concerning the history of this town and its famous University. Diverse books on these matters, in Latin, French, and Dutch, are known to me, and I am anxious to see what my own countrymen have had to say thereon. Surely some of the many Englishmen who were educated there must have left something in print or manuscript about their old University. K. F. D. E.

"Ibhar."—What is the meaning of "Ibhar"? I believe it is a Hebrew word. It is engraved on a ring. C. J. M.

"Market."—What place is so called in Old Dutch? I have an old record of the seventeenth century, in which a Dutchman is styled Chief of Plantations in Markey.

Bradley Arms.—To what English family of this name do these arms belong:—"Arg., a chevron between three crosses fitchée sa." Crest: on a chapeau a dove with olive branch?

C. S. K.

Eythan Lodge, Southgate, N.

The Earl of Derby, Son to the Duke of Lancaster.—He served in the French army under the Duke of Bourbon, at the Siege of Carthage, 1389.—De Mezeray's History of France, p. 412. Who is the present representative of this ancient title; and if extinct, when did it become so?

E.

R. F. Jameson.—I want a few biographical particulars of the author of several comedies performed successfully on the London stage, viz.:—A Touch at the Times, 1812, The Students of Salamanca, Exit by Mistake, Nine Points of the Law [1818], &c.

There was published in 1808 Antiquity, a farce, in two acts, said to be written by a gentleman of the Inner Temple. Was this anonymous piece also by Mr. J.? A work giving an historical sketch of Protestantism in Southern France was published by a Mr. R. F. Jameson, in 1839. I should be glad to know if the author of this book is the same as the dramatist.

R. Ingle.

Replies.

Names of the Combatants at Perth in 1396.

(5th S. i. 364.)

Dr. Macpherson's suggestions towards the solution of this much-disputed question appear at first sight very plausible; and for this reason, and because I entirely dissent from some of the views expressed in that gentleman's note, I think it right to offer a few remarks upon them. They appear to be founded mainly on the wresting of a plain passage in an Act of 1392 to suit Dr. Macpherson's view, combined with the ascription to certain early writers of statements they never really made. As I propose to publish shortly in a separate form my own views on this interesting subject, I will not now attempt to occupy valuable space in re-opening the whole question, but will confine myself to the consideration of Dr. Macpherson's statements in detail.

1. From my acquaintance with those who have given any attention to the matter, I cannot say that I have found any such general acknowledgment as Dr. Macpherson mentions in his opening sentence, that the cause of the fight was the endeavour of Government to punish those who had taken part in the Raid of Angus. The idea is quite new to me, and I am aware of no authority which even hints it.

2. The "five earliest writers" referred to by Dr. Macpherson are, I presume, Wyntoun, Bowar, (continuator of Fordun's History), the compiler of the Register of Moray, Major, and perhaps Boece. Of the four whose names are here given, the first two only were alive in the beginning of the fifteenth century, and of these, Bowar must have been very young in 1396. The other two did not flourish till more than one hundred years later. None of them speak of the combatant clans as being parentela, if by parentela is meant "closely allied races"; and, indeed, Wyntoun speaks of them as two kins—"two kynnis." The only authority for their being parentela is the Register of Moray; but it is questionable whether the statement in this Register concerning the fight is worth anything, for Sir J. Graham Dalrymple, whose dictum in such a matter is entitled to the highest respect, says that the portion of the Register in which the passage occurs is an interpolation of a later date (Brief Analysis of Ancient Records of Bishopric of Moray, pp. 26-30, Edin., 1826). After all, is alliance by blood between the two clans really indicated by the word parentela?

3. In stating that the five earliest writers agree that one clan was Clan Quhewil and the other a clan whose leader was named Scha, Dr. Macpherson to some extent begs the question. As I have just suggested, Wyntoun, and, in a less degree, Bowar, are alone entitled to any real regard as authorities. Of these two, Wyntoun not only does not assign the leaders to the respective clans, but does not even seem to know which had the victory; and it is quite possible, and in fact highly probable, that Bowar was mistaken in assigning Scha to Clan Kay, as he must have been very young in 1396, and did not write till long afterwards.

4. That the "official list" (i.e. in the Act of 1392) of those engaged in the Raid of Angus should make no mention of an "opposing race," can perhaps scarcely be matter for surprise; for in the Raid, so far as is known of it, there was no question of any opposing race other than the