,<br/>Or bring reliques from over the sea <sup>1</sup><br/>Or come ye from the shrine of<br/>Saint James the divine,<br/>Or Saint John of Beverley <sup>1</sup></p> <p>I come not from the shrine of<br/>Saint James the divine,<br/>Nor bring reliques from over the sea ;<br/>I bring but a curse from our father,<br/>the Pope,<br/>Which for ever will cling to me</p> <p>' Now, woful pilgrim, say not so !<br/>But kneel thee down to me,<br/>And shrive thee so clean of thy <sup>r</sup> deadly<br/>sin,<br/>That absolvèd thou mayst be.'</p> | <p><sup>i</sup> And who art thou, thou Gray Brother.<br/>That I should shrive to thee,<br/>When He, to whom are given the keys<br/>of earth and heaven,<br/>Has no power to pardon me '</p> <p>' O I am sent from a distant clime,<br/>Five thousand miles away,<br/>And all to absolve a foul foul crime,<br/>Done <i>here</i> 'twixt night and day.'</p> <p>The pilgrim kneel'd him on the sand,<br/>And thus began his saye—<br/>When on his neck an ice-cold hand<br/>Did that Gray Brother laye—</p> <p>. . . . .</p> |
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END OF IMITATIONS OF THE ANCIENT BALLAD.

## Notes to Imitations of the Ancient Ballad.

### THOMAS THE RHYMER.

#### INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

##### PART I.—ANCIENT.

FEW personages are so renowned in tradition as Thomas of Ercildoune, known by the appellation of *The Rhymer*. Uniting, or supposed to unite, in his person, the powers of poetical composition, and of vaticination, his memory, even after the lapse of five hundred years, is regarded with veneration by his countrymen. To give anything like a certain history of this remarkable man would be indeed difficult; but the curious may derive some satisfaction from the particulars here brought together.

It is agreed on all hands that the residence, and probably the birthplace, of this ancient bard, was Ercildoune, a village situated upon the Leader, two miles above its junction with the Tweed. The ruins of an ancient tower are still pointed out as the Rhymer's castle. The uniform tradition bears, that his surname was Lennont, or Learmont; and that the appellation of *The Rhymer* was conferred on him in consequence of his poetical compositions. There remains, nevertheless, some doubt upon the subject. In a charter, which is subjoined at length, the son of our poet designed himself 'Thomas of Ercildoun, son and neir of Thomas Rymour of Ercildoun,' which seems to imply that the father did not bear the hereditary name of Learmont; or, at least, was better known and distinguished by the epithet which he had acquired by his personal accomplishments. I must, however, remark that, down to a very late period, the practice of distinguishing the parties, even in formal writings, by the epithets which had been bestowed on them from personal circumstances, instead of the proper surnames of their families, was common, and indeed necessary, among the Border clans. So early

as the end of the thirteenth century, when surnames were hardly introduced in Scotland, this custom must have been universal. There is, therefore, nothing inconsistent in supposing our poet's name to have been actually Learmont, although, in this charter, he is distinguished by the popular appellation of *The Rhymer*.

We are better able to ascertain the period at which Thomas of Ercildoune lived, being the latter end of the thirteenth century. I am inclined to place his death a little farther back than Mr. Pinkerton, who supposes that he was alive in 1300 (*List of Scottish Poets*), which is hardly, I think, consistent with the charter already quoted, by which his son, in 1299, for himself and his heirs, conveys to the convent of the Trinity of Soltra, the tenement which he possessed by inheritance (*hereditarie*) in Ercildoune, with all claim which he or his predecessors could pretend thereto. From this we may infer that the Rhymer was now dead, since we find the son disposing of the family property. Still, however, the argument of the learned historian will remain unimpeached as to the time of the poet's birth. For if, as we learn from Barbour, his prophecies were held in reputation as early as 1306, when Bruce slew the Red Cummin, the sanctity, and (let me add to Mr. Pinkerton's words) the uncertainty of antiquity, must have already involved his character and writings. In a charter of Peter de Haga de Bemersyde, which unfortunately wants a date, the Rhymer, a near neighbour, and, if we may trust tradition, a friend of the family, appears as a witness.—*Chartulary of Melrose*.

It cannot be doubted that Thomas of Ercildoune was a remarkable and important person in his own time, since, very shortly after his death, we find him celebrated as a prophet and as a poet. Whether he himself made any pretensions to the first of these characters, or whether it was gratuitously conferred upon him by the credulity of pos-

1 Note I, p. 680.

terity, it seems difficult to decide. If we may believe Mackenzie, Learmont only versified the prophecies delivered by Eliza, an inspired nun of a convent at Haddington. But of this there seems not to be the most distant proof. On the contrary, all ancient authors, who quote the Rhymer's prophecies, uniformly suppose them to have been emitted by himself. Thus, in Winton's *Chronicle*—

• Of this fycht quthum spak Thomas  
Of Ersyldoune, that sayd in derpe.  
There suld inert stalwartly, Starke and sterne.  
He sayd it in his prophcy ;  
But how he wist it was *ferly* ;  
Book VIII, chap 32

There could have been *no ferly* (marvel), in Winton's eyes at least, how Thomas came by his knowledge of future events, had he ever heard of the inspired nun of Haddington, which, it cannot be doubted, would have been a solution of the mystery much to the taste of the Prior of Lochleven.

Whatever doubts, however, the learned might have as to the source of the Rhymer's prophetic skill, the vulgar had no hesitation to ascribe the whole to the intercourse between the bard and the Queen of Faery. The popular tale bears that Thomas was carried off, at an early age, to the Fairy Land, where he acquired all the knowledge which made him afterwards so famous. After seven years' residence, he was permitted to return to the earth, to enlighten and astonish his countrymen by his prophetic powers; still, however, remaining bound to return to his royal mistress, when she should intimate her pleasure. Accordingly, while Thomas was making merry with his friends in the Tower of Erildoune, a person came running in, and told, with marks of fear and astonishment, that a hart and hind had left the neighbouring forest, and were, composedly and slowly, parading the street of the village. The prophet instantly arose, left his habitation, and followed the wonderful animals to the forest, whence he was never seen to return. According to the popular belief, he still 'drees his weird' in Fairy Land, and is one day expected to revisit earth. In the meanwhile, his memory is held in the most profound respect. The Eildon-tree, from beneath the shade of which he delivered his prophecies, now no longer exists; but the spot is marked by a large stone, called Eildon-tree Stone. A neighbouring rivulet takes the name of the Bogle Burn (Goblin Brook) from the Rhymer's supernatural visitants. The veneration paid to his dwelling-place even attached itself in some degree to a person, who within the memory of man, chose to set up his residence in the ruins of Learmont's tower. The name of this man was Murray, a kind of herbalist; who, by dint of some knowledge in simples, the possession of a musical clock, an electrical machine, and a stuffed alligator, added to a supposed communication with Thomas the

Rhymer, lived for many years in very good credit as a wizard.

It seemed to the Editor unpardonable to dismiss a person so important in Border tradition as the Rhymer, without some farther notice than a simple commentary upon the ancient ballad. It is given from a copy, obtained from a lady residing not far from Erildoune, corrected and enlarged by one in Mrs. Brown's MSS. The former copy, however, as might be expected, is far more minute as to local description. To this old tale the Editor has ventured to add a Second Part, consisting of a kind of cento, from the *Counted* prophecies vulgarly ascribed to the Rhymer; and a Third Part, entirely modern, founded upon the tradition of his having returned with the hart and hind to the Land of Faery. To make luspeace with the more severe antiquaries, the Editor has furnished the Second Part with some remarks on Learmont's prophecies.

#### PART II.—ADAPTED.

The prophecies ascribed to Thomas of Erildoune have been the principal means of securing to him remembrance 'amongst the sons of his people.' The author of *Sir Tristremwold*, long ago have joined, in the vale of oblivion, 'Clerk of Tranent, who wrote the adventures of *Schir Gawain*? if by good hap, the same current of ideas respecting antiquity, which causes Virgil to be regarded as a magician by the Lazaroni of Naples, had not exalted the bard of Erildoune to the prophetic character. Perhaps, indeed, he himself affected it during his life. We know at least, for certain, that a belief in his supernatural knowledge was current soon after his death. His prophecies are alluded to by Barbour, by Winton, and by Henry the Minstrel, or *Blind Harry*, as he is usually termed. None of these authors, however, give the words of any of the Rhymer's vaticinations, but merely narrate, historically, his having predicted the events of which they speak. The earliest of the prophecies ascribed to him, which is now extant, is quoted by Mr. Pinkerton from a MS. It is supposed to be a response from Thomas of Erildoune to a question from the heroic Countess of March, renowned for the defence of the castle of Dunbar against the English, and termed, in the familiar dialect of her time, *Black Agnes* of Dunbar. This prophecy is remarkable, in so far as it bears very little resemblance to any verses published in the printed copy of the Rhymer's supposed prophecies. The verses are as follows.—

<sup>4</sup> La Countesse de Donbar demande a Thomas de l'essdoune quant la guerre d'hscoce frendreit fyn E yl l'a repoundy et dyt.  
When man is mad a kyng of a capped man,  
When man wlevere other moncs tny n than his owen  
When londe thouys forest, ant forest is felde,  
When hares kendles o' the her'stane,  
When Wyt and Wdle werres togedere

When mon makes stables of kyrkes, and steles castels  
 with stye;  
 When Roke&boroughe nys no burgh ant market is at  
 Forwyleye,  
 When Bambourne is donged with dede men;  
 When men ledes men in ropes to buyen and to sellen;  
 When a quarter of whaty whete is chaunged for a colt  
 of ten markes;  
 When prude (pride) prikes and pees is leyd in prisoun;  
 When a Scot ne me hym hude ase hare in forme that  
 the English ne shall hym fynde,  
 When ryght ant wronge astente the togedere j  
 When laddes weddeth lovedies;  
 When Scottes flen so faste, that, for faute of shep, hy  
 drowneþ hcmselfe;  
 When shal this be?  
 Nouthur m thine tyme ne In mine,  
 Ah comen ant gone  
 Withinne twenty winter ant one.'

PINKERTON'S *Poems*, from MAHLAND'S MSS.  
 quoting from *Harl Lib* 2253, f. 127.

As I have never seen the MS. from which Mr. Pinkerton makes this extract, and as the date of it is fixed by him (certainly one of the most able antiquaries of our age) to the reign of Edward I or II, it is with great diffidence that I hazard a contrary opinion. There can, however, I believe, be little doubt that these prophetic verses are a forgery, and not the production of our Thomas the Rhymer. But I am inclined to believe them of a later date than the reign of Edward I or II.

The gallant defence of the castle of Dunbar, by Black Agnes, took place in the year 1337. The Rhymer died previous to the year 1299 (see the charter, by his son, Note I, p. 680). It seems, therefore, very improbable, that the Countess of Dunbar could ever have an opportunity of consulting Thomas the Rhymer, since that would infer that she was married, or at least engaged in state matters, previous to 1209; whereas she is described as a young, or a middle-aged woman, at the period of her being besieged in the fortress, which she so well defended. If the editor might indulge a conjecture, he would suppose that the prophecy was contrived for the encouragement of the English invaders during the Scottish wars; and that the names of the Countess of Dunbar, and of Thomas of Ercildoune, were used for the greater credit of the forgery. According to this hypothesis, it seems likely to have been composed after the siege of Dunbar, which had made the name of the Countess well known, and consequently in the reign of Edward III. The whole tendency of the prophecy is to aver that there shall be no end of the Scottish war (concerning which the question was proposed) till a final conquest of the country by England, attended by all the usual seventies of war. 'When the cultivated country shall become forest,' says the prophecy;—'when the wild animals shall inhabit the abode of men;—when Scots shall not be able to escape the English, should they crouch as hares in their form'—all these denunciations seem to refer to the time of Edward III, upon whose victories the prediction was probably founded. The mention of the exchange betwixt a colt worth ten marks,

and a quarter of whaty [indifferent] wheat,' seems to allude to the dreadful famine, about the year 1388. The independence of Scotland was, "however, as impregnable to the mines of superstition, as to the steel of our more powerful and more wealthy neighbours. The war of Scotland is, thank God at an end; but it is ended without her people having either crouched like hares in their form, or being drowned in their flight, 'for faute of ships,'—thank God for that too.—The prophecy ducted in the preceding page is probably of the same date, and intended for the same purpose.

A minute search of the records of the time would, probably, throw additional light upon the allusions contained in these ancient legends. Among various rhymes of prophetic import, which are at this day current amongst the people of Teviotdale, is one, supposed to be pronounced by Thomas the Rhymer, presaging the destruction of his habitation and family.—

'The hare sail kittle flitter] on my hearth stane,  
 And there will never be a Laird Learmont again.'

The first of these lines is obviously borrowed from that in the MS. of the Harl. Library.—'When hares kendles o' the her'stane'—an emphatic image of desolation. It is also inaccurately quoted in the prophecy of Waldehave, published by Andro Hart, 1613:—

'This is a true talking that Thomas of talls,  
 The hare shall hirple on the hard [hearth] stane.'

Spottiswoode, an honest, but credulous historian, seems to have been a firm believer in the authenticity of the prophetic wares vended in the name of Thomas of Ercildoune. The prophecies, yet extant in Scottish rhymes, whereupon he was commonly called *Thomas the Rhymer* may justly be admired; having foretold, so many ages befoie the union of England and Scotland in the ninth degree of the Brace's blood, with the succession of Bruce himself to the crown, being yet a child, and other divers particulars, which the event hath ratified and made good. Boethius, in his story, relateth his prediction of King Alexander's death, and that he did foretel the same to the Earl of March, the day before it fell out; saying, 'That before the next day at noon, such a tempest should blow, as Scotland had not felt for many years before.' The next morning, the day being clear, and no change appearing in the air, the nobleman did challenge Thomas of his saying, calling him an impostor. He replied, that noon was not yet passed. About which time a post came to advertise the earl of the king's sudden death. "Then," said Thomas, "this is the tempest I foretold; and so it shall prove to Scotland." Whence, or how, he had this knowledge, can hardly be affirmed; but sure it is, that he did divine and answer truly of many things to come.—SPOTTISWOODE, p. 47. Besides that notable voucher, Master Hectof

Boece, the good archbishop might, had he been so minded, have referred to Fordun for the prophecy of King Alexander's death. That historian calls our bard *ruralis ille vates*.<sup>1</sup>—FORDUN, lib. x, cap. 40.

"What Spottiswoode calls 'the prophecies extant in Scottish rhyme,' are the metrical productions ascribed to the seer of Ercildoune, which, with many other compositions of the same nature, bearing the names of Bede, Merlin, Gildas, and other approved soothsayers, are contained in one small volume, published by Andro Hart, at Edinburgh, 1615. Nt̄s bet the herald (who claims the prophet of Ercildoune as a brother-professor of his art, founding upon the various allegorical and emblematical allusions to heraldry) intimates the existence of some earlier copy of his prophecies than that of Andro Hart, which, however, he does not pretend to have seen 1. The late excellent Lord Hailes made these compositions the subject of a dissertation, published in his *Remarks on the History of Scotland*. His attention is chiefly directed to the celebrated prophecy of our bard, mentioned by Bishop Spottiswoode, bearing that the crowns of England and Scotland should be united in the person of a King, son of a French Queen, and related to the Bruce in the ninth degree. Lord Hailes plainly proves that this prophecy is perverted from its original purpose in order to apply it to the succession of James VI. The groundwork, of the forgery is to be found in the prophecies of Berfington, contained in the same collection, and runs thus. —

'Of Bruce's left bide shall spring out a leafe,  
As neere as the ninth degree;  
And shall be fleemed of laire Scotland,  
In France farre beyond the sea  
And then shall come again ryding,  
With eyes thāt many men may see  
At Aberladte he shall light,  
With hempen helteres and horse of tre.

However it happen for to fall,  
The lyon shall be lord of all,  
The French Quen shall beurre the sonue,  
Shall rule all Sritamnc to the sea,  
Ane from the Bruce's blood shal come also,  
As neer as the ninth degree

Yet shal there come a keene knight over the salt sea,  
A keene man of courage and bold man of armes,  
A duke's son dowbled [i e dubbed], a born man in  
France,

That shall our mirths augment, and mend all our  
hartnes,  
After the date of our Lord 1513, and thrice three  
thereafter,

Which shall brooke all the broad isle to himself,  
Between thirteen and thrice three the threip shall  
be ended,  
The Saxons shall never recover after.

There cannot be any doubt that this prophecy was intended to excite the confidence of the Scottish nation in the Duke of Albany, regent of Scotland, who arrived from France

in 1515, two years after the death of James IV in the fatal field of Flodden. The Regent was descended of Bruce by the left, i.e. by the female side, within the ninth degree. His mother was daughter of the Earl of Boulogne, his father banished from his country—"flee mit of fair Scotland." His arrival must necessarily be by sea, and his landing was expected at Aberlady, in the Frith of Forth. He was a duke's son, dubbed knight; and nine years, from 1513, are allowed him by the pretended prophet for the accomplishment of the salvation of his country, and the exaltation of Scotland over her sister and rival. All this was a pious fraud, to excite the confidence and spirit of the country.

The prophecy, put in the name of our Thomas the Rhymer, as it stands in Hart's book, refers to a later period. The narrator meets the Rhymer *upon a land beside a lee*, who shows him many emblematical visions, described in no mean strain of poetry. They chiefly relate to the fields of Flodden and Pinkie, to the national distress which followed these defeats, and to future halcyon days, which are promised to Scotland. One quotation or two will be sufficient to establish this fully :—

•Our Scottish King sal come ful keene,  
The red lyon beareth he,  
A feddered arrow sharp, I ween,  
Shall make him wmk̄e and warre to see  
Out of the field he shall be led,  
When he is bludie and woe for blood,  
Yet to his men shall he say,  
"For God's love turn you agame,  
And give yon sutherne folk a frey!  
Why should I lose, the right is mine?  
My date is not to die this day "

Who can doubt, for a moment, that this refers to the battle of Flodden, and to the popular reports concerning the doubtful fate of James IV? Allusion is immediately afterwards made to the death of George Douglas, betr-apparent of Angus, who fought and fell with his sovereign :—

The sternes three that day shall die,  
That bears the harte in silver sheen.

The well-known arms of the Douglas family are the heart and three stars. In another place, the battle of Pinkie is expressly mentioned by name.—

•At Pinken Cluch there shall be spilt  
Much gentle blood that day,  
There shall the bear lose the guilt,  
And the cagill bear it away.

To the end of all this allegorical and mystical rhapsody, is interpolated, in the later edition by Andro Hart, a new edition of Berlington's verses, before quoted, altered and manufactured, so as to bear reference to the accession of James VI, which had just then taken place. The insertion is made with a peculiar degree of awkwardness, betwixt a question, put by the narrator, concerning the name and abode of the person who showed

<sup>1</sup> See Note III, p 682

him these strange matters, and the answer of the prophet to that question :—

'Then to the Beirne could I say,  
Where dwells thou, or in what countre f  
(Or who shall rule the isle of Britane,  
From the north to the south seyl  
A French queene shall bear the sonne,  
Shall rule all Britane to the sea;  
Which of the Bruce's blood shall come,  
As neere as the nint decree :  
I framed fast what was his name,  
Where that he came, from what country ]  
In Ershington I dwell at hame,  
Thomas Kymour men calls me'

There is surely no one who will not conclude, with Lord Hailes, that the eight lines enclosed in brackets are a clumsy interpolation, borrowed from Berlington, with such alterations as might render the supposed prophecy applicable to the union of the crowns.

While we are on this subject, it may be proper briefly to notice the scope of some of the other predictions, in Hart's Collection. As the prophecy of Berlington was intended to raise the spirits of the nation during the regency of Albany, so those of Sybilla and Elframe refer to that of the Earl of Arran, afterwards Duke of Chatelherault, during the minority of Mary, a period of similar calamity. This is obvious from the following verses :—

'Take a thousand in calculation,  
And the longest of the Lyon,  
Four crescents under one crowne,  
With Saint Andrew's croce thrise.  
Then threescore and thrise thre.  
Take tent to Merling truly,  
Then shall the wars ended be,  
And never again rise  
In that yere there shall a king,  
A duke, and no crown'd lung,  
Because the prince shall be yong,  
And tender of yeares.'

The date, above hinted at, seems to be 1549, when the Scottish Regent, by means of some succours derived from France, was endeavouring to repair the consequences of the fatal battle of Pinkie. Allusion is made to the supply given to the 'Moldwarte [England] by the fained hart' (the Earl of Angus). The Regent is described by his bearing the antelope; large supplies are promised from France, and complete conquest predicted to Scotland and her allies. Thus was the same hackneyed stratagem repeated, whenever the interest of the rulers appeared to stand in need of it. The Regent was not, indeed, till after this period, created Duke of Chatelherault; but that honour was the object of his hopes and expectations.

The name of our renowned soothsayer is liberally used as an authority throughout all the prophecies published by Andro Hart. Besides those expressly put in his name, Gildas, another assumed personage, is supposed to derive his knowledge from him; for he concludes thus:—

'True Thomas me told in a troublesome time,  
In a harvest morn at Eldoun hills.

*The Prophecy of Gildas.*

In the prophecy of Berlington, already quoted, we are told,

'Marvellous Merlin, that many men of tells,  
And Thomas's sayings comes all at once.'

While I am upon the subject of these prophecies, may I be permitted to call the attention of antiquaries to Merdwyyn Wylt, or *Merlin the Wild*, in whose name, and by no means in that of Ambrose Merlin, the friend of Arthur, the Scottish prophecies are issued? That this personage resided at Drummelziar, and roamed, like a second Nebuchadnezzar, the woods of Tweeddale, in remorse for the death of his nephew, we learn from Fordun. In the *Scoticiromcon*, lib. iii, cap 31, is an account of an interview betwixt St. Kentigern and Merlin, then in this distracted and miserable state. He is said to have been called *Lailoken*, from his mode of life. On being commanded by the saint to give an account of himself, he says that the penance which he performs was imposed on him by a voice from heaven, during a bloody contest betwixt Lidel and Carwanolow, of which battle he had been the cause. According to his own prediction, he perished at once by wood, earth, and water; for, being pursued with stones by the rustics, he fell from a rock into the river Teed, and was transfixt by a sharp stake, fixed there for the purpose of extending a fishing-net.—

'Sude perfossus, lapide percussus, et unda,  
Haec tina Merthum fertur mire necem.  
Sicque ruit, mersusque fuit ignoque prehensus,  
Et fecit vatem per terna pericula verum.'

But, in a metrical history of Merlin of Caledonia, compiled by Geoffrey of Monmouth from the traditions of the Welsh bards, this mode of death is attributed to a page, whom Merlin's sister, desirous to convict the prophet of falsehood, because he had betrayed her intrigues, introduced to him, under three various disguises, inquiring each time in what manner the person should die. To the first demand Merlin answered, the party should perish by a fall from a rock; to the second, that he should die by a tree; and to the third, that he should be drowned. The youth perished, while hunting, in the mode imputed by Fordun to Merlin himself.

Fordun, contrary to the French authorities, confounds this person with the Merlin of Arthur; but concludes by informing us, that many believed him to be a different person. The grave of Merlin is pointed out at Drummelziar, in Tweeddale, beneath an aged thorn-tree. On the east side of the churchyard the brook, called Pausayl, falls into the Tweed; and the following prophecy is said to have been current concerning their union :—

'When Tweed and Pausayl join at Merlin's grave,  
Scotland and England shall one monarch have.'

On the day of the coronation of James VI., the Tweed accordingly overflowed, and joined the Pausayl at the prophet's grave.—PENNY-CUICK'S *History of Tweeddale* p. 26.



These circumstances would seem to infer a communication betwixt the south-west of Scotland and Wales, of a nature peculiarly intimate; for I presume that Merlin would retain sense enough to choose for the scene of his wanderings a country having a language and manners similar to his own.

Be this as it may, the memory of Merlin Sylvester or the Wild, was fresh among the Scots during the reign of James V. Waldhave<sup>1</sup>, under whose name a set of prophecies was published, describes himself as lying upon Lomond Law; he hears a voice, which bids him stand to his defence; he looks around, and beholds a flock of hares and foxes<sup>2</sup> pursued over the mountain by a savage figure, to whom he can hardly give the name of man. At the sight of Waldhave, the apparition leaves the objects of his pursuit, and assaults him with a club. Waldhave defends himself with his sword, throws the savage to the earth, and refuses to let him arise till he swear, by the law and lead he lives upon, to do him no harm.<sup>3</sup> This done, he permits him to arise, and marvels at his strange appearance.—

He was formed like a freike[raa] all his four quarters,  
And then his chin and his face haired so thick,  
With haire growing so grime, fearful to see.

He answers briefly to Waldhave's inquiry concerning his name and nature, that he 'drees his-weird,' i.e. does penance in that wood; and, having hinted that questions as to his own state are offensive, he pours forth an obscure rhapsody concerning futurity, and concludes:—

• Go musing upon Merlin if thou wilt •  
' For I mean no more, man, at this time '

This is exactly similar to the meeting betwixt Merlin and Kentigern in Fordun. These prophecies of Merlin seem to have been in request in the minority of James V; for among the amusements with which Sir David Lindsay diverted that prince during his infancy, are,

• The prophecies of Rymer, Bede, and Merlin.  
SIR DAVID LINDSAY'S *Epistle to the King*,

And we find, in Waldhave, at least one allusion to the very ancient prophecy, addressed to the Countess of Dunbar:—

This is a true token that Thomas of tells,  
When a ladde with a ladye shall go over the fields '

The original stands thus:—

' When laddes weddeth lovedies.'

Another prophecy of Merlin seems to have been current about the time of the Regent Morton's execution. When that nobleman

<sup>1</sup> I do not know whether the person here meant be Waldhave, an abbot of Melrose, who died in the 'dour of sanctity about 1160.  
<sup>3</sup> See Note IV, p. 682.

was committed to the charge of his accuser. Captain James Stewart, newly created Earl of Arran, to be conducted to his trial at Edinburgh, Spottiswoode says that he asked, "Who was Earl of Arran?" and being answered that Captain James was the man, after a short pause, he said, "And is it so? I know then what I may look for?" meaning, as was thought, that the old prophecy of the "Falling-of-the-heart by the mouth of Arran" should then be fulfilled. Whether this was his mind or not it is not known; but some spared not, at the time when the Hamiltons were banished, in which business he was held too earnest, to say, that he stood in fear of that prediction, and went that course only to disappoint it. But if so it was, he did find himself now deluded; for he fell by the mouth of another Arran than he imagined.—SPOTTISWOODE, p. 313. The fatal words alluded to seem to be these in the prophecy of Merlin:—

' In the mouthe of Arrane a selclouth shall fall,  
Two bloodie hearts shall be taken with a false tratne,  
And derfly dung down without any dome.'

To return from these desultory remarks, into which I have been led by the celebrated name of Merlin, the style of all these prophecies, published by Hart, is very much the same. The measure is alliterative, and somewhat similar to that of *Puree Plowman's Visions*; a circumstance which might entitle us to ascribe to some of them an earlier date than the reign of James V, did we not know that *Sir Galloran of Galloway* and *Gawaine and Gologras* two romances rendered almost unintelligible by the extremity of affected alliteration, are perhaps not prior to that period. Indeed, although we may allow that, during much earlier tunes, prophecies, under the names of those celebrated soothsayers, have been current in Scotland, yet those published by Hart have obviously been so often vamped and re-vamped, to serve the political purposes of different periods, that it may be shrewdly suspected, that, as in the case of Sir John Cutler's transmigrated stockings, very little of the original materials now remains. I cannot refrain from indulging my readers with the publisher's title to the fast prophecy, as it contains certain curious information concerning the Queen of Sheba, who is identified with the Cumæan Sibyl: 'Here followeth a propheticie, pronounced by a noble queene and matron, called Sybilla. Regina Austri, that came to Solomon. Throughe, the which she compiled four booke, at the instance of the said King Sol, and others divers: and the fourth booke was directed to a noble king, called Baldwin, King of the broad isle of Britain: in the which she maketh mention of two noble princes and emperours, the which is called Leones. How these two shall subdue and overcome all earth lie princes to their diademe and crowne, and also be glorified and crowned in the heaven among saints. The

first of these two is Constantinus Magnus; that was Leprosus, the son of Saint Helena, that found the croce. The second is the sixth king of the name of Steward of Scotland, the which is our most noble king.' With such editors and commentators, what wonder that the text became unintelligible, even beyond the usual oracular obscurity of prediction?

If there still remain, therefore, among these predictions, any verses having a claim to real antiquity, it seems now impossible to discover them from those which are comparatively modern. Nevertheless, as there are to be found, in these compositions, some uncommonly wild and masculine expressions, the Editor has been induced to throw a few passages together, into the sort of ballad to which this disquisition is prefixed. It would, indeed, have been no difficult matter for him, by a judicious selection, to have excited, in favour of Thomas of Ercildoune, a share of the admiration bestowed by sundry wise persons upon Mass Robert Fleming. For example —

' But then the hlye shal be loused when they least think,  
Then clear kind's blood shal quake for fear of death,  
For churls shal chop off heads of their chief beirns,  
And carle of the crowns that Christ hath appointed.

Thereafter, on every side, sorrow shal arise;  
The barfies of clear Darons down shal be sunken,  
Seculars shall sit in spiritual seats,  
Occupying offices anointed as they were.

Taking the lily for the emblem of France, can there be a more plain prophecy of the murder of her monarch, the destruction of her nobility, and the desolation of her hierarchy?

But, without looking farther into the signs of the times, the Editor, though the least of all the prophets, cannot help thinking that every true Briton will approve of his application of the last prophecy quoted in the ballad.

Hart's collection of prophecies was frequently reprinted during the last century, probably to favour the pretensions of the unfortunate family of Stuart. For the prophetic renown of Gildas and Bede, see Fordun, lib. m.

Before leaving the subject of Thomas's predictions, it may be noticed that sundry rhymes, passing for his prophetic effusions, are still current among the vulgar. Thus, he is said to have prophesied of the very ancient family of Haig of Bemerside,

Betide, betide, whate'er betide,  
Haig shall be Haig of Bemerside.

The grandfather of the present proprietor of Bemerside had twelve daughters, before his lady brought him a male heir. The common people trembled for the credit of their favourite soothsayer. The late Mr. Haig was at length born, and their belief in the prophecy confirmed beyond a shadow of doubt.

Another memorable prophecy bore, that the Old Kirk at Kelso, constructed out of the ruins of the Abbey, should 'fall when at the fullest.' At a very crowded sermon, about thirty years ago, a piece of lime fell from the roof of the church. The alarm for the fulfilment of the words of the seer became universal; and happy were they who were nearest the door of the predestined edifice. The church was in consequence deserted, and has never since had an opportunity of tumbling upon a full congregation. I hope, for the sake of a beautiful specimen of Saxo-Gothic architecture, that the accomplishment of this prophecy is far distant.

Another prediction, ascribed to the Rhymer, seems to have been founded on that sort of insight into futurity, possessed by most men of a sound and combining judgment. It runs thus.—

' At Eldon Tree if you shall le,  
A brig ower Tweed you there may see.

The spot in question commands an extensive prospect of the course of the river; and it was easy to foresee that when the country should become in the least degree improved, a bridge would be somewhere thrown over the stream. In fact, you now see no less than three bridges from that elevated situation.

Corspatrick (Comes Patrick), Earl of March, but more commonly taking his title from his castle of Dunbar, acted a noted part during the wars of Edward I in Scotland. As Thomas of Ercildoune is said to have delivered to him his famous prophecy of King Alexander's death, the Editor has chosen to introduce him into the ballad. All the prophetic verses are selected from Hart's publication.

### PART III.—MODERN.

Thomas the Rhymer was renowned among his contemporaries as the author of the celebrated romance of *Str Instreem*. Of this once-admired poem only one copy is now known to exist, which is in the Advocates' Library. The Editor, in 1804, published a small edition of this curious work; which, if it does not revive the reputation of the bard of Ercildoune, is at least the earliest specimen of Scottish poetry hitherto published. Some account of this romance has already been given to the world in Mr. Ellis's *Specimens of Ancient Poetry*, vol. i. p. 165, iii. p. 410; a work to which our predecessors and our posterity are alike obliged: the former, for the preservation of the best-selected examples of their poetical taste; and the latter for a history of the English language, which will only cease to be interesting with the existence of our mother-tongue, and all that genius and learning have recorded in it.

It is sufficient here to mention, that so great was the reputation of the romance of *Sir Tristrem*, that few were thought capable of reciting it after the manner of the author—a circumstance alluded to by Robert de Brunne, the annalist:—

I see in song, in sedgeyng tale,  
Of Erceldoun, and of Kendale,  
Now thame says as they thaine wrought,  
And in thare saying It semes nocht  
That thou may here in Sir Tristrem,  
Over gestes it has the stcme.  
Over all that is or was;  
If men it said as made Thomas, &c.

It appears, from a very curious MS. of the thirteenth century, *penes* Mr. Douce of London, containing a French metrical romance of *Sir Tristrem*, that the work of our Thomas the Rhymer was known, and referred to, by the minstrels of Normandy and Bretagne. Having arrived at a part of the romance where reciters were wont to differ in the mode of telling the story, the French bard expressly cites the authority of the poet of Ercildoune:—

Plusurs de nos granter ne volent,  
Co que del natm dire se solent,  
Ki femme Kaherdin dut aimer,  
Li naim redut Tristram narrer,  
E entusch par grant engin,  
Quant il afole Kaherdin,  
Pur cest plai e pur cost mal,  
Jinveiad Tristram Guvemal.  
Ln Engleterre pur Ysolt  
THOMAS ico granter ne volt,  
Lt st volt par raisun mostrer,  
Qu'ico ne put pas esteer, &c.

The tale of *Sir Tristrem*, as narrated in the Edinburgh MS., is totally different from the voluminous romance in prose, originally compiled on the same subject by Rusticien de Puise, and analyzed by M. de Tressan; but agrees in every essential particular with the metrical performance just quoted, which is a work of much higher antiquity.

## NOTES.

NOTE I.—P. 673.

From the *Chartulaty of the Trinity House of Soltra. Advocates' Library, W. 4. 14.*

ERSYLTON.

Omnibus has literas visuris vel audituris  
Thomas de Ercildoun filius et heres Thomae  
Rymour de Ercildoun salutem in Domino.  
Noveritis me per fustem et baculum in pleno  
judicio resignasse ac per presentes quietem  
clamasse pro me et heredibus meis Magistro  
dooms Sanctae Trinitatis de Soltre et fratribus  
ejusdem domua totam terram meam cum  
omnibus pertinentibus suisquam in tenemento

de Ercildoun hereditarie tenui renunciando  
de toto pro me et heredibus meis omni jure et  
clameo quae ego seu antecessores mei in eadem  
terra ahoque tempore de perpetuo habuimus  
sive de futuro habere possumus. In cujus  
rei testimonio presentibus his sigillum meum  
apposui data apud Ercildoun die Martis  
Proximo post festum Sanctorum Apostolorum  
Symonis et Jude Anno Domini Millesimo cc.  
Nonagesimo Nono.

## NOTE II.

*Thomas the Rhymer, Part* .—P. 655.

The reader is here presented, from an old, and unfortunately an imperfect MS., with the undoubted original of Thomas the Rhymer's intrigue with the Queen of Faery. It will afford great amusement to those who would study the nature of traditional poetry, and the changes effected by oral tradition, to compare this ancient romance with the ballad of the text. The same incidents are narrated, even the expression is often the same; yet the poems are as different in appearance as it the older tale had been regularly and systematically modernised by a poet of the present day.

*Inapit Prophesia Thomae de h t seidoitn.*

In a lande as I was lent,  
In the gryking of the day,  
Ay alone as I went,  
In Huntle bankys me for to play,  
I saw the throstyl, and the jay,  
Ye mawes moyde of her song,  
Ye wodwale sange notes gay.  
That al the wod about range.  
In that longyng as I lay,  
Undir neth a dern tre,  
I was war of a lady gay.  
Come rydyng ouyr a fair le •  
Zogh I suld sitt to domysday.  
With my tong to wrabble and wry,  
Certenly all hyr aray.  
It beth neuyer discryuyd for me.  
Hyr palfra was dappyll gray,  
Sycke on say neuer none,  
As the son in somers day,  
All abowte that lady schone  
Hyr sadel was of a rewel bone,  
A semly syght it was to se,  
Uryht with mony a precyous stone.  
And compasyd all with crapste.  
Stones of oryens, gret plente  
Her hair about her hede it hang,  
She rode ouer the farnyle,  
A while she blew, a while she sang,  
Her girths of nobil silke they were,  
Her boculs were of beryl stone,  
Sadyll and brydil war;  
"With sylk and sendel about bedone,  
Hyr patyrel was of a pall fyne,  
And hyr croper of the arase.  
Her brydil was of gold fine,  
On euery syde forsothe hang bells thre.  
Her brydil reynes . . . .  
A semly syzt . . . .  
Crop and patyrel . . . .  
In every joynt . . . .  
She led thre grew houndes in a leash.  
And ratches cowpled by her ran,  
She bar an horn about her halse,  
And undir her gyrdll mene flene.

Thomas lay and sa . . .  
In the bankes of . . .  
He sayd Yonder is Mary of Might,  
That bar the child that died for me,  
Certes bot I may speke with that lady bright,  
Myd my hert will breke in three;  
I schal me hye with all my might,  
Hyr to mete at Eldyn Tre.  
Thomas rathly up her rase,  
And ran ouer mountayn hye.  
If it he sothe the story says,  
He met her euyt at Eldyn Tre.  
Thomas knelyd down on his kne  
Undir nethe the grenewood spray,  
And sayd, Lovely lady, thou rue on me,  
Queen of Heaven as you may well be.  
But I am a lady of another countrie,  
If I be pareld most of prise,  
I ride after the wild fee,  
My ratches rinnen at my devys.  
If thou be pareld most of prise,  
And rides a Lady in Strang foly,  
Lovely lady, as thou art wise,  
due you me leue to lige ye by.  
Do way, Thomas, that were foly,  
I pray ye, I homos, late me be,  
That sin will fordo all my bewtie.  
Lovely ladye. rewe on me,  
And euer more I shall with ye dwell,  
Here my trowth I plyght to thee.  
"Where you beheues in heum or hell  
Thomas, and you myght lyge me by.  
Undir nethe this grene wood spray,  
Thou would tell full hastily,  
That thou had layn by a lady gay.  
Lady, mote I lyge by the,  
Undir nethe the grene wode tie,  
For all the gold in chrystenty,  
Suld you neuer be wryvede for me.  
Man on inoide you will me marre,  
And yet bot you may haf your will.  
Trow you well, Thomas, you cheuyst ye warre,  
For all my bewtie wilt you spill.  
Down lyghtyd that lady bryat,  
Undir nethe the grene wode spray.  
And as ye story sayth full ryat,  
Seuyn tymes by her he lay  
She sayd, Man, you lyst tin play,  
What berde in bouyr may dele with thee,  
That manes me all this long day,  
I pray ye, Thomas, let me oe.  
Thomas stode up in the stede,  
And behelde the lady gay,  
Her heyre hang down about hyr hede,  
The tane was plak, the other gray,  
Her eyn senyrt onte before was gray.  
Her gay clethyng was all away,  
That he before had sene in that stede,  
Hyr body as blow as ony bede.  
Thomas sighede, and sayd, Alias,  
Me thynke this a dull full syght,  
That thou art fadyd in the face,  
Before you shone as son so br at.  
Tak thy leue, Thomas, at son, and mone,  
At gresse, and at euery tre,  
This twelmonth sail you with me gone,  
Medyl erth you sail not se,  
Alas, he seyde, ful wo is me,  
I trow my dedes will werke me care,  
Tsu, my sole tak to ye,  
Whedir so euyr my body sal fare.  
She rode furth with, all her myat,  
Undir nethe the derne lee.  
It was as derke as at midniat,  
And euyr in water unto the kne;  
Through the space of dayes thre,  
He herdo but swowying of a flode  
Thomas sayd, Ful wo is me,  
Now I spyll for fawte of fode;  
To a garden she lede him tyte,  
There was fruyte in grete plente,  
Peyres and apples ther were rype,  
The date and the damese.

The figge and als fylbert tre;  
The nyghtyngale bredyng in her neste,  
The papigaye about gan fie,  
The throstylcock sang wald hafe no rest.  
He pressed to pulle fruyt with his hand,  
As man for faute that was faynt;  
She seyde, Thomas, let al stand,  
Or els the deuyt wil the ataynt.  
Sche seyde, Thomas, I the flyt,  
To lay th lhedde upon my kne,  
And thou shalt see fayrer syght,  
Than euyr sawe man in their kmtre.  
Sees thou, Thomas, yon fayr way,  
That lyggs ouyr yone fayr playn I  
Yonder is the way to heuyn for ay,  
Whan synful sawles haf derayed their payne.  
Sees thou, Thomas, yon secound way,  
That lygges lawe undir the ryse?  
Streight is the way, sothly to saj,  
To the joyes of paradyce.  
Sees thou, Thomas, yon thyrd way,  
That lygges ouyr yone how?  
Wide is the way, sothly to say,  
To the brynyng fyres of helle.  
Sees thou, Thomas, yone fayr castell,  
That standes ouyr yone fair hill y  
Of town and tower it beereth the Injille.  
In middell erth is none like theretill.  
Whan thou comyst in yone castell gaye,  
I pray thee curteis man to be,  
What so any man to you say,  
Loke thou answer none but me.  
My lord is servyd at yche inesse,  
With xxx knites feir and frc,  
I shall say sytting on the dese,  
I toke thy speche beyonde the le  
I homos stode as still as stone,  
And behelde that ladye gaye;  
Than was sohe fayr, and ryche anone,  
And also ryal on hir pallfrey e  
The grewhoundes had fylde thaim on the dere.  
The raches coupled, by my fay.  
She blewe her horne Thomas to chere.  
To the castell she went her way.  
The ladye into the hall went,  
Thomas folowyd at her hand;  
Thar kept her mony a lady gent,  
With curtesy and lawe.  
Harp and fedyl both he fande,  
The getern and the sawtry,  
Lut and rybid ther gon gan,  
Thair was al maner of rnystralsy,  
The most fertly that Thomas thought,  
When he com emyddes the flore,  
Fourty hertes to quarry were brought,  
That had been befor both long and store.  
Lymors lay lappying blode,  
And kokes standyng with dressing kny fe,  
And dressyd dere as thai wer wode,  
And rewell was thair wonder  
Knyghtes dansyd by two and thre,  
All that leue long day.  
Ladies that were gret of gre,  
Set and sang of ryth aray  
Thomas sawe much more in that place.  
Than I can descryve.  
Til on a day, alas, alas,  
My lovelye ladye sayd to me,  
Busk ye, Thomas, you must agayn,  
Here you may no longer be:  
Hy then jerne that you were at hame,  
I sal ye bryng to Elayn Tre.  
Thomas answerd with heuy cher,  
And said, Lowely ladye, lat ma be.  
For I say ye certainly here  
Haf I be bot the space of dayes thre.  
Sothly, Thomas, as I telle ye.  
You hath ben here thre yeres,  
And here you may no longer be;  
And I sal tele ye a skele,  
To-morrowe of helle ye foule fende  
Amang our folk shall chuse his foet  
For you art a larg man and an hende,

Trowe you wele he will chuse thee.  
 Fore all the golde that may be,  
 Fro hens unto the worldes ende,  
 Sal you not be betrayed by me,  
 And thairfor sail you hens wende.  
 She brocht hym eyn to Eldyn Tre,  
 Undir nethe the grene wode spray,  
 In Huntle bankes was fayr to be,  
 Ther breddes syng both nyat and day.  
 Ferre ouyr yon montayns gray,  
 Ther hathe my facion,  
 Fare wele, Thomas, I wende my way.

The Elfin Queen, after restoring Thomas to earth, pours forth a string of prophecies, in which we distinguish references to the events and personages of the Scottish wars of Edward III. The battles of Dupplin and Haddon are mentioned, and also Black Agnes, Countess of Dunbar. There is a copy of this poem in the Museum of the Cathedral of Lincoln, another in the collection in Peterborough, but unfortunately they are all in an imperfect state. Mr. Jamieson, in his curious Collection of Scottish Ballads and Songs, has an entire copy of this ancient poem, with all the collations. The *lactinae* of the former editions have been supplied from his copy.

## NOTE III.

## ALLUSIONS TO HERALDRY.—P. 676.

'The muscle is a square figure like a lozenge, but it is always voided of the field. They are earned as principal figures by the name of Learmont. Learmont of Earls-toun, in the Merse, carried or on a bend azure three muscles; of which family was Sir Thomas Learmont, who is well known by the name of Thomas the Rhymer, because he wrote his prophecies in rhyme. This prophetic herald lived in the day of King Alexander the Third, and prophesied of his death, and of many other remarkable occurrences; particularly of the union of Scotland with England, which was not accomplished until the reign of James the Sixth, some hundred years after it was foretold by this gentleman, whose prophecies are much esteemed by many of the vulgar even at this day. I was promised by a friend a sight of his prophecies, of which there is everywhere to be had an epitome, which, I suppose, is erroneous, and differs in many things from the original, it having been oft reprinted by some unskilful persons. Thus many things are amissing in the small book which are to be met with in the original, particularly these two lines concerning his neighbour, Bemerside:—

"Tyde what may betide,  
 Fraig hall be laird of Bemerside."

And indeed his prophecies concerning that ancient family have hitherto been true; for, since that time to this day, the Haigs have been lairds of that place. They carrie, Azure a saltier cantoned with two stars in chief and in base argent, as many crescents in the flanges or; and for crest a rock proper, with this motto, taken from the above-written rhyme—"Tide what may."—NISBET *On Marks of Cadency*, p. 158.—He adds, 'that Thomas' meaning may be understood by heralds when he speaks of kingdoms whose insignia seldom vary, but that individual families cannot be discovered, either because they have altered their bearings, or because they are pointed out by their crests and exterior ornaments, which are changed at the pleasure of the bearer.' Mr Nisbet, however, comforts himself for this obscurity by reflecting that 'we may certainly cone lude, from his writings, that heraldry was in good esteem in his days, and well known to the vulgar'—*Ibid* p. 160.—It may be added, that the publication of predictions, either printed or hieroglyphical, in which noble families were pointed out by their armorial bearings, was, in the time of Queen Elizabeth, extremely common; and the influence of such predictions on the minds of the common people was so great as to occasion a prohibition, by statute, of prophecy by reference to heraldic emblems. Lord Henry Howard also (afterwards Earl of Northampton) directs against this practice much of the reasoning in his learned treatise, entitled, 'A Defensation against the Poyson of pretended Prophecies.'

## NOTE IV.—P. 678.

The strange occupation in which Waldhave beholds Merlin engaged, derives some illustration from a curious passage in Geoffrey of Monmouth's life of Merlin, above quoted. The poem, after narrating that the prophet had fled to the forest in a state of distraction, proceeds to mention, that, looking upon the stars one clear evening, he discerned from his astrological knowledge, that his wife, Guendolen, had resolved, upon the next morning, to take another husband. As he had presaged to her that this would happen, and had promised her a nuptial gift (cautioning her, however, to keep the bridegroom out of his sight), he now resolved to make good his word. Accordingly, he collected all the stags and lesser game in his neighbourhood; and, having seated himself upon a buck, drove the herd before him to the capital of Cumberland, where Guendolen resided. But her lover's curiosity leading him to inspect too nearly this extraordinary cavalcade, Merlin's rage was awakened, and he slew him with the strike of an antler of the stag. The original runs thus:—

'ptxerat • et silvas et saltus circuit omnes,  
Cervorumque greges agmen collegit in uhum,  
Kt damas, capreasque stimuli; cervoque resedit  
Et, veniente die, compeliens agmina prae se,  
Festmans vadit quo nūc't Guendolaena,  
Postquam vcnit eo, pacienter ipse coejit  
Cervos ante fores proclamans, " Guendolaena,  
Guendolaena, vem, te talia munera spectant."  
Ocius ergo venit subdens Guendolaena,  
Gestarique virum cervo miratur, et ilium  
Sic parere viro, tantura quoque posse ferarum  
Um'n numerum quas prae se solus agebat,  
Sicut pastor oves, quas ducere suevit ad herbas.  
Stabat ab excelsa sponso spectando fenestra,  
In sobo mirans equifera, risumque movebat.  
Ast ubi vidit eum vates, animoque quis esset  
Calluit, extemplo divulsit cornua cervo

Quo gestabatur, vibrataque jecit in ilium,  
Et caput illius penitus contrmt, eumque  
Reddidit exanimem, vitamque fugavit in auras;  
Ocius inde suum, talorum verberet, cervum  
Diffugiens egit, silvasque redire paravit.

For a perusal of this curious poem, accurately copied from a MS. in the Cotton Library, nearly coeval with the author, I was indebted to my learned friend, the late Mr. Ritson. There is an excellent paraphrase of it in the curious and entertaining *Specimens of Early English Romances*, published by Mr. Ellis.

## GLENFINLAS; OR, LORD RONALD'S CORONACH<sup>1</sup>.

### INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

THE simple tradition upon which this ballad is founded runs thus: While two Highland hunters were passing the night in a solitary *boihy* (a hut built for the purpose of hunting) and making merry over their venison and whisky, one of them expressed a wish that they had pretty lasses to complete their party. The words were scarcely uttered, when two beautiful young women, habited in green, entered the hut, dancing and singing. One of the hunters was seduced by the siren who attached herself particularly to him, to leave the hut: the other remained, and, suspicious of the fair seducers, continued to play upon a trumpet, or Jew's harp, some strain, consecrated to the Virgin Mary. Day at length came, and the temptress vanished. Searching in the forest, he found the bones of his unfortunate friend, who had been torn to pieces and devoured by the fiend into whose toils he had fallen. The place was from thence called the Glen of the Green Women.

Glenfinlas is a tract of forest-ground, lying in the Highlands of Perthshire, not far from Callender in Menteith. It was formerly a royal forest, and now belongs to the Earl of Moray. This country, as well as the adjacent district of Balquidder, was, in times of yore, chiefly inhabited by the Macgregors. To the west of the Forest of Glenfinlas lies Loch Katrine, and its romantic avenue, called the Troshachs. Benledi, Benmore, and Benvoirlich, are mountains in the same district, and at no great distance from Glenfinlas. The river Leith passes Callender and

the Castle of Doune, and joins the Forth near Stirling. The Pass of Lenny is immediately above Callender, and is the principal access to the Highlands from that town. Glenartney is a forest, near Benvoirlich. The whole forms a sublime tract of Alpine scenery.

This ballad first appeared in the *Tales of Wonder*. The ballad called 'Glenfinlas' was, I think, the first original poem which I ventured to compose. As it is supposed to be a translation from the Gaelic, I considered myself as liberated from imitating the antiquated language and rude rhythm of the Minstrel ballad. A versification of an Ossianic fragment came nearer to the idea I had formed of my task; for although controversy may have arisen concerning the authenticity of these poems, yet I never heard it disputed, by those whom an accurate knowledge of the Gaelic rendered competent judges, that in their spirit and diction they nearly resemble fragments of poetry extant in that language, to the genuine antiquity of which no doubt can attach. Indeed, the celebrated dispute on that subject is something like the more bloody, though scarce fiercer controversy, about the Popish Plot in Charles the Second's time, concerning which Dryden has said—

<sup>4</sup> Succeeding times •% ill equal folly call,  
Believing nothing, or believing all

The Celtic people of Erin and Albion had, in short, a style of poetry properly called national, though MacPherson was rather an excellent poet than a faithful editor and translator. This style and fashion of poetry, existing in a different language, was supposed to give the original of 'Glenfinlas,' and the author was to pass for one who had used his best command of English to do the Gaelic model justice. In one point, the inci-

<sup>1</sup> *Coronach* is the lamentation for a deceased warrior, sung by the aged of the clan.

dents of the poem were irreconcilable with the costume of the times in which they were laid. The ancient Highland chieftains, when they had a mind to 'hunt the dun deer down,' did not retreat into solitary bothies, or trust the success of the chase to their own unassisted exertions, without a single gillie to help them; they assembled their clan, and all partook of the sport, forming a ring, or enclosure, called the Tincheli, and driving the prey towards the most distinguished persons of the hunt. This course would not have suited me, so Ronald and Moy were cooped up in their solitary wigwam, like two moor-fowl-shooters of the present day.

After 'Glenfinlas' I undertook another ballad, called 'The Eve of St John.' The incidents are mostly entirely imaginary, but the scene was that of my early childhood. Some idle persons had of late years, during the proprietor's absence, torn the iron-grated door of Smailholra Tower from its hinges, and thrown it down the rock. I was an earnest suitor to my friend and kinsman, Mr. Scott of Harden, already mentioned, that the dilapidation might be put a stop to, and the mischief repaired. This was readily promised, on condition that I should make a ballad, of which the scene should lie at Smailholm Tower, and among the crags where it is situated. The ballad was approved of, as well as its companion 'GlenUnlas'; and I remember that they procured me many marks of attention and kindness from Duke John of Roxburghe, who gave me the unlimited use of that celebrated collection of volumes from which the Roxburghe Club derives its name.

Thus I was set up for a poet, like a pedlar who has got two ballads to begin the world upon, and I hastened to make the round of all my acquaintances, showing my precious wares, and requesting criticism—a boon which no author asks in vain. For it may be observed, that, in the fine arts, those who are in no respect able to produce any specimens themselves, hold themselves not the less entitled to decide upon the works of others; and, no doubt, with justice to a certain degree; for the merits of composition produced for the express purpose of pleasing the world at large, can only be judged of by the opinion of individuals, and perhaps, as in the case of Moore's old woman, the less sophisticated the person consulted so much the better. But I was ignorant, at the time I speak of, that though the applause of the many may justly appreciate the general merits of a piece, it is not so safe to submit such a performance to the more minute criticism of the same individuals, when each in turn, having seated himself in the censor's chair, has placed his mind in a critical attitude, and delivers his opinion sententiously *ex cathedra*. General applause was in almost every case freely tendered, but the abatements in the way of proposed alterations and cor-

rections were cruelly puzzling. It was in vain the young author, listening with becoming modesty and with a natural wish to please, cut and carved, tinkered and coopered, upon his unfortunate ballads—it was in vain that he placed, displaced, replaced, and misplaced; every one of his advisers was displeased with the concessions made to his co-assessors, and the author was blamed by some one, in almost every case, for having made two holes in attempting to patch up one.

At last, after thinking seriously on the subject, I wrote out a fair copy (of 'Glenfinlas,' I think), and marked all the various corrections which had been proposed. On the whole, I found that I had been required to alter every verse, almost every line, and the only stanzas of the whole ballad which escaped criticism were two which could neither be termed good nor bad, speaking of them as poetry, but were of a mere commonplace character, absolutely necessary for conducting the business of the tale. This unexpected result, after about a fortnight's anxiety, led me to adopt a rule from which I have seldom departed during more than thirty years of literary life. When a friend, whose judgment I respect, has decided, and upon good advisement told me, that a manuscript was worth nothing, or at least possessed no redeeming qualities sufficient to atone for its defects, I have generally cast it aside; but I am little in the custom of paying attention to minute criticisms, or of offering such to any friend who may do me the honour to consult me. I am convinced that, in general, in removing even errors of a trivial or venial kind, the character of originality is lost, which, upon the whole, may be that which is most valuable in the production.

About the time that I shook hands with criticism, and reduced my ballads back to the original form, stripping them without remorse of those 'lendings' which I had adopted at the suggestion of others, an opportunity unexpectedly offered of introducing to the world what had hitherto been confined to a circle of friends. Lewis had announced a collection, first intended to bear the title of *Tales of Terror* and afterwards published under that of *Tales of Wonder*. As this was to be a collection of tales turning on the preternatural, there were risks in the plan of which the ingenious editor was not aware. The supernatural, though appealing to certain powerful emotions very widely and deeply sown amongst the human race, is, nevertheless, a spring which is peculiarly apt to lose its elasticity by being too much pressed on, and a collection of ghost stories is not more likely to be terrible, than a collection of jests to be merry or entertaining. But although the very title of the proposed work carried in it an obstruction to its effect, this was far from being suspected at the time, for the popularity of the editor, and

of his compositions, seemed a warrant for his success. The distinguished favour with which the 'Castle Spectre' was received upon the stage, seemed an additional pledge for the safety of his new attempt. I readily agreed to contribute the ballads of 'Glenfinlas' and of 'The Eve of Saint John,' with one or two others of less merit; and my friend Dr. Leyden became also a contributor. Mr. Southey, a tower of strength, added 'The Old Woman of Berkeley,' 'Lord William,' and several other interesting ballads of the same class, to the proposed collection.

In the meantime, my friend Lewis found it no easy matter to discipline his northern recruits. He was a martinet, if I may so term him, in the accuracy of rhymes and of numbers; I may add, he had a right to be so, for few persons have exhibited more mastery of rhyme, or greater command over the melody of verse. He was, therefore, rigid in exacting similar accuracy from others, and as I was quite unaccustomed to the mechanical part of poetry, and used rhymes which were merely permissible, as readily as those which were legitimate, contests often arose amongst us, which were exasperated by the pertinacity of my Mentor, who, as all who knew him can testify, was no granter of propositions. The lectures which I underwent from my friend Lewis did not at the time produce any effect on my inflexibility, though I did not forget them at a future period.

The proposed publication of the *Tales of Wonder* was, from one reason or another, postponed till the year 1801, a circumstance by which, of itself, the success of the work was considerably impeded; for protracted expectation always leads to disappointment. But besides, there were circumstances of various kinds which contributed to its depreciation, some of which were imputable to the editor, or author, and some to the bookseller.

The former remained insensible of the passion for ballads and ballad-mongers having been for some time on the wane, and that with such alteration in the public taste, the chance of success in that line was diminished. What had been at first received as simple and natural, was now sneered at as puerile and extravagant. Another objection was, that my friend Lewis had a high but mistaken opinion of his own powers of humour. The truth was, that though he could throw some gaiety into his lighter pieces, after the manner of the French writers, his attempts at what is called pleasantry in English wholly wanted the quality of humour, and were generally failures. But this he would not allow; and the *Tales of Wonder* were filled, in a sense, with attempts at comedy, which might be generally accounted abortive.

Another objection, which might have been

more easily foreseen, subjected the editor to a charge of which Mat Lewis was entirely incapable—that of collusion with his publisher in an undue attack on the pockets of the public. The *Tales of Wonder* formed a work in royal octavo, and were, by large printing, *driven out*, as it is technically termed to two volumes, which were sold at a high price. Purchasers murmured at finding that this size had been attained by the insertion of some of the best-known pieces of the English language, such as Dry den's 'Theodore and Honora,' Parnell's 'Hermit,' Lisle's 'Porsenna, King of Russia,' and many other popular poems of old date, and generally known, which ought not in conscience to have made part of a set of tales, 'written and collected' by a modern author. His bookseller was also accused in the public prints, whether truly or not I am uncertain, of having attempted to secure to himself the entire profits of the large sale which he expected, by refusing to his brethren the allowances usually, if not in all cases, made to the retail trade.

Lewis, one of the most liberal as well as benevolent of mankind, had not the least participation in these proceedings of his Elphopolist; but his work sunk under the obloquy which was heaped on it by the offended parties. The book was termed 'Tales of Plunder,' was censured by reviewers, and attacked in newspapers and magazines. A very clever parody was made on the style and the person of the author, and the world laughed as willingly as if it had never applauded.

Thus, owing to the failure of the vehicle I had chosen, my efforts to present myself before the public as an original writer proved as vain as those by which I had previously endeavoured to distinguish myself as a translator. Like Lord Home, however, at the battle of Flodden, I did so far well, that I was able to stand and save myself; and amidst the general depreciation of the *Tales of Wonder* my small share of the obnoxious publication was dismissed without much censure, and in some cases obtained praise from the critics.

The consequence of my escape made me naturally more daring, and I attempted, in my own name, a collection of ballads of various kinds, both ancient and modern, to be connected by the common tie of relation to the Border districts in which I had gathered the materials. The original preface explains my purpose, and the assistance of various kinds which I met with. The edition was curious, as being the first work printed by my friend and schooltellow, Mr. James Ballantyne, who, at that period, was editor of a provincial newspaper, called *The Kelso Math*. When the book came out, in 1802, the imprint, Kelso, was read with wonder by amateurs of typography, who had never heard of such a place, and were



astonished at the example of handsome printing which so obscure a town produced.

As for the editorial part of the task, my attempt to imitate the plan and style of Bishop Percy, observing only more strict fidelity concerning my originals, was favourably received by the public, and there was a demand within a short space for a second edition, to which I proposed to add a third volume. Messrs. Caciell and Davies, the first publishers of the work, declined the publication of this second edition, which was undertaken, at a very liberal price, by the well-known firm of Messrs. Longman and Rees of Paternoster Row. My progress in the literary career, in which I might now be considered as seriously engaged, the reader will find briefly traced in the Introduction to 'The Lay of the Last Minstrel.'

In the meantime, the Editor has accomplished his proposed task of acquainting the reader with some particulars respecting the modern imitations of the Ancient Ballad, and the circumstances which gradually, and almost insensibly, engaged himself in that species of literary employment.

WALTER SCOTT.

ABBOTSFORD, April, 1830.

## NOTES.

### NOTE I.

*How biased Lord Ronald's beltane-tree.*  
—P. 660.

The fires lighted by the Highlanders, on the first of May, in compliance with a custom dened from the Pagan times, are termed *The Beltane-tree*. It is a festival celebrated with arious superstitious rites, both in the north of Scotland and in Wales.

### NOTE II.

*The seer's prophetic spirit found.*—?. 660.

I can only describe the second sight by adopting Dr. Johnson's definition, who calls it 'An impression, either by the mind upon the eye, or by the eye upon the mind, by which things distant and future are perceived and seen as if they were present.' To which I would only add, that the spectral appearances, thus presented, usually presage misfortune; that the faculty is painful to those who suppose they possess it; and that they usually acquire it while themselves under the pressure of melancholy.

### NOTE III.

*Will good St. Oran's rule prevail.*—?. 661.

St. Oran was a friend and follower of St. Columba, and was buried at Icolmkill. His pretensions to be a saint were rather dubious. According to the legend, he consented to be buried alive, in order to propitiate certain demons of the soil, who obstructed the attempts of Columba to build a chapel. Columba caused the body of his friend to be dug up, after three days had elapsed; when Oran, to the horror and scandal of the assistants, declared that there was neither a God, a judgment, nor a future state! He had no time to make further discoveries, for Columba caused the earth once more to be shovelled over him with the utmost despatch. The chapel, however, and the cemetery, was called *Relig Ouran*; and, in memory of his rigid celibacy, no female was permitted to pay her devotions, or be buried in that place. This is the rule alluded to in the poem.

### NOTE IV.

*And thrice St. Fillan's powerful prayer.*  
—P. 663.

St. Fillan has given his name to many chapels, holy fountains, &c, in Scotland. He was, according to Camerarius, an Abbot of Pittenweem, in Fife; from which situation he retired, and died a hermit in the wilds of Glenurchy, A.D. 69. While engaged in transcribing the Scriptures, his left hand was observed to send forth such a splendour, as to afford light to that with which he wrote; a miracle which saved many candles to the convent, as St. Fillan used to spend whole nights in that exercise. The 9th of January was dedicated to this saint, who gave his name to Kilfillan, in Renfrew, and St. Philans, or Forgend, in Fife. Lesley, lib 7 tells us, that Robert the Bruce was possessed of Fillan's miraculous and luminous arm, which he enclosed in a silver shrine, and had it carried at the head of his army. Previous to the battle of Bannockburn, the king's chaplain, a man of little faith, abstracted the relic, and deposited it in a place of security, lest it should fall into the hands of the English. But, lo! while Robert was addressing his prayers to the empty casket, it was observed to open and shut suddenly, and, on inspection, the saint was found to have himself deposited his arm in the shrine as an assurance of victory. Such is the tale of Lesley. But though Bruce little needed that the arm of St. Fillan should assist his own, he dedicated to him, in gratitude, a priory at Killin, upon Loch Tay.

In the *Scots Magazine* for July, 1802, there is a copy of a very curious crown grant, dated July 11, 1487, by which James III

confirms, to Malice Doire, an inhabitant of Strathfillan, in Perthshire, the peaceable exercise and enjoyment of a relic of St. Fillan, being apparently the head of a pastoral staff called the Quegrich, which he and his predecessors are said to have possessed since the days of Robert Bruce. As the Quegrich was used to cure diseases, this document is prob-

ably the most ancient patent ever granted for a quack medicine. The ingenious correspondent, by whom it is furnished, farther observes, that additional particulars concerning St. Fillan are to be found in BELLEKIDEN'S *Boece* Book 4, folio ccxni, and PENNANT'S *Tour in Scotland* 1772, pp. 11, 15.

## THE EVE OF SAINT JOHN.

SMAYLHO'ME, or Smallholm Tower, the scene of The Eve of Saint John, is situated on the northern boundary of Roxburghshire, among a cluster of wild rocks, called Sandiknow-Crags, the property of Hugh Scott, Esq. of Harden (afterwards Lord Polwarth). The tower is a high square building, surrounded by an outer wall, now ruinous. The circuit of the outer court, being defended on three sides, by a precipice and morass, is accessible only from the west, by a steep and rocky path. The apartments, as is usual in a Border keep, or fortress, are placed one above another, and communicate by a narrow stair; on the roof are two bartizans, or platforms, for defence or pleasure. The inner door of the tower is wood, the outer an iron gate; the distance between them being nine feet, the thickness, namely, of the wall. From the elevated situation of Smaylholme Tower, it is seen many miles in every direction. Among the crags by which it is surrounded, one, more eminent, is called the *Watchold*, and is said to have been the station of a beacon in the times of war Aith England. Without the tower-court is a ruined chapel. Brotherstone is a heath in the neighbourhood of Smaylho'me Tower.

This ballad was first printed in Mr. Lewis's *Tales of Wonder*. It is here published, with some additional illustrations, particularly an account of the battle of Ancram Moor; which seemed proper in a work upon Border antiquities. The catastrophe of the tale is founded upon a well-known Irish tradition. This ancient fortress and its vicinity formed the scene of the Editor's infancy, and seemed to claim from him this attempt to celebrate them in a Border tale.

### NOTE I.

#### BATTLE OF ANCRAM MOOR.—P. 664.

Lord Evers and Sir Brian Latoun, during the year 1544, committed the most dreadful ravages upon the Scottish frontiers, compelling most of the inhabitants, and especially

the men of Liddesdale, to take assurance under the King of England. Upon the 17th November, in that year, the sum total of their depredations stood thus, in the bloody ledger of Lord Evers:—

|                                                                                   |        |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Towns, towers, barnekynes, paryshe churches, bastill houses, burned and destroyed | 192    |
| Scots slain                                                                       | 403    |
| Prisoners taken                                                                   | 816    |
| Nolt (cattle)                                                                     | 10,386 |
| Shepe                                                                             | 12,492 |
| Nags and geldings                                                                 | 1,296  |
| Gayt                                                                              | 200    |
| Bolls of corn                                                                     | 850    |
| Insight gear, &c (furniture) an incalculable quantity.                            |        |

MURDIN'S *State Papers* vol. i. p. 51.

For these services Sir Ralph Evers was made a Lord of Parliament. See a strain of exulting congratulation upon his promotion poured forth by some contemporary minstrel, in vol. i. j. 417 of *The Border Minstrelsy*.

The King of England had promised to these two barons a feudal grant of the country, which they had thus reduced to a desert; upon hearing which, Archibald Douglas, the seventh Earl of Angus, is said to have sworn to write the deed of investiture upon their skins, with sharp pens and bloody ink, in resentment for their having defaced the tombs of his ancestors at Melrose—GODSCROFT. In 1545, Lord Evers and Latoun again entered Scotland, with an army consisting of 3000 mercenaries, 1500 English Borderers, and 700 assured Scottish men, chiefly Armstrongs, Turnbulls, and other broken clans. In this second incursion, the English generals even exceeded their former cruelty. Evers burned the tower of Broomhouse, with its lady (a noble and aged woman, says Lesley) and her whole family. The English penetrated as far as Melrose, which they had destroyed last year, and which they now again pillaged. As they returned towards Jedburgh, they were followed by Angus at the head of 1000 horse, who was shortly after joined by the famous

Norman Lesley, with a body of Fife-raen. The English, being probably unwilling to cross the Teviot while the Scots hung upon their rear, halted upon Ancram Moor, above the village of that name; and the Scottish general was deliberating whether to advance or retire, when Sir Walter Scott, of Buccleuch, came up at full speed with a small but chosen body of his retainers, the rest of whom were near at hand. By the advice of this experienced warrior (to whose conduct Pitscottie and Buchanan ascribe the success of the engagement), Angus withdrew from the height which he occupied, and drew up his forces behind it, upon a piece of low flat ground, called Panier-heugh, or Paniel-leugh. The spare horses being sent to an eminence in their rear, appeared to the English to be the main body of the Scots in the act of flight. Under this persuasion, Evers and Latoun hurried precipitately forward, and having ascended the hill, which their foes had abandoned, were no less dismayed than astonished to find the phalanx of Scottish spearmen drawn up, in firm array upon the flat ground below. The Scots in their turn became the assailants. A heron, roused from the marshes by the tumult, soared away betwixt the encountering armies. "O!" exclaimed Angus, "that I had here my white goss-hawk, that we might all yoke at once!"—GODSCROFT. The English, breathless and fatigued, having the setting sun and wind full in their faces, were unable to withstand the resolute and desperate charge of the Scottish lances. No sooner had they begun to waver, than their own allies, the assured Borderers, who had been waiting the event, threw aside their red crosses, and, joining their countrymen, made a most merciless slaughter among the English fugitives, the pursuers calling upon each other to "Remember Broomhouse!"—LESLEY, p. 478.

In the battle fell Lord Evers and his son, together with Sir Brian Latoun, and 800 Englishmen, many of whom were persons of rank. A thousand prisoners were taken. Among these was a patriotic alderman of London, Read by name, who, having contumaciously refused to pay his portion of a benevolence demanded from the city by Henry VIII, was sent by royal authority to serve against the Scots. These, at settling his ransom, he found still more exorbitant in their exactions than the monarch.—RED-PATH'S *Border History*, p. 563.

Evers was much regretted by King Henry, who swore to avenge his death upon Angus, against whom he conceived himself to have particular grounds of resentment, on account of favours received by the earl at his hands. The answer of Angus was worthy of a Douglas: 'Is our brother-in-law offended,' said he, 'that I, as a good Scotsman, have avenged my ravaged country, and the defaced tombs of my ancestors, upon Ralph Evers?

They were better men than he, and I was bound to do no less—and will he take my life for that? Little knows King Henry the skirts of Kirnatable: I can keep myself there against all his English host.'—GODSCROFT.

Such was the noted battle of Ancram Moor. The spot on which it was fought is called Lilyard's Edge, from an Amazonian Scottish woman of that name, who is reported, by tradition, to have distinguished herself in the same manner as Squire Witherington. The old people point out her monument, now broken and defaced. The inscription is said to have been legible within this century, and to have run thus.

<sup>4</sup>Fair maiden Lyliard lies under this stane,  
Little was her stature, but great was her fame,  
Upon the English louns she laid many thumps,  
And, when her legs were cutted off, she fought upon  
her stumps.

Vide Account of the Parish of Melrose

It appears, from a passage in Stowe, that an ancestor of Lord Evers held also a grant of Scottish lands from an English monarch. I have seen,' says the historian, 'under the broad-seal of the said King Edward I, a manor, called Ketnes, in the county of Forfar, in Scotland, and neere the furthest part of the same nation northward, given to John Ure and his heires, ancestor to the Lord Ire, that now is, for his service done in these partes, with market, &c dated at Lanercost, the 20th day of October, anno regis, 34—STOWE'S *Annals*, p. 210. This grant, like that of Henry, must have been dangerous to the receiver.

NoiEII.

*That nun who ne'er beholds the day*—P. 667.

The circumstance of the nun, 'who never saw the day,' is not entirely imaginary. About fifty years ago an unfortunate female wanderer took up her residence in a dark vault, among the ruins of Dryburgh Abbey, which, during the day, she never quitted. When night fell, she issued from this miserable habitation, and went to the house of Mr. Haltburton of Newmains, the Editor's great-grandfather, or to that of Mr. Erskine of Sheffield, two gentlemen of the neighbourhood. From their charity, she obtained such necessities as she could be prevailed upon to accept. At twelve, each night, she lighted her candle, and returned to her vault, assuring her friendly neighbours, that, during her absence, her habitation was arranged by a spirit, to whom she gave the uncouth name of *Fatlips*, describing him as a little man, wearing heavy iron shoes, with which he trampled the clay floor of the vault, to dispel the damps. This circumstance caused her to be regarded, by the well-informed, with compassion, as deranged in her understanding;

and by the vulgar, with some degree of terror. The cause of her adopting this extraordinary mode of life she would never explain. It was, however, believed to have been occasioned by a vow, that during the absence of a man to whom she was attached, she would never look upon the sun. Her lover never returned. He fell during the civil war of 1745-6, and

she never more would behold the light of day.

The vault, or rather dungeon, in which this unfortunate woman lived and died, passes still by the name of the supernatural being, with which its gloom was tenanted by her disturbed imagination, and few of the neighbouring peasants dare enter it by night.—1803.

## CADYOW CASTLE.

THE ruins of Cadyow, or Cadzow Castle, the ancient baronial residence of the family of Hamilton, are situated upon the precipitous banks of the river Evan, about two miles above its junction with the Clyde. It was dismantled, in the conclusion of the Civil Wars, during the reign of the unfortunate Mary, to whose cause the house of Hamilton devoted themselves with a generous zeal, which occasioned their temporary obscurity, and, very nearly, their total ruin. The situation of the ruins, embosomed in wood, darkened by ivy and creeping shrubs, and overhanging the brawling torrent, is romantic in the highest degree. In the immediate vicinity of Cadyow is a grove of immense oaks, the remains of the Caledonian Forest, which anciently extended through the south of Scotland, from the eastern to the Atlantic Ocean. Some of these trees measure twenty-five feet, and upwards, in circumference; and the state of decay in which they now appear shows that they have witnessed the rites of the Druids. The whole scenery is included in the magnificent and extensive park of the Duke of Hamilton. There was long preserved in this forest the breed of the Scottish wild cattle, until their ferocity occasioned their being extirpated, about forty years ago. Their appearance was beautiful, being milk-white, with black muzzles, horns, and hoofs. The bulls are described by ancient authors as having white manes; but those of latter days had lost that peculiarity, perhaps by intermixture with the tame breed.

In detailing the death of the Regent Murray, which is made the subject of the ballad, it would be injustice to my reader to use other words than those of Dr. Robertson, whose account of that memorable event forms a beautiful piece of historical painting.

Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh was the person who committed this barbarous action. He had been condemned to death soon after

the battle of Langside, as we have already related, and owed his life to the Regent's clemency. But part of his estate had been bestowed upon one of the Regent's favourites, who seized his house, and turned out his wife, naked, in a cold night, into the open fields, where, before next morning, she became furiously mad. This injury made a deeper impression on him than the benefit he had received, and from that moment he vowed to be revenged of the Regent. Party rage strengthened and inflamed his private resentment. His kinsmen, the Hamiltons, applauded the enterprise. The maxims of that age justified the most desperate course he could take to obtain vengeance. He followed the Regent for some time, and watched for an opportunity to strike the blow. He resolved at last to wait till his enemy should arrive at Linlithgow, through which he was to pass in his way from Stirling to Edinburgh. He took his stand in a wooden gallery, which had a window towards the street; spread a feather-bed on the floor to hinder the noise of his feet from being heard; hung up a black cloth behind him, that his shadow might not be observed from without; and, after all this preparation, calmly expected the Regent's approach, who had lodged, during the night, in a house not far distant. Some indistinct information of the danger which threatened him had been conveyed to the Regent, and he paid so much regard to it, that he resolved to return by the same gate through which he had entered, and to fetch a compass round the town. But, as the crowd about the gate was great, and he himself unacquainted with fear, he proceeded directly along the street; and the throng of people obliging him to move very slowly, gave the assassin time to take so true an aim, that he shot him, with a single bullet, through the lower part of his belly, and killed the horse of a gentleman who rode on his other side. His followers instantly endeavoured to break into the house whence the blow had come; but they found the door strongly barricaded, and, before it could be forced open, Hamilton had mounted a fleet horse, which stood ready

<sup>1</sup> Counting from the appearance of *The Border Minstrelsy*, 1802-3, Lockhart points out that so late as *circa* 1830 a herd of those cattle still remained in Cadzow Forest.

for him at a back passage, and was got far beyond their reach. The Regent died the same night of his wound.—*History of Scotland*, Book v.

Bothwellhaugh rode straight to Hamilton, here he was received in triumph; for the ashes of the houses in Clydesdale, which had been burned by Murray's army, were yet smoking; and party prejudice, the habits of the age, and the enormity of the provocation, seemed to his kinsmen to justify the deed. After a short abode at Hamilton, this fierce and determined man left Scotland, and served in France, under the patronage of the family of Guise, to whom he was doubtless recommended by having avenged the cause of their niece, Queen Mary, upon her ungrateful brother. De Thou has recorded, that an attempt was made to engage him to assassinate Caspar de Cohgni, the famous Admiral of France, and the buckler of the Huguenot cause. But the character of Bothwellhaugh was mistaken. He was no mercenary trader in blood, and rejected the offer with contempt and indignation. He had no authority, he said, from Scotland to commit murders in France; he had avenged his own just quarrel, but he would neither, for price nor prayer, avenge that of another man.—*Thuanus*, cap. 46.

The Regent's death happened January 23, 1569. It is applauded or stigmatized, by contemporary historians, according to their religious or party prejudices. The triumph of Blackwood is unbounded. He not only extols the pious feat of Bothwellhaugh, 'who, he observes, 'satisfied, with a single ounce of lead, him whose sacrilegious avarice had stripped the metropolitan church of St. Andrews of its covering'; but he ascribes it to immediate divine inspiration, and the escape of Hamilton to little less than the miraculous interference of the Deity.—*JEBB*, vol. ii. p. 263. With equal injustice, it was, by others, made the ground of a general national reflection; for, when Mather urged Berney to assassinate Burleigh, and quoted the examples of Poltrot and Bothwellhaugh, the other conspirator answered, 'that neyther Poltrot nor Hambleton did attempt their enterprise, without some reason or consideration to lead them to it; as the one, by hyre, and promise of preferment or reward; the other, upon desperate mind of revenge, for a lyttle wrong done unto him, as the report goethe, according to the vyle trayterous dysposysyon of the hoolle natyon of the Scottes.'—*MURDIN'S State Papers*, vol. i. p. 97.

## NOTE I.

*Sound the pryse I-V.* 668.

*Pryse*—The note blown at the death of the game. 'In Caledonia ohm frequens erat sylvestris quidam bos, nunc vero rarior, qui, colore candidissimo, jubam densam et de-

missam instar leonis gestat, truculentus ac ferus ab humano genere abhorrens, ut quaecunque homines vel manibus contrectant vel halitu perflaverint, ab iis multos post dies omnino abstinerunt. Ad hoc tanta audacia huic bovi indita erat, ut non solum irritatus equites furenter prosterneret, sed ne tantillum lacessitus omnes promiscue homines cornibus ac ungulis peterit; ac canum, qui apud nos ferocissimè sunt, impetus plane contemneret. Ejus carnes cartilagosae, sed saporis suavissimi. Erat is ohm per illam vastissimam Caledoniae sylvam frequens, sed humana ingluvie jam assumptus tribus tantum locis est reliquus, Stnvingii, Cumbernaldiae, et Kincarniae'—*LESLAEUS, Scotiae Descriptio*, p. 13.—[See a note on *Castle Dangerous*, Waverley Novels.]

## NOTE II.

*Stert Claud replied.*—P. 668.

Lord Claud Hamilton, second son of the Duke of Chatelherault, and commendator of the Abbey of Paisley, acted a distinguished part during the troubles of Queen Mary's reign, and remained unalterably attached to the cause of that unfortunate princess. He led the van of her army at the fatal battle of Langside, and was one of the commanders at the Raid of Stirling, which had so nearly given complete success to the Queen's faction. He was ancestor of the present [1803] Marquis of Abercorn.

## NOTE III.

*Woodhouselee.*—?. 665.

This barony, stretching along the banks of the Esk, near Auchendinny, belonged to Bothwellhaugh, in right of his wife. The ruins of the mansion, from whence she was expelled in the brutal manner which occasioned her death, are still to be seen in a hollow glen beside the river. Popular report tenants them with the restless ghost of the Lady Bothwellhaugh: whom, however, it confounds with Lady Anne Bothwell, whose *Lament* is so popular. This spectre is so tenacious of her rights, that, a part of the stones of the ancient edifice having been employed in building or repairing the present Woodhouselee, she has deemed it a part of her privilege to haunt that house also; and, even of very late years, has excited considerable disturbance and terror among the domestics. This is a more remarkable vindication of the rights of ghosts, as the present Woodhouselee, which gives his title to the Honourable Alexander Eraser Tytler, a senator of the College of Justice, is situated on the slope of the Pentland hills, distant at least four miles from her proper abode. She always appears in white, and with her child in her arms.

NOTE IV.

*Drives to the leap his jaded steed.*—P. 669.

Birrel informs us, that Bothwellhaugh, being closely pursued, after that spur and wand had failed him, he drew forth his dagger, and strocke his horse behind, whilk caused the horse to leap a very brode stanke [i.e. ditch], by whilk means he escapit, and gat away from all the rest of the horses.—BIRRETS *Diary*, p. 18.

NOTE V.

*From the wild Border's humbled side.*  
—P. 669.

Murray's death took place shortly after an expedition to the Borders; which is thus commemorated by the author of his *Elegy*—

'So having stabhscht all thing in this sort,  
To Liddisdail agane he did report.  
Throw Ewisdail, liskdail, and all the dails rode lie,  
And also lay three nights m Cannabie,  
'Whair na prince lay thir hundred yeins before  
Nae thief durst stir, they did him feir sa sair,  
And that thay suld na mair thair thift allege,  
Threescore and twelf he brocht of thame in pledge,  
Syne wardit thame, whilk maid the rest keep ordour  
I nan mycht the rasch-bus keep ky on the Border  
*Scottish Poems, 16th century, p. 232.*

NOTE VI.

*With hackbut bent.*—? 669.

*Hackbut bent*—Gun cock'd. The carbine, with which the Regent was shot, is preserved at Hamilton Palace. It is a brass piece, of a middling length, very small in the bore, and, what is rather extraordinary, appears to hae been rifled or indented in the barrel. It had a matchlock, for which a modern firelock has been injudiciously substituted.

NOTE VII.

*The wild Macfarlanes' plaided clan.*  
—P. 669

This clan of Lennox Highlanders were attached to the Regent Murray. Hollinshed, speaking of the battle of Langside, says, 'In this batayle the vallancie of an Heiland gentleman, named Macfarlane, stood the Regent's part in great steede; for, in the hottest brunte of the fighte, he came up with two hundred of his friendes and countrymen, and so manfully gave in upon the flankes of the Queen's people, that he was a great cause of the disordering of them. This Macfarlane had been lately before, as I have

heard, condemned to die, for some outrage by him committed, and obtayning pardon through suyte of the Countess of Murray, he recompensed that clemencie by this piece of service now at this batayle.' Calderwood's account is less favourable to the Macfarlanes. He states that 'Macfarlane, with his Highlandmen, 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, stepping 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 avaunt-guard and harquebusiers, and so were turned to flight.'—CALDERWOOD'S *MS. apud KEITH*, p. 480. Melville mentions the flight of the vanguard, but states it to have been commanded by Morton, and composed chiefly of commoners of the barony of Renfrew.

NOTE VIII.

*Glencaim and stout Parkhead were nigh.*  
—P. 669.

The Earl of Glencaim was a steady adherent of the Regent. George Douglas of Parkhead was a natural brother of the Earl of Morton, whose horse was killed by the same ball by which Murray fell.

NOTE IX.,

—haggard Lindesay's iron eye,  
*That saw fair Mary weep in vain.*—P. 669.

Lord Lindsay, of the Byres, was the most ferocious and brutal of the Regent's faction, and, as such, was employed to extort Mary's signature to the deed of resignation presented to her in Lochleven Castle. He discharged his commission with the most savage rigour; and it is even said, that when the weeping captive, in the act of signing, averted her eyes from the fatal deed, he pinched her arm with the grasp of his iron glove.

NOTE X.

*So close the minions crowded nigh.*—P. 669.

Not only had the Regent notice of the intended attempt upon his life, but even of the very house from which it was threatened. With that infatuation at which men wonder, after such events have happened, he deemed it would be a sufficient precaution to ride briskly past the dangerous spot. But even this was prevented by the crowd: so that Bothwellhaugh had time to take a deliberate aim.—SPOTTISWOODE, p. 233. BUCHANAN,

## THE GRAY BROTHER.

THE imperfect state of this ballad, which was written several years ago, is not a circumstance affected for the purpose of giving it that peculiar interest which is often found to arise from ungratified curiosity. On the contrary, it was the Editor's intention to have completed the tale, if he had found himself able to succeed to his own satisfaction. Yielding to the opinion of persons, whose judgment, if not biased by the partiality of friendship, is entitled to deference, he has preferred inserting these verses as a fragment, to his intention of entirely suppressing them.

The tradition, upon which the tale is founded, regards a house upon the barony of Gilmerton, near Lasswade, in Mid-Lothian. This building, now called Gilmerton Grange, was originally named Burndale, from the following tragic adventure. The barony of Gilmerton belonged, of yore, to a gentleman named Heron, who had one beautiful daughter. This young lady was seduced by the Abbot of Newbattle, a richly endowed abbey, upon the banks of the South Esk, now a seat of the Marquis of Lothian. Heron came to the knowledge of this circumstance, and learned also, that the lovers came on their guilty intercourse by the connivance of the lady's nurse, who lived at this house of Gilmerton Grange, or Burndale. He formed a resolution of bloody vengeance, undeterred by the supposed sanctity of the clerical character, or by the stronger claims of natural affection. Choosing, therefore, a dark and windy night, when the objects of his vengeance were engaged in a stolen interview, he set fire to a stack of dried thorns, and other combustibles, which he had caused to be piled against the house, and reduced to a pile of glowing ashes the dwelling, with all its inmates.

The scene with which the ballad opens was suggested by the following curious passage, extracted from the Life of Alexander Peden, one of the wandering and persecuted teachers of the sect of Cameronians, during the reign of Charles II and his successor, James. This person was supposed by his followers, and, perhaps, really believed himself, to be possessed of supernatural gifts; for the wild scenes which they frequented, and the constant dangers which were incurred through their proscription, deepened upon their minds the gloom of superstition, so general in that age.

About the same time he [Peden] came to

<sup>1</sup> This tradition was communicated to me by John Clenc Esq. of Eldon, author of an *Essay upon Naval Tactics*.

Andrew Normand's house, in the parish of Allio way, in the shire of Ayr, being to preach at night in his barn. After he came in, he halted a little, leaning upon a chair-back, with his face covered; -when he lifted up his head, he said, "They are in this house that I have not one word of salvation unto"; he halted a little again, saying, "This is strange, that the dew will not go out, that we may begin our work." Then there was a woman went out, ill-looking upon almost all her life, and to her dying hour, for a witch, with many presumptions of the same. It escaped me, in the former passages, what John Muir head (whom I have often mentioned) told me, that when he came from Ireland to Galloway, he was at family-worship, and giving some notes upon the Scripture read, when a very ill-looking man came, and sat down within the door, at the back of the *Italian* [partition of the cottage]; immediately he naked and said, "There is some unhappy body just now come into this house. I charge him to go out, and not stop my mouth." This person went out, and he *insiedy*, ent on, yet he saw him neither come in nor go out.—*The Life and Prophecies of Mr. Alexander Peden, late Minister of the Gospel at New Glenluce, in Galloway*, part li § 26.

A friendly correspondent remarks, 'that the incapacity of proceeding in the performance of a religious duty, when a contaminated person is present, is of much higher antiquity than the era of the Reverend Mr Alexander Peden.'—Vide *Hygini Fabulas*, cap. 26.

<sup>2</sup> Medea Conntho exul, Athenas, ad Aegeum Pandioms filium devenit in hospitium, eique nupsit... Postea sacerdos Dianae Medearn exagitare coepit, regique negabat sacra caste facere posse, eo quod in ea civitate esset mulier venefica et scelerata, tunc exulatur.'

## NOTE I

*From that fair dome where suit is paid  
By blast of bugle free.—p671.*

The barony of Pennycuik, the property of Sir George Clerk, Bart., is held by a singular tenure; the proprietor being bound to sit upon a large rocky fragment called the Buckstane, and wind three blasts of a horn, when the King shall come to hunt on the Borough Muir, near Edinburgh. Hence the family have adopted as their crest a demi-forester proper, winding a horn, with the motto, *Free for a Blast*. The beautiful mansion-house of Pennycuik is much admired, both on account of the architecture and surrounding scenery.

NOTE II.

*Auchendmny" s hazel glade* —P. 671.

Auchendinny, situated upon the Eske, below Pennycuik, the present residence of the ingenious H. Mackenzie, Esq., author of the *Man of Feelings* &c —Edition 1803.

NOTE III.

*Haunted Woodhouselee.*—P. 671.

For the traditions connected with this ruinous mansion, see Ballad of 'Cadyow Castle,' Note III, p. 690.

NOTE IV

*Melville's beechy grove* —P. 671.

**Melville Castle, the seat of the Right Honourable Lord Melville, to whom it gives the title of Viscount, is delightfully situated upon the Eske, near Lasswade.**

NOTE V.

*Roshn's rocky glen.*—P. 671.

The ruins of Roshn Castle, the baronial residence of the ancient family of St. Clair. The Gothic chapel, which is still in beautiful preservation, with the romantic and woody dell in which they are situated, belong to the Right Honourable the Earl of Rosslyn, the representative of the former Lords of Roshn.

NOTE VI.

*Dalkeith.*—?. 671.

The village and castle of Dalkeith belonged of old to the famous Earl of Morton, but is now the residence of the noble family of Buccleuch. The park extends along the Eske, which is there joined by its sister stream of the same name.

NOTE VII.

*Classic Hawthorn den*—P. 671.

Hawthornden, the residence of the poet Drummond. A house of more modern date is enclosed, as it were, by the ruins of the ancient castle, and overhangs a tremendous precipice upon the banks of the Eske, perforated by winding caves, which in former times were a refuge to the oppressed patriots of Scotland. Here Drummond received Ben Jonson, who journeyed from London on foot in order to visit him. The beauty of this striking scene has been much injured of late years by the indiscriminate use of the axe. The traveller now looks in vain for the leafy bower,

'Where Jonson sat in Drummond's social shade.

Upon the whole, tracing the Eske from its source till it joins the sea at Musselburgh, no stream in Scotland can boast such a varied succession of the most interesting objects, as well as of the most romantic and beautiful scenery. 1803. . —The beautiful scenery of Hawthornden has, since the above note was written, recovered all its proper ornament of wood. 1831.



## Miscellaneous Poems.

(ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.)

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### HIS FIRST LINES.

(1782)

*{Preserved by his Mother.}*

IN awful ruins *JEtna*. thunders nigh,  
And sends in pitchy whirlwinds to  
the sky  
Black clouds of smoke, which, still as  
they aspire,  
From their dark sides there bursts  
the glowing fire;  
At other times huge balls of fire are  
toss'd  
That lick the stars, and in the smoke  
are lost:  
Sometimes the mount, with vast con-  
vulsions torn,  
Emits huge rocks, which instantly  
are borne  
With loud explosions to the starry  
skies,  
The stones made liquid as the huge  
mass flies,  
Then back again with greater weight  
recoils,  
While *JEtna*. thundering from the  
bottom boils.

### ON A THUNDERSTORM.

0783)

*(Preserved by us Schoolmaster.)*

LOUD o'er my head though awful  
thunders roll,  
And vivid lightnings flash from pole  
to pole,  
Yet 'tis thy voice, my God, that bids  
them fly,  
Thy arm directs those lightnings  
through the sky.  
Then let the good thy mighty name  
revere,  
And hardened sinners thy just venge-  
ance fear.

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### ON THE SETTING SUN.

(1783.)

*(Preserved by his Schoolmaster.)*

THOSE evening clouds, that setting ray,  
And beauteous tints, serve to display  
Their great Creator's praise;  
Then let the short-lived thing call'd  
man,  
Whose life's comprised within a span,  
To him his homage raise.

We often praise the evening clouds,  
' And tints so gay and bold,  
But seldom think upon our God,  
Who tinged these clouds with gold'

THE VIOLET.

(1797.)

THE violet in her greenwood bower,  
Where birchen boughs with hazels  
mingle,  
May boast itself the fairest flower  
In glen, or copse, or forest dingle.

Though fair her gems of azure hue,  
Beneath the dewdrop's weight re-  
clining;  
I've seen an eye of lovelier blue,  
More sweet through wat'ry lustre  
shining.

The summer sun that dew shall dry,  
Ere yet the day be past its morrow;  
Nor longer in my false love's eye  
Remain'd the tear of parting sorrow.

TO A LADY

WITH FLOWERS FROM THE ROMAN  
WALL.

(1797)

TAKE these flowers which, purple  
waving,  
On the ruin'd rampart grew,  
Where, the sons of freedom braving,  
Rome's imperial standards flew.

Warriors from the breach of danger  
Pluck no longer laurels there;  
They but yield the passing stranger  
Wild-flower wreaths for Beauty's  
hair.

BOTHWELL'S SISTERS THREE.

A FRAGMENT.

(1799-)

WHEN fruitful Clydesdale's apple-  
bowers

Are mellowing in the noon,  
When sighs round Pembroke's ruin'd  
towers

The sultry breath of June,

When Clyde, despite his sheltering  
wood,

Must leave his channel dry,  
And vainly o'er the limpid flood  
The angler guides his fly,—

If chance by Bothwell's lovely braes  
A wanderer thou hast been,  
Or hid thee from the summer's blaze  
In Blantyre's bowers of green,

Full where the copsewood opens wild  
Thy pilgrim step hath staid,  
Where Bothwell's towers, in ruin piled  
O'erlook the verdant glade,

And many a tale of love and fear  
Hath mingled with the scene—  
Of Bothwell's banks that bloom'd so  
dear,

And Bothwell's bonny Jean—

O, if with rugged minstrel lays  
Unsated be thy ear,  
And thou of deeds of other days  
Another tale wilt hear,—

Then all beneath the spreading beech,  
Flung careless on the lea,  
The Gothic muse the tale shall teach  
Of Bothwell's sisters three.

Wight Wallace stood on Deckmont  
head,  
He blew his bugle round,  
Till the wild bull in Cadyow wood  
Has started at the sound.

Saint George's cross, o'er Bothwell  
hung,  
Was waving far and wide,  
And from the lofty turret flung  
Its crimson blaze on Clyde;  
And rising at the bugle blast  
That marked the Scottish foe,  
Old England's yeomen muster'd fast,  
And bent the Norman bow.  
Tall in the midst Sir Aylmer rose,  
Proud Pembroke's Earl was he—  
While,

THE COVENANTER'S FATE.

(1799)

And ne'er but once, my son, he says,  
Was yon sad cavern trod,—  
In persecution's iron days,  
When the land was left by God.  
From Bewlæ bog, with slaughter red,  
A wanderer hither drew,  
And oft he stopt and turn'd his head,  
As by fits the night wind blew;  
For trampling round by Cheviot edge  
Were heard the troopers keen,  
And frequent from the Whitelaw ridge  
The death-shot flash'd between.  
The moonbeams through the misty  
shower  
On yon dark cavern fell;  
Through the cloudy night the snow  
gleam'd white,  
Which sunbeam ne'er could quell.  
Yon cavern dark is rough and rude,  
And cold its jaws of snow ;  
But more rough and rude are the  
men of blood,  
That hunt my life below!

' Yon spell-bound den, as the aged tell,  
Was hewn by demon's hands ;  
But I had loured melle with the fiends  
of hell  
Than with Clavers and his band.

He heard the deep-mouth'd blood-  
hound bark,  
He heard the horses neigh,  
He plunged him in the cavern dark,  
And downward sped his way.

Now faintly down the winding path  
Came the cry of the faulting hound,  
And the mutter'd oath of baulked  
wrath  
Was lost in hollow sound.

He threw him on the flinted floor,  
And held his breath for fear;  
He rose and bitter cursed his foes,  
As the sounds died on his ear:

' O bare thine arm, thou battling Lord,  
For Scotland's wandering band ;  
Dash from the oppressor's grasp the  
sword,  
And sweep him from the land !

' Forget not thou thy people's groans  
From dark Dunnotter's tower,  
Mix'd with the seafowl's shrilly moans,  
And ocean's bursting roar !

' O, in fell Clavers' hour of pride,  
Even in his mightiest day,  
As bold he strides through conquest's  
tide,  
O stretch him on the clay !

His widow and his little ones,  
O from their tower of trust  
Remove its strong foundation stones,  
And crush them in the dust !

' Sweet prayers to me !' a voice replied ;  
' Thrice welcome, guest of mine !  
And glimmering on the cavern side  
A light was seen to shine.

An aged man, in amice brown,  
Stood by the wanderer's side ;  
By powerful charm, a dead man's arm  
The torch's light supplied.

From each stiff finger, stretch'd  
upright,  
Arose a ghastly flame,  
That waved not in the blast of night  
Which through the cavern came.

O, deadly blue was that taper's hue,  
That flamed the cavern o'er,  
But more deadly blue was the ghastly  
hue  
Of his eyes who the taper bore.

He laid on his head a hand like lead,  
As hea'3% pale, and cold—  
'Vengeance be thine, thou guest of  
mine,  
If thy heart be firm and bold.

' But if faint thy heart, and caitiff fear  
Thy recreant sinews know,  
The mountainerne thy heart shall tear,  
Thy nerves the hooded crow

The wanderer raised him undismay'd :  
' My soul, by dangers steel'd,  
Is stubborn as ray border blade,  
Which never knew to yield.

' And if thy power can speed the hour  
Of vengeance on my foes,  
Theirs be the fate from bridge and gate  
To feed the hooded crows.'

The Brownie look'd him in the face,  
And his colour fled with speed—  
' I fear me quoth he, 'uneath it will be  
To match thy word with deed.

In ancient days when English bands  
Sore ravaged Scotland fair,  
The sword and shield of Scottish land  
Was valiant Halbert Kerr.

' A warlock loved the warrior well,  
Sir Michael Scott by name,  
And he sought for his sake a spell to  
make,  
Should the Southern foemen tame.

' " Look thou," he said, " from Cess-  
ford head,  
As the July sun sinks low,  
And when glimmering white on  
Cheviot's height  
Thou shalt spy a wreath of snow,  
The spell is complete which shall  
bring to thy feet  
The haughty Saxon foe."

' For many a year wrought the wizard  
here,  
In Cheviot's bosom low,  
Till the spell was complete, and in  
July's heat  
Appear'd December's snow;  
But Cessford's Halbert never came  
The wondrous cause to know.

• For years before in Bowden aisle  
The warrior's bones had lain ;  
And after short while, by female guile,  
Sir Michael Scott was slain.

' But me and my brethren in this cell  
His mighty charms retain ;  
And he that can quell the powerful  
spell  
Shall o'er broad Scotland reign

He led him through an iron door  
And up a winding stair,  
And in wild amaze did the wanderer  
gaze  
On the sight which open'd there.

Through the gloomy night flash'd  
ruddy light,—  
A thousand torches glow ;  
The cave rose high, like the vaulted sky,  
O'er stalls in double row.

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| <p>In every stall of that endless hall<br/>         Stood a steed in barbing bright;<br/>         At the foot of each steed, all arm'd<br/>             save the head,<br/>             Lay stretch'd a stalwart knight.</p> <p>In each maiPd hand was a naked brand;<br/>         As they lay on the black bull's hide,<br/>         Each visage stern did upwards turn,<br/>             With eyeballs fix'd and wide.</p> <p>A launcegay strong, full twelve ells<br/>             long,<br/>             By every warrior hung;<br/>         At each pommel there, for battle yare,<br/>             A Jedwood axe was slung.</p> <p>The casque hung near each cavalier;<br/>         The plumes waved mournfully<br/>         At every tread which the wanderer<br/>             made<br/>             Through the hall of gramarye.</p> <p>The ruddy beam of the torches' gleam<br/>         That glared the warriors on,<br/>         Reflected light from armour bright,<br/>             In noontide splendour shone.</p> <p>And onward seen in lustre sheen,<br/>         Still lengthening on the sight,<br/>         Through the boundless hall stood<br/>             steeds in stall,<br/>             And by each lay a sable knight.</p> <p>Still as the dead lay each horseman<br/>             dread,<br/>             And moved nor limb nor tongue ;<br/>         Each steed stood stiff as an earthfast<br/>             cliff,<br/>             Nor hoof nor bridle rung.</p> <p>No sounds through all the spacious hall<br/>         The deadly still divide,<br/>         Save where echoes aloof from the<br/>             vaulted roof<br/>             To the wanderer's step replied.</p> | <p>At length before his wondering eyes,<br/>         On an iron column borne,<br/>         Of antique shape, and giant size,<br/>         Appear'd a sword and horn.</p> <p>Now choose thee here quoth his<br/>             leader,<br/>             'Thy venturous fortune try ;<br/>         Thy woe and weal, thy boot and bale,<br/>             In yon brand and bugle lie.'</p> <p>To the fatal brand he mounted his hand,<br/>         But his soul did quiver and quail;<br/>         The life-blood did start to his shudder-<br/>             ing heart,<br/>             And left him wan and pale.</p> <p>The brand he forsook, and the horn<br/>             he took<br/>             To 'say a gentle sound ;<br/>         But so wild a blast from the bugle brast,<br/>             That the Cheviot rock'd around.</p> <p>From Forth to Tees, from seas to seas,<br/>         The awful bugle rung;<br/>         On Carlisle wall, and Berwick withal,<br/>             To arms the warders sprung.</p> <p>With clank and clang the cavern rang,<br/>         The steeds did stamp and neigh;<br/>         And loud was the yell as each warrior<br/>             fell<br/>             Sterte up with hoop and cry.</p> <p>'Woe, woe they cried, 'thou caitiff<br/>             coward,<br/>             ' That ever thou wert born '<br/>         Why drew ye not the knightly sword<br/>             Before ye blew the horn V</p> <p>The morning on the mountain shone,<br/>         And on the bloody ground,<br/>         Hurl'd from the cave with shiver'd<br/>             bone,<br/>             The mangled wretch was found.</p> <p>And still beneath the cavern dread,<br/>         Among the glidders grey,<br/>         A shapeless stone with lichens spread<br/>             Marks where the wanderer lay.</p> |
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AT FLODDEN.

A FRAGMENT.

(1799)

Go sit old Cheviot's crest below,  
And pensive mark the lingering snow  
In all his scaurs abide,  
And slow dissolving from the hill  
In many a sightless, soundless rill,  
Feed sparkling Bowmont's tide.

Fair shines the stream by bank and lea,  
As wimpling to the eastern sea  
She seeks Till's sullen bed,  
Indenting deep the fatal plain,  
Where Scotland's noblest, brave in  
vain,  
Around their monarch bled.

And westward hills on hills you see,  
Even as old Ocean's mightiest sea  
Heaves high her waves of foam,  
Dark and snow-ridged from Cutsfeld's  
wold  
To the proud foot of Cheviot roll'd,  
Earth's mountain billows come.

\* \* \* \*

\* ——— \*

A SONG OF VICTORY.

(1800)

{From *The House of Aspen*.}

JOY to the victors' the sons of old  
Aspen!  
Joy to the race of the battle and  
scar!  
Glory's proud garland triumphantly  
grasping;  
Generous in peace, and victorious  
in war.

Honour acquiring,  
Valour inspiring,  
Bursting, resistless, through foemen  
they go:

War-axes wielding,  
Broken ranks yielding,  
Till from the battle proud Roderic  
retiring,  
Yields in wild rout the fair palm to his  
foe.

Joy to each warrior, true follower of  
Aspen!  
Joy to the heroes that gain'd the  
bold day!

Health to our wounded, in agony  
gasping;  
Peace to our brethren that fell in  
the fray!

Boldly this morning,  
Roderic's power scorning,  
Well for their chieftain their blades  
did they wield:

Joy blest them dying,  
As Maltingen flying,  
Low laid his banners, our conquest  
adorning,  
Their death-clouded eyeballs descried  
on the field!

Now to our home, the proud mansion  
of Aspen,

Bend we, gay victors, triumphant  
away;

There each fond damsel, her gallant  
youth clasping,  
Shall wipe from his forehead the  
stains of the fray.

Listening the prancing  
Of horses advancing;

E'en now O! the turrets our maidens  
appear.

Love our hearts warming,  
Songs the night charming,  
Round goes the grape in the goblet  
gay dancing;

Love, wine, and song, our blithe  
evening shall cheer 1

## RHEIN-WEIN LIED.

(1800)

{Front " The House OAspen.<sup>7</sup>}

WHAT makes the troopers' frozen  
courage muster?  
The grapes of juice divine.  
Upon the Rhine, upon the Rhine they  
cluster:  
Oh, blessed be the Rhine !

Let fringe and furs, and many a rabbit-  
skin, sirs,  
Bedeck your Saracen ;  
He 'll freeze without what warms our  
hearts within, sirs,  
When the night-frost crusts the fen.

But on the Rhine, but on the Rhine  
they cluster,  
The grapes of juice divine,  
That make our troopers' frozen courage  
muster:  
Oh, blessed be the Rhine!



## THE REIVER'S WEDDING.

(1802)

O WILL ye hear a mirthful bourd '  
Or will ye hear of courtesie I  
Or will ye hear how a gallant lord  
Was wedded to a gay ladye ?

'Ca' out the kye, 'quo the village herd,  
As he stood on the knowe,  
'Ca this ane's nine and that ane's ten,  
And bauld Lord William's cow.'

'Ah! by my sooth quoth William  
then,  
'And stands it that way now,  
When knave and churl have nine an  
ten,  
That the Lord has but his cow ?

<sup>41</sup> I swear by the light of the Michael-  
mas moon,  
And the might of Mary high,  
And by the edge of my braidsword  
brown,  
They shall soon say Harden's kye

He took a bugle frae his side,  
With names carved o'er and o'er;  
Full many a chief of meikle pride  
That Border bugle bore,—

He blew a note baith sharp and hie,  
Till rock and water rang around—  
Three score of moss-troopers and three  
Have mounted at that bugle sound.

The Michaelmas moon had enter'd  
then,  
And ere she wan the full,  
Ye might see by her light in Harden  
glen  
A bow o' kye and a bassen'd bull.

And loud and loud in Harden tower  
The quaigh gaed round wi' meikle  
glee;  
For the English beef was brought in  
bower  
And the English ale flow'd merrilie.

And mony a guest from Teviotside  
And Yarrow's Braes was there;  
Was never a lord in Scotland wide  
That made more dainty fare.

They ate, they laugh'd, they sang and  
quaff'd,  
Till nought on board was seen,  
When knight and squire were boune  
to dine,  
But a spur of silver sheen.

Lord William has ta'en his berry  
brown steed,  
A sore shent man was he;  
'Wait ye, my guests, a little speed;  
Weel feasted ye shall be

He rode him down by Falsehope burn,  
His cousin dear to see,  
With him to take a riding turn—  
Wat-draw-the-sword was he.

And when he came to Falsehope glen,  
Beneath the trysting-tree,  
On the smooth green was carved plain,  
'To Lochwood bound are we.'

'O if they be gane to dark Lochwood  
To drive the Warden's gear,  
Betwixt our names, I ween, there's  
feud ;  
I'll go and have my share:

'For little reck I for Johnstone's feud,  
The Warden, though he be.'  
So Lord William is away to dark  
Lochwood,  
With riders barely three.

The Warden's daughters in Lochwood  
sate,  
Were all both fair and gay,  
All save the Lady Margaret,  
And she was wan and wae.

The sister, Jean, had a full fair skin,  
And Grace was bauld and braw;  
But the leal-fast heart her breast within  
It weel was worth them a.

Her father's pranked her sisters twa  
With meikle joy and pride ;  
But Margaret maun seek Dundrennan's  
wa'—  
She ne'er can be a bride.

On spear and casque by gallants gent  
Her sisters' scarfs were borne,  
But never at tilt or tournament  
Were Margaret's colours worn.

Her sisters rode to Thirlstane bower,  
But she was left at hame  
To wander round the gloomy tower,  
And sigh young Harden's name.

<sup>1</sup> Of all the knights, the knight most  
fair,  
From Yarrow to the Tyne  
Soft sigh'd the maid, 'is Harden's heir,  
But ne'er can he be mine;

' Of all the maids, the foulest maid,  
From Teviot to the Dee,  
Ah !' sighing sad, that lady said,  
' Can ne'er young Harden's be

She looked up the briery glen,  
And up the mossy brayc,  
And she saw a score of her father's men  
Yclad in the Johnstone grey.

O fast and fast they downwards sped  
The moss and briers among,  
And in the midst the troopers led  
A shackled knight along.

\* \* \* \* \*

WAR-SONG OF THE ROYAL  
EDINBURGH LIGHT DRAGOONS.  
(1802.)

To horse' to horse the standard flies,  
The bugles sound the call;  
The Gallic navy stems the seas,  
The voice of battle's on the breeze,  
Arouse ye, one and all!

From high Dunedin's towers we come,  
A band of brothers true;  
Our casques the leopard's spoils sur-  
round,

With Scotland's hardy thistle crown'd;  
We boast the red and blue .

Though tamely crouch to Gallia's frown  
Dull Holland's tardy train ;  
Their ravish'd toys though Romans  
mourn;

Though gallant Switzers vainly spurn,  
And, foaming, gnaw the chain;

<sup>1</sup> The royal colours.



Oh ! had they mark'd the avenging  
call<sup>1</sup>  
Their brethren's murder gave,  
Disunion ne'er their ranks had mown,  
Nor patriot valour, desperate grown,  
Sought freedom in the grave !

Shall we, too, bend the stubborn head.  
In Freedom's temple born,  
Dress our pale cheek in timid smile,  
To hail a master in our isle,  
Or brook St victor's scorn ?

No ! though destruction o'er the land  
Come pouring as a flood,  
The sun, that sees our falling day,  
Shall mark our sabres' deadly sway,  
And set that night in blood.

For gold let Gallia's legions fight,  
Or plunder's bloody gain ;  
Unbribed, unbought, our swords we  
draw,  
To guard our king, to fence our law,  
Nor shall their edge be vain.

If ever breath of British gale  
Shall fan the tri-color,  
Or footstep of invader rude,  
With rapine foul, and red with blood,  
Pollute our happy shore,—

Then farewell home' and farewell  
friends!  
Adieu each tender tie !  
Resolved, we mingle in the tide,  
Where charging squadrons furious  
ride,  
To conquer or to die.

<sup>1</sup> The allusion is to the massacre of the Swiss Guards, on the fatal 10th August, 1792. It is painful, but not useless, to remark, that the passive temper with which the Swiss regarded the death of their bravest countrymen, mercilessly slaughtered in discharge of their duty, encouraged and authorized the progressive injustice, by which the Alps, once the seat of the most virtuous and free people upon the Continent, have, at length, been converted into the citadel of a foreign and military despot. A state degraded is half enslaved. [1812.]

To horse! to horse! the sabres gleam;  
High sounds our bugle-call;  
Combined by honour's sacred tie,  
Our word is *Laws and Liberty I*  
March forward, one and all!

#### THE BARD'S INCANTATION.

*{Written under threat of an invasion in  
the Autumn of 1804.}*

THE forest of Glenmore is drear,  
It is all of black pine and the dark  
oak-tree;  
And the midnight wind to the moun-  
tain deer  
Is whistling the forest lullaby:  
The moon looks through the drifting  
storm,  
But the troubled lake reflects not her  
form,  
For the waves roll whitening to the  
land,  
And dash against the shelvy strand.

There is a voice among the trees,  
That mingles with the groaning  
oak—  
That mingles with the stormy breeze,  
And the lake-waves dashing against  
the rock;  
There is a voice within the wood,  
The voice of the bard in fitful mood;  
His song was louder than the blast,  
As the bard of Glenmore through the  
forest past.

<sup>1</sup> Wake ye from your sleep of death,  
Minstrels and bards of other days !  
For the midnight wind is on the  
heath,  
And the midnight meteors dimly  
blaze:

The Spectre with his Bloody Hand  
Is wandering through the wild wood-  
land;  
The owl and the raven are mute for  
dread,  
And the time is meet to awake the  
dead!  
Souls of the mighty, wake and say,  
To what high strain your harps  
were strung,  
When Lochlin plow'd her billowy way,  
And on your shores her Norsemen  
flung?  
Her Norsemen train'd to spoil and  
blood,  
SkilPd to prepare the Raven's food,  
All, by your harpings, doom'd to die  
On bloody Largs and Loncarty.

Mute are ye all 1 No murmurs strange  
Upon the midnight breeze sail by;  
Nor through the pines, with whistling  
change  
Mimic the harp's wild harmony !  
Mute are ye now ? Ye ne'er were mute,  
When Murder with his bloody foot,  
And Rapine with his iron hand,  
Were hovering near yon mountain  
strand.

' O yet awake the strain to tell,  
By every deed in song enroll'd,  
By every chief who fought or fell,  
For Albion's weal in battle bold :  
From Coilgach<sup>1</sup>, first who roll'd his car  
Through the deep ranks of Roman war,  
To him, of veteran memory dear,  
Who victor died on Aboukir.

By all their swords, by all their scars,  
By all their names, a mighty spell !  
By all their wounds, by all their wars,  
Arise, the mighty strain to tell !  
For fiercer than fierce Hengist's strain,  
More impious than the heathen Dane,  
More grasping than all-grasping Rome,  
Gaul's ravening legions hither come 1'

<sup>1</sup> The Calgacus of Tacitus.

The wind is hush'd, and still the lake -  
Strange murmurs fill my tinkling  
ears,  
Bristles my hair, my sinews quake,  
At the dread voice of other years :  
When targets clash'd, and bugles  
rung,  
And blades round warriors heads  
were flung,  
The foremost of the band were we,  
And hymn'd the joys of Liberty !'

#### HELLVELLYN.

(1805)

I CLIMB'D the dark brow of the mighty  
Hellvellyn,  
Lakes and mountains beneath me  
gleam'd misty and wide ;  
All was still, save by fits, when the  
eagle was yelling,  
And starting around me the echoes  
replied.  
On the right, Striden-edge round the  
Red-tarn was bending,  
And Catchedicam its left verge was  
defending,  
One huge nameless rock in the front  
was ascending,  
When I mark'd the sad spot where  
the wanderer had died.

Dark green was that spot 'mid the  
brown mountain-heather,  
Where the Pilgrim of Nature lay  
stretch'd in decay,  
Like the corpse of an outcast abandon'd  
to weather,  
Till the mountain winds wasted  
the tenantless clay.  
Nor yet quite deserted, though lonely  
extended,  
For, faithful in death, his mute  
favourite attended,

The much-loved remains of her master  
defended,  
And chased the hill-fox and the  
raven away.

How long didst thou think that his  
silence was slumber?

When the wind waved his garment,  
how oft didst thou start?

How many long days and long weeks  
didst thou number,

Ere he faded before thee, the friend  
of thy heart?

And, oh, was it meet, that—no re-  
quiem read o'er him—

No mother to weep, and no friend  
to deplore him,

And thou, little guardian, alone  
stretch'd before him—

Unhonour'd the Pilgrim from life  
should depart

When a Prince to the fate of the  
Peasant has yielded,

The tapestry waves dark round the  
dim-lighted hall;

With scutcheons of silver the coffin  
is shielded,

And pages stand mute by the cano-  
pied pall:

Through the courts, at deep midnight,  
the torches are gleaming;

In the proudly-arch'd chapel the  
banners are beaming,

Far adown the long aisle sacred music  
is streaming,

Lamenting a Chief of the people  
should fall.

But meeter for thee, gentle lover of  
nature,

To lay down thy head like the meek  
mountain lamb,

When, wilderM, he drops from some  
cliff huge in stature,

And draws his last sob by the side  
of his dam.

And more stately thy couch by this  
desert lake lying,

Thy obsequies sung by the grey plover  
flying,

With one faithful friend but to witness  
thy dying,

In the arms of Hellvellyn and  
Catchedicam.



#### THE DYING BARD.

(1806)

DINAS EMLINN, lament; for the  
moment is nigh,

When mute in the woodlands thine  
echoes shall die:

No more by sweet Teivi Cadwallon  
shall rave,

And mix his wild notes with the wild  
dashing wave.

In spring and in autumn thy glories  
of shade

Unhonour'd shall flourish, unhonour'd  
shall fade;

For soon shall be lifeless the eye and  
the tongue,

That view'd them with rapture, with  
rapture that sung.

Thy sons, Dinas Emlinn, may march  
in their pride,

And chase the proud Saxon from  
Prestatyn's side;

But where is the harp shall give life  
to their name?

And where is the bard shall give  
heroes their fame?

And oh, Dinas Emlinn! thy daughters  
so fair,

Who heave the white bosom, and  
wave the dark hair;

What tuneful enthusiast shall worship  
their eye,

When half of their charms with Cad-  
wallon shall die?

Then adieu, silver Teivi! I quit thy  
loved scene,  
To join the dim choir of the bards who  
have been;  
With Lewarch, and Meilor, and Merlin  
the Old,  
And sage Taliessin, high harping to  
hold.  
  
And adieu, Dinas Emhnn! still green  
be thy shades,  
Unconquer'd thy warriors, and match-  
less thy maids  
And thou, whose faint warbhngs my  
weakness can tell,  
Farewell, my loved Harp! my last  
treasure, farewell!



THE NORMAN HORSESHOE.

(1806)

R L D glows the forge in Striguil's  
bounds,  
And hammers din, and anvil sounds,  
And armourers, with iron toil,  
Barb many a steed for battle's broil.  
Foul fall the hand which bends the  
steel  
Around the courser's thundering heel,  
That e'er shall dint a sable wound  
On fair Glamorgan's velvet ground?  
  
From Chepstow's towers, ere dawn  
of morn,  
Was heard afar the bugle-horn;  
And forth, in banded pomp and pride,  
Stout Clare and fiery Neville ride.  
They swore their banners broad  
should gleam,  
In crimson light, on Rymny's stream;  
They vow'd Caerphili's sod should  
feel  
The Norman charger's spurning heel.

And sooth they swore: the sun arose,  
And Rymny's wave with crimson  
glows;  
For Clare's red banner, floating wide,  
Roll'd down the stream to Severn's tide!  
And sooth they vow'd: the trampled  
green  
Show'd where hot Neville's charge  
had been:  
In every sable hoof-tramp stood  
A Norman horseman's curdling blood!  
Old Chepstow's brides may curse the  
toil  
That arm'd stout Clare for Cambrian  
broil;  
Their orphans long the art may rue,  
For Neville's war-horse forged the  
shoe.  
No more the stamp of armed steed  
Shall dint Glamorgan's velvet mead;  
Nor trace be there, in early spring,  
Save of the Fairies' emerald ring.



THE MAID OF TORO.

(1806)

(An earlier version, of date 1800,  
appears in *The House of Aspen?*)

O, LOW shone the sun on the fair  
lake of Toro,  
And weak were the whispers that  
waved the dark wood,  
All as a fair maiden, bewilder'd in  
sorrow,  
Sorely sigh'd to the breezes, and  
wept to the flood.  
<sup>4</sup> O saints from the mansions of bliss  
lowly bending;  
Sweet Virgin! who 'nearest the  
suppliant's cry,  
Now grant my petition, in anguish  
ascending,  
My Henry restore, or let Eleanor  
die!

All distant and faint were the sounds  
of the battle,  
With the breezes they rise, with  
the breezes they fail,  
Till the shout, and the groan, and  
the conflict's dread rattle,  
And the chase's wild clamour, came  
loading the gale.  
Breathless she gazed on the woodlands  
so dreary ;  
Slowly approaching a warrior was  
seen;  
Life's ebbing tide mark'd his footsteps  
so weary,  
Cleft was his helmet, and woe was  
his mien.  
'O save thee, fair maid, for our armies  
are flying!  
O save thee, fair maid, for thy  
guardian is low !  
Deadly cold on yon heath thy brave  
Henry is lying,  
And fast through the woodland  
approaches the foe.'  
Scarce could he falter the tidings of  
sorrow,  
And scarce could she hear them,  
benumb'd with despair;  
And when the sun sank on the sweet  
lake of Toro,  
For ever he set to the brave and  
the fair.

—♦—  
**THE PALMER.**

(1806)

' O OPEN the door, some pity to show,  
Keen blows the northern wind !  
The glen is white with the drifted snow,  
And the path is hard to find.  
' No outlaw seeks your castle gate,  
From chasing the King's deer,  
Though even an outlaw's wretched  
state  
Might claim compassion here.

' A weary Palmer, worn and weak,  
I wander for my sin ;  
O open, for Our Lady's sake '  
A pilgrim's blessing win !  
' I 'll give you pardons from the Pope,  
And reliques from o'er the sea;  
Or if for these you will not ope,  
Yet open for charity.  
' The hare is crouching in her form,  
The hart beside the hind ;  
An aged man, amid the storm,  
No shelter can I find.  
You hear the Ettrick's sullen roar,  
Dark, deep, and strong is he,  
And I must ford the Ettrick o'er,  
Unless you pity me.  
' The iron gate is bolted hard,  
At which I knock in vain ;  
The owner's heart is closer barr'd,  
Who hears me thus complain.  
Farewell, farewell' and Mary grant,  
When old and frail you be,  
You never may the shelter want  
That's now denied to me.'  
The Ranger on his couch lay warm,  
And heard him plead in vain;  
But oft amid December's storm  
He 'll hear that voice again :  
For lo, when through the vapours dank,  
Morn shone on Ettrick fair,  
A corpse amid the alders rank,  
The Palmer welter'd there.

—♦—  
**THE MAID OF NEIDPATH.**

(1806.)

O LOVERS' eyes are sharp to see,  
And lovers' ears in hearing;  
And love, in life's extremity,  
Can lend an hour of cheering.

Disease had been in Mary's bower,  
And slow decay from mourning,  
Though now she sits on Neidpath's  
tower,  
To watch her love's returning.

All sunk and dim her eyes so bright,  
Her form decay'd by pining,  
Till through her wasted hand, at night,  
You saw the taper shining;  
By fits, a sultry hectic hue  
Across her cheek was flying;  
By fits, so ashy pale she grew,  
Her maidens thought her dying.

Yet keenest powers to see and hear  
Seem'd in her frame residing;  
Before the watch-dog pnck'd his ear  
She heard her lover's riding;  
Ere scarce a distant form was ken'd,  
She knew, and waved to greet him ;  
And o'er the battlement did bend,  
As on the wing to meet him.

He came—he pass'd—an heedless  
gaze,  
As o'er some stranger glancing;  
Her welcome, spoke in faltering phrase,  
Lost in his courser's prancing.  
The castle arch, whose hollow tone  
Returns each whisper spoken,  
Could scarcely catch the feeble moan  
Which told her heart was broken.

WANDERING WILLIE.

(1806)

A L L joy was bereft me the day that  
you left me,  
And climb'd the tall vessel to sail  
yon wide sea ;  
O weary betide it! I wander'd beside it,  
And bann'd it for parting my Willie  
and me.

Far o'er the wave hast thou follow'd  
thy fortune,  
Oft fought the squadrons of France  
and of Spain ,  
Ae kiss of welcome's worth twenty  
at parting,  
Now I hae gotten my Willie again.

When the sky it was mirk, and the  
winds they were wailing,  
I sat on the beach wi' the tear in  
my ee,  
And thought o' the bark where my  
Willie was sailing,  
And wish'd that the tempest could  
a' blow on me.

Now that thy gallant ship rides at her  
mooring,  
Now that my wanderer's in safety  
at hame,  
Music to me were the wildest winds'  
roaring,  
That e'er o'er Inch-Keith drove the  
dark ocean faem.

When the lights they did blaze, and  
the guns they did rattle,  
And blithe was each heart for the  
great victory,  
In secret I wept for the dangers o  
battle,  
And thy glory itself was scarce  
comfort to me.

But now shalt thou tell, while I  
eagerly listen,  
Of each bold adventure, and every  
brave scar;  
And trust me, I'll smile, though my  
een they may glisten ;  
For sweet after danger's the tale  
of the war.

And oh, how we doubt when there's  
distance 'tween lovers,  
When there 's naething to speak to  
the heart thro' the ee ;

A a a

How often the kindest and warmest  
 prove rovers,  
 And the love of the faithfulest ebbs  
 like the sea.

Till, at times—could I help it? I pined  
 and I ponder'd,  
 If love could change notes like the  
 bird on the tree;  
 Now I'll ne'er ask if thine eyes may  
 hae wander'd,  
 Enough, thy leal heart has been  
 constant to me.

Welcome, from sweeping o'er sea  
 and through channel,  
 Hardships and danger despising for  
 fame,  
 Furnishing story for glory's bright  
 annal,  
 Welcome, my wanderer, to Jeanie  
 and hame!

Enough, now thy story in annals of  
 glory  
 Has humbled the pride of France,  
 Holland, and Spain;  
 No more shalt thou grieve me, no  
 more shalt thou leave me,  
 I never will part with my Willie again.

—♦—  
**HEALTH TO LORD MELVILLE.**

(1806)

SINCE here we are set in array round  
 the table,  
 Five hundred good fellows well met  
 in a hall,  
 Come listen, brave boys, and I'll sing  
 as I'm able  
 How innocence triumph'd and pride  
 got a fall.  
 But push round the claret—  
 Come, stewards, don't spare it—  
 With rapture you'll drink to the toast  
 that I give;  
 Here, boys,  
 Off with it merrily—  
 Melville for ever, and long may he live!

What were the Whigs doing, when  
 boldly pursuing,  
 Pitt banish'd Rebellion, gave  
 Treason a string

Why, they swore on their honour,  
 for Arthur O'Connor,  
 And fought hard for Despard  
 against country and king.  
 Well, then, we knew boys,  
 Pitt and Melville were true boys,  
 And the tempest was raised by the  
 friends of Reform.  
 Ah, woe!  
 Weep to his memory;  
 Low lies the pilot that weather'd the  
 storm!

And pray, don't you mind when the  
 Blues first were raising,  
 And we scarcely could think the  
 house safe o'er our heads?  
 When villains and coxcombs, French  
 politics praising,  
 Drove peace from our tables and  
 sleep from our beds?  
 Our hearts they grew bolder  
 When, musket on shoulder,  
 Stepp'd forth our old Statesmen  
 example to give.  
 Come, boys, never fear,  
 Drink the Blue grenadier—  
 Here's to old Harry, and long may he  
 live!

They would turn us adrift; though  
 rely, sir, upon it—  
 Our own faithful chronicles warrant  
 us that  
 The free mountaineer and his bonny  
 blue bonnet  
 Have oft gone as far as the regular's  
 hat.  
 We laugh at their taunting,  
 For all we are wanting  
 Is licence our life for our country to give.  
 Off with it merrily,  
 Horse, foot, and artillery,  
 Each loyal Volunteer, long may he live!

'Tis not us alone, boys—the Army  
and Navy  
Have each got a slap 'mid their  
politic pranks ;  
Cornwallis cashier'd, that watch'd  
winters to save ye,  
And the Cape call'd a bauble,  
unworthy of thanks.  
But vain is their taunt,  
No soldier shall want  
The thanks that his country to valour  
can give :  
Come, boys,  
Drink it off merrily,—  
Sir David and Popham, and long may  
they live !

And then our revenue—Lord knows  
how they view'd it,  
While each petty statesman talk'd  
lofty and big;  
But the beer-tax was weak, as if  
Whitbread had brew'd it,  
And the pig-iron duty a shame to  
a pig.  
In vain is their vaunting,  
Too surely there's wanting  
What judgment, experience, and  
steadiness give :  
Come, boys,  
Drink about merrily,—  
Health to sage Melville, and long may  
he live !

Our King, too—our Princess—I dare  
not say more, sir,—  
May Providence watch them with  
mercy and might'  
While there's one Scottish hand that  
can wag a claymore, sir,  
They shall ne'er want a friend to  
stand up for their right.  
Be damn'd he that dare not,—  
For my part, I'll spare not  
To beauty afflicted a tribute to  
give:

Fill it up steadily,  
Drink it off readily,—  
Here's to the Princess, and long may  
she live!

And since we must not set Auld  
Reekie in glory,  
And make her brown visage as  
light as her heart;  
Till each man illumine his own upper  
story,  
Nor law-book nor lawyer shall force  
us to part.  
In Grenville and Spencer,  
And some few good men, sir,  
High talents we honour, slight dif-  
ference forgive;  
But the Brewer we'll hoax,  
Tallyho to the Fox,  
And drink Melville for ever, as long  
as we live!

HUNTING SONG.

(1808)

*(This song appears in the Appendix to  
the General Preface of Waverley, 1814.)*

WAKEN, lords and ladies gay,  
On the mountain dawns the day,  
All the jolly chase is here,  
With hawk, and horse, and hunting-  
spear '  
Hounds are in their couples yelling,  
Hawks are whistling, horns are  
knelling,  
Merrily, merrily, mingle they,  
'Waken, lords and ladies gay

Waken, lords and ladies gay,  
The mist has left the mountain grey,  
Springlets in the dawn are steaming,  
Diamonds on the brake are gleaming:



And foresters have busy been,  
To track the buck in thicket green;  
Now we come to chant our lay,  
'Waken, lords and ladies gay.'

Waken, lords and ladies gay,  
To the greenwood haste away;  
We can show you where he lies,  
Fleet of foot, and tall of size;  
We can show the marks he made,  
When 'gainst the oak his antlers fray'd;  
You shall see him brought to bay,  
Waken, lords and ladies gay

Louder, louder chant the lay,  
Waken, lords and ladies gay!  
Tell them youth, and mirth, and glee,  
Run a course as well as we;  
Time, stern huntsman ' who can baulk,  
Stanch as hound, and fleet as hawk :  
Think of this, and rise with day,  
Gentle lords and ladies gay.

—♦—  
THE RESOLVE.

(1805.)

( *imitation of an Old English Poem.* )

MY wayward fate I needs must 'plain,  
Though bootless be the theme ;  
I loved, and was beloved again,  
Yet all was but a dream:  
For, as her love was quickly got,  
So it was quickly gone;  
No more I'll bask in flame so hot,  
But coldly dwell alone.

Not maid more bright than maid was  
e'er  
My fancy shall beguile,  
By flattering word, or feigned tear,  
By gesture look, or smile :  
No more I'll call the shaft fair shot,  
Till it has fairly flown,  
Nor scorch me at a flame so hot;  
I'll rather freeze alone.

Each ambush'd Cupid I'll defy,  
In cheek, or chin, or brow,  
And deem the glance of woman's eye  
As weak as woman's vow :  
I'll lightly hold the lady's heart,  
That is but lightly won ;  
I'll steel my breast to beauty's art,  
And learn to live alone.

The flaunting torch soon blazes out,  
The diamond's ray abides ;  
The flame its glory hurls about,  
The gem its lustre hides;  
Such gem I fondly deem'd was mine,  
And glow'd a diamond stone,  
But, since each eye may see it shine,  
I'll darkling dwell alone.

No waking dream shall tinge my  
thought  
With dyes so bright and vain,  
No silken net, so slightly wrought,  
Shall tangle me again :  
No more I'll pay so dear for wit,  
I'll live upon mine own,  
Nor shall wild passion trouble it,  
I'll rather dwell alone.

And thus I'll hush my heart to rest—  
Thy loving labour's lost;  
Thou shalt no more be wildly blest,  
To be so strangely crost;  
The widow'd turtles mateless die,  
The phoenix is but one;  
They seek no loves, no more will I —  
I'll rather dwell alone

—♦—  
EPITAPH

*For a monument in Lichfield Cathedral,  
at the burial-place of the family of  
Miss Seward.*

(1808)

AMID these aisles, where once his  
precepts show'd  
The Heavenward pathway which in  
life he trod,

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
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| <p>This simple tablet marks a Father's<br/>bier,<br/>And those he loved in life, in death<br/>are near;<br/>For him, for them, a Daughter bade<br/>it rise,<br/>Memorial of domestic charities.<br/>Still wouldst thou know why o'er the<br/>marble spread,<br/>In female grace the willow droops<br/>her head;<br/>Why on her branches, silent and<br/>unstrung,<br/>The minstrel harp is emblematic hung;<br/>What poet's voice is smother'd here<br/>in dust<br/>Till waked to join the chorus of the<br/>just,—<br/>Lo! one brief line an answer sad<br/>supplies,<br/>Honoured, beloved, and mourn'd, here<br/>Seward lies;<br/>Her worth, her warmth of heart, let<br/>friendship say,—<br/>Go seek her genius in her living lay.</p> | <p>Chief, thy wild tales, romantic<br/>Caledon,<br/>Wake keen remembrance in each<br/>hardy son.<br/>Whether on India's burning coasts<br/>he toil,<br/>Or till Acadia's winter-fetter'd soil,<br/>He hears with throbbing heart and<br/>moisten'd eyes,<br/>And, as he hears, what dear illusions<br/>rise !<br/>It opens on his soul his native<br/><b>dell,</b><br/>The woods wild waving, and the<br/>water's swell;<br/>Tradition's theme, the tower that<br/>threats the plain,<br/>The mossy cairn that hides the hero<br/>slain ;<br/>The cot, beneath whose simple porch<br/>were told,<br/>By grey-hair'd patriarch, the tales of<br/>old,<br/>The infant group, that hush'd their<br/>sports the while,<br/>And the dear maid who listen'd with<br/>a smile.<br/>The wanderer, while the vision warms<br/>his brain,<br/>Is denizen of Scotland once again.</p> |
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PROLOGUE

*To Miss Bailliv's Play of The Family  
Legend?*

(1809)

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>'Tis sweet to hear expiring Summer's<br/>sigh,<br/>Through forests tinged with russet,<br/>wail and die;<br/>Tis sweet and sad the latest notes to<br/>hear<br/>Of distant music, dying on the ear;<br/>But far more sadly sweet, on foreign<br/>strand,<br/>We list the legends of our native land,<br/>Link'd as they come with every<br/>tender tie,<br/>Memorials dear of youth and infancy.</p> | <p>Are such keen feelings to the crowd<br/>confined,<br/>And sleep they in the poet's gifted<br/>mind?<br/>Oh no! For she, within whose<br/>mighty page<br/>Each tyrant Passion shows his woe<br/>and rage,<br/>Has felt the wizard influence they<br/>inspire,<br/>And to your own traditions tuned<br/>her lyre.<br/>Yourselves shall judge : whoe'er has<br/>raised the sail<br/>By Mull's dark coast, has heard this<br/>evening's tale.</p> |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

The plaided boatman, resting on his oar,  
Points to the fatal rock amid the roar  
Of whitening waves, and tells whatever  
to-night  
Our humble stage shall offer to your  
sight;  
Proudly preferr'd that first our efforts  
give  
Scenes glowing from her pen to  
breathe and live;  
More proudly yet, should Caledon  
approve  
The filial token of a Daughter's love.



#### THE POACHER.

(1809)

(In imitation of Crabbed)

WELCOME, grave stranger, to our green  
retreats,  
Where health with exercise and  
freedom meets!  
Thrice welcome, Sage, whose philo-  
sophic plan  
By nature's limits metes the rights of  
man ;  
Generous as he, who now for freedom  
bawls,  
**Now** gives full value for true Indian  
shawls:  
O'er court, o'er customhouse, his shoe  
who flings,  
Now bilks excisemen, and now bullies  
kings.  
Like his, I ween, thy comprehensive  
mind  
**Holds** laws as mouse-traps baited for  
mankind :  
Thine eye, applausive, each sly vermin  
sees,  
**That baulks the** snare, **yet** battens on  
**the** cheese ;

Thine ear has heard, with scorn  
instead of awe,  
Our buckskinn'd justices expound the  
law,  
Wire-draw the acts that fix for wires  
the pain,  
And for the netted partridge noose  
the swain ;  
And thy vindictive arm would fain  
have broke  
The last light fetter of the feudal  
yoke,  
To give the denizens of wood and  
wild,  
Nature's free race, to each her free-  
born child.  
Hence hast thou mark'd, with grief,  
fair London's race,  
Mock'd with the boon of one poor  
Easter chase,  
And long'd to send them forth as free  
as when  
Pour'd o'er Chantilly the Parisian train,  
When musket, pistol, blunderbuss,  
combined,  
And scarce the field-pieces were left  
behind!  
A squadron's charge each leveret's  
heart dismay'd,  
On every covey fired a bold brigade;  
*La Douce Humante* ' approved the  
sport,  
For great the alarm indeed, yet small  
the hurt;  
Shouts patriotic solemnized the day,  
And Seine re-echo'd *Vive la Liberie*!  
But mad *Ctiqyen*, meek *Monsieur*  
again,  
With some few added links resumes  
his chain.  
Then, since such scenes to France no  
more are known,  
Come, view with me a hero of thine  
own !  
One, whose free actions vindicate the  
cause  
Of silvan liberty o'er feudal laws.

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
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| Seek we yon glades, where the<br>proud oak o'ertops<br>Wide-waving seas of birch and hazel<br>copse,<br>Leaving between deserted isles of land,<br>Where stunted heath is patch'd with<br>ruddy sand;<br>And lonely on the waste the yew is<br>seen,<br>Or straggling hollies spread a brighter<br>green.<br>Here, little worn, and winding dark<br>and steep,<br>Our scarce mark'd path descends yon<br>dingle deep:<br>Follow—but heedful, cautious of a trip;<br>In earthly mire philosophy may slip.<br>Step slow and wary o'er that swampy<br>stream,<br>Till, guided by the charcoal's smother-<br>ing steam,<br>We reach the frail yet barricaded door<br>Of hovel form'd for poorest of the<br>poor;<br>No hearth the fire, no vent the smoke<br>receives,<br>The walls are wattles, and the cover-<br>ing leaves;<br>For, if such hut, our forest statutes say,<br>Rise in the progress of one night and<br>day,<br>(Though placed where still the Con-<br>queror's hests o'erawe,<br>And his son's stirrup shines the badge<br>of law,)<br>The builder claims the unenviable boon,<br>To tenant dwelling, framed as slight<br>and soon<br>As wigwam wild, that shrouds the<br>native frore<br>On the bleak coast of frost-barr'd<br>Labrador, | Sunk 'mid yon sordid blankets, till<br>the sun<br>Stoop to the west, the plunderer's<br>toils are done.<br>Loaded and primed, and prompt for<br>desperate hand,<br>Rifle and fowling-piece beside him<br>stand;<br>While round the hut are in disorder laid<br>The tools and booty of his lawless trade;<br>For force or fraud, resistance or escape,<br>The crow, the saw, the bludgeon, and<br>the crape.<br>His pilfer'd powder in yon nook he<br>hoards,<br>And the filch'd lead the church's roof<br>affords<br>(Hence shall the rector's congregation<br>fret,<br>That while his sermon's dry his walls<br>are wet).<br>The fish-spear barb'd, the sweeping<br>net are there,<br>Doe-hides, and pheasant plumes, and<br>skins of hare,<br>Cordage for toils, and wiring for the<br>snare.<br>Barter'd for game from chase or<br>warren won,<br>Yon cask holds moonlight, run when<br>moon was none;<br>And late-snatch'd spoils lie stow'd in<br>hutch apart,<br>To wait the associate higgler's evening<br>cart.<br><br>Look on his pallet foul, and mark<br>his rest:<br>What scenes perturb'd are acting in<br>his breast!<br>His sable brow is wet and wrung<br>with pain,<br>And his dilated nostril toils in vain;<br>For short and scant the breath each<br>effort draws,<br>And 'twixt each effort Nature claims<br>a pause. |
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Beyond the loose and sable neckcloth  
stretch'd,  
His sinewy throat seems by con-  
vulsion twitch'd,  
While the tongue falters, as to utter-  
ance loth,  
Sounds of dire import—watchword,  
threat, and oath.  
Though, stupified by toil, and drugg'd  
with gin,  
The body sleep, the restless guest  
within  
Now plies on wood and wold his  
lawless trade,  
Now in the fangs of justice wakes  
dismay'd.

<sup>1</sup> Was that wild start of terror and  
despair,  
Those bursting eyeballs, and that  
wilder'd air,  
Signs of compunction for a murder'd  
hare?  
Do the locks bristle and the eyebrows  
arch  
For grouse or partridge massacred in  
March ?

No, scoffer, no ! Attend, and mark  
with awe,  
There is no wicket in the gate of law !  
He that would e'er so lightly set ajar  
That awful portal, must undo each bar:  
Tempting occasion, habit, passion,  
pride,  
Will join to storm the breach, and  
force the barrier wide.

That ruffian, whom true men avoid  
and dread,  
Whom bruisers, poachers, smugglers,  
call Black Ned,  
Was Edward Mansellonce,—the light-  
est heart  
That ever play'd on holiday his part!  
The leaderhe in every Christmas game,  
The harvest-feast grew blither when  
he came,

And liveliest on the chords the bow  
did glance  
When Edward named the tune and  
led the dance.  
Kind was his heart, his passions quick  
and strong,  
Hearty his laugh, and jovial was his  
song;  
And if he loved a gun, his father swore,  
'Twas but a trick of youth would  
soon be o'er,  
Himself had done the same some  
thirty years before.'

But he whose humours spurn law's  
awful yoke  
Must herd with those by whom law's  
bonds are broke:  
The common dread of justice soon allies  
The clown, w<sup>h</sup>o robs the warren, or  
excise,  
With sterner felons train'd to act  
more dread,  
Even with the wretch by whom his  
fellow bled  
Then, as in plagues the foul conta-  
gions pass,  
Leavening and festering the corrupted  
mass,  
Guilt leagues with guilt, while mutual  
motives draw,  
Their hope impunity, theirfear the law;  
Their foes, their friends, their rendez-  
vous the same,  
Till the revenue baulk'd, or pilfer'd  
game,  
Flesh the young culprit, and example  
leads  
To darker villany, and direr deeds.

Wild howl'd the wind the forest  
glades along,  
And oft the owl renew'd her dismal  
song;  
Around the spot where erst he felt  
the wound,  
Red William's spectre walk'd his  
midnight round.

When o'er the swamp he cast his  
 blighting look,  
 From the green marshes of the stag-  
 nant brook  
 The bittern's sullen shout the sedges  
 shook!  
 The waning moon, with storm-pre-  
 saging gleam,  
 Now gave and now withheld her  
 doubtful beam ;  
 The old Oak stoop'd his arms, then  
 flung them high,  
 Bellowing and groaning to the troubled  
 sky ;  
 'Twas then, that, couch'd amid the  
 brushwood sere,  
 In Malwood-walk young Mansell  
 watch'd the deer:  
 The fattest buck received his deadly  
 shot,  
 The watchful keeper heard, and sought  
 the spot.  
 Stout were their hearts, and stubborn  
 was their strife;  
 O'erpower'd at length, the Outlaw  
 drew his knife.  
 Next morn a corpse was found upon  
 the fell—  
 The rest his waking agony may tell!

OH SAY NOT, MY LOVE.

(1810')

(In imitation of Moore.)

OH say not, my love, with that  
 mortified air,  
 That your spring-time of pleasure  
 is flown,  
 Nor bid me to maids that are younger  
 repair  
 For those raptures that still are  
 thine own.

Though April his temples may wreathe  
 with the vine,  
 Its tendrils in infancy curl'd,  
 'Tis the ardour of August matures us  
 the wine,  
 Whose lifeblood enlivens the world.  
 Though thy form, that was fashion'd  
 as light as a fay's,  
 Has assumed a proportion more  
 round,  
 And thy glance, that was bright as  
 a falcon's at gaze,  
 Looks soberly now on the ground ;  
 Enough, after absence to meet me  
 again,  
 Thy steps still with ecstasy move ;  
 Enough, that those dear sober glances  
 retain  
 For me the kind language of love.

THE BOLD DRAGOON.

i81a.)

'Twas a Maréchal of France, and he  
 fain would honour gain,  
 And he long'd to take a passing glance  
 at Portugal from Spain ;  
 With his flying guns, this gallant  
 gay,  
 And boasted corps d'arme—  
 O he fear'd not our dragoons, with  
 their long swords, boldly riding,  
 Whack, fal de ral, &c.  
 To Campo Mayor come, he had quietly  
 sat down,  
 Just a fricassee to pick, while his  
 soldiers sack'd the town,  
 When, 'twas peste I morbleu!  
 mon General,  
 Hear the English bugle-call!  
 And behold the light dragoons, with  
 their long swords, boldly riding,  
 Whack, fal de ral, &c.

**Right** about went horse and foot,  
 artillery and all,  
 And, as the devil leaves a house, they  
 tumbled through the wall;  
 They took no time to seek the door,  
 But, best foot set before—  
 O they ran from our dragoons, with  
 their long swords, boldly riding,  
 Whack, fal de ral, &c.

Those valiant men of France they had  
 scarcely fled a mile,  
 When on their flank there sous'd at  
 once the British rank and file;  
 For Long, De Grey, and Otway,  
 then  
 Ne'er minded one to ten,  
 But came on like light dragoons, with  
 their long swords, boldly riding,  
 Whack, fal de ral, &c.

Three hundred British lads they made  
 three thousand reel,  
 Their hearts were made of English oak,  
 their swords of Sheffield steel,  
 Their horses were in Yorkshire  
 bred,  
 And Beresford them led;  
 So huzza for brave dragoons, with  
 their long swords, boldly riding,  
 Whack, fal de ral, &c.

Then here's a health to Wellington, to  
 Beresford, to Long,  
**And** a single word of Bonaparte before  
 I close my song:  
 The eagles that to fight he brings  
 Should serve his men with wings,  
 When they meet the bold dragoons,  
 with their long swords, boldly  
 riding,  
 Whack, fal de ral, &c.



#### ON THE MASSACRE OF GLENCOE.

*{Pub. 1814.}*

' O TELL me, Harper, wherefore flow  
 Thy wayward notes of wail and woe,  
 Far down the desert of Glencoe,  
 Where none may list their melody  
 Say, harp'st thou to the mists that

fly,  
 Or to the dun-deer glancing by,  
 Or to the eagle, that from high  
 Screams chorus to thy min-  
 strelsy ?—

<sup>1</sup> No, not to these, for they have rest,—  
 The mist-wreath has the mountain-  
 crest,  
 The stag his lair, the erne her nest,  
 Abode of lone security.  
 But those for whom I pour the lay,  
 Not wild-wood deep, nor mountain  
 grey,  
 Not this deep dell, that shrouds from  
 day  
 Could screen from treach'rous  
 cruelty.

' Their flag was furl'd, and mute their  
 drum,  
 The very household dogs were dumb,  
 Unwont to bay at guests that come  
 In guise of hospitality.  
 His blithest notes the piper plied,  
 Her gayest snood the maiden tied,  
 The dame her distaff flung aside,  
 To tend her kindly housewifery.

'The hand that mingled in the meal  
 At midnight drew the felon steel,  
 And gave the host's kind breast to feel  
 Meed for his hospitality !  
 The friendly hearth which warm'd  
 that hand,  
 At midnight arm'd it with the brand,  
 That bade destruction's flames expand  
 Their red and fearful blazonry.

'Then woman's shriek was heard in  
vain,  
Nor infancy's unpitied plain,  
More than the warrior's groan, could  
gain  
Respite from ruthless butchery !  
The winter wind that whistled shrill,  
The snows that night that cloked the  
hill,  
Though wild and pitiless, had still  
Farmorethan Southern clemency.  
' Long have my harp's best notes been  
gone,  
Feware its strings, and fainttheir tone,  
They can but sound in desert lone  
Their grey-hair'd master's misery.  
Were each grey hair a minstrel string  
Each chord should imprecations fling,  
Till startled Scotland loud should ring,  
" Revenge for blood and trea-  
chery !"

FOR A' THAT AN' A' THAT.

(1814)

(A New Song to an Old Tune.)

THOUGH right be aft put down by  
strength,  
As mony a day we saw that,  
The true and leilfu' cause at length  
Shall bear the grie for a' that.  
For a' that an' a' that,  
Guns, guillotines, and a' that,  
The fleur-de-lis, that lost her right,  
Is queen again for a' that!  
We 'll twine her in a friendly knot  
With England's rose, and a' that;  
The shamrock shall not be forgot,  
For Wellington made braw that.  
The thistle, though her leaf be rude,  
Yet faith we 'll no misca' that,  
She shelter'd in her solitude  
The fleur-de-lis, for a' that.

The Austrian vine, the Prussian pine  
(For Blucher's sake, hurra that),  
The Spanish olive, too, shall join,  
And bloom in peace for a' that.  
Stout Russia's hemp, so surely twined,  
Around our wreath we 'll draw that,  
And he that would the cord unbind  
Shall have it for his gra-vat 1

Or, if to choke sae puir a sot,  
Your pity scorn to throw that,  
The devil's elbow be his lot  
Where he may sit and claw that.  
In spite of slight, in spite of might,  
In spite of brags, an' a' that,  
The lads that battled for the right  
Have won the day, an' a' that!

There's ae bit spot I had forgot,  
America they ca' that'  
A coward plot her rats had got  
Their father's flag to gnaw that:  
Now see it fly top-gallant high,  
Atlantic winds shall blaw that,  
And Yankee loon, beware your croun,  
There's kames in hand to claw that!

For on the land, or on the sea,  
Where'er the breezes blaw that,  
The British flag shall bear the grie,  
And win the day for a' that!

SONG

FOR THE ANNIVERSARY MEETING OF  
THE PITT CLUB OF SCOTLAND.

(18H)

O, DREAD was the time, and more  
dreadful the omen,  
When the brave on Marengo lay  
slaughter'd in vain,  
And beholding broad Europe bow'd  
down by her foemen,  
Pitt closed in his anguish the map  
of her rein!



Not the fate of broad Europe could  
bend his brave spirit  
To take for his country the safety of  
shame;  
O, then in her triumph remember his  
merit,  
And hallow the goblet that flows to  
his name.

Round the husbandman's head, while  
he traces the furrow,  
The mists of the winter may mingle  
with rain,  
He may plough it with labour, and  
sow it in sorrow,  
And sigh while he fears he has  
sow'd it in vain;  
He may die ere his children shall reap  
in their gladness,  
But the blithe harvest-home shall  
remember his claim;  
And their jubilee-shout shall besoften'd  
with sadness,  
While they hallow the goblet that  
flows to his name.

Though anxious and timeless his life  
was expended,  
In toils for our country preserved  
by his care,  
Though he died ere one ray o'er the  
nations ascended,  
To light the long darkness of doubt  
and despair;  
The storms he endured in our Britain's  
December,  
The perils his wisdom foresaw and  
o'ercame,  
In her glory's rich harvest shall  
Britain remember,  
And hallow the goblet that flows to  
his name.

Nor forget His grey head, who, all  
dark in affliction,  
Is deaf to the tale of our victories  
won,

And to sounds the most dear to  
paternal affection,  
The shout of his people applauding  
his SON;  
By his firmness unmoved in success  
and disaster,  
By his long reign of virtue, remember  
his claim!  
With our tribute to Pitt join the praise  
of his Master,  
Though a tear stain the goblet that  
flows to his name.

Yet again fill the wine-cup, and  
change the sad measure,  
The rites of our grief and our  
gratitude paid,  
To our Prince, to our Heroes, devote  
the bright treasure,  
The wisdom that plann'd, and the  
zeal that obey'd.  
Fill Wellington's cup till it beam like  
his glory,  
Forget not our own brave Dalhousie  
and Graeme;  
A thousand years hence hearts shall  
bound at their story,  
And hallow the goblet that flows  
to their fame.

—♦—  
**PHAROS' LOQUITUR.**

(1814)

FAR in the bosom of the deep,  
O'er these wild shelves my watch  
I keep;  
A ruddy gem of changeful light,  
Bound on the dusky brow of night,  
The seaman bids my lustre hail,  
And scorns to strike his timorous sail.

—♦—

ADDRESS

TO RANALD MACDONALD OF STAFFA.

(1814)

STAFFA, sprung from high Macdonald,  
Worthy branch of old Clan-Ranald,  
Staffa, king of all kind fellows,  
Well befall thy hills and valleys,  
Lakes and inlets, deeps and shallows,  
Cliffs of darkness, caves of wonder,  
Echoing the Atlantic thunder;  
Mountains which the grey mist covers,  
Where the Chieftain spirit hovers,  
Pausing while his pinions quiver,  
StretchM to quit our land for ever!  
Each kind influence reign above thee !  
Warmer heart, 'twixt this and Jaffa  
Beats not, than in heart of Staffa !



EPISTLE

TO HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF  
BUCCLEUCH.

Lighthouse Yacht in the Sound of Lerwick,  
August 8, 1814.

HEALTH to the chieftain from his  
clansman true !  
From her true minstrel, health to fair  
Buccleuch !  
Health from the isles, where dewy  
Morning weaves  
Her chaplet with the tints that Twi-  
light leaves;  
Where late the sun scarce vanish'd  
from the sight,  
And his bright pathway graced the  
short-lived night,  
Though darker now as autumn's shades  
extend,  
The north winds whistle and the mists  
ascend!

Health from the land where eddying  
whirlwinds toss  
The storm-rock'd *cradle* of the Cape  
of Noss;  
On outstretch'd cords the giddy engine  
slides,  
His own strong arm the bold adven-  
turer guides,  
And he that lists such desperate feat  
to try,  
May, like the sea-mew, skim 'twixt  
surf and sky,  
And feel the mid-air gales around him  
blow,  
And see the billows rage five hundred  
*feet* below.

Here, by each stormy peak and  
desert shore,  
The hardy Islesman tugs the daring  
oar,  
Practised alike his venturous course  
to keep  
Through the white breakers or the  
pathless deep,  
By ceaseless peril and by toil to  
gain  
A wretched pittance from the niggard  
main.  
And when the worn-out drudge old  
ocean leaves  
What comfort greets him, and what  
hut receives?  
Lady ! the worst your presence ere  
has cheer'd  
(When want and sorrow fled as you  
appear'd)  
Were to a Zetlander as the high dome  
Of proud Drumlanrig to my humble  
home.  
Here rise no groves, and here no  
gardens blow,  
Here even the hardy heath scarce  
dares to grow;  
But rocks on rocks, in mist and storm  
array'd,  
Stretch far to sea their giant colonnade,

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| With many a cavern seam'd, the dreary haunt<br>Of the dun seal and swarthy cormorant.<br>Wild round their rifted brows, with frequent cry<br>As of lament, the gulls and gannets fly,<br>And from their sable base, with sullen sound,<br>In sheets of whitening foam the waves rebound.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | A bark with planks so warp'd and seams so riven,<br>She scarce might face the gentlest airs of heaven:<br>Pensive he sits, and questions oft if none<br>Can list his speech, and understand his moan;<br>In vain : no Islesman now can use the tongue<br>Of the bold Norse, from whom their lineage sprung.<br>Not thus of old the Norsemen hither came,<br>Won by the love of danger or of fame;<br>On every stormbeat cape a shapeless tower<br>Tells of their wars, their conquests, and their power;<br>For ne'er for Grecia's vales, nor Latian land,<br>Was fiercer strife than for this barren strand;<br>A race severe—the isle and ocean lords<br>Loved for its own delight the strife of swords;<br>With scornful laugh the mortal pang defied,<br>And blest their gods that they in battle died. |
| Yet even these coasts a touch of envy gain<br>From those whose land has known oppression's chain;<br>For here the industrious Dutchman comes once more<br>To moor his fishing craft by Bressay's shore;<br>Greets every former mate and brother tar,<br>Marvels how Lerwick 'scaped the rage of war,<br>Tells many a tale of Gallic outrage done,<br>And ends by blessing God and Wellington.<br>Here too the Greenland tar, a fiercer guest,<br>Claims a brief hour of riot, not of rest;<br>Proves each wild frolic that in wine has birth,<br>And wakes the land with brawls and boisterous mirth.<br>A sadder sight on yon poor vessel's prow—<br>The captive Norseman sits in silent woe,<br>And eyes the flags of Britain as they flow.<br>Hard fate of war, which bade her terrors sway<br>His destined course, and seize so mean a prey; | Such were the sires of Zetland's simple race,<br>And still the eye may faint resemblance trace<br>In the blue eye, tall form, proportion fair,<br>The limbs athletic, and the long light hair<br>(Such was the mien, as Scald and Minstrel sings,<br>Of fair-hair'd Harold, first of Norway's Kings);<br>But, their high deeds to scale these crags confined,<br>Their only warfare is with waves and wind.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |

|                                                     |                                                                                                       |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Why should I talk of Mousa's castled coast?         | Though bold in the seas of the North to assail                                                        |
| Why of the horrors of the Sumburgh Rost?            | The morse and the sea-horse, the grampus and whale.                                                   |
| May not these bald disjointed lines suffice,        | If your grace thinks I'm writing the thing that is not,                                               |
| Penn'd while my comrades whirl the rattling dice—   | You may ask at a namesake of ours, Mr. Scott                                                          |
| While down the cabin skylight lessening shine       | (He's not from our clan, though his merits deserve it,                                                |
| The rays, and eve is chased with mirth and wine?    | But springs, I'm informed, from the Scotts of Scotstarvet);                                           |
| Imagined, while down Mousa's desert bay             | He question'd the folks who beheld it with eyes,                                                      |
| Our well-trimm'd vessel urged her nimble way,       | But they differ'd confoundedly as to its size.                                                        |
| While to the freshening breeze she lean'd her side, | For instance, the modest and diffident swore                                                          |
| And bade her bowsprit kiss the foamy tide?          | That it seem'd like the keel of a ship, and no more;                                                  |
| Such are the lays that Zetland Isles supply;        | Those of eyesight more clear, or of fancy more high,                                                  |
| Drench'd with the drizzly spray and dropping sky,   | Said it rose like an island 'twixt ocean and sky;                                                     |
| Weary and wet, a sea-sick minstrel I.               | But all of the hulk had a steady opinion That 'twas sure a <i>live</i> subject of Neptune's dominion. |
| W. SCOTT.                                           | And I think, my Lord Duke, your Grace hardly would wish,                                              |
|                                                     | To cumber your house, such a kettle of fish.                                                          |
|                                                     | Had your order related to nightcaps or hose,                                                          |
|                                                     | Or mittens of worsted, there 's plenty of those.                                                      |
|                                                     | Or would you be pleased but to fancy a whale?                                                         |
|                                                     | And direct me to send it—by sea or by mail?                                                           |
|                                                     | The season, I'm told, is nigh over, but still                                                         |
|                                                     | I could get you one fit for the lake at Bowhill.                                                      |
|                                                     | Indeed, as to whales, there's no need to be thrifty,                                                  |
|                                                     | Since one day last fortnight two hundred and fifty,                                                   |

P. S.

Kirkwall, Orkney, August 13, 1844.

In respect that your Grace has commission'd a Kraken,  
You will please be inform'd that they seldom are taken;  
It is January two years, the Zetland folks say,  
Since they saw the last Kraken in Scalloway bay;  
He lay in the offing a fortnight or more,  
But the devil a Zetlander put from the shore,

Pursued by seven Orkney-men's boats  
and no more,  
Betwixt Truffness and Luffness were  
drawn on the shore !  
You'll ask if I saw this same won-  
derful sight ;  
I own that I did not, but easily might—  
For this mighty shoal of leviathans  
lay  
On our lee-beam a mile, in the loop  
of the bay,  
And the islesmen of Sanda were all  
at the spoil,  
And *flinching* (so term it) the blubber  
to boil;  
(Ye spirits of lavender, drown the  
reflection  
That awakes at the thoughts of this  
odorous dissection).  
To see this huge marvel full fain would  
we go,  
But Wilson, the wind, and the current,  
said no.  
We have now got to Kirkwall, and  
needs I must stare  
When I think that in verse I have  
once call'd *it fat*;  
'Tis a base little borough, both dirty  
and mean.  
There is nothing to hear, and there's  
nought to be seen,  
Save a church, where, of old times, a  
prelate harangued,  
And a palace that's built by an earl  
that was hang'd.  
But, farewell to Kirkwall—aboard we  
are going,  
The anchor's a-peak, and the breezes  
are blowing;  
Our commodore calls all his band to  
their places,  
And 'tis time to release you—good  
night to your Graces !

## THE A. OF WA, . . . . .

(Author of *Waverley*.)

No, John, I will not own the book—  
I won't, you Piccaroon.  
When next I try Saint Grubby's brook,  
The A of Wa—' shall bait the hook—  
And flat-fish bite as soon  
As if before them they had got  
The worn-out wriggler

WALTER SCOTT.

## FAREWELL TO MACKENZIE,

HIGH CHIEF OF KINTAIL.

(115)

(From the *Gaelic*.)

'FAREWELL to Mackenneth, great Earl  
of the North,  
The Lord of Lochcarron, Glenshiel,  
and Scaforth;  
To the Chieftain this morning his  
course who began,  
Launching forth on the billows his  
bark like a swan.  
For a far foreign land he has hoisted  
his sail,  
Farewell to Mackenzie, High Chief  
of Kintail !  
O swift be the galley, and hardy her  
crew,  
May her captain be skilful, her mari-  
ners true,  
In danger undaunted, unwearied by  
toil,  
Though the whirlwind should rise,  
and the ocean should boil:  
On the brave vessel's gunnel I drank  
his bonail ,  
And farewell to Mackenzie, High  
Chief of Kintail!

<sup>1</sup> *Ben-allan*.

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Awake in thy chamber, thou sweet<br>southland gale !<br>Like the sighs of his people, breathe<br>soft on his sail ;<br>Be prolong'd as regret, that his vassals<br>must know,<br>Be fair as their faith, and sincere as<br>their woe ;<br>Be so soft, and so fair, and so faithful,<br>sweet gale,<br>Wafting onward Mackenzie, High<br>Chief of Kintail! | But no bard was there left in the land<br>of the Gael<br>To lament for Mackenzie, last Chief<br>of Kintail.<br>And shalt thou then sleep, did the<br>Minstrel exclaim,<br>Like the son of the lowly, unnoticed<br>by fame !<br>No, son of Fitzgerald' in accents of<br>woe<br>The song thou hast loved o'er thy<br>coffin shall flow,<br>And teach thy wild mountains to join<br>in the wail<br>That laments for Mackenzie, last Chief<br>of Kintail. |
| Be his pilot experienced, and trusty,<br>and wise,<br>To measure the seas and to study<br>the skies :<br>May he hoist all his canvas from<br>streamer to deck,<br>But O ! crowd it higher when wafting<br>him back —<br>Till the cliffs of Skooroora, and Conan's<br>glad vale,<br>Shall welcome Mackenzie, High Chief<br>of Kintail!                     | In vain, the bright course of thy<br>talents to wrong,<br>Fate deaden'd thine ear and imprison'd<br>thy tongue;<br>For brighter o'er all her obstructions<br>arose<br>The glow of the genius they could<br>not oppose ;<br>And who in the land of the Saxon or<br>Gael<br>Might match with Mackenzie, High<br>Chief of Kintail?                                                                                                                       |
| So sung the old Bard, in the grief<br>of his heart,<br>When he saw his loved Lord from<br>his people depart<br>Now mute on thy mountains, O Albyn,<br>are heard<br>Nor the voice of the song, nor the<br>harp of the bard ;<br>Or its strings are but waked by the<br>stern winter gale,<br>As they mourn for Mackenzie, last Chief<br>of Kintail.        | Thy sons rose around thee in light<br>and in love,<br>AH a father could hope, all a friend<br>could approve ;<br>What 'vails it the tale of thy sorrows<br>to tell,—<br>In the spring-time of youth and of<br>promise they fell !<br>Of the line of Fitzgerald remains<br>not a male<br>To bear the proud name of the Chief<br>of Kintail.                                                                                                            |
| From the far Southland Border a<br>Minstrel came forth,<br>And he waited the hour that some<br>Bard of the north<br>His hand on the harp of the ancient<br>should cast,<br>And bid its wild numbers mix high<br>with the blast;                                                                                                                           | And thou, gentle Dame, who must<br>bear, to thy grief,<br>For thy clan and thy country the<br>cares of a Chief,                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |

Whom brief rolling moons in six  
changes have left,  
Of thy husband, and father, and  
brethren bereft,  
To thine ear of affection, how sad  
is the hail,  
That salutes thee the Heir of the  
line of Kintail!

—♦—  
**WAR-SONG OF LACHLAN,  
HIGH CHIEF OF MACLEAN.**

(1815)

(*From the Gaelic.*)

A WEARY month has wander'd o'er  
Since last we parted on the shore ;  
Heaven ! that I saw thee, love, once  
more,

Safe on that shore again !  
'Twas valiant Lachlan gave the word—  
Lachlan, of many a galley lord :  
He call'd his kindred bands on board,  
And launch'd them on the main.

Clan-Gillian is to ocean gone—  
Clan-Gillian, fierce in foray known ;  
Rejoicing in the glory won  
In many a bloody broil :  
For wide is heard the thundering fray,  
The rout, the ruin, the dismay,  
When from the twilight glens away  
Clan-Gillian drives the spoil.

Woe to the hills that shall rebound  
Our banner'd bagpipes' maddening  
sound ;

Clan-Gillian's onset echoing round  
Shall shake their inmost cell.

Woe to the bark whose crew shall gaze  
Where Lachlan's silken streamer plays!  
The fools might face the lightning's  
blaze

As wisely and as well!

**SAINT CLOUD.**

[*Paris, September 5, 1815.*]

SOFT spread the southern summer night  
Her veil of darksome blue ;  
Ten thousand stars combined to light  
The terrace of Saint Cloud.

The evening breezes gently sigh'd,  
Like breath of lover true,  
Bewailing the deserted pride  
And wreck of sweet Saint Cloud.

The drum's deep roll was heard afar,  
The bugle wildly blew  
Good-night to Hulan and Hussar,  
That garrison Saint Cloud

The startled Naiads from the shade  
With broken urns withdrew,  
And silenced was that proud cascade,  
The glory of Saint Cloud.

We sate upon its steps of stone,  
Nor could its silence rue,  
When waked, to music of our own,  
The echoes of Saint Cloud.

Slow Seine might hear each lovely note  
Fall light as summer dew,  
While through the moonless air they  
float,  
Prolong'd from fair Saint Cloud.

And sure a melody more sweet  
His waters never knew,  
Though music's self was wont to meet  
With Princes at Saint Cloud.

Nor then, with more delighted ear,  
The circle round her drew,  
Than ours, when gather'd round to hear  
Our songstress at Saint Cloud.

Few happy hours poor mortals pass,—  
Then give those hours their due,  
And rank among the foremost class  
Our evenings at Saint Cloud.

THE DANCE OF DEATH.

(1815)

NIGHT and morning were at meeting  
Over Waterloo;  
Cocks had sung their earliest greeting;  
Faint and low they crew,  
For no paly beam yet shone  
On the heights of Mount Saint John;  
Tempest-clouds prolong'd the sway  
Of timeless darkness over day;  
Whirlwind, thunder-clap, and shower,  
Mark'd it a predestined hour.  
Broad and frequent through the night  
Fiash'd the sheets of levin-hght;  
Muskets, glancing lightnings back,  
Show'd the dreary bivouac  
Where the soldier lay,  
Chill and stiff, and drench'd with  
rain,  
Wishing dawn of morn again,  
Though death should come with day.  
  
'Tis at such a tide and hour,  
Wizard, witch, and fiend have power,  
And ghastly forms through mist and  
shower  
Gleam on the gifted ken;  
And then the affrighted prophet's ear  
Drinks whispers strange of fate and  
fear,  
Presaging death and 1 uin near  
Among the sons of men ;—  
Apart from Albyn's war-array,  
'Twas then grey Allan sleepless lay;  
Grey Allan, who, for many a day,  
Had follow'd stout and stern,  
Where, through battle's rout and reel,  
Storm of shot and hedge of steel,  
Led the grandson of Lochiel,  
Valiant Fassiefern.  
Through steel and shot he leads no  
more,  
Low laid 'mid friends' and foemen's  
gore-

But long his native lake's wild shore,  
And Sunart rough, and high Ard-  
gower,  
And Morven long shall tell,  
And proud Bennevis hear with awe,  
How, upon bloody Quatre-Bras,  
Brave Cameron heard the wild hurra  
Of conquest as he fell.  
  
Lone on the outskirts of the host  
The weary sentinel held post,  
And heard, through darkness far aloof,  
The frequent clang of courser's hoof,  
Where held the cloak'd patrol their  
course,  
And spurr'd 'gainst storm the swerv-  
ing horse.  
But there are sounds in Allan's ear  
Patrol nor sentinel may hear,  
And sights before his eye aghast  
Invisible to them have pass'd,  
When down the destined plain,  
'Twixt Britain and thebands of France,  
Wild as marsh-borne meteor's glance,  
Strange phantoms wheel'd a revel  
dance,  
And doom'd the future slain.  
Such forms were seen, such sounds  
were heard,  
When Scotland's James his march  
prepared  
For Flodden's fatal plain;  
Such, when he drew his ruthless sword,  
As Choosers of the Slain, adored  
The yet unchristen'd Dane.  
An indistinct and phantom band,  
They wheel'd their ring-dance hand  
in hand,  
With gestures wild and dread:  
The Seer, who watch'd them ride  
the storm,  
Saw through their faint and shadowy  
form  
The lightning's flash more red;  
And still their ghastly roundelay  
Was of the coming battle-fray,  
And of the destined dead;



## SONG.

' Wheel the wild dance  
While lightnings glance,  
And thunders rattle loud,  
And call the brave  
To bloody grave,  
To sleep without a shroud.

<sup>1</sup> Our airy feet,  
So light and fleet,  
They do not bend the rye  
That sinks its head when whirlwinds  
rave,  
And swells again in eddying wave  
As each wild gust blows by ;  
But still the corn,  
At dawn of morn,  
Our fatal steps that bore,  
At eve lies waste  
A trampled paste  
Of blackening mud and gore.

' Wheel the wild dance  
While lightnings glance,  
And thunders rattle loud,  
And call the brave  
To bloody grave,  
To sleep without a shroud.

' Wheel the wild dance !  
Brave sons of France,  
For you our ring makes room ;  
Make space full wide  
For martial pride,  
For banner, spear, and plume.  
Approach, draw near,  
Proud cuirassier !  
Room for the men of steel!  
Through crest and plate  
The broadsword's weight  
Both head and heart shall feel.

<sup>1</sup> Wheel the wild dance  
While lightnings glance,  
And thunders rattle loud,  
And call the brave  
To bloody grave,  
To sleep without a shroud.

' Sons of the spear!  
You feel us near  
In many a ghastly dream ;  
With fancy's eye  
Our forms you spy,  
And hear our fatal scream.  
With clearer sight  
Ere falls the night,  
Just when to weal or woe  
Your disembodied souls take flight  
On trembling wing—each startled  
sprite  
Our choir of death shall know.

' Wheel the wild dance  
While lightnings glance,  
And thunders rattle loud,  
And call the brave  
To bloody grave,  
To sleep without a shroud.

Burst, ye clouds, in tempest showers,  
Redder rain shall soon be ours!  
See <sup>1</sup> the east grows wan—  
Yield we place to sterner game,  
Ere deadlier bolts and direr flame  
Shall the welkin's thunders shame :  
Elemental rage is tame  
To the wrath of man.'

At morn, grey Allan's mates with  
awe  
Heard of the vision'd sights he saw,  
The legend heard him say;  
But the Seer's gifted eye was dim,  
Deafen'd his ear, and stark his limb,  
Ere closed that bloody day  
He sleeps far from his Highland  
heath,—  
But often of the Dance of Death  
His comrades tell the tale,  
On picquet-post, when ebbs the night,  
And waning watch-fires glow less  
bright,  
And dawn is glimmering pale.



ROMANCE OF DUNOIS.

(1815.)

*{From the French of Horiense Beauharnois, Ex-Queen of Holland.}*

IT was Dunois, the young and brave,  
was bound for Palestine,  
But first he made his orisons before  
Saint Mary's shrine :  
'And grant, immortal Queen of  
Heaven was still the soldier's  
prayer,  
'That I may prove the bravest knight,  
and love the fairest fair.

His oath of honour on the shrine he  
graved it with his sword,  
And follow'd to the Holy Land the  
banner of his Lord ;  
Where, faithful to his noble vow, his  
war-cry fill'd the air,  
'Be honour'd aye the bravest knight,  
beloved the fairest fair

They owed the conquest to his arm, and  
then his Liege-Lord said,  
'The heart that has for honour beat  
by bliss must be repaid.  
My daughter Isabel and thou shall be  
a wedded pair,  
For thou art bravest of the brave, she  
fairest of the fair.'

And then they bound the holy knot  
before Saint Mary's shrine,  
That makes a paradise on earth, if  
hearts and hands combine;  
And every lord and lady bright, that  
were in chapel there,  
Cried Honour'd be the bravest knight,  
beloved the fairest fair!'



THE TROUBADOUR.

(1815.)

*(From the French of Hortense Beauharnois.)*

GLOWING with love, on fire for fame,  
A Troubadour that hated sorrow,  
Beneath his Lady's window came,  
And thus he sung his last good-  
morrow :  
'My arm it is my country's right,  
My heart is in my true-love's bower;  
Gaily for love and fame to fight  
Befits the gallant Troubadour

And while he march'd with helm on  
head  
And harp in hand, the descant rung,  
As, faithful to his favourite maid,  
The minstrel-burden still he sung:  
My arm it is my country's right,  
My heart is in my lady's bower;  
Resolved for love and fame to fight,  
I come, a gallant Troubadour

Even when the battle-roar was deep,  
With dauntless heart he hew'd his  
way,  
'Mid splintering lance and falchion-  
sweep,  
And still was heard his warrior-lay:  
'My life it is my country's right,  
My heart is in my lady's bower;  
For love to die, for fame to fight,  
Becomes the valiant Troubadour

Alas ! upon the bloody field  
He fell beneath the foeman's glaive,  
But still reclining on his shield,  
Expiring sung the exulting stave:  
'My life it is my country's right,  
My heart is in my lady's bower;  
For love and fame to fall in fight  
Becomes the valiant Troubadour



## FROM THE FRENCH.

(1815)

IT chanced that Cupid on a season,  
By Fancy urged, resolved to wed,  
But could not settle whether Reason  
Or Folly should partake his bed.

What does he then ?—Upon my life,  
'Twas bad example for a deity—  
He takes me Reason for a wife,  
And Folly for his hours of gaiety.

Though thus he dealt in petty treason,  
He loved them both in equal mea-  
sure;  
Fidelity was born of Reason,  
And Folly brought to bed of Pleasure.



## LINES

ON THE LIFTING OF THE BANNER OF THE  
HOUSE OF BUCCLEUCH, AT A GREAT  
FOOTBALL MATCH ON CARTERHAUGH.

1815)

FROM the brown crest of Newark its  
summons extending,  
Our signal is waving in smoke and  
in flame;  
And each forester blithe, from his  
mountain descending,  
Bounds light o'er the heather to  
join in the game.

## CHORUS.

Then up with the Banner, let forest  
winds fan her,  
She has blazed over Ettrick eight  
ages and more;  
In sport we'll attend her, in battle  
defend her,  
With heart and with hand, like our  
fathers before.

When the Southern invader spread  
waste and disorder,  
At the glance of her crescents he  
paused and withdrew,  
For around them were marshall'd the  
pride of the Border,  
The Flowers of the Forest, the  
Bands of Buccleuch.  
Then up with the Banner, &c.

A Stripling's weak hand to our revel  
has borne her,  
No mail-glove has grasp'd her, no  
spearmen surround;  
But ere a bold foeman should scathe  
or should scorn her,  
A thousand true hearts would be  
cold on the ground.  
Then up with the Banner, &c.

We forget each contention of civil  
dissension,  
And hail, like our brethren, Home,  
Douglas, and Car;  
And Elliot and Pringle in pastime  
shall mingle,  
As welcome in peace as their fathers  
in war.  
Then up with the Banner, &c.

Then strip, lads, and to it, though  
sharp be the weather,  
And if, by mischance, you should  
happen to fall,  
There are worse things in life than  
a tumble on heather,  
And life is itself but a game at football.  
Then up with the Banner, &c.

And when it is over, we'll drink a  
blithe measure  
To each Laird and each Lady that  
witnessed our fun,  
And to every blithe heart that took  
part in our pleasure,  
To the lads that have lost and the  
lads that have won.  
Then up with the Banner, &c.

May the Forest still flourish, both  
Borough and Landward,  
From the hall of the Peer to the  
Herd's ingle-nook;  
And huzza' my brave hearts, for  
Buccleuch and his standard,  
For the King and the Country, the  
Clan and the Duke !

Then up with the Banner, let forest  
winds fan her,  
She has blazed over Ettrick eight  
ages and more;  
In sport we'll attend her, in battle  
defend her,  
With heart and with hand, like our  
fathers before.

# LULLABY OF AN INFANT CHIEF.

O815)

O HUSH thee, my babie, thy sire was  
a knight,  
Thy mother a lady, both lovely and  
bright;  
The woods and the glens, from the  
towers which we see,  
They all are belonging, dear babie, to  
thee.

O ho ro, i ri ri, cadul gu lo,  
O ho ro, i ri ri, &c

O fear not the bugle, though loudly  
it blows,  
It calls but the warders that guard thy  
repose;  
Their bows would be bended, their  
blades would be red,  
Ere the step of a foeman drew near  
to thy bed.

O ho ro, i ri ri, &c.

O hush thee, my babie, the time soon  
will come  
When thy sleep shall be broken by  
trumpet and drum ;  
Then hush thee, my darling, take rest  
while you may,  
For strife comes with manhood, and  
waking with day.

O ho ro, i ri ri, &c.

# THE RETURN TO ULSTER

(1816)

ONCE again,—but how changed since  
my wand'rings began—  
I have heard the deep voice of the  
Lagan and Bann,  
And the pines of Clanbrassil resound  
to the roar  
That wearies the echoes of fair Tulla-  
more.  
Alas! my poor bosom, and whj-  
shouldst thou burn?  
With the scenes of my youth can  
its raptures return ?  
Can I live the dear life of delusion again,  
That flow'd when these echoes first  
mix'd with my strain ?

It was then that around me, though  
poor and unknown,  
High spells of mysterious enchantment  
were thrown ;  
The streams were of silver, of diamond  
the dew,  
The land was an Eden, for fancy was  
new.  
I had heard of our bards, and my soul  
was on fire  
At the rush of their verse, and the  
sweep of their lyre:  
To me 'twas not legend, nor tale to the  
ear,  
But a vision of noontide, distinguish'd  
and clear.

Ultonia's old heroes awoke at the call,  
 And renew'd the wild pomp of the  
     chase and the hall;  
 And the standard of Fion flash'd fierce  
     from on high,  
 Like a burst of the sun when the  
     tempest is nigh.  
 It seem'd that the harp of green Erin  
     once more  
 Could renew all the glories she  
     boasted of yore.  
 Yet why at remembrance, fond heart,  
     shouldst thou burn  
 They were days of delusion, and  
     cannot return.

But was she, too, a phantom, the Maid  
     who stood by,  
 And list'd my lay, while she turn'd  
     from mine eye?  
 Was she, too, a vision, just glancing to  
     view,  
 Then dispersed in the sunbeam, or  
     melted to dew  
 Oh! would it had been so,—oh!  
     would that her eye  
 Had been but a star-glance that  
     shot through the sky,  
 And her voice, that was moulded to  
     melody's thrill,  
 Had been but a zephyr, that sigh'd  
     and was still!

Oh! would it had been so,—not then  
     this poor heart  
 Had learn'd the sad lesson, to love  
     and to part;  
 To bear, unassisted, its burthen of care,  
 While I toïFd for the wealth I had no  
     one to share.  
 Not then had I said, when life's  
     summer was done,  
 And the hours of her autumn were  
     fast speeding on,  
     Take the fame and the riches ye  
     brought in your train,  
 And restore me the dream of my  
     spring-tide again.'

# JOCK OF HAZELDEAN.

(1816)

'W H Y weep ye by the tide, ladie?  
 Why weep ye by the tide?  
 I'll wed ye to my youngest son,  
 And ye sail be his bride:  
 And ye sail be his bride, ladie,  
 Sae comely to be seen'—  
 But aye she loot the tears down fa'  
 For Jock of Hazeldean.<sup>1</sup>

'Now let this wilfu' grief be done,  
 And dry that cheek so pale;  
 Young Frank is chief of Errington,  
 And lord of Langley-dale;  
 His step is first in peaceful ha',  
 His sword in battle keen '—  
 But aye she loot the tears down fa'  
 For Jock of Hazeldean.

'A chain of gold ye sail not lack,  
 Nor braid to bind your hair;  
 Nor mettled hound, nor managed  
     hawk,  
 Nor palfrey fresh and fair;  
 And you, the foremost o' them a',  
 Shall ride our forest queen '—  
 But aye she loot the tears down fa'  
 For Jock of Hazeldean.

The kirk was deck'd at morning-tide,  
 The tapers glimmer'd fair;  
 The priest and bridegroom wait the  
     bride,  
 And dame and knight are there.  
 They sought her baith by bower and  
     ha';  
 The ladie was not seen!  
 She's o'er the Border, and awa'  
 Wi' Jock of Hazeldean.

<sup>1</sup> The first stanza is ancient.

PIBROCH OF DONUIL DHU.

(1816)

PIBROCH of Donuil Dhu,  
Pibroch of Donuil,  
Wake thy wild voice anew,  
Summon Clan-Conuil.  
Come away, come away,  
Hark to the summons !  
Come in your war array,  
Gentles and commons.  
  
Come from deep glen, and  
From mountain so rocky,  
The war-pipe and pennon  
Are at Inverlochy.  
Come every hill-plaid, and  
True heart that wears one,  
Come every steel blade, and  
Strong hand that bears one.  
  
Leave untended the herd,  
The flock without shelter ;  
Leave the corpse uninterr'd,  
The bride at the altar;  
Leave the deer, leave the steer,  
Leave nets and barges :  
Come with your fighting gear,  
Broadsword and targes.  
  
Come as the winds come, when  
Forests are rended,  
Come as the waves come, when  
Navies are stranded :  
Faster come, faster come,  
Faster and faster,  
Chief, vassal, page and groom,  
Tenant and master.  
  
Fast they come, fast they come ;  
See how they gather !  
Wide waves the eagle plume,  
Blended with heather.  
Cast your plaids, draw your blades,  
Forward, each man, set!  
Pibroch of Donuil Dhu,  
Kneel for the onset!

NORA'S VOW.

(1816)

(From the Gaehc)

HEAR what Highland Nora said,—  
'The Earlie's son I will not wed,  
Should all the race of nature die,  
And none be left but he and I.  
For all the gold, for all the gear,  
And all the lands both far and near  
That ever valour lost or won,  
I would not wed the Earlie's son.'  
  
'A maiden's vows,' old Callum spoke,  
'Are lightly made and lightly broke ;  
The heather on the mountain's height  
Begins to bloom in purple light;  
The frost-wind soon shall sweep away  
That lustre deep from glen and brae;  
Yet Noia, ere its bloom be gone,  
May blithely wed the Earlie's son.'  
  
The swan,' she said, ' the lake's clear  
breast  
May barter for the eagle's nest;  
The Awe's fierce stream may back-  
ward turn,  
Ben-Cruaichan fall, and crush Kil-  
churn;  
Our kilted clans, when blood is high,  
Before their foes may turn and fly;  
But I, were all these marvels done,  
Would never wed the Earlie's son.'  
  
Still in the water-lily's shade  
Her wonted nest the wild-swan made ;  
Ben-Cruaichan stands as fast as ever,  
Still downward foams the Awe's fierce  
river;  
To shun the clash of foeman's steel  
No Highland brogue has turn'd the  
heel;  
But Nora's heart is lost and won,  
—She's wedded to the Earlie's son!

## MACGREGOR'S GATHERING.

(1816)

THE moon's on the lake, and the mist's  
on the brae,  
And the Clan has a name that is  
nameless by day ;  
Then gather, gather, gather,  
Gngalach '  
Gather, gather, gather, &c.

Our signal for fight, that from monarchs  
we drew,  
Must be heard but by night in our  
vengeful haloo!  
Then haloo, Grigalach ' haloo,  
Grigalach  
Haloo,haloo,haloo, Grigalach, &c.

Glen Orchy's proud mountains, Coal-  
chuirn and her towers,  
Glenstrae and Glenlyon no longer  
are ours ;  
We're landless, landless, landless,  
Grigalach '  
Landless, landless, landless, &c.

But doom'd and devoted by vassal and  
lord,  
MacGregor has still both his heart and  
his sword'  
Then courage, courage, courage,  
Grigalach '  
Courage, courage, courage, &c.

If they rob us of name, and pursue us  
with beagles,  
Give their 1 oofs to the flame, and their  
flesh to the eagles !  
Then vengeance, vengeance,  
vengeance, Grigalach !  
Vengeance, vengeance, ven-  
geance,&c.

While there's leaves in the forest, and  
foam on the river,  
MacGregor, despite them, shall flour-  
ish for ever !

Come then, Grigalach, come then,  
Grigalach,  
Come then, come then, come  
then, &c.

Through the depths of Loch Katrine  
the steed shall career,  
O'er the peak' of Ben-Lomond the  
galley shall steer,  
And the rocks of Craig-Royston like  
icicles melt,  
Ere our wrongs be forgot, or our  
vengeance unfelt'  
Then gather, gather, gather,  
Grigalach !  
Gather, gather, gather, &c.

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**VERSES**

ON THE OCCASION OF A BANQUET GIVEN  
BY THE CITY OF EDINBURGH TO THE  
GRAND-DUKE NICHOLAS OF RUSSIA  
AND HIS SUITE, DEC. 19, 1816.)

GOD protect brave Alexander,  
Heaven defend the noble Czar,  
Mighty Russia's high Commander,  
First in Europe's banded war ;  
For the realms he did deliver  
From the tyrant overthrown,  
Thou, of every good the Giver,  
Grant him long to bless his own!  
Bless him, 'mid his land's disaster,  
For her rights who battled brave ;  
Of the land offoemen master,  
Bless him who their wrongs forgave.

O'er his just resentment victor,  
Victor over Europe's foes,  
Late and long supreme director,  
Grant in peace his reign may close.  
Hail' then, hail! illustriousstranger;  
Welcome to our mountain strand ;  
Mutual interests, hopes, and danger,  
Link us with **thy** native land.

Freemen's force, or false beguiling,  
Shall that union ne'er divide,  
Hand in hand while peace is smiling,  
And in battle side by side.

THE SEARCH AFTER HAPPINESS;  
OR THE QUEST OF SULTAUN SOLIMAUN.

(1817)

(In imitation of Byron.)

I.

OH for a glance of that gay Muse's  
eye  
That lightened on Bandello's laugh-  
ing tale,  
And twinkled with a lustre shrewd  
and sly  
When Giam Battista<sup>1</sup> bade her vision  
hail !—  
Yet fear not, ladies, the *naïve* detail  
Given by the natives of that land  
canorous;  
Italian license loves to leap the pale,  
We Britons have the fear of shame  
before us,  
And, if not wise in mirth, at least must  
be decorous.

II.

In the far eastern clime, no great  
while since,  
Lived Sultaun Solimaun, a mighty  
prince,  
Whose eyes, as oft as they perform'd  
their round,  
Beheld all others fix'd upon the ground;  
Whose ears received the same unvaried  
phrase,  
Sultaun ! thy vassal hears, and he  
obeys !  
All have their tastes—this may the  
fancy strike  
Of such grave folks as pomp and  
grandeur like;

<sup>1</sup> The hint of this tale is taken from *La Camtschia Atagca*, a novel of Giam Battista Casti.

For me, I love the honest heart and  
warm  
Of Monarch who can amble round his  
farm,  
Or, when the toil of state no more  
annoys,  
In chimney corner seek domestic  
joys.  
I love a prince will bid the bottle pass,  
Exchanging with his subjects glance  
and glass ;  
In fitting time, can, gayest of the gay,  
Keep up the jest, and mingle in the  
lay.  
Such Monarchs best our free-born  
humours suit,  
But Despots must be stately, stern,  
and mute.

III.

This Solimaun, Serendib had insway—  
And wheie's Serendib? may some  
critic say.  
Good lack, mine honest friend, consult  
the chart,  
Scare not my Pegasus before I start '  
If Rennell has it not, you 'll find, may-  
hap,  
The isle laid down in Captain Sind-  
bad's map,—  
Famed mariner! whose merciless nar-  
rations  
Drove every friend and kinsman out  
of patience,  
Till, fain to find a guest who thought  
them shorter,  
He deign'd to tell them over to a  
porter:  
The last edition see, by Long, and Co ,  
Rees, Hurst, and Orme, our fathers  
in the Row,

IV.

Serendib found, deem not my tale  
a fiction—  
This Sultaun, whether lacking con-  
tradiction—



(A sort of stimulant which hath its uses,  
To raise the spirits and reform the  
juices,—  
Sovereign specific for all sorts of cures  
In my wife's practice, and perhaps in  
yours,)  
The Sulṭaun lacking this same whole-  
some bitter,  
Or cordial smooth for prince's palate  
fitter—  
Or if some Mollah had hag-rid his  
dreams  
With Degial, Ginnistan, and such wild  
themes  
Belonging to the Mohāh's subtle craft,  
I wot not—but the Sulṭaun never  
laugh'd,  
Scarce ate or drank, and took a  
melancholy  
That scorn'd all remedy—profane or  
holy;  
In his long list of melancholies, mad,  
Or mazed, or dumb, hath Burton none  
so bad<sup>1</sup>.

## v.

Physicians soon arrived, sage, ware,  
and tried,  
As e'er scrawl'd jaigon in a darken'd  
room;  
With heedful glance the Sulṭaun's  
tongue they eyed,  
Peep'd in his bath, and God knows  
where beside,  
And then in solemn accent spoke  
their doom,  
'His majesty is very far from well.  
Then each to work with his specific  
fell:  
The Hakim Ibrahim *instantly* brought  
His unguent Mahazzim al Zerdukkaut,  
While Roompot, a practitioner more  
wily,  
Relied on his Munaskif al fillfily<sup>2</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> See Burton's 'Anatomy of Melancholy.'

<sup>2</sup> For these hard words see D Herbelot, or the  
learned editor of the 'Recipes of Avicenna'

More and yet more in deep array  
appear,  
And some the front assail, and some  
the rear;  
Their remedies to reinforce and vary  
Came surgeon eke, and eke apothecary;  
Till the tired Monarch, though of  
words grown chary,  
Yet dropt, to recompense their fruit-  
less labour,  
Some hint about a bowstring or a sabre.  
There lack'd, I promise you, no longer  
speeches  
To rid the palace of those learned  
leeches.

## vi.

Then was the council call'd: by their  
advice  
(They deem'd the matter ticklish all,  
and nice,  
And sought to shift it off from their  
own shoulders)  
Tartars and couriers in all speed were  
sent  
To call a sort of Eastern Parliament  
Of feudatory chieftains and free-  
holders:  
Such have the Persians at this very  
day,  
My gallant Malcolm calls them *cou-  
routai*  
I'm not prepared to show in this slight  
song  
That to Serendib the same forms  
belong,—  
E'en let the learn'd go search, and tell  
me if I'm wrong.

## vii.

The Omrahs<sup>3</sup>, each with hand on  
scymitar,  
Gave, like Sempronius, still their voice  
for war—

<sup>3</sup> See Sir John Malcolm's admirable History of  
Persia  
Nobility.

' The sabre of the Sultaun in its sheath  
Too long has slept, nor own'd the  
work of death;  
Let the Tambourgi bid his signal rattle,  
Bang the loud gong, and raise the  
shout of battle!  
This dreary cloud that dims our sover-  
eign's day-  
Shall from his kindled bosom flit away,  
When the bold Lootie wheels his  
courser round,  
And the arm'd elephant shall shake  
the ground.  
Each noble pants to own the glorious  
summons;  
And for the charges—lo! your faith-  
ful Commons!  
The Riots who attended in their places  
(Serendib language calls a farmer  
Riot)  
Look'd ruefully in one another's faces,  
From this oration auguring much  
disquiet,  
Double assessment, forage, and free  
quarters;  
And, fearing these as Chinamen the  
Tartars,  
Or as the whisker'd vermin fear the  
mousers,  
Each fumbled in the pocket of his  
trousers.

VIII.

And next came forth the reverend  
Convocation,  
Bald heads, white beards, and many  
a turban green,  
Imaum and Mollah there of every  
station,  
Santon, Fakir, and Calendar were  
seen.  
Their votes were various: some ad-  
vised a Mosque  
With fitting revenues should be  
erected,  
With seemly gardens and with gay  
Kiosque,  
To recreate a band of priests selected;

Others opined that through the realms  
a dole  
Be made to holy men, whose prayers  
might profit  
The Sultaun's weal in body and in  
soul  
But their long-headed chief, the  
Sheik Ul-Sofit,  
More closely touch'd the point:—'Thy  
studious mood  
Quoth he, O Prince! hath thicken'd  
all thy blood,  
And dull'd thy brain with labour  
beyond measure;  
Wherefore relax a space and take thy  
pleasure,  
And toy with beauty, or tell o'er thy  
treasure;  
From all the cares of state, my Liege,  
enlarge thee,  
And leave the burden to thy faithful  
clergy

IX.

These counsels sage avail'd not a  
whit,  
And so the patient (as is not un-  
common  
Where grave physicians lose their  
time and wit)  
Resolved to take advice of an old  
woman;  
His mother she, a dame who once  
was beauteous,  
And still was called so by each subject  
duteous.  
Now, whether Fatima was witch in  
earnest,  
Or only made believe, I cannot  
say;  
But she profess'd to cure disease the  
sternest  
By dint of magic amulet or lay;  
And, when all other skill in vain was  
shown,  
She deem'd it fitting time to use her  
own.

## x.

' *Sympathia magtca* hath wonders  
done'  
(Thus did old Fatima bespeak her son),  
It works upon the fibres and the pores,  
And thus, insensibly, our health re-  
stores,  
And it must help us here. Thou must  
endure  
The ill, my son, or travel for the cure.  
Search land and sea, and get, where'er  
you can,  
The inmost vesture of a happy man,—  
I mean his *shirt*, my son ; which, taken  
warm  
And fresh from off his back, shall chase  
your harm,  
Bid every current of your veins rejoice,  
And your dull heart leap light as  
shepherd-boy's.'  
Such was the counsel from his mother  
came;—  
I know not if she had some under-game,  
As Doctors have, who bid their  
patients roam  
And live abroad, when sure to die at  
home ;  
Or if she thought, that, somehow or  
another,  
Queen-Regent sounded better than  
Queen-Mother;  
But, says the Chronicle (who will, go  
look it),  
That such was her advice. The Sultaun  
took it.

## xi.

All are on board—the Sultaun and his  
train,  
In gilded galley prompt to plough the  
main.  
The old Rais ' was the first who  
questioned, ' Whither ?'  
They paused: ' Arabia,' thought the  
pensive Prince,

1 Master of the vessel,

"Was call'd The Happy many ages  
since—  
For Mokha, Rais.' And they came  
safely thither.  
But not in Araby, with all her balm,  
Not where Judea weeps beneath her  
palm,  
Not in rich Egypt, not in Nubian  
waste,  
Could there the step of happiness be  
traced.  
One Copt alone profess'd to have seen  
her smile,  
When Bruce his goblet fill'd at infant  
Nile :  
She bless'd the dauntless traveller as  
he quaff'd,  
But vanish'd from him with the ended  
draught.

## xii.

' Enough of turbans,' said the weary  
King,  
' These dohmans of ours are not the  
thing;  
Try we the Giaours, these men of  
coat and cap, I  
Incline to think some of them must be  
happy;  
At least, they have as fair a cause as  
any can,  
They drink good wine and keep no  
Ramazan.  
Then northward, ho'' The vessel  
cuts the sea,  
And fair Italia lies upon her lee.  
But fair Italia, she who once unfurl'd  
Her eagle banners o'er a conquer'd  
world,  
Long from her throne of domination  
tumbled,  
Lay, by her quondam vassals, sorely  
humbled ;  
The Pope himself look'd pensive, pale,  
and lean,  
And was not half the man he once had  
been.

' While these the priest and those the  
noble fleeces,  
Our poor old boot Y they said, 'is torn  
to pieces.  
Its tops<sup>2</sup> the vengeful claws of Austria  
feel,  
And the Great Devil is rending toe  
and heel<sup>3</sup>.  
If happiness you seek, to tell you  
truly,  
We think she dwells with one Giovanni  
Bulli;  
A tramontane, a heretic,—the buck,  
Poffaredio ! still has all the luck;  
By land or ocean never strikes his  
flag—  
And then—a perfect walking money-  
bag,<sup>4</sup>  
Offset our Prince to seek John Bull's  
abode,  
But first took France—it lay upon the  
road.

XIII.

Monsieur Baboon, after much late  
commotion,  
Was agitated like a settling ocean,  
Quite out of sorts, and could not tell  
what ail'd him,  
Only the glory of his house had fail'd  
him;  
Besides, some tumours on his noddle  
biding,  
Gave indication of a recent hiding<sup>4</sup>.  
Our Prince, though Sultauns of such  
things are heedless,  
Thought it a thing indelicate and need-  
less  
To ask, if at that moment he was  
happy.  
And Monsieur, seeing that he was  
*comme il faut*,

<sup>1</sup> The well-known resemblance of Italy in the map.  
<sup>2</sup> Florence, Venice, &c.  
<sup>3</sup> The Calahñas, infested by bands of assassins.  
One of the leader was called Fra Diavolo, i. e.  
Brother Devil.  
<sup>4</sup> Or drubbing; so called in the Slang Dictionary.

A loud voice mustered up, for ' *Vivele  
Rotr*  
Then whisper'd, 'Aveyouany news  
of Nappy ?'  
The Sultaun answer'd him with a cross  
question,—  
' Pray, can you tell me aught of  
one John Bull,  
That dwells somewhere beyond  
your herring-pool ?'  
The query seem'd of difficult digestion,  
The party shrugg'd, and grinn'd, and  
took his snuff,  
And found his whole good-breeding  
scarce enough.

XIV.

Twitching his visage into as many  
puckers  
As damsels wont to put into their  
tuckers  
(Ere liberal Fashion damn'd both lace  
and lawn,  
And bade the veil of modesty be drawn),  
Replied the Frenchman, after a brief  
pause,  
•Jean Bool!—I vas not know him—  
Yes, I vas—  
I vas remember dat, von year or two,  
I saw him at von place call'd Vaterloo—  
Ma foi! il s'est tres johment battu,  
Dat is for Englishman,—m'entendez-  
vous '  
But den he had wit him one damn son-  
gun,  
Rogue I no like—dey call him Vel-  
lington.'  
Monsieur's politeness could not hide  
his fret,  
So Solimaun took leave, and cross'd  
the strait.

XV.

John Bull was in his very worst of  
moods,  
Raving of sterile farms and unsold  
goods;

His sugar-loaves and bales about he  
threw,  
And on his counter beat the devil's  
tattoo.  
His wars were ended, and the victory  
won,  
But then, 'twas reckoning-day with  
honest John ;  
And authors vouch, 'twas still this  
Worthy's way,  
' Never to grumble till he came to  
pay;  
And then he always thinks, his tem-  
per 's such,  
The work too little, and the pay too  
much V  
Yet, grumbler as he is, so kind and  
hearty,  
That when his mortal foe was on the  
floor,  
And past the power to harm his quiet  
more,  
Poor John had wellnigh wept for  
Bonaparte !  
Such was the wight whom Solimaun  
salaam'd,—  
' And who are you,' John answer'd,  
' and be d—d?'

xvi.

' A stranger, come to see the happiest  
man—  
So, signior, all avouch—in Fran-  
gistan V  
' Happy ? my tenants breaking on my  
hand;  
Unstock'd my pastures, and untill'd  
my land;  
Sugar and rum a drug, and mice and  
moths  
The sole consumers of my good broad-  
cloths—  
Happy?—Why, cursed war and  
racking tax  
Have left us scarcely raiment to our  
backs.'

<sup>1</sup> See 'The True Born knifshman' by Daniel De  
Foë. Europe,

' In that case, signior, I may take my  
leave ;  
I came to ask a favour—but I grieve'—  
' Favour ?' said John, and eyed the  
Sultaun hard,  
' It's my belief you come to break the  
yard!—  
But, stay, you look like some poor  
foreign sinner,—  
Take that to buy yourself a shirt and  
dinner.'  
With that he chuck'd a guinea at  
his head ;  
But, with due dignity, the Sultaun said,  
' Permit me, sir, yourbounty to decline;  
A shirt indeed I seek, but none of thine.  
Signior, I kiss your hands, so fare  
you well.'  
' Kiss and be d—d,<sup>1</sup> quoth John, ' and  
go to hell!'

xvii.

Next door to John there dwelt his  
sister Peg,  
Once a wild lass as ever shook a leg  
When the blithe bagpipe blew—but,  
soberer now,  
She *doucely* span her flax and milk'd  
her cow.  
And whereas erst she was a needy  
slattern,  
Nor now of wealth or cleanliness a  
pattern,  
Yet once a month her house was  
partly swept,  
And once a week a plenteous board  
she kept.  
And whereas, eke, the vixen used her  
claws  
And teeth, of yore, on slender  
pi o vocation,  
She now was grown amenable to laws,  
A quiet soul as any in the nation ;  
The sole remembrance of her warlike  
joys  
Was in old songs she sang to please  
her boys

John Bull, whom, in their years of  
early strife,  
She wont to lead a cat-and-doggish  
life,  
Now found the woman, as he said,  
a neighbour,  
Who look'd to the main chance,  
declined no labour,  
Loved a long grace, and spoke a  
northern jargon,  
And was d—d close in making of a  
bargain.

## XVIII.

The Sultaun enter'd, and he made his  
leg,  
And with decorum curtesy'd sister Peg  
(She loved a book, and knew a thing  
or two,  
And guess'd at once with whom she  
had to do).  
She bade him 'Sit into the fire' and  
took  
Her dram, her cake, her kebbuck from  
the nook;  
Ask'd him 'about the news from  
Eastern parts;  
And of her absent bairns, puir  
Highland hearts!  
If peace brought down the price of  
tea and pepper,  
And if the *ntmugs* were grown *ony*  
cheaper ;—  
Were there nae *speerings* of our  
Mungo Park—  
Ye'll be the gentleman that wants  
the sark?  
If ye wad buy a web o' auld wife's  
spinning  
I'll warrant ye it's a weel-wearing  
linen !'

## XIX.

Then up got Peg, and round the  
house 'gan scuttle  
In search of goods her customer  
to nail,

Until the Sultaun strain'd his princely  
throttle,  
And hollo'd, 'Ma'am, that is not  
what I ail.  
Pray, are you happy, ma'am, in this  
snug glen ?'  
'Happy i' said Peg; 'what for d'ye  
want to ken'  
Besides, just think upon this bygone  
year,  
Grain wadna pay the yoking of the  
pleugh.'  
'What say you to the piesent?'  
'Meal's sae dear,  
To mak' their *brose* my bairns have  
scarce aneugh.'  
'The devil take the shirt,' said  
Solimaun,  
'I think my quest will end as it  
began  
Farewell, ma'am ; nay, no ceremony,  
I beg.'  
'Ye'll no be for the linen then ?' said  
Peg.

## XX.

Now for the land of verdant Erin  
The Sultaun's royal bark is steering,  
The Emerald Isle, where honest  
Paddy dwells,  
The cousin of John Bull, as story tells.  
For a long space had John, with  
words of thunder,  
Hard looks, and harder knocks, kept  
Paddy under,  
Till the poor lad, like boy that's flogg'd  
unduly,  
Had gotten somewhat restive and  
unruly.  
Hard was his lot and lodging, you'll  
allow,  
A wigwam that would hardly serve  
a sow ;  
His landlord, and of middle-men two  
brace,  
Had screw'd his rent up to the  
starving-place;

His garment was a top-coat, and an  
old one,  
His meal was a potato, and a cold  
one;  
But still for fun or frolic, and all that,  
In the round world was not the  
match of Pat.

## XXI.

The Sultaun saw him on a holiday,  
Which is with Paddy still a jolly day;  
When mass is ended, and his load of  
sins  
Confessed, and Mother Church hath  
from her binns  
Dealt forth a bonus of imputed merit,  
Then is Pat's time for fancy, whim,  
and spirit!  
To jest, to sing, to caper fair and free,  
And dance as light as leaf upon the  
tree.  
'By Mahomet,' said Sultaun Soli-  
maun,  
'That ragged fellow is our very man'  
Rush in and seize him—do not do  
him hurt,  
But, will he mil he, let me have  
his shirt?—

## XXII.

Shilala their plan was wellnigh after  
baulking  
(Much less provocation will set it  
a-walking),  
But the odds that foil'd Hercules  
foil'd Paddy Whack;  
They seized, and they floor'd, and  
they stripped him—Alack!  
Up-bubboo! Paddy had not a shirt  
to his back!  
And the King, disappointed, with  
sorrow and shame,  
Went back to Serendib as sad as he  
**came.**

MR. KEMBLE'S FAREWELL  
ADDRESSON TAKING LEAVE OF THE EDINBURGH  
STAGE.

(1817)

As the worn war-horse, at the  
trumpet's sound,  
Erects his mane, and neighs, and paws  
the ground—  
Disdains the ease his generous lord  
assigns,  
And longs to rush on the embattled  
lines,  
So I, yourplaudits ringing on mine ear,  
Can scarce sustain to think our parting  
near;  
To think my scenic hour for ever past,  
And that these valued plaudits are  
my last.  
Why should we part, while still some  
powers remain,  
That in your service strive not yet  
in vain?  
Cannot high zeal the strength of  
youth supply,  
And sense of duty file the fading eye;  
And all the wrongs of age remain  
subdued  
Beneath the burningglow of gratitude?  
Ah, no! the taper, wearing to its close,  
Oft for a space in fitful lustre glows  
But all too soon the transient gleam is  
past,  
It cannot be renew'd, and will not last;  
Even duty, zeal, and gratitude, can  
wage  
But short-lived conflict with the frosts  
of age.  
Yes! It were poor, remembering what  
I was,  
To live a pensioner on your applause,  
To drain the dregs of your endurance  
dry,  
And take, as alms, the praise I once  
could buy;

Till every sneering youth around  
inquires,  
'Is this the man who once could  
please our sires ''  
And scorn assumes compassion's  
doubtful mien  
To warn me off from the encumber'd  
scene.  
This must not be;—and higher duties  
crave  
Some space between the theatre and  
the grave,  
That, like the Roman in the Capitol,  
I may adjust my mantle ere I fall:  
My life's brief act in public service  
flown,  
The last, the closing scene, must be  
my own.

Here, then, adieu ! while yet some  
well-graced parts  
May fix an ancient favourite in your  
hearts,  
Not quite to be forgotten, even when  
You look on better actors, younger  
men.  
And if your bosoms own this kindly  
debt  
Of old remembrance, how shall mine  
forget—  
O, how forget'—how oft I hither came  
In anxious hope, how oft returned  
with fame !  
How oft around your circle this weak  
hand  
Has waved immortal Shakespeare's  
magic wand  
Till the full burst of inspiration came,  
And I have felt, and you have fann'd  
the flame !  
By memVy treasured, while her reign  
endures,  
Those hours must live—and all their  
charms are yours.

O favour'd Land ! renown'd for  
arts and arms,  
For manly talent and for female charms,

Could this full bosom prompt the  
sinking line,  
What fervent benedictions now were  
thine!  
But my last part is play'd, my knell is  
rung,  
When e'en your praise falls faltering  
from my tongue ;  
And all that you can hear, or I can  
tell,  
Is—Friends and Patrons, hail, and  
FARE YOU WELL.

LINES

WRITTEN FOR MISS SMITH.

(1817)

WHEN the lone pilgrim views afar  
The shrine that is his guiding star,  
With awe his footsteps print the road  
Which the loved saint of yore has trod.  
As near he draws, and yet more near,  
His dim eye sparkles with a tear;  
The Gothic fane's unwonted show,  
The choral hymn, the tapers' glow,  
Oppress his soul ; while they delight  
And chasten rapture with affright.  
No longer dare he think his toil  
Can merit aught his patron's smile ;  
Too light appears the distant way,  
The chilly eve, the sultry day —  
All these endured no favour claim,  
But murmuring forth the sainted name,  
He lays his little offering down,  
And only deprecates a frown.

We too, who ply the Thespian art,  
Oft feel such bodings of the heart,  
And, when our utmost powers are  
stram'd,  
Dare hardly hope your favour gain'd.  
She, who from sister climes has sought  
The ancient land where Wallace  
fought —



Land long renown'd for arms and arts,  
And conquering eyes and dauntless  
hearts—

She, as the flutterings *here* avow,  
Feels all the pilgrim's terrors *now*;  
Yet sure on Caledonian plain  
The stranger never sued in vain.  
'Tis yours the hospitable task  
To give the applause she dare not ask ;  
And they who bid the pilgrim speed,  
The pilgrim's blessing be their meed.

#### THE DREARY CHANGE.

(1817)

THE sun upon the Weirclaw Hill,  
In Ettrick's vale, is sinking sweet;  
The westland wind is hush and still,  
The lake lies sleeping at my feet.  
Yet not the landscape to mine eye  
Bears those bright hues that once  
it bore ;  
Though evening, with her richest dye,  
Flames o'er the hills of Ettrick's  
shore.

With listless look along the plain,  
I see Tweed's silver current glide,  
And coldly mark the holy fane  
Of Melrose rise in ruin'd pride.  
The quiet lake, the balmy air,  
The hill, the stream, the tower,  
the tree,—  
Are they still such as once they were ?  
Or is the dreary change in me ?

Alas, the warp'd and broken board.  
How can it bear the painter's dye !  
The harp of strain'd and tuneless chord,  
How to the minstrel's skill reply !  
To aching eyes each landscape lowers,  
To feverish pulse each gale blows  
chill ;  
And Araby's or Eden's bowers  
Were barren as this moorland hill.

#### MARCH OF THE MONKS OF BANGOR.

(1817)

WHEN the heathen trumpet's clang  
Round beleagu'ed Chester rang,  
Veiled nun and friar grey  
March'd from Bangor's fair Abbaye ;  
High their holy anthem sounds,  
Cestria's vale the hymn rebounds,  
Floating down the silvan Dee,

*O tniserere, Domine !*

On the long procession goes,  
Glory round their crosses glows,  
And the Virgin-mother mild  
In their peaceful banner smiled ;  
Who could think such saintly band  
Doom'd to feel unhallow'd hand ?  
Such was the Divine decree,

*O miserere, Domine !*

Bands that masses only sung,  
Hands that censers only swung,  
Met the northern bow and bill,  
Heard the war-cry wild and shrill:  
Woe to Brockmael's feeble hand,  
Woe to Olfrid's bloody brand,  
Woe to Saxon cruelty,

*O miserere, Domine !*

Weltering amid warriors slain,  
Spurn'd by steeds with bloody inane,  
Slaughter'd down by heathen blade,  
Bangor's peaceful monks are laid :  
Word of parting rest unspoke,  
Mass unsung, and bread unbroke;  
For their souls for charity,

*Sing, miserere, Domine !*

Bangor! o'er the murder wail !  
Long thy ruins told the tale,  
Shatter'd towers and broken arch  
Long recall'd the woful march :  
On thy shrine no tapers burn,  
Never shall thy priests return ;  
The pilgrim sighs and sings for thee,  
*O miserere Domine !*

EPISTLE

TO HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH,  
AT DRUMLANRIG CASTLE.

Sanquhar, 2 o'clock, July 30, 1817.

FROM Ross, where the clouds on  
Benlomond are sleeping—  
From Greenock, where Clyde to the  
Ocean is sweeping—  
From Largs, where the Scots gave  
the Northmen a drilling—  
From Ardrossan, whose harbour cost  
many a shilling—  
From Old Cumnock, where beds are  
as hard as a plank, sir—  
From a chop and green pease, and  
a chicken in Sanquhar,  
This eve, please the Fates, at Drum-  
lanrig we anchor.

WALTER SCOTT.



EPILOGUE TO 'THE APPEAL.'

(Spoken by Mrs. Henry Siddons,  
Feb. 16, 1818.)

A CAT of yore (or else old Esop  
lied)  
Was changed into a fair and blooming  
bride,  
But spied a mouse upon her marriage-  
day,  
Forgot her spouse, and seized upon  
her prey;  
Even thus my bridegroom lawyer, as  
you saw,  
Threw off poor me, and pounced upon  
papa.  
His neck from Hymen's mystic knot  
made loose,  
He twisted round my sire's the literal  
noose.

Such are the fruits of our dramatic  
labour  
Since the New Jail became our next-  
door neighbour.

Yes, times *are* changed; for, in  
your fathers' age,  
The lawyers were the patrons of the  
stage;  
However high advanced by future fate,  
There stands the bench [*points to the  
Pit*] that first received their  
weight.  
The future legal sage, 'twas ours to  
see,  
Doom though unwigg'd, and plead  
without a fee.

But now, astounding each poor  
mimic elf,  
Instead of lawyers comes the law  
herself;  
Tremendous neighbour, on our right  
she dwells,  
Builds high her towers and excavates  
her cells;  
While on the left she agitates the  
town,  
With the tempestuous question, Up  
or down?  
'Twixt Scylla and Charybdis thus  
stand we,  
Law's final end, and law's uncertainty.  
But, soft! who lives at Rome the Pope  
must flatter,  
And jails and lawsuits are no jesting  
matter.  
Then—just farewell! We wait with  
serious awe  
Till your applause or censure gives  
the law.  
Trusting our humble efforts may  
assure ye,  
We hold you Court and Counsel,  
Judge and Jury.



## MACKRIMMON'S LAMENT.

(1818)

MACLEOD'S wizard flag from the grey  
castle sallies,  
The rowers are seated, unmoor'd are  
the galleys;  
Gleam war-axe and broadsword, clang  
target and quiver,  
As Mackrimmon sings, 'Farewell to  
Dunvegan for ever!  
Farewell to each cliff, on which  
breakers are foaming;  
Farewell, each dark glen, in which  
red-deer are roaming;  
Farewell, lonely SkYe, to lake, moun-  
tain, and river;  
Macleod may return, but Mackrimmon  
shall never!

'Farewell the bright clouds that on  
Quillan are sleeping;  
Farewell the bright eyes in the Dun  
that are weeping;  
To each minstrel delusion, farewell  
and for ever!  
Mackrimmon departs, to return to  
you never!  
The Banshee's wild voice sings the  
death-dirge before me,  
The pall of the dead for a mantle  
hangs o'er me;  
But my heart shall not flag, and my  
nerves shall not shiver,  
Though devoted I go—to return again  
never!

'Too oft shall the notes of Mack-  
rimmon's bewailing  
Be heard when the Gael on their  
exile are sailing;  
Dear land! to the shores, whence  
unwilling we sever,  
Return—return—return shall we  
never I

Cha till, cha till, cha till sin tuille!  
Cha till, cha till, cha till sin tuille,  
Cha till, cha till, cha till sin tuille,  
Gea thilhs Macleod, cha till Mack-  
rimmon!'



## DONALD CAIRD'S COME AGAIN.

(1818)

## CHORUS.

DONALD CAIRD 's come again !  
Donald Caird 's come again !  
Tell the news in brugh and glen,  
Donald Caird's come again !

Donald Caird can lilt and sing,  
Blithely dance the Hieland fling,  
Drink till the gudeman be blind,  
Fleece till the gudcwife be kind;  
Hoop a leglin, clout a pan,  
Or crack a pow wi' ony man ;—  
Tell the news in brugh and glen,  
Donald Caird 's come again.

Donald Caird 's come again !  
Donald Caird's come again !  
Tell the news in brugh and glen,  
Donald Caird 's come again.

Donald Caird can wire a maukin,  
Kens the wiles o' dun-deer staukin',  
Leisters kipper, makes a shift  
To shoot a muir-fowl in the drift;  
Water-bailiffs, rangers, keepers,—  
He can wauk when they are sleepers;  
Not for bountith or rcwaird  
Dare ye mell wi' Donald Caird.  
Donald Caird's come again !  
Donald Caird 's come again!  
Gar the bagpipes hum amain,  
Donald Caird's come again.

Donald Caird can drink a gill  
Fast as hostler-wife can fill;  
Ilka ane that sells gude liquor  
Kens how Donald bends a bicker;

When he's fou he's stout and saucy,  
Keeps the cantle o' the causey;  
Hieland chief and Lawland laird  
Maun gie room to Donald Caird!

Donald Caird's come again !  
Donald Caird's come again !  
Tell the news in brugh and glen,  
Donald Caird's come again.

Steek the amrie, lock the kist,  
Else some gear may weel be mis't;  
Donald Caird finds orra things  
Where Allan Gregor fand the tings<sup>1</sup>;  
Dunts of kebbuck, taits o' woo,  
Whiles a hen and whiles a sow,  
Webs or duds frae hedge or yaird—  
'Ware the wuddie<sup>2</sup>, Donald Caird !

Donald Caird's come again !  
Donald Caird's come again!  
Dinna let the Shirra ken  
Donald Caird's come again.

On Donald Caird the doom was stern,  
Craig to tether, legs to airn ;  
But Donald Caird, wi' mickle study,  
Caught the gift to cheat the wuddie ;  
Rings of airn, and bolts of steel,  
Fell like ice frae hand and heel!  
Watch the sheep in fauld and glen,  
Donald Caird's come again !

Donald Caird's come again '  
Donald Caird's come again !  
Dinna let the Justice ken,  
Donald Caird's come again.

—♦—  
EPITAPH ON MRS. ERSKINE.  
(1819)

PLAIN, as her native dignity of mind,  
Arise the tomb of her we have resigned;  
Unflaw'd and stainless be the marble  
scroll,  
Emblem of lovely form and candid  
soul.

[<sup>1</sup> At the fireside J [<sup>2</sup> Hangman's rope.]

But, oh ! what symbol may avail to tell  
The kindness, wit, and sense, we  
loved so well!  
What sculpture show the broken ties  
of life,  
Here buried with the parent, friend,  
and wife!  
Or on the tablet stamp each title dear,  
By which thine urn, EUPHEMIA, claims  
the tear i  
Yet taught, by thy meek sufferance,  
to assume  
Patience in anguish, hope beyond the  
tomb,  
Resign'd, though sad, this votive verse  
shall flow,  
And brief, alas! as thy brief span below.

—♦—  
LIFE IN THE FOREST.

(1822)

ON Ettrick Forest's mountains dun  
'Tis blithe to hear the sportsman's gun,  
And seek the heath-frequenting brood  
Far through the noonday solitude ;  
By many a cairn and trenched mound,  
Where chiefs of yore sleep lone and  
sound,  
And springs, where grey-hair'd shep-  
herds tell,  
That still the fairies love to dwell.

Along the silver streams of Tweed  
'Tis blithe the mimic fly to lead,  
When to the hook the salmon springs,  
And the line whistles through the rings;  
The boiling eddy see him try,  
Then dashing from the current high,  
Till watchful eye and cautious hand  
Have led his wasted strength to land.

'Tis blithe along the midnight tide  
With stalwart arm the boat to guide ;  
On high the dazzling blaze to rear,  
And heedful plunge the barbed spear ;

B b 3

Rock, wood, and scaur, emerging  
bright,  
Fling on the stream their ruddy light,  
And from the bank our band appears  
Like Genii, arm'd with fiery spears.

Tis blithe at eve to tell the tale,  
How we succeed, and how we fail,  
Whether at Alwyn's lordly meal,  
Or lowlier board of Ashestiel;  
While the gay tapers cheerly shine,  
Bickers the fire, and flows the wine—  
Days free from thought, and nights  
from care,  
My blessing on the Forest fair 1



#### FAREWELL TO THE MUSE.

(1822.)

ENCHANTRESS, farewell, who so oft  
hast decoy'd me,  
At the close of the evening through  
woodlands to roam,  
Where the forester, Mated, with  
wonder espied me  
Explore the wild scenes he was  
quitting for home.  
Farewell, and take with thee thy  
numbers wild speaking  
The language alternate of rapture  
and woe :  
Oh! none but some lover, whose  
heartstrings are breaking,  
The pang that I feel at our parting  
can know.

Each joy thou couldst double, and  
when there came sorrow,  
Or pale disappointment to darken  
my way,  
What voice was like thine, that could  
sing of to-morrow,  
Till forgot in the strain was the  
grief of to-day!

But when friends drop around us in  
life's weary waning,  
The grief, Queen of Numbers, thou  
canst not assuage ;  
Nor the gradual estrangement of those  
yet remaining,  
The languor of pain, and the dull-  
ness of age.

'Twas thou that once taught me, in  
accents bewailing,  
To sing how a warrior<sup>1</sup> lay stretch'd  
on the plain,  
And a maiden hung o'er him with aid  
unavailing,  
And held to his lips the cold goblet  
in vain ;  
As vain thy enchantments, O Queen  
of wild Numbers,  
To a bard when the reign of his  
fancy is o'er,  
And the quick pulse of feeling in  
apathy slumbers—  
Farewell, then, Enchantress ! I meet  
thee no more !



#### THE MAID OF ISLA.

(1822.)

OH, Maid of Isla, from the cliff  
That looks on troubled wave and sky,  
Dost thou not see yon little skiff  
Contend with ocean gallantly ?  
Now beating 'gainst the breeze and  
surge,  
And steeped her leeward deck in  
foam,  
Why does she war unequal urge ?—  
Oh, Isla's maid, she seeks her home.  
Oh, Isla's maid, yon sea-bird mark,  
Her white wing gleams through  
mist and spray,  
Against the storm-cloud, lowering  
dark,  
As to the rock she wheels away;—

[1 Marmion.]

Where clouds are dark and billows  
rave,  
Why to the shelter should she come  
Of cliff, exposed to wind and wave?—  
Oh, maid of Isla, 'tis her home !

As breeze and tide to yonder skiff,  
Thou'rt adverse to the suit I bring,  
And cold as is yon wintry cliff,  
Where sea-birds close their wearied  
wing.  
Yet cold as rock, unkind as wave,  
Still, Isla's maid, to thee I come;  
For in thy love, or in his grave,  
Must Allan Vourich find his home.

—♦—  
**CARLE, NOW THE KING'S COME;**

BEING NEW WORDS TO AN AULD  
SPRING.

(On the occasion of George IV's visit  
to Scotland, August, 1822.)

THE news has flown frae mouth to  
mouth,  
The North for ance has bang'd the  
South;  
The deil a Scotsman's die o' drouth,  
Carle, now the King's come!

CHORUS.

Carle, now the King's come !  
Carle, now the King's come !  
Thou shalt dance, and I will sing,  
Carle, now the King's come !

Auld England held him lang and fast;  
And Ireland had a joyfu' cast;  
But Scotland's turn is come at last—  
Carle, now the King's come!

Auld Reekie, in her rokelay grey,  
Thought never to have seen the day;  
He's been a weary time away—  
But, Carle, now the King's come !

She's skirling frae the Castle-hill;  
The Carhne's voice is grown sae shrill  
Ye'll hear her at the Canon-mill—  
Carle, now the King's come !

'Up, bairns' she cries, 'baith grit and  
sma',  
And busk ye for the weapon-shaw !  
Stand by me, and we'll bang them a'—  
Carle, now the King's come !

\* Come from Newbattle's ancient spires,  
Bauld Lothian, with your knights and  
squires,  
And match the mettle of your sires—  
Carle, now the King's come !

'You're welcome hame, my Montagu<sup>1</sup>!  
Bring in your hand the young Buc-  
cleuch;  
I'm missing some that I may rue—  
Carle, now the King's come!

'Come, Haddington<sup>2</sup>, the kind and gay,  
You've graced my causeway mony a  
day;  
I'll weep the cause if you should stay—  
Carle, now the King's come !

'Come, premier Duke<sup>3</sup>, and carry doun  
Frae yonder craig his ancient croun;  
It's had a lang sleep and a soun'—  
But, Carle, now the King's come!

'Come, Athole, from the hill and  
wood,  
Bring down your clansmen like a clud;  
Come, Morton, show the Douglas'  
blood,—  
Carle, now the King's come !

<sup>1</sup> Lord Montagu, uncle and guardian to the young Duke of Buccleuch, placed his Grace's residence of Dalkeith at his Majesty's disposal during his visit to Scotland.

<sup>2</sup> Charles, the tenth Earl of Haddington, died in 1828.  
<sup>3</sup> The Duke of Hamilton, as Earl of Angus, carried the ancient royal crown of Scotland on horseback in King George's procession, from Holyrood to the Castle.

\* Come, Tweeddale, trae as sword to sheath;  
Come, Hopetoun, fear'd on fields of death;  
Come, Clerk<sup>1</sup>, and give your bugle breath;  
Carle, now the King's come!

'Come, Wemyss, who modest merit aids;  
Come, Rosebery, from Dalmeny shades;  
Breadalbane, bring your belted plaids;  
Carle, now the King's come!

'Come, stately Niddrie, auld and true,  
Girt with the sword that Minden knew;  
We have o'er few such lairds as you—  
Carle, now the King's come!

'King Arthur's grown a common crier,  
He's heard in Fife and far Cantire,—  
"Fie, lads, behold my crest of fire!"  
Carle, now the King's come!

'Saint Abb roars out, "I see him pass,  
Between Tantallon and the Bass!"  
Calton, get out your keeking-glass—  
Carle, now the King's come!

The Carline stopp'd; and, sure I am,  
For very glee had ta'en a dwam,  
But Oman<sup>2</sup> help'd her to a dram.—  
Cogie, now the King's come!

Cogie, now the King's come!  
Cogie, now the King's come!  
I'se be fou' and ye's be toom,  
Cogie, now the King's cornel

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PART SECOND.

A HAWICK gill of mountain dew,  
Heised up Auld Reekie's heart, I trow,  
It minded her of Waterloo—  
Carle, now the King's come!

<sup>1</sup> Clerk of Pcnnycuik, bound by his tenure, when the King came to Edinburgh, to receive hnn at the Harestone with three blasts on a horn.  
<sup>a</sup> Landlord of the Waterloo Hotel

Again I heard her summons swell,  
For, sic a dirdum and a yell,  
It drown'd Saint Giles's jowing bell—  
Carle, now the King's come!

'My trusty Provost, tried and tight,  
Stand forward for the Good Town's right,  
There's waur than you been made a knight—  
Carle, now the King's come!

'My reverend Clergy, look ye say  
The best of thanksgivings ye ha'e,  
And warstle for a sunny day—  
Carle, now the King's come!

<sup>1</sup> My Doctors, look that you agree,  
Cure a' the town without a fee;  
My Lawyers, dinna pike a plea—  
Carle, now the King's come!

'Come forth each sturdy Burgher's bairn,  
That dints on wood or clanks on aim,  
That fires the o'en, or winds the pirn—  
Carle, now the King's come!

'Come forward with the Blanket Blue<sup>1</sup>,  
Your sires were loyal men and true,  
As Scotland's foemen oft might rue—  
Carle, now the King's come!

'Scots downa loup, and rin, and rave,  
We're steady folks and something grave,  
We 'll keep the causeway firm and brave—  
Carle, now the King's come!

'Sir Thomas<sup>4</sup> thunder from your rock,  
Till Pentland dinnles wi' the shock,  
And lace wi' fire my snood o' smoke—  
Carle, now the King's come!

<sup>a</sup> The Blue Blanket is the standard of the Incorporated trades of Edinburgh.  
<sup>\* Sir Thomas Bradford, then commander of the forces in Scotland.</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Melville, bring out your bands- of blue,  
A' Louden lads, baith stout and true,  
With Elcho, Hope, and Cockburn  
too<sup>1</sup>—

Carle, now the King's come!

'And you, who on yon bluidy braes  
Compell'd the vanquish'd Despot's  
praise,

Rank out—rank out—my gallant  
Greys<sup>2</sup>—

Carle, now the King's come!

'Cock o' the North, my Huntly braw,  
Where are you with the Forty-twa<sup>3</sup>?  
Ah! wae 's my heart that ye 're awa'—

Carle, now the King's come'

But yonder come my canty Celts,  
With durk and pistols at their belts,  
Thank God, we've still some plaids  
and kilts—

Carle, now the King's come!

•Lord, how the pibrochs groan and  
yell!

Macdonnell's<sup>4</sup> ta'en the field himsell,  
MacIcod comes branking o'er the fell—

Carle, now the King's come 1

'Bend up your bow each Archer spark,  
For 3'ou're to guard him light and  
dark;

Faith, lads, for ance ye've hit the  
mark—

Carle, now the King's come!

Young Errol<sup>5</sup>, take the sword of state,  
The sceptre, Panie-Morarchate<sup>6</sup>;

<sup>1</sup> Lord Melville was Colonel of the Mid-Lothian Yeomanry Cavalry, Sir John Hope of Pmkie, Major, and Robert Cockburn, Esq., and Lord Elcho, were captains in the same corps.

<sup>2</sup> The Scots Greys, under General Sir James Stewart of Coltness, were on duty at Edinburgh during the King's visit. Bonaparte's exclamation at Waterloo was, 'Ces beaux chitvaux RTU>: comme lis travaillent I

<sup>3</sup> Marquis of Huntly, Colonel of the 42nd Regiment.

<sup>4</sup> Colonel Ronaldson Macdonnell of Glegarry

<sup>5</sup> The Earl of Errol is hereditary Lord High-Constable of Scotland

<sup>6</sup> A corruption of the Gaelic *Banamhorar-Chat*, or the Great Lady (literally *Female Lord of the Lhaite*); the Celtic title of the Countess of Sutherland

Knight Mareschal, see ye clear the  
gate—

Carle, now the King's come !

'Kind cummer, Leith, ye've been  
mis-set,

But dinna be upon the fret—

Ye'se hae the handsel of him yet,

Carle, now the King's come!

'My daughters, come with een sae  
blue,

Your garlands weave, your blossoms  
strew;

He ne'er saw fairer flowers than you—

Carle, now the King's come I

'What shall we do for the propine—

We used to offer something fine,

But ne'er a groat's in pouch of mine—

Carle, now the King's come !

'Deil care—for that I'se never start,

We'll welcome him with Highland  
heart;

Whate'er we have he 's get a part—

Carle, now the King's come!

'I'll show him mason-work this day—

Nane of your bricks of Babel clay,

But towers shall stand till Time's  
away—

Carle, now the King's come!

I'll show him wit, I'll show him lair,  
And gallant lads and lasses fair,

And what wad kind heart wish for  
mair?

Carle, now the King's come!

'Step out, Sir John<sup>1</sup>, of projects rife,  
Come win the thanks of an auld wife,

And bring him health and length of  
life—

Carle, now the King's come !'

<sup>1</sup> Sir John Sinclair, patron and projector of national and patriotic plans, says Lockhart.



## ONE VOLUME MORE.

(1823.)

{Written for the Bannatyne Club.}

ASSIST me, ye friends of Old Books  
and Old Wine,  
To sing in the praises of sage Bannatyne,  
Who left such a treasure of old  
Scottish lore  
As enables each age to print one  
volume more.  
One volume more, my friends,  
one volume more,  
We'll ransack old Banny for one  
volume more.  
And first, Allan Ramsay was eager  
to glean  
From Bannatyne's *Hortus* his bright  
Evergreen;  
Two light little volumes (intended for  
four)  
Still leave us the task to print one  
volume more.  
One volume more, &c.  
His ways were not ours, for he cared  
not a pm  
How much he left out, or how much  
he put in;  
The truth of the reading he thought  
was a bore,  
So this accurate age calls for one  
volume more.  
One volume more, &c.  
Correct and sagacious, then came my  
Lord Hailes,  
And weigh'd every letter in critical  
scales,  
But left out some brief words, which  
the prudish abhor,  
And castrated Banny in one volume  
more.

One volume more, my friends,  
one volume more;  
We'll restore Banny's manhood  
in one volume more.  
John Pinkerton next, and I'm truly  
concern'd  
I can't call that worthy so candid as  
learn'd;  
He rail'd at the plaid and blasphemed  
the claymore,  
And set Scots by the ears in his one  
volume more.  
One volume more, my friends,  
one volume more,  
Celt and Goth shall be pleased  
with one volume more.  
As bitter as gall, and as sharp as a razor,  
And feeding on herbs as a Nebuchadnezzar,  
His diet too acid, his temper too sour,  
Little Ritson came out with his two  
volumes more.  
But one volume, my friends, one  
volume more,  
We'll dine on roast-beef and print  
one volume more.  
The stout Gothic yeditur<sup>1</sup>, next on the  
roll,  
With his beard like a brush and as  
black as a coal,  
And honest GreysteeP that was true to  
the core,  
Lent their hearts and their hands each  
to one volume more.  
One volume more, &c.  
Since by these single champions what  
wonders were done,  
What may not be achieved by our  
Thirty and One  
Law, Gospel, and Commerce we  
count in our corps,  
And the Trade and the Press join for  
one volume more.  
One volume more, &c.

<sup>1</sup> James Sibbald.<sup>3</sup> David Herd.

Ancient libels and contraband books,  
I assure ye,  
We'll print as secure from Exchequer  
or Jury;  
Then hear your Committee and let  
them count o'er  
The Chiels they intend in their  
three volumes more.  
Three volumes more, &c.  
They'll produce your King Jamie, the  
sapient and Sext,  
And the Bob of Dumblane and her  
Bishops come next;  
One tome miscellaneous they'll add to  
your store,  
Resolving next year to print four  
volumes more.  
Four volumes more, my friends,  
four volumes more;  
Pay down your subscriptions for  
four volumes more.

EPISTLE

TO HIS SON-IN-LAW, JOHN GIBSON LOCK-  
HART, ON THE COMPOSITION OF  
MAIDA'S EPITAPH.

(1824)

Maidae marmorca dormis sub imagine Maida I  
Ad januam donum sit tibi terra levis.

DEAR JOHN,—I some time ago wrote  
to inform his  
Fat worship of *jaces*, misprinted for  
*dormis*;  
But that several Southrons assured  
me *the januam*  
Was a twitch to both ears of Ass  
Priscian's cranium.  
You, perhaps, may observe that one  
Lionel Berguer,  
In defence of our blunder appears  
a stout arguer:  
But at length I have settled, I hope,  
all these clatters,

By a *rowt* in the papers—fine place  
for such matters.  
I have, therefore, to make it for once  
my command, sir,  
That my gudeson shall leave the  
whole thing in my hand, sir,  
And by no means accomplish what  
James says you threaten,  
Some banter in Blackwood<sup>1</sup> to claim  
your dog-Latin.  
I have various reasons of weight,  
on my word, sir,  
For pronouncing a step of this sort  
were absurd, sir.  
Firstly, erudite sir, 'twas against  
your advising  
I adopted the lines thjs monstrosity  
lies in;  
For you modestly hinted my English  
translation  
Would become better far such a  
dignified station.  
Second—how, in God's name, would  
my bacon be saved,  
By not having writ what I clearly  
engraved?  
On the contrary, I, on the whole,  
think it better  
To be whipped as the thief, than his  
lousy resetter.  
Thirdly—don't you perceive that I  
don't care a boddle  
Although fifty false metres were flung  
at my noddle,  
For my back is as broad and as hard  
as Ben!omon"s,  
And I treat as I please both the  
Greeks and the Romans;  
Whereas the said heathens might  
rather look serious  
At a kick on their drum from the  
scribe of Valerius<sup>2</sup>.  
And, fourthly and lastly—it is my  
good pleasure  
To remain the sole source of that  
murderous measure.

<sup>1</sup> Blackwood's Magazine.

<sup>2</sup> Lockhart's novel.

So *stet pro ratione voluntas* — be tractile,  
 Invade not, I say, my own dear little  
 dactyl;  
 If you do, you 'll occasion a breach  
 in our intercourse.  
 To-morrow will see me in town for  
 the winter-course,  
 But not at your door, at the usual  
 hour, sir,  
 My own pye-house (*pious!*) daughter's  
 good prog to devour, sir.  
 Ergo—peace!—on your duty, your  
 squeamishness throttle,  
 And we'll soothe Priscian's spleen  
 with a canny third bottle.  
 A fig for all dactyls, a fig for all  
 spondees,  
 A fig for all dunces and dominie  
 Grundys;  
 A fig for dry thrapples, south, north,  
 east, and west, sir,  
*Speates and raxes* ere five for a  
 famishing guest, sir;  
 And as Fatsman<sup>2</sup> and I have some  
 topics for haver, he 'll  
 Be invited, I hope, to meet me and  
 Dame Peveril,  
 Upon whom, to say nothing of Oury  
 and Anne, you a  
 Dog shall be deemed if you fasten  
 your *j'anu a*.

—♦—  
 LINES

ADDRESSED TO MONSIEUR ALEXANDRE,  
 THE CELEBRATED VENTRILOQUIST.

(1824.)

OF yore, in old England, it was not  
 thought good  
 To carry two visages under one hood;  
 What should folk say to you? who  
 have faces such plenty,  
 That, from under one hood, last  
 night show'd us twenty!

<sup>1</sup> Spits and ranges.

<sup>2</sup> James Ballantyne.

Stand forth, arch deceiver, and tell us  
 in truth,  
 Are you handsome or ugly, in age  
 or in youth?  
 Man, woman, or child—a dog or  
 a mouse?  
 Or are you, at once, each live thing  
 in the house  
 Each live thing, did I ask —each dead  
 implement, too,  
 A workshop in your person,—saw,  
 chisel, and screw?  
 Above all, are you one individual  
 I know  
 You must be at least Alexandre and Co.  
 But I think you 're a troop—an assem-  
 blage—a mob,  
 And that I, as the Sheriff, should take  
 up the job;  
 And instead of rehearsing your wonders  
 in verse,  
 Must read you the Riot Act, and  
 bid you disperse.  
 ABBOTSFORD, 23rd April.

—♦—  
 EPILOGUE

TO THE DRAMA FOUNDED ON 'SAINT  
 RONAN'S WELL.'

(1824.)

*Enter MEG DODDS, encircled by a crowd  
 of unruly boys, whom a towns-pfficer  
 ts driving off.*

THAT'S right, friend—drive the gait-  
 lings<sup>1</sup> back,  
 And lend yon muckle ane a whack;  
 Your Embro' bairns are grown a pack,  
 Sae proud and saucy,  
 They scarce will let an auld wife  
 walk  
 Upon your causey.

[1 Children]

I've seen the day they would been  
scaur'd,  
Wi' the Tolbooth, or wi' the Guard,  
Or maybe wud hae some regard  
For Jamie Laing—  
The Water-hole was right weel wared  
On sic a gang.

But whar's the gude Tolbooth gane  
now'  
Whar's the auld Claught<sup>1</sup>, wi' red and  
blue  
Whar's Jamie Laing<sup>2?</sup> and whar's  
John Doo<sup>3</sup>  
And whar's the Weigh-  
house?  
Deil hae't I see but what is new.  
Except the Playhouse!

Yoursells are changed frae head to  
heel,  
There's some that gar the causeway  
reel  
With clashing hufe and rattling wheel,  
And horses canterin',  
Wha's fathers daunder'd hame as  
weel  
Wi' lass and lantern.

Mysell being in the public line,  
I look for howfs I kenn'd lang syne,  
Whar gentles used to drink gude wine,  
And eat cheap dinners;  
But deil a soul gangs there to dine,  
Of saints or sinners!

Fortune's<sup>4</sup> and Hunter's gane, alace!  
And Bayle's is lost in empty space;  
And now if folk would splice a brace,  
Or crack a bottle,  
They gang to a new fangled place  
They ca' a Hottle.

The deevil hottle them for Meg!  
They are sae greedy and sae gleg,  
That if ye're served but wi' an egg,  
(And that's puir pickin',)  
In comes a chiel and makes a leg,  
And charges chicken!

'And wha may ye be,' gin ye speer,  
'That brings your auld-warld clavers  
here'  
Troth, if there's onybody near  
That kens the roads,  
I Ml haud ye Burgundy to beer,  
He kens Meg Dodds.

I came a piece frae west o' Currie;  
And, since I see you're in a hurry,  
Your patience I'll nae langer worry,  
But be sae crouse  
As speak a word for ane Will Murray<sup>6</sup>,  
That keeps this house.

Plays are auld-fashion'd things, in truth,  
And ye've seen wonders mair un-  
couth;  
Yet actors shouldna suffer drouth,  
Or want of dramock<sup>7</sup>,  
Although they speak but wi' their  
mouth,  
Not with their stamock.

But ye tak care of a' folk's pantry;  
And surely to hae stooden sentry  
Ower this big house (that's far frae  
rent-free),  
For a lone sister,  
Is claims as gude's to be a ventri—  
How 'st ca'd—loquister.

Weel, sirs,, gude'en, and have a care  
The bairns mak fun o' Meg nae mair;  
For gin they do, she tells you fair,  
And without failzie,  
As sure as ever ye sit there,  
She 'll tell the Bailie.

[1 The Town Guard, or city police, the Clutchers.]

[2 An influential police official.]

[3 One of the Town Guard.]

[4 All noted taverns.]

[5 Village near Edinburgh.]

[6 Lessee of the Theatre.]

[7 Food; meal and water.]

## EPILOGUE.

(1824)

THE sages—for authority, pray look  
 Seneca's morals, or the copy-book—  
 The sages to disparage woman's  
     power,  
 Say, beauty is a fair, but fading  
     flower;—  
 I cannot tell—I've small philosophy—  
 Yet, if it fades, it does not surely die,  
 But, like the violet, when decay'd  
     in bloom,  
 Survives through many a year in rich  
     perfume.  
 Witness our theme to-night, two ages  
     gone,  
 A third wanes fast, since Mary fill'd  
     the throne.  
 Brief was her bloom, with scarce one  
     sunny day,  
 'Twixt Pinkie's field and fatal Fother-  
     ingay :  
 But when, while Scottish hearts and  
     blood you boast,  
 Shall sympathy with Mary's woes  
     be lost  
 O'er Mary's memory the learn'd  
     quarrel,  
 By Mary's grave the poet plants his  
     laurel;  
 Time's echo, old tradition, makes her  
     name  
 The constant burden of his falt'ring  
     theme;  
 In each old hall his grey-hair'd heralds  
     tell  
 Of Mary's picture, and of Mary's cell,  
 And show—my fingers tingle at the  
     thought—  
 The loads of tapestry which that poor  
     Queen wrought.  
 In vain did fate bestow a double  
     dower  
 Of ev'ry ill that waits on rank and  
     pow'r,

Of ev'ry ill on beauty that attends—  
 False ministers, false lovers, and false  
     friends.  
 Spite of three wedlocks so completely  
     curst,  
 They rose in ill from bad to worse,  
     and worst ;  
 In spite of errors—I dare not say more.  
 For Duncan Targe lays hand on his  
     claymore—  
 In spite of all, however humours  
     vary,  
 There is a talisman in that word Mary,  
 That unto Scottish bosoms all and  
     some  
 Is found the genuine *open sesamum*!  
 In history, ballad, poetry, or novel,  
 It charms alike the castle and the hovel,  
 Even you—forgive me—who, demure  
     and shy,  
 Gorge not each bait, nor stir at every  
     fly.  
 Must rise to this, else in her ancient  
     reign  
 The Rose of Scotland has survived  
     in vain.

—♦—

ON THE MATERIALS NECESSARY  
 FOR HIS 'LIFE OF NAPOLEON.

Oune, 1825.)

WHEN with Poetry dealing,  
 Room enough in a shieling :  
 Neither cabin nor hovel  
 Too small for a novel :  
 Though my back I should rub  
 On Diogenes' tub,  
 How my fancy could prance  
 In a dance of romance f  
 But *my* house I must swap  
 With some Brobdingnag chap,  
 Ere I grapple, God bless me ! with  
     Emperor Nap.

LINES

TO SIR CUTHBERT SHARP, SUNDERLAND,  
TO ASSURE HIM THAT HE WAS NOT  
FORGOTTEN.

(1827)

FORGET thee No ! my worthy fere'  
Forget blithe mirth and gallant cheer?  
Death sooner stretch me on my bier '  
Forget thee ? No.

Forget the universal shout  
When canny Sunderland' spokeout—  
A truth which knaves affect to doubt—  
Forget thee I No.

Forget you ? No—though nowadays  
I Ve heard your knowing people say,  
Disown the debt you cannot pay,  
You 'll find it far the thriftiest way—  
But P—O no.

Forget your kindness found for all  
room,  
In what, though large, seem'd still  
a small room,  
Forget my *Surtees* in a ball-room—  
Forget you? No.

Forget your sprightly dumpty-diddles,  
And beauty tripping to the fiddles,  
Forget my lovely friends the *Liddells*—  
Forget you ? No.



THE DEATH OF KEELDAR.

(1818)

(Suggested by *Cooper's painting*!)

UP rose the sun, o'er moor and mead;  
Up with the sun rose Percy Rede;  
Brave Kceldar, from his couples freed,  
Career'd along the lea;  
The palfrey sprung with sprightly  
bound,  
As if to match the gamesome hound;  
His horn the gallant huntsman wound;  
They were a jovial three !

Man, hound, or horse, of higher fame,  
To wake the wild deer never came,  
Since Alnwick's Earl pursued the game  
On Cheviot's rueful day;  
Keeldar was matchless in his speed,  
Than Tarras, ne'er was stancher steed,  
A peerless archer, Percy Rede:  
And right dear friends were they.

The chase engross'd their joys and  
woes,

Together at the dawn they rose,  
Together shared the noon's repose,  
By fountain or by stream ;  
And oft, when eveningskies were red  
The heather was their common bed,  
Where each, as wildering fancy led,  
Still hunted in his dream.

Now is the thrilling moment near,  
Of sylvan hope and sylvan fear,  
Yon thicket holds the harbour'd deer,  
The signs the hunters know ;—  
With eyes of flame, and quivering ears  
The brake sagacious Keeldar nears ;  
The restless palfrey paws and rears ;  
The archer strings his bow.

The game's afoot'—Halloo ! Halloo !  
Hunter, and horse, and hound pur-  
sue;—

But woe the shaft that erring flew,—  
That e'er it left the string t  
And ill betide the faithless yew !  
The stag bounds scatheless o'er the  
dew,

And gallant Keeldar's life-blood true  
Has drench'd the grey-goose  
wing.

The noble hound—he dies, he dies,  
Death, death has glazed his fixed eyes,  
Stiff on the bloody heath he lies,  
Without a groan or quiver.  
Now day may break and bugle sound,  
And whoop and hollow ring around,  
And o'er his couch the stag may bound,  
But Keeldar sleeps for ever.

Dilated nostrils, staring eyes,  
Mark the poor palfrey's mute surprise;  
He knows not that his comrade dies,  
Nor what is death—but still  
His aspect hath expression drear  
Of grief and wonder, mix'd with fear,  
Like startled children when they hear  
Some mystic tale of ill.

But he that bent the fatal bow,  
Can well the sum of evil know,  
And o'er his favourite, bending low,  
In speechless grief recline ;  
Can think he hears the senseless clay,  
In unreproachful accents say,  
' The hand that took my life away,  
Dear master, was it thine i

And if it be, the shaft be bless'd,  
Which sure some erring aim address'd,  
Since in your service prized, caress'd  
I in your service die ;  
And you may have a fleeter hound,  
To match the dun-deer's merry bound,  
But by your couch will ne'er be found  
So true a guard as I . '

And to his last stout Percy rued  
The fatal chance, for when he stood  
'Gainst fearful odds in deadly feud,  
And fell amid the fray,  
E'en with his dying voice he cried,  
Had Keeldar but been at my side,  
Your treacherous ambush had been  
spied—  
I had not died to-day !'

Remembrance of the erring bow  
Long since had join'd the tides which  
flow,  
Conveying human bliss and woe  
Down dark oblivion's river ;  
**But** Art can Time's stern doom arrest,  
And snatch his spoil from Lethe's  
breast,  
And, in her Cooper's colours drest,  
The scene shall live for ever.

### THE FORAY.

(1830.)

THE last of our steers on the board  
has been spread,  
And the last flask of wine in our  
goblet is red ;  
Up, up, my brave kinsmen ! belt  
swords and begone,  
There are dangers to dare, and there's  
spoil to be won.

The eyes, that so lately mix'd glances  
with ours,  
For a space must be dim, as they gaze  
from the towers,  
And strive to distinguish through  
tempest and gloom  
The prance of the steed and the toss  
of the plume.

The rain is descending; the wind  
rises loud;  
And the moon her red beacon has  
veil'd with a cloud ;  
Tis the better, my mates' for the  
warder's dull eye  
Shall in confidence slumber, nor  
dream we are nigh.

Our steeds are impatient! I hear my  
blithe Grey!  
There is life in his hoof-clang, and  
hope in his neigh ;  
Like the flash of a meteor, the glance  
of his mane  
Shall marshal your march through  
the darkness and rain.

The drawbridge has dropp'd, the bugle  
has blown ;  
One pledge is to quaff yet—then  
mount and begone !—  
To their honour and peace, that shall  
rest with the slain ;  
To their health and their glee, that  
see Teviot again !

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p style="text-align: center;">INSCRIPTION<br/>FOR THE MONUMENT OF THE<br/>REV. GEORGE SCOTT.<br/>(1830)</p> <p>To Youth, to age, alike, this tablet pale<br/>Tells the brief moral of its tragic tale.<br/>Art thou a parent? Reverence this bier,<br/>The parents' fondest hopes lie buried<br/>here.<br/>Art thou a youth, prepared on life to<br/>start,<br/>With opening talents and a generous<br/>heart,<br/>Fair hopes and flattering prospects all<br/>thine own I<br/>Lo! here their end—a monumental<br/>stone.<br/>But let submission tame each sorrow-<br/>ing thought,<br/>Heaven crown'd its champion ere the<br/>fight was fought.</p> | <p style="text-align: center;">LINES ON FORTUNE, A SKILFUL<br/>MECHANIST.<br/>(1831)</p> <p>FORTUNE, my Foe, why dost thou<br/>frown on me'<br/>And will my Fortune never better<br/>be?<br/>Wilt thou, I say, for ever breed my<br/>pain'<br/>And wilt thou ne'er return my joys<br/>again ?<br/><i>(No ! let my ditty be henceforth —)</i><br/>Fortune, my Friend, how well thou<br/>favourest me!<br/>A kinder Fortune man did never<br/>see'<br/>Thou propp'st my thigh, thou ridd'st<br/>my knee of pain,<br/>I'll walk, I'll mount—I'll be a man<br/>again.</p> |
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END OF THE MISCELLANEOUS POEMS.



## Notes to Miscellaneous Poems.

### WAR-SONG OF THE ROYAL EDINBURGH LIGHT DRAGOONS.

P. 701.

• *Nennms.* Is not peace the end of arms?  
*Caratuch.* Not where the cause implies a general conquest.

Had we a difference with some petty isle,  
Or with our neighbours, Britons, for our landmarks,  
The taking in of some rebellious lord,  
Or making head against a slight commotion,  
After a day of blood, peace might be argued:  
But where we grapple for the land we live on,  
The liberty we hold more dear than life,  
The gods we worship, and, next these, our honours,  
And, with those, swords that know no end of strife—  
Those men, beside themselves, allow no neighbour,  
Those minds, that, where the day is, claim inheritance.  
And, where the sun makes ripe the fruit, their harvest,  
And, where they march, but measure out more ground  
To add to Rome—  
It must not be—No! as they are our foes,  
Let's use the peace of honour—that's fair dealing;  
But in our hands our swords. The hardy Roman,  
That thinks to graft himself into my stock,  
Must first begin his kindred under ground.  
And be allied in ashes.

*Bondtua.*

This War-Song was written during the apprehension of an invasion'. The corps of volunteers to which it was addressed was raised in 1797, consisting of gentlemen, mounted and armed at their own expense. It still subsists, as the Right Troop of the Royal Mid-Lothian Light Cavalry, commanded by the Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel Dundas<sup>3</sup>. The noble and constitutional measure of arming freemen in defence of their own rights was nowhere more successful than in Edinburgh, which furnished a force of 3000 armed and disciplined volunteers, including a regiment of cavalry, from the city and county, and two corps of artillery, each capable of serving twelve guns. To such a force, above all others, might, in similar circumstances, be applied the exhortation of our ancient Galgacus: *Protinde iuritrin aciem, et ntajoresvestroset Posteross cogitate?* 1812.

<sup>1</sup> The song originally appeared in the Scots Magazine for 1802—LOCKHART  
<sup>2</sup> Now Viscount Melville (1831).

### FAREWELL TO MACKENZIE.

P. 722.

The original verses are arranged to a beautiful Gaelic air, of which the chorus is adapted to the double pull upon the oars of a galley, and which is therefore distinct from the ordinary jorrams, or boat songs. They were composed by the Family Bard upon the departure of the Earl of Seaforth, who was obliged to take refuge in Spain, after an unsuccessful effort at insurrection in favour of the Stuart family, in the year 1718.

### PIBROCH OF DONUIL DHU.

P. 731.

This is a very ancient pibroch belonging to Clan MacDonald, and supposed to refer to the expedition of Donald Balloch, who, in 141, launched from the Isles with a considerable force, invaded Lochaber, and at Inverlochy defeated and put to flight the Earls of Mar and Cathness, though at the head of an army superior to his own. The words of the set, theme, or melody, to which the pipe variations are applied, run thus in Gaelic—  
'Piobaireachd Dhonuill Dhuidh, piobaireachd Phonuill;  
'Piobaireachd Dhonuill Dhuidh, piob. ureai. hd Dhonuill,  
'Piobaireachd Dhonuill Dhuidh, piobaireachd Dhonuill;  
'Piob agus bratach air faiche Inverlochy.'  
'The pipe-summons of Donald the Black,  
'The pipe-summons of Donald the Black,  
'The war-pipe and the pennon are on the gathering-place at Inverlochy.'

### MACKRIMMON'S LAMENT.

P. 744.

Mackrimmon, hereditary piper to the Laird of Macleod, is said to have composed this Lament when the Clan was about to depart upon a distant and dangerous expedition. The Minstrel was impressed with a belief, which the event verified, that he was to be slain in the approaching feud; and hence the Gaelic words, 'Cha till ini tuille; ged thillis Macleod, cha till Mackrimmon,' 'I shall never return; although Macleod returns, yet Mackrimmon shall never return!' The piece is but too well known, from its being the strain with which the emigrants from the West Highlands and Isles usually take leave of their native shore.

# Poetry and Verse from the Waverley Novels.



## I.

### FROM WAVERLEY.

#### BRIDAL SONG.

AND did ye not hear of a mirth befel  
The morrow after a wedding day,  
And carrying a bride at home to dwell  
And away to Tewin, away, away ?

The quintain was set, and the garlands  
were made,  
'Tis pity old customs should ever  
decay;  
And woe be to him that was horsed on  
a jade,  
For he carried no credit away, away.

We met a concert of fiddle-de-dees;  
We set them a cockhorse, and made  
them play  
The winning of Bullen, and Upsey-  
frees,  
And away to Tewin, away, away !

There was ne'er a lad in all the parish  
That would go to the plough that  
day;

But on his fore-horse his wench he  
carries,  
And away to Tewin, away, away !

The butler was quick, and the ale he  
did tap,  
The maidens did make the chamber  
full gay;  
The servants did give me a fuddlingcup,  
And I did carry't away, away.

The smith of the town his liquor so  
took,  
That he was persuaded that the  
ground look'd blue ;  
And I dare boldly be sworn on a  
book,  
Such smiths as he there 's but a few.

A posset was made, and the women  
did sip,  
And simpering said, they could eat  
no more;  
Full many a maiden was laid on the  
lip—  
I'll say no more, but give o'er, (give  
o'er).

(APPENDIX TO GENERAL PREFACE—  
*apud* QUEENHOO HALL.)

## LINES BY CAPTAIN WAVERLEY

ON RECEIVING HIS COMMISSION IN  
COLONEL GARDINER'S REGIMENT.

LATE, when the autumn evening fell  
On Mirkwood-Mere's romantic dell,  
The lake return'd, in chastened gleam,  
The purple cloud, the golden beam:  
Reflected in the crystal pool,  
Headland and bank lay fair and cool;  
The weather-tinted rock and tower,  
Each drooping tree, each fairy flower,  
So true, so soft, the mirror gave,  
As if there lay beneath the wave,  
Secure from trouble, toil, and care,  
A world than earthly world more fair.

But distant winds began to wake,  
And roused the Genius of the Lake !  
He heard the groaning of the oak,  
And donn'd at once his sable cloak,  
As warrior, at the battle cry,  
Invests him with his panoply:  
Then, as the whirlwind nearer press'd,  
He 'gan to shake his foamy crest  
O'er fuirow'd brow and blacken'd  
cheek,  
And bade his surge in thunder speak.  
In wild and broken eddies whirl'd,  
Flitted that fond ideal world ;  
And, to the shore in tumult tost,  
The realms of fairy bliss were lost.

Yet, with a stern delight and strange,  
I saw the spirit-stirring change.  
As warr'd the wind with wave and  
wood,  
Upon the ruin'd tower I stood,  
And felt my heart more strongly bound,  
Responsive to the lofty sound,  
While, joying in the mighty roar,  
I mourn'd that tranquil scene no more.

So, on the idle dreams of youth  
Breaks the loud trumpet-call of truth,  
Bids each fair vision pass away,  
Like landscape on the lake that lay,

As fair, as flitting, and as frail,  
As that which fled the autumn gale—  
For ever dead to fancy's eye  
Be each gay form that glided by,  
While dreams of love and lady's charms  
Give place to honour and to arms!  
Chap. v.

DAVIE GELLATLEY *sings*:—

FALSE love, and hast thou play'd me  
this  
In summer among the flowers ?  
I will repay thee back again  
In winter among the showers.  
Unless again, again, *my love*,  
Unless you turn again ;  
As you with other maidens rove,  
I'll smile on other men.

THE Knight's to the mountain  
His bugle to wind;  
The Lady's to greenwood  
Her garland to bind.  
The bower of Burd Ellen  
Has moss on the floor,  
That the step of Lord William  
Be silent and sure.  
Chap. ix.

SCENE—*Luckie Maclear's Tavern.*

BARON BRADWARDINE *sings*:—

MONccœurvolage, dit-elle,  
N'est pas pour vous, garçon ;  
Mais pour un homme de guerre,  
Qui a barbe au menton.  
Lon, Lon, Laridon.  
Qui porte chapeau à plume,  
Soulier à rouge talon,  
Qui joue de la flûte,  
Aussi du violon.  
Lon, Lon, Laridom

BALMA WHAPPLE *sings*:—

IT'S up Glenbarchan's braes I gaed,  
And o'er the bent of Killiebraid,  
And mony a weary cast I made,  
To cuittle the moor-fowl's tail.

If up a bonny black-cock should spring,  
To whistle him down wi' a slug in his  
wing,

And strap him on to my lunzie string,  
Right seldom would I fail.

Chap. xi.

#### GELLATLEY'S SONG TO THE DEERHOUNDS.

HIE away, hie away,  
Over bank and over brae,  
Where the copsewood is the greenest,  
Where the fountains glisten sheenest,  
Where the lady-fern grows strongest,  
Where the morning dew lies longest,  
Where the black-cock sweetest sips it,  
Where the fairy latest trips it:  
Hie to haunts right seldom seen,  
Lovely, lonesome, cool, and green,  
Over bank and over brae,  
Hie away, hie away.

Chap. XII.

#### ST. SWITHDTS CHAIR.

ON Hallow-Mass Eve, ere you boune  
ye to rest,  
Ever beware that your couch be  
bless'd ;  
Sign it with cross, and sain it with bead,  
Sing the Ave, and say the Creed.

For on Hallow-Mass Eve the Night-  
Hag will ride,  
And all her nine-fold sweeping on by  
her side,  
Whether the wind sing lowly or loud,  
Sailing through moonshine or swath'd  
in the cloud.

The Lady she sate in Saint Swithin's  
Chair,  
The dew of the night has damp'd her  
hair :  
Her cheek was pale—but resolved and  
high  
Was the word of her lip and the glance  
of her eye.

She mutter'd the spell of Swithin  
bold,  
When his naked foot traced the mid-  
night wold,  
When he stopp'd the Hag as she rode  
the night,  
And bade her descend, and her promise  
plight.

He that dare sit on Saint Swithin's  
Chair,  
When the Night-Hag wings the  
troubled air,  
Questions three, when he speaks the  
spell,  
He may ask, and she must tell.

The Baron has been with King Robert  
his liege,  
These three long years, in battle and  
siege;  
News are there none of his weal or  
his woe,  
And fain the Lady his fate would  
know.

She shudders and stops as the charm  
she speaks;—  
Is it the moody owl that shrieks ?  
Or is that sound, betwixt laughter and  
scream,  
The voice of the Demon who haunts  
the stream ?

The moan of the wind sunk silent and  
low,  
And the roaring torrent had ceased to  
flow;

The calm was more dreadful than  
raging storm,  
When the cold grey mist brought the  
ghastly form!

• • • • •  
Chap. xlll.

—♦—  
GELLATLEY sings:—

YOUNG men will love thee more fair  
and more fast;  
*Heard ye so merry the little bird sing?*  
Old men's love the longest will last,  
*'And the throstle-cock's head is under  
his wing.*

The young man's wrath is like light  
straw on fire;  
*Heard ye so merry the little bird sing?*  
But like red-hot steel is the old man's  
ire,  
*And the throstle-cock's head is under  
his wing.*

The young man will brawl at the  
evening board;  
*Heard ye so merty the little bird sing?*  
But the old man will draw at the  
dawning the sword,  
*And the throstle-cock's head is under  
his wing.*

Chap. xiv.

—♦—  
**FLORA MACIVOR'S SONG.**

THERE is mist on the mountain, and  
night on the vale,  
But more dark is the sleep of the sons  
of the Gael.  
A stranger commanded—it sunk on  
the land,  
It has frozen each heart, and be-  
numb'd every hand I

The dirk and the target lie sordid  
with dust,  
The bloodless claymore is but redden'd  
with rust;  
On the hill or the glen if a gun should  
appear,  
It is only to war with the heath-cock  
or deer.

The deeds of our sires if our bards  
should rehearse,  
Let a blush or a blow be the meed of  
their verse'  
Be mute every string, and be hush'd  
every tone,  
That shall bid us remember the fame  
that is flown.

But the dark hours of night and of  
slumber are past,  
The morn on our mountains is dawning  
at last;  
Glenaladale's<sup>1</sup> peaks are illumed with  
the rays,  
And the streams of Glenfinnan<sup>2</sup> leap  
bright in the blaze.

O high-minded Moray<sup>1</sup>—the exiled—  
the dear!—  
In the blush of the dawning the  
STANDARD upcar'  
Wide, wide on the winds of the north  
let it fly,  
Like the sun's latest flash when the  
tempest is nigh<sup>1</sup>

Ye sons of the strong, when that  
dawning shall break,  
Need the harp of the aged remind you  
to wake?  
That dawn never beam'd on your  
forefathers' eye,  
But it roused each high chieftain to  
vanquish or die.

[<sup>1</sup> In Moidart, where Prince Charlie landed in 1745.

[<sup>2</sup> Where he displayed his standard.]

[<sup>3</sup> Brother of the Marquis of Tullibardine, long  
a jacobite exile.]

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| O, sprung from the kings who in<br>Islay kept state,<br>Proud chiefs of Clan-Ranald, Glen-<br>garry, and Sleat'<br>Combine like three streams from one<br>mountain of snow,<br>And resistless in union rush down on<br>the foe.  | Mac-Niel of the Islands, and Moy of<br>the Lake,<br>For honour, for freedom, for ven-<br>geance awake !                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| True son of Sir Evan, undaunted<br>Lochiel,<br>Place thy targe on thy shoulder and<br>burnish thy steel<br>Rough Keppoch, give breath to thy<br>bugle's bold swell,<br>Till far Coryarrick resound to the knell!                 | Awake on your hills, on your islands<br>awake,<br>Brave sons of the mountain, the frith,<br>and the lake '<br>'Tis the bugle—but not for the chase<br>is the call;<br>'Tis the pibroch's shrill summons—<br>but not to the hall.<br>'Tis the summons of heroes for con-<br>quest or death,<br>When the banners are blazing on<br>mountain and heath;<br>They call to the dirk, the claymore,<br>and the targe,<br>To the march and the muster, the<br>line and the charge. |
| Stern son of Lord Kenneth, high chief<br>of Kintail,<br>Let the stag in thy standard bound<br>wild in the gale !<br>May the race of Clan-Gillean, the<br>fearless and free,<br>Remember Glenlivat, Harlaw, and<br>Dundee!        | Be the brand of each chieftain like<br>Fin's in his ire'<br>May the blood through his veins flow<br>like currents of fire '<br>Burst the base foreign yoke as your<br>sires did of yore<br>Or die, like your sires, and endure<br>it no more!                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Let the clan of grey Fingon, whose<br>offspring has given<br>Such heroes to earth, and such<br>martyrs to heaven,<br>Unite with the race of renow'n'd<br>Rorri More,<br>To launch the long galley, and stretch<br>to the oar!    | Chap XXII.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| How Mac-Shimei will joy when their<br>chief shall display<br>The yew-crested bonnet o'er tresses<br>of grey I<br>How the race of wrong'd Alpine and<br>murder'd Glencoe<br>Shall shout for revenge when they<br>pour on the foe! | FERGUS swgs:—<br>O LADY of the desert, hail!<br>That lovest the harping of the Gael,<br>Through fair and fertile regions borne,<br>Where never yet grew grass or corn.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Ye sons of brown Derm id, who slew<br>the wild boar,<br>Resume the pure faith of the great<br>Callum-More!                                                                                                                       | And again:—<br>O vous, qui buvez 'à tasse pleine,<br>A cette heureuse fontaine,<br>Où on ne voit sur le rivage<br>Que quelques vilains troupeaux,<br>Suivis de nymphes de village,<br>Qui les escortent sans sabots——<br>Chap, XXIII.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |

## TO AN OAK TREE

IN THE CHURCHYARD OF ———, IN THE  
HIGHLANDS OF SCOTLAND, SAID TO  
MARK THE GRAVE OF CAPTAIN WOGAN,  
KILLED IN 1649.

EMBLEM of England's ancient faith,  
Full proudly may thy branches  
wave,  
Where loyalty lies low in death,  
And valour fills a timeless grave.

And thou, brave tenant of the tomb !  
Repine not if our clime deny,  
Above thine honour'd sod to bloom,  
The flowrets of a milder sky.

These owe their birth to genial May;  
Beneath a fiercer sun they pine,  
Before the winter storm decay—  
And can their worth be type of  
thine

No ' for, 'mid storms of Fate opposing,  
Still higher swell'd thy dauntless  
heart,  
And, while Despair the scene was  
closing,  
Commenced thy brief but brilliant  
part.

'Twas then thou sought'st on Albyn's  
hill  
(When England's sons the strife  
resign'd)  
A rugged race, resisting still,  
And unsubdued, though unrefined.

Thy death's hour heard no kindred  
wail,  
No holy knell thy requiem rung;  
Thy mourners were the plaided" Gael,  
Thy dirge the clamorous pibroch  
sung.

Yet who, in Fortune's summer-shine  
To waste life's longest term away,  
Would change that glorious dawn of  
thine,  
Though darken'd ere its noontide  
day?

Be thine the Tree whose dauntless  
boughs  
Brave summer's drought and  
winter's gloom !  
Rome bound with oak her patriots'  
brows,  
As Albyn shadows Wogan's tomb.  
Chap. xxix.

GELLATLEY *sings*.—

[THEY came upon us in the night,  
And brake my bower and slew my  
knight;  
My servants a' for life did flee  
And left us in extremitie.

They slew my knight to me sae dear;  
They slew my knight, and drave his  
gear;]  
The moon may set, the sun may rise,  
But a deadly sleep has closed his eyes.

But follow, follow me,  
While glowworms light the lea,  
I'll show ye where the dead should  
be—  
Each in his shroud,  
While winds pipe loud,  
And the red moon peepsdimthrough  
the cloud.

Follow, follow me;  
Brave should he be  
That treadsby night the dead man's lea.  
Chap. LXIII.

11.

## FROM GUY MANNERING.

## THE NATIVITY CHANT.

(BY MEG MERRILIES.)

CANNY moment, lucky fit;  
Is the lady lighter yet  
Be it lad, or be it lass,  
Sign wi' cross, and sain wi' mass.

Trefoil, vervain, John's-wort, dill,  
Hinders witches of their will;  
Weel is them, that weel may  
Fast upon Saint Andrew's day.

Saint Bride and her biat,  
Saint Colme and his cat,  
Saint Michael and his spear,  
Keep the house frae reif and wear.  
Chap in.

## THE SPINDLE SONG.

(BY MEG MERRILIES.)

TWIST ye, twine ye ' even so  
Mingle shades of joy and woe,  
Hope, and fear, and peace, and strife,  
In the thread of human life.

While the mystic twist is spinning,  
And the infant's life beginning,  
Dimly seen through twilight bending,  
Lo, what varied shapes attending !

Passions wild, and follies vain,  
Pleasures soon exchanged for pain ;  
Doubt, and jealousy, and fear,  
In the magic dance appear.

Now they wax, and now they dwindle,  
Whirling with the whirling spindle.  
Twist ye, twine ye! even so  
Mingle human bliss and woe.

Chap. in.

## THE GIPSY'S DIRGE.

(BY MEG MERRILIES.)

WASTED, weary, wherefore stay,  
Wrestling thus with earth and clay ?  
From the body pass away ;—  
Hark ! the mass is singing.

From thee doff thy mortal weed,  
Mary Mother be thy speed,  
Saints to help thee at thy need;—  
Hark ! the knell is ringing.

Fear not snowdrift driving fast,  
Sleet, or hail, or levin blast ;  
Soon the shroud shall lap thee fast,  
And the sleep be on thee cast  
That shall ne'er know waking.

Haste thee, haste thee, to be gone,  
Earth flits fast, and time draws on, —  
Gasp thy gasp, and groan thy groan,  
Day is near the breaking.

Open locks, end strife,  
Come death, and pass life.

Chap XXVII.

## THE PROPHECY.

(BY MEG MERRILIES.)

THE dark shall be light,  
And the wrong made right,  
When Bertram's right and Bertram's  
might

Shall meet on Ellangowan's height.

Chap. XLI.

GLOSSIN sings:—

G IN by pailfuls, wine in rivers,  
Dash the window-glass to shivers,  
For three wild lads were we, brave  
boys,

And three wild lads were we ;  
Thou on the land, and I on the sand,  
And Jack on the gallows-tree !

Chap, xxxiv.



## III.

## FROM THE ANTIQUARY.

## THE AGED CARLE.

'W H Y sit'st thou by that ruin'd hall,  
Thou aged carle so stern and grey?  
Dost thou its former pride recall,  
Or ponder how it pass'd away?'—

'Know'st thou not me?' the Deep  
Voice cried;

'So long enjoy'd, so oft misused—  
Alternate, in thy fickle pride,  
Desired, neglected, and accused'

'Before my breath, like blazing flax,  
Man and his marvels pass away!  
And changing empires wane and wax,  
Are founded, flourish, and decay.

'Redeem mine hours—the space is  
brief—  
While in my glass the sand-grains  
shiver,  
And measureless thy joy or grief  
When TIME and thou shall part for  
ever I'

Chap. x.

## AN EPITAPH.

HEIR lyeth John o' ye Girnell;  
Erth has ye nit and heuen ye kirnell.  
In hys tyme ilk wyfe's hennis clokit,  
Ilk gud mannis herth wi<sup>1</sup> bairnis was  
stokit.

He deled a boll o' bear in firlottis fyve,  
Four for ye halie kirke and ane for  
pure mennis wyvis.

Chap. xi.

OLD ELSPETH sings :—

'THE herring loves the merry moon-  
light,  
The mackerel loves the wind,  
But the oyster loves the dredging sang,  
For they come of a gentle kind.'

Now haud your tongue, baith wife  
and carle,

And listen, great and sma',  
And I will sing of Glenallan's Earl  
That fought on the red Harlaw.

The cronach 's cried on Bennachie,  
And down the Don and a',  
And hieland and lawland may mourn-  
fu' be  
For the sair field of Harlaw.

They saddled a hundred milk-white  
steeds,

They hae bridled a hundred black,  
With a chafron of steel on each  
horse's head,  
And a good knight upon his back.

They hadna ridden a mile, a mile,  
A mile, but barely ten,  
When Donald came branking down  
the brae  
Wi' twenty thousand men.

Their tartans they were waving wide,  
Their glaives were glancing clear,  
The pibrochs rung frae side to side,  
Would deafen yc to hear.

The great Earl in his stirrups stood,  
That Highland host to see;  
Now here a knight that's stout and  
good

May prove a jeopardie :

<sup>1</sup> What would'st thou do, my squire  
so gay,  
That rides beside my reyne,  
Were ye Glenallan's Earl the day,  
And I were Roland Cheyne?

To turn the rein were sin and shame,  
To fight were wond'rous peril;  
What would ye do now, Roland  
Cheyne,  
Were ye Glenallan's Earl ?'  
Were I Glenallan's Earl this tide,  
And ye were Roland Cheyne,  
The spur should be in my horse's side,  
And the bridle upon his mane.  
If they hae twenty thousand blades,  
And we twice ten times ten,  
Yet they hae but their tartan plaids,  
And we are mail-clad men.  
' My horse shall ride through ranks  
sae rude,  
As through the moorland fern,—  
Then ne'er let the gentle Norman blude  
Grow cauld for Highland kerne.'

• • • • •  
He turn'd him right and round again,  
Said—Scorn na at my mither ;  
Light loves I may get mony a ane,  
But minnie ne'er anither.

Chap. XL.

—♦—  
MOTTOES.

I KNEW Anselmo. He was shrewd and  
prudent,  
Wisdom and cunning had their shares  
of him ;  
But he was shrewish as a wayward  
child,  
And pleased again by toys which  
childhood please;  
As—book of fables graced with print  
of wood,  
Or else the jingling of a rusty medal,  
Or the rare melody of some old  
ditty,  
That first was sung to please King  
Pepin's cradle.

On Title-page.

' Be brave,' she cried, ' you yet may  
be our guest.  
Our haunted room was ever held the  
best:  
If, then, your valour can the fight  
sustain  
Of rustling curtains, and the clinking  
chain;  
If your courageous tongue have  
powers to talk  
When round your bed the horrid  
ghost shall walk;  
If you dare ask it why it leaves its  
tomb,  
I'll see your sheets well air'd, and  
show the room.'

True Story.

Chap. ix.

HERE has been such a stormy encounter  
Betwixt my cousin Captain, and this  
soldier,  
About I know not what—nothing,  
indeed;  
Competitions, degrees, and compara-  
tives  
Of soldiership !

? A Faire Quarrel.

Chap. xix.

It you fail honour here,  
Never presume to serve her any more ;  
Bid farewell to the integrity of arms,  
And the honourable name of soldier  
Fall from you, like a shiver'd wreath  
of laurel  
By thunder struck from a desertlesse  
forehead.

? A Faire Quarrel.

Chap. xx.

THE Lord Abbot had a soul  
Subtile and quick, and searching as  
the fire:  
By magic stairs he went as deep as hell,

And if in devils' possession gold be kept,  
He brought some sure from thence—  
'tis hid in caves,  
Known, save to me, to none.

? *The Wonder of a Kingdome.*

Chap. xxi.

W H O is he'—One that for the lack of  
land  
Shall fight upon the water—he hath  
challenged  
Formerly the grand whale; and by  
his titles  
Of Leviathan, Behemoth, and so forth.  
He tilted with a sword-fish—Marry,  
sir,  
Th' aquatic had the best—the argument  
Still galls our champion's breech.

*Old Play.*

Chap. xxx.

TELL me not of it, friend—when the  
young weep,  
Their tears are lukewarm bnne;—  
from our old eyes  
Sorrow falls down like hail-drops of  
the North,  
Chilling the furrows of our wither'd  
cheeks,  
Cold as our hopes, and harden'd as  
our feeling:  
Theirs, as they fall, sink sightless—  
ours recoil,  
Heap the fair plain, and bleaken all  
before us.

*Old Play.*

Chap. xxxi.

REMORSE—she ne'er forsakes us!—  
A bloodhound stanch—she tracks our  
rapid step  
Through the wild labyrinth of youthful  
frenzy,  
Unheard, perchance, until old age  
hath tamed us;

Then in our lair, when Time hath  
chill'd our joints,  
And maim'd our hope of combat, or  
of flight,  
We hear her deep-mouth'd bay,  
announcing all,  
Of wrath, and woe, and punishment,  
that bides us.

*Old Play.*

Chap, xxxni.

STILL in his dead hand clench'd remain  
the strings  
That thrill his father's heart—e'en as  
the limb,  
Lopp'd off and laid in grave, retains,  
they tell us,  
Strange commerce with the mutilated  
stump,  
Whose nerves are twingeing still in  
maim'd existence.

*Old Play.*

Chap, xxxiv.

LIFE, with you,  
Glows in the brain and dances in the  
arteries;  
'Tis like the wine some joyous guest  
hath quaff'd,  
That glads the heart and elevates the  
fancy:  
Mine is the poor residuum of the  
cup,  
Vapid, and dull, and tasteless, only  
soiling  
With its base dregs the vessel that  
contains it.

*Old Play.*

Chap. xxxv.

YES! I love Justice well—as well as  
you do—  
But, since the good dame 's blind, she  
shall excuse me  
If, time and reason fitting, I prove  
dumb;—

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>The breath I utter now shall be no<br/>means<br/>To take away from me my breath in<br/>future.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Old Play.</i></p> <p>Chap. XXXVII.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | <p>With hand outstretchd, impatient to<br/>destroy,<br/>Stole on her secret nest the cruel Boy,<br/>Whose gripe rapacious changed her<br/>splendid dream,<br/>For wings vain fluttering, and for<br/>dying scream.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>The Loves of the Sea-Weeds.</i></p> <p>Chap. XLI.</p>                                                                                                        |
| <p>WELL, well, at worst, 'tis neither theft<br/>nor coinage,<br/>Granting I knew all that you charge<br/>me with.<br/>What thō' the tomb hath born a<br/>second birth,<br/>And given the wealth to one that<br/>knew not on't,<br/>Yet fair exchange was never rob-<br/>bery,<br/>Far less pure bounty.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Old Play.</i></p> <p>Chap. XXXVIII.</p>                                                                                                                                                                      | <p>LET those go see who will—I like it<br/>not—<br/>For, say he was a slave to rank and<br/>pomp,<br/>And all the nothings he is now<br/>divorced from<br/>By the hard doom of stern necessity ;<br/>Yet it is sad to mark his alter'd brow,<br/>Where Vanity adjusts her flimsy veil<br/>O'er the deep wrinkles of repentant<br/>anguish.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Old Play.</i></p> <p>Chap. XLII.</p> |
| <p>LIFE ebbs from such old age, unmark'd<br/>and silent,<br/>As the slow neap-tide leaves yon<br/>stranded galley.<br/>Late she rock'd merrily at the least<br/>impulse<br/>That wind or wave could give ; but<br/>now her keel<br/>Is settling on the sand, her mast has<br/>ta'en<br/>An angle with the sky, from which it<br/>shifts not.<br/>Each wave receding shakes her less<br/>and less,<br/>Till, bedded on the strand, she shall<br/>remain<br/>Useless as motionless.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Old Play.</i></p> <p>Chap. XL.</p> | <p>FORTUNE, you say, flies from us ; she<br/>but circles<br/>Like the fleet sea-bird round the<br/>fowler's skiff,—<br/>Lost in the mist one moment, and the<br/>next<br/>Brushing the white sail with her<br/>whiter wing,<br/>As if to court the aim.—Experience<br/>watches,<br/>And has her on the wheel.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Old Play.</i></p> <p>Chap. XLIII.</p>                             |
| <p>So, while the Goose, of whom the<br/>fable told,<br/>Incumbent, brooded o'er her eggs of<br/>gold,</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | <p>NAY, if she love me not, I care not<br/>for her :<br/>Shall I look pale because the maiden<br/>blooms ?<br/>Or sigh because she smiles—and<br/>smiles on others ?<br/>Not I, by Heaven ! — I hold my peace<br/>too dear,</p>                                                                                                                                                                                      |

To let it, like the plume upon her cap,  
Shake at each nod that her caprice  
shall dictate.

*Old Play.*

Chap. XLIV.

IV.

#### FROM THE BLACK DWARF.

WHEN the devil was sick, the devil  
a monk would be,  
When the devil was well, the devil  
a monk was he.

Chap. vi.

#### MOTTOES.

So spak the knight; the geaunt sed—  
Lead forth with thé the sely maid,  
And mak me quite of thé and sche;  
For glaunsing ee, or brow so brent,  
Or cheek with rose and hlye blent,  
Me-lists not fecht with thé.

Chap. lx.

I LEFT my ladye's bower last night,  
It was clad in wreaths of snaw;  
I'll seek it when the sun is bright  
And sweet the roses blaw.

*Old Ballad.*

Chap. x.

'T WAS time and griefs  
That framed him thus: Time, with  
his fairer hand,  
Offering the fortunes of his former days,  
The former man may make him: bring  
us to him,  
And chance it as it may.

*Old Play.*

Chap. xvi.

V.

#### FROM OLD MORTALITY.

MAJOR BILLENDEN *sings* :—

AND what though winter will pinch  
severe  
Through locks of grey and a cloak  
that's old,  
Yet keep up thy heart, bold cavalier,  
For a cup of sack shall fence the cold.

For time will rust the brightest blade,  
And years will break the strongest  
bow;  
Was never wight so starkly made,  
But time and years would overthrow.

Chap. XVIII.

#### THE VERSES FOUND IN BOTH- WELL'S POCKET-BOOK.

THY hue, dear pledge, is pure and  
bright,  
As in that well-remember'd night  
When first thy mystic braid was wove,  
And first my Agnes whisper'd love.

Since then how often hast thou  
press'd  
The toirid zone of this wild breast,  
Whose wrath and hate have sworn  
to dwell

With the first sin which peopled hell,  
A breast whose blood's a troubled  
ocean,

Each throb the earthquake's wild  
commotion!—

O, if such clime thou canst endure,  
Yet keep thy hue unstain'd and pure,  
What conquest o'er each erring thought  
Of that fierce realm had Agnes  
wrought!

I had not wander'd wild and wide,  
With such an angel for my guide;

Nor heaven nor earth could then  
reprove me,  
If she had lived, and lived to love me.

Not then this world's wild joys had  
been

To me one savage hunting scene,  
My sole delight the headlong race,  
And frantic hurry of the chase ;  
To start, pursue, and bring to bay,  
Rush in, drag down, and rend my

**prey,**  
Then—from the carcass turn away !  
Mine ireful mood had sweetness tamed,  
And soothed each wound which pride  
inflamed !

Yes, God and man might now approve  
me,

If thou hadst lived, and lived to love me.  
Chap. xxll.



MOTTOES.

AROUSE thee, youth '—it is no common  
call,—

God's Church is leaguer'd—haste to  
man the wall ;

Haste where the Red-cross banners  
wave on high,

Signals of honour'd death or victory.  
? *James Duff*,

Chap. iv.

[ M Y hounds may a' rin masterless,  
My hawks may fly frae tree to tree,]

My lord may grip my vassal lands,  
For there again maun I never be '

*Old Ballad.*

Chap. XIII.

SOUND, sound the clarion, fill the fife'  
To all the sensual world proclaim,

One crowded hour of glorious life  
Is worth an age without a name.

*Anonytnous.*

Chap. XXXIII.

WHERE 'S the jolly host  
You told me of? 'T has been my cus-  
tom ever

To parley with mine host.

*Lover's Progress.*

Chap. XL.

VI.

FROM ROB ROY.

FRANCIS OSBALDISTONE'S LINES  
TO THE MEMORY OF EDWARD  
THE BLACK PRINCE.

O FOR the voice of that wild horn,  
On Fontarabian echoes borne,  
The dying hero's call,  
That told imperial Charlemagne  
How Paynim sons of swarthy Spain  
Had wrought his champion's fall.

Sad over earth and ocean sounding,  
And Enand's distant cliffs astound-  
ing,

Such are the notes should say  
How Britain's hope, and France's fear,  
Victor of Cressy and Poitier,  
In Bordeaux dying lay.

' Raise my faint head, my squires,' he  
said,

' And let the casement be display'd,  
That I may see once more  
The splendour of the setting sun  
Gleam on thymirror'd wave, Garonne,  
And Blay's empurpled shore.

' Like me, he sinks to Glory's sleep,  
His fall the dews of evening steep,  
As if in sorrow shed.

So soft shall fall the trickling tear,  
When England's maids and matrons  
hear

Of their Black Edward dead.

' And though my sun of glory set,  
Nor France nor England shall forget  
The terror of my name ;  
And oft shall Britain's heroes rise,  
New planets in these southern skies,  
Through clouds of blood and  
flame.'

Chap. II.

#### FRAGMENT FROM ARIOSTO.

LADIES, and knights, and arms, and  
love's fair flame,  
Deeds of emprise and courtesy, I  
sing;  
What time the Moors from sultry  
Africk came,  
Led on by Agramant, their 3'outhful  
king—  
Him whom revenge and hasty ire did  
bring  
O'er the broad wave, in France to  
waste and war;  
Such ills from old Trojano's death did  
spring,  
Which to avenge he came from  
realms afar,  
And menaced Christian Charles, the  
Roman Emperor.  
Of dauntless Roland, too, my strain  
shall sound,  
In import never known in prose or  
rhyme,  
How he, the chief of judgment deem'd  
profound,  
For luckless love was crazed upon  
a time—

Chap. xvi.

#### MOTTOES.

IN the wide pile, by others heeded not,  
Hers was one sacred solitary spot,

Whose gloomy aisles and bending  
shelves contain,  
For moral hunger food, and cures for  
moral pain.

*Anonymous.*

Chap. x.

DIRE was his thought, who first in  
poison steep'd  
The weapon form'd for slaughter—  
direr his,  
And worthier of damnation, who in-  
still'd  
The mortal venom in the social cup,  
To fill the veins with death instead of  
life.

*Anonymous.*

Chap. XIII.

Y ON lamp its line of quivering light  
Shoots from my lady's bower;  
But why should Beauty's lamp be bright  
At midnight's lonely hour?

*Old Ballad.*

Chap. xiv.

LOOK round thee, young Astolpho:  
Here 's the place  
Which men (for being poor) are sent  
to starve in,—  
Rude remedy, I trow, for sore disease.  
Within these walls, stifled by damp  
and stench,  
Doth Hope's fair torch expire ; and at  
the snuff,  
Ere yet 'tis quite extinct, rude, wild,  
and wayward,  
The desperate revelries of wild de-  
pair,  
Kindling their hell-born cressets, light  
to deeds  
That the poor captive would have died  
ere practised,  
Till bondage sunk his soul to his con-  
dition.

*The Prison, Act i. Sc. iii.*

Chap. XXII.

FAR as the eye could reach no tree was  
seen,  
Earth, clad in russet, scorn'd the lively  
green ;  
No birds, except as birds of passage,  
flew;  
No bee was heard to hum, no dove to  
coo;  
No streams, as amber smooth, as  
amber clear,  
Were seen to glide, or heard to warble  
here.

*Prophecy of Famine.*

Chap. XXVII.

'WOE to the vanquish'dt' was stern  
Brenno's word,  
When sunk proud Rome beneath the  
Gallic sword—  
'Woe to the vanquished!' when his  
massive blade  
Bore down the scale against the ransom  
weigh'd,  
And on the field of foughten battle still,  
Who knows no limit save the victor's  
will.

*The Gaulliad.*

Chap. xxxi.

AND be he safe restored ere evening  
set,  
Or, if there 's vengeance in an injured  
heart,  
And power to wreak it in an arm'd  
hand,  
Your land shall ache for 't.

*Old Play.*

Chap. xxxn.

FAREWELL to the land where the clouds  
love to rest,  
Like the shroud of the dead on the  
mountain's cold breast;

To the cataract's roar where the eagles  
reply,  
And the lake her lone bosom expands  
to the sky.  
Chap. xxxvi.

VII.

## FROM THE HEART OF MIDLOTHIAN.

MADGE WILDFIRE *sings*:—

WHEN the glede 's in the blue cloud,  
The lavrock lies still;  
When the hound's in the greenwood  
The hind keeps the hill.

O SLEEP ye sound, Sir James, she said,  
When ye suld rise and ride !  
There's twenty men, wi' bow and blade,  
Are seeking where ye hide.

I GLANCE like the wildfire through  
country and town ;  
I'm seen on the causeway—I'm seen  
on the down ;  
The lightning that flashes so bright  
and so free,  
Is scarcely so blithe or so bonny as me.

WHAT did ye wi' the bridal ring, bridal  
ring, bridal ring  
What did ye wi' your wedding ring,  
ye little cutty quean, O  
I gied it till a sodger, a sodger, a  
sodger,  
I gied it till a sodger, an auld true love  
o' mine, O.



GOOD even, good fair moon, good even  
to thee ;  
I prithee, dear moon, now show to me  
The form and the features, the speech  
and degree,  
Of the man that true lover of mine  
shall be.

IT is the bonny butcher lad  
That wears the sleeves of blue,  
He sells the flesh on Saturday,  
On Friday that he slew.

THERE's a bloodhound ranging Tin-  
wald Wood,  
There's harness glancing sheen ;  
There's a maiden sits on Tinwald brae,  
And she sings loud between.

IN the bonnie cells of Bedlam,  
Ere I was ane and twenty,  
I had hempen bracelets strong,  
And merry whips, ding-dong,  
And prayer and fasting plenty.

MY banes are buried in yon kirk-yard  
Sae far ayont the sea,  
And it is but my blithesome ghaist  
That's speaking now to thee.

I'M Madge of the country, I'm Madge  
of the town,  
And I'm Madge of the lad I am  
blithest to own—  
The Lady of Beever in diamonds may  
shine,  
But has not a heart half so lightsome  
as mine.

I am Queen of the Wake, and I'm  
Lady of May,  
And I lead the blithe ring round the  
May-pole to-day;  
The wild-fire that flashes so fair and so  
free  
Was never so bright, or so bonnie as me.

OUR work is over—over now,  
The goodman wipes his weary brow,  
The last long wain wends slow away,  
And we are free to sport and play.

The night comes on when sets the sun,  
And labour ends when day is done.  
When Autumn's gone, and Winter's  
come,  
We hold our jovial harvest-home.

WHEN the fight of grace is fought,  
When the marriage vest is wrought,  
When Faith has chased cold Doubt  
away,  
And Hope but sickens at delay,  
When Charity, imprisoned here,  
Longs for a more expanded sphere,—  
Doff thy robes of sin and clay,  
Christian, rise, and come away.

CAULD is my bed, Lord Archibald,  
And sad my sleep of sorrow :  
But thine sail be as sad and cauld,  
My fause true-love ' to-morrow.

And weep ye not, my maidens *free*,  
Though death your mistress borrow;  
For he for whom I die to-day,  
Shall die for me to-morrow.

PROUD Maisie is in the wood,  
Walking so early;  
Sweet Robin sits on the bush.  
Singing so rarely.

'Tell me, thou bonny bird,  
When shall I marry me?'  
'When six braw gentlemen  
Kirkward shall carry ye/  
'Who makes the bridal bed,  
Birdie, say truly?'  
'The grey-headed sexton  
That delves the grave duly.  
'The glow-worm o'er grave and stone  
Shall light thee steady.  
The owl from the steeple sing,  
" Welcome, proud lady."  
Chaps, xlv—xxxix.

MOTTOES.

LAW, take thy victim '—May she find  
the mercy  
In yon mild heaven which this hard  
world denies her'  
Chap., XXIII.

AND Need and Misery, Vice and  
Danger, bind  
In sad alliance, each degraded mind.  
Chap, XXVIII.

I BESEECH you,  
These tears beseech you, and these  
chaste hands woo you,  
That never yet were heaved but to  
things holy—  
Things like yourself. You are a God  
above us;  
Be as a God, then, full of saving mercy'  
*The Bloody Bmther.*  
Chap, xxxvi.

VIII.

FROM THE BRIDE OF  
LAMMERMOOR.

LUCY ASHTON *sings* :—

LOOK not thou on beauty's charming,  
Sit thou still when kings are arming,  
Taste not when the wine-cup glistens,  
Speak not when the people listens,  
Stop thine ear against the singer,  
From the red gold keep thy finger;  
Vacant heart and hand and eye,  
Easy live and quiet die.

Chap. ii.

THE FORESTER *sings* :—

THE monk must arise when the matins  
ring,  
The abbot may sleep to their chime;  
But the yeoman must start when the  
bugles sing,  
'Tis time, my hearts, 'tis time.

There's bucks and raes on Billhope  
braes,  
There's a herd on Shortwood Shaw;  
But a lily-white doe in the garden goes,  
She's fairly worth them a'.  
Chap. II.

THE PROPHECY.

WHEN the last Laird of Ravenswood  
to Ravenswood shall ride,  
And woo a dead maiden to be his  
bride,  
He shall stable his steed in the Kelpie's  
flow,  
And his name shall be lost for evermoe!

Chap. XVII.

## MOTTOES.

A Y, and when huntsmen wind the  
merry horn,  
And from its covert starts the fearful  
prey,  
Who, warm'd with youth's blood in  
his swelling veins,  
Would, like a lifeless clod, outstretchèd  
lie,

Shut out from all the fair creation offers  
*Ethwald, Act i. Sc. i.*

Chap. vin.

LET them have meat enough, woman  
—half a hen '  
There be old rotten pilchards—put  
them off too '  
'Tis but a little new anointing of them,  
And a strong onion that confounds  
the savour.

*Love's Pilgrimage.*

Chap. x.

SHOULD I take aught of you 'tis true  
I begg'd now ;  
And, what is worse than that, I stole  
a kindness;  
And, what is worst of all, I lost my  
way in 't.

*Wit without Money.*

Chap. XII.

As, to the Autumn breeze's bugle-  
sound,  
Various and vague the dry leaves  
dance their round;  
Or, from the garner-door, on ether  
borne,  
The chaff flies devious from the  
winnow'd corn;  
So vague, so devious, at the breath  
of heaven,  
From their fix'd aim are mortal  
counsels driven.

*Anonymous.*

Chap. XIII.

HERE is a father now

Will truck his daughter for a foreign  
venture,  
Make her the stop-gap to some  
canker'd feud,  
Or fling her o'er, like Jonah, to the  
fishes,  
To appease the sea at highest.

*Anonymous.*

Chap. xvi

SIR, stay at home and take an old  
man's counsel :  
Seek not to bask you by a stranger's  
hearth ;  
Our own blue smoke is warmer than  
their fire.  
Domestic food is wholesome, though  
'tis homely,  
And foreign dainties poisonous, though  
tasteful.

*The French Courtesan.*

Chap. xvn.

I DO too ill in this,

And must not think but that a parent's  
plaint  
Will move the heavens to pour forth  
misery  
Upon the head of disobedency.  
Yet reason tells us parents are o'erseen  
When with too strict a rein they do  
hold in  
Their child's affection, and control  
that love  
Which the High Powers Divine inspire  
them with.

*The Hog hath lost his Pearl.*

Chap. xviii.

AND soon they spied the merry-men  
green,  
And eke the coach-and-four.

*Duke upon Duke.*

Chap. xxi.

W.H.Y, now I have Dame Fortune  
by the forelock,  
And if she 'scapes my grasp, the fault  
is mine ;  
He that hath buffeted with stern  
adversity  
Best knows to shape his course to  
favouring breezes.

*Old Play.*

Chap. xxvi.

IX.

# FROM THE LEGEND OF MONTROSE.

*From the Gaelic:—*

WOE ' woe ' son of the Lowlander,  
Why wilt thou leave thine own bonny  
Border?  
Why comest thou hither, disturbing  
the Highlander,  
Wasting the glen that was once in fair  
order?

INTRODUCTION.

## SONG OF THE DAWN.

AN NOT LYLE *sings* :—

BIRDS of omen dark and foul,  
Night-crow, raven, bat, and owl,  
Leave the sick man to his dream—  
All night long he heard your scream.  
Haste to cave and ruin'd tower,  
Ivy tod, or dinged-bower,  
There to wink and mope, for, hark !  
In the mild air sings the lark.

Hie to moorish gills and rocks,  
Prowling wolf and wily fox ;  
Hie ye fast, nor turn your view,  
Though the lamb bleats to the ewe.

Couch your trains, and speed your  
flight,  
Safety parts with parting night;  
And on distant echo borne,  
Comes the hunter's early horn.

The moon's wan crescent scarcely  
gleams,  
Ghost-like she fades in morning beams:  
Hie hence, each peevish imp and fay  
That scare the pilgrim on his way.  
Quench, kelpie' quench, in bog and fen,  
Thy torch, that cheats benighted men ;  
Thy dance is o'er, thy reign is done,  
For Ben-y-glow hath seen the sun.

Wild thoughts that, sinful, dark, and  
deep,  
O'erpower the passive mind in sleep,  
Pass from the slumberer's soul away,  
Like night-mists from the brow of day:  
Foul hag, whose blasted visage grim  
Smothers the pulse, unnerves the limb,  
Spur thy dark palfrey, and begone !  
Thou dar'st not face the godlike sun.

Chap. vi.

## LADY ANNE.

AN NOT LYLE *sings* :—

NOVEMBER'S hail-cloud drifts away,  
November's sunbeam wan  
Looks coldly on the castle grey,  
When forth comes Lady Anne.

The orphan by the oak was set,  
Her arms, her feet, were bare ;  
The hail drops had not melted yet,  
Amid her raven hair.

'And, dame/ she said, 'by all the ties  
That child and mother know,  
Aid one who never knew these joys,  
Relieve an orphan's woe.'

The lady said, ' An orphan's state  
Is hard and sad to bear;  
Yet worse the widow'd mother's fate,  
Who mourns both lord and heir.

'Twelve times the rolhng yearhassped,  
Since, when from vengeance wild  
Of fierce Strathallan's Chief I fled,  
Forth's eddies whelm'd my child.'

\* Twelve times the year its course has  
borne,'  
The wandering maid replied ;  
' Since fishers on Saint Bridget's morn  
Drew nets on Campsie side.

'Saint Bridget sent no scaly spoil;  
An infant, wellnigh dead,  
They saved, and rear'd in want and toil,  
To beg from you her bread '

That orphan maid the lady kiss'd,—  
' My husband's looks you bear ;  
Saint Bridget and her morn be bless'd'  
You are his widow's heir.

They Ve robed that maid, so poor and  
pale,  
In silk and sandals rare ;  
And pearls, for drops of frozen hail,  
Are glistening in her hair.

Chap. IX.

#### MOTTOES.

DARK on their journey lour'd the  
gloomy day,  
Wild were the hills, and doubtful  
grew the way;  
More dark, more gloomy, and more  
doubtful, show'd  
The mansion which received them  
from the road.

*The Travellers, a Romance.*

Chap, x.

Is this thy castle, Baldwin? Melancholy  
Displays her sable banner from the  
donjon,  
Dark'ning the foam of the whole surge  
beneath.

Were I a habitant, to see this gloom  
Pollute the face of nature, and to hear  
The ceaseless sound of wave and sea-  
bird's scream,

I'd wish me in the hut that poorest  
peasant  
E'er framed to give him temporary  
shelter.

? *Brown*

Chap. xi.

THIS was the entry, then, these stairs  
—but whither after?

Yet he that's sure to perish on the land  
May quit the nicety of card and com-  
pass,

And trust the open sea without a pilot.  
*Tragedy of Brennovalt.*

Chap. xiv.

SUCH mountains steep, such craggy  
hills,

His army on one side enclose :  
The other side, great griesly gills  
Did fence with fenny mire and moss

Which when the Earl understood,  
He counsel craved of captains all,  
Who bade set forth with mournful  
mood

And take such fortune as would fall.

*Flodden Field, an Ancient Poem.*

Chap. xvi.

X.

#### FROM IVANHOE.

#### THE CRUSADER.

HIGH deeds achieved of knightly fame,  
From Palestine the champion came;

The cross upon his shoulders borne,  
Battle and blast had dimm'd and torn.  
Each dint upon his batter'd shield  
Was token of a foughen field ;  
And thus, beneath his lady's bower,  
He sung, as fell the twilight hour :

'Joy to the fair '--thy knight behold,  
Return'd from yonder land of gold ;  
No wealth he brings, nor wealth can  
    need,  
Save his good arms and battle-steed ;  
His spurs to dash against a foe,  
His lance and sword to lay him low ;  
Such all the trophies of his toil,  
Such—and the hope of Tekla's smile'

<sup>1</sup> Joy to the fair' whose constant knight  
Her favour fired to feats of might!  
Unnoted shall she not remain  
Where meet the bright and noble train;  
Minstrel shall sing, and herald tell—  
' Mark yonder maid of beauty well,  
'Tisshe for whose bright eyes was won  
The listed field of Ascalon !

"Note well her smile '—it edged the  
    blade  
Which fifty wives to widows made,  
When, vain his strength and Mahound's  
    spell,  
Icomum's turban'd Soldan fell.  
See'st thou her locks, whose sunny  
    glow  
Half shows, half shades, her neck of  
    snow ?  
Twines not of them one golden thread,  
But for its sake a Paynim bled."

' Joy to the fair !—my name unknown,  
Each deed, and all its praise, thine own ;  
Then, oh ! unbar this churlish gate,  
The night-dew falls, the hour is late.  
Inured to Syria's glowing breath,  
I feel the north breeze chill as death;  
Let grateful love quell maiden shame,  
And grant him bliss who brings thee  
    fame/

Chap. xvn.

#### THE BAREFOOTED FRIAR.

I 'LL give thee, good fellow, a twelve-  
    month or twain,  
To search Europe through from By-  
    zantium to Spain ;  
But ne'er shall you find, should you  
    search till you tire,  
So happy a man as the Barefooted  
    Friar.

Your knight for his lady pricks forth  
    in career,  
And is brought home at even-song  
    prick'd through with a spear;  
I confess him in haste—for his lady  
    desires  
No comfort on earth save the Bare-  
    footed Friar's.

Your monarch l—Pshaw ' many a  
    prince has been known  
To barter his robes for our cowl and  
    our gown;  
But which of us e'er felt the idle desire  
To exchange for a crown the grey  
    hood of a Friar ?

The Friar has walk'd out, and where'er  
    he has gone,  
The land and its fatness is mark'd for  
    his own;  
He can roam where he lists, he can  
    stop when he tires,  
For every man's house is the Bare-  
    footed Friar's.

He 's expected at noon, and no wight,  
    till he comes,  
May profane the great chair, or the  
    porridge of plums ;  
For the best of the cheer, and the  
    seat by the fire,  
Is the undenied right of the Barefooted  
    Friar,

He's expected at night, and the pasty's  
made hot,  
They broach the brown ale, and they  
fill the black pot;  
And the goodwife would wish the  
goodman in the mire,  
Ere he lack'd a soft pillow, the  
Barefooted Friar.

Long flourish the sandal, the cord,  
and the cope,  
The dread of the devil and trust of  
the Pope!  
For to gather life's roses, unscathed  
by the brier,  
Is granted alone to the Barefooted  
Friar.

Chap. XVII.

NORMAN saw on English oak,  
On English neck a Norman yoke,  
Norman spoon in English dish,  
And England ruled as Normans wish;  
Blithe world in England never will be  
more,  
Till England's rid of all the four.

Chap, XXVII.

ULRICA *sings*:—

WHET the bright steel,  
Sons of the White Dragon!  
Kindle the torch,  
Daughter of Hengist!  
The steel glimmers not for the carving  
of the banquet,  
It is hard, broad, and sharply pointed;  
The torch goeth not to the bridal  
chamber,  
Itsteams and glitters blue with sulphur.  
Whet the steel, the raven croaks!  
Light the torch, Zerneck is yelling!  
Whet the steel, sons of the Dragon!  
Kindle the torch, daughter of Hengist'

The black clouds are low over the  
thane's castle:  
The eagle screams—he rides on their  
bosom.  
Scream not, grey rider of the sable  
cloud,  
Thy banquet is prepared »  
The maidens of Valhalla look forth,  
The race of Hengist will send them  
guests.  
Shake your black tresses, maidens of  
Valhalla'  
And strike your loud timbrels for  
joy!  
Many a haughtv step bends to your  
halls,  
Many a helmed head.

Dark sits the evening upon the thane's  
castle,  
The black clouds gather round;  
Soon shall they be red as the blood of  
the valiant!  
The destroyer of forests shall shake  
his red crest against them;  
He, the bright consumer of palaces,  
Broad waves he his blazing banner,  
Red, wide, and dusky,  
Over the strife of the valiant;  
His joy is in the clashing swords and  
broken bucklers;  
He loves to lick the hissing blood as  
it bursts warm from the wound'

All must perish!  
The sword cleaveth the helmet;  
The strong armour is pierced by the  
lance:  
Fire devoureth the dwelling of princes,  
Engines break down the fences of the  
battle.  
All must perish!  
The race of Hengist is gone—  
The name of Horsa is no more!  
Shrink not then from your doom, sons  
of the sword!

Let your blades drink blood like wine;  
 Feast ye in the banquet of slaughter,  
 By the light of the blazing halls !  
 Strong be your swords while your  
     blood is warm,  
 And spare neither for pity nor fear,  
 For vengeance hath but an hour;  
 Strong hate itself shall expire 1  
 1 also must perish.  
 Chap, XXXII.

REBECCA'S HYMN.

WHEN Israel, of the Lord beloved,  
     Out from the land of bondage came,  
 Her fathers' God before her moved,  
     An awful guide in smoke and flame.  
 By day, along the astonish'd lands  
     The cloudy pillar glided slow;  
 By night, Arabia's crimson'd sands  
     Return'd the fiery column's glow.

There rose the choral hymn of praise,  
     And trump and timbrel answer'd  
     keen,  
 And Zion's daughters pour'd their lays,  
     With priest's and warrior's voice  
     between.  
 No portents now our foes amaze,  
     Forsaken Isiael wanders lone :  
 Our fathers would not know Thy ways,  
     And Thou hast left them to their own.

But present still, though now unseen'  
     When brightly shines the prosper-  
     ous day,  
 Be thoughts of Thee a cloudy screen  
     To temper the deceitful ray.  
 And oh, when stoops on Judah's path  
     In shade and storm the frequent  
     night,  
 Be Thou, long-suffering, slow to wrath,  
     A burning and a shining light!

Our harps we left by Babel's streams,  
     The tyrant's jest, the Gentile's scorn;  
 No censer round our altar beams,  
     And mute are timbrel, harp, and horn.  
 But Thou hast said, The blood of goat,  
     The flesh of rams I will not prize ;  
 A contrite heart, a humble thought,  
     Are mine accepted sacrifice.  
 Chap, xxxlx.

A VIRELAI.

THE BLACK KNIGHT *sings* :—

ANNA-MARIE, love, up is the sun,  
 Anna-Mane, love, morn is begun,  
 Mists are dispersing, love, birds sing-  
     ing free,  
 Up in the morning, love, Anna-Marie.  
 Anna-Marie, love, up in the morn,  
 The hunter is winding blithe sounds  
     on his horn,  
 The echo rings merry from rock and  
     from tree,  
 'Tis time to arouse thee, love, Anna-  
     Marie.

THE JESTER *responds* :—

O Tybalt, love, Tybalt, awake me not  
     yet,  
 Around my soft pillow while softer  
     dreams flit;  
 For what are the joys that in waking  
     we prove,  
 Compared with these visions, O Tybalt!  
     my love ?  
 Let the birds to the rise of the mist  
     carol shrill,  
 Let the hunter blow out his loud horn  
     on the hill,  
 Softer sounds, softer pleasures, in  
     slumber I prove,  
 But think not I dream'd of thee,  
     Tybalt, my love.  
 Chap. XL.



## A DUET.

THE KNIGHT AND WAMBA.

{Both.}

THERE came three merry men from  
south, west, and north,  
Ever more sing-the roundelay;  
To win the Widow of Wycombe forth,  
And where was the widow might  
say them nay

The first was a knight, and from Tyne-  
dale he came,  
Ever more sing the roundelay;  
And his fathers, God save us, were  
men of great fame,  
And where was the widow might  
say him nay?

Of his father the laird, of his uncle the  
squire,  
He boasted in rhyme and in rounde-  
lay;  
She bade him go bask by his sea-coal  
fire,  
For she was the widow would say  
him nay.

{Wamba alone.}

The next that came forth, swore by  
blood and by nails,  
Merrily sing the roundelay;  
Hur's a gentleman, God wot, and hur's  
lineage was of Wales,  
And where was the widow might say  
him nay?

Sir David ap Morgan ap Griffith ap  
Hugh  
Ap Tudor ap Rhice, quoth his  
roundelay;  
She said that one widow for so many  
was too few,  
And she bade the Welshman wend  
his way.

But then next came a yeoman, a yeo-  
man of Kent,  
Jollily singing his roundelay;  
He spoke to the widow of living and  
rent,  
And where was the widow could  
say him nay?

{Both.}

So the knight and the squire were  
both left in the mire,  
There for to sing their roundelay;  
For a yeoman of Kent, with his yearly  
rent,  
There ne'er was a widow could say  
him nay.

Chap. XL.

## DIRGE FOR ATHELSTANE.

DUST into dust,  
To this all must;  
The tenant hath resign'd  
The faded form  
To waste and worm—  
Corruption claims her kind.

Through paths unknown  
Thy soul hath flown,  
To seek the realms of woe,  
Where fiery pain  
Shall purge the stain  
Of actions done below.

In that sad place,  
By Mary's grace,  
Brief may thy dwelling be '  
Till prayers and alms,  
And holy psalms,  
Shall set the captive free.

Chap. XLII.

MOTTOES.

AWAY<sup>1</sup> our journey lies through dell  
and dingle,  
Where the blithe fawn trips by its  
timid mother,  
Where the broad oak, with inter-  
cepting boughs,  
Chequers the sunbeam in the green-  
sward alley—  
Up and away!—for lovely paths are  
these  
To tread, when the glad sun is on his  
throne:  
Less pleasant, and less safe, when  
Cynthia's lamp  
With doubtful glimmer lights the  
dreary forest.

*Ettrick Forest.*

Chap. XVIII.

A TRAIN of armèd men, somenoble dame  
Escorting (so their scatter'd words  
discover'd,  
As unperceiv'd I hung upon their  
rear),  
Are close at hand, and mean to pass  
the night  
Within the castle.

*Orra, a Tiagcdy.*

Chap. xix.

WHEN autumn nights were long and  
drear,  
And forest walks were dark and dim,  
How sweetly on the pilgrim's ear  
Was wont to steal the hermit's  
hymn»

Devotion borrows Music's tone,  
And Music took Devotion's wing,  
And, like the bird that hails the sun,  
They soar to heaven, and soaring  
sing.

*The Hermit of St. Clement's Well*

Chap. xx.

ALAS! how many hours and years  
have pass'd  
Since human forms have round this  
table sate,  
Or lamp or taper on its surface  
gleam'd '  
Methinks I hear the sound of time  
long past  
Still murmuring o'er us in the lofty  
void  
Of these dark arches, like the ling'ring  
voices  
Of those who long within their graves  
have slept.

*Orra, a Tragedy.*

Chap. xxi.

THE hottest horse will oft be cool,  
The dullest will show fire;  
The friar will often play the fool,  
The fool will play the friar.

*Old Song.*

Chap. xxvi.

THIS wandering race, sever'd from  
other men,  
Boast yet their intercourse with human  
arts;  
The seas, the woods, the deserts which  
they haunt,  
Find them acquainted with their secret  
treasures;  
And unregarded herbs, and flowers,  
and blossoms,  
Display undream'd-of powers when  
gather'd by them.

*The Jew.*

Chap. XXVIII.

APPROACH the chamber, look upon his  
bed.  
His is the passing of no peaceful ghost,  
Which, as the lark arises to the sky,  
'Mid morning's sweetest breeze and  
softest dew,  
Is wing'd to heaven by good men's  
sighs and tears!

Anselm parts otherwise.

*Old Play.*

Chap. xxx.

TRUST me, each state must have its policies :  
 Kingdoms have edicts, cities have their charters ;  
 Even the wild outlaw, in his forest-walk,  
 Keeps yet some touch of civil discipline.  
 For not since Adam wore his verdant apron  
 Hath man with man in social union dwelt,  
 But laws were made to draw that union closer. *Old Play.*  
 Chap, XXXII.

AROUSE the tiger of Hyrcanian deserts,  
 Strive with the half-starved lion for his prey;  
 Lesser the risk, than rouse the slumbering fire  
 Of wild Fanaticism. *Anonymous.*  
 Chap. xxxv.

SAY not my art is fraud—all live by seeming.  
 The beggar begs with it, and the gay courtier  
 Gains land and title, rank and rule, by seeming;  
 The clergy scorn it not, and the bold soldier  
 Will eke with it his service. All admit it,  
 All practise it; and he who is content  
 With showing what he is, shall have small credit  
 In church, or camp, or state. So wags the world. *Old Play.*  
 Chap, xxxvi.

STERN was the law which bade its vot'ries leave  
 At human woes with human hearts to grieve ;  
 Stern was the law, which at the winning wile

Of frank and harmless mirth forbade to smile;  
 But sterner still, when high the iron rod  
 Of tyrant power she shook, and call'd that power of God.  
*The Middle Ages,*  
 Chap, xxxvii.

## XI.

## FROM THE MONASTERY.

'Ne stt anal/ae, frc'

TAKE thou no scorn  
 Offiction born,  
 Fair fiction's muse to woo ;  
 Old Homer's theme  
 Was but a dream,  
 Himself a fiction too.  
*Answer to the Introductory Epistle (of Captain Clutterbuck).*

'MERRILY SWIM WE/

THE WHITE LADY *stngs*:—

MERRILY swim we, the moon shines bright,  
 Both current and ripple are dancing in light:  
 We have roused the night raven, I heard him croak  
 As we plashed along beneath the oak  
 That flings its broad branches so far and so wide,  
 Their shadows are dancing in midst of the tide.  
 'Who wakens my nestlings?' the raven he said,  
<sup>4</sup> My beak shall ere morn in his blood be red!  
 For a blue swollen corpse is a dainty meal,  
 And I'll have my share with the pike and the eel.'

Merrily swim we, the moon shines  
bright,  
There's a golden gleam on the distant  
height:  
There's a silver shower on the aldeis  
dank,  
And the drooping willows that wave  
on the bank.  
I see the Abbey, both turret and tower,  
It is all astir for the vesper hour;  
The monks for the chapel are leaving  
each cell,  
But where 's Father Philip should toll  
the bell ?

Merrily swim we, the moon shines  
bright,  
Downward we drift through shadow  
and light;  
Under yon rock the eddies sleep,  
Calm and silent, dark and deep.  
The Kelpy has risen from the fathom-  
less pool,  
He has lighted his candle of death and  
of dool :  
Look, Father, look, and you 'll laugh  
to see  
How he gapes and glares with his eyes  
on thee!

Good luck to yourfishing, whom watch  
ye to-night ?  
A man of mean or a man of might'  
Is it layman or priest that must float  
in your cove,  
Or lover who crosses to visit his love !  
Hark! heard ye the Kelpy reply as  
we passM,—  
' God's blessing on the warder, he  
lock'd the bridge fast'  
All that come to my cove are sunk,  
Priest or layman, lover or monk,<sup>1</sup>

Landed—landed! the black book hath  
won,  
Else had you seen Berwick with  
morning sun !

Sain ye, and save ye, and blithe mot  
ye be,  
For seldom they land that go swimming  
with me.  
Chap. v.



# THE MONK'S WARNING.

THE WHITE LADY *sings* —

GOOD evening, Sir Priest, and so late  
as you ndc,  
With your mule so fair, and your  
mantle so wide;  
But ride you through valley, or ride  
you oer hill,  
There is one that has warrant to w<sup>T</sup>ait  
on you still.  
Back, back,  
The volume black !  
I have a warrant to carry it back.  
What, ho ' Sub-Prior, and came you  
but here  
To conjure a book from a dead woman's  
bier?  
Sain you, and save you, be wary and  
wise,  
Ride back with the book, or you 'll pay  
for your prize  
Back, back,  
There s death in the track '  
In the name of my master, I bid thee  
bear back.

That which is neither ill nor well,  
That which belongs not to heaven nor  
to hell,  
A wreath of the mist, a bubble of the  
stream,  
Twixt a waking thought and a sleeping  
dream ;  
A form that men spy  
With the half-shut eye  
In the beams of the setting sun,  
am I.

Vainly, Sir Prior, wouldst thou bar me  
my right!  
Like the star when it shoots, I can  
dart through the night;  
I can dance on the torrent, and ride  
on the air,  
And travel the world with the bonny  
night-mare.  
Again, again,  
At the crook of the glen,  
Where bickers the burnie, I'll meet  
thee again.

Men of good are bold as sackless,  
Men of rude are wild and reckless.  
Lie thou still  
In the nook of the hill,  
For those be before thee that wish  
thee ill.

Chap. xi.

THE WHITE LADY *sings* —  
THANK the holly-bush  
That nods on thy brow;  
Or with this slender rush  
I had strangled thee now.

Chap. x.

#### TO THE WHITE LADY.

HALBERT *invokes* :—

THRICE to the holly brake,  
Thrice to the well—  
I bid thee awake,  
White Maid of Avcnel!

Noon gleams on the lake,  
Noon glows on the fell,—  
Wake thee, O wake,  
White Maid of Avenel.

Chap. xi.

\* *Sad less—Innocent.*

#### TO HALBERT.

THE WHITE LADY *sings or speaks* :—  
YOUTH of the dark eye, wherefore  
didst thou call me I  
Wherefore art thou here, if terrors  
can appal thee?  
He that seeks to deal with us must  
know no fear nor failing;  
To coward and churl our speech is  
dark, our gifts are unavailing.  
The breeze that brought me hithernow  
must sweep Egyptian ground,  
The fleecy cloud on which I ride for  
Araby is bound;  
The fleecy cloud is drifting by, the  
breeze sighs for my stay,  
For I must sail a thousand miles before  
the close of day.

WHAT I am I must not show—  
What I am thou couldst not know—  
Something betwixt heaven and hell—  
Something that neither stood nor fell—  
Something that through thy wit or will  
May work thee good—may work  
thee ill.

Neither substance quite, nor shadow,  
Haunting lonely moor and meadow,  
Dancing by the haunted spring,  
Riding on the whirlwind's wing;  
Aping in fantastic fashion  
Every change of human passion,  
While o'er our frozen minds they pass  
Like shadows from the mirror'd glass.  
Wayward, fickle, is our mood,  
Hovering betwixt bad and good,  
Happier than brief-dated man,  
Living twenty times his span;  
Far less happy, for we have  
Help nor hope beyond the grave!  
Man awakes to joy or sorrow;  
Ours the sleep that knows no morrow.  
This is all that I can show—  
This is all that thou may'st know.

AY ! and I taught thee the word and  
the spell,  
To waken me here by the Fairies'  
Well:  
But thou hast loved the heron and  
hawk,  
More than to seek my haunted walk ;  
And thou hast loved the lance and the  
sword,  
More than good text and holy word ;  
And thou hast loved the deer to track,  
More than the lines and the letters  
black ;  
And thou art a ranger of moss and  
of wood,  
And scornest the nurture of gentle  
blood.

THY craven fear my truth accused;  
Thine Idleness my trust abused;  
He that draws to harbour late,  
Must sleep without, or burst the gate.  
There is a star for thee which burn'd,  
Its influence wanes, its course is turn'd ;  
Valour and constancy alone  
Can bring thee back the chance that's  
flown.

WITHIN that awful volume lies  
The mystery of mysteries !  
Happiest they of human race,  
To whom God has granted grace  
To read, to fear, to hope, to pray,  
To lift the latch, and force the way;  
And better had they ne'er been born,  
Who read to doubt, or read to scorn.

MANY a fathom dark and deep  
I have laid the book to sleep ;  
Ethereal fires around it glowing—  
Ethereal music ever flowing—  
The sacred pledge of Heav'n  
All things revere,  
Each in his sphere,  
Save man for whom 'twas giv'n :

Lend thy hand, and thou shalt spy  
Things ne'er seen by mortal eye.

FEAR'ST thou to go with me?  
Still it is free to thee  
A peasant to dwell;  
Thou may'st drive the dull steer,  
And chase the king's deer,  
But never more come near  
This haunted well.

HERE lies the volume thou boldly hast  
sought;  
Touch it, and take it,—'twill dearly be  
bought.

RASH thy deed,  
Mortal weed  
To immortal flames applying ;  
Rasher trust  
Has thing of dust,  
On his own weak worth relying :  
Strip thee of such fences vain,  
Strip, and prove thy luck again.

MORTAL warp and mortal woof  
Cannot brook this charmed roof;  
All that mortal art hath wrought  
In our cell returns to nought.  
The molten gold returns to clay,  
The polish'd diamond melts away;  
All is altered, all is flown,  
Nought stands fast but truth alone.  
Not for that thy quest give o'er:  
Courage! prove thy chance once more.

ALAS ' alas  
Not ours the grace  
These holy characters to trace:  
Idle forms of painted air,  
Not to us is given to share  
The boon bestow'd on Adam's race.

With patience bide,  
Heaven will provide  
The fitting time, the fitting guide.  
Chap. XII.

THIS is the day when the fairy kind  
Sit weeping alone for their hope-  
less lot,  
And the wood-maiden sighs to the  
sighing wind,  
And the merraaiden weeps in her  
crystal grot;  
For this is the day that a deed was  
wrought,  
In which we have neither part nor  
share,  
For the children of clay was salvation  
bought,  
But not for the forms of sea or air !  
And ever the mortal is most forlorn,  
Who meeteth our race on the Friday  
morn.

DARING youth ' for thee it is well,  
Here calling me in haunted dell,  
That thy heart has not quail'd,  
Nor thy courage fail'd,  
And that thou couldst brook  
The angry look  
Of Her of Avenel.  
Did one limb shiver,  
Or an eyelid quiver,  
Thou wert lost for ever.  
Though I am form'd from the ether blue,  
And my blood is of the unfallen dew,  
And thou art framed of mud and dust,  
'Tis thine to speak, reply I must.

A MIGHTIER wizard far than I  
Wields o'er the universe his power;  
Him owns the eagle in the sky,  
The turtle in the bower.

Changeful in shape, yet mightiest still,  
He wields the heart of man at will,  
From ill to good, from good to ill,  
In cot and castle-tower.

ASK thy heart, whose secret cell  
Is fill'd with Mary Avenel'  
Ask thy pride, why scornful look  
In Mary's view it will not brook?  
Ask it, why thou seek'st to rise  
Among the mighty and the wise ?  
Why thou spurn'st thy lowly lot  
Why thy pastimes are forgot'  
Why thou wouldst in bloody strife  
Mend thy luck or lose thy life ?  
Ask thy heart, and it shall tell,  
Sighing from its secret cell,  
'Tis for Mary Avenel.

Do not ask me ;  
On doubts like these thou canst not  
task me.  
We only see the passing show  
of human passion's ebb and flow ;  
And view the pageant's idle glance  
As mortals eye the northern dance,  
When thousand streamers, flashing  
bright,  
Career it o'er the brow of night,  
And gazers mark their changeful  
gleams,  
But feel no influence from their beams.

BY ties mysterious link'd, our fated  
race  
Holds strange connexion with the  
sons of men.  
The star that rose upon the House of  
Avenel,  
When Norman Ulric first assumed  
the name,  
That star, when culminating in its  
orbit,  
Shot from its sphere a drop of diamond  
dew,

And this bright font received it—and  
a Spirit  
Rose from the fountain, and her date  
of life  
Hath co-existence with the House of  
Avenel,  
And with the star that rules it.

LOOK on my girdle—on this thread of  
gold—  
'Tis fine as web of lightest gossamer,  
And, but there is a spell on 't, would  
not bind,  
Light as they are, the folds of my  
thin robe.  
But when 'twas donn'd, it was a  
massive chain,  
Such as might bind the champion of  
the Jews,  
Even when his locks were longest:  
it hath dwindled,  
Hath 'minish'd in its substance and its  
strength,  
As sunk the greatness of the House  
of Avenel.  
When this frail thread gives way, I  
to the elements  
Resign the principles of life they lent  
me.  
Ask me no more of this<sup>f</sup>—the stars  
forbid it.

DIM burns the once bright star of  
Avenel,  
Dim as the beacon when the morn is  
nigh,  
And the o'er-weanied warder leaves  
the light-house;  
There is an influence sorrowful and  
fearful.  
That dogs its downward course.  
Disastrous passion,  
Fierce hate and rivalry, are in the  
aspect  
That lowers upon its fortunes.

COMPLAIN not on me, child of clay,  
If to thy harm I yield the way.  
We, who soar thy sphere above,  
Know not aught of hate or love ;  
As will or wisdom rules thy mood,  
My gifts to evil turn or good.

WHEN Piercie Shafton boasteth high,  
Let this token meet his eye.  
The sun is westeiing from the dell,  
Thy wish is granted—fare thee well!

Chap. xvll.

SIR PIERCIE SHAFTON *sings* :—

WHAT tongue can her perfections tell,  
On whose each part all pens may  
dwell.

(ETCETERA, to the extent of about five  
hundred verses, ending thus - —)

Of whose high praise and praiseful  
bliss,  
Goodness the pen, Heaven paper is ;  
The ink immortal fame doth send :  
As I began so I must end.

THE WHITE LADY *chants or recites* •—

HE whose heart for vengeance sued  
Must not shrink from shedding blood;  
The knot that thou hast tied with  
word,  
Thou must loose by edge of sword.

You have summon'd me once, you  
have summon'd me twice,  
And without e'er a summons I come  
to you thrice ;  
Unask'd for, unsued for, you come to  
my glen ;  
Unsued and unask'd, I am with you  
agen.

Chap. xx.



## BORDER MARCH.

MARCH, march, Ettrick and Teviot-  
dale,

Why the deil dinna ye march  
forward in order?

March, march, Eskdale and Liddesdale,  
All the Blue Bonnets are bound  
for the Border.

Many a banner spread,  
Flutters above your head,  
Many a crest that is famous in story.  
Mount and make ready then,  
Sons of the mountain glen,  
Fight for the Queen and the old  
Scottish glory.

Come from the hills where your  
hirsels are grazing,  
Come from the glen of the buck and  
the roe;

Come to the crag where the beacon  
is blazing,

Come with the buckler, the lance,  
and the bow.

Trumpets are sounding,  
War-steeds are bounding,

Stand to your arms then, and  
march in good order!

England shall many a day  
Tell of the bloody fray,

When the Blue Bonnets came  
over the Border.

Chap. xxv.

THE WHITE LADY TO MARY  
AVENEL.

MAIDEN, whose sorrows wail the  
living dead,

Whose eyes shall commune with  
the dead alive,

Maiden, attend! Beneath my foot lies  
hid

The word, the law, the path which  
thou dost strive

To find, and canst not find. Could  
Spirits shed

Tears for their lot, it were my lot  
to weep,

Showing the road which I shall never  
tread,

Though my foot points it. Sleep,  
eternal sleep,

Dark, long, and cold forgetfulness my  
lot!

But do not thou at human ills repine;  
Secure there lies full guerdon in this  
spot

For all the woes that wait frail  
Adam's line;

Stoop then and make it yours—I may  
not make it mine!

Chap. xx



## THE WHITE LADY TO EDWARD.

THOU who seek'st my fountain lone,  
With thoughts and hopes thou dar'st  
not own;

Whose heart within leap'd wildly glad,  
When most his brow seem'd dark and  
sad;

Hie thee back, thou find'st not here  
Corpse or coffin, grave or bier;

The dead alive is gone and fled—  
Go thou, and join the living dead!

The living dead, whose sober brow  
Oft shrouds such thoughts as thou  
hast now,

Whose hearts within are seldom cured  
Of passions by their vows abjured;

Where, under sad and solemn show,  
Vain hopes are nursed, wild wishes  
glow.

Seek the convent's vaulted room,  
Prayer and vigil be thy doom;

Do off the green, and don the grey,  
To the cloister hence away!

Chap. XXXII.

THE WHITE LADY'S FAREWELL.

FARE thee well, thou Holly green !  
Thou shalt seldom now be seen,  
With all thy glittering garlands bend-  
ing.

As to greet my slow descending,  
Startling the bewilder'd hind,  
Who sees thee wave without a wind.

Farewell, Fountain ! now not long  
Shalt thou murmur to my song.  
While thy crystal bubbles glancing,  
Keep the time in mystic dancing,  
Rise and swell, arc burst and lost,  
Like mortal schemes by fortune cross'd.

The knot of fate at length is tied,  
The Churl is Lord, the Maid is Bride!  
Vainly did my magic sleight  
Send the lover from her sight;  
Wither bush, and perish well,  
Fall'n is lofty Avenel!

Chap. xxxvu.



MOTTOES.

O AY! the Monks, the Monks, they  
did the mischief!  
Theirs all the grossness, all the  
superstition  
Of a most gross and superstitious age.  
May He be praised that sent the  
healthful tempest,  
And scatter'd all these pestilential  
vapours;  
But that we owed them *all* to yonder  
Harlot  
Throned on the seven hills with her  
cup of gold,  
I will as soon believe, with kind Sir  
Roger,

That old Moll White took wing with  
cat and broomstick,  
And raised the last night's thunder.

Chap., *old Play.*

IN yon lone vale his early youth was  
bred,

Not solitary then—the bugle-horn  
Of fell Alecto often waked its windings,  
From where the brook joins the  
majestic river,

To the wild northern bog, the curlew's  
haunt,

Where oozes forth its first and feeble  
streamlet.

*Old Play.*

Chap 11.

A PRIEST, ye cry, a priest'—lame  
shepherds they,

How shall they gather in the straggling  
flock

Dumb dogs which bark not, how shall  
they compel

The loitering vagrants to the Master's  
fold?

Fitter to bask before the blazing fire,  
And snuff the mess neat-handed  
Phyllis dresses,

Than on the snow-wreath battle with  
the wolf.

*The Reformation.*

Chap. v.

Now let us sit in conclave. That  
these weeds

Be rooted from the vineyard of the  
Church,

That these foul tares be severed from  
the wheat,

We arc, I trust, agreed. Yet how  
to do this,

Nor hurt the wholesome crop and  
tender vine-plants,

Craves good advisement.

*The Reformation.*

Chap. vl.

NAY, dally not with time, the wise  
man's treasure,  
Though fools are lavish on't; the fatal  
Fisher  
Hooks souls, while we waste moments.

*Old Play.*

Chap. viii.

You call this education, do you not?  
Why, 'tis the forced march of a herd  
of bullocks  
Before a shouting drover. The glad  
van  
Move on at ease, and pause a while  
to snatch  
A passing morsel from the dewy green-  
sward,  
While all the blows, the oaths, the  
indignation,  
Fall on the croupe of the ill-fated  
laggard  
That cripples in the rear.

*Old Play.*

Chap. xi.

THERE'S something in that ancient  
superstition,  
Which, ening as it is, our fancy loves.  
The spring that, with its thousand  
crystal bubbles,  
Bursts from the bosom of some desert  
rock  
In secret solitude, may well be deem'd  
The haunt of something purer, more  
refined,  
And mightier than ourselves.

*Old Play.*

Chap. XII.

NAY, let me have the friends who eat  
my victuals  
As various as my dishes. The feast's  
naught,  
**Where** one **huge** plate predominates.  
John Plaintext,

He shall be mighty beef, our English  
staple;  
The worthy Alderman, a butter'd  
dumpling;  
Yon pair of whisker'd Cornets, ruffs  
and rees;  
Their friend the Dandy, a green goose  
in sippets.  
And so the board is spread at once  
and fiird  
On the same principle—Variety.

*New Play.*

Chap. xiv.

HE strikes no coin, 'tis true, but coins  
new phrases,  
And vends them forth as knaves vend  
gilded counters,  
Which wise men scorn, and fools  
accept in payment.

*Old Play.*

Chap. xv.

Now choose thee, gallant, betwixt  
wealth and honour,  
There lies the pelf, in sum to bear  
thee through  
The dance of youth, and the turmoil  
of manhood,  
Yet leave enough for age's chimney-  
corner ;  
But an thou grasp to it, farewell  
Ambition !  
Farewell each hope of bettering thy  
condition,  
And raising thy low rank above the  
churls  
That till the earth for bread !

*Old Play.*

Chap. xix.

I HOPE you 'll give me cause to think  
you noble,  
And do me right with your sword, sir,  
as becomes  
One gentleman of honour to another;

All this is fair, sir—let us make no  
days on 't,  
I'll lead your way.

*Love's Pilgrimage.*

Chap. xx.

INDIFFERENT, but indifferent—pshaw '  
he doth it not  
Like one who is his craft's master—  
ne'ertheless

I have seen a clown confer a bloody  
coxcomb

On one who was a master of defence.  
*Old Play.*

Chap. xxi.

YES, life hath left him ; every busy  
thought,  
Each fiery passion, every strong  
affection,

The sense of outward ill and inward  
sorrow,

Are fled at once from the pale trunk  
before me;

And I have given that which spoke  
and moved,

Thought, acted, suffer'd, as a living man,  
To be a ghastly form of bloody clay,  
Soon the foul food for reptiles.

*Old Play.*

Chap. XXII

'Tis when the wound is stiffening  
with the cold,

The warrior first feels pain ; 'tis when  
the heat

And fiery fever of his soul is past,  
The sinner feels remorse.

*Old Play.*

Chap. XXIII.

I'LL walk on tiptoe ; arm my eye with  
caution,

My heart with courage, and my hand  
with weapon

Like him who ventures on a lion's den.  
*Old Play.*

Chap. xxiv.

Now, by Our Lady, Sheriff, 'tis hard  
reckoning,

That I, with every odds of birth and  
barony,

Should be detain'd here for the casual  
death

Of a wild forester, whose utmost having  
Is but the brazen buckle of the belt  
In which he sticks his hedge-knife.

*Old Play.*

Chap. xxv

You call it an ill angel—it may  
be so;

But sure I am, among the ranks which  
fell,

'Tis the first fiend ere counsell'd man  
to rise,

And win the bliss the sprite himself  
had forfeited.

*Old Play.*

Chap. xxx.

AT school I knew him—a sharp-witted  
youth,

Grave, thoughtful, and reserved  
amongst his mates,

Turning the hours of sport and food  
to labour,

Starving his body to inform his mind.  
*Old Play.*

Chap. xxxi.

THEN in my gown of sober gray,  
Along the mountain-path I'll wander,

And wind my solitary way  
To the sad shrine that courts me  
yonder.

There in the calm monastic shade,  
All injuries may be forgiven ;

And there for thee, obdurate maid,  
My orisons shall rise to heaven.

*The Cruel Lady of the Mountains.*

Chap. xxxii.

Now on my faith this gear is all  
entangled,  
Like to the yarn-clew of the drowsy  
knitter,  
Dragg'd by the frolic kitten through  
the cabin,  
While the good dame sits nodding  
o'er the fire  
Masters, attend; 'twill crave some  
skill to clear it.

*Old Play.*

Chap, XXXIII.

IT is not texts will do it: Church  
artillery  
Are silenced soon by real ordnance,  
And canons are but vain opposed to  
cannon.  
Go, coin your crosier, melt your  
church plate down,  
Bid the starved soldier banquet in  
your halls,  
And quaff your long saved hogsheads;  
turn them out  
Thus primed with your good cheer,  
to guard your wall,  
And they will venture for 't.

*Old Play.*

Chap xxxiv.

## XII.

### FROM THE ABBOT.

THE PARDONER *speaks* :—

LISTNETH gode people, everiche one,  
For in the londe of Babylone,  
Far eastward I wot it lyeth,  
And is the first londe the sonne cspieth,  
Ther, as he cometh fro out the s6 ;  
In this ilk londe, as thinketh me,  
Right as holie legendes tell,  
Snottreth from a roke a well,  
And falleth into ane bath of ston,

WherchastSusanne in times long gon,  
Was wont to wash her bodie and lim—  
Mickle vertue hath that streme,  
As ye shall se er that ye pas,  
Ensample by this little glas—  
Through nights cold and dayes hote,  
Hiderward I have it brought;  
Hath a wife made slip or slide,  
Or a maiden stepp'd aside ;  
Putteth this water under her nese,  
Wold she nold she, she shall snese.  
Chap. xxvn.

## MOTTOES.

IN the wild storm,  
The seaman hews his mast down,  
and the merchant  
Heaves to the billows wares he once  
deem'd precious :  
So prince and peer, 'mid popular con-  
tentions,  
Cat off their favourites.

*Old Play.*

Chap. v.

THOU hast each secret of the house-  
hold, Francis.  
I dare be sworn thou hast been in  
the buttery  
Steeping thy curious humour in fat ale,  
And in the butler's tattle—ay, or  
chatting  
With the glib waiting-woman o'er  
her comfits:  
These bear the key to each domestic  
mystery.

*Old Play.*

Chap. vi.

THE sacred tapers' lights are gone,  
Grey moss has clad the altar stone,  
The holy image is o'erthrown,  
The bell has ceased to toll.

The long ribb'd aisles are burst and  
shrunk,  
The holy shrines to ruin sunk,  
Departed is the pious monk,—  
God's blessing on his soul!

*Redtivia.*

Chap. VIII.

KNEEL with me, swear it! 'Tis not in  
words I trust,  
Save when they 're fenced with an  
appeal to Heaven.

*Old Play.*

Chap, ix

LIFE hath its May, and all is mirthful  
then:  
The woods are vocal, and the flowers  
all odour;  
Its very blast has mirth m't,—and  
the maidens,  
The while they don their cloaks to  
screen their kirtles,  
Laugh at the rain that wets them.

*Old Play*

Chap xi.

NAY, hear me, brother; I am elder,  
wiser,  
And holier than thou; and age, and  
wisdom,  
And holiness, have peremptory claims,  
And will be listen'd to.

*Old Play.*

Chap. XII.

WHAT! Dagon up again' I thought we  
had hurled him  
Down on the threshold never more to  
rise.

Bring wedge and axe; and, neigh-  
bours, lend your hands,  
And rive the idol into winter fagots!

*Athelstane, or the Converted Dane.*

Chap. xm.

NOT the wild billow, when it breaks  
its barrier—  
Not the wild wind, escaping from  
its cavern—  
Not the wild fiend, that mingles both  
together,  
And pours their rage upon the ripen-  
ing harvest,  
Can match the wild freaks of this  
mirthful meeting—  
Comic, yet fearful, droll, and yet  
destructive.

*The Conspiracy.*

Chap. xiv.

YOUTH! thou wear'st to manhood now  
Darker lip and darker brow,  
Statelier step, more pensive mien,  
In thy face and gait are seen:  
Thou must now brook midnight  
watches,  
Take thy food and sport by snatches '  
For the gambol and the jest,  
Thou wert wont to love the best,  
Graver follies must thou follow,  
But as senseless, false, and hollow.

*Life, a Poem.*

Chap. xvi.

THE sky is clouded, Gaspard,  
And the vexed ocean sleeps a troubled  
sleep  
Beneath a lurid gleam of parting sun-  
shine.  
Such slumber hangs o'er discontented  
lands,  
While factions doubt, as yet, if they  
have strength  
To front the open battle.

*Albion, a Poem.*

Chap XVIII.

IT is and is not; 'tis the thing I sought  
for,  
Have kneel'd for, pray'd for, risk'd  
my life and fame for;

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| And yet it is not—no more than the<br>shadow<br>Upon the hard, cold, flat, and polish'd<br>mirror,<br>Is the warm, graceful, rounded, living<br>substance<br>Which it presents in form and lineament.                                                                                                 | AND when Love's torch hath set the<br>heart in flame,<br>Comes Signor Reason, with his saws<br>and cautions,<br>Giving such aid as the old grey-beard<br>Sexton,<br>Who from the church-vault drags his<br>crazy engine,<br>To ply its dribbling ineffectual streamlet<br>Against a conflagration. |
| Chap. xix.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Old Play.<br>Chap. xxv.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| Now have you reft me from my staff,<br>my guide,<br>Who taught my youth, as men teach<br>untamed falcons,<br>To use my strength discreetly: I am<br>reft<br>Of comrade and of counsel.                                                                                                                | YES, it is she whose eyes look'd on<br>thy childhood,<br>And watch'd with trembling hope thy<br>dawn of youth,<br>That now, with these same eye-balls,<br>dimm'd with age,<br>And dimmer yet with tears, sees thy<br>dishonour.                                                                    |
| Chap. xx.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Old Play.<br>Chap. XXVIII.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| GIVE me a morsel on the greensward<br>rather,<br>Coarse as you will the cooking; let<br>the fresh spring<br>Bubble beside my napkin, and the<br>free birds,<br>Twittering and chirping, hop from<br>bough to bough,<br>To claim the crumbs I leave for perquisites:<br>Your prison-feasts I like not. | IN some breasts passion lies conceal'd<br>and silent,<br>Like war's swart powder in a castle<br>vault,<br>Until occasion, like the linstock, lights<br>it;<br>Then comes at once the lightning<br>and the thunder,<br>And distant echoes tell that all is rent<br>asunder.                         |
| <i>The Woodsman, a Drama.</i><br>Chap. xxIII.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Old Play.<br>Chap. xxx.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| 'Tis a weary life this—<br>Vaults overhead, and grates and bars<br>around me,<br>And my sad hours spent with as sad<br>companions,<br>Whose thoughts are brooding o'er<br>their own mischances,<br>Far, far too deeply to take part in mine.                                                          | DEATH distant?—No, alas! he's ever<br>with us,<br>And shakes the dart at us in all our<br>actings:<br>He lurks within our cup while we're<br>in health;<br>Sits by our sick-bed, mocks our<br>medicines;                                                                                           |
| <i>The Woodsman.</i><br>Chap. xxIv.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |

We cannot walk, or sit, or ride, or  
travel,  
But Death is by to seize us when  
he lists.

*The Spanish Father.*

Chap, XXXIII.

AY, Pedro? Come you here with  
mask and lantern,  
Ladder of ropes, and other moonshine  
tools?  
Why, youngster, thou may'st cheat  
the old Duenna,  
Flatter the waiting-woman, bribe the  
valet;  
But know, that I her father play the  
Gryphon,  
Tameless and sleepless, proof to fraud  
or bribe,  
And guard the hidden treasure of  
her beauty.

*The Spanish Father.*

Chap, xxxiv.

IT is a time of danger, not of revel,  
When churchmen turn to masquers.

*The Spanish Father.*

Chap. xxxv.

AY, sir—our ancient crown, in these  
wild times,  
Oft stood upon a cast; the gamester's  
ducat,  
So often staked, and lost, and then  
regain'd,  
Scarce knew so many hazards.

*The Spanish Father.*

Chap, xxxvii.

XIII.

# FROM KENILWORTH.

## THE OWL SONG.

OF all the birds on bush or tree,  
Commend me to the owl,  
Since he may best ensample be  
To those the cup that trowl.  
For when the sun hath left the west,  
He chooses the tree that he loves the  
best,  
And he whoops out his song, and  
he laughs at his jest.  
Then, though hours be late, and  
weather foul,  
We'll drink to the health of the  
bonny, bonny owl.

The lark is but a bumpkin fowl,  
He sleeps in his nest till morn,  
But my blessing upon the jolly owl,  
That all night blows his horn.  
Then up with your cup till you stagger  
in speech,  
And match me this catch, till you  
swagger and screech,  
And drink till you wink, my merry  
men each;  
For, though hours be late, and weather  
be foul,  
We'll drink to the health of the  
bonny, bonny owl.

Chap. ii.

## THE WARDER'S WELCOME TO KENILWORTH.

(In imitation of Gascogne.)

WHAT stir, what turmoil, have we for  
the nones?  
Stand back, my masters, or beware  
your bones!



Sirs, I'm a warder, and no man  
of straw ;  
My voice keeps order, and my club  
gives law.

Yet soft! nay stay—what vision have  
we here !  
What dainty darling's this? what  
peerless peer ?  
What loveliest face, that lovely ranks  
enfold,  
Like brightest diamond chased in  
purest gold

Dazzled and blind, mine office I forsake,  
My club, my key, my knee, my  
homage take.  
Bright paragon, pass on in joy and  
bliss;  
Beshrew the gate that opes not wide  
at such a sight as this!

Chap. xxx.



#### MOTTOES.

NAY, I'll hold touch; the game shall  
be play'd out ;  
It ne'er shall stop for me, this meny  
wager:  
That which I say when gamesome, I'll  
avouch  
In my most sober mood—ne'er trust  
me else.

*The Hazard- Table.*

Chap. in.

NOT serve two masters?—Here's a  
youth will try it,  
Would fain serve God, yet give the  
devil his due ;  
Says grace before he doth a deed  
of villany,  
And returns his thanks devoutly when  
'tis acted.

*Old Play.*

Chap. iv.

HE was a man  
Versed in the world as pilot in his  
compass.  
The needle pointed ever to that interest  
Which was his loadstar, and he spread  
his sails  
With vantage to the gale of others'  
passion.

*The Deceiver, a Tragedy.*

Chap. v.

THIS is He  
Who rides on the court-gale; controls  
its tides;  
Knows all their secret shoals and  
fatal eddies ;  
Whose frown abases, and whose smile  
exalts  
He shines like any rainbow—and,  
perchance,  
His colours are as transient.

*Old Play.*

Chap VII.

THIS is rare news thou tell'st me,  
my good fellow;  
There are two bulls fierce battling  
on the green  
For one fair heifer—if the one goes  
down,  
The dale will be more peaceful, and  
the herd,  
Which have small interest in their  
brulziement,  
May pasture there in peace.

*Old Play.*

Chap. xiv.

WELL, then, our course is chosen:  
spread the sail,—  
Heave oft the lead, and mark the  
soundings well;  
Look to the helm, good master; many  
a shoal

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Marks this stern coast, and rocks<br>where sits the siren,<br>Who, like ambition, lures men to their<br>ruin.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Of virtue nought to boast of. I'm<br>a striker,<br>Would have the world strike with<br>me, pell-mell all.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| <i>The Shipwreck.</i><br>Chap. XVII.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | <i>Pandaemonium.</i><br>Chap. xxvin.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| Now God<br>Be good to me in this wild pilgrimage '<br>All hope in human aid I cast behind me.<br>Oh, who would be a woman? who<br>that fool,<br>A weeping, pining, faithful, loving<br>woman I<br>She hath hard measure still where<br>she hopes kindest,<br>And all her bounties only make her<br>ingrates.                                                                                                            | Now fare thee well, my master' if<br>true service<br>Be guerdon'd with hard looks, e'en<br>cut the tow-line,<br>And let our barks across the pathless<br>flood<br>Hold different courses.                                                                                                                                                                           |
| <i>Love's Pilgrimage.</i><br>Chap. XXIII.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | <i>Shipwreck.</i><br>Chap. xxix.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| HARK! the bells summon, and the<br>bugle calls,<br>But she the fairest answers not; the tide<br>Of nobles and of ladies throngs the<br>halls,<br>But she the loveliest must in secret<br>hide.<br>What eyes were thine, proud Prince,<br>which in the gleam<br>Of yon gay meteors lost that better<br>sense,<br>That o'er the glow-worm doth the<br>star esteem,<br>And merit's modest blush o'er courtly<br>insolence? | Now bid the steeple rock—she comes,<br>she comes '<br>Speak for us, bells' speak for us,<br>shnll-tongued tuckets!<br>Stand to the linstock, gunner; let thy<br>cannon<br>Play such a peal, as if a Paynim foe<br>Came stretch'd in turban'd ranks to<br>storm the ramparts.<br>We will have pageants too; but that<br>craves wit,<br>And I'm a rough-hewn soldier. |
| <i>The Glass Slipper.</i><br>Chap. xxv.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | <i>The VirginQueen, a Tragi-Comedy.</i><br>Chap. xxx.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| WHAT, man ' ne'er lack a draught<br>when the full can<br>Stands at thine elbow, and craves<br>emptying!—<br>Nay, fear not me, for I have no delight<br>To watch men's vices, since I have<br>myself                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | THE wisest sovereigns err like private<br>men,<br>And royal hand has sometimes laid<br>the sword<br>Of chivalry upon a worthless shoulder,<br>Which better had been branded by the<br>hangman.<br>What then? Kings do their best,—and<br>they and we<br>Must answer for the intent, and not<br>the event.                                                           |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | <i>Old Play.</i><br>Chap. xxxn.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |

HERE stands the victim—there the  
proud betrayer,  
E'en as the hind pull'd down by strang-  
ling dogs  
Liesat the hunter'sfeet, who courteous  
proffers  
To some high dame, the Dian of the  
chase,  
To whom he looks for guerdon, his  
sharp blade,  
To gash the sobbing throat.

*The Woodsman.*

Chap. xxxm.

HIGH o'er the eastern steep the sun is  
beaming,  
And darkness flies with her deceitful  
shadows;  
So truth prevails o'er falsehood.

*Old Play.*

Chap. XL.

#### XIV.

#### FROM THE PIRATE.

#### THE SONG OF THE REIM-KENNAR.

STERN eagle of the far north-west,  
Thou that bearest in thy grasp the  
thunderbolt,  
Thou whose rushing pinions stir  
ocean to madness,  
Thou the destroyer of herds, thou the  
scatterer of navies,  
Amidst the scream of thy rage,  
Amidst the rushing of thy onward  
wings,  
Though thy scream be loud as the cry  
of a perishing nation,  
Though the rushing of thy wings be  
like the roar of ten thousand  
waves,  
Yet hear, in thine ire and thy haste,  
Hear thou the voice of the Reim-  
kennar.

Thou hast met the pine-trees of Dront-  
heim,  
Their dark-green heads lie prostrate  
beside their up-rooted stems ;  
Thou hast met the rider of the ocean,  
The tall, the strong bark of the fear-  
less rover,  
And she has struck to thee the topsail  
That she had not veil'd to a royal  
armada.  
Thou hast met the tower that bears its  
crest among the clouds,  
The battled massive tower of the Jarl  
of former days,  
And the cope-stone of the turret  
Is lying upon its hospitable hearth;  
But thou too shalt stoop, proud com-  
peller of clouds,  
When thou hearest the voice of the  
Reim-kennar.

There are verses that can stop the  
stag in the forest,  
Ay, and when the dark-colour'd dog  
is opening on his track;  
There are verses can make the wild  
hawk pause on the wing,  
Like the falcon that wears the hood  
and the jesses,  
And who knows the shrill whistle of  
the fowler.  
Thou who canst mock at the scream  
of the drowning mariner,  
And the crash of the ravaged forest,  
And the groan of the overwhelmed  
crowds,  
When the church hath fallen in the  
moment of prayer;  
There are sounds which thou also  
must list,  
When they are chanted by the voice  
of the Reira-kennar.

Enough of woe hast thou wrought on  
the ocean.  
The widows wring their hands on the  
beach;

Enough of woe hast thou wrought on  
the land,  
The husbandman folds his arms in  
despair;  
Cease thou the waving of thy pinions,  
Let the ocean repose in her dark  
strength ;  
Cease thou the flashing of thine eye,  
Let the thunderbolt sleep in the ar-  
moury of Odin;  
Be thou still at my bidding, viewless  
racer of the north-western  
heaven,—  
Sleep thou at the voice of Noma the  
Reim-kennar.

Eagle of the far north-western waters,  
Thou hast heard the voice of the Reim-  
kennar,  
Thou hast closed thy wide sails at her  
bidding,  
And folded them in peace by thy side.  
My blessing be on thy retiring path ;  
When thou stoapest from thy place on  
high,  
Soft be thy slumbers in the caverns of  
the unknown ocean,  
Rest till destiny shall again awaken  
thee ;  
Eagle of the north-west, thou hast  
heard the voice of the Reim-  
kennar.

Chap vi.

A LAST FAREWELL.

CLAUD HALCRO *sings* :—

FAREWELL to Northmaven,  
Grey Hillswicke, farewell!  
To the calms of thy haven,  
The storms on thy fell,  
To each breeze that can vary  
The mood of thy main,  
And to thee, bonny Mary !  
We meet not again !

Farewell the wild ferry,  
Which Hacon could brave,  
When the peaks of the Skerry  
Were white in the wave.  
There's a maid may look over  
These wild waves in vain,—  
For the skiff of her lover—  
He comes not again !

The vows thou hast broke,  
On the wild currents fling them ;  
On the quicksand and rock  
Let the mermaidens sing them ;  
New sweetness they'll give her  
Bewildering strain ;  
But there's one who will never  
Believe them again.

O were there an island,  
Though ever so wild,  
Where woman could smile, and  
No man be beguiled—  
Too tempting a snare  
To poor mortals were given;  
And the hope would fix there,  
That should anchor in heaven.

Chap. XII.

HAROLD HARFAGER.

THE sun is rising dimly red,  
The wind is wailing low and dread ;  
From his cliff the eagle sallies,  
Leaves the wolf his darksome valleys,  
In the mist the ravens hover,  
Peep the wild dogs from the cover,  
Screaming, croaking, baying, yelling,  
Each in his wild accents telling,  
' Soon we feast on dead and dying,  
Fair-hair'd Harold's flag is flying'

Many a crest on air is streaming,  
Many a helmet darkly gleaming,  
Many an arm the axe uprears,  
Doom'd to hew the wood of spears.

All along the crowded ranks  
Horses neigh and armour clanks ;  
Chiefs are shouting, clarions ringing,  
Louder still the bard is singing,  
' Gather footmen, gather horsemen,  
To the field, ye valiant Norsemen !

' Halt ye not for food or slumber,  
View not vantage, count not number:  
Jolly reapers, forward still;  
Grow the crop on vale or hill,  
Thick or scatter'd, stiff or lithe,  
It shall down before the scythe.  
Forward with your sickles bright,  
Reap the harvest of the fight;  
Onward footmen, onward horsemen,  
To the charge ye gallant Norsemen !

Fatal Choosers of the Slaughter,  
O'er you hovers Odin's daughter;  
Hear the choice she spreads before  
ye,—  
Victory, and wealth, and glory;  
Or old Valhalla's roaring hail,  
Her ever-circling mead and ale,  
Where for eternity unite  
The joys of wassail and of fight.  
Headlong forward, foot and horse-  
men,  
Chârgé and fight, and die like Norse-  
men !

Chap. xv.

#### THE MEETING OF THE MER- MAIDS AND MERMEN.

##### MERMAID.

FATHOMS deep beneath the wave,  
Stringing beads of glisteing pearl,  
Singing the achievements brave  
Of many an old Norwegian earl ;  
Dwelling where the tempest's raving,  
Falls as light upon our ear,

As the sigh of lover, craving  
Pity from his lady dear,  
Children of wild Thule, we,  
From the deep caves of the sea,  
As the lark springs from the lea,  
Hither come, to share your glee.

##### MERMAN.

From reining of the water-horse,  
That bounded till the waves were  
foaming,  
Watching the infant tempest's couise,  
Chasing the sea-snake in his roam-  
ing ;  
From winding charge-notes on the  
shell,  
When the huge whale and sword-  
fish duel,  
Or tolling shroudless seamen's knell,  
When the winds and waves are  
cruel;  
Children of wild Thule, we  
Have plough'd such furrows on the  
sea,  
As the steer draws on the lea,  
And hither we come to shaic your  
glee.

##### MFRMAIDS AND MERMEN.

We heard you in our twilight caves,  
A hundred fathom deep below,  
For notes of joy can pierce the waves,  
That drown each sound of war and  
woe.

Those who dwell beneath the sea  
Love the sons of Thule well;  
Thus, to aid your mirth, bring we  
Dance, and song, and sounding  
shell.  
Children of dark Thule, know,  
Those who dwell by haaf and voe,  
Where your daring shallops row,  
Come to share the festal show.

Chap. xvi.

NORNA sings:—

FOR leagues along the watery way,  
Through gulf and stream my course  
has been ;  
The billows know my Runic lay,  
And smooth their crests to silent  
green.

The billows know my Runic lay,—  
The gulf grows smooth, the stream  
is still;  
But human hearts, more wild than  
they,  
Know but the rule of wayward  
will.

One hour is mine, in all the year,  
To tell my woes,—and one alone ;  
When gleams this magic lamp, 'tis  
here,—  
When dies the mystic light, 'tis  
gone

Daughters of northern Magnus, hail'  
The lamp is lit, the flame is clear,—  
To you I come to tell my tale,  
Awake, arise, my tale to hear!

NORNA'S INVOCATION.

DWELLERS of the mountain, rise,  
Trolld the powerful, Haims the wise !  
Ye who taught weak woman's tongue  
Words that sway the wise and strong;  
Ye who taught weak woman's hand  
How to wield the magic wand,  
And wake the gales on Fotlah's steep  
Or lull wild Sumburgh's waves to  
sleep !  
Still live ye yet? Not yours the  
pow'r  
Ye knew in Odin's mightier hour.  
What are ye now but empty names,  
Powerful Trolld, sagacious Haims,  
That, lightly spoken, lightly heard,  
Float on the air like thistle's beard?

TROLLD'S REPLY.

A THOUSAND winters dark have flown  
Since o'er the threshold of my Stone  
A votaress pass'd, my power to own.  
Visitor bold  
Of the mansion of Trolld,  
Maiden, haughty of heart,  
Who hast hither presum'd,—  
Ungifted, undoom'd,  
Thou shalt not depart !  
The power thou dost covet  
O'er tempest and wave,  
Shall be thine, thou proud maiden!  
By beach and by cave,  
By stack and by skerry, by noup<sup>1</sup> and  
by voe<sup>2</sup>,  
By air<sup>1</sup> and by wick, and by helyer  
and gio<sup>5</sup>,  
And by every wild shore which the  
northern winds know  
And the northern tides lave.  
But tho' this shall be given thee, thou  
desperately brave,  
I doom thee that never the gift thou  
shalt have  
Till thou reave thy life's giver of the  
gift which he gave.

NORNA'S ANSWER.

DARK are thy words, and severe,  
Thou Dweller in the Stone ;  
But trembling and fear  
To her are unknown  
Who hath sought thee here,  
In thy dwelling lone.

Come what comes soever,  
The worst I can endure :  
Life is but a short fever,  
And Death 's the cure.

Chap xix.

<sup>1</sup> A round-headed eminence. <sup>2</sup> A creek.  
<sup>3</sup> An open sea-beach. <sup>4</sup> A sea cave.  
<sup>5</sup> A deep ravine admitting the sea.

CLAUD HALCRO AND NORNA.

CLAUD HALCRO.

MOTHER darksome, Mother dread,  
Dweller on the Fitful-head,  
Thou canst see what deeds are done  
Under the never-setting sun.  
Look through sleet, and look through  
frost,  
Look to Greenland's caves and coast,—  
By the ice-berg is a sail  
Chasing of the swarthy whale;  
Mother doubtful, Mother dread,  
Tell us, has the good ship sped?

NORNA.

Thethoughtof theaged is everon gear,  
On his fishing, his furrow, his flock,  
and his steer;  
But thrive may his fishing, flock,  
furrow, and herd,  
While the aged for anguish shall tear  
his grey beard.  
The ship, well-laden as bark need be,  
Lies deep in the furrow of the Iceland  
sea;  
The breeze for Zetland blows fair and  
soft,  
And gaily the garland is flutteringaloft:  
Seven good fishes have spouted their  
last,  
And their jaw-bones are hanging to  
yard and mast;  
Two are for Lerwick, and two for  
Kirkwall,  
Three for Burgh Westra, the choicest  
of all.

CLAUD HALCRO.

Mother doubtful, Mother dread,  
Dweller of the Fitful-head,  
Thou hast conn'd full many a rhyme,  
That lives upon the surge of time :  
Tell me, shall my lays be sung,  
Like Hacon's of the golden tongue,  
Long after Halcro 's dead and gone ?  
Or, shall Hialtland's minstrel own  
One note to rival glorious John ?

NORNA.

The infant loves the rattle's noise;  
Age, double childhood, hath its toys ;  
But different far the descant rings,  
As strikes a different hand the strings.  
The eagle mounts the polar sky—  
The Imber-geese, unskill'd to fly,  
Must be content to glide along,  
Where seal and sea-dog list his song.

CLAUD HALCRO.

Be mine the Imber-geese to play,  
And haunt lone cave and silent bay;  
The archer's aim so shall I shun—  
So shall I 'scape the levell'd gun—  
Content my verses' tuneless jingle,  
With Thule's sounding tides to mingle,  
While, to the ear of wondering wight,  
Upon the distant headland's height,  
Soften'd by murmur of the sea,  
The rude sounds seem like harmony!

Mother doubtful, Mother dread,  
Dweller of the Fitful-head,  
A gallant bark from far abroad,  
Saint Magnus hath her in his road,  
With guns and firelocks not a few—  
A silken and a scarlet crew,  
Deep stored with precious merchan-  
dise,  
Of gold, and goods of rare device—  
What interest hath our comrade bold  
In baik and crew, in goods and gold?

NORNA.

Gold is ruddy, fair, and free,  
Blood is crimson, and dark to see ;  
I look'd out on Saint Magnus Bay,  
And I saw a falcon that struck her  
prey,—  
A gobbet of flesh in her beak she  
bore,  
And talons and singles are dripping  
with gore;  
Let him that asks after them look on  
his hand,  
And if there is blood on 't, he 's one  
of their band.

CLAUD HALCRO.

Mother doubtful, Mother dread,  
Dweller of the Fitful-head,  
Well thou know'st it is thy task  
To tell what Beauty will not ask ;  
Then steep thy words in wine and  
milk,  
And weave a doom of gold and silk,—  
For we would know, shall Brenda  
prove  
In love, and happy in her love ?

NORNA.

Untouch'd by love, the maiden's breast  
Is like the snow on Rona's ciest,  
High seated in the middle sky,  
In blight and barren purity;  
But by the sunbeam gently kiss'd,  
Scarce by the gazing eye 'tis miss'd,  
Ere, down the lonely valley stealing,  
Fresh grass and growth its course  
revealing,  
It cheers the flock, revives the flower.  
And decks some happy shepherd's  
bower.

MAGNUS TROIL.

Mother speak, and do not tarry,  
Here's a maiden fain would marry.  
Shall she marry, ay or not?  
If she marry, what's her lot?

NORNA.

Untouch'd by love, the maiden's breast  
Is like the snow on Rona's crest;  
So pure, so free from earthy dye,  
It seems, whilst leaning on the sky,  
Part of the heaven to which 'tis nigh ;  
But passion, like the wild March rain,  
May soil the wreath with many a stain.  
We gaze—the lovely vision 's gone—  
A torrent fills the bed of stone,  
That hurrying to destruction's shock,  
Leaps headlong from the lofty rock.

Chap. xxl.

SONG OF THE SHETLAND  
FISHERS.

FAREWELL, merry maidens, to song,  
and to laugh,  
For the brave lads of Westra are  
bound to the Haaf;  
And we must have labour, and hunger,  
and pain,  
Ere we dance with the maids of  
Dunrossness again.

For now, in our trim boats of Norway  
deal,

We must dance on the waves, with  
the porpoise and seal;  
The breeze it shall pipe, so it pipe not  
too high,  
And the gull be our songstress when-  
e'er she flits by.

Sing on, my brave bird, while we  
follow, like thee,  
By bank, shoal, and quicksand, the  
swarms of the sea;  
And when twenty-score fishes are  
straining our line,  
Sing louder, brave bird, for their spoils  
shall be thine.

We'll sing while we bait, and we'll  
sing while we haul  
For the deeps of the Haaf have enough  
for us all:

There is torsk for the gentle, and  
skate for the carle,  
And there 's wealth for bold Magnus,  
the son of the earl.

Huzza ! my brave comrades, give way  
for the Haaf,

We shall sooner come back to the  
dance and the laugh ;  
For life without mirth is a lamp  
without oil;  
Then, mirth and long life to the bold  
Magnus Troil!

Chap. xxll.



CLEVELAND *sings*:—

LOVE wakes and weeps  
While Beauty sleeps'  
O for Music's softest numbers,  
To prompt a theme,  
For Beauty's dream,  
Soft as the pillow of her slumbers 1

Through groves of palm  
Sigh gales of balm,  
Fire-flies on the air are wheeling ;  
While through the gloom  
Comes soft perfume,  
The distant beds of flowers revealing.

O wake and live<sup>f</sup>  
No dream can give  
A shadow'd bliss, the real excelling;  
No longer sleep,  
From lattice peep,  
And list the tale that Love is telling.

FAREWELL! Farewell' the voice you  
hear  
Has left its last soft tone with you ;  
Its next must join the seaward cheer,  
And shout among the shouting crew.

The accents which I scarce could form  
Beneath your frown's controlling  
check,  
Must give the word, above the storm,  
To cut the mast, and clear the wreck.

The timid eye I dared not raise,  
The hand, that shook when press'd  
to thine,  
Must point the guns upon the chase—  
Must bid the deadly cutlass shine.

To all I love, or hope, or fear,  
Honour, or own, a long adieu '  
To all that life has soft and dear,  
Farewell! save memory of you I

CLAUD HALCRO *sings or recites*:—

AND you shall deal the funeral dole;  
Ay, deal it, mother mine,  
To weary body, and to heavy soul,  
The white bread and the wine.

And you shall deal my horses of  
pride;  
Ay, deal them, mother mine ;  
And you shall deal my lands so wide,  
And deal my castles nine.

But deal not vengeance for the deed,  
And deal not for the crime;  
The body to its place, and the soul to  
Heaven's grace,  
And the rest in God's own time.

SAINT Magnus control thee, that martyr  
of treason;  
Saint Ronan rebuke thee, with rhyme  
and with reason ;  
By the mass of Saint Martin, the might  
of Saint Mary,  
Be thou gone, or thy weird shall be  
worse if thou tarry '

If of good, go hence and hallow thee;—  
If of ill, let the earth swallow thee;—  
If thou'rt of air, let the grey mist fold  
thee;—

If of earth, let the swart mine hold  
thee;—

If a Pixie, seek thy ring;—

If a Nixie, seek thy spring;—

If on middle earth thou 'st been  
Slave of sorrow, shame, and sin,  
Hast eat the bread of toil and strife,  
And dree'd the lot which men call life;  
Begone to thy stone ! for thy coffin is

scant of thee,

The worm, thy play-feilow, wails for  
the want of thee :

Hence, houseless ghost! let the earth  
hide thee,

Till Michael shall blow the blast, see  
that there thou bide thee !—

Phantom, fly hence! take the Cross  
for a token,  
Hence pass till Hallowmass!—my  
spell is spoken.

WHERE corpse-light  
Dances bright,  
Be it by day or night,  
Be it by light or dark,  
There shall corpse lie stiff and stark.

MENSEFUL maiden ne'er should rise,  
Till the first beam tinge the skies;  
Silk-fringed eyelids still should close,  
Till the sun has kiss'd the rose;  
Maiden's foot we should not view,  
Mark'd with tiny print on dew,  
Till the opening flowerets spread  
Carpet meet for beauty's tread.  
Chap. XXIII.

NORNA sings or recites:—

CHAMPION, famed for warlike toil,  
Art thou silent, Ribolt Troil  
Sand, and dust, and pebbly stones,  
Are leaving bare thy giant bones.  
Who dared touch the wild bear's skin  
Ye slumber'd on, while life was in?  
A woman now, or babe, may come  
And cast the covering from thy tomb.

Yet be not wrathful, Chief, nor blight  
Mine eyes or ears with sound or sight!  
I come not, with unhallow'd tread,  
To wake the slumbers of the dead,  
Or lay thy giant reliques bare;  
But what I seek thou well canst spare.  
Be it to my hand allowed  
To shear a merk's weight from thy  
shroud;  
Yet leave thee sheeted lead enough  
To shield thy bones from weather  
rough.

See, I draw my magic knife:  
Never, while thou wert in life,  
Lay'st thou still for sloth or fear,  
When point and edge were glittering  
near;

See, the ceremonies now I sever—  
Waken now, or sleep for ever!  
Thou wilt not wake—the deed is done!  
The prize I sought is fairly won.

Thanks, Ribolt, thanks; for this the  
sea  
Shall smooth its ruffled crest for thee,  
And while afar its billows foam,  
Subside to peace near Ribolt's tomb.  
Thanks, Ribolt, thanks; for this the  
might  
Ot wild winds raging at their height,  
When to thy place of slumber nigh,  
Shall soften to a lullaby.

She, the dame of doubt and dread,  
Norna of the Fitful-head,  
Mighty in her own despite,  
Miserable in her might,  
In despair and frenzy great,  
In her greatness desolate,  
Wisest, wickedest who lives,—  
Well can keep the word she gives.  
Chap. xxv.

NORNA recites:—

THOU, SO needful, yet so dread,  
With cloudy crest, and wing of red;  
Thou, without whose genial breath  
The North would sleep the sleep of  
death;  
Who deign'st to warm the cottage  
hearth,  
Yet hurls proud palaces to earth,—  
Brightest, keenest of the Powers,  
Which form and rule this world of  
ours,  
With my rhyme of Runic, I  
Thank thee for thy agency

Old Reimkennar, to thy art  
 Mother Hertha sends her part;  
 She, whose gracious bounty gives  
 Needful food for all that lives.  
 From the deep mine of the North  
 Came the mystic metal forth,  
 Doom'd amidst disjointed stones,  
 Long to cere a champion's bones,  
 Disinhumed my charms to aid—  
 Mother Earth, my thanks are paid.

Girdle of our islands dear,  
 Element of Water, hear!  
 Thou whose power can overwhelm  
 Broken mounds and ruin'd realm  
     On the lowly Belgian strand;  
 All thy fiercest rage can never  
 Of our soil a furlong sever  
     From our rock-defended land ;  
 Play then gently thou thy part,  
 To assist old Noma's art.

Elements, each other greeting,  
 Gifts and power attend your meeting.

Thou, that over billows dark  
 Safely send'st the fisher's bark,  
 Giving him a path and motion  
 Through the wilderness of ocean ;  
 Thou, that when the billows brave ye,  
 O'er the shelves canst drive the navy,—  
 Didst thou chafe as one neglected,  
 While thy brethren were respected'  
 To appease thee, see, I tear  
 This full grasp of grizzled hair;  
 Oft thy breath hath through it sung,  
 Softening to my magic tongue;  
 Now, 'tis thine to bid it fly  
 Through the wide expanse of sky,  
 'Mid the countless swarms to sail  
 Of wild-fowl wheeling on thy gale;  
 Take thy portion and rejoice,—  
 Spirit, thou hast heard my voice !

She who sits by haunted well,  
 Is subject to the Nixie's spell;

She who walks on lonely beach,  
 To the Mermaid's charmed speech;  
 She who walks round ring of green,  
 Offends the peevish Fairy Queen ;  
 And she who takes rest in the Dvvar-  
     fie's cave,  
 A weary weird of woe shall have.

By ring, by spring, by cave, by shore,  
 Minna Troil has braved all this and  
     more;  
 And yet hath the root of her sorrow  
     and ill,  
 A source that's more deep and more  
     mystical still.

Thou art within a demon's hold,  
 More wise than Hcims, more strong  
     than Trclld;  
 No siren sings so sweet as he,  
 No fay springs lighter on the lea ;  
 No elfin power hath half the art  
 To soothe, to move, to wring the  
     heart,—  
 Life-blood from the cheek to drain,  
 Drench the eye, and dry the vein.  
 Maiden, ere we farther go,  
 Dost thou note me, ay or no '

#### MINNA.

I mark thee, my mother, both word,  
     look, and sign;  
 Speak on with thy riddle — to read it  
     be mine.

#### NORNA.

Mark me ' for the word I speak  
 Shall bring the colour to thy cheek.  
 This leaden heart, so light of cost,  
 The symbol of a treasure lost,  
 Thou shalt wear in hope and in peace,  
 That the cause of thy sickness and  
     sorrow may cease,  
 When crimson foot meets crimson  
     hand  
 In the Martyr's Aisle, and in Orkney  
     land.

Be patient, be patient; for Patience  
hath power  
To ward us in danger, like mantle in  
shower ;  
A fairy gift you best may hold  
In a chain of fairy gold ;  
The chain and the gift are each a true  
token,  
That not without warrant old Noma  
hath spoken;  
But thy nearest and dearest must never  
behold them,  
Till time shall accomplish the truths  
I have told them.  
Chap. xxvni.

THE PEDLAR *sutgs his wares* —

Poor sinners whom the snake deceives,  
Are fain to cover them with leaves.  
Zetland hath no leaves, 'tis true,  
Because that trees are none, or few ;  
But we have flax and tait of woo',  
For linen cloth and wadmaal blue;  
And we have many foreign knacks  
Of finer waft, than woo' or flax.  
Ye gallant Lambmas lads appear,  
And bring your Lambmas sisters here,  
Bryce Snailsfoot spares not cost or  
care,  
To pleasure every gentle pair.  
Chap. xxxu.

MOTTOES.

'Tis not alone the scene; the man,  
Anselmo,  
The man finds sympathies in these  
wild wastes,  
And roughly tumbling seas, which  
fairer views  
And smoother waves deny him.

*Anaent Drama.*

Chap. 11.

THIS is no pilgrim's morning : yon  
grey mist  
Lies upon hill and dale, and field and  
forest,  
Like the dun wimple of a new-made  
widow.  
And, by my faith, although my heart  
be soft,  
I'd rather hear that widow weep and  
sigh,  
And tell the virtues of the dear departed,  
Than, when the tempest sends his  
voice abroad,  
Be subject to its fury.

*The Double Nuptials.*

Chap. iv.

SHE does no work by halves, yon  
raving ocean ;  
Engulphing those she strangles, her  
wild womb  
Affords the manners whom she hath  
dealt on,  
Their death at once, and sepulchre.

*Old Play.*

Chap. VII.

THIS is a gentle trader, and a prudent.  
He's no Autolycus, to blear your eye,  
With quips of worldly gauds and  
gamesomeness ;  
But seasons all his glittering mer-  
chandise  
With wholesome doctrine suited to  
the use,  
As men sauce goose with sage and  
rosemary'.

*Old Play.*

Chap. ix.

A L L your ancient customs,  
And long-descended usages, I'll  
change.  
Ye shall not eat, nor drink, nor speak,  
nor move,

Think, look, or walk, as ye were  
wont to do;  
Even your marriage-beds shall know  
mutation;  
The bride shall have the stock, the  
groom the wall;  
For all old practice will I turn and  
change,  
And call it reformation—marry, will I!  
*'Tis Evert that we 're at Odds.*

Chap. xi.

WE'LL keep our customs—what is  
law itself,  
But old estabhsh'd custom! What  
religion,  
(I mean, with one-half of the men  
that use it,) Save the good use and wont that  
carries them  
To worship how and where their  
fathers worshipp'd?  
All things resolve in custom—we'll  
keep ours.

*Old Play.*

Chap. xiv.

SEE yonder woman, whom our swains  
revere,  
And dread in secret, while they take  
her counsel  
When sweetheart shall be kind, or  
when cross dame shall die;  
Where lurks the thief who stole the  
silver tankard,  
And how the pestilent murrain may  
be cured;—  
This sage adviser's mad, stark mad,  
my friend;  
Yet, in her madness, hath the art and  
cunning  
To wring fools' secrets from their  
inmost bosoms,  
And pay inquirers with the coin they  
gave her.

*Old Play.*

Chap. xxix.

WHAT ho, my jovial mates ' come on I  
we'll frolic it  
Like fairies frisking in the merry  
moonshine,  
Seen by the curtal friar, who, from  
some christening,  
Or some blithe bridal, hies belated  
cell-ward;—  
He starts, and changes his bold bottle  
swagger  
To churchman's pace professional, and,  
ransacking  
His treacherous memory for some  
holy hymn,  
Finds but the roundel of the midnight  
catch.

*Old Play*

Chap. xxx.

ISTRIVE like to the vessel in the tideway,  
Which, lacking favouring breeze, hath  
not the power  
To stem the powerful current Even  
so,  
Resolving daily to forsake my vices,  
Habit, strong circumstance, renew'd  
temptation,  
Sweep me to sea again. O heavenly  
breath,  
Fill thou my sails, and aid the feeble  
vessel,  
Which ne'er can reach the blessed  
port without thee'

*'Tis Odds when Evens meet.*

Chap. XXXII.

PARENTAL love, my friend, has pewer  
o'er wisdom,  
And is the charm, which, like the  
falconer's lure,  
Can bring from heaven the highest  
'soaring spirits.  
So, when famed Prosper doff'd his  
magic robe,  
It was Miranda pluck'd it from his  
shoulders.

*Old Play.*

Chap. XXXIII.

HARK to the insult loud, the bittersneer,  
The fierce threat answering to the  
brutal jeer ;  
Oaths fly like pistol-shots, and vengeful  
words  
Clash with each other like conflicting  
swords.  
The robber's quarrel by such sounds  
is shown,  
And true men have some chance to  
gain their own.

*Captivity, a Poem.*

Chap. xxxiv.

XV.

# FROM THE FORTUNES OF NIGEL.

## MOTTOES.

Now Scot and English are agreed,  
And Saunders hastes to cross the  
Tweed,  
Where, such the splendours that  
attend him,  
His very mother scarce had ken'd  
him.  
His metamorphosis behold,  
From Glasgow frieze to cloth of gold,  
His back-sword, with the iron hilt,  
To rapier, fairly hatch'd and gilt;  
Was ever seen a gallant braver '  
His very bonnet's grown a beaver.

*7%e Reformation.*

Chap. i.

THIS, sir, is one among the Seignory,  
Has wealth at will, and will to use  
his wealth,  
And wit to increase it. Marry, his  
worst folly  
Lies in a thriftless sort of charity,

That goes a-gadding sometimes after  
objects,  
Which wise men will not see when  
thrust upon them.

*The Old Couple.*

Chap. II.

A Y, sir, the clouted shoe hath oft times  
craft in't,  
As says the rustic proverb; and your  
citizen,  
In's grogram suit, gold chain, and  
well-black'd shoes,  
Bears under his flat cap oft times a  
brain  
Wiser than burns beneath the cap  
and feather,  
Or seethes within the statesman's  
velvet nightcap.

*Read me my Riddle.*

Chap. iv.

WHEREFORE come ye not to court?<sup>7</sup>  
Certain 'tis the rarest sport;  
There are silks and jewels glistening,  
Prattling fools and wise men listening,  
Bullies among brave men justling,  
Beggars amongst nobles bustling;  
Low-breath'd talkers, minion lispers,  
Cutting honest throats by whispers,  
Wherefore come ye not to court?  
Skelton swears 'tis glorious sport.

*Skelton Skeltomzcth.*

Chap. v.

O, I do know him; 'tis the mouldy  
lemon  
Which our court wits will wet their  
lips withal,  
When they would sauce their honied  
conversation  
With somewhat sharper flavour.  
Marry, sir,  
That virtue 's wellnigh left him; all  
the juice

That was so sharp and poignant, is  
squeezed out;  
While the poor rind, although as  
sour as ever,  
Must season soon the draff we give  
our grunTERS,  
For two-legg'd things are weary on 't.

*The Chamberlain—A Comedy.*

Chap. vi.

THINGS needful we have thought on ;  
but the thing  
Of all most needful—that which  
Scripture terms,  
As if alone it merited regard,  
The ONE thing needful—that's yet  
unconsider'd.

*The Chamberlain.*

Chap. vii.

AH ! mark the matron well—and  
laugh not, Harry,  
At her old steeple-hat and velvet  
guard—  
I've caird her like the ear of Dionysius;  
I mean that ear-form'd vault, built  
o'er the dungeon,  
To catch the groans and discontented  
murmurs  
Of his poor bondsmen. Even so doth  
Martha  
Drink up, for her own purpose, all  
that passes,  
Or is supposed to pass, in this wide  
city;

She can retail it too, if that her profit  
Shall call on her to do so ; and retail it  
For your advantage, so that you can  
make

Your profit jump with hers.

*The Conspiracy.*

Chap. VIII.

BID not thy fortune troll upon the  
whirls  
Of yonder dancing cubes of mottled  
bone;

And drown it not, like Egypt's royal  
harlot,  
Dissolving her rich pearl in the  
brimm'd wine-cup.

'These are the arts, Lothario, which  
shrink acres

Into brief yards—bring sterling pounds  
to farthings,

Credit to infamy; and the poor  
ull,

Who might have lived an honour'd,  
easy life,

To ruin, and an unregarded grave.

*The Changes.*

Chap. x.

THIS is the very barn-yard,  
Where muster daily the prime cocks  
o' the game,

Ruffle their pinions, crow till they  
are hoarse,

And spar about a barleycorn. Here,  
too, chickens,

The callow, unfledged brood of  
forward folly,

Learn first to rear the crest, and aim  
the spur,

And tune their note like full-plumed  
Chanticleer.

*The Bear Garden.*

Chap. XII.

LET the proud salmon gorge the  
feather'd hook,

Then strike, and then you have him.  
He will wince ;

Spin out your line that it shall whistle  
from you

Some twenty yards or so, yet you  
shall have him.

Marry ! you must have patience ; the  
stout rock

Which is his trust, hath edges some-  
thing sharp ;

And the deep pool hath ooze and  
sludge enough  
To mar your fishing—'less you are  
more careful.

*Albton or the Double Kings.*

Chap. XIII.

GIVE way ! give way ! I must and  
will have justice ;  
And tell me not of privilege and place ;  
Where I am injured, there I'll sue  
redress.  
Look to it, every one who bars my  
access ;  
I have a heart to feel the injury,  
A hand to right myself, and, by my  
honour,  
That hand shall grasp what grey-  
beard Law denies me.

*The Chamberlain.*

Chap. xvi.

COME hither, young one. Mark me '  
Thou art now  
'Mongst men o' the sword, that live  
by reputation  
More than by constant income.  
Single-suited  
They are, I grant you; yet each single  
suit  
Maintains, on the rough guess, a  
thousand followers;  
And they be men, who, hazarding  
their all,  
Needful apparel, necessary income,  
And human body, and immortal soul,  
Do in the very deed but hazard  
nothing—  
So strictly is that ALL bound in re-  
version ;  
Clothes to the broker, income to the  
usurer,  
And body to disease, and soul to  
the foul fiend;

Who laughs to see Soldadoes and  
fooladoes,  
Play better than himself his game  
on earth.

*The Mohocks.*

Chap. XVII.

*Mother.* What! dazzled by a flash  
of Cupid's mirror  
With which the boy, as mortal urchins  
wont,  
Flings back the sunbeam in the eye of  
passengers,  
Then laughs to see them stumble !  
*Daughter.* Mother ! no ;  
It was a lightning-flash which dazzled  
me,  
And never shall these eyes see true  
again.

*Beef and Pudding-,  
An Old English Comedy.*

Chap, XVIII.

BY this good light, a wench of match-  
less mettle !  
This were a leaguer-lass to love a sol-  
dier,  
To bind his wounds, and kiss his bloody  
brow,  
And sing a roundel as she help'd to  
arm him,  
Though the rough foeman's drums  
were beat so nigh,  
They seem'd to bear the burden.

*Old Play.*

Chap. XIX.

CREDIT me, friend, it hath been ever  
thus,  
Since the ark rested on Mount Ararat.  
False man hath sworn, and woman  
hath believed—  
Repented and reproach'd, and then  
believed once more.

*The New World.*

Chap. xx.



ROVE not from pole to pole—the man  
lives here  
Whose razor's only equall'd by his  
beer;  
And where, in either sense, the cock-  
ney-put  
May, if he pleases, *get confounded cut.*  
*For the Sign of an Alehouse kept*  
*by a Barber.*

Chap. xxi.

CHANCE will not do the work, Chance  
sends the breeze;  
But if the pilot slumber at the helm,  
The very wind that wafts us towards  
the port  
May dash us on the shelves. The  
steersman's part is vigilance,  
Blow it or rough or smooth.

*Old Play.*

Chap. xxii.

THIS is the time: Heaven's maiden-  
sentinel  
Hath quitted her high watch; the lesser  
spangles  
Are paling one by one ; give me the  
ladder  
And the short lever ; bid Antony  
Keep with his carabine the wicket-  
gate;  
And do thou bare thy knife and follow  
me,  
For we will in and do it. Darkness  
like this  
Is dawning of our fortunes.

*Old Play.*

Chap. xxiv.

DEATH finds us 'mid our playthings—  
snatches us,  
As a cross nurse might do a wayward  
child,  
From all our toys and baubles. His  
rough call

Unlooses all our favourite ties on earth;  
And well if they are such as may be  
answer'd  
In yonder world, where all is judged  
of truly.

*Old Play.*

Chap. xxv.

GIVE US good voyage, gentle stream ;  
we stun not  
Thy sober ear with sounds of revelry,  
Wake not the slumbering echoes of  
thy banks  
With voice of flute and horn ; we do  
but seek  
On the broad pathway of thy swelling  
bosom  
To glide in silent safety.

*The Double Bridal.*

Chap. xxvi.

THIS way lie safety and a sure  
retreat;  
Yonder lie danger, shame, and  
punishment.  
Most welcome danger then—nay, let  
me say,  
Though spoke with swelling heart—  
welcome e'en shame ;  
And welcome punishment—for, call  
me guilty,  
I *do* but pay the tax that's due to  
justice ;  
And call me guiltless, then that punish-  
ment  
Is shame to those alone who do in-  
flict it.

*The Tribunal.*

Chap. xxvii.

How fares the man on whom good  
men would look  
With eyes where scorn and censure  
combated,  
But that kind Christian love hath  
taught the lesson—

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| That they who merit most contempt<br>and hate,<br>Do most deserve our pity.<br><i>Old Play.</i><br>Chap. xxix.                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Blood shall flow freely, but it shall be<br>gore<br>Of herds and flocks, and venison and<br>poultry,<br>Join'd to the brave heart's-blood of<br>John-a-Barleycorn !<br><i>Old Play.</i><br>Chap. 11.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| MARRY, come up, sir, with your gentle<br>blood<br>Here's a red stream beneath this coarse<br>blue doublet,<br>That warms the heart as kindly as if<br>drawn<br>From the far source of old Assyrian<br>kings,<br>Who first made mankind subject to<br>their sway.<br><i>Old Play.</i><br>Chap. xxxi.                                       | HERE'S neither want of appetites nor<br>mouths ;<br>Pray Heaven we be not scant of meat<br>or mirth<br><i>Old Play.</i><br>Chap. 111.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| WE are not worse at once : the course I<br>of evil<br>Begins so slowly, and from such slight<br>source,<br>An infant's hand might stem its breach<br>with clay;<br>But let the stream get deeper, and<br>philosophy—<br>Ay, and religion too,—shall strive in<br>vain<br>To turn the headlong torrent.<br><i>Old Play.</i><br>Chap. xxxv. | No, sir, I will not pledge : I 'm one of<br>those<br>Who think good wine needs neither<br>bush nor preface<br>To make it welcome. If you doubt my<br>word,<br>Fill the quart-cup, and see if I will<br>choke on 't.<br><i>Old Play.</i><br>Chap. iv.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| XVI.<br>FROM PEVERIL OF THE<br>PEAK.<br>MOTTOES.<br>W H Y then, we will have bellowing of<br>beeves,<br>Broaching of barrels, brandishing of<br>spigots;                                                                                                                                                                                  | <i>Ascasto.</i> Can she not speak ?<br><i>Oswald.</i> If speech be only in ac-<br>cented sounds,<br>Framed by the tongue and lips, the<br>maiden 's dumb;<br>But if by quick and apprehensive look,<br>By motion, sign, and glance, to give<br>each meaning,<br>Express as clothed in language, be<br>term'd speech,<br>She hath that wondrous faculty; for<br>her eyes,<br>Like the bright stars of heaven, can<br>hold discourse,<br>Though it be mute and soundless.<br><i>Old Play.</i><br>Chap. xvi. |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | THIS is a love meeting! See the maiden<br>mourns,<br>And the sad suitor bends his looks on<br>earth.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| There's more hath pass'd between<br>them than belongs<br>To Love's sweet sorrows.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Such, and so varied, the precarious<br>play<br>Of fate with man, frail tenant of<br>a day !                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| Old Play.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Anonymous.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Chap. XVII.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Chap. xxv.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Now, hoist the anchor, mates ; and<br>let the sails<br>Give their broad bosom to the buxom<br>wind,<br>Like lass that woos a lover.                                                                                                                                                                              | NECESSITY, thou best of peacemakers,<br>As well as surest prompter of inven-<br>tion—<br>Help us to composition !                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Anonymous.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Anonymous                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Chap. xix.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Chap. xxvi.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| HE was a fellow in a peasant's garb ;<br>Yet one oould censure you a wood-<br>cock's carving,<br>Like any courtier at the ordinary.                                                                                                                                                                              | THIS is some creature of the elements<br>Most like your sea-gull. He can<br>wheel and whistle<br>His screaming song, e'en when the<br>storm is loudest ;<br>Take for his sheeted couch the restless<br>foam<br>Of the wild wave-crest ; slumber in<br>the calm,<br>And dally with the storm. Yet 'tis a<br>gull,<br>An arrant gull, with all this. |
| The Ordinary.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | The Chieftain.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Chap. XXII.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Chap. xxvll.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| WE meet, as men see phantoms in a<br>dream,<br>Which glide and sigh, and sign, and<br>move their lips,<br>But make no sound ; or, if they utter<br>voice,<br>Tis but a low and undistinguish'd<br>moaning,<br>Which has nor word nor sense of<br>utter'd sound.                                                  | I FEAR the devil worst when gown and<br>cassock,<br>Or, in the lack of them, old Calvin's<br>cloak,<br>Conceals his cloven hoof.                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| The Chieftain.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | A nonymous.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| Chap. xxiv.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Chap. xxxi.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| THE course of human life is changeful<br>still<br>As is the fickle wind and wandering<br>nil ;<br>Or, like the light dance which the wild<br>breeze weaves<br>Amidst the faded race of fallen leaves ;<br>Which now its breath bears down,<br>now tosses high,<br>Beats to the earth, or wafts to middle<br>sky. | 'Tis the black ban-dog of our jail.<br>Pray look on him,<br>But at a wary distance ; rouse him<br>not—<br>He bays not till he worries.<br>The Black Dog of Newgate.                                                                                                                                                                                |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Chap, XXXIII.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ' Speak not of niceness, when there's<br>chance of wreck,'<br>The captain said, as ladies writhed<br>their neck<br>To see the dying dolphin flap the<br>deck:<br>If we go down, on us these gentry-<br>sup;<br>We dine upon them, if we haul them<br>up.<br>Wise men applaud us when we eat<br>the eaters,<br>As the devil laughs when keen folks<br>cheat the cheaters.' | To fate's disposal flung his heap of gold,<br>And laugh'd alike when it increased<br>or lessen'd:<br>Such virtue hath court-air to teach us<br>patience<br>Which schoolmen preach in vain.<br><i>Why come ye not to Court?</i><br>Chap. XLV.                                                                                                                  |
| <i>The Sea Voyage.</i><br>Chap. XXXVIII.<br><br>CONTENTIONS fierce,<br>Ardent, and dire, spring from no petty<br>cause.<br><i>Albion.</i><br>Chap. XL.                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | HERE stand I tight and trim,<br>Quick of eye, though little of limb ;<br>He who denieth the word I have<br>spoken,<br>Betwixt him and me shall lances be<br>broken.<br><i>Lay of the Little Joint de Saintre.</i><br>Chap. XLVI.                                                                                                                              |
| HE came amongst them like a new-<br>raised spirit,<br>To speak of dreadful judgments that<br>impend,<br>And of the wrath to come.<br><i>The Reformer.</i><br>Chap. XLIII.                                                                                                                                                                                                 | XVII.<br><br>FROM QUENTIN<br>DURWARD.<br><br>COUNTY GUY.<br>A H ! County Guy, the hour is nigh,<br>The sun has left the lea,<br>The orange flower perfumes the bower,<br>The breeze is on the sea.<br>The lark, his lay who thrill'd all day,<br>Sits hush'd his partner nigh ;<br>Breeze, bird, and flower, confess the<br>hour,<br>But where is County Guy? |
| A N D some for safety took the dreadful<br>leap;<br>Some for the voice of Heaven seem'd<br>calling them;<br>Some for advancement, or for lucre's<br>sake—<br>I leap'd in frolic.<br><i>The Dream.</i><br>Chap. XLIV.                                                                                                                                                      | The village maid steals through the<br>shade,<br>Her shepherd's suit to hear;<br>To beauty shy, by lattice high,<br>Sings high-born Cavalier.<br>The star of Love, all stars above,<br>Now reigns o'er earth and sky ;<br>And high and low the influence know—<br>But where is County Guy ?<br>Chap. iv.                                                      |
| HIGH feasting was there there; the<br>gilded roofs<br>Rung to the wassail-health; the<br>dancer's step<br>Sprung to the chord responsive ; the<br>gay gamester                                                                                                                                                                                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |

## MOTTOES.

FULL in the midst a mighty pile arose  
Where iron-grated gates their strength  
oppose

To each invading step; and strong  
and steep

The 'battled walls rose up, the fosse  
sunk deep.

Slow round the fortress rolled the  
sluggish stream,

And high in middle air the warder's  
turrets gleam.

*Anonymous.*

Chap. in.

PAINTERS show Cupid blind. Hath  
Hymen eyes?

Or is his sight warp'd by those spec-  
tacles

Which parents, guardians, and ad-  
visers lend him,

That he may look through them on  
lands and mansions,

On jewels, gold, and all such rich  
donations,

And see their value ten times  
magnified?—

Methinks 'twill brook a question.

*The Miseries of Enforced Marriage.*

Chap. xi.

THIS is a lecturer so skill'd in policy,  
That (no disparagement to Satan's  
cunning)

He well might read a lesson to the  
devil,

And teach the old seducer new  
temptations.

*Old Play.*

Chap. XII.

TALJE not of kings—I scorn the poor  
comparison:

I am **a sage, and** can command the  
**elements;**

At least men think I can; and on that  
thought

I found unbounded empire.

*Albumasar.*

Chap. XIII.

I SEE thee yet, fair France—thou  
favour'd land

Of art and nature—thou art still before  
me;

Thy sons, to whom their labour is a  
sport,

So well thy grateful soil returns its  
tribute;

Thy sun-burnt daughters, with their  
laughing eyes

And glossy raven-locks. But, favour'd  
France,

Thou hast had many a tale of woe to tell,  
In ancient times as now.

*Anonymous.*

Chap. xiv.

HE was a son of Egypt, as he told me,  
And one descended from those dread  
magicians,

Who waged rash war, when Israel  
dwelt in Goshen,

With Israel and her Prophet—match-  
ing rod

With his the sons of Levi's—and  
encountering

Jehovah's miracles with incantations,  
Till upon Egypt came the avenging

Angel,  
And those proud sages wept for their  
first-born,

As wept the unletter'd peasant.

*Anonymous.*

Chap. xv.

RESCUE or none, Sir Knight, I am  
your captive;

Deal with me what your nobleness  
suggests—

Thinking the chance of war may one  
day place you  
Where I must now be reckon'd—i' the  
roll  
Of melancholy prisoners.

*Anonymous.*

Chap. xxiv.

No human quality is so well wove  
In warp and woof, but there's some  
flaw in it;  
I've known a brave man fly a shep-  
herd's cur,  
A wise man so demean him, drivelling  
idiocy  
Had well nigh been ashamed on't.  
For your crafty,  
Your worldly-wise man, he, above  
the rest,  
Weaves his own snares so fine, he's  
often caught in them.

*Old Play.*

Chap. xxv.

WHEN princes meet, astrologers may  
mark it  
An ominous conjunction, full of  
boding,  
Like that of Mars with Saturn.

*Old Play.*

Chap. xxvi.

THY time is not yet out—the devil thou  
servest  
Has not as yet deserted thee. He aids  
The friends who drudge for him, as the  
blind man  
Was aided by the guide, who lent his  
shoulder  
O'er rough and smooth, until he  
reach'd the brink  
Of the fell precipice—then hurl'd him  
downward.

*Old Play.*

Chap. xxix.

OUR counsels waver like the unsteady  
bark,  
That reels amid the strife of meeting  
currents.

*Old Play.*

Chap. xxx.

HOLD fast thy truth, young soldier.—  
Gentle maiden,  
Keep you your promise plight—leave  
age its subtleties,  
And grey-hair'd policy its maze of  
falsehood;  
But be you candid as the morning sky,  
Ere the high sun sucks vapours up to  
stain it.

*The Trial.*

Chap. xxxi.

'Tis brave for Beauty when the best  
blade wins her.

*The Count Palatine.*

Chap. xxxv.

# XVIII.

## FROM ST. RONAN'S WELL.

### MOTTOES.

*Quis novus hic hospes ?*

CH'M-MAID !—The Gemman in the  
front parlour!

BOOTS'S *free Translation of the Aenæid.*

Chap. 11.

THERE must

Be government in all society;  
Bees have their Queen, and stag-herds  
have their leader;  
Rome had her Consuls, Athens had  
her Archons,  
And we, sir, have our Managing Com-  
mittee.

*The Album of St. Ronans.*

Chap. III.

COME, let me have thy counsel, for I  
need it;  
Thou art of those, who better help  
their friends  
With sage advice, than usurers with  
gold,  
Or brawlers with their swords. I'll  
trust to thee,  
For I ask only from thee words, not  
deeds.

*The Devil hath met his Match.*

Chap x.

NEAREST of blood should still be next  
in love ;  
And when I see these happy children  
playing,  
While William gathers flowers for  
Ellen's ringlets,  
And Ellen dresses flies for William's  
angle,  
I scarce can think, that in advancing  
life,  
Coldness, unkindness, interest, or  
suspicion,  
Will e'er divide that unity so sacred  
Which Nature bound at birth.

*Anonymous.*

Chap. xi.

OH ! you would be a vestal maid, I  
warrant,  
The bride of Heaven ! Come ! we may  
shake your purpose :  
For here I bring in hand a jolly  
suitor  
Hath ta'en degrees in the seven  
sciences  
That ladies love best—he is young  
and noble,  
Handsome and valiant, gay and rich,  
and liberal.

*The Nun.*

Chap. xxlll.

THOU bear'st a precious burden, gentle  
post,—  
Nitre and sulphur; see that it explode  
not.

*Old Play.*

Chap, XXVII.

As shakes the bough of trembling leaf,  
When sudden whirlwinds rise ;  
As stands aghast the warrior chief,  
When his base army flies——

Chap, XXVIII.

IT comes—it wrings me in my parting  
hour,  
The long-hid crime, the well-dis-  
guised guilt.  
Bring me some holy priest to lay the  
spectre!

*Old Play.*

Chap, XXXII.

ON the lee-beam lies the land, boys,  
See all clear to reef each course ;  
Let the fore-sheet go—don't mind,  
boys,  
Tho' the weather should be worse.

*The Storm.*

Chap, XXXIII.

*Sedet post equitem atra cura.*

STILL though the headlong cavalier,  
O'er rough and smooth, in wild career,  
Seems racing with the wind,  
His sad companion, ghastly pale,  
And darksome as a widow's veil,  
CARE—keeps her seat behind.

*Horace.*

Chap. xxxv.

WHAT sheeted ghost is wandering  
through the storm ?  
For never did a maid of middle earth  
Choose such a time or spot to vent  
her sorrows.

*Old Play.*

Chap, XXXVIII.

HERE come we to our close,—for that  
which follows  
Is but the tale of dull, unvaried misery.  
Steep crags and headlong linns may  
court the pencil,  
Like sudden haps, dark plots, and  
strange adventures;  
But who would paint the dull and fog-  
wrapt moor,  
In its long tract of sterile desolation'  
*Old Play.*

Chap. xxxlx.

XIX.

FROM REDGAUNTLET.

HOPE.

As lords their labourers' hire delay,  
Fate quits our toil with hopes to  
come,  
Which, if far short of present pay,  
Still owns a debt and names a sum.

Quit not the pledge, frail sufferer, then,  
Although a distant date be given;  
Despair is treason towards men,  
And blasphemy to Heaven.

Chap. x.

XX.

FROM THE BETROTHED.

REVEILLE.

SOLDIER, wake ! the day is peeping;  
Honour ne'er was won in sleeping,  
Never when the sunbeams still  
Lay unreflected on the hill :  
'Tis when they are glinted back  
From axe and armour, spear and jack,  
That they promise future story,  
Many a page of deathless glory.  
Shields that are the foeman's terror,  
Ever are the morning's mirror.

Arm and up ! the morning beam  
Hath caird the rustic to his team,  
Hath call'd the falc'ner to the lake,  
Hath call'd the huntsman to the brake ;  
The early student ponders o'er  
His dusty tomes of ancient lore.  
Soldier, wake I thy harvest, fame ;  
Thy study, conquest; war, thy game.  
Shield, that would be foeman's terror,  
Still shouldgleam the morning's mirror.

Poor hire repays the rustic's pain ;  
More paltry still the sportsman's gain ;  
Vainest of all, the student's theme  
Ends in some metaphysic dream :  
Yet each is up, and each has toil'd  
Since first the peep of dawn has smiled;  
And each is eagerer in his aim  
Than he who barter's life for fame.  
Up, up, and arm thee, son of terror  
Be thy bright shield the morning's  
mirror.

Chap. xlx.

WOMAN'S FAITH.

WOMAN'S faith, and woman's trust—  
Write the characters in dust;  
Stamp them on the running stream,  
Print them on the moon's pale beam,  
And each evanescent letter  
Shall be clearer, firmer, better,  
And more permanent, I ween,  
Than the thing those letters mean.

I have strain'd the spider's thread  
'Gainst the promise of a maid ;  
I have weigh'd a grain of sand  
'Gainst her plight of heart and hand ;  
I told my true love of the token,  
How her faith proved light, and her  
word was broken:  
Again her word and truth she plight,  
And I believed them again ere night.

Chap. xx.



### VERSES IN THE STYLE OF THE DRUIDS.

I ASK'D of my harp, 'Who hath injured  
thy chords  
And she replied, 'The crooked finger,  
which I mocked in my tune/  
A blade of silver may be bended—a  
blade of steel abideth :  
Kindness fadeth away, but vengeance  
endureth.

The sweet taste of mead passeth from  
the lips,  
But they are long corroded by the  
juice of wormwood;  
The lamb is brought to the shambles, but  
the wolf rangeth the mountain ;  
Kindness fadeth away, but vengeance  
endureth.

I asked the red-hot iron, when it  
glimmer'd on the anvil,  
'Wherefore glowest thou longer than  
the firebrand?'  
'I was born in the dark mine, and the  
brand in the pleasant green-  
wood/  
Kindness fadeth away, but vengeance  
endureth.

I ask'd the green oak of the assembly  
wherefore its boughs were dry  
and sear'd like the horns of the  
stag:  
And it show'd me that a small worm  
had gnaw'd its roots.  
The boy who remembered the scourge  
undid the wicket of the castle  
at midnight.  
Kindness fadeth away, but vengeance  
endureth.

Lightning destroyeth temples, though  
their spires pierce the clouds ;  
Storms destroy armadas, though their  
sails intercept the gale.

He that is in his glory falleth, and that  
by a contemptible enemy.  
Kindness fadeth away, but vengeance  
endureth.

Chap. xxxi.



### MOTTOES.

IN Madoc's tent the clarion sounds,  
With rapid clangour hurried far;  
Each hill and dale the note rebounds,  
But when return the sons of war?  
Thou, born of stern Necessity,  
Dull Peace ! the valley yields to thee,  
And owns thy melancholy sway.

*Welsh Poem.*

Chap. II.

O, SADLY shines the morning sun  
On leaguer'd castle wall,  
When bastion, tower, and battlement,  
Seem nodding to their fall.

*Old Ballad.*

Chap. VII.

Now all ye ladies of fair Scotlând,  
And ladies of England that happy  
would prove,  
Marry never for houses, nor marry  
for land,  
Nor marry for nothing but only  
love.

*Family Quarrels.*

Chap. XII.

Too much rest is rust,  
There 's ever cheer in changing;  
We tyne by too much trust,  
So we 'll be up and ranging.

*Old Song.*

Chap. XIII.

RING out the merry bells, the bride  
approaches,  
The blush upon her cheek has shamed  
the morning,  
For that is dawning palely. Grant,  
good saints,  
These clouds betoken nought of evil  
omen t

*Old Play.*

Chap. xvn.

*Julia.* GENTLE sir,  
You are our captive,—but we'll use  
you so,  
That you shall think your prison joys  
may match  
Whate'er your liberty hath known of  
pleasure.

*Roderick.* No, fairest, we have trifled  
here too long;  
And, lingering to see your roses  
blossom,  
I've let my laurels wither.

*Old Play.*

Chap. XXVII.

XXI.

# FROM THE TALISMAN.

## AHRIMAN.

DARK Ahriman, whom Irak still  
Holds origin of woe and ill!  
When, bending at thy shrine,  
We view the world with troubled eye  
Where seewe'neath the extended sky,  
An empire matching thine?

If the Benigner Power can yield  
A fountain in the desert field,  
Where weary pilgrims drink;  
Thine are the waves that lash the rock,  
Thine the tornado's deadly shock,  
Where countless navies sink!

Or if He bid the soil dispense  
Balsams to cheer the sinking sense,  
How few can they deliver  
From lingering pains, or pang intense,  
Red Fever, spotted Pestilence,  
The arrows of thy quiver!

Chief in Man's bosom sits thy sway,  
And frequent, while in words we pray  
Before another throne,  
Whate'er of specious form be there,  
The secret meaning of the prayer  
Is, Ahriman, thine own.

Say, hast thou feeling, sense, and form,  
Thunder thy voice, thy-garments storm,  
As Eastern Magi say;  
With sentient soul of hate and wrath,  
And wings to sweep thy deadly path,  
And fangs to tear thy prey?

Or art thou mix'd in Nature's source,  
An ever-operating force,  
Converting good to ill;  
An evil principle innate,  
Contending with our better fate,  
And oh! victorious still?

Howe'er it be, dispute is vain,  
On all without thou hold'st thy reign,  
Nor less on all within;  
Each mortal passion's fierce career,  
Love, hate, ambition, joy, and fear,  
Thou goadest into sin.

Whene'er a sunny gleam appears,  
To brighten up our vale of tears,  
Thou art not distant far;  
'Mid such brief solace of our lives,  
Thou whett'st our very banquet-knives,  
To tools of death and war.

Thus, from the moment of our birth,  
Long as we linger on the earth,  
Thou rul'st the fate of men;

Thine are the pangs of life's last hour,  
And—who dare answer'—is thy  
power,  
Dark Spirit! ended THEN?  
Chap. III.



A MINSTREL *sings* :—

WHAT brave chief shall head the forces  
Where the red-cross legions gather?  
Best of horsemen, best of horses,  
Highest head and fairest feather.

Ask not Austria, why 'mid princes  
Still her banner rises highest;  
Ask as well the strong-wing'd eagle  
Why to heaven he soars the nighest.  
Chap. xl.



#### THE LAY OF THE BLOODY VEST.

BLONDEL *sings* :—

FYTTE FIRST.

'TWAS near **the** fair city of Bene-  
vent,  
When the sun was setting on bough  
and bent,  
And knights were preparing in bower  
and tent,  
On the eve of the Baptist's tourna-  
ment;  
When in Lincoln green a stripling  
gent,  
Well seeming a page by a princess  
sent,  
Wandered the camp, and, still as he  
went,  
Enquired for the Englishman, Thomas  
à Kent.

Far hath he fared, and farther must  
fare,  
Till he finds his pavilion nor stately  
nor rare,—  
Little save iron and steel was there;  
And, as lacking the coin to pay  
armourer's care,  
With his sinewy arms to the shoulders  
bare,  
The good knight with hammer and  
file did repair  
The mail that to-morrow must see  
him wear,  
For the honour of Saint John and his  
lady fair.

'Thus, speaks my lady,' the page said  
"he,  
And the knight bent lowly both head  
and knee,  
' She is Benevent's Princess so high  
in degree,  
And thou art as lowly as knight may  
well be—  
He that would climb so lofty a tree,  
Or spring such a gulf as divides her  
from thee,  
Must dare some high deed, by which  
all men may see  
His ambition is back'd by his high  
chivalrie.

' Therefore thus speaks my lady/ the  
fair page he said,  
And the knight lowly louted with  
hand and with head,  
' Fling aside the good armour in which  
thou art clad,  
And don thou this weed of her night-  
gear instead,  
For a hauberk of steel, a kirtle of thread:  
And charge, thus attired, in the tour-  
nament dread,  
And fight as thy wont is where most  
blood is shed,  
And bring honour away, or remain  
with the dead.'

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Untroubled in his look, and untroubled<br>in his breast,<br>The knight the weed hath taken, and<br>reverently hath kiss'd:<br>' Now blessed be the moment, the<br>messenger be blest'<br>Much honour'd do I hold me in my<br>lady's high behest;<br>And say unto my lady, in this dear<br>night-weed dress'd,<br>To the best armed champion I will not<br>vail my crest;<br>But if I live and bear me well 'tis her<br>turn to take the test'<br>Here, gentles, ends the foremost fytte<br>of the Lay of the Bloody Vest.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | And the judges declare, and competi-<br>tors yield,<br>That the Knight of the Night-gear,<br>was first in the field.<br><br>The feast it was nigh, and the mass it<br>was nigher,<br>When before the fair Princess low<br>louted a squire,<br>And deliver'd a garment unseemly to<br>view.<br>With sword-cut and spear-thrust all<br>hack'd and pierced through;<br>All rent and all tatter'd, all clotted<br>with blood,<br>With foam of the horses, with dust,<br>and with mud.<br>Not the point of that lady's small<br>finger, I ween,<br>Could have rested on spot was un-<br>sullied and clean.                                                                                                                                             |
| FYTTE SECOND<br><br>THE Baptist's fair morrow beheld<br>gallant feats—<br>There was winning of honour, and<br>losing of seats—<br>There was hewing with falchions, and<br>splintering of staves,<br>The victors won glory, the vanquish'd<br>won giaves.<br>O, many a knight there fought bravely<br>and well,<br>Yet one was accounted his peers to<br>excel,<br>And 'twas he whose sole armour on<br>body and breast,<br>Seem'd the weed of a damsel when<br>bouné for her rest.<br><br>There were some dealt him wounds<br>that were bloody and sore,<br>But others respected his plight, and<br>forbore.<br><sup>1</sup> It is some oath of honour/ they said,<br>'and I trow<br>'Twere unknightly to slay him achiev-<br>ing his vow.'<br>Then the Prince, for his sake, bade<br>the tournament cease,<br>He flung down his warder, the trum-<br>pets sung peace; | <sup>1</sup> This token my master, Sir Thomas<br>à Kent,<br>Restores to the Princess of fair Bene-<br>vent;<br>He that climbs the tall tree has won<br>right to the fruit,<br>He that leaps the wide gulf should<br>prevail in his suit;<br>Through life's utmost peril the prize<br>I have won,<br>And now must the faith of my mistress<br>be shown :<br>For she who prompts knights on such<br>danger to run,<br>Must avouch his true service in front<br>of the sun.<br><br><sup>1</sup> " I restore," says my master, '• the<br>garment I've worn,<br>And I claim of the Princess to don it<br>in turn ;<br>For its stains and its rents she should<br>prize it the more,<br>Since by shame 'tis unsullied, though<br>crimson'd with gore,"' |

Then deep blush'd the Princess—yet  
kiss'd she and press'd  
The blood-spotted robes to her lips  
and her bxeast.  
Go tell my true knight, church and  
chamber shall show,  
If I value the blood on this garment or  
no.'

And when it was time for the nobles  
to pass,  
In solemn procession to minster and  
mass,  
The first walk'd the Princess in purple  
and pall,  
But the blood-besmeared night-robe she  
wore over all;  
And eke, in the hall, where they all  
sat at dine,  
When she knelt to her father and  
proffer'd the wine,  
Over all her rich robes and state jewels  
she wore  
That wimple unseemly bedabbled with  
gore.

Then lords whisper'd ladies, as well  
you may think,  
And ladies replied with nod, titter,  
and wink ;  
And the Prince, who in anger and  
shame had look'd down,  
Turn'd at length to his daughter, and  
spoke with a frown :  
' Now since thou hast publish'd thy  
folly and guilt,  
E'en atone with thy hand for the blood  
thou hast spilt;  
Yet sore for your boldness you both  
will repent,  
When you wander as exiles from fair  
Benevent/

Then out spoke stout Thomas, in hall  
where he stood,  
Exhausted and feeble, but dauntless  
of mood;

The blood that I lost for this daughter  
of thine,  
I pour'd forth as freely as flask gives  
its wine;  
And if for my sake she brooks penance  
and blame,  
Do not doubt I will save her from  
suffering and shame ;  
And light will she reckon of thy prince-  
dom and rent,  
When I hail her, in England, the  
Countess of Kent.'

Chap. XXVII.

—♦—  
MOTTOES.

Now change the scene—and let the  
trumpets sound,  
For we must rouse the lion in his lair.  
*Old Play.*

Chap. vi.

THIS is the Prince of Leeches ; fever,  
plague,  
Cold rheum, and hot podagra do but  
look on him,  
And quit their grasp upon the tortured  
sinews.

*Anonymous.*

Chap. ix.

ONE thing is certain in our Northern  
land :  
Allow that birth, or valour, wealth, or  
wit,  
Give each precedence to their pos-  
sessor,  
Envy, that follows on such eminence,  
As comes the lyme-hound on the roe-  
buck's trace,  
Shall pull them down each one.

*Sir David Lindsay (sic).*

Chap. xi.

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>You talk of Gaiety and Innocence !<br/> The moment when the fatal fruit was<br/> eaten,<br/> They parted ne'er to meet again; and<br/> Malice<br/> Has ever since been playmate to light<br/> Gaiety,<br/> From the first moment when the<br/> smiling infant<br/> Destroys the flower or butterfly he<br/> toys with,<br/> To the last chuckle of the dying miser,<br/> Who on his deathbed laughs his last<br/> to hear<br/> His wealthy neighbour has become a<br/> bankrupt.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Old Play.</i></p> <p>Chap. xxii.</p> | <p>Are proud, fantastical. It asks great<br/> charges<br/> To entice them from the guiding of<br/> their spheres<br/> To wait on mortals.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Albumazar.</i></p> <p>Chap. XVIII.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| <p>'Tis not her sense—for sure, in that<br/> There's nothing more than common;<br/> And all her wit is only chat,<br/> Like any other woman.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Song.</i></p> <p>Chap. xvi.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | <p>MUST we then sheathe our still vic-<br/> torious sword ;<br/> Turn back our forward step, which<br/> ever trode<br/> O'er foemen's necks the onward path<br/> of glory ;<br/> Unclasp the mail, which with a solemn<br/> vow,<br/> In God's own house we hung upon<br/> our shoulders ;<br/> That vow, as unaccomplish'd as the<br/> promise<br/> Which village nurses make to still their<br/> children,<br/> And after think no more of?</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>The Crusade, a Tragedy.</i></p> <p>Chap. xix.</p> |
| <p>WERE every hair upon his head a life,<br/> And every life were to be supplicated<br/> By numbers equal to those hairs quad-<br/> rupled,<br/> Life after life should out like waning<br/> stars<br/> Before the daybreak—or as festive<br/> lamps,<br/> Which have lent lustre to the midnight<br/> revel,<br/> Each after each are quench'd when<br/> guests depart!</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Old Play.</i></p> <p>Chap. xvn.</p>                                                                                                             | <p>WHEN beauty leads the lion in her<br/> toils,<br/> Such are her charms, he dare not raise<br/> his mane,<br/> Far less expand the terror of his fangs,<br/> So great Alcides made his club a<br/> distalT,<br/> And spun to please fair Omphale.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Anonymous.</i></p> <p>Chap. xx.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| <p>THIS work desires a planet'ry in-<br/> tell'gence<br/> Of Jupiter and Sol; and those great<br/> spirits</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | <p>'MID these wild scenes Enchantment<br/> waves her hand,<br/> To change the face of the mysterious<br/> land;<br/> Till the bewildering scenes around us<br/> seem<br/> The vain productions of a feverish<br/> dream.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Astolpho, a Romance.</i></p> <p>Chap. XXIII.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |

## A GRAIN Of dust

Soiling our cup, will make our sense  
 reject  
 Fastidiously the draught which we  
 did thirst for ;  
 A rusted nail, placed near the faithful  
 compass,  
 Will sway it from the truth, and wreck  
 the argosy.  
 Even this small cause of anger and  
 disgust  
 Will break the bonds of amity 'mongst  
 princes,  
 And wreck their noblest purposes.

*The Crusade.*

Chap. xxlv.

[THE tears I shed must ever fall '  
 I weep not for an absent swain,  
 For time may happier hours recall,  
 And parted lovers meet again.

I weep not for the silent dead,  
 Their pains are past, their sorrows  
 o'er,  
 And those that loved their steps must  
 tread,  
 When death shall join to part no  
 more.]

But worse than absence, worse than  
 death,  
 She wept her lover's sullied fame,  
 And, fired with all the pride of birth,  
 She wept a soldier's injured name<sup>1</sup>.

**Ballad.**

Chap. xxvi.

WE heard the tecbir,—so the Arabs  
 call  
 Their shout of onset, when with loud  
 acclaim  
 They challenge Heaven to give them  
 victory.

*Siege of Damascus.*

Chap. xxvii.

## XXII.

## FROM WOODSTOCK.

## A CONJURATION.

Bypathless march, by greenwood tree,  
 It is thy weird to follow me ;  
 To follow me thro' the ghostly moon-  
 light,  
 To follow me thro' the shadows of  
 night,  
 To follow me, comrade, still art thou  
 bound :  
 I conjure thee by the unstanch'd  
 wound,  
 I conjure thee by the last words I  
 spoke,  
 When the body slept and the spirit  
 awoke,  
 In the very last pangs of the deadly  
 stroke.

Chap. xiv.

## AN HOUR WITH THEE.

AN hour with thee ! When earliest day  
 Dapples with gold the eastern grey,  
 Oh, what can frame my mind to bear  
 The toil and turmoil, cark and care,  
 New griefs, which coming hours un-  
 fold,  
 And sad remembrance of the old ?  
 One hour with thee.

One hour with thee ! When burning  
 June  
 Waves his red flag at pitch of noon ;  
 What shall repay the faithful swain,  
 His labour on the sultry plain ;  
 And, more than cave or sheltering  
 bough,  
 Cool feverish blood and throbbing  
 brow?

One hour with thee.

<sup>1</sup> Only the last stanza is Scott's.

One hour with thee ! When sun is set,  
Oh, what can teach me to forget  
The thankless labours of the day;  
The hopes, the wishes, flung away;  
The increasing wants, and lessening  
gains,  
The master's pride, who scorns my  
pains?

One hour with thee.

Chap. xxvi.



MOTTOES.

COME forth, old man' Thy daughter's  
side

Is now the fitting place for thee :  
When Time hath quell'd the oak's bold  
pride,  
The youthful tendril yet may hide  
The ruins of the parent tree.

Chap. II.

Now, ye wild blades, that make loose  
inns your stage,  
To vapour forth the acts of this sad  
age,  
Stout Edgehill fight, the Newberys  
and the West,  
And northern clashes, where you still  
fought best:  
Your strange escapes, your dangers  
void of fear,  
When bullets flew between the head  
and ear,  
Whether you fought by Damme or the  
Spirit,  
Of you I speak.

*Legend of Captain Jones.*

Chap. in.

YON path of greensward  
Winds round by sparry grot and gay  
pavilion;  
There is no flint to gall thy tender foot,

There's ready shelter from each  
breeze, or shower.  
But Duty guides not that way: see  
her stand,  
With wand entwined with amaranth,  
near yon cliffs.  
Oft where she leads thy blood must  
mark thy footsteps,  
Oft where she leads thy head must  
bear the storm,  
And thy shrunk form endure heat,  
cold, and hunger;  
But she will guide thee up to noble  
heights,  
Which he who gains seems native of  
the sky;  
While earthly things lie stretch'd  
beneath his feet,  
Diminish'd, shrunk, and valueless.

*Anonymous.*

Chap. iv.

MY tongue pads slowly under this new  
language,  
And starts and stumbles at these  
uncouth phrases.  
They may be great in worth and  
weight, but hang  
Upon the native glibness of my lan-  
guage  
Like Saul's plate-armour on the shep-  
herd boy,  
Encumbering and not arming him.

**? J. B.**

Chap v.

HERE we have one head  
Upon two bodies: your two-headed  
bullock  
Is but an ass to such a prodigy.  
These two have but one meaning,  
thought, and counsel;  
And when the single noddle has spoke  
out,

The four legs scrape assent to it.

*Old Play.*

Chap. x.



DEEDS are done on earth,  
Which have their punishment ere the  
earth closes  
Upon the perpetrators. Be it the  
working  
Of the remorse-stirr'd fancy, or the  
vision,  
Distinct and real, of unearthly being,  
All ages witness that beside the couch  
Of the fell homicide oft stalks the  
ghost  
Of him he slew, and shows the  
shadowy wound.

*Old Play.*

Chap. xiv.

WE do that in our zeal,  
Our calmer moments are afraid to  
answer.

*Anonymous.*

Chap. XVII.

THE deadliest snakes are those which,  
twined 'mongst flowers,  
Blend their bright colouring with the  
varied blossoms,  
Their fierce eyes glittering like the  
spangled dew-drop;  
In all so like what nature has most  
harmless,  
That sportive innocence, which dreads  
no danger,  
Is poison'd unawares.

*Old Play.*

Chap. xxiv.

### XXIII.

#### FROM CHRONICLES OF THE CANONGATE.

MR. CROFTANGRY *asketh* :—

WHAT ails me, I may not, as well as  
they,  
Rake up some threadbare tales that  
mouldVing lay

In chimney corners, wont by Christ-  
mas fires  
To read and rock to sleep our ancient  
sires?  
No man his threshold better knows  
than I  
Brute's first arrival and first victory,  
Saint George's sorrel and his cross of  
blood,  
Arthur's round board, and Caledonian  
wood.

Chap. v.

### MOTTOES.

(From THE Two DROVERS.)

WERE ever such two loving friends!—  
How could they disagree  
O thus it was he loved him dear,  
And thought how to requite him,  
And having no friend left but he,  
He did resolve to fight him.

*Duke upon Duke.*

Chap. 11.

(From MY AUNT MARGARET'S  
MIRROR.)

THERE are times  
When Fancy plays her gambols, in  
despite  
Even of our watchful senses, when  
in sooth  
Substance seems shadow, shadow  
substance seems,  
When the broad, palpable, and marked  
partition,  
'Twixt that which is and is not, seems  
dissolved,  
As if the mental eye gain'd power to  
gaze  
Beyond the limits of the existing world.  
Such hours of shadowy dreams I better  
love  
Than all the gross realities of life.

*Anonymous.*

XXIV.

FROM THE FAIR MAID  
OF PERTH.

THE GLEE MAIDEN.

A H, poor Louise! the livelong day—  
She roams from cot to castle gay;  
And still her voice and viol say,  
Ah, maids, beware the woodland way,  
Think on Louise.

Ah, poor Louise! The sun was high,  
It smirch'd her cheek, it dimm'd her eye,  
The woodland walk was cool and nigh,  
Where birds with chiming streamlets  
vie

To cheer Louise

Ah, poor Louise! The savage bear  
Made ne'er that lovely grove his lair;  
The wolves molest not paths so fair—  
But better far had such been there  
For poor Louise.

Ah, poor Louise! In woody wold  
She met a huntsman fair and bold;  
His baldrick was of silk and gold,  
And many a witching tale he told  
To poor Louise.

Ah, poor Louise! Small cause to pine  
Hadst thou for treasures of the mine;  
For peace of mind that gift divine,  
And spotless innocence, were thine,  
Ah, poor Louise!

Ah, poor Louise! Thy treasure's reft!  
I know not if by force or theft,  
Or part by violence, part by gift;  
But misery is all that's left  
To poor Louise.

Let poor Louise some succour have  
She will not long your bounty crave,  
Or tire the gay with warning stave—  
For Heaven has grace, and earth a  
grave

For poor Louise.

Chap. x.

THE BLOOD ORDEAL.

VIEWLESS Essence, thin and bare,  
Wellnigh melted into air;  
Still with fondness hovering near  
The earthly form thou once didst wear;

Pause upon thy pinion's flight,  
Be thy course to left or right;  
Be thou doom'd to soar or sink,  
Pause upon the awful brink.

To avenge the deed expelling  
Thee untimely from thy dwelling,  
Mystic force thou shalt retain  
O'er the blood and o'er the brain.

When the form thou shalt espy  
That darken'd on thy closing eye;  
When the footstep thou shalt hear,  
That thrill'd upon thy dying ear;

Then strange sympathies shall wake,  
The flesh shall thrill, the nerves shall  
quake;  
The wounds renew their clotted flood,  
And every drop cry blood for blood.

Chap. XXII.

A MELANCHOLY DIRGE.

LOUISE sings to the Prince:—

YES, thou mayst sigh,  
And look once more at all around,  
At stream and bank, and sky and  
ground.  
Thy life its final course has found,  
And thou must die.

Yes, lay thee down,  
And while thy struggling pulses flutter,  
Bid the grey monk his soul-mass  
mutter,  
And the deep bell its death-tone  
utter—  
Thy life is gone.

Be not afraid.  
'Tis but a pang, and then a thrill,  
A fever fit, and then a chill;  
And then an end of human ill,  
For thou art dead.  
Chap. xxx.

#### BOLD AND TRUE.

OH, bold and true,  
In bonnet blue,  
That fear or falsehood never knew;  
Whose heart was loyal to his word,  
Whose hand was faithful to his sword:  
Seek Europe wide from sea to sea,  
But bonnie Blue-cap still for me!

I Ve seen Almayn's proud champions  
prance;  
I Ve seen the gallant knights of France,  
Unrivalled with the sword and lance;  
I've seen the sons of England true  
Wield the brown bill and bend the yew;  
Search France the fair and England  
free—  
But bonnie Blue-cap still for me!  
Chap. xxxi.

#### MOTTOES.

THE ashes here of murder'd Kings  
Beneath my footsteps sleep;  
And yonder lies the scene of death,  
Where Mary learn'd to weep

*Captain Marjortbanks.*

#### INTRODUCTORY.

'BEHOLD the Tiber!' the vain Roman  
cried,  
Viewing the ample Tay from Baiglie's  
side;  
But where's the Scot that would the  
vaunt repay,  
And hail the puny Tiber for the Tay  
*Anonymous.*  
Chap. l.

[A pass of the Ochds above Glenfar?.]

FAIR is the damsel, passing fair,  
Sunny at distance gleams her smile!  
Approach—the cloud of woeful care  
Hangs trembling in her eye the  
while.  
*Luanída, a Ballad,*  
Chap. xi.

THEN up and spak the auld gudewife,  
And, wow! but she was grim,—  
'Had e'er your father done the like,  
It had been ill for him.'  
*Lucky Trumbull.*  
Chap. xn.

O FOR a draught of power to steep  
The soul of agony in sleep!  
*Bertha.*  
Chap. xv.

A WOMAN wails for justice at the gate,  
A widow'd woman, wan and desolate.  
*Bertha.*  
Chap. xx.

Lo' where he lies embalm'd in gore,  
His wound to Heaven cries;  
The floodgates of his blood implore  
For vengeance from the skies.  
*Uranus and Psyche.*  
Chap. xxm.

THE hour is nigh; now hearts beat  
high;  
Each sword is sharpen'd well;  
And who dares die, who stoops to fly,  
To-morrow's light shall tell.  
*Sir Edwald.*  
Chap. XXXIII.

XXV.

FROM ANNE OF  
GEIERSTEIN.

THE SECRET TRIBUNAL.

' MEASURERS of good and evil,  
Bring the square, the line, the level,—  
Rear the altar, dig the trench,  
Blood both stone and ditch shall drench;  
Cubits six, from end to end,  
Must the fatal bench extend—  
Cubits six, from side to side,  
Judge and culprit must divide.  
On the east the Court assembles,  
On the west the Accused trembles:  
Answer, brethren, all and one,  
Is the ritual rightly done '

' On life and soul, on blood and bone,  
One for all, and all for one,  
We warrant this is rightly done/

' How wears the night ? Doth morning  
shine  
In early radiance on the Rhine?  
What music floats upon his tide?  
Do birds the tardy morning chide ?  
Brethren, look out from hill and height,  
And answer true, how wears the night V

The night is old; on Rhine's broad  
breast  
Glance drowsy stars which long to rest,  
No beams are twinkling in the east.  
There is a voice upon the flood,  
The stern still call of blood for blood;  
'Tis time we listen the behest/

Up, then, up ! When day's at rest,  
'Tis time, that such as we are  
watchers;  
Rise to judgment, brethren, rise !  
Vengeance knows not sleepy eyes,  
He and night are matchers.'

Chap. xx.

MOTTOES.

AWAY with me !  
The clouds grow thicker; there ! now  
lean on me;  
Place your foot here; here, take this  
staff, and cling  
A moment to that shrub; now give me  
your hand.  
The chalet will be gained in half-an-  
hour.  
Chap. II.

I WAS one  
Who loved the greenwood bank and  
lowing herd,  
The russet guise, the lowly peasant's  
life,  
Season'd with sweet content, more  
than the halls  
Where revellers feast to fever-height.  
Believe me,  
There ne'er was poison mix'd in  
maple bowl.

Anonymous.  
Chap. v.

WHEN we two meet, we meet like  
rushing torrents ;  
Like warring winds, like flames from  
various points,  
That mate each other's fury. There is  
nought  
Of elemental strife, were fiends to  
guide it,  
Can match the wrath of man.

Frenaud.  
Chap. vl.

THEY saw that city, welcoming the  
Rhine,  
As from his mountain heritage he  
bursts,  
As purposed proud Orgctorix of yore,  
Leaving the desert region of the hills  
To lord it o'er the fertile plains of Gaul.

Helvetia,  
Chap. vlIII.

WE know not when we sleep nor  
when we wake.  
Visions distinct and perfect cross our  
eye,  
Which to the slumberer seem realities ;  
And while they waked, some men  
have seen such sights  
Asset at nought the evidence of sense,  
And left them well persuaded they  
were dreaming.

*Anonymous.*

Chap. ix.

THESE be the adept's doctrines—every  
element  
Is peopled with its separate race of  
spirits:  
The airy Sylphs on the blue ether  
float;  
Deep in the earthy cavern skulks the  
Gnome;  
The sea-green Naiad skims the ocean-  
billow;  
And the fierce fire is yet a friendly  
home  
To its peculiar sprite, the Sala-  
mander.

*Anonymous.*

Chap. x.

TELL me not of it: I could ne'er abide  
The mummery of all that forced  
civility.  
Pray, seat yourself, my lord/—with  
cringeing hams  
The speech is spoken; and with  
bended knee,  
Heard by the smiling courtier.—  
'Before you, sir ?  
It must be on the earth then/ Hang it  
all!  
The pride which cloaks itself in such  
poor fashion  
Is scarcely fit to swell a beggar's bosom.

*Old Play.*

Chap. xxi.

A MIRTHFUL man he was ; the snows  
of age  
Fell, but they did not chill him. Gaiety,  
Even in life's closing, touch'd his  
teeming brain  
With such wild visions as the settingsun  
Raises in front of some hoar glacier,  
Painting the bleak ice with a thousand  
hues.

*Old Play.*

Chap. xxviii.

A Y, this is he who wears the wreath  
of bays  
Wove by Apollo and the Sisters Nine,  
Which Jove's dread lightning scathes  
not. He hath doft  
The cumbrous helm of steel, and  
flung aside  
The yet more galling diadem of gold;  
And, with a leafy circlet round his  
brows,  
He reigns the King of lovers and of  
poets.

Chap. xxix.

WANT you a man  
Experienced in the world and its  
affairs  
Here he is for your purpose. He's  
a monk :  
He hath forsworn the world and all  
its work,  
The rather that he knows it passing  
well,—  
'Special the worst of it, for he's a monk.

*Old Play.*

Chap. xxx.

TOLL, toll the bell!  
Greatness is o'er;  
The heart has broke,  
To ache no more ;  
An unsubstantial pageant all—  
Drop o'er the scene the funeral pall.

*Old Poem.*

Chap. xxxii.

HERE'S a weapon now,  
Shall shake a conquering general in  
his tent,  
A monarch on his throne, or reach a  
prelate,  
However holy be his offices,  
E'en "while he serves the altar.

*Old Play.*

Chap. xxxiv.

XXVI.

FROM COUNT ROBERT OF  
PARIS.

MOTTOES.

*Othus.* THIS superb successor  
Of the earth's mistress, as thou vainly  
speakest,  
Stands 'midst these ages as, on the  
wide ocean,  
The last spared fragment of a spacious  
land  
That in some grand and awful minis-  
tration  
Of mighty nature has engulfed been,  
Doth lift aloft its dark and rocky cliffs  
O'er the wild waste around, and sadly  
frowns  
In lonely majesty.

*Constantine Paleologus, Scene I.*

Chap. 11.

HERE, youth, thy foot unbrace,  
Here, youth, thy brow unbraid ;  
Each tribute that may grace  
The threshold here be paid.  
Walk with the stealthy pace  
Which Nature teaches deer,  
When, echoing in the chase,  
The hunter's horn they hear.

*The Court,*

Chap. 111.

THE storm increases: 'tis no sunny  
shower,  
Foster'd in the moist breast of March  
or April,  
Or such as parched Summer cools his  
lip with ;  
Heaven's windows are flung wide;  
the inmost deeps  
Call in hoarse greeting one upon  
another;  
On comes the flood in all its foaming  
horrors,  
And where's the dike shall stop it!

*The Deluge, a Poem.*

Chap. v.

VAIN man ! thou mayst esteem thy  
love as fair  
As fond hyperboles suffice to raise.  
She may be all that's matchless in  
her person,  
And all-divine in soul to match her  
body;  
But take this from me—thou shalt  
never call her  
Superior to her sex while *one* survives,  
And I am her true votary.

*Old Play.*

Chap. vi.

BETWEEN the foaming jaws of the  
white torrent  
The skilful artist draws a sudden  
mound;  
By level long he subdivides their  
strength,  
Stealing the waters from their rocky  
bed,  
First to diminish what he means to  
conquer;  
Then, for the residue he forms a road,  
Easy to keep, and painful to desert,  
And guiding to the end the planner  
aim'd at.

*The Engineer.*

Chap. lx.

E e a

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>THOSE were wild times—the antipodes<br/>of ours:<br/>Ladies were then who oftener saw<br/>themselves<br/>In the broad lustre of a foeman's<br/>shield<br/>Than in a mirror, and who rather<br/>sought<br/>To match themselves in battle, than<br/>in dalliance<br/>To meet a lover's onset. But though<br/>Nature<br/>Was outraged thus she was not over-<br/>come.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Feudal Times.</i></p> <p>Chap. x.</p> <p>WITHOUT—a ruin, broken, tangled,<br/>cumbrous;<br/>Within—it was a little paradise,<br/>Where Taste had made her dwelling;<br/>Statuary,<br/>First-born of human art, moulded her<br/>images,<br/>And bade men mark and worship.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Anonymous.</i></p> <p>Chap. xi.</p> <p>THE parties met. The wily, wordy<br/>Greek,<br/>Weighing each word, and canvassing<br/>each syllable,<br/>Evading, arguing, equivocating.<br/>And the stern Frank came with two-<br/>handed sword,<br/>Watching to see which way the balance<br/>sway'd,<br/>That he might throw it in, and turn the<br/>scales.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Palestine.</i></p> <p>Chap. xn.</p> <p>STRANGE ape of man! who loathes thee<br/>while he scorns thee;<br/>Half a reproach to us and half a jest.</p> | <p>What fancies can be ours ere we have<br/>pleasure<br/>In viewing our own form, our pride<br/>and passions,<br/>Reflected in a shape grotesque as<br/>thine!</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Anonymous.</i></p> <p>Chap. xvi</p> <p>'Tis strange that, in the dark sul-<br/>phureous mine,<br/>Where wild ambition piles its ripening<br/>stores<br/>Of slumbering thunder, Love will<br/>interpose<br/>His tiny torch, and cause the stern<br/>explosion<br/>To burst, when the deviser's least<br/>aware.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Anonymous.</i></p> <p>Chap. xvii.</p> <p>A L L is prepared—the chambers of the<br/>mine<br/>Are cramm'd with the combustible,<br/>which, harmless<br/>While yet unkindled as the sable sand,<br/>Needs but a spark to change its nature<br/>so<br/>That he who wakes it from its<br/>slumbrous mood,<br/>Dreads scarce the explosion less than<br/>he who knows<br/>That 'tis his towers which meet its fury.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Anonymous.</i></p> <p>Chap. xxiv.</p> <p>HEAVEN knows its time; the bullet<br/>has its billet,<br/>Arrow and javelin each its destined<br/>purpose;<br/>The fated beasts of Nature's lower<br/>strain<br/>Have each their separate task.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Old Play.</i></p> <p>Chap. xxv.</p> |
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|                                                        |                                                           |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| XXVII.                                                 | THE way is long, my children, long<br>and rough,          |
| FROM CASTLE DANGEROUS.                                 | The moors are dreary, and the woods<br>are dark;          |
| MOTTOES.                                               | But he that creeps from cradle on to<br>grave,            |
| A TALE of sorrow, for your eyes may<br>weep;           | Unskill'd save in the velvet course of<br>fortune,        |
| A tale of horror, for your flesh may<br>tingle;        | Hath miss'd the discipline of noble<br>hearts.            |
| A tale of wonder, for the eyebrows<br>arch             | <i>Old Play.</i>                                          |
| And the blood curdles if you read it<br>rightly.       | Chap. xiv.                                                |
| <i>Old Play.</i>                                       | His talk was of another world; his<br>bodements           |
| Chap. v.                                               | Strange, doubtful, and mysterious:<br>those who heard him |
| BEWARE, beware of the Black Friar :                    | Listened as to a man in feverish dreams,                  |
| He still retains his sway,                             | Who speaks of other objects than the<br>present,          |
| For he's yet by right the Church's heir                | And mutters like to him who sees a<br>vision.             |
| Whoever may be the lay.                                | <i>Old Play.</i>                                          |
| Amundeville is lord by day,                            | Chap. XVIII.                                              |
| But the monk is lord by night;                         | CRY the wild war-note, let the<br>champions pass ;        |
| Nor wine nor wassail could raise<br>a vassal           | Do bravely each, and God defend the<br>right.             |
| To question that Friar's right.                        | Upon Saint Andrew thrice can they<br>thus cry,            |
| <i>Don Juan, Canto XVII (sic).</i>                     | And thrice they shout on height,                          |
| Chap. ix.                                              | And then match'd them on the<br>Englishmen,               |
| WHERE is he ? Has the deep earth<br>swallow'dhim?      | As I have told you right.                                 |
| Or hath he melted like some airy<br>phantom            | Saint George the bright, our ladies<br>knight,            |
| That shuns the approach of morn and<br>the young sun ? | To name they were full fain;                              |
| Or hath he wrapt him in Cimmerian<br>darkness,         | Our Englishmen they cried on height,                      |
| And pass'd beyond the circuit of the<br>sight          | And thrice they shout again.                              |
| With things of the night's shadows ?                   | <i>Old Ballad.</i>                                        |
| <i>Anonymous.</i>                                      | Chap. xx.                                                 |
| Chap. xi.                                              |                                                           |



# Dramatic Pieces.

## HALIDON HILL:

A Metrical Drama in two Acts.

### DRAMATIS PERSONAE.

#### SCOTTISH.

THE RECENT OF SCOTLAND.

GORDON,  
SWINTON,  
LENNOX,

SUTHERLAND, } Scottish Chiefs and

Ross, Nobles

MAXWELL,  
JOHNSTONE,

LINDESAY,

SYMON DE VIPONT, a Knight Templar.

THE PRIOR OF MAISON-DIEU

REYNOLD, Swinton's Squire.

HOB HATTELY, a Border Moss-Trooper.

Herald.

#### ENGLISH.

KING EDWARD III.

PERTV<sup>008</sup>,

1 English, and Norman

NOBLES,  
RIBAUMONT,

THE ABBOT OF WALTHAMSTOW.

#### ACT I.

#### SCENE I.

*The northern side of the eminence of Halidon. The back scene represents the summit of the ascent, occupied by the rearguard of the Scottish army. Bodies of armed men appear as advancing from different points to join the main body.*

Enter DE VIPONT and the PRIOR OF MAISON-DIEU.

VIP. No farther, Father—here I need no guidance;

I have already brought your peaceful step

Too near the verge of battle.

PRI. Fain would I see you join some Baron's banner

Before I say farewell. The honour'd sword,

That fought so well in Syria, should not wave

Amid the ignoble crowd.

VIP. Each spot is noble in a pitched field,

So that a man has room to fight and fall on 't.

But I shall find out friends. 'Tis scarce twelve years

Since I left Scotland for the wars of  
Palestine,  
And then the flower of all the Scottish  
nobles  
Were known to me; and I, in my  
degree,  
Not all unknown to them.

PRI. Alas! there have been changes  
since that time.

The Royal Bruce, with Randolph,  
Douglas, Grahame,  
Then shook in field the banners which  
now moulder  
Over their graves i the chancel.

VIP. And thence comes it,  
That while I look'd on many a well-  
known crest  
And blazon'd shield, as hitherward we  
came,  
The faces of the Barons who displayed  
them

Were all unknown to me. Brave  
youths they seemM ;  
Yet, surely, fitter to adorn the tilt-  
yard  
Than to be leaders of a war. Their  
followers,  
Young like themselves, seem like  
themselves unpractised:

Look at their battle-rank.

PRI. I cannot gaze on 't with un-  
dazzled eye,  
So thick the rays dart back from shield  
and helmet,  
And sword and battle-axe, and spear  
and pennon.

Sure 'tis a gallant show 1 The Bruce  
himself  
Hath often conquer'd at the head of  
fewer

And worse appointed followers.

VIP. Ay, but 'twas Bruce that led  
them. Reverend Father,  
Tis not the falchion's weight decides  
a combat;

It is the strong and skilful hand that  
wields it.

Ill fate, that we should lack the noble  
King

And all his champions now! Time  
calFd them not,

For when I parted hence for Pales-  
tine

The brows of most were free from  
grizzled hair.

PRI. TOO true, alas! But well you  
know, in Scotland

Few hairs are silver'd underneath the  
helmet;

'Tis cowls like mine which hide them.  
'Mongst the laity

War's the rash reaper, who thrusts  
in his sickle

Before the grain is white. In three-  
score years

And ten, which I have seen, I have  
outlived

Wellnigh two generations of our  
nobles.

The race which holds yon summit is  
the third.

VIP. Thou mayst outlive them also.  
PRI. Heaven forbend'

My prayer shall be, that Heaven will  
close my eyes,

Before they look upon the wrath to  
come.

VIP. Retire, retire, good Father!  
Pray for Scotland—

Think not on me. Here comes an  
ancient friend,

Brother in arms, with whom to-day  
I'll join me.

Back to your choir, assemble all your  
brotherhood,

And weary Heaven with prayers for  
victory.

PRI. Heaven's blessing rest with  
thee, Champion of Heaven,

And of thy suffering country 1

[Exit PRIOR. VIPONT draws a  
httk aside and lets down the  
beaver of Mis helmet.

Enter SWINTON, followed by REYNALD and others, to whom he speaks as he enters.

SWIN. Halt here, and plant my pennon, till the Regent

Assign our band its station in the host.

REY. That must be by the Standard.

We have had  
That right since good Saint David's reign at least.

Fain would I see the Marcher would dispute it.

SWIN. Peace, Reynald • Where the general plants the soldier,  
There is his place of honour, and there only

His valour can win worship. Thou 'rt of those

Who would have war's deep art bear the wild semblance

Of some disorder'd hunting, where, pell-mell,

Each trusting to the swiftness of his horse,

Gallants press on to see the quarry fall.

Yon steel-clad Southrons, Reynald, are no deer,

And England's Edward is no stag at bay.

VIP. {advancing.} There needed not, to blazon forth the Swinton,

His ancient burgonet, the sable Boar Chain'd to the gnarl'd oak,—nor his proud step,

Nor giant stature, nor the ponderous mace,

Which only he, of Scotland's realm, can wield:

His discipline and wisdom mark the leader,

As doth his frame the champion. Hail, brave Swinton!

SWIN. Brave Templar, thanks! Such your cross'd shouldei speaks you ;  
But the closed visor, which conceals your features,

Forbids more knowledge. Umfraville, perhaps—

Vip. {unclosing his helmet}. No ; one less worthy of our sacred Order.  
Yet, unless Syrian suns have scorch'd my features

Swart as my sable visor, Alan Swinton Will welcome Symon Vipont.

SWIN. {embracing him}. As the blithe reaper

Welcomes a practised mate, when the ripe harvest

Lies deep before him, and the sun is high!

Thou'lt follow yon old pennon, wilt thou not !

'Tis tatter'd since thou saw'st it, and the Boar-heads

Look as if brought from off some Christmas board

Where knives had notch'd them deeply

VIP. Have with them, ne'ertheless. The Stuart's Chequer,

The Bloody Heart of Douglas, Ross's Lymphads,

Sutherland's Wild-cats, nor the royal Lion,

Rampant in golden tressure, wins me from them.

We'll back the Boar-heads bravely. I see round them

A chosen band of lances—some well known to me.

Where 's the main body of thy followers?

SWIN. Symon de Vipont, thou dost see them all

That Swinton's bugle-horn can call to battle,

However loud it rings. There's not a boy

Left in my halls whose arm has strength enough

To bear a sword—there's not a man behind,

However old, who moves without a staff.

Striplings and greybeards, every one  
is here,  
And here all should be—Scotland  
needs them all;  
And more and better men, were each  
a Hercules,  
And yonder handful centupled.  
VIP. A thousand followers—such,  
with friends and kinsmen,  
Allies and vassals, thou wert wont to  
lead—  
A thousand followers shrunk to sixty  
lances  
In twelve years' space?—And thy  
brave sons, Sir Alan!  
Alas! I fear to ask.  
SWIN. All slain, De Vipont. In my  
empty home  
A puny babe lisps to a widow<sup>1</sup> d  
mother,  
'Where is my grandsire! wherefore  
do you weep?'  
But for that prattler, Lyulph's house  
is heirless.  
I'm an old oak, from which the  
foresters  
Have hew'd four goodly boughs, and  
left beside me  
Only a sapling, which the fawn may  
crush  
As he springs over it.  
VIP. All slain?—alas!  
SWIN. Ay, all, De Vipont. And  
their attributes,  
John with the Long Spear—Archibald  
with the Axe—  
Richard the Ready—and my youngest  
darling,  
My Fair-hair'd William—do but now  
survive  
In measures which the grey-hair'd  
minstrels sing,  
When they make maidens weep.  
VIP. These wars with England! they  
have rooted out  
The flowers of Christendom. Knights,  
who might win

The sepulchre of Christ from the rude  
heathen,  
Fall in unholy warfare!  
SWIN. Unholy warfare? ay, well  
hast thou named it;  
But not with England—would her  
cloth-yard shafts  
Had bored their cuirasses! their  
lives had been  
Lost like their grandsire's, in the bold  
defence  
Of their dear country; but in private  
feud  
With the proud Gordon, fell my Long-  
spear'd John,  
He with the Axe, and he men *call'd*  
the Ready,  
Ay, and my Fair-hair'd Will: the  
Gordon's wrath  
Devour'd my gallant issue.  
VIP. Since thou dost weep, their  
death is unavenged?  
SWIN. Templar, what think'st thou  
me? See yonder rock  
From which the fountain gushes; is it  
less  
Compact of adamant, though waters  
flow from it?  
Firm hearts have moister eyes. They  
*are* avenged;  
I wept not till they were—till the  
proud Gordon  
Had with his life-blood dyed my  
father's sword,  
In guerdon that he thinn'd my father's  
lineage;  
And then I wept my sons. And, as the  
Gordon  
Lay at my feet, there was a tear for him  
Which mingled with the rest: we  
had been friends,  
Had shared the banquet and the chase  
together,  
Fought side by side; and our first  
cause of strife,  
Woe to the pride of both! was but a  
light one.

V I P . You are at feud, then, with the mighty Gordon ?

SWIN. At deadly feud. Herein this Border-land,

Where the sire's quarrels descend upon the son,

As due a part of his inheritance

As the strong castle and the ancient blazon;

Where private Vengeance holds the scales of justice,

Weighing each drop of blood as scrupulously

As Jews or Lombards balance silver pence;

Not in this land, 'twixt Sol way and Saint Abb's,

Rages a bitterer feud than mine and his, The Swinton and the Gordon

V I P . You, with some threescore lances, and the Gordon

Leading a thousand followers'

SWIN. You rate him far too low. Since you sought Palestine

He hath had grants of baronies and lordships

In the far-distant North. A thousand horse

His southern friends and vassals always number'd.

Add Badenoch kerne, and horse from Dee and Spey,

He'll count a thousand more. And now, De Vipont,

If the Boar-heads seem in your eyes less worthy

For lack of followers, seek yonder standard,

The bounding Stag, with a brave host around it;

There the young Gordon makes his earliest field,

And pants to win his spurs. His father's friend,

As well as mine, thou wert: go, join his pennon,

And grace him with thy presence.

V I P . When you were friends, I was the friend of both,

And now I can be enemy to neither. But my poor person, though but slight

the aid,

Joins on this field the banner of the two

Which hath the smaller following.

SWIN. Spoke like the generous Knight who gave up all,

Leading and lordship, in a heathen land

To fight a Christian soldier. Yet, in earnest,

I pray, De Vipont, you would join the Gordon

In this high battle. 'Tis a noble j'outh—

So fame doth vouch him—amorous, quick, and valiant;

Takes knighthood, too, this day, and well may use

His spurs too rashly in the wish to win them.

A friend like thee beside him in the fight

Were worth a hundred spears, to rein his valour

And temper it with prudence. 'Tis the aged eagle

Teaches his brood to gaze upon the sun

With eye undazzled.

V I P . Alas! brave Swinton, would'st thou train the hunter

That soon must bring thee to the bay ' Your custom,

Your most unchristian, savage, fiend-like custom,

Binds Gordon to avenge his father's death.

SWIN. Why, be it so! I look for nothing else:

My part was acted when I slew his father,

Avenging my four sons; young Gordon's sword,

If it should find my heart, can ne'er  
inflict there  
A pang so poignant as his father's did.  
But I would perish by a noble hand,  
And such will his be if he bear him  
nobly,  
Nobly and wisely, on this field of  
Halidon.

*Enter a PURSUIVANT.*

PUR. Sir Knights, to council!—  
'tis the Regent's order  
That knights and men of leading meet  
him instantly  
Before the Royal Standard. Edward's  
army  
Is seen from the hill-summit.

SWIM. Say to the Regent, we obey  
his orders. *[Exit PURSUIVANT.]*  
(*To REYNALD.*) Hold thou my casque,  
and furl my pennon up  
Close to the staff. I will not show  
my crest,  
Nor standard, till the common foe  
shall challenge them.  
I'll wake no civil strife, nor tempt the  
Gordon

With aught that's like defiance.

VIP. Will he not know your  
features?

SWIN. He never saw me. In the  
distant North,  
Against his will, 'tis said, his friends  
detain'd him

During his nurture—caring not, be-  
like,

To trust a pledge so precious near the  
Boar-tusks.

It was a natural but needless caution :  
I wage no war with children, for I  
think

Too deeply on mine own.

VIP. I have thought on it, and will  
see the Gordon

As we go hence to council. I do bear  
A cross, which binds me to be Chris-  
tian priest

As well as Christian champion. God  
may grant

That I, at once his father's friend and  
yours,

May make some peace betwixt you.

SWIN. When that your priestly zeal,  
and knightly valour,

Shall force the grave to render up the  
dead. *[Exeunt severally.]*

SCENE II.

*The summit of Halidon Hill, before the  
Regents Tent. The Royal Standard of  
Scotland is seen in the background,  
with the Pennons and Banners of  
the principal Nobles around it.*

*Council of Scottish Nobles and Chiefs.*

SUTHERLAND, ROSS, LENNOX, MAX-  
WELL, and other Nobles of the highest  
rank, are close to the REGENT'S person,  
and in the act of keen debate, VIPONT  
with GORDON and others remain  
grouped at some distance on the right  
hand of the Stage. On the left, stand-  
ing also apart, is SWINTON, alone  
and bare-headed. The Nobles are  
dressed in Highland or Lowland  
habits, as historical costume requires.  
Trumpets, Heralds, &c. are in at-  
tendance.

LEN. Nay, Lordings, put no shame  
upon my counsels.

I did but say, if we retired a little,  
We should have fairer field and better  
vantage.

I've seen King Robert, ay, The  
Bruce himself,

Retreat six leagues in length, and  
think no shame on't.

REG. Ay, but King Edward sent a  
haughty message,

Defying us to battle on this field,  
This very hill of Halidon; if we  
leave it

Unfought withal, it squares not with  
our honour.

SWIN. *(apart)*. A perilous honour  
that allows the enemy,  
And such an enemy as this same  
Edward,  
To choose our field of battle! He  
knows how  
To make our Scottish pride betray its  
master  
Into the pitfall.

*{During this speech the debate  
among the Nobles is continued.}*

SUTH. *(aloud)*. We will not back  
one furlong—not one yard,  
No, nor one inch ; where'er we find  
the foe,  
Or where the foe finds us, there will  
we fight him.

Retreat will dull the spirit of our  
followers,

Who now stand prompt for battle.

Ross. My Lords, methinks great  
Morarchat<sup>1</sup> has doubts

That, if his Northern clans once turn  
the seam

Of their check'd hose behind, it will  
be hard

To halt and rally them.

SUTH. Say'st thou, MacDonnell?  
Add another falsehood,

And name when Morarchat was  
coward or traitor?

Thine island race, as chronicles can tell,  
Were oft affianced to the Southron  
cause,

Loving the weight and temper of their  
gold

More than the weight and temper of  
their steel.

REG. Peace, my Lords, ho!

Ross *(throwing down his glove)*.

MacDonnell will not peace! There  
lies my pledge,  
Proud Morarchat, to witness thee a liar.

MAX. Brought I all Nithsdale from  
the Western Border,  
Left I my towers exposed to foraying  
England  
And thieving Annandale, to see such  
misrule?

JOHN. Who speaks of Annandale?  
Dare Maxwell slander

The gentle House of Lochwood<sup>2</sup>?

REG. Peace, Lordings, once again.  
We represent

The Majesty of Scotland: in our  
presence

Brawling is treason.

SUTH. Were it in presence of the  
King himself,

What should prevent my saying——

*Enter LINDESAV.*

LIN. YOU must determine quickly.  
Scarce a mile

Parts our vanguard from Edward's  
On the plain

Bright gleams of armour flash through  
clouds of dust,

Like stars through frost-mist; steeds  
neigh and weapons clash ;

And arrows soon will whistle—the  
worst sound

That waits on English war. You  
must determine.

REG. We are determined. We will  
spare proud Edward

Half of the ground that parts us.  
Onward, Lords;

Saint Andrew strike for Scotland!  
We will lead

The middle ward ourselves, the Royal  
Standard

Display'd beside us; and beneath its  
shadow

Shall the young gallants, whom we  
knight this day,

Fight for their golden spurs. Lennox,  
thou 'rt wise,

<sup>1</sup> Morarchat is the ancient Gaelic description of the  
Earls of Sutherland.

<sup>2</sup> Lochwood Castle was the ancient seat of the  
Johnstones, Lords of Annandale.

And wilt obey command ; lead thou  
the rear.

LEN. The rear! why I the rear ?  
The van were fitter

For him who fought abreast with  
Robert Bruce.

SWIN. *{apart}*. Discretion hath for-  
saken Lennox too!

The wisdom he was forty years in  
gathering

Has left him in an instant. 'Tis  
contagious

Even to witness frenzy.

SUTH. The Regent hath determined  
well; the rear

Suits him the best who counsell'd  
our retreat.

LEN. Proud Northern Thane, the  
van were soon the rear

Were thy disorder'd followers planted  
there.

SUTH. Then, for that very word,  
I make a vow,

By my broad Earldom, and my father's  
soul,

That, if I have not leading of the  
van,

I will not fight to-day!

Ross. Morarchat! thou the leading  
of the van'

Not whilst MacDonnell lives.

SWIN. *{apart}*. Nay, then a stone  
would speak.

*{Addresses the REGENT.}* May t please  
your Grace,

And you, great Lords, to hear an old  
man's counsel,

That hath seen fights enow. These  
open bickerings

Dishearten all our host. If that your  
Grace

With these great Earls and Lords  
must needs debate,

Let the closed tent conceal your dis-  
agreement ;

Else 'twill be said, ill fares it with  
the flock

If shepherds wrangle when the wolf  
is nigh.

REG. The old Knight counsels well.  
Let every Lord

Or Chief, who leads five hundred  
*men* or more,

Follow to council; others are ex-  
cluded—

We'll have no vulgar censurers of  
our conduct.

*[Looking at SWINTON.]*

Young Gordon, your high rank and  
numerous following

Give you a seat with us, though yet  
unknighted.

GORDON. I pray you, pardon me.  
My youth 's unfit

To sit *in* council, when that Knight's  
grey hairs

And wisdom wait without.

REG. DO as you will; we deign not  
bid you twice.

*[The REGENT, Ross, SUTHERLAND,  
LENNOX, MAXWELL, &C, enter  
the Tent. The rest remain grouped  
about the Stage.]*

GOR. *{observing SWIN.}* That helmet-  
less old Knight, his giant stature,  
His awful accents of rebuke and  
wisdom,

Have caught my fancy strangely. He  
doth seem

Like to some vision'd form which  
I have dream'd of,

But never saw with waking eyes till  
now.

I will accost him.

VIP. Pray you, do not so ;  
Anon I'll give you reason why you  
should not.

There 's other work in hand.

GOR. I will but ask his name. There's  
in his presence

Something that works upon me like  
a spell,

Or like the feeling made my childish  
ear



Dote upon tales of superstitious dread,  
 Attracting while they chill'd my heart with fear.  
 Now, born the Gordon, I do feel right well  
 I'm bound to (ear nought earthly ; and I fear nought.  
 I'll know who this man is.  
*[Accosts SWINTON.*  
 Sir Knight, I pray j'ou, of your gentle courtesy,  
 To tell your honour'd name. I am ashamed,  
 Being unknown in arms, to say that mine  
 Is Adam Gordon.  
 SWIN. *{shows emotion, but instantly subdues it}.* It is a name that soundeth in my ear  
 Like to a death-knell, ay, and like the call  
 Of the shrill trumpet to the mortal lists;  
 Yet 'tis a name which ne'er hath been dishonour'd,  
 And never will, I trust; most surely never  
 By such a youth as thou.  
 GOR. There's a mysterious courtesy in this,  
 And yet it yields no answer to my question.  
 I trust you hold the Gordon not unworthy  
 To know the name he asks ?  
 SWIN. Worthy of all that openness and honour  
 May show to friend or foe; but, for my name,  
 Vipont will show it you, and, if it sound  
 Harsh in your ear, remember that it knells there  
 But at your own request. This day, at least,

Though seldom wont to keep it in concealment,  
 As there 'sno cause I should, you had not heard it.  
 GOR. This strange——  
 VIP. The mystery is needful. Follow me.  
*[They retire behind the side scene.*  
 SWIN. *(looking after them).* 'Tis a brave youth. How blush'd his noble cheek,  
 While youthful modesty, and the embarrassment  
 Of curiosity, combined with wonder,  
 And half suspicion of some slight intended,  
 All mingled in the flush; but soon 'twill deepen  
 Into revenge's glow. How slow is Vipont!  
 I wait the issue as I've seen spectators  
 Suspend the motion even of the eyelids  
 When the slow gunner, with his lighted match,  
 Approach'd the chargèd cannon, in the act  
 To waken its dread slumbers.—Now 'tis out;  
 He draws his sword, and rushes towards me,  
 Who will nor seek nor shun him.  
*Enter GORDON, withheld by VIPONT.*  
 VIP. Hold, for the sake of Heaven !  
 O, for the sake  
 Of your dear country, hold! Has Swinton slain your father,  
 And must you, therefore, be yourself a parricide,  
 And stand recorded as the selfish traitor  
 Who in her hour of need his country's cause  
 Deserts, that he may wreak a private wrong?

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
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| <p>Look to yon banner—that is Scotland's standard;<br/>         Look to the Regent—he is Scotland's general;<br/>         Look to the English—they are Scotland's foemen 1<br/>         Bethink thee, then, thou art a son of Scotland,<br/>         And think on nought beside.<br/>         GOR. He hath come here to brave me! Off! unhand me!<br/>         Thou canst not be my father's ancient friend,<br/>         That stand'st 'twixt me and him who slew my father.<br/>         VIP. You know not Swinton.<br/>         Scarce one passing thought<br/>         Of his high mind was with you ; now, his soul<br/>         Is fix'd on this day's battle. You might slay him<br/>         At unawares before he saw your blade drawn.<br/>         Stand still, and watch him close.<br/> <i>Enter MAXWELL from the tent.</i><br/>         SWIN. How go our councils,<br/>         Maxwell, may I ask<br/>         MAX. AS wild as if the very wind and sea<br/>         With every breeze and every billow battled<br/>         For their precedence.<br/>         Swi. Most sure they are possess'd!<br/>         Some evil spirit,<br/>         To mock their valour, robs them of discretion.<br/>         Fie, fie, upon 't! Oh, that Dunfermline's tomb<br/>         Could render up The Bruce! that Spain's red shore<br/>         Could give us back the good Lord James of Douglas!<br/>         Or that fierce Randolph, with his voice of terror,<br/>         Were here to awe these brawlers to submission!</p> | <p>VIP. (to GOR.) Thou hast perused him at more leisure now,<br/>         GOR. I see the giant form which all men speak of,<br/>         The stately port, but not the sullen eye,<br/>         Not the bloodthirsty look that should belong<br/>         To him that made me orphan. I shall need<br/>         To name my father twice ere I can strike<br/>         At such grey hairs, and face of such command;<br/>         Yet my hand clenches on my falchion hilt,<br/>         In token he shall die.<br/>         VIP. Need I again remind you that the place<br/>         Permits not private quarrel i<br/>         GOR. I'm calm. I will not seek-nay, I will shun it;<br/>         And yet methinks that such debate's the fashion.<br/>         You 've heard how taunts, reproaches, and the lie,<br/>         The lie itself, have flown from mouth to mouth;<br/>         As if a band of peasants were disputing<br/>         About a football match, rather than chiefs<br/>         Were ordering a battle. I am young,<br/>         And lack experience: tell me, brave De Vipont,<br/>         Is such the fashion of your wars in Palestine<br/>         VIP. Such it at times hath been; and then the Cross<br/>         Hath sunk before the Crescent.<br/>         Heaven's cause<br/>         Won us not victory where wisdom was not.<br/>         Behold yon English host come slowly on<br/>         With equal front, rank marshall'd upon rank,<br/>         As if one spirit ruled one moving body;</p> |
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The leaders in their places, each prepared  
 To charge, support, and rally, as the fortune  
 Of changeful battle needs : then look on ours,  
 Broken, disjointed, as the tumbling surges  
 Which the winds wake at random.  
 Look on both,  
 And dread the issue; yet there might be succour.  
 GOR. We're fearfully o'ermatch'd in discipline;  
 So even my inexperienced eye can judge.  
 What succour save in Heaven  
 VIP. Heaven acts by human means.  
 The artist's skill  
 Supplies in war, as in mechanic crafts,  
 Deficiency of tools. There 's courage, wisdom,  
 And skill enough, live in one leader here,  
 As, flung into the balance, might avail  
 To counterpoise the odds 'twixt that ruled host  
 And our wild multitude. I must not name him.  
 GOR. I guess, but dare not ask.  
 What band is yonder,  
 Arranged so closely as the English discipline  
 Hath marshall'd their best files  
 VIP. Know'st thou not the pennon?  
 One day, perhaps, thou 'lt see it all too closely;  
 It is Sir Alan Swinton's.  
 GOR. These, then, are his, the relics of his power;  
 Yet worth an host of ordinary men.  
 And I must slay my country's sagest leader,  
 And crush by numbers that determined handful,  
 When most my country needs their practised aid,

Or men will say, 'There goes degenerate Gordon;  
 His father's blood is on the Swinton's sword,  
 And his is in his scabbard !' [Muses.  
 VIP. (*apart*). High blood and mettle,  
 mix'd with early wisdom,  
 Sparkle in this brave youth. If he survive  
 This evil-omen'd day, I pawn my word  
 That, in the ruin which I now forbode,  
 Scotland has treasure left. How close  
 he eyes  
 Each look and step of Swinton! Is it hate,  
 Or is it admiration, or are both  
 Commingled strangely in that steady gaze?  
 [SWINTON and MAXWELL return from the bottom of the stage.  
 MAX. The storm is laid at length amongst these counsellors;  
 See, they come forth.  
 SWIN. And it is more than time;  
 For I can mark the vanguard archery  
 Handling their quivers, bending up their bows.  
 Enter the REGENT and Scottish Lords.  
 REG. Thus shall it be, then, since we may no better;  
 And, since no Lord will yield one jot of way  
 To this high urgency, or give the vanguard  
 Up to another's guidance, we will abide them  
 Even on this bent; and as our troops are rank'd,  
 So shall they meet the foe. Chief, nor Thane,  
 Nor Noble, can complain of the precedence  
 Which chance has thus assign'd him.  
 SWIN. (*apart*). O sage discipline,  
 That leaves to chance the marshalling of a battle!

GOR. Move him to speech, De Vipont.  
 VIP. Move *him* ! Move whom  
 GOR. Even him, whom, but brief space since,  
 My hand did burn to put to utter silence.  
 VIP. I'll move him to it. Swinton, speak to them;  
 They lack thy counsel sorely.  
 SWIN. Had I the thousand spears which once I led  
 I had not thus been silent. But men's wisdom  
 Is rated by their means. From the poor leader  
 Of sixty lances, who seeks words of weight?  
 GOR. *{stepping forward}*. Swinton, there's that of wisdom on thy brow,  
 And valour in thine eye, and that of peril  
 In this most urgent hour, that bids me say—  
 Bids me, thy mortal foe, say—Swinton, speak  
 For King and Country's sake !  
 SWIN. Nay, if that voice commands me, speak I will;  
 It sounds as if the dead laid charge on me.  
 REG. *(to LENNOX, with whom he has been consulting)*. 'Tis better than you think. This broad hill-side  
 Affords fair compass for our power's display,  
 Rank above rank rising in seemly tiers;  
 So that the rearward stands as fair and open—  
 SWIN. AS e'er stood mark before an English archer.  
 REG. Who dares to say so Who is't dare impeach  
 Our rule of discipline?  
 SWIN. A poor Knight of these Marches, good my Lord ;

Alan of Swinton, who hath kept a house here,  
 He and his ancestry, since the old days Of Malcolm, called the Maiden.  
 REG. You have brought here, even to this pitched field,  
 In which the Royal Banner is display'd,  
 I think some sixty spears, Sir Knight of Swinton ;  
 Our musters name no more.  
 SWIN. I brought each man I had; and Chief, or Earl,  
 Thane, Duke, or dignitary, brings no more:  
 And with them brought I what may here be useful  
 An aged eye; which, what with England, Scotland,  
 Spain, France, and Flanders, hath seen fifty battles,  
 And ta'en some judgment of them ; a stark hand too,  
 Which plays as with a straw with this same mace,—  
 Which if a young arm here can wield more lightly,  
 I nevermore will offer word of counsel.  
 LEN. Hear him, my Lord ; it is the noble Swinton:  
 He hath had high experience.  
 MAX. He is noted  
 The wisest warrior 'twixt the Tweed and Solway:  
 I do beseech you, hear him.  
 JOHN. Ay, hear the Swinton ; hear stout old Sir Alan ;  
 Maxwell and Johnstone both agree for once.  
 REG. Where's your impatience now?  
 Late you were all for battle, would not hear  
 Ourselves pronounce a word; and now you gaze  
 On yon old warrior in his antique armour,

As if he were arisen from the dead  
To bring us Brace's counsel for the  
battle.

SWIN. 'Tis a proud word to speak;  
but he who fought  
Long under Robert Bruce may some-  
thing guess,  
Without communication with the dead,  
At what he would have counsell'd.  
Bruce had bidden ye  
Review your battle-order, marshall'd  
broadly  
Here on the bare hillside, and bidden  
you mark  
Yon clouds of Southron archers, bear-  
ing down  
To the green meadow-lands which  
stretch beneath ;  
The Bruce had warn'd you not a  
shaft to-day  
But shall find mark within a Scottish  
bosom,  
If thus our field be order'd. The  
callow boys,  
Who draw but four-foot bows, shall  
gall our front.  
While on our mainward, and upon  
the rear,  
The cloth-yard shafts shall fall like  
death's own darts,  
And, though blind men discharge  
them, find a mark.  
Thus shall we die the death of slaugh-  
ter'd deer,  
Which, driven into the toils, are shot  
at ease  
By boys and women, while they toss  
aloft  
All idly and in vain their branchy  
horns,  
As we shall shake our unavailing  
spears.

REG. Tush, tell not me! If their  
shot fall like hail,

Our men have Milan coats to bear it out.

SWIN. Never did armourer temper  
steel on stithy

That made sure fence against an  
English arrow.

A cobweb gossamer were guard as good  
Against a wasp-sting.

REG. Who fears a wasp-sting'

SWIN. I, my Lord, fear none;  
Yet should a wise man brush the  
insect off,

Or he may smart for it.

REG. We'll keep the hill; it is the  
vantage-ground

When the main battle joins.

SWIN. It ne'er will join, while their  
light archery

Can foil our spearmen and our barbed  
horse.

To hope Plantagenet would seek close  
combat

When he can conquer riskless, is to  
deem

Sagacious Edward simpler than a babe  
In battle knowledge. Keep the hill,  
my Lord,

With the main body, if it is your  
pleasure ;

But let a body of your chosen horse  
Make execution on yon waspish  
archers.

I ve done such work before, and love  
it well;

If 'tis your pleasure to give me the  
leading,

The dames of Sherwood, Inglewood,  
and Weardale,

Shall sit in widowhood and long for  
venison,

And long in vain. Whoe'er remem-  
bers Bannockburn,—

And when shall Scotsman, till the last  
loud trumpet,

Forget that stirring word?—knows  
that great battle

Even thus was fought and won.

LEN. This is the shortest road to  
bandy blows;

For when the bills step forth and  
bows go back,

Then is the moment that our hardy  
 spearmen,  
 With their strong bodies, and their  
 stubborn hearts,  
 And limbs well knit by mountain  
 exercise,  
 At the close tug shall foil the short-  
 breath'd Southron.

SWIN. I do not say the field will thus  
 be won;  
 The English host is numerous, brave,  
 and loyal;  
 Their Monarch most accomplish'd in  
 war's art,  
 Skill'd, resolute, and wary——

REG. And if your scheme secure  
 not victory,  
 What does it promise us?

SWIN. This much at least,—  
 Darkling we shall not die: the  
 peasant's shaft,  
 Loosen'd perchance without an aim  
 or purpose,  
 Shall not drink up the lifeblood we  
 derive  
 From those famed ancestors who  
 made their breasts  
 This frontier's barrier for a thousand  
 years.  
 We'll meet these Southron bravely  
 hand to hand,  
 And eye to eye, and weapon against  
 weapon;  
 Each man who falls shall see the foe  
 who strikes him.  
 While our good blades are faithful to  
 the hilts,  
 And our good hands to these good  
 blades are faithful,  
 Blow shall meet blow, and none fall  
 unavenged;  
 We shall not bleed alone.

REG. And this is all  
 Your wisdom hath devised?

SWIN. Not all; for I would pray you,  
 noble Lords,

(If one, among the guilty guiltiest,  
 might),  
 For this one day to charm to ten  
 hours' rest  
 The never-dying worm of deadly feud  
 That gnaws our vex'd hearts; think  
 no one foe  
 Save Edward and his host. Days  
 will remain,  
 Ay, days by far too many will remain,  
 To avenge old feuds or struggles for  
 precedence;  
 Let this one day be Scotland's. For  
 myself,  
 If there is any here may claim from  
 me  
 (As well may chance) a debt of blood  
 and hatred,  
 My life is his to-morrow unresisting,  
 So he to-day will let me do the best  
 That my old arm may achieve for the  
 dear country  
 That's mother to us both.

[GORDON shows much emotion  
 during this and the preceding  
 speech O' SWINTON.

REG. It is a dream—a vision! If  
 one troop  
 Rush down upon the archers, all will  
 follow,  
 And order is destroy'd : we 'll keep  
 the battle-rank  
 Our fathers wont to do. No more  
 on't. Ho!  
 Where be those youths seek knight-  
 hood from our sword?

HER. Here are the Gordon, Somer-  
 ville, and Hay,  
 And Hepburn, with a score of gallants  
 more.

REG. Gordon, stand forth.

GOR. I pray your Grace, forgive me.

REG. HO W ! seek you not for knight-  
 hood?

GOR. I do thirst for't.

But, pardon me! 'tis from another  
 sword.

REG. It is your Sovereign's; seek you for a worthier?

GOR. Who would drink purely seeks the secret fountain, How small soever, not the general stream, Though it be deep and wide. My Lord, I seek The boon of knighthood from the honour'd weapon Of the best knight and of the sagest leader That ever graced a ring of chivalry. Therefore I beg the boon on bended knee, Even from Sir Alan Swinton. [*Kneels.*]

REG. Degenerate boy, abject at once and insolent! See, Lords, he kneels to him that slew his father!

GOR. (*starting up*). Shame be on him who speaks such shameful word ' Shame be on him, whose tongue would sow dissension When most the time demands that native Scotsmen Forget each private wrong ' SWIN. (*interrupting him*). Youth, since you crave me To be your sire in chivalry, I remind you War has its duties, Office has its reverence; Who governs in the Sovereign's name is Sovereign; Crave the Lord Regent's pardon. GOR. You task me justly, and I crave his pardon, [*Bows to the REGENT.*]

His and these noble Lords'; and pray them all Bear witness to my words. Ye noble presence, Here I remit unto the Knight of Swinton All bitter memory of my father's slaughter,

All thoughts of malice, hatred, and revenge; By no base fear or composition moved, But by the thought, that in our country's battle All hearts should be as one. I do forgive him As freely as I pray to be forgiven, And once more kneel to him to sue for knighthood. SWIN. (*affected, and drawing his sword*). Alas! brave youth, 'tis I should kneel to you, And, tendering thee the hilt of the fell sword That made thee fatherless, bid thee use the point After thine own discretion. For thy boon— Trumpets be ready—In the Holiest name, And in Our Lady's and Saint Andrew's name, [*Touching his shoulder with his sword.*]

I dub thee Knight! Arise, Sir Adam Gordon! Be faithful, brave, and O be fortunate, Should this ill hour permit! [*The trumpets sound; the Heralds cry 'Largesse,' and the Attendants shout 'A Gordon! A Gordon!'*]

REG. Beggars and flatterers! Peace, peace, I say! We'll to the Standard; knights shall there be made Who will with better reason crave your clamour. LEN. What of Swinton's counsel I Here's Maxwell and myself think it worth noting

REG. (*with concentrated indignation*). Let the best knight, and let the sagest leader,— So Gordon quotes the man who slew his father,—

With his old pedigree and heavy mace,  
Essay the adventure, if it pleases him,  
With his fair threescore horse. As  
for ourselves,  
We will not peril aught upon the  
measure.

GOR. Lord Regent, you mistake;  
for if Sir Alan  
Shall venture such attack, each man  
who calls  
The Gordon chief, and hopes or fears  
from him  
Or good or evil, follows Swinton's  
banner  
In this achievement.

REG. Why, God ha' mercy! this  
is of a piece.  
Let young and old e'en follow their  
own counsel,  
Since none will list to mine.

Ross. The Border cockerel fain  
would be on horseback;  
'Tis safe to be prepared for fight or flight:  
And this comes of it to give Northern  
lands

To the false Norman blood  
GOR Harken, proud Chief of Isles!  
Within my stalls

I have two hundred horse; two  
hundred riders  
Mount guard upon my castle, who  
would tread

Into the dust a thousand of your  
Redshanks,  
Nor count it a day's service.

SWIN. Hear I this  
From thee, young man, and on the  
day of battle

And to the brave MacDonnell?  
GOR. 'Twas he that urged me; but  
I am rebuked.

REG. He crouches like a leash-hound  
to his master!

SWIN. Each hound must do so that  
would head the deer;  
'Tis mongrel curs that snatch at mate  
or master.

REG. Too much of this. Sirs, to  
the Royal Standard!  
I bid you, in the name of good King  
David.

Sound trumpets! sound for Scotland  
and King David.

*[The REGENT and the rest go off,  
and the Scene closes. Manent  
GORDON, SWINTON, AMVIPONT,  
with REYNALD and followers.*

*LENNOX/OHIOWS the REGENT; but  
returns, and addresses SWINTON*

LEN. O were my western horse-  
men but come up;  
I would take part with you'

SWIN. Better that you remain.  
They lack discretion; such grey head  
as yours

May best supply that want.  
Lennox, mine ancient friend and  
honour'd lord,

Farewell, I think, for ever!

LEN. Farewell, brave friend! and  
farewell, noble Gordon,  
Whose sun will be eclipsed even as  
it rises!

The Regent will not aid you.  
SWIN. We will so bear us that as  
soon the blood-hound

Shall halt, and take no part, what  
time his comrade  
Is grappling with the deer, as he  
stand still

And see us overmatch'd  
LEN. Alas! thou dost not know  
how mean his pride is,

How strong his envy.  
SWIN. Then we will die, and leave  
the shame with him.

*[Exit LENNOX.*

VIP. (to GORDON). What ails thee,  
noble youth? What means this  
pause?

Thou dost not rue thy generosity?

GOR. I have been hurried on by  
strong impulse,



Like to a bark that scuds before the storm,  
Till driven upon some strange and distant coast,  
Which never pilot dream'd of.  
Have I not forgiven  
And am I not still fatherless ?  
SWIN. Gordon, no ;  
For while we live I am a father to thee  
GOR. Thou, Swinton? No! that cannot, cannot be.  
SWIN. Then change the phrase, and say that while we live  
Gordon shall be my son. If thou art fatherless,  
Am I not childless too ? Bethink thee, Gordon,  
Our death-feud was not like the household fire,  
Which the poor peasant hides among its embers,  
To smoulder on, and wait a time for waking.  
Ours was the conflagration of the forest,  
Which, in its fury, spares nor sprout nor stem,  
Hoar oak nor sapling, not to be extinguished  
Till Heaven in mercy sends down all her waters ;  
But, once subdued, its flame is quenched for ever ;  
And spring shall hide the tract of devastation  
With foliage and with flowers. Give me thy hand.  
GOR. My hand and heart! - And freely now to fight!  
VIP. How will you act? (7a SWINTON.) The Gordon's band and thine  
Are in the rearward left, I think, in scorn:  
Ill post for them who wish to charge the foremost!  
SWIN. We'll turn that scorn to vantage, and descend  
Sidelong the hill; some winding path there must be.  
O, for a well-skill'd guide !  
[HOB HATTELY *stai-fs up from a thicket.*  
HOB. So here he stands. An ancient friend, Sir Alan,—  
Hob Hattely, or, if you like it better, Hob of the Heron Plume, here stands your guide.  
SWIN. An ancient friend ?—a most notorious knave,  
Whose throat I've destined to the dodder'd oak  
Before my castle, these ten months and more.  
Was it not you who drove from Simprim-mams,  
And Swinton-quarter, sixty head of cattle?  
HOB. What then, if now I lead your sixty lances  
Upon the English flank, where they'll find spoil  
Is worth six hundred beeves ?  
SWIN. Why, thou canst do it, knave.  
I would not trust thee  
With one poor bullock; yet would risk my life,  
And all my followers, on thine honest guidance.  
HOB. There is a dingle, and a most discreet one  
(I've trod each step by starlight), that sweeps round  
The rearward of this hill, and opens secretly  
Upon the archers' flank. Will not that serve  
Your present turn, Sir Alan ?  
SWIN. Bravely, bravely !  
GOR. Mount, sirs, and cry my slogan.  
Let all who love the Gordon follow me !  
SWIN. Ay, let all follow ; but in silence follow.  
Scare not the hare that's couchant on her form ;

The cushat from her nest; brush not,  
if possible,  
The dewdrop from the spray ;  
Let no one whisper, until I cry  
' Havoc !'  
Then shout as loud 's ye will. On,  
on, brave Hob ;  
On, thou false thief, but yet most  
faithful Scotsman! [Exeunt.

ACT II.

SCENE I.

*A rising ground immediately in front  
of the position of the English main  
body. PERCY, CHANDOS, RIBAU-  
MONT, and other English and Norman  
Nobles, are grouped on the Stage.*

PER. The Scots still keep the hill;  
the sun grows high.  
Would that the charge would sound.  
CHAN. Thou scent'st the slaughter,  
Percy. Who comes here?

*Enter the ABBOT OF WALTHAMSTOW.*  
Now, by my life, the holy priest of  
Walthamstow,  
Like to a lamb among a herd of wolves !  
See, he 's about to bleat.

A B. The King, methinks, delays the  
onset long.

CHAN. Your general, Father, like  
your rat-catcher,  
Pauses to bait his traps, and set his  
snares.

A B. The metaphor is decent.  
CHAN. Reverend sir,  
I will uphold it just. Our good King  
Edward  
Will presently come to this battlefield,  
And speak to you of the last tilting  
match,  
Or of some feat he did a twenty years  
since;

But not a word of the day's work  
before him.  
Even as the artist, sir, whose name  
offends you,  
Sits prosing o'er his can, until the  
trap fall,  
Announcing that the vermin are se-  
cured,  
And then 'tis up, and on them.

PER. Chandos, you give your tongue  
too bold a license.

CHAN. Percy, I am a necessary evil.  
King Edward would not want me, if  
he could;

And could not, *if* he would. I know  
my value.

My heavy hand excuses my light  
tongue.

So men wear weighty swords in their  
defence,

Although they may offend the tender  
shin

When the steel-boot is doflfd.

A B. My Lord of Chandos,  
This is but idle speech on brink of battle,  
When Christian men should think  
upon their sins ;

For as the tree falls, so the trunk must lie,  
Be it for good or evil. Lord, bethink  
thee,

Thou hast withheld from our most  
reverend house

The tithes of Everingham and Settle-  
ton ;

Wilt thou make satisfaction to the  
Church

Before her thunders strike thee ? I do  
warn thee

In most paternal sort.

CHAN. I thank you, Father, filially.  
Though but a truant son of Holy  
Church,

I would not choose to undergo her  
censures

When Scottish blades are waving at  
my throat.

I'll make fair composition.

AB. NO composition; I'll have all, or none.  
 CHAN. None, then! 'tis soonest spoke. I'll take my chance, And trust my sinful soul to Heaven's mercy,  
 Rather than risk my worldly goods with thee.  
 My hour may not be come.  
 AB. Impious—impenitent—  
 PER. Hush! the King—the King!  
*Enter KING EDWARD, attended by BALIOL and others.*  
 K. ED. (*apart to CHANDOS*). Hark hither, Chandos! Have the Yorkshire archers  
 Yet join'd the vanguard?  
 CHAN. They are marching thither.  
 K. ED. Bid them make haste, for shame; send a quick rider.  
 The loitering knaves! were it to steal my venison,  
 Their steps were light enough. How now, Sir Abbot  
 Say, is your reverence come to study with us  
 The princely art of war?  
 AB. I've had a lecture from my Lord of Chandos,  
 In which he term'd your Grace a rat-catcher.  
 K. ED. Chandos, how's this?  
 CHAN. O, I will prove it, sir! These skipping Scots  
 Have changed a dozen times 'twixt Bruce and Baliol,  
 Quitting each House when it began to totter;  
 They're fierce and cunning, treacherous, too, as rats,  
 And we, as such, will smoke them in their fastnesses.  
 K. ED. These rats have seen your back, my Lord of Chandos,  
 And noble Percy's too.  
 PER. Ay; but the mass which now lies weltering  
 On yon hillside, like a Leviathan That's stranded on the shallows, then had soul in t,  
 Order and discipline, and power of action.  
 Now 'tis a headless corpse, which only shows  
 By wild convulsions that some life remains in 't.  
 K. ED. True, they had once a head; and 'twas a wise,  
 Although a rebel head.  
 AB. (*bowing to the KING*). Would he were here; we should find one to match him.  
 K. ED. There's something in that wish which wakes an echo  
 Within my bosom. Yet it is as well, Or better, that The Bruce is in his grave;  
 We have enough of powerful foes on earth;  
 No need to summon them from other worlds.  
 PER. Your Grace ne'er met The Bruce?  
 K. ED. Never himself; but in my earliest field  
 I did encounter with his famous captains,  
 Douglas and Randolph. Faith! they press'd me hard.  
 AB. My Liege, if I might urge you with a question,  
 Will the Scots fight to-day?  
 K. ED. (*sharply*). Go look your breviary.  
 CHAN. (*apart*). The Abbot has it—Edward will not answer  
 On that nice point. We must observe his humour.  
 [*Addresses the KING.*]  
 Your first campaign, my Liege? That was in Weardale,  
 When Douglas gave our camp yon midnight ruffle,  
 And turn'd men's beds to biers?

K. ED. Ay, by Saint Edward! I  
 escaped right nearly.  
 I was a soldier then for holidays,  
 And slept not in mine armour: my  
 safe rest  
 Was startled by the cry of Douglas!  
 Douglas'  
 And by my couch, a grisly chamberlain,  
 Stood Alan Swinton, with his bloody  
 mace.  
 It was a churchman saved me; my  
 stout chaplain,  
 Heaven quit his spirit! caught a  
 weapon up,  
 And grappled with the giant. How  
 now, Louis?

*Enter an Officer, who whispers  
 the KING.*

K. ED. Say to him,—thus—and  
 thus—*[Whispers.*  
 A B. That Swinton's dead. A monk  
 of ours reported,  
 Bound homeward from Saint Ninian's  
 pilgrimage,  
 The Lord of Gordon slew him.  
 PER. Father, and if your house  
 stood on our borders  
 You might have cause to know that  
 Swinton lives,  
 And is on horseback yet.  
 CHAN. He slew the Gordon;  
 That's all the difference, a very trifle.  
 A B. Trifling to those who wage a  
 war more noble  
 Than with the arm of flesh.  
 CHAN, *(apart)*. The Abbot's vex'd,  
 I'll rub the sore for him.  
*(Aloud.)* I have seen priests that used  
 that arm of flesh,  
 And used it sturdily. Most reverend  
 Father,  
 What say you to the chaplain's deed  
 of arms  
 In the King's tent at Weardale?  
 A B. It was most sinful, being against  
 the canon

Prohibiting all churchmen to bear  
 weapons;  
 And as he fell in that unseemly guise,  
 Perchance his soul may rue it.  
 K. ED. *(overhearing the last words)*.  
 Who may rue?  
 And what is to be rued?  
 CHAN, *(apart)*. I'll match his rever-  
 ence for the tithes of Everingham.  
 The Abbot says, my Liege, the deed  
 was sinful,  
 By which your chaplain, wielding  
 secular weapons,  
 Secured your Grace's life and liberty,  
 And that he suffers for 't in purga-  
 tory.  
 K. ED. *(to the ABBOT)*. Say'st thou  
 my chaplain is in purgatory?  
 A B. It is the canon speaks it, good  
 my Liege.  
 K. ED. In purgatory' thou shalt  
 pray him out on 't,  
 Or I will make thee wish thyself  
 beside him.  
 A B. My Lord, perchance his soul  
 is past the aid  
 Of all the Church may do; there is  
 a place  
 From which there's no redemption.  
 K. ED. And if I thought my faithful  
 chaplain there,  
 Thou shouldst there join him, priest'  
 Go watch, fast, pray,  
 And let me have such prayers as will  
 storm Heaven;  
 None of your maim'd and mutter'd  
 hunting masses.  
 A B. *(apart to CHANDOS)*. For God's  
 sake take him off.  
 CHAN. Wilt thou compound, then,  
 The tithes of Everingham  
 K. ED. I tell thee, if thou bear'st  
 the keys of Heaven,  
 Abbot, thou shalt not turn a bolt with  
 them  
 'Gainst any well-deserving English  
 subject.

AB. (to CHANDOS). We will compound and grant thee, too, a share T the next indulgence. Thou dost need it much, And greatly 'twill avail thee.

CHAN. Enough» we Ye friends; and when occasion serves, I will strike in.

*[Looks as if towards the Scottish Army.]*

K. E. D. Answer, proud Abbot; is my chaplain's soul, If thou knowest aught on 't, in the evil place?

CHAN. My Liege, the Yorkshire men have gain'd the meadow. I see the pennon green of merry Sherwood.

K. E. D. Then give the signal instant! We have lost But too much time already.

AB. My Liege, your holy chaplain's blessed soul—

K. E. D. TO hell with it and thee! Is this a time

To speak of monks and chaplains  
*[Flourish of Trumpets, answered by a distant sound of Bugles.]*

See, Chandos! Percy! Ha, Saint George! Saint Edward!

See it descending now, the fatal hail-shower,

The storm of England's wrath, sure, swift, resistless,

Which no mail-coat can brook. Brave English hearts!

How close they shoot together! as one eye

Had aim'd five thousand shafts, as if one hand

Had loosed five thousand bow-strings!

PER. The thick volley darkens the air, and hides the sun from us.

K. E. D. It falls on those shall see the sun no more.

The wingèd, the resistless plague is with them;

How their vex'd host is reeling to and fro;

Like the chafed whale with fifty lances in him,

They do not see, and cannot shun the wound.

The storm is viewless as death's sable wing,

Unerring as his scythe.

PER. Horses and riders are going down together.

'Tis almost pity to see nobles fall, And by a peasant's arrow.

BAL. I could weep them, Although they are my rebels

CHAN, *(aside to PERCY)*. His conquerors, hemeans, whocasthimout

From his usurpèd kingdom. *(Aloud)* 'Tis the worst of it,

That knights can claim small honour in the field

Which archers win, unaided by our lances.

K. E. D. The battle is not ended.

*[Looks towards the field.]*  
Not ended scarce begun! What horse are these,

Rush from the thicket underneath the hill?

PER. They 're Hainaulters, the followers of Queen Isabel.

K. E. D. *(hastily)*. Hainaulters' thou art blind; wear Hainaulters

Saint Andrew's silver cross? or would they charge

Full on our archers, and make havoc of them?

Bruce is alive again! ho, rescue! rescue!

Who was't survey'd the ground?

RIBAU. Most royal Liege—

K. E. D. A rose hath fallen from thy chaplet, Ribaumont.

RIBAU. I'll win it back, or lay my head beside it. *[Exit.]*

K. ED. Saint George! Saint Edward 1 Gentlemen, to horse,  
And to the rescue! Percy, lead the bill-men;  
Chandos, do thou bring up the men-at-arms.  
If yonder numerous host should now bear down  
Bold as their vanguard, [to the Abbot] thou mayst pray for us;  
We may need good men's prayers. To the rescue,  
Lords, to the rescue» ha, Saint George' Saint Edward' [Exeunt.]

## SCENE II.

*A part of the field of battle betwixt the two main armies. Tumults behind the scenes: alarums, and cries of 'Gordon, a Gordon,' Swinton/ &c.*

*Enter, as victorious over the English vanguard, VIPONT, REYNALD, and others.*

VIP. 'Tis sweet to hear these war-cries sound together, - -  
Gordon and Swinton.

REY. 'Tis passing pleasant, yet 'tis strange withal.  
Faith, when at first I heard the Gordon's slogan  
Sounded so near me, I had nigh struck down  
The knave who cried it.

*Enter SWINTON and GORDON.*

SWIN. Pitch down my pennon in yon holly bush.

GOR. Mine in the thorn beside it; let them wave,  
As fought this morn their masters, side by side.

SWIN. Let the men rally, and restore their ranks  
Here in this vantage-ground: disordered chase

Leads to disorder'd flight; we have done our part,  
And if we're succour'd now, Plantagenet

Must turn his bridle southward.  
Reynald, spur to the Regent with the basnet

Of stout De Grey, the leader of their vanguard;

Say, that in battle-front the Gordon slew him,

And by that token bid him send us succour.

GOR. And tell him that when Selby's headlong charge

Had wellnigh borne me down, Sir Alan smote him.

I cannot send his helmet; never nutshell

Went to so many shivers. Hark ye, grooms'

[To those behind the scenes]

Why do you let my noble steed stand stiffening

After so hot a course?

SWIN. Ay, breathe your horses, they'll have work anon,

For Edward's men-at-arms will soon be on us,

The flower of England, Gascony, and Flanders;

But with swift succour we will bide them bravely.

De Vipont, thou look'st sad?

VIP. It is because I hold a Templar's sword

Wet to the cross'd hilt with Christian blood.

SWIN. The blood of English archers, what can gild

A Scottish blade more bravely?

VIP. Even therefore grieve I for those gallant yeomen,

England's peculiar and appropriate sons,

Known in no other land. Each boasts his hearth

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
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| <p>And field as free as the best lord his<br/>barony,<br/>Owing subjection to no human vassal-<br/>age,<br/>Save to their King and law. Hence<br/>are they resolute.<br/>Leading the van on every day of battle,<br/>As men who know the blessings they<br/>defend ;<br/>Hence are they frank and generous<br/>in peace,<br/>As men who have their portion in its<br/>plenty :<br/>No other kingdom shows such worth<br/>and happiness<br/>Veil'd in such low estate. Therefore<br/>I mourn them.<br/>SWIN. I'll keep my sorrow for our<br/>native Scots,<br/>Who, spite of hardship, poverty,<br/>oppression,<br/>Still follow to the field their Chieftain's<br/>banner,<br/>And die in the defence on 't.<br/>GOR. And if I live and see my halls<br/>again<br/>They shall have portion in the good<br/>they fight for:<br/>Each hardy follower shall have his field,<br/>His household hearth and sod-built<br/>home, as free<br/>As ever Southron had. They shall<br/>be happy!<br/>And my Elizabeth shall smile to see it!<br/>I have betray'd myself.<br/>SWIN. Do not believe it.<br/>Vipont, do thou look out from yonder<br/>height,<br/>And see what motion in the Scottish<br/>host,<br/>And in King Edward's. <i>[Exit VIPONT.</i><br/>Now will I counsel thee;<br/>The Templar's ear is for no tale of love,<br/>Being wedded to his Order. But<br/>I tell thee,<br/>The brave young knight that hath no<br/>lady-love</p> | <p>Is like a lamp unlighted ; his brave<br/>deeds,<br/>And its rich painting, do seem then<br/>most glorious<br/>When the pure ray gleams through<br/>them.<br/>Hath thy Elizabeth no other name ?<br/>GOR. Must I then speak of her to<br/>you, Sir Alan ?<br/>The thought of thee, and of thy<br/>matchless strength,<br/>Hath conjured phantoms up amongst<br/>her dreams.<br/>The name of Swinton hath been spell<br/>sufficient<br/>To chase the rich blood from her<br/>lovely cheek,<br/>And wouldst thou now know hers ?<br/>SWIN. I would, nay must.<br/>Thy father in the paths of chivalry,<br/>Should know the load-star thou dost<br/>rule thy course by.<br/>GOR. Nay, then, her name is—<br/>hark——— <i>Whispers.</i><br/>SWIN. I know it well, that ancient<br/>northern house.<br/>GOR. O, thou shalt see its fairest<br/>grace and honour<br/>In my Elizabeth. And if music touch<br/>thee——<br/>SWIN. It did, before disasters had<br/>untuned me.<br/>GOR. O, her notes<br/>Shall hush each sad remembrance to<br/>oblivion,<br/>Or melt them to such gentleness of<br/>feeling,<br/>That grief shall have its sweetness.<br/>Who, but she,<br/>Knows the wild harpings of our native<br/>land?<br/>Whether they lull the shepherd on his<br/>hill,<br/>Or wake the knight to battle; rouse<br/>to merriment,<br/>Or soothe to sadness; she can touch<br/>each mood.</p> |
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Princes and statesmen, chiefs renowned in arms,  
 And grey-hair'd bards, contend which shall the first  
 And choicest homage render to the enchantress.  
 SWIN. You speak her talent bravely.  
 GOR. Though you smile,  
 I do not speak it half. Her gift creative,  
 New measures adds to every air she wakes;  
 Varying and gracing it with liquid sweetness,  
 Like the wild modulation of the lark;  
 Now leaving, now returning to the strain!  
 To listen to her, is to seem to wander  
 In some enchanted labyrinth of romance,  
 Whence nothing but the lovely fairy's will,  
 Who wove the spell, can extricate the wanderer.  
 Methinks I hear her now '  
 SWIN. Bless'd privilege  
 Of youth! There's scarce three minutes to decide  
 'Twixt death and life, 'twixt triumph and defeat,  
 Yet all his thoughts are in his lady's bower,  
 List'ning her harping!  
*Enter VIPONT.*  
 Where are thine, De Vipont?  
 VIP. On death, on judgment, on eternity!  
 For time is over with us.  
 SWIN. There moves not, then, one pennon to our aid,  
 Of all that flutter yonder'  
 VIP. From the main English host come rushing forward  
 Pennons enow, ay, and their Royal Standard;  
 But ours stand rooted, as for crows to roost on.

SWIN. (*JO himself*). I'll rescue him at least — Young Lord of Gordon,  
 Spur to the Regent; show the instant need——  
 GOR. I penetrate thy purpose; but I go not.  
 SWIN. Not at my bidding? I, thy sire in chivalry,  
 Thy leader in the battle? I command thee.  
 GOR. No, thou wilt not command me seek my safety—  
 For such is thy kind meaning—at the expense  
 Of the last hope which Heaven reserves for Scotland.  
 While I abide, no follower of mine  
 Will turn his rein for life; but were I gone,  
 What power can stay them and, our band dispersed,  
 What swords shall for an instant stem yon host,  
 And save the latest chance for victory?  
 VIP. The noble youth speaks truth; and were he gone,  
 There will not twenty spears be left with us.  
 GOR. No, bravely as we have begun the field,  
 So let us fight it out. The Regent's eyes,  
 More certain than a thousand messages,  
 Shall see us stand, the barrier of his host  
 Against yon bursting storm. If not for honour,  
 If not for warlike rule, for shame at least  
 He must bear down to aid us.  
 SWIN. Must it beso  
 And am I forced to yield the sad consent,  
 Devoting thy young life? O, Gordon, Gordon!  
 I do it as the patriarch doom'd his issue;



I at my country's, he at Heaven's  
command;  
But I seek vainly some atoning sacri-  
fice,  
Rather than such a victim ! (*Trum-  
pets.*) Hark, they come!  
That music sounds not like thy lady's  
lute.

GOR. Yet shall my lady's name mix  
with it gaily.  
Mount, vassals, couch your lances, and  
cry Gordon !  
Gordon for Scotland and Elizabeth !'  
*[Exeunt. Loud Alarums.*

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SCENE III.

*Another part of the field of battle, ad-  
jacent to the former Scene.*

*Alarums. Enter SWINTON, followed  
by HOB HATTELY.*

Swi. Stand to it yet! The man who  
flies to-day,  
May bastards warm them at his house-  
hold hearth!

HOB. That ne'er shall be my curse.  
My Magdalen

Is trusty as my broadsword.

Swi. Ha, thou knave,  
Art thou dismounted too

HOB. I know, Sir Allan,  
You want no homeward guide; so  
threw my reins

Upon my palfrey's neck, and let him  
loose.

Within an hour he stands before my  
gate;

And Magdalen will need no other  
token

To bid the Melrose monks say masses  
for me.

Swi. Thou art resolved to cheat  
the halter, then?

HOB. It is my purpose,

Having lived a thief, to die a brave  
man's death ;  
And never had I a more glorious  
chance for't.

SWIN. Here lies the way to it,  
knave. Make in, make in,  
And aid young Gordon !

*[Exeunt. Loud and long alarums.  
After which the back Scene rises,  
and discovers SWINTON on the  
ground, GORDON supporting  
him ; both much wounded.*

SWIN. All are cut down; the reapers  
have pass'd o'er us,  
And hie to distant harvest. My toil's  
over;

There lies my sickle {*dropping his  
sword*}. Hand of mine again

Shall never, never wield it !  
GOR. O valiant leader, is thy light  
extinguish'd

That only beacon-flame which pro-  
mised safety

In this day's deadly wrack !

SWIN. My lamp hath long been dim!  
But thine, young Gordon,

Just kiidled, to be quench'd so  
suddenly,

Ere Scotland saw its splendour !

GOR. Five thousand horse hung  
idly on yon hill,

Saw us o'erpower'd, and no one  
stirr'd to aid us !

SWIN. It was the Regent's envy.  
Out!—alas!

Why blame I him ? It was our civil  
discord,

Our selfish vanity, our jealous hatred,  
Which framed this day of dole for our

poor country.  
Had thy brave father held yon leading

staff,

As well his rank and valour might  
have claim'd it,

We had not fall'n unaided. How,  
O how

Is he to answer it, whose deed prevented—

GOR. Alas ! alas! the author of the death-feud,

He has his reckoning too! for had your sons

And num'rous vassals lived, we had lack'd no aid.

SWIN. May God assoil the dead, and him who follows !

We've drank the poison'd beverage which we brew'd :

Have sown the wind, and reap'd the tenfold whirlwind!

But thou, brave youth, whose nobleness of heart

Pour'd oil upon the wounds our hate inflicted ;

Thou, who hast done no wrong, need'st no forgiveness,

Why should'st thou share our punishment !

GOR. All need forgiveness. (*Distant alarum.*) Hark, in yonder shout

Did the main battles counter!

SWIN. Look on the field, brave

Gordon, if thou canst,

And tell me how the day goes. But I guess,

Too surely do I guess.

GOR. All's lost! all's lost! Of the main Scottish host,

Some wildly fly, and some rush wildly forward;

And some there are who seem to turn their spears

Against their countrymen.

SWIN. Rashness, and cowardice, and secret treason,

Combine to ruin us; and our hot valour,

Devoid of discipline, is madmen's strength,

More fatal unto friends than enemies ! I'm glad that these dim eyes shall

see no more on 't.

Let thy hands close them, Gordon; I will dream

My fair-hair'd William renders me that office ! [*Dies.*]

GOR. And, Swinton, I will think I do that duty

To my dead father.

*Enter DE VIPONT.*

"VIP. Fly, fly, brave youth' A handful of thy followers,

Thescatter'd gleanings of this desperate day,

Still hover yonder to essay thy rescue.

O linger not ! I'll be your guide to them.

GOR. Look there, and bid me fly' The oak has fall'n ;

And the young ivy bush, which learn'd to climb

By its support, must needs partake its fall.

VIP. Swinton ? Alas ! the best, the bravest, strongest,

And sagest of our Scottish chivalry Forgive one moment, if to save the living,

My tongue should wrong the dead. Gordon, bethink thee,

Thou dost but stay to perish with the corpse

Of him who slew thy father.

GOR. Ay, but he was my sire in chivalry:

He taught my youth to soar above the promptings

Of mean and selfish vengeance; gave my youth

A name that shall not die even on this death-spot.

Records shall tell this field had not been lost,

Had all men fought like Swinton and like Gordon. [*Trumpets.*]

Save thee, De Vipont. Hark! the Southron trumpets.

VIP. Nay, without thee I stir not.

*Enter* EDWARD, CHANDOS, PERCY,  
BALIOL, &c.

GOR, Ay, they come on, the Tyrant  
and the Traitor,  
Workman and tool, Plantagenet and  
Baliol.

O for a moment's strength in this  
poor arm,  
To do one glorious deed !  
*[He rushes on the English, but is  
made prisoner with VIPONT.]*

K. E. D. Disarm them—harm them  
not; though it was they  
Made havoc on the archers of our  
vanguard,  
They and that bulky champion.  
Where is he ?

CHAN. Here lies the giant! Stay !  
his name, young Knight ?

GOR. Let it suffice, he was a man  
this morning.

CHAN. I question'd thee in sport.  
I do not need  
Thy information, youth. Who that  
has fought  
Through all these Scottish wars, but  
knows his crest,  
The sable boar chain'd to the leafy oak,  
And that huge mace still seen where  
war was wildest!

K. E. D. 'Tis Alan Swinton !  
Grim chamberlain, who in my tent at  
Weardale,  
Stood by my startled couch with  
torch and mace,  
When the Black Douglas' war-cry  
waked my camp.

GOR. *(sinking down)*. If thus thou  
know'st him,  
Thou wilt respect his corpse.

K. E. D. As belted Knight and  
crowned King, I will.

GOR. And let mine  
Sleep at his side, in token that our death  
Ended the feud of Swinton and of  
Gordon.

K. E. D. It is the Gordon ! Is there  
aught beside  
Edward can do to honour bravery,  
Even in an enemy ?

GOR. Nothing but this;  
Let not base Baliol, with his touch  
or look,  
Profane my corpse or Swinton's. I 've  
some breath still,  
Enough to say—Scotland—Elizabeth!

CHAN. Baliol, I would not brook  
such dying looks,  
To buy the crown you aim at.

K. E. D. *(to VIPONT)*. Vipont, thy  
crossed shield shows ill in warfare  
Against a Christian king.

VIP. That Christian king is warring  
upon Scotland;  
I was a Scotsman ere I was a Templar,  
Sworn to my country ere I knew my  
Order.

K. E. D. I will but know thee as a  
Christian champion,  
And set thee free unransom'd.

*Enter* ABBOT OF WALTHAMSTOW.

A. B. Heaven grant your Majesty  
Many such glorious days as this has  
been!

K. E. D. It is a day of much and high  
advantage;  
Glorious it might have been, had all  
our foes  
Fought like these two brave cham-  
pions. Strike the drums,  
Sound trumpets, and pursue the  
fugitives,  
Till the Tweed's eddies 'whelm them.  
Berwick's render'd;  
These wars, I trust, will soon find  
lasting close.

# MACDUFF'S CROSS.

A Dramatic sketch.

## DRAMATIS PERSONAE.

NINIAN,  
WALDHAVT, } *Monks of Lindores.*

LINDESAY,  
MAURICE BERKELEY, } *Scottish Barons.*

TO  
MRS. JOANNA BAILLIE,  
AUTHORESS OF  
'THE PLAYS ON THE PASSIONS.'

### PRELUDE.

NAY, smile not, Lady, when I speak  
of witchcraft,  
And say that still there lurks amongst  
our glens  
Some touch of strange enchantment.  
Mark that fragment,  
I mean that rough-hewn block of  
massive stone,  
Placed on the summit of this mountain-  
pass,  
Commanding prospect wide o'er field  
and fell,  
And peopled village and extended  
moorland,  
And the wide ocean and majestic Tay,  
To the far distant Grampians. Do not  
deem it  
A loosen'd portion of the neighbouring  
rock,  
Detach'd by storm and thunder,—  
'twas the pedestal

On which, in ancient times, a Cross  
was rear'd,  
Carved o'er with words which foil'd  
philologists;  
And the events it did commemorate  
Were dark, remote, and undistin-  
guishable  
As were the mystic characters it bore.  
But, mark,—a wizard, born on Avon's  
bank,  
Tuned but his harp to this wild  
northern theme,  
And, lo ! the scene is hallow'd. None  
shall pass,  
Now, or in after days, beside that stone,  
But he shall have strange visions;  
thoughts and words,  
That shake, or rouse, or thrill the  
human heart,  
Shall rush upon his memory when  
he hears  
The spirit-stirring name of this rude  
symbol;  
Oblivious ages, at that simple spell,  
Shall render back their terrors with  
their woes,  
Alas ! and with their crimes; and the  
proud phantoms  
Shall move with step familiar to his eye,  
F f

And accents which, once heard, the  
ear forgets not,  
Though ne'er again to list them.  
Siddons, thine,  
Thou matchless Siddons! thrill upon  
our ear;  
And on our eye thy lofty Brother's form  
Rises as Scotland's monarch. But,  
to thee,  
Joanna, why to thee speak of such  
visions?  
Thine own wild wand can raise them.

Yet since thou wilt an idle tale of  
mine,  
Take one which scarcely is of worth  
enough  
To give or to withhold. Our time  
creeps on,  
Fancy grows colder as the silvery hair  
Tells the advancing winter of our life.  
But if it be of worth enough to please,  
That worth it owes to her who set  
the task;  
If otherwise, the fault rests with the  
author.

## SCENE I.

*The summit of a Rocky Pass near to  
Newburgh, about two miles from  
the ancient Abbey of Lindores, in  
Fife. In the centre is MacDuff's  
Cross, an antique monument; and,  
at a small distance, on one side,  
a Chapel, with a lamp burning.*

*Enter, as having ascended the Pass,  
NINIAN and WALDHAVE, Monks of  
Lindores. NINIAN crosses himself,  
„ and seems to recite his devotions.  
WALDHAVE stands gazing on the  
prospect, as if in deep contemplation.*

NIN. Here stands the Cross, good  
brother, consecrated  
By the bold Thane unto his patron  
saint,  
Magrius, once a brother of our house.

Canst thou not spare an ave or a  
creed?  
Or hath the steep ascent exhausted  
you?

You trode it stoutly, though 'twas  
rough and toilsome.

WAL. I have trode a rougher.

NIN. On the Highland hills—  
Scarcely within our sea-girt province  
here,

Unless upon the Lomonds or Benarty.

WAL. I spoke not of the literal path,  
good father,

But of the road of life which I have  
travell'd,

Ere I assumed this habit; it was  
bounded,

Hedged in, and limited by earthly  
prospects,

As ours beneath was closed by dell  
and thicket.

Here we see wide and far, and the  
broad sky,

With wide horizon, opens full around,  
While earthly objects dwindle. Bro-

ther Ninian,

Fain would I hope that mental elevation  
Could raise me equally o'er worldly  
thoughts,

And place me nearer heaven.,

NIN. 'Tis good morality. But yet  
forget not,

That though we look on heaven from  
this high eminence,

Yet doth the Prince of all the airy space,  
Arch foe of man, possess the realms  
between.

WAL. Most true, good brother;  
and men may be farther

From the bright heaven they aim at,  
even because

They deem themselves secure on't.

NIN. (after a pause. You do gaze—  
Strangers are wont to do so—on the  
prospect.

Yon is the Tay roll'd down from  
Highland hills,

That rests his waves, after so rude  
a race,  
In the fair plains of Gowrie ; further  
westward  
Proud Stirling rises; yonder to the  
east,  
Dundee, the gift of God ; and fair  
Montrose,  
And still more northward lie the  
ancient towers——

WAL. Of Edzell.

NIN. How? know you the  
towers of Edzell?

WAL. I've heard of them.

NIN. Then have you heard a tale,  
Which when he tells, the peasant  
shakes his head,  
And shuns the mouldering and de-  
serted walls.

WAL. Why, and by whom, deserted?

NIN. Long the tale.  
Enough to say that the last Lord of  
Edzell,  
Bold Louis Lindesay, had a wife, and  
found——

WAL. Enough is said, indeed,—  
since a weak woman,  
Ay, and a tempting fiend, lost Paradise,  
When man was innocent.

NIN. They fell at strife,  
Men say, on slight occasion; that  
fierce Lindesay  
Did bend his sword against De Berke-  
ley's breast,  
And that the lady threw herself  
between ;

That then De Berkeley dealt the  
Baron's death-wound.  
Enough, that from that time De Berke-  
ley bore

A spear in foreign wars. But, it is said,  
He hath return'd of late; and, there-  
fore, brother,

The Prior hath ordain'd our vigil here,  
To watch the privilege of the sanc-  
tuary,  
And rights of Clan MacDuff.

WAL. What rights are these?

NIN. Most true J you are but newly  
come from Rome,  
And do not know our ancient usages.  
Know then, when fell Macbeth be-  
neath the arm

Of the predestined knight, unborn of  
woman,

Three boons the victor ask'd, and  
thrice did Malcolm,  
Stooping the sceptre by the Thane  
restored,

Assent to his request. And hence the  
rule,

That first when Scotland's King as-  
sumes the crown,

MacDuffs descendant rings his brow  
with it;

And hence, when Scotland's King  
calls forth his host,

MacDuffs descendant leads the van  
in battle;

And last, in guerdon of the crown  
restored,

Red with the blood of the usurping  
tyrant,

The right was granted in succeeding  
time,

That if a kinsman of the Thane of Fife  
Commit a slaughter on a sudden im-  
pulse,

And fly for refuge to this Cross  
MacDuff,

For the Thane's sake he shall find  
sanctuary;

For here must the avenger's step be  
staid,

And here the panting homicide find  
safety.

WAL. And here a brother of your  
order watches,

To see the custom of the place ob-  
served?

NIN. Even so ;—such is our con-  
vent's holy right,

Since Saint Magridius—blessed be  
his memory!—

Did by a vision warn the Abbot  
Eadmir.

And chief we watch when there is  
bickering

Among the neighbouring nobles, now  
most likely

From this return of Berkeley from  
abroad,

Having the Lindesay's blood upon  
his hand.

W A L. The Lindesay, then, was  
loved among his friends?

N I N. Honour'd and fear'd he was  
—but little loved;

For even his bounty bore a show of  
sternness;

And when his passions waked, he  
was a Sathan

Of wrath and injury.

W A L. H O W now, Sir Priest!  
{fiercely}—forgive me {recol-  
lecting himself}—I was dreaming  
Of an old baron, who did bear about  
him

Some touch of your Lord Reynold.

N I N. Lindesay's name, my brother,  
Indeed was Reynold;—and methinks,  
moreover,

That, as you spoke even now, he  
would have spoken.

I brought him a petition from our  
convent:

He granted straight, but in such tone  
and manner,

By my good saint! I thought myself  
scarce safe

Till Tay roll'd broad between us.  
I must now

Unto the chapel—meanwhile the  
watch is thine;

And, at thy word, the hurrying fugitive,  
Should such arrive, must here find  
sanctuary;

And, at thy word, the fiery-paced  
avenger

Must stop his bloody course, e'en as  
swoln Jordan

Controll'd his waves soon as they  
touch'd the feet

Of those who bore the ark.

W A L. IS this my charge?

N I N. Even so; and I am near,  
should chance require me.

At midnight I relieve you on your  
watch,

When we may taste together some  
refreshment:

I have cared for it; and for a flask of  
wine—

There is no sin, so that we drink it  
not

Until the midnight hour, when lauds  
have toll'd.

Farewell a while, and peaceful watch  
be with you!

*[Exit towards the Chapel.]*

W A L. It is not with me, and alas!  
alas!

I know not where to seek it. This  
monk's mind

Is with his cloister match'd, nor lacks  
more room.

Its petty duties, formal ritual,

Its humble pleasures and its paltry  
troubles,

Fill up his round of life; even as  
some reptiles,

They say, are moulded to the very  
shape,

And all the angles of the rocky  
crevice,

In which they live and die. But for  
myself,

Retired in passion to the narrow cell,  
Couching my tired limbs in its recesses,

So ill-adapted am I to its limits,

That every attitude is agony.

How now! what brings him back?

*Re-enter NINIAN.*

N I N. Look to your watch, my  
brother; horsemen come:

I heard their tread when kneeling in  
the chapel.

W A L . (*looking to a distance*). My thoughts have rapt me more than thy devotion,  
 Else had I heard the tread of distant horses  
 Farther than thou couldst hear the sacring bell;  
 But now in truth they come : flight and pursuit  
 Are sights I 've been long strange to.  
 N I N . See how they gallop down the opposing hill!  
 Yon grey steed bounding down the headlong path,  
 As on the level meadow; while the black,  
 Urged by the rider with his naked sword,  
 Stoops on his prey, as I have seen the falcon  
 Dashing upon the heron. Thou dost frown  
 And clench thy hand, as if it grasp'd a weapon !  
 W A L . Tis but for shame to see a man fly thus  
 While only one pursues him. Coward, turn!  
 Turn thee, I say! thou art as stoutashe, And well mayst match thy single sword with his !  
 Shame, that a man should rein a steed like thee,  
 Yet fear to turn his front against a foe! I am ashamed to look on them.  
 N I N . Yet look again; they quit their horses now,  
 Unfit for the rough path : the fugitive Keeps the advantage still. They strain towards us.  
 W A L . I'll not believe that ever the bold Thane  
 Rear'd up his Cross to be a sanctuary  
 To the base coward, who shunn'd an equal combat.  
 How's this?—that look—that mien—mine eyes grow dizzy !

N I N . He comes I Thou art a novice on this watch,—  
 Brother, I'll take the word and speak to him.  
 Pluck down thy cowl; know that we spiritual champions  
 Have honour to maintain, and must not seem  
 To quail before the laity.

[WALDHAVE *lets down his cowl, and steps back.*

*Enter MAURICE BERKELEY.*

N I N . Who art thou, stranger? speak thy name and purpose.

BER. I claim the privilege of Clan MacDuff.

My name is Maurice Berkeley, and my lineage  
 Allies me nearly with the Thane of Fife.

N I N . Give us to know the cause of sanctuary?

BER. Let him show it

Against whose violence I claim the privilege.

*Enter LINDESAY, with his sword drawn. He rushes at BERKELEY ; NINIAN interposes.*

N I N . Peace, in the name of Saint Magridius'

Peace, in our Prior's name, and in the name

Of that dear symbol, which did purchase peace

And goodwill towards man I I do command thee

To sheathe thy sword, and stir no contest here.

L I N . One charm I'll try first,  
 To lure the craven from the enchanted circle

Which he hath harbour'd in. Hear you, De Berkeley!

This is my brother's sword ; the hand it arms



Is weapon'd to avenge a brother's death;  
 If thou hast heart to step a furlong off,  
 And change three blows—even for so short a space  
 As these good men may say an ave-marie—  
 So Heaven be good to me! I will forgive thee  
 Thy deed and all its consequences.  
 BER. Were not my right hand fetter'd by the thought  
 That slaying thee were but a double guilt  
 In which to steep my soul, no bridegroom ever  
 Stepp'd forth to trip a measure with his bride  
 More joyfully than I, young man, would rush  
 To meet thy challenge.  
 LIN. He quails, and shuns to look upon my weapon,  
 Yet boasts himself a Berkeley!  
 BER. Lindesay, and if there were no deeper cause  
 For shunning thee than terror of thy weapon,  
 That rock-hewn Cross as soon should start and stir  
 Because a shepherd-boy blew horn beneath it,  
 As I for brag of thine.  
 NIN. I charge you both, and in the name of Heaven,  
 Breathe no defiance on this sacred spot,  
 Where Christian men must bear them peacefully,  
 On pain of the Church thunders.  
 Calmly tell  
 Your cause of difference; and, Lord Lindesay, thou  
 Be first to speak them.  
 LIN. Ask the blue welkin, ask the silver Tay,  
 The northern Grampians—all things know my wrongs;  
 But ask not me to tell them, while the villain  
 Who wrought them stands and listens with a smile.  
 NIN. It is said—  
 Since you refer us thus to general fame—  
 That Berkeley slew thy brother, the Lord Louis,  
 In his own halls at Edzell—  
 LIN. Ay, in his halls—  
 In his own halls, good father; that's the word!  
 In his own halls he slew him, while the wine  
 Pass'd on the board between! The gallant Thane,  
 Who wreak'd Macbeth's inhospitable murder,  
 Rear'd not yon Cross to sanction deeds like these.  
 BER. Thou say'st I came a guest! I came a victim,  
 A destined victim, train'd on to the doom  
 His frantic jealousy prepared for me.  
 HerfVdaquarrelonme, andwefought.  
 Can I forget the form that came between us  
 And perish'd by his sword? 'Twas then I fought  
 For vengeance; until then I guarded life;  
 But then I sought to take it, and prevail'd.  
 LIN. Wretch! thou didst first dishonour to thy victim,  
 And then didst slay him!  
 BER. There is a busy fiend tugs at my heart,  
 But I will struggle with it I Youthful knight,  
 My heart is sick of war, my hand of slaughter;  
 I come not to my lordships, or my land,  
 But just to seek a spot in some cold cloister,

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
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| <p>Which I may kneel on living, and,<br/>when dead,<br/>Which may suffice to cover me.<br/>Forgive me that I caused your brother's<br/>death;<br/>And I forgive thee the injurious<br/>terms<br/>With which thou taxest me.<br/>LIN. Take worse and blacker] Mur-<br/>derer, adulterer!—<br/>Art thou not moved yet?<br/>BER. DO not press me further.<br/>The hunted stag, even when he seeks<br/>the thicket,<br/>Compell'd to stand at bay, grows<br/>dangerous!<br/>Most true thy brother perish'd by my<br/>hand,<br/>And if you term it murder—I must<br/>bear it.<br/>Thus far my patience can ; but if thou<br/>brand<br/>The purity of yonder martyr'd saint,<br/>Whom then my sword but poorly did<br/>avenge,<br/>With one injurious word, come to the<br/>valley,<br/>And I will show thee how it shall be<br/>answer'd !<br/>NIN. This heat, Lord Berkeley,<br/>doth but ill accord<br/>With thy late pious patience.<br/>BER. Father, forgive, and let me<br/>stand excused<br/>To Heaven and thee, if patience brooks<br/>no more.<br/>I loved this lady fondly—truly loved—<br/>Loved her, and was beloved, ere yet<br/>her father<br/>Conferr'd her on another. While she<br/>lived,<br/>Each thought of her was to my soul<br/>as hallow'd<br/>As those I send to heaven; and on<br/>her grave,<br/>Her bloody, early grave, while this<br/>poor hand</p> | <p>Can hold a sword, shall no one cast<br/>a scorn.<br/>LIN. Follow me. Thou shalt hear<br/>me call the adulteress<br/>By her right name. I'm glad there's<br/>yet a spur<br/>Can rouse thy sluggard mettle.<br/>BER. Make then obeisance to the<br/>blessed Cross,<br/>For it shall be on earth thy last devo-<br/>tion. [ <i>They are going off.</i><br/>WAL. (<i>rushing forward</i>). Madmen,<br/>stand !<br/>Stay but one second—answer but one<br/>question.<br/>There, Maurice Berkeley, can'st thou<br/>look upon<br/>That blessed sign, and swear thou 'st<br/>spoken truth?<br/>BER. I swear by Heaven,<br/>And by the memory of that murder'd<br/>innocent,<br/>Each seeming charge against her was<br/>as false<br/>As our bless'd Lady's spotless. Hear,<br/>each saint!<br/>Hear me, thou holy rood! hear me<br/>from Heaven,<br/>Thou martyr'd excellence ! Hear me<br/>from penal fire<br/>(Forsure not yet thy guilt is expiated')<br/>Stern ghost of her destroyer !<br/>WAL. (<i>throws back his cowl</i>). He<br/>hears ! he hears ! Thy spell hath<br/>raised the dead.<br/>LIN. My brother ! and alive !<br/>WAL. Alive,—but yet, my Richard,<br/>dead to thee ;<br/>No tie of kindred binds me to the<br/>world;<br/>All were renounced, when, with re-<br/>viving life,<br/>Came the desire to seek the sacred<br/>cloister.<br/>Alas, in vain ! for to that last retreat,<br/>Like to a pack of bloodhounds in full<br/>chase,</p> |
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| <p>My passion and my wrongs have followed me,<br/>Wrath and remorse; and, to fill up the cry,<br/>Thou hast brought vengeance hither.<br/>L I N . I but sought<br/>To do the act and duty of a brother.<br/>W A L . I ceased to be so when I left the world ;<br/>But if he can forgive as I forgive,<br/>God sends me here a brother in mine enemy,<br/>To pray for me and with me. If thou canst,</p> | <p>De Berkeley, give thine hand.<br/>BER. (<i>gives his hand</i>). It is the will<br/>Of Heaven, made manifest in thy preservation,<br/>To inhibit farther bloodshed; for<br/>De Berkeley,—<br/>The votary Maurice lays the title down.<br/>Go to his halls, Lord Richard, where<br/>a maiden,<br/>Kin to his blood, and daughter in affection,<br/>Heirs his broad lands ;—if thou canst<br/>love her, Lindesay,<br/>Woo her, and be successful.</p> |
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## THE DOOM OF DEVORGOIL.

### DRAMATIS PERSONAE.

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
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| <p>OSWALD OF DEVORGOIL, <i>a decayed Scottish Baron.</i><br/>LEONARD, <i>a Ranger.</i><br/>DURWARD, <i>a Palmer.</i><br/>LANCELOT BLACKTHORN, <i>a Companion of Leonard in love with Katleen.</i><br/>GULLCRAMMER, <i>a conceited Student.</i><br/>OWLSPIEGLE and } <i>Maskers, represented by Blackthorn and Katleen</i><br/>COCKLEDENOV, }</p> | <p>SPIRIT OF LORD ERICK OF DEVORGOIL.<br/><i>Peasants, Shepherds, and Vassals of inferior rank.</i><br/>ELEANOR, <i>Wife of Oswald, descended of obscure parentage.</i><br/>FLORA, <i>Daughter of Oswald.</i><br/>KATLEEN, <i>Niece of Eleanor.</i></p> |
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#### ACT I.

#### SCENE I.

*The Scene represents a wild and hilly, but not a mountainous country, in a frontier district of Scotland. The flat Scene exhibits the Castle of Devorgoil, decayed, and partly ruinous, situated upon a Lake, and connected with the land by a drawbridge, which is lowered. Time—Sunset.*

FLORA *enters from the Castle looks timidly around, then comes forward and speaks.*

FLO. He is not here—those pleasures  
are not ours  
Which placid evening brings to all  
things else.

#### SONG.

The sun upon the lake is low,  
The wild birds hush their song,  
The hills have evening's deepest glow,  
Yet Leonard tarries long.  
Now all whom varied toil and care  
From home and love divide,  
In the calm sunset may repair  
Each to the loved one's side.

The noble dame, on turret high,  
Who waits her gallant knight,  
Looks to the western beam to spy  
The flash of armour bright.  
The village maid, with hand on  
brow,  
The level ray to shade,  
Upon the footpath watches now  
For Colin's darkening plaid.

Now to their mates the wild swans  
row,  
By day they swam apart;  
And to the thicket wanders slow  
The hind beside the hart.  
The woodlark at his partner's side,  
Twitters his closing song ;  
All meet whom day and care divide,  
But Leonard tarries long.

[KATLEEN has come out of the Castle  
while FLORA was singing, and  
speaks when the song is ended.

KAT. Ah, my dear coz!—if that  
your mother's niece  
May so presume to call your father's  
daughter—  
All these fond things have got some  
home of comfort  
To tempt their rovers back: the lady's  
bower,  
The shepherdess's hut, the wild  
swan's couch  
Among the rushes, even the lark's low  
nest  
Has that of promise which lures home  
a lover,—  
But we have nought of this.

FLO. HOW call you, then, this castle  
of my sire,  
The towers of Devorgoil ?

KAT. Dungeons for men, and  
palaces for owls;  
Yet no wise owl would change a  
farmer's barn  
For yonder hungry hall. Our latest  
mouse,

Our last of mice, I tell you, has been  
found  
Starved in the pantry; and the rever-  
end spider,  
Sole living tenant of the Baron's halls,  
Who, train'd to abstinence, lived a  
whole summer  
Upon a single fly, he's famish'd too;  
The cat is in the kitchen-chimney  
seated  
Upon our last of fagots, destined soon  
To dress our last of suppers, and, poor  
soul,  
Is starved with cold, and mewling  
mad with hunger.

FLO. D'ye mock our misery,  
Katleen ?

KAT. No, but I am hysteric on the  
subject,  
So I must laugh or cry, and laughing's  
lightest.

FLO. Why stay you with us, then,  
my merry cousin ?

From you my sire can ask no filial duty.  
KAT. NO, thanks to Heaven !

No noble in wide Scotland, rich or  
poor,  
Can claim an interest in the vulgar  
blood

That dances in my veins ; and I might  
wed

A forester to-morrow, nothing fearing  
The wrath of high-born kindred, and  
far less

That the dry bones of lead-lapp'd an-  
cestors

Would clatter in their cerements at  
the tidings.

FLO. My mother, too, would gladly  
see you placed

Beyond the verge of our unhappiness,  
Which, like a witch's circle, blights  
and taints

Whatever comes within it.

KAT. Ah ! my good aunt!  
She is a careful kinswoman and  
prudent,

In all but marrying a ruin'd baron,  
 When she could take her choice of  
 honest yeomen;  
 And now, to balance this ambitious  
 error,  
 She presses on her daughter's love  
 the suit  
 Of one who hath no touch of noble-  
 ness,  
 In manners, birth, or mind, to recom-  
 mend him,—  
 Sage Master Gullcrammer, the new  
 dubb'd preacher.  
 FLO. DO not name him, Katleen  
 KAT. Ay, but I must, and with  
 some gratitude.  
 I said but now, I saw our last of fagots  
 Destined to dress our last of meals,  
 but said not  
 That the repast consisted of choice  
 dainties  
 Sent to our larder by that liberal suitor,  
 The kind Melchisedek.  
 FLO. Were famishing the word,  
 I'd famish ere I tasted them—the  
 fop,  
 The fool, the low-born, low-bred,  
 pedant coxcomb!  
 KAT. There spoke the blood of  
 long-descended sires!  
 My cottage wisdom ought to echo  
 back—  
 O the snug parsonage! the well-paid  
 stipend!  
 The yew-hedged garden! beehives,  
 pigs, and poultry!  
 But, to speak honestly, the peasant  
 Katleen,  
 Valuing these good things justly, still  
 would scorn  
 To wed, for such, the paltry Gull-  
 crammer,  
 As much as Lady Flora.  
 FLO. Mock me not with a title,  
 gentle cousin,  
 Which poverty has made ridiculous.  
 [ *Trumpets far off.* ]

Hark! they have broken up the  
 weapon-shawing;  
 The vassals are dismiss'd, and march-  
 ing homeward.  
 KAT. Comes your sire back to-  
 night?  
 FLO. He did purpose  
 To tarry for the banquet. This day  
 only,  
 Summon'd as a king's tenant, he re-  
 sumes  
 The right of rank his birth assigns to  
 him,  
 And mingles with the proudest.  
 KAT. To return  
 To his domestic wretchedness to-  
 morrow!  
 I envy not the privilege. Let us go  
 To yonder height, and see the marks-  
 men practise:  
 They shoot their match down in the  
 dale beyond,  
 Betwixt the Lowland and the Forest  
 district,  
 By ancient custom, for a tun of wine.  
 Let us go see which wins.  
 FLO. That were too forward.  
 KAT. Why, you may drop the  
 screen before your face,  
 Which some chance breeze may haply  
 blow aside  
 Just when a youth of special note  
 takes aim.  
 It chanced even so that memorable  
 morning  
 When, nutting in the woods, we met  
 young Leonard.  
 And in good time here comes his  
 sturdy comrade,  
 The rough Lance Blackthorn.  
*Enter LANCELOT BLACKTHORN, a  
 Forester, with the carcass of a deer  
 on his back, and a gun in his hand.*  
 BLA. Save you, damsels!  
 KAT. God den, good yeoman. Come  
 you from the Weaponshaw?

BLA. Not I, indeed; there lies the mark I shot at.

*[Lays down the deer.]*

The time has been I had not miss'd the sport,

Although Lord Nithsdale's self had wanted venison ;

But this same mate of mine, young Leonard Dacre,

Makes me do what he lists. He'll win the prize, though:

The Forest district will not lose its honour,

And that is all I care for—*[some shots are heard.~]* Hark ! they 're at it.

I'll go see the issue.

FLO. Leave not here the produce of your hunting.

BLA. But I must, though. This is his lair to-night, for Leonard Dacre

Charged me to leave the stag at Devorgoil;

Then show me quickly where to stow the quarry,

And let me to the sports—*[more shots]* come, hasten, damsels!

FLO. It is impossible—we dare not take it.

BLA. There let it lie, then, and I'll wind my bugle,

That all within these tottering walls may know

That here lies venison, whoso likes to lift it. *[About to blow.]*

KAT. *(to FLORA)*. He will alarm your mother; and, besides,

Our Forest proverb teaches, that no question

Should ask where venison comes from.

Your careful mother, with her wonted prudence,

Will hold its presence plead its own apology.

Come, Blackthorn, I will show you where to stow it.

*[Exeunt KATLEEN and BLACK-THORN into the Castle. More shooting—then a distant shout. Stragglers, armed in different ways, pass over the Stage, as if from the Weaponshaw.]*

FLO. The prize is won; that general shout proclaim'd it.

The marksmen and the vassals are dispersing. *[She draws back.]*

FIRST VASSAL *(a peasant)*. Ay, ay, 'tis lost and won,—the Forest have it.

'Tis they have all the luck on't.

SECOND VAS. *(a shepherd)*. Luck, sayst thou, man ? 'Tis practice, skill, and cunning.

THIRD VAS. 'Tis no such thing. I had hit the mark precisely

But for this cursed flint; and, as I fired,

A swallow cross'd mine eye too. Will you tell me

That that was but a chance, mine honest shepherd ?

FIRST VAS. Ay, and last year, when Lancelot Blackthorn won it,

Because my powder happened to be damp,

Was there no luck in that? The worse luck mine.

SECOND VAS. Still I say 'twas not chance; it might be witchcraft.

FIRST VAS. Faith, not unlikely, neighbours; for these foresters

Do often haunt about this ruin'd castle. I've seen myself this spark, young

Leonard Dacre,

Come stealing like a ghost ere break of day,

And after sunset too, along this path; And well you know the haunted

towers of Devorgoil Have no good reputation in the land.

SHEP. That have they not. I've heard my father say

Ghosts dance as lightly in its moon-  
light halls  
As ever maiden did at Midsummer  
Upon the village green.

FIRST VAS. Those that frequent  
such spirit-haunted ruins  
Must needs know more than simple  
Christians do.

See, Lance this blessed moment  
leaves the castle,  
And comes to triumph o'er us.

BLACKTHORN *enters from the Castle,  
and comes forward while they speak.*

THIRD VAS. A mighty triumph!  
What is't, after all,

Except the driving of a piece of  
lead-

As learnèd Master Gullcrammer  
defined it—

Just through the middle of a painted  
board.

BLACK. And if he so define it, by  
your leave,

Your learnèd Master Gullcrammer's  
an ass.

THIRD VAS. *(angrily)*. He is a  
preacher, huntsman, under fa-  
vour.

SECOND VAS. NO quarrelling, neigh-  
bours—you may both be right.

*Enter a* FOURTH VASSAL, *with a gallon  
stoup of wine.*

FOURTH VAS. Why stand you brawl-  
ing here? Young Leonard Dacre  
Has set abroach the tun of wine he  
gain'd,

That all may drink who list. Black-  
thorn, I sought you;

Your comrade prays you will bestow  
this flagon

Where you have left the deer you  
kill'd this morning.

BLACK. And that I will; but first  
we will take toll

To see if it's worth carriage. Shep-  
herd, thy horn.

There must be due allowance made  
for leakage,  
And that will come about a draught a-  
piece.

Skink it about, and, when our throats  
are liquor'd,

We'll merrily trowl our song of  
weaponshaw.

*[They drink about out of the SHEP-  
HERD'S horn, and then sing.*

SONG.

We love the shrill trumpet, we love  
the drum's rattle,

They call us to sport, and they call  
us to battle;

And old Scotland shall laugh at the  
threats of a stranger

While our comrades in pastime are  
comrades in danger.

If there's mirth in our house, 'tis  
our neighbour that shares it;

If peril approach, 'tis our neighbour  
that dares it;

And when we lead off to the pipe and  
the tabor,

The fair hand we press is the hand  
of a neighbour.

Then close your ranks, comrades, the  
bands that combine them,

Faith, friendship, and brotherhood,  
*join'd* to entwine them;

And we'll laugh at the threats of each  
insolent stranger,

While our comrades in sport are our  
comrades in danger.

BLACK. Well, I must do mine er-  
rand. Master flagon *[Shaking it.*  
Is too consumptive for another bleed-  
ing.

SHEP. I must to my fold.

THIRD VAS. I'll to the butt of wine,  
And see if that has given up the ghost  
yet.

FIRST VAS. Have with you, neigh-  
bour.

[BLACKTHORN enters the Castle, the rest exeunt severally, MELCHISEDEK GULLCRAMMER watches them off the stage, and then enters from the side-scene. His costume is a Geneva cloak and band, with a high-crowned hat; the rest of his dress in the fashion of James the First's time. He looks to the windows of the Castle, then draws back as if to escape observation, while he brushes his cloak, drives the white threads from his waistcoat with his wetted thumb, and dusts his shoes, all with the air of one who would not willingly be observed engaged in these offices. He then adjusts his collar and band, comes forward and speaks.

GULL. Right comely is thy garb,  
Melchisedek;  
As well beseemeth one, whom good  
Saint Mungo,  
The patron of our land and university,  
Hath graced with license both to  
teach and preach.  
Who dare opine thou hither plod'st  
on foot?  
Thou sits thy cloak, unruffled is thy band,  
And not a speck upon thine outward  
man  
Bewrays the labours of thy weary sole.  
*[Touches his shoe, and smiles  
complacently.]*  
Quaint was that jest and pleasant!  
Now will I  
Approach and hail the dwellers of  
this fort;  
But specially sweet Flora Devorgoil,  
Ere her proud sire return. He loves  
me not,  
Mocketh my lineage, flouts at mine  
advancement—  
Sour as the fruit the crab-tree furnishes,

And hard as is the cudgel it supplies;  
But Flora—she's a lily on the lake,  
And I must reach her, though I risk  
a ducking.

*[As GULLCRAMMER moves towards  
the drawbridge, BAULDIE DUR-  
WARD enters, and interposes  
himself betwixt him and the  
Castle. GULLCRAMMER stops  
and speaks.]*

Whom have we here? that ancient  
fortune-teller,  
Papist and sorcerer, and sturdy beggar,  
Old Bauldie Durward! Would I were  
well past him!

*[DURWARD advances, partly in the  
dress of a palmer, partly in that  
of an old Scottish mendicant,  
having coarse blue cloak and  
badge, white beard, &c.]*

DUR. The blessing of the evening  
on your worship,  
And on your taffy doublet. Much  
I marvel  
Your wisdom chooseth such trim  
garb, when tempests  
Are gathering to the bursting.

GULLCRAMMER *[looks to his dress,  
and then to the sky, with some appre-  
hension].* Surely, Bauldie,

Thou dost belie the evening—in the  
west  
The light sinks down as lovely as this  
band

Drops o'er this mantle Tush, man!  
'twill be fair.

DUR. Ay, but the storm I bode is  
big with blows,  
Horsewhips for hailstones, clubs for  
thunderbolts;  
And for the wailing of the midnight  
wind,  
The unpitied howling of a cudgell'd  
coxcomb.

Come, come, I know thou seek'st fair  
Flora Devorgoil.



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| <p>G U L. And if I did, I do the damsel<br/>grace.<br/>Her mother thinks so, and she has<br/>accepted<br/>At these poor hands gifts of some<br/>consequence,<br/>And curious dainties for the evening<br/>cheer,<br/>To which I am invited. She respects<br/>me.<br/>D U R. But not so doth her father,<br/>haughty Oswald.<br/>Bethink thee, he s a baron——<br/>G U L. And a bare one;<br/>Construe me that, old man! The<br/>crofts of Mucklewhame——<br/>Destined for mine so soon as heaven<br/>and earth<br/>Have shared my uncle's soul and<br/>bones between them——<br/>The crofts of Mucklewhame, old man,<br/>which nourish<br/>Three scores of sheep, three cows,<br/>with each her follower,<br/>A female palfrey eke—I will be candid,<br/>She is of that meek tribe whom, in<br/>derision,<br/>Our wealthy southern neighbours nîck.<br/>name donkeys——<br/>D U R. She hath her follower too,—<br/>when thou art there.<br/>G U L. I say to thee, these crofts of<br/>Mucklewhame,<br/>In the mere tithing of their stock<br/>and produce,<br/>Outvie whatever patch of land remains<br/>To this old rugged castle and its<br/>owner.<br/>Well, therefore, may Melchisedek<br/>Gullcrammer,<br/>Younger of Mucklewhame, for such<br/>I write me,<br/>Master of Arts, by grace of good<br/>Saint Andrew,<br/>Preacher, in brief expectance of a kirk<br/>Endow'd with ten score Scottish<br/>pounds per annum,</p> | <p>Being eight pounds seventeen eight<br/>in sterling coin—<br/>Well then, I say, may this Melchisedek,<br/>Thus highly graced by fortune, and<br/>by nature<br/>E'en gifted as thou seest, aspire to woo<br/>The daughter of the beggar'd Devorgoil.<br/>D U R. Credit an old man's word,<br/>kind Master Gullcrammer,<br/>You will not find it so. Come, sir,<br/>I've known<br/>The hospitality of Mucklewhame;<br/>It reach'd not to profuseness, yet, in<br/>gratitude<br/>For the pure water of its living well,<br/>And for the barley loaves of its fair<br/>fields,<br/>Wherein chopp'd straw contended<br/>with the grain<br/>Which best should satisfy the appetite,<br/>I would not see the hopeful heir of<br/>Mucklewhame<br/>Thus fling himself on danger.<br/>G U L. Danger! what danger?<br/>Know 'st thou not, old Oswald<br/>This day attends the muster of the<br/>shire,<br/>Where the crown vassals meet to<br/>show their arms<br/>And their best horse of service?<br/>'Twas good sport<br/>(An if a man had dared but laugh at it)<br/>To see old Oswald with his rusty<br/>morion,<br/>And huge two-handed sword, that<br/>might have seen<br/>The field of Bannockburn or Chevy-<br/>Chase,<br/>Without a squire or vassal, page or<br/>groom,<br/>Or e'en a single pikeman at his heels,<br/>Mix with the proudest nobles of the<br/>county,<br/>And claim precedence for his tatter'd<br/>person<br/>O'er armours double gilt and ostrich<br/>plumage.</p> |
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DUR. Ay! 'twas the jest at which  
fools laugh the loudest,  
The downfall of our old nobility—  
Which may forerun the ruin of a  
kingdom.

I Ve seen an idiot clap his hands, and  
shout

To see a tower like yon [*points to a  
part of the Castle*] stoop to its base  
In headlong ruin; while the wise  
look'd round,

And fearful sought a distant stance to  
watch

What fragment of the fabric next  
should follow;

For when the turrets fall, the walls  
are tottering.

GUL. (*after pondering*). If that means  
aught, it means thou saw'st old  
Oswald

Expell'd from the assembly.

DUR. Thy sharp wit  
Hath glanced unwittingly right nigh  
the truth.

Expell'd he was not, but, his claim  
denied

At some contested point of ceremony,  
He left the weaponshaw in high dis-  
pleasure,

And hither comes—his wonted bitter  
temper

Scarce sweeten'd by the chances of  
the day.

Twere much like rashness should you  
wait his coming,

And thither tends my counsel.

GUL. And I'll take it;  
Good Bauldie Durward, I will take  
thy counsel,

And will requite it with this minted  
farthing,

That bears our sovereign's head in  
purest copper.

DUR. Thanks to thy bounty J Haste  
thee, good young master;

Oswald, besides the old two-handed  
sword,

Bears in his hand a staff of potency/  
To charm intruders from his castle  
purlieus.

GUL. I do abhor all charms, nor  
will abide

To hear or see, far less to feel their use.  
Behold, I have departed. [*Exit hastily,*

*Manent* DURWARD.

DUR. Thus do I play the idle part  
of one

Who seeks to save the moth from  
scorching him

In the bright taper's flame; and  
Flora's beauty

Must, not unlike that taper, waste  
away,

Gilding the rugged walls that saw it  
kindled.

This was a shard-born beetle, heavy,  
drossy,

Though boasting his dull drone and  
gilded wing.

Here comes a flutterer of another  
stamp,

Whom the same ray is charming to  
his ruin.

*Enter LEONARD, dressed as a huntsman ;  
he pauses before the Tower, and  
whistles a note or two at intervals—  
drawing back, as if fearful of obser-  
vation—yet waiting, as if expecting  
some reply, DURWARD, whom he  
had not observed, moves round, so as  
to front LEONARD unexpectedly,*

LEON. I am too late—it was no easy  
task

To rid myself from yonder noisy re-  
vellers.

Flora!—I fear she's angry—Flora!  
Flora!

SONG.

Admire not that I gain'd the prize  
From all the village crew;

How could I fail with hand or eyes,  
When heart and faith were true?

And when in floods of rosy wine  
My comrades drown'd their cares,  
I thought but that thy heart was mine,  
My own leapt light as theirs.

My brief delay then do not blame,  
Nor deem your swain untrue;  
My form but lingered at the game,  
My soul was still with you.

She hears not!

DUR. But a friend hath heard—  
Leonard, I pity thee.

LEON, (*starts, but recovers himself*).  
Pity, good father, is for those in  
want,

In age, in sorrow, in distress of mind,  
Or agony of body. I 'm in health—  
Can match my limbs against the stag  
in chase,

Have means enough to meet my  
simple wants,

And am so free of soul that I can carol  
To woodland and to wild in notes as  
lively

As are my jolly bugle's.

DUR. Even therefore dost thou  
need my pity, Leonard,  
And therefore I bestow it, praying  
thee,

Before thou feel'st the need, my mite  
of pity.

Leonard, thou lovest; and in that  
little word

There lies enough to claim the  
sympathy

Of men who wear such hoary locks  
as mine,

And know what misplaced love is  
sure to end in.

LEON. Good father, thou art old,  
and even thy youth,  
As thou hast told me, spent in cloister'd  
cells,

Fits thee but ill to judge the passions  
Which are the joy and charm of social  
life.

Press me no farther, then, nor waste  
those moments

Whose worth thou canst not estimate.

*As turning front him,*

DUR. (*detains him*). Stay, young  
man!

'Tis seldom that a beggar claims a debt;  
Yet I bethink me of a gay young  
stripling

That owes to these white locks and  
hoary beard

Something of reverence and of grati-  
tude

More than he wills to pay.

LEON. Forgive me, father. Often  
hast thou told me,

That in the ruin of my father's house  
You saved the orphan Leonard in his  
cradle;

And well I know, that to thy care  
alone—

Care seconded by means beyond thy  
seeming—

I owe whate'er of nurture I can boast.

DUR. Then for thy life preserved,  
And for the means of knowledge  
I have furnish'd

(Which lacking, man is levell'd with  
the brutes),

Grant me this boon—Avoid these  
fatal walls!

A curse is on them, bitter, deep, and  
heavy,

Of power to split the massiest tower  
they boast

From pinnacle to dungeon vault. It  
rose

Upon the gay horizon of proud  
Devorgoil,

As unregarded as the fleecy cloud,  
The first forerunner of the hurricane,  
Scarce seen amid the welkin's shade-  
less blue.

Dark grew it, and more dark, and still  
the fortunes

Of this doom'd family have darken'd  
with it.

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| <p>It hid their sovereign's favour, and<br/>obscured<br/>The lustre of their service, gender'd<br/>hate<br/>Betwixt them and the mighty of the<br/>land;<br/>Till by degrees the waxing tempest<br/>rose,<br/>And stripp'd the goodly tree of fruit<br/>and flowers,<br/>And buds, and boughs, and branches.<br/>There remains<br/>A rugged trunk, dismember'd and un-<br/>sightly,<br/>Waiting the bursting of the final bolt<br/>To splinter it to shivers. Now, go<br/>pluck<br/>Its single tendril to enwreath thy brow,<br/>And rest beneath its shade—to share<br/>the ruin!</p> <p>LEON. This anathema,<br/>Whence should it come? Howmented<br/>and when?</p> <p>DUR. 'Twas in the days<br/>Of Oswald's grandsire,—'mid Gal-<br/>wegian chiefs<br/>The fellest foe, the fiercest champion.<br/>His blood-red pennons scared the<br/>Cumbrian coasts,<br/>And wasted towns and manors mark'd<br/>his progress.<br/>His galleys stored with treasure, and<br/>their decks<br/>Crowded with English captives, who<br/>beheld,<br/>With weeping eyes, their native shores<br/>retire,<br/>He bore him homeward; but a tempest<br/>rose——</p> <p>LEON. SO far I've heard the tale,<br/>And spare thee the recital. The grim<br/>chief,<br/>Marking his vessels labour on the sea,<br/>And loth to lose his treasure, gave<br/>command<br/>To plunge his captives in the raging<br/>deep.</p> | <p>DUR. There sunk the lineage of a<br/>noble name,<br/>And the wild waves boom'd over sire<br/>and son,<br/>Mother and nursling, of the House of<br/>Aglionby,<br/>Leaving but one frail tendril. Hence<br/>the fate<br/>That hovers o'er these turrets; hence<br/>the peasant,<br/>Belated, hying homewards, dreads to<br/>cast<br/>A glance upon that portal, lest he see<br/>The unshrouded spectres of the mur-<br/>der'd dead;<br/>Or the avenging Angel, with his sword,<br/>Waving destruction; or the grisly<br/>phantom<br/>Of that fell Chief, the doer of the deed,<br/>Which still, they say, roams through<br/>his empty halls,<br/>And mourns their wasteness and their<br/>lonelihood.</p> <p>LEON. Such is the dotage<br/>Of superstition, father, ay, and the cant<br/>Of hoodwink'd prejudice. Not for<br/>atonement<br/>Of some foul deed done in the ancient<br/>warfare,<br/>When war was butchery, and men<br/>were wolves,<br/>Doth Heaven consign the innocent to<br/>suffering.</p> <p>I tell thee, Flora's virtues might atone<br/>For all the massacres her sires have<br/>done,<br/>Since first the Pictish race their stained<br/>limbs<br/>Array'd in wolfs skin.</p> <p>DUR. Leonard, ere yet this beggar's<br/>scrip and cloak<br/>Supplied the place of mitre and of<br/>crosier,<br/>Which in these alter'd lands must not<br/>be worn,<br/>I was superior of a brotherhood<br/>Of holy men,—the Prior of Lanercost.</p> |
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Nobles then sought my footstool many  
a league,  
There to unload their sins ; questions  
of conscience  
Of deepest import were not deem'd  
too nice  
For my decision, youth. But not  
even then,  
With mitre on my brow, and all the  
voice  
Which Rome gives to a father of her  
church,  
Dared I pronounce so boldly on the  
ways  
Of hidden Providence, as thou, young  
man,  
Whose chiefest knowledge is to track  
a stag,  
Or wind a bugle, hast presumed to do.  
LEON. Nay, I pray forgive me,  
Father; thou know'st I meant not to  
presume—  
DUR. Can I refuse thee pardon?  
Thou art all  
That war and change have left to the  
poor Durward.  
Thy father, too, who lost his life and  
fortune  
Defending Lanercost, when its fair  
aisles  
Were spoil'd by sacrilege—I bless'd  
his banner,  
And yet it prosper'd not. But—all  
I could—  
Thee from the wreck I saved, and for  
thy sake  
Have still draggd on my life of  
pilgrimage  
And penitence upon the hated shores  
I else had left for ever. Come with  
me,  
And I will teach thee there is heal-  
ing in  
The wounds which friendship gives.

[Exeunt.

## SCENE II.

*The Scene changes to the interior of the Castle. An apartment is discovered, in which there is much appearance of present poverty mixed with some relics of former grandeur. On the wall hangs, amongst other things, a suit of ancient armour; by the table is a covered basket; behind, and concealed by it, the carcass of a roe-deer. There is a small latticed window, which, appearing to perforate a wall of great thickness, is supposed to look out towards the drawbridge. It is in the shape of a loop-hole for musketry; and, as is not unusual in old buddings, is placed so high up in the wall, that it is only approached by five or six narrow stone steps.*

ELEANOR, the wife of OSWALD of DEVORGOIL, FLORA and KATLEEN, her Daughter and Niece, are discovered at work. The former spins, the latter are embroidering. ELEANOR quits her own labour to examine the manner in which FLORA is executing her task, and shakes her head as if dissatisfied.

ELE. Fy on it, Flora; this botch'd work of thine  
Shows that thy mind is distant from thy task.

The finest tracery of our old cathedral  
Had not a richer, freer, bolder pattern  
Than Flora once could trace. Thy  
thoughts are wandering.

FLO. They're with my father.  
Broad upon the lake  
The evening sun sunk down; huge  
piles of clouds,

Crimson and sable, rose upon his disk,  
And quench'd him ere his setting,  
like some champion

In his last conflict losing all his glory.  
Sure signals those of storm. And if  
my father

Be on his homeward road——

ELE. But that he will not.

Baron of Devorgoil, this day at least  
He banquets with the nobles, who  
the next

Would scarce vouchsafe an alms to  
save his household

From want or famine. Thanks to a  
kind friend,

For one brief space we shall not need  
their aid.

FLO. (*joyfully*). What! knew you  
then his gift?

How silly I that would, yet durst not  
tell it!

I fear my father will condemn us both,  
That easily accepted such a present.

KAT. NOW, here's the game a by-  
stander sees better

Than those who play it My good  
aunt is pondering

On the good cheer which Gullcrammer  
has sent us,

And Flora thinks upon the forest  
venison. [*Aside.*]

ELE. (*to FLORA*). Thyfatherneed not  
know on 't; 'tis a boon

Comes timely, when frugality, nay,  
abstinence,

Might scarce avail us longer. I had  
hoped

Ere now a visit from the youthful donor,  
That we might thank his bounty; and  
perhaps

My Flora thought the same, when  
Sunday's kerchief

And the best kirtle were sought out,  
and donn'd

To grace a work-day evening.

FLO. Nay, mother, that is judging  
all too close!

My work-day gown was torn, my  
kerchief sullied,

And thus—but, think you, will the  
gallant come?

ELE. He will, for with these dainties  
came a message

From gentle Master Gullcrammer, to  
intimate——

FLO. (*greatly disappointed*). Gull-  
crammer?

KAT. There burst the bubble—down  
fell house of cards,

And cousin's like to cry for't! [*Aside.*]

ELE. Gullcrammer? ay, Gullcram-  
mer; thou scorn'st not at him?

'Twere something short of wisdom in  
a maiden,

Who, like the poor bat in the Grecian  
fable,

Hovers betwixt two classes in the  
world,

And is disolaim'd by both the mouse  
and bird.

KAT. (*aside*). I am the poor mouse,  
And may go creep into what hole I

list,  
And no one heed me; yet I 'll waste

a word  
Of counsel on my betters.—Kind my

aunt,  
And you, my gentle cousin, were't

not better  
We thought of dressing this same

gear for supper,  
Than quarrelling about the worthless

donor?  
ELE. Peace, minx!

FLO. Thou hast no feeling, cousin  
Katleen.

KAT. Soh! I have brought them  
both on my poor shoulders;

So meddling peace-makers are still  
rewarded:

E'en let them to't again, and fight it out.

FLO. Mother, were I disclaimed of  
every class,

I would not therefore so disclaim  
myself,

As even a passing thought of scorn to  
waste

On cloddish Gullcrammer.

ELE. List to me, love, and let  
adversity

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
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| <p>incline thine ear to wisdom. Look<br/>around thee;<br/>Of the gay youths who boast a noble<br/>name,<br/>Which will incline to wed a dowerless<br/>damsel?<br/>And of the yeomanry, who, think'st<br/>thou, Flora,<br/>Would ask to share the labours of his<br/>farm<br/>An high-born beggar? This young<br/>man is modest—<br/>FLO. Silly, good mother; sheepish,<br/>if you will it.<br/>ELE. E'en call it what you list; the<br/>softer temper,<br/>The fitter to endure the bitter sallies<br/>Of one whose wit is all too sharp for<br/>mine.<br/>FLO. Mother, you cannot mean it as<br/>you say;<br/>You cannot bid me prize conceited<br/>folly<br/>ELE. Content thee, child; each lot<br/>has its own blessings.<br/>This youth, with his plain-dealing<br/>honest suit,<br/>Proffers thee quiet, peace, and com-<br/>petence,<br/>Redemption from a home, o'er which<br/>fell Fate<br/>Stoops like a falcon. O, if thou<br/>couldst choose<br/>(As no such choice is given) 'twixt<br/>such a mate<br/>And some proud noble! Who, in<br/>sober judgment,<br/>Would like to navigate the heady<br/>river,<br/>Dashing in fury from its parent<br/>mountain,<br/>More than the waters of the quiet lake<br/>KAT. Now can I hold no longer!<br/>Lake, good aunt?<br/>Nay, in the name of truth, say mill-<br/>pond, horse-pond;<br/>Or if there be a pond more miry,</p> | <p>More sluggish, mean-derived, and<br/>base than either,<br/>Be such Gullcrammer's emblem—and<br/>his portion!<br/>FLO. I would that he or I were in<br/>our grave,<br/>Rather than thus his suit should goad<br/>me! Mother,<br/>Flora of Devorgoil, though low in<br/>fortunes,<br/>Is still too high in mind to join her<br/>name<br/>With such a base-born churl as Gull-<br/>crammer.<br/>ELE. You are trim maidens both!<br/>(To FLORA.) Have you forgotten,<br/>Or did you mean to call to my remem-<br/>brance<br/>Thy father chose a wife of peasant<br/>blood?<br/>FLO. Will you speak thus to me,<br/>or think the stream<br/>Can mock the fountain it derives its<br/>source from?<br/>My venerated mother, in that name<br/>Lies all on earth a child should chiefest<br/>honour;<br/>And with that name to mix reproach<br/>or taunt,<br/>Were only short of blasphemy to<br/>Heaven.<br/>ELE. Then listen, Flora, to that<br/>mother's counsel,<br/>Or rather profit by that mother's fate.<br/>Your father's fortunes were but bent,<br/>not broken,<br/>Until he listen'd to his rash affection.<br/>Means were afforded to redeem his<br/>house,<br/>Ample and large: the hand of a rich<br/>heiress<br/>Awaited, almost courted, his accept-<br/>ance.<br/>He saw ray beauty—such it then was<br/>call'd,<br/>Or such at least he thought it; the<br/>wither'd bush,</p> |
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Whate'er it now may seem, had blossoms then,—

And he forsook the proud and wealthy heiress,

To wed with me and rum.

KAT. (*aside*). The more fool, Say I, apart, the peasant maiden then, Who might have chose a mate from her own hamlet.

ELE. Friends fell off, And to his own resources, his own counsels,

Abandon'd, as they said, the thoughtless prodigal,

Who had exchanged rank, riches, pomp, and honour,

For the mean beauties of a cottage maid.

FLO. It was done like my father, Who scorn'd to sell what wealth can never buy—

True love and free affections. And he loves you!

If you have suffer'd in a weary world, Your sorrows have been jointly borne, and love

Has made the load sit lighter.

ELE. Ay, but a misplaced match hath that deep curse in't,

That can embitter e'en the purest streams

Of true affection. Thou hast seen me seek,

With the strict caution early habits taught me,

To match our wants and means; hast seen thy father

With aristocracy's high brow of scorn, Spurn at economy, the cottage virtue,

As best befitting her whose sires were peasants:

Nor can I, when I see my lineage scorn'd,

Always conceal in what contempt I hold

The fancied claims of rank he clings to fondly.

FLO. Why will you do so? Well you know it chafes him.

ELE. Flora, thy mother is but mortal woman,

Nor can at all times check an eager tongue.

KAT. (*aside*). That's no new tidings to her niece and daughter.

ELE. O mayst thou never know the spited feelings

That gender discord in adversity Betwixt the dearest friends and truest lovers!

In the chill damping gale of poverty, If Love's lamp go not out, it gleams but palely,

And twinkles in the socket.

FLO. But tenderness can screen it with her veil,

Till it revive again. By gentleness, good mother,

How oft I've seen you soothe my father's mood!

KAT. Now there speak youthful hope and fantasy! [*Aside*.

ELE. That is an easier task in youth than age;

Our temper hardens, and our charms decay,

And both are needed in that art of soothing.

KAT. And there speaks sad experience. [*Aside*.

ELE. Besides, since that our state was utter desperate,

Darker his brow, more dangerous grow his words;

Fain would I snatch thee from the woe and wrath

Which darkened long my life, and soon must end it.

[A knocking without; ELEANOR shows alarm.

It was thy father's knock, haste to the gate.

[*Exeunt* FLORA and KATLEEN.



What can have happ'd? he thought  
to stay the night.

This gear must not be seen.

*[As she is about to remove the  
basket, she sees the body of the  
roe-deer.]*

What have we here? a roe-deer!  
As I fear it,

This was the gift of which poor Flora  
thought.

The young and handsome hunter—  
but time presses.

*[She removes the basket and the  
roe into a closet. As she has  
done—]*

Enter OSWALD of DEVORGOIL, FLORA,  
and KATLEEN.

*[He is dressed in a scarlet cloak,  
which should seem worn and  
old—a headpiece, and old-  
fashioned sword—the rest of his  
dress that of a peasant. His  
countenance and manner should  
express the moody and irritable  
haughtiness of a proud man  
involved in calamity, and who  
has been exposed to recent in-  
sult.]*

Osw. *(addressing his wife)*. The sun  
hath set; why is the drawbridge  
lower'd?

ELE. The counterpoise has fair'd,  
and Flora's strength,  
Katleen's, and mine united, could not  
raise it.

Osw. Flora and thou! A goodly  
garrison  
To hold a castle, which, if fame say  
true,

Once foil'd the King of Norse and all  
his rovers.

ELE. It might be so in ancient  
times, but now—

Osw. A herd of deer might storm  
proud Devorgoil.

KAT. *(aside to FLORA)*. You, Flora,  
know full well one deer already  
Has enter'd at the breach; and, what  
is worse,

The escort is not yet march'd off for  
Blackthorn

Is still within the castle.

FLO. In Heaven's name, rid him out  
on't, ere my father

Discovers he is here! Why went he  
not

Before?

KAT. Because I staid him on some  
little business;

I had a plan to scare poor paltry  
Gullcrammer

Out of his paltry wits.

FLO. Well, haste ye now,  
And try to get him off.

KAT. I will not promise that.  
I would not turn an honest hunter's  
dog,

So well I love the woodcraft, out of  
shelter

In such a night as this; far less his  
master:

But I'll do this, I'll try to hide him  
for you.

Osw. *(whom his wife has assisted to  
take off his cloak and feathered cap)*.

Ay, take them off, and bring my  
peasant's bonnet

And peasant's plaid: I'll noble it no  
farther.

Let them erase my name from  
honour's lists,

And drag my scutcheon at their  
horses' heels;

I have deserved it all, for I am poor,  
And poverty hath neither right of birth,

Nor rank, relation, claim, nor privilege,  
To match a new-coin'd viscount,

whose good grandsire,  
The Lord be with him! was a careful

skipper,  
And steer'd his paltry skiff 'twixt  
Leith and Campvere—

|                                                                                                   |                                                                                                                 |
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| Marry, sir, he could buy Geneva cheap,                                                            | And to the nobler file, be steep'd so richly                                                                    |
| And knew the coast by moonlight.                                                                  | In that elixir, honour, that the lack                                                                           |
| FLO. Mean you the Viscount Ellon-dale, my father?                                                 | Of things so very trivial in themselves                                                                         |
| What strife has been between you?                                                                 | Shall be misfortune. One shall seek for them                                                                    |
| Osw. O, a trifle!                                                                                 | O'er the wild waves, one in the deadly breach                                                                   |
| Not worth a wise man's thinking twice about—                                                      | And battle's headlong front, one in the paths                                                                   |
| Precedence is a toy—a superstition                                                                | Of midnight study; and, in gaining these                                                                        |
| About a table's end, joint-stool, and trencher.                                                   | Emblems of honour, each will hold himself                                                                       |
| Something was once thought due to Jong descent,                                                   | Repaid for all his labours, deeds, and dangers.                                                                 |
| And something to Galwegia's oldest baron;                                                         | What then should he think, knowing them his own,                                                                |
| But let that pass—a dream of the old time.                                                        | Who sees what warriors and what sages toil for,                                                                 |
| ELE. It is indeed a dream.                                                                        | The formal and establish'd marks of honour                                                                      |
| Osw. ( <i>turning upon her rather quickly</i> ) 'Ha! said ye? let me hear these words more plain. | Usurp'd from him by upstart insolence?                                                                          |
| ELE. Alas! they are but echoes of your own.                                                       | ELE ( <i>who has listened to the last speech with some impatience</i> ). This is but empty declamation, Oswald. |
| Match'd with the real woes that hover o'er us,                                                    | The fragments left at yonder full-spread banquet,                                                               |
| What are the idle visions of precedence,                                                          | Nay, even the poorest crust swept from the table,                                                               |
| But, as you term them, dreams, and toys, and trifles,                                             | Ought to be far more precious to a father,                                                                      |
| Not worth a wise man's thinking twice upon?                                                       | Whose family lacks food, than the vain boast,                                                                   |
| Osw. Ay, 'twas for you I framed that consolation,                                                 | He sate at the board-head.                                                                                      |
| The true philosophy of clouted shoe                                                               | Osw. Thou 'It drive me frantic t I will tell thee, woman—                                                       |
| And linsey-woolsey kirtle I know that minds                                                       | Yet why to thee? There is another ear                                                                           |
| Of nobler stamp receive no dearer motive                                                          | Which that tale better suits, and he shall hear it.                                                             |
| Than what is link'd with honour.                                                                  | [ <i>Looks at his sword, which he has unbuckled, and addresses the rest of the speech to it.</i>                |
| Ribands, tassels,                                                                                 | Yes, trusty friend, my father knew thy worth,                                                                   |
| Which are but shreds of silk and spangled tinsel;                                                 | And often proved it—often told me of it.                                                                        |
| The right of place, which in itself is momentary;                                                 |                                                                                                                 |
| A word, which is but air—may in themselves,                                                       |                                                                                                                 |

Though thou and I be now held  
lightly of,  
And want the gilded hatchments of  
the time,  
I think we both may prove true metal  
still.

'Tis thou shalt tell this story, right  
this wrong:

Rest thou till time is fitting. [*Hangs  
up the sword.*]

[*The Women look at each other  
with anxiety during this speech,  
which they partly overhear.  
They both approach OSWALD.*]

ELE. Oswald, my dearest husband!  
FLO. My dear father!

Osw. Peace, both! we speak no  
more of this. I go

To heave the drawbridge up. [*Exit.  
[KATLEEN mounts the steps towards  
the loop-hole, and looks out.*]

KAT. The storm is gathering fast;  
broad, heavy drops  
Fall plashing on the bosom of the lake,  
And dash its inky surface into circles;  
The distant hills are hid in wreaths of  
darkness.

'Twill be a fearful night.

OSWALD *re-enters, and throws him-  
self into a seat.*

ELE. More dark and dreadful  
Than is our destiny, it cannot be.

Osw. (to FLORA). Such is Heaven's  
will; it is our part to bear it  
We're warranted, my child, from  
ancient story  
And blessed writ, to say that song  
assuages

The gloomy cares that prey upon our  
reason,

And wake a strife betwixt our better  
feelings

And the fierce dictates of the headlong  
passions.

Sing, then, my love; for if a voice  
have influence

To mediate peace betwixt me and my  
destiny,

Flora, it must be thine.

FLO. My best to please you!

# SONG.

WHEN the tempest's at the loudest,  
On its gale the eagle rides;  
When the ocean rolls the proudest,  
Through the foam the sea-bird  
glides—

All the rage of wind and sea  
Is subdued by constancy.

Gnawing want and sickness pining,  
All the ills that men endure;  
Each their various pangs combining,  
Constancy can find a cure—  
Pain, and Fear, and Poverty,  
Are subdued by constancy.

Bar me from each wonted pleasure,  
Make me abject, mean, and poor;  
Heap on insults without measure,  
Chain me to a dungeon floor—  
I'll be happy, rich, and free,  
If endow'd with constancy.



# ACT II.

## SCENE I.

*Chamber in a distant part of the Castle'  
A large Window in the flat scene,  
supposed to look on the Lake, which  
is occasionally illuminated by light-  
ning. There is a Couch-bed in the  
Room, and an antique Cabinet.*

*Enter KATLEEN, introducing BLACK-  
THORN.*

KAT. This was the destined scene  
of action, Blackthorn,  
And here our properties. But all in vain,  
For of Gullcrammer we 'll see nought  
to-night,

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| <p>Except the dainties that I told you of.<br/>         B.L.A. O, if he's left that same hog's<br/>         face and sausages,<br/>         He will try back upon them, never<br/>         fear it.<br/>         The cur will open on the trail of<br/>         bacon,<br/>         Like my old brach-hound.<br/>         KAT. And should that hap, we'll<br/>         play our comedy,<br/>         Shall we not, Blackthorn? Thou shalt<br/>         be Owlspiegle—<br/>         B.L.A. And who may that hard-<br/>         named person be I<br/>         KAT. I've told you nine times over.<br/>         B.L.A. Yes, pretty Katleen, but my<br/>         eyes were busy<br/>         In looking at you all the time you<br/>         were talking;<br/>         And so I lost the tale.<br/>         KAT. Then shut your eyes, and let<br/>         your goodly ears<br/>         Do their good office,<br/>         B.L.A. That were too hard penance.<br/>         Tell but thy tale once more, and I will<br/>         hearken<br/>         As if I were thrown out, and listening<br/>         for<br/>         My bloodhound's distant bay.<br/>         KAT. A civil simile!<br/>         Then, for the tenth time, and the last,<br/>         be told<br/>         Owlspiegle was of old the wicked<br/>         barber<br/>         To Erick, wicked Lord of Devorgoil.<br/>         B.L.A. The chief who drown'd his<br/>         captives in the Solway:<br/>         We all have heard of him.<br/>         KAT. A hermit hoar, a venerable<br/>         man<br/>         (So goes the legend) came to wake<br/>         repentance<br/>         In the fierce lord, and tax'd him with<br/>         his guilt;<br/>         But he, heart-harden'd, turn'd into<br/>         derision<br/>         The man of heaven, and, as his dignity</p> | <p>Consisted much in a long reverend<br/>         beard,<br/>         Which reach'd his girdle, Erick caused<br/>         his barber<br/>         This same Owlspiegle, violate its<br/>         honours<br/>         With sacrilegious razor, and clip his hair<br/>         After the fashion of a roguish fool.<br/>         B.L.A. This was reversing of our<br/>         ancient proverb,<br/>         And shaving for the devil's, not for<br/>         God's sake.<br/>         KAT. True, most grave Blackthorn;<br/>         and in punishment<br/>         Of this foul act of scorn, the barber's<br/>         ghost<br/>         Is said to have no resting after death,<br/>         But haunts these halls, and chiefly<br/>         this same chamber,<br/>         Where the profanity was acted, trim-<br/>         ming<br/>         And clipping all such guests as sleep<br/>         within it.<br/>         Such is at least the tale our elders tell,<br/>         With many others, of this haunted<br/>         castle.<br/>         B.L.A. And you would have me take<br/>         this shape of Owlspiegle,<br/>         And trim the wise Melchisedek!<br/>         I wonnot.<br/>         KAT. You will not?<br/>         B.L.A. No—unless you bear a part.<br/>         KAT. What! can you not alone<br/>         play such a farce?<br/>         B.L.A. Not I, I'm dull. Besides,<br/>         we foresters<br/>         Still hunt our game in couples. Look<br/>         you, Katleen,<br/>         We danced at Shrovetide—then you<br/>         were my partner;<br/>         We sung at Christmas—you kept time<br/>         with me;<br/>         And if we go a mumming in this<br/>         business,<br/>         By heaven, you must be one, or<br/>         Master Gullcrammer<br/>         Is like to rest unshaven.</p> |
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KAT. Why, you fool,  
What end can this serve ?  
BLA. Nay, I know not, I.  
But if we keep this wont of being  
partners,  
Why, use makes perfect: who knows  
what may happen ?  
KAT. Thou art a foolish patch. But  
sing our carol,  
As I have altered it, with some few words  
To suit the characters, and I will  
bear—[*Gives a paper.*  
BLA. Part in the gambol. I'll go  
study quickly.  
Is there no other ghost, then, haunts  
the castle,  
But this same barber shave-a-penny  
goblin ?  
I thought they glanced in every beam  
of moonshine,  
As frequent as the bat.  
KAT. I've heard my aunt's high  
husband tell of prophecies,  
And fates impending o'er the house  
of Devorgoil;  
Legends first coin'd by ancient super-  
stition,  
And render'd current by credulity  
And pride of lineage. Five years have  
I dwelt,  
And ne'er saw any thing more mis-  
chievous  
Than what I am myself.  
BLA. And that is quite enough,  
I warrant you.  
But, stay, where shall I find a dress  
To play this—what d'ye call him—  
Owlspiegle ?  
KAT. (*taking dresses out of the cabinet*).  
Why, there are his own clothes,  
Preserved with other trumpery of the  
sort,  
For we have kept nought but what is  
good for nought.  
[*She drops a cap as she draws out  
the clothes. Blackthorn lifts it,  
and gives it to her.*

Nay, keep it for thy pains, it is a  
coxcomb;  
So call'd in ancient times, in ours  
a fool's cap;  
For you must know they kept a Fool  
at Devorgoil  
In former days; but now are well  
contented  
To play the fool themselves, to save  
expenses;  
Yet give it me, I'll find a worthy use  
for't.  
I'll take this page's dress, to play the  
page  
Cockledemoy, who waits on ghostly  
Owlspiegle;  
And yet 'tis needless, too, for Gull-  
crammer  
Will scarce be here to-night.  
BLA. I tell you that he will ; I will  
uphold  
His plighted faith and true allegiance  
Unto a sous'd sow's face and sau-  
sages,  
And such the dainties that you say  
he sent you,  
Against all other likings whatsoever,  
Except a certain sneaking of affec-  
tion,  
Which makes some folks I know of  
play the fool,  
To please some other folks.  
KAT. Well, I do hope he'll come :  
there's first a chance  
He will be cudgell'd by my noble  
uncle—  
I cry his mercy! by my good aunt's  
husband,  
Who did vow vengeance, knowing  
nought of him  
But by report, and by a limping sonnet  
Which he had fashion'd to my cousin's  
glory,  
And forwarded by blind Tom Long  
the carrier;  
So there's the chance, first of a hearty  
beating,

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| <p>Which failing, we've this after-plot<br/>of vengeance.<br/>BLA. Kind damsel, how considerate<br/>and merciful!<br/>But how shall we get off, our parts<br/>being play'd?<br/>KAT. For that we are well fitted.<br/>Here 's a trap-door<br/>Sinks with a counterpoise ; you shall<br/>go that way.<br/>I'll make my exit yonder ; 'neath the<br/>window,<br/>A balcony communicates with the<br/>tower<br/>That overhangs the lake.<br/>BLA. 'Twere a rare place, this house<br/>of Devorgoil,<br/>To play at hide-and-seek in : shall we<br/>try,<br/>One day, my pretty Katleen '<br/>KAT. Hands off, rude ranger! I'm<br/>no managed hawk<br/>To stoop to lure of yours. But bear<br/>you gallantly;<br/>This Gullcrammer hath vex'd my<br/>cousin much,<br/>I fain would have some vengeance.<br/>BLA. I'll bear my part with glee;—<br/>he spoke irreverently<br/>Of practice at a mark '<br/>KAT. That cries for vengeance.<br/>But I must go; I hear my aunt's<br/>shrill voice'<br/>My cousin and her father will scream<br/>next.<br/>ELE. (<i>at a distance</i>). Katleen! Kat-<br/>leen I<br/>BLA. Hark to old Sweetlips !<br/>Away with you before the full cry<br/>open—<br/>But stay, what have you there ?<br/>KAT. (<i>with a bundle she has taken<br/>from the wardrobe</i>). My dress, my<br/>page's dress—let it alone.<br/>BLA. Your tiring-room is not, I<br/>hope, far distant;</p> | <p>You're inexperienced in these new<br/>habiliments—<br/>I am most ready to assist your toilet.<br/>KAT. Out, you great ass! was ever<br/>such a fool! [<i>Runs off.</i><br/>BLA. (<i>sings</i>).<br/>O, Robin Hood was a bowman good,<br/>And a bowman good was he,<br/>And he met with a maiden in merry<br/>Sherwood,<br/>All under the greenwood tree.<br/>Now give me a kiss, quoth bold Robin<br/>Hood,<br/>Now give me a kiss, said he,<br/>For there never came maid into merry<br/>Sherwood,<br/>But she paid the forester's fee.<br/>I've coursed this twelvemonth this<br/>sly puss, young Katleen,<br/>And she has dodged me, turn'd be-<br/>neath my nose,<br/>And flung me out a score of yards at<br/>once ;<br/>If this same gear fadge right, I'll cote<br/>and mouth her,<br/>And then ! whoop ! dead ! dead !<br/>dead!—She is the metal<br/>To make a woodsman's wife of!<br/>[<i>Pauses a moment.</i><br/>Well, I can find a hare upon her form<br/>With any man in Nithsdale, stalk<br/>a deer,<br/>Run Reynard to the earth for all his<br/>doubles,<br/>Reclaim a haggard hawk that's wild<br/>and wayward,<br/>Can bait a wild-cat: sure the devil's<br/>in't<br/>But I can match a woman I'll to study.<br/>[<i>Sits down on the couch to examine<br/>the paper.</i></p> |
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## SCENE II.

*Scene changes to the inhabited apartment of the Castle, as in the last Scene of the preceding Act. A fire is kindled, by which OSWALD sits in an attitude of deep and melancholy thought, without paying attention to what passes around him. ELEANOR is busy in covering a table; FLORA goes out and re-enters, as if bustled in the kitchen. There should be some by-play—the women whispering together, and watching the state of OSWALD; then separating, and seeking to avoid his observation, when he casually raises his head, and drops it again. This must be left to taste and management. The Women, in the first part of the scene, talk apart, and as if fearful of being overheard; the by-play of stopping occasionally, and attending to OSWALD'S movements, will give liveliness to the Scene.*

ELE. I'S all prepared'

FLO. Ay; but I doubt the issue Will give my sire less pleasure than you hope for.

ELE. Tush, maid; I know thy father's humour better. He was high-bred in gentle luxuries; And when our griefs began, I've wept apart, While lordly cheer and high-fiU'd cups of wine Were blinding him against the woe to come. He has turn'd his back upon a princely banquet: We will not spread his board this night at least, Since chance hath better furnish' d, with dry bread, And water from the well.

*Enter KATLEEN, and hears the last speech.*

KAT. *(aside)*. Considerate aunt! she deems that a good supper Were not a thing indifferent even to him

Who is to hang to-morrow. Since she thinks so,

We must take care the venison has due honour.

So much I owe the sturdy knave, Lance Blackthorn.

FLO. Mother, alas! when Grief turns reveller,

Despair is cup-bearer. What shall hap to-morrow'

ELE. I have learn'd carelessness from fruitless care.

Too long I've watch'd to-morrow; let it come

And cater for itself. Thou hear'st the thunder.

*[Low and distant thunder.*

This is a gloomy night—within, alas!

*[Looking at her husband.*

Still gloomier and more threatening.

Let us use

Whatever means we have to drive it o'er,

And leave to Heaven to-morrow.

Trust me, Flora,

'Tis the philosophy of despoiate want To match itself but with the present evil,

And face one grief at once.

Away, I wish thine aid and not thy counsel.

*[As FLORA is about to go off, GULLCRAMMER'S voice is heard behind the flat scene, as if from the drawbridge.*

GUL. *(behind)*. Hillo—hillo—hilloa—hoa—hoa!

*[OSWALD raises himself and listens; ELEANOR goes up the steps, and*

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| <i>opens the window at the loophole;<br/>GULLCRAMMER'S voice is then<br/>heard more distinctly.</i> | Interment, funeral-sermon, tombstone,<br>epitaph.                                                                                            |
| GUL. Kind Lady Devorgoil ! sweet<br>Mistress Flora !                                                | Osw. Who 's he that is thus clamor-<br>ous without ?                                                                                         |
| The night grows fearful, I have lost<br>my way,                                                     | (To ELEANOR. ) Thou know'st him t                                                                                                            |
| And wander'd till the road turn'd<br>round with me,                                                 | ELE. ( <i>confused</i> ). I know him ? no<br>—yes—'tis a worthy clergyman,                                                                   |
| And brought me back ! For Heaven's<br>sake, give me shelter !                                       | Benighted on his way ; but think not<br>of him.                                                                                              |
| KAT. ( <i>aside</i> ). Now, as I live, the<br>voice of Gullcrammer!                                 | KAT. The morn will rise when that<br>the tempest's past,                                                                                     |
| Now shall our gambol be play'd off<br>with spirit;                                                  | And if he miss the marsh, and can avoid<br>The crags upon the left, the road is<br>plain.                                                    |
| I'll swear I am the only one to whom<br>That screech-owl whoop was e'er<br>acceptable.              | Osw. Then this is all your piety '<br>to leave                                                                                               |
| Osw. What bawling knave is this<br>that takes our dwelling                                          | One whom the holy duties of his office<br>Have summoned over moor and wilder-<br>ness,                                                       |
| For some hedge-inn, the haunt of<br>lured drunkards t                                               | To pray beside some dying wretch's<br>bed,                                                                                                   |
| ELE. Whatshall I say? Go, Katleen,<br>speak to him.                                                 | Who (erring mortal) still would cleave<br>to life,                                                                                           |
| KAT. ( <i>aside</i> ). The game is in my<br>hands ! I will say something                            | Or wake some stubborn sinner to<br>repentance,—                                                                                              |
| Will fret the Baron's pride ; and then<br>he enters.                                                | To leave him, after offices like these,<br>To choose his way in darkness 'twixt<br>the marsh                                                 |
| ( <i>She speaks from the window.</i> ) Good<br>sir, be patient'                                     | And dizzy precipice '                                                                                                                        |
| We are poor folks; it is but six<br>Scotch miles                                                    | ELE. What can I do l                                                                                                                         |
| To the next borough town, where<br>your Reverence                                                   | Osw. Do what thou canst—the<br>wealthiest do no more ;                                                                                       |
| May be accommodated to your wants;                                                                  | And if so much, 'tis well. These<br>crumbling walls,                                                                                         |
| We are poor folks, an 't please your<br>Reverence,                                                  | While yet they bear a roof, shall<br>now, as ever,                                                                                           |
| And keep a narrow household ; there's<br>no track                                                   | Give shelter to the wanderer. Have<br>we food ?                                                                                              |
| To lead your steps astray——                                                                         | He shall partake it. Have we none t<br>the fast                                                                                              |
| GUL. Nor none to lead them right.                                                                   | Shall be accounted with the good<br>man's merits                                                                                             |
| You kill me, lady,                                                                                  | And our misfortunes.                                                                                                                         |
| If you deny me harbour. To budge<br>from hence,                                                     | [ <i>He goes to the loop-hole while he<br/>speakSy and places htmself there<br/>in room of his Wife, who comes<br/>down with reluctance.</i> |
| And in my weary plight, were sudden<br>death,                                                       |                                                                                                                                              |



GUL. (*without*). Hillo—hoa—hoa!  
 By my good faith, I cannot plod it farther;  
 The attempt were death.  
 Osw. (*speaking from the window*).  
 Patience, my friend, I come to lower the drawbridge.  
*[Descends, and exit.*  
 ELE. O, that the screaming bittern had his couch  
 Where he deserves it, in the deepest marsh!  
 KAT. I would not give this sport for all the rent  
 'f Devorgoil, when Devorgoil was richest!  
 (To ELEANOR.) But now you chided me, my dearest aunt,  
 For wishing him a horse-pond for his portion?  
 ELE. Yes, saucy girl; but, an it please you, then  
 He was not fretting me; if he had sense enough,  
 And skill to bear him as some casual stranger,—  
 But he is dull as earth, and every hint is lost on him, as hail-shot on the cormorant,  
 Whose hide is proof except to musket-bullets!  
 FLO. (*apart*). And yet to such a one would my kind mother,  
 Whose chiefest fault is loving me too fondly,  
 Wed her poor daughter!  
*Enter GULLCRAMMER, his dress damaged by the storm; ELEANOR runs to meet him, in order to explain to him that she wished him to behave as a stranger.*  
 GULLCRAMMER, mistaking her approach for an invitation to familiarity, advances with the air of pedantic conceit belonging to his character, when  
 OSWALD enters,—ELEANOR recovers herself, and assumes an air of dis-

tance—GULLCRAMMER is confounded and does not know what to make of it.  
 Osw. The counterpoise has clean given way; the bridge  
 Must e'en remain unraised, and leave us open,  
 For this night's course at least, to passing visitants.  
 What have we here? is this the reverend man?  
*[He takes up the candle, and surveys GULLCRAMMER, who strives to sustain the inspection with confidence, while fear obviously contends with conceit and desire to show himself to the best advantage.*  
 GUL. Kind sir—or, good my lord—my band is ruffled,  
 But yet 'twas fresh this morning.  
 This fell shower  
 Hath somewhat smirch'd my cloak, but you may note  
 It rates five marks per yard; my doublet  
 Hath fairly 'scaped; 'tis three-piled taffeta.  
*[Opens his cloak, and displays his doublet.*  
 Osw. A goodly inventory. Artthou a preacher?  
 GUL. Yea; I laud Heaven and good Saint Mungo for it.  
 Osw. 'Tis the time's plague, when those that should weed follies  
 Out of the common field, have their own minds  
 O'errun with foppery. Envoys 'twixt heaven and earth,  
 Example should with precept join, to show us  
 How we may scorn the world with all its vanities.  
 GUL. Nay, the high heavens forefend that I were vain!

When our learn'd Principal such  
sounding- laud  
Gave to mine Essay on the hidden  
qualities  
Of the sulphuric mineral, I disclaimed  
All self-exaltment. And (*turning to  
the women*) when at the dance,  
The lovely Saccharissa Kirkencroft,  
Daughter to Kirkencroft of Kirken-  
croft,  
Graced me with her soft hand, credit  
me, ladies,  
That still I felt myself a mortal man,  
Though beauty smiled on me.  
Osw. Come, sir, enough of this.  
That you 're our guest to-night, thank  
the rough heavens,  
And all our worser fortunes ; be con-  
formable  
Unto my rules ; these are no Saccha-  
rissas  
To gild with compliments. There 's  
in your profession,  
As the best grain will have its piles  
of chaff,  
A certain whiffler, who hath dared to  
bait  
A noble maiden with love tales and  
sonnets ;  
And if I meet him, his Geneva cap  
May scarce be proof to save his ass's  
ears.  
KAT. (*aside*). Umph ! I am strongly  
tempted  
And yet I think I will be generous,  
And give his brains a chance to save  
his bones.  
Then there's more humour in our  
goblin plot,  
Than in a simple drubbing.  
ELE. ' (*apart to FLORA*). What shall  
we do ? If he discover him,  
He 'll fling him out at window.  
FLO. My father's hint to keep  
himself unknown  
Is all too broad, I think, to be neg-  
lected.

ELE. But yet the fool, if we produce  
his bounty,  
May claim the merit of presenting it ;  
And then we 're but lost women for  
accepting  
A gift our needs made timely.  
KAT. Do not produce them.  
E'en let the fop go supperless to  
bed,  
And keep his bones whole.  
Osw. (*to his Wife*). Hast thou  
,aught  
To place before him ere he seek  
repose ?  
ELE. Alas ! too well you know our  
needful fare  
Is of the narrowest now, and knows  
no surplus.  
Osw. Shame us not with thy nig-  
gard housekeeping ;  
He is a stranger : were it our last  
crust,  
And he the veriest coxcomb e'er wore  
taffeta,  
A pitch he's little short of, he must  
share it,  
Though all should want to-morrow.  
GUL. (*partly overhearing what passes  
between them*). Nay, I am no lover  
of your sauced dainties :  
Plain food and plenty is my motto  
still.  
Your mountain air is bleak, and brings  
an appetite :  
A soused sow's face, now, to my  
modest thinking,  
Has ne'er a fellow. What think  
these fair ladies  
Of a sow's face and sausages ?  
  
[*Makes signs to ELEANOR.*]  
FLO. Plague on the vulgar hind,  
and on his courtesies,  
The whole truth will come out ! [*Aside.*]  
Osw. What should they think, but  
that you 're like to lack

Your favourite dishes, sir, unless perchance  
 You bring such dainties with you.  
 GUL. No, not *with* me; not, indeed,  
 Directly *with* me; but—aha! fair ladies! [*Makes signs again.*]  
 KAT. He'll draw the beating down—  
 Were that the worst,  
 Heaven's will be done! [*Aside.*  
 Osw. (*apart*). What can he mean?  
 This is the veriest dog-whelp;  
 Still he's a stranger, and the latest act  
 Of hospitality in this old mansion  
 Shall not be sullied.  
 GUL. Troth, sir, I think, under the  
 ladies' favour,  
 Without pretending skill in second  
 sight,  
 Those of my cloth being seldom  
 conjurers—  
 Osw. I'll take my Bible-oath that  
 thou art none. [*Aside.*  
 GUL. I do opine, still with the  
 ladies' favour,  
 That I could guess the nature of our  
 supper;  
 I do not say in such and such pre-  
 cedence  
 The dishes will be placed; house-  
 wives, as you know,  
 On such forms have their fancies;  
 but, I say still,  
 That a sow's face and sausages—  
 Osw. Peace, sir!  
 O'er-driven jests (if this be one) are  
 insolent  
 FLO. (*apart, seeing her mother uneasy*).  
 The old saw still holds true—a  
 churl's benefits,  
 Sourced with his lack of feeling, sense,  
 and courtesy,  
 Savour like injuries,  
 [*A horn is winded without; then  
 a loud knocking at the gate.*]

LEO. (*without*). Ope, for the sake  
 of love and charity!  
 [*OSWALD goes to the loop-hole.*  
 GUL. Heaven's mercy! should  
 there come another stranger,  
 And he half starved with wandering  
 on the wolds,  
 The sow's face boasts no substance,  
 nor the sausages,  
 To stand our reinforced attack! I  
 judge, too,  
 By this starved Baron's language,  
 there's no hope  
 Of a reserve of victuals.  
 FLO. Go to the casement, cousin.  
 KAT. Go yourself,  
 And bid the gallant who that bugle  
 winded  
 Sleep in the storm-swept waste; as  
 meet for him  
 As for Lance Blackthorn. Come, I'll  
 not distress you,  
 I'll get admittance for this second  
 suitor,  
 And we'll play out this gambol at  
 cross purposes.  
 But see, your father has prevented  
 me.  
 Osw. (*seems to have spoken with  
 those without, and answers*) Well,  
 I will ope the door; one guest  
 already,  
 Driven by the storm, has claim'd my  
 hospitality,  
 And you, if you were fiends, were  
 scarce less welcome  
 To this my mouldering roof, than  
 empty ignorance  
 And rank conceit: I hasten to admit  
 you. [*Exit.*  
 ELE. (*to FLO*). The tempest thickens.  
 By that winded bugle,  
 I guess the guest that next will honour  
 us.  
 Little deceiver, that didst mock my  
 troubles,  
 'Tis now thy turn to fear!

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| <p>FLO. Mother, if I knew less or more of this<br/>Unthought of and most perilous visitation,<br/>I would your wishes were fulfill'd on me,<br/>And I were wedded to a thing like yon.<br/>GUL. (<i>approaching</i>). Come, ladies, now you see the jest is threadbare,<br/>And you must own that same sow's face and sausages—•</p> <p><i>Re-enter</i> OSWALD with LEONARD, <i>supporting</i> BAULDIE DURWARD. OSWALD <i>takes a view of them, as formerly</i> GULLCRAMMER, <i>then speaks.</i></p> <p>Osw. (<i>to</i> LEON.) By thy green cassock, hunting-spear and bugle,<br/>I guess thou art a huntsman'<br/>LEON, (<i>bowing with respect</i>). A ranger of the neighbouring royal forest,<br/>Under the good Lord Nithsdale; huntsman, therefore,<br/>In time of peace, and when the land has war,<br/>To my best powers a soldier.<br/>Osw. Welcome, as either. I have loved the chase,<br/>And was a soldier once. This aged man,<br/>What may he be?<br/>DUR. (<i>recovering his breath</i>). Is but a beggar, sir, an humble mendicant,<br/>Who feels it passing strange, that from this roof,<br/>Above all others, he should now crave shelter.<br/>Osw. Why so? You're welcome both—only the word<br/>Warrants more courtesy than our present means<br/>Permit us to bestow. A huntsman and a soldier<br/>May be a prince's comrade, much more mine;<br/>And for a beggar—friend, there little lacks,</p> | <p>Save that blue gown and badge, and clouted pouches,<br/>To make us comrades too; then welcome both,<br/>And to a beggar's feast. I fear brown bread,<br/>And water from the spring, will be the best on 't;<br/>For we had cast to wend abroad this evening,<br/>And left our larder empty.<br/>GUL. Yet, if some kindly fairy, In our behalf, would search its hid recesses,—<br/>(<i>Apart</i>) We 'll not go supperless now—we're three to one.—<br/>Still do I say, that a sous'd face and sausages—<br/>Osw. (<i>looks sternly at him, then at his wife</i>). There's something under this, but that the present<br/>Is not a time to question. (<i>To</i> ELE.) Wife, my mood<br/>Is at such height of tide, that a turn'd feather<br/>Would make me frantic now, with mirth or fury!<br/>Tempt me no more; but if thou hast the things<br/>This carrion crow so croaks for, bring them forth;<br/>For, by my father's beard, if I stand caterer,<br/>'Twill be a fearful banquet!<br/>ELE. Your pleasure be obey'd. Come, aid me, Flora. [<i>Exeunt.</i><br/><i>[During the following speeches the Women place dishes on the table.</i><br/>Osw. (<i>to</i> DUR) How did you lose your path?<br/>DUR. E'en when we thought to find it, a wild meteor<br/>Danced in the moss, and led our feet astray.—<br/>I give small credence to the tales of old,<br/>Of Friar's-lantern told, and Will-o'-Wisp,</p> |
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Else would I say, that some malicious demon  
 Guided us in a round; for to the moat,  
 Which we had pass'd two hours since, were we led,  
 And there the gleam flickered and disappeared  
 Even on your drawbridge. I was so worn down,  
 So broke with labouring through marsh and moor,  
 That, wold I nold I, here my young conductor  
 Would needs implore for entrance; else, believe me,  
 I had not troubled you.  
 Osw. And why not, father? Have you e'er heard aught,  
 Or of my house or me, that wanderers, Whom or their roving trade or sudden circumstance  
 Oblige to seek a shelter, should avoid The House of Devorgoil?  
 DUR. Sir, I am English born, Native of Cumberland. Enough is said  
 Why I should shun those bowers, whose lords were hostile  
 To English blood, and unto Cumberland  
 Most hostile and most fatal.  
 Osw. Ay, father. Once my grandsire plough'd, and harrow'd,  
 And sow'd with salt, the streets of your fair towns;  
 And what of that?—you have the 'vantage now.  
 DUR. True, Lord of Devorgoil, and well believe I  
 That not in vain we sought these towers to-night,  
 So strangely guided, to behold their state.  
 Osw. Ay, thou wouldst say, 'twas fit a Cumbrian beggar  
 Should sit an equal guest in his proud halls,  
 Whose fathers beggar'd Cumberland. Greybeard, let it be so,  
 I'll not dispute it with thee.  
 (*To LEONARD who was speaking to FLORA, but, on being surprised, occupied himself with the suit of armour.*)  
 What makest thou there, young man? LEON. I marvell'd at this harness; it is larger  
 Than arms of modern days. How richly carved  
 With gold inlaid on steel—how close the rivets—  
 How justly fit the joints! I think the gauntlet  
 Would swallow twice my hand.  
 [*He is about to take down some part of the Armour; OSWALD interferes.*]  
 Osw. Do not displace it. My grandsire, Erick, doubled human strength,  
 And almost human size—and human knowledge,  
 And human vice, and human virtue also,  
 As storm or sunshine chanced to occupy His mental hemisphere. After a fatal deed,  
 He hung his armour on the wall, forbidding  
 It e'er should be ta'en down. There is a prophecy,  
 That of itself 'twill fall, upon the night When, in the fiftieth year from his decease,  
 Devorgoil's feast is full. This is the era;  
 But, as too well you see, no meet occasion  
 Will do the downfall of the armour justice,  
 Or grace it with a feast. There let it bide,  
 Trying its strength with the old walls it hangs on  
 Which shall fall soonest.

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| <p>DUR. (<i>looking at the trophy with a mixture of feeling</i>). Then there stern Erick's harness hangs un-touch'd,<br/>         Since his last fatal raid on Cumberland !<br/>         Osw. Ay, waste and want, and recklessness—a comrade<br/>         Still yoked with waste and want—have stripp'd these walls<br/>         Of every other trophy. Antler'd skulls,<br/>         Whose branches vouch'd the tales old vassals told<br/>         Of desperate chases ; partisans and spears;<br/>         Knights' barred helms and shields; the shafts and bows,<br/>         Axes and breastplates, of the hardy yeomanry ;<br/>         The banners of the vanquish'd—signs these arms<br/>         Were not assumed in vain—have disappear'd.<br/>         Yes, one by one they all have disappear'd ;<br/>         And now Lord Erick's harness hangs alone,<br/>         'Midst implements of vulgar husbandry<br/>         And mean economy; as some old warrior,<br/>         Whom want hath made an inmate of an alms-house,<br/>         Shows, 'mid the begg'd spendthrifts, base mechanics,<br/>         And bankrupt pedlars, with whom fate has mix'd him.<br/>         DUR. Or rather like a pirate, whom the prison-house,<br/>         Prime leveller next the grave, hath for the first time<br/>         Mingled with peaceful captives, low in fortunes,<br/>         But fair in innocence.<br/>         Osw. (<i>looking at DUR. with surprise</i>). Friend, thou art bitter!<br/>         DUR. Plain truth, sir, like the vulgar copper coinage,</p> | <p>Despised amongst the gentry, still finds value<br/>         And currency with beggars.<br/>         Osw. Be it so.<br/>         I will not trench on the immunities<br/>         I soon may claim to share. Thy features, too,<br/>         Though weather-beaten, and thy strain of language,<br/>         Relish of better days. Come hither, friend, {<i>They speak apart.</i><br/>         And let me ask thee of thine occupation.<br/>         [LEONARD looks round, and, seeing OSWALD engaged with DURWARD, and GULLCRAMMER With ELEANOR, approaches towards FLORA, who must give him an opportunity of doing so, with obvious attention on her part to give it the air of chance. The by-play he-e will rest with the Lady, who must engage the attention of the audience by playing off a little female hypocrisy and simple coquetry.<br/>         LEON. Flora—<br/>         FLO. Ay, gallant huntsman, may she deign to question<br/>         Why Leonard came not at the appointed hour;<br/>         Or why he came at midnight'<br/>         LEON. Love has no certain loadstar, gentle Flora,<br/>         And oft gives up the helm to wayward pilotage.<br/>         To say the sooth, a beggar forced me hence,<br/>         And Will-o'-Wisp did guide us back again.<br/>         FLO. Ay, ay, your beggar was the faded spectre<br/>         Of Poverty, that sits upon the threshold<br/>         Of these our ruin'd walls. I Ve been unwise,<br/>         Leonard, to let you speak so oft with me;</p> |
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And you a fool to say what you have said.

E'en let us here break short; and, wise at length,  
Hold each our separate way through life's wide ocean.

LEON. Nay, let us rather join our course together,  
And share the breeze or tempest, doubling joys,  
Relieving sorrows, warding evils off  
With mutual effort, or enduring them  
With mutual patience.

FLO. This is but flattering counsel, sweet and baneful;  
But mine had wholesome bitter in 't.

KAT. Ay, ay; but like the sly apothecary,  
You'll be the last to take the bitter drug  
That you prescribe to others.

[*They whisper. ELEANOR advances to interrupt them, followed by GULLCRAMMER.*]

ELE. What, maid, no household cares? Leave to your elders  
The task of filling passing strangers' ears

With the due notes of welcome.

GUL. Be it thine,  
O Mistress Flora, the more useful talent  
Of filling strangers' stomachs with substantials;  
That is to say—for learn'd commentators

Do so expound substantials in some places—  
With a sous'd bacon-face and sausages.

FLO. (*apart*). Would thou wert sous'd, intolerable pedant,  
Base, greedy, perverse, interrupting coxcomb!

KAT. Hush, coz, for we'll be well avenged on him,

And ere this night goes o'er, else woman's wit

Cannot o'ertake her wishes.

[*She proceeds to arrange seats.*]

OSWALD and DURWARD come forward in conversation.

Osw. I like thine humour well.  
So all men beg—

DUR. Yes; I can make it good by proof. Your soldier

Begs for a leaf of laurel, and a line  
In the Gazette; he brandishes his sword

To back his suit, and is a sturdy beggar.  
The courtier begs a riband or a star,  
And, like our gentler mumpers, is provided

With false certificates of health and fortune

Lost in the public service. For your lover,

Who begs a sigh, a smile, a lock of hair,

A buskin-point, he maunds upon the pad,

With the true cant of pure mendicity,

<sup>1</sup> The smallest trifle to relieve a Christian,

And if it like your Ladyship "

[*In a begging tone.*]

KAT. (*apart*). This is a cunning knave, and feeds the humour  
Of my aunt's husband, for I must not say

Mine honour'd uncle. I will try a question.

Your man of merit though, who serves the commonwealth,

Nor asks for a requital?

[*To DURWARD.*]

DUR. Is a dumb beggar,  
And lets his actions speak like signs for him,

Challenging double guerdon. Now, I'll show

How your true beggar has the fair advantage

O'er all the tribes of cloak'd mendicity  
 I have told over to you. The soldier's laurel,  
 The statesman's riband, and the lady's favour,  
 Once won and gain'd, are not held worth a farthing  
 By such as longest, loudest, canted for them ;  
 Whereas your charitable halfpenny, Which is the scope of a true beggar's suit,  
 Is worth two farthings, and, in times of plenty,  
 Will buy a crust of bread.  
 FLO. (*interrupting him, and addressing her father*). Sir, let me be a beggar with the time,  
 And pray you come to supper.  
 ELE (*to OSWALD, apart*). Must he sit with us ?  
 [*Looking at DURWARD*.  
 Osw. Ay, ay, what else ? since we are beggars all !  
 When cloaks are ragged, sure their worth is equal,  
 Whether at first they were of silk or woollen.  
 ELE. Thou art scarce consistent. This day thou didst refuse a princely banquet,  
 Because a new-made lord was placed above thee ;  
 And now——  
 Osw. Wife, I have seen, at public executions,  
 A wretch, who could not brook the hand of violence  
 Should push him from the scaffold, pluck up courage,  
 And, with a desperate sort of cheerfulness,  
 Take the fell plunge himself.  
 Welcome then, beggars, to a beggar's feast.

GUL. (*who has in the meanwhile seated himself*). But this is more.—  
 A better countenance,—  
 Fair fall the hands that sous'd it'—  
 than this hog's,  
 Or prettier provender than these same sausages  
 (By what good friend sent hither, shall be nameless,  
 Doubtless some youth whom love hath made profuse),  
 [*Smiling significantly at ELEANOR and FLORA*.  
 No prince need wish to peck it. Long, I ween,  
 Since that the nostrils of this house (by metaphor,  
 I mean the chimneys) smell'd a steam so grateful—  
 By your good leave I cannot dally longer. [*Helps himself*.  
 Osw. (*placing DURWARD above GULL-CRAMMER*). Meanwhile, sir,  
 Please it your faithful learning to give place  
 To grey hairs and to wisdom ; and, moreover,  
 If you had tarried for the benediction——  
 GUL (*somewhat abashed*). I said grace to myself.  
 Osw. (*not minding him*).—and waited for the company of others,  
 It had been better fashion. Time has been,  
 I should have told a guest at Devorgoil.  
 Bearing himself thus forward, he was saucy.  
 [*He seats himself, and helps the company and himself in dumb-show. There should be a contrast betwixt the precision of his aristocratic civility, and the rude under-breeding of GULL-CRAMMER.*



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| Osw. ( <i>having tasted the dish next him</i> ). Why, this is venison, Eleanor!                                   | Even in your dearest interests; one shall slander you;      |
| GUL. Eh? What? Let's see!                                                                                         | This steal your daughter, that defraud your purse:          |
| [ <i>Pushes across OSWALD and helps himself.</i> ]                                                                | But this gay flask of Bordeaux will but borrow              |
| It may be venison;                                                                                                | Your sense of mortal sorrows for a season,                  |
| I'm sure 'tis not beef, veal, mutton, lamb, or pork.                                                              | And leave, instead, a gay delirium                          |
| Eke am I sure, that be it what it will,                                                                           | Methinks my brain, unused to such gay visitants,            |
| It is not half so good as sausages, Or as a sow's face sous'd.                                                    | The influence feels already! we will revel!                 |
| Osw. Eleanor, whence all this?                                                                                    | Our banquet shall be loud' tis our last. Katleen, thy song. |
| ELE. Wait till to-morrow, You shall know all. It was a happy chance                                               | KAT. Not now, my lord; I mean to sing to-night              |
| That furnish'd us to meet so many guests. [ <i>Fills wine.</i> ]                                                  | For this same moderate, grave, and reverend clergyman;      |
| Try if your cup be not as richly garnish'd                                                                        | I'll keep my voice till then.                               |
| As is your trencher. <sup>1</sup>                                                                                 | ELE. Your round refusal shows but cottage breeding.         |
| KAT. ( <i>apart</i> ). My aunt adheres to the good cautious maxim                                                 | KAT. Ay, my good aunt, for I was cottage-nurtured,          |
| Of—'Eat your pudding, friend, and hold your tongue.'                                                              | And taught, I think, to prize my own wild will              |
| Osw. ( <i>lasting the wine</i> ). It is the grape of Bordeaux.                                                    | Above all sacrifice to compliment.                          |
| Such dainties, once familiar to my board,                                                                         | Here is a huntsman—in his eyes I read it,                   |
| Have been estranged from 't long. [ <i>He again fills his glass, and continues to speak as he holds it tip.</i> ] | He sings the martial song my uncle loves,                   |
| Fill round, my friends—here is a treacherous friend now                                                           | What time fierce Claver's with his Cavaliers,               |
| Smiles in your face, yet seeks to steal the jewel,                                                                | Abjuring the new change of government,                      |
| Which is distinction between man and brute—                                                                       | Forcing his fearless way through timorous friends.          |
| I mean our reason—this he does, and smiles.                                                                       | And enemies as timorous, left the capital                   |
| But are not all friends treacherous? one shall cross you                                                          | To rouse in James's cause the distant Highlands.            |
|                                                                                                                   | Have you ne'er heard the song, my noble uncle?              |
|                                                                                                                   | Osw. Have I not heard, wench?                               |
|                                                                                                                   | It was I rode next him,                                     |
|                                                                                                                   | 'Tis thirty summers since—rode by his rein;                 |

<sup>1</sup> Wooden trenchers should be used, and the quaigh, a Scottish drinking-cup.

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| <p>We marched on through the alarm'd<br/>city,<br/>As sweeps the osprey through a flock<br/>of gulls,<br/>Who scream and flutter, but dare no<br/>resistance<br/>Against the bold sea-empress. They<br/>did murmur,<br/>The crowds before us, in their sullen<br/>wrath,<br/>And those whom we had pass'd,<br/>gathering fresh courage,<br/>Cried havoc in the rear: we minded<br/>them<br/>E'en as the brave bark minds the<br/>bursting billows,<br/>Which, yielding to her bows, burst on<br/>her sides,<br/>And ripple in her wake. Sing me<br/>that strain, [To LEONARD.<br/>And thou shalt have a meed I seldom<br/>tender,<br/>Because they're all I have to give—<br/>my thanks.<br/>LEON. Nay, if you'll bear with what<br/>I cannot help,<br/>A voice that's rough with hollowing<br/>to the hounds,<br/>I'll sing the song even as old Rowland<br/>taught me.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>SONG.</b></p> <p>To the Lords of Convention 'twas<br/>Claver'se who spoke,<br/>'Ere the King's crown shall fall there<br/>are crowns to be broke ;<br/>So let each Cavalier who loves honour<br/>and me,<br/>Come follow the bonnet of Bonny<br/>Dundee.</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Come fill up my cup, come fill up<br/>my can,<br/>Come saddle your horses, and call<br/>up your men;</p> | <p>Come open the West Port, and let<br/>me gang free,<br/>And it's room for the bonnets of<br/>Bonny Dundee!'</p> <p>Dundee he is mounted, he rides up<br/>the street,<br/>The bells are rung backward, the<br/>drums they are beat;<br/>But the Provost, douce man, said,<br/>'Just e'en let him be,<br/>The Gude Town is weel quit of that<br/>Deil of Dundee.'</p> <p>Come fill up my cup, &amp;c.</p> <p>As he rode down the sanctified bends<br/>of the Bow,<br/>Ilk carlme was flyting and shaking her<br/>pow;<br/>But the young plants of grace they<br/>look'd couthie and slee,<br/>Thinking, 'Luck to thy bonnet, thou<br/>Bonny Dundee "<br/>Come fill up my cup, &amp;c.</p> <p>With sour-featured Whigs the Grass-<br/>market was cramm'd<br/>As if half the West had set tryst to<br/>be hang'd ;<br/>There was spite in each look, there<br/>was fear in each e'e,<br/>As they watch'd for the bonnets of<br/>Bonny Dundee.<br/>Come fill up my cup, &amp;c.</p> <p>These cowls of Kilmarnock had spits<br/>and had spears,<br/>And lang-hafted gullies to kill Cavaliers;<br/>But they shrunk to close-heads, and<br/>the causeway was free,<br/>At the toss of the bonnet of Bonny<br/>Dundee.<br/>Come fill up my cup, &amp;c.</p> <p>He spurr'd to the foot of the proud<br/>Castle rock,<br/>And with the gay Gordon he gallantly<br/>spoke;</p> |
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' Let Mons Meg and her marrows  
speak twa words or three,  
For the love of the bonnet of Bonny  
Dundee.'

Come fill up my cup, &c.

The Gordon demands of him which  
way he goes—

' Where'er shall direct me the shade  
of Montrose!

Your Grace in short space shall hear  
tidings of me,

Or that low lies the bonnet of Bonny  
Dundee.

Come fill up my cup, &c.

<sup>4</sup> There are hills beyond Pentland, and  
lands beyond Forth,

If there's lords in the Lowlands,  
there's chiefs in the North;

There are wild Duniewassals, three  
thousand times three,

Will cry *hoigh!* for the bonnet of  
Bonny Dundee.

Come fill up my cup, &c.

' There's brass on the target of  
barken'd bull-hide;

There's steel in the scabbard that  
dangles beside;

The brass shall be burnish'd, the steel  
shall flash free,

At a toss of the bonnet of Bonny  
Dundee.

Come fill up my cup, &c.

' Away to the hills, to the caves, to  
the rocks—

Ere I own an usurper, I'll couch with  
the fox;

And tremble, false Whigs, in the  
midst of your glee,

You have not seen the last of my  
bonnet and me!

Come fill up my cup, &c.

He waved his proud hand, and the  
trumpets were blown,  
The kettle-drums clash'd, and the  
horsemen rode on,  
Till on Ravelston's cliffs and on  
Clermiston's lee,  
Died away the wild war-notes of  
Bonny Dundee.

Come fill up my cup, come fill up  
my can,

Come saddle the horses and call up  
the men,

Come open your gates, and let me  
gae free,

For it's up with the bonnets of  
Bonny Dundee'

ELE. Katleen, do thou sing now.  
Thy uncle's cheerful;

We must not let his humour ebb  
again.

KAT. But I'll do better, aunt, than  
if I sung,

For Flora can sing blithe ; so can this  
huntsman,

As he has shown e'en now ; let them  
duet it.

Osw. Well, huntsman, we must  
give to freakish maiden

The freedom of her fancy. Raise the  
carol,

And Flora, if she can, will join the  
measure.

#### SONG.

When friends are met o'er merry cheer,  
And lovely eyes are laughing near,  
And in the goblet's bosom clear

The cares of day are drown'd ;  
When puns are made, and bumpers  
quaff'd,

And wild Wit shoots his roving shaft,  
And Mirth his jovial laugh has laugh'd,

Then is our banquet crown'd,  
Ah gay,

Then is our banquet crown'd.

When glees are sung, and catches  
troll'd,  
And bashfulness grows bright and bold,  
And beauty is no longer cold,  
And age no longer dull;  
When chimes are brief, and cocks do  
crow,  
To tell us it is time to go,  
Yet how to part we do not know.

Then is our feast at full,

Ah gay,

Then is our feast at full.

Osw. (*rises with the cup in his hand*).

Devorgoil's feast is full—

Drink to the pledge !

[*A tremendous burst of thunder  
follows these words of the Song ;  
and the Lightning should seem  
to strike the suit of black Armour,  
which falls with a crash.<sup>1</sup> All  
rise in surprise and fear except  
GULLCRAMMER, who tumbles  
over backwards, and lies still.*

Osw. That sounded like the judg-  
ment-peal : the roof

Still trembles with the volley.

DUR. Happy those  
Who are prepared to meet such fearful  
summons.

Leonard, what dost thou there?

LEON. (*swings Wg-FLORA*). The duty  
of a man—

Supporting innocence. Were it the  
final call,

I were not misemploy'd.

Osw. The armour of my grandsire  
hath fall'n down,

And old saws have spoke truth.  
(*Musing.*) The fiftieth year—

Devorgoil's feast at fullest! What to  
think of it—

LEON, (*lifting a scroll which had fallen  
with the armour*). This may in-  
form us.

<sup>1</sup> I should think this may be contrived, by having  
a transparent zig-zag in the flat-scene, immediately  
above the armour, suddenly and very strongly  
illuminated.

[*Attempts to read the manuscript',  
shakes his head, and gives it to  
OSWALD.*

But not to eyes unlearn'd it tells its  
tidings.

Osw. Hawks, hounds, and revelling  
consumed the hours

I should have given to study.

[*Looks at the manuscript.*

These characters I spell not more  
than thou.

They are not of our day, and, as I think,  
Not of our language. Where's our  
scholar now,

So forward at the banquet ' Is he  
laggard

Upon a point of learning ?

LEON. Here is the man of letter'd  
dignity,

E'en in a piteous case.

[*Drags GULLCRAMMER forward.*

Osw. Art waking, craven? canst  
thou read this scroll?

Or art thou only learn'd in sousing  
swine's flesh,

And prompt in eating it ?

GUL. Eh—ah!—oh—ho!—Have  
you no better time

To tax a man with riddles, than the  
moment

When he scarce knows whether he's  
dead or living ?

Osw. Confound the pedant?—Can  
you read the scroll,

Or can you not, sir? If you *can*,  
pronounce

Its meaning speedily.

GUL. Can I read it, quotha !

When at our learned University,  
I gain'd first premium for Hebrew  
learning,—

Which was a pound of high-dried  
Scottish snuff,

And half a peck of onions, with a bushel  
Of curious oatmeal; our learn'd Prin'  
cipal

Did say 'Melchisedek, thou canst do any thing!'  
 Now comes he with his paltry scroll of parchment,  
 And 'Can you read it?'—After such affront,  
 The point is, if I will.  
 Osw. A point soon solved,  
 Unless you choose to sleep among the frogs ;  
 For look you, sir, there is the chamber window,  
 Beneath it lies the lake.  
 ELE. Kind master Gullcrammer, beware my husband,  
 He brooks no contradiction—'tis his fault,  
 And in his wrath he 's dangerous.  
 GUL. (*looks at the scroll, and mutters*  
*as if reading*) Hashgaboth hotch-potch—  
 A simple matter this to make a rout of—  
*Ten rashersen bacon, wish-mash venison,*  
*Sausagian soused-face*—'tis a simple catalogue  
 Of our small supper—made by the grave sage  
 Whose prescience knew this night that we should feast  
 On venison, hash'd sow's face, and sausages,  
 And hung his steel-coat for a supper bell.  
 E'en let us to our provender again,  
 For it is written we shall finish it,  
 And bless our stars the lightning left it us.  
 Osw. This must be impudence or ignorance !  
 The spirit of rough Erick stirs within me,  
 And I will knock thy brains out if thou palterest!  
 Expound the scroll to me!  
 GUL. You 're over hasty ;  
 And yet you may be right too. 'Tis Samaritan,

Now I look closer on't, and I did take it  
 For simple Hebrew.  
 DUR. 'Tis Hebrew to a simpleton,  
 That we see plainly, friend. Give me the scroll.  
 GUL. Alas, good friend! what would you do with it ?  
 DUR. (*takes it from him*). My best to read it, sir. The character is Saxon,  
 Used at no distant date within this district;  
 And thus the tenor runs—nor in Samaritan,  
 Nor simple Hebrew, but in wholesome English :—  
 Devorgoil, thy bright moon waneth,  
 And the rust thy harness stameth ;  
 Servile guests the banquet soil  
 Of the once proud Devorgoil.  
 But should Black Erick's armour fall,  
 Look for guests shall scare you all!  
 They shall come ere peep of day,—  
 Wake and watch, and hope and pray.  
 KAT. (*to FLORA*). Here is fine foolery!  
 An old wall shakes  
 At a loud thunder-clap—down conies a suit  
 Of ancient armour, when its wasted braces  
 Were all too rotten to sustain its weight—  
 A beggar cries out, Miracle ! and your father,  
 Weighing the importance of his name and lineage,  
 Must needs believe the dotard !  
 FLO. Mock not, I pray you; this may be too serious.  
 KAT. And if I live till morning, I will have  
 The power to tell a better tale of wonder  
 Wrought on wise Gullcrammer. I'll go prepare me. [*Exit.*

FLO. I have not Katleen's spirit,  
yet I hate  
This Gullcrammer too heartily, to stop  
Any disgrace that's hasting towards  
him.

Osw. *(to whom the Beggar has been  
again reading the scroll)*. 'Tis a  
strange prophecy ! The silver moon,  
Now waning sorely, is our ancient  
bearing—

Strange and unfitting guests—

GUL. *(interrupting him)*. Ay, ay,  
the matter  
Is, as you say, all moonshine in the  
water.

Osw. How mean you, sir? *(threaten-  
ing)*

GUL. To show that I can rhyme  
With yonder bluegown. Give me  
breath and time,  
I will maintain, in spite of his pretence,  
Mine exposition had the better sense :  
It spoke good victuals and increase of  
cheer ;

And his, more guests to eat what we  
have here—

An increment right needless.

Osw. Get thee gone ;  
To kennel, hound!

GUL. The hound will have his bone.  
[ *Takes up the platter of meat, and  
a flask.*

Osw. Flora, show him his chamber  
—take him hence,  
Or, by the name I bear, I'll see his  
brains!

GUL. Ladies, good night! I spare  
you, sir, the pains.

[*Exit, lighted by FLORA with a lamp.*

Osw. The owl is fled —I'll not to  
bed to-night;  
There is some change impending o'er  
this house,  
For good or ill. I would some holy man  
Were here, to counsel us what we  
should do!

Yon witless thin-faced gull is but  
a cassock,  
Stuff'd out with chaff and straw.

DUR. *(assuming an air of dignity)*.  
I have been wont,  
In other days, to point to erring mor-  
tals

The rock which they should anchor on.  
[*He holds up a Cross ; the rest take  
a posture of devotion, and the  
Scene closes.*

ACT III.

SCENE I.

A ruinous Anteroom in the castle.  
Enter KATLEEN, fantastically dressed  
to play the character of COCKLEDEMOY,  
with the visor in her hand.

KAT. I Ve scarce had time to glance  
at my sweet person,  
Yet this much could I see, with half  
a glance,  
My elfish dress becomes me—I'll not  
mask me  
Till I have seen Lance Blackthorn.  
Lance ! I say— [Calls.  
Blackthorn, make haste!

Enter BLACKTHORN, half dressed as  
OWLSPIEGLE.

BLA. Here am I—Blackthorn in the  
upper half,  
Much at your service ; but my nether  
parts  
Are goblinised and Owlspiegled I  
had much ado  
To get these trankums on. I judge  
Lord Erick  
Kept no good house, and starved his  
quondam barber.

KAT. Peace, ass, and hide you—  
Gullcrammer is coming;

He left the hall before, but then took  
fright,  
And e'en sneak'd back. The Lady  
Flora lights him—  
Trim occupation for her ladyship !  
Had you seen Leonard, when she left  
the hall  
On such fine errand !  
BLA. This Gullcrammer shall have  
a bob extraordinary  
For my good comrade's sake.— But  
tell me, Katleen,  
What dress is this of yours ?  
KAT. A page's, fool'  
BLA. I'm accounted no great  
scholar,  
But 'tis a page that I would fain pe-  
ruse  
A little closer. *[Approaches her.]*  
KAT. Put on your spectacles,  
And try if you can read it at this dis-  
tance,  
For you shall come no nearer.  
BLA. But is there nothing, then,  
save rank imposture,  
In all these tales of goblinry at Devor-  
goil ?  
KAT. My aunt's grave lord thinks  
- otherwise, supposing  
That his great name so interests the  
Heavens,  
That miracles must needs bespeak its  
fall.  
I would that I were in a lowly cottage  
Beneath the greenwood, on its walls  
no armour  
To court the levin bolt—  
BLA. And a kind husband, Katleen,  
To ward such dangers as must needs  
come nigh.  
My father's cottage stands so low and  
lone,  
That you would think it solitude itself;  
The greenwood shields it from the  
northern blast,  
And, in the woodbine round its latticed  
casement

The linnet's sure to build the earliest  
nest  
In all the forest.  
KAT. Peace, you fool, they come.  
*[FLORA lights GULLCRAMMER  
across the Stage.]*  
KAT, *(when they have passed)*. Away  
with you !  
On with your cloak— be ready at the  
signal.  
BLA. And shall we talk of that same  
cottage, Katleen,  
At better leisure ? I have much to say  
In favour of my cottage.  
KAT. If you will be talking,  
You know I can't prevent you.  
BLA. That's enough.  
*(Aside.)* I shall have leave, I see, to  
spell the page  
A little closer, when the due time  
comes.

## SCENE II.

*Scene changes to GULLCRAMMER'S  
Sleeping Apartment. He enters,  
ushered in by FLORA, who sets on  
the table a flask, with the lamp.*  
FLO. A flask, in case your Rever-  
ence be athirsty;  
A light, in case your Reverence be  
afear'd ;—  
And so sweet slumber to your  
Reverence.  
GUL. Kind Mistress Flora, will  
you ?—eh ! eh ! eh !  
FLO. Will I what ?  
GUL. Tarry a little ?  
FLO. *(smiling)*. Kind Master Gull-  
crammer,  
How can you ask me aught so un-  
becoming ?  
GUL. Oh, fie, fie, fie I Believe me,  
Mistress Flora,  
'Tis not for that—but being guided  
through

Such dreary galleries, stairs, and  
suites of rooms,  
To this same cubicle, I'm somewhat  
loth  
To bid adieu to pleasant company.  
FLO. A flattering compliment! In  
plain truth you are frighten'd.  
GUL. What! frighten'd!—I—I—am  
not timorous.  
FLO. Perhaps you 've heard this is  
our haunted 'chamber'  
But then it is our best. Your Rever-  
ence knows,  
That in all tales which turn upon  
a ghost,  
Your traveller belated has the luck  
To enjoy the haunted room—it is  
a rule :  
To some it were a hardship, but to  
you,  
Who are a scholar, and not timor-  
ous—  
GUL. I did not say I was not timor-  
ous,  
I said I was not temerarious.  
I'll to the hall again.  
FLO. You 'll do your pleasure,  
But you have somehow moved my  
father's anger,  
And you had better meet our playful  
Owlspeggle—  
So is our goblin call'd—than face  
Lord Oswald.  
GUL. Owlspeggle ?  
It is an uncouth and outlandish name,  
And in mine ear sounds fiendish.  
FLO Hush, hush, hush !  
Perhaps he hears us now—(*in an  
undertone*). A merry spirit;  
None of your elves that pinch folks  
black and blue,  
For lack of cleanliness.  
GUL. As for that, Mistress Flora,  
My taffeta doublet hath been duly  
brush'd,  
My shirt hebdomadal put on this  
morning.

FLO. Wh3<sup>r</sup>, you need fear no goblins.  
But this Owlspeggle  
Is of another class;—yet has his  
frolics;  
Cuts hair, trims beards, and plays  
amid his antics  
The office of a sinful mortal barber.  
Such is at least the rumour.  
GUL. He will not cut my clothes,  
or scar my face,  
Or draw my blood ?  
FLO Enormities like these  
Were never charged against him.  
GUL. And, Mistress Flora, would  
you smile on me,  
If, prick'd by the fond hope of your  
approval,  
I should endure this venture '  
FLO. I do hope  
I shall have cause to smile.  
GUL. Well ' in that hope  
I will embrace the achievement for  
thy sake. [*She ts going.*  
Yet, stay, stay, stay!—on second  
thoughts I will not!  
I 've thought on it, and will the mortal  
cudgel  
Rather endure than face the ghostly  
razor!  
Your crab-tree's tough but blunt,—  
your razor's polish'd,  
But, as the proverb goes, 'tis cruel  
sharp.  
I'll to thy father, and unto his plea-  
sure  
Submit these destined shoulders.  
FLO. But you shall not,  
Believe me, sir, you shall not; he is  
desperate,  
And better far be trimm'd by ghost or  
goblin,  
Than by my sire in anger; there are  
stores  
Of hidden treasure, too, and Heaven  
knows what,  
Buried among these ruins: you shall  
stay.



(*Apart.*) And if indeed there be such  
sprite as Owlspiegle,  
And, lacking him, that thy fear plague  
thee not  
Worse than a goblin, I have miss'd  
my purpose,  
Which else stands good in either  
case. (*Aloud*) Good-night, sir.

[*Exit, and double-locks the door.*]

GUL. Nay, hold ye, hold! Nay,  
gentle Mistress Flora,  
Wherefore this ceremony? She has  
lock'd me in,  
And left me to the goblin! (*Listen-*  
*ing.*) So, so, so!

I hear her light foot trip to such a  
distance,  
That I believe the castle's breadth  
divides me  
From human company. I'm ill at  
ease;  
But if this citadel (*Laying his hand on*  
*his stomach*) were better victual'd,  
It would be better mann'd.

[*Sits down and dnks.*]

She has a footstep light, and taper  
ankle. [*Chuckles.*]

Aha! that ankle! yet, confound it too,  
But for those charms Melchisedek  
had been

Snug in his bed at Mucklewhame. I  
say,  
Confound her footstep, and her instep  
too,

To use a cobbler's phrase. There I  
was quaint.

Now, what to do in this vile circum-  
stance,

To watch or go to bed, I can't  
determine;

Were I a-bed, the ghost might catch  
me napping,

And if I watch, my terrors will  
increase

As ghostly hours approach. I'll to  
my bed

E'en in my taffeta doublet, shrink my  
head  
Beneath the clothes, leave the lamp  
burning there,

[*Sets it on the table.*]

And trust to fate the issue.

[*He lays aside his cloak, and  
brushes it, as from habit, start-*  
*ing at every moment; ties a nap-*  
*kin over his head; then shrinks*  
*beneath the bed-clothes. He starts*  
*once or twice, and at length*  
*seems to go to sleep. A bell*  
*tolls ONE. He leaps up in his*  
*bed.*

GUL. I had just coax'd myself to  
sweet forgetfulness,

And that confounded bell—I hate all  
bells,

Except a dinner bell—and yet I he,  
too,—

I love the bell that soon shall tell the  
parish

Of Gabblegoose Melchisedek's in-  
cumbent.

And shall the future minister of  
Gabblegoose,

Whom his parishioners will soon  
require

To exorcise their ghosts, detect their  
witches,

Lie shivering in his bed for a pert  
goblin,

Whom, be he switched or cocklail'd,  
horn'd or poll'd,

A few tight Hebrew words will soon  
send packing?

Tush! I will rouse the parson up  
within me,

And bid defiance — (*A distant noise.*)  
In the name of Heaven,

What sounds are these? O Lord I  
this comes of rashness!

[*Draws his head down under the*  
*bed-clothes.*]

*Duet without, between OWLSPIEGLE and*

COCKLEDEMOY.

OWLSPIEGLE.

Cockledemoy!

My boy, my boy——

COCKLEDEMOY.

Here, father, here.

OWLSPIEGLE.

Now the pole-star's red and burning,

And the witch's spindle turning,

Appear, appear!

GUL. (*who has again raised himself, and listened with great terror to the Duet*). I have heard of the devil's dam before,

But never of his child. Now, Heaven deliver me !

The Papists have the better of us there,—

They have their Latin prayers, cut and dried,

And pat for such occasion: I can think On nought but the vernacular.

OWLSPIEGLE.

Cockledemoy'

My boy, my boy,

We 11 sport us here ;

COCKLEDEMOY.

Our gambols play,

Like elfe and fay;

OWLSPIEGLE.

And domineer,

BOTH.

Laugh, frolic, and frisk, till the morning appear.

COCKLEDEMOY.

Lift latch, open clasp,

Shoot bolt, and burst hasp !

[ *The door opens with violence.*

*Enter BLACKTHORN as OWLSPIEGLE, fantastically dressed as*

*a Spanish Barber, tall, thin, emaciated, and ghostly; KATLEEN, as COCKLLDEMOY, attends as his Page. All their manners, tones, and motions, are fantastically those of Goblins. They make two or three times the circuit of the room, without seeming to see GULLCRAMMER. They then resume their Chant, or Recitative.*

OWLSPIEGLE.

Cockledemoy!

My boy, my boy,

What wilt thou do that will give thee joy?

Wilt thou ride on the midnight owl ?

COCKLEDEMOY.

No; for the weather is stormy and foul.

OWLSPIEGLE.

Cockledemoy '

My boy, my boy,

What wilt thou do that can give thee joy?

With a needle for a sword, and a thimble for a hat,

Wilt thou fight a traverse with the castle cat ?

COCKLEDEMOY.

Oh, no ! she has claws, and I like not that.

GUL. I see the devil is a doting father, And spoils his children ; 'tis the surest way

To make cursed imps of them. They see me not.

What will they think on next ? It must be own'd,

They have a dainty choice of occupations.

OWLSPIEGLE,

Cockledemoy!

My boy, my boy,

What shall we do that can give thee joy ?

Shall we go seek for a cuckoo's nest ?

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>COCKLEDEMOY.<br/>That's best, that's best I</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | <p>And the strap, from the hide of a<br/>lame racer, sold<br/>By Lord Match, to his friend, for<br/>some hundreds in gold.</p>                                                                                                                                                                 |
| <p>BOTH.<br/>About, about,<br/>Like an elvish scout,<br/>The cuckoo's a gull, and we 'll soon<br/>find him out.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                 | <p>BOTH.<br/>For all of the humbug, the bite, and<br/>the buz,<br/>Of the make-believe world, becomes<br/>forfeit to us.</p>                                                                                                                                                                   |
| <p><i>[They search the room with mops<br/>and mows. At length COCKLE-<br/>DEMOY jumps on the bed. GULL-<br/>GRAMMER raises himself half up,<br/>supporting himself by his hands.<br/>COCKLEDEMOY does the same,<br/>and grins at him, then skips from<br/>the bed, and runs to OWLSPIEGLE.]</i></p> | <p>COCKLEDEMOY (<i>placing the napkin</i>).<br/>And this cambric napkin, so white<br/>and so fair,<br/>At an usurer's funeral I stole from<br/>the heir.<br/><i>[Drops something from a vial, as<br/>going to make suds.]</i></p>                                                              |
| <p>COCKLEDEMOY.<br/>I've found the nest,<br/>And in it a guest,<br/>With a sable cloak and a taffeta vest;<br/>He must be wash'd, and trimm'd, and<br/>dress'd,<br/>To please the eyes he loves the best.</p>                                                                                       | <p>This dewdrop I caught from one eye<br/>of his mother,<br/>Which wept while she ogled the<br/>parson with t' other.</p>                                                                                                                                                                      |
| <p>OWLSPIEGLE.<br/>That's best, that's best.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | <p>BOTH.<br/>For all of the humbug, the bite, and<br/>the buz,<br/>Of the make-believe world, becomes<br/>forfeit to us.</p>                                                                                                                                                                   |
| <p>BOTH.<br/>He must be shaved, and trimm'd, and<br/>dress'd,<br/>To please the eyes he loves the best,<br/><i>[They arrange shaving things on<br/>the table, and sing as they pre-<br/>pare them.]</i></p>                                                                                         | <p>OWLSPIEGLE (<i>arranging the lather and<br/>the basin</i>).<br/>My soap-ball is of the mild alkali<br/>made,<br/>Which the soft dedicator employs in<br/>his trade;<br/>And it froths with the pith of a promise,<br/>that's sworn<br/>By a lover at night, and forgot on the<br/>morn.</p> |
| <p>BOTH.<br/>Know that all of the humbug, the bite,<br/>and the buz,<br/>Of the make-believe world, becomes<br/>forfeit to us.</p>                                                                                                                                                                  | <p>BOTH.<br/>For all of the humbug, the bite, and<br/>the buz,<br/>Of the make-believe world, becomes<br/>forfeit to us.</p>                                                                                                                                                                   |
| <p>OWLSPIEGLE (<i>sharpening his razor</i>).<br/>The sword this is made of was lost<br/>in a fray<br/>By a fop, who first bullied and then<br/>ran away;</p>                                                                                                                                        | <p>Halloo, halloo,<br/>The blackcock crew,</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |

Thrice shriek'd hath the owl, thrice  
croak'd hath the raven,  
Here, ho ! Master Gullcrammer, rise  
and be shaven !

*Da capo.*

GUL. (*who has been observing them*).  
I'll pluck a spirit up; they 're merry  
goblins,  
And will deal mildly. I will soothe  
their humour;  
Besides, my beard lacks trimming.

*[He rises front his bed, and advances with great symptoms of trepidation, but affecting an air of composure. The Goblins receive him with fantastic ceremony.*

Gentlemen, 'tis your will I should be  
trimm'd—

E'en do your pleasure. *[They point to a seat—he stts.]*

Think, howsoe'er,  
Of me as one who hates to see his  
blood;

Therefore I do beseech you, signior,  
Be gentle in your craft. I know those  
barbers,—

One would have harrows driven across  
his visnomy  
Rather than they should touch it with  
a razor.

OWLSPIEGLE *shaves* GULLCRAMMER,  
*while* COCKLEDEMOY *sings*.

Father never started hair,  
Shaved too close, or left too bare;  
Father's razor slips as glib  
As from courtly tongue a fib.

Whiskers, mustache, he can trim in  
Fashion meet to please the women ;  
Sharp'shisblade,perfumedhislather—  
Happy those are trimm'd by father!

GUL. That's a good boy. I love to  
hear a child  
Stand for his father, if he were the  
devil,—

*[He motions to rise.*

Craving your pardon, sir. What! sit  
again ]

My hair lacks not your scissors.

*[OWLSPIEGLE insists on his sitting.*

Nay, if you 're peremptory, I'll ne'er  
dispute it,  
Nor eat the cow and choke upon the  
tail:

E'en trim me to your fashion.

*[OWLSPIEGLE cuts his hair, and shaves his head, ridiculously.*

COCKLEDEMOY (*sings as before*).

Hairbreadth 'scapes, and hairbreadth  
snares,

Harebrain'd follies, ventures, cares,  
Part when father clips your hairs.

If theie is a hero frantic,

Or a lover too romantic ;

If threescore seeks second spouse,

Or fourteen lists lover's vows,—

Bring them here: for a Scotch boddle,  
Owlspiegle shall trim their noddle.

*[They take the napkin from about GULLCRAMMER'sneck. He makes bows of acknowledgment, which they return fantastically, and sing.*

Thrice crow'd hath the blackcock,  
thrice croak'd hath the raven,  
And Master Melchisedek Gullcram-  
mer's shaven!

GUL. My friends, you are too musical  
for me ;

But though I cannot cope with you  
in song

I would, in humble prose, inquire of  
you,

If that you will permit me to acquit  
Even with the barber's pence the  
barber's service?

*[They shake their heads.*

Or if there is aught else that I can do  
for you,

Sweet Master Owlspiegle, or your  
loving child,

The hopeful Cockle'moy?

COCKLEDEMOY.

Sir, you have been trimm'd of late,  
Smooth 's your chin and bald your pate;  
Lest cold rheums should work you harm,  
Here's a cap to keep you warm.

GUL. Welcome, as Fortunatus'  
wishing-cap,  
For 'twas a cap that I was wishing for.  
(There I was quaint in spite of mortal  
terror.)

*[As he puts on the cap, a pair of  
ass's ears disengage themselves.*  
Upon my faith, it is a dainty head-dress,  
And might become an alderman!  
Thanks, sweet Monsieur,  
Thou 'rt a considerate youth.

*[Both Goblins bow with ceremony  
to GULLCRAMMER, who returns  
their salutation. OWLSPIEGLE  
descends by the trap-door. COCK-  
LEDEMOY springs out at window.*  
SONG {without}.

OWLSPIEGLE.

Cockledemoy, my hope, my care,  
Where art thou now, O tell me where?

COCKLEDEMOY.

Up in the sky  
On the bonny dragonfly;  
Come, father, come you too ;  
She has four wings and strength enow,  
And her long body has room for two.

GUL. Cockledemoy now is a naughty  
brat,  
Would have the poor old stiff-rump'd  
devil, his father,  
Peril his fiendish neck. All boys are  
thoughtless.

SONG.

OWLSPIEGLE.

Which way didst thou take ?

COCKLEDEMOY.

I have fall'n in the lake—  
Help, father, for Beelzebub's sake!

GUL. The imp is drown'd—a strange  
death for a devil,—

O, may all boys take warning, and be  
civil;  
Respect their loving sires, endure a  
chiding,  
Nor roam by night on dragonflies a-  
nding!

COCKLEDEMOY. *(sings).*

Now merrily, merrily, row I to shore,  
My bark is a bean-shell, a straw for  
an oar.

OWLSPIEGLE *(sings).*

My life, my joy,  
My Cockledemoy!

GUL. I can bear this no longer;  
thus children are spoil'd.

*[Strikes into the tune.*

Master Owlspiegle, hoy '  
He deserves to be whipp'd, little  
Cockledemoy'

*[ Their voices are heard, as if  
dying away.*

GUL. They're gone<sup>1</sup> Now, am I  
scared, or am I not 1

I think the very desperate ecstasy  
Of fear has given me courage. This  
is strange, now:

When they were here I was not half  
so frighten'd

As now they're gone: they were  
a sort of company.

What a strange thing is use ! A horn,  
a claw,

The tip of a fiend's tail, was wont to  
scare me :

Now am I with the devil hand and  
glove;

His soap has lather'd, and his razor  
shaved me;

I've joined him in a catch, kept time  
and tune,

Could dine with him, nor ask for  
a long spoon;

And if I keep not better company,  
What will become of me when I shall  
die i {Exit.

SCENE III.

A Gothic Hall, waste and ruinous.  
The moonlight is at times seen  
through the shafted windows'. Enter  
KATLEEN and BLACKTHORN. They  
have thrown off the more ludicrous  
parts of their disguise.

KAT. This way, this way; was  
ever fool so gull'd'

BLA. I play'd the barber better than  
I thought for.

Well, I've an occupation in reserve,  
When the long-bow and merry musket  
fail me.

But, hark ye, pretty Katleen.

KAT. What should I hearken to?

BLA. Art thou not afraid,

In these wild halls while playing  
feign'd goblins,

That we may meet with real ones?

KAT. Not a jot.

My spirit is too light, my heart too  
bold,

To fear a visit from the other world.

BLA. But is not this the place, the  
very hall

In which men say that Oswald's  
grandfather.

The black Lord Erick, walks his  
penance round?

Credit me, Katleen, these half-  
moulder'd columns

Have in their ruin something very  
fiendish,

And, if you'll take an honest friend's  
advice,

The sooner that you change their  
shatter'd splendour

For the snug cottage that I told you of.

Believe me, it will prove the blither  
dwelling.

KAT. If I e'er see that cottage,  
honest Blackthorn,

Believe me, it shall be from other  
motive

Than fear of Erick's spectre.

[A rustling sound is heard.]

BLA. I heard a rustling sound—

Upon my life, there's something in  
the hall,

Katleen, besides us two!

KAT. A yeoman thow,  
A forester, and frighten'd! I am sorry  
I gave the fool's-cap to poor Gull-  
crammer,

And let thy head go bare.

[The same rushing sound is repeated.]

BLA. Why, are you mad, or hear  
you not the sound?

KAT. And if I do, I take small heed  
of it.

Will you allow a maiden to be bolder  
Than you, with beard on chin and  
sword at girdle?

BLA. Nay, if I had my sword,  
I would not care;

Though I ne'er heard of master of  
defence

So active at his weapon as to brave  
The devil, or a ghost—See<sup>f</sup> see! see  
yonder!

[A Figure is imperfectly seen  
between two of the pillars.]

KAT. There's something moves,  
that's certain, and the moonlight,  
Chased by the flitting gale, is too  
imperfect

To show its form; but, in the name of  
God,

I'll venture on it boldly.

BLA. Wilt thou so?

Were I alone, now, I were strongly  
tempted

To trust my heels for safety; but with  
thee,

<sup>f</sup> I have a notion that this can be managed so as to  
represent imperfect, or flitting- moonlight, upon the  
plan of the Fulophusikon.

Be it fiend or fairy, I'll take risk to meet it.

KAT. It stands full in our path, and we must pass it,  
Or tarry here all night

BLA. In its vile company?

*[As they advance towards the Figure, it is more plainly distinguished, which might, I think, be contrived by raising successive screens of crape. The Figure is wrapped in a long robe, like the mantle of a Hermit, or Palmer.]*

PAL. Ho ! ye who thread by night these wildering scenes,  
In garb of those who long have slept in death,  
Fear ye the company of those you imitate ?

BLA. This is the devil, Katleen, let us fly! *[Runs off.]*

KAT. I will not fly ; why should I ' My nerves shake  
To look on this strange vision, but my heart

Partakes not the alarm. If thou dost come in Heaven's name,  
In Heaven's name art thou welcome ' PAL. I come, by Heaven permitted.

Quit this castle:  
There is a fate on't; if for good or evil,  
Brief space shall soon determine. In that fate,

If good, by lineage thou canst nothing claim;  
If evil, much may'st suffer. Leave these precincts.

KAT. Whate'er thou art, be answered!  
Know, I will not

Desert the kinswoman who trained my youth;  
Know that I will not quit my friend, my Flora;

Know that I will not leave the aged man

Whose roof has shelter'd me. This is my resolve:

If evil come, I aid my friends to bear it;  
If good, my part shall be to see them prosper,—

A portion in their happiness from which No fiend can bar me.

PAL. Maid, before thy courage, Firm built on innocence, even beings of nature

More powerful far than thine give place and way;

Take then this key, and wait the event with courage.

*[He drops the key. He disappears gradually, the moonlight failing at the same time.]*

KAT. *(after a pause)*. Whate'er it was, 'tis gone! My head turns round

The blood that lately fortified my heart  
Now eddies in full torrent to my brain,  
And makes wild work with reason.

I will haste,

If that my steps can bear me so far safe,  
To living company. What if I meet it  
Again in the long aisle, or vaulted passage•

And if I do, the strong support that bore me

Through this appalling interview, again

Shall strengthen and uphold me

*[As she steps forward she s tumbles over the key.]*

What 's this ? The key ?—there may be mystery in 't.

I'll to my kinswoman, when this dizzy fit

Will give me leave to choose my way aright. *[She sits down exhausted.]*

Re-enter BLACKTHORN, with a drawn sword and torch.

BLA. Katleen! What, Katleen!  
What a wretch was I

To leave her! Katleen, I am weapon'd now,  
And fear nor dog nor devil. She replies not!  
Beast that I was! nay, worse than beast; the stag,  
As timorous as he is, fights for his hind.  
What's to be done? I'll search this cursed castle  
From dungeon to the battlements; if I find her not  
I'll fling me from the highest pinnacle——

KATLEEN (*who has somewhat gathered her spirits, in consequence of her entrance, comes behind and touches him; he starts*). Brave sir I'll spare you that rash leap. You're a bold woodsman!  
Surely I hope that from this night henceforward  
You'll never kill a hare, since you're akin to them;  
O, I could laugh, but that my head's so dizzy.

BLA. Lean on me, Katleen. By my honest word,  
I thought you close behind; I was surprised,  
Not a jot frighten'd.

KAT. Thou art a fool to ask me to thy cottage,  
And then to show me at what slight expense  
Of manhood I might master thee and it.

BLA. I'll take the risk of that.  
This goblin business  
Came rather unexpected; the best horse

Will start at sudden sights. Try me again,  
And if I prove not true to bonny Katleen,

Hang me in mine own bowstring.  
[Exeunt.

SCENE IV.

*The Scene returns to the Apartment at the beginning of Act I. OSWALD and DURWARD are discovered with ELEANOR, FLORA, and LEONARD. DURWARD holds a Prayer-book, which he seems to have been reading.*

DUR. 'Tis true; the difference betwixt the churches,  
Which zealots love to dwell on, to the wise  
Of either flock are of far less importance  
Than those great truths to which all Christian men  
Subscribe with equal reverence.

Osw. We thank thee, father, for the holy office,  
Still best performed when the pastor's tongue  
Is echo to his breast; of jarring creeds  
It ill beseems a layman's tongue to speak.

Where have you stow'd yon prater?  
[To FLORA.

FLO. Safe in the goblin-chamber.

ELE. The goblin-chamber!  
Maiden, wert thou frantic? If his Reverence

Have suffer'd harm by waspish Owlspiegle

Be sure thou shalt abye it.

FLO. Here he comes; he Can answer for himself!

*Enter GULLCRAMMER, in the fashion in which OWLSPIEGLE had put him: having the foots-cap on his head, and towel about his neck, &c. His manner through the scene is wild and extravagant, as if the fright had a little affected his brain.*

DUR. A goodly spectacle! Is there such a goblin?



(To OSWALD.) Or has sheer terror  
made him such a figure '  
Osw. There is a sort of wavering  
tradition  
Of a malicious imp who teased all  
strangers;  
My father wont to call him Owl-  
spiegle.  
GUL. Who talks of Owlspiegle '  
He is an honest fellow for a devil,  
So is his son, the hopeful Cockle'moy.

(Sfags.)  
My hope, my joy,  
My Cockledemoy!

LEON. The fool's bewitch'd; the  
goblin hath furnish'd him  
A cap which well befits his reverend  
wisdom.  
FLO. If I could think he had lost  
his slender wits,  
I should be sorry for the trick they  
play'd him.  
LEON. O fear him not; it were a foul  
reflection  
On any fiend of sense and repu-  
tation  
To filch such petty wares as his poor  
brains.  
DUR. What saw'st thou, sir?  
What heard 'st thou I  
GUL. What was't I saw and heard'  
That which old greybeards,  
Who conjure Hebrew into Anglo-  
Saxon  
To cheat starved barons with, can  
little guess at.  
FLO. If he begin so roundly with  
my father  
His madness is not like to save his  
bones.  
GUL. Sirs, midnight came, and  
with it came the goblin.  
I had reposed me after some brief  
study;  
But as the soldier sleeping in the trench

Keeps sword and musket by him, so  
I had  
My little Hebrew manual prompt for  
service.  
FLO. *Sausagian sous'd-face*— that  
much of your Hebrew  
Even I can bear in memory.  
GUL. We 'counter'd,  
The goblin and myself, even in mid-  
chamber,  
And each stepp'd back a pace, as  
'twere to study  
The foe he had to deal with ' I be-  
thought me,  
Ghosts ne'er have the first word, and  
so I took it,  
And fired a volley of round Greek at  
him.  
He stood his ground, and answer'd  
in the Synac;  
I flank'd my Greek with Hebrew, and  
compell'd him— [*A noise heard.*  
Osw. Peace, idle prater ' Hark—  
what sounds are these ' ♫  
Amid the growling of the storm with-  
out  
I hear strange notes of music, and  
the clash  
Of coursers' trampling feet.

VOICES (*without*).  
We come, dark rideis of the night,  
And flit before the dawning light;  
Hill and valley, far aloof,  
Shake to hear our chargers' hoof;  
But not a foot-stamp on the green  
At morn shall show where we have  
been.  
Osw. These must be revellers be-  
lated.  
Let them pass on ; the ruin'd halls  
of Devorgoil  
Open to no such guests.  
[*Flourish of trumpets at a distance,  
then nearer.*  
They sound a summons ;

What can they lack at this dead hour  
of night?

Look out, and see their number and  
their bearing.

LEON, (*goes up to the window*). 'Tis  
strange! One single shadowy  
form alone

Is hovering on the drawbridge; far  
apart

Flit through the tempest banners,  
horse, and riders,

In darkness lost, or dimly seen by  
lightning.

Hither the figure moves; the bolts  
revolve,

The gate uncloses to him.

ELE. Heaven protect us!

The PALMER enters. GULLCRAMMER  
runs off.

Osw. Whence and what art thou?  
for what end come hither?

PAL. I come from a far land, where  
the storm howls not

And the sun sets not, to pronounce to  
thee,

Oswald of Devorgoil, thy house's  
fate.

DUR I charge thee, in the name  
we late have kneel'd to—

PAL. Abbot of Lanercost, I bid thee  
peace!

Uninterrupted let me do mine er-  
rand:

Baron of Devorgoil, son of the bold,  
the proud,

The warlike and the mighty, where-  
fore wear'st thou

The habit of a peasant? Tell me  
wherefore

Are thy fair halls thus waste, thy  
chambers bare;

Where are the tapestries, where the  
conquer'd banners,

Trophies, and gilded arms, that deck'd  
the walls

Of once proud Devorgoil?

[*He advances, and places himself  
where the Armour hangs so as  
to be nearly in the centre of the  
scene.*

DUR. Whoe'er thou art, if thou  
dost know so much,

Needs must thou know—

Osw. Peace! I will answer here;  
to me he spoke.

Mysterious stranger, briefly I reply:  
A peasant's dress befits a peasant's  
fortune;

And 'twere vain mockery to array  
these walls

In trophies, of whose memory nought  
remains,

Save that the cruelty outvied the  
valour

Of those who wore them.

PAL. Degenerate as thou art,  
Know'st thou to whom thou say'st  
this?

[*He drops his mantle, and is dis-  
covered armed as nearly as may  
be to the suit which hung on the  
wall; all express tert or.*

Osw. It is himself—the spirit of  
mine Ancestor!

ERI. Tremble not, son. but hear  
me!

[*He strikes the wall; it opens, and  
discovers the Treasure-Chamber.*

There lies piled

The wealth I brought from wasted  
Cumberland,

Enough to reinstate thy ruin'd for-  
tunes.

Cast from thine high-born brows that  
peasant bonnet,

Throw from thy noble grasp the  
peasant's staff;

O'er all, withdraw thine hand from  
that mean mate

Whom in an hour of reckless des-  
peration

Thy fortunes cast thee on. This do,  
And be as great as ere was Devorgoil  
When Devorgoil was richest!

DUR. Lord Oswald, thou art  
tempted by a fiend,  
Who doth assail thee on thy weakest  
side,—

Thy pride of lineage, and thy love of  
grandeur.

Stand fast, resist, condemn his fatal  
offers !

ELE. Urge him not, father ; if the  
sacrifice

Of such a wasted woe-worn wretch  
as I am

Can save him from the abyss of misery,  
Upon whose verge he 's tottering, let  
me wander

An unacknowledged outcast from his  
castle,

Even to the humble cottage I was  
born in.

Osw. No, Ellen, no ! It is not thus  
they part

Whose hearts and souls, disasters  
borne in common

Have knit together, close as summer  
saplings

Are twined in union by the eddying  
tempest.

Spirit of Erick, while thou bear'st his  
shape

I'll answer with no ruder conjuration  
Thy impious counsel other than with  
these words—

Depart, and tempt me not!

ERI. Then fate will have her course.  
Fall, massive grate,

Yield them the tempting view of these  
rich treasures,

But bar them from possession !

*[A portcullis falls before the door  
of the Treasure-Chamber.]*

Mortals, hear!  
No hand may ope that grate except  
the Heir

Of plundered Aglionby, whose mighty  
wealth,

Ravish'd in evil hour, lies yonder  
piled;

And not his hand prevails without  
the key

Of Black Lord Erick; brief space  
is given

To save proud Devorgoil. So wills  
high Heaven.

*[Thunder; he disappears.]*

DUR. Gaze not so wildly ; you have  
stood the trial

That his commission bore, and Heaven  
designs,

If I may spell his will, to rescue  
Devorgoil

Even by the Heirot Aglionby Behold  
him

In that young forester, unto whose  
hand

Those bars shall yield the treasures of  
his house,

Destined to ransom yours. Advance,  
young Leonard,

And prove the adventure.

LEON, *(advances and attempts the  
gate)*. It is fast

As is the tower, rock-seated.

Osw. We will fetch other means,  
and prove its strength,

Nor starve in poverty with wealth  
before us.

DUR. Think what the vision spoke;  
The key—the fated key—

*Enter GULLCRAMMER.*

GUL. A key ? I say a quay is what  
we want,

Thus by the learn'd orthographized—  
Q,u,a,y.

The lake is overflowed I A quay,  
a boat,

Oars, punt, or sculler, is all one to  
me !

We shall be drown'd, good people !

|                                                                                 |             |                                                                                   |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Enter KATLEEN                                                                   | BLACKTHORN. | <i>Portcullis rises. A loud strain of wild music. There may be a Chorus here.</i> |
| KAT.                                                                            | Deliver us! |                                                                                   |
| Haste, save yourselves—the lake is rising fast.                                 |             | [OSWALD enters the apartment, and brings out a scroll.                            |
| BLA. 'T has risen my bow's height in the last five minutes,                     |             |                                                                                   |
| And still is swelling strangely.                                                |             | LEON. The lake is ebbing with as wondrous haste                                   |
| GUL. ( <i>who has stood astonished upon seeing thtm</i> ).                      |             | As late it rose ; the drawbridge is left dry!                                     |
| We shall be drowri'd without your kind assistance.                              |             | Osw. This may explain the cause.                                                  |
| Sweet Master Owlspiegle, your dragon-fly!                                       |             | [GULLCRAMMER offers to take it.,] But soft you, sir,                              |
| Your straw, your beanstalk, gentle Cockle'moy 1                                 |             | We 'll not disturb your learning for the matter;                                  |
| LEON, ( <i>looking from the shot-hole</i> ).                                    |             | Yet, since you 've borne a part in this strange drama,                            |
| Tis true, by all that's fearful! The proud lake                                 |             | You shall not go unguerdon'd. Wise or learn'd,                                    |
| Peers, like ambitious tyrant, o'er his bounds,                                  |             | Modest or gentle, Heaven alone can make thee,                                     |
| And soon will overwhelm the castle; even the drawbridge                         |             | Being so much otherwise; but from this abundance                                  |
| Is under water now.                                                             |             | Thou shalt have that shall gild thine ignorance,                                  |
| KAT. Let us escape! Why stand you gazing there?                                 |             | Exalt thy base descent, make thy presumption                                      |
| DUR. Upon the opening of that fatal grate                                       |             | Seem modest confidence, and find thee hundreds                                    |
| Depends the fearful spell that now entraps us.                                  |             | Ready to swear that same fool's-cap of thine                                      |
| The key of Black Lord Erick—ere we find it                                      |             | Is reverend as a mitre.                                                           |
| The castle will be overwhelm'd beneath the waves,                               |             | GUL. Thanks, mighty baron, now no more a bare one '                               |
| And we shall perish in it'                                                      |             | I will be quaint with him, for all his quips. [ <i>Aside.</i>                     |
| KAT. ( <i>giving the key</i> ). Here, prove this;                               |             | Osw. Nor shall kind Katleen lack Her portion in our happiness.                    |
| A chance most strange and fearful gave it me.                                   |             | KAT. Thanks, my good lord, but Katleen's fate is fix'd :                          |
| [OSWALD puts it into the lock, and attempts to turn it; a loud clap of thunder. |             | There is a certain valiant forester,                                              |
| FLO. The lake still rises faster.                                               |             | Too much afraid of ghosts to sleep anights                                        |
| Leonard, Leonard,                                                               |             | In his lone cottage, without one to guard him.                                    |
| Canst thou not save us ?                                                        |             |                                                                                   |
| [LEONARD tries the lock ; it opens with a violent noise, and the                |             |                                                                                   |

LEON. If I forget my comrade's faithful friendship,  
May I be lost to fortune, hope, and love!  
BUR. Peace, all! and hear the blessing which this scroll  
Speaks unto faith, and constancy, and virtue.

No more this castle's troubled guest,  
Dark Erick's spirit hath found rest.  
The storms of angry Fate are past,  
For Constancy defies their blast.  
Of Devorgoil the daughter free  
Shall wed the Heir of Aglionby;  
Nor ever more dishonour soil  
The rescued house of Devorgoil!

## AUCHINDRANE, OR THE AYRSHIRE TRAGEDY

### DRAMATIS PERSONAE.

JOHN MURE OF AUCHINDRAXE, *an Ayrshire Baron. He has been a follower of the Regent, Earl of Morion, during the Civil Wars, and hides an oppressive, ferocious, and unscrupulous disposition under some pretences to strictness of life and doctrine, which, however, never influence his conduct. He is in danger from the law, owing to his having been formerly active in the assassination of the Earl of Cassihs*

PHILIP MURE, *his son, a wild, debauched profligate, professing and practising a contempt for his father's hypocrisy, while he is as fierce and licentious as Auchindrane himself*

GIFFORD, *their relation, a Courtier.*

QUENTIN BLANK, *a youth, educated for a Clergyman, but sent by AUCHINDRANE to serve in a Band of Auxiliaries in the Wars of the Netherlands, and lately employed as Clerk or Comptroller to the Regiment—disbanded, however, and on his return to his native country. He is of a mild, gentle, and rather feeble character, liable to be influenced by any person of stronger mind who will take the trouble to direct him. He is somewhat of a nervous temperament, varying from sadness to gaiety, accord-*

*ing to the impulse of the moment; an amiable hypochondriac.*

HILDEBRAND, *a stout old Englishman, who, by feats of courage, has raised himself to the rank of Sergeant-Major (then of greater consequence than at present). He, too, has been disbanded, but cannot bring himself to believe that he has lost his command over his Regiment*

ABRAHAM, *Privates dismissed from the same Regiment in which QUENTIN and HIL-*  
WILLIAMS, *DEURAND had served,*  
JEVKIN, *These are mutinous, and*  
And Others, *are much disposed to remember former quarrels with their late Officers.*

NIEL MACLELLAN, *Keeper of Auchindrane Forest and Game.*

EARL OF DUNBAR, *commanding an Army as Lieutenant of Justice for execution of Justice on offenders.*

Guards, Attendants, &c. &c.

MARION, *wife of JAMES I. MACLELLAN.*

ISABEL, *their daughter, a girl of six years old.*

Other Children and Peasant Women.

ACT I.

SCENE I.

*A rocky Bay on the coast of Carrick, in Ayrshire, not far from the Point of Turnbeny. The sea comes in upon a bold rocky shore. The remains of a small half ruined Tower are seen on the right hand, overhanging the sea. There is a Vessel at a distance in the offing. A Boat at the bottom of the Stage lands eight or ten persons, dressed like disbanded, and in one or two cases like disabled soldiers. They come straggling forward with their knapsacks and bundles. HILDEBRAND, the Sergeant, belonging to the party, a stout elderly man, stands by the boat, as if superintending the disembarkation. QUENTIN remains apart.*

ABRAHAM. Farewell the flats of Holland, and right welcome The cliffs of Scotland ' Fare thee well, black beer And Schiedam gin! and welcome twopenny, Oatcakes, and usquebaugh'

WILLIAMS *(who wants an arm)*. Farewell, the gallant field, and \* Forward, pikemen !' For the bridge-end, the suburb, and the lane ;

And ' Bless your honour, noble gentleman, Remember a poor soldier!'

ABR. My tongue shall never need to smooth itself To such poor sounds while it can boldly say

' Stand and deliver !'

WIL. Hush, the sergeant hears you !

ABR. And let him hear; he makes a bustle yonder, And dreams of his authority, forgetting

We are disbanded men, o'er whom his halberd Has not such influence as the beadle's baton.

We are no soldiers now, but every one The lord of his own person.

WIL. A wretched lordship, and our freedom such As that of the old cart-horse, when the owner

Turns him upon the common. I for one Will still continue to respect the sergeant,

And the comptroller, too,—while the cash lasts.

ABR. I scorn them both. I am too stout a Scotsman To bear a Southron's rule an instant longer

Than discipline obliges; and for Quentin,

Quentin the quillman, Quentin the comptroller,

We have no regiment now ; or, if we had,

Quentin's no longer clerk to it.

WIL. Forshame! forshame! What<sup>1</sup> shall old comrades jar thus,

And on the verge of parting, and for ever ?

Nay, keep thy temper, Abraham, though a bad one.

Good Master Quentin, let thy song last night

Give us once more our welcome to old Scotland.

ABR. Ay, they sing light whose task is telling money,

When dollars clink for chorus.

QUE. I've done with countingsilver, honest Abraham,

As thou, I fear, with pouching thy small share on 't.

But lend your voices, lads, and I will sing

As blithely yet as if a town were won;

As if upon a field of battle gain'd,  
Our banners waved victorious.

*[He sings, and the rest bear chorus.]*

SONG.

Hither we come,  
Once slaves to the drum,  
But no longer we list to its rattle ;  
Adieu to the wars,  
With their slashes and scars,  
The march, and the storm, and the  
battle.

There are some of us maim'd,  
And some that are lamed,  
And some of old aches are complaining;  
But we'll take up the tools,  
Which we flung by like fools,  
'Gainst Don Spaniard to go a-cam-  
paigning.

Dick Hathorn doth vow  
To return to the plough,  
Jack Steele to his anvil and hammer;  
The weaver shall find room  
At the wight-warping' loom,  
And your clerk shall teach writing  
and grammar.

ABR. And this is all that thou canst  
do, gay Quentin !  
To swagger o'er a herd of parish brats,  
Cut cheese or dibble onions with thy  
poniard,

And turn the sheath into a ferula ?

QUE. I am the prodigal in holy writ;  
I cannot work,—to beg I am ashamed.  
Besides, good mates, I care not who  
may know it,

I'm e'en as fairly tired of this same  
fighting

As the poor cur that's worried in the  
shamble?

By all the mastiff dogs of all the  
butchers;

Wherefore, farewell sword, poniard,  
petronel,

<sup>1</sup> Nuoble-thrwing.

And welcome poverty and peaceful  
labour.

ABR. Clerk Quentin, if of fighting  
thou art tired,

By my good word, thou'rt quickly  
satisfied,

For thou'st seen but little on't.

WIL. Thou dost belie him ; I have  
seen him fight

Bravely enough for one in his con-  
dition.

ABR. What, he? that counter-cast-  
ing, smockfaced boy ?

What was he but the colonel's scrib-  
bling drudge,

With men of straw to stuff the regi-  
ment roll;

With cipherings unjust to cheat his  
comrades,

And cloak false musters for our noble  
captain ?

He bid farewell to sword and petronel'  
He should have said, farewell my pen

and standish;

These, with the rosin used to hide  
erasures,

Were the best friends he left in camp  
behind him.

QUE. The sword you scoff at is not  
far, but scorns

The threats of an unmanner'd mutineer.

SER. (*interposing*). We'll have no  
brawling. Shall it e'er be said,

That being comrades six long years  
together,

While gulping down the frowsy fogs  
of Holland,

We tilted at each other's throats so  
soon

As the first draught of native air  
re fresh'd them ?

No ! by Saint Dunstan, I forbid the  
combat.

You all, methinks, do know this trusty  
halberd ;

For I opine, that every back amongst  
you

Hath felt the weight of the tough  
ashen staff,  
Endlong or overthwart. Who is it  
wishes  
A remembrancer now t

*[Raises his halberd.*

ABR. Comrades, have you ears  
To hear the old man bully? Eyes to see  
His staff rear'd o'er your heads, as  
o'er the hounds

The huntsman cracks his whip?

WIL. Well said! Stout Abraham  
has the right on't.

I tell thee, sergeant, we do reverence  
thee,

And pardon the rash humours thou  
hast caught,

Like wiser men, from thy authority.

'Tis ended, howsoe'er, and we 'll not  
suffer

A word of sergeantry, or halberd-staff,  
Nor the most petty threat of discipline.  
If thou wilt lay aside thy pride of  
office,

And drop thy wont of swaggering and  
commanding,

Thou art our comrade still for good  
or evil.

Else take thy course apart, or with  
the clerk there—

A sergeant thou, and he being all thy  
regiment.

SER. Is 't come to this, false knaves?  
And think you not,

That if you bear a name o'er other  
soldiers,

It was because you follow'd to the  
charge

One that had zeal and skill enough to  
lead you

Where fame was won by danger?

WIL. We grant thy skill in leading,  
noble sergeant;

Witness some empty boots and sleeves  
amongst us,

Which else had still been tenanted  
with limbs

In the full quantity; and for the argu-  
ments

With which you used to back our  
resolution,

Our shoulders do record them. At  
a word,

Will you conform, or must we part  
our company?

SER. Conform to you? Base dogs!

I would not lead you

A bolt-flight farther to be made a  
general.

Mean mutineers' when you swill'd  
off the dregs

Of my poor sea-stores, it was, 'Noble  
Sergeant—

Heaven bless old Hildebrand—we'll  
follow him,

At least until we safely see him lodged  
Within the merry bounds of his own

England!

WIL. Ay, truly, sir; but, mark, the  
ale was mighty,

And the Geneva potent. Such stout  
liquor

Makes violent protestations. Skmk  
it round,

If you have any left, to the same  
tune,

And we may find a chorus for it still.

ABR. We lose our time. Tell us at  
once, old man,

If thou wilt march with us, or stay  
with Quentin'

SER. Out, mutineers! Dishonour  
dog your heels!

ABR. Wilful will have his way.  
Adieu, stout Hildebrand!

*[The soldiers go off laughing, and  
taking leave, with mockry of the  
SERGEANT and QUENTIN, who  
remain on the Stage.*

SER. *(after a pause.* Fly you not  
with the rest? Fail you to follow  
Yon goodly fellowship and fair  
example?



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| <p>Come, take your wild-geese flight.<br/> I know you Scots,<br/> Like your own sea-fowl, seek your<br/> course together.<br/> QUE, Faith, a poor heron I, who<br/> wing my flight<br/> In loneliness, or with a single partner ;<br/> And right it is that I should seek for<br/> solitude,<br/> Bringing but evil luck on them I herd<br/> with.<br/> SER. Thou'rt thankless. Had we<br/> landed on the coast,<br/> Where our course bore us, thou wert<br/> far from home;<br/> But the fierce wind that drove us<br/> round the island,<br/> Barring each port and inlet that we<br/> aim'd at,<br/> Hath wafted thee to harbour; for<br/> I judge<br/> This is thy native land we disembark on.<br/> QUC. True, worthy friend. Each<br/> rock, each stream I look on,<br/> Each bosky wood, and every frowning<br/> tower,<br/> Awakens some young dream of fancy.<br/> Yet such is my hard hap, I might<br/> more safely<br/> Have look'd on Indian cliffs, or Afric's<br/> desert,<br/> Than on my native shores. I'm like<br/> a babe,<br/> Doom'd to draw poison from my<br/> nurse's bosom.<br/> SER. Thou dream'st, young man.<br/> Unreal terrors haunt,<br/> As I have noted, giddy brains like<br/> thine—<br/> Flighty, poetic, and imaginative—<br/> To whom a minstrel whim gives idle<br/> rapture,<br/> And, when it fades, fantastic misery.<br/> QUE. But mine is not fantastic. I<br/> can tell thee,<br/> Since I have known thee still my<br/> faithful friend,</p> | <p>In part at least the dangerous plight<br/> I stand in.<br/> SER. And I will hear thee willingly,<br/> the rather<br/> That I would let these vagabonds<br/> march on,<br/> Nor join their troop again. Besides,<br/> good sooth,<br/> I'm wearied with the toil of yesterday,<br/> And revel of last night. ' And I may<br/> aid thee;<br/> Yes, I may aid thee, comrade, and<br/> perchance<br/> Thou mayst advantage me.<br/> QUE. May it prove well for both !<br/> But note, my friend,<br/> I can but intimate my mystic story.<br/> Some of it lies so secret, even the<br/> winds<br/> That whistle round us must not know<br/> the whole.<br/> An oath ! an oath '<br/> SER. That must be kept, of course;<br/> I ask but that which thou may'st<br/> freely tell.<br/> QUE. I was an orphan boy, and<br/> first saw light<br/> Not far from where we stand, my<br/> lineage low,<br/> But honest in its poverty. A lord,<br/> The master of the soil for many a mile,<br/> Dreaded and powerful, took a kindly<br/> charge<br/> For my advance in letters, and the<br/> qualities<br/> Of the poor orphan lad drew some<br/> applause.<br/> The knight was proud of me, and in<br/> his halls<br/> I had such kind of welcome as the<br/> great<br/> Give to the humble, whom they love to<br/> point to<br/> As objects not unworthy their pro-<br/> tection,<br/> Whose progress is some honour to<br/> their patron.</p> |
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| <p>A cure was spoken of, which I might serve,<br/>         My manners, doctrine, and acquirements fitting.<br/>         SER. Hitherto thy luck<br/>         Was of the best, good friend. Few lords had cared<br/>         If thou couldst read thy grammar or thy psalter.<br/>         Thou hadst been valued couldst thou scour a harness,<br/>         And dress a steed distinctly.<br/>         QUE. My old master<br/>         Held different doctrine, at least it seem'd so—<br/>         But he was mix'd in many a deadly feud;<br/>         And here my tale grows mystic. I became,<br/>         Unwitting and unwilling, the depositary<br/>         Of a dread secret, and the knowledge on 't<br/>         Has wreck'd my peace for ever. It became<br/>         My patron's will that I, as one who knew<br/>         More than I should, must leave the realm of Scotland,<br/>         And live or die within a distant land.<br/>         SER. Ah! thou hast done a fault<br/>         in some wild raid,<br/>         As you wild Scotsmen call them.<br/>         QUE. Comrade, nay;<br/>         Mine was a peaceful part, and happ'd by chance.<br/>         I must not tell you more. Enough, my presence<br/>         Brought danger to my benefactor's house.<br/>         Tower after tower conceal'd me, willing still<br/>         To hide my ill-omen'd face with owls and ravens,<br/>         And let my patron's safety be the purchase<br/>         Of my severe and desolate captivity.</p> | <p>So thought I, when dark Arran, with its walls<br/>         Of native rock, enclosed me. There I lurk'd,<br/>         A peaceful stranger amid armed clans,<br/>         Without a friend to love or to defend me,<br/>         Where all beside were link'd by close alliances.<br/>         At length I made my option to take service<br/>         In that same legion of auxiliaries<br/>         In which we lately served the Belgian.<br/>         Our leader, stout Montgomery, hath been kind<br/>         Through full six years of warfare, and assign'd me<br/>         More peaceful tasks than the rough front of war,<br/>         For which my education little suited me.<br/>         SER. Ay, therein was Montgomery kind indeed;<br/>         Nay, kinder than <i>you</i> think, my simple Quentin.<br/>         The letters which you brought to the Montgomery,<br/>         Pointed to thrust thee on some desperate service,<br/>         Which should most likely end thee.<br/>         QUE. Bore I such letters? Surely, comrade, no!<br/>         Full deeply was the writer bound to aid me.<br/>         Perchance he only meant to prove my mettle;<br/>         And it was but a trick of my bad fortune<br/>         That gave his letters ill interpretation.<br/>         SER. Ay, but thy better angel wrought for good,<br/>         Whatever ill thy evij fate designed thee.<br/>         Montgomery pitied thee, and changed thy service<br/>         In the rough field for labour in the tent,<br/>         More fit for thy green years and peaceful habits.<br/>         QUE. Even there his well-meant kindness injured me.</p> |
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My comrades hated, undervalued me,  
 And whatsoe'er of service I could do  
 them,  
 They guerdon'd with ingratitude and  
 envy.  
 Such my strange doom, that if I serve  
 a man  
 At deepest risk, he is my foe for ever!  
 SER. Hast thou worse fate than  
 others if it were so?  
 Worse even than me, thy friend, thine  
 officer,  
 Whom yon ungrateful slaves have  
 pitch'd ashore,  
 As wild waves heap the seaweed on  
 the beach,  
 And left him here, as if he had the  
 pest  
 Or leprosy, and death were in his  
 company'  
 QUE. They think at least you have  
 the worst of plagues,  
 The worst of leprosies,—they think  
 you poor.  
 SER. They think like lying villains  
 then; I'm rich,  
 And they too might have felt it. I've  
 a thought—  
 But stay! what plans your wisdom  
 for yourself?  
 QUE. My thoughts are wellnigh  
 desperate. But I purpose  
 'Return to my stern patron, there to  
 tell him  
 'That wars, and winds, and waves,  
 have crossed his pleasure,  
 And cast me on the shore from  
 whence he banish'd me.  
 Then let him do his will, and destine  
 for me  
 A dungeon or a grave.  
 SER. Now, by the rood, thou art  
 a simple fool!  
 I can do better for thee. Mark me,  
 Quentin.  
 I took my license from the noble  
 regiment,

Partly that I was worn with age and  
 warfare,  
 Partly that an estate of yeomanry,  
 Of no great purchase, but enough to  
 live on,  
 Has call'd me owner since a kinsman's  
 death.  
 It lies in merry Yorkshire, where the  
 wealth  
 Of fold and furrow, proper to Old  
 England,  
 Stretches by streams which walk no  
 sluggish pace,  
 But dance as light as yours. Now,  
 good friend Quentin,  
 This copyhold can keep two quiet  
 inmates,  
 And I am childless. Wilt thou be my  
 son?  
 QUE. Nay, you can only jest, my  
 worthy friend!  
 What claim have I to be a burden to you?  
 SER. The claim of him that wants,  
 and is in danger,  
 On him that has, and can afford pro-  
 tection:  
 Thou wouldst not fear a foeman in  
 my cottage,  
 Where a stout mastiff slumber'd on  
 the hearth,  
 And this good halberd hung above  
 the chimney?  
 But come, I have it! thou shalt earn  
 thy bread  
 Duly, and honourably, and usefully.  
 Our village schoolmaster hath left the  
 parish,  
 Forsook the ancient schoolhouse with  
 its yew-trees,  
 That lurk'd beside a church two cen-  
 turies older,—  
 So long devotion took the lead of  
 knowledge;  
 And since his little flock are shepherd-  
 less,  
 'Tis thou shalt be promoted in his  
 room;

And rather than thou wantest scholars,  
man,  
Myself will enter pupil. Better late,  
Our proverb says, than never to do well.  
And look you, on the holydays I'd tell  
To all the wondering boors and gap-  
ing children,  
Strange tales of what the regiment  
did in Flanders,  
And thou shouldst say Amen, and be  
my warrant,  
That I speak truth to them.  
QUE. Would I might take thy offer !  
But, alas '  
Thou art the hermit who compelled  
a pilgrim,  
In name of Heaven and heavenly  
charity,  
To share his roof and meal, but found  
too late  
That he had drawn a curse on him  
and his,  
By sheltering a wretch foredoom'd  
of heaven '  
SLR. Thou talk'st in riddles to me.  
QUE. If I do,  
'Tis that I am a riddle to myself.  
Thou know'st I am by nature born  
a friend  
To glee and merriment; can make  
wild verses;  
The jest or laugh has never stopp'd  
with me,  
When once 'twas set a rolling.  
SER. I have known thee  
A blithe companion still, and wonder  
now  
Thou shouldst become thus crest-  
fallen.  
QUE. Does the lark sing her descant  
when the falcon  
Scales the blue vault with bolder wing  
than hers,  
And meditates a stoop ? The mirth  
thou 'st noted  
Was all deception, fraud. Hated  
enough

For other causes, I did veil my feelings  
Beneath the mask of mirth,—laugh'd,  
sung, and caroll'd,  
To gain some interest in my comrades'  
bosoms,  
Although mine own was bursting  
SER. Thou 'rt a hypocrite  
Of a new order.  
QUE. But harmless as the innoxious  
snake,  
Which bears the adder's form, lurks  
in his haunts,  
Yet neither hath his fang-teeth nor  
his poison.  
Look you, kind Hildebrand, I would  
seem merry,  
Lest other men should, tiring of my  
sadness,  
Expel me from them, as the' hunted  
wether  
Is driven from the flock.  
SER. Faith, thou hast borne it  
bravely out.  
Had I been ask'd to name the merriest  
fellow  
Of all our muster-roll, that man wert  
thou.  
QUE. Sec'st thou, my friend, yon  
brook dance down the valley.  
And sing blithe carols over broken rock  
And tiny waterfall, kissing each shrub  
And each gay flower it nurses in its  
passage,—  
Where, think'st thou, is its source,  
the bonny brook ?  
It flows from forth a cavern, black and  
gloomy,  
Sullen and sunless, like this heart of  
mine,  
Which others see in a false glare of  
gaiety,  
Which I have laid before you in its  
sadness.  
SER. If such wild fancies dog thee,  
wherefore leave  
The trade where thou wert safe 'midst  
others' dangers,

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| <p>And venture to thy native land, where<br/>fate<br/>Lies on the watch for thee ? Had old<br/>Montgomery<br/>Been with the regiment, thou hadst<br/>had no congé.<br/>QUE. No, 'tis most likely. But I<br/>had a hope,<br/>A poor vain hope, that I might live<br/>obscurely<br/>In some far corner of my native<br/>Scotland,<br/>"Which, of all others, splinter'd into<br/>districts,<br/>Differing in manners, families, even<br/>language,<br/>Seem'd a safe refuge for the humble<br/>wretch,<br/>Whose highest hope was to remain<br/>unheard of.<br/>But fate has baffled me; the winds<br/>and waves,<br/>With force resistless, have impell'd<br/>me hither,<br/>Have driven me to the clime most<br/>dang'rous to me ;<br/>And I obey the call, like the hurt deer,<br/>Which seeks instinctively his native<br/>lair,<br/>Though his heart tells him it is but<br/>to die there.<br/>SER. 'Tis false, by Heaven, young<br/>man ! This same despair,<br/>Though showing resignation in its<br/>banner,<br/>Is but a kind of covert cowardice.<br/>Wise men have said, that though our<br/>stars incline,<br/>They cannot force us. Wisdom is the<br/>pilot,<br/>And if he cannot cross, he may evade<br/>them.<br/>You lend an ear to idle auguries,<br/>The fruits of our last revels—still most<br/>sad<br/>tinder the gloom that follows boisterous mirth,</p> | <p>As earth looks blackest after brilliant<br/>sunshine.<br/>QUE. No, by my honest word. I<br/>join'd the revel,<br/>And aided it with laugh, and song,<br/>and shout,<br/>But my heart revell'd not; and, when<br/>the mirth<br/>Was at the loudest, on yon galliot's<br/>prow<br/>I stood unmark'd, and gazed upon the<br/>land,<br/>My native land : each cape and cliff<br/>I knew.<br/>'Behold me now,' I said, 'your<br/>destined victim "<br/>So greets the sentenced criminal the<br/>headsman,<br/>Who slow approaches with his lifted<br/>axe.<br/>'Hither I come,' I said, 'ye kindred<br/>hills,<br/>Whose darksome outline in a distant<br/>land<br/>Haunted my slumbers ; here I stand,<br/>thou ocean,<br/>Whose hoarse voice, murmuring in<br/>my dreams, required me ;<br/>See me now here, ye winds, whose<br/>plaintive wail,<br/>On yonder distant shores, appear'd to<br/>call me;<br/>Summoned, behold me.' And the<br/>winds and waves,<br/>And the deep echoes of the distant<br/>mountain,<br/>Made answer—' Come, and die !'<br/>SER. Fantastic all ! Poor boy, thou<br/>art distracted<br/>With the vain terrors of some feudal<br/>tyrant,<br/>Whose frown hath been from infancy<br/>thy bugbear.<br/>Why seek his presence '<br/>QUE. Wherefore does the moth<br/>Fly to the scorching taper ? Why the<br/>bird,</p> |
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| <p>Dazzled by lights at midnight, seek<br/>the net ?<br/>Why does the prey, which feels the<br/>fascination<br/>Of the snake's glaring eye, drop in<br/>his jaws ?<br/>SER. Such wild examples but refute<br/>themselves.<br/>Let bird, let moth, let the coil'd<br/>adder's prey,<br/>Resist the fascination and be safe.<br/>Thou goest not near this Baron ; if<br/>thou goest,<br/>I will go with thee. Known in many<br/>a field,<br/>Which he in a whole life of petty<br/>feud<br/>Has never dream'd of, I will teach the<br/>knight<br/>To rule him in this matter; be thy<br/>warrant,<br/>That far from him, and from his petty<br/>lordship,<br/>You shall henceforth tread English<br/>land, and never<br/>Thy presence shall alarm his con-<br/>science more.<br/>QUE. 'Twere desperate risk for<br/>both. I will far rather<br/>Hastily guide thee through this<br/>dangerous province,<br/>And seek thy school, thy yew-trees,<br/>and thy churchyard,—<br/>The last, perchance, will be the first<br/>I find.<br/>SER. I would rather face him,<br/>Like a bold Englishman that knows<br/>his right,<br/>And will stand by his friend. And<br/>yet 'tis folly :<br/>Fancies like these are not to be resisted;<br/>'Tis better to escape them. Many<br/>a presage,<br/>Too rashly braved, becomes its own<br/>accomplishment.<br/>Then let us go; but whither? My<br/>old head</p> | <p>As little knows where it shall lie to-<br/>night,<br/>As yonder mutineers that left their<br/>officer,<br/>As reckless of his quarters as these<br/>billows,<br/>That leave the withered sea-weed on<br/>the beach,<br/>And care not where they pile it.<br/>QUE. Think not for that, good<br/>friend. We are in Scotland,<br/>And if it is not varied from its wont,<br/>Each cot, that sends a curl of smoke<br/>to heaven,<br/>Will yield a stranger quarters for the<br/>night,<br/>Simply because he needs them.<br/>SER. But are there none within an<br/>easy walk<br/>Give lodgings here for hire? for<br/>I have left<br/>Some of the Don's piastres (though<br/>I kept<br/>The secret from yon gulls) ; and I had<br/>rather<br/>Pay the fair reckoning I can well<br/>afford,<br/>And my host takes with pleasure,<br/>than I'd cumber<br/>Some poor man's roof with me and<br/>all my wants,<br/>And tax his charity beyond discretion.<br/>QUE. Some six miles hence there<br/>is a town and hostelry ;<br/>But you are wayworn, and it is most<br/>likely<br/>Our comrades must have fill'd it.<br/>SER. Out upon them !<br/>Were there a friendly mastiff who<br/>would lend me<br/>Half of his supper, half of his poor<br/>kennel,<br/>I would help Honesty to pick his<br/>bones,<br/>And share his straw, far rather than<br/>I'd sup<br/>On jolly fare with these base varlets!</p> |
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QUE. We'll manage better ; for our  
Scottish dogs,  
Though stout and trusty, are but ill-  
instructed  
Inhospitable rites.— Here is a maiden,  
A little maid, will tell us of the  
country,  
And sorely it is changed since I have  
left it,  
If we should fail to find a harbourage.

*Enter ISABEL MACLELLAN, a girl of  
about six years old, bearing a milk-  
pail on her head; she stops on seeing  
the SERGEANT and QUENTIN.*

QUE. There's something in her  
look that doth remind me—  
But 'tis not wonder I find recollec-  
tions  
In all that here I look on. Pretty  
maid—

SER. You're slow, and hesitate. I  
will be spokesman.  
Good even, my pretty maiden ! Canst  
thou tell us,  
Is there a Christian house would  
render strangers,  
For love or guerdon, a night's meal  
and lodging?

ISA. Full surely, sir; we dwell in  
yon old house  
Upon the cliff—they call it Chapel-  
donan. *[Points to the building.*  
Our house is large enough, and if our  
supper  
Chance to be scant, you shall have  
half of mine,  
For, as I think, sir, you have been  
a soldier.  
Up yonder lies our house : I'll tiip  
before,  
And tell my mother she has guests  
a-coming;  
The path is something steep, but you  
shall see  
I'll be there first. I must chain up  
the dogs, too:

Nimrod and Bloodylass are cross to  
strangers,  
But gentle when you know them.

*[Exit, and is seen partially as-  
cending to the Castle.*

SER. You have spoke  
Your country folk aright, both for the  
dogs

And for the people. We had luck to  
light

On one too young for cunning and  
for selfishness.

He's in a reverie—a deep one sure,  
Since the gibe on his country wakes  
him not.

Bestir thee, Quentm !

QUE. 'Twas a wondrous likeness.

SER. Likeness ! of whom ? I'll  
warrant thee of one  
Whom thou hast loved and lost.  
Such fantasies

Live long in brains like thine, which  
fashion visions

Of woe and death when they are  
cross'd in love,

As most men are or have been.

QUE. Thy guess hath touch'd me,  
though it is but slightly,

'Mongst other woes: I knew, in  
former days,

A maid that view'd me with some  
glance of favour,

But my fate carried me to othet  
shores,

And she has since been wedded.  
I did think on't

But as a bubble burst, a rainbow  
vanished;

It adds no deeper shade to the dark  
gloom

Which chills the springs of hope and  
life within me.

Our guide hath got a trick of voice  
and feature

Like to the maid I spoke of; that is  
all.

SER. She bounds before us like  
a gamesome doe,  
Or rather as the rock-bred eaglet soars  
Up to her nest, as if she rose by will  
Without an effort. Now a Nether-  
lander,  
One of our Frogland friends, viewing  
the scene,  
Would take his oath that tower, and  
rock, and maiden,  
Were forms too light and lofty to  
be real,  
And only some delusion of the fancy,  
Such as men dream at sunset. I my-  
self  
Have kept the level ground so many  
years,  
I have wellmgh forgot the art to climb,  
Unless assisted by thy younger arm.

*[They go off as if to ascend to the  
Tower, the SERGEANT leaning  
upon QUENTIN.]*

SCENE II.

*Scene changes to the Front of the Old  
Tower. ISABEL comes forward with  
her Mother,—MARION speaking as  
they advance.*

MAR. I blame thee not, my child,  
for bidding wanderers  
Come share our food and shelter, if  
thy father  
Were here to welcome them; but,  
Isabel,  
He waits upon his lord at Auchindrane,  
And comes not home to-night.

ISA. What then, my mother?  
The travellers do not ask to see  
my father;  
Food, shelter, rest, is all the poor men  
want,  
And we can give them these without  
my father.

MAR. Thou canst not understand,  
nor I explain,  
Why a lone female asks not visitants  
What time her husband's absent.

*(Apart.)* My poor child,  
And if thou'rt wedded to a jealous  
husband,

Thou 'It know too soon the cause  
ISA. *(partly overhearing what her  
mother says).* Ay, but I know  
already! Jealousy

Is, when my father chides, and you  
sit weeping.

MAR. Out, little spy! thy father  
never chides;

Or, if he does, 'tis when his wife  
deserves it.

But to our strangers; they are old  
men, Isabel,

That seek this shelter, are they not?  
ISA. One is old—

Old as this tower of ours, and worn  
like that,

Bearing deep marks of battles long  
since fought.

MAR. Some remnant of the wars;  
he's welcome, surely,

Bringing no quality along with him  
Which can alarm suspicion. Well,  
the other?

ISA. A young man, gentle-voiced  
and gentle-eyed,

Who looks and speaks like one the  
world has frown'd on;

But smiles when you smile, seeming  
that he feels

Joy in your joy, though he himself is sad.  
Brown hair, and downcast looks.

MAR. *(alarmed).* 'Tis but an idle  
thought—it cannot be! *[Listens.]*

I hear his accents; it is all too  
true—

My terrors were prophetic!  
I'll compose myself,  
And then accost him firmly. Thus it  
must be.

*[She retires hastily into the Tower.]*



[TV" voices of the SERGEANT and QUENTIN are heard ascending behind the Scenes.

QUE. One effort more, we stand upon the level.  
I Ve seen thee work thee up glacis and cavalier  
Steeper than this ascent, when cannon, culverine,  
Musket, and hackbut, shower'd their shot upon thee,  
And form'd, with ceaseless blaze, a fiery garland  
Round the defences of the post you storm'd

[They come on the Stage, and at the same time MARION re-enters from the Tower.

SER. Truly thou speak'st. I am the tardier,  
That I, in climbing hither, miss the fire,  
Which wont to tell me there was death in loitering.  
Here stands, methinks, our hostess.

[He goes forward to address MARION. QUENTIN, struck on seeing her, keeps back.

SER. Kind dame, yon little lass hath brought you strangers,  
Willing to be a trouble, not a charge to you.  
We are disbanded soldiers, but have means  
Ample enough to pay our journey homeward.

MAR. We keep no house of general entertainment,  
But know our duty, sir, to locks like yours,  
Whiten'd and thinn'd by many a long campaign.  
Ill chances that my husband should be absent—

(Apart) Courage alone can make me struggle through it—  
For in your comrade, though he hath forgot me,

I spy a friend whom I have known in school-days,  
And whom I think MacLellan well remembers.

[She goes up to QUENTIN.

You see a woman's memory  
Is faithfuller than yours; for Quentin Blane  
Hath not a greeting left for Marion Harkness.

QUE. (with effort. I seek, indeed, my native land, good Marion,  
But seek it like a stranger. All is changed,  
And thou thyself—

MAR. You left a giddy maiden,  
And find, on your return, a wife and mother.

Thine old acquaintance, Quentin, is my mate—

Stout Niel MacLellan, ranger to our lord,

The Knight of Auchmdrane. He's absent now,

But will rejoice to see his former comrade,

If, as I trust, you tarry his return.

(Apart.) Heaven grant he understand my words by contraries!

He must remember Niel and he were rivals;

He must remember Niel and he were foes;

He must remember Niel is warm of temper,

And think, instead of welcome, I would blithely

Bid him God speed you. But he is as simple

And void of guile as ever.

QUE. Marion, I gladly rest within your cottage,

And gladly wait return of Niel Mac-  
Lellan,  
To clasp his hand, and wish him  
happiness.  
Some rising feelings might perhaps  
prevent this;  
But 'tis a peevish part to grudge our  
friends  
Their share of fortune because we  
have mias'd it;  
I can wish others joy and happiness,  
Though I must ne'er partake them.  
MAR. But if it grieve you—  
QUE. No! do not fear. The bright-  
est gleams of hope  
That shine on me are such as are  
reflected  
From those which shine on others.  
*[The SERGEANT and QUENTIN  
enter the Tower with the little Girl.*  
MAR. *(comes forward, and speaks in  
agitation).* Even so! the simple  
youth has miss'd my meaning.  
I shame to make it plainer, or to say,  
In one brief word, Pass on. Heaven  
guide the bark,  
For we are on the breakers '  
*[Exit into the Tower.*

ACT II.

SCENE I.

*A withdrawing Apartment in the  
Castle of Auchindrane. Servants  
place a Table, with a Flask of IVme  
and Drinking-Cups.*

*Enter MURE of AUCHINDRANE, with  
ALBERT GIFFORD, his Relation and  
Visitor. They place themselves by  
the Table after some complimentary  
ceremony. At some distance is heard  
the noise of revelling.*

AUCH. We're better placed for  
confidential talk,

Than in the hall fill'd with disbanded  
soldiers,  
And fools and fiddlers gathered on the  
highway,—  
The worthy guests whom Philip  
crowds my hall with,  
And with them spends his evening.  
GIF. But think you not, my friend,  
that your son Philip  
Should be participant of these our  
councils,  
Being so deeply mingled in the  
danger—  
Your house's only heir—your only  
son?  
AUCH. Kind cousin Gifford, if thou  
lack'st good counsel  
At race, at cockpit, or at gambling  
table,  
Or any freak by which men cheat  
themselves  
As well of life, as of the means to live,  
Call for assistance upon Philip Mure;  
But in all serious parley spare invoking  
him.  
GIF. You speak too lightly of my  
cousin Philip;  
All name him brave in arms.  
AUCH. A second Bevis;  
But I, my youth bred up in graver  
fashions,  
Mourn o'er the mode of life in which  
he spends,  
Or rather dissipates, his time and  
substance.  
No vagabond escapes his search :  
The soldier  
Spurn'd from the service, henceforth  
to be ruffian  
Upon his own account, is Philip's  
comrade;  
The fiddler, whose crack'd crowd has  
still three strings oh't;  
The balladeer, whose voice has still  
two notes left;  
Whatever is roguish and whatever is  
vile,

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| Are welcome to the board of<br>Auchindrane,<br>And Philip will return them shout for<br>shout,<br>And pledge for jovial pledge, and<br>song for song,<br>Until the shamefaced sun peep at our<br>windows,<br>And ask 'What have we here'<br>GIF. You take such revel deeply.<br>We are Scotsmen,<br>Far known for rustic hospitality,<br>That mind not birth or titles in our<br>guests;<br>The harper has his seat beside our<br>hearth,<br>The wanderer must find comfort at<br>our board,<br>His name unask'd, his pedigree un-<br>known ;<br>So did our ancestors, and so must we.<br>AUCH. All this is freely granted,<br>worthy kinsman ;<br>And prithee do not think me churl<br>enough<br>To count how many sit beneath my<br>salt.<br>I've wealth enough to fill my father's<br>hall<br>Each day at noon, and feed the guests<br>who crowd it.<br>I am near mate with those whom men<br>call Lord,<br>Though a rude western knight. But<br>mark me, cousin,<br>Although I feed wayfaring vagabonds,<br>I make them not my comrades. Such<br>as I,<br>Who have advanced the fortunes of<br>my line<br>And swell'd a baron's turret to a palace,<br>Have oft the curse awaiting on our<br>thrift,<br>To see, while yet we live, the things<br>which must be<br>At our. decease—the downfall of our<br>family. | The loss of land and lordship, name<br>and knighthood,<br>The wreck of the fair fabric we have<br>built,<br>By a degenerate heir. Philip has that<br>Of inborn meanness in him, that he<br>loves not<br>The company of betters, nor of equals;<br>Never at ease, unless he bears the bell,<br>And crows the loudest in the company.<br>He's mesh'd, too, in the snares of<br>every female<br>Who deigns to cast a passing glance<br>on him—<br>Licentious, disrespectful, rash, and<br>profligate.<br>GIF. Come, my good coz, think we<br>too have been young,<br>And I will swear that in your father's<br>lifetime<br>You have yourself been trapp'd by<br>to3S like these.<br>AUCH. A fool I may have been—<br>but not a madman ;<br>I never play'd the rake among my<br>followers,<br>Pursuing this man's sister, that man's<br>wife;<br>And therefore never saw I man of<br>mine,<br>When summon'd to obey my hest,<br>grow restive,<br>Talk of his honour, of his peace<br>destroy'd,<br>And, while obeying, mutter threats of<br>vengeance.<br>But now the humour of an idle youth,<br>Disgusting trusted followers, sworn<br>dependants,<br>Plays football with his honour and<br>my safety.<br>GIF, I m sorry to find discord in<br>your house,<br>For I had hoped, while bringing you<br>cold news,<br>To find you arm'd in union 'gainst the<br>danger. |
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| <p>AUCH. What can man speak that I<br/>would shrink to hear,<br/>And where the danger I would deign<br/>to shun ? <i>[He rises.]</i><br/>What should appal a man inured to<br/>perils,<br/>Like the bold climber on the crags of<br/>Ailsa '<br/>Winds whistle past him, billows rage<br/>below,<br/>The sea-fowl sweep around, with<br/>shriek and clang;—<br/>One single slip, one unadvised pace,<br/>One qualm of giddiness—and peace be<br/>with him !<br/>But he whose grasp is sure, whose<br/>step is firm,<br/>Whose brain is constant—he makes<br/>one proud rock<br/>The means to scale another, till he stand<br/>Triumphant on the peak.<br/>GIF. And so I trust<br/>Thou wilt surmount the danger now<br/>approaching,<br/>Which scarcely can I frame my tongue<br/>to tell you,<br/>Though I rode here on purpose.<br/>AUCH. Cousin, ! think thy heart was<br/>never coward,<br/>And strange it seems thy tongue should<br/>take such semblance.<br/>I've heard of many a loud-mouth'd,<br/>noisy braggart,<br/>Whose hand gave feeble sanction to<br/>his tongue ;<br/>But thou art one whose heart can think<br/>bold things,<br/>Whose hand can act them, but who<br/>shrinks to speak them !<br/>GIF. And if I speak them not, 'tis<br/>that I shame<br/>To tell thee of the calumnies that load<br/>thee.<br/>Things loudly spoken at the city<br/>Cross,<br/>Things closely whisper'd in our<br/>Sovereign's ear,</p> | <p>Things which the plumed lord and<br/>flat-capp'd citizen<br/>Do circulate amid their different<br/>ranks—<br/>Things false, no doubt; but, falsehoods<br/>while I deem them,<br/>Still honouring thee, I shun the odious<br/>topic.<br/>AUCH. Shun it not, cousin; 'tis a<br/>friend's best office<br/>To bring the news we hear unwillingly.<br/>The sentinel, who tells the foe's ap-<br/>proach,<br/>And wakes the sleeping camp, does<br/>but his duty :<br/>Be thou as bold in telling me of danger,<br/>As I shall be in facing danger told of.<br/>GIF I need not bid thee recollect<br/>the death-feud<br/>That raged so long betwixt thy house<br/>and Cassilis;<br/>I need not bid thee recollect the league,<br/>When royal James himself stood me-<br/>diator<br/>Between thee and Earl Gilbert.<br/>AUCH. Call you these news ? You<br/>might as well have told me<br/>That old King Coil is dead, and grav'd<br/>at Kylesfeld.<br/>I'll help thee out: King James com-<br/>manded us<br/>Henceforth to live in peace, made us<br/>clasp hands too.<br/>O, sir, when such an union hath been<br/>made,<br/>In heart and hand conjoining mortal<br/>foes,<br/>Under a monarch's royal mediation,<br/>The league is not forgotten. And<br/>with this<br/>What is there to be told ? The king<br/>commanded—<br/>'Be friends.' No doubt we were so—<br/>who dare doubt it ?<br/>GIF. You speak but half the tale.<br/>AUCH. By good Saint Trimon, but<br/>I'll tell the whole !</p> |
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| <p>There is no terror in the tale for me :<br/>         Go speak of ghosts to children ! This<br/>         Earl Gilbert<br/>         (God sain him) loved Heaven's peace<br/>         as well as I did,<br/>         And we were wondrous friends when-<br/>         e'er we met<br/>         At church or market, or in burrows<br/>         town.<br/>         'Midst this, our good Lord Gilbert,<br/>         Earl of Cassilis,<br/>         Takes purpose he would journey forth<br/>         to Edinburgh.<br/>         The King was doling gifts of abbey-<br/>         lands,<br/>         Good things that thrifty house was<br/>         wont to fish for.<br/>         Our mighty Earl forsakes his sea-<br/>         wash'd castle,<br/>         Passes our borders some four miles<br/>         from hence ;<br/>         And, holding it unwholesome to be<br/>         fasters<br/>         Long after sunrise, lo ' the Earl and<br/>         train<br/>         Dismount to rest their nags and eat<br/>         their breakfast.<br/>         The morning rose, the small birds<br/>         caroll'd sweetly,<br/>         The corks were drawn, the pasty<br/>         brooks incision,<br/>         His lordship jests, his train are choked<br/>         with laughter,<br/>         When,—wondrous change of cheer,<br/>         and most unlook'd for !<br/>         Strange epilogue to bottle and to baked<br/>         meat!—<br/>         Flash'd from the greenwood half a<br/>         score of carabines,<br/>         And the good Earl of Cassilis, in his<br/>         breakfast,<br/>         Had nooning, dinner, supper, all at once,<br/>         Even in the morning that he closed<br/>         his journey :<br/>         And the grim sexton, for his chamberlain,<br/>         Made him the bed which rests the<br/>         head for ever.</p> | <p>GIF. Told with much spirit, cousin.<br/>         Some there are<br/>         Would add and in a tone resembling<br/>         triumph.<br/>         And would that with these long estab-<br/>         lish'd facts<br/>         My tale began and ended ! I must tell<br/>         you<br/>         That evil-deeming censures of the<br/>         events,<br/>         Both at the time and now, throw<br/>         blame on thee.<br/>         Time, place, and circumstance, they<br/>         say, proclaim thee,<br/>         Alike, the author of that morning's<br/>         ambush.<br/>         AUCH. Ay, 'tis an old belief in<br/>         Carrick here,<br/>         Where natives do not always die in<br/>         bed,<br/>         That if a Kennedy shall not attain<br/>         Methuselah's last span, a Mure has<br/>         slain him.<br/>         Such is the general creed of all their<br/>         clan.<br/>         Thank Heaven that they 're bound to<br/>         prove the charge<br/>         They are so prompt in making. They<br/>         have clamour'd<br/>         Enough of this before, to show their<br/>         malice.<br/>         But what Said these coward pickthanks<br/>         when I came<br/>         Before the King, before the Justicers,<br/>         Rebutting all their calumnies, and<br/>         daring them<br/>         To show that I knew aught of Cassilis'<br/>         journey,<br/>         Which way he meant to travel, where<br/>         to halt ?<br/>         Without which knowledge I possess'd<br/>         no means<br/>         To dress an ambush for him. Did I not<br/>         Defy the assembled clan of Kennedys<br/>         To show, by proof direct or inferential,<br/>         Wherefore they slander'd me with this<br/>         foul charge ?</p> |
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My gauntlet rung before them in the-  
court,  
And I did dare the best of them to lift it,  
And prove such charge a true one.  
Did I not ?  
GIF. I saw your gauntlet lie before  
the Kennedys,  
Who look'd on it as men do on an adder,  
Longing to crush, and yet afraid to  
grasp it."  
Not an eye sparkled, not a foot  
advanced,  
No arm was stretch'd to lift the fatal  
symbol.  
AUCH. Then wherefore do the  
hildings murmur now'  
Wish they to see again, how one bold  
Mure  
Can baffle and defy their assembled  
valour'  
GIF. No ; but they speak of evidence  
suppress'd.  
AUCH. Suppress'd! What evi-  
dence'—by whom suppress'd'  
What Will-o'-Wisp, what idiot of  
a witness,  
Is he to whom they trace an empty  
voice,  
But cannot show his person'  
GIF. They pretend,  
With the King's leave, to bring it to  
a trial;  
Averting that a lad, named Quentin  
Blane,  
Brought thee a letter from the mur-  
der'd Earl,  
With friendly greetings, telling of his  
journey,  
The hour which he set forth, the  
place he halted at  
Affording thee the means to form the  
ambush,  
Of which your hatred made the  
application.  
AUCH. A prudent Earl, indeed, if  
such his practice,  
When dealing with a recent enemy!

And what should he propose by such  
strange confidence  
In one who sought it not ?  
GIF. His purposes were kindly, say  
the Kennedys—  
Desiring you would meet him where  
he halted,  
Offering to undertake whate'er com-  
missions  
You listed trust him with, for court  
or city :  
And, thus apprised of Cassilis' pur-  
posed journey,  
And of his halting place, you placed  
the ambush,  
Prepared the homicides—  
AUCH. They're free to say their  
pleasure. They are men  
Of the new court; and I am but a  
fragment  
Of stout old Morton's faction. It is  
reason  
That such as I be rooted from the earth  
That they may have fuil room to  
spread their branches.  
No doubt, 'tis easy to find strolling  
vagrants  
To prove whate'er they prompt. This  
Quentin Blane—  
Did you not call him so '—why comes  
he now?  
And wherefore not before ? This must  
be answer'd !  
(*Abruptly.*) Where is he now ?  
GIF. Abroad, they say; kidnapp'd,  
By you kidnapp'd, that he might die  
in Flanders.  
But orders have been sent for his dis-  
charge,  
And his transmission hither.  
AUCH. (*assuming an air of com-  
posure*). When they produce such  
witness, cousin Gifford,  
We 'll be prepared to meet it. In the  
meanwhile,  
The King doth ill to throw his royal  
sceptre

In the accuser's scale, ere he can know  
How justice shall incline it.

GIF. Our sage prince  
Resents, it may be, Jess the death of  
Cassih's,

Than he is angry that the feud should  
burn,

After his royal voice had said 'Be  
quench'd' :

Thus urging prosecution less for  
slaughter,

Than that, being done against the  
King's command,

Treason is mix'd with homicide.

AUCH. Ha! ha! most true, my  
cousin.

Why, well consider'd, 'tis a crime so  
great

To slay one's enemy, the King for-  
bidding it,

Like parricide, it should be held  
impossible.

'Tis just as if a wretch retain'd the evil,  
When the King's touch had bid the  
sores be heal'd ;

And such a crime merits the stake at  
least.

What! can there be within a Scottish  
bosom

A feud so deadly, that it kept its ground  
When the King said Be friends ! It

is not credible.

Were I King James, I never would  
believe it :

I'd rather think the story *all* a dream,  
And that there was no friendship,

feud, nor journey,  
No halt, no ambush, and no Earl of

Cassilis,  
Than dream anointed Majesty has  
wrong!

GIF. Speak within door, coz.

AUCH. O, true! (*aside*). I shall  
betray myself

Even to this half bred fool. I must  
have room,

Room for an instant, or I suffocate.

Cousin, I prithee call our Philip  
hither—

Forgive me' 'twere more meet I  
summon'd him

Myself; but then the sight of yonder  
revel

Would chafe my blood, and I have  
need of coolness.

GIF. I understand thee: I will bring  
him straight. " [*Exit*.

AUCH. And if thou dost, he's lost  
his ancient trick

To fathom, as he wont, his five-pint  
flagons.

This space is mine : O for the power  
to fill it,

Instead of senseless rage and empty  
curses,

With the dark spell which witches  
learn from fiends,

That smites the object of their hate afar,  
Nor leaves a token of its mystic action,

Stealing the soul from out the un-  
scathed body,

As lightning melts the blade, nor  
harms the scabbard !

'Tis vain to wish for it' Each curse  
of mine

Falls to the ground as harmless as  
the arrows

Which children shoot at stars ' The  
time for thought,

If thought could aught avail me, melts  
away,

Like to a snowball in a schoolboy's  
hand,

That melts the faster the more close  
he grasps it!

If I had time, this Scottish Solomon,  
Whom some call son of David the

Musician',  
Might find it perilous work to march  
to Carrick.

There 's many a feud still slumbering  
in its ashes,

<sup>i</sup> The calumnious tale which ascribed the birth of  
James VI to an intrigue of Queen Mary with Rizzio.

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| <p>Whose embers are yet red. Nobles<br/>we have,<br/>Stout as old Graysteel, and as hot as<br/>Bothwell;<br/>Here too are castles look from crags<br/>as high<br/>On seas as wide as Logan's. So the<br/>King-<br/>Pshaw ! He is here again.<br/><i>Enter GIFFORD.</i><br/>GIF. I heard you name<br/>The King, my kinsman; know, he<br/>comes not hither.<br/>AUCH. (<i>affecting indifference</i>). Nay,<br/>then we need not broach our<br/>barrels, cousin,<br/>Nor purchase us new jerkins. Comes<br/>not Philip ?<br/>GIF. Yes, sir. He tarries but to<br/>drink a service<br/>To his good friends at parting.<br/>AUCH. Friends for the beadle or<br/>the sheriff-officer<br/>Well, let it pass. Who comes, and<br/>how attended,<br/>Since James designs not westward '<br/>GIF. O you shall have, instead, his<br/>functionary, fiery<br/>George Home that was, but now<br/>Dunbar's great Earl;<br/>He leads a royal host, and comes<br/>to show you<br/>How he distributes justice on the<br/>Border,<br/>Where judge and hangman oft reverse<br/>their office,<br/>And the noose does its work before<br/>the sentence.<br/>But I have said my tidings best and<br/>worst.<br/>None but yourself can know what<br/>course the time<br/>And peril may demand. To lift your<br/>banner,<br/>If I might be a judge, were desperate<br/>game :</p> | <p>Ireland and Galloway offer you con-<br/>venience<br/>For flight, if flight be thought the<br/>better remedy;<br/>To face the court requires the con-<br/>sciousness<br/>And confidence of innocence. You<br/>alone<br/>Can judge if you possess these at-<br/>tributes. [<i>A noise behind the scenes.</i><br/>AUCH. Philip, I think, has broken<br/>up his revels;<br/>His ragged regiment are dispersing<br/>them,<br/>Well liquor'd, doubtless. They're<br/>disbanded soldiers,<br/>Or some such vagabonds. Here comes<br/>the gallant.<br/><i>Enter PHILIP. He has a buff-coat and<br/>head-piece, wears a sword and dagger,<br/>with pistols at his girdle. He appears<br/>to be affected by liquor, but to be by<br/>no means intoxicated.</i><br/>AUCH. You scarce have been made<br/>known to one another,<br/>Although you sate together at the<br/>board.<br/>Son Philip, know and prize our cousin<br/>Gifford.<br/>PHI. (<i>tasting the wine on the table</i>). If<br/>you had prized him, sir, you had<br/>been loth<br/>To have welcomed him in bastard<br/>Alicant:<br/>I'll make amends, by pledging his<br/>good journey<br/>In glorious Burgundy. The stirrup-<br/>cup, ho !<br/>And bring my cousin's horses to the<br/>court.<br/>AUCH. (<i>drawing him aside</i>). The<br/>stirrup-cup? He doth not ride<br/>to-night !<br/>Shame on such churlish conduct to<br/>a kinsman !</p> |
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PHI. (*aside to his father*). I've news of pressing import.

Send the fool off. Stay, I will start him for you.

(*To GIF.*) Yes, my kind cousin, Burgundy is better,

On a night-ride, to those who thread our moors,

And we may deal it freely to our friends,

For we came freely by it. Yonder ocean

Rolls many a purple cask upon our shore,

Rough with embossed shells and shagged sea-weed,

When the good skipper and his careful crew

Have had their latest earthly draught of brine,

And gone to quench, or to endure their thirst,

Where nectar's plenty, or even water 's scarce,

And filtered to the parched crew by drops.

AUCH. Thou 'rt mad, son Philip!—Gifford 's no intruder,

That we should rid him hence by such wild rants:

My kinsman hither rode at his own danger,

To tell us that Dunbar is hasting to us,

With a strong force, and with the King's commission,

To enforce against our house a hateful charge,

With every measure of extremity.

PHI. And is this all that our good cousin tells us?

I can say more, thanks to the ragged regiment,

With whose good company you have upbraided me ;

On whose authority, I tell thee, cousin, Dunbar is here already.

GIF. Already ?

PHI. Yes, gentle coz. And you, my sire, be hasty

In what you think to do.

AUCH. I think thou darest not jest on such a subject.

Where hadst thou these fell tidings'

PHI. Where you, too, might have heard them, noble father,

Save that your ears, nail'd to our kinsman's lips,

Would list no coarser accents. O, my soldiers,

My merry crew of vagabonds, for ever! Scum of the Netherlands, and wash'd ashore

Upon this coast like unregarded sea-weed,

They had not been two hours on Scottish land,

When, lo ! they met a military friend,

An ancient fourier, known to them of old,

Who, warm'd by certain stoups of searching wine,

Informed his old companions that Dunbar

Left Glasgow yesterday, comes here to-morrow;

Himself, he said, was sent a spy before,

To view what preparations we were making.

AUCH. (*to GIF.*) If this be sooth, good kinsman, thou must claim

To take a part with us for life and death,

Or speed from hence, and leave us to our fortune.

GIF. In such dilemma, Believe me, friend, I'd choose upon the instant;

But I lack harness, and a steed to charge on,

For mine is overtired, and, save my page,

There's not a man to back me. But I'll hie

To Kyle, and raise my vassals to your aid.

PHI. T will be when the rats,  
That on these tidings fly this house of  
ours,  
Come back to pay their rents. (*Apart.*)  
AUCH. Courage, cousin '  
Thou goest not hence ill mounted for  
thy need:  
Full forty coursers feed in my wide  
stalls,  
The best of them is yours to speed  
your journey.  
PHI. Stand not on ceremony, good  
our cousin,  
When safety signs, to shorten  
courtesy.  
GIF. (*to AUCH* ') Farewell then,  
cousin, for my tarrying here  
Were ruin to myself, small aid to  
you;  
Yet loving well your name and family,  
I 'd fain—  
PHI. Be gone' that is our object,  
too;  
Kinsman, adieu.  
*[Exit GIFFORD. PHILIP calls after  
him.*  
You yeoman of the stable,  
Give Master Gifford there my fleetest  
steed,  
Yon cut-tail'd roan that trembles at  
a spear.  
*[Trampling of the horse heard  
going off.*  
Hark! he departs. How swift the  
dastard rides,  
To shun the neighbourhood of  
jeopardy!  
*[He lays aside the appearance of  
levity which he has hitherto worn,  
and says very seriously,*  
And now, my father!  
AUCH. And now, my son! thou 'st  
ta'en a perilous game  
Into thine hands, rejecting elder  
counsel;  
How dost thou mean to play it?

PHI. Sir, good gamesters play not  
Till they review the cards which fate  
has dealt them,  
Computing thus the chances of the  
game;  
And wofully they seem to weigh  
against us.  
AUCH. Exile's a passing ill, and  
may be borne;  
And when Dunbar and all his  
myrmidons  
Are eastward turn'd, we 'll seize our  
own again.  
PHI. Would that were all the risk  
we had to stand to!  
But more and Worse. A doom of  
treason, forfeiture,  
Death to ourselves, dishonour to our  
house,  
Is what the stern Justiciary menaces;  
And, fatally for us, he hath the means  
To make his threatenings good.  
AUCH. It cannot be. I tell thee,  
there's no force  
In Scottish law to raze a house like  
mine,  
Coeval with the time the Lords of  
Galloway  
Submitted them unto the Scottish  
sceptre,  
Renouncing rights of Tanistry and  
Brehon.  
Some dreams they have of evidence,  
some suspicion.  
But old Montgomery knows my pur-  
pose well,  
And long before their mandate reach  
the camp  
To crave the presence of this mighty  
witness,  
He will be fitted with an answer to it.  
PHI. Father, what we call great, is  
often ruin'd  
By means so ludicrously dispro-  
portion'd,  
They make me think upon the gunner's  
linstock,

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
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| <p>Which, yielding forth a light about<br/>the size<br/>And semblance of the glowworm, yet<br/>applied<br/>To powder, blew a palace into atoms,<br/>Sent a young King—a Young Queen's<br/>mate at least—<br/>Into the air, as high as e'er flew<br/>night-hawk,<br/>And made such wild work in the<br/>realm of Scotland,<br/>As they can tell who heard; and you<br/>were one<br/>Who saw, perhaps, the night-flight<br/>which began it.<br/>AUCH. If thou hast nought to speak<br/>but drunken folly,<br/>I cannot listen longer.<br/>PHI. I will speak brief and sudden.<br/>There is one<br/>Whose tongue to us has the same<br/>perilous force<br/>Which Bothwell's powder had to<br/>Kirk of Field;<br/>One whose least tones, and those but<br/>peasant accents,<br/>Could rend the roof from off our<br/>fathers' castle,<br/>Level its tallest turret with its base;<br/>And he that doth possess this won-<br/>drous power<br/>Sleeps this same night not five miles<br/>distant from us.<br/>AUCH. (<i>who had looked on PHILIP<br/>with much appearance of astonish-<br/>ment and doubt, exclaims</i>) Then<br/>thou art mad indeed! Ha! ha!<br/>I'm glad on't.<br/>I'd purchase an escape from what<br/>I dread,<br/>Even by the frenzy of my only son!<br/>PHI. I thank you, but agree not to<br/>the bargain.<br/>You rest on what yon civet cat has<br/>said:<br/>Yon silken doublet, stuff'd with rotten<br/>Straw,</p> | <p>Told you but half the truth, and knew<br/>no more.<br/>But my good vagrants had a perfect<br/>tale:<br/>They told me, little judging the im-<br/>portance,<br/>That Quentin Blane had been dis-<br/>charged with them.<br/>They told me, that a quarrel happ'd<br/>at landing,<br/>And that the youngster and an ancient<br/>sergeant<br/>Had left their company, and taken<br/>refuge<br/>In Chapeldonan, where our ranger<br/>dwells;<br/>They saw him scale the cliff on which<br/>it stands,<br/>Ere they were out of sight; the old<br/>man with him.<br/>And therefore laugh no more at me<br/>as mad;<br/>But laugh, if thou hast list for merri-<br/>ment,<br/>To think he stands on the same land<br/>with us,<br/>Whose absence thou wouldst deem<br/>were cheaply purchased<br/>With thy soul's ransom and thy body's<br/>danger.<br/>AUCH. 'Tis then a fatal truth! Thou<br/>art no yelper<br/>To open rashly on so wild a scent;<br/>Thou'rt the young bloodhound, which<br/>careers and springs,<br/>Frolics and fawns, as if the friend of<br/>man,<br/>But seizes on his victim like a tiger.<br/>PHI. No matter what I am—I'm as<br/>you bred me;<br/>So let that pass till there be time to<br/>mend me,<br/>And let us speak like men, and to the<br/>purpose.<br/>This object of our fear and of our dread.<br/>Since such our pride must own him,<br/>sleeps to-night</p> |
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Within our power:—to-morrow in  
Dunbar's,

And we are then his victims.

AUCH. He is in *ours* to-night.

PHI. He is. I'll answer that Mac-  
Lellan's trusty.

AUCH. Yet he replied to you to-day  
full rudely.

PHI. Yes! The poor knave has  
got a handsome wife,  
And is gone mad with jealousy.'

AUCH. Fool! When we need the  
utmost faith, allegiance,  
Obedience, and attachment in our  
vassals,

Thy wild intrigues pour gall into their  
hearts,

And turn their love to hatred'

PHI. Most reverend sire, you talk  
of ancient morals,  
Preach'd on by Knox. and practised  
by Glencairn;

Respectable, indeed, but somewhat  
musty

In these our modern nostrils. In our  
days,

If a young baron chance to leave his  
vassal

The sole possessor of a handsome wife,  
'Tis sign he loves his follower; and,  
if not,

He loves his follower's wife, which  
often proves

The surer bond of patronage. Take  
either case :

Favour flows in of course, and vassals  
rise.

AUCH. Philip, this is infamous,  
And, what is worse, impolitic. Take  
example:

Break not God's laws or man's for  
each temptation

That youth and blood suggest. I am  
a man—

A weak and erring man; full well  
thou know'st

That I may hardly term myself a  
pattern

Even to my son; yet thus far will I  
say,

I never swerved from my integrity,  
Save at the voice of strong necessity,  
Or such o'erpowering view of high  
advantage

As wise men liken to necessity,  
In strength and force compulsive.

No one saw me  
Exchange my reputation for my  
pleasure,

Or do the Devil's work without his  
wages.

I practised prudence, and paid tax to  
virtue,

By following her behests, save where  
strong reason

Compell'd a deviation. Then, if  
preachers

At times look'd sour, or elders shook  
their heads,

They could not term my walk irre-  
gular;

For I stood up still for the worthy  
cause,

A pillar, though a flaw'd one, of the  
altar,

Kept a strict walk, and led three  
hundred horse.

PHI. Ah, these three hundred horse  
in such rough times

Were better commendation to a  
party

Than all your efforts at hypocrisy,

1 Alexander, fifth Earl of Glencairn, for distinction called 'The Good h.irl,' was among the first of the peers of Scotland who concurred in the Reformation, in aid of which he acted a conspicuous part, in the employment both of his sword and pen. In a remonstrance with the Queen Regent, he told her, that 'if she violated the engagements which she had come under to her subjects, they would consider themselves as absolved from their allegiance to her.' He was author of a satirical poem against the Roman Catholics, entitled 'The Hermit of Allareit' (Loretto)—see SIBBALD'S *Chronicle of Scottish Poetry*.—He assisted the Reformers with his sword, when they took arms at Perth, in 1539, had a principal command in the army embodied against Queen Mary, in June 1567, and demolished the altar, broke the images, tore down the pictures, &c., in the Chapel-royal of Holyrood-house, after the Queen was conducted to Lochleven. He died in 1574.

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| <p>Betray'd so oft by avarice and ambition,<br/>         And dragg'd to open shame. But, righteous father,<br/>         When sire and son unite in mutual crime,<br/>         And join their efforts to the same enormity,<br/>         It is no time to measure other's faults,<br/>         Or fix the amount of each. Most moral father,<br/>         Think if it be a moment now to weigh<br/>         The vices of the Heir of Auchindrane,<br/>         Or take precaution that the ancient house<br/>         Shall have another heir than the sly courtier<br/>         That's gaping for the forfeiture.<br/>         AUCH. We 'll disappoint him, Philip,—<br/>         We 'll disappoint him yet. It is a folly,<br/>         A wilful cheat, to cast our eyes behind,<br/>         When time, and the fast flitting opportunity,<br/>         Call loudly, nay, compel us to look forward:<br/>         Why are we not already at MacLellan's,<br/>         Since there the victim sleeps?<br/>         PHI. Nay, soft, I pray thee.<br/>         I had not made your piety my confessor,<br/>         Nor enter'd in debate on these sage councils,<br/>         Which you're more like to give than I to profit by,<br/>         Could I have used the time more usefully;<br/>         But first an interval must pass between<br/>         The fate of Quentin and the little artifice<br/>         That shall detach him from his comrade,<br/>         The stout old soldier that I told you of.<br/>         AUCH. How work a point so difficult, so dangerous!<br/>         PHI. 'Tis cared for. Mark, my father, the convenience</p> | <p>Arising from mean company. My agents<br/>         Are at my hand, like a good workman's tools,<br/>         And if I mean a mischief, ten to one<br/>         That they anticipate the deed and guilt.<br/>         Well knowing this, when first the vagrant's tattle<br/>         Gave me the hint that Qitentin was so near us,<br/>         Instant I sent MacLellan, with strong charges<br/>         To stop him for the night, and bring me word,<br/>         Like an accomplish'd spy, how all things stood,<br/>         Lulling the enemy into security.<br/>         AUCH. There was a prudent general!<br/>         PHI. MacLellan went and came within the hour.<br/>         The jealous bee, which buzzes in his nightcap,<br/>         Had humm'd to him this fellow, Quentin Blane,<br/>         Had been in schoolboy days an humble lover<br/>         Of his own pretty wife—<br/>         AUCH. Most fortunate!<br/>         The knave will be more prompt to serve our purpose.<br/>         PHI. No doubt on't. 'Mid the tidings he brought back<br/>         Was one of some importance. The old man<br/>         Is flush of dollars; this I caused him tell<br/>         Among his comrades, who became as eager<br/>         To have him in their company, as e'er<br/>         They had been wild to part with him.<br/>         And in brief space,<br/>         A letter's framed by an old hand amongst them,<br/>         Familiar with such feats. It bore the name<br/>         And character of old Montgomery,</p> |
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| <p>Whom he might well suppose at no great distance,<br/>         Commanding his old Sergeant Hildebrand,<br/>         By all the ties of late authority,<br/>         Conjuring him by ancient soldiership,<br/>         To hasten to his mansion instantly,<br/>         On business of high import, with a charge<br/>         To come alone.<br/>         AUCH. Well, he sets out, I doubt it not : what follows '<br/>         PHI. I am not curious into others' practices ;<br/>         So far I 'in an economist in guilt,<br/>         As you my sire advise But on the road<br/>         To old Montgomery's he meets his comrades,<br/>         They nourish grudge against him and his dollars,<br/>         And things may hap, which counsel, learn'd in law,<br/>         Call robbery and murder. Should he live,<br/>         He has seen nought that we would<br/>         • hide from him.<br/>         AUCH. Who carries the forged letter to the veteran ?<br/>         PHI. Why, Niel MacLellan, who returned again<br/>         To his own tower, as if to pass the night there<br/>         They pass'd on him, or tried to pass, a story,<br/>         As if they wish'd the sergeant's company,<br/>         Without the young comptroller's—that is Quentin's,<br/>         And he became an agent of their plot,<br/>         That he might better carry on our own.<br/>         AUCH. There's life in it; yes, there is life in't.<br/>         And we will have a mounted party ready</p> | <p>To scour the moors in quest of the banditti<br/>         That kill'd the poor old man ; they shall die instantly.<br/>         Dunbar shall see us use sharp justice here,<br/>         As well as he in Teviotdale. You are sure<br/>         You gave no hint nor impulse to their purpose ?<br/>         PHI. It needed not. The whole pack oped at once<br/>         Upon the scent of dollars. But time comes<br/>         When I must seek the tower, and act with Niel<br/>         What farther's to be done.<br/>         AUCH. Alone with him thou goest not: he bears grudge.<br/>         Thou art my only son, and on a night<br/>         When such wild passions are so free abroad,<br/>         When such wild deeds are doing, 'tis but natural<br/>         I guarantee thy safety. I'll ride with thee.<br/>         PHI. E'en as you will, my lord. But, pardon me !<br/>         If you will come, let us not have a word<br/>         Of conscience, and of pity, and forgiveness ;<br/>         Fine words to-morrow, out of place to-night.<br/>         Take counsel then, leave all this work to me ;<br/>         Call up your household, make fit preparation,<br/>         In love and peace, to welcome this Earl Justiciar,<br/>         As one that's free of guilt. Go, deck the castle<br/>         As for an honour'd guest. Hallow the chapel<br/>         (If they have power to hallow it) with thy prayers.</p> |
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Let me ride forth alone, and ere the  
sun  
Comes o'er the eastern hill, thou  
shalt accost him—  
'Now do thy worst, thou oft-returning  
spy,  
Here 's nought thou canst discover.'  
AUCH. Yet goest thou not alone  
with that MacLellan '  
He deems thou bearest will to injure  
him.  
And seek'st occasion suiting to such  
will.  
Philip, thou art irreverent, fierce, ill-  
nurtured,  
Stain'd with low vices, which disgust  
a father;  
Yet ridest thou not alone with yonder  
man.  
Come weal come woe, myself will go  
with thee.  
*[Exit and calls to horse behind the  
scene.*  
PHIL, *(alone)*. Now would I give  
my fleetest horse to know  
What sudden thought roused this  
paternal care,  
And if 'tis on his own account or  
mine.  
'Tis true, he hath the deepest share  
in all  
That's likely now to hap, or which  
has happen'd.  
Yet strong through Nature's universal  
reign  
The link which binds the parent to  
the offspring:  
The she-wolf knows it, and the tigress  
owns it.  
So that dark man, who, shunning  
what is vicious,  
Ne'er turn'd aside from an atrocity,  
Hath still some care left for his  
hapless offspring.  
Therefore 'tis meet, though wayward,  
light, and stubborn,  
That I should do for him all that a son

Can do for sire; and, his dark wisdom  
join'd  
To influence my bold courses, 'twill  
be hard  
To break our mutual purpose.—Horses  
there! *[Exit.*



## ACT III.

## SCENE I.

*It is moonlight. The scene is the Beach  
beneath the Tower which was exhibited  
in the first scene, but the Vessel is gone  
from her anchorage.* AUCHINDRANE  
and PHILIP, *as if dismounted from  
their horses, come forward cautiously.*

PHI. The nags are safely stow'd;  
their noise might scare him.  
Let them be safe, and ready when  
we need them :  
The business is but short. We'll call  
MacLellan,  
To wake him, and in quiet bring him  
forth,  
If he be so disposed, for here are  
waters  
Enough to drown, and sand enough  
to cover him.  
But if he hesitate, or fear to meet us,  
By heaven I'll deal on him in Chapel-  
donan  
With my own hand !  
AUCH. Too furious boy! alarm or  
noise undoes us;  
Our practice must be silent as 'tis  
sudden.  
Bethink thee that conviction of this  
slaughter  
Confirms the very worst of accusations  
Our foes can bring against us. Where-  
fore should we,  
Who by our birth and fortune mate  
with nobles,

And are allied with them, take this  
lad's life,  
His peasant life, unless to quash his  
evidence,  
Taking such pains to rid him from the  
world,  
Who would, if spared, have fix'd  
a crime upon us ?

PHI. Well, I do own me one of  
those wise folks,  
Who think that when a deed of fate  
is plann'd,  
The execution cannot be too rapid.  
But do we still keep purpose ? Is't  
determined

He sails for Ireland, and without  
a wherry

Salt water is his passport; is it not so ?  
AUCH. I would it could be other-  
wise.

Might he not go there while in  
life and limb,  
And breathe his span out in another  
air ?

Many seek Ulster never to return ;  
Why might this wretched youth not  
• harbour there ?

PHI. With all my heart. It is small  
honour to me

To be the agent in a work like this.  
Yet this poor caitiff, having thrust  
himself

Into the secrets of a noble house  
And twined himself so closely with  
our safety,

That we must perish, or that he must  
die,

I'll hesitate as little on the action,  
As I would do to slay the animal  
Whose flesh supplies my dinner.

'Tis as harmless,  
That deer or steer, as is this Quentin  
Blane,

And not more necessary is its death  
To our accommodation ; so we slay it  
Without a moment's pause or hesita-  
tion.

AUCH. 'Tis not, my son, the feeling  
call'd remorse,  
That now lies tugging at this heart of  
mine,  
Engendering thoughts that stop the  
lifted hand.

Have I not heard John Knox pour  
forth his thunders

Against the oppressor and the man of  
blood,

In accents of a minister of vengeance ?  
Were not his fiery eyeballs turn'd on  
me,

As if he said expressly 'Thou 'rt the  
man' ?

Yet did my solid purpose, as I listened,  
Remain unshaken as that massive rock.

PHI. Well, then, I'll understand  
'tis not remorse,

As 'tis a foible little known to thee,  
That interrupts thy purpose. What,  
then, is it ?

Is't scorn, or is't compassion ? One  
thing's certain,—

Either the feeling must have free in-  
dulgence,

Or fully be subjected to your reason.  
There is no room for these same

treacherous courses  
Which men call moderate measures.

We must confide in Quentin, or must  
slay him.

AUCH. In Ireland he might live  
afar from us.

PHI. Among Queen Mary's faithful  
partisans,

Your ancient enemies, the haughty  
Hamiltons,

The stern MacDonnells, the resentful  
Graemes ?

With these around him, and with  
Cassilis' death

Exasperating them against you, think,  
my father,

What chance of Quentin's silence.

AUCH. Too true, too true. He is  
a silly youth, too,



Who had not wit to shift for his own living,  
 A bashful lover, whom his rivals laugh'd at;  
 Of pliant temper, which companions play'd on;  
 A moonlight waker, and a noontide dreamer;  
 A torturer of phrases into sonnets,  
 Whom all might lead that chose to praise his rhymes.  
 PHI. I marvel that your memory has room  
 To hold so much on such a worthless subject.  
 AUCH. Base in himself, and yet so strangely link'd  
 With me and with my fortunes, that I've studied  
 To read him through and through, as I would read  
 Some paltry rhyme of vulgar prophecy,  
 Said to contain the fortunes of my house;  
 And, let me speak him truly, he is grateful,  
 Kind, tractable, obedient; a child  
 Might lead him by a thread. He shall not die!  
 PHI. Indeed! Then have we had our midnight ride  
 To wondrous little purpose.  
 AUCH. By the blue heaven,  
 Thou shalt not murder him, cold selfish sensualist!  
 Yon pure vault speaks it! yonder summer moon,  
 With its ten million sparklers, cries Forbear!  
 The deep earth sighs it forth—Thou shalt not murder!  
 Thou shalt not mar the image of thy Maker!  
 Thou shalt not from thy brother take the life,  
 The precious gift which God alone can give!

PHI. Here is a worthy guerdon now, for stuffing  
 His memory with old saws and holy sayings!  
 They come upon him in the very crisis,  
 And when his resolution should be firmest,  
 They shake it like a palsy. Let it be,  
 He'll end at last by yielding to temptation,  
 Consenting to the thing which must be done,  
 With more remorse the more he hesitates.  
*[To his Father, who has stood fixed after his last speech.]*  
 Well, sir, 'tis fitting you resolve at last,  
 How the young clerk shall be disposed upon;  
 Unless you would ride home to Auchindrane,  
 And bid them rear the Maiden in the court-yard,  
 That when Dunbar comes, he have nought to do.  
 But bid us kiss the cushion and the headsman.  
 AUCH. It is too true; there is no safety for us,  
 Consistent with the unhappy wretch's life!  
 In Ireland he is sure to find my enemies.  
 Arran I've proved, the Netherlands I've tried,  
 But wilds and wars return him on my hands.  
 PHI. Yet fear not, father, we'll make surer work;  
 The land has caves, the sea has whirlpools,  
 Where that which they suck in returns no more.  
 AUCH. I will know nought of it, hard-hearted boy!

PHI. Hard-hearted! Why, my heart is soft as yours ;  
But then they must not feel remorse at once,  
We can't afford such wasteful tenderness :  
I can mouth forth remorse as well as you.  
Be executioner, and I'll be chaplain,  
And say as' mild and moving things as you can ;  
But one of us must keep his steely temper.  
AUCH. Do thou the deed—I cannot look on it.  
PHI. So be it! walk with me. MacLellan brings him.  
The boat lies moor'd within that reach of rock,  
And 'twill require our greatest strength combined  
To launch it from the beach. Meantime, MacLellan  
Brings our man hither. See the twinkling light  
That glances in the tower.  
• AUCH. Let us withdraw; for should he spy us suddenly,  
He may suspect us, and alarm the family.  
PHI. Fear not; MacLellan has his trust and confidence,  
Bought with a few sweet words and welcomes home.  
AUCH. But think you that the Ranger may be trusted ?  
PHI. I'll answer for him. Let's go float the shallop.  
[ *They go off, and as they leave the Stage, MACLELLAN is seen descending from the Tower with QUENTIN. The former bears a dark lantern. They come upon the Stage.* ]  
MAC. (*showing the light*). So—bravely done! That 's the last ledge of rocks,  
And we are on the sands. I have broke your slumbers  
Somewhat untimely.  
QUE. Do not think so, friend. These six years past I have been used to stir  
When the reveillé rung; and that, believe me,  
Chooses the hours for rousing me at random,  
And, having given its summons, yields no license  
To indulge a second slumber. Nay, more, I'll tell thee,  
That, like a pleased child, I was e'en too happy  
For sound repose.  
MAC. The greater fool were you. Men should enjoy the moments given to slumber;  
For who can tell how soon may be the waking,  
Or where we shall have leave to sleep again?  
QUE. The God of Slumber comes not at command.  
Last night the blood danced merry through my veins :  
Instead of finding this our land of Carrick  
The dreary waste my fears had apprehended,  
I saw thy wife, MacLellan, and thy daughter,  
And had a brother's welcome ;—saw thee, too,  
Renew'd my early friendship with you both,  
And felt once more that I had friends and country.  
So keen the joy that tingled through my system,  
Join'd with the searching powers of yonder wine,  
That I am glad to leave my feverish lair,  
Although my hostess smooth'd my couch herself,

To cool my brow upon this moonlight  
beach,  
Gaze on the moonlight dancing on the  
waves.  
Such scenes are wont to soothe me  
into melancholy;  
But such the hurry of my spirits now,  
That every thing I look on makes me  
laugh.

MAC. I Ve seen but few so game-  
some, Master Quentin,  
Being roused from sleep so suddenly  
as you were.

QUE. Why, there's the jest on't.  
Your old castle 's haunted.

In vain the host, in vain the lovely  
hostess,

In kind addition to all means of rest,  
Add their best wishes for our sound  
repose,

When some hobgoblin brings a press-  
ing message ;

Montgomery presently must see his  
sergeant,

And up gets Hildebrand, and off he  
trudges.

I can't but laugh to think upon the  
grin

With which he doffd the kerchief he  
had twisted

Around his brows, and put his morion  
on.

Ha ! ha ! ha ! ha !

MAC. I'm glad to see you merry,  
Quentin.

QUE. Why, faith, my spirits are but  
transitory,

And you may live with me a month or  
more,

And never see me smile. Then some  
such trifle

As yonder little maid of yours would  
laugh at,

Will serve me for a theme of merri-  
ment.

Even HOW, I scarce can keep my  
gravity;

We were so snugly settled in our  
quarters,

With full intent to let the sun be high  
Ere we should leave our beds ; and

first the one  
And then the other's summon'd briefly

forth,

To the old tune, ' Black Bandsman,  
up and march "

MAC. Well i you shall sleep anon,  
rely upon it,

And make up time misspent. Mean-  
time, methinks,

You are so merry on your broken  
slumbers,

You ask'd not why I call'd you.

QUE. I can guess,  
You lack my aid to search the weir for

seals,  
You lack my company to stalk a deer.

Think you I have forgot your silvan  
tasks,

Which oft you have permitted me to  
share,

Till days that we were rivals I  
MAC You have memory

Of that too '  
QUE. Like the memory of a dream,  
Delusion far too exquisite to last.

MAC. You guess not then for what  
I call you forth t

It was to meet a friend.

QUE. What friend? Thysself ex-  
ceptcd,

The good old man who 's gone to see  
Montgomery,

And one to whom I once gave dearer  
title,

I know not in wide Scotland man or  
woman

Whom I could name a friend.

MAC. Thou art mistaken,  
There is a Baron, and a powerful

one—  
QUE. There flies my fit of mirth. You  
have a grave

And altered man before you,

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
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| <p>MAC. Compose yourself, there is no cause for fear.<br/>He will and must speak with you.<br/>QUE. Spare me the meeting, Niel,<br/>I cannot see him.<br/>Say I'm just landed on my native earth;<br/>Say that I will not cumber it a day ;<br/>Say that my wretched thread of poor existence<br/>Shall be drawn out in solitude and exile,<br/>Where never memory of so mean a thing<br/>Again shall cross his path ; but do not ask me<br/>To see or speak again with that dark man !<br/>MAC. Your fears are now as foolish as your mirth.<br/>What should the powerful Knight of Auchindrane<br/>In common have with such a man as thou ?<br/>QUE. No matter what ; enough, I will not see him.<br/>MAC. He is thy master, and he claims obedience.<br/>QUE. My master? Ay, my task-master ! Ever since<br/>I could write man, his hand hath been upon me ;<br/>No step I've made but cumber'd with his chain,<br/>And I am weary on't. I will not see him.<br/>MAC. You must and shall; there is no remedy.<br/>QUE. Take heed that you compel me not to find one.<br/>I've seen the wars since we had strife together ;<br/>To put my late experience to the test<br/>Were something dangerous—Ha, I am betray'd !<br/><i>[While the latter part of this dialogue is passing, AUCHINDRANE and</i></p> | <p><i>PHILIP enter on the Stage front behind, and suddenly present themselves.</i><br/>AUCH. What says the runagate ?<br/>QUE. <i>(laying aside all appearance of resistance)</i>. Nothing, you are my fate;<br/>And in a shape more fearfully resistless,<br/>My evil angel could not stand before me.<br/>AUCH. And so you scruple, slave, at my command,<br/>To meet me when I deign to ask thy presence ?<br/>QUE. No, sir; I had forgot I am your bond-slave;<br/>But sure a passing thought of independence,<br/>For which I've seen whole nations doing battle,<br/>Was not, in one who has so long enjoy'd it,<br/>A crime beyond forgiveness.<br/>AUCH. We shall see:<br/>Thou wert my vassal, born upon my land,<br/>Bred by my bounty ; it concerned me highly,<br/>Thou know'st it did; and yet against my charge<br/>Again I find thy worthlessness in Scotland.<br/>QUE. Alas I the wealthy and the powerful know not<br/>How very dear to those who have least share in 't,<br/>Is that sweet word of country ! The poor exile<br/>Feels, in each action of the varied day,<br/>His doom of banishment. The very air<br/>Cools not his brow as in his native land;<br/>The scene is strange, the food is loathly to him ;<br/>The language, nay, the music jars his ear.<br/>Why should I, guiltless of the slightest crime,</p> |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

Suffer a punishment which, sparing life,  
Deprives that life of all which men  
hold dear?

AUCH. Hear ye the serf I bred,  
begin to reckon  
Upon his rights and pleasure! Who  
am I?

Thou abject, who am I, whose will  
thou thwartest?

PHI. Well spoke, my pious sire!  
There goes remorse!

Let once thy precious pride take fire,  
and then,

MacLellan, you and I may have small  
trouble.

QUE. Your words are deadly, and  
your power resistless.

I'm in your hands; but, surely, less  
than life

May give you the security you seek,  
Without commission of a mortal crime.

AUCH. Who is't would deign to  
think upon thy life?

I but require of thee to speed to Ireland,  
Where thou mayst sojourn for some  
little space,

Having due means of living dealt to  
thee,

And, when it suits the changes of the  
times,

Permission to return.

QUE. Noble my lord,  
I am too weak to combat with your  
pleasure;

Yet O, for mercy's sake, and for the  
sake

Of that dear land which is our common  
mother,

Let me not part in darkness from my  
country!

Pass but an hour or two, and every cape,  
Headland, and bay, shall gleam with  
new-born light,

And I'll take boat as gaily as the bird  
That soars to meet the morning.

Grant me but this, to show no darker  
thoughts

Are on your heart than those your  
speech expresses!

PHI. A modest favour, friend, is  
this you ask!

Are we to pace the beach like water-  
men,

Waiting your worship's pleasure to  
take boat?

No, by my faith! you go upon the  
instant.

The boat lies ready, and the ship  
receives you

Near to the point of Turnberry.  
Come, we wait you;

Bestir you!

QUE. I obey. Then farewell, Sect-  
land

And Heaven forgive my sins, and  
grant that mercy,

Which mortal man deserves not!

AUCH. (*speaking aside to his Son*),  
What signal

Shall let me know His done?

PHI. When the light is quenched,  
Your fears for Quentin Blane are at  
an end.

(*To QUE.*) Come, comrade, come, we  
must begin our voyage.

QUE. But when, O when to end it!

[*He goes off reluctantly with PHILIP*

*and MACLELLAN. AUCHIN-*  
*DRANE stands looking after them.*

*The Moon becomes overclouded*  
*and the Stage dark. AUCHIN-*

*DRANE, who has gazed fixedly*  
*and eagerly after those who have*

*left the Stage, becomes animated and speaks.*

AUCH. It is no fallacy! The night

is dark,

The moon has sunk before the  
deepening clouds;

I cannot on the murky beach dis-  
tinguish

The shallop from the rocks which lie  
beside it;

I cannot see tall Philip's floating plume,  
Nor trace the sullen brow of Niel  
MacLellan ;  
Yet still that counterfeit's visage is before me;  
With chattering teeth, mazed look,  
and bristling hair,  
As he stood here this moment! Have  
I changed  
My human eyes for those of some  
night prowler,  
The wolfs, the tiger-cat's, or the  
hoarse bird's  
That spies its prey at midnight?  
I can see him—  
Yes, I can see him, seeing no one else,—  
And well it is I do so. In his absence,  
Strange thoughts of pity mingled with  
my purpose,  
And moved remorse within me. But  
they vanish'd  
Whene'er he stood a living man before  
me ;  
Then my antipathy awaked within me,  
Seeing its object close within my  
reach,  
Till I could scarce forbear him. How  
they linger!  
The boat's not 't to sea! I ask myself,  
What has the poor wretch done to  
wake my hatred—  
Docile, obedient, and in sufferance  
patient?  
As well demand what evil has the hare  
Done to the hound that courses her  
in sport.  
Instinct infallible supplies the reason ;  
And that must plead my cause. The  
vision's gone!  
Their boat now walks the waves;  
a single gleam,  
Now seen, now lost, is all that marks  
her course ;  
That soon shall vanish too—then all  
is over!  
Would it were o'er, for in this  
moment lies  
The agony of ages! Now, 'tis gone—

And all is acted! No! she breasts  
again  
The opposing wave, and bears the  
tiny sparkle  
Upon her crest—(*A faint cry heard as  
from seaward.*)  
Ah ! there was fatal evidence,  
All's over now, indeed! The light  
is quench'd,  
And Quentin, source of all my fear,  
exists not.  
The morning tide shall sweep his  
corpse to sea,  
And hide all memory of this stern  
night's work.

*[He walks in a slow and deeply  
meditative manner towards the  
side of the Stage, and suddenly  
meets MARION, the wife of MAC-  
LELLAN, who has descended from  
the Castle.*

Now, how to meet Dunbar—Heaven  
guard my senses!  
Stand ! who goes there ? Do spirits  
walk the earth  
Ere yet they've left the body !

MAR. Is it you,  
My lord, on this wild beach at such  
an hour!

AUCH. It is MacLellan's wife, in  
search of him  
Or of her lover, of the murderer,  
Or of the murder'd man. Go to,  
Dame Marion,  
Men have their hunting-gear to give  
an eye to,  
Their snares and trackings for their  
game. But women  
Should shun the night air. A young  
wife also,  
Still more a handsome one, should  
keep her pillow  
Till the sun gives example for her  
wakening.  
Come, dame, go back; back to your  
- bed again.

MAR. Hear me, my lord there  
have been sights and sounds  
That terrified my child and me.  
Groans, screams,  
As if of dying seamen, came from  
ocean ;  
A corpse-light danced upon the crested  
waves  
For several minutes' space, then sunk  
at once.  
When we retired to rest we had two  
guests,  
Besides my husband Niel; I'll tell  
your lordship  
Who the men were——  
AUCH. Pshaw, woman, can you think  
That I have any interest in your gossips'  
Please your own husband ; and that  
you may please him,  
Get thee to bed, and shut up doors,  
good dame.  
Were I MacLellan, I should scarce  
be satisfied  
To find thee wandering here in mist  
and moonlight,  
When silence should be in thy habi-  
tation,  
And sleep upon thy pillow.  
MAR. Good, my lord,  
This is a holiday. By an ancient  
custom  
Our children seek the shore at break  
of day,  
And gather shells, and dance, and  
play, and sport them  
In honour of the Ocean. Old men say  
The custom is derived from heathen  
times. Our Isabel  
Is mistress of the feast, and you may  
think  
She is awake already, and impatient  
To be the first shall stand upon the  
beach,  
And bid the sun good-morrow.  
AUCH. Ay, indeed ?  
Linger such dregs of heathendom  
among you ?

And hath Knox preach'd, and Wishart  
died, in vain ?  
Take notice, I forbid these sinful  
practices,  
And will not have my followers  
mingle in them.  
MAR. If such your honour's pleasure,  
I must go  
And lock the door on Isabel; she is  
wilful,  
And voice of mine will have small  
force to keep her  
From the amusement she so long has  
dream'd of.  
But I must tell your honour, the old  
people,  
That were survivors of the former  
race,  
Prophesied evil if this day should  
pass  
Without due homage to the mighty  
Ocean.  
AUCH. Folly and Papistry ! Perhaps  
the ocean  
Hath had his morning sacrifice al-  
ready ;  
Or can you think the dreadful demerit,  
Whose frown is death, whose roar the  
dirge of navies,  
Will miss the idle pageant you prepare  
for ?  
I've business for you, too ; The dawn  
advances—  
I'd have thee lock thy little child in  
safety,  
And get to Auchindrane before the  
sun rise;  
Tell them to get a royal banquet  
ready,  
As if a king were coming there to  
feast him.  
MAR. I will obey your pleasure.  
But my husband——  
AUCH. I wait him on the beach, and  
bring him in  
To share the banquet.  
MAR. But he has a friend,

Whom it would ill become him to intrude  
Upon your hospitality.

AUCH. Fear not; his friend shall be  
made welcome too,  
Should he return with Niel.

MAR. He must, he will return; he  
has no option.

AUCH. (*apart*). Thus rashly do we  
deem of others' destiny!  
He has indeed no option—but he  
comes not.

Begone on thy commission! I go this  
way  
To meet thy husband.

[*MARION goes to her Tower, and  
after entering it, is seen to come  
out, lock the door, and leave the  
Stage, as if to execute AUCHIN-  
DRANE'S commission. Heap-  
parently going off in a different  
direction, has watched her from  
the side of the Stage, and on her  
departure speaks.*

AUCH. Fare thee well, fond woman,  
Most dangerous of spies; thou pry-  
ing, prating,  
Spying, and telling woman! I Ve cut  
short

Thy dangerous testimony—hated  
word!

What other evidence have we cut short,  
And by what fated means, this dreary  
morning!

Bright lances here and helmets? I  
must shift

To join the others. [*Exit.*

*Enter from the other side the SERGEANT,  
accompanied with an officer and  
two Pikemen.*

SER. 'Twas in good time you came;  
a minute later

The knaves had ta'en my dollars and  
my life.

OFF. You fought most stoutly.

Two of them were down,  
Ere we came to your aid.

SER. Gramercy, halberd?  
And well it happens, since your leader  
seeks

This Quentin Blane, that you have  
fall'n on me;

None else can surely tell you where  
he hides,

Being in some fear, and bent to quit  
this province.

OFF. 'Twill do our Earl good service.  
He has sent

Despatches into Holland for this  
Quentin.

SER. I left him two hours since  
in yonder tower,

Under the guard of one who smoothly  
spoke,

Although he look'd but roughly; I  
will chide him

For bidding me go forth with yonder  
traitor.

OFF. Assure yourself 'twas a con-  
certed stratagem.

Montgomery's been at Holyrood for  
months,

And can have sent no letter; 'twas  
a plan

On you and on your dollars, and  
a base one.

To which this Ranger was most likely  
privy;

Such men as he hang on our fiercer  
barons,

The ready agents of their lawless  
will;

Boys of the belt, who aid their master's  
pleasures,

And in his moods ne'er scruple his  
injunctions.

But haste, for now we must unkennel  
Quentin;

I've strictest charge concerning him.

SER. Go up, then, to the tower;  
You Ve younger limbs than mine.

There shall you find him

Lounging and snoring, like a lazy cur  
Before a stable door; it is his practice.



*[The OFFICER goes up to the Tower, and after knocking without receiving an answer, turns the key which MARION had left in the lock, and enters; ISABEL, dressed as if for her dance, runs out and descends to the Stage; the OFFICER follows.]*

OFF. There 's no one in the house, this little maid Excepted.

ISA. And forme, I'm there no longer, And will not be again for three hours good :

I'm gone to join my playmates on the sands.

OFF. *(detaining her)*. You shall, when you have told to me distinctly Where are the guests who slept up there last night.

ISA. Why, there is the old man, he stands beside you, The merry old man, with the glistening hair; He left the tower at midnight, for my father Brought him a letter.

SER. In ill hour I left you, I wish to Heaven that I had stay'd with you ; There is a nameless horror that comes o'er me. Speak, pretty maiden, tell us what chanced next, And thou shalt have thy freedom.

ISA. After you went last night, my father Grew moody, and refused to doff his clothes, Or go to bed, as sometimes he will do When there is aught to chafe him. Until past midnight, He wander'd to and fro, then call'd the stranger, The gay young man, that sung such merry songs,

Yet ever look'd most sadly whilst he sung them, And forth they went together.

OFF. And you 've seen Or heard nought of them since ?

ISA. Seen surely nothing, and I cannot think That they have lot or share in what I heard. I heard my mother praying, for the corpse-lights Were dancing on the waves; and at one o'clock, Just as the Abbey steeple toll'd the knell, There was a heavy plunge upon the waters, And some one cried aloud for mercy! —mercy!

It was the water-spirit, sure, which promised Mercy to boat and fisherman, if we Perform'd to-day's rites duly. Let me go; I am to lead the ring.

OFF. *(to SER.)* Detain her not. She cannot tell us more ; To give her liberty is the sure way To lure her parents homeward. Strahan, take two men, And should the father or the mother come, Arrest them both, or either. Auchin-drane May come upon the beach; arrest him also, But do not state a cause. I'll back again, And take directions from my Lord Dunbar. Keep you upon the beach, and have an eye To all that passes there.

*[Exeunt separately.]*

SCENE II.

*Scene changes to a remote and rocky part of the Seabeach.*

*Enter AUCHINDRANE meeting PHILIP.*

AUCH. The devil's brought his  
legions to this beach,  
That wont to be so lonely; morions,  
lances,  
Show in the morning beam as thick  
as glowworms  
At summer midnight.

PHI. I'm right glad to see them,  
Be they whoe'er they may, so they  
are mortal;  
For I've contended with a lifeless foe,  
And I have lost the battle. I would  
give  
A thousand crowns to hear a mortal  
steel  
Ring on a mortal harness.

AUCH. How now? Art mad, or  
hast thou done the turn—  
The turn we came for, and must live  
or die by?

PHI. 'Tis done, if man can do it;  
but I doubt  
If this unhappy wretch have Heaven's  
permission  
To die by mortal hands.

AUCH. Where is he? where's  
MacLellan?

PHI. In the deep—  
Both in the deep, and what's im-  
mortal of them  
Gone to the judgment-seat, where we  
must meet them.

AUCH. MacLellan dead, and Quentin  
too? So be it  
To all that menace ill to Auchindrane,  
Or have the power to injure him!  
Thy words  
Are full of comfort, but thine eye and  
look  
Have in this pallid gloom a ghastliness,  
Which contradicts the tidings of thy  
tongue.

PHI. Hear me, old man! There is  
a heaven above us,  
As you have heard old Knox and  
Wishart preach,  
Though little to your boot. The  
dreaded witness  
Is slain, and silent But his misused  
body  
Comes right ashore, as if to cry for  
vengeance;  
It rides the waters like a living thing,  
Erect, as if he trode the waves which  
bear him.

AUCH. Thou speakest frenzy, when  
sense is most required.

PHI. Hear me yet more! I say  
I did the deed  
With all the coolness of a practised  
hunter  
When dealing with a stag. I struck  
him overboard,  
And with MacLellan's aid I held his  
head  
Under the waters, while the Ranger  
tied  
The weights we had provided to his  
feet.

We cast him loose when life and body  
parted,  
And bid him speed for Ireland. But  
even then,  
As in defiance of the words we spoke,  
The body rose upright behind our  
stern,  
One half in ocean, and one half in air,  
And tided after as in chase of us.

AUCH. It was 'enchantment' Did  
you strike at it?

PHI. Once and again. But blows  
avail'd no more  
Than on a wreath of smoke, where  
they may break  
The column for a moment, which unites  
And is entire again. Thus the dead  
body  
Sunk down before my oar, but rose  
unharm'd,

And dogg'd us closer still, as in defiance.

AUCH. 'Twas Hell's own work!

PHI. MacLellan then grew restive And desperate in his fear, blasphemed aloud,

Cursing us both as authors of his ruin. Myself was wellnigh frantic while pursued

By this dead shape, upon whose ghastly features

The changeful moonbeam spread a grisly light;

And, baited thus, I took the nearest way

To ensure his silence, and to quell his noise ;

I used my dagger, and I flung him overboard,

And half expected his dead carcass also

Would join the chase; but he sunk down at once.

AUCH. He had enough of mortal sin about him,

To sink an argosy.

PHI. But now resolve you what defence to make,

If Quentin's body shall be recognised ;

For His ashore already; and he bears Marks of my handiwork; so does MacLellan.

AUCH. The concourse thickens still. Away, away'

We must avoid the multitude.

[ They rush out.

#### SCENE III.

*Scene changes to another part of the Beach. Children are seen dancing, and Villagers looking on. ISABEL scents to take the management of the Dance*

VIL. WOM. How well she queens it, the brave little maiden!

VIL. Ay, they all queen it from their very cradle,

These willing slaves of haughty Auchindrane.

But now I hear the old man's reign is ended ;

'Tis well' he has been tyrant long enough.

SECOND VIL. Finlay, speak low, you interrupt the sports.

THIRD VIL. Look out to sea — There's something coming yonder,

Bound for the beach, will scare us from our mirth.

FOURTH VIL. Pshaw, it is but a sea-gull on the wing,

Between the wave and sky.

THIRD VIL. Thou art a fool, Standing on solid land, 'tis a dead body

SECOND VIL. And if it be, he bears him like a live one,

Not prone and weltering like a drowned corpse,

But bolt erect, as if he trode the waters, And used them as his path

FOURTH VIL. It is a merman, And nothing of this earth, alive or dead.

*[By degrees all the Dancers break off from their sport, and stand gazing to seaward, while an object, imperfectly seen, drifts towards the Beach, and at length arrives among the rocks which border the tide.*

THIRD VIL. Perhaps it is some wretch who needs assistance; Jasper, make in and see.

SECOND VIL. Not I, my friend ; E'en take the risk yourself, you 'd put on others.

*[HILDEBRAND has entered, and heard the two last words.*

SER. What, are you men ?

Fear ye to look on what you must be one day?

I, who have seen a thousand dead and  
dying  
Within a flight-shot square, will teach  
you how in war  
We look upon the corpse when life  
has left it.

*[He goes to the back scene, and  
seems attempting to turn the  
body, which has come ashore  
with its face downwards.]*

Will none of you come aid to turn  
the body?

ISA. You Ve cowards all. I'll help  
thee, good old man.

*[She goes to aid the SERGEANT  
with the body, and presently  
gives a cry, and faints. HILDE-  
BRAND comes forward. All  
crowd round him; he speaks  
with an expression of horror.]*

SER. 'Tis Quentin Blane! Poor

youth, his gloomy bodmgs  
Have been the prologue to an act of  
darkness;

His feet are manacled, his bosom  
stab'd,

And he is foully murder'd. The  
proud Knight

And his dark Ranger must have done  
this deed,

For which no common ruffian could  
have motive.

A PEASANT. Caution were best, old  
man. Thou art a stranger,

The Knight is great and powerful.

SER. Let it be so.

Call'd on by Heaven to stand forth  
an avenger,

I will not blench for fear of mortal  
man.

Have I not seen that when that inno-  
cent

Had placed her hands upon the  
murder'd body,

His gaping wounds, that erst were  
soak'd with brine,

Burst forth with blood as ruddy as  
the cloud

Which now the sun doth rise on?

PEA. What of that?

SER. Nothing that can affect the  
innocent child,

But murder's guilt attaching to her  
father,

Since the blood musters in the victim's  
veins

At the approach of what holds lease  
from him

Of all that parents can transmit to  
children.

And here comes one to whom I'll  
vouch the circumstance.

*The EARL OF DUNBAR enters with  
Soldiers and others, having AUCH-  
INDRANE and PHILIP prisoners.*

DUN. Fetter the young ruffian and  
his trait'rous father!

*[They are made secure.]*

AUCH. 'Twas a lord spoke it: I  
have known a knight.

Sir George of Home, who had not  
dared to say so.

DUN. 'Tis Heaven, not I, decides  
upon your guilt.

A harmless youth is traced within  
your power,

Sleeps in your Ranger's house—his  
friend at midnight

Is spirited away. Then lights are  
seen,

And groans are heard, and corpses  
come ashore

Mangled with daggers, while (to  
PHILIP) your dagger wears

The sanguine livery of recent slaugh-  
ter :

Here, too, the body of a murder'd  
victim

(Whom none but you had interest to  
remove)

Bleeds on a child's approach, because  
the daughter

Of one the abettor of the wicked deed.

All this, and other proofs corroborative,  
Call on us briefly to pronounce the doom

We have in charge to utter.

AUCH. If my house perish, Heaven's will be done!

I wish not to survive it; but, O Philip,  
Would one could pay the ransom for us both!

PHI. Father, 'tis fitter that we both should die,

Leaving no heir behind. The piety  
Of a bless'd saint, the morals of an anchorite,

Could not atone thy dark hypocrisy,  
Or the wild profligacy I have practised.  
Ruin'd our house, and shatter'd be

our towers,  
And with them end the curse our sins have merited !

END OF THE DRAMATIC PIECES.

## notes to Dramatic pieces.

### I. HALIDON HILL.

#### NOTE.

THOUGH the Public seldom feel much interest in such communications (nor is there any reason why they should), the Author takes the liberty of stating, that these scenes were commenced with the purpose of contributing to a miscellany projected by a much-esteemed friend. But instead of being confined to a scene or two, as intended, the work gradually swelled to the size of an independent publication. It is designed to illustrate military antiquities, and the manners of chivalry. The drama (if it can be termed one) is, in no particular, either designed or calculated for the stage.

The subject is to be found in Scottish history; but not to overload so slight a publication with antiquarian research, or quotations from obscure chronicles, may be sufficiently illustrated by the following passage from Pinkerton's *History of Scotland* vol. i. p. 72,

'The Governor (anno 1402) dispatched a considerable force under Murdac, his eldest son: the Earls of Angus and Moray also joined Douglas, who entered England with an army of ten thousand men, carrying terror and devastation to the walls of Newcastle.

'Henry IV. was now engaged in the Welsh war against Owen Glendour; but the Earl of Northumberland, and his son, the Hotspur Percy, with the Earl of March, collected a numerous array, and awaited the return of the Scots, impeded with spoil, near Milfield, in the north part of Northumberland. Douglas had reached Wooler, in his return; and, perceiving the enemy, seized a strong post between the two armies, called Homildon-hill. In this method he rivalled his predecessor at the battle of Otterburn, but not with like success. The English advanced to the assault, and Henry Percy was about to lead them up the hill, when March caught his bridle, and advised him to advance no farther, but to pour the dreadful shower of English arrows into the enemy. This advice was followed by the

usual fortune; for in all ages the bow was the English instrument of victory, and though the Scots, and perhaps the French, were superior in the use of the spear, yet this weapon was useless after the distant bow had decided the combat. Robert the Great, sensible of this at the battle of Bannockburn, ordered a prepared detachment of cavalry to rush among the English archers at the commencement, totally to disperse them, and stop the deadly effusion. But Douglas now used no such precaution; and the consequence was, that his people, drawn up on the face of the hill, presented one general mark to the enemy, none of whose arrows descended in vain. The Scots fell without fight, and unrevenge, till a spirited knight, Swinton, exclaimed aloud, "O my brave countrymen! what fascination has seized you to-day, that you stand like deer to be shot, instead of indulging your ancient courage, and meeting your enemies hand to hand? Let those who will, descend with me, that we may gain victory, or life, or fall like men." This being heard by Adam Gordon, between whom and Swinton there remained an ancient deadly feud, attended with the mutual slaughter of many followers, he instantly fell on his knees before Swinton, begged his pardon, and desired to be dubbed a knight by him whom he must now regard as the wisest and the boldest of that order in Britain. The ceremony performed, Swinton and Gordon descended the hill, accompanied only by one hundred men; and a desperate valour led the whole body to death. Had a similar spirit been shown by the Scottish army, it is probable that the event of the day would have been dif-

1 'Miles magnanimus doimus Johannes Swinton, tanquam voce horrida praeconis exclamavit, dicens, (i) commihones incliti! quis vos bodie fascinavit immo indulgere bohae prohibet, quod nee dextris consertis, nee ut viri corda erigitis, ad invadendum aemulos, qui vos, tanquam damulos vel hinnulos imparatos, sagittarum jaculis perdere festinant. Descendant roeum qui veht, et in nomine Domini hostes penetraemus, ut vel sic vita potiamur, vel saltem ut milites cum honore occubamus, &c.—FORDUN, *Scot-Chronicon*, vol. ii. p. 434.

ferent. Douglas, who was certainly deficient in the most important qualities of a general, seeing his army begin to disperse, at length attempted to descend the hill; but the English archers, retiring a little, sent a flight of arrows so sharp and strong, that no armour could withstand; and the Scottish leader himself, whose panoply was of remarkable temper, fell under five wounds, though not mortal. The English men-of-arms, knights, or squires, did not strike one blow, but remained spectators of the rout, which was now complete. Great numbers of the Scots were slain, and near five hundred perished in the river Tweed upon their flight. Among the illustrious captives was Douglas, whose chief wound deprived him of an eye; Murdac, son of Albany; the Earls of Moray and Angus; and about twenty-four gentlemen of eminent rank and power. The chief slain were, Swinton, Gordon, Livingstone of Calendar, Ramsay of Dalhousie, Walter Sinclair, Roger Gordon, Walter Scott, and others. Such was the issue of the unfortunate battle of Homildon.'

It may be proper to observe, that the scene of action has, in the following pages, been transferred from Homildon to Hahdon Hill. For this there was an obvious reason;—for who would again venture to introduce upon the scene the celebrated Hotspur, who commanded the English at the former battle? There are, however, several coincidences which may reconcile even the severer antiquary to the substitution of Hahdon Hill for Homildon. A Scottish army was defeated by the English on both occasions, and under nearly the same circumstances of address on the part of the victors, and mismanagement on that of

the vanquished, for the English long-bow decided the day in both cases. In both cases, also, a Gordon was left on the field of battle; and at Hahdon, as at Homildon, the Scots were commanded by an ill-fated representative of the great house of Douglas. He of Homildon was surnamed *Tinentani*, i. e. *Loseman* from his repeated defeats and misadventures; and, with all the personal valour of his race, seems to have enjoyed so small a portion of their sagacity, as to be unable to learn military experience from reiterated calamity. I am far, however, from intimating, that the traits of imbecility and envy attributed to the Regent in the following sketch, are to be historically ascribed either to the elder Douglas of Hahdon Hill, or to him called *Tinentan*, who seems to have enjoyed the respect of his countrymen, notwithstanding that, like the celebrated Anne de Montmorency, he was either defeated, or wounded, or made prisoner, in every battle which he fought. The Regent of the sketch is a character purely imaginary.

The tradition of the Swinton family, which still survives in a lineal descent, and to which the author has the honour to be related, avers, that the Swinton who fell at Homildon in the manner related in the preceding extract, had slain Gordon's father, which seems sufficient ground for adopting that circumstance into the following dramatic sketch, though it is rendered improbable by other authorities.

If any reader will take the trouble of looking at Froissart, Fordun, or other historians of the period, he will find, that the character of the Lord of Swinton, for strength, courage, and conduct, is by no means exaggerated.

WALTER SCOTT.

ABBOTSFORD, 1822.

## II. MACDUFFS CROSS.

### NOTE.

THESE few scenes had the honour to be included in a Miscellany, published in the year 1823, by Mrs. Joanna Baillie, and are here reprinted, to unite them with the trifles of the same kind which owe their birth to the author. The singular history of the Cross and Law of Clan MacDuff is given, at length enough to satisfy the keenest antiquary, in *The Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border*. It is here only necessary to state, that the Cross was a place of refuge to any person related to MacDuff, within the ninth degree, who, having committed homicide in sudden

quarrel, should reach this place, prove his descent from the Thane of Fife, and pay a certain penalty.

The shaft of the Cross was destroyed at the Reformation. The huge block of stone which served for its pedestal is still in existence near the town of Newburgh, on a kind of pass which commands the county of Fife to the southward, and to the north, the windings of the magnificent Tay and fertile country of Angus-shire. The Cross bore an inscription, which is transmitted to us in an unintelligible form by Sir Robert Sibbald.

ABBOTSFORD,  
January, 1830

### III. THE DOOM OF DEVORGOIL.

#### NOTE.

THE first of these dramatic pieces was long since written, for the purpose of obliging the late Mr. Terry, then Manager of the Adelphi Theatre, for whom the Author had a particular regard. The manner in which the mimic goblins of Devorgoil are intermixed with the supernatural machinery, was found to be objectionable, and the production had other faults, which rendered it unfit for representation. I have called the piece a Melodrama, for want of a better name; but, as I learn from the unquestionable authority of Mr. Colman's *Random Records*, that one species of the drama is termed an *extravaganza*, am sorry I was not sooner aware of a more appropriate name than that which I had selected for Devorgoil.

The Author's Publisher thought it desirable, that the scenes, long condemned to oblivion, should be introduced to similar attempts of the same kind; and as he felt indifferent on the subject, they are printed in the same volume with *Haddon Hill* and *MacDuff's Cross*, and thrown off in a separate form, for the convenience of those who possess former editions of the Author's Poetical Works.

The general story of the Doom of Devorgoil is founded on an old Scottish tradition, the

scene of which lies in Galloway. The crime supposed to have occasioned the misfortunes of this devoted house, is similar to that of a Lord Herricks of Hoddam Castle, who is the principal personage of Mr. Charles Kirkpatrick Sharpe's interesting ballad, in *The Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border*, vol. iv. p. 307. In remorse for his crime, he built the singular monument called the Tower of Repentance. In many cases the Scottish superstitions allude to the furies, or those who, for sins of a milder description, are permitted to wander with the rout that never rest, as they were termed by Dr. Leyden. They imitate human labour and human amusements, but their toil is useless, and without any advantageous result; and their gaiety is unsubstantial and hollow. The phantom of Lord Enck is supposed to be a spectre of this character.

The story of the Ghostly Barber is told in many countries; but the best narrative founded on the passage, is the tale called *Stumme Læbe*, among the legends of Musæus. I think it has been introduced upon the English stage in some pantomime, which was one objection to bringing it upon the scene a second time.

ABBOTSFORD,

April, 1830.

### IV. AUCHINDRANE, OR THE AYRSHIRE TRAGEDY.

Cur ahquid vidi? cur noxia lumina feci  
Cur imprudenti cognita culpa mihi est?

OVIDII *Tristium*, Liber *Secundus*.

#### NOTE.

THERE is not, perhaps, upon record, a tale of horror which gives us a more perfect picture than is afforded by the present, of the violence of our ancestors, or the complicated crimes into which they were hurried, by what their wise, but ill-enforced, laws termed the heathenish and accursed practice of Deadly Feud. The author has tried to extract some dramatic scenes out of it; but he is conscious no exertions of his, can increase the horror of that which is in itself so iniquitous. Yet, if we look at modern events, we must not too hastily venture to conclude that our own times have so much the superiority over former days as we might

at first be tempted to infer. One great object has indeed been obtained. The power of the laws extends over the country universally, and if criminals at present sometimes escape punishment, this can only be by eluding justice,—not, as of old, by defying it.

But the motives which influence modern ruffians to commit actions at which we pause with wonder and horror, arise, in a great measure, from the thirst of gain. For the hope of lucre, we have seen a wretch seduced to his fate, under the pretext that he was to share in amusement and conviviality; and, for gold, we have seen the meanest of wretches deprived of life, and their miserable remains cheated of the grave.

The loftier, if equally cruel, feelings of



pride, ambition, and love of vengeance, were the idols of our forefathers, while the catiffs of our day bend to Mammon, the meanest of the spirits who fell. The criminals, therefore, of former times, drew their hellish inspiration from a loftier source than is known to modern villains. The fever of unsated ambition, the frenzy of ungratified revenge, the *perfrivdum ingettum Scotorum*, stigmatized by our jurists and our legislators, held life but as passing breath; and such enormities as now sound like the acts of a madman, were then the familiar deeds of every offended noble. With these observations we proceed to our story.

John Muir, or Mure, of Auchindrane, the contriver and executor of the following cruelties, was a gentleman of an ancient family and good estate in the west of Scotland; bold, ambitious, treacherous to the last degree, and utterly unconscientious,—a Richard the Third in private life, inaccessible alike to pity and to remorse. His view was to raise the power, and extend the grandeur, of his own family. This gentleman had married the daughter of Sir Thomas Kennedy of Barganie, who was, excepting the Earl of Cassilis, the most important person in all Carnock, the district of Ayrshire which he inhabited, and where the name of Kennedy held so great a sway as to give rise to the popular rhyme,—

• Twixt Wigton and the town of Au,  
Portpatnck and the Cruives of Cree,  
No man need think for to bide there,  
Unless he court Saint Kennedie

Now, Mure of Auchindrane, who had promised himself high advancement by means of his father-in-law Barganie, saw, with envy and resentment, that his influence remained second and inferior to the House of Cassilis, chief of all the Kennedys. The Earl was indeed a minor, but his authority was maintained, and his affairs well managed, by his uncle, Sir Thomas Kennedy of Cullayne, the brother of the deceased Earl, and tutor and guardian to the present. This worthy gentleman supported his nephew's dignity and the credit of the house so effectually, that Barganie's consequence was much thrown into the shade, and the ambitious Auchindrane, his son-in-law, saw no better remedy than to remove so formidable a rival as Cullayne by violent means.

For this purpose, in the year of God 1597, he came with a party of followers to the town of Maybole (where Sir Thomas Kennedy of Cullayne then resided) and lay in ambush in an orchard, through which he knew his destined victim was to pass in returning homewards from a house where he was engaged to sup. Sir Thomas Kennedy came alone, and unattended, when he was suddenly fired upon by Auchindrane and his accomplices, who, having missed their aim, drew their swords, and rushed upon him to slay him. But the party thus assailed at disad-

vantage had the good fortune to hide himself for that time in a ruinous house, where he lay concealed till the inhabitants of the place came to his assistance.

Sir Thomas Kennedy prosecuted Mure for this assault, who, finding himself in danger from the law, made a sort of apology and agreement with the Lord of Cullayne, to whose daughter he united his eldest son, in testimony of the closest friendship in future. This agreement was sincere on the part of Kennedy, who, after it had been entered into, showed himself Auchindrane's friend and assistant on all occasions. But it was most false and treacherous on that of Mure, who continued to nourish the purpose of murdering his new friend and ally on the first opportunity.

Auchindrane's first attempt to effect this was by means of the young Gilbert Kennedy of Barganie (for old Barganie, Auchindrane's father-in-law, was dead), whom he persuaded to brave the Earl of Cassilis, as one who usurped an undue influence over the rest of the name. Accordingly, this hot-headed youth, at the instigation of Auchindrane, rode past the gate of the Earl of Cassilis, without waiting on his chief, or sending him any message of civility. This led to mutual defiance, being regarded by the Earl, according to the ideas of the time, as a personal insult. Both parties took the field with their followers, at the head of about 250 men on each side. The action which ensued was shorter and less bloody than might have been expected. Young Barganie, with the rashness of headlong courage, and Auchindrane, fired by deadly enmity to the House of Cassilis, made a precipitate attack on the Earl, whose men were strongly posted and under cover. They were received by a heavy fire. Barganie was slain. Mure of Auchindrane, severely wounded in the thigh, became unable to sit his horse, and, the leaders thus slain or disabled, their party drew off without continuing the action. It must be particularly observed, that Sir Thomas Kennedy remained neuter in this quarrel, considering his connexion with Auchindrane as too intimate to be broken even by his desire to assist his nephew.

For this temperate and honourable conduct he met a vile reward; for Auchindrane, in resentment of the loss of his relative Barganie, and the downfall of his ambitious hopes, continued his practices against the life of Sir Thomas of Cullayne, though totally innocent of contributing to either. Chance favoured his wicked purpose.

The Knight of Cullayne, finding himself obliged to go to Edinburgh on a particular day, sent a message by a servant to Mure, in which he told him, in the most unsuspecting confidence, the purpose of his journey, and named the road which he proposed to take, inviting Mure to meet him at Duppill, to the west of the town of Ayr, a place

appointed, for the purpose of giving him any commissions which he might have for Edinburgh, and assuring his treacherously he would attend to any business which he might have in the Scottish metropolis as anxiously as to his own. Sir Thomas Kennedy's message was carried to the town of Maybole, where his messenger, for some trivial reason, had the import committed to writing by a schoolmaster in that town, and despatched it to its destination by means of a poor student, named Dalrymple, instead of carrying it to the house of Auchindrane in person.

This suggested to Mure a diabolical plot. Having thus received tidings of Sir Thomas Kennedy's motions, he conceived the infernal purpose of having the confiding friend who sent the information, waylaid and murdered at the place appointed to meet with him, not only in friendship, but for the purpose of rendering him service. He dismissed the messenger Dalrymple, cautioning the lad to carry back the letter to Maybole, and to say that he had not found him. Auchindrane, in his house. Having taken this precaution, he proceeded to instigate the brother of the slain Gilbert of Bargame, Thomas Kennedy of Drumurghie by name, and Walter Mure of Cloncaird, a kinsman of his own, to take this opportunity of revenging Bargame's death. The fiery young men were easily induced to undertake the crime. They waylaid the unsuspecting Sir Thomas of Cullayne at the place appointed to meet the traitor Auchindrane, and the murderers having in company five or six servants, well mounted and armed, assaulted and cruelly murdered him with many wounds. They then plundered the dead corpse of his purse, containing a thousand merks in gold, cut off the gold buttons which he wore on his coat, and despoiled the body of some valuable rings and jewels.

The revenge due for his uncle's murder was keenly pursued by the Earl of Cassilis. As the murderers fled from trial, they were declared outlaws; which doom, being pronounced by three blasts of a horn, was called 'being put to the horn, and declared the king's rebel.' Mure of Auchindrane was strongly suspected of having been the instigator of the crime. But he conceived there could be no evidence to prove his guilt if he could keep the boy Dalrymple out of the way, who delivered the letter which made him acquainted with Cullayne's journey, and the place at which he meant to halt. On the contrary, he saw, that if the lad could be produced at the trial, it would afford ground of fatal presumption, since it could be then proved that persons so nearly connected with him as Kennedy and Cloncaird had left his house, and committed the murder at the very spot which Cullayne had fixed for their meeting.

To avoid this imminent danger, Mure

brought Dalrymple to his house, and detained him there for several weeks. But the youth tiring of this confinement, Mure sent him to reside with a friend, Montgomery of Skellmorly, who maintained him under a borrowed name, amid the desert regions of the then almost savage island of Arran. Being confident in the absence of this material witness, Auchindrane, instead of flying, like his agents Drumurghie and Cloncaird, presented himself boldly at the bar, demanded a fair trial, and offered his person in combat to the death against any of Lord Cassilis's friends who might impugn his innocence. This audacity was successful, and he was dismissed without trial.

Still, however, Mure did not consider himself safe, so long as Dalrymple was within the realm of Scotland; and the danger grew more pressing when he learned that the lad had become impatient of the restraint which he sustained in the island of Arran, and returned to some of his friends in Ayrshire. Mure no sooner heard of this than he again obtained possession of the boy's person, and a second time concealed him at Auchindrane, until he found an opportunity to transport him to the Low Countries, where he contrived to have him enlisted in Buccleuch's regiment; trusting, doubtless, that some one of the numerous chances of war might destroy the poor young man whose life was so dangerous to him.

But after five or six years' uncertain safety, bought at the expense of so much violence and cunning, Auchindrane's fears were exaggerated into frenzy when he found this dangerous witness, having escaped from all the perils of climate and battle, had left, or been discharged from, the Legion of Borderers, and had again accomplished his return to Ayrshire. There is ground to suspect that Dalrymple knew the nature of the hold which he possessed over Auchindrane, and was desirous of extorting from his fears some better provision than he had found either in Arran or the Netherlands. But if so, it was a fatal experiment to tamper with the fears of such a man as Auchindrane, who determined to rid himself effectually of this unhappy young man.

Mure now lodged him in a house of his own, called Chapeldonan, tenanted by a vassal and connexion of his called James Bannatyne. This man he commissioned to meet him at ten o'clock at night on the sea-sands near Girvan, and bring with him the unfortunate Dalrymple, the object of his fear and dread. The victim seems to have come with Bannatyne without the least suspicion, though such might have been raised by the time and place appointed for the meeting. When Bannatyne and Dalrymple came to the appointed spot, Auchindrane met them, accompanied by his eldest son, James. Old Auchindrane, having taken Bannatyne aside, imparted his bloody purpose

of ridding himself of Dalrymple for ever, by murdering him on the spot. His own life and honour were, he said, endangered by the manner in which this inconvenient witness repeatedly thrust himself back into Ayrshire, and nothing could secure his safety but taking the lad's life, in which action he requested James Bannatyne's assistance. Bannatyne felt some compunction, and remonstrated against the cruel expedient, saying, it would be better to transport Dalrymple to Ireland, and take precautions against his return. While old Auchindrane seemed disposed to listen to this proposal, his son concluded that the time was come for accomplishing the purpose of their meeting, and, without waiting the termination of his father's conference with Bannatyne, he rushed suddenly on Dalrymple, beat him to the ground, and, kneeling down on him, with his father's assistance accomplished the crime, by strangling the unhappy object of their fear and jealousy. Bannatyne, the witness, and partly the accomplice, of the murder, assisted them in their attempt to make a hole in the sand, with a spade which they had brought on purpose, in order to conceal the dead body. But as the tide was coming in, the holes which they made filled with water before they could get the body buried, and the ground seemed, to their terrified consciences, to refuse to be accessory to concealing their crime. Despairing of hiding the corpse in the manner they proposed, the murderers carried it out into the sea as deep as they dared wade, and there abandoned it to the billows, trusting that a wind, which was blowing off the shore, would drive these remains of their crime out to sea, where they would never more be heard of. But the sea, as well as the land, seemed unwilling to conceal their cruelty. After floating for some hours, or days, the dead body was, by the wind and tide, again driven on shore, near the very spot where the murder had been committed.

This attracted general attention, and when the corpse was known to be that of the same William Dalrymple whom Auchindrane had so often spirited out of the country, or concealed when he was in it, a strong and general suspicion arose, that this young person had met with foul play from the bold bad man who had shewn himself so much interested in his absence. It was always said or supposed, that the dead body, had bled at the approach of a grandchild of Mare of Auchindrane, a girl who, from curiosity, had come to look at a sight which others crowded to see. The bleeding of a murdered corpse at the touch of the murderer, was a thing at that time so much believed, that it was admitted as a proof of guilt; but I know no case, save that of Auchindrane, in which the phenomenon was supposed to be extended to the approach of the innocent kindred; nor do I think that

the fact itself, though mentioned by ancient lawyers, was ever admitted to proof in the proceedings against Auchindrane.

It is certain, however, that Auchindrane found himself so much the object of suspicion from this new crime, that he resolved to fly from justice, and suffer himself to be declared a rebel and outlaw rather than face a trial. But his conduct in preparing to cover his flight with another motive than the real one, is a curious picture of the men and manners of the times. He knew well that if he were to shun his trial for the murder of Dalrymple, the whole country would consider him as a man guilty of a mean and disgraceful crime in putting to death an obscure lad, against whom he had no personal quarrel. He knew, besides, that his powerful friends, who would have interceded for him had his offence been merely burning a house, or killing a neighbour, would not plead for or stand by him in so pitiful a concern as the slaughter of this wretched wanderer.

Accordingly, Mure sought to provide himself with some ostensible cause for avoiding law, with which the feelings of his kindred and friends might sympathize; and none occurred to him so natural as an assault upon some friend and adherent of the Earl of Cassilis. Should he kill such a one, it would be indeed an unlawful action, but so far from being infamous, would be accounted the natural consequence of the avowed quarrel between the families. With this purpose, Mure, with the assistance of a relative, of whom he seems always to have had some ready to execute his worst purposes, beset Hugh Kennedy of Garriehome, a follower of the Earls, against whom they had especial ill-will, fired their pistols at him, and used other means to put him to death. But Garriehome, a stout-hearted man, and well armed, defended himself in a very different manner from the unfortunate Knight of Cullayne, and beat off the assailants, wounding young Auchindrane in the right hand, so that he wellnigh lost the use of it.

But though Auchindrane's purpose did not entirely succeed, he availed himself of it to circulate a report, that if he could obtain a pardon for firing upon his feudal enemy with pistols, weapons declared unlawful by act of Parliament, he would willingly stand his trial for the death of Dalrymple, respecting which he protested his total innocence. The King, however, was decidedly of opinion that the Mures, both father and son, were alike guilty of both crimes, and used intercession with the Earl of Abercorn, as a person of note in those western counties, as well as in and, to arrest and transmit them prisoners to Edinburgh. In consequence of the Earl's exertions, old Auchindrane was made prisoner, and lodged in the tolbooth of Edinburgh.

Young Auchindrane no sooner heard that his father was in custody, than he became as

apprehensive of Bannatyne, the accomplice in Dalrymple's murder, telling tales, as ever his father had been of Dalrymple. He, therefore, hastened to him, and prevailed on him to pass over for a while to the neighbouring coast of Ireland, finding him money and means to accomplish the voyage, and engaging in the meantime to take care of his affairs in Scotland. Secure, as they thought, in this precaution, old Auchindrane persisted in his innocence, and his son found security to stand his trial. Both appeared with the same confidence at the day appointed, and braved the public justice, hoping to be put to a formal trial, in which Auchindrane reckoned upon an acquittal for want of the evidence which he had removed. The trial was, however, postponed, and Mure the elder was dismissed, under high security to return when called for.

But King James, being convinced of the guilt of the accused, ordered young Auchindrane, instead of being sent to trial, to be examined under the force of torture, in order to compel him to tell whatever he knew of the things charged against him. He was accordingly severely tortured; but the result only served to show that such examinations are as useless as they are cruel. A man of weak resolution, or of a nervous habit, would probably have assented to any confession, however false, rather than have endured the extremity of fear and pain to which Mure was subjected. But young Auchindrane, a strong and determined ruffian, endured the torture with the utmost firmness, and by the constant audacity with which, in spite of the intolerable pain, he continued to assert his innocence, he spread so favourable an opinion of his case, that the detaining him in prison, instead of bringing him to open trial, was censured as severe and oppressive. James, however, remained firmly persuaded of his guilt, and by an exertion of authority quite inconsistent with our present laws, commanded young Auchindrane to be still detained in close custody till further light could be thrown on these dark proceedings. He was detained accordingly by the King's express personal command, and against the opinion even of his privy counsellors. This exertion of authority was much murmured against.

In the meanwhile, old Auchindrane, being, as we have seen, at liberty on pledges, skulked about in the west, feeling how little security he had gained by Dalrymple's murder, and that he had placed himself by that crime in the power of Bannatyne, whose evidence concerning the death of Dalrymple could not be less fatal than what Dalrymple might have told concerning Auchindrane's accession to the conspiracy against Sir Thomas Kennedy of Cullayne. But though the event had shown the error of his wicked policy, Auchindrane could think of no better mode in this case than that which had failed in relation

to Dalrymple. When any man's life became inconsistent with his own safety, no idea seems to have occurred to this inveterate ruffian, save to murder the person by whom he might himself be in any way endangered. He therefore attempted the life of James Bannatyne by more agents than one. Nay, he had nearly ripened a plan, by which one Pennycuke was to be employed to slay Bannatyne, while, after the deed was done, it was devised that Mure of Auchnull, a connexion of Bannatyne, should be instigated to slay Pennycuke; and thus close up this train of murders by one, which, flowing in the ordinary course of deadly feud, should have nothing in it so particular as to attract much attention.

But the justice of Heaven would bear this complicated tram of iniquity no longer. Bannatyne, knowing with what sort of men he had to deal; kept on his guard, and, by his caution, disconcerted more than one attempt to take his life, while another miscarried by the remorse of Pennycuke, the agent whom Mure employed. At length Bannatyne, tiring of this state of insecurity, and in despair of escaping such repeated plots, and also feeling remorse for the crime to which he had been accessory, resolved rather to submit himself to the severity of the law, than remain the object of the principal criminal's practices. He surrendered himself to the Earl of Abercorn, and was transported to Edinburgh, where he confessed before the King and council all the particulars of the murder of Dalrymple, and the attempt to hide his body by committing it to the sea.

When Bannatyne was confronted with the two Mures before the Privy Council, they denied with vehemence every part of the evidence he had given, and affirmed that the witness had been bribed to destroy them by a false tale. Bannatyne's behaviour seemed sincere and simple, that of Auchindrane more resolute and crafty. The wretched accomplice fell upon his knees, invoking God to witness that all the land in Scotland could not have bribed him to bring a false accusation against a master whom he had served, loved, and followed in so many dangers, and calling upon Auchindrane to honour God by confessing the crime he had committed. Mure the elder, on the other hand, boldly replied, that he hoped God would not so far forsake him as to permit him to confess a crime of which he was innocent, and exhorted Bannatyne in his turn to confess the practices by which he had been induced to devise such falsehoods against him.

The two Mures, father and son, were therefore put upon their solemn trial, along with Bannatyne, in 1611, and, after a great deal of evidence had been brought in support of Bannatyne's confession, all three were found guilty. The elder Auchindrane was convicted of counselling and directing the murder

of Sir Thomas Kennedy of Cullayne, and also of the actual murder of the lad Dalrymple. Bannatyne and the younger Mure were found guilty of the latter crime, and all three were sentenced to be beheaded. Bannatyne, however, the accomplice, received the King's pardon, in consequence of his voluntary surrender and confession. The two Mures were both executed. The younger was affected by the remonstrances of the clergy who attended him, and he confessed the guilt of which he was accused. The father, also, was at length brought to avow the fact, but in other respects died as impenitent as he had lived;—and so ended this dark and extraordinary tragedy.

The Lord Advocate of the day, Sir Thomas Hamilton, afterwards successively Earl of Melrose and of Haddington, seems to have busied himself much in drawing up a statement of this foul transaction, for the purpose of vindicating to the people of Scotland the severe course of justice observed by King James VI. He assumes the task in a high tone of prerogative law, and, on the whole, seems at a loss whether to attribute to Providence, or to his most sacred Majesty, the greatest share in bringing to light these mysterious villanies, but rather inclines to the latter opinion. There is, I believe, no printed copy of the intended tract, which seems never to have been published; but the

curious will be enabled to judge of it, as it appears in the next *fasciculus* of Mr. Robert Pitcairn's very interesting publications from the Scottish Criminal Record.

The family of Auchindrane did not become extinct on the death of the two homicides. The last descendant existed in the eighteenth century, a poor and distressed man. The following anecdote shows that he had a strong feeling of his situation.

There was in front of the old castle a huge ash-tree, called the Dule-tree (*mourning-tree*) of Auchindrane, probably because it was the place where the Barons executed the criminals who fell under his jurisdiction. It is described as having been the finest tree of the neighbourhood. This last representative of the family of Auchindrane had the misfortune to be arrested for payment of a small debt; and, unable to discharge it, was prepared to accompany the messenger (bailiff) to the jail of Ayr. The servant of the law had compassion for his prisoner, and offered to accept of this remarkable tree as of value adequate to the discharge of the debt.

'What!' said the debtor, 'Sell the Dule-tree of Auchindrane! I will sooner die in the worst dungeon of your prison.' In this luckless character the line of Auchindrane ended. The family, blackened with the crimes of its predecessors, became extinct, and the estate passed into other hands.

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