

Bishop of Glasgow, the Lord Leven, Sir Gibson Murray Lord
 Elibank, and Sir John Arnot of Berwick provost of Edin-
 burgh, *see also Large Ecclesiastical History M.S.*
 But a new change at Court happening in less than two
 years thereafter, Sir Robert Ker (afterward Viscount
 of Rochester and at length the Earl of Somers) was made
 Lord high treasurer of Scotland in the year 1613. Upon
 whose fall, John Earl of Marr was preferred to be Lord
 high treasurer in the year 1615. When he resigned the
 treasurers office, it was conferred upon William Earl of
 Morton in the year 1630. Upon his resignation, John Earl
 of Traquair was made Lord high treasurer, who kept the
 post till the year 1641 when it was taken from him
 and put into Commission by the Parliament.
 and the Management of the treasury given to John Earl
 of Loudoun Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Strathmore,
 the Earl of Gloucester, the Lord Lindsay, and Sir James
 Carmichael. *who discharged the office till*
 the year 1644 when the Estates of Parliament made
 John Earl of Crawford Lord high treasurer. In which
 post he continued after King Charles 2 Restoration
 by a new Commission from his Majesty, till the year
 1663, when because the Earl of Crawford would not
 take the Declaration abjuring the Covenant, John
 Earl (and thereafter Duke) of Rothel was made Lord
 treasurer in his place. Upon whose Advancement
 to be Lord high Chancellor in the year 1667 the
 treasury was put into Commission to the Lord Chan-
 cellor himself the Earl of Lauderdale, the Duke of
 Lennox, the Lord Cochran (afterward Earl of
 Dundonald) & Sir Robert Murray Lord Justice Clerk,
 and continued in Commission (the some of the
 Commissioners were changed) till the year 1682
 When William Marquis (afterward Duke of Argyll
 borny) was made Lord high treasurer who held that
 great post till the year 1685 when he was turned
 out, and the treasury again put in Commission *line*

91.
 Since which time there was never in Scotland a Real Lord
 high treasurer: but only honorary or titular ones, who
 from time to time pro rata were named by the King
 to represent the office, or sit and Vote in parliament
 as Lord high treasurer: The Crown having by the
 Constitution of Scotland a right, when any office of
 State priviledged with a seal in Parliament is in
 Commission to Appoint a single person to Represent it
 there. But this office of Lord treasurer or Commissio-
 ners of treasury in Scotland is now Vested in him or
 those who bear the title of Lord high treasurer or
 Commissioners of the treasury of great Britain.

The Lord privy seal is the third officer of State,
 who has the Custody of the privy seal, which is Appoin-
 ted to a precept which is the Warrant of the Great
 Seal, and also to Writings which pass no other Seal.
 One named by the Kings Commission is Writer and
 Clerk to the privy seal, who *hand Records* writes that
 pass that seal

The Lord secretary is the fourth officer of State in
 whose office the charge of Master of Requests is juve-
 lowed in; he takes place of all of his own Rank that
 is, if he be a Duke of all Dukes, if Marquis of all Mar-
 quises, and so forth; and what ever his quality be, he
 takes place of the four lesser officers of State. To him
 is committed the care of all Dispatches that relate
 to private or publick affairs with the King. By him
 all Requests to the King are presented whereunto
 he makes Returns according to his Majesties
 will and pleasure. Where gifts, signatures and writs
 are to be signed by the King, the secretary of
 State signs a breviary or Breviet subscribed to them
 Briefly relating the substance of what is therein
 contained likewise all Letters Warrants or orders