

1: Our Campaigns - United States - Colorado - Counties - Montrose

Campaigns of Montrose: overview The loyal Marquis terrorizes the Covenanters in Scotland. James Graham, Marquis of Montrose, was commissioned lieutenant-general of the King's forces in Scotland in February

The ill-advised scheme of establishing Episcopacy in Scotland, which, so far as Scotland was concerned, was the main cause of the troubles, had, even before the Union of the Crowns, been a favourite project of James VI. The increase of power and independence which came with the accession to the English throne put the King in a very different position. In 1606 the Scottish bishops were restored, with seats in Parliament. By these certain forms of Episcopal worship were introduced. They were harmless enough from the modern point of view, but at the time they aroused deep and bitter feeling throughout the country. What to James had been matter of policy was to Charles matter of conscience. His course of action soon brought matters to a serious crisis. One of his first acts was the resumption, by an act of prerogative, of the Church revenues which had been granted away by the Crown since the Reformation. Serious allegations were made that he had tampered with the constitutional powers of the Estates. The appointment of Laud as Archbishop of Canterbury gave the King as his chief adviser an ecclesiastical statesman who was little disposed to compromise, and who, as it proved, knew nothing of the temper of the Scottish people. In the Episcopalian Book of Canons was promulgated by royal authority. In the following year the Service Book was issued. The attempt to enforce its use caused the long-gathering storm to break. The new liturgy was used for the first time in St. The riot which took place in the church, of which Jenny Geddes is the traditional heroine, is one of the best known incidents in Scottish history. Similar riots took place all over the country, and these were only the beginning of an agitation which soon became a great national movement. The popular party was known as the Supplicants, and assumed throughout an attitude of scrupulous humility. The Government was obdurate; the King and his advisers seem to have entirely misjudged the strength and character of the opposition. In the winter of 1637 was formed the committee known as the Tables, which was recognised by the Privy Council as representing the whole body of the Supplicants, and which soon became a power in the State co-ordinate with the Council itself. The Tables were four in number, representing respectively the nobles, the lesser barons, the burghs, and the ministers. Each Table consisted of four persons. A member of the Table of nobility was the young Earl of Montrose. In February the National Covenant was signed. This famous document was in the form of a renewal of the Covenant which had been signed in the early days of Protestantism, with additions relative to the new dangers which threatened Church and State. It was scrupulously loyal in its language, but very explicit with regard to the great question of the hour. It was an admirably devised and entirely successful plan for uniting and organising the anti-prelatical party throughout the kingdom. In the Greyfriars Churchyard at Edinburgh, on February 28, , the Covenant was subscribed by a vast crowd amid a scene of wild enthusiasm. Copies were sent all over the country. Every effort was used to obtain signatures; both persuasion and coercion were freely employed and thousands of names were adhibited. Henceforth the popular party was known by the historic name of Covenanters, and came to be identified not only with the cause of Presbyterianism as against Episcopacy, but with the cause of national independence as against English aggression. In the summer of the Marquis of Hamilton came down from London as Commissioner from the King to deal with the Covenanters. He had the widest powers. His confidential instructions were to gain time by every possible means, until the King should be in a position to suppress the Covenanters by force. The demands of the Covenanters were explicit enough. They included the abolition of the Court of High Commission, the withdrawal of the obnoxious Book of Canons and Liturgy, a free Parliament, and a free General Assembly. It was well understood that Parliament and the Assembly would probably make a clean sweep of Episcopacy, and Hamilton tried in vain to obtain from the Covenanting leaders a guarantee that in the event of their meeting they should not go beyond certain limits. At length, after much temporising, and various journeyings between London and Edinburgh on the part of the High Commissioner, an entire surrender was announced. A meeting of Assembly was proclaimed for November 21, and Parliament was to be summoned in the following May. By this time, however, it was clear that sooner or later matters must come to the arbitrament of the sword. The

Covenanters were quietly making preparations for war. Early in the year the nucleus of a war-chest was raised by subscription, the list of subscribers being headed by Montrose. Arrangements were made for the collection throughout the country of a "voluntary" contribution, which seems to have been as rigidly exacted as any tax. Large quantities of arms were purchased in Holland. An attempt was made to gain him over. The elections had been worked by the Tables so as to produce a thoroughly Covenanting Assembly. Everybody knew what its main business was to be—the trial of the bishops. The first few days were occupied in formal and preliminary business. On the seventh day of meeting it was formally decided that the bishops were amenable to the jurisdiction of the Assembly. The Assembly proceeded with its business. The bishops were tried and deposed on various grounds; six of them, together with the two archbishops, were excommunicated. The whole fabric of Episcopacy, Service Book, Book of Canons, Articles of Perth and all, was demolished, and the Episcopal office was declared to be for ever abrogated. The Assembly rose on December 10. The great struggle was to take place in England, but it was in the north of Scotland that the first blow was struck. Aberdeenshire was, as we have seen, the main stronghold of the Royalist party, and there efforts to gain adherents to the Covenant had met with little success. In prospect of a more serious conflict in the south, the Covenanting leaders determined first to get rid of the enemy in their rear, and for this purpose an army of some three or four thousand men was organised under the Earl of Montrose. James Graham, Earl and afterwards Marquis of Montrose, head of the house of Graham, was at this time a young man of seven-and-twenty. He was a man of unbounded energy and ambition; his mental powers had been trained by education at the University of St. Andrews and by foreign travel; and, as was soon to appear, he possessed in the highest degree the qualities of a leader of irregular troops—personal courage, dash, resourcefulness in emergency, and unfailing constancy in misfortune. Cardinal de Retz said of him that more nearly than any man of his age he resembled one of the heroes of antiquity. He seems to have possessed a marvellous personal magnetism. Patrick Gordon of Ruthven says of him that "he was so affable, so courteous, so benign, as seemed verily to scorne ostentation and the keeping of state, and therefore he quickly made a conquest of the hearts of all his followers, so as when he list he could have led them in a chain to have followed him with cheerfulness in all his enterprises; and I am certainly persuaded that this his gracious, humane, and courteous freedom of behaviour. Be this as it may, we find him in the spring of at the head of the Covenanting army destined for the North. His army was excellently equipped and organised, "weill armed," says Spalding, "both on horse and foot, ilk horseman having five shot at the least, with ane carabine in his hand, two pistols by his sides, and the other two at his saddell toir; the pikemen in their ranks, with pike and sword; the musketeers in their ranks, with musket, musketstaff, bandelier, sword, powder, ball, and match. Ilk company, both on horse and foot, had their captains, lieutenants, ensigns, sergeants, and other officers and commanders, all for the most part in buffle coats and goodly order. At Aberdeen his army was augmented by the accession of Campbells, whom Argyll had sent from the west, and of many Frasers, Keiths, and others, who joined him rather out of hatred to the Gordons than from any love of the Covenant. Leaving a strong garrison in Aberdeen, he marched northward against Huntly. Huntly, however, opened negotiations, and was ultimately induced to come to Aberdeen, where he was made a prisoner and sent to Edinburgh. There the strongest pressure was brought to bear on him to sign the Covenant, but he remained steadfast in his loyalty. You may take my head from my shoulders, but not my heart from my sovereign. In the following month the first blood was drawn in the civil war. A body of some Covenanters assembled at Turriff on May 10. There they were attacked by a force of the Gordons, with four field-guns. The Covenanters were defeated and driven out of the town. This was the affair known as the "Trot of Turray. A few days later they disbanded their army. The chiefs remained in Aberdeen until they were driven out by the advent of the Earl Marischal, who entered the town on May 17. Two days later he was joined by Montrose with men. After some operations against the castles of some of the Aberdeenshire Royalists, Montrose again retired to the south, and in June Aberdeen was once more occupied by the Royalists under Lord Aboyne. On June 14 they advanced upon Stonehaven. They camped for the night at Muchalls, and on the following day were attacked and defeated by the Earl Marischal and Montrose, who had marched north to meet them. They fell back on Aberdeen. Montrose followed them up, forced the Bridge of Dee, and again entered Aberdeen in triumph. Next day hostilities were brought to an end by the news of the Pacification of

Berwick. While these events were taking place in the north, preparations for war on a much larger scale were going on in the Lowlands. On February 27 the King, determined to reduce his rebellious subjects to obedience, issued the Commission of Array, calling upon the feudal force of England to assemble at York. In Scotland the royal fortresses were seized by the Tables, and an army of over 22,000 men, well organised and equipped, was assembled at Edinburgh. On May 21 it began its march towards the Border under the command of that "little old crooked soldier," Alexander Leslie. Robert Baillie, afterwards Principal of the University of Glasgow, forms one of the most valuable sources of information as to the military and political events of the time. It is curious to note that Highland troops should have made their first appearance on the Borders as the allies of the Covenant. The two armies never came to blows. The Scots encamped on Duns Law. The King was on the other side of the Tweed. Negotiations were opened, which resulted in the Pacification of Berwick. It was agreed that the royal fortresses were to be restored, and the questions at issue were to be left to the arrangement of a free General Assembly and a free meeting of the Estates. The Pacification of Berwick merely postponed hostilities. From the first each party accused the other of bad faith. War broke out again in the following summer. In July the Scots army was again assembled for the invasion of England, and on August 28, 1547, the battle of Newburn was fought. During the next four years there was no important fighting in the north.

2: - The Campaigns of Montrose by Stuart Reid

The Campaigns of Montrose - 50 I was aware of James Graham, 1st Marquis of Montrose, as a romantic character, the upholder of the Royalist cause in Scotland, though knew little of the detail of the campaign he waged north of the border.

As a result, they had proposed raising an army from Irish Catholics, in return for abolishing discriminatory laws against them. In response a group of Irish conspirators launched the Irish Rebellion of 1641, which quickly degenerated into a series of massacres of English and Scottish Protestant settlers in Ireland. This in turn sparked civil war in England, because the Long Parliament did not trust Charles with command of an army to put down the Irish rebellion, fearing that it would also be used against them. The English Civil War broke out in 1642. The Covenanters sent an army to Ulster in Ireland in 1642 to protect the Scottish settlers there. Scottish Royalists[edit] James Graham, Montrose, leader of the Royalist campaign Unlike England, in Scotland both Royalists and Covenanters agreed the institution of monarchy was divinely ordered but disagreed on the nature and extent of Royal authority versus that of the church. Furthermore, the Highlands was a distinct cultural, political and economic region of Scotland. It was Gaelic in language and customs and at this time was largely outside of the control of the Scottish government. Some Highland clans preferred the more distant authority of King Charles to the powerful and well organised Lowlands based government of the Covenanters. Clan politics and feuds also played a role; when the Presbyterian Campbell , led by their chief, Archibald Campbell, 1st Marquess of Argyll , sided with the Covenanters, their rivals automatically took the opposing side. It should be said some of these factors overlap that spanned the Irish Sea: Historian David Stevenson writes: To the MacDonnells themselves the question was largely irrelevant, they had more in common with native Irish and Scots Highlanders, with whom they shared a common Gaelic language and culture than with those who ruled them". The Irish Confederates , who were loosely aligned with the Royalists, agreed in that year to send an expedition to Scotland. From their point of view, this would tie up Scottish Covenanter troops who would otherwise be used in Ireland or England. Shortly after landing, the Irish linked up with Montrose at Blair Atholl and proceeded to raise forces from the MacDonalds and other anti-Campbell Highland clans. The new Royalist army led by Montrose and MacColla was in some respects very formidable. Its Irish and Highland troops were extremely mobile, marching quickly over long distances – even over the rugged Highland terrain – and were capable of enduring very harsh conditions and poor rations. They did not fight in the massed pike and musket formations that dominated continental Europe at the time, but fired their muskets in loose order before closing with swords and half-pikes. This tactic was effective in such a wilderness and swept away the poorly trained Covenanter militias that were sent against them. These locally raised levies frequently ran away when faced with a terrifying Highland charge , and were slaughtered as they ran. However, the Royalist army also had major problems: Montrose overcame some of these disadvantages through his leadership and by taking advantage of the forbidding Highland mountains. Keeping his enemies guessing where he would strike next, Montrose would sally out to attack lowland garrisons and withdraw to the Highlands when threatened by the more numerous enemy. In the safety of the mountains he could fight on terrain familiar to his army, or lead the Covenanters on wild goose chases. Shortly afterwards, another Covenanter militia met a similar fate outside Aberdeen on 13 September. Unwisely, Montrose let his men pillage Perth and Aberdeen after taking them, leading to hostility to his forces in an area where Royalist sympathies had been strong. During the clan warfare Inveraray was torched and all armed men were put to sword; approximately Campbells were killed. Montrose, finding himself trapped in the Great Glen between Argyll and Covenanters advancing from Inverness, decided on a flanking march through the wintry mountains of Lochaber and surprised Argyll at the battle of Inverlochy 2 February The Covenanters and Campbells were crushed, with losses of 1, The most important of these were the Gordons , who provided the Royalists with cavalry for the first time. Inverlochy was an important strategic victory for the Royalists, because the Scottish Covenanter army in England was ordered to send a proportion of their force north to help bolster the Covenanter forces in Scotland. This significantly weakened the Scottish army in England and it was only the lack of Royalist infantry and artillery in the north of England that prevented Prince Rupert from attacking

them. In April , to hinder the northwards movement of English Royalist field artillery, Oliver Cromwell led a cavalry raid into the English Midlands. The raid was the first active operation carried out by the newly formed New Model Army. Another Covenanter army under John Urry was hastily assembled and sent against the Royalists. At Auldearn , near Nairn , Montrose placed Macdonald and most of infantry in view of the enemy and concealed the cavalry and remaining infantry. Despite Macdonald attacking prematurely, the ruse worked, and Hurry was defeated on 9 May. Another cat-and-mouse game between Bailie and Montrose led to the battle of Alford on 2 July. Montrose confronted the Covenanters after the latter had forded the Don , forcing them to fight with the river at their back and on uneven ground. The Royalists triumphed and advanced into the lowlands. Bailie went in pursuit and Montrose waited for him at Kilsyth. During the ensuing battle the Royalists were inadvertently aided by Argyll and other members of the "Committee of Estates," who ordered Bailie to make a flank march across the front of the Royalist army, which pounced on them and triumphed. After Kilsyth 15 August , Montrose seemed to have won control of all Scotland: In late , such prominent towns as Dundee and Glasgow fell to his forces. The Covenanting government had temporarily collapsed, paying for its over-confidence in defeating Royalist resistance. As the royally commissioned lieutenant-governor and captain-general of Scotland, Montrose used his powers to summon parliament to meet in Glasgow, but the limitations of his triumph soon became clear. King Charles was in no position to join the Royalists in Scotland, and though Montrose wanted to further Royalist objectives by raising troops in the south east of Scotland and marching on England, MacColla showed that his priorities lay with war of the MacDonalds against the Campbells and occupied Argyll. The Gordons also returned home, to defend their own lands in the north-east. During his campaign Montrose had been unable to attract many lowland royalists to his cause. Even after Kilsyth few joined him, having been alienated by his use of Irish Catholic troops, who were "regarded as barbarians as well as enemies of true religion. In September Montrose fled to Norway. The Royalist victories in Scotland had evaporated almost overnight owing to the disunited nature of their forces. After failing to persuade the King to take the Covenant, the Scots finally handed him over to the commissioners of Parliament in early . At the same time they received part payment for the service of their army in England, which then returned north. Those who had fought for Montrose, particularly the Irish, were massacred by the Covenanters whenever they were captured, in reprisal for the atrocities the Royalists had committed in Argyll. The Covenanters could not get their erstwhile allies to agree on a political and religious settlement to the wars, failing to get Presbyterianism established as the official religion in the Three Kingdoms and fearing that the Parliamentarians would threaten Scottish independence. Many Covenanters feared that under Parliament, "our poor country should be made a province of England. This intervention on behalf of the King caused a brief civil war within the Covenanting movement. The two factions came to blows at the Battle of Stirling in September , before a peace was hastily negotiated. Charles was executed by the Rump Parliament in , and Hamilton, who had been captured after Preston, was executed soon after. This left the extreme covenanters, still led by Argyll, as the main force in the Kingdom. His right arm seen front and back and sword. Charles also opened negotiations with the Covenanters, now dominated by the radical Presbyterian " Kirk Party " or " Whigs ". Because Montrose had very little support in the lowlands, Charles was willing to disavow his most consistent supporter in order to become a king on terms dictated by the Covenanters. In March Montrose landed in Orkney to take the command of a small force, composed mainly of continental mercenaries, which he had sent on before him. Crossing to the mainland, Montrose tried in vain to raise the clans, and on 27 April he was surprised and routed at the Battle of Carbisdale in Ross-shire. He was brought a prisoner to Edinburgh , and on 20 May sentenced to death by the Parliament. To the last he protested that he was a real Covenanter and a loyal subject. Third Civil War[edit] In spite of their conflict with the Scottish Royalists, the Covenanters then committed themselves to the cause of Charles II, signing the Treaty of Breda with him in the hope of securing an independent Presbyterian Scotland free of English Parliamentary interference. Charles landed in Scotland at Garmouth in Moray on 23 June and signed the Covenant and the Solemn League immediately after coming ashore. The battle of Dunbar was a crushing defeat for the Covenanters The threat posed by King Charles II with his new Covenanter allies was considered to be the greatest facing the new English Republic so Oliver Cromwell left some of his lieutenants in Ireland to

continue the suppression of the Irish Royalists and returned to England in May. He arrived in Scotland on 22 July, advancing along the east coast towards Edinburgh. By the end of August, his army was reduced by disease and running out of supplies, so he was forced to order a retreat towards his base at the port of Dunbar. A Scottish Covenanter army under the command of David Leslie had been shadowing his progress. Cromwell seized the opportunity, and the New Model Army inflicted a crushing defeat on the Scots at the subsequent Battle of Dunbar on 3 September. This military disaster discredited the radical Covenanters known as the Kirk Party and caused the Covenanters and Scottish Royalists to bury their differences at least temporarily to try to repel the English parliamentary invasion of Scotland. The Scottish Parliament passed the Act of Levy in December, requiring every burgh and shire to raise a quota of soldiers. A new round of conscription was undertaken, both in the Highlands and the Lowlands, to form a truly national army named the Army of the Kingdom, that was put under the command of Charles II himself. Although this was actually the largest force put into the field by the Scots during the Wars, it was badly trained and its morale was low as many of its constituent Royalist and Covenanter parts had until recently been killing each other. The New Model Army advanced towards the royal base at Perth. In danger of being outflanked, Charles ordered his army south into England in a desperate last-ditch attempt to evade Cromwell and spark a Royalist uprising there. The Scottish Army of the Kingdom marched towards the west of England because it was in that area that English Royalist sympathies were strongest. However, although some English Royalists joined the army, they came in far fewer numbers than Charles and his Scottish supporters had hoped. Cromwell finally engaged the new king at Worcester on 3 September, and beat him " in the process all but wiping out his army, killing 3, and taking 10, more prisoners. This defeat marked the real end of the Scottish war effort. From occupation to restoration[edit] General Monck commanded the Parliamentary forces that occupied Scotland during the Interregnum and led his troops to London to restore the monarchy in Between and a royalist rising took place in Scotland. Under the terms of the Tender of Union, the Scots were given 30 seats in a united Parliament in London, with General Monck appointed as the military governor of Scotland. During the Interregnum, Scotland was kept under the military occupation of an English army under George Monck. Sporadic Royalist rebellions continued throughout the Commonwealth period in Scotland, particularly in western Highlands, where Alasdair MacColla had raised his forces in the s. The north west Highlands was the scene of another pro-royalist uprising in, which was only put down with deployment of 6, English troops there. Monck garrisoned forts all over the Highlands " for example at Inverness, and finally put an end to Royalist resistance when he began deporting prisoners to the West Indies as indentured labourers. However, lawlessness remained a problem, with bandits known as mosstroopers, very often former Royalist or Covenanter soldiers, plundering both the English troops and the civilian population. After the death of Oliver Cromwell in, the factions and divisions which had struggled for supremacy during the early years of the interregnum reemerged. Monck, who had served Cromwell and the English Parliament throughout the civil wars, judged that his best interests and those of his country lay in the Restoration of Charles II. After the Glorious Revolution of, many more Scots would die over the same disputes in Jacobite rebellions. The cost[edit] It is estimated that roughly 28, men were killed in combat in Scotland itself during the Wars of the Three Kingdoms. More soldiers usually died of disease than in action at this time the ratio was often, so it is reasonable to speculate that the true military death toll is higher than this figure. In addition, it is estimated that around 15, civilians died as direct result of the war " either through massacres or by disease.

3: Scotland in the Wars of the Three Kingdoms - Wikipedia

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James Graham, 5th Earl of Montrose was among the first signatories of the Covenant and, for a time, was one of its most energetic champions, sharing the ill-feeling aroused by the political authority Charles had granted to the bishops. In July , after the signing of the Treaty of Berwick, Montrose was one of the Covenanting leaders who met Charles. His change of mind, eventually leading to his support for the King, arose from his wish to end the political power of bishops without giving that same power to the presbyters. In the Scottish Parliament which met in September, Montrose was opposed by Archibald Campbell, 8th Earl and 1st Marquis of Argyll, who had gradually assumed leadership of the Presbyterian and national party, and of the estate of burgesses. However, he failed, because Charles could not even then consent to abandon his bishops, and because no Scottish party of any weight could be formed unless Presbyterianism were established as the ecclesiastical power in Scotland. Rather than give way, Charles attempted in to gather a military force from England to enforce his will on Scotland but was unable to find sufficient support to do so. Montrose was of necessity driven to play something of a double game. In August he signed the Bond of Cumbernauld as a protest against the ambition of Argyll. On 27 May he was summoned before the Committee of Estates and charged with intrigues against Argyll and on 11 June he was imprisoned in Edinburgh Castle. Charles visited Scotland to give his formal if most reluctant assent at the Parliament on 17 August to the abolition of Episcopacy and acceptance of the Covenant. Across his three Kingdoms, relations between Charles I and many of his subjects continued to deteriorate until by 22nd August , Charles resorted to raising an army against Parliament in England. Throughout his reign Charles refused to abandon the concept of his divine right to rule in spite of opposition from his subjects. Ultimately taking up arms for the King against the Covenant. Without Montrose, there might not have been a regicide in , a Cromwellian Commonwealth, and perhaps no incorporating Union in What had been the benefit? In addition to those casualties, four to five thousand may have died at Dunbar and Worcester, while Cromwell is reported to have captured up to twenty thousand Scots, most of whom were transported to the English colonies in the Caribbean as indentured servants - effectively slaves. Estimates based in the Hearth tax suggest that the population of Scotland in the mid century may have been around a million. However, this paper is not about "What-ifs", nor broadly about the religious wars of the midth century, but to what extent our MacGregor ancestors became involved - and with what consequence. He remained in Scotland for a further year but was no longer able to pose a significant threat to the Covenanters. Montrose sailed into exile on 3 September However, to their horror, this led to his execution in London in January Montrose was executed on 21st May in Edinburgh and his head stuck on a spike of the Tolbooth. Oliver Cromwell invaded Scotland and inflicted a disastrous defeat on David Leslie and the army of the Covenant - after it had been purged of malignants with impure thoughts by the ministers - at Dunbar on 3rd September Rather than face Cromwell, the remainder of the Scots Army invaded England in the forlorn hope of finding Royalist support for Charles, but went down to utter defeat at Worcester on 3rd September , exactly a year after Dunbar. The King escaped and went into exile. Around Scots were killed and 10, captives sent to the Americas as indentured servants. On 19th January , under the terms of the Solemn League and Covenant a Scots army of 20, foot and horse led by David Leslie crossed into England to join the Parliamentary forces which had come to an open rupture with the King. Charles elevated Montrose to Marquis and appointed him commander of Royalist forces in Scotland with the Marquis of Huntly as his deputy, although he had no force to command and only the promise of 10, Irish from the Earl of Antrim. In April Montrose entered Scotland, with a small body of troops from Cumbria. Despite being warmly welcomed by the Provost of Dumfries, he found little practical support and, being threatened by a substantial Covenant force, retired to Carlisle. In August , Montrose returned to Scotland but with just a few companions. In Perthshire with the assistance of his cousin, Graeme of Inchbrakie he raised a small force of Highlanders. Montrose soon raised a further men

from Atholl, who were put under the command of Inchbrakie, as the Earl of Atholl was at that time only 13 years of age. Montrose now had men under his command and raised the Royal standard. Despite the Covenanting army under Lord Elcho outnumbering the Royalists two to one, the battle was short, bloody and decisive leaving the Covenanters utterly routed with as many as casualties. It does not appear that any of the Clan Gregor fought on this occasion. Soon the approach of a larger Covenant force commanded by Argyll forced Montrose to abandon Aberdeen. Montrose did not possess sufficient military strength to take the fight into the Lowlands and some of the Lowland gentlemen who had joined him in August now left with their men. Montrose had no option but to withdraw deeper into the Highlands. The ravaging of Argyll " November, and December. The MacGregors and MacNabs joined soon after," i. This devastation of Argyll "lasted from the middle of December The full text is in the footnote. Montrose planned to first attack Inverness, held by the Earl of Seaforth which he considered the weakest of the three. Montrose was at Kilcumein, [now Fort Augustus], at the SW end of Loch Ness and had only about fifteen hundred men with him, the remainder being dispersed. The Battle of Inverlochy on Feb. The clash saw not just the defeat of a Covenanting army, but the blackest day in the history of Clan Campbell with MacCailean mor watching it all from his galley. The sack of and flight from Dundee Montrose allowed his Highlanders to storm and loot Dundee, but then was surprised by a large Covenanting army under Baillie, he was fortunate to extricate his men without significant losses. Balquhider In April Montrose desperately needed more troops. Lord Gordon was sent to Aberdeenshire and Alasdair MacColla to the west on recruiting drives, while Montrose remained near Crieff with a small force. Baillie with a large army at Perth, attempted to surprise Montrose by a rapid night march; but the Royalists withdrew by Loch Earn to Balquhider as far as Loch Katrine. Baillie, finding it useless to pursue them into the Highlands, returned to Perth. Reference is made to the short visit to Loch Earn in the following passage. By the last he recruited from the MacGregor lands. In the North East, Gordon infantry and cavalry joined him, doubling the size of the army and allowed him to confront Hurry, By good fortune he won another great victory at the subsequent Battle of Auldearn, May A promise of Royal restitution of Clan Gregor lands " Lord Gordon however was killed during the battle. Montrose then marched through Angus and Blairgowrie to Dunkeld, and was rejoined by the Highlanders according to the following narration. MacLean, according to the same author, had before the battle of Inverlochy, joined Montrose with twelve men only, for a body guard. Montrose marches into the Lowlands "July. In the mean time Montrose entered the shire of Angus, where he met Inchbrakie at the head of the Atholemen, and MacDonald with a good number of Highlanders with whom had joined Mackclean, a powerful man in the Highlands with seven hundred men, and Glengarry, with as many; the Clans of Macgregor and Macknab, with a good number of that of the Farquharsons of the shire of Mar, and some others of Badenoch, all which joined Montrose about the same time. Kilsyth Montrose for a time remained at Little Dunkeld. The only obstacle to the entire subjugation of Scotland to the King being the army of Baillie. The next day having sent away his Foot before him, he followed them with the Horse, which he kept still in the Rear, suspecting that the enemy was pursuing him, Nor was he deceived in that suspicion; for some spies that he left behind brought word that Bailly was advancing with a powerful Army; and soon after his Scouts began to appear. One of the foremost having been taken prisoner and brought to Montrose confessed to him frankly, that in his opinion the Covenanters were resolved to pursue him the whole night, in order to bring him to a battle as soon as possible before the troops of Fife which by no means would pass the Forth should leave them. Whereupon Montrose having encouraged his men to continue their march, left the town of Stirling on his left hand where there was a strong garrison, and passed the river that same night about four miles above the town. By break of day he was got six miles on this side of Stirling, where having halted, he understood that the Covenanters had not passed the River the night before; but they had incamped about three miles from Stirling on the other side. Nevertheless Montrose still marched on till he came to Kilsyth, where he incamped and ordered his troops to be in readiness, either to fight or march as occasion should offer. In the meantime the Covenanters taking a shorter and more easy way passed the river at the Bridge of Stirling, and incamped about three miles from Kilsyth. During the march of the two armies, the Earl of Lanrick having got together a thousand Foot and about five hundred horse was incamped about twelve miles from Kilsyth, and on the other hand the Earls of Glencarn, Cassils and Eglinton

were hastening the levies in the Western shires, which was going on the more easily that that country had not as yet felt any of the inconveniencies that attend War. Therefore Montrose resolved to fight Bailly; for though he was much stronger than he, and that his army consisted of six thousand Foot and eight hundred Horse, Montrose having only four thousand five hundred Foot and five hundred Horse, yet he considered that the Match would be still more unequal if he should wait there till these Earls joined him with their forces; in which case he would be forced, with the danger of losing the reputation he had formerly gained, to betake himself to the mountains. On the other hand the Covenanters thinking that Montrose had passed the Forth more of fear than design, their chief aim was to deprive him of all hopes of a retreat. He ordered them all, as well Horse as the Foot to throw off their doublets and every man turning up his shirt sleeves, by that resolution to strike tenor into the enemy and let them know that they were resolved either to conquer or die. But their advanced Guard waiting for that of the Rear, which was advancing but slowly, Montrose had time to relieve these rash men. They gained the trenches. Donald was the first that leapt over them, and his men followed; and, by the rush of the rest of the army who followed close the great army of the enemy was routed The keys of the great castle were sent from Edinburgh, and all Scotland yielded. Charles was desperate following the defeat at Naseby and requested Montrose to bring his army into England. Alasdair MacColla took most of his men to continue their depredations on the lands of Argyll, leaving Montrose fatally weakened. Following the battle many of the prisoners, especially the Irish and of their women and children camp followers were murdered out of hand. Noble captives were taken to Edinburgh and most of them beheaded. He returned to Atholl "where he induced about four hundred Athollmen to follow him in search of further reinforcements with the promise of the whole joining him on his return". When marching through Strathspey, Montrose received intelligence that Atholl was threatened with a visit from the Campbells, a circumstance which induced him to dispatch Graeme of Inchbrakie and John Drummond younger of Balloch to that district. Inchbrakie and Balloch had by this time collected seven hundred able-bodied men, and with this force they immediately proceeded to meet the Campbells, who had laid siege to Edinample Castle. On being apprised of the advance of the Athollmen the Campbells retired to Menteith whither they were hotly pursued by the Athollmen who overtook them near the village of Callender. After crossing the river Teith they halted and prepared for battle, having previously stationed a large party of musketeers to guard the ford of the river. Having ascertained the strength and position of the Campbells, Inchbrakie ordered his men to advance to the ford as if with the intention of crossing it in order to draw the attention of the Campbells to this single point, while with the remainder of his men he hastened to cross the river by another ford, higher up and nearer the village. This movement was immediately seen by the Argylemen, who, alarmed at such a bold step and probably thinking that the Athollmen were more numerous than they really were, abandoned the position and fled with precipitation towards Stirling. As soon as the Atholl party stationed at the lower ford saw the opposite bank deserted, they immediately crossed the river and attacked the rear of the retiring Campbells. They were soon joined in the pursuit by the party which had crossed the higher ford, but as the Athollmen had performed a tedious march of ten miles that morning they were unable to continue the pursuit far. About eighty Campbells were killed in the pursuit" Allusion to this skirmish is made in the following: They laid siege to Edinample but decamped and were defeated by the Athollmen near Callender. Whill the Estaites sent vp for the must pairt of their Armie vnder the Command of the Erle of Callander, Generall major Midletoune and generall major Howburne, who wer ey witnesses and forced the enemie to retire And thairefter ordanit the supplicant to keepe ane garisone in his hous for the vse of the publict. In July a cessation of Arms was arranged between Montrose and General Middleton the Covenanting Commander and on the 13th July the Royalist Leader addressed his army and formally disbanded them, himself sailing to Norway in the following September. Within Clan Gregor, it is likely that the leading men, - among them Padraig ruadh the chief, Domhnall glas in Glengyle, Iain MacPhadraig aldoch, and Padraig MacEoinvallich in Roro - were aware of the issues at stake, but for the majority called out to fight on the command of their chief, it was a chance for booty and to take revenge on the hated Clann Diarmaid. In August , many of the Clan Gregor continued to be described as the enemy by the Estates in session at Perth. However, Fergol appears to be wrong in this as I argue in my paper on the Battle of Worcester. Resistance to that rule arose in in the form of the Glencairn

Rising, but this collapsed following the Battle of Dalnaspidal on 19th July I discuss the Clan role in the Glencairn rising and the Restoration of here. Witt ye ws, therfor Wndersubscryners, out of the deep sense of our deutie to God, our consciences, King, and native countrie, yea to all Lawes and Justice divine and humane by these presents; To bind and obleige ourselves, Lykas we ar by God and Nature tyed, with our lyfes, fortunes and estates to stand to the mainte nance of the honor and authoritie, of our sacred and native Generall, contrarie to this present perverse, and infamous factione of desperat Rebels, now in force against him, And that we shall, upon all occasions, according as we ar required by his Majestie or any having his authoritie, or as the opportunitie shall offer, be ever readie to wse all our best and most active endeavors for that effect.

4: Welcome to Montrose Branch | Bank of Ireland

The Battle of Philiphaugh, When the triumphant Marquis of Montrose occupied Glasgow in August after his string of spectacular victories against the Covenanters, it seemed that he had reclaimed Scotland for the King's cause.

Johne Innes of Leuthars. Patrik McGregre of that Ilk. Murich McLean of Lochbuy. Chisholme fiar of Cromlix. Alexr Robertstone of Doune. Robertstone fiar of Doune. David Moray of Colquhalzie. At the time of King Charles I. But the Covenanters having again raised [page 94] an army under General David Leslie, he accepted a command in it and started for an invasion of England. The parliamentary power learning that Montrose had formed a band at Cumbernauld to support the royal authority apprehended and imprisoned him in Edinburgh Castle; but he was liberated in the summer of Later, the Covenanters resolving to send an army again into England to join the parliamentary forces who had come to an open rupture with the Sovereign, Montrose hastened to the King early in and offered his services. In December he was given supreme command, whilst the Marquis of Huntly was Lieutenant-General, and in April he entered Scotland with a small body of Horse, but finding little support retired to Carlisle. Argyll collected a large force to oppose Huntly, with which he advanced to Aberdeen. Shortly afterwards Montrose returned privately to Perthshire, where, with the assistance of his cousin, Graeme of Inchbrakie he raised the Highlanders, giving rendezvous to a body of Irish troops sent by the Earl of Antrim, under Allastair McColla Chiotach McDonald of Collonsay, to join him at Blair Atholl, where he could rely on the fidelity and loyalty of the Athollmen. Being well known to the Athollmen, Montrose was soon joined by 800 men from that district, who were at their own request put under the command of Inchbrakie, as the Earl of Atholl was at that time only 13 years of age. His first victory was at Tibbiemuir near Perth on September I, It does not appear that any of the ClanGregor fought on this occasion. Montrose afterwards marched to Aberdeenshire where he obtained several victories, but in spite of these successes he had to experience the defection of many of the Lowland gentlemen who had joined him at first. The MacGregors and MacNabs joined soon after," i. This devastation of Argyll "lasted from the middle of January This action, known as the Battle of Inverlochy, took place Feb. In April of the same year he went to Dunkeld and from thence marched to Crieff with only a small party. Baillie who with a large army was lying in Perth, attempted to surprise Montrose by a rapid night march; but, discovering his purpose, the royalist leader withdrew his troops up Strathearn, while Baillie, finding it useless to pursue them into the Highlands, returned to Perth. Montrose passed the night on the Banks of Loch Earn and marched next morning through Balquhiddier as far as Loch Katrine, when, hearing that another covenanting army was preparing to attack Lord Gordon, he resolved to proceed north immediately to his assistance. He therefore returned through Balquhiddier and marched with rapid strides along the side of Loch Tay and through Atholl and Angus, being joined by the Athollmen and other highlanders, who after short campaigns loved to return home for a time. By good fortune he won another great victory at the subsequent Battle of Auldearn, May By the last he recruited from the MacGregor" lands. Montrose marched through Angus, after the Battle of Alford where he met his Cousin Patrick Graeme of Inchbrakie, with his Athollmen ready for everything under his command. Macdonald also joined him.. His prospects were now bright, the only obstacle to the entire subjugation of Scotland to the King being the army of Baillie. He was therefore anxious to attack the enemy, whose Fife regiments had lately returned home. In the mean time while Montrose entered the shire of Angus, where he met Inchbrakie at the head of the Atholemen, and MacDonald with a good number of Highlanders with whom had joined Mackclean, a powerful man in the Highlands with seven hundred men, and Glengarry, with as many; the Clans of Macgregor and Macknab, with a good number of that of the Farquharsons of the shire of Mar, and some others of Badenoch, all which joined Montrose about the same time. The next day having sent away his Foot before him, he followed them with the Horse, which he kept still in the Rear, suspecting that the enemy was pursuing him, Nor was he deceived in that suspicion; for some spies that he left behind brought word that Bailly was advancing with a powerful Army; and soon after his Scouts began to appear. One of the foremost having been taken prisoner and brought to Montrose confessed to him frankly, that in his opinion the Covenanters were resolved to pursue him the whole night, in order to bring him to a battle as soon as possible

before the troops of Fife which by no means would pass the Forth should leave them. Whereupon Montrose having encouraged his men to continue their march, left the town of Stirling on his left hand where there was a strong garrison, and passed the river that same night about four miles above the town. By break of day he was got six miles on this side of Stirling, where having halted, he understood that the Covenanters had not passed the River the night before; but they had incamped about three miles from Stirling on the other side. Nevertheless Montrose still marched on till he came to Kilsyth, where he incamped and ordered his troops to be in readiness, either to fight or march as occasion should offer. In the meantime the Covenanters taking a shorter and more easy way passed the river at the Bridge of Stirling, and incamped about three miles from Kilsyth. During the march of the two armies, the Earl of Lanrick having got together a thousand Foot and about five hundred horse was incamped about twelve miles from Kilsyth, and on the other hand the Earls of Glencarn, Cassils and Eglinton were hastening the levies in the Western shires, which was going on the more easily that that country had not as yet felt any of the inconveniencies that attend War. Therefore Montrose resolved to fight Bailly; for though he was much stronger than he, and that his army consisted of six thousand Foot and eight hundred Horse, Montrose having only four thousand five hundred Foot and five hundred Horse, yet he considered that the Match would be still more unequal if he should wait there till these Earls joined him with their forces; in which case he would be forced, with the danger of losing the reputation he had formerly gained, to betake himself to the mountains. On the other hand the Covenanters thinking that Montrose had passed the Forth more of fear than design, their chief aim was to deprive him of all hopes of a retreat. He ordered them all, as well Horse as the Foot to throw off their doublets and every man turning up his shirt sleeves, by that resolution to strike tenor into the enemy and let them [page 98] know that they were resolved either to conquer or die. But their advanced Guard waiting for that of the Rear, which was advancing but slowly, Montrose had time to relieve these rash men. On September 13., he fought the Battle of Philiphaugh and sustained a crushing and fatal defeat. Montrose returned to Atholl where he induced about four hundred Athollmen to follow him at once to the north in search of further reinforcements with the promise of the whole joining him on his return. When marching through Strathspey, Montrose received intelligence that Atholl was threatened with a visit from the Campbells, a circumstance which induced him to dispatch Graeme of Inchbrakie and John Drummond younger of Balloch to that district. Inchbrakie and Balloch had by this time collected seven hundred able-bodied men, and with this force they immediately proceeded to meet the Campbells. These had laid siege to Edinample Castle, but on being apprised of the advance of the Athollmen they retired to Menteith whither they were hotly pursued by the Athollmen who overtook them at Callender, near the village of Menteith. After crossing the river Teith they halted and prepared for battle, having previously stationed a large party of musketeers to guard the ford of the river. Having ascertained the strength and position of the Campbells, Inchbrakie ordered his men to advance to the ford as if with the intention of crossing it in order to draw the attention of the Campbells to this single point, while with the remainder of his men he hastened to cross the river by another ford, higher up and nearer the village. This movement was immediately seen by the Argylemen, who, alarmed at such a bold step and probably thinking that the Athollmen were more numerous than they really were, abandoned the position and fled with precipitation towards Stirling. As soon as the Atholl party stationed at the lower ford saw the opposite bank deserted, they immediately crossed the river and attacked the rear of the retiring Campbells. They were soon joined in the pursuit by the party which had crossed the higher ford, but as the Athollmen had performed a tedious march of ten miles that morning they were unable to continue the pursuit far. About eighty Campbells were killed in the pursuit" Allusion to this skirmish is made in the following: They laid [page] siege to Edinample but decamped and were defeated by the Athollmen near Callender. July the Royalist Leader addressed his army and formally disbanded them, sailing to Norway in the following September. From the " Chartulary": Quotation from Spalding in a passage to be found under October, November or December. Note connected with foregoing voucher. MacLean, according to the same author, had before the battle of Inverlochy, joined Montrose with twelve men only, for a body guard. Signed by Andro Burt and William Ross, Notaries Public by command of the foresaid persons unable to write as they assert. They gained the trenches. Donald was the first that leapt over them, and his men followed; and, by the rush of the rest of the army who followed close the great army of

the enemy was routed The keys of the great castle were sent from Edinburgh, and all Scotland yielded. The discharge is dated 24th September Complaint to that effect by George Buchannane fear of that Ilk, proprietor of these Lands, to the Parliament 15th March It was commonly called Killiwhemen. Written in French by Robert Monteth of Salmonet.

5: Cirencester wargames: New ECW campaign - Montrose

The Campaigns of Montrose: A Military History of the Civil War in Scotland, to by Reid, Stuart. The Mercat Press. Hardcover. May have light shelf wear.

The rules are set out here and for reference also in the ECW section. The principal change is the removal of the card-based activation system to make it more amenable to multi-player use. Famous by my sword - the campaigns of Montrose Background 1. Between and , James Graham: He fought seven major actions and defeated a number of Covenanter commanders. His most famous enemy though was perhaps Archibald Campbell: This campaign recreates that struggle and in particular focuses on two aspects: So in this campaign movement is somewhat abstracted, with success measures by territories loyal to each side not necessary occupied by each side. The system should also work as a solo campaign with some minor adjustments. Campaign Map Campaign Turns 4. Each turn represents a month and is marked-off on the campaign calendar on the map. There are penalties for fighting in the winter. These are stiffer for the attacker than the defender as they will be further from their supply bases. Each month Montrose may launch an attack into any territory he does not control so long as it is adjacent to a territory he already controls. This could be either a neutral or Covenanter-held territory: If Montrose loses then he must sacrifice a territory he currently holds. Both sides also begin with a second territory 6. Both sides could have two commanders. Both of the Royalists may launch an attack each turn. You might also allow both sides to attack alternatively if you want a more active Covenanter side. Each turn a player may "play" up to 3 territories to support his forces. These abilities are rolled-for the first time a territory is fought over and remain the same for the rest of the campaign. Both sides will field armies that consist of core units and then are supported by various auxiliaries depending on the territories held. Core troops are refreshed for each battle and auxiliary troops are only used for that game. Dice for both type and quality of auxiliaries, only using outcomes for which there are figures available. They are probably over generous in terms of the numbers of mounted troops. All classifications are for Victory Without Quarter rules.

6: Some Sidelights on the History of Montrose's Campaigns

Montrose's campaign offers plenty of scope for the war-gamer. The numbers in the forces involved are fairly small, the battles varied in scope and the possibilities for linking into a campaign straightforward.

Wargaming the War of the Three Kingdoms in Scotland. Regarded by many as one of the finest generals of the war, if not the period, for a year he ran the forces of the Scottish government ragged at the behest of his master and King, Charles I. His string of victories through , across the breadth of Scotland, offers great potential for gaming, with forces typically on the order of a few thousand troops per side. The National Covenant had been signed in across Scotland in response to Charles attempts to impose Anglican Church structures and procedures upon the Presbyterian Scottish Church. With the outbreak of hostilities in England in , both King and Parliament courted the Scottish government. Parliament ultimately prevailed, and under the terms of the Solemn League and Covenant, 20, Scottish troops were committed to invade northern England. As had been shown in the Bishops Wars, the Scots, many of who had served as mercenaries during the Thirty Years War, would prove a dangerous foe and a serious hindrance for the Royalist cause. Originally a signatory and supporter of the National Covenant, Montrose had become disenfranchised from it, in the main due to political infighting within the Presbyterian cause. Although a veneer of Protestant idealism covered the Covenanters, long established rivalries lay beneath. Clan Campbell, and its supporting sub-clans, was the strongest in the Western Highlands the Earl could personally raise 20, men. Argyll, along with other major Scottish Lords had made themselves Lords of the Articles, a position previously nominated by the King. This change in the constitution of Scotland had secured more power for the wealthiest landowners at the expense of the minor Lords like Montrose. With the outbreak of hostilities, Montrose joined Charles in England. The King had recognized that the Covenanter field army would swing the balance of power significantly towards Parliament. Montrose, commissioned by the King as Captain-General, was tasked to take the war to Scotland primarily, to re-direct the Covenanter field army and to raise troops and take the country for the King. Initially Montrose entered Scotland from the Southwest, and although successful in taking Dumfries, his small force of Scots and English Royalists were soon hastily bundled back across the border by the more numerous local Covenanter regiments. However, the cause of the King was not extinguished, the flames of opposition to the Covenant smoldered on. In the northeast, the Gordons, led by Marquis of Huntly had already rebelled and stormed Aberdeen. Perhaps more significantly, in the west, the Earl of Antrim had dispatched three regiments from Ireland, to form a core around which the royalist western clans could rally. Montrose met with MacColla outside Blair in the central Highlands, and raised the royal standard in August of Montrose now displayed the bold audacity and perhaps, reckless bravery that was to typify the next year, and advanced south towards Perth. On September 1st, outside of the city, Montrose met the less numerous Covenanter forces. This had made them over confident and they also under-rated their opponents as an ill disciplined highland rabble. As a result, the Covenanter commanders felt sure they would make short work of Montrose. Indeed, many of the local populace came to view the fight, thinking it would be over in minutes. Unfortunately, they were right, but they witnessed the cataclysmic collapse and rout of the government army. Tibbermore was fought across open ground, where the Covenanters expected a prolonged firefight, giving their horse time to maneuver and roll up the flanks of the Royalists. It had been a long time since Lowlander fought Highlander, so the local troops did not know that the clans would not be standing still. Montrose led his troops forward, overcoming the forlorn hope. In moments, they were amongst the shocked Covenanters. As the government army disintegrated, they were harried back and through Perth, which was sacked. With its fall Montrose was able to replenish his supplies, but in a trend that characterized his campaign, many of the clansmen melted away into the hills with their booty. With more government regiments forming an army near Stirling, it was imperative that Montrose gathered more men, to which end he moved northeast to link with Huntly. Before he could reach the lands of the Gordons, Montrose encountered the local regiments from around Aberdeen led by Lord Balfour. On September 13th, the forces met on the outskirts of the city at the Justice Mills. Only a few local companies of horse had joined, so the rump of his force remained the Irish Brigade. The Covenanters had two

recently raised regiments, the city militia and a regiment from Fife acting as city garrison, alongside a series of local lairds and their personal mounted retinues. At first cordial, the negotiations were shattered when an Irish drummer in the Royalist party was shot out of hand. Montrose now resolved to fight the battle and storm the town. On both flanks, the Irish Regiments were held up by the skirmishing tactics of the more numerous royalist horse, which although successful, masked their own infantry from engagement. The central Irish regiment, Laghtans, charged uphill against the Covenanter centre, where the part-time Aberdeen militia awaited. Although the ground was against them, the experience of the Irish prevailed and again after a short but violent firefight they charged home. With the collapse of the Covenanters centre, the retreat became a rout, which flooded into the city precipitating four days of rape and pillage. Support from Gordon, Marquis of Huntly, was muted. In the Bishops Wars, Huntly had raised his standard for the king, only to be defeated at Brig of Dee by the Covenanters led by Montrose. Montrose initially had the better of them, initially leading them around the edges of the Grampians, on a fruitless pursuit. This did allow Montrose to raise additional troops from the area to supplement the Irish Brigade. On October 28th, Argyll surprised Montrose after catching him encamped at Fyvie castle. After a few more days of desultory skirmishing and growing supply problems, Argyll disengaged, leaving Montrose to slip away into the hills. At this point Argyll presumed that Montrose was beaten and that oncoming winter would devastate what remained of his force. His troops dispersed into winter quarters and Argyll returned south, first to Edinburgh, then to his lands in the west. Montrose reunited with MacColla, who had brought recruits from the western clans, conspired to campaign through the winter and take the fight to the enemy. The Earl was incensed and wanted to pursue Montrose into the fastness of the Highlands, but the recently arrived General Baillie decided it was better to bottle up Montrose in the mountains where the vagaries of the climate would soon reduce his force. With his highlanders deserting, supplies running low and disease reducing the core of the Irish Brigade, Montrose had to act. Rather than forcing the main exits of the Highlands, Montrose chose to march his army overnight, through Glen Roy, surprising Argyll near modern day Fort William. Montrose still had his Irish regiments, a few regulars from the east and some of the more opportunistic western clans. His exhausted men would have been in desperate need of rest and supply, perhaps giving them a steely resolve, which the surprised Campbell forces would not have been able to match. The battle was over quickly. With their backs to the loch, there was nowhere to run, the battle turning into a massacre as traditional scores were settled. As his men died on the shore or drowned in the loch, Argyll made good his escape on his waiting galley. With this victory, the initiative swung to Montrose and his replenished force was bolstered by defections and stronger support from Huntly and his Gordons. Over the next few days, Montrose struggled to disengage himself from his pursuers, but Baillie also failed to bring him to battle. Baillie then split his force, giving Sir John Hurry command of the northern forces whilst retiring to Perth. Baillie then struck north and almost caught Montrose at Crieff, forcing the Royalists to retreat once more into the Highlands. As Montrose pulled his forces together on Deeside, Hurry ravaged the Gordon lands in the north. He raised additional forces from local regiments, militias fencibles and clan levies, many of whom had seen their lands subjected to the ravages of the marauding Royalists. Montrose knew he had to deal with Hurry, as his harrowing of the Gordon territory a major source of Royalist recruits and provisions prevented him from taking the war south. Hurry also wanted to force Montrose to join with him in open battle, but only when the government forces were concentrated in sufficient strength. Hurry began the attack with the advantage of surprise and numerical superiority. However, the battlefield terrain and the Royalists stubborn resistance conspired to prevent Hurry from capitalizing his initial advantage. With Hurry defeated, Baillie moved his Covenanter army north, but through most of May he could not locate Montrose who consequently had freedom of movement across the Grampians and surrounding lowlands, with no credible opposition to challenge him. As Baillie moved north, Hurry left Inverness with the remnants of his cavalry and soon the two government forces were in pursuit of Montrose. A cat and mouse chase ensued through June, as Montrose sought to shake off Ballie or bring him to battle under favorable conditions. Eventually, Baillie caught up with the Royalist force at Alford on July 2nd. As Baillie had been in pursuit, Montrose had chosen his ground. His army was deployed on the high ground overlooking the River Don, with elements of his force deployed behind the ridge crest. Having crossed the Don, and unaware he was

facing the full strength of the Royalist army, Baillie would have to fight uphill with the river to his rear. Understandably, Baillie understood the weakness of his position, but his commanders argued for an attack. Unlike previous encounters, the battle of Alford was decided by the cavalry actions on the flanks. Initially the Gordon Horse on the Royalist right held the advantage, but as the Covenanters played reserve squadrons into the push, they soon had the advantage. Unfortunately, additional Covenanter reinforcements were introduced into the rear rather than the flank of the melee, offering little tactical advantage. Seeing this the Irish infantry now much depleted charged into the melee, breaking the Government horse. With an open flank and mounted enemy to their rear, the Covenanter centre collapsed into headlong flight, but with the river to their back many were caught before they could cross. With this latest victory, the government in the north was finally cowed and Montrose could advance south. Baillie moved south with the remnants of his army, but the Government and Kirk officials who had previously meddled with his decisions now effectively controlled the last Government field army. With the Covenanters held up by internal strife, Montrose bypassed Baillie, and crossed Stirling Bridge to bring the civil wars to Central Scotland for the first time. Baillie having been given nominal command of the government army against his will, caught up with Montrose as he advanced towards Glasgow. His scouts reported that the Royalists were camped at the foot of Kilsyth Hills, set to engage any pursuing force as they travelled the road to Glasgow. Initially his movement was hidden by the hills to the southeast of Royalist position. The initial encounter rapidly escalated as both sides fed troops into the battle. Unfortunately, the Covenanter attack now relied on the initiative of the regimental and company commanders, as Baillie had lost control. With echoes of Auldearn, the Covenanters were stacked up in a series of dense blocks, pinned by confining terrain and unable to make their numbers count. Taking the cavalry wing, the Earl of Balcarres tried to swing around the Royalist flank, but was first checked and then repulsed by the Gordon cavalry. As the Covenanters routed, the royalist cavalry swung into the now exposed flank of the engaged government infantry. With his front line collapsing, Baillie tried to bring up his only remaining reserves, the newly raised levies of Fife, who decided that flight was the better part of valor. Baillie tried to rally his broken force but to no avail. Although his regulars held together as they retreated, the Fife regiments disintegrated, and were slaughtered by the pursuing Royalists. Trying to gain favor with the locals, Montrose prevented his highlanders from looting the town, but these troops, now disgruntled at being denied the spoils of war, soon started to drift away. After some local plundering, MacColla took his highlanders and some Irish troops north, intent on continuing his personal feud against Clan Campbell.

7: Project Auldearn Montrose's Campaign in Scotland

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Graham studied at age twelve at the college of Glasgow under William Forrett who later tutored his sons. They were parents of four sons, [8] among them James Graham, 2nd Marquess of Montrose. He signed the National Covenant, and was sent to suppress the opposition which arose around Aberdeen and in the country of the Gordons. Three times Montrose entered Aberdeen, where he succeeded in his object, on the second occasion carrying off the head of the Gordons, the Marquess of Huntly, as a prisoner to Edinburgh though in so doing, for the first and last time in his life, he violated a safe-conduct. He was a leader of the delegation who subsequently met at Muchalls Castle to parley regarding the confrontation with the Bishop of Aberdeen. In July, after the signing of the Treaty of Berwick, Montrose was one of the Covenanting leaders who visited Charles. His change of mind, eventually leading to his support for the King, arose from his wish to get rid of the bishops without making Presbyterians masters of the state. Taking no account of the real forces of the time, he aimed at an ideal form of society in which the clergy should confine themselves to their spiritual duties, and the King should uphold law and order. In the Scottish parliament which met in September, Montrose found himself opposed by Archibald Campbell, 1st Marquess of Argyll, who had gradually assumed leadership of the Presbyterian and national party, and of the estate of burgesses. He failed, because Charles could not even then consent to abandon the bishops, and because no Scottish party of any weight could be formed unless Presbyterianism were established as the ecclesiastical power in Scotland. Rather than give way, Charles prepared to invade Scotland. Montrose was of necessity driven to play something of a double game. In August he signed the Bond of Cumbernauld as a protest against the particular and direct practising of a few, in other words, against the ambition of Argyll. But he took his place amongst the defenders of his country, and in the same month displayed his gallantry in action at the forcing of the River Tyne at Newburn. On 27 May he was summoned before the Committee of Estates and charged with intrigues against Argyll, and on 11 June he was imprisoned by them in Edinburgh Castle. Scotland in the Wars of the Three Kingdoms[edit] See also: His right arm seen front and back and sword. The king signed a warrant for his Marquessate and appointed Montrose Lord Lieutenant of Scotland, both in . A year later in , the king commissioned him captain general. At one point, Montrose dressed himself as the groom of the Earl of Leven and travelled away from Carlisle, and the eventual capture of his party, in disguise with "two followers, four sorry horses, little money and no baggage". The Irish proved to be formidable fighters. At Tippermuir and Aberdeen he routed Covenanting levies; at Inverlochy he crushed the Campbells, at Auldearn, Alford and Kilsyth his victories were obtained over well-led and disciplined armies. His strategy at Inverlochy, and his tactics at Aberdeen, Auldearn and Kilsyth furnished models of the military art, but above all his daring and constancy marked him out as one of the greatest soldiers of the war. His career of victory was crowned by the great Battle of Kilsyth on 15 August. Montrose in streets of Edinburgh before the day of his hanging. Now Montrose found himself apparently master of Scotland. He first conferred knighthood on Alasdair. That parliament never met. Charles had been defeated at the Battle of Naseby on 14 June, and Montrose had to come to his aid if there was to be still a king to proclaim. David Leslie, the best of the Scottish generals, was promptly dispatched against Montrose to anticipate the invasion. On 12 September he came upon Montrose, who had been deserted by his Highlanders and was guarded only by a little group of followers, at Philiphaugh. He won an easy victory. Montrose cut his way through to the Highlands; but he failed to organise an army. In September he embarked for Norway. The exhumed body of Montrose was placed inside St. In June, eager to avenge the death of the King, he was restored by the exiled Charles II to the now nominal lieutenancy of Scotland. Charles, however, did not scruple soon afterwards to disavow his noblest supporter to become King on terms dictated by Argyll and his adherents. In March Montrose landed in Orkney to take command of a small force which he had sent on before him with George Hay, 3rd Earl of Kinnoull. Crossing to the mainland, he tried in vain to raise the clans, and on 27 April was surprised and routed at the Battle of Carbisdale in

Ross-shire. His forces were defeated in battle but he escaped. He was brought a prisoner to Edinburgh, and on 20 May sentenced to death by the parliament. He protested to the last that he was in truth a Covenanter and a loyal subject. His head was removed and stood on the "prick on the highest stone" of the Old Tolbooth outside St Giles Cathedral from until the beginning of After the Restoration Montrose was officially rehabilitated in the public memory. From thence all of thame, both hors and fute, convoyit these deid corps to the Abay Kirk of Halyrudhous quhair he is left inclosit in ane yll [aisle] till forder ordour be by his Majestie and Estaites of Parliament for the solempnitie of his Buriall. A splendid funeral was held in the church of St. Giles on 11 May

In his niece, Lady Napier, had sent men by night to remove his heart. This relic she placed in a steel case made from his sword and placed the whole in a gold filigree box, which had been presented to her family by a Doge of Venice. The heart in its case was retained by the Napier family for several generations until lost amidst the confusion of the French Revolution.

8: James Graham, 1st Marquess of Montrose - Wikipedia

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History[edit] Toponymy and early history[edit] Prehistoric elements are found in the vicinity of Montrose, including the Stone of Morphie located to the north. The etymology is alternatively attributed to the gaelic words Monadh meaning moor and Rois or Ros meaning peninsula or promontory. The first documentary evidence of the existence of Montrose is the burgh charter issued by David I who founded the town around as Sallorch or Sallork. Mare ditat, rosa decorat. In the year it was sacked and razed to the ground. However the historicity of this account has been disputed. During the s it was an important trading town. The ruins have acquired the name Red Castle. The last record of a charter there was in Some accounts state that it was there that he humiliated Scottish King John de Balliol by publicly stripping him of his royal insignia and status; other accounts claim that this occurred in Brechin. David II visited it towards the end of his reign in During the 15th century the inhabitants of the town found themselves increasingly under heel of the Lairds of Dun who ransacked and took possession of property and cattle. The lairds are said to have arrived in the middle of one night on horseback heavily armed. The burghesses of the town immediately sent out an appeal to the Duke of Montrose for protection but the messenger was purportedly murdered before the appeal arrived. It was then that James IV of Scotland intervened and settled the matter. The town imported flax and timber from the Baltic ; salt, fruit and wine from France and Portugal. The site of the castle, now known as Castlestead was the birthplace of the famous James Graham, 1st Marquess of Montrose. The final chapter of the ill-fated Jacobite rebellion was also played out in Montrose. Towards the end of the uprising which had lasted nearly six months, from September to February James Francis Edward Stuart the Old Pretender; formerly James, Prince of Wales arrived in Montrose, where he spent his last night in Scotland, on 4 February He sailed from Montrose to exile in France. The town was held for his son, Charles Edward Stuart Bonnie Prince Charlie; the Young Pretender , 30 years later and in February the largest naval battle of the war was fought in Montrose Harbour. During the 18th century the town was a major smuggling centre. It profited from the slave trade but only for a brief time. The wealth accrued by trade was substantial. Wealthy merchants in the 18th and 19th centuries dominated the town and built their houses gable to gable. Hence Montrosians have inherited the sobriquet, "gable-enders". Contemporaries expected that many would emigrate at the conclusion of the American Revolutionary War but those that did leave were few. He said of it: The town house is a handsome fabrick with a portico. We then went to view the English chapel , and found it a small church, clean to a degree unknown in any other part of Scotland, with commodious galleries, and what was yet less expected, with an organ. The Asylum, initially called Montrose Lunatic Asylum, Infirmary and Dispensary was founded by Susan Carnegie of Charleton to treat both paupers and private patients and was originally situated on Montrose Links. It was granted a Royal Charter in In it moved to Sunnyside farm at the nearby village of Hillside. Its facilities were expanded several in the next few decades and it underwent various changes in name, finally becoming Sunnyside Royal Hospital in Sunnyside remained in use for the treatment of people with mental illnesses until its final closure in when many of its patients and functions moved to the Susan Carnegie Centre at Stracathro Hospital. On 26 February , it became the first operational military aerodrome to be established in the United Kingdom. As well as a training base Montrose was also an operational airfield for Hawker Hurricane and Supermarine Spitfire squadrons, which flew sorties over Norway and were a part of the air defences for Edinburgh. Of course, this also made the town a target for German aircraft and it was bombed on more than one occasion. Despite its coastal location presenting a danger however, large numbers of children and young mothers from Dundee were evacuated there during the period of the Phoney War. Initially numbers totalled around 2, but in a second wave around 1, more were sent. By June Montrose could no longer provide shelter. In stories Bamse is said to have got up on his hind legs and, at over 6 feet 1. On his death in July Montrose schools were closed and children lined the route to his graveside funeral. Half the donations came from Norway. The statue was created by internationally known sculptor Alan Herriot , and was unveiled

by The Duke of York in October. The members elected from this ward are, as of Montrose is also part of the Angus constituency of the Scottish Parliament, which has significantly different boundaries to the Westminster constituency. The land is relatively flat, rising gradually to around 15m elevation to the North of the town. It lies close to the hamlets of Lunan and St Cyrus. The rural location ensures that the air quality is good, with low levels of nitrogen dioxide and PM

9: Clan Gregor participation in Montrose's Campaigns -

Habitat for Humanity of the San Juans is building a housing triplex at Park Avenue South, Montrose to serve community members who live and work in the area. This project features the construction of 3 townhomes in the downtown neighborhood of Montrose.

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