

# KING DAVID I

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## DUNFERMLINE ABBEY



DAVID I (1124 - 1153)



Extracted from -

THE PICTORIAL HISTORY OF SCOTLAND

BY JAMES TAYLOR D.D.

LONDON 1859 VOLUME 1. p. 60.

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JOHN OF FORDUN'S

CHRONICLE

OF

THE SCOTTISH NATION

VOLUME 2. p. 221

EDITED BY

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## David I



[1124-1153] youngest son of Malcolm Canmore and Margaret, he ascended the throne, having passed his youth at the court of his sister in England, "his manners," says Malmesbury, "were polished from the rust of Scottish barbarity;" while his possession of Cumberland, bequeathed to him by his brother Edgar, had accustomed him to the cares and labours of administration, and had made him acquainted with the more advanced civilization and the better regulated government of the sister country. He had also, before his accession to the throne, married an English wife, Matilda, the daughter of Waltheof, Earl of Northumberland, and the widow of Simon de St Liz, Earl of Northampton. On the separation of Cumberland, from the Scottish kingdom, the king ceased to be an English baron; and accordingly it papers that Alexander never attended at the English court. But David, both by his tenure of the earldom of Cumberland, and of the earldom of Huntingdon in right of his wife, was bound to pay homage to the English king; and accordingly, when Henry I, in 1127, summoned the clergy and nobles of his realm to swear that they would maintain the rights of his daughter Matilda as heir to the throne, David was present at the assembly, and was the first who took the oath.

While David was residing at the court of Henry, Angus, Earl of Moray, rose in rebellion against him, and claimed the crown as the lineal descendant of Kenneth III, the son of Duff, the eldest son of Malcolm I, while David was descended from Kenneth II, the youngest Son of Malcolm I. David was zealous supported by the martial barons of Northumberland, and at the head of a numerous army he marched against the northern insurgents, and overthrew them at Stracathrow, in Forfarshire, A.D. 1130.<sup>1</sup>

On the death of Henry, in 1135, his nephew Stephen, Earl of Boulogne, in spite of his oath to maintain the settlement of succession made by his uncle, deposed Matilda, and forcibly seized the English crown. David, however, was faithful to his engagements, and immediately led an army into England, and, taking possession of the whole country to the north of Durham, excepting the castle of Bamborough, compelled the northern barons to swear fealty to Matilda, his niece, and to give hostages for the performance of their oath.<sup>2</sup> When the news of this inroad was brought to Stephen, he said, "What the king of Scots has gained by stealth, I will manfully recover." He immediately collected a powerful army and marched to Durham. On the approach of Stephen, David finding himself deserted by the English barons, who had sworn to maintain the pretensions of Matilda, retreated to Newcastle. A compromise was ultimately effected, (Feb. 1136,) by which David consented to withdraw his troops, and to restore the country of which he had taken possession; while Stephen engaged to confer upon Henry, Prince of Scotland, David's eldest son

<sup>1</sup> Chron. Melrose, p. 105.

<sup>2</sup> Hailes's Annals, vol. i. p. 77.

the earldom of Huntingdon, with the towns of Carlisle and Doncaster, and promised not to make any grant of the earldom of Northumberland, until the claim of Prince Henry to that earldom, in right of his mother was heard and determined. For these possessions Prince Henry did homage to Stephen; but David himself refused to do so, although still retaining the earldom of Cumberland in his own hands.

The war was however renewed before the end of the same year, by David, on the ground that Stephen had refused or delayed to put Prince Henry in possession of Northumberland; but in reality, in consequence of a confederacy with the partisans of Matilda, to eject her rival from the throne. Stephen was at that time in Normandy; but though the efforts of Thurstan, the aged Archbishop of York, David consented to a cessation of hostilities till the English monarch should return to England. But Stephen, on his return, having rejected the demands of David, the truce was at once broken off, and the Scottish king again entered Northumberland (A.D.1137), and ravaged the country with merciless barbarity. The English historians impute these shocking excesses, not to the leaders of the Scots of those moderation they give some examples, but to the soldiers, who were composed, they tell us, of Normans, Germans, and Angles, of Northumbrians and Cumbrians, the men of Teviotdale and Lothian, the Picts, or Galwegians, and Scots.<sup>1</sup>

As for the king of Scots himself, says an old chronicler, "he as a prince of a mild and merciful disposition; but the Scots were a barbarous and impure nation; and their king, leading hordes of them from the remotest parts of that land, was unable to restrain their wickedness." "They exercised their barbarity in the manner of wild beasts," says another contemporary writer, "sparing neither sex nor age, nor so much as the child in the womb." On the approach of Stephen, in the beginning of the following year David deemed it advisable to fall back upon Roxburgh, where he took up a strong position and waited the approach of the English king. Stephen, however, having, it is said, discovered that some of the leaders of his army had a secret understanding with the enemy, avoided the snare laid for him, and, after laying waste the Scottish borders, hastily returned to the south.

David re-entered Northumberland in March 1138, with the main body of his army, sending at the same time his nephew William, at the head of a body of Galloway men. into the west of England, where he defeated a considerable body of English, near Clitherow (4th June), and carried off a great quantity of plunder. Meanwhile, David laid siege to the strong castle of Norham, which Ralph Flambard, Bishop

<sup>1</sup> R. of Hexham, p. 216; I. of Hexham. p. 260. Gesta Stephen. It is worthy of notice, that this is the last time the Picts of Galloway are mentioned in history. It appears that a considerable body of the Pictish nation had remained in that district, and up to this date had preserved their national peculiarities.

of Durham, had erected in 1121, to repress the inroads of the Scottish borders. Norham surrendered, after a feeble resistance, and David, having dismantled the fortress, marched forward, through Northumberland and Durham, to Northallerton, in Yorkshire, without opposition. Stephen was so hard pressed by the partisans of Matilda in the south, that he could offer no effective opposition to the invaders, whose numbers exceeded twenty-six thousand, and were composed of all the various races now united under the sway of the Scottish king. The inhabitants, of the northern counties were therefore left to their own resources, and they succeeded, chiefly by the efforts of the aged Archbishop of York, in collecting an army, though less numerous than that of the Scots. It consisted however, of all the nobility and gentry of the northern counties, and was under the command of William Peveril, Gilbert and Walter de Lacy, and especially of Walter l'Espee, an aged warrior of great experience and reputation. The venerable Thurstan bestowed his blessing upon the soldiers, and the remission of their sins; assured them of victory if they were penitent; and promised eternal happiness to all who should fall in battle "in defence of Christ's Church against the barbarians."

The English army was drawn up on Cutton Moor, in the neighbourhood of Northallerton. Here they erected a remarkable standard consisting of the mast of a ship fastened in a four-wheeled cart. At the top of the mast a large crucifix was displayed, having in its centre a silver box containing a consecrated host, and lower down were suspended the banners of St Peter of York, St John of Beverley, and St Wilfred of Ripon. From this standard the engagement which ensued derived the name of "The Battle of the Standard." The Scots, whose ensign was a lance, with a sprig of heather wreathed around it, advanced toward the enemy in several divisions. The van guard, commanded by Prince Henry, consisted of the men of Lothian and Teviotdale, of border troopers from Liddesdale and Cumberland, and of the fierce and barbarous "Scots of Galloway," reinforced by a small body-guard of men-at-arms, under the command of Eustace Fitz-John, a Norman baron. Next came the Highlanders and the Islesman, armed only with their small round target and the claymore. After these marched the king, with a strong body of Saxon and Norman knights and men-at-arms, and the rear-guard consisted of a mixed body from Moray and other parts of the country. Many of the Scottish soldiers were very imperfectly armed and equipped, and were, therefore, unequally matched with the well-appointed men-at-arms who composed the great body of the English army.

David endeavoured to take the English by surprise, and, favoured by a dense fog, which concealed his advance, he succeeded in reaching the moor on which they were posted before they received the tidings of his approach. The alarm was suddenly given, and the English ran to arms in great disorder. To gain time at the critical conjuncture, and probably also actuated by a sincere desire to prevent farther hostilities,

the English leaders sent to the Scottish army Robert de Bruce Earl of Annandale, and Bernard de Baliol, two barons of Norman descent, who held lands both in Scotland and England, to offer, as conditions of peace, to procure from Stephen a grant of the earldom of Northumberland in favour of Prince Henry. Bruce, who was far advanced in years had a high reputation for wisdom and eloquence, and during a long residence in Scotland, had lived on terms of the closest friendship with David. He represented to his old master, the impolicy of the war which he was carrying on against his former allies and urged upon him the duty of putting a stop to the horrible outrages of the Scottish army, which were a violation of all the laws of humanity and religion. "I charge your conscience," said he, "with the innocent blood which cries aloud for vengeance. You have beheld the enormities of your army, you have mourned for them, you have openly disclaimed any approbation of them. Prove now the sincerity of your protestations and withdraw your people from a war disgraceful in all its operations, and dubious in the event. We are not mighty in numbers, but we are determined; urge not brave men to despair. To see my dearest master, my patron and my benefactor my friend and companion in arms, with whom I spent the season of youth and festivity, in whose service I am grown old, - to see him thus exposed to the dangers of battle, or to the dishonour of flight, it wrings my heart."<sup>1</sup> At these words he burst into tears. David was deeply moved by the tears and expostulations of his old friend and companion in arms, but he nevertheless rejected his proposals. Bruce, in receiving this answer, and hearing himself denounced as a traitor by William Mac Donochy, the king's nephew, renounced his allegiance to the Scottish crown; Baliol also gave up the fealty which he had once sworn to David, and returned with all haste to the English army, to warn them of the approach of the Scots. David had resolved to place the men-at-arms and the archers in the van, but that post of honour was claimed by the Galwegians who maintained that, by ancient custom, the privilege of commencing the conflict belonged to them. The men-at-arms were, for the most part, English and Normans, who had abandoned their native country, and taken refuge at the court of the Scottish king, and the disputes between them and the half-naked clans threatened the most disastrous consequences. "Whence come this mighty confidence in those Normans?" said Malise, Earl of Strathern, to the king; "I wear no armour, but there is not one among them that will advance beyond me this day." "Rude earl," said Allan de Percy, a Norman knight, "you boast of what you dare not do." The altercation was repressed by the interposition of the king, who unwillingly yielded to the demands of the Gallowaymen, and placed them in the

<sup>1</sup> The speech of Bruce, which contains many curious facts, is reported at full length by Aldred; and, as he was not only a contemporary, but was honoured with the peculiar confidence of David, we may presume that it is substantially accurate. See Hailes's Annals vol. i. p. 87; Aldred, De Bello Standardi, pp. 337 - 345.

them in the van, under their chiefs, William Mac Donochy Ulrick, and Dovenald. The second division consisted of the men-at-arms, the archers, and the men of Cumberland and Teviotdale, under the command of Prince Henry, with whom was associated Eustace Fitz-John, a powerful and valiant Northumbrian baron, whom Stephen had offended by depriving him of the important fortress of Bamborough. The third body was composed of the men of Lothian, with the islanders and the Highland Caterans. The king himself commanded the reserve, consisting of the Scots properly so called, and the inhabitants of Moray. The English were drawn up in one compact body around the sacred standard. The men-at-arms dismounted and sent their horses to the rear; and, mingling with the archers, ranged themselves in the front of the battle.

The Bishop of Orkney as the representative of the aged Thurstan, delivered an energetic speech for the encouragement of the troops; and assured them that those who fell in this holy war should immediately pass into Paradise. The venerable Walter l'Espee also ascended the carriage in which the holy standard was fixed, and harangued the soldiers, reminding them of the glory of their ancestors and of the barbarities perpetrated by the Scottish invaders. "Your cause is just; it is for our all that you combat. I swear," said he, grasping the hand of the Earl of Albemarle, "I swear that on this day I will overcome the Scots, or perish!" "So swear we all!" exclaimed the barons assembled around him.<sup>1</sup>

The Scots advanced to the attack, shouting their war-cry, Albanich! Albanich!"<sup>2</sup> The Gallowaymen charged the English infantry so fiercely, that their front ranks were thrown into disorder; but the English archers came to the assistance of the spearmen, and overwhelmed the Scots with incessant and well-directed showers of arrows. Prince Henry advanced to their support, and, at the head of the cavalry, charged and broke through the English ranks, says Aldred, as if they had been cobwebs, and dispersed the troops which guarded the horses in the rear. The Gallowaymen, though they had lost their leaders, Ulrick and Dovenald, rallied and prepared to renew the combat, which had now continued for two hours with the greatest fury. at this critical moment, an English soldier, elevating on the point of his spear the head of one of the slain, proclaimed it the head of the King of Scots. A sudden panic seized the Scottish forces; the Gallowaymen threw away their arms, and the troops forming the third division of the army also fled without resistance. David promptly brought up the reserve, and strove to retrieve the fortune of the day, but without effect.

<sup>1</sup> Hailes, vol. i. p.90.

<sup>2</sup> That is, "We are the men of Albyn!" - the most ancient name of Scotland. This war-cry, of course, asserted that the Galwegians were the most ancient inhabitants of Scotland; in other words, the descendants of the Picts or ancient Caledonians. When they were repulsed, the English shouted in derision, "Erygh! Erygh!" - Ye are but Irish! Ye are but Irish! - alluding to the part of the Galwegians who, though ranked among the Picts, were yet wild Scots of Irish extraction.

The terror and confusion became general; and the knights and men-at-arms who attended on the king, seeing that the battle was irretrievably lost, constrained him to retire from the field. He succeeded, however, in rallying around the royal standard a strong body of troops, which covered the retreat, and checked the pursuit of the enemy. In this memorable battle, which was fought on the 22nd of August, 1138, the Scots are said to have lost 10,000 men.

Three days after the engagement, David reached Carlisle with the remains of his army, and employed himself in collecting and re-organizing his scattered troops, which had fallen into a state of confusion bordering on mutiny. For some days he was in a state of uncertainty respecting the fate of his gallant son, who carried away by his impetuosity, had pursued too far the troops whom he had routed. On his return from the chase of the fugitives, the Prince, finding the battle lost, commanded his men to throw away their banners, and mingling with the pursuers, he passed through the horses ranks undiscovered, and after many hazards, succeeded in reaching Carlisle the third day after the king his father.

An assembly of the prelates and nobles was held at Carlisle, by Alberic, Bishop of Ostia, the papal legate, who earnestly entreated the Scottish king to listen to overtures of peace. He also persuaded the savage Galwegians to restore their female captives, and induced the whole Scottish army to enter into a solemn engagement that they would not in future violate churches, nor murder old men, women, and children<sup>1</sup> - a circumstance which affords conclusive proof of the ferocity of the troops, and of the barbarity with which the war had been carried on.

Meantime, the victors at Northallerton were not in a condition to follow up the advantage they had gained, and the Scottish army soon re-assumed the offensive by laying siege to the castle of Wark, which they reduced by famine; and David, having razed the fortress, "returned into Scotland," says Lord Hailes, "more like a conqueror than like one whose army had been routed." Peace was soon after concluded (9th April 1139) though the mediation of the legate and of Stephen's wife, Maud, who was David's niece. The terms granted by Stephen were highly favourable to the Scottish king, and showed that, though defeated, he was not humbled. The earldom of Northumberland with the exception of the two fortresses of Newcastle and Bamborough, was ceded to Prince Henry. As an equivalent for these castles, he obtained a grant of lands in the south of England. The Northumbrian barons were to hold their estates of the Prince of Scotland, reserving their fealty to Stephen; and in return, David and all his people became bound to maintain an inviolable peace with their performance of this part of the treaty.<sup>2</sup> These conditions of peace

<sup>1</sup> R. of Hexham. p. 326; I. of Hexham. p. 264. Annals, vol. i. p.93.

<sup>2</sup> Annals, vol. i. p. 95, and note.

were arranged at Durham; and Prince Henry, proceeding southward England, and gave the sons of five earls as hostages to Stephen for with the English queen met Stephen at Nottingham, and there ratified the negotiation. The prince, who, "by his noble and generous carriage," says an English chronicler, "had so won the heart of Stephen, that he loved him no less than if he had been his own son," accompanied the English king to the siege of Ludlow Castle, which was held out against him by the adherents of Matilda, Prince Henry was unhorsed by the besieged, but was gallantly rescued by Stephen.

In 1114, the cause of Matilda was for a short time triumphant, and David repaired to the court of his niece, and vainly endeavoured to persuade her to follow his mild and wise counsels. Her haughty demeanour, and violent measures, speedily alienated from her the affections of the people. The Londoners rose up in arms against her. She fled precipitately from the capital and, accompanied by her uncle, took refuge in the royal castle of Winchester, where she was besieged by Stephen, and from which she with great difficulty effected her escape. David accompanied her in her flight, and was indebted for his concealment, and his safe conveyance home to his own country, to the exertions to a young man, named David Oliphant, to whom he had been godfather, and who was at that time serving in the army of Stephen.

From this period David seems to have given his almost exclusive attention to the affairs of his own kingdom. The tranquility of the country was disturbed for a considerable time by the pretensions of an adventurer, named Wimund, who, it is alleged, had been a monk, first in the abbey of Furness, and afterwards in the Isle of Man, but claimed to be the son of Angus Earl of Moray, slain at Stracathow, in 1130. Having succeeded in collecting some vessels, he began to make piratical excursions among the western isles. Many persons of desperate fortunes espoused his cause, and he obtained in marriage the daughter of Somerled, Thane of Argyle, who either from policy, or from a belief in the justice of his claims favoured his enterprise. Wimund next invaded the mainland of Scotland, slew many of the inhabitants, and pillaged the country. For several years he carried on his depredations successfully, and constantly eluded the forces sent against him, either by concealing himself and his followers amid the dense forests which covered the country, or by retreating to his ships. Strange to say, the Scottish king was at length obliged, in order to put an end to the outrages of this daring and crafty adventurer, to enter into terms of accommodation with him, and to bestow on him a certain territory together with the government of the abbey of Furness, in which he had passed his earlier years. His insolent and arbitrary conduct however, excited an insurrection against his authority and he people took him prisoner, and put out his eyes. He passed the remainder of his strangely chequered life in the abbey of Biland, in



Yorkshire. His audacious spirit, however, appears not to have been depressed, or even humbled, by his calamities. He took great delight in relating his adventures to the friars at Biland; and is reported to have said, "Had they but left me the smallest glimmering of light my enemies should have had no cause to boast of what they did."<sup>1</sup>

The remaining years of the reign of this wise and just monarch were peaceful and prosperous. Relieved, both from foreign wars and from internal disturbances, he applied himself assiduously to the improvement of the country, by the encouragement of agriculture and of manufactures, the establishment of towns, the erection of churches monasteries and other public buildings, and the enactment of judicious and equitable laws.

Aldred represents him as cultivating and encouraging every art that tended to soften and civilize his subjects. He speaks of his attention to his gardens, buildings, and orchards, that he might, by his example, induce his people to follow the like pursuits. He represents him as employing some art of his time, even in the last year of his life, either in planting herbs or grafting shoots and mentions the improvements made by him in agriculture, so that a country formerly indigent and barren, was now able, out of its abundance, to supply the necessities of its neighbours. He enumerates the towns and castles which David erected the foreign commodities he had introduced by commerce, and the improvements thence made on the dress of his subjects. Lastly, he celebrates the reformation made on the morals, both of the clergy and people, and the beneficial effects which the instructions and example of the king exercised upon all classes of the community.<sup>2</sup>

It is assumed by some writers, that the establishment of incorporated bodies in Scotland, for the promotion of trade land commerce, is to be ascribed to the wise and far-seeing policy of David. It was during his reign that Louis le Gros introduced these institutions into France, and in some of the ancient copies of the old Scottish laws, it is stated that David framed his burgh laws from the information furnished by certain learned men, whom he sent to other countries to observe the constitutions that had been there introduced.<sup>3</sup>

The death of the excellent monarch was probably hastened by that of his son Henry, which took place on the 12th of June, 1152, to the great of his countrymen, who had formed high anticipations of the benefits to be conferred by his accession to sovereign power. Aldred, who had lived with him from childhood, and knew him intimately, says that he resembled his father in all things, except that he had a somewhat greater suavity of manner, and that he was a son in all respects worthy of such a father. Prince Henry left by his wife Ada, a daughter of the Earl of

<sup>1</sup> W. Newbr. vol. i. chap. xxiv.; Fordun, lib. viii. chap. ii; Hailes's Annals, vol. i. p. 100. Fordun calls this adventurer Malcolm M'Heth. It is worthy of notice, however, that Mr Gregory, a high authority on questions of this kind, states that the claim of Wimund seems, on minute inquiry to have been well founded. See History of the Western Highlands and Isles, p. 15.

<sup>2</sup> Aldred ap. Fordun, lib. v. chap. xlix., lii, liii.

<sup>3</sup> Ridpath's Border History, p. 88.

Warrenne and Surrey three sons; Malcolm who succeeded his grandfather; William surnamed the Lion; and David Earl of Huntingdon; and three daughters. The afflicted monarch roused himself from his grief to provide for the succession of his grandson, Malcolm, a child in his twelfth year. He ordered the youthful prince to be proclaimed heir to the crown, and sent him on a progress through his dominions, to receive the homage of the barons and the people. He also settled his Northumbrian territories on his grandson William, and presented the boy to the barons of that province as their future ruler, and required them to promise obedience to his authority. Having completed these prudent arrangements, the aged king, within a year followed his son to the grave. He died at Carlisle on the 24th of May 1153. In striking and beautiful consistency with his life, he was found dead in an attitude of devotion. "His death had been so tranquil," says Aldred, "that you would not have believed he was dead. He was found with his hands clasped devoutly upon his breast, in the very posture in which he seems to have been raising them to heaven."

The remarkable liberality of David to the church was highly extolled by the monkish historians his contemporaries, and has been as severely censured in later times. "Had David duly considered," says Major, "the number of religious houses founded by his predecessors the parsimony wherein churchmen, especially monks, ought to live, and the little allowance made by the Scots to their kings in those times, he would not lavishly have given the crown lands to nourish the sensuality of bishops and spoil the devotion of monks."<sup>1</sup> To which Buchanan adds, that, "as in bodies too corpulent, the use of the members in some measure ceases, so wit, oppressed by plenty began to languish, learning became nauseous, piety superstition, and vice was taught in the schools of virtue."<sup>2</sup> These complaints respecting the donations which David bestowed upon the clergy, were summed up in the pithy saying of James, the first of that name king of Scotland, that David "was ane soir sanct (sore saint) for the crown."<sup>3</sup> But it has been justly remarked by Lord Hailes, "that we ought to judge of the conduct of men according to the notions of their age, not of ours. To endow monasteries may now be considered as a prodigal superstition, but in the days of David I, it was esteemed an act of pious beneficence." Much may be urged, too, in justification of this beneficence; and it may fairly be questioned whether any course could have been followed, better fitted to promote the civilization of a people just emerging from barbarism, as the Scots were at this period, than the erection, in all part so the country, of these monastic establishments, which were, at the outset, not only seminaries of piety but of learning, for training men of business for the service of the state, as well as men of letters for the church; and which, moreover, served as a kind of

<sup>1</sup> Major de Gestis, Scot. lib. iii. chap. xi. p. 105.

<sup>2</sup> Rer. Scot. lib. vii. p. 120.

<sup>3</sup> Bellenden, fol. 185.

general reservoirs for diffusing a knowledge of architecture, of agriculture, and gardening, and other useful arts. No doubt, in process of time, many monasteries became the sets of sloth, ignorance, and debauchery, but candour should forbid us to ascribe accidental and unforeseen evils to the virtuous founder.<sup>1</sup>

David, however, had many other estimable qualities, besides his liberality to the church. He was at all times accessible to all classes of his subjects; his apartments were always open to suitors, for he had nothing secret but his counsels, says Aldred. On certain days of the week he sat at the gate of his palace, for the purpose of hearing and deciding the causes brought before him by the poor. He took great pains also to make them understand the reasons, and to convince them of the justice of his decisions; for, says Aldred, "they often argued with him, and he with them, when he refused to accept the person of the poor in judgment, contrary to justice, and they were very reluctant to acknowledge the equity of his decision when adverse to their claims." His custom was to dismiss all his attendants at sunset, and to retire for solitary meditation. At daybreak he resumed his labours. He was fond of hunting, but he never permitted this amusement to interfere with the discharge of his duties. "I have seen him," says Aldred, "quit his horse, and dismiss his hunting equipage, when any even of the meanest of his subjects, implored an audience."<sup>2</sup> So estimable, in a word, was the character of this excellent monarch and so faithfully did he discharge the duties of his office, that Buchanan, who was no flatterer of princes, declares, that "he equalled all former kings in military science, and excelled them in the arts of peace; in so much, that if he best heads and greatest wits should set themselves to frame the character of an accomplished prince, they could never devise nor imagine such an one as he did express himself in the whole course of his life."<sup>3</sup>

The tide of Saxon colonization had, as we have seen, steadily set in during the three preceding reigns, but it flowed still more copiously after the accession of David to the Scottish throne. His education at the court of Henry I, his marriage to an English countess, and his long residence in England, had made him extremely partial to the institutions, manners, and customs of that country; and great numbers Saxon, Norman, and Flemish settlers were attracted to his court, where they received a cordial welcome and munificent grants of land. Among the Northumbrian nobles who sought an asylum in Scotland from the vengeance of William the Conqueror, were the powerful Earl Gospatric, the founder of the great family of the Earls of March; Arkel, the progenitor of the Earls of Lennox; and Siward, the founder of a distinguished family, which terminated in an heiress, who carried the

<sup>1</sup> Hailes's Annals, vol. i. p. 115.

<sup>2</sup> Aldred apud Fordun, lib. v. c. xlix; Hailes's Annals, vol. i. p. 10.

<sup>3</sup> Rer. Scot. lib. vii. p. 122. Vol. i.

estates to the Maxwells. Among the Anglo-Normans who settled in North Britain during the reign of David, the most eminent was Hugh de Moreville, the Constable of Scotland, who acquired vast possessions in Lauderdale, the Lothians, and Ayrshire, and was the original founder of Dryburgh Abbey. The ancestor of the Riddells came from Yorkshire before 1116, and settled in Roxburghshire, of which he was one of the earliest sheriffs. The Corbets, a Shropshire family acquired lands in Teviotdale about the same period. The Lindsays came from Essex, and obtained from David, a grant of estates in upper Clydesdale and in the Lothians. The ancestor of the Somervilles was the second son of a Norman baron, who came over with the Conqueror, and obtained from him lands in Staffordshire and Gloucestershire. The Umphravilles came from Redesdale in Northumberland. The Maxwells are descended from Maccus the son of Unwyn, who attached himself to David before his accession to the throne; as did the ancestor of the family of de Sules, or de Soulis who followed him from Northamptonshire into Scotland, and was rewarded by grant of Liddesdale and other lands, both in Teviotdale and in Lothian. His descendant, Nicolas de Soulis, was one of the competitors for the crown with Baliol and Bruce, in 1290, and the whole family seem to have been involved in the ruinous effects of that memorable contest. The ancestor of the Oliphants, as we have seen, accompanied David in his flight from Winchester, in 1142, and was rewarded by a grant of the manors of Smailholm and Crailing, in Roxburghshire. The ancestor of the noble family of Seton was a Norman, named de Say, who obtained from David lands in East Lothian designated from him Say-ton, which his descendants assumed as their surname. The Keiths, Earls Marischal, are descended from Hervei, the son of Warin, who received from David, a grant of the manor of Keith in East Lothian. The progenitors of the Maules and Melvilles, the de Quincies, Berkeleys, Herrieses, Cunninghams, Lockharts, Ramsays Falconers, Rollos, Colvilles, Gordons, Grahams, Rosses, Sinclairs, Frasers, and many other families celebrated in Scottish history, sprung from Anglo-Norman lineage, and settled in Scotland during the twelfth century. The ancestor of the Hays was an Anglo-Norman, who acted as Pincerua to Malcolm IV, and to William the Lion, in the early art of his reign. The progenitor of the Ruthvens was Thor, a Danish chief, who came from the north of England, and settled in Scotland under David I. Radulph the founder of the Kinnaird family, obtained from William the Lion, before the year 1184, the lands of Kinnaird in the Carse of Gowrie. The Kers are a branch of an Anglo-Norman family, which settled in Roxburghshire during the thirteenth century. The powerful family of the Cumyns, which acted so conspicuous a part in the wars of Bruce and Baliol, came from Northumberland during the reign of David I. A younger son of the is family held the office of chancellor from 1133 to 1142. Bernard de Baliol, the founder of the Baliol family, came from Barnard Castle in Durham, and was a courtier of

David I. Robert de Bruis or Bruce, the founder of the illustrious family of Bruce, was an opulent Yorkshire baron, who received from King David his friend and companion in arms, a grant of Annandale. The royal family of the Stuarts are descended from Walter the son of Alan, a Shropshire baron who obtained from David I, and his successor Malcolm IV, extensive possessions and a high offices. The progenitors of the immortal patriot Wallace settled under the Stuarts in Renfrewshire and Ayrshire. The Hamiltons derived their descent from the two younger son of Robert, Earl of Leicester, the grandson of one of the barons who came over with the Conqueror. Their settlement in Scotland took place during the reign of William the Lion. During the same reign, the Dundasses, Grays Mortimers, Mowbrays, Gourlays, Anstruthers, Montfichets or Muschets, Bissets, Cheynes, and Grants, all of Anglo-Norman lineage, settled in Scotland. The ancestors of the great family of the Campbells obtained a settlement in Argyle, as early as the twelfth century by marrying the heiress of O'Dubhin, a Gaelic chief, with whom he obtained Lochow. His descendants Sir Nigel Campbell, who married Mary, the sister of Robert Bruce, joined that hero at the outset of his enterprise, and adhered to him in prosperity and in adversity, till his final triumph at Bannockburn. Not a few of the most eminent families in Scotland are of Flemish origin. The Sutherlands, Morays, Douglasses Leslies, Flemings, Inneses, and many other all owe their descent to Flemish ancestors, the Flemings, indeed, were the most enterprising race of the twelfth century, and all classes of them settled in every district of North Britain, especially in the towns and hamlets. So great was the number of Flemings who settled in Scotland at this period, that they obtained the right to be governed by their own laws. The illustrious family of the Douglasses are derived from "Theobald, the Fleming," who, between 1147 and 1160, obtained from Arnold the Abbot of Kelso, the grant of some lands on the Douglas Water in Lanarkshire. Bartholomew, a Flemish chief who settled in the district of Gairloch, Aberdeenshire, was the ancestor of the Leslies. Another Flemish chief, named Freskin, obtained from David the lands of Strathbrock in West Lothian and at a later date, after the suppression of an insurrection among the turbulent inhabitants of Morayshire, was progenitor both of the Earls of Sutherland, and of the celebrated family of Moray one of whom, the gallant Sir Andrew, was the associate of Wallace and of Bruce, whose sister, Christian, he married, "Such," says Chalmers, "were the Anglo-Saxon, Anglo-Norman, and Anglo-Belgic families, who were the principal settlers among the Gaelic people of Scotland, during this period of her annals; such were the men who governed Scotland throughout the Scoto-Saxon period, who formed her constitution and administered her laws, who established her church transmitted her authorities, who vindicated her rights and restored her independence."<sup>1</sup> David was succeeded by his grandson Malcolm IV.

**JOHN OF FORDUN'S CHRONICLE - CHAPTER XXXI. P. 221**

*Accession of the blessed King David - Praise of him and his brothers - He weds Matilda, daughter and heiress of Waldeof, Earl of Huntingdon.*

DAVID, the youngest of the sons of Malcolm and Margaret, and the pride of his race, succeed his brother Alexander in the year above mentioned - the eighteenth of the emperor Henry V, - and reigned twenty-nine years, to months, and three days. He was pious and God-fearing; bountiful in almsgiving; vigorous towards his people; sagacious in the task he was intent upon, of enlarging the kingdom by fair means; and, in short, he shone forth in the beauty of every virtue - whence he always abounded in the ripe fruit of good works. How very powerful this king was, how many on quests he made, above all other kings, by fair means, and how many abbeyes and houses of he founded, *Baldred*, in bewailing his death, will show forth truly to the reader, as will be seen below. He, indeed, betrayed no pride in his manners, no cruelty in his words, nothing unseemly in what he said or did. There was no king like him among the kings o the earth in his day; for he was godly wise, lowly, modest, sober and chaste, etc. Never, says *William*, have we been told among the events of history, of three kings, - and at the same time brothers, - who were of holiness so great, and savoured so much of the nectar of their mother's godliness. For, besides their feeding sparingly, their plentiful almsgiving, their zeal in prayer, they so thoroughly subdued the vice that haunts king's houses, that never was it said that any but their lawful wives came to their bed, or that any one of them had shocked modesty by wenching. Before this King David was raised to the throne, the king of the English, his sister the good Queen Matilda's gave him a wife Matilda, the daughter and heiress of Waldeof, Earl of Huntingdon, and Judith, who was the niece of the first King William; and of this Matilda, David had a son named Henry, a meek and godly man, and of a gracious spirit, in all things worthy to save been born of such a father. Meanwhile the empress Matilda, on her husband the emperor's death without children, came back to her father Henry king of England; and the later afterwards gave her to wife to Geoffroy, Count of Anjou, who begat of her a son, Henry the future king of England. On the death of the aforesaid Henry, king of England, Stephen, Count of Boulogne, and his nephew, through his sister, seized the throne, in violation of his oath - for he had, during the said king's lifetime, consented by oath that the kingdom should go to the king's daughter, the empress Matilda. Count Geoffroy was indignant at this, but did him little, if any hurt.

Chapter XXXII p. 222

*War waged by King David against Stephen, King of England -  
Conquest of Northumbria and Cumbria by a Battle fought at Allerton.*

Chapter XXXIII

*David's son Henry weds Ada , daughter of William Earl of Warenne -  
Their Sons and Daughters, and to whom the latter were wedded -  
Henry's death.*

Chapter XXXIV

*King David bids his grandson Malcolm, Henry's son, be taken about  
through the kingdom, and proclaimed as the future King - David's  
death to be bewailed, not on his own account, but for the Scots.*

KING DAVID, disguising his sorrow at the death of his only son, straightway took Malcolm, his aforesaid son's firstborn, and giving him Duncan, Earl of Fife, as governor, bade him be taken about with a large army, through the country, in Scotland, and proclaimed heir to the throne. Taking likewise the younger brother William, the king came to Newcastle; and having there taken hostages from the Northumbrian chiefs, he made them all subject to the dominion of that boy. What was done then with the third grandson David, or where he was, I have not found in any writings. But the king came back and left nothing in disorder, nothing unsettled, in all the ends of the kingdom. Then, the following year after Easter, he went to Carlisle, that he might settle the affairs of the west of the kingdom also, and of the east; when, all of a sudden, that godly and religious king was smitten with a grievous sickness, and, on the 22d of May, the Sunday before Ascension-day, in the year 1153, after he had ruled the kingdom gloriously for twenty-nine years and one month, he died happily, putting off his manhood, and surrendering his body to the earth, and his soul to the fellowship of angels in heaven. He was buried in state in the pavement before the high alter of the church of the Holy Trinity at Dunfermline, which, first founded by is father and mother, had been added to in property and buildings by his brother Alexander while he himself also had loaded and endowed it with more ample gifts and honours; and he was laid there, at a good old age, beside his parents and brothers.

His memory is blessed through all generations; for there never, from time immemorial, arose a prince like him. He was so devout in divine service, that he never missed saying and hearing day by day, all the canonical hours, and even the vigils for the dead. And this also was praiseworthy in him - that in a spirit of prudence and firmness, he wisely toned down the fierceness of his nation; and that he was most constant in washing the feet of the poor, and merciful in feeding and clothing them. He, moreover, behaved with lowliness and homeliness towards strangers, pilgrims, and regular and secular clergy; and most lavishly gave them gifts of his bounty. For he was a glorious king, fed and clad with everyday thrift; and, in holiness and integrity of life and

in disciplined behaviour, he showed himself on a level even with votaries of religion. And, in sooth, his life worthy to be praised - nay, to be wondered at - by all, was followed by a precious death. Therefore, whosoever aims at dying a happy death, let him read the life of this king so dear to God, and the following lament on his death; and, by the example of his most happy death, let him learn how to die.

Chapter XXXV

*Preface to the Abbot Baldred's Lament on King David's death - Praise of Henry, king of England forasmuch as King David sprang from his family and was knighted by him.*

Chapter XXXVI

*Beginning of the Lament, for al his people had reason to bewail him.*

Chapter XXXVII

*Lament continued - He was beloved by God and man, and undertook the Sovereignty rather because of others' need than through lust of power.*

Chapter XXXVIII

*Lament continued - Bishoprics and Monasteries founded and endowed by him.*

Chapter XXXIX

*Lament continued - He was the comforter of the sorrowing and the father of the fatherless.*

Chapter XL

*Lament continued - He was always anxious to bring back to peace and concord those at variance, especially wrangling Clergy.*

Chapter XLI

*Lament continued - He would have resigned the Throne, and betaken himself to the spot where Our Lord suffered, had he not been turned back by the advice of Churchmen, the tears of the Poor, the groans of the Widow, the desolation of the People, and the crying and wailing of the whole Country.*

Chapter XLII

*Lament continued - God scourged him in his Son's death - His God and Lord found him watching.*

Chapter XLIII

*Lament continued - His Time was all taken up with Prayer, Alms, or some seemly task.*

Chapter XLIV

*Lament continued - The trials of the English taught the Scots to be faithful to their kings and preserve mutual harmony among themselves.*

Chapter XLV

*Lament continued - On Wednesday, the 20th of May, he perceived that his dissolution was at hand; and having taken the Sacrament of the Lord's Body he bade them ring forward the Lord's Cross.*



Chapter XLVI

*Lament continued - His Extreme Unction - He threw himself off the bed upon the ground, and took that Sacrament with great devoutness.*

Chapter XLVII

*Lament continued - In his very sickness, when his life was at stake, he remembered the poor, and asked the Cleric, his secretary, whether he had dispensed the usual Alms tht day.*

Chapter XLVIII

*Lament continued - He went on praying wile singing Psalms.*

Chapter XLIX

*Lament continued - On Sunday the 24th of May, when the sun had dispelled the darkness, the King taking leave of the darkness of the body passed into the joys of the true light.*

*Book 2. Chapter L P. 244*

*His Pedigree traced on the Father's side up to Japhet son of Noah.*

I THINK it meet in these wrings to bring in this glorious King David's pedigree on the father's side, which I got long ago from the Lord Cardinal of Scotland, the noble Doctor Walter of Wardlaw, Bishop of Glasgow; that it may be known unto you, kings of these days, and to all readers fo how old, how noble, how strong and invincible a stock of kings he came (whereof ye also are come) - kings who have, until now thought he blessed King Most High, been keeping the kingly dignity unspotted for a longer time, with freer service, and, what is more glorious with a stronger hold of the Catholic faith than all other kings, save only a few, if any. For that blessed King David was the son of the most noble Malcolm king of Scots, the husband of the blessed Queen Margaret, and

Son of Duncan,  
Son of Beatrice,  
Daughter of Malcolm the Most Victorious,  
Son of Kenneth,  
Son of Malcolm,  
Son of Dovenald,  
Son of Constantine,

Son of Kenneth, the first sole sovereign; from whom, as was seen in Book IV, Chapter VIII, the royal line is traced to that most vigorous king, Fergus son of Erth, who nobly wrested the kingdom from the Romans and Picts, after these had usurped it, and held it three-and-forty years.

And that Erth was the son of Euchadius, brother to King Eugenius, who was slain by the Romans and Picts.

Eugenius, was the son of Angusafith,  
Son of Fechelmech,  
Son of Angusa,  
Son of Fechelmech Romach,  
Son of Sencormach,

Son of Crucluith,  
Son of Findach,  
Son of Akirkirre,  
Son of Echadius,  
Son of Fechrach,  
Son of Euchodius Reid,  
Son of Conere,  
Son of Mogal,  
Son of Lugtach,  
Son of Corbre,  
Son of Dordremore,  
Son of Corbrefynmore,  
Son of Coreremore,  
Son of Etherskeol,  
Son of Ewin,  
Son of Ellela,  
Son of Iaire,  
Son of Detach,  
Son of Syn,  
Son of Rosyn,  
Son of Ther,  
Son of Rether,  
Son of Rwen,  
Son of Arindil,  
Son of Manre,

Son of Fergus, who brought the Scots out of Ireland, and first reigned over them in British Scotia; and the chain of whose royal lineage stretches up, as was seen above in Book I, Chapter XXVI, as far as Simon Brek, who brought over with him to Ireland from Spain, the Coronation stone of the kings.

This Simon Brek was the son of Fonduf,  
Son of Etheon,  
Son of Glathus,  
Son of Nothachus,  
Son of Elchatha,  
Son of Syrne,  
Son of Deyne,  
Son of Demal,

Son of Rothach, the first who dwelt in the Scottish islands.

He was the son of Ogmayn,

Son of Anegus,  
Son of Fiathath,  
Son of Smyrnay,  
Son of Synretha,  
Son of Embatha,  
Son of Thyerna,  
Son of Faleng,

Son of Etheor,  
Son of Jair,  
Son of Ermon.  
Son of Michael Espayn,  
Son of Bile,  
Son of Neande,  
Son of Bregayn,  
Son o Bratha,  
Son of Deatha,  
Son of Erchatha,  
Son of Aldoch,  
Son of Node,  
Son of Nonael,  
Son of Iber Scot,  
Son of King Gaythelos and Scota, first king and queen of the  
Scottish nation. Whence this line: -

"Iber, their son, first bore the name of Scot."

This Gaythelos was the son of Neolos, king of Athens,

Son of Fenyas,  
Son of Ewan  
Son of Glonyn,  
Son of Lamy,  
Son of Etheor,  
Son of Achnemane,  
Son of Choe,  
Son of Boib,  
Son of Jeyn,  
Son of Hethech,  
Son of Abyur,  
Son of Arthech,  
Son of Aroth,  
Son of Jara,  
Son of Esralb,  
Son of Richaith,  
Son of Scot,  
Son of Gomer,  
Son of Japhet,  
Son of Noah.

Chapter LI

*Prologue to his Pedigree on his Mother's side.*

Chapter LII

*His Pedigree on the Mother's side trace, according to Baldred, as far as Shem, son of Noah; and from him to Seth, the son of Adam, who is the father of all.*

This most excellent King David, therefore, was the son of Margaret, the glorious queen of Scots, who enhanced the splendour of her name by the holiness of her character.

Her father was Edward,

Who was the son of the invincible King Edmund Ironside,

Whose father was Edgar the Peaceful,

Whose father was Edmund,

Whose father was Edward the Elder,

Whose father was the noble Alfred,

Who was the son of King Ethelwlf,

Who was the son of King Egbert,

Whose father was Alchmund,

Whose father was Eaffa,

Whose father was Aeppa,

Whose father was Ingels,

Whose brother was a most famous king, named Ine,

Whose father was Ceonred,

Who was the son of Ceowald,

Son of Cutha,

Son of Cuthwine,

Son of Ceaulin,

Son of Chinrik,

Son of Creodda,

Son of Ceodrik. This king after the lapse of forty-six years from the first coming of the Saxons into Britain, won the kingdom in Wessex; and, in course of time, his successors conquered the other kingdoms of the English.

Ceordik was the son of Elesa,

Son of Eda,

Son of Gewise,

Whose father was Wige,

Whose father was Freawine,

Whose father was Freodegare,

Whose father was Brand,

Whose father was Baldege,

Whose Father was Woden, among some called Mercury. He had so much weight among his people that they dedicated to his name the fourth day of the week, and called it Woden's day. This custom is, to this day, still kept up among the English; for they call that day Wednesday. The Roman heathens, indeed, used to call it Mercury's day.

This Pedigree of Baldred's differs in some wise, though little from that which William has given in his Chronicle. Now, as the above passage will do for my purpose, I forbear to follow up the matter any further; for I have read none but the books of these writers upon this genealogy. If, indeed, I had seen a third, I should have wished to leave out the odd one, and, in the end, follow that which agreed.