

Chapter 1 : Anna Mackenzie - Wikipedia

*A Memoir Of Lady Anna Mackenzie, Countess Of Balcarres And Afterwards Of Argyll, [Alexander Crawford Lindsay Esq Crawford, Anna Mackenzie Campbell Countess Argyll] on theinnatdunvilla.com \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers.*

Here she was married in April , against the wish of her uncle, then the head of the family, to another cousin, Alexander Lindsay, master of Balcarres, who became Lord Balcarres in the following year. She was a woman, if the picture apparently painted in Holland during the protectorate and preserved in Braham Castle may be trusted, of extreme beauty, the face being full of vivacity, sweetness, and intelligence. Her husband fought for the covenant at Marston Moor, Alford, and Kilsyth, was made governor of the castle of Edinburgh in , was a leader of the resolutioners, and after the defeat at Preston retired with his wife to Fife. At the coronation of Charles at Scone in , Balcarres was made an earl. On the invasion after Worcester she went with her husband to the highlands, where he had command of the royalists. To pay for the debts incurred by Balcarres in the royal cause, she sold her jewels and other valuables, and many years of her subsequent life were spent in redeeming the ruin in which the Balcarres family had been involved. In , being obliged to capitulate to the English, Balcarres settled with his wife at St. His wife determined to accompany him. In the depth of winter, through four hundred miles of country occupied by the enemy, she travelled in disguise with her husband, the children having been left behind, and arrived safely in Paris in May For the next four years they followed the court, the queen-mother, Henrietta Maria, bestowing much kindness upon the countess, who was at this time appointed gouvernante to the young Prince of Orange. They were settled at the Hague in and there Balcarres died on 30 Aug. At the Restoration a pension of 1,1. In she returned to Scotland, when from poverty and anxiety she became very ill. Her eldest son died in October of this year. She was now of service to Lauderdale warning him of the plots set on foot by Middleton to oust him from the secretaryship. In her condition was rendered easier by the fuller payment of the promised pension, for which she had petitioned in November , but the friendship with Lauderdale appears to have been in a great measure broken off. This marriage unfortunately, for reasons not very obvious, lost her in a great measure the friendship of Lauderdale, her letters of remonstrance to whom are full of affectionate and dignified feeling. With Argyll, who was chiefly engaged in raising the fallen estate of his family, she lived a life of quiet affection until the catastrophe of It was her daughter, Sophia, doubtless by her advice and assistance, who accomplished his escape from the castle. The forfeiture of his estates again brought her into great straits. By the Scotch law the forfeiture extended to herself. Nothing remained to her except her house at Stirling and her revenue of 4, marks a year from a small estate of Wester Pitcorthie, a jointure settled on her by her first husband. In December she was brought before the privy council to decipher some intercepted letters of Argyll, implicating him in the Rye House plot. She replied that she had a key, but that upon the breaking out of the English plot she had burnt it. It was finally discovered that this key was not the one to the cipher used in these letters, and she was not troubled further. His last letter to her but a few hours before his death is preserved, and testifies to the deep affection between husband and wife. In she settled finally at Balcarres, managing the estates of her son, Colin, who was in exile. By her care she paid off the burdens still remaining on that estate, and in addition gave up a part of her jointure of 7, marks from the Argyll estate for the other members of that family. Her last signature, of 1 Oct. She appears to have died in this year.

Chapter 2 : Alexander Lindsay (Author of Dollar)

*Anna Mackenzie () was a Scottish countess of Balcarres and later a countess of theinnatdunvilla.com was known as Lady Anna Mackenzie and was the wife of the first Earl of Balcarres and the mother of the second and third.*

You might want to read the Overview first. I get confused just by the many names and titles assigned to a single person. And it goes on. The wealth and power that came with alignment with the King trumped any religious conflicts for many in the ruling class. For others, their Covenant to only recognize Christ as the head of the church was more important than allegiance to a King who sought the ecclesiastical crown as well as the secular crown. When it came to choosing sides in battle, a clansman had no choice but to fight for his clan chief irregardless of religious or political leanings. When political, religious, and family forces collided, strange alliances sometimes occurred. John Graham , also known as Bonnie Dundee and Bluidy Clavers, but most commonly just as "Claverhouse," was one of the more colorful and controversial actors of the day. In he was only 37 years old. John Graham of Claverhouse For the past seven years his military mission had been to suppress the illegal religious gatherings of Presbyterians. These were known as the Covenanters. They were unwilling to take an oath to the King that recognized him as the Head of the Church. Claverhouse disrupted the secret "Conventicles" of the Covenanters and they demonized him in word and print see this example. The Cochranes, however, were well known Covenanters. Claverhouse looked on the apparent contradiction as follows: I changed spellings for ease in reading. It can be found at archive. I look on myself as a cleanser. I may cure people guilty of that plague of presbytry by conversing with them, but cannot be infected, and I see very little of that amongst those persons but may be easily rubbed off. And for the young lady herself, I shall answer for her. Had she been right principled [Had she been as Whiggish as her family] she would never, inspite of her mother and relations, made choice of a persecutor, as they call me. Perhaps there was a fourth factor at work here--falling in love. Sir John Cochrane, the uncle of Lady Claverhouse, was in command of the last surviving unit of rebels. In order to afford a pretext for remitting the death penalty he was taken to London, where he had an interview with James II, in which it was alleged that he had revealed secrets of importance. She died in in the Netherlands when the Inn she was staying at collapsed.

**Chapter 3 : a memoir of lady anna mackenzie | Download eBook PDF/EPUB**

*A memoir of Lady Anna Mackenzie, countess of Balcarres and afterwards of Argyll, ; by Crawford, Alexander Crawford Lindsay, Earl of, Publication date*

She was the wife successively of Alexander Lindsay, Earl of Balcarres, the husband of her youth, who died in exile in , and of Archibald, the virtuous but unfortunate Earl of Argyle, beheaded in , whom she married when in the decline of life. Born during the early and happier spring of the seventeenth century, her days extended over the stormy summer of the Great Civil War, the chequered autumn that succeeded the Restoration, and the Revolution of ; and she even survived that culminating epoch of the century for very nearly twenty years. She was actively concerned, through her two husbands and her children, in many of the important events which occurred during that long interval. And her noble qualities of head and heart rendered her the object of the admiration and attachment not only of her own family but of several of the wisest and [p. A Scottish memoir is almost always preceded by a short genealogical notice, and such a preface is peculiarly requisite in the present instance in order to account for the various relationships and intimacies which will present themselves to the reader in the following pages. They were men, each of them, of great ability and noble personal character. Lindsay -- the father of the important enactments of , by which the constitution of the Scottish Parliament was reformed, and the power of the great feudal nobles abridged, thus introducing the modern era of Scottish history -- is recorded by Archbishop Spotswood as a man "of exquisite learning and a sound judgment, held worthy by all men of the place he had in the senate both for his wisdom and integrity," and by the sterner and Presbyterian Melville as a man of the greatest learning [p. Of these two marriages Alexander Earl of Balcarres and Lady Anna Mackenzie were respectively the issue, and thus, as has been stated, cousins-german. Isabel Seyton, a third sister, married the excellent and accomplished John Maitland, first Earl of Lauderdale; and their son was John, the celebrated Earl and Duke of Lauderdale subsequently to the Restoration. The warmest personal affection united these families, thus closely allied by the ties of consanguinity: The Earls of Wintoun, of Perth, and of Southesk, and Lord Yester, afterwards Earl of Tweeddale, belonged to the same kindred group; and Jhan Lord Lindsay of the Byres, afterwards seventeenth Earl of Crawford, stood in near alliance towards most of its members. One such halcyon period lived in the memory of Scotland, and but one only, the period of tranquillity and prosperity which preceded the untimely death of Alexander III. An additional element of discord had been introduced through the Reformation; and during the last half of the sixteenth century the country was distracted by the struggles of the adherents of the ancient Church and of the Kirk, or Presbyterian establishment, each endeavouring to extirpate the other. The victory remained with the Presbyterians, and, although modifications had been made in the constitution of the Kirk towards the close of the century which were destined to become the source of fresh dissension in after years, all for the present -- I am speaking of the period between , or I would rather say , and -- was upon the whole peaceful and serene. It was a time of repose and refreshment, intellectual and moral, throughout the nation. Scotland had always, even in the midst of her wars, been addicted to letters and the arts of peace -- the sons of her aristocracy had for many generations been educated abroad -- Scottish merchants flourished in every commercial emporium in Europe -- Scottish professors lectured in every foreign university; and, at home, the feudal [p. The contemporaries of James VI. But the two characters became much more distinct in the sons of that generation of transition. Feudality receded into the wilder regions of the country, while civilisation and, in a word, the modern impulses of thought and life acquired a predominant influence over the more refined and cultivated branches of the Scottish aristocracy who were seated near the capital, almost in fact in proportion to the degree of such propinquity. The foundation for all this had been laid by the wise measures above alluded to, initiated by Secretary Lindsay during his earlier years , curbing the abuses of feudal power; and the strongest possible encouragement was given to these elements of progress and far beyond the narrow bounds just indicated by the stern impartiality and peremptory decision of the Chancellor Dunfermline in enforcing the laws against all, high and low, who transgressed them. The special and personal influence of this remarkable man was no less felt within the domestic circle of his intimates. The family of the

Seytons had been peculiarly noted, even in purely feudal times, for the more graceful and liberalising tendencies of their age, and their impress, through Lord Dunfermline, was, if I mistake not, strongly marked on the whole family group of Lindsays, Mackenzies, Maitlands, Drummonds, and others, which I have above exhibited. The instinct for such pursuits, the inherent love of knowledge and graceful accomplishment, may have descended both to Balcarres and Lauderdale from their fathers, Secretary Lindsay and Chancellor Maitland; but in either case, through the early loss of the parents, the development and direction of the youthful genius of the sons was due, if I mistake not, to the Seyton father-in-law. These are but illustrations of the great change which had passed over the better spirit of Scotland; and this spirit was necessarily reflected in the manners of the time. During the whole of the thirty years, from to , which I have above specified, these Scottish gentlemen lived a life as nearly as possible resembling mutatis mutandis that of their descendants in the present day -- dwelling in the country, maintaining kindly relations with their vassals, tenants, and followers; planting the hills on their estates with forest trees; opening quarries, sinking and working mines of every description from silver to coal; adding to and decorating their paternal residences; paying each other visits, more or less prolonged, at their respective abodes; gathering together their friends and neighbours occasionally for country sports; and meeting collectively once or twice every year in Edinburgh during the session of the Scottish Parliament, which continued to assemble and transact the whole affairs of the country down, as will be remembered, to the Union of Scotland and England into the United Kingdom of Great Britain in . The picture thus drawn would not, I readily admit, be correct, if understood [p. I think, in no wise exaggerated. But unhesitating conviction and uncompromising intolerance were the characteristics of the age; every church persecuted and was persecuted by turns; and it would be unjust therefore to blame one more than another where all were equally culpable in the light of our own age, although equally conscientious in that of their own. None however of the families above enumerated belonged to the persecuted church, or were themselves so far as I am aware concerned in the persecution; and I think therefore that we may acquiesce without hesitation in the pleasant impressions of the family life of Scotland in presented as above to our contemplation. Andrews after a vacation of unusually pleasant dissipation, -- there is nothing in it beyond the utterance of simple faith and homely wisdom, but it will illustrate the spirit which animated the social circle of which Alexander and the fair Anna were youthful members. It is as follows: And, first of all, we recommend to you again the true fear of God your Maker, which is the beginning of all wisdom, and that, evening and morning, ye cease not to incall for His divine blessing to be upon you and all your enterprises: Therefore, as ye wald wish the blessing of God to be upon you, and the blessing of us your parents, remember and do what is both said and written to you. Also, forget not to carry yourself discreetly to all, and use maist the company that we tauld you of. Many wald be glad to have the happiness of guid direction of life, which ye want not; and the fault will be in you, and not in us, your parents, if ye mak not guid use of your golden time, and ye may be doubly blamed, seeing God has indued you with ingyne genius and capacity for learning, if ye apply it not the right way, being so kindly exhorted to it; for the cost that is wairit spent upon you we will think all weill bestowit if ye mak yourself answerable to our desires; which is, to spend your time weill, in learning to fear God aright, and to be a virtuous man, as I have said. The influences of her early childhood were, with one exception, everything that could be wished for; but that exception was indeed grievous. I have not as yet spoken of him particularly, but he was not unworthy of association with the band of friends assembled as sons-in-law round the kindly hearth of Lord Dunfermline. I gather this from the testimony of a contemporary who speaks of him as "a most religious and virtuous lord," "of a noble spirit," "much liked by his king, and all those that ever was with him," and who, besides erecting the Castle of Brahan, his principal residence, built and endowed churches "in every barony of his Highlands," and founded a grammar-school "in the town of Channorie, called Fortrose. The name of the eldest was Jean, -- she married successively the Master of Caithness and Alexander Lord Duffus, and died still young in , leaving but one child, by her first husband , George sixth Earl of Caithness, who died without issue in . She will not figure further in this narrative. But a further and unexpected blow fell on them in ; their father died in the April of that year; and, while Jean was probably taken charge of by the family of her future husband, Anna, the especial object of our interest, passed under the care as already stated of her cousin Lord Rothes, and removed to Leslie in Fife not to revisit her

native Highlands for nearly twenty years, and then only as a wanderer, almost a fugitive. He was one well qualified to attract her affection -- very handsome judging by his portrait by Jamesone , with the fair complexion and auburn hair, and the general type of features, which run, with a constantly recurring tendency, in the different branches of the Lindsay family; while, in point of personal character, he was high-spirited but modest, accomplished and studious, and "brave enough to have been second in command to Montrose himself" no slight eulogy from the enthusiastic biographer of that hero, Mr. Napier -- in a word, in all respects such that, in the words of a contemporary biography, "he had the respect and love of all that knew him. The entire correspondence that took place on the occasion [p. It seems that, being on a visit at Leslie and observing, as he thought, marks of attachment between his niece and the Master, he expressed his wish to take her back with him to the Highlands, which she declined, and then, on being asked for the grounds of her refusal, "she told that the Master had made love to her. John Lord Lindsay of the Byres, a kinsman and friend of both parties, was requested by Seaforth to interpose in his behalf and hint at this contingency; but the Master at once declared that he was indifferent to any such consideration, and wooed her for her own sweet self apart from all thought of fortune or alliance -- to the effect of converting Lindsay into a warm advocate on his behalf with Seaforth. I printed this correspondence long ago in the Lives of the Lindsays, and I wish that the proper object and necessary limit of this memoir admitted of the insertion of the entire series, were it only to exhibit the cordiality, honesty, unselfishness, and practical common-sense of our Scottish gentlemen of the seventeenth century. I must however find room for two of the letters, selected as more especially witnessing to the prospects Lady Anna had to look forward to on entering [p. The first is from her young lover to Seaforth, urging his consent; the second was addressed to Lady Anna herself, after her marriage, under her title of "Mistress of Balcarres," by her kind friend and guardian Lord Rothes. To Seaforth the Master writes as follows from Edinburgh on the 18th January, The Earl of Rothes and my Lord Lindsay has shown me how averse your Lordship was from it, and in truth I was very sorry for it. I know my father will do all he can, and I hope your Lordship and all the rest of her friends shall see my care in this hereafter. It is dated "Leslie, 15 May, ," about three weeks after the marriage: David Ayton with your compts since my intromission; they are very clear and weill instructed, but truly your expence hath been over large this last year; it will be about merks, which indeed did discontent me when I looked on it. I hope ye will mend it in time coming; and give me leave, as bound both by obligation and affection, to remember you that you must accommodate yourself to that estate whereof you are to be mistress, and be rather an example of parsimony nor a mover of it in that family. The Lord bless you! And ye must even conform yourself to your estate. A feminine taste for personal adornment and a love of having objects of grace and beauty around her lay, I suspect, at the bottom of it. It was balanced by a thousand noble qualities under the influence of which the marriage could not but turn out a happy one. Lady Anna proved a loving wife, a kind and judicious mother; and, although of the "mild nature and sweet disposition" praised by David Lord Balcarres in one of the letters of the correspondence, was as he also affirms wise withal," and capable, as events afterwards proved, of heroic firmness and undaunted resolution. The engraving at the commencement of this volume, taken from a picture preserved at Brahan Castle, will give some idea of the personal appearance of Lady Anna, although at a period some years later than that of her marriage. It must have been very attractive. Dark brown hair, large brown eyes, a lively and animated expression, and a general regard full of force tempered by sweetness, were her characteristics. The picture seems to have been painted in Holland during the usurpation. The lands of Wester Pitcorthie and those of Balmakin and Balbuthie, dependencies of the barony of Balcarres, were assigned to Lady Anna as her jointure, as well as the "East Lodging" and adjacent buildings "on the East side of the clois " or "clausura" cloister, or court "of Balcarres, on baith sides of the East gate, with free ishe exit and entry thereto," -- such is the description in the contract [p. His uncle Lord Lauderdale, then at Whitehall, wrote to him on the occasion in terms of kindness and approbation which must have gratified him deeply, and his wife no less: My most honourable Lord, "The death of my noble lord, your father, I may justly say, was als grievous to me as to any other soever next to my sister and her children, not only for the loss which I perceive now, and will feel more sensibly when it shall please God to bring me home, of so worthy and kind a brother, but even for the want which the public will sustain of one of so great worth, whose service might have been so useful both to King

and State. This is all I can remember," he proceeds, after dwelling on some family arrangements, "concerning this purpose, -- if any other thing me, I shall make mention of it in that which I write to my good lady your mother, in whose letter I cannot tell you how far it me to read what contentment and comfort she hath in your Lordship. Go on, my noble Lord, in that way of respect to so worthy a mother, and God no doubt will bless you, and your friends will too, and none more than I -- who, albeit I can be very little useful to any, yet, as I am, none shall have more power nor yourself to command Your most affectionate uncle and servant, "Lauderdail.

Chapter 4 : Alexander Lindsay, 25th Earl of Crawford - Wikipedia

*A Memoir of Lady Anna Mackenzie Countess of Balcarres and Afterwards of Argyll, by Alexander Lord Lindsay*  
*Countess of Balcarres and Afterwards of Argyll, by Alexander Lord Lindsay.*

Edinburgh University Press Format Available: This single-volume dictionary presents the lives of individual Scottish women from earliest times to the present. Drawing on newscholarship and a wide network of professional and amateur historians, it throws light on the experience of women from every class and category in Scotland and among the worldwide Scottish diaspora. The Biographical Dictionary of Scottish Women is written for the general reading public and for students of Scottish history and society. It is scholarly in its approach to evidence and engaging in the manner of its presentation. Each entry makes sense of its subject in narrative terms, telling a story rather than simply offering information. The book is as enjoyable to read as it is easy and valuable to consult. It is a unique and important contribution to the history of women and Scotland. The publisher acknowledges support from the Scottish Arts Council and the Scottish Executive Equalities Unit towards the publication of this title. Suzanne Linda Trill Language: David George Mullan Language: Drawing on a rich, yet untapped, source of Scottish autobiographical writing, this book provides a fascinating insight into the nature and extent of early-modern religious narratives. Over 80 such personal documents, including diaries and autobiographies, manuscript and published, clerical and lay, feminine and masculine, are examined and placed both within the context of seventeenth-century Scotland, and also early-modern narratives produced elsewhere. In addition to the focus on narrative, the study also revolves around the notion of conversion, which, while a concept known in many times and places, is not universal in its meaning, but must be understood within the peculiarities of a specific context and the needs of writers located in a specific tradition, here, Puritanism and evangelical Presbyterianism. These conversions and the narratives which provide a means of articulation draw deeply from the Bible, including the Psalms and the Song of Solomon. Another crucial context in shaping these narratives was the form of religious discourse manifested in sermons and other works of divinity and the work seeks to investigate relations between ministers and their listeners. Through careful analysis of these narratives, viewing them both as individual documents and as part of a wider genre, a fuller picture of seventeenth-century life can be drawn, especially in the context of the family and personal development. Thus the book may be of interest to students in a variety of areas of study, including literary, historical, and theological contexts. It provides for a greater understanding of the motivations behind such personal expressions of early-modern religious faith, whose echoes can still be heard today. Janet Horowitz Murray Language: The ideal of the magazine was the idea of the emerging emancipated middle-class woman: First published in , this final volume contains the index, which was compiled from the Table of Contents which appeared at the front of the yearly volumes.

Chapter 5 : Campbell, Anna Mackenzie (DNB00) - Wikisource, the free online library

*A Memoir of Lady Anna Mackenzie Chapter 1 [pp. 1 - 16] [p. 1] Anna Countess of Balcarres, and afterwards of Argyll, the subject of the following Memoir, was the daughter of Colin, surnamed Ruadh, or the Red, Earl of Seaforth, chief of the great Highland clan of the Mackenzies, by Margaret Seyton, daughter of Alexander Earl of Dunfermline, Chancellor of Scotland under King James I.*

But the Roman Catholic Church in Scotland, as represented by its clergy and bishops, was hopelessly corrupt and irreformable, and the reaction was proportionately violent in the Protestant direction. A new church, modelled on that of Calvin at Geneva, and democratic or rather theocratic in its system, was set up in its place under the influence of John Knox, and adopted as the church of the nation. It was discovered however ere many years had passed that the doctrines of the Kirk tended to the establishment of an absolute despotism over the Civil Government and the consequent evils rose to such an height that not only James VI. The devising and carrying through the measures [p. But it was not through his, or any mere state influence only, but by the concurring and deliberate action of the General Assembly itself, convened on an unusually comprehensive scale in , and afterwards in , that the introduction into Parliament of certain chosen Commissioners of the Kirk under the legal style and in the place of the ancient prelates was effected. Great opposition was of course offered and much discontent manifested against the innovation, but chiefly among the more violent clergy headed by the bigoted, irascible, but lion-hearted, learned, and witty Andrew Melville. The result nevertheless gradually approved itself beneficial; the laity felt relieved from a grievous burden; the balance of power between Church and State was restored; disorders were quelled, and piety, as a rule, supplanted controversy in the Church; and this better influence lasted during the remainder of the lives of the men then and thus promoted. The coping-stone was laid on the ecclesiastical edifice by the imposition in of the famous "Service-Book," a liturgy nearly the same as that of England, but which was misconceived of as closely approximative to the Roman mass-book, acceptance of which was as in previous cases prescribed by the authority of the sovereign alone, apart consent of the Kirk or the nation. It was on these two points that the national aversion to it was mainly grounded; for, although the more zealous spirits among the clergy disdained the use of any but extemporary addresses to the Almighty, the use of formal and printed prayers, in a word, of a Service-book or Liturgy, the "Book of Common Order," promulgated at Geneva, was a matter of general prescription and observance in the times of Knox and Melville. The national patience, or rather impatience, boiled over; and the entire ecclesiastical structure, slowly and painfully upreared during so many years, toppled down in ruin and confusion. It was thus through an aggression, for such it was, upon their religious liberties that the Scots were induced to rise in arms against Charles I, while in England, as is well known, the primary causes of plaint were the unconstitutional acts of the Crown in civil matters. In either country the question at issue was whether, the constitution of the Kirk being such as it was as finally settled by the General Assemblies of [p. Alexander Master of Balcarres and his wife, although born, baptized, I and bred under the Episcopal regime, and with all their hereditary prepossessions in favour of that form of ecclesiastical polity, thought he had not, and acted accordingly, and it is in order to prepare the reader for appreciating their conduct under these circumstances that I have submitted the preceding historical details. The immediate effect of the introduction of the Service-Book was the promulgation of a "Solemn League and Covenant" in defence of the civil and religious liberties of Scotland, and the deposition of the Bishops and abolition of prelacy by an act of the General Assembly in December This was followed by various military movements and private negotiations, the result of which was that King Charles yielded the substance of the demands of the Covenanters and withdrew the Service-Book. David Lord Balcarres, his son the Master of Balcarres, Rothes, Lindsay of the Byres, Lauderdale, the Earl afterwards the great Marquis of Montrose, and others innumerable, joined this national league; and it was only after the short-lived reconciliation with the King came to an end that parties finally developed themselves in the manner so familiar to us in history. From that time forward till the year two such parties divided Scotland, -- on the one hand the Covenanters, warmly attached to royalty, but equally so to the Kirk, asserting national and personal rights in limitation of arbitrary authority, and

vindicating, in an inchoate or tentative way, the principles now understood as those of Constitutional Government; on the other, the Cavaliers, who. The Covenanters, in a word, vindicated the principle of liberty, the Cavaliers that of order -- fundamental principles, co-equally important to the social and political life of nations, and on the reconciliation and harmony of which through mutual concession, and the preservation of the balance afterwards, the stability and progress of states depends. Each of these great parties from time to time ran into extravagance and, as a necessary consequence, committed cruel injustice; but both, judged by their nobler members, were equally sincere and patriotic. It must not, of course, be supposed, that while parties were thus clearly defined throughout this period, the personages who composed them were not constantly undergoing modifying influences from the march of the times and the lessons of experience. Many who ultimately became Cavaliers, such as Montrose himself, were originally supporters of the Covenant, and only abandoned that cause when they perceived that their friends were going too far, and that monarchy and constitutional government were tending to ruin through the growing preponderance of the democratic element. Some took the step earlier, some later, as the enthusiasm of youth, the experience of maturity, or the intuitive foresight of genius prompted; but all in fact, except the extreme zealots and fanatics of the Covenanting party, ranged themselves at last on that side and principle of Order which, in the course of time and in the progress of rents, became ultimately the cause of the Constitution. The struggle between Charles I. In Scotland, on the other hand, the grounds of just complaint remained unsatisfied for a prolonged period. In we find Montrose and Napier, still ranking among the Covenanters, addressing the King in a letter in which they attribute "the cause of these troubles" to "a fear and apprehension, not without some reason," on the part of the Scottish nation, "of changes in religion, and that superstitious worship shall be brought in upon it, and therewith all their laws infringed and their liberties invaded. Free them, Sir," they say, "from this fear, as you are free from any such thoughts, and undoubtedly ye shall thereby settle that state in a firm obedience to your Majesty in all time coming. They have no other end but to preserve their religion in purity and their liberties entire. The Cavalier or purely royalist cause was extinguished in Scotland after the defeat at Philiphaugh, on the 13th September, and the final break-up of the royalist army under its three chiefs, Montrose, Ludovic the Loyal Earl" of Crawford, and Sir John Uny, on the 31st July. A star, hostile to both influences, was gaining the ascendant. Order and Liberty, having failed to understand each other, were to be superseded by civil and religious anarchy in its necessary incarnation, Military Despotism. The position of matters in the autumn of stood thus: The English army, on the other hand, headed by Cromwell, Ireton, and other zealots, Independents or Puritans in religion and wild for democracy, was increasing daily in power and audacity; and the object of the leaders of the English Parliament was to disband it as soon as possible, before its arms could be directed against themselves. The King, cooped up in Oxford, his army ruined, his partisans reduced to despair, had but a choice of evils, and determined to throw himself into the arms of the Presbyterians as less dangerous than the Independents through their attachment to monarchy. He fled from Oxford in disguise, and delivered himself up to the Scottish army, then pressing the siege of Newark. The Scots saw their advantage and determined to make the most of it, with [p. This, however, he refused. Cromwell immediately marched to London, expelled the Presbyterian members of the English Parliament, substituted Independents in their place, committed the King to prison, and assumed the government. Doubts might have been entertained as to his sincerity, but it was not a moment for hesitation; their king, a Stuart and a Scotsman, stood before their eyes, penitent and in peril; and, as is the wont of the Scottish people, always "perfervid" and impassioned whether for [p. Their plans were rapidly combined, and among other arrangements Lord Balcarres was appointed provisionally, by a grant under the sign-manual of Charles I. It remained however to be seen whether the spirit of remained unchanged, and whether, after nine years of unchecked power, the Kirk and her ministers would be satisfied with anything short of pure theocracy. The result proved that the Kirk had become radical to the core, and the news of the treaty with the King no sooner reached Scotland than the Covenanters split into two parties, the one including the great mass of the nation, moderate men, headed by the Treasurer Crawford-Lindsay, the Duke of Hamilton, and Balcarres, professing constitutional royalism, and ultimately called resolutioners; the other composed of the more fanatic Presbyterians, led by Argyll, a small but compact body, who assumed an immediate attitude of distinct and formidable opposition, and were subsequently distinguished by the name of

remonstrators or protesters. The Duke of Hamilton, at the head of an army of fourteen thousand men, marched for England; but he was incompetent for such a command; he was defeated at Preston on the 20th August ; his army fell to pieces; he himself was taken prisoner and beheaded some months afterwards. The result was the complete depression for the time of the constitutional party in Scotland, and the succession of Argyll and the Protesters to the dominant rule. Crawford-Lindsay was deprived of his offices of High Treasurer, President of the Estates, and others, and excluded from Parliament. Balcarres retired to Fife, and awaited [p. A young man -- a gallant soldier rather than a politician -- he had been till recently a firm adherent to Argyll and the Kirk, an implicit believer in the purity of their patriotism; but events had opened his eyes, and the Rubicon of what he conceived to be lawful resistance once crossed, he broke with them for ever. Hitherto, in fact, he had felt and acted in the spirit and after the example of the friends of his youth -- of his father, of Rothes, and of the good Lord Lauderdale -- all of them now passed away from the scene; he took this new step as the act of his deliberate manhood and mature judgment, being then on the point of entering his thirtieth year. In England the King was brought to trial before his own subjects by Cromwell and the Independents, condemned as a traitor, and executed at Whitehall on the 30th January , meeting death with the constancy of a hero and the charity of a saint; and his memory was long and deservedly honoured in the Church of England and by Englishmen generally as that of "King Charles the Martyr. This is no paradox, but a simple historical fact. His political offences against the English constitution had long ago -- as far back as , according to the dispassionate Hallam -- been salved and absolved through the abandonment of the overweening pretensions of an ill-defined prerogative. From that time forward the struggle in England was, in a broad sense, between Democracy and Absolutism on the one hand, as represented by Cromwell and the Independents, and Constitutional Government and Freedom on the other, as represented by Charles. After a gallant struggle in the field, and a period of captivity borne with exemplary patience, Charles died at his post in defence of principles and liberties which are now the common heritage and boast of every Briton. The news of this tragical event was received with horror [p. They sent over messengers inviting him to Scotland, but he had hardly arrived when Cromwell demanded that the republican government already established in England should be extended over Scotland likewise. This was preemptorily refused; Argyll was defeated by Cromwell at Dunbar; and the Resolutioners, or constitutionalists, Crawford-Lindsay, Balcarres, and their friends, again came into power, in association or coalition with Argyll, but for a time having the upper hand. They crowned Prince Charles at Scone on the 1st January , Argyll investing him with the crown and Crawford with the sceptre, according to ancient privilege, but symbolically, it might have been suggested, of this transient reconciliation. Balcarres was on this occasion created an Earl, Secretary of State, and hereditary governor of Edinburgh Castle, and was appointed High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Kirk which met at St. Andrews in July, where he managed matters so well "that that Assembly" we are told "passed more acts in favour, and rose better satisfied with the King and Crown than any that had preceded in many years before," -- a success very distasteful to the Protesters, who described its proceedings, in the energetic phraseology of the times, as a "ripping up of the bowels of their mother Church. He survived his father Earl Alexander, [p. He started accordingly, leaving Crawford-Lindsay and Balcarres, together with the Lords Marischal and Glencairn, as a Committee of Estates, in charge of his affairs in Scotland. Money was however wanting. Scotland, never since the thirteenth century a rich country, was in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries decidedly poor; and, although many of her noble families were comparatively well off, their revenues paid in kind amply sufficing for the maintenance of a large following and a generous hospitality, the public exchequer was but scantily filled with available specie. Lord Balcarres had already, in , incurred expenses to the amount of nearly twenty thousand marks in raising and equipping the regiment of horse, for all, or the greater part of which, although allowed by the Committee of Estates, I believe, he received no payment; and he had further, in , made himself responsible for a further sum of five hundred pounds sterling in the public service, which, as voluntarily, the Committee, it appears, ignored, although Balcarres submitted the claim to their consideration on the modest ground that his estate was "not well able [p. Troops, not of his own regiment, had from time to time been quartered on his lands and tenants, to their great impoverishment; and for this too there was little prospect of reimbursement. Meanwhile the dowry of Lady Balcarres and other arrears due to her since , amounting to

twenty thousand and some hundred pounds Scots, had never up to that time been paid, either principal or interest. A touching illustration of the straits to which they were reduced presents itself in a testamentary paper or codicil written a year or two afterwards on the point apparently of their departure for France, in which Lord Balcarres recites that "considering that Lady Anna Mackenzie, my dearest spouse, hath out of her affection to me and fo" satisfying of my urgent debts, quit and sold her jewels and womanly furniture, belonging to herself allanerly [p. I do not think it would be too much to say that, for every thirty families that flourished in comparative affluence at the beginning of the troubles, scarcely five survived the century. King Charles, in the meanwhile, advanced without opposition to, Worcester where Cromwell, retracing his steps from Scotland, overtook and defeated him on the 3d September All hope having vanished, Balcarres capitulated with the English, under favourable conditions, at Forres, on the 3d December , and disbanded his followers. He retired to Balcarres, and on the 8th November settled with his family at St. Andrews, from whence he kept up a correspondence with his exiled sovereign. They lived in the house of a Mr. John Lepar, formerly provost of the burgh. When Monk, the English general, was recalled from Scotland, in , Lord Balcarres, although suffering at the time from severe illness, again took arms in the Highlands, and, in concert with Athol, Seaforth, Lorn the eldest son of the Marquis of Argyll , and the principal Highland chiefs, under the Earl of Glencairn as commander-in-chief, made a last unavailing attempt to uphold the royal cause against Cromwell. His wish was to invade the low country and emulate the career of Montrose. Balcarres, with wiser foresight, urged their remaining in their fastnesses until they should see what assistance the King could "procure them from beyond sea of men, money, and arms; whereas, if they went out of those fast-grounds, they could not hope to stand before such a veteran and well-disciplined army as Monk had, and, if they met with the least check, their tumultuary army would soon melt away. Balcarres, whose counsels always varied with the occasion -- prudent and cautious when supporting Baillie and controlling Glencairn, bold and daring when an emergency like the present demanded it -- strongly urged on the King the expediency of sailing for the Highlands and taking command of the clans in person, on the principle afterwards adopted by Prince Charles Edward, the "Young Chevalier," in He spoke with authority -- with the voice of the thousands whose hearts and lives were in the hand of the potent chiefs above enumerated; while he was supported at the same time by letters addressed to the King through private channels from the Earl of Lauderdale, Crawford-Lindsay, and the other Scottish prisoners in England, all unanimously offering the same advice. But the opportunity thus presented by Lord Balcarres in shared the fate of the similar scheme organised by Ludovic Earl of Crawford, in conjunction with the Highland and Irish-chiefs, in , -- the coolness or timidity of Queen Henrietta Maria and Lord Jermyn defeated the earlier, and the irresolution and love of ease of Charles the latter project, -- Charles hesitated till it was too late; and the utter defeat of Middleton, the ruin of the royal cause in Scotland, and the triumph of democracy throughout Great Britain, account for our hearing no more of it. I do not know what had become of them during the campaign in the Highlands, but they must either have been left at Balcarres at its commencement the more probable contingency , or been sent thither when their parents and Sir Robert Moray started for the Continent. They were however carefully looked after, among an attached vassalage, and with a most kind and judicious friend and supervisor in Mr. Andrews, and whom Lord Balcarres had afterwards presented in to the living of the parish in which Balcarres is situated. There then, in the careless happiness of childhood, like wild flowers on the Craig of Balcarres, the little ones lived and throve in the "caller air" of the north, equally heedless of the thunders of political revolution which hurtled in the air around during the first years of their solitude, and of the dead calm of military despotism which settled down on the land after the storm had passed by and the pulse of liberty had ceased to be perceptible in Scotland. Lord Balcarres, their father, never saw them again, and their mother not till the Restoration. Lord Balcarres continued for some years with the King. His noble wife, "who through dearness of affection," says her friend Richard Baxter, "had marched with him and lain out-of-doors with him on the mountains," shared as elsewhere his wanderings on the Continent, "where they long [p. When he came home, he found" writes his son "a letter from his father to King Charles II. Unfortunate for ever let me be If I believe that such was he Whom, in the storms of bad success, And all that error calls unhappiness, His virtue, and his virtuous wife, did still accompany! Difficulties of finance, incidental to the necessities of everyday subsistence, little thought of in the retrospect

in comparison with weightier trials, yet not the less vexatious and wearing at the time, were the usual concomitants of loyalty in exile; and Balcarres and his wife fared like others in the like position, -- I have, already mentioned the accumulation of private debt consequent on public necessities incurred by them during the preceding years, their revenues from Scotland such as remained after payment of the "annual rents" or interest on borrowed money had been cut off, as we have seen, by Cromwell; and, as a general rule, the Royal family could do but little to assist those who had thrown in their lot with them in the cause of their country. But then and at all times the Stuart princes had warm hearts; they belonged to the old school so to speak of royalty; they were essentially, in character, great feudal nobles, and held themselves superior to the small formalities of etiquette, the expression, in fact, of a more modern and conventional state of things, -- in prosperity they made warm friends, or it might be fierce enemies, of the barons and gentlemen among whom they ruled as "primi inter pares;" but in either case the friendship or the enmity was hearty and decided on both sides, -- in adversity, on the other hand, their crust was always freely halved with their adherents; they had always moreover defended the rights of the humbler classes against the unjust exercise of feudal power, and were kindly and gracious in bearing towards all men; and thus it was that, [p. Ilka thing hath its time, And sae had kings of the Stuart line! I cannot chronicle with exactness the wanderings of [p. His health had long been breaking. I mentioned the state of illness he was under when he undertook the campaign of ; and this is dwelt upon by King Charles in a letter to him in October that year, in which he writes in reference to his having sent the commission as Commander-in-chief to Glencairn and not to himself , As well your own letters as the relation of Sir William Bellenden gave me great apprehension of your want of health, nor have there wanted reports of your death, so that I had no hopes that you would have been able to have ventured into the Highlands. He was extremely ill in , and although he recovered somewhat in , it was only for a brief interval. And moral causes were active likewise. The ruin of his country, the present distress of his family, anxiety for the future of his wife, soon to be his widow, and for his children, the "seeming displeasure of his prince" alluding to the misunderstanding with Charles , and the failure of [p. This season of sorrow, during the last twelvemonth of his life, "he spent," says the author of an obituary memoir of him, "with such advantage to his own soul and the edification of others," that "there are many yet living that will, with all gratitude, acknowledge their conversation with him, his heavenly discourses and holy example, put them much into the way of following him thither. It is addressed to Maestricht, where Colonel Henderson probably then was on a visit either to his sister who was married there, or to his cousin-german through the Halkets of Pitfirran Sir Robert Moray, who had been for some time resident in that ancient city:

## Chapter 6 : A Memoir of Lady Anna MacKenzie : Alexander Crawford Lindsay Crawford :

*A Memoir of Lady Anna Mackenzie Chapter 2 [pp. 17 - 45] [p. 17] The history of Scotland since the Reformation may be to turn upon one fundamental question, the relationship between the Kirk, or Church, and the Civil State.*

## Chapter 7 : A Memoir of Lady Anna Mackenzie

*Excerpt from A Memoir of Lady Anna Mackenzie: Countess of Balcarres and Afterwards of Argyll, Many years ago. The letters of Sir Robert Moray to Alexander, Bruce, Earl of Kincardine, which have supplied me with some interesting details, and which.*

## Chapter 8 : Joel Campbell () : His Life and Times: September

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## Chapter 9 : Women of History: Anna - Countess of the Covenant

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