

The earliest historically known rulers of Scotland were the Norse or Celtic Scytho-Celts. The Province of Cat-comprising the whole of what is now known as Scotland or Caledonia. They also held Orkney from the King of Norway.

Powerful chiefs with such an extent of country were not popular with the King of Scotland. & when Harald Godasen rebelled, who received from the King of France - at first jointly with Earl Rognvald, & after his death for 40 years as sole earl rebelled against William the Lion in 1196. William took an army into Caledonia destroying Harald's castle at Thurso & capturing Harald himself who was carried prisoner to Roxburgh.

By giving his son as hostage he obtained his liberty, promising to show the Province of Cat with Harald the Son. However once returned to his own country he took the field against Malcolm & slew him at Thurso.

William the Lion was not one to sit down under such defiance - after barbarously executing Harald's son, his hostages - he set Rognvald on the Hebrides to punish the rebellion.

Harald retired to Orkney - but no sooner had
he again returned to the Hebrides than he
returned & drove the stewards he had left to
rule the province for the King.

John
Son of the operations the Bishop of Caithness
was mutilated - & to revenge him & punish
Harald King William came north the following
Spring, but he was allowed to retain his
earldom on payment of a heavy fine.

He had two sons. David & John who
succeeded ^{each other} him in the earldom. In 1222
when Adam Bishop of Caithness was
attacked at Halkirk, by the people of
Caithness & burned to death in his palace.

Though his Alexander's successor to the
William - determined to punish such outrageous
treasonment of a Bishop - marched north
& inflicted a fearful punishment on the
people of the Province. For failure to protect
the Bishop - he excommunicated the lands of Earl
John. He was allowed to bring them back
however, but about this time the earldom of
Sutherland a large extent of the southern
part of the Province was granted to

Hugo Fruckyn son of Fruckyn Baron of Straloch.
Ancestor of the Barons of Sallustland

The new Sallustland comprised the southern portion of
the present County only. The northern
portion - which included the parishes of
Farr, Tongue, Durness, & Snatchellie
came to be known as Stralochman, &
did not form part of Sallustland till 1601

McKay
P. of C.
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Stralochman became a distinct - geographical
unit & was governed by the McKay.

But it remained part of Caithness for more
than a century after 1232

of the lands of Caithness, as recorded
in 1232. The Barons of Caithness of the
Angus line had only a half. The other
half was held by the family of Lady
Johanna of Stralochman. who bequeathed
her property upon the Church of Gray
& died about 1269. She married

Fruckyn of Ruffno & left 2 daughters
one of whom married Ruffin Chiein
(Chyne) & her grandson bought the sister's
half. Leaving the whole property to be again
divided between 2 daughters.

Reginald Cheln died about 1350

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action

To sum up one half of the reduced Saldern
of Caethun came into the hands of the Comper
line of the Saldern of Caethun, (marriage of S.
John dau: Katilda?)

The other half came into the possession of
Froloyn of Duffwo through his wife lady Johanna
of the Saldern of Saldern land fell to William
of Norway. son of Hufe Froloyn -

The Earl of Saldernland, Froloyn of Duffwo
& Gilbert of Gonaia Bishops - were all
related

at the same time as Aulfus Rosta, lived
Olavus Rolfi of Garessey, a descendant of the Norwegian
Sulo, a violent man who held the fief of Dunsaulbae,
Dungulstbae. By a woman Alief he had 3 sons.
of which the youngest was Svein.

Harald King of N. having granted the half of Orkney
to Rosnald, which S. Paul refused to deliver
therefore the father of Rosnald requested the help
of Frakank & A. R. to wrest the Orkneys from
S. Paul. promising A. R. that he should be
made Earl. They joined Rosnald in 1136
& the whole was defeated by S. Paul.

Olavus Rolfi who was 1 of S. P. ships returned to
Duncanobg when he had a large following.

3 days before Xmas 1136 Aulfus Rosta came
with a & set fire to Duncanbae &
burned Olavus to death - allowing his men to
escape. ~~at~~ the youngest son Svein
having seized Earl Paul to work him to

Atjolis when he never returns.

He afterwards sailed to Schioldsbakra (Anoik),
& then went to Sord Mardal in Atjolis. From
Anoik he travelled over land to Hialmundal. etc

Ach - coille - nam - boigie - on a very sunny
slope - on the East side of the ruin Naver
Grove of the roadway leading from Betty hill to
Sicefield about 2 miles from the former
Thal - at - the S. end³ - is a chambered cairn
of the horned type. The entrance only 14 in sq.

A.
McKay

The old history of the Sutherland
Throsteris fell in Cuthness in 875 a few
months after the death of Sigurd.

"There were times of great lawlessness even
in the Vikings"

The Vikings over ran the country - robbing
& slaying but they did not displace the
ancient Pictish race - The

when Throsteris Skulsplitter married
Ireland daughter of the Pictish King
Duncan - he had several sons. Skuli
was made S. of Cuthness by the Scots
King, but he was killed in battle
about 940.

Flodan had a son - Sigurd the stone

who had skill & some ~~the~~ civilization
 who spun ~~wool~~ reared sheep & oxen -
 grew corn - spun wool & carved ornaments
 in stone bronze or iron &
 of the pictish brochs there are a great
 number - ^{just from} at ^{the} ^{mouth} of the
 main road to Bawa - but others both
 features better preserved are in straths
 broca - strath nether - scattered down
 Loch Shin.

The Cairns Turnuli & hat circles are
 evidences of a still earlier race -

At Kintadwell a stone cup was found lying
 near the steps of the well which is seven feet
 deep with steps leading down to it - to a point
 3 feet from the bottom. Beside the walls
 of this broch the ground was covered with
 irregularly built constructions, with
 passages & doorways communicating with
 an access leading up to the main entrance

of the tower. These out buildings were much less massive & carefully constructed than the main building.

- altogether 10 skeletons were found buried in & about the ruins mostly at a depth of 2 to 2 1/2 feet under the turf which covered the mound; but not in such circumstances as would necessarily imply they belonged to the period of the occupation of the Broch.

Relics found in this broch included a variety of manufactured objects in stone bronze & iron. - upwards of 50 querns - an immense quantity of hammer stones & pounders stone mortars burrishes

A quantity of fragments of wires or brackets of lignite - probably obtained from the Broca beds

Bone implements in the form of handles fragments of pottery & refuse of food

arabian Brook - Scots.
Now

who are the Celtic people who inhabit
the country when norsemen first discovered
on the west. They have left for their history
one has to depend on such historical remains
as are left - on the testimony of other writers
such as Ptolemy - & on the Norse sagas -
Ptolemy describes the ~~frontiers~~ from ancient
sources it has been determined.
That the Picts were far from being real
savages - not only did they spin wool -
for in this time ~~men~~ have had a
partial heritage - but they tilled the
land & had flocks & herds. There were
travelers ^{among} even in their days, for Ptolemy's
description of the country is recognizable
to-day - & the Romans sailed North
destroying the west even as far
as Shetland, fierce they may
have been, but when the invaders

about nine feet above the court - the
wall splits into two parts & from thence
it is divided into galleries, connected by a
staircase winding round the tower. & with
windows all looking into the courtyard.

In them Roman coins have been found -
the remains of ceilings, ox, and sheep skulls
& pigs - The broken ~~seal~~ at Rutsadwell
by Mr Anderson contained ^{the remains} all sorts of trifles
nests - as many as fifty snails, hammer
stones, pumices & mortars. Fragments of rings
& bracelets & pokers, & a stone ash lying
on the edge of the well. Naturally the
inhabitants living so near the sea had a
varied diet of fish & shell fish, as well
~~as their sheep~~ as meat. They spun wool
& had combs of bone - & no doubt traded with
distant parts, for in the rocks at ⁱⁿ Dunstons
Park two plates of brass were found

No doubt owing to their ^{power} strength - these
lowers were occupied upto historic times -
the celebrated Brock at Bouosa in Shetland
was the scene of an abjuration in the 11th century
the towers sheltering in its walls -

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The Kingdom of Caithness was in the gift of
the Scots King, but the Norse & Pictish races
had assimilated - they had their rulers
had the blood of both races in their veins -
history such as it is is drawn from the
Norse sagas - who naturally laid emphasis
on the deeds of the Norsemen - & even as
late as 1140 there is a writer of Pictish
& Scots names one lost succeeding another
& fighting his own rivals for power -

In 1153 King Rognald set sail for Palenok
leaving the Kingdom to Harald Godson

It is said that the monks came
to Sutherland through the vision of King
Malcolm 3rd - & that as a punishment
the Scots King - (William the Lion) exiled them
from Norway. They went over into Sutherland
greatly augmenting the Pictish race there
about 1162

certainly their names do not indicate
heinous practices - Thorfinn Skulphletur
& Harold Bloody axe in fact one with no
confidence that their rule was good & just.

Their rule extended all over the Orkneys
Sutherland & Sutherland - Thorfinn
Orkney held the Orkneys from the King of Norway
Orkney held Caithness & Sutherland from the King
of Scotland, & it was not till about - that
the southern part of the Sutherland was taken
from _____ & given to Knute Troskyr
of Stalsch & _____ as a punishment for
his rebellion & the murder of the Bishop of
Caithness - Troskyr had married Johanna
_____ daughter of the Earl of Caithness - &
with this marriage & their rule - was
definite proof in the history of Sutherland -
though there is nothing to prove that they
were settled in Sutherland.

Though the Norsemen settled all round the coast
of Cumberland & Caithness, ~~the~~

The influence of the Norsemen on the early stages
is perhaps exaggerated in the minds of most
historians - they raided the coast, burning &
slaying - with some ferocity because they
were pagans & those they slew were of the
Christian religion which had persecuted
them & driven them from their own country
They established colonies & intermarried with
the inhabitants, but they never obliterated the
Pictish race in the same way that the Romans
brought the Britons into the hills of Wales -
Indeed a native Prince ruled at Duncannon
now - one Duncan - & his descendants in a
line married a Norwegian. Their
descendants ruled as Lords of Caithness
for many generations. For the history of
these early centuries we depend on the
Norse sagas - & naturally these speak
of the Norse valour & all such - tend
to great exaggerations.

Cathmans Part 9.

Sat Rognard returned from Pallas 1155 -
he joined forces with Earl Harold. & slew Can-
usurper. (Earl) in a sea fight.

In 1155 Rognard was slain by Thorbjorn Clerk
at Calder in Cathmans & hence Earl Harold
ruled Shetland, Orkney & Cat.

after an adventurous life he died in 1206

Harald was a norseman - a valiant
an able pot. He married Poto wife

The norsemen from his time continued to
want in Bat - but even when they
held it - which was most of ^{alliances} ~~marriages~~
with natives born chieftains.

" In other words they were colonists
rather than conquerors. They seized
land & acted in a high handed fashion
but even then - our sagas do not claim
that they reduced the natives in habit
to a state of inferiority

these mysterious races will no doubt be familiar with Dr Joseph Anderson's 'Pagan Scotland!' in which he describes in detail the brochs and cairn he himself visited and examined, but there are many others who might be interested if they knew they were in the immediate neighbourhood.

At Ach-Coille-nam-Borgie on the east side of the river Naver, close to the roadway from Bettyhill to Skelpick, and about two miles from the former, there are ^{two} long chambered cairns in a line, and in their immediate neighbourhood a large number of small tumuli. Two miles to the south of this there is another chambered cairn, 200 feet long by 28 feet broad and 15 feet high. A straight passage in the centre leads to two circular chambers, divided by two slabs, The walls of these chambers are of great stones set on and at intervals all round, the spaces being filled up with dry walling. Chambered cairns like those at Skelpic are found in other parts of the county, partially destroyed in many cases. They resemble those found on other parts of Scotland, and have their essential characteristics in common with the Long Barrows of Wiltshire, Gloucester, Somerset, and York. In the south, crude pottery and flint arrowheads have been found in them, but though no implements, ornaments or pottery were found in Sutherland or Caithness with the

Lat almost

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single exception of a leaf-shaped arrow head of flint, they have so many peculiar characteristics in common, that the inference is that they were built by a homogenous people spread over the whole area of Brittain.

Beside these great cairns there are numbers of small tumuli, showing that the slope was used in prehistoric times as a burial ground. Evidence points to their being used by successive generations for burials, and though nothing has been found to indicate that the builders knew the art of writing, they must have been far removed from the ape-like people one might have imagined. Such vast erections must have taken time to build and required many hands to erect them, and that meant discipline and a settled mode of life for a wandereing people would not return to bury their dead in one place.

By comparison with the these cairns and tumuli thebroch is an up-to-date residence only lately vacated. With them the borderline of history is approached, and they are now universally considered to have been inhabited by a Celtic race. They are not found outside Scotland, though numerous in the north, particularly in Sutherland Caithness, and Orckney. In Sutherland alone there are 67, often only a mile apart and sometimes separated only by a few hundred

Saly Urin aft-
alth warden

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