

HIS MAJESTIES GRACIOUS LETTER TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL OF SCOTLAND, FOR ADJOURNING THE PARLIAMENT pdf

1: Scotland. Privy Council | Open Library

His Majesties gracious letter to the Privy Council of Scotland, for adjourning the Parliament.

Stirling is a city in central Scotland. The market town, surrounded by farmland, grew up connecting the royal citadel, the medieval old town with its merchants and tradesmen, the bridge. Located on the River Forth, Stirling is the centre for the Stirling council area. It is proverbially the strategically important Gateway to the Highlands and it has been said that Stirling, like a huge brooch clasps Highlands and Lowlands together. Similarly he who holds Stirling, holds Scotland is often quoted, Stirling's key position as the lowest bridging point of the River Forth before it broadens towards the Firth of Forth, made it a focal point for travel north or south. This invited control for, military advantage in times of unrest, unsurprisingly an excise man was installed in a covered booth in the centre of the bridge to collect tax from any entering the royal burgh with goods. According to a 9th century legend, when Stirling was temporarily under Anglo-Saxon sway, however the sound of a wolf roused a sentry who alerted his garrison to force a Viking retreat. This led to the wolf being adopted as a symbol of the town, even today it appears with a goshawk on the coat of arms along with the recently chosen motto, Steadfast as the Rock. Once the capital of Scotland, Stirling is visually dominated by Stirling Castle, the poet King was educated by George Buchanan and grew up in Stirling. He was later also crowned King of England and Ireland on 25th July, modern Stirling is a centre for local government, higher education, tourism, retail, and industry. The census recorded the population of the city as 45,000. One of the principal royal strongholds of the Kingdom of Scotland, Stirling was created a royal burgh by King David I in 1130, as part of Queen Elizabeth's Golden Jubilee, Stirling was granted city status, Stirling was originally a Stone Age settlement as shown by the Randolphfield standing stones and Kings Park prehistoric carvings that can still be found south of the city. The site has been significant since at least the Roman occupation of Britain, due to its naturally defensible crag and tail hill. Coupled to this it enjoys a position which is not far from the Ochil Hills on the border between the Lowlands and Highlands. Its other notable feature is its proximity to the lowest ancient ford of the River Forth. It remained the river's lowest crossing point until the construction of the Alloa Swing Bridge between Throsk and Alloa in 1810. It is supposed that Stirling is the fortress of Iuddeu or Urbs Giudi where Oswiu of Northumbria was besieged by Penda of Mercia in 645, as recorded in Bede and contemporary annals. Stirling was chartered as a burgh by King David in the 12th century. The Covenanters were a Scottish Presbyterian movement that played an important part in the history of Scotland, and to a lesser extent that of England and Ireland, during the 17th century. Presbyterian denominations tracing their history to the Covenanters and often incorporating the name continue the ideas and traditions in Scotland and internationally. They derived their name from the word covenant meaning a band, legal document or agreement, there were two important covenants in Scottish history, the National Covenant and the Solemn League and Covenant. Based on the Scots Confession of Faith of 1562, this document denounced the Pope, in 1637, Scotland was in a state of turmoil. Fearing further measures on the part of the King, it occurred to Archibald Johnston to revive the Negative Confession of 1562 in a suit to the times. Together with the cooperation of Alexander Henderson, this National Covenant was finalized in early 1638, the Covenant was adopted and signed by a large gathering in the kirkyard of Greyfriars Kirk in Edinburgh, on 28 February 1638, after which copies were sent throughout the country for signing. The subscribers engaged by oath to maintain religion in the form that it existed in and it did not specifically reject episcopacy but in effect undermined it. The year marked an apex of events for the Covenanters, confrontations occurred in several parts of Scotland, such as the one with the Bishops of Aberdeen by a high level assembly of Covenanters staging their operations from Muchalls Castle. The General Assembly of 1638 was composed of ardent Covenanters, and in the Covenant was adopted by the Scottish parliament, before this date, the Covenanters were usually referred to as Supplicants, but from about this time the former designation began to prevail. For the following ten years of war in Britain, the Covenanters were the de facto government of Scotland. In 1649, they

HIS MAJESTIES GRACIOUS LETTER TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL OF SCOTLAND, FOR ADJOURNING THE PARLIAMENT pdf

sent an army to Ulster in Ireland to protect the Scottish settlers there from the Irish Catholic rebels who had attacked them in the Irish Rebellion of 1649. The Scottish army remained in Ireland until the end of the civil wars, a further Covenanter military intervention began in 1650. Following considerable debate, a document called the Solemn League and Covenant was drawn up and it did not explicitly mention Presbyterianism and included some ambiguous formulations that left the door open to Independency. It was subscribed to by many in both kingdoms and also in Ireland, and was approved by the English Parliament, and with slight modifications by the Westminster Assembly of Divines. This agreement meant that the Covenanters sent another army south to England to fight on the Parliamentary side in the First English Civil War, the Scottish armies in England were instrumental in bringing about the victory of the English Parliament over the King. In turn, this sparked the outbreak of war in Scotland in 1650. 3. Wigtown Wigtown is a town and former royal burgh in Wigtownshire, of which it is the county town, within the Dumfries and Galloway region in Scotland. It lies east of Stranraer and south of Newton Stewart and it is well known today as Scotlands National Book Town with a high concentration of second-hand book shops. It has a population of about 1,000, Wigtown is the gateway to and main centre of the Machars peninsula. Due to the North Atlantic Drift the climate is mild and plants associated with the warmer climates of lower latitudes can successfully be grown there. There was a search in Scotland for a candidate town. One 18th-century historian of the county, Samuel Robinson, noted that the greatest number of houses were of a character, thatched. Each house, he continued, had a midden in front of it, bishop Pococke in also noted the existence of thatched houses. Wigtown was described as the quaintest county town in Scotland, Town Council improvements in the early 19th century greatly altered the face of Main Street. A plantation was to be left in the centre of the thoroughfare, in 1820, the Wigtown Bowling Club obtained a footing in the plantation, and by the turn of the 20th century the square was used largely by bowlers and tennis players. Much of the square was planted up in the mid 19th century, the Newton Stewart to Whithorn branch railway line had a station at Wigtown. The closure of the service led directly to the decline of the towns main industry - the Bladnoch Creamery. Wigtowns grammar school is the oldest in Wigtownshire, the schoolmaster was urged to find more room in the town at the expense of the stranger scholaris. A Roman Catholic primary school was built opposite the school but closed in 1870, the parish church of Wigtown was dedicated to an obscure 6th-century British saint, Machutus. On display within the parish church is a Celtic interlaced cross shaft of the Whithorn School dating back to approximately AD 1000. A church was erected on the site of the parish church in 1820. Some residents of Wigtown maintain that the date back to the 13th century. A Catholic Church church was built in the town in 1820, Wigtown lies less than 1 mile from Bladnoch, a village with a distillery producing malt whisky of the same name 4. Scotland Scotland is a country that is part of the United Kingdom and covers the northern third of the island of Great Britain. It shares a border with England to the south, and is surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean, with the North Sea to the east. In addition to the mainland, the country is made up of more than 700 islands, including the Northern Isles, the Kingdom of Scotland emerged as an independent sovereign state in the Early Middle Ages and continued to exist until 1707. The union also created a new Parliament of Great Britain, which succeeded both the Parliament of Scotland and the Parliament of England. Within Scotland, the monarchy of the United Kingdom has continued to use a variety of styles, titles, the legal system within Scotland has also remained separate from those of England and Wales and Northern Ireland, Scotland constitutes a distinct jurisdiction in both public and private law. Glasgow, Scotlands largest city, was one of the worlds leading industrial cities. Other major urban areas are Aberdeen and Dundee, Scottish waters consist of a large sector of the North Atlantic and the North Sea, containing the largest oil reserves in the European Union. This has given Aberdeen, the third-largest city in Scotland, the title of Europes oil capital, following a referendum in 1979, a Scottish Parliament was re-established, in the form of a devolved unicameral legislature comprising members, having authority over many areas of domestic policy. By the 11th century at the latest, Scotia was being used to refer to Scotland north of the River Forth, alongside Albania or Albany, the use of the words Scots and Scotland to encompass all of what is now Scotland became common in the Late Middle Ages. Repeated glaciations, which covered the land mass of modern Scotland. It is believed the first

HIS MAJESTIES GRACIOUS LETTER TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL OF SCOTLAND, FOR ADJOURNING THE PARLIAMENT pdf

post-glacial groups of hunter-gatherers arrived in Scotland around 12,000 years ago, the groups of settlers began building the first known permanent houses on Scottish soil around 9,000 years ago, and the first villages around 6,000 years ago. The well-preserved village of Skara Brae on the mainland of Orkney dates from this period and it contains the remains of an early Bronze Age ruler laid out on white quartz pebbles and birch bark. It was also discovered for the first time that early Bronze Age people placed flowers in their graves, in the winter of 1609, a severe storm hit Scotland, causing widespread damage and over deaths. In the Bay of Skail, the storm stripped the earth from a large irregular knoll, when the storm cleared, local villagers found the outline of a village, consisting of a number of small houses without roofs. William Watt of Skail, the laird, began an amateur excavation of the site, but after uncovering four houses in 1651. Members of Britain's Protestant political elite increasingly suspected him of being pro-French and pro-Catholic and he was replaced by his eldest, Protestant daughter Mary and her husband William of Orange. James made one attempt to recover his crowns from William. After the defeat of the Jacobite forces by the Williamites at the Battle of the Boyne in July 1690 and he lived out the rest of his life as a pretender at a court sponsored by his cousin and ally, King Louis XIV. James, the surviving son of King Charles I and his wife. Later that same year, he was baptised by William Laud and he was educated by private tutors, along with his brother, the future King Charles II, and the two sons of the Duke of Buckingham, George and Francis Villiers. At the age of three, James was appointed Lord High Admiral, the position was honorary, but would become a substantive office after the Restoration. When the city surrendered after the siege of Oxford in 1646, in 1649, he escaped from the Palace, aided by Joseph Bampfield, and from there he went to The Hague in disguise. Although he was proclaimed King in Jersey, Charles was unable to secure the crown of England and consequently fled to France, like his brother, James sought refuge in France, serving in the French army under Turenne against the Fronde, and later against their Spanish allies. In the French army James had his first true experience of battle where, according to one observer, he ventures himself, in the meantime, Charles was attempting to reclaim his throne, but France, although hosting the exiles, had allied itself with Oliver Cromwell. In 1659, Charles turned instead to Spain – an enemy of France – for support, in consequence, James was expelled from France and forced to leave Turenne's army. James quarrelled with his brother over the choice of Spain over France. In 1660, the French and Spanish made peace, James, doubtful of his brother's chances of regaining the throne, considered taking a Spanish offer to be an admiral in their navy. Ultimately, he declined the position, by the year the situation in England had changed. After Richard Cromwell's resignation as Lord Protector in 1659 and the subsequent collapse of the Commonwealth in 1660, although James was the heir presumptive, it seemed unlikely that he would inherit the Crown, as Charles was still a young man capable of fathering children.

6. Church of Scotland – The Church of Scotland, known informally by its Scots language name, the Kirk, is the national church of Scotland. Protestant and Presbyterian, its decision to respect liberty of opinion in points which do not enter into the substance of the Faith. Means it is tolerant of a variety of theological positions, including those who would term themselves conservative and liberal in their doctrine, ethics. The Church of Scotland traces its roots back to the beginnings of Christianity in Scotland, while the Church of England traces its roots back to the earliest Christians in England, its identity was principally shaped by the Scottish Reformation of 1560. At that point, many in the church in Scotland broke with Rome, in a process of Protestant reform led, among others, by John Calvin which Knox had been exposed to living in Geneva. The Reformation Settlement was not ratified by the crown, as the monarch, Mary, Queen of Scots, a Catholic, refused to do so, and the question of church government also remained unresolved. In the acts of 1560 were finally approved by the young King James VI, the son of Queen Mary, and his supporters enjoyed some temporary successes – most notably in the Golden Act of 1567, which gave parliamentary approval to Presbyterian courts. By the time he died in 1603, the Church of Scotland had a panel of bishops and archbishops. General Assemblies met only at times and places approved by the Crown, Charles I inherited a settlement in Scotland based on a balanced compromise between Calvinist doctrine and episcopal practice. Lacking the political judgement of his father, he began to upset this by moving into dangerous areas. Disapproving of the

HIS MAJESTIES GRACIOUS LETTER TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL OF SCOTLAND, FOR ADJOURNING THE PARLIAMENT pdf

plainness of the Scottish service he, together with his Archbishop of Canterbury, William Laud, the centrepiece of this new strategy was the Prayer Book of 1634, a slightly modified version of the Anglican Book of Common Prayer. Although this was devised by a panel of Scottish bishops, Charles insisted that it be drawn up in secret, when the Prayer Book was finally introduced at St Giles Cathedral in Edinburgh in mid 1634 it caused an outbreak of rioting, which spread across Scotland. In November 1634, the General Assembly in Glasgow, the first to meet for twenty years, not only declared the Prayer Book unlawful, the Church of Scotland was then established on a Presbyterian basis. Charles' attempt at resistance to these developments led to the outbreak of the Bishops Wars, in the ensuing civil wars, the Scots Covenanters at one point made common cause with the English parliamentarians, resulting in the Westminster Confession of Faith being agreed by both. This document remains the standard of the Church of Scotland. Episcopacy was reintroduced to Scotland after the Restoration, the cause of discontent, especially in the south-west of the country. To reduce their influence the Scots Parliament guaranteed Presbyterian governance of the Church by law, controversy still surrounded the relationship between the Church of Scotland's independence and the civil law of Scotland.⁷ Presbyterianism is a part of the Reformed tradition within Protestantism which traces its origins to the British Isles, particularly Scotland.

HIS MAJESTIES GRACIOUS LETTER TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL OF SCOTLAND, FOR ADJOURNING THE PARLIAMENT pdf

2: Restoration (Scotland) | Military Wiki | FANDOM powered by Wikia

Title / Author Type Language Date / Edition Publication; 1. His Majesties gracious letter to the Privy Council of Scotland, for adjourning the Parliament.

By Hamish MacPherson Journalist An outed minister preaches to a large group of countryfolk congregating at the mouth of a cave. From the Alexander Carse Collection: By their intervention in the English Civil War, the Covenanters showed not only that they were in control of Scotland in the mids, but that they were prepared to enforce their rule by military means. We will deal with this complex subject in the forthcoming two-part account of the life of the Marquis of Montrose as he was the central figure in the conflict between the Covenanters and those who remained in the diminishing camp of King Charles I. He refused to accept the Covenant and eventually the Covenanters handed him over to the Parliamentary forces, although, in truth, they could not have known that Oliver Cromwell and his New Model Army, who were now really in control of England, wanted Charles Stuart dead. A large faction of the more radical Covenanters, who became known as the Kirk Party and were led by the Marquis of Argyll, disapproved of the Engagement with Charles and would not support the new army. Their radical Presbyterianism saw even more suppression of anything the Covenanters did not approve of, so that the period became known as the Rule of the Saints. When Charles I was executed in January , the Covenanters were shocked. That had not been part of their plans and despite his faults “ and they were legion “ many Covenanters were still loyal to the Stuart monarchy and protested vehemently before the execution. Famously, Cromwell sent a final letter of appeal to the General Assembly asking it to desist from its devotion to the Crown: After their crushing victory at the Battle of Dunbar in “ another story in itself “ the English occupied most of Scotland. He was the last King of Scots to be crowned in the traditional way at Scone. The king fled abroad, and Cromwell proceeded to subjugate nearly all of Scotland. The Covenanters were no longer in charge. Instead General George Monck was governor of Scotland and he set about suppressing all resistance. After the death of Cromwell in , Monck realised the monarchy had to be restored and he marched south to Westminster where Parliament voted for the Restoration. Charles II soon showed he could be more ruthless than Cromwell, and the Covenanters earned his particular wrath. He showed immediately that he had no intention of enforcing Presbyterianism as the state religion, as he had promised. Indeed he was barely on the throne before he had the Covenanting Marquis of Argyll executed for treason. Charles then had the Rev James Guthrie arrested and charged with high treason. More than ministers were threatened with losing their positions unless they accepted the new laws. About a third did not do so and, in Ayrshire and Lanarkshire in particular, the Covenanters and their ministers took to the fields to hold small gatherings that became known as Conventicles. Even after the Scottish Privy Council, which governed Scotland for Charles, offered the Covenanter ministers their homes back if they took an oath of loyalty to the king, almost all who had first been ejected refused to do so. Mass arrests and imprisonments of ordinary folk who were Covenanters did not deter them. The Covenanters who were arrested had a choice “ stay in prison or take the following oath: Covenanters wanted to do more to oppose the forces trying to crush them and in they broke out in armed resistance in Galloway which ended with a near massacre of their untrained, poorly armed force, at the Battle of Rullion Green near Penicuik in Midlothian. Samuel Pepys wrote of the event in his diary: The smashing of conventicles and the killing of Covenanters “ many fled to the Netherlands and the protection of the House of Orange “ went on throughout the s until events came to a head in The murder was the signal for an open uprising. George Gilfillan in his detailed book *Martyrs and Heroes of the Covenant* describes the Covenanters of the time: The passion that was in them, like all great passions, refused to be divided. It haunted their sleep, it awoke with them in the morning “ it walked , like their shadow, with them to business or to pleasure “ it became the breath of their nostrils and the soul of their soul. Next week, in the final part of this brief look at the Covenanters, we will examine two famous battles and give details of the period that the Covenanters are most famous for “ the Killing Time. It will not

**HIS MAJESTIES GRACIOUS LETTER TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL OF
SCOTLAND, FOR ADJOURNING THE PARLIAMENT pdf**

make for easy reading.

HIS MAJESTIES GRACIOUS LETTER TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL OF SCOTLAND, FOR ADJOURNING THE PARLIAMENT pdf

3: Historical Collections: Abstract of Acts in the Long Parliament | British History Online

Privy Council. Abstract 1 sheet ([1] p.)Caption www.enganchecubano.comt from www.enganchecubano.com and dated at end: Given at our court at Kensingtoun, the thirteenth day of February, /

John Smith architect

John Smith was a Scottish architect. His career started in and he was appointed as the city architect of Aberdeen in . Smith was the son of a builder and architect and his own son, William. After completing his training in London, Smith quickly became established throughout the north-east of Scotland. Towards the middle of his career around the s, as his individuality developed, he gained the nickname of Tudor Johnny, Smith was born in Aberdeen in . His father was William Sink-em Smith, also a successful builder, the younger Smith attended Aberdeen Grammar School before serving an apprenticeship as a stonemason in his fathers building firm. He undertook further architectural design training in London, possibly under the tutelage of James Playfair, but as Playfair died in , by the end of , Smith returned to Aberdeen, where construction and development was rapidly evolving. One of Smiths first major commissions was to design a house for the merchant Patrick Milne in . Sited on Union Street, Aberdeen, Crimonmogate was a two-storey Greek inspired country house with a five windowed frontage and he is next credited with the design of Footdee, an area within Aberdeen. Consisting of 56 but and ben one storey thatched houses arranged in two squares, the plans quickly received Council approval and construction was completed by , Smith was appointed as the official architect for Aberdeen in . Both firms were successful despite uncertainties due to the War and their careers were described by Miller as destined to run remarkably parallel. Although at times rivals, Smith often collaborated with Simpson and between two men their buildings became the nucleus of establishing the style of the heart of the Aberdeen city centre. As the buildings were constructed from granite, the city gained the name of the Silver City or alternatively the Granite City. Smith became known as Tudor Johnny as his later designs around the s, particularly for mansions and churches, however, his civic designs in Aberdeen city remained in a neo-classical style. Sited on the corner of Queen Street and King Street the design gained approval from the Town Council in September , the church opened in June but it was years later before sufficient funding was available to install clocks. A Greek Revival style was used in the construction of the feet by 62 feet rectangular building with a pepper pot tower set upon a two-stage box tower. It was the tallest building in Aberdeen until its height was surpassed by the spire of the Triple Kirk designed by Simpson, suitable to seat at services, congregation numbers declined and the church closed in . It was used as the Aberdeen Arts Centre from the early s, subsequently he was involved with drawing up the initial plans for the new castle, by this time owned by Queen Victoria and Prince Albert after meeting Prince Albert on Friday 11 September 2.

Aberdeenshire

Aberdeenshire is one of the 32 council areas of Scotland. It takes its name from the old County of Aberdeen which had different boundaries. Modern Aberdeenshire includes all of what was once Kincardineshire, as well as part of Banffshire, the old boundaries are still officially used for a few purposes, namely land registration and lieutenancy. Aberdeenshire Council is headquartered at Woodhill House, in Aberdeen, making it the only Scottish council whose headquarters are located outside its jurisdiction, Aberdeen itself forms a different council area. Aberdeenshire borders onto Angus and Perth and Kinross to the south, Highland and Moray to the west, traditionally, it has been economically dependent upon the primary sector and related processing industries. Aberdeenshire has a prehistoric and historic heritage. The area was settled in the Bronze Age by the Beaker culture, in the Iron Age, hill forts were built. Around the 1st century AD, the Taexali people, who have little history, were believed to have resided along the coast. The Picts were the next documented inhabitants of the area, and were no later than AD, the Romans also were in the area during this period, as they left signs at Kintore. Christianity influenced the early on, and there were Celtic monasteries at Old Deer. Since medieval times there have been a number of paths that crossed the Mounth through present-day Aberdeenshire from the Scottish Lowlands to the Highlands. Some of the most well known and historically important trackways are the Causey Mounth, Aberdeenshire played an important

HIS MAJESTIES GRACIOUS LETTER TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL OF SCOTLAND, FOR ADJOURNING THE PARLIAMENT pdf

role in the fighting between the Scottish clans. When the fighting amongst these newcomers resulted in the Scottish Wars of Independence, in 1314, Robert the Bruce was victorious near Inverurie. Along with his victory came new families, namely the Forbesees and these new families set the stage for the upcoming rivalries during the 14th and 15th centuries.³ An epic sea on the European continental shelf, it connects to the ocean through the English Channel in the south and it is more than kilometres long and kilometres wide, with an area of around 1,200,000 square kilometres. The North Sea has long been the site of important European shipping lanes as well as a major fishery, the North Sea was the centre of the Vikings rise. Subsequently, the Hanseatic League, the Netherlands, and the British each sought to dominate the North Sea and thus the access to the markets, as Germany's only outlet to the ocean, the North Sea continued to be strategically important through both World Wars. The coast of the North Sea presents a diversity of geological and geographical features, in the north, deep fjords and sheer cliffs mark the Norwegian and Scottish coastlines, whereas in the south it consists primarily of sandy beaches and wide mudflats. Due to the population, heavy industrialization, and intense use of the sea and area surrounding it. In the southwest, beyond the Straits of Dover, the North Sea becomes the English Channel connecting to the Atlantic Ocean, in the east, it connects to the Baltic Sea via the Skagerrak and Kattegat, narrow straits that separate Denmark from Norway and Sweden respectively. In the north it is bordered by the Shetland Islands, and connects with the Norwegian Sea, the North Sea is more than kilometres long and kilometres wide, with an area of 1,200,000 square kilometres and a volume of 54,000 cubic kilometres. Around the edges of the North Sea are sizeable islands and archipelagos, including Shetland, Orkney, the North Sea receives freshwater from a number of European continental watersheds, as well as the British Isles. A large part of the European drainage basin empties into the North Sea including water from the Baltic Sea, the largest and most important rivers flowing into the North Sea are the Elbe and the Rhine-Meuse watershed. Around 100 million people live in the catchment area of the rivers discharging into the North Sea encompassing some highly industrialized areas, for the most part, the sea lies on the European continental shelf with a mean depth of 90 metres. The only exception is the Norwegian trench, which extends parallel to the Norwegian shoreline from Oslo to a north of Bergen. It is between 20 and 30 kilometres wide and has a depth of 1000 metres. The Dogger Bank, a vast moraine, or accumulation of unconsolidated glacial debris and this feature has produced the finest fishing location of the North Sea. The Long Forties and the Broad Fourteens are large areas with uniform depth in fathoms. These great banks and others make the North Sea particularly hazardous to navigate, the Devils Hole lies 100 miles east of Dundee, Scotland. The feature is a series of trenches between 20 and 30 kilometres long, 1 and 2 kilometres wide and up to 100 metres deep. Tower house – A tower house is a particular type of stone structure, built for defensive purposes as well as habitation. Tower houses began to appear in the Middle Ages, especially in mountainous or limited access areas, at the same time, they were also used as an aristocrat's residence, around which a castle town was often constructed. In Italian medieval communes, tower houses were built by the local barons as power centres during times of internal strife. In seventeenth century Scotland these castles became the pleasurable retreats of the upper-classes, while able to adopt a military nature, they were furnished for comfort and social interaction. Tower houses are commonly found in northern Spain, especially in the Basque Country. They were mainly used as residences and were able to provide shelter against several enemies, starting with the Arabs and later Castile. However, due to complex legal charters, few had boroughs attached to them, during the petty wars among the Basque nobles from 1575 to 1620, the upper floors of most of them were demolished. Few have survived unscathed to the present day, since then they have been used only as residences by their traditional noble owners or converted into farm houses. To the west of the Basque Country, in Cantabria and Asturias similar tower houses are found, furthest west in the Iberian peninsula in Galicia, medieval tower houses are in the origin of many Modern Age pazos, noble residences as well as strongholds. The tower house served the purpose of protecting the extended family and these tower houses were typically not intended to be used in any major military actions, for this purpose the crusaders relied on a number of larger order castles. A number of tower houses still exist, well-preserved examples include Purtse, Vao. The Yemeni city of Shibam has hundreds of houses which were the tallest in

HIS MAJESTIES GRACIOUS LETTER TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL OF SCOTLAND, FOR ADJOURNING THE PARLIAMENT pdf

the world. Many other buildings in the Asir and Al-Bahah provinces of Saudi Arabia also have many stone towers and tower houses, most notable in the New World might be considered a focal element of the Mesa Verde Anasazi ruin in Colorado, United States. There is a prominent structure at that site which is called the tower house and has the general appearance characteristics of its counterparts in Britain. Architecture of the Islamic world, its history and social meaning, media related to Tower houses at Wikimedia Commons Cutaway drawing Of Urquhart Castle tower house 5. Scottish baronial architecture – Scottish Baronial architecture is a style of architecture with its origins in the sixteenth century. Castle-like, the draws on the features of Medieval castles, tower houses. Buildings of the style frequently feature towers adorned by small turrets called bartizans, roof lines are uneven, their crenelated battlements often broken by stepped gables. While small lancet windows may appear in towers and gables, large bay windows of glass were not uncommon. Porches, porticos and porte-cocheres, were given the castle treatment. An imitation portcullis on the houses would occasionally be suspended above a front door, flanked by heraldic beasts. This architectural style was employed for public buildings, such as Aberdeen Grammar School. In the 19th century it became fashionable for private houses to be built with small turrets, in fact the architecture often had little in common with tower houses, which retained their defensive functions and were deficient with respect to 19th-century ideas of comfort. The 20th-century Scottish Baronial castles have had the reputation of architectural follies, among most patrons and architects the style became disfavoured along with the Gothic revival style during the early years of the 20th century. The unique style of great houses in Scotland, later known as Scots baronial. Particularly influential was the work of William Wallace, James VI's master mason from until his death in He adopted a style that applied elements of Scottish fortification. The Gothic revival in architecture has seen as an expression of Romanticism and according to Alvin Jackson. Some of the earliest evidence of a revival in Gothic architecture is from Scotland, inveraray Castle, constructed from with design input from William Adam displays the incorporation of turrets. These were largely conventional Palladian style houses that incorporated some features of the Scots baronial style. Important for the adoption of the style in the nineteenth century was Abbotsford House. Re-built for him from , it became a model for the revival of the baronial style 6. Clan Hay – Clan Hay is a Scottish clan that has played an important part in the history and politics of Scotland. Members of the clan are to be found in most parts of Scotland, however, the North East of Scotland, i. The family name is derived from that of several villages called La Haye in the Cotentin Peninsula of Normandy, the word, haye comes from haia, a hedge, which in modern French is haie. It can also mean stockade, but it may have been used here because this part of Normandy is characterized by centuries-old interlocking hedgerows, the French, de la Haye, appears in Latin documents as de Haya. There are two ways to approach the origins of Clan Hay, the first is the Legend of Luncarty, which is an important Hay tradition, while the second is based on historical research, albeit that inconsistencies tend to occur after so many centuries. The version of the legend quoted below is from John Burkes Peerage, edition, what, said the rustic, had you rather be slaughtered by your merciless foes, than die honorably in the field, come, rally, rally. The reliability of the legend has often been challenged, for instance, the Scottish historian John Hill Burton strongly suspected the battle of Luncarty to be an invention of Hector Boece, Burton was incorrect. Bower does not quote specific sources concerning the battle, but, the term Norsemen would include Danes. He witnessed the opening of the last remaining tumuli on the battlefield and describes the finding of human remains, including ashes and bones, together with weapons. Moreover, the artifacts would not have allowed to have been taken by local inhabitants. Similarly, the retrieval predated the use of radiocarbon dating techniques which would have dated the remains with considerable accuracy, two local names provide further evidence of the battle. First, the battle site is located in Redgorton Parish. The name means red fields, perhaps fields of blood, second, Turnagain Hillock is where the Danes are said to have been repulsed. It is noteworthy that there is a discrepancy concerning the date of the battle, AD 7. The kingdoms of Scotland and England were individual sovereign states, with their own parliaments, judiciary, and laws, though both were ruled by James in personal union. James was the son of Mary, Queen of Scots, James succeeded to the Scottish throne at the

HIS MAJESTIES GRACIOUS LETTER TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL OF SCOTLAND, FOR ADJOURNING THE PARLIAMENT pdf

age of thirteen months, after his mother Mary was compelled to abdicate in his favour. Four different regents governed during his minority, which ended officially in , in , he succeeded the last Tudor monarch of England and Ireland, Elizabeth I, who died without issue. He continued to reign in all three kingdoms for 22 years, a period known after him as the Jacobean era, until his death in at the age of . After the Union of the Crowns, he based himself in England from , only returning to Scotland once in and he was a major advocate of a single parliament for England and Scotland.

HIS MAJESTIES GRACIOUS LETTER TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL OF SCOTLAND, FOR ADJOURNING THE PARLIAMENT pdf

4: His Majesties gracious letter to the Privy Council of Scotland - CORE

His Majesties gracious letter to the Privy Council of Scotland, for adjourning the Parliament By England and Wales. Sovereign (William and Mary) and

The principal acts of the general assembly, holden and begun at edinburgh, January 20, Right Reverend and well-beloved, We greet you well. We have thought fit to allow and countenance your meeting at this time, that," you may have the opportunity to do what is necessary for promoting religion, and regulating order and discipline. And we do again earnestly recommend to you to fall upon effectual methods for planting vacant churches with pious and learned ministers, which is so necessary for suppressing error and immorality; in the doing whereof you shall have from us all due encouragement and assistance. We have again chosen our right trustly and entriely-beloved councillor, John Lord Carmichael, to be our Commissioner, and to represent our royal person in this Assembly. And as we have sufficient experience of his fidelity to us, and of his abilities and fitness to discharge this trust, so we know that he is acceptable unto you. We have fully instructed him in all things that we think needful, and therefore you may give him entire trust and credit. We are well satisfied with your proceedings in the former Assembly, and we doubt not but your management in this will be suitable to our expectation. We leave what further is necessary to our Commissioner; and we assure you of our royal protection and assistance in all your concerns. And so we bid you heartily farewell. Given at our Court at Kensington, the 7th day of January 1689, and of our reign the 10th year. What your Majesty recommended to the last Assembly, as to the planting of the North, hath been minded by them, and their commission and committees empowered for that effect, to the remotest parts of the kingdom, and even to the Isles of Orkney and Zetland, with a considerable progree: And we earnestly pray and hope that God, who preserved your Majesty during a long and dangerous war, and blessed your conduct and valour with the conclusion of a happy peace, will still support and assist your royal endeavours in reforming the manners of this profligate age, and preserve you till that great work be accomplished. We do also acknowledge the good choice that it hath pleased your Majesty to make of the Lord Carmichael to represent your royal person in this Assembly, whose faithfulness to your Majesty, as well as his kind affection to us, do render him most acceptable. Signed in our presence, in our name, and at our appointment, by George Hamilton, Moderator. The General Assembly, having heard and considered the opinion of the Committee for Overtures, did by their vote disjoin the parishes of Ballantrae and Colmonell from the Presbytery of Ayr, and annexes them to the Presbytery of Stranraer; and likewise disjoins the parishes of Kirkmabreck, Kells, Dalry, and Carsphairn, from the Presbytery of Kirkcudbright, and annexes them to the Presbytery of Wigton, which Presbytery of Wigton may meet at Minnygaff frequently, and this without prejudice to the Presbyteries of Ayr and Kirkcudbringt, or any others concerned, to be heard against the continuation of this alteration, at the next or any other ensuing General Assembly; and it is appointed and declared, that this act, as to the said disunion and annexation, shall commence at the first day of March next to come: And the General Assembly ordains the ministers of the respective parishes above named, so disjoined and annexed, to be advertised hereof, and to give obedience thereto, as they will be answerable; and that letters be written to the Presbyteries concerned for that end. The General Assembly, taking into their consideration the overtures passed in the last Assembly, dated the 24th day of January , entitled, "Overtures anent Proclamation of Banns;" the tenor whereof follows: And the General Assembly having heard the report of the several commissioners from Presbyteries now present, to whom the consideration of the said overture was recommended, in order to its being more ripely advised and determined in this Assembly; and finding that the several Presbyteries were satisfied therewith: Therefore, this General Assembly, by their vote, unanimously did, and hereby do, approve of the said overtures, and appoints the same to have the full force and strength of an Act of the General Assembly in all time coming; and, that none may pretent ignorance, appoints the same to be intimated in all the parish kirks of this kingdom. The General Assembly, taking into their serious consideration that the many grievous and most heinously

HIS MAJESTIES GRACIOUS LETTER TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL OF SCOTLAND, FOR ADJOURNING THE PARLIAMENT pdf

aggravated sins and abominations abounding and still continuing in this land, have procured and drawn from the hands of the just and holy Lord the lamentable stroke of dearth, and unseasonable weather-in seed-time and harvest, which, as it hath reduced many families of the nation already into great straits, so, if mercy prevent not, threatens dreadful famine. And it is most seriously recommended to all ministers to be very explicit and particular in the acknowledgement of the national and epidemic crying sins, especially those that seem to abound in the respective places where ministers serve. And the General Assembly ordains all ministers to intimate this publicly from the pulpit a Sabbath or two before the said day of humiliation. The General Assembly, taking into their consideration the overtures against profaneness, passed by the last Assembly, January 24, , Sess. The General Assembly, considering the lamentable growth of profanity, ignorance, and irreligion, that is too manifest in this land, and the woful decay of the life and power of godliness, with the small success of the Gospel, that is to be observed every where at this time, the General Assembly, in a deep sense of these things, and, for the remedying of them, do, in the first place, in the awe and dread of God, beseech, exhort, and require all ministers, by the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ, and our gathering together unto him, that they take heed to themselves and to their doctrine, and endeavour to be ensamples to the people in all piety, purity, and holiness, and in all manner of conversation. That they be frequent and servant in secret prayer for themselves and the people committed to them, joining sometimes fasting with prayer. And the General Assembly recommends to ministers and elders in their several parishes, and ministers in their several presbyteries, to meet sometimes together in their parishes and presbyteries respectively, for private fasting and prayer, and conference anent the state of the Church, and that part of it in which they have special interest, with respect to the growth or decay of godliness, and success of the Gospel therein. That Presbyteries be more accurate in managing their privy censures, and that a day be set apart for that purpose only, and spent in fasting and prayer together. That Presbyteries be very cautious in admitting intrants to the ministry, and be accurate and exact in the trial, not only of their literature, but of their piety, prudence, and former godly conversation and walk. And the General Assembly beseecheth and exhorteth all magistrates of burghs to be assistant to ministers in inquiring into and reforming such abuses. And the General Assembly recommends and enacts the punctual observation of the said acts and overtures, and obedience thereto by all Presbyteries, ministers, elders, and sessions, as they are concerned in their several stations, as they will be answerable. The General Assembly taking into consideration the overtures against Popery, passed in the last Assembly, January 24, , the tenor whereof follows: That ministers study Popish controversies more. That all due endeavours be used to unite Protestants amongst themselves, seeing the adversaries get advantage by our division. That ministers endeavour faithfully to watch the flock committed to them, and by public preaching, and private instruction and conference, to prevent apostacy that way. That ministers deal wisely and convincingly with the consciences of those that have fallen to Popery and other corrupt principles, for their recovery. That when other means are ineffectual, Presbyteries would proceed to Church censures, when they see it may be for the edification of the Church. That according to the acts of former General Assemblies, and acts of Parliament, the names of Popish priests and Jesuits, and trafficking Papists, and of those who have sent their children to Popish colleges and countries, be given in to each Provincial Synod, and by them transmitted, as Act, Charles II. That the General Assembly apply to the Privy Council for the vigorous execution of the laws against Papists, particularly seminary priests, Popish schoolmasters, mistresses, governors, and pedagogues, and Popish meetings; and for seeing to the training up of Popish youth in the Protestant religion; in all which, some inferior magistrates are justly complained of, as very defective; and that the said address be presented by such as the General Assembly shall appoint. The General Assembly took into their consideration the overtures passed in the last General Assembly, January 24, , Sess. That ministers and probationers who have the Irish language be sent to the Highland parishes, and that none of them be settled in the Low Country till the Highland places be first provided. That ministers and ruling elders who have the Irish language be appointed to visit these parts. That were in any Highland congregation many understand English, and there used once a day to be a sermon in English, Presbyteries be careful to supply them sometimes by

HIS MAJESTIES GRACIOUS LETTER TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL OF SCOTLAND, FOR ADJOURNING THE PARLIAMENT pdf

preaching in English; and that they catechize them who understand not, by an interpreter, when they cannot get one to preach to them in Irish; and that those, whether ministers or probationers, who have somewhat of the Irish language, but not a facility to preach in it, be sent to these places for the ends foresaid, that by converse they may learn more of the language, and ability to instruct therein. That English schoolmasters be erected in all Highland parishes, according to former acts of Parliament and General Assemblies; and for this end, the General Assembly recommends to their commission to address the King and Parliament, to take such course for this, and other pious uses, in the more northern Highland places, as is granted to these of Argyle, and that as they shall think fit. That it be recommended to Presbyteries and Universities to have a special regard in the disposal of their bursaries for educating such as it is hoped may be useful to preach the Gospel in the Highlands; and that the commission address the Lords of the Treasury, and recommend the same to the Town Council of Edinburgh, and other patrons, for this end. And the General Assembly, having heard the report and the opinion of the commissioners present from the several Presbyteries anent the said overtures, did, by their vote, and hereby do unanimously approve thereof, and appoint and recommend according thereto; with this addition, that the Presbyteries of Dumbarton, Dunblane, Auchterarder, Dunkeld, Inverness, Abernethy, Aberlour, Tain, Dingwall, Dornoch, and Caithness, are hereby enjoined to have bursars who have the Highland language, if they can be had, and that the universities where such students are be wrote to, to give an account what students having that language they know of, that deserve encouragement; and that they recommend them to any of the above Presbyteries, and that care be taken that any so to be recommended be piously disposed, and of sound principles. The General Assembly, considering that there are many good laws and acts of Parliament, and acts of General Assemblies, for erecting schools in every parish, and ways laid down for maintaining thereof, and being informed that, notwithstanding thereof, there are several parishes, even in the Lowlands, that want schools; therefore, the General Assembly did, and hereby do, recommend to the several Presbyteries within this National Church to use their endeavours that schools be erected in every parish within their respective bounds, conform to the acts of Parliament and General Assembly; and it is recommended to Synods to make particular inquiry how this recommendation is observed. The which day there was read in presence of the General Assembly the overtures underwritten, which were transmitted to the General Assembly by their Committee for Overtures, and upon the 31st of January last read in open Assembly, and the consideration thereof remitted to the said Committee, and any persons that had any thing to offer thereanent were desired to attend that Committee, and represent the same to them; the tenor of which overtures follows: That any of the twenty probationers appointed by the last General Assembly, who have not obeyed in going North, or not stayed in the North twelve months, but returned from it without the allowance of the Presbytery of the bounds where they were sent, shall, upon the desire of that Presbytery to the Presbytery where they now reside, be sent back to fulfil the twelve months. That when any one of those who were born on the North side of Tay is licensed by any Presbytery on the South side of Tay, he be sent North by that Presbytery within four months after his licensing, and it be remitted to the Commission to appoint the place to which he should go, and the time of his stay; and that no probationers born on the North side of Tay be settled in any congregation as minister be South Tay, until the next General Assembly, unless they be of those who have been twelve months in the North, according to the appointment of the last General Assembly; but such who, during the twelve months of their mission, having received no call from any congregation in the North, are declared free to come South, and accept of an orderly call from any congregation in the South side of Tay; it is also allowed to the town of Edinburgh, that if they call any North country probationer, he may be settled in that city, notwithstanding of this overture. And the General Assembly hereby dischargeth any Presbytery on the South side of Tay to settle any probationer born on the North side of Tay within the foresaid time, except in the cases above excepted; with certification that the Presbytery shall be censured by the Commission or General Assembly; and the probationer so settled is hereby declared, ipso facto, transportable, and that the Commission of this Assembly appoint him immediately to repair to the North, and any place thereof they think fit, as an extraordinary supply, and if a call be given to him, the Commission transport him

HIS MAJESTIES GRACIOUS LETTER TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL OF SCOTLAND, FOR ADJOURNING THE PARLIAMENT pdf

to the North. It is overtured that other twenty probationers be sent this year to the North also, and of these twenty, as many as can be had of such who were born on the North side of Tay, and that they be sent in the proportion following, viz. That these probationers so nominated go how soon possible without delay to the places to which they are sent, and to stay in the North for twelve months; and it is hereby referred to the commission to be appointed by this Assembly, to consider and determine of the provinces they should go to, and of the time of their stay and abode in each province. That these probationers be obliged to accept of calls, whether popular or Presbyterial, when presented to them by the Presbyteries of any of the said provinces; with certification, if they refuse the same, the Presbyteries within whose bounds they are called shall have power to take their licence from them until the next Assembly; yet that it be recommended to all Presbyteries not to make use of a jus devolutum for the planting any congregation till all other means be essayed. That, besides these probationers, there be sent from the Synods of the South some actual ministers for the supply of the North; and seeing diverse places of the North are better planted than formerly, the number of these ministers to be sent for this year for each four months be eleven, in manner after following, five to Angus and Mearns, four to Aberdeen province, two to Moray, out of the Synods following, viz. That when an orderly call is designed to any minister on the South side of Tay, by any of the places privileged by the 8th act of the last General Assembly, yet vacant, the process of transportation may be carried on after the same manner prescribed in the said act; and the Assembly renews the recommendation mentioned in the said act to all judicatories, who shall have occasion to judge in any of these transportations; and that they have a special respect to those places privileged by the Assembly when they represent any call, seeing ministers are freed from the fear of Presbyterial calls. That in regard of the vacancies of the town of Aberdeen, and that place is so considerable, and of such influence on the Northern parts, the General Assembly recommends to the Synods of Lothian and Glasgow, that at least one of their supplies each quarter for the province of Aberdeen be a grave and experienced man, suited for the supply of the town of Aberdeen; and that when the town of Aberdeen presents a call to a minister before any church judicatory, they have a special and tender regard to the planting of that place; and likewise, the General Assembly doth recommend to and appoint Mr William Moncreiff, minister at Largo, to go and supply the town of Aberdeen for the months of April and May, and this over and besides the ordinary supply of that Synod. That seeing it is regretted by some who are sent as supplies, that they have much toil in travelling betwixt the vacant parishes of the Presbyteries of Strathbogie and Presbytery seat of Moray: Therefore, the Assembly recommends to the united Presbyteries of Turriff, Fordyce, and Alford, to take care of the supplies of these vacant parishes, with the concurrence of Mr William Chalmers, minister at Gartly, until the next General Assembly; but that the planting of these vacant parishes be with the consent and concurrence of the Presbytery of Moray, seeing the Presbytery of Strathbogie is within the bounds of the province of Moray: And that it be recommended to the Commission to send up one probationer more, if they have need; and if any difficulty arise in planting parishes, it be referred to the Commission. That it be recommended to Presbyteries to be careful that the allowance granted by the act of Parliament to them who supply the North be punctually paid; and that the Presbytery be careful to provide commodious places for ministers and probationers, where they may reside when sent to supply any parish, seeing they are to stay there for some time; and to catechize the people according to the 16th act of the General Assembly, January 12, , Sess. That it be recommended to the Synods of Dumfries, Merse, and Glasgow, to supply the Presbyteries of Wigton, and Stranraer with ministers and probationers, and that they be careful to send such as, for prudence and piety, may be judged fittest for that country; and that it be recommended, in particular, to Mr John Good, minister of the Gospel, to go to Galloway, in case that he be not shortly settled in a parish elsewhere. And the General Assembly having duly and maturely considered the said overtures, they, by their vote, unanimously did, and hereby do, approve of the same, and recommends, refers, and appoints, according thereto, in all points. The General Assembly recommends to all Synods and Presbyteries to inquire what ministers or probationers, or schoolmasters, within their respective bounds, have not subscribed the Confession of Faith, conform to former acts of the General Assembly, as the confession of their faith; that those who have not done

HIS MAJESTIES GRACIOUS LETTER TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL OF SCOTLAND, FOR ADJOURNING THE PARLIAMENT pdf

it may be put thereto, and thinks it necessary that there be a new impression of the Confession of Faith in folio for that end. The powers granted to the Commission are the same as in That this Commission do what in them lies to render effectual the overtures passed the last Assembly, for the more speedy planting of the North, and exercise all the power that is committed to them for that effect, except in so far as they are, or shall be altered by this Assembly; and that they cognosce and finally determine in all references made to them by this Assembly, and in all appeals for transporting ministers to the North, which shall be orderly brought in to them, according to the above or any other overtures passed in this Assembly. That this Commission, as often as they see cause, apply to the Government, or any magistrate, for their countenancing of and concurrence with the judicatories of the Church, in what the law allows, particularly for settling vacant churches, redressing any grievances which may fall out, and that they correspond with the State anent fasts and thanksgivings, as occasion requires, and to specify the causes thereof. That when any ministers, who served under the late Prelacy, whose lives and doctrines may render them useful to this Church, do apply for reception to the Government, the Assembly do empower and recommend to this Commission, and the other judicatories of this Church competent, that they may be ready to receive them, according to former acts of the Assembly. That this Commission, on the desire of Presbyteries or Synods, or as they shall see cause, may appoint committees upon occasion, for visitation of particular kirks and Presbyteries, or trial of persons, and do all things proper for any visitation, who are to act in conjunction with the Presbytery of the bounds; and that they proceed to censure as they see cause. The Commission is to give advice and assistance to any Synod or Presbytery applying to them in difficult cases. That this Commission inquire who are defective in sending supplies to the North, and see them fulfil their mission, and that they endeavour that the supplies appointed by this Assembly be made effectual, under the certifications contained in acts of prior Assemblies thereanent, and, for this effect, that each Synod and Presbytery send in quarterly to the Commission an account of the names of the persons they appoint for supplies, and the places to which they are sent; and that another double thereof be each four months sent to the Presbytery or Province to which they send. That this Commission shall have power to add to or alter the instructions given to the Presbyteries of Orkney and Zetland, as they shall see cause, particularly with reference to transportation of ministers, because of the sad circumstances that some ministers there are in; that they be ready to give advice and assistance to these Presbyteries as they are required, because they have not Synods in these bounds. That each Presbytery give up yearly to the General Assembly a distinct account of probationers and students of divinity within their bounds who have the Irish language. That inquiry be made what ministers are settled in the Lowlands who have the Irish language, that they may be sent on supply to vacant and Highland places; and if they get orderly calls they be transported to the Highlands. That it be recommended to all, but especially to Presbyteries who have Highland parishes, to consider what may be done for getting a fund for a new impression of the Bible in the Irish language, and of the Psalms in metre, and of the Shorter Catechism. That it be recommended to the Synod of Argyle to translate the Confession of Faith of this Church, and the Larger Catechism, in the Irish language, the Lesser Catechism and Psalms being translated already in that language; and that they exactly notice any typographical errors which may be found in the late impression of the Bible in the Highland language, that they may be amended in a new impression. That it be recommended to the Synod of Argyle that as they have done worthily hitherto, in visiting the country and islands within their bounds, so they would continue and abound more and more, and be ready to assist their neighbours as they are called and have opportunity. That there be a Committee for visiting the Highland parishes of Dumbarton, Stirling, and Perth Shires, of the persons following, viz. And that the Synod of Aberdeen, at their meeting in April next, do appoint some of the ministers and elders in their bounds to be a committee to visit the few Highland parishes in their province. And that these committees visit the kirks, manses, glebes, and, if need be, perambulate the parishes, and consider how they may be more commodiously divided or annexed; or where there is need of new erections, and how the same may be most conveniently accomplished. And that they do all and every thing proper for a committee for visitation to do, and to report their diligence to the next General Assembly, and from time to

HIS MAJESTIES GRACIOUS LETTER TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL OF SCOTLAND, FOR ADJOURNING THE PARLIAMENT pdf

time to the commission appointed by this Assembly, who are hereby empowered to give them advice on all occasions, and to draw the several commissions to the respective committees, to the effect above specified, and appoint the time and place of their first meeting respectively; with power to the commission to add such of their number as they shall think fit; with power also to the above mentioned committees to choose their own moderators and clerks, and to appoint the diets and places of their after-meetings. That the King be addressed for the effect of his royal munificence, in favour of the more northern Highland places, as he hath done to the Synods of Argyle and Perth; and the concurrence of the nobility and gentry concerned be desired for this end. The General Assembly having several times heard and considered the abovementioned overtures, they by their vote unanimously did, and hereby do, approve thereof; and appoints, refers, and recommends, according thereto, in all points. The Assembly being closed, the members were dismissed with prayer, singing the 104th Psalm, and pronouncing of the blessing. Collected and extracted from the records of the General Assembly, by me, J. Anent revising of the Registers of Church Judicatories; 2. Anent Scandalous and Contumacious Persons; 5. Anent the making of Acts, and due care to observe them when made; 7. Discharging the Printing of any Paper to be presented to the Assembly without allowance; 8. Anent Censuring Scandalous Persons; and, 9. The greater number of these overtures having been approved by Presbyteries, were passed into Acts of the Church in the following year.

HIS MAJESTIES GRACIOUS LETTER TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL OF SCOTLAND, FOR ADJOURNING THE PARLIAMENT pdf

5: Scotland Back in the Day: The terrible fall of the Covenanters | The National

Books by Scotland. Privy Council, Act for pole-money. June , Proclamations. , Against conventicles, A true narrative of the proceedings of His Majesties Privy-Council in Scotland, The register of the Privy Council of Scotland, A letter directed from the council of Scotland, to the King, Act against tumults and disorders in colledges and universities.

Abstract of Acts in the Long Parliament Pages This free content was digitised by double rekeying. Keyword highlight Here followeth an Abstract of Acts which passed in the beginning of the Parliament which met Novemb. An Act for the preventing of Inconveniencies happening by the long Intermission of Parliaments. Repealed and altered, 16 Car. Be it enacted, first, That in case there be not a Parliament summoned by Writ under the Great Seal of England, and assembled and held before the tenth day of September, which shall be in the third year next after the last day of the last meeting and sitting of this present Parliament; the beginning of the first year to be accounted from the last meeting and sitting: And so from time to time, and at all times hereafter, if there shall not be a Parliament before the tenth day of September, in the third year next after the last day of the last meeting and sitting before that time assembled and held: See the Act at large in the Statute 16 Car. An Act for the reforming of some things mistaken in the late Act made this present Parliament, for the granting of four Subsidies. An Act for the better raising and levying of Mariners, Sailers, and others, for the present guarding of the Seas, and necessary defence of the Realm. An Act concerning the Limitation and Abbreviation of Mich. And that the full Term of Saint Michael for ever, from and after the first day of Saint Michael next coming, take Commencement upon quarto die of the said tres septimanas Sancti Michaelis, and not before. An Act to prevent Inconveniencies by the untimely Adjourning of the Parliament. That this present Parliament now assembled shall not be dissolved, unless it be by Act of Parliament to be passed for that purpose; nor shall be at any time or times, during the continuance thereof, prorogued or adjourned, unless it be by Act of Parliament to be passed for that purpose: And the House of Peers at any time or times, during this Parliament, shall not be adjourned, unless it be by themselves or their own Order. And in like manner for the House of Commons. And all and every thing done for the Adjournment, proroguing or dissolving of this present Parliament, contrary to this Act, shall be utterly void. That it is and hath been the antient Right of the Subjects of this Realm, that no Subsidy, Custom, Import, or other Charge whatsoever, ought or may be laid upon any Merchandise exported or imported, by any Subjects, Denizens, or Aliens, without consent in Parliament. Nevertheless, the Commons taking into consideration the great Peril that might ensue for not guarding of the Seas, in case the said Sums should upon the sudden be forbidden to be paid; 1. And of every Tun of sweet Wines, as well Malmesey or others. And so likewise other Sums upon other Commodities. In which Act it is declared, That if any Customer, Comptroler, Officer, or other Persons, that after the determination of this Grant shall take or receive the said Subsidy, Sum of Money, or other Imposition upon Merchandise whatsoever, exported or imported, except by Grant in Parliament it shall be due, shall incur the Forfeitures provided by the Statute of 16 R. That the Court commonly called the Star-Chamber, and all Jurisdiction, Power and Authority belonging unto, or exercised in the said Court, by any of the Judges, Officers or Ministers thereof, from the first of August And all and every Act and Acts of Parliament, and every Article, Clause and Sentence in them, and every of them, by which any Jurisdiction, Power or Authority is given unto the said Court, or unto all, or any the Judges, Officers or Ministers thereof, or for any Proceedings to be had in the said Court, or for any matter or thing therein to be drawn in question, examined and determined, shall for so much as concerneth the said Court, be from the first of August That neither his Majesty, nor his Privy-Council have, or ought to have any Jurisdiction, Power or Authority by English Bill, Petition, Articles, Libel or other arbitrary way to examine, or draw in question, determine or dispose of the Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments, Goods or Chattels, of any of the Subjects of this Kingdom. And the Court within three days after such return made, shall proceed to examine whether the cause of such Commitment be just or legal or not, containing also a Penalty upon the Lord Chancellor and Keeper of the Great Seal, or any

HIS MAJESTIES GRACIOUS LETTER TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL OF SCOTLAND, FOR ADJOURNING THE PARLIAMENT pdf

Privy-Counsellor or Judge, who shall do any thing contrary to the true intent and meaning of this Law, particularizing what the Penalty shall be. That whereas in the Statute of Eliz. And every person for any Act or Offence prohibited by this Statute, shall be disabled to continue in any Office or Employment of Justice, or to exercise any Authority by force of any Commission or Letters-Patents of the King, his Heirs and Successors. That after the first of August An Act for the declaring unlawful and void, the late Proceedings touching Ship-Money, and for the vacuating all Records Process concerning the same. That from henceforth the Meets, Meers, Limits and Bounds of all and every the Forests shall be adjudged and taken to extend no further respectively than the Meets, Meers, Limits and Bounds in the several Counties respectively, wherein the said Forests were commonly known, reputed used, or taken in the 20th Year of the Reign of the late King James, and not beyond, any Perambulation, Judgments, Presentments, Surveys or Decrees, or other matter or thing, to the contrary notwithstanding. See the Act more at large. An Act for the Pacification between England and Scotland. That the Sum of l. That the Persons particularly named in the Act, are and shall be Persons to whom our Brethren of Scotland may from time to time address themselves for the receiving of the said l. An Act for the better ordering and regulating of the Office of Clerk of the Market, allowed and confirmed by this Statute, and for the Reformation of false Weights and Measures; which see at large. An Act for the prevention of vexatious Proceedings touching the Order of Knighthood. That no Person or Persons, of what Condition, Quality, Estate, or Degree soever, shall at any time be distrained or compelled by any Writ or Process of the Court of Chancery, or Court of Exchequer, or otherwise by any means whatsoever, to receive or take upon him or them respectively the Order or Dignity of Knighthood; nor shall suffer or undergo any Fine, Trouble, or Molestation whatsoever, by reason or colour of his or their having not received or taken upon him or them the said Order or Dignity: And all and every Writ and Process whatsoever, and all Proceedings had and made contrary to the intent of this Statute, shall be utterly void. That all and singular Persons, as well Strangers as natural born Subjects, may import into this Kingdom any quantities of Gun-powder whatsoever, paying such Customs and Duties for the same as shall be set down by Authority of Parliament. That no Person or Persons after the first of August, , shall put in execution any Letters Patents, Proclamation, Edict, Act, Order, Warrant, Restraint, or Inhibition, whereby the Importation of Gun-powder, Salt-petre, Brimstone, or other Materials for the making thereof, from Foreign Parts, or the making of Gun-powder within the Realm, shall be by any way retained. That no Arch-Bishop or Bishop, or other Person that is or shall be in Holy Orders, at any time after the fourteenth of February, shall have any Seat or Place, Suffrage or Voice, or execute any Power or Authority in the Parliaments of this Realm, nor shall be of the Privy Council of his Majesty, or Justice of the Peace of Oyer and Terminer or Goal-delivery, or execute any Temporal Authority by virtue of any Commission; but shall be wholly disabled to execute any of the said Offices, Places, Powers, or Authorities. That all Acts from and after the said fourteenth of February done or executed by any Arch-Bishop, Bishop, or other Person in Holy Orders, and every Suffrage and Voice given by them, or any other thing done by them contrary to the purport of this Act, shall be void to all intents and purposes. There were several other Acts which passed about that time.

HIS MAJESTIES GRACIOUS LETTER TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL OF SCOTLAND, FOR ADJOURNING THE PARLIAMENT pdf

6: Acts: | British History Online

William III, King of England, His Majesties letter to the Privy Council of Scotland, for opening the signet, and intimating the sitting of the session. (Edinburgh: Printed by the heir of Andrew Anderson, by order of Privy Council,), also by England and Wales.

Early life[edit] Wentworth was born in London. His position was ambivalent. Wentworth, according to his friends, was deeply grieved by her death; but in February he married Arabella Holles, daughter of John Holles, 1st Earl of Clare and Anne Stanhope: He represented Pontefract in the Happy Parliament of , but appears to have taken no active part. He expressed a wish to avoid foreign complications and "do first the business of the commonwealth". Yet he had never taken up an attitude of antagonism to the King. His position was very different from that of the regular opposition. But after the dissolution of the parliament, he was dismissed from the justiceship of the peace and the office of custos rotulorum of Yorkshireâ€”which he had held since â€”probably because he would not support the court in forcing the country to contribute money without a parliamentary grant. In , he refused to contribute to the forced loan, and was subsequently imprisoned. He led the movement for a bill which would have secured the liberties of the subject as completely as the Petition of Right afterwards did, but in a manner less offensive to the King. Later in the session he quarrelled with Eliot because Wentworth wanted to come to a compromise with the Lords, so as to leave room for the King to act unchecked in special emergencies. This implied no change of principle. He was now at variance with the Parliamentary Party on two great subjects of policy, disapproving both of the intention of Parliament to take the powers of the executive and also its inclination towards Puritanism. When once the breach was made it naturally grew wider, partly from the energy each party put into its work, and partly from the personal animosities which arose. However, following the assassination of Buckingham, in December , he became Viscount Wentworth and not long afterwards president of the Council of the North. Wentworth had to choose between either helping the House of Commons dominate the King or helping the King to dominate the House of Commons. He chose the latter course, throwing himself into the work of repression with characteristic energy and claiming that he was maintaining the old constitution and that his opponents in Parliament were attempting to alter it by claiming supremacy for Parliament. In November Wentworth became a privy counsellor. Despite his grief for Arabella, his third marriage to Elizabeth Rhodes in was also a happy one; but through a strange lapse of judgement he did not announce it publicly for almost a year, by which time damaging rumours about the presence of a young woman in his house who was reputed to be his mistress had gained wide circulation. Wedgwood remarks that it was typical of Wentworth to be oblivious to the bad impression which actions like this might make on the public. In his government here he proved to be an able ruler. He succeeded in so manipulating the parliaments that he obtained the necessary grants, and secured their co-operation in various useful legislative enactments. He started a new victualling trade with Spain, promoted linen manufacture, and encouraged the development of the resources of the country in many directions. Wentworth raised an army, put an end to piracy , instilled life into the Church of Ireland and rescued church property. His strong administration reduced the tyranny of the wealthy over the poor. Yet these measures were all carried out by arbitrary methods which made them unpopular. Their aim was not the prosperity of the Irish but the benefit to the English exchequer , and Wentworth suppressed the trade in cloth "lest it should be a means to prejudice that staple commodity of England. Promises of legislation such as the concessions known as " The Graces " were not kept. In he raked up an obsolete titleâ€”the grant in the 14th century of Connaught to Lionel of Antwerp , whose heir Charles wasâ€”and insisted upon the grand juries finding verdicts for the king. In Ulster the arbitrary confiscation of the property of the city companies aroused dangerous animosity against the government. Wentworth said he could hardly be blamed for the fact that Clanricarde was nearly seventy. It was however unwise to have made an enemy of the new Earl, Ulick Burke, 5th Earl of Clanricarde , who through his mother Frances Walsingham had powerful English connections: Wentworth made many

HIS MAJESTIES GRACIOUS LETTER TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL OF SCOTLAND, FOR ADJOURNING THE PARLIAMENT pdf

enemies in Ireland, but none more dangerous than Richard Boyle , Earl of Cork , the most powerful of the "New English" magnates. He prosecuted Lord Cork in Castle Chamber for misappropriating the funds of Youghal College; and ordered him to take down the tomb of his first wife in St. They must be made English in their habits, in their laws and in their religion. James Shirley , the English dramatist, wrote several plays for it, one with a distinctively Irish theme, and Landgartha, by Henry Burnell , the first known play by an Irish dramatist, was produced there in His hindrance in of The Graces , a campaign for equality by Roman Catholics in the Parliament of Ireland , lost him goodwill but was based on fiscal and not religious principles. Having settled on Nathaniel Catelyn as the most suitable Speaker , he coerced the voters of Dublin into returning him as member, and ordered the Commons to elect him Speaker. His second Parliament, however, having paid him abject compliments, began to attack his administration as soon as Wentworth left for England. In reply, Wentworth assured Charles it would be unwise to undertake even naval operations till he had secured absolute power at home. He wished that Hampden and his followers "were well whipped into their right senses". The judges had given the king the right to levy ship-money , but, unless his majesty had "the like power declared to raise a land army, the Crown" seemed "to stand upon one leg at home, to be considerable but by halves to foreign princes abroad". His son Wentworth Dillon, 4th Earl of Roscommon , was named for his distinguished uncle, and grew up to be a poet of some distinction. He was expected to help sort out the problems that were growing at home: An Irish army was to be levied to assist in the coming war. When Strafford returned to England, he found that the Commons were holding back from a grant of supply, so he tried to enlist the peers on the side of the king, and persuaded Charles to be content with a smaller grant than he had originally asked for. The Commons insisted on peace with the Scots. Charles, on the advice of "or perhaps by the treachery of" Henry Vane the Elder , returned to his larger demand of 12 subsidies; and on 9 May, at the privy council, Strafford, though reluctantly, voted for a dissolution. The same morning the Committee of Eight of the privy council met again. Vane and others were for a mere defence against invasion. You have an army in Ireland you may employ here to reduce this kingdom He also advocated the purchase of a loan from Spain by the offer of a future alliance. Strafford was now appointed to command the English army, and was made a Knight of the Garter , but he fell ill at a crucial moment. In the great council of peers, which assembled on 24 September at York , the struggle was given up, and Charles announced that he had issued writs for another parliament. By late , there was no option but to call a new Parliament. The Long Parliament assembled on 3 November , and Charles immediately summoned Strafford to London, promising that he "should not suffer in his person, honour or fortune". He arrived on 9 November and the next day asked Charles I to forestall his impeachment by accusing the leaders of the popular party of treasonable communications with the Scots. The plan having been betrayed, John Pym immediately took up the impeachment to the House of Lords on 11 November. Strafford came in person to confront his accusers, but was ordered to withdraw and taken into custody. On 25 November his preliminary charge was brought up, whereupon he was sent to the Tower of London, and, on 31 January , the accusations in detail were presented. These were that Strafford had tried to subvert the fundamental laws of the kingdom.

HIS MAJESTIES GRACIOUS LETTER TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL OF SCOTLAND, FOR ADJOURNING THE PARLIAMENT pdf

7: James II King of England | Open Library

His Majesties gracious letter to the Parliament of Scotland with the speeches of the Lord High Commissioner and the Lord High Chancellor: together with the Parliaments answer to His Majesties letter. ([Edinburgh]: Printed by Thomas Newcomb in the Savoy, re-printed at Edinburgh by the heir of Andrew Anderson ,), by England and Wales. Sovereign (James II), King of England James II, and Scotland.

The occupying forces in Scotland lay in the hands of General Monck. On 24 December he ceased negotiations with Lambert. There, Monck would oversee the dissolution of the Long Parliament and the calling of the English Convention Parliament. He was not crowned again in Scotland having been previously crowned at Scone in The Restoration "presented an occasion of universal celebration and rejoicing throughout Scotland". In , The Earl of Lauderdale was made Secretary of State and rapidly became the predominant political figure of the Restoration period. On 9 September the Scottish parliament passed the Act of indemnity and oblivion. It was a general pardon for most types of crime that may have been committed by Scots, between 1 January and before 1 September , during what the Act calls "the late troubles" the Wars of the Three Kingdoms and the Interregnum. The act did not reverse the provisions of any previous act passed by the same Scottish Parliament or the provisions of the Committee of Estates passed since August Soon an entire bench of bishops had been constructed. Church ministers were forced to accept the new situation or lose their livings. Up to a third, at least , of the ministry refused. Some of the ministers also took to preaching in the open fields in conventicles , often attracting thousands of worshippers. In and act was passed that declared dissenting ministers as seditious persons and allowed the imposition of heavy fines on those who failed to attend the parish churches. They were defeated at the Battle of Rullion Green and fifty prisoners were captured. Thirty-three were executed, two after torture, and the rest were transported to Barbados. There were then a series of arrests of suspected persons. These allowed evicted ministers to return to their parishes, if they would avoid political dissent. One-hundred and fifty refused to accept the offer and some episcopalians were alienated by the compromise. The failure to reach an accommodation led to a return to severity. Preaching at a conventicle was made punishable by death and attendance was punishable by severe sanctions. In heritors and masters were made responsible for their tenants and servants and from they had to enter bonds for the conduct of everyone living on their land. In 3, Lowland militia and 6, Highlanders, known as the "Highland Host", were billeted in the Covenanting shires as a form of punishment. The incident led to a rising that grew to 5, men. Two ministers were executed and followers shipped to Barbados, drowning when their ship went down off Orkney. Reduced in number, hiding out in the moors, they became increasingly radical. Cameron was killed the next month. Cargill excommunicated the King, Duke of Albany and other royalists at the Torwood Conventicle and his followers now separated themselves from all other Presbyterian ministers. Cargill was captured and executed in May The government passed a Test Act , forcing every holder of public office to take an oath of non-resistance. In the remaining Society People posted an Apologetical Declaration on several market crosses, which informed servants of the government that they pursued the lives of its members at the risk of their own. In response to this new element of outright political sedition, the Scottish Privy Council authorised extrajudicial field executions of those caught in arms or those who refused to swear loyalty to the King.

HIS MAJESTIES GRACIOUS LETTER TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL OF SCOTLAND, FOR ADJOURNING THE PARLIAMENT pdf

8: New Slains Castle - WikiVisually

The Rolls of the Parliament of Scotland being a list of the nobility of Scotland and of the commissioners from the shires and burroughs in this present Parliament, May 8, , His Grace the Earl of Melvil being His Majesty's High Commissioner.

A message was immediately sent to Lord Melbourne to wait upon the Queen ; and the Premier arrived at Kensington about nine. Accordingly, about eleven the peal commenced ; the fins on the different public buildings and on the shipping in the river were lowered half-mast ; and the windows of the shops were partially closed. A crowd was gathered in the precincts of St. A Privy Council was held at Kensington Palace. About one hundred persons, including the Cabinet Ministers, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and other officers of the City of London, were present. To wit, saving as aforesaid. The Peers then signed, without any reference to their respective ranks in the Peerage. Among the names are those of Wellington, Norfolk, Mel. Croker, Edward Ellice H. This awful responsibility is imposed upon me so suddenly, and at so early a period of my life, that I should feel myself utterly oppressed by the burden, were I not sustained by the hope that Divine Providence, which has called me to this work, will give me strength for the performance of it, and that I shall find in the purity of my intentions, and in my zeal for the public welfare, that support and those resources which usually belong to a more mature age and to long experience. I esteem it also a peculiar advantage, that I succeed to a Sovereign whose constant regards for the rights and liberties of his subjects, and whose desire to promote the amelioration of the laws and institutions of the country, have rendered his name the object of general attachment and veneration. The Chief Officers of State delivered up their seals ; which her Majesty restored to them in the most gracious manner. The Council soon afterwards broke up. All the courts of the Palace, as well as all the approaches to it and towards Charing Cross, and the whole route of the procession, were crowded to excess. Many of those present appeared in mourning. In front of the great gates leading into St. A guard of honour was drawn up at the bottom of St. In the latter square, some thousands of ladies were congregated, as it was understood that her Majesty would, during the first reading of the proclamation, present herself to the people at the window of the Painted Chamber, which overlooks the court-yard. The crowd was permitted to approach to within about forty yards of the window. The line was kept up by the Guards and a party of Metropolitan Police. In the first line of spectators several Members of Parliament were descried ; and among them Mr. The King of Hanover was hooted by the crowd in St. At a quarter past ten, the Queen appeared at the window of one of the rooms overlooking the courtyard. Her Majesty was dressed in black silk, with a crape scarf over her white tippet, and a little black chip bonnet ; and appeared much paler than usual. The band of the Royal Guards played " God save the Queen. The Duchess of Kent was observed to watch her daughter with fearful anxiety during the whole of it. The procession to march into the City and proclaim the Queen was then formed. It first stopped at Charing Cross, where proclamation HIM made, amidst the cheers of an immense multitude; and then proceeded to Temple Bar. The account of this part of the ceremonial may as well be copied entire, for the sake of juvenile readers- " The cavalcade, on arriving at the Bar, found the gates of that ancient civic barrier closed against them. On perceiving this, Rouge Croix, Pursuivant at Arms, advanced between trumpeters; and the trumpeters having sounded thrice, he knocked at the gate. Upon this the City Marshal, from within the gate. At the corner of Chancery Lane the proclamation was read a third time; and the Lord Mayor and the other civic authorities then joined the procession with the state coaches, which went on its way through Fleet Street, Ludgate Hill, St. The procession then separated. Several members of the late Council were again sworn. An order for a general mourning was issued ; and papers to accompany the proclamation, signed by different Ministers and Privy Councillors, and ordered to be sent to the Colonies. After the Council, her Majesty retired to the Throne-room ; where the Archbishops of Canterbury, York, and Dublin, and thirteen Bishops, were presented. Lord Denman and the Judges had then the honour of kissing hands. The Queen gave audiences to the Archbishop of Can.. The Morning Post says that at the Council her Majesty gave no signs of recognition to any of the Mem-

HIS MAJESTIES GRACIOUS LETTER TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL OF SCOTLAND, FOR ADJOURNING THE PARLIAMENT pdf

bers, but treated them all aihre as strangers. In the afternoon, the King of Hanover called to take leave of her Majesty, previously to his departure, this day, for his Continental kingdom. It is not stated that the separation between the niece and her uncle was an affecting scene. Her Majesty was looking extremely well. Yesterday, the Queen took a ride in an open barouche, with her mother and the Princess of Leiningen, an the harrow Road. To-day, her Majesty is expected at St.

HIS MAJESTIES GRACIOUS LETTER TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL OF SCOTLAND, FOR ADJOURNING THE PARLIAMENT pdf

9: Restoration (Scotland) - Wikipedia

We wish Her Majesty and His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh well for the impending visits, of which we heard in the speech, to Malta and Canada and, appropriately at the time of the United Kingdom presidency, to the European Parliament, the Council of Europe, to France and to Germany.

The King was executed and England was declared a Commonwealth. Charles accepted the offer from the Covenanters, arriving in June and signing the Covenants. The English responded with an invasion that defeated the Scots at the Battle of Dunbar. Charles was crowned at Scone on 1 January and a new army was assembled. The Scots army with the King set off for England, but there was no rising in their favour and the army was caught at Worcester on 3 September and decisively defeated, bringing the civil wars to an end. Charles escaped to the continent, an English army occupied Scotland and Cromwell emerged as the most important figure in the Commonwealth. The Covenanter movement was not deeply split between Resolutioners, who were willing to make an accommodation with royalism, and the more hard line Protesters who wished to purge the kirk of such associations. Various attempts were made to legitimise the union, calling representatives from the Scottish burghs and shires to negotiations and to various English parliaments, where they were always under-represented and had little opportunity for dissent. It managed to enforce law and order, suppressing the banditry of the Moss-troopers and enforcing a form of limited religious toleration, but by introducing English judges largely suspending the Scots law. When this proved incapable of producing a stable government in Monck opened negotiations with Charles II and began a slow march south with his army. After reaching London he restored the English Long Parliament that had existed at the beginning of the civil wars. This body, having received some assurances from Charles II, voted for a restoration of the monarchy in England and then dissolved itself. This created a de facto restoration of the monarchy in Scotland, but without any safeguards as to the constitutional position in the country. Scottish notables were in a weak position in negotiations with the crown as to what the settlement would be. He was not crowned again in Scotland having been previously crowned at Scone in The Restoration "presented an occasion of universal celebration and rejoicing throughout Scotland". The Rescissory Act made all legislation back to "void and null". It was a general pardon for most types of crime that may have been committed by Scots, between 1 January and before 1 September, during what the Act calls "the late troubles" the Wars of the Three Kingdoms and the Interregnum. The act did not reverse the provisions of any previous act passed by the same Scottish Parliament or the provisions of the Committee of Estates passed since August. Soon an entire bench of bishops had been assembled. During the parliamentary session of the Church of Scotland was restored as the national Church and all office-holders were required to renounce the Covenants. Church ministers were forced to accept the new circumstances or lose their livings. Up to a third, at least, of the ministry refused. Some of the ministers also took to preaching in the open fields in conventicles, often attracting thousands of worshippers. Former Covenanter and royalist soldier John Middleton, newly raised to be Earl of Middleton, was appointed as Commissioner. In Middleton attempted to pass an act that would have compelled all office holders to declare that the two covenants were unlawful and seditious. It declared dissenting ministers as seditious persons and allowed the imposition of heavy fines on those who failed to attend the parish churches. Soon after parliament was dismissed and would not be recalled for six years. They probably numbered at the most 3, men and by the time they were defeated at the Battle of Rullion Green, they had dwindled to less than a third of that number. Of fifty prisoners, thirty-three were executed, two after torture, and the rest were transported to Barbados. There were then a series of arrests of suspected persons. The rising resulted in the fall of Rothes as Commissioner and Lauderdale now returned from London to take up the role. These allowed evicted ministers to return to their parishes, if they would avoid political dissent. One-hundred and fifty refused to accept the offer and some episcopalians were alienated by the compromise. The failure to reach an accommodation led to a return to severity. Preaching at a conventicle was made punishable by death and attendance was punishable

HIS MAJESTIES GRACIOUS LETTER TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL OF SCOTLAND, FOR ADJOURNING THE PARLIAMENT pdf

by severe sanctions. Inheritors and masters were made responsible for their tenants and servants and from they had to enter bonds for the conduct of everyone living on their land. In 3, Lowland militia and 6, Highlanders, known as the "Highland Host", were billeted in the Covenanting shires as a form of punishment. The incident led to a rising that grew to 5, men. Two ministers were executed and followers shipped to Barbados, drowning when their ship went down off Orkney. Reduced in number, hiding out in the moors, they became increasingly radical. Cameron was killed the next month. Cargill excommunicated the king, Duke of Albany and other royalists at the Torwood Conventicle and his followers now separated themselves from all other Presbyterian ministers. Cargill was captured and executed in May. The government passed a Test Act, forcing every holder of public office to take an oath of non-resistance. In response to this new element of outright political sedition, the Scottish Privy Council authorised extrajudicial field executions of those caught in arms or those who refused to swear loyalty to the king. Glorious Revolution in Scotland The Earl of Argyll, who was a major supporter of the regime under Charles II but was executed after a rebellion in 1690. James put Catholics in key positions in the government and even attendance at a conventicle was made punishable by death. He disregarded parliament, purged the Council and forced through religious toleration for Roman Catholics, alienating his Protestant subjects. This did not extend to field conventicles and the Society People continued to endure hardship, with their last minister, James Renwick, being captured and executed in 1696. An invitation by seven leading Englishmen led William to land in England with 40, men on 5 November. As rioters approached Holyrood Abbey they were fired on by soldiers, resulting in some deaths. The city guard was called out, but the Abbey was stormed by a large mob. The Catholic furnishings placed there when it was restored as a chapel for James were torn down and the tombs of the Stuart kings desecrated. A crowd of students burnt the Pope in effigy and took down the heads of executed Covenanters that were hanging above the city gates. Although there had been no significant Scottish involvement in the coup, most members of the Scottish Privy Council went to London to offer their services to William. On 7 January, they asked William to take over the responsibilities of government. It was dominated by the Presbyterians. A letter from James, received on 16 March, contained a threat to punish all who rebelled against him and declaring the assembly illegal, resulted in his followers to abandon the Convention, leaving the Williamites dominant. These suggested that James had forfeited the crown by his actions in contrast to England, which relied on the legal fiction of an abdication and offered it to William and Mary, which William accepted, along with limitations on royal power. Remaining ministers ousted in were restored, bringing an end to the persecution of the Cameronians, and leaving only a remnant outside of the church. The General Assembly of refused to reinstate even those Episcopalian ministers who pledged to accept Presbyterianism. However, the king issued two acts of indulgence in 1690 and 1691, allowing those who accepted him as king to return to the church and around a hundred took advantage of the offer. All but the hardened Jacobites would be given toleration in 1692, leaving only a small remnant of Jacobite episcopalians. Economic conditions were generally favourable from 1690 to 1700, as land owners promoted better tillage and cattle-raising. The monopoly of royal burghs over foreign trade was partially ended by an Act of 1697, leaving them with the old luxuries of wines, silk, spices and dyes and opening up trade of increasingly significant salt, coal, corn and hides and imports from the Americas. Exports across the Atlantic included linen, woollen goods, coal and grindstones. Attempts by the Privy Council to build up luxury industries in cloth mills, soap works, sugar boiling houses, gunpowder and paper works, proved largely unsuccessful. However, by the end of the century the drovers roads, stretching down from the Highlands through south-west Scotland to north-east England, had become firmly established. However, they lost this status in the Commonwealth period, as the Protectorate regime largely ruled without them. They were restored to authority along with the monarchy and the traditional institutions of the Privy Council and Parliament. However, Rosalind Mitchison argues that their authority was used much more cautiously due to the events of the civil war period. Under the Commonwealth they had supplied the Justices of the Peace, a post that had enjoyed an expanded role that was only partly reversed at the Restoration. They also gained authority through becoming Commissioner of Supply, a post created in 1653, and which was given them responsibilities for

HIS MAJESTIES GRACIOUS LETTER TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL OF SCOTLAND, FOR ADJOURNING THE PARLIAMENT pdf

collecting what became the local cess tax. The result was a wave of witchcraft cases, with in the period “
The limitations on prosecutions were fully reversed with the Restoration, and there was a flood of over cases, thought to be the largest outbreak in Scottish history. Theatre in Scotland The loss of a royal court when James VI inherited the English and Irish thrones in and the hostility of the Kirk, meant that theatre had struggled to survive in seventeenth-century Scotland. In Edinburgh lawyer William Clerke wrote *Marciano* or the *Discovery*, a play about the restoration of a legitimate dynasty in Florence after many years of civil war. The Duke of Albany brought with him a company of actors when he was resident at Holyrood as commissioner. He was also joined by a group of Irish players, who brought their own costumes. He encouraged court masques and seasons of plays at the Tennis-Court Theatre, one of which included acting by Princess Anne , the future Queen Anne. Estate houses in Scotland The Restoration saw the introduction of a style of country house among the Scottish nobility that encouraged a move towards a more leisure-oriented architecture already adopted in continental Europe. Among his most significant work was his own Palladian mansion at Kinross , built on the Loch Leven estate he had purchased in

HIS MAJESTIES GRACIOUS LETTER TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL OF SCOTLAND, FOR ADJOURNING THE PARLIAMENT pdf

Turner: Painting the Nation Peripheral Nerve Blocks on DVD Control of Mechanical Systems With Constraints Introduction to keras with python cnn Double depression and James Avery Life hurts: post-traumatic stress disorder, pain, and bereavement Stephen Larsen The hardware boot process A machine sorts the crayons The bobolink minstrel The integrated library system : from innovation to relegation to innovation again Tracy Primich, Caroline The geographical and historico-politico-economic contexts Laguardias Fire Chief Compendium of ways of knowing General principles of Malaysian law Portrait of Berlin Its their business, too Thinking with their thoughts Discipleship : deference and difference Fitzgerald, R. Introduction to Everything that rises must converge. Faith First Mystery of God Canada Among Nations 2003 Escape from Savannah Programming with matlab for engineers riggs Everybody wins, nobody loses Players guide 3.0 The shoebox project canada The role of youth in nation building Yamaha piaggero np 11 manual Experiments for Physics 105 Fundamentals of Physics Sub-Merge: Living Deep in a Shallow World Flower farming business plan Marketing cooperatives The Secret Garden of Paul III (1534-49 and the intervention of Jacopo Meleghino The Three Chairs; Experiencing Spiritual Breakthroughs; Member Book Ammianus after Julian Macroeconomics arnold 11th edition Fantasy (The Upyr Series, Novella 1 (The Leopard Series, Novella 1) Voyage to the Southern Ocean Reflections on a trail taken Deacon ordination day