

Miscellaneous Essays

This is a collection of essays on topics that have interested me, and on some aspects of my life. To access any one of them, click on one of the 5 title links below.

1. [A Scottish Jacobean Politician - Alexander Seton, 1st Earl of Dunfermline](#)

Synopsis: It is a remarkable fact that few could dispute that Scotland was better governed for the 22 years, during which King James VI, reigned in London, 400 miles from the capital, Edinburgh, than had been the case, in almost any previous period. Much of this was to the credit of the King, whose undoubted flaws and foibles have been allowed by most historians to outweigh very strong points in his favour. However, the subject of this essay, Alexander Seton, played a major role, as for almost 2 decades he served as Scotland's Lord Chancellor, and presided over the administration in Edinburgh. It is scarcely credible that he did this as a Roman Catholic, at a time when Scotland had turned away from that religion, though fierce debates still sometimes became violent. Seton had become discreet about religious matters, though he still got dragged into them sometimes, incurring obloquy, and the anger of the King. This essay owes much to the work of Professor Maurice Lee, but the opinions expressed are not always his. It is a minibiography, which tries to use all available information.

2. [An Essay on Golf](#)

Synopsis: The essay contains some personal reminiscences, dealing mainly with my introduction to the game, and my experience of university golf. However, the main part is a consideration of what is best described as the demise of high level amateur golf as I knew it in the 1960s and 1970s. I acknowledge that there was an inevitability about some of the changes that have had this result, as they reflected wider cultural movements, but I pin much of the blame on organisations, which should have been guardians of amateur golf. Instead, they have become facilitating arms of professional golf, without apparent concern for consequences. I am pleased that participation in golf seems to have ticked up, post pandemic, but remain concerned about longer-term trends which seem to threaten its future. Once more, I think the above-mentioned organisations have been found wanting, but I go on to suggest some ideas for remedial action, some quite radical. I fear for the game if no action is taken.

3. [Starting Working Life in Middlesbrough in the Early-1970s](#)

An account of my experiences after I moved from Edinburgh to start working on Teesside.

4. [Musings on the Philosophy of Science - April 2022](#)

Synopsis: The essay is most likely a naïve take on the current status of the philosophy of science, by a qualified scientist who moved to other concerns in working life, but maintained an interest in the questions considered here. The scene is set by a historical resumé backed up by an appendix, and I then try to follow a logical pathway through issues of philosophical import, namely such matters as materialism, empiricism and realism. I devote space to modern philosophers like Popper and Kuhn, before attempting to find a workable definition of science. I consider the social dimension, including the Science Wars, and the impact of such concepts as feminism, post modernism and relativism. I end by drawing tentative conclusions, but my feeling is that this is still work in progress, to which I hope to return.

5. [The Life and Times of William de la Pole, 1st Duke of Suffolk](#)

Synopsis: William de la Pole was a great-grandson of a namesake who began as a fisherman and/or minor trader, but rose to be a money-lender to Kings, and the 1st Mayor of Hull. His grandfather rose even higher to become Chancellor of England, and an earl but ended his life in exile and disgrace. His father re-established the family fortunes, but died along with his eldest son and heir in the Agincourt Campaign of 1415. The subject of this essay, by then the 4th Earl of Suffolk spent the next 15 years campaigning in France, as part of the effort to create a viable English kingdom of France. After some successes but as many serious failures as a commander, Suffolk returned to England, and fairly rapidly built himself an important role in government, mainly by acquiring the confidence of mentally challenged King Henry VI. By 1541, Suffolk was dominant in the affairs of England and English France, but had to cope with the disintegration of the English position at the hands of resurgent France, and the fall-out cost him his life in bizarre circumstances, in 1450. Information on details of Suffolk's life, on his personality, and relationships are scanty, hence the decision to write a 'life and times' essay setting what is known in the context of events and actions of others.