

clans on behalf of King James. So well did he succeed that soon he had an army of Highlanders who were ready to follow wherever he would lead. He at once marched southwards, and, in July, 1689, met the Lowland troops, under the command of General Mackay, in the pass of Killiecrankie. The Lowlanders were completely routed; but Dundee was killed in the moment of victory, and as there was no one to hold the Highland army together, it soon melted away. In a very short time all the clans submitted to the authority of William, and Scotland was once more at peace.

An oath of allegiance to William and Mary was demanded from the Highland chiefs. All of them, with the exception of Macdonald of Glencoe, had taken the oath before the appointed time had expired. He was an old man, and a proud man, and in order to show his independence, he put off taking the oath until the last minute. Unfortunately, when he went to give in his submission, he went to the wrong place, and was, in consequence, seven days late in taking the oath. Dalrymple of Stair, who was in charge of the government in Scotland, resolved to make an example of Macdonald, and strike terror



VISCOUNT DUNDEE

into the hearts of the Highland chiefs. Early in 1692, Captain Campbell, with a small band of soldiers, was sent to Glencoe. They remained with the clansmen for some time, living on friendly terms with them and completely winning their confidence. Twelve days after his arrival, after a night of feasting, Campbell and his men fell upon the defenceless people and shot them down in cold blood. Most of those who escaped perished in the mountains from cold and hunger. The massacre of Glencoe, as it was called, was neither forgotten nor forgiven in the Highlands for many generations.