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bitur nostri : et absolvēt omnes iniquitates nostras : et proicientur in
 20 altitudinem maris omnia peccata nostra : 20 dabis veritatem huic
 Iacob : misericordiam huic Habrahae : sicut iuravit pa
 dies pristinos.

19 et absolvēt] demerget *Tert om* et 𐀓 𐀚 (exc 95 185) 𐀓 (exc 106) omnes
 iniquitates nostras] delicta nostra *Tert om* omnes 𐀓 proicientur] demerget *Tert*
 ἀπορρησει *A Q^a* in altitudinem] in profunda *Tert* omnia] *om Tert* 20. dabis]
 δώσει 𐀓 veritatem] *pr eis* 𐀓 𐀓 [𐀚 + σου] Habrahae] *Αβρααμ* 𐀓

NOTES ON THE SUCCESSION OF THE BISHOPS OF ST ANDREWS FROM A. D. 1093 TO A. D. 1571.¹

III.

AFTER Stewart's renunciation of his election, *WALTER DE DANIELSTON* (Danyelston) was, according to Sc. (vi 47), postulated (in 1402 according to W. iii 83) to this see, and received the fruits of it until his death. According to Wyntoun (*ibid.*), the election of Walter, which was 'in way off compromysioune', was at the instance of the duke of Albany; the election was 'agane conscience of mony men'; and

'Sone effyre at the Yule deit he.
 Swa litill mare than a half yere
 Lestyt he in his powere.'

Any information about this obscure figure is of interest.

On Feb. 1, 1392, a petition was granted of Walter de Danyelston, canon of Aberdeen, licentiate in arts and student of civil law at Avignon, for a canonry at Glasgow with expectation of a prebend, notwithstanding that he has also papal provision of the church of Suite (*sic*) in the diocese of Glasgow, of which he had not yet got possession. Granted (C.P.R.; *Pet.* i 575).

In 1394 Danielston held the hospice for the poor at Poknade (? Polmadie), to which he had been presented 'by the earl of Lennox. The earl's right of presentation was disputed by Matthew, bishop of Glasgow (*ibid.* 614). At a later date he was appointed a papal chaplain (*ibid.* 608).

It would seem from Bower and Wyntoun that the appointment of Danielston to St. Andrews was by arrangement between him and the king and duke of Albany, the condition being that Danielston, who was, or claimed to be, (hereditary) castellan of the castle of Dumbarton, should

¹ The writer will be grateful for corrections or additions to these notes.

surrender it to the king on receiving the bishopric. I am not aware of any evidence to shew that Danielston was ever confirmed by the Pope.

GILBERT GREENLAW, bishop of Aberdeen¹ and chancellor of Scotland, was postulated (? 1402 or 1403) to St. Andrews, and Nory was again sent to the papal court for confirmation of the postulation. But Benedict XIII refused to confirm the postulation (Sc. vi 47), and provided to the see—

HENRY WARDLAW, precentor of Glasgow, doctor of law, and nephew of the Cardinal of Glasgow (Sc. vi 47). A *lacuna* in the archives at Rome prevents us from affixing a precise date to his provision. But Sc. (*l.c.*) says that three years and a half intervened between the death of Trail and the appointment of Wardlaw. Wyntoun (iii 85) seems to place the provision of Wardlaw in the same year as the battle of Homildon (Sept. 14), 1402. This falls in with a petition of John de Hawik, priest of the diocese of Glasgow, for confirmation in the precentorship of Glasgow, void by the promotion of Henry Wardlaw to the see of St. Andrews. He states that he has held the precentorship for *eight years*. This petition is dealt with by the Pope on March 1, 1410 (C.P.R.; *Pet.* i 596). To this has to be added a charter in the Register House (cited by Dr. J. Maitland Thomson)—the charter of Wester Fudy, dated Sept. 14, 1437, in the thirty-fifth year of Wardlaw's consecration, which shews that Wardlaw was consecrated some time in the year ending Sept. 13, 1403. But again, April 5, 1425, is in the twenty-second year of his consecration (R.P.S.A. 409), which shews that his consecration was after April 5, 1403. But another charter (Cambuskenneth 31) is dated May 20, 1409, and is said to be in the sixth year of his consecration. This would make his consecration after May 20, 1403. So we conclude that his consecration was between May 20, 1403, and Sept. 13, 1403.

Henry Wardlaw died 'after Easter on April 6, 1440, in the castle of St. Andrews' (Sc. vi 47). Easter in that year fell on March 27².

JAMES KENNEDY, bishop of Dunkeld, which see he had held for two years³.

He was postulated to St. Andrews, April 22, 1440, *per viam Spiritus Sancti*, during his absence at the court of Pope Eugenius IV, then at Florence. Before the decree of the election, with the royal letters commendatory, reached the Pope, Kennedy had been by him already provided to St. Andrews (Sc. vi 48).

¹ Greenlaw was appointed to Aberdeen between Sept. 18, 1389, and April 5, 1390.

² Many interesting notices of Wardlaw hitherto unknown will be found in C.P.R.; *Pet.* i pp. 549, 570, 573, 577, 584, 592, 600.

³ He was the son of Mary, second daughter of King Robert III, who had married, first, George Douglas, earl of Angus, and, secondly, Sir James Kennedy.

On June 8, 1440, James, formerly bishop of Dunkeld, translated to the church of St. Andrews in Scotland, offered *pro suo communi servitio*, by reason of the said translation, 3,300 florins of gold *de Camera*, at which the said church of St. Andrews was found to be taxed, together with five *minuta servitia*. *Obligazioni* (B. 123)¹.

Kennedy is generally said to have died in 1466. And for that year we have the authority of Lesley (*De origine, &c.*, p. 302, edit. Romae, 1578); who is followed by Spottiswoode (i 114). In the vernacular (and probably original) form of Lesley's work (Bannatyne Club edit. p. 37) the date is 'xth daye of Maye, 1466'². But Dr. Grub (*Ecc. Hist.* i 375) pointed out that in the Chartulary of Arbroath (*Registrum Nigrum*, p. 145) we find David, prior of St. Andrews, acting as vicar general of St. Andrews, *sede vacante* on July 18, 1465. Again in the Chronicle of John Smyth, monk of Kinloss (Harl. MSS 2363), we find 'Anno M. lxx [which must be merely a slip for Mcccclxx] obiit Iacobus Kennedy, episcopus Sancti Andree'³. And his successor was appointed Nov. 10, 1465. See next entry. We find Edward IV of England paying his annuity to the bishop of St. Andrews for the year ending April 14, 1465 (B.C. iv 1360), and a very small payment for the year begun at Easter.

Kennedy witnessed a great seal charter at St. Andrews on April 30, 1465 (R.M.S. ii 831). I am disposed to place his death between that date and July 18, 1465, and perhaps on May 10, as stated by Lesley. Principal Donaldson informs me that the records of the University of St. Andrews have no notice of the death or funeral of Kennedy. He was buried in the beautiful tomb which he had erected for himself in the church of S. Salvator, which he had built.

PATRICK GRAHAM, bishop of Brechin⁴.

Appointed by a Bull of Paul III, dated Rome, Nov. 4, 1465 (B. i 123). On Nov. 29, 1465, the proctor of Patrick, lately translated from the

¹ Bower (Sc. vi 48), who gives the day of his postulation as April 22, adds 'in Quadragesima'. This is an error, for Easter fell in 1440 on March 27. Kennedy was consecrated after May 16, 1438, for May 16, 1448, is in the tenth year of his consecration (R.B. 118), and before July 7, 1438 (see *Clackmannan Writs*, cited by Keith 30). It should be noted that a charter in *Lib. de Scon.* (187) makes April 10, 1456, in the nineteenth year of his consecration, which does not tally with the dates above given. The *anno consecrationis* was often a pitfall to the scribes.

² This date, I suspect, Lesley took from the continuation of Boece by Ferrerius (Boethius: Parisiis 1574 fol. 387 verso).

³ Smyth's Chronicle is printed in Dr. J. Stuart's *Records of the Monastery of Kinloss* (Appendix to the Preface).

⁴ Like his predecessor, he was a grandson of King Robert III, whose daughter, Lady Mary Stewart, married William Lord Graham after the death of Sir James Kennedy. Graham was thus half-brother of his predecessor in the see. He was appointed to Brechin before March 29, 1463 (T. no. 828).

church of Brechin to the church of St. Andrews, offered 3,300 gold florins. His proctor was Gaspar de Ricasolis, merchant of Florence, 'institor Banchi de Medicis' *Obligaz.* (*ibid.* 124). On Dec. 5, 1476, Sixtus IV commissioned John Huseman, dean of the church of St. Patroclus in Soest (Suzaciencis) in the diocese of Cologne, to inquire into charges made against Graham (T. no. 862). Graham was deposed and condemned to perpetual confinement in a monastery 'or other place'. The date of the deposition is Jan. 9, 1478 (T. no. 863). After confinement first at Inchcolm, then at Dunfermline, and lastly at the castle of Lochleven, he died in 1478 (month and day not known), and was buried in St. Serf's Inche in Lochleven. Lesley (*De origine, &c.*, 306).

It was during the episcopate of Graham that St. Andrews was erected into an archiepiscopal and metropolitan see by a Bull of Sixtus IV dated Rome, Aug. 17, 1472 (T. no. 852).

WILLIAM SCHEVES (Schevez, Shevez, Sheves, Schewess), archdeacon of St. Andrews.

'Records of provision defective' (B. i 124); appointed probably in 1478. Under the year 1478 Lesley (*De origin.* p. 306) says that Scheves received the pall in the church of Holyrood Abbey, in presence of the king and of many of the nobility. On Jan. 31, 1477-8, he was archdeacon, coadjutor and vicar-general (Rymer's *Fœdera*, xii 40). He had been coadjutor June 30, 1477 (R.B. i 200). He had formerly been 'clericus regis' and master of the hospital at Brechin (R.M.S. ii no. 1358). In the vernacular *History of Scotland from 1436 to 1561*, by John Lesley, bishop of Ross (Bannatyne Club), the day on which the pall is said to have been given is Passion Sunday 'in lentrene' (p. 43). Ferrerius (Appendix to Boece, *fol.* 393 *verso*) gives the same day, but makes the year 1479. June 2, 1479, was in 'anno consecrationis nostrae primo'. (Deed printed by University Commiss., St. Andrews, 1837.) Passion Sunday in 1477-8 was March 8. Scheves was certainly archbishop on Feb. 2, 1478-9 (R.M.S. ii 1417 *test.*).

Scheves is said to have died Jan. 28, 1496-7¹. The see was vacant March 22, 1496-7 (*Lib. Nig. de Aberbroth*, 303)².

JAMES STEWART, second son of King James III; born in March, 1475-6; marquis of Ormonde, 1476; duke of Ross, 1488³.

On Sept. 20, 1497, the Pope made 'the most illustrious James Stewart, clerk of the diocese of St. Andrews, brother of the most illustrious king

¹ So Keith; but I have been unable to find a verification from an original authority. The year at least may be accepted.

² The archbishop had a brother, Henry Shevez of Gilquhus (*sic*), to whose son and heir, John, the archbishop granted the fee-farm of certain lands in the regality of St. Andrews. R.M.S. ii 2210.

³ See Sir A. H. Dunbar's *Scottish Kings*, p. 210.

of Scotland, being in his eighteenth year¹, administrator of the diocese up to the lawful age, and after that provided him to the church of St. Andrews by advancing him to be bishop and pastor' (*Vatican. B. i 124*). The *Obbligazioni* record that on Oct. 14, 1497, James Brown, dean of Aberdeen, offered in the name of the Reverend Father, Lord James, elect of St. Andrews, on account of the provision by the Bull of Alexander VI under date of Sept. 20, 1497, 3,300 gold florins (*B. ibid.*). The legitimate age according to the canon law for the consecration of a bishop was the age of thirty years complete (*Decretalia Gregorii IX, lib. I, tit. vi, cap. 7*). In the passage cited by B. (above) there is no indication of the Pope's intending to dispense with the law on this subject. I am not aware that there is any evidence to shew that James Stewart was ever consecrated. He was administrator, and a charter dated St. Andrews, Feb. 7, 1502, the deed is said to be in the fifth year of his 'administration' (Keith).

As to the date of Stewart's death we can fix it tolerably closely from an entry in the *Treasurer's Accounts* (ii 415). On Jan. 13, 1503-4, a payment of £26 13s. was made 'for the expens maid on the tursing of the Beschop of Sanctandrois to Sanctandrois to be beryit, in wax, in fraucht, and all other expens'. He was present in the sederunt of the Lords of Council on Dec. 22, 1503. So that he had not been long seriously ill². Indeed he witnessed a great seal charter on Jan. 4, 1503-4 (R.M.S. ii 2765).

It may be proper here to notice what seems a discrepancy between the date of his appointment by the Pope (as given above) and an entry in R.M.S. (ii 2358), where James, archbishop of St. Andrews, duke of Ross, and brother of the king, is a consenting party to, and witnesses, a charter on May 22, 1497. This can only be explained by supposing that the Pope's concurrence was regarded as absolutely assured.

Beside the archbishopric he was granted *in commendam* the abbey of Dunfermline (June 3, 1500), void by the translation of George, abbot; and on Aug. 21, 1500, the sum of 250 gold florins was offered in his name (B. 178). Again he was provided to Arbroath July 7, 1503 (B. 164).

The see was vacant for some years, perhaps kept intentionally vacant for the appointment of

ALEXANDER STEWART, illegitimate son of James IV by

¹ There is probably an error of transcription here, for, assuming the date of his birth as given above to be correct, the archbishop would be in his twenty-second year at the date of his appointment. As Brady transcribes the passage it runs 'constitutum in xviii annos'. Those who are familiar with questions of this kind will know how easy it is to read 'V' for 'X'; but even this emendation would give a year too much to the age of James Stewart.

² I owe these references to Dr. J. Maitland Thomson.

Marion (by some called Margaret, by others, Mary) Boyd, daughter of Archibald Boyd of Bonshaw.

His birth was probably about 1493.

John [Hepburn] is prior of St. Andrews and vicar-general *sede vacante* July 20, 1504, but the month is in error for the deed is confirmed May 31, 1504. R.M.S. ii 2789.

His appointment to the archbishopric is assigned by Sir A. H. Dunbar (*Scottish Kings*, 220) to the year 1505 in or before July. See his authorities.

Dr. J. Maitland Thomson cites a precept Feb. 24, 1506-7, in the third year of Alexander's administration (original in the Register House), which would push back his entrance on his administration to 1504 or early in 1505.

As yet there has not appeared (so far as the editor is aware) any record of Alexander Stewart's provision from the archives at Rome; but one may hope that future research may reveal some information. James IV wrote to Julius II (the date is not given) thanking him for acceding to his request in appointing Alexander to the archbishopric, and requesting that the Pope would appoint a certain Dominican (named obviously in the letter sent, but blank in the draft) to serve as bishop, who would have his title from one of the ancient vacant sees (meaning, no doubt, some see in Africa or the East, *in partibus infidelium*) who would superintend the tender archbishop. The king would provide him with a suitable income (*Epistolae Regum Scotiae*, i no. 2). This draft letter is given, in the volume cited, a place after a letter dated Oct. 1, 1505.

Alexander Stewart was slain at the battle of Flodden, Sept. 9, 1513.

JOHN HEPBURN, prior of St. Andrews, was nominated by the Regents and *elected* by the chapter¹. Another aspirant to the see was Gavin Douglas, provost of the collegiate church of St. Giles', Edinburgh, who shortly afterwards was provided by the Pope to Dunkeld. After Forman's provision Hepburn in May, 1515, carried his appeal to Rome. Lesley (Bannatyne Club edit.), p. 101. He probably desisted in his appeal; at any rate he was given by the Governor of Scotland 'ane thousand merkis pensione . . . for his contentacoune' (*ibid.* 106).

ANDREW FORMAN (Foreman), bishop of Moray, to which he had been provided by Alexander VI, Nov. 26, 1501 (*Vatican. B.* 135).

¹ The Regent had intended Elphinstone, bishop of Aberdeen, for the Primacy. On Aug. 5, 1514, a letter was addressed in the name of the king to Leo X, begging that the bishop of Aberdeen, 'nutricius noster', should be translated to St. Andrews (*Epis. Reg. Scot.* i 199). But Elphinstone died Oct. 23, 1514 (R. A. ii 249; R. G. ii 616).

He was also commendator of Dryburgh, Pittenweem, and Cottingham in England (R.M. 401), and archbishop of Bourges in France.

He is said to have been translated to St. Andrews on Dec. 25, 1514. This date is given in Major-General Stewart Allan's list of the bishops of Moray, printed in the *Charters of the Priory of Beaulieu* (pp. 296-8). General Allan unfortunately does not give specific references; but researches appear to have been made by him, or for him, in the Vatican records, and, while awaiting more information, it seems worth recording. On Jan. 8, 1515, John, prior of St. Andrews, is vicar-general, *sede vacante* (R.G. ii 525). The date given by Lesley (Bannatyne Club, p. 101) for the publishing of 'the bills (? bulls) of provisione' at Edinburgh is Jan. 15, 1514-5. Whether the news of the publication of the bulls had reached Henry VIII of England or not, we find that on Jan. 28, 1514-5, he wrote to the Pope begging him to appoint Gavin Douglas, who had been commended to the Pope by his sister Margaret, queen of Scotland. He says that he understands that the bishop of Moray will never go to St. Andrews (T. no. 901). But Forman's position was now secure¹.

Forman died, probably, on March 12, 1521. John Smyth, monk of Kinloss, in his Chronicle (printed in the Appendix to the Preface of Dr. Stuart's *Records of the Monastery of Kinloss*), states that Forman died in Lent, 1522. But in a manuscript of John Law, canon of St. Andrews, which is preserved in the library of the University of Edinburgh, we find a note (which has been communicated to me by Rev. John Anderson) that Forman died at Dunfermline on March 12, 1521: and that this means March 12, 1520-1, is apparent from what follows, unless we suppose that Forman resigned the see before his death, of which we have no hint. Mr. Anderson in a note to his *Laing Charters* (no. 327) points out that the see was certainly vacant on April 10, 1521. It was vacant also on May 18, 1521 (*ibid.* no. 329).

The continued vacancy of the see is borne witness to by *Laing Charters* (no. 333), which show that it was vacant on March 28, 1522. There is a letter of James V dated at Edinburgh Feb. 21, 1521 (i. e. 1521-2), which refers to the vicar-general of St. Andrews, 'dictâ Metropoli Pastore destitutâ' (*Epist. Reg. Scot.* i 329).

JAMES BEATON (Betoun), archbishop of Glasgow. (Postulated to Glasgow by the chapter, Nov. 9, 1508. *Liber Protocolorum*, ii 232.)

Adrian VI translated James Beaton to St. Andrews on Oct. 10, 1522. The revenue of the see is given as 10,000 florins; and the taxa as 3,300 florins. The pall was granted on Dec. 10, 1522. (*Barberini B.* 125.)

¹ Mas Latrie (*Trésor de Chron.* col. 1399) gives 1572 as the date of Forman's appointment to Bourges, and 1513 for his translation to St. Andrews. But each of these dates seem to be a year too early. General Stewart Allan (l. c.) gives Sept. 12, 1513, for the provision to Bourges.

Henry VIII had exerted himself to have Gavin Douglas, bishop of Dunkeld, appointed to the primacy. But the regent of Scotland with the three estates of the realm wrote (Feb. 6, 1521-22) to the Pope informing him that Gavin had fled to their enemy the king of England, and beseeching him not to advance Gavin (*Epist. Reg. Scot.* i 327)¹.

We find David Beaton (successor of James) 'coadjutor of St. Andrews', Feb. 5, 1538-9 (R.M.S. iii 2741), just before the death of his uncle.

James Beaton died 'die Veneris, Feb. 14, 1539' (*Liber G. Makeson*, in the Laing collection of MSS in the University of Edinburgh). The day of the week works out right for the year 1538-9.

DAVID BEATON (Betoun), nephew of the preceding.

At the instance of Francis I, king of France, he was provided by the Pope to the see of Mirepoix on Dec. 5, 1537. (*Firense B.* 125.)

The date of his appointment in succession to his uncle is not given by B. We find him, however, styled archbishop of St. Andrews on Feb. 25, 1538-9 (R.M.S. iii 1916). The creation of Beaton as cardinal is given by B. (125) as Dec. 20, 1530, which is certainly an error for 1538². His title was presbyter cardinal of St. Stephen on the Caelian. A letter of thanks from James V to Pope Paul III is dated March 8, 1539 (T. no. 1050).

Possibly French records may have preserved the date of Beaton's consecration to Mirepoix. From Scottish records we can infer it only approximately from a comparison of writs dated with his 'anno consecrationis'. Out of seventeen of these supplied to me by Dr. Maitland Thomson I select two which perhaps bring us as near the date as we are likely to come. July 25, 1545, was in the seventh year of his consecration (R.M.S. v 1104), and Aug. 12, 1544, was in the seventh year of his consecration (*Antiquities of Aberdeen and Banff*, iii 251). If these writs may be trusted, the date of Beaton's consecration would be in 1538, between July 26 and August 13.

It may be suspected that the bulls appointing David Beaton as coadjutor (see last entry) granted *ius successionis*. This supposition falls in with what Lesley says when writing of James Beaton's death: 'befoir his deid [he] had providit successouris to all his benefices, quhilkis were Mr. David Betoun, then being cardinall, to the archbishoprik of St. Androis and the Abbaye of Arbroith' &c. (Bannatyne edit. p. 158).

He was assassinated in his castle of St. Andrews on Saturday, May 29, 1546³.

¹ This ought to suffice to show that Gavin Douglas did not die in 1521 (though possibly in 1521-2). The *Black Book of Taymouth* (p. 117) is probably correct in writing of Gavin Douglas, bishop of Dunkeld, 'ob. ult. Iulii, 1522'.

² See Raynald (*Annal. Eccles.* vol. xiii 495) who gives Dec. 20, 1538.

³ On July 16, 1540, William Gibson was provided by the Pope 'ecclesiae

JOHN HAMILTON, a natural son of James, first earl of Arran, bishop of Dunkeld (provided Dec. 17, 1544).

The date of his translation to St. Andrews is (as given by B.) Nov. 28 1547. He is at the same time granted a dispensation to retain the monastery of Paisley, and also a dispensation for the defect of birth 'quem de soluto nobili et illustri genere procreato genitus et soluta, aut alias, patitur'. Fructus, 3,000 marks; taxa, 600 florins. (*Barberini* B. 127.)

But this provision does not seem to have been effective immediately. For as late as 1549, we find the see vacant on April 15 and June 2 (R.S.S. xxiii 4 and 16). The see of Dunkeld is described as void June 23, 1549 (*ibid.* 33), and 'John, archbishop of St. Andrews', sits in council on July 13, 1549 (*Privy Council Register*, xiv 9)¹. And the letter convoking the Provincial Council of 1559 is dated Jan. 31, 1558-9, in the tenth year of his translation (*Statuta Ecclesiae Scoticanæ*, ii 143).

John Hamilton had been consecrated while holding Dunkeld, to which he had been provided, with a dispensation for defect of birth, Dec. 17, 1544 (B. 130-2). He must have been consecrated after Jan. 31, 1546, for Jan. 31, 1559, is in the thirteenth year of his consecration (*Stat. Eccl. Scot.* l.c.); and after July 31, 1546, when he was still only 'postulatus Dunkeldensis' (R. S. S. cited in R. A. i lix).

He was hanged at Stirling, April 7, 1571.

It is strange that an event of such importance as the death of archbishop Hamilton should be assigned to no less than three different dates by early historians. Spottiswoode (ii p. 155) says that he was hanged on April 1; and the marginal year-date at the top of the page, for which probably Spottiswoode was not responsible, has misled Keith, and even the ordinarily most accurate Joseph Robertson (*Statuta Ecclesiae Scoticanæ*, i p. clxxxii, marginal note) to adopt April 1, 1570. The year was certainly 1571. But about the day of the month there is more reason to hesitate. April 1 may be dismissed as untenable.

Libarien. in partibus infidelium', with a faculty for exercising the episcopal office in the city and diocese of St. Andrews, with the consent of the cardinal, and with a pension of £100 Scots, to be furnished by the cardinal. (*Barberini* B. 126.) Beaton was appointed chancellor Jan. 10, 1542-3 (R.S.S. xvii 1).

¹ On Sept. 4, 1551, Gavin Hamilton, clerk of the diocese of Glasgow, of noble family, procreated and born in lawful matrimony, now in his thirtieth year or thereby, is appointed by the Pope as coadjutor to John. The archbishop was to provide him with a pension of £400 Scots. It was also declared that on the death or resignation of John Hamilton, Gavin was to succeed him with a dispensation to retain the monastery of Kilwinning. The grounds for the supply of a coadjutor are 'ob malam phthisis valetudinem' (*Barberini* B. 127-8). See also the bull of Pope Julius [III] addressed (4 Sept. 1551) to the clergy of the city and diocese of St. Andrews commanding obedience to Gavin Hamilton, clerk of the diocese of Glasgow, appointed coadjutor and 'future elect' (*Laing Charters*, no. 584).

Dumbarton castle was taken on April 2, and Hamilton was removed thence to Stirling. But we find Calderwood (iii pp. 58, 59) giving April 6. The *Diurnal of Occurents* gives very precisely 6 p.m. on Saturday, April 7, 1571; and it may be remarked that April 7 did fall on Saturday in 1571. The Chronicle of Aberdeen gives also April 7 as the date. Sir A. H. Dunbar, who refers to these authorities, and for accuracy in chronology stands unrivalled, gives his judgment in favour of April 7 (*Scottish Kings*, p. 265).

J. Hill Burton (*Hist. of Scotland*, v 36) gives April 7, 1571 'at two o'clock in the afternoon'. Where does the 'two o'clock' come from? Hume Brown (*Hist. of Scot.* ii 147) says April 7 (at 6 p.m.), 1571; Grub (*Ecl. Hist.* ii 168) April 6, 1571.

GAVIN HAMILTON, appointed coadjutor of the last (see above). In the list of the names of those who attended the Parliament in Edinburgh, June 13, 1571, appears 'Gawan Hamilton, archbishop of St. Andrews, who now is slain [he fell in a skirmish a few days later], before abbot of Kilwinning, allowed by the Pope seventeen (*sic*) years by past to succeed the bishop that last was' (*Calendar of Scottish Papers*, iii 604).

Dr. Maitland Thomson has been so good as to search the *Register of the Privy Seal* (in manuscript, and as yet unprinted) for any notices of the admission of the Archbishops of St. Andrews to the temporality of the see; and he has found none. It seems curious that, while records of the admission to the temporality of other bishoprics appear in that *Register* from time to time, there is none of admission to the primatial see of St. Andrews.

Gavin Hamilton is not noticed in Keith.

Through the kindness of Dr. Kennedy, Librarian of New College, Edinburgh, the writer has been allowed to make use of a copy of Keith elaborately annotated in manuscript by Mr. William Rowand, a former Librarian of that College, and to Mr. Rowand's labours two or three of the references are due. But Mr. Rowand's studies in this subject closed in 1854, and he was thus confined to Scottish sources for his information.

JOHN DOWDEN.