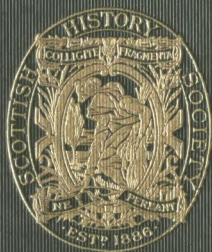


ACTA
FACULTATIS
ARTIUM
UNIVERSITATIS
S. ANDREE
1413-1588

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ACTA FACULTATIS ARTIUM
UNIVERSITATIS SANCTIANDREE

1413-1588

VOLUME I

ACTA FACULTATIS ARTIUM
UNIVERSITATIS SANCTIANDREE

1413-1588

VOLUME I

Edited by
ANNIE I. DUNLOP
O.B.E., M.A., Ph.D., D.Litt., LL.D.



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PREFACE

THE editing of this volume has been undertaken at the request of the University of St. Andrews at intervals through several years. It had long been known that in the *Acta Facultatis Artium* the University possessed a register of supreme importance. Indeed, as a continuous and contemporary record of Faculty business it challenges comparison with the registers of such great European Universities as Paris, Bologna and Leipzig. Moreover it places the University of St. Andrews in the main stream of European educational developments, so that it can offer a real contribution to our knowledge of this vast subject.

At various times scholars have worked upon the *Acta*, notably the late Dr. J. Maitland Anderson, University Librarian, and the late Professor R. K. Hannay when editing the Statutes of the University. Interest was reawakened when the five hundredth anniversary of the foundation of St. Salvator's College again focused wide attention upon this ancient University. The Principal and Court therefore decided to make a determined effort finally to achieve publication of the *Acta*; but when they invited me to undertake the work of editing no one quite realised how arduous the job would be, even if it had not been protracted by impediments beyond our control.

Although I have often felt embarrassed by the slow rate of progress, my deepest feeling has been one of gratitude to the Principal and Court of the University for the faith which they have placed in me, and for the privileges and hospitality which I have enjoyed as their guest during these years. In particular, I should like first of all to pay tribute to the memory of Dr. J. B. Salmond, who originally approached me in the name of the University. His driving power was irresistible and his keen interest in the work helped to sustain him through many months of failing health.

My debt to Mr. R. G. Cant, the present Keeper of the Muniments and Reader in Scottish History, is inestimable.

His helpfulness has been both unstinted and varied. At all times he has given me the benefit of his intimate knowledge of the city and University of St. Andrews in their national, international and cultural setting, and he has enabled me to resolve many perplexities. In addition, the Assistant Keeper, Mr. R. N. Smart, has been particularly helpful in matters of palaeography and archivist method; and he has added a valuable note upon the manuscript of the *Acta*.

Dr. D. E. R. Watt, lecturer in Mediaeval History and a member of the Publications Committee, has been equally generous throughout in his assistance, alike in the educational, typographical and editorial fields. The format and layout of the book bear the imprint of his guidance. Furthermore, even the casual reader cannot fail to detect my indebtedness to Dr. John Durkan, whose own researches into the early history of the three Scottish mediaeval Universities partly coincided with my own work upon the *Acta*. He has willingly imparted his intimate knowledge of mediaeval philosophy, renaissance humanism and liturgical matters. In our efforts to unravel obscurities we have both sought to lay bare the facts, and although our interpretation of the evidence may vary, this has often been a matter of emphasis rather than of principle; and our judgements have always been made with integrity.

In addition it will be clear from the acknowledgements in the footnotes that I have been indebted to many other scholars in a cosmopolitan fellowship of letters, modern as well as mediaeval; and I offer my warm thanks to each of them as well as to all the librarians, publishers and printers who have co-operated with unfailing courtesy and patience in the task of editing the *Acta Facultatis Artium Universitatis Sanctiandree*. For the errors which remain the editor must accept the responsibility. Every revision has revealed fresh significances or undetected shortcomings. No doubt this would still be so; but there comes a time to stop. If this edition should pave the way for future workers to make further progress in the field of educational developments it will not have been effort spent in vain.

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ACTA FACULTATIS ARTIUM
UNIVERSITATIS SANCTIANDREE
1413-1588

INTRODUCTION



INTRODUCTION

I. HISTORY OF THE FACULTY

THE *Acta* of the Faculty of Arts of the University of St. Andrews (1413-1588) are the minutes of the meetings of the General Congregations of that Faculty through a century and a half of growth and development from the origins of the University as a branch of the mediaeval Church to its transformation into an institution for the 'godlie upbringing'¹ of Protestant youth. They thus cover a period of upheaval in Church and State, but beneath the fluctuations of chance and change they preserve a thread of continuity.

Perhaps the most significant thing about them is that they were kept as a working record for the practical purposes of administration and procedure. The writers minuted current business, but they were not concerned about explanations for the benefit of posterity. Thus details are often obscure although the general outline is distinct enough. We can trace the development of the University from an association of the small schools of independent teachers into a genuine *Studium Generale* with endowed colleges and a recognised place in the mediaeval republic of learning. We watch its reactions to changing conditions and find that periods of stagnation alternate with times of revival. Personalities and pestilences, political upheaval and spiritual ferment leave their mark, until in the end the University which was founded as a bulwark of the mediaeval Church against heresy² became a bastion of the Protestant Church against the Counter-Reformation. The *Acta* provide a commentary upon a tangled skein of events, and it is worth noting that our record begins without a prelude and finishes without a conclusion. It portrays a living organism, and within its limits it contributes a distinct chapter in the volume of our national history.

¹ Book of Discipline, Dickinson's *Knox*, ii, 295.

² *Evidence*, 173; charter of foundation of Bishop Wardlaw. It was hoped that through the influence of the University *fides catholica . . . haeresibus et erroribus valeat resistere.*

FOUNDATION AND EARLY YEARS

When the *Acta* take up the story the University had already been in existence for some years as a loose association of masters teaching in their own houses. The first teachers had begun to read 'in the Studium Generale of the University in the city of St. Andrews' after Pentecost in the year 1410.¹ It was granted a charter of foundation by Bishop Wardlaw in February 1411-12, and in August 1413 it obtained papal recognition by bulls of the Anti-Pope, Peter de Luna, 'called Pope Benedict XIII in his obedience'.² At that date instruction was being given in the Faculties of Theology, Canon Law and Arts; but the constitution of the University and its constituent parts was ill defined, while buildings and endowments and corporate insignia were lacking.

In the absence of records only fugitive references throw light upon the Faculty of Canon Law,³ while the early days of the Faculty of Theology and its relations with the Priory are also somewhat obscure. From the first it was the Faculty of Arts that enjoyed the most vigorous independent life. If it lacked the prestige of its senior sisters, it created a link with the higher Faculties since it included their representatives in its General Congregations. Relations might often be strained, but there was never wanting a certain amount of integration and co-operation. Thus among the founding teachers the dominant figure in the Faculty of Arts was Laurence of Lindores, rector of Creich and Inquisitor of Heretical Pravity, yet he was also a theologian and first Rector of the University⁴ as well as the first Dean

¹ *Scotichronicon*, ii, 445.

² *Evidence*, 171-6; *C.S.S.R.*, i (1418-22), 108-9. At this date only Spain and Scotland remained in the obedience of Pope Benedict. After the Scots had withdrawn their obedience, they were careful to observe the distinction between the acts of Peter de Luna while he was still 'called Benedict XIII in his obedience' and those which he performed 'after his condemnation'. (Compare, e.g., *C.S.S.R.*, i, 14 and 21.)

³ e.g. *Acta* 27 October 1435; *C.S.S.R.*, i, 44; and see below, pp. cxlix-clvii. In Scotland the Faculty of Canon Law was commonly known as the Faculty of Decrees (see below, p. cl and n).

⁴ *Acta Rectorum*, i, p. 104; *Evidence*, 233. Dr. D. E. R. Watt has called my attention to the fact that Lindores was not a witness to Wardlaw's charter of foundation (*Evidence*, 174).

recorded in the *Acta* of the Faculty of Arts. Furthermore, when the 'artists' possessed no property of their own they enjoyed the hospitality of the Priory Schools of Theology; and on 18 October 1415 the Faculties of Arts and Canon Law contributed equally in financing measures in defence of their privileges. Then, in 1419, the University was represented in the persons of the Chancellor and the Rector when a list of prescribed books was drawn up for the Faculty of Arts.¹

The position of the Faculty Beadle at this early stage also testifies to an intermingling of functions between the constituent parts of the University. As mace-bearer and an executive officer the Beadle was an important figure who on occasion served both the University and the Faculty. He commanded a salary from the earliest years, and the Congregation of 11 August 1421 declared that any deficiency therein should be made up by the bachelors in Theology (themselves members of the Faculty of Arts). In 1432 it was further laid down that he should be a student in arts or theology.²

At the same time, however, the discerning eye could detect that relations between the Mother University and the daughter Faculty of Arts were often strained. Thus the same Congregation which, on 18 October 1418, decided to co-operate with the University in effecting the transference of obedience to Pope Martin V went on to decree that the University should have no power to interfere with the finances of the Faculty.

It is true that some kind of academic constitution must have existed from the beginning. Under Laurence of Lindores, the first Rector, the University adopted the Paris system of division into four Nations, each of which was yearly to appoint a proxy (known as an *intrans*) to elect a Rector as representative of the whole academic body.³ Although the Faculty of Arts was comprised in this arrangement, the organisation into Nations did not at first have

¹ 12 May 1419.

² 13 November 1432.

³ *Evidence*, 233, Nos. 7, 8.

any appreciable significance in its internal affairs.¹ A Dean, a Bursar (Receptor) and a Beadle are, however, found functioning in our earliest records, and in 1414 it was decided to acquire a Book of the Faculty and seals for both Dean and Bursar.²

The appointment of a Dean as head of the Faculty of Arts is noteworthy as a departure from the Parisian usage with which Laurence was familiar. At Paris the Rector was the elected head of the Faculty of Arts and in the course of time had come to overshadow the Deans of the higher Faculties. Perhaps the situation was reversed at St. Andrews because Lindores as a theologian was accustomed to Deans and appropriated the title to the Arts Faculty which he dominated at St. Andrews. In addition the founding fathers were no doubt aware that at the Universities of Heidelberg and Cologne there was a Dean of the Faculty of Arts as well as a Rector representing all the Faculties.³

In the early years at St. Andrews Laurence himself frequently filled the office of Dean, and sometimes also those of Rector and Bursar⁴; and it is not known if there was then any fixed term for these officials. The position was probably fluid, for although the Book of the Faculty (our present register) enjoys the distinction of being the earliest of its kind known to survive in Britain, it was not at first currently or methodically kept.

The struggling young Faculty was confronted at the outset with two problems: to establish its authority over its own members, and to secure recognition of its independent status as a branch of the University. With regard to the first, it began by imposing a curriculum according to the custom of Paris, voting money for the purchase of books, and making various decisions about the conduct of examinations.⁵ More intractable was the difficulty of

¹ In the Rector's Book incorporations in the Faculty of Arts began to be recorded under Nations only in 1492 (*Early Records*, 189).

² 8 August 1414.

³ Rashdall, *Universities*, ii, 252, 256.

⁴ See lists of office-holders, below, pp. cexliv, cexlix, celiv.

⁵ 18 October 1415, cf. 12 May 1419; 14 January 1415-16; 3 March 1415-16; 6 June 1417; 29 April 1419; 12 May 1419; 1420 (undated).

bringing the teaching masters under discipline. From the very beginning the Faculty recognised this to be the prime necessity. Its first recorded statute was directed against masters touting for scholars and against students seeking to evade the rod of correction by moving from one house to another.¹ It was clearly conscious that it came to the struggle under the double disadvantage that it could offer the masters neither premises nor a salary. Teachers who had enjoyed freedom of action were not predisposed to submit easily to external pressure; and it is noteworthy that as early as December 1414, and again in 1416, the Faculty had to resort to disciplinary action against two regents, one at least of whom was a founder member of the University.² Then, in May 1430, when the Dean took measures to root out discords and scandals, an attempt was made to establish a single pedagogy, in which all the scholars might thenceforward dwell together in harmony. Unfortunately, more than precept and exhortation was required to knit the body in unity, and the problem of the independent pedagogies remained a burning issue for over half a century.

Interwoven with the necessity of enforcing its authority over its own members was the Faculty's struggle to secure recognition of its independent status; and here much importance attached to the possession of an appropriate symbol of its corporate identity. Accordingly, on 17 January 1415-16, the sum of £5 was allocated to procuring a 'solemn mace' for the Faculty³; but the funds were not forthcoming, and it was still unfinished in August 1418, when it was needed for urgent business about to be transacted at a General Council in Perth in October. Steps were therefore taken to obtain it from the goldsmith or to have

¹ 19 June 1416; *Statutes*, 96.

² 14 December 1414; 4 February 1414-15; 6 and 17 October 1416. John Gill, one of these regents, is mentioned among the founders in *Scottichronicon*, ii, 445. The other, Robert of Strathbrock, afterwards became Bishop of Caithness.

³ The mace was described as *virgam solempnem* on 21 January 1436-37, when it was again required for the transaction of important business. Dr. Durkan has pointed out that the Faculty must always have had a mace for routine purposes, although it may have been a simple wooden rod in the earliest days.

the work completed at St. Andrews.¹ The inferences are strong that the finishing touches were indeed applied locally, and that this splendid mace (which is still used on ceremonial occasions) first saw service on behalf of the whole University² when it made its earliest recorded appearance on the national stage by solemnising withdrawal of obedience from the founder. When in the following year Martin V, the Roman Pope, confirmed the privileges which Benedict XIII had granted,³ the University emerged from its isolation as the solitary adherent of the Anti-Pope to take its place in the main stream of the educational system of the universal Western Church.

The scanty records of the Faculty during the succeeding years are a reflection of the uneasy political situation that obtained between the death of the Regent Albany in 1420 and the return of James I in 1424. James, who in his English captivity was credited with an interest in the University, made his influence actively felt during his personal rule. In fact he as King, Bishop Wardlaw as resident Chancellor, and Laurence of Lindores as the most forceful personality within the Faculty of Arts, formed a triumvirate as moulders of destiny, and much that is now obscure would be clearer if we knew their mutual attitude towards each other.

It is noteworthy that Wardlaw assumed the title⁴ as well as exercised the functions of Chancellor of the University, and as such helped to consolidate the rather formless academic body. By giving him authority to grant degrees and to preside over examinations the papal bull invested

¹ 9 August 1418. Laurence of Lindores advanced money and the Earl of Douglas also contributed to the expense of the mace (9 December 1419).

It is to be noted that a certain William Goldsmith was sufficiently in touch with University circles to act as cautioner for a licentiate of 1452 (see below, pp. 91, 94, 106). The supposition that the mace was made in Paris is discredited by the references in the *Acta*. Even if there had been no English armies in France to block the way, there was not sufficient time to make the return journey before October.

² The Faculty not only gave its mace but also contributed to the expenses of the Rector. An account of the proceedings at Perth is given in *Scotichronicon*, ii, 449-50.

³ *C.S.S.R.*, i (1418-22), 108-9.

⁴ The title of Chancellor is not specifically mentioned, although implied, in the Bull of Foundation (*Evidence*, 171).

him with vague but far-reaching powers, of which he made considerable use.¹ Moreover, it is worth remark that Robert of Strathbrock, one of the regents against whom the Faculty took action in December 1414, was, or had been, a member of the Bishop's household,² and that he appealed to the Chancellor and the Rector against the sentence of the Faculty. Although Laurence of Lindores as Dean was strong enough to extort submission at the time, nevertheless ten years later Strathbrock and his fellow-delinquent were once more officially exculpated: and this was done at the moment when a new Dean was elected on a yearly basis in presence of the Chancellor.³

This seems to indicate a state of tension, or at least of uneasy equipoise, between Wardlaw as Chancellor and Laurence of Lindores as Dean, Bursar, and custodian of the mace of the Faculty of Arts.⁴ Although a theologian and the first Rector of the University, Laurence had obviously at an early date transferred his energies and organising abilities to the Faculty of Arts, and his was no doubt the master mind behind the aggressive claim of the Faculty at the end of 1424 to be the sole judge of its liberties and powers.⁵ This threat to the authority of the Mother University could not pass unchallenged and may explain the developments of the following year, when the home-coming of the King brought a new factor into play. It cannot have been by mere chance that the court spent the Yuletide festivities in St. Andrews in 1425-26⁶ at the critical time when steps were being taken to systematise the office of Dean, to introduce assessors, and to make the

¹ e.g. 29 April and 12 May 1419; 10 and 19 November 1427; 31 May 1437.

² I am indebted for this reference to Dr. D. E. R. Watt, in his thesis on *Scotsmen at Universities (1340-1410)*.

³ 24 November and 12 December 1425.

⁴ Laurence gained custody of the mace by advancing money for its manufacture and by declining to hand it over after it had been redeemed by the Faculty (6 October 1416; 9 December 1419; 20 June 1426). It may not have been continuously in his keeping, but it was certainly in his possession at the time of his death.

⁵ 29 November 1424. For his relations with the Faculty of Theology, see below, p. cxli.

⁶ *James I*, 129.

Bursar (then Laurence of Lindores) answerable for his accounts.

James, however, contemplated steps still more drastic. In conformity with his general policy of bringing the Scottish Church under royal control he petitioned the Pope in 1426 to transfer the University from St. Andrews to Perth.¹ Whether from lack of the necessary funds or from the strength of the opposition, the plan came to nothing, but it did have the effect of making the academic community conscious of its common interests.

At first, as we have seen, the University possessed no corporate property; and Congregations of the Faculty of Arts were held by courtesy 'in the Schools of Theology' (apparently in the Priory) or in St. Leonard's Hospital, or in the College of St. John. The earliest known endowment conferred a somewhat vague proprietary right in this shadowy 'College' when, on 22 January 1418-19, Robert of Montrose, rector of Cults, granted a tenement in South Street and certain annual rents to found a 'college of theologians and artists' dedicated to St. John the Evangelist and under Laurence of Lindores as first 'master, rector and governor'.² This provided the beneficiaries with an official centre for academic acts³ and with a patron saint⁴; but it did not solve the problems of administration and discipline. It seems to have been the threatened transfer to Perth that galvanised the Bishop-Chancellor into spending his substance as well as bestowing his patronage upon his foundation. If premises had to be hired for official 'acts' the Bishop may have met this expense, but it seems more likely that in the first flush of pride and enthusiasm

¹ *C.P.R.*, vii, 440. Dr. Durkan thinks that the King's confessors may have urged James to take the University to Perth, where it would be removed from the influence of Lindores and be more closely under Dominican control (Durkan, *Turnbull*, 10). On the other side, the nationalistic policy of the king was not likely to predispose the Pope in his favour.

² *Evidence*, 350; *Reg. Evid. et Priv.*, fols. 64^r-65^v.

³ Lectures delivered and academic acts performed in these official quarters were said to take place *in vico*. This was the phrase used in Paris where the arts schools were situated *in vico Stramineo*—the Street of Straw, so called from its straw-strewn floors (Rashdall, *Universities*, i, 341).

⁴ See below, p. 38.

accommodation was freely granted. Moreover, in view of the common danger the Mother University and its daughter Faculty of Arts dropped their quarrels and made common cause in sending an embassy to the King in parliament at Perth 'to work for certain privileges'.¹

James obviously demanded his price, for the University immediately set about putting its affairs in order.² On 26 March 1430 the Bishop-Chancellor proposed to grant a tenement to the west of the chapel of St. John for building a college for the Faculty of Arts, provided the Faculty contributed funds.³ It was clearly with feelings of profound relief that representatives of town and gown gathered in April for the official ceremony of infesting the Dean of the Faculty in the newly acquired property. As a further step towards promoting discipline and harmony it was resolved at the end of May to suppress the private houses of regent masters in favour of a single pedagogy under Laurence of Lindores and two colleagues.⁴

It was obviously intended to erect this single pedagogy on the new site, and probably to link it up with the adjacent College of St. John of which Laurence had already been designated 'governor' by Robert of Montrose. Unfortunately proceedings were delayed by an outbreak of plague which disrupted academic life at this juncture, and the new premises were probably not ready for use till about 1435.⁵ Nevertheless a beginning had presumably been made before 1432, when James confirmed the privileges of the University and granted immunity from taxation to all office-bearers and resident students under episcopal rank.⁶

The grant of these coveted concessions, however, did not

¹ 9 March 1429-30. The deputies again took the mace with them.

² It is noteworthy that the year 1430 was one of great activity in the Faculty of Arts.

³ See below, pp. 26-8. The charter of donation is dated 9 April (*Evidence*, 351; *Reg. Evid. et Priv.*, fols. 31^r-32^v). It is to be noted that about this time James was much in residence at Perth, on the doorstep, as it were, of St. Andrews.

⁴ 28 May 1430.

⁵ A Congregation was held *in magna scola Collegii* on 26 February 1435-36. On and after 31 May 1437 it is said to be held *in nova scola*.

⁶ 20 March 1431-32 and 31 March 1432 (*R.M.S.*, ii, Nos. 199, 200; *Evidence*, 178).

mean a relaxation of royal pressure. On the contrary James construed his position as conferring the right of interference—a right which he exercised effectively on the breakdown of the short-lived experiment of a single pedagogy, little more than six months after the grant of privileges.¹ The King's reaction was to send William Foulis, Keeper of his Privy Seal, to impose the royal will upon a reluctant Faculty. Measures were adopted to enforce discipline by increasing the powers of the Dean, restraining the freedom of students, emphasising common interests and celebrating an annual Faculty Feast of goodwill on the Day of St. John the Evangelist before the Latin Gate (6 May).²

It is to be noted that Laurence of Lindores was Dean³ when the royal proposals were put forward for the strengthening of his office and that there is no mention of the position of the Chancellor. James had probably decided that it needed a man with the strength of character and teaching experience of Lindores to give effect to the desired reforms. Records are scanty, perhaps partly because of the plague which ravaged the country, but Laurence seems to have remained Dean for life and to have devoted his energies alike to persecuting heretics and to keeping his grip upon the Faculty of Arts.⁴ There is nothing to say whether he accompanied the University deputation, or what was the nature of the errand, that took the Rector of the University and his assessors with the mace of the Faculty to Perth in January 1436-37; but as there was talk of a tax upon the clergy it is more likely that they feared a violation of their immunity from taxation rather than a renewed attack upon their academic autonomy.⁵ In any case the whole face of

¹ 13 November 1432.

² 21 November 1432: in two parts—below, pp. 34-5, 37-9. It is worthy of note that William Foulis is said to have been one of the founder teachers in the Faculty of Arts (*Scotichronicon*, ii, 445).

³ He may also have been acting Rector as the bachelors of 1431-1432 paid their Rector's *cota* to him (p. 32).

⁴ Paul Crawar was burned for heresy at St. Andrews on 23 July 1433 and the recantation extorted from Robert Gardiner of his 'false, erroneous and scandalous propositions' (27 October 1435), was obviously not unconnected with the fear of Lollardy.

⁵ *James I*, 239; *C.P.S.*, 461.

the future was suddenly altered by the murder of the King, followed within a few months by the death of Laurence himself.

The extent to which Laurence of Lindores had acquired a stranglehold over the Faculty of Arts can be judged by the fact that the new Dean (who was the Chancellor's nephew) could not take the oath of office for several weeks because Laurence's executors refused to hand over the 'Book of the Faculty', and that the mace, and other muniments and insignia, had to be extorted from them with due legal formalities on the intervention of the Chancellor.¹ Lindores had exercised a unifying influence by reason of his wide reputation as a scholar, by his tenure of offices alike in the University and the Faculty, by the power of his purse and his strong personality; and many years after his death his name was still a force in the University.² At best, however, he was the driver of a restless team, and on his death the slumbering spirit of revolt flared up openly.

It first of all showed itself in the realm of philosophy when an old controversy broke out again between nominalists and realists. As early as February 1417-18 the nominalist school, of which Laurence of Lindores was the principal exponent, had secured a majority decision that the doctrine of Albert should not be read but only Buridan,³ but after his death the rival school openly resumed the teaching of realist theories and threatened to create a schism by making an unsanctioned appeal from the Faculty to the Mother University. It required the intervention of the Chancellor to effect a compromise, namely, that the doctrine of Albert or of any other not containing errors in logic and philosophy might be taught at the discretion of the

¹ 16 and 17 September, 7 November 1437.

² 2 October 1506. The extent of Laurence's influence and his European reputation are discussed by J. M. Anderson (*S.H.R.*, viii, 235-40), by J. H. Baxter (*C.P.S.*, 382-3), and by D. E. R. Watt and John Durkan in doctoral theses, still unpublished.

³ 16 February 1417-18; *Bishop Kennedy*, 268-9, with notes on the philosophic controversy then raging in European Universities between nominalists and realists. Dr. Durkan deals with this subject in his thesis on the mediaeval Scottish Universities and in his *Turnbull*.

masters.¹ A few months later the Faculty ordered a common chest to be bought to contain its mace, muniments, and other valuables,² and about the same time promulgated new statutes providing (among other things) for the proper keeping of the Book of Conclusions (the present *Acta*) and its production at every General Congregation, and for the appointment of four assessors to assist the Dean.³

These events took place shortly before the death in April 1440 of the Bishop-Chancellor, the last survivor of the triumvirate who had dominated the early years of the University. In his latest days he exercised a considerable influence over the Faculty of Arts, which he lived to see emerge from a state of tutelage into a constitutional body with its own insignia. Beneath the surface, however, all was not well. Harmony was lacking among the masters: the Pedagogy of St. John, which provided the Faculty with an official home, was not adequate for its purpose; discipline was poor; and the disturbed state of the University reflected the chaotic condition of the country. Wardlaw's hand was removed at a time when he could ill be spared. Not only was the election to his see contested between nominees of Pope and Anti-Pope, but the 'merciless plague' disrupted life, and masters had to be coerced into attending Congregations.⁴

ST. SALVATOR'S COLLEGE

This unsatisfactory state of affairs presented a challenge to which the new Bishop, James Kennedy, was not slow to respond. His personal experience as a student in the Faculty of Arts and as an adviser during the crisis that followed the death of Laurence of Lindores⁵ gave him an

¹ 14 November 1438. Cf. below, p. xxv.

² 9 April 1439.

³ *Statutes*, 105-6.

⁴ 4 May 1442. There is a reference to the pestilence on 12 February 1441-42. There are no records for 1440, and on 21 October 1441 Walter Stewart was both Dean and Bursar—an indication that the administration had broken down (see *Bishop Kennedy*, 27, 270-71).

⁵ 16 September 1437, when Kennedy was Elect of Dunkeld.

intimate knowledge of the shortcomings and needs of the University, whose disunity and lack of discipline 'cut him to the heart'.¹ In its service he expended his energies and spent his substance, but he never assumed the title of Chancellor² nor intervened personally in the proceedings of the Faculty of Arts. He always worked with and through others.

In his earlier years, for example, he co-operated with the Crannach brothers, John and David, respectively Bishop and Dean of Brechin. As Bishop of Brechin John Crannach was a Conservator of the Privileges of the University, and he had in addition long experience as a teacher in Paris and as a promoter of education in his diocese. He was apparently a consultant of Kennedy when that Bishop was drawing up a constitution for his new College in 1448 and he became a conservator of its privileges.³ In 1447 his younger brother David, then Dean of the Faculty of Arts, was also acting in complete harmony with Kennedy's ideals when he received the Feast of the Faculty as a symbol of unity and goodwill.⁴

Again, old associations and a long record of friendly co-operation bound James Kennedy to Bishop Turnbull, founder of the University of Glasgow in 1451. Fundamentally the new University in the West was complementary to its elder sister in the East, and some of the earliest teachers and administrators at Glasgow brought their experience from St. Andrews.⁵

Kennedy was acutely aware of the need to establish law

¹ 8 April 1460.

² The title, however, seems to have been applied automatically in connection with examinations. On 15 March 1458-59 bachelors *vocati fuerant per cedulam Cancellarii*. The name is not applied in the *Acta* to Graham, but it is accorded to Schevez in 1486, and thereafter to his successors.

³ *Bishop Kennedy*, 274 n, 275 n; 'John Crannach Bishop of Brechin', in *Book of the Society of Friends of Brechin Cathedral* (1953), No. 6, p. 20.

⁴ 28 April 1447.

⁵ See Mackie, *University of Glasgow*, and Durkan, *Turnbull*. Dr. Durkan points out that both Kennedy and Turnbull, as former students at Louvain, had come under Albertist influences. Particularly important among the teachers who went from St. Andrews to Glasgow were Duncan Bunch and William Arthurlic. A debt that St. Andrews owed to Glasgow was the introduction of a Quodlibetarius in 1452.

and order if the University were to survive the disintegrating forces of schism and poverty. He gave much thought to the problem for several years, during which he drew upon contemporary educational trends in Paris, Louvain, Oxford and Cologne. The result was a fusion of French, German and English models adapted to meet the needs of St. Andrews, in 1450.¹ The new College of St. Salvator which he then founded was a two-fold conception, consisting of a collegiate church and a school for the training of priests.

In thus concentrating upon the cure of souls and the study of Theology, he was perhaps reacting against the preference given to canon law by ecclesiastics who sought promotion through a legal career.² At any rate he ignored the claims of Law when he founded his College, endowing it for thirteen persons—three of whom were to be theologians (namely a master of theology as Provost, a licentiate and a bachelor), while four were to be masters of arts, and six to be poor clerks able and fit for pursuing the speculative sciences. For endowment he allocated the fruits of four rectories: Cults for the Provost, Kemback for the licentiate, Dunino for the bachelor and Kilmany for the College in general. In this way he hoped to obtain a supply of learned and zealous pastors, to secure a competence for teachers, and to integrate the College into the framework of the University by a system of annual visitation and through the participation of its members in the larger academic life of the whole. The authority of the University was recognised,³ but a system of private tuition was developed to supplement the official public lectures *in vivo*; and as the teachers enjoyed financial independence they had no need to compete for scholars. Moreover, in providing his founda-

¹ For the foundation of St. Salvator's College see R. G. Cant, *The College of St. Salvator*, and *University of St. Andrews*, 22 ff.; *Bishop Kennedy*, 273 ff. Dr. Durkan (in a letter to the editor) has pointed out an implicit connection between St. Salvator's College and the Basilica of St. John Lateran at Rome—the Mother of Churches, which is situated near the Latin Gate, and was originally dedicated to St. Salvator. He also recalls that the old Scots Feast of St. Salvator was on 9 November, which was also the Feast of the dedication of St. John Lateran to St. Salvator.

² For the popularity of the study of canon law see below, p. cxlix-clvii.

³ At the same time the College was exempted from the ordinary jurisdiction of the Bishop and was granted immunity from taxation.

tion with a stately collegiate church for the maintenance of religion the Bishop sought to harmonise learning and worship, to make the sanctuary pervade the seminary and bring the Word of God to the people.

On 27 August 1450 Kennedy laid the foundation stones of the College, granted it a charter, and inducted Mr. John Athilmer as first Provost¹; but the work of building had still to be done and in the meantime academic discipline continued to suffer through the strife of rival masters, aggravated no doubt by the civil wars of the Douglas rebellions. Debts remained unpaid, students discarded the scholar's dress for the extravagances of fashion and carried knives as offensive weapons, while the 'lower school' of the Faculty was converted to 'the private uses of certain masters'.² As a result Kennedy, 'lamenting the state of the Faculty of Arts and seeing the dissolute behaviour of the students', intervened through his representative in a specially summoned Congregation on 29 January 1453-54. Since the root of the evil was 'the negligence of regents' who were afraid to lose scholars by the exercise of discipline, Mr. John Balfour proposed in the Bishop's name that for a period of five years there should be a single pedagogy under the rule of Mr. John de Atholia.³

The nomination and acceptance of Atholia are a tribute alike to the authority and tact of the Bishop, for he was obviously selected as a neutral person likely to hold the balance between Provost John Athilmer and Mr. Thomas Ramsay. The quarrel between these two masters was deep-rooted and of long standing. In 1438 they had been divided on a scholastic issue between the rival doctrines of Albert and Buridan.⁴ Athilmer, a realist recently back from Cologne,⁵ had been the protagonist of the *Via Antiqua* of Albert, whereas Ramsay as an old assistant of Laurence

¹ The foundation documents are printed in Cant, *St. Salvator*, 49-66. Kennedy went to Rome and obtained papal confirmation on 5 February 1450-51 (*C.P.R.*, x, 88).

² 21 April 1453; 5 January 1453-54.

³ Atholia, like the two Athilmers, had been at Cologne (see *C.P.S.*, 486).

⁴ 13 October 1438.

⁵ *Matrikel*, i, 323; *C.P.S.*, 333-5, 486.

of Lindores¹ was a nominalist and champion of the *Via Moderna*; and this rivalry was afterwards embittered by professional jealousy when a certain Patrick Buttergask transferred from the house of Ramsay to that of Athilmer.²

Although John de Atholia died soon afterwards³ and his united pedagogy slips quietly out of record, nevertheless the temporary reconciliation did provide a breathing space in which the statutes were revised, the Bursar given a separate book, the date of appointing examiners fixed and quodlibets introduced.⁴ On 13 August 1456 the foundations of a general library were laid and structural alterations authorised for the housing of the books; and in the following April Athilmer and Ramsay were both appointed on a committee to advise about the engraving of a seal for the Dean.

On the other hand it would seem that the Bishop, in patching up peace in one sphere, had opened the way for dissensions in other directions. In 1457 the Faculty of Arts quarrelled with the Faculty of Theology over the possession of the mace and 'utterly' rejected a petition of the Faculty of Canon Law: it asserted its prior right to the services of its Beadle over the claims of the University, and refused to submit its statutes to the Mother University for confirmation.⁵

This aggressive spirit ran quite counter to the Bishop's plans for integrating all parts of the University in an ordered whole. At the very time when the 'artists' were asserting their independence, Kennedy was working out a reformation and refoundation of his College in the light of seven years' experience. His revised charter emphasised the need for firm governance and efficiency directed towards a well-ordered moral life and the strengthening of religion. The formulation of new University statutes which subordin-

¹ 28 May 1430.

² 30 January 1448-49.

³ He had died and been succeeded in the Pedagogy by John Lock before 5 April 1456 (*C.P.R.*, xi, 278).

⁴ See below, pp. cxxvi, 107, 109 n, 111.

⁵ 10 May 1457; 3 August 1457; 3 and 8 October 1457. John Lock and Alexander Scrymgeour are named as dissentients from the claim of the Faculty to ratify its own statutes.

ated the Faculty to the University, and the experiment of a single pedagogy, alike fitted into his general conception of an integrated body knit together in head and in members ; and the contumelious attitude of the Faculty of Arts in 1457 must have been disheartening to him. Nevertheless, the statutes which the Faculty saw fit to enact and confirm on its own authority did seek to restrain the students' freedom of changing pedagogies, to limit graduation expenses and to inculcate decorum and sobriety of conduct.¹

It so happened that, at this very time when the Faculty was asserting its independence as against the University, it had in its turn to deal with a challenge to its own authority. The crisis turned upon a long-standing problem of academic precedence. As early as 13 March 1453-54 Mr. John Athilmer had posed the question whether precedence should be given according to the order in which students had been placed by the examiners for their licence or according to that in which they ascended the master's chair. This delicate point remained unsolved and flared up in 1458 in the open rebellion of three bachelors who claimed that they had been ' unjustly ' called and placed by Mr. John Lock, and who had gone off ' to other cities ' in contempt of the Faculty.² One of the three, Anthony Murray, soon made his submission,³ but the others betook themselves to Paris, whence John of Ireland did not return ; and when George Hunter came back as a graduate in 1460, his reappearance created a problem with which the Faculty felt unable to cope in the absence of the Bishop.⁴

It is not explicitly stated that the rebellion of these students was the result of feuds between the masters, but at least they were able to profit by the strained relations that existed between Provost John Athilmer and Mr. John Lock

¹ *Statutes*, 106-7. On 8 October 1457 these statutes were confirmed by the Faculty, who declared them valid ' to stand in their own strength without the confirmation of the University '.

² 29 November 1458.

³ 15 March 1458-59 ; 13 April 1459. Anthony Murray may have been a son of Sir David Murray of Tullibardine (*Scots Peerage*, i, 458).

⁴ 8 November 1460. Eventually he was received before the return of the Bishop.

(of whom they complained).¹ Another brand was thrown into the burning in 1460 when Mr. Adam Sinclair, a protégé of Athilmer,² defiantly insisted upon setting up an independent house at the very moment when the Bishop's representatives were striving to continue the experiment of a single pedagogy for two years under John Lock as master.³ The turbulent Sinclair refused to associate himself with this project and soon found a new outlet for his energies at Cologne⁴; but the issues between Athilmer and Lock were not so easily settled. By January 1460-61, the 'contagion' of quarrelsome masters and licentious scholars was threatening the foundations of University life. In the end the tact and moderation of the Bishop's representatives seem to have smoothed out the immediate problems, but it is not unlikely that the final healing touch was given by Kennedy himself on his return.

In 1463 steps were taken to revive the Faculty Feast of friendship, and during the remainder of the Bishop's life the University enjoyed a specious calm. Within the Faculty of Arts Parisian influence was strong⁵ and moderate policies prevailed. On the other hand the disorders of the time are reflected in a 'scarcity of masters' and an exposure to outside influences.⁶

The worst blow of all came in May 1465, when the death of Kennedy unleashed the elements of unrest within the very College which he had founded as a model institution. One of the things that must have disturbed the Bishop in his last years was the fact that John Athilmer, the brilliant scholar whom he had carefully chosen as first Provost of

¹ If the single pedagogy still existed under John Lock, the grievances of Athilmer and Lock may reflect a state of friction between their respective houses, in both of which conditions must have been unstable. The *Johannes de Schotia studens in artibus* at Louvain in 1448 (*S.H.R.*, xxv, 338) is unlikely to be Lock, who determined at St. Andrews in 1444-1445.

² On 8 January 1453-54 Athilmer acted as cautioner for Sinclair for 30s. *pro lectura* (p. 100).

³ 8 April and 5 May 1460.

⁴ He matriculated at Cologne as a student in theology on 9 January 1460-61 (*Matrikel*, i, 659).

⁵ It was represented, for example, by Hugh Douglas, William Forbes, George Hunter and George Brown; and is also seen in the phraseology of the *Acta* under Douglas.

⁶ 8 February 1463-64; 12 May 1464.

St. Salvator's, turned out to be a troublesome colleague in the Faculty of Arts. His ambitions began to soar when the restraining hand of the Bishop was removed and his College began to function in its own buildings.¹

When in June 1460 the Faculty had decided that only lectures held in the 'united Pedagogy' should be officially recognised it was carrying out the wishes of the absent Bishop, but the attitude of Athilmer was equivocal towards a movement which would strengthen his rival, John Lock. The 'united Pedagogy', begun as an experiment in 1453-54 and continued in 1460, had clearly become identified with Bishop Wardlaw's 'College of St. John',² of which John Lock assumed, or received, the title of Principal Regent.³ The stage was thus set for a straight struggle between the Provost of St. Salvator's and the Principal of the Pedagogy, and the superior lustre of Athilmer's title was dimmed when Lock became Rector of the University in the mid 1460's.

The departure of Adam Sinclair to Cologne must have further weakened Athilmer's party in Congregations, and it may have been partly to offset this loss that on 3 October 1467 he chose a book to read in the schools. Nevertheless, after thus establishing his position as an integral member of the Faculty of Arts he did not remain to teach in St. Andrews but set off to the Roman Court to advance more daring schemes. On 25 February 1468-69 he obtained a papal bull granting the College of St. Salvator the power to conduct its own examinations for degrees in arts and theology.⁴

¹ Apart from two references in close succession (3 November 1453 and 8 January 1453-54), Athilmer is first mentioned as Provost in the *Acta* on 3 November 1464, and the first reference to determinants *de Collegio* is in the same year, so presumably this is the date about which teaching began to be given within its own walls. It is worth noting that the construction of the college buildings proved to be a long and laborious process (Cant. *St. Salvator*, 96-7). The Church was consecrated in October 1460 (p. 139).

² The endowment of Robert of Montrose was also included in the *Collegium Beati Johannis Evangeliste* (p. 50). It is significant that earlier than 1460 masters (with the above exception of Athilmer) are always designated in the *Acta* by their ecclesiastical titles and not by any academic status.

³ p. 142.

⁴ *Evidence*, 273-4; *C.P.R.*, xii, 313. See also Cant. *St. Salvator*, 33-5. Degrees were still to be conferred by the Chancellor.

During his absence the issues were already raised when two St. Salvator's men challenged the election of examiners and showed their contumacy by appealing to the Bishop and walking out of a Congregation with their party in defiance of the Dean.¹ After the bull arrived the College ceased to present determinants and some of the students, trusting in their immunity, had recourse to physical violence.² The Faculty was, however, unwilling to proceed to extremes. Thus, on 3 October 1469, it decided to accept any scholars who on second thoughts might present themselves for determination, and in November it included James Ogilvie, a St. Salvator's theologian, among the assessors of the Dean. Time and again it delayed action and overlooked armed attacks of the students, and in the end this long-suffering reaped its reward.

On 11 April 1470 one of the student ringleaders made his submission, and this probably marks the beginning of a split in the rebel ranks of the College. At any rate Logie and Ogilvie, the Licentiate and the Bachelor, were not 'cut off' along with Provost Athilmer and nineteen adherents on 12 April; and Logie was associated with Athilmer in the concordat which, by the intervention of the Bishop, was reached in a Provincial Council at Perth on 17th April.³ When Athilmer failed to keep this settlement his breach of faith finally alienated the moderates in his own party. Ogilvie, taking others with him, left St. Andrews for Glasgow,⁴ and Logie supported the Mother Faculty when Athilmer attempted to conduct independent examinations in February 1470-71. The failure of this audacious bid left the Provost perjured and isolated; and renewed negotia-

¹ 21 February 1468-69; 8 March 1468-69.

² James Oliphant attacked the Dean with a sword and a long knife in the public street (9 and 12 March 1469-70). Some students, bachelors, chaplains and masters, assaulted the Dean and others under silence of night with bows and arrows and many other weapons of attack (12 March).

³ *Reg. Evid. et Priv.*, fols. 69^v-72^v. It must have infuriated Athilmer when, after being 'cut off' from the University, he and his College were excommunicated by his rival, John Lock, as Rector of the University.

⁴ *Munimenta*, ii, 78. He was incorporated under Mr. Thomas Luthirdale, formerly official of St. Andrews, during the academic year 1470-1471. Master Malcolm Rollock, who was incorporated at the same time, was also a St. Andrews graduate. Thomas, Andrew and John Luthirdale were incorporated in 1468 (*ibid.*, 73).

tions, following upon the election of a sympathetic Dean and royal intervention,¹ ended at last in a settlement. In May the College examiners were once more acting within the framework of the Faculty of Arts, and all the licentiates of 1471 were examined by the University.

Thereafter the Faculty reasserted its supremacy by enacting that examination fees should be paid to the Faculty Bursar and placed in the common chest.² Moreover, although it recognised determinations made in St. Salvator's, it unanimously declared that all disputations should be conducted in the official school (*in vico*), that the old curriculum should be rigidly enforced according to the old statutes, and that all wealthy students (*potentes*) should board either in College or in Pedagogy.³ Thus private houses would disappear, and College instruction would supplement, but not supersede, disputations in the public schools.

At the same time the Faculty tightened its control over its finances. After more than twenty years in office the Bursar may have grown slack before discontent was expressed over his administration in 1472.⁴ Six months earlier the Dean's assessors (representing the interests of both Lock and Athilmer) had brought a contumacious debtor to a reluctant submission 'more through fear than penitence'.⁵ As if further to drive home this salutary lesson, three debtors were excommunicated at the audit of 22 December 1473.⁶ Perhaps the influence of Dean David Monypenny, who had considerable experience of steering

¹ 18 March 1470-71. Andrew Stewart, the Dean, had petitioned for leniency towards James Oliphant on 11 April 1470. Stewart, the half-brother of James II, had originally been incorporated at Glasgow in 1456 (*Munimenta*, ii, 64). As dean of Moray he determined at St. Andrews in 1462, but did not take his licence till 1468. He may be the Andrew Stewart who was at Paris in 1465.

² 4 November 1471. The loss of revenue that would result to the Faculty if St. Salvator's granted its own degrees was one reason for the opposition to the bull.

³ 5 December 1471.

⁴ 2 October 1472; 3 November 1472; 11 December 1472.

⁵ 14 April 1472. The student, John Spens, was owing twenty shillings in the audit of 13 January 1471-72, his cautioner being Peter Monypenny (*Bursar's Book*, fol. 6^r).

⁶ *Bursar's Book*, fol. 6^v.

General Congregations through difficulties, contributed to this solution; and it is instructive to note that John Athilmer was one of his assessors in these actions for strengthening the central authority. For the Provost this gesture of co-operation was almost the last scene in the drama.

On 23 November 1473 he begged to be excused from contributing to the Faculty Feast on the ground that he was of great age and could not conveniently participate. In this subdued mood the old warrior drops out of the records of the University. Perhaps in spite of his professional ambitions he had endearing personal qualities which won men's hearts.¹ At any rate it is pleasing to think that, in 'graciously' granting his request, his former opponents sank their grievances against a difficult colleague out of respect for his scholarship and the burden of his years. With the integration of St. Salvator's into the body of the University and the extortion of obedience from recalcitrant members of the Faculty of Arts, the feast of friendship in 1473 might well have been a thanksgiving for dangers overcome and calm after storm.

THE UNIVERSITY UNDER SCHEVEZ

On the return of the moderate James Ogilvie from Glasgow as the successor of Provost Athilmer² the way seemed set for a period of growth and prosperity, roughly coinciding with the elevation of the see of St. Andrews to archiepiscopal status. Unhappily, any such hopes were blasted. It would appear, indeed, that the clandestine action of the Bishop at Rome brought a trail of misfortune to the University. It can hardly be by accident that there is a blank in the records for almost the whole academic year

¹ In an article on Richard Guthrie, sometime Abbot of Arbroath, Dr. John Durkan has shown that Athilmer 'moved with mercy and pity', came to the help of Guthrie in an hour of need. (*Bibliothek*, iii, 144, quoting *Reg. Aberbrothoc*, ii, 86-7). Perhaps the reluctance of the University to proceed to extremes against Athilmer was partly due to affection for him as a man. (Cf. the attitude of Knox to Archbishop John Douglas in Melville's *Diary*, 31.)

² Andrew Stewart, Provost of Lincluden, must have gone back to Glasgow about this time. He last appears in the *Acta* on 11 December 1472, and he is found in Glasgow from 1476 to 1480 (*Munimenta*, ii, 87, 90).

1472-1473, which followed the surreptitious erection of the see into an archbishopric and which saw the annulment of the exemption of St. Salvator's from ordinary jurisdiction.¹ Otherwise there is no obvious sign of the crisis which must have convulsed town and gown. On the contrary, when the Faculty of Arts had suppressed its volcanic elements it sank into lethargy, arid professionalism and apparent decay. This may explain the increase in the number of assessors, with power to the Dean to appoint others. It was a step to avert the evil effects of absenteeism (*raritatem assessorum*), but it tended to concentrate the administration in the hands of a small, exclusive group, who on occasion prepared the business beforehand,² and whose privileged position was still further strengthened when, about 1475, the right of voting for a rector was restricted to graduates of all Faculties.³ Faculty meetings ceased, in fact, to be 'general' congregations.

The minutes reflect the change of atmosphere. From 1473 they become short, formal and careless⁴: the clerk's energy is expended on decorative headings rather than on circumstantial reporting. The attitude of David Monypenny may be taken as a barometer. When he ceases to struggle with the intricacies of syntax and spelling and hands his pen over to John Boswell, the Beadle,⁵ the manuscript loses in vitality what it gains in legibility.

As the old independent teachers with their rival houses died out they were succeeded by a breed of professional men with an assured income and vested interests. The four

¹ In his last years Athilmer had the mortification of seeing his College brought under the jurisdiction of the Archbishop. Its exemption was annulled on 26 February 1472-73 (*C.P.R.*, xiii, i, 19). See also *Cant. St. Salvator*, 16, 35-6.

² e.g. 7 May 1478; cf. 26 November 1488.

³ The graduates are listed as doctors, masters, licentiates and bachelors (*Evidence*, 233; *Cant. University*, 7).

⁴ For example, there is no mention of the resignation of Robert Panter, who had been Bursar for some twenty-four years. On 3 November 1477 the assessors are said to be the same as in the previous year, but they are not the same; and there are mistakes in examination lists.

⁵ John Boswell was elected Beadle on 23 December 1473, and immediately took over the duties of scribe. He held office till his death in 1506. Dean John Liston was an exception in writing his own minutes. Boswell's hand has been identified by Mr. R. N. Smart, Assistant Keeper of the Muniments, to whom I am indebted.

founded masters of St. Salvator's, for example, enjoyed a revenue from the College; other teachers held chaplainries in the parish church,¹ while some (like David Meldrum) were canon lawyers practising in the ecclesiastical courts, and still others (like John Logan and David Monypenny) were otherwise comfortably beneficed. Thus the teaching body tended to become static with little influx of new blood from continental sources, and as the fortunes of the University were closely linked up with those of its Chancellor they were almost inevitably affected by the ebb and flow of the political tide.

The endowment of St. Salvator's College, for example, was threatened when Graham contested Bishop Kennedy's will; and the University was numbered among the plaintiffs who carried their grievances against the Archbishop to the Roman Court.² In the subsequent litigation John Lock, as Rector, is said by Buchanan to have excommunicated Graham,³ and the resident masters objected to being taxed for the promotion expenses incurred by Schevez as coadjutor and successor of the fallen Archbishop.⁴ It is possible that it was in connection with these tangled affairs that James Ogilvie, Provost of St. Salvator's, betook himself to Rome and resigned his provostship there in 1477.⁵ John

¹ See W. E. K. Rankin, *The Parish Church of the Holy Trinity, St. Andrews* (Edinburgh, 1955), *passim*.

² *Archbishops*, i, 60-1.

³ *Archbishops*, i, 61 n, 79.

Evidence, 179. Schevez was faced not only with the payment of his own promotion taxes but also with the sum still outstanding by his predecessor. In protest the University produced the charters of exemption granted by Kings James I and James II. There is no indication of royal taxation at this time.

⁵ *Scottish Benefices*, 195. Ogilvie may have been by nature a man of peace, plunged into controversies by an adverse fate. After his unsuccessful contest with Kennedy over the see of St. Andrews in 1440, he became the friend and fellow-worker of his former rival. We have seen that at the height of the struggle of Athilmer with the University he dissociated himself from the quarrel. He may have resigned because he had no heart for the proceedings against Graham. In a supplication to the Pope on 29 December 1476 he stated that advancing years prevented him from carrying out properly the duties of his office, and that on his resignation John Lock was provided by an apostolic commissary 'after the customary election by the chapter' (*Reg. Supp.*, 475, fol. 157^r-157^v). Considering Lock's past antagonism to Athilmer his appointment was probably due to the apostolic commissary rather than to a free election by the chapter. The whole incident has a sinister appearance.

Lock adroitly secured provision and is addressed as Provost in a papal letter of 7 December 1477,¹ although the laconic minutes of the Faculty of Arts make no reference to him as such, and he failed to oust John Liston, the Licentiate, who was promoted in conformity with the statutes of the College. In April 1480 John Fresel had to resign his deanship when he visited the Roman Court 'for certain reasonable causes'—including business of a political nature,² while a few years later William Couper, the Quodlibetarius of 1479, was an agent at Rome in the disputed succession to the priory of St. Andrews.³

On the opposite side there are indications of royal and archiepiscopal intervention in the proceedings of General Congregations of the Faculty of Arts. In 1469 Andrew Gorleth, a Danish physician in the train of Margaret of Denmark, was received out of deference to the Queen; in 1480 a dispensation was granted to Alexander Livingston as a result of letters from the King and Archbishop; and in 1486 William Lowrie archdeacon of Brechin was received from Louvain with much honour under the same distinguished patronage.⁴

There is more significance than meets the eye in the advent of William Lowrie. It is like a nugget thrown up to the surface from a rich vein beneath. In particular it turns our attention to the interest taken by the King and Archbishop Schevez in the affairs of the University. James III, whose character is still enigmatical, has gone down in history as a patron of the arts, and in this respect he found in William Schevez a man after his own heart. Schevez had inside knowledge of St. Andrews both as student and master, and had afterwards studied medicine and astrology at Louvain.⁵ As archdeacon of St. Andrews, and later as coadjutor and successor to Graham, he enjoyed the support of the King; and he in turn served his royal master well

¹ *C.P.R.*, xiii, 620.

² 14 April 1480. He was later again involved in litigation with the Archbishop (*Scottish Benefices*, 208, 211, 333).

³ 1 October 1479; *Scottish Benefices*, 216, 257.

⁴ 6 June 1486.

⁵ *Archbishops*, i, 82, 151-3. Astrology included astronomy.

and shared all the vicissitudes of his unhappy reign. There is a hint of this interweaving of destinies in the fact that the minutes in the *Acta* are meagre for the years 1482-1483, during the ascendancy of Albany, when the Archbishop had temporarily to submit to a resignation of his see in favour of Andrew Stewart Bishop of Moray,¹ the King's uncle, Schevez's own younger contemporary at St. Andrews University, and sometime (as Provost of Lincluden) Dean and Rector of the University.

In view of these convulsions, the wonder is not that the records are scanty but that the administration did not completely break down. On the contrary, the supreme authority of the Mother University was established when the attempt of the Provost of St. Salvator's College to evade the jurisdiction of the Rector was suppressed.² Moreover, in spite of his distractions, Schevez did not neglect the needs of his University. Thus he is known to have collected a considerable library, including works on astronomy and medicine as well as the classics, and he took the occasion to renew his personal associations with Louvain when he was abroad in 1491.³ Indeed, when we remember that during this seemingly arid period St. Andrews was the school of two future poets—William Dunbar, a 'makar' with a wide range, and Gavin Douglas, the translator of Virgil's *Aeneid* into Scots verse—we are tempted to think that their budding genius was fostered in a congenial climate during their student days. However that may be, Schevez did recruit teachers imbued with the new learning.⁴

It was probably he who induced William Lowrie to come from Louvain; and the ceremonial reception extended to

¹ For his earlier activity in the Faculty of Arts as Provost of Lincluden, see above. His efforts to oust Schevez from St. Andrews were a matter of politics (see, e.g., Dowden, *Bishops*, 163-4; also *Archbishops*, i, 104 ff.).

² *Acta Rectorum*, i, pp. 9-10. Perhaps the quarrel between Provost Liston and George Crichton, one of the regents, had political implications.

³ For the library of Schevez, see Durkan and Ross, *Libraries*, 47-9; *Archbishops*, i, 147-8, 163-4. Schevez signed a book at Louvain on 3 October 1491 and matriculated in the Faculty of Theology on 10 February 1491-92; and on the same day Walter Drummond matriculated in Canon Law (Durkan and Ross, *Libraries*, 48; *E.H.R.* xxxvii, 91).

⁴ For the popularity of the study of poetry at this time, see Seybolt, *Manuale Scolarium*, chap. iv; F. G. Stokes, *Epistolae Obscurorum Virorum* (London, 1909), 316-7, 322-3, 338-9.

him suggests that he was regarded as a representative of the new teaching of which that University was a centre. It is significant, moreover, that Lowrie donated the sum of £4 for the 'fabric of the Faculty'. New teachers could not be accommodated without adequate buildings, and the decadent condition of the Pedagogy had long given anxiety to the Faculty of Arts and to Robert Panter, Master of Works,¹ who held the office of Bursar continuously from 1451 to 1475. He had inherited a state of hopeless financial confusion and was always handicapped by scarcity of funds and the difficulty of collecting debts,² aggravated by the distracting feuds within the Faculty of Arts and the fall in the value of money. Nevertheless, he did render annual accounts although they usually lacked any statement of disbursements.

On the whole it seems to have been his building activities rather than his poor book-keeping that aroused the opposition of 'certain masters and scholars' of the Faculty in the winter of 1472. At any rate there is no indication that he demitted office under a cloud of disgrace, and from the very beginning he had encountered difficulties from masters who sought to convert the common property of the Faculty—school, house and gardens—to their private uses, and thus impeded his building programme.³ Similarly the Faculty objected to any infringement of its privacy.⁴ Such obstructive individualism must have added unpleasantness to the thankless task of Robert Panter as Master of Works, and it is good to find that at the end of his last audit the auditors expressed their appreciation by putting it on record that in his time from the common purse of the Faculty he caused to be built the great hall of the Faculty of Arts and repaired its kitchen and the interior of the school, fitting them with the needful plinishings 'laudably and handsomely to the utility and honour of the Faculty'.⁵

¹ He is designated Master of Works on 3 November 1452.

² In the audit of 1475 there is mention of certain books in pawn for £4. 5s. 9d.

³ 5 January 1453-54; 3 August 1457; 3 November 1472.

⁴ 7 March 1456-57; 3 August 1457; 5 June 1460.

⁵ *Bursar's Book*, fol. 7^v; account of 1475.

By this date the Faculty could no longer close its eyes to the clamant need for more adequate accommodation for its official acts and for residential quarters.¹ Panter as auditor, assessor and member of a building committee,² continued to put his ripe experience at the service of the University; but he did not live to see more than the beginning of a long protracted undertaking. No doubt the chaotic condition of the country and the preoccupations of the Archbishop-Chancellor are sufficient explanation of the lack of progress during the remainder of the reign of James III and the early years of his successor. Nevertheless the activities of Robert Panter show that at least a start had been made to prepare new buildings for new needs; and a further step was taken when Archdeacon Alexander Inglis, a kinsman and collaborator of Schevez, bequeathed endowments to the Faculty of Arts and gave building materials for behoof of the Pedagogy.³

External stimulus may also have been provided by competition from Glasgow and Aberdeen. At Glasgow University a spirit of reforming activity coincided with the elevation of the see to archiepiscopal rank in January 1491-92, while three years later a third Scottish University was erected at Aberdeen. St. Andrews could hardly remain indifferent to the enhanced prestige of St. Mungo in the West and of St. Machar in the North-East; but the star of Archbishop Schevez had set with the death of James III. Although he was received back into favour by the new King, he was for the most part non-resident and diverted from scholastic affairs. Nevertheless, in spite of dislocation during the civil wars, there was no complete breakdown,⁴ and even if the University owed little to the intervention of its Chan-

¹ On 7 May 1478, when the Faculty made regulations about the College Feasts of the Pedagogy and St. Salvator's, there were also students in *cetera loca alia*.

² 2 February 1484-85.

³ 29 April 1495; 18 April 1496; 30 May 1497. In 1481 Inglis was described as kinsman of the Archbishop of St. Andrews and as his proctor in the Roman Court (*C.P.R.*, xiii, 105). In 1483 he was nominated for the see of Dunkeld by James IV. (See Dowden, *Bishops*, 78-80, for a summary of his career; also *Votiva Tabella*, 95.)

⁴ Dr. Durkan has pointed out that the licentiates of 1488 were not placed, which implies that the examinations were curtailed.

cellor its interests were not neglected. Thus William Lowrie, who was Dean from 1489 to 1491, may be taken as the representative of his patron during his eclipse. Similarly, during the Archbishop's absence from Scotland in 1492-1493 his vicar-general was not the Prior but William Elphinstone Bishop of Aberdeen, founder of Aberdeen University¹ and the reputed architect of the so-called Education Act of 1496.²

NEW INFLUENCES

As loyal adherents and ministers of James III the two prelates were old associates, and to a certain extent their interests in the educational field were complementary, Schevez devoting himself to medicine, science and the arts, Elphinstone to law: and it was the need for a more efficient administration of justice that inspired the legislation of 1496. This enacted that all the greater barons and freeholders should send their eldest sons at the age of eight or nine years to grammar school to learn 'perfitte latyne' and thereafter to the University to study arts and law for three years, so that 'Justice may reigne universalie throw all the realme'.

As if in preparation for the new requirements the Faculty of Arts of St. Andrews significantly raised its entrance standards in grammar and passed regulations to enforce better teaching and stricter discipline.³ The University was thus conforming to the royal will when the death of the Archbishop in January 1496-97 exposed it more directly to the power of the Crown. As Schevez was succeeded successively by James Stewart (1497-1503) and Alexander Stewart (1504-1513), the brother and the natural son of the King, James IV was in a specially strong position to make his influence felt. One would therefore expect that the St. Andrews masters, with the royal eye upon them, would endeavour to give effect to the terms of the Education Act;

¹ For Elphinstone as vicar-general of St. Andrews, see *Archbishops*, i, 143-4 n. The Bull of erection of Aberdeen University was dated 10 February 1494-95.

² *A.P.*, ii, 238.

³ 3 November 1495; 9 May 1496. And see below, p. lxxxii.

and as far as the Faculty of Arts is concerned this appears to have been the case.

It seems highly significant, for example, that a large number of students who were incorporated during this reign did not go on to take a degree, but presumably contented themselves with 'perfitte latyne' and perhaps a smattering of the arts.¹ Admittedly it is difficult to identify names in the St. Andrews lists where territorial designations are lacking; but in Glasgow, where such details are given, lairds' sons were undoubtedly incorporated,² and it is clear from the Treasurer's Accounts that some of the Stewarts who are entered in the St. Andrews records were scions of royal, or noble, houses³; and we find references elsewhere to married clerks who bear the names of former St. Andrews students.⁴

Perhaps the advent of these young sprigs of the nobility and sons of prosperous burgesses with money in their pockets and secular ambitions in their hearts had an adverse effect upon academic discipline. They, and such as they, might well have given rise to the complaint of the Faculty against those who bore themselves as 'equal in honour and grade' with their non-regent masters.⁵ Some of these

¹ Thus in c. 1497 thirty students were incorporated: six determined, nine proceeded to the licence, and fifteen took no degree. In c. 1506, after the results of the plague had been overcome, 34 students were incorporated: two became bachelors, twenty-one proceeded to the licence, and eleven took no degree.

² *Munimenta*, ii, 271, 274, 276, 277, 282, 285.

³ There was, for example, Andrew Stewart, son of the Duke of Albany, *T.A.*, i, 333; cf. *Scots Peerage*, i, 153.

⁴ For example: cf. James Haliburton, licentiate of 1506, and James Haliburton, master of arts, married clerk, emissary to Rome in 1517 (*Letters of James V*, 55); cf. Alexander Livingston, licentiate of 1507, and Mr. Alexander Livingston of Dunipace, Director of Chancery, husband of Elizabeth Hepburn, in 1528 (*Calendar of St. Andrews Charters*, No. 245a, Scottish Record Office); cf. Bernard Crawford, licentiate of 1512, bailie of St. Andrews and notary public, who left a widow (*ibid.*, Nos. 216, 220; *Rentale Sancti Andree*, 80. Other instances can also be traced through the St. Andrews Charters. For Thomas Lundie, son of the Laird of Lundie, see below, 13 November 1497.

⁵ 16 May 1496. Mr. James Watson began a long connection with the University when he acted as tutor of the King's sons in St. Andrews, and some of the other young sons of nobles may have been accompanied by tutors, especially if they came up at the tender age contemplated in the Education Act. Alexander Stewart also owed much to Erasmus as his tutor during his foreign travels. The importance of these private tutors as supernumerary teachers can be seen two hundred years later in the case of the young Mackenzies of Delvine (W. C. Dickinson, *Two Students at St. Andrews*, 1711-1716, Edinburgh, 1952).

youths may have been less interested in the official curriculum than in the opinions and conversation of scholars like Watson and Carpenter, who in a more informal way transmitted the current thought of continental universities.¹ Others must have adhered to the 'new way' of the unspecified regents whose intellectual independence was causing anxiety to the traditionalists on 7 May 1498, and no doubt the vogue of 'poetry' (or rhetoric) lured scholars, at St. Andrews as at Heidelberg, away from the study of the traditional subjects.²

Certainly much was being done during these years to infuse fresh influences into St. Andrews. The King's suggestion may have prompted his brother's nomination of Thomas Ramsay to a regency in the Pedagogy,³ to which he came (probably from Paris)⁴ abreast of European thought.⁵ Peter Chaplain returned soon afterwards, while Gavin Douglas sought to lure home John Major also.⁶ John Harvey, who was received into the Faculty of Arts on 2 March 1505-06, had bought books for the King in Paris⁷; and the 'learned' master John Carpenter, who was admitted two months later, had been brought to teach 'the poetic art or oratory'.⁸

With the intake of new teachers and the contemplated increase in the number of students something had obviously to be done to overcome the shortage of residential accommodation, and in particular to extend and strengthen the Pedagogy. A beginning was made on 30 May 1497 when the executors of Archdeacon Alexander Inglis handed over

¹ See below, p. lxxxv.

² See Seybolt, *Manuale Scholarium*, chapter v.

³ 16 January 1497-98.

⁴ Ramsay's name is absent from the Faculty records for some three years after his licence. It is thought that he and Peter Chaplain were at Paris, but this is not proven, and the records for the period are defective. At any rate they belonged to the circle of John Major. (Major, *History*, 440.)

⁵ He bequeathed his books to St. Salvator's College. The only one now identifiable is a copy of the works of G. B. Spagnuoli of Mantua (*Innes Review*, ix, 136; Durkan and Ross, *Libraries*, 136).

⁶ Major, *History*, lxi, 425.

⁷ *T.A.*, ii, 206.

⁸ *Formulare*, i, 114-5. It is clear from the *Acta*, p. 290, however, that Carpenter had come to St. Andrews before the time of Forman.

a supply of stones for building purposes¹; and in 1501 both archdeacon Robert Wells and Andrew Bishop of Moray, the King's uncle, founded chaplainries by way of endowment for the Principal, a regent and a student of the Pedagogy.² Progress, however, was halted by a severe outbreak of plague,³ and when academic life was resumed in 1504 after a breakdown of some three years, the University had to face the filling of posts rendered vacant by death.

St. Salvator's College in particular had been severely hit. Patrick Simpson, rector of Dunino, seems to have fallen a victim to the plague during his tenure of the deanship, and Provost John Liston followed him to the grave within three years. Hugh Spens, who succeeded Liston as Provost, by his wisdom and tact not only healed the divisions between the College and the University but also acted as a moderating influence in the councils of the Faculty of Arts. Thomas Ramsay was recruited from the Pedagogy to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Simpson,⁴ while James Lyn took his place as Principal Regent of the Pedagogy in 1505, but retired from the University about 1509⁵ and had been succeeded in the Pedagogy by Peter Chaplain before 12 June 1512.⁶

All these changes indicate an atmosphere of uncertainty, and the records of the Faculty heighten this impression of general confusion. It was difficult to find disputants for the annual quodlibet exercises,⁷ there were apparent irregularities in the conduct of examinations,⁸ and the Bursar's accounts were inadequately kept during the tenure of

¹ 30 May and 7 June 1497.

² *Evidence*, 354-6.

³ The schools of arts were closed in 1501, perhaps because of building operations or of plague (p. 275).

⁴ Ramsay's appointment to the Licentiate's post in St. Salvator's was a breach of the constitution, unless the death of Patrick Simpson had left no canon qualified to succeed him.

⁵ Bishop Brown of Dunkeld called him to Dunkeld to preach (*Rentale Dunkeldense*, 304).

⁶ *Reg. Evid. et Priv.*, fol. 62r.

⁷ 5 December 1508.

⁸ Thus the list of licentiates in 1507 does not correspond with the entries in the Bursar's Book. It would appear also that in 1507 and 1509 licences were conferred in the Pedagogy and the College separately.

James Lyn, who resigned in a specially convened meeting in October 1509.¹ When the King visited St. Andrews at Christmas 1508, the masters of the Faculty of Arts had obviously more on their mind than how best to uphold the honour of the University with festivities and perorations; and James, on his part, would not be satisfied merely with mimes and rhetoric.² It was fortunate that the Dean, James Watson, through his early association with the Archbishop, formed a link between Crown and gown: and he was still Dean when his former pupil came home from his Italian sojourn with Erasmus to be confronted with the University problem at St. Andrews.

ST. LEONARD'S COLLEGE

The young Archbishop-Chancellor was able to refer to the academic authorities³ a quarrel between the students of the Pedagogy and the College, but he could not so easily dispose of the underlying tensions. His initial inclination was to continue the work of his predecessors, and in particular to raise the Pedagogy to the status of a college. To this end, on 23 April 1512, he obtained the consent of the Prior and Chapter to the annexation of the parish church of St. Michael of Tarvit to serve as an endowment for the contemplated project.⁴ Prior John Hepburn, however, was not disposed to augment the revenues of the Pedagogy with a church belonging to the Priory without demanding a price. That price was paid by the Archbishop on 20 August when he granted a charter erecting the hospital and church of St. Leonard into a College 'newly built in a proper form at the expense of the Church of St. Andrews and with money got by the Prior for the purpose', and to be known officially as the 'College of Poor Clerks of the Church of St. Andrews'.⁵ It was founded on a basis of strict discipline,

¹ Audits were held on 24 February 1506-07, 5 October 1509, 5 October 1511, 5 October 1513 (*Bursar's Book*, fols. 17^v, 18^r).

² 5 December 1508.

³ 8 and 10 May 1510.

⁴ *Evidence*, 356-7.

⁵ *College of St. Leonard*, 137-8.

endowed for a Principal (who was to be a canon of the Priory) and for four chaplains (two being regents), twenty scholars in the Faculty of Arts and six in Theology.

This charter of erection of St. Leonard's is like a corollary of the April charter in favour of the Pedagogy, and taken together they suggest a bargain or a compromise. The Archbishop and the Prior were both bent upon a solution of the University problem; but their personal ambitions differed and the outcome seems like an escape from stalemate.

On Stewart's side, although he could style himself Archbishop of St. Andrews and Commendator of Dunfermline and Coldingham, he was nevertheless not the master of his fortune, since his ecclesiastical revenues largely went to swell the royal coffers; and James IV, father of the Scottish Navy and the patron of adventurers, had other uses for his money. Archbishop Alexander therefore lacked the means, much as he may have wished to emulate his predecessor, Bishop Kennedy, by building and endowing a College from his own resources. In spite of archiepiscopal and royal patronage, piecemeal endowments and spasmodic building were not enough to establish the fortunes of the Pedagogy on a firm foundation.

On his side, Hepburn was inspired by the ideals of the reforming Augustinians as exemplified in the College of Montaigu at Paris, and sought to erect under his own supervision a College embodying these principles.¹ Whereas the educational policy of the Crown was chiefly directed to the training of lawyers and administrators, Hepburn wished in the first place to provide a sound education for clerks. To this extent, therefore, the Colleges projected by the

¹ See, e.g., G. G. Coulton's introduction to *Commentary on the Rule of St. Augustine by Robertus Richardinus* (S.H.S., 1935). He refers to the work of John Standonck at Montaigu College, and the unfavourable impression left upon Erasmus, who had been a student there. For other opinions see Major, *History*, xlv-1; Boece, *Lives*, 88. Robert Richardinus, the reforming Augustinian, was probably the Robert Richardson who determined in St. Leonard's in 1519-20. Through an introduction to Bishop Robert Reid, Richardson was the means of bringing John Ferrerius to Kinloss, where he introduced the new learning and made this Cistercian Abbey a cultural centre in Moray (J. Durkan, 'Beginning of Humanism in Scotland', *Innes Review*, iv, 14-15).

Archbishop and the Prior were complementary ; and it has to be remembered also that there was as yet no sharp division between schoolmen and humanists.

We need not doubt that Hepburn's was a noble conception, but personally he was an able and ambitious man who had been vicar-general during the vacancy of the see¹ and was later on two occasions to be a cause of strife through his attempts to succeed to the primatial throne. It must have irked his dominating personality to have had no official standing in the University on his doorstep. He was not likely to forget that his predecessor, Prior James Bisset, had been one of the founding fathers of the University, and that Prior John Haldenstone had been Dean of the Faculty of Theology when its first statutes were promulgated.² As an administrator and an educationist he would feel an urge to recover some of the lost power and prestige.

He set about his policy deliberately by building up a party within the academic body. Thus it is illuminating to find so many men from the Hepburn country³ holding the office of Dean, and to note that he himself acted as an assessor to the Rector from 1508 to 1513.⁴ In addition he had perhaps given house room to some of the displaced students who had to go elsewhere during the rebuilding of the Pedagogy. During the absence of the Archbishop-Chancellor he had enjoyed considerable scope to mature his plans ; and it has been thought that his original intention was to adapt the decayed hospital of St. Leonard adjacent to the Priory ' for scholastic purposes and for the

¹ *Archbishops*, i, 183-4 and *n.* Hepburn must have felt humiliated by the appointment of Bishop Elphinstone as vicar-general during the absence of Schevez in 1491-1492 ; but their educational projects gave them something in common, and they may well have co-operated in this field.

² The prologue to the statutes of Theology as revised in 1560 calls Haldenstone one of the founders of the University (*Statutes*, 112) ; but this is one of the various inaccuracies of the document. Haldenstone did not become Prior until 1418, and is not mentioned in connection with the foundation of the University. See below, p. cxli *n.* 4.

³ The Hepburn influence extended from Berwickshire to Midlothian.

⁴ *Acta Rectorum, sub annis* ; also in 1498 and 1504-05. At this point the entries are confused.

special benefit of the Monastery'.¹ He endowed his College of Poor Clerks of the Church of St. Andrews with lands and rents belonging to the Priory; he assumed the right of appointing the Principal Master; and it was to him that the Principal should render account.² It thus looks as if Hepburn had intended to exercise immediate and sole supervision over the College which he had planned and endowed, and that Archbishop Alexander was presented to him by the Crown as an unsolicited collaborator.

King James, on his side, may have acted from mixed motives. To a certain extent he must have resented the fact that Hepburn from his own resources had already begun to build on a scale which dwarfed the work on the Pedagogy in which the Crown was interested. On the other hand he had scruples of conscience to assuage in connection with the promotion of his son,³ and felt it necessary to placate the Hepburn interest. He nominated the Prior's nephew for high positions in Church and state,⁴ and associated the Crown in the foundation of St. Leonard's College. Perhaps in the King's eyes this co-operation had a triple advantage: it enabled him both to support the new foundation and to put a brake upon the Prior's independent activities, and it provided further facilities for education while the future of the Pedagogy was still unsettled.

As the young Archbishop was the former pupil of Patrick Panter⁵ and Erasmus, who had both been students

¹ *College of St. Leonard*, 92. The authors are perplexed by the 'confused character' of the foundation and conclude that the Prior had 'set the College agoing before he had quite completed his plans for its support'. The Archbishop's charter of 20 August 1512 is confusing because it runs sometimes in the name of Archbishop Alexander and sometimes in the name of Prior Hepburn. Moreover, the statutes drawn up by the Prior exist only in a version of 1544, the year of Cardinal Beaton's charter of confirmation.

² *Ibid.*, 151, 168.

³ See, e.g., *Letters of James IV*, No. 24, and p. xxxvi.

⁴ In 1510 James recommended George Hepburn, Abbot of Arbroath, for the bishopric of the Isles with the abbeys of Arbroath and Iona *in commendam* (*ibid.*, Nos. 314, 319). He was Lord High Treasurer from 18 August 1509 until 23 August 1510 (Dowden, *Bishops*, 291).

⁵ *Letters of James IV*, xxix. Patrick Panter, the King's Secretary, witnessed the royal charter of confirmation of St. Leonard's College on 23 February 1512-13 (*College of St. Leonard*, 135, 144).

at Montaigne College, he may well have felt an interest in the Prior's 'College of Poor Clerks' and been pleased to associate himself with the foundation of St. Leonard's. For the rest, he could hope in the course of time to set up the Pedagogy on his own account as a centre of humanistic teaching. But his death at Flodden put an end to his dreams and gave a free hand to the Prior.

It was well for the University that it had a core of resident masters who were able to take the helm of 'the tossing barque of Peter', adrift in the political maelstrom after the tragic slaughter of Flodden Field. Of these pilots the chief was Provost Hugh Spens of St. Salvator's whose moderate counsels carried much weight. His years and experience and long record of service made him a symbol of stability and continuity in the midst of change¹; and in 1513 he recruited an able colleague when Peter Chaplain transferred from the Pedagogy to the College² and was elected Dean of the Faculty of Arts. In James Watson the Pedagogy, despite its fallen fortunes, retained a strong link with the past.³ Yet, all in all, the teaching body was weak, largely composed of new men, when strength was needed after the fatal field of Flodden.

'Wars and plagues', in which Prior Hepburn himself was largely involved, interfered with the formalities of academic procedure at the end of 1513⁴; and the May Day pastimes gave occasion for scurrilities and slanders six months later.⁵

On the whole, however, after the Faculty had recovered from the first impact of the shock, it contrived to carry on in a makeshift way. In May 1514 the Dean, Peter Chaplain,

¹ In 1527 Major described him as a man of all hours, a hundred-eyed Argus, second to no mortal in kindness and affability, qualities which had brought him to a green old age with his mental vigour unimpaired (*History*, 440).

² Again the appointment was made from outside the College ranks, apparently on the death of the previous Bachelor, John Burrel.

³ On 19 November 1525 'Maister James Watsone' was granted exemption from taxation as a continual resident in the University (*Evidence*, 180-1).

⁴ 14 February 1513-14.

⁵ 8 May 1514.

sought to impose stricter discipline over the students 'after the manner of Paris'; annual visits of St. Salvator's were not neglected, and student numbers kept up. The position, however, was bound to be unstable as long as relations between St. Leonard's and the Mother Faculty remained uncertain. It is possible that at first teaching was carried on in the Priory schools and that students were promoted to the master's grade under the presidency of a regent of the Pedagogy or of St. Salvator's on compounding with their own regents for loss of fees.¹ At the beginning of the academic session of 1514-1515 St. Leonard's was not represented when the regents chose their books, but on 3 November 1515 its students were dispensed to determine on St. Leonard's Day although it was a University Feast. On 10 February following, two canons of St. Andrews (presumably representing the 'College of Poor Clerks') were nominated on a committee to adjudicate a quarrel between town and gown against some students of the Pedagogy, yet in the following October St. Leonard's was not represented—though it might have felt it to be an infringement of its own autonomy to be represented—among the four senior regents appointed to carry out the promotion examinations at the beginning of each session.

A certain amount of integration had been achieved by 1519, when incorporations were first made specifically in the College of St. Leonard² and determinations were again taking place there. A further development is seen when Gavin Logie was recruited as a regent from the ranks of the Pedagogy between 17 March 1515-16 and 14 March 1518-19. As Logie was not a canon regular, his position was anomalous, but he may have been one of the Pedagogy regents who 'fathered' St. Leonard's bachelors going forward to their licence before their College was recognised. At any rate it is to be noted that he was regarded as Principal Regent by the Faculty of Arts at times when Alexander Young, a canon regular, exercised the duties of Principal of the College in its legal aspect.³

¹ 16 May 1514.

² *Early Records*, 215.

³ Dr. John Durkan first pointed out to me that 'Hepburn even appointed

As Logie must have come with the permission, if not actually at the invitation, of the Prior, it is clear that Hepburn was seeking to attract rising men as teachers as well as 'sons of noblemen and of others' as commoners. At a time when the fortunes of the Pedagogy were at a low ebb he could offer sound education along with strict but paternal oversight, and the number of incorporations in the first recorded years testifies to the success of his policy.

It is noteworthy that Logie first makes his appearance as a regent of St. Leonard's on the occasion when he asked that it might be represented among the examiners, but consideration of his request was postponed because of the scarcity of assessors.¹

These fluctuations may well have reflected the position of Hepburn in the contest for the archbishopric, and after he relinquished his claim in 1520 the position of St. Leonard's became more stable. There was, however, a setback, and the whole structure of University life suffered a partial breakdown, when on the death of Andrew Forman in March 1520-21 the Prior revived his aspirations and contested the succession of James Beaton, Archbishop of Glasgow,² to the see.

The year 1521 was critical. Because of some unspecified 'impediments' it was found impossible to elect assessors for the Dean; and the Bursar, whose accounts had long been unsatisfactory, 'utterly refused' to continue in office.³

as acting Principal (a canon regular was still nominal Principal) a man like Logie who was not even a canon regular at all'. Mr. R. G. Cant, Keeper of the Muniments, has provided me with the following references, which sufficiently emphasise the point:

8 November 1524: Gavin Logie, Principal (*Acta*).

19 November 1524: Alexander Young, Principal (*Reg. Evid. et Priv.*, fol. 21).

8 November 1525: Gavin Logie, Principal (*Acta*).

26 December 1525: Alexander Young, Principal (*St. Leonard's Pittance Writs*, No. 99).

19 February 1525-26: Gavin Logie, Principal (*Acta*).

¹ 14 March 1518-19.

² *Archbishops*, iii, 75, 96-7. The Prior himself continued to wield influence as an assessor of the Rector in 1513, 1515, 1516, 1524. The sub-prior was an intransigent for the election of the Rector in 1518.

³ 4 November 1521. The Bursar's accounts fell into confusion between 1515 and 1524.

Some 'poor students' of St. Leonard's sought to evade the payment of fees on the ground of poverty.¹ Further, the examination system broke down. Although there had been numerous incorporations in the preceding years there were no determinants in 1521 and no licentiates in 1522. When, however, a new Bursar was appointed in March 1521-22, and the former assessors were continued in office, the worst of the crisis was over, and it is significant that the new Bursar, Thomas Fyfe, was a St. Leonard's man. Not unnaturally, there was a marked brightening of the fortunes of the struggling College after the Prior had dropped his differences with the Archbishop.² Hepburn, by his personal intervention when vicar-general of the see, soon achieved what Gavin Logie had failed to accomplish. On 22 February 1522-23 it was unanimously decided that at the election of examiners for intrants St. Salvator's, the Pedagogy, and St. Leonard's should each choose one *temptator*, while the fourth should be elected by the whole Faculty; and in the following year it was resolved that the election of the fourth examiner should be made from each of the three places in rotation.³ Thereafter representatives of each College were appointed to draw up new statutes,⁴ which in effect reimposed earlier regulations, besides imposing promotion tests and submitting St. Leonard's to the general supervision of the Mother Faculty. It was at last fully integrated into the University.

JOHN MAJOR AND HIS CIRCLE

The Committee which drew up the statutes was a comprehensive body of men, including venerable doctors with long experience of St. Andrews, like Provost Hugh Spens

¹ 23 March 1520-21.

² *Archbishops*, iii, 97. It was the easier for them to reach an agreement in that both supported the French party against the English faction during the troubled years of James V's minority. Prior John Hepburn died in 1525.

³ 15 February 1523-24.

⁴ 19 March 1523-24; 6 March 1524-25. The statutes were aimed at enforcing orderly conduct during the Lenten exercises: they submitted all students to an examination of fitness at the beginning of each session, and regulated the course of appeals (*Statutes*, 108-10).

and Thomas Ramsay, and newcomers like the Rector George Lockhart,¹ John Major and Alexander Ayton who brought back the learning of Paris and Louvain.² Clearly, the University was being served by good scholars in an age of transition; and the master mind among them was that of John Major who had come to St. Andrews from Paris by way of Glasgow, on the invitation of the Archbishop. He was a magnet who drew others, both masters and students. Among the former was John Douglas, later Rector of St. Andrews University and Archbishop, who followed him from Glasgow³; among the latter was George Buchanan, the future humanist, who matriculated under him in the Pedagogy in 1524.⁴ Moreover, the fame of 'the profound theologian' of Montaigu College, was extolled in Aberdeen by Hector Boece, the first Principal of that University and a former student of Montaigu⁵; and in 1524 James Henrison, a supposit of Aberdeen, transferred to St. Andrews.⁶

These eminent newcomers were chiefly associated with the Pedagogy and the Faculty of Theology⁷; and with the making of concord between the Prior and the Archbishop, the University began to turn its attention again to the neglected fortunes of the Pedagogy. Between 1520 and 1525 the Bursar's accounts show payments for repairs to the chapel and hall, to rooms, to kitchen and plenishings as well as to improvements to the garden. The Feast of St.

¹ George Lockhart, Doctor of Theology of Paris, was incorporated in St. Andrews in 1521 and was Rector on the arrival of Major (Major, *History*, li, 414-15; *Early Records*, xvii 217). Lockhart was back in Paris on 15 January 1526-27 (*Reg. Epis. Morav.*, 253-4; J. H. Burns, in *Innes Review*, v, 98-4).

² Alexander Ayton's career at Louvain has been studied by Dr. John Durkan.

³ *Munimenta*, ii, 135; *Early Records*, 219.

⁴ *Early Records*, 222.

⁵ Boece, *Lives*, 89. Boece, while speaking warmly of several of the masters of St. Andrews, names James Ogilvie, formerly 'nominated Archbishop of St. Andrews in the sacred council of Basle'. This reference brings the erstwhile Provost of St. Salvator's back to record at a venerable age. He appears as a canon of Aberdeen in 1483 and in 1493 (*Reg. Epis. Aberd.*, i, 315, 335).

⁶ 8 October 1524.

⁷ 'It is quite certain that at St. Andrews, as at Glasgow, Major taught in both Arts and Theology' (J. H. Burns, 'New Light on John Major', *Innes Review*, v, 92-3).

John was observed with religious solemnities and convivial festivities, which included upon occasion play acting and the drinking of claret.

This picture of harmony and well-being was unfortunately illusory. Beneath the surface all was not well. For one thing, during the factions of the King's minority the University could not fail to be affected by the fortunes of Archbishop Beaton, Chancellor of the University and of the realm.¹ The Archbishop himself had to postpone his educational schemes,² and the Faculty of Arts was faced with difficult, but unspecified, problems. Thus the Congregation of 8 April 1525 appointed an impressive committee to deal with 'sundry supplications made to the Dean and Faculty', and on 11 March 1526-27 delegates were nominated to consider matters 'concerning the honour of the Faculty and the utility of the students'. Their findings are not on record,³ but the very silence suggests that the confidential business was of a disturbing nature. Perhaps it is the first sign that the disintegrating force of a religious awakening was at work. In retrospect it is symbolic that on the same day (9 June 1523) there were incorporated into the University Mr. John Major, Doctor of Theology of Paris, and Mr. Patrick Hamilton from Paris and Louvain.⁴ They were both interested in the study of biblical texts, and in Paris Hamilton may have attended the lectures of Major; but their paths gradually diverged. Whereas Major remained loyal to the doctrines of the Old Church and left St. Andrews in 1525 for a visit to Paris, Hamilton was attracted by the intellectual ferment and musical activities of St. Leonard's,⁵ left Scotland in 1527 to visit

¹ Thus Thomas Craig, Beaton's secretary, who was incorporated into the University on 3 March 1527-28 (*Early Records*, 225) went to Rome in 1533 on the Archbishop's business and the liberty of his kirk of St. Andrews (*Acts of Lords of Council in Public Affairs*, ed. R. K. Hannay, Edinburgh, 1932, p. 401).

² See below, pp. liv-lv.

³ Dr. Durkan considers that the business of 8 April 1525 might have been connected with the building activities on the Pedagogy. In any case it was not a simple issue, but *super supplicationibus diversis*.

⁴ *Early Records*, 218-19. Hamilton, however, was not received into the Faculty of Arts until 3 October 1524.

⁵ Peter Lorimer, *Patrick Hamilton* (Edinburgh, 1857), 55, 59-60, citing the evidence of Alesius.

Wittenberg and Marburg, and returned to disseminate Lutheran teachings.

The *Acta* contain no reference to his death at the stake under the tower of St. Salvator's College on 29 February 1527-28, but they do reflect the state of tension created by his martyrdom. The election of the Rector was postponed for three days,¹ and on 2 March the Faculty of Arts referred 'sundry propositions' to the Dean and his assessors. Moreover, the authority of Dean Martin Balfour, who belonged to the old school, was called in question.² Not surprisingly the spirit of unrest spread also to the student ranks. Licentiates, who neglected to ascend the master's chair, had to be threatened with excommunication, fines, and admonitory letters, and statutes had once more to be enacted to repress the insubordination of scholars and the negligence of regents.³ Lastly, a serious outbreak of plague attacked the University like a 'divine scourge' which badly disrupted studies in 1529; and in the following years some of the attention that might have been devoted to internal problems was diverted to securing exemption from taxation.⁴

There was, however, an influx of fresh blood. William Manderston, Doctor of Medicine of Paris, was incorporated on 27 February 1529-30, and elected Rector four months later.⁵ Shortly afterwards he was followed by Patrick Arbuthnot, Master of Arts and of Medicine and royal physician, and by John Fourrois and George Hay, jurists.⁶ Most important of all, John Major returned in 1531 as colleague and successor to the aged Provost Hugh Spens. A visitation of St. Salvator's College by the Rector and his

¹ *Acta Rectorum*, i, p. 84. Patrick Hamilton was burned on the statutory date for the election of the Rector.

² See below, p. lviii.

³ *Statutes*, 110; 8th April [? May] 1528; 20 March 1528-29.

⁴ *Evidence*, 181-2. The tax which the University wished to evade was a papal subsidy imposed upon the clergy nominally for the endowment of the College of Justice (R. K. Hannay, *The College of Justice*, Edinburgh, 1933, chapter iv).

⁵ *Acta Rectorum*, i, pp. 84, 87; *Early Records*, xvii, 226. William's brother, Thomas, was incorporated at the same time.

⁶ *Early Records*, 228. For Patrick Arbuthnot, see *Scots Peerage*, i, 288. He was received in Paris in 1495 (Bibliothèque de la Sorbonne, MS. *Lib. Receptoris Nat. Alamanie*, 1494-1530, fol. 8).

assessors a few months before the death of Spens in 1534 revealed an appalling state of neglect, decay and filth.¹ Evidently the time had come for the reverend sage, whose wise counsels had carried weight for half a century, to transfer the burden of office to younger shoulders.

These illustrious men brought a European reputation to St. Andrews and there was a good intake of students ; but it is remarkable that although the regents of the Pedagogy never ceased to contribute their share to the teaching and administrative life of the Faculty, the name of the Pedagogy drops out of the examination lists and matriculation rolls after 1527.² Apparently owing to the ruinous condition and repair of the buildings the scholars were boarded out in the town and graduated under a regent of one of the other Colleges.³ To improve this unsatisfactory state of affairs the Bursar went on with his building programme,⁴ and the Archbishop himself fell back upon schemes which he had had to abandon during the years of political strife.

According to his lights and opportunities James Beaton had the interests of his University at heart. Politics had diverted too much of his attention from the spiritual needs of his people and from the educational problems of the University, and circumstances also made him a persecutor of heretics, but he was not ignorant of the crying need of Church and State for an abundant supply of learned men. As early as 1525 he had petitioned the Pope for the erection of a College of St. Mary for the teaching of Theology, Law, Physics and other liberal disciplines⁵ ; and although this attempt was premature the Archbishop never lost sight of his goal.

¹ *Acta Rectorum*, i, pp. 95-99, 15 January 1533-34. John Major was among the visitors who signed the report. He does not sign himself *successor Prefecti Collegii*, although that designation is given to him in the Congregation of 4 November 1533.

² There is one exception in 1532-1533 (p. 369).

³ On 4 November 1533 the students of the Faculty of Arts were classed as those belonging to the Colleges of St. Salvator and St. Leonard and 'others in the town paying for their board the sum of twelve marks annually'.

⁴ The Bursar's Book mentions repairs to school, hall, chapel and rooms of the regents of the Pedagogy.

⁵ Dr. John Durkan has drawn my attention to this document, which he found in the Public Record Office, London (P.R.O. 31/10/17 ; transcript of *Reg. Supp.*, 1870, fols. 124^v-125^r).

His interest in academic efficiency is seen when by his consent, if not on his initiative, it was resolved in 1529 that the Chancellor should appoint a deputy to perform the functions of his office in his absence.¹ Above all, however, he was a patron of scholars. It has been said that he 'sought a companion in John Major, with whom he lingered in the shadows of mediaevalism'.² Major may have been the last of the schoolmen but the attraction of his scholarship, his warm personality, his wide patriotism and many-sided interests, made him at once a stimulating personality and a moderating influence in an age of growing bitterness.³

When he left the Pedagogy for St. Salvator's, however, he dissociated himself from the Archbishop's personal schemes, and Beaton came to rely upon younger supporters, particularly his nephews, John and Archibald Hay, who were imbued with the renaissance spirit. In 1536 John Hay, rector of Tynninghame, came home from Paris to be admitted immediately to the Faculty of Arts and promoted to the master's grade,⁴ and shortly thereafter he resigned his rectorcy to provide endowment for his uncle's proposed college.⁵ His brother Archibald, for his part, while still in Paris dedicated to the Archbishop a *Panegyric* in which he drew up a plan for a foundation along humanistic lines,⁶ including the teaching of Latin, Greek and Hebrew on the model of the 'Trilingual Colleges' which had been springing up all over Europe.⁷

It was not, however, until 12 February 1537-38 that a

¹ *Statutes*, 110.

² *Votiva Tabella*, 45.

³ Mr. R. G. Cant describes Major as 'the man whose outlook and achievements helped most to bridge the gap' between the pre-Reformation and post-Reformation period (*Veterum Laudes*, 21).

⁴ p. 379; *Early Records*, 238. James Strachan, canon of Aberdeen and provost of Guthrie, was incorporated on the same day, was elected Rector for the two following years, and proved to be a disciplinarian and an upholder of the rights, privileges and immunities of the University.

⁵ *Evidence*, 357-8.

⁶ Archibald Hay dedicated the first edition of his *Panegyric* to Archbishop James Beaton in 1538 and the second to Cardinal David Beaton in 1540 (J. Durkan, 'Beginnings of Humanism in Scotland', *Innes Review*, iv, 14, with a plate of the title page; there is another plate in *Innes Review*, ix; also in Durkan and Ross, *Libraries*, plate v).

⁷ See, e.g., the chapter on Trilingual Colleges in P. S. Allen, *Erasmus: Lectures and Wayfaring Sketches* (Oxford, 1934).

bull of Pope Paul III granted the Archbishop power to erect a College dedicated to the Assumption of St. Mary the Virgin, to which the churches of Tannadyce and Tynninghame were to be united. It was an ambitious scheme planned on the model of King's College, Aberdeen, for the teaching of Theology, Canon and Civil Law, Medicine, and the other liberal disciplines, with the right of granting its own degrees.¹ Although the founder was given a free hand to choose a site anywhere within his diocese, the obvious plan was to revitalise the Pedagogy. On 7 February of the following year Mr. Robert Bannerman, previously Principal Master of the Pedagogy, was appointed and inducted to the Provostship of the new College, together with a Vice-Provost, a canonist, a civilist and four regents.²

THE UNIVERSITY UNDER CARDINAL BEATON

Within a week, however, James Beaton died³; and it is under his nephew and successor, Cardinal David Beaton, that, on 26 February 1539-40 we find the first mention of St. Mary's College in the *Acta* as an alternative name for the Pedagogy. Upon this old site the Cardinal launched out upon a considerable scheme of building under the supervision of French masons⁴; but apart from the fact that the Faculty of Arts continued to meet in the Pedagogy under its new name the *Acta* are silent upon the early history of the College of Our Lady.

On the surface there is little to indicate that volcanic forces were on the point of eruption. There was growing professionalism. Thus Martin Balfour was Dean for twenty-three years; and only four Bursars held office between 1522 and 1542.⁵ The resident teachers formed a

¹ *Evidence*, 357-8; *Cant. University*, 33.

² St. Mary's College Paper, SM 15 1.

³ He died on 14 February 1538-39 (Dowden, *Bishops*, 41). David Beaton had been appointed coadjutor and successor to his uncle, and was created a Cardinal on 20 December 1538 (*Archbishops*, iv, 25-6).

⁴ See references in *Rentale Sancti Andree*. In 1544 there was the excambion of a house for the enlarging of the Pedagogy (St. Mary's College Charters, B16, P6).

⁵ There are gaps in the *Acta* for 1536 and 1539, but the Bursar's Book shows that there were no changes.

close corporation of 'maisters and actuall lectourers' anxious to secure the privilege of exemption from taxation¹; and many of them were bound by ties of consanguinity or warm friendship.² Salaries were paid to the Quodlibetarius, Bursar, Beadle and examiners.³

Beneath the apparent harmony, however, there was room for misgivings. Pent-up fires were smouldering under the short, laconic minutes of the Faculty of Arts. Discipline had become lax, and perhaps it never properly recovered from the disturbing effects of the devastating plague of 1529, followed by a fresh outbreak ten years later. Congregations were apt to be ill attended, so that at times important business had to be postponed, and in two instances decisions had to be enforced by monitorial letters.⁴ There were dissensions over the appointment of examiners,⁵ disturbances over responsions and quodlibets,⁶ and a certain vacillation of purpose.⁷

The unrest, however, went deeper than mere academic quarrels and matters of discipline. All other discontents and rivalries were intensified by a religious ferment which became more than ever potent after the death of Patrick Hamilton. It was a sign of fundamental differences that there was no Feast of the Faculty in 1527 or 1528 and that in 1534 this Feast, symbolic of love and friendship, became the subject of acrimonious controversy. In a time of spiritual questionings its sung mass and customary procession made it a stumbling block rather than a rallying point on the path of unity, and although mass and vespers continued to be observed the feast of brotherhood was by

¹ *Evidence*, 182.

² Thus Martin Balfour was sister's son of Hugh Spens and was dearest *confrater* and executor of Peter Chaplain. John Major sent greetings from Paris to his friends among the St. Andrews regents (*History*, 440). The same spirit shines in the tribute paid by Hector Boece to the 'men eminent for their great learning' at St. Andrews (*Lives*, 85).

³ *Bursar's Book*, in successive audits.

⁴ 3 November 1536; 8 April 1528; 20 March 1528-29.

⁵ 19 February 1536-37; 7 March 1540-41.

⁶ 10 November 1537 (and see below, p. cxxvi).

⁷ Thus on 2 October 1532, St. Leonard's College insisted that in future Congregations should be held on 30 September because 2 October was the day of dedication of St. Leonard's church. A resolution was made to this effect, but never kept.

common consent allowed to drop.¹ Similarly, dissensions spread to the playing fields and converted the Shrove Tuesday games into a breeding place of 'many evils',² while the quodlibet disputations became an occasion for libellous exchanges.³

To control such discordant elements would require exceptional tact and skill on the part of the administrators, and the annual election of Martin Balfour as Dean may be taken as a kind of barometer of Faculty opinion. His long tenure of office during critical years implies that he was a tactful chairman and that he was not fanatical, although, as a canon of St. Salvator's and sometime official principal of St. Andrews, he was associated with the established order and sat upon heresy trials. During a period of change and schism, punctuated by outbreaks of plague, he kept the administrative machinery running, however inadequately. It is noteworthy that he wrote his own minutes, but whereas in critical junctures in the past his predecessors tried to give a detailed account of the matters in dispute his record becomes sparse and non-committal on occasions when radical differences of conscience as well as the interplay of personal ambitions must have rent Congregations asunder.

Thus a state of tension obviously underlies the bald statement that at the 1525 election Martin Balfour was chosen Dean by a majority vote. Similarly, after the death of Patrick Hamilton he was continued in office with the consent of the whole Faculty but only after 'various altercations'. Ten years later the opposition to him had become acute. Before the 1540 election the four regents of his own College and three of the St. Leonard's masters made it clear that they would not support him, and they walked out of the Congregation because they could not have their 'unlawful desires'.

Their grievances would seem to have been partly of a

¹ 27 March 1534; 8 April 1536. The Bursar's accounts shows that mass continued to be celebrated on the Feast of St. John until the break took place in the records (1544-1551).

² 19 February 1536-37.

³ 10 November 1537. See also the trial for heresy of David Guild on account of statements made during quodlibet exercises (*College of St. Leonard*, 220-3.)

personal nature following upon quarrels over the appointment of examiners (with the fees accruing), and two of the three named malcontents had an unsatisfactory record.¹ In addition Balfour's appointment as official principal, his part in the heresy trial of Sir John Borthwick² and the strong Catholic bias of the old College, must have hardened religious differences. It is not surprising that in these circumstances Balfour consented reluctantly to continue in office. In 1541 it is cryptically stated that he was elected from mixed motives (*propter motiva varia*), while in 1542 for some unexplained reason the election was postponed for a fortnight after the statutory date and was then a perfunctory affair; and in the following year the very form of an election was omitted.

Dean Martin Balfour was like the captain of a sinking ship with a mutinous crew. Not only had he to cope with the 'unlawful desires' of wilful regents but he found it hard, perhaps sometimes impossible, to obtain the co-operation of assessors.³ The situation was one of uneasy equipoise.

Of the three Colleges, the Pedagogy had scarcely yet begun to function under its new foundation as St. Mary's. St. Salvator's was regarded as a bastion of orthodoxy but in John Major it had a wise and moderate Provost 'whose word then was held' (said John Knox) 'as an oracle in matters of religion'.⁴ At the same time at the instance of Cardinal Beaton it gave asylum to two English Catholic

¹ David Garden and John Scheill had transferred to St. Leonard's from St. Salvator's, so presumably were on strained relations with Provost Martin Balfour (*College of St. Leonard*, 40, 121, 124, 209). Garden probably left St. Salvator's out of resentment that his claim to be appointed an examiner had been turned down (19 February 1536-37). The grievances of the four unnamed St. Salvator's regents may have been of a similar nature (see e.g. 7 March 1540-41). Three of the four were Alexander Dick, Thomas Hill and Robert Anderson. The fourth was probably Thomas Young. Others may have objected on the constitutional ground that Balfour as a full Doctor of Theology was disqualified from acting as Dean in the Faculty of Arts. (This constitutional point has been brought to my notice by Dr. John Durkan.)

² See references in *St. Andrews Kirk Session Register*, 91-101; cf. *Formulare*, ii, 225-7.

³ e.g. 1531, 1532 to be chosen by himself; from 1540 onwards, not recorded.

⁴ Dickinson's *Know*, i, 15.

refugees, of whom one, Dr. Richard Hilliard, was a man of considerable importance in the history of Anglo-Scottish relations.¹ This state of uneasy balance is seen most clearly, however, at St. Leonard's where the new doctrines were being taught, openly or surreptitiously, in a college which had always attracted men of independent views and an enquiring mind. These were the thirsty souls who 'drank of St. Leonard's well' and were infected by 'the reek of Master Patrick Hamilton'.²

Two of them—Alexander Allan (Alesius) and John Fyfe—left St. Andrews for continental schools and finally settled in Leipzig and Frankfort respectively,³ while two of the three brothers Wedderburn, authors of the *Gude and Godlie Ballatis*, are said to have found refuge in France and Germany.⁴ On the other hand Gavin Logie and John Winram, who were credited by John Knox with spreading the new opinions, did not let their teachings create a breach with their past.⁵ Logie sat on a heresy trial shortly before his death about 1539,⁶ and John Winram enjoyed the patronage of the Cardinal⁷ when, on 31 December 1541, he signed letters testimonial clearing Mr. David Guild, a regent of his own College, from a charge of heresy. His fellow-signatories included John Major, Dean Martin Balfour and the two English Catholic refugees, John

¹ *Early Records*, 244; *Archbishops*, iv, 45, 56; *Rentale Sancti Andree ad indices*. See also J. H. Baxter in *University of St. Andrews Alumnus Chronicle*, June 1955. If St. Mary's had been functioning, one might have expected the Cardinal to have housed his guests there.

² Calderwood, *History*, i, 83-86; Dickinson's *Knox*, i, 18.

³ Dickinson's *Knox*, i, 23; T. McCrie, *Life of John Knox* (Edinburgh, 1812), 411.

⁴ Calderwood (*History*, i, 141-3) says that the brothers, John, James and Robert Wedderburn, fell under the influence of Gavin Logie, and gives an account of their wanderings. See a critical estimate by A. F. Mitchell, *Gude and Godlie Ballatis* (S.T.S., 1897), xciv ff.

⁵ Dickinson's *Knox*, i, 15.

⁶ *Formulare*, ii, 72; *Archbishops*, iii, 210; *College of St. Leonard*, 55. He would seem to have been in poor health during his later years, and to have ceased from taking an active part in the work of the College by about 1535.

⁷ The Cardinal made him a grant of £20 towards his doctorate in theology (*Rentale Sancti Andree*, 107; account rendered in April 1541). He also preached a sermon on heresy at the trial of George Wishart and was present at the trial of Walter Mill in 1558 (Dickinson's *Knox*, ii, 233-4; *St. Andrews Kirk Session Register*, 73 n).

Annand, John Duncanson and Thomas Cunningham canons regular, Robert Anderson and Alexander Dick of St. Salvator's.¹ Some of these men were before long to throw in their lot with the Reformers and others with the Old Church; but they were still uncommitted, and this indeterminate state of feeling reflected opinion in the country as a whole in the crisis that followed the death of James V in 1542.

Only a spark was needed to set off a general conflagration, and it was the misfortune of St. Andrews to supply tinder in the form of opposition to the Franco-Catholic policy of Cardinal Beaton. Already in 1544 there was dearth and scarcity of scholars²; and no Congregation of the Faculty of Arts is recorded between 3 October 1544 and 3 November 1551. This is not surprising, since it was a time of English invasions when Hertford was instructed 'to spoyle and turne upset downe the Cardinalles town of St. Andrews'.³ In so small a city life was bound to be disrupted by such shattering events as the burning of George Wishart and the murder of the Cardinal (1 March and 29 May 1546), followed by the fourteen months' siege of the Castle and the English occupation of Broughty from September 1547 until January 1549-50.

During the siege of the Castle the nearby College of St. Salvator was burned in 1547;⁴ and as two of the masters carried away a couple of copes and two maces to safety at Monimail,⁵ there may have been a partial evacuation to this country residence of the Archbishops. Things were brighter at St. Leonard's, where something was done to improve discipline under Alexander Mylne, Abbot of Cambuskenneth, who in 1539 was appointed Administrator for

¹ *College of St. Leonard*, 220-223.

² *Bursar's Book*, fol. 35.

³ *Hamilton Papers*, ed. J. Bain (Edinburgh, 1890-92), ii, 326.

⁴ *Cant. St. Salvator*, 83, 118; Dickinson's *Knox*, i, 95; *R.S.S.*, iii, Nos. 2345, 2368.

⁵ *Bursar's Book*, fol. 35^r. In a note, crushed in at the bottom of an account, it is stated that they were taken away by Mr. Alexander Dik and Mr. Thomas Milis 'at the time of the war of the English against the Scots'. In the audit of 24 February 1550-51, payment was made to Mr. William Sanders, Beadle, for bringing back 'some hoods' from Monimail to St. Andrews (*ibid.*, fol. 40^r).

the King's son, James Stewart, the child Commendator, afterwards Earl of Moray.¹ Its constitution was revised in 1544, and in the following year Cardinal Beaton granted it a charter of confirmation by his legatine authority, recognising its independent corporate character under its own Principal. Although a series of official visitations reported a state of laxity and neglect, it had at least become master of its own destinies.²

Of the three Colleges, St. Mary's was most profoundly affected by the events of these years. The outbreak of hostilities brought the Cardinal's building activities to a standstill³: but it was probably by his invitation that his kinsman, Archibald Hay, returned from Paris to be incorporated in St. Andrews in 1545⁴ and to be presented to the Principalship at the end of June 1546, on the resignation of the aged Robert Bannerman.⁵ As a 'great lover of philosophy' and a good Catholic, Hay no doubt hoped to reform life and morals within the framework of the old Church and to carry out the scheme of his *Panegyric* for a College for the humanistic teaching of languages (Latin, Greek, and Hebrew) as well as of the arts and medicine. But whatever hopes of reform and new life were built upon him were quenched by his premature death, perhaps as a war casualty, a year later.⁶

Everything considered, the wonder is that although the University was 'desolate and . . . neir perist',⁷ teaching

¹ *R.S.S.*, ii, No. 3097: 27 July 1539.

² The text and translation of the revised statutes and of the Cardinal's charter and the text of the visitations are given in *College of St. Leonard*, 145 ff. See also pp. 118-19, 124-5. James Stewart the Commendator, who signed the revised statutes in 1544 (*ibid.*, 158), was himself incorporated in the University in the following year at the same time as Archibald Hay (*Early Records*, 252).

³ In June 1546 the College 'as yit is unfoundit or ony persoun nominate thairto' (*R.S.S.*, iii, No. 1705).

⁴ *Early Records*, 252.

⁵ *R.S.S.*, iii, No. 1738. The office is there called *principalem locum*.

⁶ On 27 September 1547 Mr. John Douglas was presented to the Principalship (*super principalitate et principali loco*) on the death of Mr. Archibald Hay (*R.S.S.*, iii, No. 2457). The office is called a *praefectus* in the New Foundation of Archbishop Hamilton (*Evidence*, 362). For the changes in nomenclature see Cant, *University*, 35 n.

⁷ Cant, *University*, 35; *Acta Rectorum*, ii, p. 35; Dr. John Durkan has drawn my attention to the fact that Patrick Cockburn in the introduction to his book *De Utilitate et Excellentia Verbi Dei* (Paris, 1551) congratulated

never completely ceased and a skeleton administration was maintained.¹ The continuity, although tenuous, remained unbroken, and some of the new names which appear in Congregation after 1551 were presumably graduates of the unrecorded years. Moreover, the new Dean retained the assessors of his unnamed predecessor.

THE TIDE OF CHANGE

When the *Acta* take up the story again after peace had been restored to the weary country in 1550, it might seem at first sight that the old order was still entrenched. It is true that Martin Balfour was no longer Dean of the Faculty of Arts, but he had become Provost of St. Salvator's after death had carried off his old friends, John Major and Peter Chaplain, in quick succession.² He, however, was also aged,³ but it was presumably through his influence that John Balfour, vicar of Cults,⁴ probably his kinsman, was elected Dean in November 1551. The Dean from 1552 to 1556 was Mr. David Guild, rector of Dunino, who had transferred from St. Leonard's to the Old College to fill the Bachelor's post; and the Bursars during these years were John Forhous, who had been recruited from Paris to St. Salvator's in 1530, and Thomas Miles, who had taken the College maces to safety during the 'Castilian' wars.⁵ It

Archbishop Hamilton on having spared no effort or expense in restoring the University (*Academiam*) *aliquot iam annis bonis libris et professoribus destitutam, ac pene desertam*.

¹ This is seen from the *Acta Rectorum*. One remedy which the masters sought for the decayed state of the University was exemption from taxation (*ibid.*, ii, 35).

² John Major died between 15 February and 18 September 1550, and his successor, Peter Chaplain, was dead by 6 February following (St. Salvator's Cartulary B, fols. 125^r, 126^r, 130^r).

³ Martin Balfour died before 18 December 1553 (*ibid.*, fol. 128^r). He was succeeded as Provost by Mr. William Cranston, provost of Seton and rector of Kemback, Doctor of Theology of Paris. Cranston, as provost of Seton, was present in the Provincial Council of 1549 when John Major and Martin Balfour, 'being stricken in years, aged and infirm, were represented by their proctors' (Patrick, *Statutes*, 86-7). According to the constitution of the College Cranston should have resigned from Seton.

⁴ As the rectory of Cults was the endowment of the Provost, Mr. John Balfour was the vicar of Provost Martin Balfour.

⁵ The 'Castilians' were the Protestant insurgents besieged in St. Andrews Castle after the death of the Cardinal.

looked, therefore, as if the Old College controlled the fortunes of the Faculty and maintained strong links with the past.

Nevertheless on reading the minutes it is impossible to escape the impression that change had burst the barriers of conservatism. Humanist terms have supplanted the old mediaeval forms. The University has become an Academia, the colleges gymnasia, the Congregation a Comitium, the Bursar a Quaestor, and so on. It is true that continental influences had always been at work in the University. European affinities might perhaps explain the puzzling reference to *phebe* in 1473, the occasional use of the word *senescalli* for *provisores* of the Faculty Feast, the reference to an *alumnus* of Louvain and to the College *Divi Salvatoris*¹; and such borrowings might have been more numerous if the successive Deans between 1473 and 1506 had written their own minutes. In the days of Dean Martin Balfour the tide of change was noticeably flowing; and when the records are resumed under Archbishop Hamilton the stream has become a river in full spate. If one were to judge solely by the written pages of the *Acta*, one might imagine that the upheaval of 1545-1550 caused a greater break with tradition than the cataclysm of 1559-1560.

Apart from the changes in nomenclature, the organisation of four Nations is seen to have assumed a new prominence. Rectors had habitually been appointed by intrants of the Nations, but it was a new procedure when the Congregation of 23 February 1557-58 minuted the election of proctors who were to choose the intrants.² It was also an innovation when the auditors were elected from the four Nations on 10 October 1556, and also the assessors on 19 October 1557.

A more obvious break with the past is the number of fresh names which appear in the records as time and death carried off former regents and office-bearers; and it is equally noteworthy that the newcomers represent varying shades of opinion. Thus Edmund Hay, who earned his

¹ Pp. 288, 398. On 3 October 1544 we find *discipulis for studentibus*.

² Rashdall, *Universities*, ii, 307.

reputation later as a Jesuit in France, began his academic career in St. Andrews in the decade before the Reformation; and David Guild, canon of St. Salvator's, who was Dean of the Faculty of Arts from 1553 to 1557, was the same who had been suspected of heresy as a regent of St. Leonard's in 1541. It was, indeed, a period of uneasy equipoise when moderates of both ecclesiastical parties were still seeking to effect a compromise and were not yet ready to make irrevocable decisions. During these years the calling of two Provincial Councils (in 1549 and 1551-52), and the publication of 'Archbishop Hamilton's Catechism' in 1552,¹ marked an effort, inspired by the Council of Trent, to reform the Church from within.

The Provincial Councils stressed the necessity for better education of the clergy, both secular and religious, and it was in conformity with their dictates that Archbishop Hamilton set about completing the work of his predecessors on St. Mary's College. On 25 February 1553-54, acting on the strength of a papal bull, he granted it a charter of new erection, for the teaching of Theology, Canon Law and the Arts, with 'three Professors of Philosophy'.² It already had a Principal in the person of Mr. John Douglas³ (who as Rector also presided over the fortunes of the Mother University from 1551 till 1573); and when in 1554-1555 it put forward its first determinants as students of St. Mary's College it had at last slipped into the place vacated by the old Pedagogy almost thirty years before.⁴

¹ The text of the Councils is given in translation in Patrick, *Statutes*, 84-148. The Catechism shows the influence of the German reformers of the 'Compromise school', some of whose books were in the possession of Edmund Hay, who became a Jesuit, and of John Duncanson, who became the Protestant Principal of St. Leonard's. See Preface by A. F. Mitchell to Archbishop Hamilton's *Catechism* (Edinburgh, 1882); *Archbishops*, v, 60-2; and Dickinson's *Knox*, i, xv n, xix).

² The text of the Bull of Julius III and of Hamilton's *Nova Erectio* is printed in *Evidence*, 360-6.

³ Above, lxiii n. He was a natural son of Robert Douglas of Langnewton and was legitimated on 2 January 1563-64 (*R.S.S.*, v, No. 1518). We have seen that he followed Major from Glasgow. He went later to Paris where he became a bachelor of medicine (see below, p. clviii n). He was presented to St. Mary's in 1547 (*R.S.S.*, iii, No. 2457).

⁴ But the licentiates of the same year are classed as *ex Pedagogy*. Except for the mention of James Watson in 1532 the Pedagogy had presented no determinants since 1527.

Douglas belonged to the predominant Hamilton interest ; on 5 October 1558 Mr. Archibald Hamilton was admitted as regent in the class of dialectic ; and during its early years the Archbishop's new College received a remarkable intake of members of the influential and wide-spread Hamilton clan. Just as John Hepburn at the beginning of the century had dominated his foundation at St. Leonard's, so John Hamilton was disseminating the family influence at St. Mary's fifty years later. An earnest attempt was made to give effect to the charter of foundation by providing teachers in the higher Faculties. In its Principal it possessed a graduate in medicine ; in 1556 it incorporated Mr. William Skene, licentiate in both Laws, as canonist ¹ ; and it invited Mr. John Rutherford (formerly of Bordeaux, Coimbra and Paris) to come as ' public professor ' of Philosophy.²

Rutherford's appointment, and more particularly his election as Dean on 4 November 1557, was the most radical break with tradition and precipitated a crisis when David Guild, the retiring Dean, and Provost William Cranston (both St. Salvator's men), denied the validity of his appointment on the ground that he was not in holy orders and that he was a regent in the Faculty of Arts. They challenged the legality of appointing a layman to preside over clerics, and a regent in arts to take precedence over theologians. It required the intervention of the Rector (himself a 'St. Mary's man') and his assessors to resolve the question. Even so, it was by a majority vote that they upheld the election ; and Rutherford remained in office until after the Reformation.³ St. Salvator's was represented among the Dean's assessors, but was obdurate in refusing to co-operate in the promotion tests of students at the beginning of the new session.

POST-REFORMATION YEARS

Soon, however, academic routine was disturbed by a greater upheaval than inter-collegiate quarrels. In 1559-

¹ *Early Records*, 264.

² McCrie, *Melville*, ii, 367-9. On Rutherford, see *Veterum Laudes*, 62-3.

³ See the different Congregations of November 1557.

1560 the formalities of examination and graduation were suspended 'because of the universal upheaval in the state and reformation in religion'.¹ It is noteworthy, however, that there is no gap in the records comparable with that in the 1540's. A bridge was effected by continuing Douglas as Rector and Rutherford as Dean 'until further reformation'. Before the next meeting of the Faculty the hour for decision had struck. Some adherents of the old Church, like Provost William Cranston, Edmund Hay and Thomas Smeton, had gone into exile²; and many had conformed to the new order. John Winram had become Superintendent of Fife; Douglas and Rutherford and Archibald Hamilton, the new Bursar, had become elders of the Kirk of St. Andrews.³ By a strange turn of fortune Rutherford had succeeded the expatriate William Cranston as Provost of St. Salvator's and found himself the colleague of his erstwhile opponent, Mr. David Guild,⁴ who as recently as 1558 had been present at the burning of the aged Walter Mill.

In the Congregation of 7 November 1561 the Dean and the Bursar promised to do their utmost to reform the Faculty and to secure obedience to the legitimate administration. The result was the promulgation in the following January of interim statutes, prescribing a curriculum, imposing rules upon both students and teachers and laying down procedure for examinations, emphasising the need of discipline alike in class room and playing field, and reimposing old remedies for old abuses. Their conservative spirit gave no indication of the underlying intellectual ferment; and their temporary nature could not long allay the general unrest.

The leaders of the Reformation were alive to this fact and exerted themselves to deal with the situation.⁵ Winram

¹ 15 May 1560, p. 415

² Cranston, 'a great favourer of Papists', was reported dead before 24 September 1562 (*C.S.P.*, i, 653), and to have taken away 'ane greit pairt' of the College muniments (*Evidence*, 195).

³ See references in *St. Andrews Kirk Session Register*.

⁴ *St. Andrews Kirk Session Register*, 103 (5 September 1561); *R.S.S.*, v, No. 3457. For the confused and difficult situation that prevailed in the Old College, see Cant, *St. Salvator*, 168-9.

⁵ e.g. they introduced promotion tests as recommended by the Book of Discipline (Dickinson's *Knox*, ii, 298-9).

and Douglas were named on the commission which drew up the Book of Discipline and were disappointed to find that the 'worldings' were not prepared to endow learning at the expense of their pockets. In 1563, however, Parliament appointed commissioners, including Winram and Buchanan, to enquire into the revenues and the standards of teaching at St. Andrews.¹ The *Acta* contain no specific reference to this commission, but it is significant that in January 1565-66 a specially convoked Congregation appointed a committee of the 'best and most prudent' men of each of the three Colleges to make a digest of the old laws with a view to revising the statutes of the Faculty of Arts. In 1566 George Buchanan came to St. Andrews as Principal of St. Leonards and acted as an assessor to the Dean until 1570. He was personally present when on 2 November 1569 it was unanimously decided that the old laws, so far as they were consistent with 'honesty and true religion', should be observed until 'more perfect' ones were sanctioned; and the code that was finally adopted a year later consisted once more of such old laws as were free from 'superstition and vanity'.²

The establishment of three Colleges had, however, raised a practical difficulty inasmuch as it had upset the balance of the old procedure of examination by four examiners.³ Probably it was the result of unhappy experience (including a shortage of teachers) that caused the framers of the temporary statutes to decide in January 1561-62 that there should be only three examiners, always provided that no one examined his own pupils; and eight years later this was reaffirmed by a majority vote after debate.⁴ Yet on 5 March 1570-71 the Faculty reverted to the old practice, and four was the number finally fixed by the revised statutes, and it once more became a convenient allocation when in

¹ *A.P.*, ii, 544; *College of St. Leonard*, 41-2.

² 3 and 10 November 1570; and see *Statutes*, 86-111.

³ See below, p. cxiii. It has been pointed out that the number four had a special significance 'representant le catégorie de l'universel, dans la mystique des nombres au moyen âge' (S. Stelling-Michaud, *L'Histoire des Universités au Moyen Âge*, in *Rapports de l'XI^e Congrès International des Sciences Historiques*, i, 124).

⁴ 31 January 1569-70.

1579 the College of St. Mary was withdrawn from the Faculty of Arts and given over entirely to Theology.

A similar state of uncertainty surrounded the position of the Vice-Chancellor. As Archbishop Hamilton adhered to the Old Church the Reformation severed the traditional tie between Chancellor and University and to that extent enhanced the importance of the Vice-Chancellor. At any rate, on 12 March 1567-68 he petitioned for a reward for his labours and was granted the salary formerly paid to the fourth examiner; and on 10 February 1569-70 a question was raised as to the part which he should play in examinations, academic disputations and controversies. There is no record of his reaction to the re-appointment of a fourth examiner, which would mean a loss of income, or of potential income, to himself. His status was further affected when John Douglas, Provost of St. Mary's and Rector of the University¹ was created Archbishop of St. Andrews in February 1571-72 and became Chancellor of the University *ex officio*. It is noteworthy that the *Acta* make no reference to this event but continue to designate Douglas only as Rector during the short remainder of his life.

No doubt the affectionate regard in which he personally was held recommended him as a caretaker in an age of transition, but he was old and feeble and lacking in the qualities of decisive leadership² necessary in the approaching struggle between the forces of Calvinism and the Counter-Reformation. In the annals of the University this hardening of the issues is marked by the apostasy of John and Archibald Hamilton, who make their last appearance in the *Acta* in November 1574 and November 1576 respectively. Their withdrawal to France was countered by the return to Scotland of Andrew Melville and Thomas Smeton,³ and by the New Foundation of St. Andrews University in 1579.

The *Nova Fundatio* was the outcome of a visitation authorised by Parliament in 1578 with the expressed aim

¹ As Rector he may have acted as Vice-Chancellor.

² Melville, *Diary*, 26-31.

³ *Ibid.*, 44-5, 72-5. Andrew Melville was Principal of Glasgow University from 1574 to 1580.

of replacing teachers of unsound doctrine by 'qualifiit and worthie personis' able to give 'that perfectioun of teaching which this learnit aige cravis' for the strengthening of 'the trew religion' against the adverse forces.¹ On this occasion the commissioners went not to consult the University about reform but to enforce a policy already laid down by the master mind of Andrew Melville. It contemplated the introduction of specialists in place of the old method of regenting. All theological teaching (including Archibald Hay's 'three languages', Hebrew, Greek and Latin) was to be concentrated in St. Mary's; the Provost of St. Salvator's was to be a Professor in Medicine and the Principal of St. Leonard's a Professor in the Philosophy of Plato. The 'lawyer and mathematician', who were formerly attached to St. Mary's, were transferred to the Old College.² Further, the Chancellor,³ Rector, Deans of Faculties and Conservator were to be restored to their pristine authority.

One striking feature in this development is that it marks the interference of the State in the University field in order to establish the religious policy of the Kirk. The University was still regarded as ecclesiastical territory but it was no longer autonomous under its Archbishop-Chancellor. An inroad was made upon the old independence which James I had failed to overthrow. The University became the object of legislation by Kirk and State and sometimes a battle ground between their conflicting policies, and this anomalous position is reflected in the *Acta*.

Thus the New Foundation itself, although it left an indelible impress upon the University, did not provide a solution of its problems. On the contrary, the only result which is obvious from the *Acta* is the disappearance of St. Mary's College from the Faculty of Arts after 2 November

¹ *Evidence*, 183-6. See also Cant, *University*, 48-9.

² It may be noted that the lawyer, Mr. William Skene, was commissary and that in 1564 the Commissary Court was established in St. Salvator's, 'the College Kirk being presentlie ane void hows' and having a 'revestrie' suitable for keeping the commissary's books and register (St. Salvator's College Paper SC3, 9 March 1563-64).

³ When Mr. John Douglas was created Archbishop of St. Andrews in 1572, he automatically became Chancellor.

1580; and this was not achieved without repercussions upon the remaining Colleges. The transference of the lawyer and the mathematician to St. Salvator's as 'extraordinary Professours' proved, for example, to be a cause of friction.¹ It is noteworthy that William Skene, Licentiate in Law and commissary of St. Andrews, makes his last appearance in the *Acta* on 2 November 1581, when he was elected Dean of the Faculty of Arts, and that there is no mention of his successors, John Arthur and William Welwood. The mathematician still taught (or professed to teach) in 1588, while at the same visitation the Provost of St. Salvator's declared (but the masters denied) that he taught medicine; and the regents of both Colleges frankly acknowledged that in spite of the act of Parliament they carried their pupils through the whole four years' course of Philosophy.² Strongly entrenched vested interests and the forces of conservatism showed themselves well able to stand out against a distracted Government.

The scanty records of the post-Reformation Faculty of Arts are themselves testimony that the times were unsettled. Congregations were ill attended even before they ceased to be recorded; Principals disregarded the constitution; masters were neglectful of their duties and tenacious of their privileges; students were insubordinate and the Colleges quarrelled among themselves.³ This is the gloomy state of things as seen through the official eyes of John Rutherford and James Martine, successively Deans of the Faculty of Arts and Provosts of St. Salvator's, before the New Foundation. After that date the meagre records become even more laconic and graduation lists cease to be entered in the *Acta*.

As St. Mary's had passed outwith the scope of the Faculty of Arts it is not altogether surprising that our niggardly annals make no mention of the struggle between its Prin-

¹ *Evidence*, 194. The lawyer was then (1588) Mr. William Welwood and the mathematician Mr. Homer Blair.

² *Ibid.*, 194.

³ See, e.g., 22 December 1570; 20 February 1570-71; 3 January 1575-76; 27 December 1576. The frequent revisions of the statutes must have increased the feeling of uncertainty and have made it easier for the disobedient to plead ignorance of the law.

cipal, Andrew Melville, and the Government, but by implication they do show that the temporary eclipse of Melville (1583-1584) affected the status of the University as a whole, inasmuch as Archbishop Adamson seized the occasion to reassert his position as Chancellor. It is not for nothing that at this juncture new statutes were promulgated affecting the whole academic calendar from one annual vacation to the next. The place of the Mother University as a co-ordinating authority was recognised by providing that at the beginning of each session students should report to the University as well as to their respective Colleges and that orations in rhetoric should be made in a formal assembly of the whole University; and the function of the Chancellor was restored in the conferring of the master's degree.¹

Unfortunately these constitutions are set before us without comment so that we can trace neither their antecedents nor their consequences. Our record ends in 1588, as it began in 1413, in the midst of an unfolding story. The outlook might be bleak, but it was not hopeless. The scanty minutes of the last years show that although the Faculty of Arts led a precarious existence it still maintained its organisation, electing its office-bearers and examiners. We also find a continuity of personnel in such names as James Martine Dean, James Wilkie Rector, David Monypenny and William Cranston regents in the Old College, Robert Wilkie and William March regents in St. Leonard's. The condition of stress and strain underlying these brief references was bound to continue into the future; but the University had grown and developed through tensions and difficulties, and its life force was still strong.

In fact the bare records of the *Acta* in these later years present us with a mere skeleton. If we wish to see it infused with the breath of life we must turn to the pages of James Melville's *Diary*. In 1570 he matriculated in St. Leonard's College, where he completed the four years' course of

¹ 17 March 1583-84: especially chapters 9, 10, 11. Archbishop Adamson had 'procured ane Act of Parliament to be maid, gevand him pouer to reforme Collegis' (*Evidence*, 193).

philosophy.¹ To judge by the *Acta* these were lean years, but Melville pays eloquent tribute to the loving care of his regent, Mr. William Collace, and retained grateful memories of the Principal, Mr. James Wilkie, and of the commissary, Mr. William Skene. Moreover, he delighted in singing and music; and his bachelor act was solemnised with ' declamations, banqueting, and plays '.² In spite of civil wars and religious strife at home and in France these student days were happy years. The University pulsed with a life of which the *Acta* give but faint indication: and there is no reason to believe that it was not ever thus.

INFLUENCE OF ST. ANDREWS

During the century and a half of its chequered existence it suffered from many handicaps, arising chiefly through lack of endowments, internal dissensions and intercollegiate jealousies, as well as from the vortex of political and religious upheavals aggravated by outbreaks of plague. Nevertheless, the Mother of Scottish Universities never ceased to exert an influence upon the destinies of the country and it contributed to the foundation of its three younger sisters.

The Bishop-founder, chief constitution makers and first teachers of Glasgow University had St. Andrews antecedents,³ and throughout the period under review their destinies remained intertwined. When they both needed the galvanising force of new teachers, Archbishop James Beaton brought John Major from Paris to Glasgow and from Glasgow to St. Andrews.⁴ Similarly when the Reformation had destroyed the traditional framework of the

¹ *Early Records*, 279. In his *Diary* Melville gives the date as November 1571. He appears as a bachelor in 1572-73, but the licentiate list is lacking for the year of his masterate. Melville states that there were 36 scholars in his year, whereas only 22 of these appear in the Bachelors list and 24 in the matriculation roll.

² Melville, *Diary*, 28.

³ See, e.g., *S.H.R.*, xi, 276-83; Durkan, *Turnbull*; Mackie, *University of Glasgow*, 9, 13, 20-1.

⁴ In 1529, William Manderston, an alumnus of Glasgow and a Doctor of Medicine, a friend of Major at Paris, was incorporated at St. Andrews and continued his friendly co-operation with Major (*History, ad indices*).

mediaeval Universities, the Kirk called Andrew Melville, fresh from Calvin's academy at Geneva, to restore the fortunes of Glasgow and then translated him to St. Andrews to perform a like task in the University in which he had been a student of philosophy, while at Glasgow he was succeeded by Thomas Smeton, another distinguished son of St. Andrews.

Bishop Elphinstone, the founder of Aberdeen University, although himself a Glasgow man, was the son of a St. Andrews graduate and took St. Salvator's College as a model for King's College. Among its earliest teachers were St. Andrews men: James Ogilvie, David Guthrie, Alexander Cullen, Alexander Galloway, and David Dishington. Above all, Alexander Arbuthnot graduated and taught in St. Andrews before he went to France and returned to become Principal of Aberdeen and fellow-worker with Andrew Melville in the 'new reformation' of the Universities of Glasgow and Aberdeen.¹ In return Aberdeen gave one of her distinguished sons to St. Andrews in the person of Mr. James Strachan, while John Spittal, one of the first canonists of Aberdeen, was Rector of St. Andrews in the troubled years 1548-1549.²

Edinburgh, the fourth of the Scottish Universities, although not a mediaeval foundation was virtually the creation of Robert Reid Bishop of Orkney, nephew of Robert Shanwell, and himself a graduate of St. Andrews in 1515; and its first Principal was Robert Rollock, formerly a student and regent of St. Salvator's.

Many of these scholars, like Bishops Turnbull and Reid, enjoyed an international reputation as diplomatists and men of affairs, lawyers and royal counsellors. In those days when the Church supplied the Crown with ambassadors, diplomats and civil servants it is not surprising that St. Andrews was a nursery for all the talents. Thus several of its alumni, both clerical and lay, appear amongst the earliest senators of the College of Justice: among the churchmen, Gavin Dunbar Archbishop of Glasgow, Lord Chancellor,

¹ Melville, *Diary*, 53; McCrie, *Melville*, i, 157-8, ii, 375-9.

² *Fasti Aberdonenses* (Spalding Club, Aberdeen, 1854), 297.

John Waddell parson of Flisk and Rector of the University, Andrew Durie Bishop of Galloway ; among the laymen, Henry Balnaves of Halhill, James McGill of Rankeillour Nether, and Gilbert Earl of Cassillis.¹

From its earliest days, St. Andrews University, small and poor and isolated as she might be, held a recognised place in the commonwealth of letters. She had been founded by teachers with a European reputation and she remained an *alma mater* able to win the devotion of her children, to send them out to continental schools and to draw them back again. Kennedy and Schevez acquired at St. Andrews and Louvain academic qualifications which they were able to put at the service of the University as Chancellors. When Alexander Stewart fell at Flodden his untimely death called forth a lament from Erasmus and deprived the University of a Chancellor of rich promise. Men like John Athilmer, Richard Guthrie and James Ogilvie, William Lowrie and James Watson in the fifteenth century, John Major and his circle in the early sixteenth century, John Rutherford on the eve of the Reformation, and Andrew Melville during the crisis of the Counter-Reformation, all in their day and generation brought great intellectual gifts and teaching experience to enrich the life of the University.

When the spread of Lutheran doctrines caused searchings of heart and divisions in the academic ranks, the connections between St. Andrews and the continental schools entered into a new phase. Those of her children who had 'drunken of Sanct Leonards well'² became a new race of wandering scholars who spread the name of their Mother University far and wide through the parts of Protestant Europe. On the other hand, loyal Catholics who still held the Feast of St. John sought new fields of endeavour overseas. Thus Edmund Hay joined the Society of Jesus and Thomas Smeton went on his travels to seek resolution of his religious doubts. It is pleasant to read that when he finally decided to abandon the Jesuits Mr. Edmund Hay nevertheless showed him 'na thing bot lovin frindschipe'.³ Hay

¹ These names appear in *Early Records*, in *Acta*, or in both.

² *College of St. Leonard*, 53 ; Calderwood, *History*, i, 82-3.

³ Melville, *Diary*, 74.

had been Smeton's regent at St. Andrews, and personal ties could still bridge the gulf between the old faith and the new.

As the Counter-Reformation gained impetus, however, divisions were accentuated and opinions hardened. Smeton himself is a case in point. There were no half measures for him once he had emerged from the valley of decision. He threw in his lot with Andrew Melville to have St. Mary's College reserved for theology as an 'Anti-Seminarie . . . to the Jesuist Seminaries', and he entered the lists as a controversialist, against Mr. Archibald Hamilton, 'the apostate' and his erstwhile fellow-student.¹

Rhyme as well as theology was used in this religious warfare. Thus the *Gude and Godlie Ballatis* of the brothers Wedderburn ('so slightly poetic, so intensely devout') had a tremendous effect in bringing the new doctrines home to simple folk.² Later, when the re-introduction of episcopacy created a cleavage within the Protestant ranks, 'flytings' in verse were used to satirise Court and Presbytery as well as Catholic and Protestant. In this arena also St. Andrews men entered the fray on different sides: John Davidson of St. Leonard's College as a violent Presbyterian protagonist against 'Tulchan episcopacy', John Rutherford on behalf of the Court party, and Nichol Burne, a relapsed regent of St. Leonard's, as a Catholic versifier with a virulent pen.³ Their invective reveals a divided and embittered community, far removed from the genial fellowship of John Major and his colleagues; but the very stirring of the waters was a sign of vitality.

Low as the educational standards might be, others besides James Melville found that a course in the Faculty of Arts in the 1570's afforded 'all guid occasion of godlines, learning, and wesdome',⁴ since the spirit of the place and the

¹ *Ibid.*, 75, 76; *St. Andrews Kirk Session Register*, 368-9 and n. Smeton succeeded Melville as Principal of Glasgow University.

² *Votiva Tabella*, 251; A. R. MacEwen, *History of Church in Scotland* (London, 1917), i, 461; ii, 56 and n.

³ *Votiva Tabella*, 251-3; McCrie, *Melville*, ii, 388-93. If Sir David Lindsay of the Mount is the David Lindesay who incorporated at St. Andrews in 1509, then the *Satyre of the Thrie Estaitis* is a forerunner of this class of verse (*Early Records*, 203).

⁴ Melville, *Diary*, 36.

personalities of the teachers counted for more than the academic curriculum. When our record breaks off abruptly in the 'fatal year 1588', it is little wonder that men of good will found it 'most difficult in this confused time (when all folk are looking to the weltering of the world) to effectuate any good common work'.¹ That the University did in fact succeed in weathering the storms is perhaps sufficient proof that its roots were firmly struck and that it did not lack the regenerating power of new life.

II. LIFE OF THE FACULTY

From the earliest times the academic career of a student was marked by three milestones; his entrance to the Faculty of Arts and incorporation into the University; his 'determination' leading to the attainment of the bachelor's grade; and his acquisition of the teacher's licence, which was not technically complete until he had ascended the master's chair.

When a student came up to a University, he sought admission into a community of students (an *universitas magistrorum et scholarium*), consisting of both teachers and taught gathered together in the pursuit of learning in a place of general study (a *studium generale*). The earliest European universities were in the nature of scholastic guilds which 'sprang into existence, like other guilds, without any express authorization'.² What was true of Paris and Bologna in the late twelfth or early thirteenth century was also in many ways true of the early University of St. Andrews.

We have seen that teachers were already delivering lectures before they were officially incorporated by episcopal charter and papal bulls. At first there seems to have been no statutory ruling as to the matriculation of a new-comer. As in the French and German universities, his 'joyful advent' as a 'bejant' may have been celebrated by his fellows

¹ *Evidence*, 193.

² Rashdall, *Universities*, i, 15.

with rude horse-play¹; but his acceptance as a student seems to have been originally a personal concern between himself and the master who offered him board and tuition.²

In theory, however, the Rector stood from the beginning at the head of the academic body. The Bishop's charter of privileges granted him the right of jurisdiction and punishment, but it was only gradually that his position was strengthened by various statutes enacted to meet needs as they arose.³ Thus it is illuminating to read that determinants had to pay a fee to the Beadle in 1414, whereas there is no mention of a 'cota' due to the Rector until 1430. This was the fateful year when the University was putting its house in order under royal pressure. Not only did it see the Bishop's grant of a tenement near the College of St. John and the experiment of a single pedagogy, but it also witnessed an agreement between the Faculties of Canon Law and Arts that their bachelors and licentiates should pay a fee to the common burse of the University as well as to the Faculty Bursar.⁴

By giving the Rector a financial stake in the examination of its students the Faculty of Arts acknowledged his supreme position in the guild of teaching masters; but

¹ The word *bejaumus*, which was commonly used for a freshman in French and German records, is not found in the *Acta*; but it was probably employed in familiar speech as it is accepted usage at the present day. For the possible reference to the initiation of a *bajan* (*bejant*) see page 23 *n.* At Avignon these proceedings were associated with the election of mock 'abbots' of St. Nicholas (*Rashdall, Universities, iii, 883*), and the grammar students at St. Andrews in the early days elected a 'bishop' at the feast of St. Nicholas (below, p. 4). Similar practices existed at Paris on Innocents' Day (8 December) (*Rashdall, Universities, iii, 384*). Conditions were therefore favourable at St. Andrews for introducing the ceremony of initiating *bejants*.

² This was also the case in early days at Paris (*Rashdall, Universities, i, 521-2*). The practice in our records of touting for scholars is informative in this connection.

³ The earliest statutes show that individual Rectors had to make good their position against opposition (*de Appellantibus, de Inobedientibus et Contemnentibus Jurisdictionis Rectoris*), and to define their position with regard to the Prior (*Evidence, 233-4*). There is no mention of the Rector in the existing statutes of 1416 or 1430 (*Statutes, 96-7*); and it was probably to meet an immediate demand that it was decreed in 1417 that letters testimonial should be granted to scholars under the seal of the Rector (*MS. Leges et Statuta Universitatis Andree, fol. 3^r, inserted in Acta Rectorum, i*).

⁴ *Leges et Statuta, fol. 2^r* as above. The imperfect copy in *Evidence* includes also Theology (*Evidence, 234, No. 25*).

we have seen that the sovereignty of the Mother University was not securely established until the private houses had been abolished and the subversive activities of St. Salvator's College had been defeated. In the light of this it seems significant that the first known—isolated and inadequate—matriculation roll dates from 1473 under Rector Andrew Stewart, who had been a peacemaker in the struggle between the University and the College.¹

Not till 1484 did this roll of incorporations come to be regularly kept, and even then the precise dates of matriculation within the rectorial year are seldom given, while after the rise of the various Colleges the names are entered on a College basis.

Once a student had been accepted, however, his progress towards the licence in arts was marked by a succession of oral tests and examinations. We have seen that the founding fathers were both good scholars and energetic and experienced teachers with personal knowledge of conditions in the University of Paris. It was therefore natural that they should transplant the pattern of academic life with which they were familiar, though modification had inevitably to be introduced in adapting the usages of a large cosmopolitan University to meet the needs of a small, poor and struggling national institution, in which Scots were to be taught by Scots.

All teaching was conducted and text books written in Latin, and from the days of the grammar school upwards Latin was officially the language of the playing field as well as of the lecture room.²

GRAMMAR

From the beginning the Faculty of Arts exercised a certain supervision over the morals, if not over the actual education, of the grammar students. In 1424 the masters claimed the inherent right to teach grammar to scholars living in their pedagogies or coming from the town³; but

¹ There are only six names in the list of 1473 in *Acta Rectorum*, and of these only two completed the course.

² See, for example, the Congregation of 26 November 1415.

³ 29 November 1424.

six years later when the Faculty under pressure from the Bishop-Chancellor had decided to have only a single pedagogy, it went on to declare that for the time being there should likewise be but one grammar school under a master responsible to itself.¹ This restriction of the liberty of the individual masters was probably never effective, because in 1432 when the King intervened in the interests of discipline the Dean was instructed to visit the various pedagogies and houses of the grammar students and inspect the methods of reading and teaching; and in the spring of 1433-34 the Chancellor had reluctantly to acknowledge the breakdown of his project of a single grammar school.²

As the University developed, however, such freedom of teaching became an anachronism and instruction was eventually concentrated in recognised centres. Thus after a generation of silence we have a glimpse of two rival grammar schools, one under the archdeacon of St. Andrews and the Faculty of Arts, the other within the precincts of the Priory. On 12 May 1464 a life appointment was made to the former at the instance of the Earl of Crawford, and on 18 January 1466-67 the Dean undertook to beg the Prior to transfer the Priory scholars to the Faculty school. The result is obscure,³ but with the growth of the Colleges they took over responsibility for their own scholars. No statutes relating to grammar have survived for St. Salvator's,⁴ but in the case of St. Leonard's it was definitely stated that 'thrice in the week after dinner a competent lesson should be held in Grammar, Verse, Rhetoric or out of the books of Solomon' and that such scholars as presented themselves between Easter and the end of September in any year should become grammar students in preparation for the next session.⁵ Finally, the foundation

¹ 10 July 1430.

² 21 November 1432; 4 February and 19 March 1433-34.

³ William Richardson, the master appointed to the grammar school, was, for example, involved in disputes which may have had some bearing on the subversive activities of St. Salvator's College about this time.

⁴ Mr. Cant thinks that Kennedy may have left many details to be regulated by a code of statutes which is now lost (*St. Salvator*, 15). It is also possible that the master appointed to read Logic was expected to give some instruction in grammar.

⁵ *College of St. Leonard*, 163, 172.

bulls of St. Mary's in February 1537-38 provided for instruction in grammar in that College.¹

At most, however, College teaching was a private concern and did not do away with the need for the official grammar school. Thus when standards declined during the late fifteenth century, the Faculty of Arts in co-operation with the master of the grammar school took steps to raise their requirements in contemplation of the passing of the so-called Education Act of 1496. Together they imposed an entrance test on all grammar scholars seeking admission to the Faculty of Arts; and a similar enactment was passed in an effort to bring order out of chaos after Flodden.² A qualification in Latin was again imposed in the temporary statutes drawn up in the crisis of the Reformation.³

The books read in Grammar School or in College classrooms are nowhere specified, but the St. Andrews masters no doubt used the standard texts, such as the 'Old Grammar' of Donatus or the 'New Grammar' of Alexander of Villedieu, in both of which the lessons were graded to the age and talents of the pupils and sometimes cast into metrical form for greater ease in memorising.⁴ At the end of our period, however, we find James Melville's tutor using the humanistic works of Lily and Linacre; but many others besides young Melville must have embarked upon the arts course 'nather being weill groundet in grammer, nor com to the yeirs of naturall judgment and understanding'.⁵

THE CURRICULUM

There was no age qualification for entrance to the Faculty of Arts, and various age groups must have rubbed shoulders together, although according to statute a bachelor ought to have attained his sixteenth year and a master

¹ *Evidence*, 357.

² 8 November 1495; 14 October 1516.

³ Statutes of 1561-62 (see below, p. 416).

⁴ See, e.g., L.G. Paetow, *The Arts Course at Mediaeval Universities with special reference to Grammar and Rhetoric* (University of Illinois Studies, 1910).

⁵ Melville, *Diary*, 17, 25.

his twentieth.¹ The course for graduation consisted in theory of a four years' curriculum or three and a half years through dispensation.² This curriculum itself was divided into two parts, the first of which consisted of at least eighteen months of study leading up to the baccalaureate, while the second part carried the bachelor to the examination for the licence and his reception of the master's insignia.

The session (or ordinary) began in October; all instruction was in Latin; teaching was carried on by the dictation of set books and discussion of the texts; and the whole system of examination was by organised disputation. As for the books, it was enacted as early as 18 October 1415 that after the manner of Paris only texts of Aristotle should count for lectures, and throughout the mediaeval period Paris remained the chief centre of supply.³ It was not until 12 May 1419 that an official list of books necessary for the licence was prescribed with legal formalities; and even then no distinction was made between ordinary and extraordinary books—that is, between the set books read officially in the mornings by regent masters and additional ones read (sometimes by bachelors or young masters) at any time when no ordinary lectures were being delivered. This vagueness may be taken to indicate that organisation was still in a somewhat rudimentary state, in which most, if not all, of the teaching was done by the individual masters, each in his own house to his own scholars. It is possible that some of the houses were large enough to provide class rooms, although there is no evidence of any one official school.

A hint of special or 'extraordinary' lecturing is conveyed on 13 October 1425, when the Faculty elected Master John Wrycht to read a book of Ethics on feast days; but whatever the significance of this particular reference, there

¹ *Statutes*, 87, *Titulus II*.

² See below, pp. xc, cvi, 417 (8); minimum of three years in *Statutes*, 88 (2).

³ As early as 17 January 1415-16 money was set aside for procuring books from Paris but was afterwards expended on the mace, and there is no record that the contemplated purchase was made. The burden of dictating texts must have been reduced when printed books became available.

could be no systematic development of public lecturing until the 'new school', erected on the tenement donated by Bishop Wardlaw in 1430, provided an official site for academic acts and a forum for regents to establish their position as professional teachers. In the early years, however, the prestige and powerful personality of Laurence of Lindores imposed a certain uniformity in the teaching of individual masters. This was specially notable in that age when rival schools of philosophy were plunging the academic life of western Christendom into bitter controversy.¹

Laurence himself had brought to St. Andrews a European reputation as a nominalist teacher and disseminator of the 'new physics' of Buridan, and from the very outset he was able to impose his doctrines and to suppress the teaching of the Albertists.² After death had removed his controlling hand in 1437 the realist minority, under Mr. John Athilmer, again raised their voices, precipitating a philosophical and constitutional crisis which was finally solved by a compromise, when the Faculty complied with the Chancellor's desire that each master should be free to teach 'the doctrine of Albert or of any other not containing errors in logic and philosophy'.³

Here, as far as our record goes, the matter rested during the active career of John Athilmer, but no doubt the fires of controversy and intellectual activity were kept alive by the issues of the Council of Basle and by the personal antagonisms of Athilmer and his colleagues at St. Andrews. It was perhaps partly to provide scholars and controversialists with books of reference that the beginnings of a general Library were laid about this time; and, if so, it is noteworthy that Athilmer was the first recorded borrower.⁴ Moreover, as Provost of St. Salvator's he had full scope to impose his Albertist-realist opinions—the *Via Antiqua*—upon his own College and indirectly also upon the new University of Glasgow.⁵

¹ See Rashdall, *Universities*, ii, 274, iii, 265; *Bishop Kennedy*, 269-70.

² *C.P.S.*, 382-3; *S.H.R.*, xxv, 92; *Acta*, 16 February 1417-18.

³ 14 November 1438.

⁴ 13 August 1456; 3 October 1457.

⁵ The books bequeathed by Duncan Bunch to the Pedagogy of Glasgow included some works by Athilmer (*Munimenta*, iii, 404-5; Durkan,

Significantly, the next occasion on which the curriculum came up for special consideration by the Faculty of Arts was immediately after the failure of Athilmer to establish St. Salvator's as an independent, degree-examining College. No doubt the victory of the University provided the Congregation of 5 December 1471 with an apt opportunity for reaffirming the views of the Faculty on the four years' course essential for the licence. The subject matter remained the texts of Aristotle with questions thereupon in the public school (*in vico*). The first year was to be devoted to the *Summulae* (elementary Logic).¹ In the second year the students were to begin to take down the Logic of Aristotle in their own hand; in the third year they were to proceed in the same fashion to Physics and Natural Philosophy; and in the fourth year they had to write out at least the first seven books of Metaphysics. On presenting themselves for examination, candidates had to produce copies of the above books written in their own hand. Regents for their part might make no charge for dictating the texts, although their grateful scholars might 'contribute something' as an expression of thanks. It was also made incumbent upon wealthy students to live collegiately, either in St. Salvator's or in the Pedagogy. In order to provide the regents with a greater supply of texts the Rector was instructed on 3 November 1474 to procure books for the Faculty.

These authoritative pronouncements of the Faculty of Arts, taken along with the contemporary victory of the Mother University over the refractory College, might have heralded a period of peace and progress had prospects not been blighted by the disastrous consequences of the Bishop-Chancellor's clandestine elevation of his see to an arch-

Turnbull, 43). Bishop Kennedy provided for two masters to be chosen annually to teach Logic, Physics, Philosophy and Metaphysics to the Arts students of St. Salvator's College; and these teachers would inevitably be exposed to the influence of Athilmer.

¹ See Rashdall, *Universities*, i, 448 and *n*, where it is pointed out that there was a class of *Summulae* in the Paris Colleges and that the *Summulae* of Peter Hispanus 'were usually read at the smaller universities by students who afterwards came to Paris'. They introduced beginners to the rules of disputation.

bishopric. The discord aroused in Church and State by his ill-advised action was mirrored in declining standards in the academic world. Thus the Faculty of Arts found it equally difficult to enforce the observance of statutes, the payment of debts and the maintenance of discipline. Repeated efforts to give effect to the regulations about copying lectures proved fruitless,¹ and it was not until the kingdom once more enjoyed a strong government that the matter of the curriculum again became the subject of specific legislation. On 16 May 1496 it was laid down that once a week throughout the year—except in the dead of winter—the regents in their copes should give a formal lecture (*in vico*) on the texts which they had taught to their students during the week, and that they should charge sixpence from each absentee to whom they had to re-read their lecture. In addition they were required to visit their students nightly in their studies.

From these provisions it is clear that public lectures had become secondary to daily tuition given in College and Pedagogy. On the other hand the importance of 'extraordinary' or additional lectures must have been greatly enhanced since the days when they were dismissed as of little account. We have seen, for example, that scholastic horizons had been enlarged by such men as William Lowrie and James Watson, who brought back the teaching of Louvain to Scotland.² Similarly, the prestige of John Carpenter, the 'poet' or rhetorician, is indicated by the prominent role which he assumed on the visit of their 'royal majesties' in 1508.

It is noticeable that although these men appeared in Congregations over many years³ they did not undertake the routine work of regenting or examining in the Faculty of Arts, but they may have disseminated a knowledge of the 'mathematical sciences' and of astronomy (the 'sidereal science') dear to the heart of Archbishop Schevez,⁴

¹ 24 December 1473; 7 May 1478; 7 May 1479; 2 October 1484; *Statutes*, 32-3.

² See above, pp. xxxv-xxxvii, xl n, xli.

³ See index. In 1525 James Watson qualified for tax exemption through long residence in the University (*Evidence*, 181).

⁴ *Archbishops*, i, 153.

and have exposed men like Gavin Douglas and William Dunbar to classical and humanistic influences.¹

The value of extraordinary lectures delivered in the Faculty of Arts must have been heightened and re-orientated by the advent of John Major, who in Paris had already become famous as a penetrating scholastic thinker of the terminist school and at St. Andrews revived the nominalist tradition of Laurence of Lindores.² When it is remembered that Patrick Hamilton was incorporated at St. Andrews on the same day as Major³ and that the new Lutheran doctrines were soon to create a disruptive force in the University, it becomes clear that formal teaching was not the sole—and often not the most formative—medium of education in the Faculty of Arts. Moreover, the subtle influence which the early independent house masters must have exercised over their students had largely devolved upon the regents who carried their scholars through the whole four years' course in Arts.

It is difficult to say when this characteristic system of teaching was established in St. Andrews, but it may have been inherent since the earliest times.⁴ Perhaps Bishop Kennedy sought to counteract the practice when he stipulated that the two College teachers of the Arts subjects should be appointed on a yearly basis. If so, his effort was fruitless, for the founders of St. Leonard's College accepted the regenting system as the customary procedure.⁵ This long and intimate connection gave regents a specially favoured position to mould the minds of their students through daily teaching and supervision; but the adverse

¹ Dr. Durkan has noted a manuscript *Cicero de Oratore* belonging to William Lowrie and now in Aberdeen University Library. It is not definitely established that the William Dunbar, student at St. Andrews, was the later poet.

² For Major as a terminist philosopher with affinities to nominalism, see *Veterum Laudes*, 25 (an appreciation of Major by R. G. Cant); J. Durkan, 'John Major', *Innes Review*, i, 135; Major, *History*, cxxii-cxxx.

³ *Early Records*, 218.

⁴ It is perhaps not without significance in this connection that the first disciplinary action recorded in the *Acta* was taken against a regent (Robert de Strathbrock) who had committed the double sin of admitting one of his students to determine against the will of the Faculty and of appealing from the Faculty to the Chancellor and the Rector (p. 2).

⁵ *College of St. Leonard*, 172: and see below, pp. cxxiii-cxxv.

side of this influence is seen in the complaints of the Faculty against over-familiarity between teacher and pupil and the connivance of regents in the irregularities of their students.¹

Apart, however, from personal relationships the three Colleges of St. Salvator, St. Leonard and St. Mary had come to hold divergent points of view before the question of the curriculum was again raised in Congregation on the eve of the Reformation. In 1553 and 1554 a non-committal policy was adopted at the beginning of the session when it was decided that each of the College Principals should prescribe the books, 'especially of Aristotle', to be read to their students.² This was probably a tacit admission that the Ramist attack upon Aristotelian philosophy was already having repercussions in St. Andrews. The controversy was brought into the open when St. Mary's College offered a regency to Mr. John Rutherford, a scholar versed both in Roman antiquities and the philosophy of Aristotle,³ and an academic crisis resulted from his election as Dean of the Faculty of Arts on 4 November 1557. Rutherford is described as a 'public professor'⁴ of philosophy and humane letters. Although the opposition to his appointment was based upon technicalities, it reflected the philosophical conflict that was raging in the Universities of Europe. Once again, as in the days of Lindores, Schevez

¹ e.g. 16 May 1496; 10 February 1499-1500.

² 8 November 1553; 19 October 1554.

³ *Veterum Laudes*, 62-3. Peter Ramus was a French humanist (1515-1572) whose attack upon the doctrines of Aristotle led to bitter philosophical quarrels. Dr. John Durkan has drawn my attention to the fact that a recent writer, W. S. Howell (author of *Logic and Rhetoric in England, 1500-1700*) suggests that Ramist logic was taught in St. Andrews before it was taught elsewhere in Britain. He himself questions this opinion and points out that although Rutherford's book, *De Arte Disserendi* has a Ramist title, it is written 'ex Aristotelica fonte'. Principal Sir T. M. Knox assesses Rutherford as 'a giant among pigmies', a great teacher whose aim it was 'to guide his pupils into philosophy by Aristotle's own road', expressing himself with 'brevity, clarity, and simplicity'. His *De Arte Disserendi* (published in Paris in 1557, the year of the crisis at St. Andrews) 'certainly succeeds in being what it professes to be, a short and direct summary of Aristotle, and the discontent with decadent Scholasticism which animated Peter Ramus, Rutherford's famous contemporary, is often displayed in its pages' (*Veterum Laudes*, 62-3).

⁴ i.e. he gave public lectures.

and Major, St. Andrews showed itself to be a barometer sensitive to the climate of continental thought.

By this time the University was on the brink of greater changes, and after 'the upheaval in the state and reformation in religion' the matter of the curriculum came up for consideration in the temporary statutes of 7 January 1561-62. Aristotle was not supplanted; but regents were to read only Latin and Greek books containing pure philosophy, such as the works of 'Aristotle, Plato, Xenophon, Cicero, and that kind of writer'. After a preliminary study of verse or rhetoric the student should embark upon the logic of Aristotle and the books of Ethics, proceeding to Natural Philosophy, Metaphysics and Mathematics, in the traditional course of three and a half years.¹

This was merely one of a series of suggested reforms, extending from the publication of the Book of Discipline in 1560-61 to the New Foundation drawn up by a royal commission in 1579 as 'mair profitable to be observed in the universities in tyme cuming'.² It was then (as we have seen) that St. Mary's College was separated from the Faculty of Arts and reserved wholly for Theology, while it was intended that St. Salvator's should have a Professor of Medicine as Principal and a lawyer and a mathematician on its staff, and that St. Leonard's should have a Principal learned in the philosophy of Plato.³

Unfortunately, when an inspection of the Colleges was made ten years later, the visitors reported that owing to troubles from without and within—political upheavals and plague, besides the vested interests, prejudices and quarrels of the masters—'thair wes greit difficultie' in giving effect to the new constitution.⁴ They found the teaching to be

¹ See below, pp. 416, 418.

² For the text of the *Book of Discipline*, see Dickinson's *Knox*, ii, 280-325. An official visitation in 1563 led to the formulation of 'Mr. George Buchanans Opinion anent the Reformation of the universitie of St. Andros' (*Bannatyne Miscellany* (Edinburgh, 1836), ii, 83-100; *Cant. University*, 46). A visitation by the Regent Morton in 1574 resulted in the promulgation of another 'Reformation' (*Evidence*, 187-9). For a commentary on these projects, see *Cant. University*, 43-9. The text of the New Foundation of 1579 is printed in *Evidence*, 183-6.

³ *Evidence*, 183-5.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 193-5. At Glasgow also the regenting system persisted (*Melville, Diary*, 49, 53-4).

unsatisfactory and the teachers to be obdurate in their fidelity to the regenting system 'contrain the act of Parliament'. The scanty evidence of the *Acta* confirms that during the uneasy decade after 1579 some of the masters of St. Salvator's and St. Leonard's did bear their share of official duties in the disorganised but tenacious life of the academic community; and it is clear from the Bursar's Book that, apart from the unhappy session of 1585-1586, they continued to teach and to present their students for degrees.¹ It is noteworthy that the last recorded business of a Congregation (on 17 March 1583-84) is like an echo of the earliest deliberations inasmuch as both dealt with the system of examinations.

EXAMINATIONS :

DETERMINATION AND BACCALAUREATION

Examinations were stepping-stones in a student's career. The only qualification necessary for entering the University was a knowledge of Latin grammar; and at first, as we have seen, there was no preliminary test of fitness. On the contrary, competition between the masters for students, and the tender age of some of the scholars, must have been prejudicial to the maintenance of a necessary standard of attainment. It was the regent who shouldered the responsibility for his scholar's progress and who in due course submitted him to examination successively for the bachelor's grade and the master's licence. In both cases the test was conducted by way of disputations after the manner of Paris.

Ability to argue a question was inculcated into the scholar from the moment he entered upon his Arts course and began to debate simple sophisms, and was sharpened

¹ From the Bursar's Book we learn that in the session 1583-1584 there were 26 bachelors, and 13 *inrantes potentes* with 11 *inrantes pauperes*. In 1584-1585 there were 27 bachelors, 23 *inrantes potentes* and 26 *inrantes minus potentes*. For the session 1585-1586 there are no accounts. In 1586-1587 there were 10 bachelors, 17 *inrantes potentes* and 13 *inrantes minus potentes*. In 1587-1588 there were 10 bachelors, 9 *inrantes potentes* and 3 *inrantes minus potentes*. In 1588-1589 there were 10 bachelors, 8 *inrantes potentes* and 5 *inrantes minus potentes*.

thereafter by incessant practice throughout his student career. The statutes of 1439 mention *sophismata* among the 'public acts' to be performed 'in presence of the school', and a sophist is included in 1516 among the recipients of a bonnet from licentiates,¹ but the *Acta* themselves unfortunately give us no example of the working of this kind of discussion. It was no doubt a useful discipline in the hands of good teachers anxious to see their students shine in debate.

Such men found greater scope when, with the development of organisation, formal lecturing came to be supplemented by weekly revisions and disputations. In the Congregation of 3 November 1463 Richard Guthrie proposed that every master should preside over weekly disputations throughout the year, and although his resolution was not carried at the time² the practice had come into operation before the end of the century.³ By the constant writing out and discussion of texts the student was well drilled in the art of dialectic, and prepared himself to go forward as a determinant for the baccalaureate when in theory he had attained the age of sixteen years and had completed at least eighteen months of study.⁴

In fact this meant—or came to mean—that he was in his third, or physics, year.⁵ An extraordinary lack of precision in dating makes it difficult to work out details,⁶

¹ *Statutes*, 103; see below, p. 320.

² On 3 November the proposal was held over for further consideration; on 9 April 1464 the masters had still reached no conclusion; and the matter was not raised again.

³ The Congregation of 16 May 1496 laid down rules for weekly dictation of texts by the regents with (apparently) a weekly lecture on these 'dictates'. The statutes of St. Leonard's College set aside Saturdays for disputations, and provided that repetitions (*reparationes*) should be held after supper on all common days (*College of St. Leonard*, 148, 164).

⁴ *Statutes*, 87-8.

⁵ This was the conclusion reached by Dr. John Durkan after his examination of individual cases. He is of opinion that sessions were calculated in terms of the Great Ordinary (running from October till Easter, approximately six months), by which reckoning eighteen months would be equivalent to the third year. The regulations of 7 May 1478 enjoined that the determinants should have completed their *reportura* of logic and the intrans their *reportura* of physics (p. 201).

⁶ Thus the ordinary (the academic session) began in October, the Dean's year in November, the Rector's year in March; and incorporation could take place at any time within the rectorial year.

but in any case determination was not a single event but a protracted process at the end of which the determinant emerged a formed bachelor. At first the examination consisted of general responsions before Christmas, followed by disputations in Lent. These exercises were 'public acts' in which the presiding master steered his scholars through their task of defending or opposing a question 'moved' for disputation and summed up or 'determined' by himself. This was basically the pattern of all mediaeval examinations, which were designed to educate the mind and sharpen the intellect through the discussion of problems ranging from simple sophisms to profound theological issues.

As early as 8 December 1414 the Faculty decreed that at the beginning of the session determinants should be admitted by the Dean and regents after a consideration of their qualifications; and, if there should be a division of opinion on this matter, it should be referred to the Faculty. The candidate had then to pay his fees in advance or give caution that he would proceed to baccalaureation in the following Lent.¹

It was essential to the dominance of the Faculty that its power of control over the conduct of examinations and the payment of fees should be beyond dispute, and it did not hesitate to take disciplinary action against one of its founder teachers (Robert de Strathbrock), who had defied it by taking upon himself to admit a scholar to determine.²

At this time the position was still fluid, but the statutes of 1439 decreed that not more than four rich determinants might determine on the same day although they might associate two poor scholars with them, and they had to limit the expense of the 'graduation' feast and the number of guests.³ Pestilence was then raging, but the *Acta* reveal that when the University had recovered from its ravages the procedure had become customary. In the first Congregation of each ordinary the statutes were read in the presence of all the masters, whereupon the regents pre-

¹ 17 January 1415-16. Stress was laid upon the importance of paying ready money. See, e.g., 2 March 1416-17; 15 February 1428-29.

² 14 December 1414.

³ *Statutes*, 103.

sented their scholars who took the prescribed oath in face of the Faculty. Then if they were found qualified in respect of learning, age, residence and morals, their names were enrolled as determinants and they were free to go forward to general responsions before Christmas.¹ It is noteworthy that, as soon as numbers increased and the record becomes systematic, the list of determinants is divided into batches, representing the groups who determined in one 'act' in the responsions.²

It seems likely that at this time the pre-Christmas disputations were considered the crucial stage of the examination,³ as there are few references to the Lenten responsions and (as far as is known) the festivities that lightened the austerities took place in November. Thus, on 3 November 1456, Master Adam Sinclair petitioned that 'certain young students' (presumably his own scholars) who were to determine next day might have the use of the hall for their feast; and on 4 November 1471 the Faculty limited the expenses 'in the acts of the determinants' to forty shillings except in special cases.

A development took place with the rise of the Colleges, when general responsions acquired a collegiate character. In 1472, the year after the submission of St. Salvator's, the 'acts' of determination are for the first time entered separately for the College and the Pedagogy.⁴ Similarly, on the erection of St. Leonard's it is worthy of note that the Faculty recognised its 'acts of determinants' in 1515 but

¹ *Statutes*, 88 (6), 91 (23). On presentation the determinants had to take a customary oath to the Dean (*ibid.*, 95 (1), 97 (9)).

² The batches are sometimes separated by a blank space, sometimes by a horizontal line and sometimes they are written in columns.

³ This seems to have been the case also at Paris, where 'according to Thurot the disputation before Christmas had acquired great importance in the fifteenth century, and it was on that occasion that a man "became a determinant", with the result that the name "determination" tended to be applied to the earlier disputation rather than to that in Lent' (*Statutes*, 40).

⁴ R. K. Hannay thought that after the submission of St. Salvator's there was 'a tendency to subject determinants to some additional test', and pointed to the fact that 'in our lists each determinant has the word *temptatus* written after his name' (*Statutes*, 41). The word *temptatus* has been added to the lists only in the years 1471-72, 1472-73, 1475-76 and 1476-77. It may, therefore, have been due to special circumstances, such as the payment of fees. Money matters were an issue at this time.

did not grant the College a representative among the examiners for the licence until 22 February 1522-23. Finally, when the dying Pedagogy was revived as the College of St. Mary, it also presented its own determinants for the baccalaureate,¹ although by this time effective control had passed into the hands of the Faculty of Arts.

In practice it was found to be anarchic and anomalous for the separate Colleges to conduct their own examinations,² and it was merely a matter of time before the Mother Faculty should destroy this last bastion of College independence. This came as the result of a long process of assimilating the examination for the bachelor's grade to that for the master's licence, and stressing the authority of the Dean as the fountain of confirmation.

A significant departure occurred when the custom of presenting determinants at the beginning of the ordinary began to fall into abeyance. As early as the session 1449-1450 we find two lists: one entered before, and the other after, the audit of the Bursar's accounts. A hint of further development can be detected in the proceedings of the Congregation of 3 October 1457. On that date certain candidates for the baccalaureate presented themselves, but because of pressure of business the Dean bade them come to his room later to take the customary oaths.³ Then, at the beginning of the ordinary in 1469 the Dean was given permission to receive absentees 'if they should arrive',⁴ and from 1487 onwards it became customary to give 'power to the Dean to receive determinants'.

If determinants were not received until after the audit of the Bursar's accounts (usually early in December), it is obvious that there could be no prolonged exercises before Christmas, and that the latecomers must often have availed themselves of the extension of time until St. Valentine's

¹ See below, p. 406.

² Their rivalry frequently caused *scismata et discordia inter loca*. See, for example, 2 April 1515.

³ If they did not come before November a new Dean would be in office.

⁴ 3 October 1469. In 1493 it was arranged that if others came a Congregation should be summoned to receive them; but this was apparently not necessary, or at least not done.

Day.¹ On the other hand, although general responsions might be delayed they could not be omitted because the place the determinant received in his batch decided his precedence in the Lenten disputations, which steadily grew in importance.²

The change of emphasis was explicitly recognised in the session of 1486-1487 under David Guthrie, who had personal experience of the practice at Cologne.³ In October 1486 the retiring Dean was given the usual power of receiving determinants on arrival; and in March, after examiners had been appointed for the licentiands, 'then determinants for responsions in Lent were sworn and intrants for the licence were admitted in face of the Faculty'. In the following year this procedure was said to be customary, and thereafter the examination of the determinants and licentiands coincided in time and procedure. Each consisted of three responsions⁴ with the possibility of dispensation from the third; and when the Faculty drew up a scale of examination expenses it had regard both to wealthy determinants responding in the public schools and to rich licentiates receiving their master's cap.⁵

Concurrently with this approximation the Faculty took steps to establish control over the actual examination for the baccalaureate. When the whole trend was towards centralisation, it could no longer suffer the Colleges to appoint their own examiners, and a sign of its intervention is found when the Congregation of 19 March 1512-13 dispensed the determinants to respond for the third time on the Monday of Holy Week⁶ after eight o'clock in the

¹ *Statutes*, 91 (22). In the *Acta* the first mention of St. Valentine's Day as the latest date for responsions is on 16 February 1455-56, when an extension of time was granted.

² *Statutes* 88 (8); see below, p. 312.

³ *Matrikel*, ii, 90.

⁴ On 26 February 1514-15 it is stated that the Faculty received determinants *de ter responendo in ebdomada* in Lent, but this obviously means to respond not three times weekly but three times within one week, for on 2 April they were dispensed to respond *trina vice simul*. Then, on 10 February 1515-16, the Faculty dispensed determinants *ad respondendum ter in Quadragesima*.

⁵ 14 October 1516.

⁶ Easter fell early in 1513 (27 March). There was therefore very little time to cover the long programme of disputations between St. Valentine's Day and Holy Week. The variable date of Easter must have been a

morning in the presence of two regents: but there is nothing to indicate how these regents were to be chosen.

Two years later, however, the development was carried a stage further when, on 2 April 1515, the Faculty dispensed determinants to make their third responsion on one afternoon in presence of the Dean and two regents, one from the Pedagogy and the other from the College. Then the Dean or his deputy in the plenitude of his authority should grant them the right of 'exercising those functions which rightly pertain to the grade of bachelor of arts'.

Thereafter the curtain falls for some time, and when it rises again we find that a movement had been quietly afoot towards a simplification of the Lenten disputations, and that the new system had established itself within ten years. The Congregation of 19 March 1523-24 empowered the Dean to receive two absent determinants on their arrival and to 'license them bachelors' because they had 'legitimate' reasons for not taking part in all the Lenten responsions, and it also appointed a committee to consult with him on certain matters which the Faculty would ratify. These two resolutions were linked together inasmuch as both had a bearing on the examination of determinants. From the Bursar's Book we learn that the two absentees had in fact been admitted to the Lenten examination on the 'black stone',¹ and from the *Acta* we learn that the committee met to give official sanction to the new procedure.

It authorised new statutes in terms of which the Congregation of 6 March 1524-25 adopted a uniform system of election of examiners for both determinants and licentiands. Four were appointed in each case by a system of rotation from the three Colleges. As for procedure, the four examiners with the Dean were to examine the determinants

disturbing factor for the regent in charge of the Lenten responsions. It must have been difficult at times to keep to schedule.

¹ The two determinants, Alexander Gardyn and Edward Brus, paid their fee of three shillings *pro admissione ad lapidem* (*Bursar's Book*, fol. 20^v). The first reference of this kind is found in the audit of 25 October 1524 (covering three years). The payment was for copes and was made on Ash Wednesday (*in die cinerum pro admissione ad lapidem pro capis, iii sol.*). The statutes refer to hoods (*caputiis*), not to copes. They also imposed promotion tests.

publicly as they sat together wearing their hoods¹; and immediately after the examination the Dean was to confirm them bachelors. In addition, the statutes inform us that the hours of interrogation should be from two to four in the afternoons for as many days as numbers demanded, and that each candidate should sit in turn upon the black stone to be questioned on his set books.²

It is noteworthy that these reforms did not affect the general responsions, which continued to be made in batches before St. Valentine's Day and established the order of precedence in which the determinant went forward to his second test.³ In this latter examination the new regulations made for uniformity in procedure and in standards of judging. They simplified the complicated system of Lenten responsions and replaced it by an open disputation between the examiner and each candidate in turn.⁴ Here, again, St. Andrews was reflecting the continental opinion that disputation had been carried to excess and tended to generate a 'base greed of distinction' instead of a disinterested desire to discover truth.⁵

The changes were inspired by Paris usage⁶ as interpreted by John Major, Peter Chaplain and George Lockhart, who were all influential members of the committee which drew up the revised statutes of 1524.⁷ Unfortunately the University was entering upon difficult times. In the years following the death of the Cardinal the whole academic machinery broke down, and when it was resumed after 1551 the assimilation in procedure in the examination of

¹ Perhaps copes. See previous note. ² *Statutes*, 88-9 (7), (8), (10).

³ 4 November 1533. This Congregation also laid down rules for the baccalaureation feast.

⁴ The examiner was said *adversus discipulos disputare* (10 February 1569-70).

⁵ A. O. Norton, *Readings in the History of Education* (Harvard, 1909), pp. 121-4, quoting the criticism of the Spanish scholar, J. L. Vives (1460-1540).

⁶ Reforms had been introduced at Paris in 1520.

⁷ It is significant that under Peter Chaplain the *Acta* adopted the custom of the proctors of Paris by entering the list of determinants after the Lenten Congregation instead of at the beginning of the ordinary. But they are again entered after the November Congregation in 1518, 1522, 1523, 1524, and under Martin Balfour the practice varied. In any case, even if they were presented in October they were matriculated under the new (or re-elected) Dean.

determinants and licentiands appears to be complete. The admission of determinants has ceased to be even formally committed to the Dean in the October Congregation.¹ The names of determinants are no longer divided in batches but have become lists of confirmed bachelors entered continuously under their Colleges. On 6 March 1554-55, four examiners were appointed for determinants and licentiands respectively, the customary oaths were exacted from both examiners and candidates, and injunction was laid upon all alike to avoid over-familiarity.

The religious changes soon to be effected in the University made little difference to the system of examination, and the temporary statutes drawn up in 1561-62 were largely based upon current practice. Examiners were still appointed at the beginning of Lent, although instead of the traditional four, three were elected with the provision that no one should examine his own scholars. Determinants were still required to make general responsions, followed by individual examination. In responsions they had to sustain theses on philosophical subjects, inviting all ' professors ' of philosophy to dispute and themselves replying frankly and modestly ; and it was also enacted that each had to answer publicly to his examiners.² For the rest, the regents were to have regard to academic precedence ; and the usual stipulations were made about feasts and fees. The appointment of three examiners, one from each College, was a step towards simplification,³ but tradition was strong and after a period of uneasy acquiescence ⁴ the legislators of 1570 restored the practice of appointing four examiners for three Colleges : but this number again became convenient when St. Mary's was withdrawn from the Faculty of Arts.

During the vicissitudes of these uncertain times it must

¹ It is true that the statutes of 1570 imply that the determinants were still to present themselves in the October congregation (*Statutes*, 88 (6)), but this code includes obsolete as well as current rules. See below, p. cxx.

² See below, pp. 419-20 ; cf. p. 417 (5). The sequence is not very clear.

³ The Congregation of 12 March 1553-54, had elected three examiners who were to examine both the determinants and also ' the few intrants of that year ', but the circumstances were exceptional. There may also have been a dearth of regents as well as of students.

⁴ It was questioned, for example, on 31 January 1569-70.

have been difficult to maintain uniform standards of teaching in the different Colleges and to restrain their rivalries, and it is not surprising that from time to time questions regarding public responsions should demand the attention of the Faculty.¹ On the whole, however, it is clear from the revised statutes of 1570 that (apart from religious changes) there was no radical breach with mediaeval practice. The old qualifications of age and length of study, of manners and morals, remained unaltered, and although the procedure of examinations underwent changes, the process was one of transition from disputation to declamation. There was an approximation in the time and method of the examinations for the baccalaureate and the licence—the two component parts of a single system which led the grammar schoolboy to the master's chair. The baccalaureate never became a full University degree but merely a Faculty certificate of fitness, awarded by the Dean and qualifying the holder to pass on to the higher stage of study necessary for his attainment of the teacher's licence and his inception into the Faculty as a master of arts.

LICENCE

According to the statutes of 1570 the licence, which was the goal of the artist's career, was conferred as the result of examination usually at the end of a four years' course and in at least the twentieth year of his age.² The bull of foundation, however, laid down no rules. When it conferred power upon the University to examine for degrees and to present the successful candidates to the Bishop-Chancellor it made no regulations about the manner of conducting the examinations, although it did assume a measure of co-operation between the Chancellor and the teaching masters in the Faculty.³ In fact the earliest years were a time of experiment, in which there was a certain

¹ 3 January 1575-76; 10 March 1576-77; 17 March 1783-84. These regulations probably refer more particularly to 'vikis'.

² The statutes of 1570 are confused, vague and contradictory on this point (*Statutes*, 9; 87-8 (1), (2); 92 (28); 93 (34)); and see below, p. cxx.

³ *Evidence*, 171-2.

tension between individual masters and the Faculty, and between Rector and Chancellor.

There is no indication as to how the first group of masters were examined, but they were licensed under condition of reading for two years in the Faculty of Arts and, as the need for young teachers was acute, the Faculty refused to release Mr. Andrew Makgillance from this obligation.¹ On 2 March 1415-16 the Faculty appointed as examiners the Dean, the Bursar, the two senior regents and the two senior non-regents. Then, on 6 June 1417, it was laid down as a general rule that not more than three bachelors might 'incept' (be received as masters of arts) under one master. Two years later the Chancellor himself was present when four examiners were elected under oath to observe all the statutory conditions as to the age and attainments, morals and manners of the candidates.² In the next Congregation a further step towards co-ordination was taken with legal formalities when the Faculty, with the concurrence of the Chancellor, imposed a curriculum of set books necessary for the licence.³ This covered the whole Arts course, but it is too vague to throw light upon details of time or procedure. The lack of official buildings and the scarcity of teachers in the early years must, however, have left little scope for anything beyond the bare requirements.

At this juncture there was pressing need to insist on a minimum period of residence and on the paramount importance of the Chancellor as the granter of the master's licence in name of the University. It is perhaps not without significance that Wardlaw's influence was in the ascendant, and that the prestige of Laurence of Lindores had suffered a set-back,⁴ when the Faculty decreed that the Dean should be elected yearly⁵ and began to regulate the examination for the licence. In 1427, when his own nephew was Dean,

¹ 21 May 1416. Andrew Makgillance, or Maklanch, had migrated from Oxford (see below, p. 1).

² 29 April 1419.

³ 12 May 1419. See *Statutes*, 11-12.

⁴ There had been disagreement, for example, over his keeping of the accounts as Bursar (20 June 1426).

⁵ 24 November 1425. His oath of office was prescribed on 2 October 1426.

Bishop Wardlaw vindicated his position as Chancellor. In that year the Faculty sought his permission in the matter of granting a special examination to two petitioners,¹ while the four examiners appointed at the normal time took their customary oath to him. Again, in 1437, he 'signified' to a responsive Congregation 'that he was determined to make grace and favour' to David Crannach in the matter of his graduation.²

Once the supreme authority of the Chancellor had been thus established, further development took place by way of systematising the examinations. It was not, however, until after the death of Laurence of Lindores that in December 1439 a code of statutes was drawn up on the model of Paris,³ and with its adoption the Chancellor resigned his discretionary or arbitrary powers into the hands of the Dean and masters of the Faculty of Arts. Wardlaw himself did not live to see the result of these measures, as he died during the years when deadly plague disrupted the life of the University; but when conditions returned to normal the prescribed procedure became matter of routine. The result was to submit the bachelor to the same kind of ordeal by disputation as he had sustained as a determinant. It fell into three parts: first, preliminary responsions; then a public *temptamen* during Lent, followed by a private *examen in cameris*.

The preliminaries consisted of three responsions in the schools before Christmas, with extension if need demanded until St. Valentine's Day.⁴ It was a test in which the bachelor had to respond *in vico* under his regent three times, or at least twice, to masters in a general disputation.⁵ As a rule the regent steered his bachelors through these

¹ 10 November 1427. The Chancellor refused permission to one of the petitioners.

² 31 May 1437.

³ It is noteworthy that the Dean, James Strathmiglo, was a licentiate of Paris, and that the retiring Dean, George Newton, had presented the Faculty with a 'book of the statutes and privileges of the University of Paris', for which the Faculty 'gave him fitting thanks' (1 December 1439).

⁴ *Statutes*, 91 (21), (22).

⁵ *Statutes*, 91 (21).

responsiones generales in small groups,¹ but as time went on—and especially in periods of political upheaval or of academic decline—there was much dispensation. Thus, on 26 November 1488 and on 3 November 1489, seven bachelors were allowed to respond together. On the other hand during the session 1455-1456 a certain James Murreff responded one time alone to all the masters willing to dispute *generaliter*, and was dispensed from the remainder on account of illness.²

Such partial exemptions, especially from the third responsion, were frequently granted. Much depended on circumstances. Thus, on 8 February 1463-64,³ the Faculty dispensed all the bachelors from the third responsion, while on 20 May 1472 it dispensed one bachelor, Alexander Forbes, from all three responsions. This dispensation, which was granted more than three months after the official closing date for general responsions, was probably a mere formality, bought at a high price,⁴ to allow Forbes to take his place immediately afterwards at the head of the list of licentiates. On occasion, however, the Congregation was not altogether complaisant, as, for instance, on 4 March 1464-65, when the King's uncle, the dean of Moray, sought dispensation from two responsions for a kinsman and received only a qualified consent.

No doubt in granting these concessions Congregations were often exposed to pressure; but they also found the grant of dispensations to be a convenient way of raising money. On 29 January 1453-54, for example, the Faculty charged four shillings and sixpence from rich bachelors but nothing from the poor for dispensation from the third

¹ There is a certain ambiguity about the numbers, but as in the case of determinants the standard was probably two *potentes* and two *pauperes* (*Statutes*, 103). As time went on the tendency was to allow larger batches, e.g. seven in 1488 and 1489. On 14 October 1516 it was decided that only six bachelors—four *potentes* and two *pauperes*—might respond *in vico*.

² 16 February 1455-56.

³ This was a year of irregularities, for the bachelors thus dispensed from general responsions were afterwards granted curtailment of their time *in cameris* at the request of the King (12 May 1464).

⁴ He was charged forty shillings. He was a son of James, second Lord Forbes (*Scots Peerage*, iv, 51).



responsion; but a few years later such exemptions had become so numerous that 'certain bachelors' so dispensed undertook to pay the Bursar 'in the usual way' (*more solito*). On 8 February 1463-64 the charge was five shillings a head from all bachelors 'towards the building of the new house'; and this amount became customary.

From the dates of these dispensations it transpires that general respersions had come to be held more frequently after, than before, Christmas. By the turn of the century they must have lost much of their importance, and when times were lax there was a tendency to conduct them without due publicity.¹ Nevertheless they continued to be an integral part of the *formalia* necessary to qualify a bachelor to go on to the Lenten examinations, and in this respect the change in religion made little difference. General respersions or 'annual disputations' still took place in February in St. Mary's College as the successor of the old Pedagogy, and as each candidate in each group participated in his turn these 'annual disputations' came to be known as 'vikis.'² The temporary statutes of January 1561-62 decreed that at the end of his course in philosophy every bachelor aspiring to the licence must first sustain a thesis based upon the prescribed books and respond becomingly (*modeste*) to all the regents.³ Lack of evidence makes it impossible to trace developments during the troubled times which followed, but we have the testimony of James Melville that in his final year 'we lerned the buikis de Coelo and Mateors, also the Spher, more exactlie teachit be our awin Regent, and maid us for our Vices'.⁴

These public disputations were a convenient way of giving bachelors further practice in argument and in oratory as final training for the crucial examination on the black stone. As they were organised on a College basis they also provided a stage on which talented bachelors

¹ e.g. 3 March 1532-33, p. 370.

² 8 February 1562-63. There is here a confusion and assimilation of terms, arising from the fact that in the general respersions *in vico* the candidates disputed in their turns (*per vices*).

³ See below, p. 417 (*De officio discipulorum*, 7).

⁴ Melville, *Diary*, 28. Melville gives the date as 1574, being 'the 17 yeir of my age, outpast, and 18 rinning'.

might win distinction for themselves as individuals and for their College in general. The way was thus prepared for the printed 'class theses' which made their appearance towards the end of the century.¹ Although the *Acta* make no reference to this aspect of vixis, they do show how these annual disputations tended to be a cause of controversy on the score of precedence.²

Constant discipline in the art of debate from sophisms to vixis was good basic training for the candidate who had to face his magisterial examination. We have seen that the first attempt to draw up a code was made in December 1439; but these statutes have unfortunately come down to us in an abridged and confused form,³ and in any case the times were unpropitious for the introduction of the new system.⁴ It was not until the University had recovered from the effects of plague, ecclesiastical schism and civil strife that a clear pattern emerges of a two-fold test comprising a public *temptamen* in Lent and a private *examen in cameris* after Easter.

Thus on 12 February 1447-48—the first Monday in Lent⁵—the Dean in conformity with the statutes asked the regents if they had any scholars fully qualified for the examination for the licence. They presented thirteen, of whom two had not completed the full course of four years but were granted dispensation. The regents handed the Dean 'schedules' on the attainments of the candidates and took oath that they were of legitimate age and had fulfilled all the requirements in respect of character and

¹ R. G. Cant, 'The St. Andrews University Theses 1579-1747', *Edinburgh Bibliographical Society Transactions*, 1941; Cant, *University*, 55.

² 4 and 5 January 1569-70; 3 January 1575-76; 27 December 1576.

³ It is obvious from references in the *Acta* (e.g. p. 78) that the collection of statutes was much fuller and clearer than the recension of 1570.

⁴ On 23 October 1439, on the eve of the new constitution it was resolved to have an *examen generale* because of the pestilence. In 1440, 1441, and 1442 there were no examinations. On 2 March 1443-44, four masters were appointed *ad examen pro licencia*. On 15 February 1444-45 they were elected *pro temptamine ad licenciam*, and in the following April these *temptatores* were continued as *examinatores pro bachalariis in cameris* (p. 63). For the following year there is no record. The two-fold system was employed in 1446-47 (pp. 69, 70).

⁵ The date was at first variable, but became fixed as the first Monday in Lent.

solveny.¹ Thereupon four *temptatores*—two regents and two non-regents²—were appointed to examine the bachelors in their *temptamen* by way of setting ‘ questions ’ for debate in the public schools with all the intricacies of logical disputation.³ Thereafter, under one of their number as ‘ president ’ *in actu vocacionis*,⁴ they made out a merit list according to which the candidates were presented to the Chancellor. The Chancellor signed this ‘ schedule ’, which determined the ‘ calling ’ of the bachelors *ad examen in cameris* and finally *ad licenciam*.

There were times when the oath taken by the *temptatores* sat lightly upon them,⁵ but in April 1454 they sought leave to clear their consciences. This they appear to have done successfully as all four were continued in office as examiners for the private *examen in cameris*, though one of the fifteen candidates did not obtain his licence. In what the violation of their oaths consisted is not revealed, but it is noteworthy that doubts were current about the value of the licence in establishing academic precedence,⁶ and about the qualifications of some of the bachelors presented.⁷

In addition complications must have arisen through opposition to the experiment of a single pedagogy and the

¹ On 1 March 1452-53, a master who brought a complaint against a bachelor presented for the *temptamen* was given a specified time in which to prove his case, and as he failed to do so the bachelor was admitted.

² The statutes, in the 1570 redaction, do not mention the number or status of the examiners, but references in the *Acta* supply the information.

³ *Statutes*, 103-4. *Licentiandorum questiones* involved advanced reasoning. Bachelors who had to respond *saltem ad unum medium et duas replicas* had to argue *pro et contra* in an attempt to find the mean (*medium*) between the ‘ terms ’ of the argument, and had to reply to two further objections (*replicas*). The word *medium* may be applied to the ‘ middle term ’ and also to the whole argument. I am indebted to Dr. John Durkan for an elucidation of these technicalities.

⁴ The statutes of 1439 (in the version of 1570) are vague as to the sequence of events (*Statutes*, 102), but an example of the procedure is found in the case of the contumelious candidates in 1458 (see below, pp. cv, cix, cxiv, 125, 127, 129).

⁵ The examiners took oath to admit only candidates who could satisfy them by producing schedules from their regents as to their qualifications, and who were of good character and free from debt : to examine without fear or favour : to observe the rules and keep the secrets of the examination (*Statutes*, 100).

⁶ 13 March 1453-54.

⁷ In the Congregation of 12 February 1458-59, the Dean admonished the regents to present only those bachelors *habentes requisita* and *non alios*.

animosities rife among individual masters. Certainly the antagonism between John Lock and John Athilmer had repercussions upon the examinations of the session 1457-1458. On 22 February ten candidates were presented personally by their regents, while three others who presented themselves with schedules from their regents were admitted only after altercations.¹ The trouble did not end there as the three bachelors who had caused dissension in the Congregation afterwards precipitated a crisis in the University.

In fact the emergence of St. Salvator's College under an ambitious Provost, and the constant rivalries of individual masters taking advantage of the preoccupations and frequent absences of the Chancellor, had serious effects upon the fortunes of the Faculty of Arts. Quarrels over the conduct of the *temptamen* and the election of *temptatores* continued to cripple Congregations,² until the very existence of a united University was threatened by the attempt of the College to examine for its own degrees. When the threat of schism was at last averted, the Congregation of 5 December 1471 took occasion to outline the four years' curriculum necessary for the licence and to stipulate that in future no bachelor should be admitted to the *temptamen* unless he had presented to the Dean in Congregation the text of the set books written in his own hand.³

It is all too plain, however, that the recovery of unity did not lead to a period of revived activity but to a general decline in standards.⁴ There was a certain assimilation between the two parts of the examination for the licence, as can be seen, for example, when the word *intranses* comes to be applied to bachelors when submitting themselves to the public *temptamen* as well as when entering *in cameris* for the private *examen*. On the other hand the *temptamen* itself lost something of its public character, until on 2

¹ Out of the thirteen ultimately accepted only eight appear to have taken their licence, and three out of the eight were admitted *ad lecturam* on 4 October 1458.

² See Congregations of 2 March 1465-66; 21 February 1468-69; 8 March 1468-69.

³ It was frequently found necessary to reimpose these statutes.

⁴ See, e.g., the Congregations of 7 May 1478 and of 7 May 1479, and the curious case of Duncan Scott on 26 May 1478.

February 1484-85 it was decreed that in future it should be *patens et publicum*. No real progress was made, however, until the troubles that beset Scotland as a whole and St. Andrews in particular during the reign of James III had been brought to an end, and the advisers of James IV under the influence of Bishop Elphinstone began to prepare the way for the Education Act of 1496. In the Congregation of 17 February 1493-94, the revolutionary step was taken of keeping back some of the candidates for a year because they had not fulfilled the whole course, and it was decreed that none should be admitted to the *temptamen* save those who had put in four years or three years and a half through dispensation. Unfortunately, the fact that this requirement had often to be reiterated is eloquent testimony that mere exhortation was not enough.¹

The next noticeable development had respect to the election of the *temptatores*. In 1439 the number of examiners had been fixed at four after the time-honoured tradition of Paris, two being regents and two non-regents. Then, after the recognition of St. Salvator's as a separate College within the University framework, the traditional allocation was adapted to give equal representation to the Pedagogy and the College. This proved a workable system until the symmetry was upset by the erection of St. Leonard's College in 1512. We have seen that for some time the anomalous position of this new foundation created a serious problem inasmuch as St. Leonard's bachelors had to submit to a University examination in which their teachers had no share. This grievance was first ventilated in Congregation on 14 March 1518-19, but no decision could then be taken owing to the scarcity of assessors. It was not until 22 February 1522-23, when prior John Hepburn as vicar-general during the vacancy of the see was able to make his weight felt, that the Faculty 'unanimously' decided that in future St. Leonard's should be represented among the examiners; but the true feeling of the masters is probably more clearly indicated in the 'quarrels and strife' that

¹ 10 February 1504-05; 10 February 1515-16; 2 March 1516-17; 12 February 1542-43.

brought the Faculty in the following year 'by way of the Holy Spirit' to devise a system of rotation in the election of the fourth *temptator*.¹

By this time the election of the *temptatores* had come to be conducted not only on a College basis but also in the conservative spirit of a closed corporation. This is seen, for example, in the disappearance of non-regent examiners shortly after the adoption of a rota system in the election to the fourth place.² It is also manifested by a tenacious grip on privileges. Thus it is clear from two disputed elections of a *temptator* from St. Salvator's that the office was valued because of its prestige and perquisites even if this should mean that a regent was examining his own students.³ After the Reformation this pernicious practice was expressly forbidden in the temporary statutes which enacted that the licentiands should be examined by 'three of the most learned regents', provided that no one examined his own students.⁴

Other signs of a general laxity and a growing professionalism are not far to seek. There was, for example, a tendency to carry through the responsions *in vivo* without due publicity⁵; and the presentation of bachelors with the schedules of their regents ceased to be made in full Congregation at the beginning of Lent. With the passing of time (and doubtless with the increase in numbers) the original lengthy and solemn procedure was gradually whittled down, and the minutes become laconic and colourless. Change, however, was at work beneath the surface and became obvious on 10 February 1515-16, when the Faculty empowered the Dean to receive written testi-

¹ 15 February 1523-24. 'By way of the Holy Spirit': unanimously. This was the phrase used when a Pope or a prelate was elected unanimously. The prescribed order of rotation was: Pedagogy, St. Leonard's, St. Salvator's.

² The rota system provided for a non-regent as the fourth *temptator*. Accordingly on 15 February 1523-24 the Faculty elected a regent from each College and a non-regent from the Pedagogy. But this provision was soon disregarded. Sometimes no designations were given, but all four *temptatores* were stated to be regents in the elections of 1528-29, 1533-34, 1539-40.

³ 19 February 1536-37; cf. 7 March 1540-41.

⁴ See below, pp. 418-9.

⁵ 3 March 1532-33.

monials respecting the candidates. Four years later he was commissioned to receive the intrants in his room,¹ and on 11 March 1526-27 this practice was described as customary.

Furthermore it became easy to obtain dispensation from part of the statutory time of residence.² No doubt the payments charged for these concessions helped the Faculty's needy finances, but it was a salve to an uneasy conscience to declare that such individual dispensations should not create a precedent.³ By 1542, however, exemptions had become so rife that it was found necessary to take statutory action to bind licentiands not to curtail 'the customary time'.⁴ The University, unfortunately, was about to be engulfed in the 'Castilian' wars, and when studies were resumed the Faculty contented itself with exacting from licentiands a general oath to observe 'all the regulations respecting their grade' and to refrain from over-familiarity with their examiners.⁵ Soon thereafter the 'universal disturbance in the state and reformation in religion' threw the old system into the melting pot, and no settled order had been imposed when our minutes come to an abrupt termination.

Nevertheless, in spite of all changes the *temptamen* never disappeared. It never lost its character as the chief test for the master's licence.⁶ It always preceded the *examen*, and the order in which the candidates were 'called' was always the crucial point in the whole system. Changes in nomenclature also show that the *temptamen* grew in importance as the *examen* diminished. In this connection it is noteworthy that the 1439 statutes, as revised in 1570,

¹ 27 February 1519-20. This would at least eliminate the possibilities of disputes such as disturbed the Congregation of 22 February 1457-58.

² 2 March 1527-28; 8 April 1528; 3 March 1532-33.

³ 3 March 1532-33; 11 March 1537-38.

⁴ 12 February 1542-43.

⁵ 12 March 1553-54, and thereafter this oath became common form.

⁶ By way of analogy it is interesting to note that at Glasgow, which followed the usage of Cologne (but was also much influenced by St. Andrews), there was only one examination, after which the successful candidates were presented to the Chancellor, who then enjoined the Dean and examiners to place them *examinacione prehabita*. This may imply a further, private scrutiny (*Munimenta*, ii, 27).

make no reference to the *examen in cameris*, although the *Acta* mention it on 15 April 1445. The phraseology of the 1570 recension indeed suggests that the two systems had then merged and that the second test had lost any real significance.¹

In contrast to the *temptamen*, the *examen* was a private, supplementary examination to enable the examiners to satisfy themselves on any outstanding points, although it must have been very unusual for them to make any change in the pass list.² During the period *in cameris* the bachelors were confined within bounds, and were questioned singly or in small groups in turns 'according to their calling' in the *temptamen*. It was precisely at this point of 'calling' that trouble was likely to arise over precedence and to be complicated by jealousies among the regents.

About the middle of the fifteenth century the 'calling' seems to have been a solemn affair. In 1458 certain bachelors who had been tried and placed and called *in vico* by schedule of the Chancellor refused to enter *in cameris* and made a public protest in legal form against a felt 'injustice' publicly perpetrated.³ How seriously the Faculty regarded this challenge to its authority can be measured by the pains taken to extract contrite submission from the two offenders who returned to the fold. It almost seems to have been easier—or, at least, more common—to deal with students who protested against examination results with physical force than with those who sought the arm of the law and the shelter of other universities.⁴

We first see the double examination at work in the session of 1444-1445.⁵ From then until 1460 it was customary procedure in normal times, but thereafter for a decade the

¹ *Statutes*, 102, cf. 91 (24). The phrase *diem . . . quo intrabunt temptamen* is an example of the confused phraseology (*ibid.*, p. 102).

² In Paris the examiners *in cameris* had power upon occasion to change the order of calling (*Auctarium*, ii, 587).

³ 29 November 1458; 15 March 1458-59; and cf. p. 153.

⁴ The statutes of 8 October 1457 forbade any student *incedere armatus in Universitate* (*Statutes*, 107), but the Faculty had also a quarrel with the University at this time (see below, pp. 122-3). There had been a similar prohibition on 21 April 1453.

⁵ 15 February 1444-45; 15 April 1445; and see above, p. ciii n. 4.

record is too obscure to follow the practice in detail. The appointment of *examinatores in cameris* is recorded only for the year 1463—and then the two non-regent *examinatores* differed from the non-regent *temptatores*. In spite of appearances, however, the second test was sufficiently well-rooted to weather storms. Thus in 1464, although there is no mention of *examinatores*, the procedure was presumably automatic because on 12 May the King obtained a dispensation for the bachelors *in cameris*; and on this analogy we may assume that at all times the academic routine was wont to go on more steadily than meets the eye. It faced its greatest challenge when St. Salvator's made its bid to examine for its own degrees, and it was not until the threat of schism had been averted that the practice of continuing *temptatores* in office as *examinatores* became regularly minuted.

Up till this date the *examen in cameris* was probably a serious enquiry. Dispensations were at first granted for short periods—eight days in 1453, six days in 1455; and in 1456 only a qualified dispensation was granted to cover the final three days *in cameris*. When numbers were small, it would allow sufficient time for a searching probe of the qualifications of the individual bachelors against the background of their regents' schedules: and no doubt it was tedious and irksome to the candidates to be confined within the bounds of their rooms under examination restrictions once their own test was over. In many ways the grant of dispensations must often have been equally desirable to the students for the sake of their freedom and to the Faculty of Arts by reason of the fines.

After the submission of St. Salvator's College in 1471 an impetus was given to this natural tendency to curtail the time spent *in cameris*. Thus on 30 June 1474, when *examinatores* were appointed, dispensation of time was granted in advance as a means of raising money for the fabric fund of the Faculty. During the general decline of the following decade the *examen* fell into comparative insignificance. In the years 1478 to 1480 it is not mentioned in the *Acta*, although it was presumably held as a

matter of course since the Faculty was then insisting upon the scrupulous observance of the four years' curriculum for the licence; and it is also worth noting that in the following years when the minutes shrank to terse summaries of routine business the *examen* was again regularly mentioned whereas many vital matters went unrecorded.

A new development is seen in 1483 when the Congregation that appointed the *examinatores* on 13 May also dispensed the intrants to be licensed on the 17th; and ten candidates were examined *in cameris* and licensed within four days. In 1484 and 1485 the date of licence was similarly fixed in advance. Thereafter, for the rest of the troubled reign of James III the laconic entries are uninformative, but the licentiates were 'not placed' during the disastrous campaign of Sauchieburn in 1488.

In the closing years of the century, however, under the stimulus of the Education Act, a new insistence was made upon the four years' course for the licence,¹ but on the other hand dispensations for time *in cameris* became common form,² and by 1516 it had become the practice when appointing the *examinatores in cameris* to fix the date of the licence within the space of about a week.³

A significant statement with regard to procedure is made in the Congregation of 21 May 1505 on the appointment of *examinatores* for the bachelors *intrans in cameris*. It was decided that 'according to laudable custom' the junior *temptator* or a deputy should make a public *propositio in vivo* for the bachelors *in cameris* and that they should have dispensation from the time *in cameris*. There seems here to be a blending of the two tests since a *temptator* was publicly to introduce a subject of debate for the private *examen in cameris*; and as the time was curtailed any disputation must have been short and formal.

Another sign of the fusion can be detected in the use of the word *intrans* as the technical term for the bachelors going forward to their public examination—*ad temptamen*

¹ See above, p. cvi.

² 15 June 1492; 3 June 1493; and regularly thereafter.

³ 17 May 1516; 13 May 1517; 15 May 1518; 18 May 1519, etc.

magistrale—on 6 March 1513-14; and repeated references during the next ten years make it clear that the *temptamen* was the fundamental test.¹ A gradual process of assimilation had been achieved, and in 1524 the time seemed opportune to the Faculty to draw up new statutes to give precision to the procedure to be followed with regard to the intrants. It was then decreed that the *temptamen* should be opened at, or before, the middle of Lent according to the number of candidates. The examination itself was to be conducted in the public schools in presence of all the candidates seated in their hoods² waiting their turn to be called to the black stone to be questioned by each of the four examiners on a set book.³

Four years later a further statute authorised the Vice-Chancellor to examine along with the other examiners, with power of 'placing' a candidate in event of disagreement, and of conferring the master's licence and insignia.⁴ As the Vice-Chancellor was then the official principal and a resident, this appointment was designed to overcome the disadvantages suffered from the frequent absences and constant preoccupations of the Archbishop-Chancellor, and the minutes show that the new measures were soon put into effect.⁵

After the promulgation of the statutes of 1524 the separate appointment of *examinatores* comes to an end. Instead, we find a confusion in terms when, on the first Monday of Lent, the Congregations elected *temptatores* to examine the intrants.⁶ Nevertheless the name and a certain shadow of the old *examen in cameris* persisted. The Bursar, for example, acknowledged receipt of money 'for dispensation *in cameris*' for the years from 1537-1538 to 1539-1540. Moreover it remained customary for an examiner to make a *propositio* to mark the entrance of the bachelors

¹ 22 February 1522-23; 27 March 1523; 15 February 1523-24.

² For the confusion between hoods and copes, see above, pp. xcv-xevi.

³ 6 March 1524-25; *Statutes*, 89-90 (14), (15).

⁴ 20 March 1528-29. *Statutes*, 110-11.

⁵ The Vice-Chancellor (official of St. Andrews) bestowed the licence on Master Alexander Sutherland in 1530 (see below, p. 364).

⁶ 6 March 1524-25.

in cameris.¹ This, however, must have become a mere formality for the Congregation of 3 March 1543-44, decided that it should be made on the Eve of Passion Sunday and that the act of licence should take place on the following Thursday. According to the statutes of 1570 an *expositio in vico* was to be made by the junior *temptator* 'after all had been examined (*examinati*)'.² It would thus seem that the *propositio* of 1505 and 1541 became the *expositio in vico* of 1570, and that both traced their origin from the *collatio* which was required of bachelors on the eve of their licence in 1439.³

The gradual process of assimilation of the *temptamen* and *examen* was almost complete before the catastrophic events which followed the murder of the Cardinal rocked the whole academic structure to its foundation. After the break in the records during the 'Castilian' wars, the *Acta* deal with changed and changing circumstances during years of disturbance in Church and State. We have seen that with the publication of the temporary statutes of 1561-62 the University entered upon a phase of experiment and transition in which various schemes of reform and new foundation were drawn up.⁴ The number of examiners in the Faculty fluctuated between three and four. Sometimes the names of licentiates were entered according to Colleges, sometimes in a single list; and it is not surprising that a feeling of uncertainty should extend from the examining Vice-Chancellor⁵ to the candidates examined. Students attempted to escape the payment of fees by pleading poverty.⁶ In the session 1569-1570 scholars of St. Mary's claimed immunity from ordinary disputations, and certain bachelors of all three Colleges rebelled against the manner of their examination both 'upon the blak stane' and in 'thair vikis'.⁷ In 1576 there were quarrels about the turns of the different

¹ 7 March 1540-41.

² *Statutes*, 91 (19).

³ 21 May 1505; 7 March 1540-41; *Statutes*, 103.

⁴ See above, p. lxxvii-lxxi.

⁵ 12 March 1567-68; 10 February 1569-70.

⁶ 5 February 1569-70.

⁷ 4 and 5 January 1569-70.

Colleges in 'the public disputations, commonly called *vicos*'.¹

Underlying all changes and uncertainties, however, a general pattern of examination can be traced. At the beginning of each ordinary three examiners (one from each College) were appointed, much in the way of their fore-runners, to test the fitness of students to proceed to a higher class. Examiners for the baccalaureate and the masterate were elected in March and the examination proceeded by way of responsions on a College basis and the 'blak stane'. Statutes drawn up on 17 March 1583-84 contemplated a change in the date from spring to summer, but in view of the times it is doubtful if these provisions were ever effective.

When the examinations were over, there still remained the ceremonies connected with the licentiate and the masterate. We have seen that after the *temptamen* a merit list was drawn up, placing the bachelors 'in order of their calling' by the 'president' of the 'act'.² Unusual circumstances caused a crisis in 1458, but at no time can it have been an easy matter to compile this roll, as the examiners were instructed (as they would answer before the Judgment Seat of God and as far as human frailty allows) to place the candidates according to their attainments and morals and also, other things being equal, to give preference to those who were of noble birth or ate at table with their regents.³ The lack of uniformity in the graduation lists makes it impossible to form a clear picture of the method followed at any one period or to trace the course of development in detail. Nevertheless, one or two features seem worthy of notice.

In the early years, for example, the bearer of a noble name or the holder of an important benefice is frequently found at the head of the list: thus among licentiates of royal stock we have Alan Stewart in 1425,⁴ James Kennedy

¹ 3 January 1575-76; 27 December 1576.

² See above, p. cix (29 November 1458).

³ *Statutes*, 90 (18).

⁴ Alan Stewart was the natural son of Walter, Earl of Athol, and a grandson of Robert III.

in 1429, Patrick Graham in 1456 and Andrew Stewart in 1468; among the highly benefited, the archdeacon of Lothian in 1445, the official of Brechin in 1447 and the rector of Restalrig in 1455.

Exceptional cases occur in 1436 and 1451—years in which there was a particularly high number of licentiates and when the names were entered in *additiones*. Whether this classification signifies a special grouping or merely more precision on the part of the compiler it is difficult to tell; but it is at least clear that, as the University developed, a more highly organised system of grading the licentiates was evolved. Thus in the session 1488-1489 the four 'noble' licentiates who head the list were placed *in circulo*,¹ that is, as equals in an honours group: and we find this practice again in 1512, 1518, frequently in the 1530's, in 1540 and 1557, while to the same category belongs the arrangement of names *in loco* in 1535, 1536 and 1543.

These frequent variations in arrangement probably indicate that the early sixteenth century was a formative period. At any rate we find not only the 'circling' of licentiates but also the old practice of giving precedence to specially favoured candidates. Thus in 1520 Mr. John Sinclair was allocated the first place by (intervention of) the Chancellor and not by the examiners;² in 1541 Mr. James Hamilton was given the first place 'as a grace,

¹ The custom of 'circling' groups of licentiands became a regular and long-persisting practice. In 1691 a graduate, writing of the examination system of his day, said that candidates 'do receive the degree in different circles (for so many as are called upon together, primus ultimus and ultimus primus, do make up a circle). Sometimes there will be one or two who give proof of more than ordinary pregnancy and endowments called with great applause to receive the degree ante omnium circulum.' I am much indebted to Mr. R. N. Smart for calling my attention to this manuscript in St. Andrews University Library (LF 1117 R 6; see also *Early Records*, xxxiii n). The regents of the two Colleges reported to a Commission of Parliament in 1695 that in the previous year they had abandoned the practice of dividing candidates 'into different Ranks or Classes, which wee commonly call circles', because they were the only University in the Kingdom which had maintained this burdensome procedure (*Evidence*, 218, 220).

² John Sinclair was a son of Sir Oliver Sinclair of Roslin and brother of Henry Sinclair, Bishop of Ross, whom he succeeded as President of the Court of Session. As dean of Restalrig he married Mary Queen of Scots to Lord Darnley (see Dowden, *Bishops*, 191-2, 228-9; Dickinson's *Knox, ad indices*).

although wealthy';¹ and in the following year precedence was accorded to Mr. John Douglas, the future Archbishop.² In 1534 three names were set apart in a special category 'on account of pressing supplications and also on the strength of their merits';³ and matters must have been still further complicated when licences were bestowed in the Colleges while the public schools were not functioning. Little wonder if 'human frailty' sometimes proved unequal to the task of sorting out the intricacies of placing the licentiands. When all was over the examiners may well have felt that they had dearly earned their perquisites.

Neither they nor their students can have felt much enthusiasm for the final exercises. The statutes of 1439 obliged the licentiands to hold a formal disputation on the night before the licence,⁴ while the Congregation of 20 May 1455 decreed that in future bachelors on the eve of their licence should make *vesperiae* with honour, as was done in the other Faculties.⁵ How far practice conformed to precept is not recorded; but the statutes of 1570 enjoined the licentiands after their examination to hold disputations among themselves until the day of licence.⁶

In 1439 it was enacted that at the request of the examiners the Chancellor should intimate the day for conferring the licence and that the Beadle should publicise it by affixing a placard to the doors of the school.⁷ Later, as we have seen, the date tended to be fixed at the time of

¹ See below, p. 393. That he received his licence *gratioso* presumably means gratuitously. The matriculation rolls of Cologne show that there nobly born or wealthy or otherwise privileged students were frequently exempted from the payment of fees.

² He belonged to the house of Douglas of Langnewton. See above, p. lxxv n 3.

³ See below, p. 376.

⁴ *Statutes*, 103; and see above, p. cxiii.

⁵ The holding of the formal disputations known as *vesperiae* (usually before inception rather than licence) in the Faculty of Theology was common in English and continental universities, but the system differed from one university to another, and in the course of time they tended to lose their solemn character (Rashdall, *Universities*, i, 486 and n). It is perhaps worth noting that the Dean of the Faculty of Arts in 1455 was a licentiate in Theology.

⁶ *Statutes*, 91 (19). This statute is corrupt: the two parts are mutually incompatible. *Vigilia Palmarum* may be a misreading of *Vigilia Passionis*, cf. 3 March 1543-44.

⁷ *Ibid.*, 102.

nominating the *temptatores*. If we judge by the position of the lists in the *Acta*, the licence was bestowed in June in the late fifteenth century, and in the second half of May in the early fifteen hundreds. The Congregation of 3 March 1543-44 fixed the date for 3 April, i.e. the Thursday after Passion Sunday, and it fell in April in 1556 and 1568.

The 'act' of licence itself was a public and solemn ceremony. According to the 1439 statutes the Rector, the Dean and 'other masters' were to be present. The Chancellor or his deputy made a formal disputation, and thereafter the Beadle read out the list of licentiands in the order of their calling. Finally, the Chancellor or the Vice-Chancellor, by authority of God Almighty and of the University, and in the name of the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit, conferred upon the kneeling bachelors licence to read, dispute and 'exercise all acts' in the Faculty of Arts in St. Andrews and elsewhere-soever (*hic et ubique terrarum*).¹ In special circumstances, however, the licence might be conferred upon an individual bachelor, if done with due publicity. Thus, on 24 December 1473, the Beadle on his resignation received his master's licence from the Vice-Chancellor 'humbly with solemnity' in presence of the masters gathered in Congregation.

GRADUATION

Throughout the mediaeval period there still remained, however, a last hurdle for the licentiate, a last duty for his regent, before they could drink the health of the new master at his celebration feast. According to the bull of foundation the grant of the licence conferred upon the holder the right of teaching anywhere; but in fact before he could 'incept'—begin his teaching career—he had to ascend the master's chair and be officially received into the fellowship or incorporation of masters. He had, as it were, to be received as a newcomer, or as a manumitted servant, into the guild of professional teachers. This involved a solemn ceremony, in which the licentiate (or magistrand)

¹ *Ibid.*, 102.

ascended the master's chair, was capped with a *birettum* and presented with a ring and an open book to signify that he was wedded to the task of opening up the secrets of the written word.¹

It was a protracted and expensive process, which was important in establishing academic precedence for those who wished to pursue a scholastic career, but was otherwise considered a vexatious outlay.² In 1430, in a time of reforming activity, it was laid down that no one might take the master's grade except on a Tuesday, Wednesday or Thursday after eight o'clock in the morning, one day being assigned to each licentiate in his turn.³ As the University grew, however, the process had to be accelerated, and the statutes of 1439 provided that two wealthy licentiates might be created master on one day and associate two *pauperes* with them, provided that all was done under the guidance of the Dean and the presiding master in the presence of invited guests.⁴

It was, of course, always possible for money to purchase a dispensation, as when William Schevez, the future Archbishop, was permitted to ascend the master's chair with two other *potentes*.⁵ Contrariwise, in special circumstances, dispensations could be granted for licentiates to be advanced to the master's grade without formalities (*secreto modo*).⁶

On the other hand, when in the spring of 1499-1500 certain presumptuous licentiates with the connivance of

¹ The *Acta* contain no reference to the details of inception, which to the writers was a matter of routine requiring no comment. Rashdall, however, gives an account of the procedure at Paris in the Faculty of Theology, with an interpretation of the underlying symbolism (Rashdall, *Universities*, i, 284-5). The ring may have been reserved for doctors.

² On occasion it could be a burning question whether academic precedence was determined by the place given to masters in the licence or by the order in which they received the *insignia magistralia* (e.g. 13 March 1453-54, and see above, p. xxvii). This issue became less vital when the Faculty developed into a professional teaching corporation.

³ 14 July 1430.

⁴ *Statutes*, 103. It would seem, however, from the minutes of 16 May 1514 that before the integration of St. Leonard's College into the University system its bachelors might make arrangements to ascend the master's chair under a master other than their own (see above, p. xlviii).

⁵ 7 June 1456; 12 December 1468.

⁶ 13 February 1485-86; 20 March 1490-91.

complaisant regents sought to ascend the chair in clandestine fashion in order to avoid expense, the Faculty lamented the 'great scandal and hurt' inflicted upon her by her thankless children, who turned her 'honour into shame, her glory to confusion'. Under threat of expulsion and the severest penalties she categorically forbade any master to take part in the 'public acts' for acquiring the master's grade before the statutory hour of eight o'clock in the morning and without inviting the prescribed number of masters to 'schools and hall'—to the ceremony and the feast.¹ Publicity was, in fact, essential to the validity of the proceedings; fees had also to be paid²; and the examiners and official witnesses thanked for their presence with a banquet and a gift of bonnets for the examiners and gloves for the others. From time to time the Faculty complained that, whereas students pleaded poverty in order to evade the payment of fees and grudged the outlay on gloves for the honourable guests, they threw away their money on personal extravagances.³ Conversely, when it pleased a distinguished graduate to celebrate his reception into the bosom of the Faculty by a special display of munificence, the Congregation duly recorded their appreciation.⁴

Apart from the 'heavy and enormous expenses', the master's chair began to lose its attraction as graduates came to find an expanding outlet for their abilities beyond the walls of the University. In vain the Faculty tried to compel its licentiates to take the master's grade by limiting the expenses of the feast⁵, by extending the statutory time for inception from sixty days after licence in 1439 to

¹ 10 February 1499-1500. In the minutes of 9 December 1467 the official guests are said to include the provost, bailies and 'honest citizens' of St. Andrews.

² Fees connected with the examinations and the licence had to be paid before a licentiate could be promoted to the master's grade (4 November 1471; 11 March 1537-38; *Statutes*, 91 (20), 94-5).

³ 9 December 1467. A bonnet (*birettum*) was given to the examiners (14 May 1454; 19 August 1477). For a fuller list of beneficiaries, see 14 October 1516.

⁴ 6 June 1486.

⁵ e.g. 9 December 1467; 4 November 1471; 20 May 1475; 1 November 1486; 14 October 1516.

eighty days in 1496, by making the obligation compulsory upon oath and by taking legal action through the conservator.¹ By 1528 it had become customary for the Dean, as commissary of the official, to admonish the licentiates to receive the master's insignia within the specified time under pain of excommunication and a fine of forty shillings.² But the day had passed when they could be constrained by the fear of excommunication or by the threat of a fine. From this time onwards the Faculty seems to have given up hope of raising a revenue from this source and to have contented itself with receiving those masters who sought, or willingly accepted, admission to its fellowship.

The Reformation brought further changes. In the crisis of 1560 it was found impossible to carry out the 'old rites' of graduation.³ Neither the temporary legislation of 1561-62 nor the Book of Discipline makes mention of the master's chair,⁴ while the code of 1570 was a hasty compilation of all the old laws, whether obsolete or current, with the aim of weeding out such as were not in accord with 'religion and honesty' and retaining those which were 'free from superstition and vanity'.⁵ It met the needs of the moment, but although it was intelligible to the compilers its inconsistencies make it puzzling to posterity.

In these circumstances a special importance attaches to the meagre minutes of the Faculty of Arts. The *Acta* show that the ceremony of ascending the master's chair became converted into simple 'laureation'. Examiners were

¹ The statutes of 1439 imposed a limit of sixty days with a fine of forty shillings (*Statutes*, 103). Similar conditions were reimposed on 8 June 1476 (twenty days) and 6 March 1486-87 (sixty days), when the fines were graded according to means. On 16 May 1496 the time of grace was extended to eighty days under legal and spiritual sanctions; and similar fulminations were repeated on 13 November 1497 (twenty-one days).

² 8 April 1528; 16 July 1530, where the time limit is forty days (p. 364).

³ 15 May 1560.

⁴ The *Book of Discipline* does, however, imply that there should be some kind of academic 'act', as it lays down that at the end of a three years' course those students who 'by trial and examination, shall be found sufficiently instructed shall be Laureate and Graduate in Philosophy' (Dickinson's *Knoll*, ii, 298).

⁵ 3 November and 22 December 1570. We have seen that the statutes of 1570 retained certain 'old statutes' of 1416, 1439, 1457 and 1524, although some of them had become obsolete. Moreover, the compilation is far from systematic.

appointed *pro laureandis sive licentiandis*; successful candidates going forward to their graduation were admitted *ad lauream magistralem*; and when they were capped with the master's *birettum* they were *nota magistrali ornarentur*.¹

LECTURA

It was, however, not only inception—the ascending of the master's chair—which fell into desuetude, but also the concomitant obligation *de lectura*. At first, when the nascent University lacked teachers and books, an oath was imposed upon the new masters (incipients) to read for two years and observe the precedence given to them in the licence.² In common with all mediaeval Universities the Faculty hoped in this way to obtain a reservoir of young teachers who could dictate texts and give 'extraordinary' or 'cursory' lectures to supplement those of the regents,³ often while themselves studying in a higher Faculty. At Paris in the thirteenth century the obligation 'de lectura' was known as 'necessary regency',⁴ but when the founding fathers migrated from the French schools to St. Andrews, they reserved the title of regent to masters who ruled their own pedagogies or otherwise had powers of discipline over their students. At the same time they found these two-year teachers useful in the early days when the University lacked endowments and when non-regent masters tended to be birds of passage.⁵ For his part, however, the average

¹ 26 March 1571; 20 March 1571-72; 12 March 1575-76. The examination *ad magistralem lauream* is also mentioned in a statute of 1581 (*Evidence*, 236); and in the same year there is a reference to a graduate receiving the *pilius magistralem et alia insignia et privilegia magisterii* (information supplied by Dr. Durkan from Protocol Book of John Scott 1575-86, fol. 278^v, in Scottish Record Office). At the end of our period, when Andrew Melville was in exile and Archbishop Adamson revived the office of Chancellor, the statutes of 17 March 1583-84 laid down that 'future masters should be constituted' by the Chancellor and the examiners.

² 6 June 1417; cf. p. 16.

³ *Statutes*, 11-15. On 2 October 1445 two incipients asked the Faculty 'to support' them in their lectures.

⁴ Rashdall, *Universities*, i, 409. I am indebted to Dr. Kathleen Edwards of Aberdeen University for drawing my attention to the different shades of meaning of the word 'regent'.

⁵ For example, of the founding masters only Laurence of Lindores became a professional teacher in the University.

licentiate, if he did not mean to study in the higher Faculties or to pursue an academic career, grudged the time spent upon *lectura* as much as he disliked the expense of the master's chair. Inevitably the obligation became increasingly irksome in proportion as the Colleges took over the responsibility for additional instruction and the Faculty of Arts itself developed into a closed corporation of endowed teachers.

On the other side, although the Faculty must often have found it difficult to utilise the services of all its young masters when students were few, yet it could always use the money to be derived from dispensations. The first recorded remissions were granted on 26 February 1435-36 and 4 May 1436 in special circumstances; but on 1 December 1439 the Rector himself begged for dispensation, and from that time onwards it became customary to grant remissions for ready payment or the giving of surety.¹ It is clear from the Bursar's accounts that much of the money was never forthcoming, and in 1456 the list of debts *pro lecturis* was transferred from the Faculty minutes to the Bursar's Book.

The scale of fines varied according to the resources of the petitioner. As a rule the amount seems to have been fixed in Congregation, but sometimes it was left to the discretion of the Dean and his assessors, or to the Dean and the Bursar, or to the Bursar alone.² It is clear, however, that all these changes made little difference. Most of the fines remained bad debts, for which the Bursar was empowered to sue in 1478 by letters of the Rector in the case of residents and by letters of the Conservator in other cases.³ Unfortunately his accounts are too meagre to show whether this coercive action had any positive results. Until the

¹ The Bursar's accounts show that cautioners could be the regent, or relatives of the debtor, or craftsmen; but the Congregation of 26 February 1452-53 decreed that no master might go surety for a scholar on his promotion.

² It was fixed in Congregation on 20 January 1461-62; 21 February 1479-80; 13 February 1485-86; 2 October 1487; 31 May 1491. It was left to the discretion of the Dean and assessors on 26 February 1476-77; of the Dean and Bursar on 3 November 1491; to the Bursar alone on 26 November 1489.

³ 7 May 1478.

time of James Lyn the Bursars continued to enter a yearly list of debts *pro lecturis*.¹ Whether the succeeding Bursar, Peter Chaplain, took a realistic view and cut his losses there is no evidence to show. He belonged, however, to the age of professional teachers and the printing press. When the Faculty ceased to have a place or a wish for amateur lecturers, it was obviously illogical to fine them for dispensations.² The obligation *de lectura* was therefore dropped although the requirement to take the master's insignia remained.

THE REGENTING SYSTEM

Throughout the whole process of development in the Faculty of Arts, and in spite of all changes, the relationship between master and pupil remained of cardinal importance. It found its most characteristic expression in the 'regenting' system whereby a master took his scholars through the entire Arts course. The custom probably stemmed from the earliest days when masters taught their pupils in their own house.³ It is perhaps significant that the first recorded act of discipline concerned the contumacy of a regent in admitting a student to determine against the will of the Faculty.⁴ The very frequency of legislation against touting, the provisions of the *Appunctuamentum* of 1432, and the oath imposed upon regents,⁵ serve to indicate the value of a scholar in the eyes of a master in the days of private pedagogies; and we have seen examples of the profound influence which forceful characters, like Adam Sinclair, could exercise over students.

¹ The last list of *Nomina debencium pro lecturis* is appended to the account rendered on 24 February 1506-07. There was not another audit until 5 October 1509. It gives no details but states that then (*in quoquidam computo*) the Bursar, James Lyn, demitted office, and was succeeded by Peter Chaplain by unanimous choice (*Bursar's Book*, fol. 17^v).

² The oath *de lectura* was abolished at Paris in the reforms of Cardinal Estouteville in 1452 (*Chartularium*, iv, 733; Rashdall, *Universities*, i, 465).

³ See above, pp. xiv-xv. It may be pointed out as an analogy that on 29 November 1424 masters claimed the right to collect and teach their own grammar pupils.

⁴ 14 December 1414.

⁵ *Statutes*, 101.

As for duties, the statutes of 1439 enjoined regents to teach their pupils with all zeal and diligence¹; and some thirty years later, after the submission of St. Salvator's College, the Congregation of 5 December 1471 stressed the obligation of regents to read the set books in the public schools throughout the four years' curriculum in arts. This exhortation was renewed four times within the following thirteen years,² but if the intention was to concentrate all teaching in the public schools, as distinct from College or private pedagogies, it failed of its purpose. In the reorganisation at the end of the century, when the duties of the regents were again emphasised, they were clearly expected to combine College teaching and discipline with public lecturing in the Faculty schools. On 16 May 1496 it was made incumbent upon them to teach the set books to their scholars daily, with power to impose a fine of sixpence for each re-reading to an absentee. They had also to visit the students in their studies at nights and to make a recapitulation of their daily lectures once a week in the public schools.³

It may be that Kennedy had foreseen the dangers in this teacher-pupil relationship. At any rate the foundation charters of St. Salvator's make no provision for a regenting system. The two young masters who were to lecture in the field of philosophy were primarily students of Theology, and their lectureship in arts was an annual appointment.⁴ If, however, Kennedy sought to undermine the power of the regents, the provisions of 1496 and the foundation statutes of St. Leonard's College show that his hopes died with him. Prior Hepburn was obviously accepting the existing system when he provided endowment for four regents 'to instruct the youth in good manners and salutary learning', with powers of discipline, and each to take his class through the entire four years' course necessary for the master's grade.⁵

¹ *Ibid.*, 104.

² 24 December 1473; 7 May 1478; 7 May 1479; 2 October 1484.

³ Similar duties were re-imposed on the regents on 8 May 1514, when the practice was said to be 'according to the custom of Paris'. And see above, p. lxxxv.

⁴ *Evidence*, 271; Cant, *St. Salvator*, 72.

⁵ *College of St. Leonard*, 151, 154, 169, 172.

Moreover, the 'Old College' is seen to be in line with current practice on 19 February 1536-37.¹

With the growth of the Colleges the regents thus acquired a two-fold importance. They enjoyed a collegiate status in addition to their standing in the Congregation of the Faculty of Arts. Besides having power to chastise their own scholars on personal grounds, it fell to them to punish delinquents for inter-collegiate offences on the orders of the University authorities.² On the educational side we have seen how they acted as examiners on nomination by the Faculty, presented their own scholars for determination and licence, guided them through their responsions and presided over their 'public acts' and feasts.

Experience, as well as knowledge of 'human frailty', made the academic authorities aware of the dangers inherent in this intimate relationship. Moreover, as time went on, and as more and more emphasis came to be laid upon convivialities and the feasting of regents and examiners, there was much temptation, especially in periods of lax discipline, to overstep the barriers between teachers and taught. Ever and again Congregations lamented that familiarity breeds contempt, bringing scandal and loss instead of glory and advantage to the Mother Faculty.³ Nevertheless the strongly entrenched regenting system withstood all the attacks made upon it by reformers from within or by Government authority from without. Thus the royal commissioners in 1588 found that 'contrair the act of Parliament' all the masters of St. Salvator's and St. Leonard's were 'agreit' in adherence to the traditional practice. The royal commissioners submitted a dismal report of the state of teaching⁴; but statistical returns do not pulse with throbbing life, whereas James Melville in his old age cherished warm memories of 'a godlie lernit man, named Mr. Wilyeam Collace', the regent to whose loving care, private tuition and disinterestedness he paid

¹ It then had a regent of the intransigent class, and this implies a practice already established.

² 8 and 10 May 1510; 8 May 1514; 26 February 1514-15.

³ 16 May 1496; 10 February 1499-1500.

⁴ *Evidence*, 194-5.

a moving tribute.¹ Even in the most arid seasons there must have been wells in the desert.

THE QUODLIBETARIUS

The office of Quodlibetarius was introduced in 1452 in conformity with a contemporary European movement.² The Quodlibet disputations were a kind of intellectual 'tournament' modelled on the practice of the higher Faculties.³ They were greatly esteemed by the Faculty of Arts as redounding to its honour, but were unpopular alike with the Quodlibetarius who had to act as president, and the masters who had to take part in the debates. From the beginning it was difficult to obtain a Quodlibetarius. In vain the Faculty tried persuasion, threats and increase of salary.⁴ Quodlibets, ambitious in scope, seem to have been liable to abuse as an occasion for exposing personal antagonisms⁵: at any rate, when rules were drawn up on 10 November 1537 it was found necessary to insist that the debates should never be defamatory. As this is the last mention of Quodlibets in the *Acta*,⁶ it seems likely that they were a casualty in the more fundamental religious controversies that were about to convulse the University.

It is interesting to note that the Quodlibetarius was always a salaried official, that from about 1522 it became customary also to offer him a 'collation',⁷ and that from 1524 he was appointed on a College basis.

THE BEADLE

The Bursar's accounts also reveal that similar repasts were given to the auditors and to the Bursar himself as well as to the Beadle, and that these feasts were sometimes

¹ Melville, *Diary*, 24-5.

² 3 November 1452. The Dean, Adam Hepburn, had studied at Cologne. In this same year quodlibets were introduced, or restored, at Paris by Cardinal Estouteville (*Chartularium*, iv, 726; Rashdall, *Universities*, i, 460 n). They were also instituted at Glasgow *secundum morem studii Bononiensis et Coloniensis* (*Munimenta*, ii, 24).

³ Rashdall, *Universities*, i, 496: see above, p. xxvi.

⁴ Persuasion, 5 October 1460; threats, 5 December 1508, 10 October 1510; increase in salary, 3 November 1515, 22 February 1517-18.

⁵ 21 December 1459.

⁶ There are, however, later references in the Bursar's Book (fols. 29^v, 34^r): to Thomas Wemis, Quodlibetarius (account rendered, 30 January 1538-39); to Walter Fethie, Quodlibetarius (account rendered, 30 October 1543).

⁷ Bursar's account rendered for the year 1523-1524 (fol. 21^r); and this becomes an annual charge.

enjoyed in the room of the Rector or the Dean.¹ Such private 'collations', if not in origin a late development, at least assumed greater proportions in the second quarter of the sixteenth century. They thus provide another pointer to the growing professionalism and exclusiveness of regents and dignitaries.

The activities and importance of the Dean and the Bursar have been woven through the whole record of the Faculty of Arts. Less is known of the Beadles, but it is clear that they were trusted and indispensable officials. As mace-bearers of the Faculty they symbolised its corporate entity, while the oath imposed upon them in taking up their duties testifies to their dignity and defines their functions in placing masters in public acts.² In addition we learn from the *Acta* that from the earliest days the Beadle was in the privileged position of being a salaried official,³ and that among his miscellaneous duties he administered the oath to licentiands and summoned absentees to Congregations.⁴ Originally, however, the tenure of office seems to have been uncertain,⁵ or at least to have been of short duration; but on 13 November 1432 it was laid down that only students in Arts or Theology would make acceptable Beadles.

From this date they came to regard their appointment as lasting until such time as they became masters. Laurence Hobburn, whose absence in 1445 created difficulties for the Faculty,⁶ remained in office until 11 December 1456,

¹ In accounts rendered 28 October 1539, 30 October 1541.

² *Statutes*, 99-100. *Appunctuamentum*, see below, p. 37. Indeed, as examinations and other official 'acta' could not be performed without a Beadle, St. Salvator's College had to elect a 'pretended' Beadle when it aspired to conduct its own examinations (23 February 1470-71).

³ 14 December 1414; 16 February 1417-18; 11 August 1421.

⁴ 6 June 1417; 4 May 1442.

⁵ George Greenlaw, elected on 11 August 1421, very soon (*cito*) begged to be released from office. His successor, Robert Schort, abandoned his post without leave before 13 November 1423. For a time there were two Beadles, Andrew Simpson and Henry Urquhart. As Urquhart bore an Inverness-shire name and was *impeditus lingue* (31 May 1437), it might be supposed that he was a Gaelic speaker, appointed to 'minister' to his fellow-linguists; but a Henry Urquhart appears as a baillie of St. Andrews on 10 July 1478 (*Calendar of St. Andrews Charters*, No. 80).

⁶ 20 July 1445. It is worthy of note that Henry Urquhart was still acting as a second Beadle. There is no record that Hobburn or Henry Forsyth, his successor, took his licence on resignation; but they both demitted office in abnormal times.

when he made a 'pure and simple' resignation, and was succeeded by Henry Forsyth, in whose days a controversy broke out between the University and the Faculty over the employment of the Beadle. The Faculty categorically refused to recognise the claim of the Rector to have the right to demand his services at all times, and declared that he should serve the Rector according to use and wont without raising any issue of priority.¹ In thus recognising the dual capacity of their Beadle they were aware that as the bearer of their mace he might enhance the prestige of the Faculty as well as add to the dignity of the Rector on solemn occasions.

Henry Forsyth is last mentioned in the Congregation of 28 January 1460-61, and must have resigned about that date.² His successor was presumably George Colly, who resigned on 24 December 1473 when he was licensed in Arts by the Vice-Chancellor. The mace was then entrusted to John Boswell, who showed himself to be an active and invaluable official during his long tenure of office. In a small, neat and legible hand he wrote the Faculty minutes for successive Deans until 1504. Licentiates had to bind themselves to pay his fee under legal and spiritual penalties,³ and he died in office in 1506.

Boswell's death necessitated the unusual step of calling a special Congregation to appoint his successor. This was Andrew Irvine, who is definitely stated to have combined the offices of University and Faculty Beadle.⁴ His death in 1513 meant the summoning of another extraordinary Congregation for the election of Andrew Bethye, in whose time it was made compulsory for intrants to hire their examination copes from the Beadle⁵; and the Bursar's

¹ 8 October 1457. The William Boys, who sought a public instrument on this occasion, and who was 'of blessed memory' before the minute was written up, was himself the University Beadle (*C.P.S.*, 452-3). It is possible that his declining health and advancing years gave urgency to the question of an allocation of duties.

² He is mentioned as *tunc Bedellum* but not as *pie memorie*.

³ 19 August 1477; 16 May 1496.

⁴ 4 August 1506. By this date it was becoming less common to summon Congregations except those *pro forma* (see below, p. cxxxviii); but probably the official character of the Beadle made it necessary to summon the Faculty to elect him with due solemnity.

⁵ 13 May 1517.

Book shows that he had to render account for this cope money. When the University was evacuated during the plague of 1528-1529 he remained on the spot and was recompensed for his losses.¹ He appears as a witness in the *Acta Rectorum* on 9 March 1531-32, and was probably still alive in 1535.²

From this date the *Acta* cease to mention successive appointments of Beadles, but we learn from the Bursar's Book that during the 'Castilian' wars Mr. William Sanders, Beadle, took the examination copes to Monimail.³ As the copes were connected with the University ceremony of graduation, he was probably acting in his dual capacity; and as he was a master of arts he was either primarily the official of the University, or the Faculty had come to retain the services of Beadles after their licence.⁴

ACADEMIC LIFE: PROCEDURE AND DISCIPLINE

At all times the Beadle's duties as mace-bearer and servitor of the Faculty must have involved him more than most men in academic ceremonial; but no one, from bejant to rector, could escape ritual and formalities. Although the *Acta* as business minutes do not on the whole condescend to picturesque details, yet sometimes in the earlier period a Dean, involved in a crisis, conveys a sense of the dramatic which outruns his powers of expression.

As for procedure: on 10 May 1457 we are given the picture of a master petitioning the Dean on bended knees and with uncovered head for dispensation *de lectura*, and two years later the Dean received a repentant rebel by the hand in face of the Congregation. On 5 February 1414-15 a disobedient master acknowledged the error of his ways

¹ 6 May 1530. According to the Bursar's Book the Beadle *depauperatus erat in custodiendo se et familiam a pestis contagione*, and he was recompensed (fol. 24^v).

² From the matriculation rolls we learn that *Andreas Bade filius Bedelli* was incorporated in 1535 (*Early Records*, 236). These references to his family and his son imply that Andrew Bethye was a layman.

³ Account rendered 24 February 1550-51 (fol. 40^r).

⁴ His successor, Thomas Thrall (? Trayll), is also described as master in the audit of 1568-1569 (fol. 49^v).

by placing his hand upon his breast, while on 11 April 1470 a student who had been guilty of armed assault offered his submission by stretching out his right hand. When controversial matters were put to the vote the Dean took the verdict of each master verbally from the oldest to the youngest in order of seniority,¹ and interested parties—from a petitioner to the Dean himself—withdrew while their concerns were under discussion,² while particularly solemn business required the testimony of a public instrument.³ In the post-Reformation period when the Faculty was confronted with a controversy among the three Colleges as to their precedence in public disputations, it decided the matter by the casting of lots.⁴ In an earlier case of inter-Collegiate disturbances the student culprits were ordered to confess and beg forgiveness on bended knees and afterwards to undergo corporal punishment administered by a College regent in presence of the Dean, Provost and other Regents.⁵

On the whole, however, the *Acta* lay more stress upon the insubordination of the students than on the nature of their punishment. Thus we have seen that the contumelious scholars of St. Salvator's supported the subversive claims of their College by making armed attacks upon the Dean and other representatives of the Mother University, but although at least one of the ringleaders undertook on his submission to stand by the sentence of 'certain unsuspect masters', he had powerful friends and he probably experienced the same leniency as the other defaulters who were welcomed back to the fold.⁶

This case was exceptional in magnitude rather than in kind. There is ample evidence that the average student tended to be boisterous. In early days the facility of moving from one house to another, and the tendency of students to strut around in fashionable clothing and to indulge in

¹ 22 December 1460, p. 142.

² 10 November 1461; 8 April 1460; 9 March 1469-70.

³ 29 November 1458; 22 December 1460.

⁴ 27 December 1576.

⁵ 8 and 10 May 1510.

⁶ 11 and 12 April 1470.

nocturnal escapades (*pernoctationibus*),¹ were alike subversive of strict discipline. Moreover, the custom of carrying knives and other 'invasive weapons' put further temptation in the way of hot-headed and unruly youths, especially at times of national unrest and civil turmoil. It would seem, for example, that they did not hesitate to take advantage of such circumstances to protest upon occasion with display of force against the finding of their examiners,² or by words and deeds to bring 'scandal' upon the Faculty in public acts.³

After the foundation of the Colleges the correction of scholars became primarily a matter of internal discipline, but on the other hand College rivalries were apt to lead to excesses,⁴ and these might sometimes raise constitutional issues. Thus it was not always easy for an aggrieved regent in one College to obtain satisfaction about a delinquent student in another; but the Faculty considered it a breach of privileges if he sought redress from the Chancellor in the first instance.⁵ Equally interesting from the point of view of public relations was the occasion when town and gown took common action against certain insubordinate scholars of the Pedagogy.⁶

RECREATION AND FEASTS

Hard as the Faculty strove to curb student excesses, at the same time it recognised the necessity to include organised recreation in the academic curriculum, and it observed official feast days. At its foundation the University in-

¹ As early as 6 June 1417 licentiates were forbidden by their graduation oath to wear fashionable clothing; but students frequently sought and obtained dispensation, e.g. 7 May 1444, 13 August 1456, 28 February 1462-63, 24 July 1465. For prohibitions of night life, see, e.g., *Appunctuamentum* of 1432, 8 April 1460, Foundation Charter of St. Salvator's College and Statutes of St. Leonard's.

² 21 April 1453, 7 June 1456, 28 January 1460-61; it is to be noted that these are all seasons of examination. Cf. *Statutes*, 107, 109. On 17 May 1516 there were complaints of injuries to the Beadle and others, and on 6 April 1517 of *insolencias vigiliis et provocaciones qualescumque*.

³ 13 May 1445.

⁴ 8 and 10 May 1510, 8 May 1514.

⁵ 4 May 1520.

⁶ 10 February 1515-16.

herited, and took over the supervision of, certain time-honoured customary festivities. Indeed one of the earliest pieces of administration undertaken by the Faculty of Arts was to supervise the celebration of the traditional folk play of the Boy Bishop by the grammar students, and to limit the time spent in cock-fighting at Carnival-tide.¹ Whatever success they may have had with regard to cock-fighting, they certainly did not root out Carnival licence, for as late as 1536-37 an inter-Collegiate football match caused a breach of the peace on Shrove Tuesday.²

Royal influence probably inspired the new restrictions imposed on guising in 1432, when conditions were laid upon masters and scholars bringing in May by enacting the King of the Bean.³ Here again, however, old customs died hard, and in 1514 May games were made the occasion of 'scurrilities' and libellous speeches.⁴ Moreover, one feels that attempts to regulate the official recreation of the students must have been equally futile. It must have gone as sorely against nature to force grammar school boys to talk Latin on the playing fields,⁵ as it did to forbid football. In spite of all restrictive measures, high-spirited youth continued to indulge in amusements, and in the 1570's James Melville practised archery and golf and played ball games for bodily exercise.⁶

Conviviality was another deeply ingrained characteristic which the Faculty found it easier to condemn than to eradicate alike among scholars and masters. We have seen that graduation and promotion 'collations' were statutory;

¹ 26 November 1415. This shows that in the Middle Ages in Scotland as in other countries games and merry-making were a prelude to Lent.

² 19 February 1536-37. Football was perhaps specially popular among the youths who came up under the Education Act, as on 13 November 1497 it was forbidden by the Rector under pain of excommunication.

³ *Appunctuamentum*, see below, pp. 37-8. For these folk plays, see also A. J. Mill, *Mediaeval Plays in Scotland* (Edinburgh, 1927), 283-8, and *ad indices*.

⁴ 8 May 1514.

⁵ 26 November 1415. They were to walk in a seemly and orderly fashion, speak Latin and hear mass on their return. Cf. *Appunctuamentum*, below, p. 38. The statutes of St. Leonard's College contained similar regulations (*College of St. Leonard*, 150, 168).

⁶ Melville, *Diary*, 29-30. He also mentions that 'Mr. Jhone Davidstone, an of our Regents, maid a play at the marriage of Mr. Jhone Colvin, quhilk I saw playit in Mr. Knox presence.' It had political implications (*ibid.*, 27).

but ever and again it was necessary to pass legislation to restrict expenses, while the feasts given by students to their examiners presented an even more intractable problem. The dilemma was that on the one hand it was acknowledged that examiners who sweated under heavy labours merited some refreshment, but on the other hand it was bitter experience that familiarity breeds contempt.¹ This was a weakness in human nature with which the Old Church and the reformers had alike to cope.

Moreover, we have seen that as the Faculty developed into an exclusive corporation of salaried masters it became customary to transact official business in a convivial atmosphere. Thus collations were offered to the auditors, the Quodlibetarius, the Bursar and the Beadle. It is significant that these private repasts of professionals acquired prominence in proportion to the decline of the official feasts of Faculty and Colleges.

From the beginning the Faculty of Arts, like all mediaeval guilds, was aware of the cementing quality of a feast of friendship in honour of its patron saint; and as its earliest property and first official school were dedicated to St. John, it is not surprising that the legislators who in 1432 (under royal pressure) restricted the performance of folk plays went on to decree that the Feast of St. John the Evangelist before the Latin Gate should be celebrated yearly by all masters, both regent and non-regent, with religious solemnities and a supper.²

The solemnities included, or came to include, a sung mass in the Chapel of St. John and a 'royal procession',³ followed by a feast for which the masters were taxed, provisors appointed to disburse the moneys, and auditors

¹ See below, pp. 257, 258.

² *Appunctuamentum*, see below, p. 38. The Feast of St. John before the Latin Gate was held on 6 May to commemorate a tradition that St. John was ordered by the Emperor Domitian to be thrown into a cauldron of boiling water 'before the Latin Gate' (through which the road to Latium left Rome), and that he emerged unscathed.

³ 28 April 1447; 13 May 1517. As the royal procession was wont to be made 'in Pedagogio' it probably originated before the rise of the Colleges, although it is not mentioned until 1517. The solemnities of the Feast of the Translation of St. Nicholas at Glasgow are recorded in detail in 1454 (*Munimenta*, ii, 39).

to check the accounts.¹ Although mounting expenses sometimes created discontent,² the Feast of St. John remained a public symbol of the unity and brotherhood of the Faculty until religious differences deprived it of this significance. Its discontinuance from 1534 therefore denotes the break-up of the mediaeval conception of the Faculty—and, indeed, of the University—as a branch of the Roman Church.³

In their own sphere the separate College feasts played a comparable part as tokens of their corporate entity. Thus, on 7 May 1478 it was resolved 'for preserving union and love among the different places' (*loca*), that the College of St. Salvator should solemnise the Feast of the Epiphany in honour of the Holy Saviour to Whom the College was dedicated and that the masters and students of the 'other places' should participate in 'the mass, vespers, procession and other ceremonies of the said Feast, as has been done from of old in the University'. Similarly, the Pedagogy should celebrate its 'solemnity' on the Feast of St. John the Evangelist, when the College and 'other places' should take part. Less is known about St. Leonard's, but we are told on 3 November 1515 that St. Leonard's Day was a 'Feast of the University'.

Important as they were, statutory Feast Days were only one indication of the place of religious ceremony in academic life. Thus it was customary to inaugurate each new session (ordinary) by a mass of the Holy Spirit.⁴ Again, students should hear mass on their return from 'taking the air' on the 'fields' for the sake of recreation.⁵ Further-

¹ In 1439 the Faculty received a loan from the Bursar of the University towards expenses (see below, p. 55).

² 19 August 1452.

³ For some years the Bursar continued to make payments *pro missa Sancti Johannis*, though this may have come to be associated with the Pedagogy rather than with the Faculty as a whole. At least the account rendered on 17 November 1542 notes the payment of two shillings to the choristers of the Parish Church *pro missa et vesperis Sancti Johannis in Pethagogio*. The Pedagogy, besides providing the official seat of the Faculty, had a specially close link with the Parish Church. The foundation of altar chaplaincies was a means of providing endowment for Pedagogy regents (see Rankin, *Holy Trinity*).

⁴ 2 October 1461.

⁵ *Appunctuamentum*, see below, p. 38.

more, one cannot read the *Acta* without realising that the whole academic calendar was arranged within the framework of the christian year.

CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Another general impression conveyed by random references in the minutes is that the University was liable to be subjected to outside intervention even when it was still in theory an autonomous branch of the Church. Thus the Dean was summoned from Faculty business to attend Queen Mary of Guelders in 1458. King James II and King James III, Queen Margaret of Denmark and the Duke of Ross, all interceded for individuals; and James III took an active interest in the negotiations between the University and St. Salvator's College in the crisis of 1470. The Earl of Douglas made a contribution towards the expense of procuring the Faculty mace; ¹ and the Earl of Crawford supported a petitioner for the mastership of the grammar school in 1464.²

Royal visits were not infrequent,³ but the only one of which the *Acta* take cognisance was an occasion which raised academic issues in December 1508. It therefore affords us some incidental sidelights upon various aspects of University life. Their royal Majesties had let it be known that in addition to the usual Yule-tide festivities they wished the Faculty to contribute further attractions, particularly in games, illuminations and dress; and the Faculty deemed it to be 'for the honour of the University' to accede to this request. Their programme was evidently intended to include a disputation and an oration, so that the Quodlibetarius and the orator (*poeta*) earnestly sought

¹ 9 December 1419.

² 12 May 1464.

³ Kings were often in St. Andrews and must sometimes have visited the University on these occasions. The French embassy, sent to Scotland in 1435-1436, to convoy Princess Margaret to France, was entertained in St. Andrews by the Bishop and Prior, and part of the ceremony was a 'propositio' made by members of the University (L. Barbé, *Margaret of Scotland and the Dauphin Louis* (London, 1917). 62). Cf. Robert Gardiner's *Palinodia*, which was made in the presence of many dignitaries (27 October 1435).

official support for their efforts.¹ There also arose the ever-burning question of precedence ; and it was obviously with a profound sense of gratification that the Dean vindicated the right of the Rector, in the absence of the Chancellor, to sit above all ambitious 'prelates and bishops', and of himself to sit next to the Rector, at all the Christmas feasts, in presence of their Majesties *ad perpetuam rei memoriam ac Universitatis honorem*.

This picture illustrates several characteristic features of the Faculty of Arts. At a time when the academic community was riven with disputes and beset by pressing problems, it could yet call a special Congregation to consolidate its ranks and take emergency measures in order to further its common interests and enhance its 'honour'. Congregations come to life as very human gatherings, in which personality counted, discontented masters ventilated their grievances, sage counsellors smoothed out difficulties, and new developments were faced as they arose. In short, the minutes provide a mirror of a living organism.

We have seen that at all times the Faculty of Arts was jealous of its independence of the Mother University, but that from the earliest days their destinies were intertwined. Moreover, the higher Faculties were represented in General Congregations and among the Dean's assessors ; and in case of need the Faculty of Arts called on the executive arm of the Rector and the Conservator to support them in matters of discipline. Again, the Faculty Bursar contributed to expenditure on University business, while the University was represented among the auditors of his accounts ; and the ill-defined relations between the two elements may well have added to the frequent financial chaos. It was not until January 1565-66 that it was decided to put an end to the 'promiscuous confusion' by making a clear distinction between the University and Faculty exchequers. In the same way we have seen that in spite of protestations of independence the Faculty Beadles also performed services for the Rector.

This community of interests not only linked together the

¹ 5 December 1508.

professional elements in the Faculty of Arts with those in the higher Faculties, but it was also in line with the whole trend of future development by which undergraduates and non-regents were ousted from the counsels of General Congregations. In fact Congregations of the Faculty of Arts had ceased to be 'General' long before they assumed the narrower title of Comitia in 1553 under the deanship of David Guild. Forgotten were the days when non-graduates as well as graduates—masters and scholars, regents and non-regents—were given a voice in the deliberations of the University.¹

It is unlikely that scholars ever seriously exercised their right to participate in Congregations of the Faculty of Arts, but originally non-regents formed an honourable and important element. In 1432 King James recognised their value when the *Appunctuamentum* provided the Dean with three non-regent masters as assessors; and when the examination system became regularised the statutes provided that two of the four examiners should be non-regents. These non-regent examiners were students in the higher Faculties, some of whom, like John Lock and David Monypenny, afterwards held important offices in the academic world, while others, like Gavin Dunbar and George Crichton, entered the royal service and attained episcopal rank.² As long as the loosely organised Pedagogy attracted special teachers and sons of the nobility there was a place for tutors and non-regents; but with the development of the endowed Colleges, responsible for their own teaching and discipline, there remained little scope for independent masters, and we have seen that after 1528 non-regents ceased to have any share in the conduct of examinations.

In other respects also the growing professionalism of the regents caused a dwindling in the powers of General

¹ 13 October 1418. Students were presumably excluded by the statute of 1475 which withdrew their right to vote in the election of the Rector (*Evidence*, 9, 233; *Early Records*, xiii-xiv).

² In the 1450's and 1460's the status of the examiners is frequently omitted, so that it is difficult to trace changes from non-regent to regent rank. We have seen elsewhere how the growing professionalism of University teaching affected the appointment of examiners.

Congregations. At first special Congregations were frequently called to deal with current business; at times, indeed, the Faculty considered that the Dean was tempted to convoke it too often.¹ On 16 February 1455-56 a Congregation was prorogued because all the *formalia* had not been completed, and on 21 December 1459 another was specially summoned to deal with a complaint of the Quodlibetarius. By contrast, in the later part of the century it became the practice to restrict meetings to the statutory dates (*pro forma*) and to commit special business to committees (deputies) or to the decision of the Dean and his assessors. It is instructive to note that on 14 October 1516 an important statute about promotion examinations was drawn up in the room of Hugh Spens, whereas on 5 December 1508, when the same Hugh Spens had made a much appreciated decision in a meeting of assessors, 'all the deputies consented, but said that this could not have the force of a statute unless it were proposed in a public Congregation of the Faculty'. We have also remarked how the Congregation made over to the Dean its duty of receiving and admitting candidates for the baccalaureate and the licence. Moreover, by that time Deans and Bursars had ceased to be appointed annually and had developed into long-time officials.

Finally, from 1582 onwards the sole purpose of Congregations seems to have been to elect office-bearers at the beginning of each session; and after St. Mary's College had been appropriated exclusively to the Faculty of Theology the abrupt termination of our record in 1588 is seen to be the natural culmination of a long development. The 'Comitia' which was convened annually in November still met in St. Mary's—the old Pedagogy—but it was a mere shadow of the former 'Congregatio Generalis'.

In the end was the beginning. The somewhat inchoate body of scholars and masters, both regents and non-regents, of 1413 had become the oligarchy of regent masters of 1588; and the way was prepared for the Senatus Acad-

¹ On 3 February 1428-29 the Faculty took an oath from the Dean not to convoke it without the consent of his assessors.

emicus which appears, as if without ancestry, in the seventeenth century.¹

III. HIGHER FACULTIES

FACULTY OF THEOLOGY

We have seen that the destinies of the Faculty of Arts and of the University were always interwoven. This is reflected in the very title of the minute book of the Arts Faculty. Our register describes itself not only as *Acta Facultatis Artium* but also as *Liber Conclusionum Universitatis Sanctiandree*. The students and supposts in Arts looked upon the Faculty as their *alma mater*² while the Faculty in turn regarded the University as her *alma mater*, although she did not always show herself a dutiful daughter or practise in her own case the obedience which she expected her children to show to her.

The Faculty was well aware that she was the pivot of the University. She could claim the allegiance of her members by the constraints of custom, and by virtue of the constitution and the statutory oaths; and she was conscious of being the largest and most vigorous of the Faculties which composed the *studium generale*. Not only was she represented among the assessors of the Rector, but theologians and lawyers played a preponderating part in her own General Congregations and among the Dean's assessors, and the Dean himself was drawn from the higher Faculties. Moreover, distinguished graduates in law and theology might seek admission to the Faculty of Arts and be pleased to accept the master's bonnet. Thus, in 1440 John Beaton, who was already a Doctor in Both Laws, was licensed Master of Arts of St. Andrews.³ Again, William Lowrie, archdeacon of Brechin, was an eminent graduate of Louvain

¹ See, e.g., Cant, *University*, 45, 66. The origin of the Senatus is equally obscure at Glasgow.

² e.g. 12 February 1414-15.

³ Beaton had perhaps studied Law at Rome. At any rate, on 30 April 1438, John Beaton, B.Dec., rector of Dalry in Galloway, petitioned the Pope that 'while he remains in the Roman Court or in any university... he need not have himself promoted to holy orders for seven years' (*C.S.S.R.*, ii, 216).

before he was received to the master's grade at St. Andrews with sumptuous outlay in 1486. Cases like these, however, were in the nature of honorary degrees, and did not mark the inception of young licentiates.

Nevertheless, the fact that distinguished lawyers and theologians thought fit to identify themselves with the Faculty of Arts is testimony to the prestige of the artists. They were, after all, the earliest to attain an independent existence as a Faculty. We have found that masters of arts had formed themselves into a guild of teachers before they owned corporate property, that they were keeping minutes as early as 1413 and were making statutes in 1416.

The theologians, on the contrary, had their focus in the Priory. Prior James Bisset was one of the founding fathers of the University, and the Priory, which had always been an educational centre for the Cathedral clergy, was able to provide Schools of Theology. It was in the refectory of the Priory that the bulls of foundation were presented to the Bishop on 3 February 1413-14,¹ and it was there that Rectors presided over General Congregations of the University. On the death of Bisset, James Haldenstone commended himself to the canons as a 'master in Theology, fitted to read in the schools', while the contemporary chronicler, Walter Bower, declares that 'as Dean of the Faculty of Theology he installed the graduates of the University',² and ruled the Faculty well. He evidently strove to make his weight felt, for in 1422-23 it was necessary to compose quarrels over precedence and jurisdiction between the Rector and himself,³ and a few years later he severely reprimanded William Spalding for daring to admit a suspected heretic to his lectures on the Sentences.⁴

A University which had the Bishop of the diocese as its Chancellor and the Prior of the monastery dominating the Faculty of Theology was too much under clerical

¹ *Scotichronicon*, ii, 446.

² *S.H.R.*, xiii, 324; *Scotichronicon*, i, 375; *C.P.S.*, lviii.

³ *Evidence*, 234.

⁴ *C.P.S.*, 71-2. The suspected heretic was John Shaw, monk of Dunfermline. Shaw was a Bachelor of Theology when, in Rome in 1430, he was provided to the priory of Urquhart (*Reg. Supp.*, 261, fols. 9^v, 12). He died soon afterwards.

influence to suit the nationalist policy of the Crown ; and although the King had to renounce his scheme for transferring the University to Perth he continued to exercise pressure at least to make the Faculty of Arts self-sufficient. It is noteworthy that in doing so he chose to increase the powers of the Dean, and that the Dean at the time was Laurence of Lindores. No doubt a common feeling of frustration bound the King and the educationist together. If Laurence the theologian found himself overshadowed in the Faculty of Theology by Prior Haldenstone, he would the more willingly turn his great teaching and organising powers to the still plastic Faculty of Arts.¹

The intention was to strengthen the obscure ' College of St. John ' of which Laurence had been appointed master for life under the endowment of Robert of Montrose ; but little progress was made until it was revitalised by Bishop Wardlaw's donation of 1430, and the new centre does not seem to have been ready for use until about 1435.² By a fortunate coincidence for the theologians, at this juncture when new schools became available the autocratic Prior seems to have been on strained relations with some of his canons,³ who could probably count upon the support of the Bishop-Chancellor as a secular ecclesiastic. The time was therefore propitious to draw up a code of statutes and vindicate their independence in 1439.⁴

¹ Not only as a University teacher but also as a scourge of heretics, Haldenstone was an irritant to Lindores (*C.P.S.*, 3-4, 382-3).

² See above, pp. xviii-xix.

³ *C.P.S.*, 136-8, 178-84, 476. The opposition sought to have him deprived (*Scottish Benefices*, 126).

⁴ *Statutes*, 112-13. The editor has mistakenly postulated the date 18 March 1428-29. He was working from a lost original, which survives only in two defective copies. The year is given as 1428 in the Edinburgh University version, and as 1438 in the St. Andrews transcript ; but the earlier date is inconsistent with the presence of some of the witnesses. For one thing, William de Stury did not become Abbot of Scone until 1432 at the earliest—perhaps 1435. In 1429 the Abbot was Adam de Aberdein (*C.P.R.*, viii, 427). Further, William Brown was not provided to Urquhart till 1431 (*Scottish Benefices*, 106). On the other hand James I, who is said to have been present, was dead before 1439. In his lifetime, however, it is unlikely that he was designated *Jacobus primus* ; and Prior Haldenstone is stated wrongly to have been one of the founders of the University. In many ways, therefore, the notarial instrument is self-contradictory, and it lacks notarial authentication. Mr. R. G. Cant suggests that it may have been tampered with at a later date with the

Among the witnesses present on this occasion were two abbots and a prior;¹ and throughout the mediaeval period monks and mendicants continued to be associated with the University and to form a link between the artists and the theologians. On 24 March 1422-23, Andrew Newton, Prior of Lochleven, participated in framing a statute about academic precedence.² William Stury, Abbot of Scone, was present along with the Bishop of Argyll when Robert Gardiner made his recantation on 27 October 1435. Gilbert, Abbot of Saulset, was one of Bishop Kennedy's envoys to the Congregation of 8 April 1460, and Colin Kennedy, Abbot of Crossraguel, was appointed an examiner in the Faculty of Arts on 9 April 1464.

In addition, the *Acta Rectorum* show that at different times the Abbots of Inchaffray, Dunfermline, Glenluce and Balmerino, and Duncan MacArthur, Prior of Ardochattan, were named among the Rector's assessors, and that some of them acted over a number of years. Duncan MacArthur, for example, had a long connection with the University as well as with his small and straitened priory.³ Moreover, he had entered religion before he became a master of arts in 1497, and other graduates who bore the title *dominus* may also have been members of the monastic orders.⁴ Then on 2 October 1487 we have the case of John Litstar, who, after acquiring the master's grade, entered the order of Friars of the Observance.⁵

intent to enhance the prestige of the Faculty of Theology. In his doctoral thesis Dr. John Durkan has also sifted the evidence and come to the same conclusion as to the date. See also, *Innes Review*, xiii, 104-6.

¹ These were William Stury, Abbot of Scone, Gilbert de Gamdia (? Kennedy), Abbot of Tongland and William Brown, Prior of Urquhart (*Statutes*, 112).

² *Evidence*, 234; cf. above, p. cxl.

³ For his work at Ardochattan, see *Letters of James V*, 345-6. The King wrote, of course, as an advocate on behalf of Prior Duncan.

⁴ *Early Records*, 84, 86, 191. The title *Dominus* was given by courtesy to secular clerics in major orders and to monks of the Benedictine, Cistercian and Carthusian orders, and to some Augustinians; but it was also loosely used as, for example, in the vernacular forms *dene* and *dan*.

⁵ See below, p. 227.

It is interesting also to note that the west country houses of Tongland, Saulset, Crossraguel and Glenluce, as well as the remote Ardchattan, sent their representatives to St. Andrews. No doubt this was sometimes due to the Kennedy connection or to other family ties; but in addition St. Andrews as the University of the primatial see may afterwards have attracted some of them, even if only as birds of passage.

Apart from the dignitaries, we find examples of regulars who were released from the convent to pursue a university education, though this may have been in the Faculties of Arts or Canon Law more often than in Theology.¹ Only advanced scholars of proved ability would contemplate, or be allowed leave of absence to follow, the lengthy course necessary for a theological degree.² In 1451 John Comyl, canon of Cambuskenneth, described himself as a 'Bachelor in Theology, reading in the University of St. Andrews *per vices scolastice*, and an assiduous preacher of the Divine Word',³ and in 1457 Henry Brown, monk and Bachelor of Theology of St. Andrews, matriculated in the same Faculty at Louvain.⁴

When a monk had official leave of absence to pursue his theological studies his expenses would be met by his house, but in other circumstances the case was not so simple. On 19 December 1429 William de Cupro, canon of St. Andrews, who had been refused permission by Prior Haldenstone, went direct to the Pope with his request for dispensation to study in any university for seven years without licence of his superior, at the expense of his friends 'unless his

¹ The *Acta* mention Henry Crichton, monk of Dunfermline, and David Hardgate, monk of Newbattle, as cautioners for graduate debtors *de lectura*, 1452-1455. (See below, pp. 94, 106.) In 1450 the Abbot of Balmerino granted licence to certain of his monks 'to transfer themselves to an university'—almost certainly the neighbouring St. Andrews; and in the same year George Gardenar, canon of Scone, described himself as a 'suppost' of St. Andrews (*C.P.R.*, x, 499-500, 508).

² A candidate for the baccalaureate in Theology had to have attained the age of twenty-five years and completed four years of study in the Faculty; and a licentiate had to be thirty years of age (*Statutes*, 72, 74, 118, 123, 125, 128).

³ *Reg. Supp.*, 449, fol. 22v. From the same source and from the *Calendars of Papal Registers* other examples can be cited.

⁴ *S.H.R.*, xxv, 331.

prelate please to give him something'.¹ The result of this unconventional procedure is not recorded, but according to Boece leave of absence was more easily obtained in his time. At the turn of the century he wrote that there were 'countless' scholars devoting themselves to the study of theology, law and philosophy in the 'seminary' of St. Andrews, and that some of them belonged to the monastic and mendicant Orders.²

The evidence of the matriculation rolls suggests that this picture is rather highly coloured, although doubtless all the religious who studied were not incorporated. Furthermore, by the synodal constitutions of Archbishop Forman (1514-1521) and by order of the Provincial Council of 1549 the monastic houses were obliged to send one or two of their religious to study theology at a University.³ Matriculations in the *Acta Rectorum* show that these statutes did meet with a certain response, although there is no way of telling how far matriculation was followed by a course of serious study either in Theology or Arts or how far it was combined with conventual teaching.⁴

Similarly with regard to the Mendicants, our evidence bears out Boece's general statement but cannot support it with many details.⁵ We know that Bishop Kennedy planted an Observant Friary in St. Andrews in 1458; and, according to the chronicler of the Order, 'the flower of

¹ *Reg. Supp.*, 249, fol. 258; see references to William de Cupro in *C.P.S.*, *ad indices*.

² Boece, *Lives*, 85. The Glasgow graduation lists, which give particulars more frequently than the St. Andrews registers, show that religious and mendicants were incorporated there, e.g. from Newbattle, Dryburgh, Glasgow Friars Preachers, Kilwinning (*Munimenta*, ii, 82, 86, 100, 136).

³ Patrick, *Statutes*, 106-7, 276-7. Forman's statutes, which were influenced by the fifth Council of the Lateran, referred only to his own diocese; those of the Provincial Council had a nation-wide application and were enacted under the influence of the Council of Trent.

⁴ Between 1527 and 1555 the *Acta Rectorum* contain the matriculations of representatives (Abbots, monks and others) from the following houses: Dunfermline, Inchmahome, Coupar Angus, Fearn, Glenluce, Paisley, Arbroath, Failford (*Early Records*, 225, 228, 232, 251, 252, 255, 256, 258, 259, 260, 261). Details as to Walter Malim and James Gordon, successively Abbots of Glenluce, may be consulted in *Wigtownshire Charters*, edited by R. C. Reid (S.H.S., 1960) *ad indices*.

⁵ For Mendicants who matriculated, see *Early Records*, 229, 233, 248, 250.

the youth of the sacred University deserted the allurements of the world' to enter the Observance.¹ Then, between 1464 and 1516 a convent of Black Friars was restored for 'the study of sacred letters', and an endowment was made 'for support of the students of the said order in the University of St. Andrews'.² Here again the incentive was provided by 'the presence of the university'.³ The stimulus could, of course, work in two ways: it could cause the friaries to send students to the University, or inspire them to emulate the University in their own schoolrooms. On this point we find no enlightenment in the *Acta*, which are factual records of business proceedings and seldom take cognisance of matters outside their range. Thus they had reason to mention John Litstar in 1487, but saw no need to state that Jerome Lindsay, licentiate of 1489, was later to become provincial master of the Observants;⁴ and there may have been other Arts students who afterwards entered religion.

In our minutes the most distinguished name of a monk is that of Richard Guthrie, a former Abbot of Arbroath and a Bachelor (afterwards Master) of Theology, who at the expense of his monastery and out of regard for 'his qualities, his strivings after greater things and his studies, especially of the divine scriptures', was granted leave of absence along with another monk of his choice.⁵ In 1457 he petitioned to be received to the bosom of the Faculty of Arts, and thereafter for some years played an active part

¹ W. Moir Bryce, *The Scottish Grey Friars* (Edinburgh, 1909), ii, 175, 185-6; *Bishop Kennedy*, 297.

² *Calendar of St. Andrews Charters*, No. 293.

³ *Reg. Epis. Aberd.*, ii, 310-12; D. E. Easson, *Medieval Religious Houses, Scotland* (London, 1957), 101.

⁴ W. Moir Bryce, *The Scottish Grey Friars*, ii, 175, 180-1, 186, 191-2. The chronicler is obviously inaccurate with regard to dates, as the editor has sensed, without probing further (see, e.g., *ibid.*, i, 299). Although Jerome Lindsay is not mentioned in the *Scots Peerage* as a son of the Earl of Crawford, his position at the head of the list of licentiates suggests that he was of noble birth.

⁵ *Reg. Supp.*, 570, fol. 103; 22 December 1463. Richard Guthrie, formerly Abbot, is described as confessor of the King of Scots. He was exempted 'from the common ministry of the brothers in the choir and convent—so that he might have the more time to devote to the study of letters and preaching'. The monk who accompanied him had exemption only until he should be 'completely instructed in letters', whereupon he was to be replaced by another.

therein.¹ In this respect he typifies the fusion between the Faculties of Arts and Theology.

Moreover the rise of the Colleges had introduced a new interweaving of Arts and Theology at College level²; thus Principals of Colleges also held office in the Faculty of Arts. John Major stated it to be common knowledge that 'professors' of theology in Scotland professed the liberal arts.³ Conversely, we have seen that a serious crisis was created when the Congregation of the Faculty of Arts on 4 November 1557 dared to elect as Dean an illustrious scholar who actually taught in the Faculty of Arts and was not in holy orders.

Thus it appears that, although Theology shone with the lustre of the superior Faculty, it exercised its influence in the University very largely through the medium of the Faculty of Arts. Not only was it later in achieving its independent status, but it must always have been a small and select group of choice scholars under Deans who held office for life or for an indefinite period.⁴ If it ever systematically kept its *Acta* these minutes of its proceedings have disappeared. Of its office-bearers only a meagre list of Deans can be compiled from extraneous sources,⁵ and there are no lists of matriculations or graduations. Stranger still, it seems never to have possessed a ceremonial mace of its own, but to have made use of that of the Faculty of Arts. In 1457, when a controversy arose between the two Faculties over the custody of the silver mace of the Faculty of

¹ The Faculty had already sought in vain to lure him to accept the office of Quodlibetarius by offering to receive him *ad gremium* on 3 October 1457. Dr. Durkan points out that Richard Guthrie and Provost Athilmer were associated; that on 18 December 1455 Athilmer acted as procurator for Guthrie in his act of resignation from the abbacy (*Reg. Aberbrothoc*, ii, 86-7; *Bibliothek*, iii, 144).

² In the case of St. Leonard's it was the Principal Regent who officiated in the Faculty of Arts (see above, pp. xlviii-xlix).

³ Major, *History*, 439.

⁴ The visitors of 1599 'found necessar' that the Deans of Theology should in future 'be altered fra yeir to yeir'. (*Evidence*, 199.)

⁵ The known Deans of Theology are:

Prior James Haldenstone (*C.P.S.*, 71, 423; *Statutes*, 112);

John Athilmer (References in *Acta*);

John Major (*Reg. Evid. et Priv.*, fol. 75^v, 28 July 1535; St. Salvator's College Paper SAE 14);

John Grierson, Provincial of the Friars Preachers (*Acta Rectorum*, ii, p; 46).

Arts, the artists took it from the custody of Thomas Logie, a theologian, to be kept in the new school of the Faculty of Arts, and refused to let John Lock have it to dignify his inaugural lecture in the second Book of the Sentences in the Faculty of Theology.¹

This was apparently part of an aggressive policy pursued at that time by the artists. Their possessiveness with regard to the mace was matched by their resistance later in the year to an attempt of the Mother University to restrict their 'liberty' to manage their own affairs.² Moreover, it was at this juncture that they acquired a distinctive seal for their Dean.³ It is significant, however, that the committee responsible for engraving this seal was predominantly a body of theologians. The two Faculties might, and did, quarrel; but it was a domestic disagreement among brothers. In matters of common interest they made common cause. Thus we have seen that in the earliest days, when the Faculty of Arts had no corporate property of its own, its Congregations enjoyed the hospitality of the theologians, and that the artists sent their Beadle and their mace along with the Rector, John Elwald, a theologian,⁴ to the General Council which withdrew obedience from Pope Benedict XIII. Nearly a century later, it was the Dean of the Faculty of Arts who vindicated the right of the Rector, in the absence of the Chancellor, to sit next to their royal Majesties during the Yuletide festivities, and himself to sit next to the Rector.⁵

Again, in the dark days after Flodden, the theologian Peter Chaplain, when Dean of the Faculty of Arts, presented a silver cup, which the Faculty of Arts caused to be engraved with the inscription: *Chalice of the Faculties of Theology and Arts.*⁶

Furthermore, at St. Andrews as in all mediaeval universities, the artists borrowed practices from the higher

¹ 10 May 1457.

² 8 October 1457.

³ 22 April and 10 May 1457.

⁴ 9 August 1418. John Elwald was M.A., Lic. Theol. (C.S.S.R., i, 154).

⁵ 5 December 1508.

⁶ 1 October 1515.

Faculty. Thus the Congregation of 20 May 1455 decided that on the night before licence licentiands in Arts should make *vesperias* as was customary in the other Faculties (especially Theology). Again, it was from the theologians that the artists adopted the 'act' of Quodlibets, and both Faculties contributed to these annual debates. A further link is provided by the *Formulare*, which has preserved the text of a commission granted by the Chancellor, Cardinal Beaton, to John Major and Peter Chaplain (theologians also active in the Faculty of Arts), empowering them to grant degrees in theology.¹

The Faculty of Theology may have been small and its graduates few, but among its doctors it counted eminent teachers. Some of them, like John Athilmer, had taken their master's grade at home before they went abroad to pursue their theological studies, and returned to mould the fortunes of St. Andrews; others, like Laurence of Lindores and John Major, made their first impact when they came with a European reputation from the schools of Paris; still others achieved eminence without leaving their *alma mater*. As far as is known, for example, John Lock undertook his whole theological course in St. Andrews, and rose to be an important, if rather a controversial, figure in the University, while Hugh Spens, perhaps a pupil of Lock, also acquired a doctorate of Theology, and was revered in his old age for his learning, wisdom and experience.

It was the action of the Reformers that broke down the time-honoured inter-relationship between the two Faculties. The Book of Discipline first contemplated the separation of Theology from Arts;² Mr. George Buchanan's 'Opinion' lent the weight of his authority to this division; and the New Foundation of 1579 finally set aside St. Mary's College 'for the studie of theologie allanerlie'.³ The original conception of a grouping of daughter Faculties under the Mother University was supplanted by a division into Colleges and Chairs; and in this respect the New

¹ *Formulare*, ii, 104-5, No. 396.

² Dickinson's *Knox*, ii, 297-9.

³ *Evidence*, 183.

Foundation of 1579 proved to be in fact as well as in name a turning-point in the academic history of St. Andrews.

The last appearance of St. Mary's College in the *Acta* was in the Congregation of 2 November 1580; but there still remained the anomaly that, although the Faculty of Arts had thus been deprived of its earliest corporate property (which it had shared with Theology), it nevertheless continued to hold its Congregations in its old home under its new name of the schools of St. Mary's; and the Rector of the University was still an ecclesiastic.

This segregation of the two Faculties was largely due to the influence of scholars who had seen, and suffered from, the bitterness of religious persecution abroad, and had been imbued with the reforming spirit in continental universities. From the days of Patrick Hamilton onwards men of such varying shades of Protestant opinion as John Rutherford, George Buchanan and Andrew Melville brought home their experiences, their memories and their strong personalities, and left their impress upon the University until in the end it lost its mediaeval universality and developed into a bulwark of Protestantism. Nevertheless the study of Theology remained the crown of a student's career, and it was not until the issues hardened between Presbytery and Prelacy that academic titles fell into disrepute, and the finished Presbyterian divine ceased to be laureated Doctor of Theology.¹

FACULTY OF LAW

If the Reformers were anxious to sever the Faculty of Theology from Arts, they were equally revolutionary with regard to Law. The Bull of Foundation had provided for Faculties of Canon and Civil Law, and four lawyers (all canonists) were among the founding teachers. Within a few years, however, one of these had died and another had

¹ Thus the revised statutes, as edited by Hannay, retained the mediaeval degrees. The fluctuation in subsequent opinion is traced by G. D. Henderson in *Religious Life in Seventeenth Century Scotland* (Cambridge, 1937), 40-1.

been raised to the episcopate,¹ and it is unlikely that any of them, with the possible exception of John Schevez, remained long in the University²; nevertheless they did succeed in laying the foundations of a Faculty of Canon Law in fact as well as in name. In 1415 it united with the Faculty of Arts in supporting the efforts of the 'promotors' of the University in securing privileges.³ On 28 December 1423 a certain Patrick Stephani, priest, stated that he had 'studied Canon Law for three years in the University of St. Andrews'⁴; and on 27 October 1435 Robert Gardiner, Bachelor of Decrees,⁵ appeared in the presence of many representatives of the Faculties of Arts and Canon Law to make a public renunciation of certain propositions which he had asserted in the schools of Canon Law. Some eighteen months later, Alexander Bowmacar, canon of St. Andrews and Bachelor of Canon Law, had 'lectured therein in the city of St. Andrews for more than three years'.⁶

In 1457 the 'School of Decrees' (or Canon Law) is described as lying to the west of the property (*fundi*) of the Faculty of Arts in South Street, and later in the same year the artists 'utterly refused' to grant permission to their neighbours to construct a window in the School of Decrees overlooking their ground.⁷ The petition was made in the name of the Dean, a Licentiate and a Bachelor of Decrees, so that it would appear to have been at that time a well-organised Faculty, and its Dean, John Feldew, Doctor of Decrees, had had a long and active career.⁸ It seems also already to have possessed a silver mace of its own.⁹ Yet,

¹ The four lawyers were Richard Cornell, Bachelor of Canon Law, archdeacon of Lothian, John Litstar, Lic.Dec., canon of St. Andrews, John Schevez, official of St. Andrews, and William Stephani, B.Dec., Cornell had died before 2 April 1419 (*C.S.S.R.*, i, 28). William Stephani became Bishop of Orkney in 1415 (*C.P.S.*, 397; *C.S.S.R.*, i, 84 and *n*).

² John Schevez, as official of St. Andrews until at least 2 May 1456 (*Calendar of St. Andrews Charters*, No. 38) may have continued his association with the University.

³ 18 October 1415.

⁴ *C.S.S.R.*, ii, 44-5.

⁵ *Decrees* is the technical Scottish term for Decrees (or Canon Law).

⁶ *C.P.R.*, viii, 670.

⁷ 7 March 1456-57; 3 August 1457.

⁸ *C.P.S.*, 406.

⁹ A. J. S. Brooke, in *Proceedings of Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, 1891-92, pp. 451-4. The writer points out that as the mace bears no hall mark it must have been made before 1457, when hall marks were imposed by act of Parliament (*A.P.*, ii, 48).

on the other hand, it showed itself remarkably submissive to the somewhat churlish Faculty of Arts in the matter of making a window, and neither its licentiate nor its bachelor appears as a student in our records.

This circumstance illustrates the fundamental difference in the relationship of the Faculties of Law and Theology to the Faculty of Arts. Whereas normally all secular clergy who aspired to a degree in Theology first went through the Arts curriculum, most Law students qualified in Law without any such training in Arts.¹ Even in the ranks of the episcopate a much greater number of bishops had a degree in Canon Law than in Theology. This is perhaps not surprising, as a bishop had to exercise jurisdiction in his episcopal courts as well as to act as a councillor to the King and often also as an officer of state. Similarly, priests of less exalted rank might be councillors or secretaries to feudal magnates² or practise as lawyers in the ecclesiastical courts.

A careerist who sought an avenue to worldly success was therefore likely to choose the practical study of Law rather than to embark upon the long course of Theology, and St. Andrews with its wide range of ecclesiastical business had much to tempt such men.³ Officials and archdeacons are found among the assessors of the Dean, and we have

¹ Rashdall, *Universities*, i, 329 n. In the Law Universities of Orleans and Avignon the Faculty of Arts had at best a shadowy existence.

² Here are a few examples taken from the MS Registers of Supplications to the Pope—a useful source, as it was in the interests of the petitioners to state all their qualifications:

James Lindsay, M.A., B.Dec., secretary of Earl of Douglas (3 October 1444);

Richard Clepham, B.Dec., chaplain and servitor of King (17 February 1445);

George of Schoriswood, B.Dec., secretary of Earl of Douglas (7 August 1448);

Richard Forbes, B.Dec., chamberlain of King (13 February 1451);

Adam de Auchinleck, Lic.Dec., counsellor of Earl of Douglas (27 April 1452);

William Scott, B.Dec., familiar of King (21 May 1454);

James Inglis, Bach. in Both Laws, envoy of King (22 February 1455).

(The dates are by the papal year—modern reckoning.)

Monks also might follow the study of the Law for the advantage of their House and of themselves. Thus David of Ralston, monk of Dryburgh, was B.Dec. on 3 December 1461.

³ The ecclesiastical courts dealt with cases of marriage, legitimacy, testament, covenants sanctioned by oath, the care of widows, orphans and *personae miserabiles*, certain classes of disputes between Churchmen, the

evidence that the Faculty of Canon Law continued to be active until the Reformation. Thus John Fresel, Dean of the Faculty of Arts in 1480, was also reading Canon Law¹ and Hugh Spens presents us with the case of a Doctor of Theology who afterwards acquired the doctorate of Canon Law and became official principal of St. Andrews. Again, Thomas Kerr was licensed in Arts in 1500, was Bachelor of Canon Law before 4 November 1504, and was said in 1517 to have been 'reading these subjects at St. Andrews for about a dozen years', and to be also 'skilled in theology'.²

Law students must have attended the lectures of their regents, but they may have felt that practice was more important than precept and have attached greater importance to the training of the courts.³ In 1505 Mr. Simon Campion, B.Dec., in his old age paid tribute to 'the deceased Mr. Duncan Zallowlok his master and instructor'⁴: his homage seems to be that of the pupil to his teacher, the apprentice to his master. Legal custom is conservative, and the method of instruction was probably much the same on both sides of the watershed of the Reformation. Thus in the 1570's James Melville attended the lectures of the commissary, Mr. William Skene, and went in addition to the commissary Court, 'whar the Comissar wald tak pleasour to schaw us the practise, in judgment, of that quhilk he teatched in the scholles'.⁵

The change was in the classrooms rather than in the law courts. Whereas Campion had been a canonist Skene was a licentiate in both laws; but in practice there had never

oversight of notaries public and suits brought to them by consent of parties (see, e.g., *Sources and Literature of Scots Law* (Stair Society, Edinburgh, 1936); Cosmo Innes, *Lectures on Scotch Legal Antiquities* (Edinburgh, 1872), 238-9).

¹ See below, p. 208.

² *Letters of James V*, 55. In 1517 he was Abbot elect of Kelso.

³ It is instructive to remember that in England also the student learned much by attending cases in the Courts, and that in effect a call to the bar of his Inn of Court was equivalent to taking a degree (*Selected Historical Essays of F. W. Maitland*, edited by H. M. Cam (Cambridge, 1957), 107-8).

⁴ *Calendar of St. Andrews Charters*, No. 173; Rankin, *Holy Trinity*, 60. Simon Campion, pauper, was a determinant of 1470, but there is no record of his later academic career.

⁵ Melville, *Diary*, 28-9.

been a hard and fast differentiation between canonists and civilists. Not only did the Bull of Foundation contemplate a Faculty of Civil Law, but it was in the interest of the Crown to see it effectively established for the education of 'wise and discrete men' who could bring trained minds to the administration of justice.¹

Thus it is significant that steps were taken to build up an effective Faculty of Civil Law at the very time when James I was exercising pressure to put the University on a sound footing. On 25 March 1430 David Ogilvie, son of the King's Treasurer, described himself as desirous of studying for a degree in Civil Law 'in any university where it is taught',² and two years later the Pope was informed that in the University of St. Andrews 'few, if any, betake themselves to the study of Civil Law, on account of which there are found few experts in civil law by whom justice can be duly administered in civil business'. In response to a petition of the University Pope Eugenius granted dispensation to ecclesiastics to study and acquire degrees 'in laws' in order that the kingdom might 'abound in legal experts by whom justice would be ministered and the state be well ruled'.³

Unfortunately the unsettled times made it impossible to realise this ideal, but during the course of the fifteenth century men became increasingly conscious of the importance of civil, as well as of ecclesiastical, law,⁴ and this growing awareness is reflected in the *Acta* in the efforts to give effect to the Education Act of 1496.⁵ The provision there made for teaching 'jure' and the 'lawis' so that sheriffs and ordinary judges could administer justice in the local courts, implies legal instruction of a general nature, comprising canon, civil and customary law; and in practice the ill-defined boundary dividing them must often have been overstepped.⁶

¹ *A.P.*, ii, 10; *James I*, 131.

² *Reg. Supp.*, 254, fols. 236, 251v.

³ *Ibid.*, 274, fol. 269.

⁴ See, e.g., *Bishop Kennedy*, chapter 5.

⁵ See above, pp. xxxix-xl.

⁶ *Jus* implies canon law and *Leges* civil laws. For the confusion and intermingling of customary, Roman, feudal and canon law during the period of our study see the various articles in *Sources and Literature of Scots Law*, e.g. pp. 165-6, 186, 188, 201.

Another indication of the pressing need for the dispensation of even justice may be detected in the attitude of the Colleges to law. Thus, whereas the foundation charters of St. Salvator's made no provision for a lawyer, a chaplaincy was established in 1500 by Provost John Liston in favour of a Bachelor of Canon Law who should lecture three times a week.¹ Eight years later Liston's successor, Provost Hugh Spens, had acquired a doctorate in Canon Law and was official principal of St. Andrews.²

A similar trend is seen in the case of St. Leonard's College. Although it was founded in 1512, expressly for the study of Arts and Theology, six years later two of its leading theologians were described as 'professors of canon law in the Church of St. Andrews'.³ Moreover, Alexander Sym, who was incorporated in St. Leonard's in 1537-1538, was granted a royal pension on 5 February 1555-56 in order to be 'lectoure and reidar' to the Queen Regent 'in the lawis or ony uthiris sciencis' at Edinburgh or elsewhere.⁴

Finally, the recognition of Both Laws was complete when, on 12 February 1537-38, the Bull of Erection of St. Mary's College provided for the teaching of Canon and Civil Law; and degrees were obtained in each category in the days of the Cardinal Chancellor, David Beaton.⁵

In addition, the names of certain lawyers appear from time to time in the *Acta Rectorum*. Thus in 1543-44 James Rolland vicar of Glamis, Patrick Scott and Walter Fethy were described as *juris peritos*; in 1550-51 William Arthour is styled *utriusque juris peritissimum* and Fethie *advocatum*, and in the following year James Rolland and David

¹ Cant, *St. Salvator*, 25.

² See below, p. 290. On 16 October 1518 he was described as 'auditor of apostolic causes pertaining to the legate', Archbishop Forman. (*Calendar of St. Andrews Charters*, No. 213.)

³ These theologians were William Gund, sub-prior, and John Annand (*ibid.*, No. 213).

⁴ *R.S.S.*, iv, No. 3144.

⁵ *Evidence*, 357; *Formulare*, ii, Nos. 523 and 525 (in Civil Law); Nos. 524 and 526 (in Canon Law); *Archbishops*, iv, 235-6. There is reference to study and examination in both kinds of law; but although in the case of canon law the course of study is said to have been undertaken *in facultate decretorum* the candidate in Civil Law is said to have been submitted to *privato examini omnium doctorum venerandi collegii juris civilis civitatis S.* (*Formulare*, ii, 309, 310).

Ogilvy are said to be *advocatos et in utroque jure exercitissimos*.¹ Moreover, the frequent reference to notaries in the *Acta Facultatis Artium* and the *Acta Rectorum* is a pointer to the useful work done by these functionaries in recording legal cases and thus helping to establish precedents.

These men, indeed, may provide us with a link between the old order and the new. During and after the upheaval in the state they carried on the customary routine with only a change in the manner of their appointment.² Similarly, although canon law was in theory abolished in so far as it was contrary to the established religion,³ yet in fact it was adapted by the Protestant commissaries, who were either the old officials under a new name or had slipped into the place of their Catholic predecessors. The Reformers fully appreciated the need for maintaining the work of the consistorial courts, and for keeping open all the channels of justice. As early as 9 March 1563-64 the Privy Council set up a commissary court in St. Salvator's 'being presentlie ane void hows' with a vestry suitable for keeping books and registers.⁴ The Book of Discipline provided for instruction 'in the Laws' to be given in the 'second College'⁵; and the proposed 'Reformatioun' of 1574 allocated a 'Lawier' to the New College with the duty of reading four lessons a week for the benefit of 'all the advocattis and scribis in the consistorie, and sic utheris as ar desirous to proceid in the Faculty of the Law'⁶. Finally, the New Foundation of 1579 transferred the lawyer from the New College (St. Mary's) to St. Salvator's.⁷

The status of law had, however, sadly declined. From comprising one of the higher Faculties it had shrunk to be

¹ *Acta Rectorum*, ii, pp. 25, 41, 44.

² An act of Parliament in 1563 ordained that they should be created by royal letters and examined by the Lords of Session and the College of Justice (*A.P.*, ii, 542). Sir John Muirhead shows how the transition worked in Glasgow, and the process must have been similar elsewhere (*The Old Minute Book of the Faculty of Procurators in Glasgow* (Glasgow, 1945), 17-18. See also *Introduction to Scottish Legal History* (Stair Society, Edinburgh, 1950), 83, 369).

³ *A.P.*, ii, 548.

⁴ St. Salvator's College Paper SAE 14; Cant, *St. Salvator*, 201.

⁵ Dickinson's *Knox*, ii, 298.

⁶ *Evidence*, 188.

⁷ *Ibid.*, 184.

merely a 'chair'. The lawyer, William Skene, who was himself an alumnus of Aberdeen,¹ appears as a regent of St. Mary's on 20 March 1571-72, and as commissary of St. Andrews on 3 November 1572. He was experienced in both laws: in the courts he administered (and perhaps sometimes adapted) Canon Law, and in the classroom he taught Civil or Roman Law—'Cicero de Legibus, and divers partes of the Institutiones of Justinian'.² By the New Foundation his chair was transferred, as we have seen, to St. Salvator's. He appears as Dean of the Faculty of Arts from 1578 to 1581, and thereafter drops out of the record. At the Visitation of 1588 the lawyer was Mr. William Welwood, who was on bad terms with the Provost, and when he resigned in 1611—after being deprived of his office from 1597 to 1600—the teaching of Law virtually ceased in the University for three hundred years.³

Nevertheless the contribution of St. Andrews to the development of the law of Scotland continued to be greater than might at sight appear. It was exercised through the power of the pen in the hands of her alumni. Thus Henry and John Sinclair, successively Presidents of the College of Justice,⁴ Sir Richard Maitland of Lethington and Sir James Balfour of Pittendreich, rendered a national service by the compilation of 'Practicks' (a 'collation of judgements' and of legal precedents) which circulated freely in manuscript in legal circles and prepared the way for the definitive works of the institutional writers. The first of these, Sir Thomas Craig, had been a student at St. Leonard's before he went to sit under the famous teachers of Paris and returned to practice law in Scotland and to write his 'Jus Feudale'—a book which 'not only exemplified the philosophical outlook of the learned Scots lawyer, but provided a model of construction and treatment for his

¹ *Fasti Aberdonenses* (Spalding Club, Aberdeen, 1854), 264.

² Melville, *Diary*, 28.

³ *Evidence*, 194, 196, 198; St. Salvator's College Papers SC 4 *passim*. Welwood was an eminent lawyer whose unhappy lot it was to become involved in St. Andrews feuds.

⁴ It is not certain which of the two brothers was the compiler of the 'Practicks'. (See H. McKechnie, 'Practicks', in *Sources and Literature of Scots Law*, 29.)

successors'.¹ Thus St. Andrews contributed to the development of the distinctive body of the Law of Scotland ; and in the fulness of time was once more able to provide teachers in a recreated Faculty of Law.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE

If the well-established Faculty of Law for some centuries suffered total eclipse, it is not surprising that the insignificant school of Medicine underwent a like fate. In the terms of the Bull of Foundation the University of St. Andrews was empowered to teach Theology, Canon and Civil Law, Medicine and the other liberal arts ; but throughout our period the medical Faculty never realised its potentialities. During the middle ages, indeed, the study of Medicine was closely associated with the science of astrology.² Within the University framework its position was precarious ; teaching was spasmodic and (so far as we know) never extended to practical work. Nevertheless the University was always aware that it did embrace Medicine as one of its branches, and from time to time it found a place for professors of the subject. Thus, in 1469, the Faculty of Arts received to its bosom (*ad gremium*) Andrew Gorleth, master and doctor in medicine ; and it is instructive to note that he was required to show proof that he had attained his master's grade in another University.³ Gorleth, who was attached to Court circles, was also admitted to the University of Glasgow ; and as there is no further reference to him in the *Acta* his connection with St. Andrews may have been merely honorary. On the other hand he may have been associated with an inner circle of scholars who pursued the higher studies—and perhaps dabbled also in the occult sciences—in the time of Archbishop Scheves, who has himself been described as ' the

¹ A. C. Black, 'The Institutional Writers', in *Sources and Literature of Scots Law*, 62.

² For the state of medicine in Scotland in the mid-fifteenth century see *Bishop Kennedy*, 416-7.

³ See below, p. 168.

best known medical practitioner of the fifteenth century in Scotland'.¹

We are on surer ground when we come to the next reference to a professor of Medicine. This is master William Manderston, Doctor in Medicine and rector of Gogar, who was incorporated in the University in 1528.² Manderston, a student of Glasgow and a graduate in medicine of Paris, had accompanied John Major from Glasgow to St. Andrews, and was Rector in 1530 when Patrick Arbuthnot, Master of Arts and of Medicine, and royal physician, was incorporated in the University.³ On 28 February 1535-36 he qualified for exemption from taxation as one of the 'maisters and actual lectourers' within the University, and three years later this privilege was confirmed to him as one of the 'daly teachers' who worked for the 'commoun weill'.⁴ He was associated with Archbishop Beaton's scheme for the erection of St. Mary's College, which did contemplate the study of Medicine.⁵

The times, as we know, were unfavourable; but a generation later the Reformers turned their attention to the subject, and in the Book of Discipline assigned the teaching of Medicine to the fourth year of study in the first College of St. Andrews.⁶ Although this was never more than a paper project, the claims of Medicine were not forgotten. Thus John Douglas, Provost of New College, for many years Rector of the University, and finally Archbishop of St. Andrews and Chancellor, was a Bachelor of Medicine of Paris, and possessed some medical books.⁷

¹ *Veterum Laudes*, 120; *Archbishops*, i, 82-3, 151-3. Another member of this inner circle may have been John Lyle, 'familiar physician' of James III, a student at Cologne in 1468, who died as rector of Forteviot (*Reg. Supp.*, 784, fol. 198v; *Matrikel*, i, 781; *Scottish Benefices*, 208).

² *Early Records*, 225, 226. See references to Manderston in Major, *History*, ad indices; *Votiva Tabella*, 198-9. One of his students at Paris, Robert Gray, formerly of St. Salvator's College, became Mediciner at King's College, Aberdeen (Major, *History*, 416; Durkan and Ross, *Libraries*, 105).

³ *Early Records*, 228.

⁴ *Evidence*, 182; *Votiva Tabella*, 199.

⁵ *Early Records*, xvii.

⁶ Dickinson's *Knox*, ii, 298.

⁷ Information supplied by Dr. John Durkan from Paris University Archives MS 15, fol. 402r; Durkan and Ross, *Libraries*, 91.

A more definite step was taken in 1579 when the New Foundation provided that the Provost of St. Salvator's should be a Professor of Medicine with the obligation of teaching four lessons a week.¹ He read the Aphorisms of Hippocrates², and although the Visitors in 1588 formed a rather unsatisfactory opinion of his conduct he was still lecturing at the next visitation in 1597.³ For some time to come, however, the school of medicine remained in a moribund state.⁴

MUSIC

Still more complete was the disappearance of Music from the activities of the University. It is true that Music had never attained the status of a Faculty, but it was theoretically included among the Liberal Arts,⁵ and played an integral part in the ecclesiastical services which were woven into the fabric of the mediaeval University. Sung masses were celebrated in the several Colleges, and on at least one occasion we find reference to a musician in official records: when on 28 February 1542-43 James Baldovy, skilled in the art of music, vicar of Leuchars, was an intransigent for the election of the Rector.⁶ St. Salvator's College had a Song School before 1534, and statutes were made for the due maintenance of divine service.⁷ More precise were the rules laid down in the Statutes of St. Leonard's, and St. Mary's Foundation in its turn paid particular attention to the seemly performance of musical offices.

A contemporary has recorded that Patrick Hamilton,

¹ *Evidence*, 184, 191.

² *Ibid.*, 194.

³ *Ibid.*, 198.

⁴ 'The depopulation of St. Andrews, which followed the Reformation, precluded our University from providing a complete training to students in Medicine' (*Veterum Laudes*, 121).

⁵ According to Sir Richard Maitland of Lethington, George, second Lord Setoun, 'studied at St. Andrews and Paris after his marriage [c. 1469], and was cunning in divers sciences, as in astrology, music, and theology' (*Scots Peerage*, viii, 579).

⁶ *Acta Rectorum*, ii, p. 25.

⁷ St. Salvator's College Cartulary B, fol. 18v; Cant, *St. Salvator*, 28 and n: and see index there under Choristers.

while at St. Leonard's, 'composed what the musicians call a mass arranged in parts for nine voices, in honour of the angels', and that 'he himself acted as precentor of the choir when it was sung in the Cathedral'.¹ Although the old ritual was soon afterwards swept away at the Reformation, music continued for a time to sway the emotions of St. Leonard's men who took delight therein. Young James Melville by nature 'lovit singing and playing on instruments passing weill, and wald gladlie spend tyme whar the exerceive thair of was within the Collage'; but he finally renounced these pleasures as a device of Satan to debauch him.² In such a climate of opinion music was bound to languish, but as a thing of the spirit she could revive again. That, however, was long after Melville's day.

At the end of the sixteenth century the old University of St. Andrews had for the time being ceased to be a *studium generale*, an autonomous body moulding its own destinies, but it had struck roots too deep to be eradicated. Although the branches had been lopped and the trunk slashed by the strokes of statecraft, the tree was not destroyed. At all times its seasonal growth and the yield of its fruit had been affected by its environment, and as it had been in the past so it would be in the future.

¹ Testimony of Alesius quoted by P. Lorimer, *Patrick Hamilton* (Edinburgh, 1857), 59-60.

² Melville, *Diary*, 29.

ACTA FACULTATIS ARTIUM
UNIVERSITATIS SANCTIANDREE

EDITORIAL NOTES
SYNOPSIS OF THE TEXT
LISTS OF OFFICE-HOLDERS

EDITORIAL NOTES

A. THE MANUSCRIPT OF THE *ACTA*

(By R. N. SMART)

DESCRIPTION AND MAKE-UP

THE volume, the first part of which is transcribed in this book, actually consists of 209 folios (208 paper + 1 vellum) of average size, 20.5 cm. × 28.8 cm. It has been foliated at some uncertain time, but there are several considerable—though probably accidental—gaps in the numbering, which runs from 1 to 227. The volume contains entries extending in date from 1413 to 11 November 1728. The first part (fols. 1-211^r) contains the Minutes of the Faculty of Arts from 1413 to 2 November 1588 which form the text of the present volume. The second part (fols. 211^r-224^r) records only the election of the Deans of the Faculty from 1615 until 1728. The final three folios (225-227) bear misplaced entries and graffiti relating to the fifteenth-century portion of the volume.

The make-up of the book presents a number of problems and it is not clear when the volume received its present form. It contains paper of different dates, the watermarks being as follows :

<i>Folios</i>	<i>Watermark</i>	<i>Date of Entries</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
1-100	Bull's head	1413-9 June 1489	Similar to Briquet ¹ 14166. Type mainly French, Champagne of first half of 15th century.
101-114	Gothic 'P' with superior quatrefoil	1489-1497	Similar to Briquet 8625. North France, early 1480's.
115	Bull's head	1497	As fols. 1-100.
116-126	Gothic 'P' with superior quatrefoil	7 June 1497- 2 Oct. 1507	As fols. 101-114.
127-135	Bull's head	8 Nov. 1507- 19 Mar. 1512-13	As fols. 1-100.

¹ C. M. Briquet, *Les Filigranes*, 2nd edition (Leipzig, 1928).

Folios	Watermark	Date of Entries	Remarks
136-157	Crowned heart	30 Aug. 1513- 23 June 1530	Similar to Briquet 4316. North European about 1500.
158-205	Crowned cinquefoil with monogram AR	16 July 1530- 21 Feb. 1574-75	Similar to Briquet 6408 which has however no monogram. ¹
206-214	Handled pot with superior crown and trefoil	2 Nov. 1575- 2 Nov. 1652	
215-224	Plumed helm (?)	2 Nov. 1653- 11 Nov. 1728	
225-226 227	Bull's head (Vellum)		As fols. 1-100.

It is certain, however, that the original volume in the present cover contained only folios 1-135 (1413-1513) and 225-227. We can be quite sure about this as the edges of the 1413-1513 book were gauffered and the later additions were not. This point is important in relation to the heading on fol. 1, '*Liber conclusionum universitatis Sancti-andree*', which also occurs on fol. 176^r in the same late sixteenth/early seventeenth-century hand, for it means that it was written long after the 1413-1513 book ceased to be the current volume. There is also evidence, which is noted in the description of the binding, associating the present cover with the 1413-1513 book. Another fact of interest in this connection is that in the Bursar's accounts for the period 1511-1513 is this entry: '*Debitur pro xxi s. que summa assignatur bedello et ipse bedellus ex eadem summa solvet pro scriptura et ligatura novi libri statutorum*'². This may refer to the succeeding minute book. There was, too, a change of beadle at this time and it is clear that the beadle had some responsibility for writing the Faculty minutes, although the evidence we have at present does not allow this to be defined.

¹ Briquet cites Edinburgh 1525 amongst others for this, which is long before the first known Scottish paper-mill. But it seems not to be beyond the bounds of possibility that the initials are those of Andrew Ross, an Edinburgh bookseller, fl. 1509 (R. Dickson and J. P. Edmond, *Annals of Scottish Printing* (Cambridge, 1890), 84).

² *Bursar's Book*, fol. 18^r.

NOTE ON SURVIVAL OF FACULTY MINUTES

Despite the fact that minutes cease in the present volume after 1588, it is evident that minutes went on being kept after 1588, although there is no absolute proof that they were kept continuously. This is more than probable, however, as there are virtually continuous entries in the parallel record of the Faculty Bursar's accounts. In these accounts there are entries recording the purchase and repair of books for the Faculty records, for example the accounts in the Bursar's Book for 1596/97, 1610, 1629, 1654, 1686 and 1693. The entry for 1654, '*Item pro emendatione libri facultatis artium*', may well refer to the addition of the paper on which entries from 1653 until 1728 are written.

Minute books after 1588 do not survive except from 1712. That is, they overlap for seventeen years the record of the election of Deans in the present volume. But some of the surviving originals of the eighteenth century are only scroll minutes, and some even of these have not been in continuous custody, but were recovered in 1861 at the auction of Principal Lee's manuscripts (Lots 278, 411, 536). The most important piece of evidence we possess regarding missing minute books, is an item in the St. Salvator's College inventoried papers in the University Muniments (SAI 10) which is an extract Faculty of Arts minute of 1650, headed, 'Ane act against those who withdrew themselves from the publick examinations at Lambass extracted out of the facultie book with the black covering near the end'. We have no clue to the fate of this book beyond knowing generally that the practically complete change of personnel after the Revolution in 1690 and fires in two of the colleges in the early eighteenth century occasioned the loss of many records. Particularly germane is the fact that when St. Leonard's College had its disastrous fire in 1702 it was a St. Leonard's man who was Dean of the Faculty.

THE BINDING

The binding of the Faculty minutes is of considerable interest as local work, but has not hitherto been described.

It belongs to a small group (four) of bindings, which together form the largest number of bindings which can be ascribed to a localised Scottish bindery in this period and they roughly double the number of known tooled fifteenth-century Scottish bindings.

The covering of the book is dark, blind-tooled leather and it is known to have been repaired in 1952 and previously in 1861. On the latter occasion the original pasteboards (lined with leather on the outside) and the vellum hinges were removed, but preserved. The pasteboards are mainly remnants of various students' notebooks of the early fifteenth century, but one entire letter is included from James Douglas, Lord of Dalkeith to Alexander, Lord of Kellas. The letter cannot be dated precisely, but must be before 1457 when Dalkeith became first Earl of Morton. The hinges were vellum, one plain, the other a fragment from a thirteenth-century theological manuscript. This last hinge bore a scroll list of licentiates of 1473 and the inside of the back board a scroll list of the licentiates of 1467-1468. Both lists differ in order from, but are in the same hand as, the lists for these years in the body of the *Acta*. This fact argues that these boards were *in situ* at this time—considerably before the period when this type of board was hitherto thought to have come into use. However, on the outside of each board, as has been noted, was a sheet of white untooled leather, stained brown on the outside, which may have been the covering then. What happened later (I would postulate 1489 as the date—see table of watermarks) was that the new paper with the Gothic 'P' watermark, a later fifteenth-century type, was added—the original hinges and boards being retained, but covered with fresh leather which was then tooled. The possibility of the tooled leather being from another book (a montage) is ruled out since the tool impressions appear on the boards below.

Five tools—a fleur de lys, a lozenge-shaped foliage stamp, two rosettes, a square double griffon stamp and a panel are used in the decoration. The description of the upper cover is as follows. A double three-line fillet frame is

joined at the corners by another different three-line fillet. Outside the frame at the centres of the four sides is the double griffon stamp, and the fleur de lys and one of the rosettes alternate round this outermost compartment. Between the frames on each side is the lozenge foliage stamp with the double griffon on either side separated and flanked by the other rosette which has however not been used quite symmetrically. In the centre is the panel stamp which is of unusual design—7·3 cm. × 10·9 cm. it has four bands of conventional foliage 7·7 cm. long, with at either end five squares each containing a bird with wings elevated within a garland. The lower cover is similar.

The other three bindings, which survive in St. Andrews and which bear some of these tools, are on printed books, printed respectively in 1481, 1483 and 1488. Independent evidence from these three volumes makes it virtually certain that they were all bound in St. Andrews.

B. METHOD OF EDITING

1. SPELLING, ETC.—the aim has been to reproduce the variant forms used in the MS.

- characteristic misspellings are retained where the sense is not obscure, e.g. *Dicanus* for *Decanus*, *supplicatum* for *supplicatum*; but where the meaning is in doubt the spelling has been modernised and the reading of the MS. given in a footnote.
- contracted words have normally been extended, though exceptionally *viz.* and complicated dates have been left in the shortened form in which they appear in the MS.
- *c/t*—where these letters are indistinguishable, an attempt is made to follow the common usage of the period; where there is a clear distinction between them in the MS., this has been reproduced by the editor.
- *u/v*—*u* is used when the letter indicates a vowel, and *v* when it indicates a consonant.

- *i/j*—*i* is used for the numeral, a vowel or a medial consonant ; *j* is used for an initial consonant.
 - *z/ȝ*—*z* is used where this letter has come down in current use, e.g. *Schevez* ; *ȝ* is used where it represents the obsolete middle-English letter yogh.
 - the use of capital letters has been rationalised following modern practice. For convenience of speedy reference capital letters have been used for the titles of University and Faculty office-holders, but not for dignitaries under the rank of Bishop in the Church at large.
 - for the sake of clarity the headings which appear in the MS. at the beginning of most Deanships have been reproduced in small capitals, whatever the varying form employed by the scribe. Other headings in the MS. are reproduced exactly.
 - place-names have been exactly transcribed, with modern forms given in footnotes where necessary.
2. PUNCTUATION—in general this follows the punctuation of the MS., but commas have been inserted wherever they seem necessary to make the sense clear—especially between items in lists of names in the body of the text.
- the sign || is used to mark the end of a folio where the text continues without a natural break.
3. BRACKETS—*Round Brackets*—these represent brackets that appear in the MS.
- *Pointed Brackets*—these are used to mark the beginning and end of passages of the following kind :
 - (a) marginalia
 - (b) interlineations
 - (c) deleted passages which have at some time formed a significant part of the text of the MS.
 - (d) passages in different ink.
- In each case a footnote describes the particular circumstances.

— *Square Brackets*—these are used to mark editorial insertions in the text. They may contain extra words that seem necessary for the sense : they are also used to indicate blanks in the text of the MS.

4. OTHER EDITORIAL DEVICES—*italic type* is used to indicate :

(a) passages underlined in the MS.

(b) quotations from other parts of the MS.

In each case a footnote describes the particular circumstances.

— a series of dots . . . indicates a passage where it has not been possible to make out the whole text.

— a ' ? ' is inserted in the text within square brackets or is used in a footnote to indicate a reading of which the editor remains doubtful, or to mark an uncertain identification of a name in the text.

— *sic* is inserted within square brackets in the text or is used in a footnote to draw attention to exact, but odd or scarcely comprehensible readings from the MS.

5. GRADUATION LISTS—these have been printed in smaller type in order to save space. An effort has been made to render accurate transcriptions of the personal names ; but it has often not been possible to reproduce exactly the setting of the lists, which tend to be inserted in a somewhat haphazard way in whole or half pages or in otherwise blank spaces of the MS. Explanatory notes are appended to individual lists. As a general rule the names printed in the left-hand column all come in the MS. before these in the right-hand one.

6. DATING—a date has been supplied or suggested for every main item of the text. These editorial dates are centrally placed in each printed page and are written in English in the form ' 7 October 1456 ', or more briefly in the form ' 1456 ' or ' 1456-1457 '. Where the editorial date differs from that in the

MS. the variation is a matter of adjusting the scribe's reckoning to the New Style. Footnotes are provided in more complicated cases.

- the following conventions have been used :
 - (a) 1455-56—used for dates falling between 1 January and 24 March in the year that is 1456 by New Style reckoning.
 - (b) 1456—used for dates falling between 25 March and 31 December in the year 1456.
 - (c) 1456-1457—used to indicate the academic year from October 1456 to October 1457.
- *Determination*—this was originally a process which might last from October to Lent; and although most of this period lay within a single calendar year by the Old Style reckoning it is part of two years according to the New Style. It is therefore convenient to date a student's determination by the date of the academic session (e.g. 1456-1457) during which he went through the various stages of this process rather than the date when the Dean happened to record the names of the determinants.
- *Licence*—here again the system of examination was a protracted process, usually lasting from the beginning of Lent until the month of May or later. In cases where the exact date of conferring the licence is stated, this is indicated in the editorial date; in most other cases it has been thought sufficient to head the Licentiate lists simply by the calendar year (e.g. 1457); but where there is matter of doubt the full date of the session is given and a footnote added where necessary.

C. LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

THIS is not a bibliography of all the works cited in footnotes throughout the Introduction and Text, but rather provides a guide to the full titles of works that are repeatedly cited in an abbreviated form. It should be noted that all the manuscripts

cited are to be found in the St. Andrews University Muniments, unless there is a specific statement to the contrary.

1. PRINTED BOOKS

- A.P.*: *Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland*, edd. T. Thomson and C. Innes (Edinburgh, 1814-75).
- Archbishops*: J. Herkless and R. K. Hannay, *The Archbishops of St. Andrews* (Edinburgh, 1907-15).
- Auctarium*: *Auctarium Chartularii Universitatis Parisiensis*, vols. i-ii, edd. H. Denifle and E. Chatelain (Paris, 1894-7), vol. iii, edd. C. Samaran and E. A. van Moë (Paris, 1935).
- Bishop Kennedy*: A. I. Dunlop, *The Life and Times of James Kennedy, Bishop of St. Andrews* (Edinburgh, 1950).
- Boece, *Lives: Hectoris Boetii Murthlacensium et Aberdonensium Episcoporum Vitae*, ed. J. Moir (New Spalding Club, Aberdeen, 1894).
- Calderwood, *History*: D. Calderwood, *History of the Kirk of Scotland*, edd. T. Thomson and D. Laing (Wodrow Society, Edinburgh, 1842-9).
- Cant, *St. Salvator*: R. G. Cant, *The College of St. Salvator* (Edinburgh, 1950).
- Cant, *University*: R. G. Cant, *The University of St. Andrews* (Edinburgh, 1946).
- Chartularium*: *Chartularium Universitatis Parisiensis*, edd. H. Denifle and E. Chatelain (Paris, 1889-97).
- College of St. Leonard*: J. Herkless and R. K. Hannay, *The College of St. Leonard* (Edinburgh, 1905).
- C.P.R.*: *Calendar of the Entries in the Papal Registers relating to Great Britain and Ireland: Papal Letters*, edd. W. H. Bliss and others (London, 1893-).
- C.P.S.*: *Copiale Prioratus Sanctiandree*, ed. J. H. Baxter (Oxford, 1930).
- C.S.P.*: *Calendar of State Papers relating to Scotland and Mary Queen of Scots 1547-1603*, edd. J. Bain and others (Edinburgh, 1898-).
- C.S.S.R.*: *Calendar of Scottish Supplications to Rome*, vol. i, edd. E. R. Lindsay and A. I. Cameron, vol. ii, ed. A. I. Dunlop (Scottish History Society, Edinburgh, 1934-56).

- Dickinson's *Knox*: J. Knox, *History of the Reformation in Scotland*, ed. W. Croft Dickinson (Edinburgh, 1949).
- Dowden, *Bishops*: J. Dowden, *The Bishops of Scotland* (Glasgow, 1912).
- Dunbar, *Scottish Kings*: A. H. Dunbar, *Scottish Kings*, 2nd edition (Edinburgh, 1906).
- Durkan, *Turnbull*: J. Durkan, *William Turnbull, Bishop of Glasgow* (Glasgow, 1951).
- Durkan and Ross, *Libraries*: J. Durkan and A. Ross, *Early Scottish Libraries* (Glasgow, 1961).
- Early Records*: *The Early Records of the University of St. Andrews*, ed. J. M. Anderson (Scottish History Society, Edinburgh, 1926).
- E.H.R.*: *English Historical Review* (London, 1886-).
- Evidence*: *Evidence, oral and documentary, taken and received by the Commissioners . . . for visiting the Universities of Scotland* (London, 1837: all the references are to vol. iii, even though the vol. number does not appear in the abbreviation).
- Formulare*: *St. Andrews Formulare*, edd. G. Donaldson and C. Macrae (Stair Society, Edinburgh, 1942-4).
- Innes Review*: *Innes Review* (Glasgow, 1950-).
- James I*: E. W. M. Balfour-Melville, *James I, King of Scots* (London, 1936).
- Letters of James IV*: *The Letters of James the Fourth 1505-1513*, edd. R. K. Hannay and others (Scottish History Society, Edinburgh, 1953).
- Letters of James V*: *The Letters of James V*, edd. R. K. Hannay and D. Hay (Edinburgh, 1954).
- McCrie, *Melville*: T. McCrie, *Life of Andrew Melville*, 2nd edition (Edinburgh, 1824).
- Mackie, *University of Glasgow*: J. D. Mackie, *The University of Glasgow 1451-1951* (Glasgow, 1954).
- Major, *History*: J. Major, *History of Greater Britain*, ed. A. Constable (Scottish History Society, Edinburgh, 1892).
- Matrikel*: *Die Matrikel der Universität Köln*, ed. H. Keussen (Bonn, 1919-31).
- Melville, *Diary*: *The Autobiography and Diary of Mr. James Melville*, ed. R. Pitcairn (Wodrow Society, Edinburgh, 1842).

- Munimenta* : *Munimenta Alme Universitatis Glasguensis*, ed. C. Innes (Maitland Club, Glasgow, 1854).
- Patrick, *Statutes* : *Statutes of the Scottish Church*, ed. D. Patrick (Scottish History Society, Edinburgh, 1907).
- Rankin, *Holy Trinity* : W. E. K. Rankin, *The Parish Church of the Holy Trinity St. Andrews* (Edinburgh, 1955).
- Rashdall, *Universities* : H. Rashdall, *The Universities of Europe in the Middle Ages*, edd. F. M. Powicke and A. B. Emden (Oxford, 1936).
- Reg. Aberbrothoc* : *Liber S. Thome de Aberbrothoc*, edd. C. Innes and P. Chalmers (Bannatyne Club, Edinburgh, 1848-56).
- Reg. Epis. Aberd.* : *Registrum Episcopatus Aberdonensis*, ed. C. Innes (Spalding and Maitland Clubs, Edinburgh, 1845).
- Reg. Epis. Morav.* : *Registrum Episcopatus Moraviensis*, ed. C. Innes (Bannatyne Club, Edinburgh, 1837).
- Rentale Dunkeldense* : *Rentale Dunkeldense*, ed. R. K. Hannay (Scottish History Society, Edinburgh, 1915).
- Rentale Sancti Andree* : *Rentale Sancti Andree*, ed. R. K. Hannay (Scottish History Society, Edinburgh, 1913).
- R.M.S.* : *Registrum Magni Sigilli Regum Scotorum*, edd. J. M. Thomson and others (Edinburgh, 1882-1914).
- R.S.S.* : *Registrum Secreti Sigilli Regum Scotorum*, edd. M. Livingstone and others (Edinburgh, 1908-).
- St. Andrews Kirk Session Register* : *Register of the Ministers, Elders, and Deacons of the Christian Congregation of St. Andrews*, ed. D. Hay Fleming (Scottish History Society, Edinburgh, 1889-90).
- Scotichronicon* : *Joannis de Fordun Scotichronicon cum supplementis et continuatione Walteri Bower*, ed. W. Goodall (Edinburgh, 1759).
- Scots Peerage* : *The Scots Peerage*, ed. Sir J. Balfour Paul (Edinburgh, 1904-14).
- Scottish Benefices* : *The Apostolic Camera and Scottish Benefices*, ed. A. I. Cameron (Oxford, 1934).
- Seybolt, *Manuale Scholarium* : R. F. Seybolt, *Manuale Scholarium* (Cambridge, 1921).
- S.H.R.* : *Scottish Historical Review* (Glasgow, 1904-28 ; Edinburgh, 1947-).

S.H.S. : Scottish History Society.

S.T.S. : Scottish Text Society.

Statutes: The Statutes of the Faculty of Arts and the Faculty of Theology at the Period of the Reformation, ed. R. K. Hannay (St. Andrews, 1910).

T.A. : Accounts of the Lord High Treasurer of Scotland, edd. T. Dickson and Sir J. Balfour Paul (Edinburgh, 1877-1916).

Theiner, *Monumenta: Vetera Monumenta Hibernorum et Scottorum Historiam Illustrantia*, ed. A. Theiner (Rome, 1864).

Veterum Laudes: Veterum Laudes, ed. J. B. Salmond (Edinburgh, 1950).

Votiva Tabella: Votiva Tabella (St. Andrews, 1911).

2. MANUSCRIPTS

Acta Rectorum : University Muniments, UY 305.

Bursar's Book : University Muniments, UY 412.

Calendar of St. Andrews Charters : Scottish Record Office, *Calendar of St. Andrews Charters*, prepared by D. Hay Fleming and H. Paton.

Reg. Evid. et Priv. : *Registrum Evidentiarum et Privilegiorum Universitatis Sancti Andree*, University Muniments, UY 150.

Reg. Supp. : Vatican Archives, *Registra Supplicationum*.

SYNOPSIS OF THE TEXT¹

1413-1414. Bachelors of said year

1413-1414. Oath of Bachelors.

1414, 8 *December*. In Schools of Theology. Resolved to have a book of the Faculty and seals for Dean and Receptor. Determinants to be admitted by Dean and Regents after making payment to Beadle. In disputed cases, appeal to be made to Faculty.

1414, 14 *December*. As above. Faculty deprives a master (Robert of Strathbrock) for a year from regency for admitting a student to determine against decision of Dean and other regents. He appeals to Chancellor and Rector. [*This minute deleted.*]

1414-15, 5 *February*. As above. Faculty prescribes conditions for restoration of above master. [*This minute deleted.*]

1415, 18 *October*. As above. Faculty of Arts and Faculty of Canon Law to make payments to Promotors of the University for defence of privileges. Books to be read after the custom of Paris, beginning the session on 19 October. Only texts of Aristotle to count.

26 *November*. St. Leonard's. All students to live *collegialiter* under masters in houses. Grammar students to hold the feast of translation of St. Nicholas in summer and not to go in procession with the boy bishop begging money. Restrictions to be placed on time to be spent on cock-fighting. Grammar students to take walks in orderly fashion with a leader and to speak Latin.

Bachelors of 1414-1415

Masters of 1414-1415

14 *December*. As above. Receptor elected. Old Receptor to render account. Students to live in hall or pedagogy under masters. No touting by masters.

¹ This Synopsis is intended as a guide to the contents of the text and follows the order of entries there. It should accordingly be noted that certain entries are not in their correct chronological sequence.

1415-16, 17 *January*. As above. Conditions imposed on taking bachelor's grade. £5 assigned to buy books from Paris, and £5 for Faculty mace.

2 *March*. Regulations for examination of bachelors.

Bachelors of 1415-1416

1416, 21 *May*. In School of Theology. £5 formerly allocated for buying books to be diverted to making the mace. A dispensation from reading for two years refused. Grant to Beadle.

19 *June*. In chapel of St. John's College. Students must live in halls or pedagogies as at Paris, excepting only poor scholars and sons of citizens. No masters shall entice away or receive scholars of another, under penalties.

26 *June*. As above. No scholars may change masters, and no masters may receive scholars, without consent of their guardians.

6 *October*. In School of Theology. Payment for making head of mace. Mr. John Gill suspended for next session in terms of statute against procuring scholars. [*This sentence deleted.*]

17 *October*. As above. Mr. John Gill submits to Faculty and is restored. [*This minute deleted.*]

Bachelors of 1416-1417

1416-17, 15 *January*. As above. Punishment for breach of statute against touting to pertain to Dean. Transgressors to be allowed first to state their case before Faculty.

2 *March*. In chapel of St. John's College. Paris statute about payment in money (not pledges) to be observed by determinants and bachelors. *Pauperes* to swear to their poverty in presence of Faculty.

Licentiates of 1416-1417

1417, 2 *April*. In School of Theology. Rector present. For this year all regents to be *temptatores*.

5 *May*. As above. Beadle elected. No one to be admitted or placed, unless after *temptamen* and *examen*.

6 *June*. As above. In future only three bachelors to incept under one master. New masters to take oaths to the Beadle as to reading for two years, wearing suitable dress, keeping place assigned to them in licence, resisting Lollards, keeping the peace and observing statutes and customs of the University and Faculty of Arts.

Bachelors of 1417-1418

1417-18, 16 *February*. In chapel. Majority decide that only doctrine of Buridan be read. Beadle to have fee from each bachelor disputing.

1418, 9 *August*. At St. Leonard's. Decision to transfer obedience to Pope Martin. Envoy to be sent to Governor and Council of the realm to this end. Mace to be procured from goldsmith. Grant to Beadle.

13 *October*. In Schools of Theology. Masters and scholars alike to have a voice in deliberations of the University. University not to dispoise money of any Faculty without consent of Faculty. Faculty contributes to expenses of Rector at General Council at Perth.

Bachelors of 1418-1419 (two lists)

1418-19, 10 *March*. Receptor's account. New Receptor elected.

1419, 29 *April*. Four *temptatores* elected, and take oath in presence of Chancellor to admit to examination only those eligible.

Licentiates of 1419

12 *May*. In old parish church. Chancellor and Rector present. List of books necessary for licence.

9 *December*. In chapel of College. Decision regarding custody and expenses of making mace: contributions from Laurence of Lindores and Earl of Douglas.

Determinants of 1419-1420

1420, *No date*. In Chapel Royal. Faculty to hold no *temptamen*, but to present four candidates to Chancellor.

Licentiates and masters of 1420

No date. As above. In future no one to be called to licence unless he has first read for two years in Arts at St. Andrews, or has received special dispensation.

1421, 11 *August*. As above. Decision regarding election and salary of Beadle.

Determinants of 1421–1422

Licentiates of 1423

Determinants of 1422–1423

Determinants of 1423–1424

1423, 13 *November*. New Beadle elected to replace defaulter.

1424, 29 *November*. As above. University not to conclude anything against the liberty of Faculty without consent of Faculty. University not to impede those reading in Faculty of Arts from teaching grammar. Unanimous agreement of masters present.

Determinants of 1424–1425 (two lists)

Licentiates of 1425, 14 July

1425, 13 *October*. In chapel of College of St. John. A master elected to read book of Ethics on feast days.

Bachelors of 1425–1426

24 *November*. As above. JAMES LINDSAY elected *Dean* in presence of Chancellor. Deans to hold office for one year.

12 *December*. As above. Pardon granted to masters who had conferred, and to students who had received, licence against statutes of Faculty, with warning for future. Dean to delete decisions taken against Strathbrock and Gill.

1426, 20 *June*. As above. Seven auditors appointed for Receptor's accounts and meet in house of Laurence of Lindores, Receptor. Laurence in debt to Faculty. Mace redeemed from him. Disagreement over accounts.

Bachelors of 1426–1427

2 *October*. At St. Leonard's. Oath of office prescribed for Dean.

Licentiates of 1425-1426

1427, 10 *November*. In chapel of St. John. ALEXANDER NEWTON elected *Dean*, with power of choosing assessors. Chancellor grants supplication for special examination for one of two petitioners.

19 *November*. As above. Four *temptatores* elected and take oath to Chancellor.

1427-28, 12 *January*. As above. All bachelors to enter *in cameris* together. Examiners appointed. Masters to take precedence in disputations and other acts by seniority.

Licentiates of 1426-1427

Licentiates of 1427-1428

Licentiates of 1428-1429

1428-29, 8 *February*. As above. JOHN FORRESTER elected *Dean*. Assessors elected for reformation of Faculty. Dean not to convoke Faculty without their consent.

5 *February*. As above. Election of Receptor. Decision regarding recovery of moneys of Faculty alienated by supports.

15 *February*. As above. Masters who formerly received scholars for determination or licence are to stand surety for those who did not pay their fees to Faculty. In future such scholars must pay fees beforehand.

Bachelors of 1428-1429

1429, 4 *November*. At St. Leonard's. Election of Beadle.

1429-30, 7 *February*. As above. WILLIAM TURNBULL elected *Dean* after his excuses had not been accepted. Former Dean seeks ratification of his acts. All masters should assist Dean in Faculty business.

9 *March*. As above. Faculty to support a deputation to Parliament at Perth.

1430, 26 *March*. As above. Chancellor grants tenement near chapel of St. John for building a College, provided Faculty contribute.

4 *April*. As above. Election of four *temptatores* on oath.

c. 9 *April*. As above. Faculty receives sasine of tenement granted by Chancellor.

Bachelors of 1429-1430

c. *May*. As above. On motion of Dean masters decide to have a single pedagogy, to remove discords.

28 *May*. As above. Laurence of Lindores elected master of united pedagogy.

c. 28 *May*. As above. Receptor resigns and auditors are appointed.

c. 28 *May*. In house of Laurence of Lindores. Receptor's account.

10 *July*. At St. Leonard's. Decision to have only one grammar school.

Licentiates of 1430

14 *July*. In chapel of St. John. Decision as to days on which licentiates might become masters. Election of Beadle.

No date. As above. Election of Beadle.

Bachelors of 1430-1431

1431. Licentiates of 1431, 11 April

Determinants of 1431-1432

Determinants of 1432-1433

1432, 9 *July*. As above. LAURENCE OF LINDORES elected *Dean*.

13 *November*. As above. Scholars of a second pedagogy to be allowed to determine. Determinants must pay half of Rector's dues before admission to determination. Election of Beadle. In future, Faculty Beadle must be a student in Arts or Theology.

21 *November*. As above. Articles made by Privy Seal and King presented to Faculty. Dean to visit pedagogies with powers of discipline, and to be assisted by three non-regent masters. Regulations about students transferring from one pedagogy to another and about promoting friendship between pedagogies. Masters of pedagogies and regents to take oaths of obedience yearly to Dean.

Licentiates of 1433

Determinants of 1433-1434 (three lists)

1433-34, 4 *February*. As above. LAURENCE OF LINDORES, *Dean*. Action to rescind decision to have a single grammar school deferred at request of Chancellor.

19 *March*. As above. Grammar school decision reversed. *Temptatores* elected. Receptor continued.

Licentiates of 1434

Determinants of 1434-1435

1432, 21 *November*. Continuation of the above Articles. Masters not to be summoned to solemn acts by groups of masters and scholars but by Beadle during morning teaching of regents; others to be summoned by their friends. Rules about celebration of May Day and Feast of Kings and for paying expenses during absence. Annual Feast of Faculty to be kept on Day of St. John the Evangelist (6 May). No one to promote students without consent of Dean.

Determinants of 1435-1436

1435, 27 *October*. Joint meeting of Faculties of Canon Law and Arts. Recantation by Robert Gardiner of certain propositions made in the School of Canon Law.

1435-36, 26 *February*. In great school of College. Two masters granted dispensation from *lectura* on going with royal embassy to France.

1436, 4 *May*. As above. *Temptatores* elected. Another dispensation as above. Election of Beadle.

Determinant of 1435-1436

Licentiates of 1436, 6 July

Determinants of 1436

28 *November*. As above. Election of auditors and of new Receptor. Dispensation from *lectura* as above.

Determinants of 1436, 3 December

1436-37, 21 *January*. As above. Resolution about expenses of deputies going to Perth for preservation of privileges. Rector is given Faculty mace on condition of bringing it back unharmed.

1437, 31 *May*. In new school. Chancellor with consent of Faculty admits a master who has not heard all statutory books, on conditions. At request of Chancellor a second Beadle is accepted for one year; thereafter to be removed if found insufficient.

Licentiates of 1437, 10 June

16 *September*. In schools of St. John. GEORGE NEWTON elected *Dean* on death of Laurence of Lindores. Faculty mace and muniments of College of St. John and of Faculty recovered from Laurence's executors after appeal to Bishop-Chancellor. Instrument taken.

17 *September*. In new school. Exequies of Laurence of Lindores held at expense of Faculty. Book of Faculty still withheld. A dispensation from *lectura*.

7 *November*. As above. Dean takes oath.

Determinants of 1437-1438

1438, 1 *April*. Audit of Receptor's accounts by five auditors.

Licentiates of 1438

One Licentiate of 1439, 1 October

13 *October*. In new schools. Majority vote (20-5) that only Buridan should be read in Logic. Minority appeal to University; this is declared to be against liberty of Faculty.

14 *November*. In new Faculty house. Bishop of Orkney conveys Chancellor's wish, and Faculty agrees, that doctrine of Albert or of any other not containing errors may be taught.

1439, 9 April. In new school. A common chest to be bought for mace, muniments of St. John's College, charters of tenement of new school, money and treasures of Faculty.

16 April. Audit of Receptor's accounts; seven auditors.

Bachelors of 1438-1439

Licentiates of 1439

23 October. In new school. Decision to hold a general *examen* for bachelors willing to enter (*intrare*). Conditional dispensation *de tempore et de auditione* on account of plague. Four *temptatores* elected. Permission to teach elsewhere if necessary during plague. Fee granted to Beadle.

One Licentiate for 1440 and one for 1441

1 December. As above. Leave of absence granted to Dean. Dispensations granted to Rector from reading for two years and to certain licentiates from oath to *temptatores*. Deputies appointed to advise on reformation of statutes. JAMES OF STRATHMIGLO elected *Dean*. George Newton, late Dean, presents book of statutes and privileges of Paris.

3 December. As above. Statute regarding *lectura* to be enforced with special reference to difficulties of the times; scale of fines.

11 December. As above. New statutes read and approved by twenty-one masters. Official copy to be written on parchment.

22 December. In new house of Faculty. Masters bind themselves to observe above statutes.

No date. Memorandum as to repayment of loan made by University towards expenses of Feast of Faculty.

1440. [*No records, perhaps because of plague or death of Chancellor.*]

1441, 24 October. In house of Dean. Former Receptor pays £6 to WALTER STEWART, *Dean* and Receptor, in presence of witnesses.

4 November. In chapel of St. John the Evangelist. THOMAS RAMSAY, *Dean*. Walter Stewart continued as Receptor. Four assessors elected.

4 December. Receptor's account.

1441-42, 12 *February*. In chapel of St. John. No bachelors ready for examination. John Lyon seeks payment of 20s. due for dispensation from *lectura*, guarantor having died during plague.

1442, 4 *May*. As above. Masters to be fined for not attending congregations when summoned by Beadle. A payment due for dispensation from *lectura* postponed *ad pinguiorem fortunam*.

23 *August*. In new school. A master authorised to obtain money from Receptor for repair of school and houses of Faculty.

3 *November*. As above. THOMAS RAMSAY, *Dean*. Receptor and assessors continued.

10 *November*. As above. Statutes read in presence of masters. Regents present determinants.

Determinants of 1442-1443

3 *December*. Receptor's account.

Determinants of 1443-1444

1443, 3 *November*. In new school. THOMAS RAMSAY, *Dean*. Receptor continued. Four assessors. Regents present determinants.

1443-44, 2 *March*. As above. Four masters elected to examine bachelors.

1444, 7 *May*. As above. A master begs dispensation from *lectura*, and permission to wear clothes of his choice.

Licentiates of 1444

1443, 4 *December*. Memorandum concerning Receptor's account.

1444, 3 *November*. In new school. JOHN LYON, *Dean*. Receptor and four assessors elected.

10 *November*. As above. Regents present determinants. Remissions granted *ad pinguiorem fortunam*.

24 *November*. As above. Determinants to have own copes or pay 5s.

Determinants of 1444-1445

Licentiates of 1445

1444-45, 15 *February*. As above. Election of four masters to examine bachelors.

1444, 5 *December*. Receptor's account

1445, 15 *April*. As above. *Temptatores* continued as *examinatores* for bachelors *in cameris*.

28 *April*. As above. Provisors elected for Feast of Faculty. A remission granted *ad pinguiorem fortunam*. Masters wish to have gable in new school with a vault.

13 *May*. As above. 'Supposts' bringing scandal on Faculty to be punished.

20 *July*. As above. Election of Beadle postponed.

2 *October*. As above. Determinants presented. Regents choose books. Supplication of two masters for support in *lectura*. A substitute appointed for Beadle.

4 *November*. As above. THOMAS RAMSAY, *Dean*. Receptor elected.

15 *November*. As above. Decision as to custody of the common chest. Retiring auditor shall hand over key of common chest to his successor after annual audit on 1 *December*.

Determinants of 1445-1446

3 *December*. Receptor's account.

Licentiates of 1446

1446, 3 *November*. In chapel of St. John. DAVID CRANNACH, *Dean*. Receptor continued. Four assessors elected. Regents present determinants.

Determinants of 1446-1447

2 *December*. Receptor's account.

1446-47, 20 *March*. In new school. Regents present bachelors *ad examen*. Four *temptatores* elected. A master is granted dispensation from *lectura*.

1447, 28 *April*. As above. It is decided to celebrate customary mass and Feast of Faculty. A master is received and takes oath.

8 *May*. As above. *Temptatores* continued to examine bachelors *in cameris*. Two students admitted *ad examen*; one of them dispensed from third responcion.

Licentiates of 1447, 27 May

15 *July*. In school of artists. ADAM HEPBURN, *Dean*. Four assessors.

31 *July*. As above. Receptor to take legal measures to recover debts of Faculty.

3 *November*. In new school. ADAM HEPBURN, *Dean*. Receptor elected. Four assessors.

No date. Receptor's account: audit postponed.

15 *December*. As above. THOMAS LOGY replaces Adam Hepburn as *Dean*. John Lyon becomes Receptor, and is exonerated from debt as cautioner. A dispensation from *lectura*.

1447-48, 12 *February*. As above. Thirteen students presented *ad examen*; two dispensed from part of fourth year. Examiners appointed. A dispensation from part payment *de lectura*.

1448, 4 *May*. As above. *Temptatores* continued as *examinatores in cameris*. Provisors elected.

Licentiates of 1448

17 *October*. As above. No graduate of any other university to be admitted before paying dues. A decision of Laurence of Lindores about moving from house to house to be made a statute. Two graduates received.

3 *November*. As above. THOMAS LEITCH, *Dean*. Receptor continued. Four assessors. A master admitted to Faculty. A dispensation to wear secular clothes, on conditions.

2 *December*. As above. Auditors chosen for Receptor's accounts. Determinants presented.

Determinants of 1448-1449

2 *December*. Receptor's accounts.

1448-49, 30 *January*. As above. Two assessors resign and are replaced. Student who has changed house permitted to determine in spite of opposition. Dean dispensed from *lectura*.

3 *March*. As above. Held on first Monday in Lent as statutory date. Regents present bachelors for licence. Examiners elected and they present bachelors to Chancellor. Determinants and licentiates, who have not their own hoods and copes, must hire them from Faculty.

22 *March*. As above. Sub-Dean substituted with dispensation from *lectura*.

Licentiates of 1449

1449, 10 *May*. As above. Payments for Feast of St. John to be made in future in accordance with official scale, lest Faculty funds suffer.

3 *November*. As above. ROBERT PANTER, *Dean*. Receptor elected. Four assessors.

Determinants of 1449-1450

3 *November*. Receptor's Accounts.

Determinants of 1449-1450 (supplementary list)

1449-50, 23 *February*. As above. One scholar presented *ad examen* for licence. Deputies appointed to decide about additions to fabric of school of Faculty.

Licentiate of 1450: Dispensations from *lectura*.

No date. Memorandum as to oak beams purchased for floor of school.

1450, 2 *October*. In new school. Determinants presented and Regents choose books, according to statute. Regulations for keeping keys of the common chest.

2 *December*. Receptor's account.

3 *November*. As above. DAVID CRANNACH, *Dean*. Receptor elected. Four assessors. A master received.

9 *November*. As above. Dispensation to bachelors from

third responson. They are to take oath of obedience to Dean before baccalaureate.

Determinants of 1450-1451

1450-51, 15 *March*. As above. Regents present bachelors. *Temptatores* elected. Two masters received to Faculty.

Licentiates of 1451

Bachelors of 1450-1451

[*All congregations now held in new school.*]

1451, 3 *November*. ADAM HEPBURN, *Dean*. Receptor continued. Four assessors. Election of auditors. New masters received.

4 *December*. Receptor's account.

10 *December*. Report made on retiring Receptor's account and a new Receptor is elected. A master received.

Bachelors of 1451-1452

1451-52, 3 *March*. (Not statutory date.) Students presented. *Temptatores* elected. Dispensation from payment granted *ad pinguiozem fortunam*. Payments made for dispensations.

1452, 21 *April*. Provisors elected. Faculty accepts cope as payment of debt. Dispensation *ad pinguiozem fortunam*. A master received.

Licentiates of 1452

19 *August*. Penalties imposed on those not paying the excess money expended on the Feast of St. John. Three masters received.

Determinants of 1452-1453

3 *November*. ADAM HEPBURN, *Dean*. Assessors continued. Robert Panter continued as Receptor and Master of Works. Assessors to act as auditors of Receptor's account. Four masters received. Quodlibetarius elected.

Determinants of 1452-1453 (second list)

4 *December*. Receptor's Account.

1452-53, 18 *January*. Bachelors dispensed from third responson. A master dispensed to wear lay clothes.

26 February. (Statutory date.) Regents present scholars. *Temptatores* elected. No master to act as surety for a scholar about to be promoted. No licentiate to accept master's insignia elsewhere. A master is allowed a year's grace for payment for dispensation from *lectura*. Ninescholars dispensed from third respension.

1 March. Objection to a candidate not substantiated.

1453, 21 April. *Temptatores* continued as *examinatores*. Provisors elected. Students forbidden to carry large knives and to wear fashionable clothing.

12 May. Audit of provisors' account. Licenciands dispensed from eight days *in cameris*. Dispensation money to be put to paying off excess expenses of Feast.

Licentiates of 1453

19 October. Quodlibetarius elected. Four masters received. Payment claimed from two, made masters elsewhere.

Determinants of 1453-1454

3 November. WALTER BLAIR, *Dean*. Receptor continued. Four assessors, with one additional at vote of Dean.

1453-54, 5 January. Auditors elected. Lower school and garden, which had been converted to private uses, to be restored to common use of Faculty, and kitchen to be built at expense of Faculty. A bachelor of Paris received.

8 January. Receptor's account.

29 January. Bishop proposes, and Faculty agrees to, union of pedagogies for five years in interests of discipline. Certain bachelors dispensed from third respension.

13 March. Regents present students *ad examen*. Four *temptatores*. Discussion as to seniority of masters in Congregations and public acts.

1454, 13 April. Provisors elected. *Temptatores* ask that Dean and assessors should have power to confer with them for the clearing of their consciences.

Licentiates of 1454

14 May. *Temptatores* continued as *examinatores*. Scale of charges fixed for *birreta* to be given to *temptatores*.

Determinants of 1454-55

1454-55, 4 February. Receptor's account.

1454, 4 November. JOHN LYON, *Dean*. Receptor continued. Four assessors, with power to Dean to appoint substitutes.

1454-55, 18 January. Auditors appointed for Receptor's account. A bachelor admitted with remission of fee. Four bachelors dispensed from third responson, on payment.

25 February. Regents present bachelors. Four masters appointed for *temptamen*. Regulations as to responsibility of cautioners for debtors *pro lectura*.

1455, 21 April. Provisors elected. *Temptatores* continued as *examinatores*. Scale of payments for expenses of Feast.

20 May. Bachelors to make vesper disputations on night before licence as in other Faculties. Five bachelors dispensed from six days *in cameris* on making customary payments to Vice-Chancellor and examiners. Two dispensations *ad pinguiorem fortunam*.

Licentiates of 1455

2 October. Regents choose books. Quodlibetarius elected.

Determinants of 1455-1456

3 November. JOHN LYON, *Dean*. Receptor continued. Four assessors, with power to Dean to appoint substitutes. Dispensations from *lectura*, in one case because teaching had been discontinued. Assessors to be auditors of accounts.

2 December. Receptor's account.

Determinants of 1455-1456 (second list)

Licentiates of 1455-1456

1455-56, 16 February. Congregation adjourned till 12 April because bachelors had not completed *formalia*. Permission granted to three bachelors to respond after Feast of St. Valentine.

9 March. Date changed by assessors. Because of unsettled times, bachelors accepted in spite of irregularities. *Temptatores* elected. Provost Athilmer granted use of Faculty garden.

1456, 19 April. Provisors elected.

27 April. (Statutory date.) *Temptatores* continued as *examinatores*. Remission of three days granted to bachelors, after having been eighteen days *in cameris*.

7 June. Statute against carrying arms to be put into effect. Permission to a licentiate to ascend the master's chair next day along with two other *potentes*.

13 August. Structural alterations to be made in lower school. Library to be housed *in parva domo*. Gifts of books. A master dispensed to wear clothing of his own choice. John Athilmer requires Thomas Ramsay to restore certain beams left in kitchen of St. John's College.

2 October. Two regent masters choose books according to statute. Election of Quodlibetarius postponed. Determinants presented.

3 November. DAVID MONYPENNY, *Dean*. Bursar continued. Seven assessors, with power to Dean to summon others. In future, school not be used for determinants' feasts. Assessors to audit Bursar's accounts.

Determinants of 1456-1457

11 December. Discussion as to repair of cupboard for keeping *insignia* of Faculty and alterations to fabric of lower school. Dean's assessors to investigate quarrel between Athilmer and Ramsay over beams. Resignation of Beadle, and appointment of successor.

1456-57, 7 March. No bachelors presented. Permission granted to make a window on conditions. Determinants must pay for cope before responsions *in vico*.

1457, 22 April. Provisors elected. A bachelor dispensed to respond after Easter. Two masters granted extension of time to pay for dispensation from *lectura*. Deputies chosen to advise on engraving of seal for Dean. Bursar (Receptor) exonerated.

10 *May*. Measures taken for custody of Faculty mace after controversy between Arts and Theology. A dispensation from *lectura*. Auditors appointed for provisors' accounts. Report on device for Dean's seal.

3 *August*. Further measures for security of mace. Permission to make a window in School of Decrees refused.

3 *October*. Inducements offered to Quodlibetarius. Masters choose books. Candidates for baccalaureate are asked to come to take oath to Dean in his room. Discussion regarding University statutes infringing liberty of Faculty. A book borrowed from Faculty.

8 *October*. Faculty repudiates above University statutes. Two masters received.

1 *November*. PATRICK GRAHAM, *Dean*. Bursar continued Seven assessors chosen, with power to Dean. Two masters received. Acts of last Dean and of Bursar ratified.

Determinants of 1457-1458

1457-58, 22 *February*. Regents present scholars. Three others present themselves later with schedules and are admitted after discussion.

1458, 15 *April*. Provisors elected.

20 *April*. Examiners *in cameris* elected.

Licentiates of 1458

4 *October*. Quodlibetarius elected. Four new masters admitted *ad lecturam*. Regents choose books. Scholars received to determine. Dean given a deputy.

3 *November*. JOHN DE CAMPO, *Dean*. Bursar continued. Four assessors (all theologians), with power to Dean.

29 *November*. Measures taken for safe keeping of common seal, chest and Faculty mace. Dispensation to two determinants to begin late. Complaint of certain bachelors about unjust 'calling' and placing; they go elsewhere. Deputies appointed to examine the case. Two masters received.

1458-59, 14 *January*. Debt of a deceased master remitted.

Determinants of 1458-1459

12 *February*. Bachelors presented. *Temptatores* elected. Certain bachelors dispensed from third responson on payment.

15 *March*. Queen writes to summon Dean. Deputy appointed. Contumacious student asks pardon. Masters may be received from universities which receive St. Andrews masters.

1459, 13 *April*. Above student pardoned. Provisors elected. Dean summoned to synod in Aberdeen. A substitute appointed.

Licentiates of 1459

3 *November*. JOHN LOCK, *Dean*. Bursar continued. Auditors appointed. Four senior masters to be assessors, with power to Dean to choose others.

21 *December*. Special meeting convened to hear complaint of injury done to Faculty in person of Quodlibetarius. The offender to seek pardon.

Determinants of 1459-1460

1460, 8 *April*. Delegates from the Bishop make suggestions for promoting peace and discipline. Proposal to have a single pedagogy for two years is put to the vote and accepted.

5 *June*. Special meeting to deal with 'rebels' opening a second pedagogy. John Lock appointed to rule official pedagogy. Permission requested to make a window.

3 *July*. Discussion on precedence in placing of masters.

5 *October*. After dedication of St. Salvator's. Regents present determinants. Difficulty in finding a Quodlibetarius.

Licentiates of 1459-1460

3 *November*. ALEXANDER SCRYMGEOUR, *Dean*. Quodlibetarius elected. Contumacious master (George Hunter) asks to be received from Paris, begging forgiveness. Case deferred until return of Bishop.

13 *November*. Dean asks for assessors, and requests that their decision be upheld. Five assessors elected. Dean and assessors empowered to adjudicate in quarrel between Provost Athilmer and John Lock.

22 *December*. Dean deals with above quarrel, and takes action against Athilmer.

1460-61, 28 *January*. Need for statute against carrying arms. Consideration of case of Provost Athilmer. Deputies appointed to meet him.

Determinants of 1460-1461

1461, 22 *August*. Special meeting. Reception of master George Hunter after submission.

2 *October*. Quodlibetarius elected. Mass of the Holy Spirit to be celebrated at beginning of session. A master petitions for remission of a sum of money.

3 *November*. HUGH DOUGLAS, *Dean*. Receptor continued. Ratification of acts of retiring Dean.

10 *November*. Six assessors elected. Faculty unwilling to dispense from *lectura*.

1461-62, 20 *January*. Date fixed for rendering Receptor's account. Dispensations granted from *lectura* and responsions, on payment.

Determinants of 1461-1462

4 *March*. Masters present bachelors for *examen*. *Tempatores* elected.

Licentiates of 1462

1462, 3 *November*. ROBERT PANTER, *Dean*: continued as Receptor. Six assessors elected.

Determinants of 1462-1463

1462-63, 28 *February*. *Tempatores* elected, two being regents and two non-regents. A master dispensed to wear clothing of his choice.

1463, 18 *April*. Provisors elected. A dispensation from *lectura* for one year, on payment.

25 *May*. *Examinatores in cameris* elected.

7 *June*. Seven deputies elected to advise about Feast of Faculty.

Licentiates of 1463

3 November. DAVID MONYPENNY, *Dean*. Robert Panter, Receptor. Five assessors elected, with power to Dean. Proposal to have disputations weekly.

Determinants of 1463-1464

1463-64, 8 February. Bachelors granted dispensation from third responsion on payment to funds for building new house. Decision on proposal to hold weekly disputations postponed because of small attendance of masters.

1464, 9 April. *Temptatores* elected. No decision about above proposal. A master suspended for one year.

12 May. Bachelors *in cameris* dispensed on supplication of King. Agreement between two masters as to precedence and promotion to master's grade. Grant of life appointment to Grammar School.

Licentiates of 1464

18 September. Quodlibetarius elected.

3 November. WILLIAM FORBES, *Dean*. Receptor continued. Four assessors elected, with power to Dean.

Determinants of 1464-1465

1464-65, 11 February. On petition of two masters, bachelors are dispensed from third responsion, on payment.

4 March. (Statutory date.) *Temptatores* elected. Limited dispensation granted from two responsions. Dean, being also Rector, resigns Deanship. JAMES OGILVIE elected *Dean*.

1465, 3 April. Provisors elected for Faculty Feast. Conditional dispensation granted from disputations.

24 July. Four masters received, one from Paris. Dispensation granted to a master to wear lay clothing to go home.

Licentiates of 1465

5 October. Quodlibetarius elected. Two masters received. Determinants presented. Regents choose books.

3 November. JAMES OGILVIE, *Dean*, at first declining. Assessors elected but not named. Consideration given to status of two masters.

Determinants of 1465-1466

1465-66, 2 *March*. *Temptatores* elected. A master received, placed not according to age but *inter nobiles*. Disagreement about 'calling' for *temptamen*. Congregation breaks up without decision.

1466, 15 *April*. Provisors elected, one being appointed with power to choose a colleague.

22 *April*. *Temptatores* elected.

Licentiates of 1466

6 *October*. Quodlibetarius elected. Determinants presented.

3 *November*. DAVID MONYPENNY, *Dean*. Bursar continued. Assessors and auditors elected.

Determinants of 1466-1467

1466-67, 18 *January*. *Temptatores* elected. Dean is authorised to ask Prior to send back Grammar School boys and master from within the monastery. Dean and deputies to consult about making reforms in Faculty.

Licentiates of 1467

1467, 3 *October*. Quodlibetarius elected. Masters choose books. Regents present determinants. Dean deals with quarrel between two masters.

3 *November*. DAVID MONYPENNY, *Dean*. Bursar and assessors continued.

Determinants of 1467-1468

9 *December*. Complaints about promotion expenses and poor quality of presentation gloves. Regulations made on these points.

1467-68, 18 *January*. *Temptatores* elected.

1468, 3 *October*. Quodlibetarius elected. Regents choose books.

Licentiates of 1467-1468

3 *November*. ALEXANDER PENICUIK, *Dean*. Bursar continued. Eight assessors, with power to Dean. Quodlibetarius asks for support.

12 *December*. Master received. Two *potentes* to be promoted to master's grade in one 'act' along with another, on payment.

1468-69, 21 *February*. Dispute over election of one of the *temptatores*. Complaint about vote of excommunicate master.

8 *March*. Provisors elected. As appeal had been made to Bishop against Dean's ruling in above election, he retires in favour of a deputy. Renewed complaint about excommunicate master. Proceedings taken against certain masters for leaving Congregation. Dean's action is ratified.

Determinants of 1468-1469

Licentiatees of 1469

1469, 8 *May*. Complaint against two scholars of St. Salvator's.

3 *October*. Quodlibetarius elected. Two regents choose books. Determinants received. Absentees to be received on arrival.

c. October. Andreas Gorleth, Master of Arts and Doctor of Medicine, received, with remission of dues out of deference to Queen.

8 *November*. GILBERT KENNEDY, *Dean*. Bursar continued. Six assessors, with power to Dean.

Determinants of 1469-1470

Licentiatees of 1470

1469-70, 9 *March*. Proceedings against masters of St. Salvator's for taking away students. Proceedings against a student for assault on Dean (himself withdrawing). Although masters and students of College have contravened statutes of Faculty, they are given a chance to make submission.

12 *March*. *Temptatores* elected, fourth place being conditional on presentation of scholars from College. Students and masters, convicted of committing a night assault on Dean and others of the Faculty, given fifteen days to submit.

1470, 2 *April*. Sentence against above masters and students postponed.

9 *April*. Proceedings against above defaulters again postponed to allow them to be cited. Intervention of Bishop.

11 *April*. Provisors elected. Execution of above sentence postponed.

12 *April*. Delinquents 'cut off'; twenty named.

3 *November*. ANDREW STEWART, *Dean*. Bursar continued. Eight assessors elected. Gilbert Kennedy elected Dean substitute.

Determinants of 1470-1471

1470-71, 23 *February*. Dean reports on negotiations with College about 'callings'. Thirty-two masters condemn the Provost and others, but delay execution. One St. Salvator's master swears ignorance.

4 *March*. Meeting prorogued till 18 March.

18 *March*. Election of *temptatores* postponed at request of King. Bachelors to be admitted to *temptamen*.

1471, 20 *April*. Election of *temptatores*. Voting influenced by hope of agreement.

28 *May*. *Temptatores* continued as *examinatores*.

Licentiates of 1471

4 *November*. THOMAS POTTER, *Vice-Dean*, presiding. DAVID MONYPENNY elected *Dean*. Regulations about payment of fees to Bursar and graduation expenses. Six assessors elected, with power to Dean.

5 *December*. Old regulations about reading books to be observed—four years' programme detailed; regents not to exact fees. Rich scholars must eat and sleep in College or Pedagogy.

Determinants of 1471-1472

1471-72, 9 *February*. Regents present bachelors to be examined for licence. *Temptatores* elected.

1472, 8 *April*. Provisors elected.

15 *April*. Complaint of Bursar against rebellious debtor, how asks pardon more from fear than penitence. A master received.

20 *May*. A formal Congregation, because in week of Pentecost. Dispensation granted to a student from all responsions *in vico*, on payment. A master received.

Licentiates of 1472

2 *October*. Quodlibetarius elected. Bursar exonerated in respect of debts not recovered.

3 *November*. MICHAEL LIVINGSTONE, *Dean*. Bursar complains of being hindered in building wall in lower school. Commission to investigate. Disputed election of Bursar.

Determinants of 1472-1473

11 *December*. Thirteen assessors elected, with power to Dean. Four of the assessors to be auditors. Bursar continued.

23 *December*. Bursar censured for not rendering account as required; and is pardoned.

Licentiates of 1473

1473, 3 *November*. DAVID MONYPENNY, *Dean*. Bursar continued. Provost Athilmer exempted from contributing to Faculty Feast on account of age.

Determinants of 1473-1474

29 *November*. Seven assessors elected, with power to Dean; four of them to be auditors. Garden of Pedagogy to be kept for use of Faculty. Two masters received.

24 *December*. Resignation of Beadle and election of successor. Licence conferred by Vice-Chancellor on retiring Beadle. Old statutes concerning *lectura* to be observed.

1473-74, 2 *March*. Intrans presented to be examined for licence. *Temptatores* elected. On petition of King, an intrans is dispensed to respond after St. Valentine's Day.

1474, 16 *April*. Provisors elected. A master received.

30 *June*. *Temptatores* continued as *examinatores*. Dispensation granted from time *in cameris*, on contributing to fabric fund.

Licentiates of 1474

10 *October*. Quodlibetarius elected. Determinants received. Regents choose books.

3 *November*. ROBERT KEITH, *Dean*. Bursar continued. Ten assessors, who are also to be auditors. Rector to procure books for Faculty.

Determinants of 1474-1475

1474-75, 13 *February*. Intrants presented. *Temptatores* elected. Decision as to restriction of expenses of Faculty Feast to have strength of a statute.

1475, 6 *April*. Provisors chosen.

20 *May*. *Temptatores* continued as *examinatores*. Restriction of expenses of Feast to be enforced by oath.

Licentiates of 1475

3 *October*. Quodlibetarius elected. Determinants received. Regents choose books.

3 *November*. JOHN DOLES, *Dean*. Eight assessors, with power to Dean.

Determinants of 1475-1476

1475-76, 4 *March*. Intrants presented. *Temptatores* elected.

1476, 3 *April*. Provisors elected.

8 *June*. *Temptatores* continued as *examinatores*. Licentiates to swear to take master's grade within forty days.

10 *August*. Certain licentiates dispensed from above oath until after St. Martin's Day.

Licentiates of 1475-1476

1 *October*. Quodlibetarius elected. Determinants presented. Regents choose books.

4 *November*. JOHN LOGAN, *Dean*. Seven assessors, with power to Dean.

Determinants of 1476-1477

1476-77, 26 *February*. Intrants presented. *Temptatores* elected. Dispensation granted to two masters from *lectura*, on payment.

1477, 8 *April*. Provisors elected.

28 *May*. *Temptatores* continued as *examinatores*.

Licentiates of 1477

19 *August*. Certain masters to be suspended until they give satisfaction concerning *birreta*. No masters to be received unless they have paid Beadle's 'quota'.

8 *October*. Quodlibetarius elected. Determinants received. Regents choose books. Dispensations from *lectura*, on payment.

Determinants of 1477-1478

3 *November*. JOHN LISTON, *Dean*. William Cuby continued as Bursar. Nine assessors. A suspended master is received on making satisfaction.

1477-78, 9 *February*. Intrants presented. *Temptatores* elected.

1478, 16 *April*. Provisors elected.

7 *May*. Proposals put forward by Dean concerning enforcement of statutes about payment of debts and writing of set texts; fulfilling the course for graduation and limiting feasts for examiners; observing customary College Feasts; prohibiting loan of copes to graduands.

Licentiates of 1478

26 *May*. Bachelor 'cut off' for refusing grade of licence and for contempt of Rector and Vice-Chancellor.

6 *October*. Quodlibetarius elected. Determinants, regents and masters received.

3 *November*. ROBERT BOSWELL, *Dean*. Bursar continued. Eight assessors, with power to Dean.

Determinants of 1478-1479

1478-79, 1 *March*. *Temptatores* elected.

20 *March*. Dispensation to certain determinants to respond in one week for as often as they ought to have responded before Easter. Bursar to collect stones to build a wall round Faculty garden.

1479, 4 *April*. Provisors elected.

7 *May*. Auditors elected for provisors' accounts. Dean enjoins regents to enforce statutes about reading and four years' course for graduation.

Licentiates of 1479

1 *October*. Quodlibetarius elected. Determinants presented. Regents choose books.

3 *November*. JOHN FRESEL, *Dean*. James White, Bursar. Ten assessors.

Determinants of 1479-1480

1479-80, 21 *February*. *Temptatores* elected. A dispensation from *lectura*, on payment.

1480, 26 *March*. Provisors elected. Dispensations from *lectura* granted to Dean and two masters, one of them having letters from King and Archbishop.

14 *April*. HENRY WEIR elected *Dean* in absence of Fresel at Rome. A dispensation from *lectura*, on payment.

12 *May*. Auditors elected for provisors' accounts.

Licentiates of 1480

2 *October*. Quodlibetarius elected. Dean to receive determinants. Regents choose books.

4 *November*. DAVID MONYPENNY, *Dean*. William Cuby, Bursar. Seven assessors, with power to Dean. Two dispensations from *lectura*, on payment.

Determinants of 1480-1481

1480-81, 13 *March*. *Temptatores* elected. Two dispensations from *lectura* on payment, on supplication of Rector. Intrants admitted.

1481, 12 *April*. Provisors elected.

7 *May*. Auditors elected.

13 *May*. A student presented to examiners for licence on supplication of Rector.

19 *June*. *Temptatores* continued as *examinatores*. Dispensation granted to a student to be received on arrival.

Licentiates of 1481

1 *October*. Quodlibetarius elected. Determinants presented. Regents choose books.

4 *November*. DAVID MONYPENNY, *Dean*. Thomas Carstairs, Bursar. Seven assessors, with power to Dean.

Determinants of 1481-1482

1481-82, 25 *February*. (Statutory date.) *Temptatores* elected.

1482, 10 *April*. Provisors elected.

c. May-June. *Temptatores* continued as *examinatores*. Dispensation from *lectura* and to wear lay clothes outside University.

Licentiates of 1482

2 *October*. Quodlibetarius elected. Determinants admitted. Regents choose books.

4 *November*. DAVID MONYPENNY, *Dean*. Bursar continued. Seven assessors, with power to Dean.

Determinants of 1482-1483

1482-83, 17 *February*. *Temptatores* elected.

1483, 15 *April*. Provisors elected.

13 *May*. *Temptatores* continued as *examinatores*. Dispensation granted to intrants to be licensed on eve of Pentecost (17 May), on payment.

Licentiates of 1483

4 *November*. ROBERT PANTER, *Dean*. Bursar continued. Eight assessors, with power to Dean.

Determinants of 1483-1484

1483-84, 8 *March*. *Temptatores* elected.

1484, 5 *April*. Provisors elected. Bursar to collect materials for building certain rooms.

4 *May*. *Examinatores in cameris* elected. Dispensation to Bursar from *lectura*, and to a master from *lectura* and to wear other clothes outside University. Dispensation to intrants to be licensed on 10 June.

Licentiates of 1484

2 *October*. Quodlibetarius elected. Dean to receive determinants when they come. Deputies appointed to consider board of students. Regents to keep statutes *de lectura et reportura*. Dispensations from *lectura*, on payment. Two masters received. Regents choose books.

4 *November*. HUGH SPENS, *Dean*. Bursar continued. Eight assessors, with power to Dean.

Determinants of 1484-1485

1484-85, 21 *February*. *Temptatores* elected, and also deputies as consultants about new building. *Temptamen* to be open and public.

1485, 25 *March*. Provisors elected.

16 *June*. *Temptatores* continued as *examinatores*. Dispensation to intrants to be licensed on 23 June.

Licentiates of 1485

3 *October*. Quodlibetarius elected. Dean to receive determinants. Regents choose books.

4 *November*. DAVID MONYPENNY, *Dean*. Bursar continued. Nine assessors, with power to Dean.

Determinants of 1485-1486

1485-86, 13 *February*. *Temptatores* elected. Dispensations from *lectura*. A master received from Paris. A dispensation for absence. *Antiqui licentiati* to be promoted to master's grade *secreto modo*.

18 *March*. Provisors elected.

1486, 20 *May*. *Temptatores* continued as *examinatores*.

24 June. Congregation persuades archdeacon of Brechin to receive licence in arts by commission of Chancellor. He is received to Faculty with royal letters and great munificence.

Licentiates of 1486

3 October. Quodlibetarius elected. Dean to receive determinants. Regents choose books.

c. 1 November. DAVID GUTHRIE, *Dean*. Bursar continued. Next day ten assessors elected, with power to Dean. A master received. Licentiates of past year dispensed until 2 February.

1 November. Statute concerning graduation expenses to be executed. Masters presiding over transgressors to be 'cut off'. [*This minute afterwards deleted.*]

Determinants of 1486-1487

1486-87, 29 January. Licentiates of past year dispensed until 1 August. Deputies elected to change statutes involving pains of perjury.

6 March. *Temptatores* elected. Determinants for responsions in Lent sworn; intrants admitted and masters received. Faculty ratifies statute as to taking master's degree within sixty days. Dean empowered to appoint a substitute.

1487, 3 April. Provisors elected.

15 May. *Temptatores* continued as *examinatores*.

Licentiates of 1487

2 October. Quodlibetarius elected. Dean to receive determinants. Regents choose books. Dispensation to a friar from oath to Faculty. A dispensation from *lectura*. A cautioner is granted extension of time of payment.

3 November. WILLIAM LAUDER, *Dean*. Bursar continued. Ten assessors, with power to Dean. Dean and assessors to dispense from *lectura*.

Determinants of 1487-1488

1487-88, 24 *February*. Determinants for responsions in Lent sworn. Intrants admitted and *temptatores* elected.

22 *March*. Provisors elected.

1488, 13 *May*. *Temptatores* continued as *examinatores*.

Names of Licentiates, not placed, 1488

2 *October*. Quodlibetarius elected. Dean to receive determinants. Regents choose books.

3 *November*. JOHN EDMONDSTONE, *Dean*. Bursar continued. Thirteen assessors, with power to Dean. Dean and assessors to audit Bursar's accounts.

26 *November*. Convened on advice of assessors. Dispensation allowing seven bachelors to respond together. All bachelors dispensed from second responson, on payment.

Determinants of 1488-1489

1488-89, 3 *March*. Determinants admitted to respond in Lent. Intrants admitted and *temptatores* elected.

1489, 9 *April*. Provisors elected.

11 *May*. Auditors elected for provisors' accounts. Ten shillings given to provisors.

9 *June*. Examiners elected. Dispensation allowing intrants to be licensed on 23 June.

Licentiates of 1489

25 *August*. Dispensation allowing some intrants to postpone feast till St. Andrew's Day. Five dispensations from *lectura*.

2 *October*. Quodlibetarius elected. Dean to receive determinants. Regents choose books.

3 *November*. WILLIAM LOWRIE, *Dean*. John Doles, Bursar. Dispensation allowing seven bachelors to respond together *in vico*.

26 *November*. Thirteen assessors elected, with power to Dean. Dean nominates substitute in his absence. Bursar to dispense from *lecturis*.

Determinants of 1488-1489

1489-90, 2 *March*. Determinants admitted to respond in Lent. Intrants admitted. *Temptatores* elected.

24 *March*. Provisors elected.

1490, 13 *May*. *Temptatores* continued as *examinatores*.

Licentiates of 1490

31 *August*. Dispensation allowing certain intrants to postpone feast till 14 October.

2 *October*. Quodlibetarius elected. Dean to receive determinants. Regents choose books.

3 *November*. WILLIAM LOWRIE, *Dean*, with power to appoint deputy. Bursar continued. Twelve assessors, with power to Dean.

Determinants of 1490-1491

1490-91, 21 *February*. Masters received. Determinants admitted to respond in Lent. Intrants admitted. *Temptatores* elected.

20 *March*. Provisors elected. *Antiqui licentiati* may proceed to master's grade *secreto modo* on payment to fabric fund.

1491, 31 *May*. *Temptatores* continued as *examinatores*. Dispensations from *lectura*.

Licentiates of 1491

3 *October*. Quodlibetarius elected. Regents choose books. Dean to receive determinants.

3 *November*. JOHN YOUNG, *Dean*. Bursar continued. Dean and two masters empowered to dispense from *lecturis*. Eleven assessors, with power to Dean.

Determinants of 1491-1492

1491-92, 13 *March*. Determinants admitted to respond in Lent. Intrants admitted to *temptamen*. *Temptatores* elected. Dispensation granted to two intrants from second responson.

1492, 15 *April*. Provisors elected.

15 *June*. *Examinatores* elected for licentiands *in cameris*. Dispensation to all intrants on payment.

Licentiates of 1492

2 *October*. Quodlibetarius elected. Determinants received, with power to Dean to receive others on arrival. Regents choose books.

8 *November*. JOHN YOUNG, *Dean*. Bursar and assessors continued. Dean to have power to appoint deputy.

Determinants of 1492-1493

1492-93, 25 *February*. *Temptatores* elected. Intrants received. Determinants admitted to respond in Lent.

7 *March*. Provisors elected.

1493, 3 *June*. *Temptatores* continued as *examinatores*. Dispensation to all intrants from time *in cameris*.

Licentiates of 1493

2 *October*. Quodlibetarius elected. Determinants admitted. If others come, Congregation to be called to receive them. Regents choose books.

8 *November*. PATRICK SIMPSON, *Dean*. Bursar continued. Assessors continued, with power to Dean.

Determinants of 1493-1494

1493-94, 17 *February*. *Temptatores* elected. Some intrants, having fulfilled their time, are accepted; others deferred for a year. Determinants admitted to respond in Lent. Course of four years to be necessary before *temptamen*, or three and a half with dispensation.

20 *March*. Provisors elected.

1494, 12 *May*. Auditors appointed.

20 *May*. *Temptatores* continued as *examinatores*. Dispensation to intrants from time *in cameris*.

Licentiates of 1494

2 October. Quodlibetarius elected. Determinants presented. Dean to receive others on arrival.

3 November. GEORGE HEPBURN, *Dean*. Bursar continued. Eleven assessors, with power to Dean. Patrick Simpson, deputy Dean.

1494-95, 9 March. *Temptatores* elected. Intrans received. Determinants admitted to respond in Lent.

Determinants of 1494-1495

1495, 8 April. Provisors elected.

29 April. Mortification of a chaplainry in St. Andrews Cathedral to Faculty of Arts by Alexander Inglis, archdeacon of St. Andrews, confirmed by the Archbishop and Chapter.

7 June. *Temptatores* continued as *examinatores*. General dispensation from time *in cameris*.

Licentiates of 1495

2 October. Quodlibetarius elected. Determinants presented, with power to Dean to receive others on arrival.

3 November. MICHAEL NAIRN, *Dean*. Bursar continued. Fourteen assessors, with power to Dean. No Grammar student to be admitted before passing an examination in presence of Dean.

Determinants of 1495-1496

1495-96, 22 February. *Temptatores* elected. Intrans admitted to *temptamen* and determinants received to respond in Lent. No one to spend more than 2s. on feast to president.

18 March. Provisors elected.

1496, 18 April. Specially convened. Executor of Alexander Inglis hands over evidents of mortification of 29 April 1495.

9 May. Intrans not to spend more than 3s. on feasts to *temptatores* at time of *temptamen*.

16 May. Convened to take measures for correction of defects. Regulations made for reading and hearing of text of Aristotle. Regents to give *reportura* throughout the

year except in depth of winter, to visit students nightly, and to observe the distinction between masters and scholars. Intrants to pledge themselves to Conservator to become masters within eighty days or pay fine along with Beadle's 'quota'.

13 June. *Temptatores* continued as *examinatores*. General dispensation from time *in cameris*, at request of Duke of Ross.

Licentiates of 1496

2 October. Quodlibetarius elected. Dean to receive determinants.

3 November. CHARLES FOTHERINGHAM, *Dean*. Bursar continued. Sixteen assessors, with power to Dean.

Determinants of 1496-1497

1496-97, 13 February. *Temptatores* elected. Intrants admitted and determinants received.

22 March. Provisors elected.

1497, 30 May. *Temptatores* continued as *examinatores*. Deputies appointed according to indenture ratified on 7 June (below) with respect to building materials for chapel of St. John.

7 June. Indenture between executor of archdeacon Alexander Inglis and Dean and Faculty regarding the gift of building materials for Pedagogy and the saying of obits for the archdeacon.

No date. Obit of archdeacon Alexander Inglis (died 25 February 1495-96).

Licentiates of 1497

2 October. Quodlibetarius elected. Dean to receive determinants.

3 November. PATRICK SIMPSON, *Dean*. Bursar continued. Thirteen assessors, with power to Dean.

Determinants of 1497-1498

13 November. Bursar empowered to procure letters of Conservator warning licentiates of 1496 and 1497 to take

master's *insignia* within twenty one days or pay fine. Dispensation to a noble bachelor to spend more than £10 on feast. Statute prohibiting football.

26 November. Supplication of a licentiate to have above letters suspended till feast of St. Peter's Chains. (1 August).

1497-98, 16 January. A master received to regency at mandate of the Duke, Archbishop-postulate.

5 March. *Temptatores* elected. Intrants admitted and determinants received.

23 March. Provisors elected.

1498, 7 May. Auditors elected for provisors' accounts. Chaplains to be paid for singing vespers and mass. A master is granted letters testimonial. Regents not to begin *novos cursus* or *novam viam* without authority.

10 June. *Temptatores* continued as *examinatores*. General dispensation to intrants *de tempore*.

Licentiate of 1498

2 October. Quodlibetarius elected. Determinants presented, with power to Dean to receive others. Regents choose books.

3 November. DAVID SETON, Dean. Thomas Ramsay, Bursar. Eleven assessors, with power to Dean.

Determinants of 1498-1499

1498-99, 18 February. *Temptatores* elected. Intrants admitted and determinants received.

24 March. Provisors elected.

1499, 27 May. *Temptatores* continued as *examinatores*. General dispensation *de tempore*.

Licentiate of 1499

2 October. Quodlibetarius elected. Dean to receive determinants.

3 November. MICHAEL NAIRN, *Dean*. Bursar continued. Eleven assessors, with power to Dean.

Determinants of 1499-1500

1499-1500, 10 February. Specially convened by reason of certain licentiates ascending the master's chair before sunrise with connivance of their regents. In future no one shall do so before 8 a.m. nor shall any masters be present unless the statutory number are invited.

9 March. *Temptatores* elected. Intrants admitted and determinants received.

23 March. Provisors elected.

1500, 9 May. *Temptatores* continued as *examinatores*. General dispensation *de tempore*.

Licentiates of 1500

2 October. No Quodlibetarius named. Determinants presented to Dean, with power to receive late comers. Regents choose books.

3 November. PATRICK SIMPSON, *Dean*. Bursar continued. Twelve assessors, with power to Dean.

Determinants of 1500-1501

1500-01, 1 March. *Temptatores* elected. Intrants admitted and determinants received.

22 March. Provisors elected.

1501, 16 May. *Temptatores* continued as *examinatores*. General dispensation *de tempore*.

Licentiates of 1501

3 November. In schools of College, entrance to schools of Arts not being accessible (*non patebat*). PATRICK SIMPSON, *Dean*. Bursar and assessors continued. Quodlibetarius elected.

Determinants of 1501-1502

1502. [No records.]

1503. [*No records.*]

1504, 4 *November*. In new schools. THOMAS KER, *Dean*.
Bursar continued. Eight assessors, with power to Dean.

Determinants of 1504–1505

1504–05, 10 *February*. *Temptatores* elected. Intrants admitted and determinants received. Dispensation granted to a student *de tempore* and from hearing of books, on payment. In future no one to be admitted unless statutes have been observed.

15 *March*. Provisors elected.

1505, 15 *May*. Auditors elected for provisors' accounts.

21 *May*. *Temptatores* continued as *examinatores*. Dispensation to admit student *ad cameras*, if he arrives in time. Junior *temptator* to make a public 'proposition' for bachelors who are to be placed *in cameris*.

Licentiates of 1505

2 *October*. Quodlibetarius elected. Determinants presented, with power to Dean to receive late comers. Regents choose books.

3 *November*. MICHAEL NAIRN, *Dean*. James Lyn, Principal of Pedagogy, Bursar, in place of John Nairn. Thirteen assessors, with power to Dean.

Determinants of 1505–1506

1505–06, 2 *March*. *Temptatores* elected. Intrants admitted. Determinants received. A master received after taking oath.

1506, 30 *March*. Provisors elected.

11 *May*. *Temptatores* continued as *examinatores*. General dispensation *de tempore*. A student is granted admission to the 'great' examination in spite of broken studies, on conditions.

Licentiates of 1506

27 *May*. Auditors elected for provisors' accounts. A master admitted and takes oath.

4 *August*. Specially convened to elect new Beadle. He takes oath and receives mace and other pertinents of office.

2 *October*. Quodlibetarius elected. Dean to receive determinants. Regents choose books and are to give schedules about hearing books only to bachelors observing conclusion of Laurence of Lindores.

3 *November*. GEORGE KER, *Dean*. Bursar continued. Nine assessors, with power to Dean.

Determinants of 1506-1507

1506-07, 22 *February*. *Temptatores* elected. Intrans admitted and determinants received.

1507, 27 *March*. Provisors elected.

10 *May*. Auditors elected for provisors' accounts but not named.

c. May. *Temptatores* continued as *examinatores*. General dispensation *de tempore*.

Licentiates of 1507

2 *October*. Quodlibetarius elected. Dean to receive determinants. Regents choose books.

3 *November*. JOHN MAITLAND, *Dean*. Bursar continued. Six assessors, with power to Dean. Six masters received.

Determinants of 1507-1508

Licentiates of 1507-1508

1507-08, 13 *March*. *Temptatores* elected. Intrans admitted and determinants received.

1508, 27 *March*. Provisors elected.

c. May. *Temptatores* continued as *examinatores*. General dispensation *de tempore*.

2 *October*. Quodlibetarius elected. Dean to receive determinants. Regents choose books.

3 *November*. JAMES WATSON, *Dean*, elected in absence. Bursar continued. Eight assessors, with power to Dean. Masters received.

Determinants of 1508-1509

5 December. Convened by advice of assessors. Dean asks advice of Faculty about making a contribution towards meeting expenses of games, lights and dress on occasion of visit of King and Queen at Christmas. Deputies agree. Complaint of Quodlibetarius about difficulty in finding *responsales*: Provost Spens suggests as remedy that masters who absent themselves should lose their share of common emoluments. 'Poet' asks support of Faculty on occasion of royal visit. Dean asks help in securing fruits of his prebend. Rector asks what precedence he should have during royal visit. Faculty decides that he should have first place in absence of Archbishop. Dean insists on precedence being granted to Rector.

Licentiates of 1508-1509

1508-09, 26 February. *Temptatores* elected. Intrants admitted. Determinants received.

1509, 27 March. Provisors elected.

11 May. Two *examinatores* elected. General dispensation *de tempore*.

5 October. Quodlibetarius elected. Dean to receive determinants. Regents choose books.

3 November. JAMES WATSON, *Dean*. Bursar and assessors continued. Four masters received.

Determinants of 1509-1510

Licentiates of 1509-1510

1509-10, 18 February. *Temptatores* elected. Intrants admitted. Determinants received. Two masters received.

1510, 27 March. Provisors elected.

8 and 10 May. Specially convened by order of Archbishop following a complaint about excesses of students of College and Pedagogy. Decision announced by Hugh Spens: offending students of both places to ask pardon and undergo corporal punishment; severe measures to be taken in future; intrants involved in the disturbances to beg pardon and place themselves at mercy of Dean and Faculty.

11 *May*. *Temptatores* continued as *examinatores*. General dispensation *de tempore*.

3 *October*. Quodlibetarius elected, with deputy in case of absence. Dean to receive determinants. Regents choose books. Two masters received.

10 *October*. Specially called to decide between two Quodlibetarii. Dean recalls decision of 5 December 1508 concerning quodlibets.

4 *November*. ADAM WHITELAW, *Dean*. Ten assessors, with power to Dean. [*No election of Bursar.*]

Determinants of 1510-1511

1510-11, 1 *March*. THOMAS RAMSAY, *Dean*, on death of Whitelaw. Nine assessors, with power to Dean.

10 *March*. *Temptatores* elected. Intrans admitted. Determinants received. No intrans to pay more than 2s. for president's feast.

1511, 12 *April*. Provisors elected.

Licentiates of 1511

3 *November*. THOMAS RAMSAY, *Dean*. Eight assessors, with power to Dean.

Determinants of 1511-1512

1511-12, 1 *March*. *Temptatores* elected, namely two regents and two from Pedagogy. Intrans admitted and determinants received.

1512, 5 *April*. Provisors elected. A master received.

Licentiates of 1512

5 *October*. Quodlibetarius elected. Dean to receive determinants.

3 *November*. ROBERT SHANWELL, *Dean*. Peter Chaplain, Bursar, continued. Seven assessors, with power to Dean. Two deputies elected to act for Dean in absence.

Determinants of 1512-1513

1512-13, 14 *February*. *Temptatores* elected.

19 *March*. Provisors elected. Determinants dispensed to respond under certain conditions.

[*No list of licentiates of 1513*]

1513, 30 *August*. New Beadle elected and received.

1 *October*. Quodlibetarius elected. Dean to receive determinants. Regents choose books and are enjoined to observe regulations about schedules, as on 2 *October* 1506.

3 *November*. PETER CHAPLAIN, *Dean*. John Strachan elected Bursar in absence. Dean to receive his oath. Four assessors (all St. Salvator's), with power to Dean. Dispensation to a master from *lectura*, with voluntary payment.

1513-14, 14 *February*. Dispensation to make determinations, general responsions, etc., until Easter, because of wars and plagues in city before Christmas. Three masters received.

Determinants of 1513-1514

6 *March*. *Temptatores* elected. Determinants received, undertaking to respond three times in one week, and not to spend more than 2s. on president's feast. Intrants received, but not those visiting parents without leave of *temptatores*.

1514, 8 *April*. Provisors elected. *Temptamen* for that year to open on day after provincial Synod. Bachelors dispensed to respond on certain conditions.

8 *May*. Auditors elected. Games and proclamations to be examined by regents of the place arranging the games, to see that there be no defamatory statements about persons. Any such to be corrected by regents. Regents to have stricter supervision of students and to hear repetitions nightly, as at Paris, and to receive fee from students.

11 *May*. *Temptatores* continued as *examinatores*. Licentiands to remain *in cameris* for eight days, and pay 20s.

Licentiates of 1514, 21 *May*

16 *May*. After a certain act of capping it was concluded in presence of Rector, Dean and other masters of Faculty,

that no master should preside at capping or baccalaureation of a student, except his own regent, or by permission of the regent, for which permission the student shall make payment at discretion of Dean before being admitted to examination.

2 October. Quodlibetarius elected with deputy. Dean to receive determinants. Three regents choose books to read in College and Pedagogy. Others not present.

3 November. PETER CHAPLAIN, Dean. David Dishington, Bursar. Assessors continued, with power to Dean.

1514-15, 26 February. Determinants received, to respond three times in one week, and feast not to exceed 2s. Intrants admitted and *temptatores* appointed. Disobedient scholar to be punished by his regents in presence of Dean on pain of being 'cut off'.

1515, 2 April. Provisors elected. Regulations for responding in Lent, and taking bachelor's grade, and for keeping the peace during Lenten respensions.

Determinants of 1514-1515

18 May. *Temptatores* continued as *examinatores*. Licentiands to remain eight days *in cameris* on payment of 30s.

Licentiates of 1515, 28 May

1 October. Quodlibetarius elected by majority vote. Dean to receive determinants. Dean hands over silver cup to treasury of Pedagogy: to be inscribed 'Cup of the Faculties of Theology and Arts'.

3 November. GEORGE FERNE, Dean. St. Leonard's students dispensed to determine on St. Leonard's Day, although a University feast. Quodlibetarius declines office, and offers 10s. more than common tax. Faculty decides to give Quodlibetarius 40s. for that year, if it could find one. Bursar continued. Four assessors, with power to Dean.

1515-16, 10 February. Determinants admitted to respond three times in Lent. *Temptatores* elected: two from College and two from Pedagogy. Dean to receive letters as to reading of text and presentation of intrants, upon oath of

regents that intrants had not already taken oath in Congregation as to time. Impartial persons appointed to settle complaints made by Rector, Dean and citizens against three students of Pedagogy.

17 *March*. Provisors elected. Determinants dispensed to respond together on one day according to decision of 1514.

Determinants of 1515-1516

1516, 16 *May*. *Temptatores* continued as *examinatores*. Fourteen deputies appointed with power to settle all business and complaints in Faculty.

17 *May*. Consultation in Rector's room, with power as above. They grant dispensation from time *in cameris* and take measures against two refractory students. Other grievances to be considered on 26 *May*.

Licentiates of 1516, 23 *May*

6 *October*. Quodlibetarius elected. Regents choose books. Dean to receive determinants. Powers of decision given to deputies appointed on 16 *May*.

14 *October*. Held in room of Provost Spens. At the beginning of each new session four senior regents and Dean shall examine students, who shall be promoted or kept back according to fitness. Another statute (afterwards abrogated) deals with expenses in determinations, responsions and cap-pings, and distribution of gloves and *biretta*.

3 *November*. PETER CHAPLAIN, *Dean*. Assessors continued, with power to Dean. John Gardiner, Bursar. A student dispensed to determine on St. Leonard's Day.

1516-17, 2 *March*. *Temptatores* elected. Determinants received. Masters received to regency and to Faculty. Intrants presented, they and regents taking oath.

Determinants of 1516-1517

1517, 6 *April*. Provisors elected. Certain determinants, who caused disturbances at night in contempt of statutes and admonitory letters, are kept back and excommunicated until they undertake to obey mandates of the Church.

13 *May*. *Temptatores* continued as *examinatores*. Beadle in future to provide all copes for intrants at 2s. each, to be paid in advance. Copes to be given back in good condition under penalty of 14s. Principal and regents of Pedagogy to decide order of royal processions made by Pedagogy on Feast of St. John. Intrants dispensed from time *in cameris* and date of licence fixed.

Licentiates of 1517

4 *October*. Quodlibetarius elected. Dean to receive determinants, and to choose examiners to examine fitness of students for promotion. Regents choose books.

3 *November*. ROBERT SHANWELL, *Dean*. Bursar continued till next account. Five assessors, with power to Dean.

1517-18, 22 *February*. *Temptatores* elected: two from Pedagogy and two from College. Determinants received and sworn. Salary to be paid to Quodlibetarius.

7 *March*. Dean resigns on his election as Rector; succeeded by PETER CHAPLAIN. Provisors elected. Dean to choose his assessors.

Determinants of 1517-1518

1518, 15 *May*. *Temptatores* continued as *examinatores*. Date fixed for licence and price for dispensation.

Intrants of 1518

2 *October*. Quodlibetarius elected but finds substitute. Regents name books. Dean to admit determinants and to elect examiners to examine fitness of students for promotion.

3 *November*. THOMAS RAMSAY, *Dean*. Bursar continued. Ten assessors, with power to Dean.

Determinants of 1518-1519

1518-19, 14 *March*. *Temptatores* elected. Intrants admitted. Determinants received and sworn. Regent of St. Leonard's College asks that this College should be represented among *temptatores*. Answer postponed owing to scarcity of assessors.

1519, 16 *April*. Provisors elected.

18 *May*. *Temptatores* continued as *examinatores*. Date fixed for licence and price for dispensation. A master received from Aberdeen.

Licentiates of 1519, 23 *May*

7 *October*. Held on this date because of Indulgences. Quodlibetarius elected but refuses office and is granted conditional exemption. Another elected. Dean to receive determinants. Regents choose books.

3 *November*. PETER CHAPLAIN, *Dean*. Eight assessors, with power to Dean. Bursar continued. Regents to take oath to Dean on Monday following.

14 *November*. Two students dispensed *de tempore* on condition that a master read the neglected books to them.

1519-20, 27 *February*. Determinants admitted and sworn. *Temptatores* elected and sworn. Dean to receive intrants in his room. Four auditors elected for Bursar's accounts, with power to Dean.

1520, 31 *March*. Provisors elected. Dispensation to determinants to respond together three times on the following Monday.

Determinants of 1519-1520

4 *May*. Held to consider certain matters touching liberties and privileges of Faculty. Measures taken against masters and others who have complained direct to Archbishop about excesses. In future, complaint against students is to be made to regents, and, in case of default, successively to Dean and to a special congregation called by assessors. This decision to have strength of a statute similar to University statute regulating appeals from Rector.

15 *May*. *Temptatores* continued as *examinatores*, with oath rigorously to observe statutes. Intrants to remain for eight days *in cameris* on payment of 10s.

Licentiates of 1520, 23 *May*

2 *October*. Quodlibetarius elected. Regents choose books. Dean to admit determinants.

3 *November*. DAVID MELVILLE, *Dean*. Bursar continued until new account. Ten assessors, with power to Dean.

1520-21, 18 *February*. Determinants received. Intrants admitted. *Temptatores* elected. Thomas Ramsay to be deputy Dean. Four auditors elected, with power to Dean.

Determinants of 1520-1521

23 *March*. Provisors elected. Determinants dispensed to respond three times on the following Tuesday. Dean complains against St. Leonard's determinants, unwilling to pay Faculty dues and refusing to take oaths. Their regents shall satisfy Bursar as to their poverty and they shall take oath to pay *ad pinguiorem fortunam*.

1521, 10 *May*. *Temptatores* continued as *examinatores*. Licentiands dispensed *de tempore* on payment of 28s.

Licentiates of 1521, 18 *May*.

3 *October*. Quodlibetarius elected. Regents choose books. Dean to admit determinants.

4 *November*. DAVID MELVILLE, *Dean*. Bursar continued, but refuses. Owing to impediments no assessors elected.

1521-22, 10 *March*. Determinants received and intrants admitted. *Temptatores* elected. Thomas Fyfe, Bursar. Assessors continued. Martin Balfour elected Dean depute.

[*No list of determinants of 1521-1522*]

1522, 13 *May*. *Temptatores* continued as *examinatores*. Dispensation to intrants *de tempore* for 10s. on account of small number.

[*No list of licentiates of 1522*]

2 *October*. Quodlibetarius elected. Regents choose books. Dean to admit determinants.

3 *November*. MARTIN BALFOUR, *Dean*. Bursar and assessors continued.

Determinants of 1522-1523

1522-23, 23 *February*. Determinants received according to statutes. Intrants presented and admitted. Following a

supplication by the Prior, it was resolved that in future four *temptatores* should be chosen—one each from College, Pedagogy and St. Leonard's, and the fourth by whole Faculty. *Temptatores* then elected. Dean to receive letters about books from intrants and their regents.

1523, 27 *March*. Provisors elected. A licentiand is dispensed to receive master's grade after special examination, on payment of four marks to be divided equally between Bursars of University and Faculty. Power to Dean and Provost to choose deputy *temptator*.

30 *April*. *Temptatores* continued as *examinatores* by majority vote. Licentiands dispensed from time *in cameris* on payment of 16s. to Faculty

Licentiates of 1523

2 *October*. Quodlibetarius elected. Regents choose books. Dean to admit determinants.

3 *November*. MARTIN BALFOUR, *Dean*. Bursar continued. Ten assessors, with power to Dean.

Determinants of 1523-1524

1523-24, 15 *February*. Unanimous decision that fourth *temptator* should be chosen from the Pedagogy and two Colleges in rotation. *Temptatores* elected. A student is dispensed to be examined without waiting for opening of *magnum temptamen*, on payment. Dean to admit intrants.

19 *March*. Provisors elected. Dean to receive and license two bachelors, who had a legitimate excuse for absence in Lent. Ten assessors appointed to convene with Dean on 21 *March* on Faculty matters, with power to decide.

Licentiates of 1524 (first list)

1524, 3 *October*. Quodlibetarius elected. A master received (Patrick Hamilton), and also a student from Aberdeen with testimonials. Regents choose books. Dean to admit determinants.

3 *November*. MARTIN BALFOUR, *Dean*. Bursar continued. Eight assessors, with power to Dean. At supplication of Archbishop the above Aberdeen student is dispensed

to respond with other licentiands. Supplications on behalf of others referred to Dean and assessors.

Determinants of 1524–1525

Licentiates of 1524 (second list)

1524–25, 6 *March*. Faculty ratifies statutes drawn up by deputies on 16 April 1524 concerning determinants and intrants, and elects examiners in accordance therewith.

1525, 8 *April*. Provisors elected. Ten assessors elected to assist Dean in dealing with supplications for the good of the Faculty.

[*No list of Licentiates of 1525*]

3 *October*. Quodlibetarius elected. Regents choose books. Dean to admit determinants.

Determinants of 1525–1526 (first list)

3 *November*. MARTIN BALFOUR, *Dean*, by majority vote. Robert Ferguson, Bursar. Ten assessors, with power to Dean.

Determinants of 1525–1526 (second list)

1525–26, 19 *February*. *Examinatores* elected for determinants and others for intrants. Dean to admit intrants. Two students are dispensed to be examined before opening of *temptamen*, and not to wait for licence, provided that they are afterwards licensed by Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, and pay 40s.—two-thirds to Faculty and one-third to University.

24 *March*. Provisors elected.

Licentiates of 1526

1526, 3 *October*. Quodlibetarius elected. Regents choose books. Dean to admit determinants.

3 *November*. MARTIN BALFOUR, *Dean*. Bursar continued. Seven assessors, with power to Dean.

Determinants of 1526–1527

1526–27, 11 *March*. *Examinatores* elected for determinants, and *temptatores* for intrants [*sic*]. Determinants received. Dean to

admit intrants. Dispensation to an intrant, on paying 2 marks to Faculty and 13s. 4d. to University. Deputies elected to deal with conclusions concerning Faculty and students.

Licentiates of 1527

1527, 3 *October*. Quodlibetarius refuses office; another elected. Dean to admit determinants. Regents choose books.

4 *November*. MARTIN BALFOUR, *Dean*. John Todrick, Bursar. Assessors continued.

1527-28, 2 *March*. *Examinatores* elected for determinants, and others for intrants. Determinants received. Dean to admit intrants. Various matters referred to Dean and assessors. Two students exonerated for loss of time on condition that it is made up after licence, or a fine paid.

Determinants of 1527-1528

1528, 8 *May*. Licentiates warned by Dean as commissary of official to receive master's *insignia* before Feast of St. John Baptist. A licentiand of Pedagogy, absent in Edinburgh, is dispensed on conditions.

Licentiates of 1528

3 *October*. Quodlibetarius elected. Regents choose books. Dean to receive determinants.

3 *November*. MARTIN BALFOUR, *Dean*, after alterations. Bursar continued. Eight assessors.

Determinants of 1528-1529

1528-29, 15 *February*. Four regents elected to examine determinants and four for intrants. Determinants received. Dean to admit intrants. Seven assessors elected to assist Dean in dealing with Faculty business.

20 *March*. Provisors elected. Statutes made by Dean and above assessors approved. Beadle to procure monitory letters, warning all licentiates to proceed to master's grade before Pentecost.

Licentiates of 1529

1530, 5 *May*. Called by a majority as there had been no election of Dean. MARTIN BALFOUR, *Dean*. Bursar continued. Intrants to be admitted and determinants of last year to be received notwithstanding their absence in time of plague.

6 *May*. Congregation called to consider points raised in last Congregation; also a supplication of Beadle about annual payment made by masters to the provisors. Determinants to be admitted, and intrants received, as if they had come within statutory time, provided they complete *formalia* before Feast of St. John Baptist. Sums due for above feast to be given wholly to Beadle. Those present handed over their entire 'quotas' to Beadle (burdened with bad money during pest).

23 *June*. *Temptatores* elected to examine determinants and others to examine intrants. Determinants admitted. Dean to admit intrants. *Temptatores* and *examinatores* take oath.

Determinants of 1529-1530

Intrants (or licentiates) of 1530

16 *July*. Warning to above licentiates to take master's *insignia* within 40 days under penalty.

3 *October*. Quodlibetarius elected. Regents choose books. Dean to receive determinants.

3 *November*. MARTIN BALFOUR, *Dean*. Bursar continued. Because Dean did not consent to his election, the election of assessors is postponed till next Congregation.

Determinants of 1530-1531

1530-31, 28 *February*. *Examinatores* and *temptatores* elected for determinants and intrants. Determinants received. Dean to admit intrants.

Licentiates of 1530-1531

1531, 3 *April*. Provisors elected.

3 *October*. Quodlibetarius elected. Dean to admit determinants. Regents choose books.

3 November. MARTIN BALFOUR, *Dean*. Bursar continued. Nomination of assessors committed to Dean; six chosen.

1531-32, 19 February. *Examinatores* and *temptatores* elected for determinants and intrants. Dean to admit intrants.

Determinants of 1531-1532

23 March. Provisors elected.

Licentiates of 1531-1532

1532, 2 October. Quodlibetarius elected. St. Leonard's regents insist that in future Congregation should be held on 30 September because 2 October is day of dedication of Church of St. Leonard's College. Regents choose books.

4 November. MARTIN BALFOUR, *Dean*. Bursar continued. Nomination of assessors committed to Dean (no names given).

Determinants of 1532-1533

1532-33, 3 March. *Examinatores* and *temptatores* elected for determinants and intrants. A determinant is dispensed to be promoted to master's grade on certain conditions; but not to be a precedent. Responsions *in vico* not valid unless students are present at disputations. Determinants received. Dean to admit intrants.

1533, 4 April. Provisors elected.

Licentiates of 1533

4 October. Quodlibetarius elected. Regents choose books. Dean to receive determinants and to nominate assessors.

4 November. MARTIN BALFOUR, *Dean*. Bursar continued. Eight assessors with other regents. Regulations about number of *potentes* determinants, cost of feast, number of guests, and the number of gloves to be distributed *in scolis*.

1533-34, 11 February. *Examinatores* and *temptatores* elected for determinants and intrants. Determinants received. Dean to admit intrants.

Determinants of 1533-1534

1534, 27 *March*. After inconclusive debate it was decided (without formal decision by Dean) that they should discontinue the feast of St. John during the pleasure of Dean and Faculty, but that the usual mass, procession and other solemnities should be observed on St. John's Day, and that graduates should increase their daily contribution on that day.

Licentiates of 1533-1534

5 *October*. Quodlibetarius elected. Regents choose books. Dean to admit determinants and to nominate assessors.

3 *November*. MARTIN BALFOUR, *Dean*. Bursar continued. Seven assessors.

Determinants of 1534-1535

1534-35, 15 *February*. *Examinatores* and *temptatores* elected for determinants and intrants. Determinants received. Dean to admit intrants.

Licentiates of 1534-1535

1535, 5 *October*. Quodlibetarius elected. Dean to admit determinants and to appoint assessors.

3 *November*. MARTIN BALFOUR, *Dean*. Bursar continued. Seven assessors, with power to Dean.

1535-36, 17 *February*. *Examinatores* and *temptatores* elected for determinants and intrants. Dean to receive determinants.

Determinants of 1535-1536

1536, 8 *April*. Election of provisors postponed *solito more*.

Licentiates of 1536: admission of a master from Paris.

3 *October*. Quodlibetarius elected. Regents choose books. Dean to admit determinants. Discussion of various matters postponed because all masters not present.

[*No election of Dean*]

1536-37, 19 *February*. *Examinatores* and *temptatores* elected for determinants and intrants. Claim of a St. Salvator's master to examine intrants disallowed because he was not

one of the four founded regents. Determinants to be received and intrants admitted by Dean. In order to avoid quarrels over allocation of footballs on Shrove Tuesday, Faculty decides that no balls should be received in future from provost or bailies.

Determinants of 1536-1537

Licentiates of 1536-1537

1537, 3 October. Quodlibetarius elected. Regents choose books. Dean to receive and admit determinants.

3 November. MARTIN BALFOUR, *Dean*. Bursar elected. Ten assessors elected by Faculty with power of convening others, along with Sub-Prior and Principal of St. Leonard's.

10 November. A meeting of committee (14 named) to deal with matters concerning University and Faculty. Rules drawn up about responsions in quodlibets. There should be seven responsions during first three weeks in December. On first morning Quodlibetarius shall preside, a bachelor respond and masters oppose. On following mornings a doctor shall preside in order of age and shall direct responsions in such wise that the Quodlibetarius and others shall sustain their arguments against the disputants (*responsales*). In afternoon sessions quodlibets shall be open to all: they shall be shot with humour but never defamatory. St. Salvator's, Pedagogy and St. Leonard's each to provide two disputants. Substitutes may be provided, either masters or religious.

Determinants of 1537-1538

1537-38, 11 March. *Examinatores* and *temptatores* elected for determinants and intrants. Determinants admitted. Dean to admit intrants. A bachelor admitted to licence in spite of lost time at request of Chancellor, on conditions. To avoid disturbances on day of *temptamen* all fees to be paid beforehand.

Licentiates of 1537-1538

1538-39, 1 February. MARTIN BALFOUR, *Dean*. (Date postponed because of plague.) Bursar continued. Ten assessors, with power to Dean.

Determinants of 1538-1539

10 *March*. *Examinatores* and *temptatores* elected for determinants and intrants. Dean to admit intrants. Determinants admitted.

Licentiates of 1538-1539

1539, 3 *October*. Regents choose books. Quodlibetarius elected. Dean to receive and admit determinants

[*No election of Dean*]

1539-40, 26 *February*. *Examinatores* and *temptatores* elected for determinants and intrants. Dean admits determinants, and is empowered to admit intrants. A determinant to be promoted to master's grade on petition of Cardinal, after payments.

Determinants of 1539-1540

Licentiates of 1539-1540

1540, 4 *October*. Regents choose books. Quodlibetarius elected. Dean to receive and admit determinants. Six assessors elected to deal with certain proposals.

3 *November*. MARTIN BALFOUR, *Dean* (reluctant). Bursar continued. Certain masters walked out beforehand because they could not have their way.

Determinants of 1540-1541

1540-41, 7 *March*. *Examinatores* and *temptatores* elected for determinants and intrants. Determinants admitted by Dean and take oath. Dean to admit intrants. Complaint by a senior regent of St. Salvator's that he had not been elected as *temptator*. Compromise effected.

Licentiates of 1540-1541

1541, 3 *October*. Regents choose books. Quodlibetarius elected. Dean to admit determinants.

3 *November*. MARTIN BALFOUR, *Dean*, chosen for various reasons. Bursar continued.

Determinants of 1541-1542

1541-42, 2 *March*. *Examinatores* and *temptatores* elected for determinants and intrants. Determinants admitted and take oath. Intrants to be admitted by Dean.

Licentiates of 1541-1542

1542, 5 *October*. Regents choose books. Quodlibetarius elected. Dean to admit determinants.

18 *November*. Within bounds of Pedagogy or St. Mary's College. MARTIN BALFOUR, *Dean*. Bursar and assessors continued.

Determinants of 1542-1543

1542-43, 12 *February*. In Pedagogy or St. Mary's College. *Examinatores* and *temptatores* elected for determinants and intrants. Determinants admitted and take oath. Dean to admit intrants on their taking oath to obey statute against curtailing time. Conclusion on the matter to be made in future by Vice-Chancellor and Dean.

Licentiates of 1542-1543

1543, 8 *October*. In St. Mary's College or Pedagogy. Regents of Colleges choose books. Quodlibetarius elected. Dean to admit determinants.

[*Most meetings are now said to be held in
St. Mary's College or Pedagogy*]

[*No election of Dean*]

1543-44, 3 *March*. *Examinatores* and *temptatores* elected for determinants and intrants. Determinants admitted. Dean to admit intrants. In future the *propositio pro cameris* should be made on Eve of Passion Sunday and the customary act on day of licence should be made on the following Wednesday, all the intrants being licensed on one day.

Determinants of 1543-1544

Licentiates of 1543-1544

1544, 3 *October*. Regents choose books. Quodlibetarius elected. Dean to admit determinants.

Determinants of 1544-1545

Licentiates of 1544-1545

Intrants of St. Leonard's, 1547-1548[?]

[*There follows a gap in the record until 1551*]

1551, 3 *November*. In new schools of St. Mary's College. JOHN BALFOUR, *Dean*. John Forhous, Bursar. Assessors of last Dean continued.

Bachelors of 1551-1552

Bachelors of 1552-1553

1553, 25 *August*. In school of St. Salvator's. JOHN BALFOUR, *Dean*. Dean binds determinants to keep terms of their oath on becoming bachelors.

List of Bachelors (two from Glasgow) 1553, 25 August
Masters of 1553

8 *November*. In schools of St. Mary's College. DAVID GUILD, *Dean*. [No mention of Bursar.] Heads of the three Colleges prescribe books, especially Aristotle, to be read to all students.

1553-54, 12 *February*. As above. Examiners elected for determinants and intrants upon oath. Dean admits determinants and intrants on oath to observe statutes and to refrain from familiarity with *temptatores* during *temptamen*.

Determinants of 1553-1554

Intrants of 1553-1554

1554, 19 *October*. As above. Books, especially Aristotle, prescribed by heads of three Colleges to be read to students. Four auditors appointed to audit Bursar's accounts and to act as assessors of Dean.

3 *November*. DAVID GUILD, *Dean*. Bursar continued.

1554-55, 6 *March*. Examiners elected for determinants and intrants upon oath. Determinants and intrants take oath. Bursar elected.

Determinants of 1554-1555

Licentiates of 1554-1555

1555, 10 *October*. Books assigned. Auditors appointed to audit accounts of Quaestor (Bursar) and to act as assessors of Dean.

7 *November*. Chief men of Faculty elect DAVID GUILD *Dean* (in absence). Quaestor continued.

1555-56, 15 *February*. Examiners elected for determinants and intrants upon oath. Determinants and intrants take oath.

Determinants of 1555-1556

1556, 19 *October*. Inventory of copes and hoods.

Intrants of 1555-1556

10 *October*. Books assigned. Four auditors elected from the four nations to audit account of Quaestor and to act as assessors.

16 *November*. DAVID GUILD, *Dean*. Quaestor continued.

1556-57, 3 *March*. Examiners elected for determinants and intrants. Regents, determinants and intrants take oaths.

Determinants of 1556-1557

Licentiates of 1557, 7 *April*

1557, 19 *October*. Books assigned. Four assessors elected from the four nations for auditing Quaestor's accounts and assisting *Dean*.

4 *November*. JOHN RUTHERFURD, *Dean*. Quaestor elected. Two masters refused to vote for Rutherford on the ground that the office must be held by a priest. This objection over-ruled, but retiring *Dean*, in violation of his oath of office, departs without handing over books and records.

8 and 10 *November*. Masters complain to Rector that Guild has neither administered oath of office to Rutherford nor handed over books and records. In debate between William Cranston and Rutherford before Rector and assessors, Cranston fails to prove that Rutherford was disqualified because he was not a priest and was professor of Philosophy in St. Mary's. Rector decrees after a majority vote that Rutherford was lawfully elected and that the oath ought to be administered and the books handed over.

15 November. At St. Mary's. Oath received from Dean in presence of his supporters. Six assessors.

21 November. Dean publicly instructs each of the Colleges to examine its students.

23 November. St. Salvator's ignores Dean's injunctions. Dean examines St. Leonard's, and St. Leonard's men examine St. Mary's. Two masters received as regents of St. Leonard's and one of St. Mary's.

1557-58, 23 February. At St. Mary's. Examiners elected for baccalaureate and licence. Faculty excuses licentiands who have not completed general responsions because of obstacles. Four proctors of nations appointed.

Determinants of 1557-1558

Intrants of 1557-1558

1558, 5 October. Archibald Hamilton received as a regent at St. Mary's and inducted to class of dialectic.

4 November. JOHN RUTHERFURD, *Dean*; one dissentient. Quaestor continued. Eight assessors.

7 December. Four censors appointed to enquire into manners and habits of regents and students of Colleges, to see that laws and statutes are maintained, and to punish transgressors.

[*No lists of bachelors and intrants of 1558-1559*]

[*Bachelors and intrants of 1560-1562*]

1559, 25 November. JOHN RUTHERFURD, *Dean*. Dean and examiners continued.

1560, 15 May. All who should have been licensed to be held as licentiates because civil commotions and religious reformation prevented old rites from being observed.

1560-61, 8 January. JOHN RUTHERFURD continued as *Dean* till further reformation.

1561, 7 November. JOHN RUTHERFURD, *Dean*. Archibald Hamilton, Quaestor. They promise to do their utmost to have Faculty reformed and administration obeyed.

1561-62, 7 *January*. The following temporary statutes adopted by the University, after having been read three times in a full assembly of students and teachers, publicly convened by Rector and Dean:

1. Concerning the duty of scholars, as to attending lectures, writing Latin, studying set books and taking part in disputations, keeping terms, undergoing examinations and paying fees.
2. Concerning the duty of teachers, as to qualifications and books to be taught, and supervision of students.
3. Concerning the duty of heads of colleges, as to oversight of curriculum, and of teachers and students.
4. Concerning examiners and the examination procedure.
5. On keeping of terms and holidays.
6. Concerning determinants, the order to be observed in responsions, and the expenses of feast.
7. Concerning examination expenses and holidays.
8. Concerning payments to Beadle.
9. Concerning the Colleges, forbidding migration.

1562, 2 *November*. JAMES WILKIE, *Dean*. Quaestor elected and three examiners for intrants. Examination to begin on 10 November. Usual expenses to be levied.

1562-63, 8 *February*. Auditors elected for accounts of St. Salvator's. Dispensation to three bachelors. Annual disputations (*vicos*) to be held in future in St. Mary's College.

2 *March*. Three examiners elected for determinants and three for masters.

Determinants of 1562-1563

1563, 5 *November*. JAMES WILKIE, *Dean*. Quaestor continued. Three examiners elected for intrants. Examination to begin on 10 November.

1563-64, 5 *March*. Three examiners elected for determinants and four for intrants.

Intrants of 1563-1564

1564, 2 *November*. JAMES WILKIE, *Dean*, by majority vote. Quaestor elected and three examiners for intrants.

1564-65, 19 *March*. Three examiners elected for determinants and intrants.

[*Intrants and bachelors of 1564-1565*]

1565, 3 *November*. WILLIAM SKENE, *Dean*. Quaestor and three examiners elected. Dean promises to cause laws to be obeyed. Four auditors appointed for Quaestor's accounts. Seven assessors to assist Dean.

Bachelors of St. Mary's of 1565-1566

Bachelors of St. Leonard's of 1565-1566

Licentiates or Intrants of St. Mary's of 1565-1566

Licentiates or Intrants of St. Leonard's of 1565-1566

1566, 5 *November*. ARCHIBALD HAMILTON, *Dean*. Quaestor and four assessors elected.

1566-67, 15 and 25 *January*. Summoned for business of drawing up laws of Faculty in Latin. Decided to appoint committee from the three Colleges to submit a digest of statutes from old book.

Decided to put an end to confusion between *bursa* of University and *bursa* of Faculty of Arts. Separation made on 25 January in Dean's room by the auditors of accounts.

20 *February*. Meeting convened to vote on laws. The chapters regarding religion, examinations and expenses unanimously approved. Remaining chapters postponed through want of time and near approach of examinations.

Bachelors of 1566-1567

Licentiates of 1566-1567

1567, 2 *November*. JOHN RUTHERFURD, *Dean*. Quaestor elected. Four assessors.

1567-68, 12 *March*. Three examiners elected for bachelors, and three for licentiands. Vice-Chancellor is granted the fee of the fourth examiner as his remuneration.

23 *March*. Bachelors of New College confirmed.

Licentiates of 1568, April

1568, 3 *November*. JOHN RUTHERFURD, *Dean*. Quaestor elected. Dean chooses four assessors.

1568-69, 23 *March*. Three examiners elected for bachelors and two for masters.

Bachelors of 1569, 27 *March*

1569, 2 *November*. JOHN RUTHERFURD, *Dean*. Quaestor elected. Dean chooses six assessors. Three examiners chosen for intrants (to higher classes) and six auditors for Quaestor's accounts. Old laws to be observed until more perfect ones are enacted.

1569-70, 4 *January*. Meeting of assessors and others convened to settle controversies over great responsions and claims to exemption by students of St. Mary's. In future no exemption to be granted before 1 February and no changes to be made in the order of the Colleges, under penalties. Laws limiting expenses to be enforced under pain of deprivation of regent and student. Similar penalties for being out at nights.

5 *January*. Three students of St. Mary's, in defiance of Dean, Principal and Rector, have called a meeting with students of other Colleges and have made a written agreement about their attitude to the master's examination. Dean breaks up a gathering in St. Salvator's and disciplinary action is taken by assessors and Rector.

30 *January*. Three examiners to be appointed for bachelors and licentiates, according to statute of 1561. Dean to convoke a Congregation to deal with the question.

3 *February*. Faculty decide by majority vote that examiners should be three in number; and three are chosen.

Bachelors of 1569-70, 4 *February*

4 *February*. A petitioner confirmed as bachelor. Quaestor is informed what students may be considered poor.

10 *February*. A student of St. Mary's who has studied in France and England, is accepted for master's grade.

Faculty state the place they would like Vice-Chancellor to take in disputations and controversies.

Masters of 1569-1570

1570, 8 *November*. JOHN RUTHERFURD, *Dean*. Six assessors appointed to examine old laws. Quaestor, three examiners of intrants and six auditors of accounts elected.

10 *November*. Old laws read (Rector present). Those unsuitable rejected and the rest to be transcribed, and transcripts sent to the three Colleges to remove doubts.

22 *December*. Laws adopted from old book are read in public meeting of 'supposts', and copies given to heads of Colleges. Fines imposed on absent masters. Scale of fines drawn up for future absentees.

1570-71, 20 *February*. Dean asks that statute ordering 'triple visitation of regents of the three Colleges' be enforced. Rector and Principal of St. Leonard's refuse and Dean exonerates himself.

5 *March*. Four examiners elected for bachelors and masters.

26 *March*. Petition of two students to be promoted to master's grade to be granted if they are found worthy by College Principals and examiners.

Bachelors of 1570-1571

[*Intrants of 1570-1571*]

1571, 2 *November*. JOHN RUTHERFURD, *Dean*. Six assessors. Election of Quaestor, of examiners of 'intrants' and of six auditors.

1571-72, 27 *February*. Four examiners elected for bachelors and four for masters.

Bachelors of 1571-1572

Masters of 1571-1572

20 *March*. Masters convened to deal with three supplicants wishing to proceed to master's grade. Accepted on conditions. A ruling made about such supplications in future. Roll of those present.

1572, 3 *November*. JOHN RUTHERFURD, *Dean*. Six assessors. Quaestor elected. Three examiners elected for intrants and six auditors for Quaestor's accounts.

1572-73, 9 *February*. Four examiners elected for bachelors and four for masters.

Bachelors of 1572-1573

Masters of 1572-1573

1573, 2 *November*. JOHN RUTHERFURD, *Dean*. Six assessors, six auditors and three examiners of intrants elected.

1573-74, 20 *March*. Four examiners elected for future bachelors and four for masters.

Bachelors of 1573-1574

[*Intrants of 1573-1574*]

1574, 2 *November*. JOHN RUTHERFURD, *Dean*. Election of six assessors.

1574-75, 21 *February*. Four examiners elected for bachelors and four for magistrands.

Bachelors of 1574-1575

Masters of 1574-1575

1575, 2 *November*. JAMES MARTINE, *Dean*. Election of Quaestor, six assessors, six auditors and three examiners.

1575-76, 3 *January*. Meeting called to deal with controversy between St. Salvator's and St. Leonard's about responsions (which had been held without consent of Dean). After hearing both sides and consulting old law, Dean and assessors decide that St. Salvator's is entitled to first place, but by special dispensation it should be given to St. Leonard's for this year. For future guidance a copy of the old statute should be circulated to heads of Colleges.

12 *March*. Four examiners elected for bachelors and four for magistrands. Three students who have studied abroad are granted permission to become masters along with the others, but future supplicants must submit themselves to examiners.

Bachelors of 1575-1576

[*Intrants of 1575-1576*]

1576, 2 *November*. JAMES MARTINE, *Dean*. Elections of Quaestor, six assessors, six auditors and three examiners.

27 *December*. Meeting held to settle dispute among the three Colleges as to which should have first place in public disputations. The question settled by casting lots. First place to St. Mary's, second to St. Salvator's and third to St. Leonard's, and thereafter to go in rotation.

1576-77, 10 *March*. Four examiners elected for bachelors and four for magistrands. No public disputations to be held before 8 January. If those who have the first place do not have their *propositiones* ready, they shall give way to others.

Bachelors of 1576-1577

[*Intrants of 1576-1577*]

1577, 2 *November*. JAMES MARTINE, *Dean*. Election of Quaestor, five assessors, six auditors and three examiners.

1577-78, 14 *March*. Election of four examiners for bachelors and four for magistrands.

Bachelors of 1577-1578

Masters of 1577-1578

1578, 2 *November*. WILLIAM SKENE, *Dean*. Election of Quaestor, seven assessors, eight auditors and four examiners.

1578-79, 14 *March*. Election of four examiners for bachelors and four for magistrands.

[*No list of bachelors of 1578-1579*]

1579, 2 *November*. WILLIAM SKENE, *Dean*. Election of Quaestor, six assessors and three examiners. Names of bachelors to be seen in Quaestor's Book.

1580, 2 *November*. WILLIAM SKENE, *Dean*. Election of Quaestor and six assessors. A day appointed for choosing examiners to enquire into progress of students.

4 *November*. Election of four examiners and four auditors.

1580-81, 13 *February*. Examiners (unnamed) elected for bachelors and magistrands.

- 1581, 2 *November*. WILLIAM SKENE, *Dean*. Election of Quaestor, four examiners and five auditors.
- 1582, 2 *November*. JAMES MARTINE, *Dean*. Five assessors. Auditors elected but not named.
- 1583, 2 *November*. JAMES MARTINE, *Dean*. Election of Quaestor and five assessors. Assessors to be auditors.
- 1583-84, 17 *March*. Statutes promulgated, dealing with times and nature of examinations and disputations throughout the sessions, and with admissions and payment of dues.
- 1584, 2 *November*. JAMES MARTINE, *Dean*. Election of Quaestor and five assessors. Assessors to be auditors.
1585. [*No records.*]
- 1586, 2 *November*. JAMES MARTINE, *Dean*. Election of Quaestor and five assessors. Assessors to be auditors.
- 1587, 2 *November*. DAVID MONYPENNY, *Dean*. Election of Quaestor and four assessors. Assessors to be auditors.
- 1588, 2 *November*. DAVID MONYPENNY, *Dean*. For every subsequent year up to 1615 the names of Quaestors and assessors are to be found in statement of accounts.

LISTS OF OFFICE-HOLDERS

IN the following lists all the dates in the left-hand column printed in roman type are precise dates of appointment to office. In some cases where the clear succession is not known, or where it seems useful to indicate periods of vacancy in an office, a firm date for demission of office is given in roman type on the right-hand side of the page.

When persons are known from casual evidence to have held office, but nothing is known of the exact dates of their appointment or demission, the date of their first (or only) known appearance in office is printed in italic type in the left-hand column, and the date of their last-known appearance (if different) is similarly put in italics on the right-hand side of the page.

It is to be assumed that all the dates are taken from entries in the present edition of the *Acta*, except where footnotes specifically refer to other evidence.

THE UNIVERSITY

CHANCELLORS¹

1413, 28 Aug. ²	Henry Wardlaw	6 Apr. 1440
1440, 1 June	James Kennedy	24 May 1465
1465, 4 Nov.	Patrick Graham ³	9 Jan. 1477-78
1477-78, 11 Feb.	William Schevez ⁴	28 Jan. 1496-97
1497, 20 Sept.	James Stewart	13 Jan. 1503-04
1504, 24 May	Alexander Stewart	9 Sept. 1513

¹ The Bishops of St. Andrews were Chancellors of the University *ex officio*. The list of Chancellors is consequently based on the list of Bishops in *Handbook of British Chronology* (Royal Historical Society, second edition, 1961), pp. 299-301. The dates in the right-hand column are dates of death except in the case of Patrick Graham, *q.v.*

² Chancellor's functions assigned to Bishop by Bull of Foundation (*Evidence*, 171).

³ Archbishop 17 August 1472. Deprived 9 January 1477-78.

⁴ Coadjutor 1476.

1514, 13 Nov.	Andrew Forman	11 Mar. 1520-21
1522, 10 Oct.	James Beaton	14 Feb. 1538-39
1538-39, 14 Feb.	David Beaton ¹	29 May 1546
1547, 28 Nov.	John Hamilton	7 Apr. 1571
1571-72, 10 Feb.	John Douglas	31 July 1574
1576, 21 Dec.	Patrick Adamson	19 Feb. 1591-92

VICE-CHANCELLORS

1455	John Athilmer
1478, 26 May	John Lock
1530, 16 July	John Waddell
1567-68, 12 Mar.	William Ramsay

RECTORS

1413 ²	Laurence of Lindores	
c. 1417 ³	John Gill	
1417, 2 Apr.	William of Otterburn	
1418, 22 Apr. ⁴	John Schevez	15 June 1418 ⁵
1418, 3 Oct. ⁶	John Elwald	
1421-22, 24 Mar. ⁷	James Scrymgeour	26 Mar. 1422 ⁷
c. 1424 ⁸	John Barbour	
1425 ⁸	James Lindsay	
1427, 10 Nov.	Alexander Newton	
1430 ⁹	John Leggat	27 Oct. 1435
1436-37, 21 Jan.	Alexander Lichton	
1437, 16 Sept.	George Newton	
1439, 1 Dec.	Robert Leitch	11 Dec. 1439
1444, 3 Nov.	Walter Stewart	
1446, 3 Nov.	John Beaton	
1447, 6 May ¹⁰	John Feldew	
1450, 27 Aug. ¹¹	Thomas Logy	

¹ Coadjutor 1537.² List in *Acta Rectorum*, i, 104.³ *Ibid.*⁴ *Charters of Coupar Angus* (S.H.S.), ii, 12.⁵ *C.P.R.*, *Petitions*, i, 609.⁶ *C.S.S.R.*, i, 155.⁷ *Evidence*, 234.⁸ *Ibid.*, 233.⁹ *Leges et Statuta* (inserted in *Acta Rectorum*, i).¹⁰ *Registrum Episcopatus Brechinensis*, ed. C. Innes (Bannatyne Club, Edinburgh, 1856), i, 118.¹¹ *Cant. St. Salvator*, 53.

1455, 3 Nov.	John Beaton	
1456, 3 Nov.	Walter Stewart	
1457, 22 Apr.	John Athilmer	
1459, 3 Nov.	Thomas Logy	
1460, 8 Apr.	Walter Stewart	
1462, 3 Nov.	Thomas Logy	
1463, 7 June	John Lock	3 Nov. 1464
1464-65, 4 Mar.	William Forbes	
1466, 22 Apr.	John Lock	18 Jan. 1466-67
1469, 3 Nov.	Hugh Douglas	
1470, 3 Nov.	John Lock	4 Nov. 1471
1472, 22 Dec. ¹	Andrew Stewart	
1474, 3 Nov.	John Lock	
1474-75, 14 Mar. ²	Robert Keith	3 Nov. 1475
1476, 4 Nov.	John Lock	26 May 1478
1479, 10 May ³	Robert Boswell	3 Nov. 1479
1479-80, 28 Feb.	William Blackadder	
1480-81, 13 Mar.	John Fresel	4 Nov. 1481
1483, 4 Nov.	David Meldrum	
1483-84, 29 Feb. ⁴	David Meldrum	
1484, 6 July ⁵	Robert Keith	1 Nov. 1486
1486-87, 28 Feb. ⁶	Robert Keith	
1487-88, 29 Feb.	Walter Drummond	
1488-89, 28 Feb.	Walter Drummond	
1489-90, 28 Feb.	Robert Boswell	
1490-91, 28 Feb.	David Monypenny	
1491-92, 29 Feb.	Alexander Waus	
1492-93, 28 Feb.	Hugh Spens	
1493-94, 28 Feb.	Robert Keith	
1494-95, 28 Feb.	Robert Keith	
1495-96, 29 Feb.	Walter Drummond	
1496-97, 28 Feb.	John Young	

¹ *Acta Rectorum*, i, 1.² *Ibid.*, i, 3.³ *Ibid.*, i, 5. Election held *post decessum Magistri Johannis Lok prius Rectoris*.⁴ *Ibid.*, i, 9.⁵ *Ibid.*, i, 11. Meldrum had been elected *tempore ordinato* but had declined office.⁶ From this date the record of elections becomes continuous in *Acta Rectorum*, i, 15 ff. This source is in consequence the authority for all subsequent definite references. Other references are from *Acta Facultatis Artium* as before.

1497-98, 28 Feb.	John Liston
1498-99, 28 Feb.	David Seton
1499-1500, 29 Feb.	David Seton
1500-01 ¹	John Liston
1501-02	
1502-03	
1503-04	
1504, 4 Nov.	John Liston
1504-05, 28 Feb. ²	David Spens
1505-06	David Spens
1506-07	David Spens
1507-08	David Spens
1508-09, 28 Feb.	David Spens
1509-10	David Spens
1510, 11 Apr. ³	Walter Drummond
1510-11, 28 Feb.	Walter Drummond
1511-12, 11 Mar.	Hugh Spens
1512-13, 1 Mar.	David Spens
1513-14, 28 Feb.	David Spens
1514-15, 28 Feb.	David Spens
1515-16, 29 Feb.	David Spens
1516-17, 28 Feb.	George Ferne
1517-18, 27 Feb.	Robert Shanwell
1518-19, 28 Feb.	John Waddell
1519-20, 28 Feb.	George Ferne
1520-21, 28 Feb.	George Ferne
1521-22, 28 Feb.	George Lockhart
1522-23, 28 Feb.	George Lockhart
1523-24, 29 Feb.	George Lockhart
1524-25, 28 Feb.	John Waddell
1525-26, 28 Feb.	John Waddell
1526-27, 28 Feb.	John Waddell
1527-28, 3 Mar.	John Waddell
1528-29, 28 Feb.	John Waddell

¹ No day or month given in *Acta Rectorum* (i, 43) where entries cease until 1504-05.

² *Acta Rectorum*, i, 47. David Spens was also elected Rector in each of the successive years until 1509-10 inclusive, but no precise day or month is given except in 1508-09 (*Acta Rectorum*, i, 48-9, 52-3).

³ Record resumes in *Acta Rectorum* (i, 55 ff.).

1530, 14 June ¹	William Manderston
1530-31, 28 Feb.	John Waddell
1531-32	
1532-33, 28 Feb.	Alexander Sutherland
1533-34, 28 Feb.	Alexander Sutherland
1534-35, 27 Feb.	James Brady
1536 ²	James Brady
1536-37, 28 Feb.	James Strachan
1537-38, 28 Feb.	James Strachan
1539, 30 Apr.	Peter Chaplain
1539-40, 2 Mar.	Alexander Balfour
1540-41, 1 Mar.	Thomas Barclay
1541-42, 28 Feb.	Thomas Barclay
1542-43, 28 Feb.	Alexander Balfour
1543-44, 29 Feb.	James Strachan
1544-45, 28 Feb.	James Strachan
1545-46, 27 Feb.	James Strachan
1546-47	
1547-48, 9 Mar.	John Spittall
1548-49	
1549-50, 6 Mar. ³	John Spittall
1550-51, 28 Feb.	John Douglas
1551-52, 28 Feb.	John Douglas
1552-53 ⁴	John Douglas
1553-54	John Douglas
1554-55	John Douglas
1555-56	John Douglas
1556-57	John Douglas
1557-58	John Douglas
1558-59	John Douglas
1559-60	John Douglas
1560-61	John Douglas

¹ The election had been postponed (cf. list of Deans of Faculty of Arts and see also p. 361 *n* below). Manderston was elected in absence and confirmed on 18 June (*Acta Rectorum*, i, 87).

² Brady appears as Rector for the incorporations of 1536 but no precise date is given (*Acta Rectorum*, ii, 3).

³ Spittall appears as Rector for incorporations on this date (*Acta Rectorum*, ii, 39).

⁴ Douglas was elected Rector for each of the successive years to 1572-73 inclusive but no precise dates of election are given in *Acta Rectorum*.

1561-62	John Douglas
1562-63	John Douglas
1563-64	John Douglas
1564-65	John Douglas
1565-66	John Douglas
1566-67	John Douglas
1567-68	John Douglas
1568-69	John Douglas
1569-70	John Douglas
1570-71	John Douglas
1571-72	John Douglas
1572-73	John Douglas
1573-74, 17 Mar.	Robert Hamilton
1574-75, 5 Mar.	Robert Hamilton
1575-76, 1 Mar.	Robert Hamilton
1576, 12 Apr. ¹	John Rutherford
1576-77	
1577-78, 1 Mar.	James Wilkie
1578-79, 1 Mar.	James Wilkie
1579-80, 1 Mar.	James Wilkie
1580-81, 1 Mar.	James Wilkie
1581-82, 1 Mar.	James Wilkie
1582-83, 1 Mar.	James Wilkie
1583-84, 1 Mar.	James Wilkie
1584-85, 1 Mar.	James Wilkie
1585-86, 1 Mar.	James Wilkie
1586-87, 1 Mar.	James Wilkie

BURSARS

1439	John de Camera	
1539, 28 Oct. ²	Thomas Brady	30 Oct. 1543 ³

¹ Elected in place of Hamilton in presence of royal commissioners (*Acta Rectorum*, ii, 90).

² *Bursar's Book*, fol. 31r.

³ *Ibid.*, fol. 34r.

BEADLES

1424, 19 June ¹	William Boys	27 Aug. 1450 ²
1504 ³	Andrew Irvine	
1544, 3 Aug. ⁴	Andrew Beythe	
1549, 26 Dec. ⁵	William Sanders	24 Feb. 1550-51 ⁶
1569, Nov. ⁷	Thomas Traill	3 Nov. 1578 ⁸

FACULTY OF ARTS

DEANS

1416, 6 Oct.	Laurence of Lindores
1425, 24 Nov.	James Lindsay
1427, 10 Nov.	Alexander Newton
1428-29, 3 Feb.	John Forrester
1429-30, 7 Feb.	William Turnbull
1432, 9 July	Laurence of Lindores
1433-34, 4 Feb.	Laurence of Lindores
1437, 16 Sept.	George Newton
1439, 1 Dec.	James Strathmiglo
1441, 24 Oct.	Walter Stewart
1441, 4 Nov.	Thomas Ramsay
1442, 3 Nov.	Thomas Ramsay
1443, 3 Nov.	Thomas Ramsay
1444, 3 Nov.	John Lyon
1445, 4 Nov.	Thomas Ramsay
1446, 3 Nov.	David Crannach

¹ *C.P.R.*, viii, 538.

² Cant, *St. Salvator*, 53. He was present at a meeting of the Faculty on 8 October 1457 (see below, p. 123).

³ *Acta Rectorum*, i, 48. Also Beadle of the Faculty of Arts.

⁴ *St. Salvator's College Cartulary B*, fol. 113^r. The name is given as 'Andro Pade' but this is almost certainly the same Andrew Beythe (and other variants) who had acted as Beadle of the Faculty of Arts since 1518.

⁵ *Bursar's Book*, fol. 39^v. Sanders may also have acted as Beadle of the Faculty of Arts.

⁶ *Bursar's Book*, fol. 40^r.

⁷ *Ibid.*, fol. 49^v.

⁸ *St. Leonard's College Miscellaneous Articles 2*.

1447, 15 July	Adam Hepburn
1447, 3 Nov.	Adam Hepburn
1447, 15 Dec.	Thomas Logy
1448, 3 Nov.	Thomas Leitch ¹
1449, 3 Nov.	Robert Panter
1450, 3 Nov.	David Crannach
1451, 3 Nov.	Adam Hepburn
1452, 3 Nov.	Adam Hepburn
1453, 3 Nov.	Walter Blair
1454, 4 Nov.	John Lyon
1455, 3 Nov.	John Lyon
1456, 3 Nov.	David Monypenny
1457, 1 Nov.	Patrick Graham
1458, 3 Nov.	John de Campo ²
1459, 3 Nov.	John Lock
1460, 3 Nov.	Alexander Scrymgeour
1461, 3 Nov.	Hugh Douglas
1462, 3 Nov.	Robert Panter
1463, 3 Nov.	David Monypenny
1464, 3 Nov.	William Forbes
1464-65, 4 Mar.	James Ogilvie
1465, 3 Nov.	James Ogilvie
1466, 3 Nov.	David Monypenny
1467, 3 Nov.	David Monypenny
1468, 3 Nov.	Alexander Penicuik
1469, 3 Nov.	Gilbert Kennedy
1470, 3 Nov.	Andrew Stewart ³
1471, 4 Nov.	David Monypenny
1472, 3 Nov.	Michael Livingstone
1473, 3 Nov.	David Monypenny
1474, 3 Nov.	Robert Keith
1475, 3 Nov.	John Doles
1476, 4 Nov.	John Logan
1477, 3 Nov.	John Liston
1478, 3 Nov.	Robert Boswell

¹ Robert Panter appointed Sub-Dean 22 March 1448-49.

² Provost John Athilmer appointed deputy Dean 15 March 1458-59.

³ Gilbert Kennedy appointed deputy Dean 3 November 1470 and appears as Vice-Dean 20 April 1471, but Thomas Potter appears as such 4 November 1471.

LISTS OF OFFICE-HOLDERS

ccli

1479, 3 Nov.	John Fresel
1480, 14 Apr.	Henry Weir ¹
1480, 4 Nov.	David Monypenny
1481, 4 Nov.	David Monypenny
1482, 4 Nov.	David Monypenny
1483, 4 Nov.	Robert Panter
1484, 4 Nov.	Hugh Spens
1485, 4 Nov.	David Monypenny
1486, 1 Nov.	David Guthrie
1487, 3 Nov.	William Lauder
1488, 3 Nov.	John Edmondstone
1489, 3 Nov.	William Lowrie
1490, 3 Nov.	William Lowrie
1491, 3 Nov.	John Young
1492, 3 Nov.	John Young
1493, 3 Nov.	Patrick Simpson
1494, 3 Nov.	George Hepburn
1495, 3 Nov.	Michael Nairn
1496, 3 Nov.	Charles Fotheringham
1497, 3 Nov.	Patrick Simpson
1498, 3 Nov.	David Seton
1499, 3 Nov.	Michael Nairn
1500, 3 Nov.	Patrick Simpson
1501, 3 Nov.	Patrick Simpson
1502	
1503	
1504, 4 Nov.	Thomas Ker
1505, 3 Nov.	Michael Nairn
1506, 3 Nov.	George Ker
1507, 3 Nov.	John Maitland
1508, 3 Nov.	James Watson
1509, 3 Nov.	James Watson
1510, 4 Nov.	Adam Whitelaw
1510-11, 1 Mar.	Thomas Ramsay ²
1511, 3 Nov.	Thomas Ramsay
1512, 3 Nov.	Robert Shanwell ³

¹ Elected on departure of Fresel.² Elected on death of Whitelaw.³ Peter Chaplain appears as deputy Dean 30 August 1513.

1513, 3 Nov.	Peter Chaplain
1514, 3 Nov.	Peter Chaplain
1515, 3 Nov.	George Ferne
1516, 3 Nov.	Peter Chaplain
1517, 3 Nov.	Robert Shanwell
1517-18, 7 Mar.	Peter Chaplain ¹
1518, 3 Nov.	Thomas Ramsay
1519, 3 Nov.	Peter Chaplain
1520, 3 Nov.	David Melville
1521, 4 Nov.	David Melville
1522, 3 Nov.	Martin Balfour
1523, 3 Nov.	Martin Balfour
1524, 3 Nov.	Martin Balfour
1525, 3 Nov.	Martin Balfour
1526, 3 Nov.	Martin Balfour
1527, 4 Nov.	Martin Balfour
1528, 3 Nov.	Martin Balfour
1530, 5 May ²	Martin Balfour
1530, 3 Nov.	Martin Balfour
1531, 3 Nov.	Martin Balfour
1532, 4 Nov.	Martin Balfour
1533, 4 Nov.	Martin Balfour
1534, 3 Nov.	Martin Balfour
1535, 3 Nov.	Martin Balfour
1536	
1537, 3 Nov.	Martin Balfour
1538-39, 1 Feb. ³	Martin Balfour
1539	
1540, 3 Nov.	Martin Balfour
1541, 3 Nov.	Martin Balfour
1542, 18 Nov.	Martin Balfour
1543	
1544	
1545	
1546	
1547	

¹ Elected on resignation of Shanwell.

² Election postponed from normal time.

³ Election postponed from normal time on account of plague.

1548	
1549, 26 Dec. ¹	Walter Fethy
1550	
1550-51, 24 Feb. ¹	Walter Fethy
1551, 3 Nov.	John Balfour
1552	
1553, 25 Aug.	John Balfour
1553, 8 Nov.	David Guild
1554, 3 Nov.	David Guild
1555, 7 Nov.	David Guild
1556, 16 Nov.	David Guild
1557, 4 Nov.	John Rutherford
1558, 4 Nov.	John Rutherford
1559, 25 Nov.	John Rutherford
1560-61, 8 Jan. ²	John Rutherford
1561, 7 Nov.	John Rutherford
1562, 2 Nov.	James Wilkie
1563, 5 Nov.	James Wilkie
1564, 2 Nov.	James Wilkie
1565, 3 Nov.	William Skene
1566, 5 Nov.	Archibald Hamilton
1567, 2 Nov.	John Rutherford
1568, 3 Nov.	John Rutherford
1569, 2 Nov.	John Rutherford
1570, 3 Nov.	John Rutherford
1571, 2 Nov.	John Rutherford
1572, 3 Nov.	John Rutherford
1573, 2 Nov.	John Rutherford
1574, 2 Nov.	John Rutherford
1575, 2 Nov.	James Martine
1576, 2 Nov.	James Martine
1577, 2 Nov.	James Martine
1578, 2 Nov.	William Skene
1579, 2 Nov.	William Skene
1580, 2 Nov.	William Skene
1581, 2 Nov.	William Skene
1582, 2 Nov.	James Martine

¹ See below, p. 400 n.

² Election postponed from normal time.

1583, 2 Nov.	James Martine
1584, 2 Nov.	James Martine
1585	
1586, 2 Nov.	James Martine
1587, 2 Nov.	David Monypenny
1588, 2 Nov.	David Monypenny

BURSARS

(RECEPTORS OF QUAESTORS)

1415, 14 Dec.	Donald Macnaughton	<i>10 Mar. 1418-19</i>
1418-19, 10 Mar.	William Otterburn	
<i>1426, 20 June</i>	Laurence of Lindores	
1428-29, 5 Feb.	Alexander Lindsay	<i>27 May 1430</i>
1430, c. 28 May	[Laurence of Lindores] ¹	
<i>1433-34, 4 Feb.</i>	John Leggat	
1433-34, 19 Mar.	John Leggat	<i>28 Nov. 1436</i>
1436, 28 Nov.	Simon Wardlaw	<i>16 Apr. 1439</i>
<i>1441, 24 Oct.</i>	Walter Stewart	
1441, 4 Nov.	Walter Stewart	
1442, 3 Nov.	Walter Stewart	
1443, 3 Nov.	Walter Stewart	
1444, 3 Nov.	Thomas Logy	
1445, 4 Nov.	John Balfour	
1446, 3 Nov.	John Balfour	
1447, 3 Nov.	Thomas Logy	
1447, 15 Dec.	John Lyon ²	
1448, 3 Nov.	John Lyon	
1449, 3 Nov.	John Lyon	
1450, 3 Nov.	Robert Stewart	
1451, 3 Nov.	Robert Stewart	
1451, 10 Dec.	Robert Panter	
1452, 3 Nov.	Robert Panter	
1453, 3 Nov.	Robert Panter	

¹ Elected on resignation of Lindsay but declined office.² Elected on resignation of Logy.

LISTS OF OFFICE-HOLDERS

cciv

1454, 4 Nov.	Robert Panter
1455, 3 Nov.	Robert Panter
1456, 3 Nov.	Robert Panter
1457, 1 Nov.	Robert Panter
1458, 3 Nov.	Robert Panter
1459, 3 Nov.	Robert Panter
1460, 3 Nov.	Robert Panter
1461, 3 Nov.	Robert Panter
1462, 3 Nov.	Robert Panter
1463, 3 Nov.	Robert Panter
1464, 3 Nov.	Robert Panter
1465	
1466, 3 Nov.	Robert Panter
1467, 3 Nov.	Robert Panter
1468, 3 Nov.	Robert Panter
1469, 3 Nov.	Robert Panter
1470, 3 Nov.	Robert Panter
1471, 4 Nov.	Robert Panter
1472, 3 Nov.	Robert Panter
1473, 3 Nov.	Robert Panter
1474, 3 Nov.	Robert Panter
1475	
1476	
1477, 3 Nov.	William Cuby ¹
1478, 3 Nov.	William Cuby
1479, 3 Nov.	James White
1480, 4 Nov.	William Cuby
1481, 4 Nov.	Thomas Carstairs
1482, 4 Nov.	Thomas Carstairs
1483, 4 Nov.	Thomas Carstairs
1484, 4 Nov.	Thomas Carstairs
1485, 4 Nov.	Thomas Carstairs
1486, 1 Nov.	Thomas Carstairs
1487, 3 Nov.	Thomas Carstairs
1488, 3 Nov.	Thomas Carstairs
1489, 3 Nov.	John Doles
1490, 3 Nov.	John Doles
1491, 3 Nov.	John Doles

¹ 'Continued in office'.

1492, 3 Nov.	John Doles
1493, 3 Nov.	John Doles
1494, 3 Nov.	John Doles
1495, 3 Nov.	John Doles
1496, 3 Nov.	John Doles
1497, 3 Nov.	John Doles
1498, 3 Nov.	Thomas Ramsay
1499, 3 Nov.	Thomas Ramsay
1500, 3 Nov.	Thomas Ramsay
1501, 3 Nov.	Thomas Ramsay
1502	
1503	
1504, 4 Nov.	Thomas Ramsay
1505, 3 Nov.	James Lyn ¹
1506, 3 Nov.	James Lyn
1507, 3 Nov.	James Lyn
1508, 3 Nov.	James Lyn
1509, 3 Nov.	James Lyn
1510	
1511	
1512, 3 Nov.	Peter Chaplain ²
1513, 3 Nov.	James Strachan
1514, 3 Nov.	David Dishington
1515, 3 Nov.	David Dishington
1516, 3 Nov.	John Gardiner
1517, 3 Nov.	John Gardiner
1518, 16 Apr. ³	Robert Bannerman
1518, 3 Nov.	Robert Bannerman
1519, 3 Nov.	Robert Bannerman
1520, 3 Nov.	Robert Bannerman
1521, 4 Nov.	[Robert Bannerman] ⁴
1521-22, 10 Mar.	Thomas Fyfe
1522, 3 Nov.	Thomas Fyfe
1523, 3 Nov.	Thomas Fyfe
1524, 3 Nov.	Thomas Fyfe
1525, 3 Nov.	Robert Ferguson

¹ John Narne first elected, but declined office.

² Continued.

³ *Bursar's Book*, fol. 19^r.

⁴ Continued, but refuses office. See below, p. 338 n.

1526, 3 Nov.	Robert Ferguson
1527, 4 Nov.	John Todrick
1528, 3 Nov.	John Todrick
1530, 5 May	John Todrick
1530, 3 Nov.	John Todrick
1531, 3 Nov.	John Todrick
1532, 4 Nov.	John Todrick
1533, 4 Nov.	John Todrick
1534, 3 Nov.	John Todrick
1535, 3 Nov.	John Todrick
1536	
1537, 30 Oct. ¹	John Todrick
1537, 3 Nov.	Thomas Brady
1538-39, 1 Feb. ²	Thomas Brady
1539	
1540, 28 Oct. ³	Thomas Brady
1540, 3 Nov.	Thomas Brady
1541, 3 Nov.	Thomas Brady
1542, 18 Nov.	Thomas Brady
1543	
1544, 30 Oct. ⁴	Walter Fethy
1545	
1546	
1547	
1548	
1549, 26 Dec. ⁵	Walter Fethy
1550	
1550-51, 24 Feb. ⁵	Walter Fethy
1551, 3 Nov.	John Forhous
1552	
1553	
1554, 25 Oct. ⁶	John Forhous
1554, 3 Nov.	John Forhous

¹ *Bursar's Book*, fol. 28^r. This suggests that Todrick had been continued in office in 1536.

² Election postponed from normal time on account of plague.

³ *Bursar's Book*, fol. 31^r. This suggests that Brady had been continued in office in 1539.

⁴ *Bursar's Book*, fol. 34^v.

⁵ See below, p. 400 n.

⁶ *Bursar's Book*, fol. 41^r.

1554-55, 6 Mar.	Thomas Miles
1555, 7 Nov.	Thomas Miles
1556, 16 Nov.	Thomas Miles
1557, 4 Nov.	James Kilpont
1558, 4 Nov.	James Kilpont
1559 ¹	
1560 ²	[Archibald Hamilton]
1561, 7 Nov.	Archibald Hamilton
1562, 2 Nov.	Andrew Pulvert
1563, 5 Nov.	Andrew Pulvert
1564, 2 Nov.	Nicholas Dalgleish
1565, 3 Nov.	Alexander Hamilton
1566, 5 Nov.	Thomas Buchanan
1567, 2 Nov.	William Collace
1568, 3 Nov.	John Carnegie
1569, 2 Nov.	Thomas Brown
1570, 3 Nov.	Robert Wilkie
1571, 2 Nov.	John Hamilton
1572, 3 Nov.	John Ker
1573 ³	[John Hamilton]
1574 ⁴	[George Gillespie]
1575, 2 Nov.	John Rutherford
1576, 2 Nov.	Allan Lamont
1577, 2 Nov.	David Baillie
1578, 2 Nov.	William Cranston
1579, 2 Nov.	William Cranston
1580, 2 Nov.	Robert Rollock
1581, 2 Nov.	William March
1582, 2 Nov.	William Cranston
1583, 2 Nov.	Andrew Duncan
1584, 2 Nov.	David Martine

¹ Probably no election in 1559 on account of Reformation crisis.

² Hamilton's accounts cover the period 23 November 1560 to 6 November 1562 (*Bursar's Book*, fol. 46^r). This suggests that he may have been originally elected in 1560.

³ The accounts for the period December 1573 to December 1574 were presented by Robert Wilkie on behalf of John Hamilton (*Bursar's Book*, fol. 53^r).

⁴ The accounts for the period December 1574 to December 1575 were presented by Robert Hamilton on behalf of George Gillespie (*Bursar's Book*, fol. 54^r).

LISTS OF OFFICE-HOLDERS

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1585 ¹	David Martine
1586, 2 Nov.	Alexander Lindsay
1587, 2 Nov.	Robert Wemyss.

BEADLES

1417, May	Laurence Piot	
1421, 11 Aug.	[George Greenlaw] ²	
1421, <i>c.</i> Aug.	Robert Short	
1423, 13 Nov.	Andrew Tulch ³	
1429, 4 Nov.	Donald Macmulron	
<i>c.</i> 1430	William Chamber	
1432, 13 Nov.	Thomas Atkinson	
1436, 4 May	Robert Stewart	
1436, 6 July ⁴	Andrew Simpson	
1437, 31 May	Andrew Simpson and Henry Urquhart	
1445, 20 July	Henry Urquhart and Laurence Hobburn	
1445, 2 Oct.	Laurence Hobburn	11 Dec. 1456
1456, 11 Dec.	Henry Forsyth	28 Jan. 1460-61 ⁵
	John Colly	24 Dec. 1473
1473, 24 Dec.	John Boswell	7 June 1497
1506, 4 Aug.	Andrew Irvine ⁶	
1513, 30 Aug.	Andrew Beythe ⁷	5 May 1530 ⁸

QUODLIBETARII

1452, 3 Nov.	[Not named]
1453, 19 Oct.	Thomas Baron
1455, 2 Oct.	John Lock

¹ Martin's accounts cover the period November 1584 to 29 November 1586 (*Bursar's Book*, fol. 64^r). This suggests that he had been continued in office in 1585.

² Resigns shortly thereafter.

³ Elected in succession to Short.

⁴ Assumes office. He had been elected 4 May 1436.

⁵ Had demitted office before minutes were written.

⁶ Elected on death of Boswell. Also University Beadle (*q.v.*).

⁷ Elected on death of Irvine. Also University Beadle (*q.v.*).

⁸ Recompensed for losses during years of plague (*Bursar's Book*, fol. 24^v).

1457, 3 Oct.	[Richard Guthrie] ¹
1458, 4 Oct.	John Lock
1460, 5 Oct.	Thomas Brown
1461, 2 Oct.	James Ogilvie
1464, 18 Sept.	George Hunter
1465, 5 Oct.	William Richardson
1466, 6 Oct.	Alexander Turner
1467, 3 Oct.	Alexander Wemyss
1468, 3 Oct.	John Doles
1469, 3 Oct.	Andrew Ramsay
1472, 2 Oct.	Henry Wemyss
1474, 10 Oct.	James Scott
1475, 3 Oct.	Hugh Spens
1476, 1 Oct.	Patrick Simpson
1477, 3 Oct.	John Lochmalony
1478, 6 Oct.	James Brown
1479, 1 Oct.	William Cowper
1480, 2 Oct.	John Doles
1481, 1 Oct.	William Young
1482, 2 Oct.	Walter Brown
1484, 2 Oct.	James Aitkenhead
1485, 3 Oct.	David Harvey
1486, 3 Oct.	Kenneth Sutherland
1487, 2 Oct.	John Seggat
1488, 2 Oct.	Laurence Oliphant
1489, 2 Oct.	Henry White
1490, 2 Oct.	William Gund
1491, 2 Oct.	William Monnorgone
1492, 2 Oct.	Kenneth Sutherland
1493, 2 Oct.	Robert Ednem
1494, 2 Oct.	Robert Davidson
1495, 2 Oct.	Thomas Ramsay
1496, 2 Oct.	John Wannand
1497, 2 Oct.	Robert Shanwell
1498, 2 Oct.	David Scott
1499, 2 Oct.	Finlay Forrest
1505, 2 Oct.	George Ker
1506, 2 Oct.	Peter Chaplain

¹ See below, p. 121.

LISTS OF OFFICE-HOLDERS

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1507, 2 Oct.	John Methven	
1508, 2 Oct.	Martin Balfour	
1509, 5 Oct.	John Spens	
1510, 10 Oct.	Finlay Ramsay	
1511, 2 Nov.	[William Clark] ¹	
1512, 5 Oct.	John Gardiner	
1513, 1 Oct.	David Abercrombie	
1514, 2 Oct.	David Abercrombie ²	
1515, 1 Oct.	Robert Bannerman	
1516, 6 Oct.	Robert Bannerman	
1517, 4 Oct.	Andrew Ireland	
1518, 2 Oct.	Alexander Ayton ³	
1519, 7 Oct.	David Gund	
1520, 2 Oct.	Gavin Logie	
1521, 3 Oct.	David Mows	
1522, 2 Oct.	Alexander Ayton	
1523, 2 Oct.	Andrew Kinninmonth	
1524, 3 Oct.	John Balfour	(St. Sal.) ⁴
1525, 3 Oct.	John Douglas	(Ped.)
1526, 3 Oct.	James Foster	(St. Leon.)
1527, 3 Oct.	Robert Paterson	(St. Sal.)
1528, 3 Oct.	William Kinninmonth	(Ped.)
1530, 3 Oct.	James Spalding	(St. Leon.)
1531, 3 Oct.	John Somerville	(St. Sal.)
1532, 2 Oct.	Walter Fethy	(Ped.)
1533, 4 Oct.	William Kinninmonth	(St. Leon.)
1534, 5 Oct.	John Forhous	(St. Sal.)
1535, 5 Oct.	Robert Bannerman	(Ped.)
1536, 3 Oct.	David Guild	(St. Leon.)
1537, 3 Oct.	Thomas Wemyss	(St. Sal.)
1539, 3 Oct.	Andrew Kinninmonth	(Ped.)
1540, 4 Oct.	John Sheill	(St. Leon.)
1541, 3 Oct.	Alexander Dick	(St. Sal.)
1542, 5 Oct.	Walter Fethy	(St. Mary)

¹ See below, p. 301.

² John Wilkinson to serve in his absence. See below, p. 310.

³ But see below, p. 329, where Robert Bannerman appears to have held office in this year.

⁴ From this date onwards the College from which the Quodlibetarius was drawn is indicated in the minutes.

1543, 8 Oct.	David Garden	(St. Leon.)
1544, 3 Oct.	Patrick Baird	(St. Sal.)

HEADS OF COLLEGES ¹ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE : THE PEDAGOGY :
ST. MARY'S COLLEGE ²

1418-19, 22 Jan.	Laurence of Lindores ³	
1430, 28 May	Laurence of Lindores ⁴	
1453-54, 29 Jan.	John de Atholia ⁵	
1460, 5 June	John Lock ⁶	
1497-98, 16 Jan.	Thomas Ramsay ⁷	
1505, 3 Nov.	James Lyn ⁸	
1510, 8 May ⁹	Peter Chaplain	12 June 1512 ¹⁰
1517, 3 Nov. ¹¹	David Melville	4 Nov. 1521 ¹²

¹ Citations of college records relate to the particular college concerned.

² The College of St. John the Evangelist was founded on 22 January 1418-19 (*Evidence*, 350). It came to be identified with the Pedagogy established on an adjoining site granted to the Faculty of Arts on 9 April 1430 (*Evidence*, 351). The Pedagogy was erected into 'the College of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary' on 12 February 1537-38 (*Evidence*, 357-8) and re-founded on 25 February 1553-54 (*Evidence*, 362-6).

³ Named as 'Master, Rector, and Governor' of the college at its foundation (*Evidence*, 350).

⁴ Elected Principal of the Pedagogy by the Faculty of Arts (see below, p. 29).

⁵ Appointed 'to rule in the Pedagogy' (see below, p. 101).

⁶ Appointed to rule united Pedagogy (see below, p. 137).

⁷ Received to regency in Pedagogy, apparently as Principal (see below, p. 266).

⁸ 'Principal Regent of the Pedagogy' (see below, p. 279).

⁹ As 'regent of the Pedagogy' Chaplain appears as its spokesman, probably as its Principal, at this date (see below, p. 295).

¹⁰ In office as Principal Regent (*Reg. Evid. et Priv.*, fol. 62r).

¹¹ 'Principal Regent of the Pedagogy' (see below, p. 324).

¹² Still in office (see below, p. 338).

LISTS OF OFFICE-HOLDERS

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1526, 3 Nov. ¹	Robert Bannerman	
1538-39, 7 Feb. ²	Robert Bannerman	18 July 1546 ³
1546, 13 July ⁴	Archibald Hay	
1547, 27 Sept. ⁵	John Douglas	6 Mar. 1573-74 ⁶
1574-75, 17 Jan. ⁷	Robert Hamilton	13 Dec. 1579 ⁸
1580, Dec. ⁹	Andrew Melville	9 Mar. 1607 ¹⁰

ST. SALVATOR'S COLLEGE¹¹

1450, 27 Aug. ¹²	John Athilmer	7 Dec. 1473 ¹³
1474, 3 Nov. ¹⁴	James Ogilvie	9 Feb. 1474-75 ¹⁵
1476, 29 Dec. ¹⁶	[John Lock]	7 Dec. 1477 ¹⁷
1479, 3 Nov. ¹⁸	John Liston	30 July 1503 ¹⁹
1505, 3 Nov. ²⁰	Hew Spens	21 July 1534 ²¹
1534, 3 Nov. ²²	John Major	1 May 1550 ²³

¹ 'Regent and Principal of the Pedagogy' (see below, p. 353).

² Inducted as first Principal of St. Mary's College (College Paper SM 15.1).

³ Resigns Principalship (College Paper SM 15.3).

⁴ Collated to Principalship (College Paper SM 15.4).

⁵ Collated to Principalship on death of Hay (College Paper SM 15.6).

⁶ Apparently still in possession (Calderwood, *History*, iii, 303). He was elected Archbishop of St. Andrews 10 February 1571-72, but seems to have continued to act as Principal until his death on 31 July 1574.

⁷ In possession (College Paper SM 15.10).

⁸ Probably deprived by University Commissioners (*Evidence*, 190).

⁹ Entered into possession (Melville, *Diary*, 84).

¹⁰ Declared to be deprived by King (*Original Letters relating to the Ecclesiastical Affairs of Scotland, 1603-1625*, ed. D. Laing (Bannatyne Club, Edinburgh, 1851), i, 457).

¹¹ The College of St. Salvator was founded on 27 August 1450 (Cant, *St. Salvator*, 60). The first Provost was appointed by the Founder, Bishop Kennedy. Thereafter, on the occurrence of a vacancy, the Licentiate or Second Master was to succeed automatically if suitably qualified. The appointments of Lock, Major, and Rutherford were exceptions to this rule.

¹² Collated at foundation of college (Cant, *St. Salvator*, 52).

¹³ Still in possession (College Charter SO 13).

¹⁴ In possession (see below, p. 192).

¹⁵ Still in possession (College Charter SN 1).

¹⁶ Said to have been provided by this date on resignation of Ogilvie (see above, p. xxxiv n).

¹⁷ Addressed as Provost (see above, p. xxxv).

¹⁸ In possession, in succession to Ogilvie (see below, p. 207 and n).

¹⁹ Still in possession (College Charter SK 10).

²⁰ In possession (see below, p. 279).

²¹ Died (tombstone, St. Salvator's Church).

²² In possession (see below, p. 375); previously coadjutor (College Charter SR 19).

²³ Died (D. Camerarius, *De Statu Hominis* (Chalons-sur-Marne, 1627), 188).

1550, 18 Sept. ¹	Peter Chaplain	
1550-51, 6 Feb. ²	Martin Balfour	28 Jan. 1552-53 ³
1553, 18 Dec. ⁴	William Cranston	
1560 ⁵	John Rutherford	29 Aug. 1577 ⁶
1577, 29 Aug. ⁷	James Martine	March 1620 ⁸

ST. LEONARD'S COLLEGE⁹

1517, 20 Apr. ¹⁰	Alexander Young ¹¹	14 Jan. 1530-31 ¹²
1534, 29 Nov. ¹³	Thomas Cunningham	10 Apr. 1539 ¹⁴
1539-40, 2 Mar. ¹⁵	Alexander Young	20 Oct. 1543 ¹⁶
1545, 27 Apr. ¹⁷	John Annand	
1550 ¹⁸	John Law	29 Feb. 1551-52 ¹⁹
1553, 20 Apr. ²⁰	John Duncanson	8 Nov. 1566 ²¹

¹ In possession, following death of Major (College Cartulary B, fol. 126^r). He had been acting as coadjutor as early as 27 February 1545-46 (*Acta Rectorum*, ii, 46).

² In possession, following death of Chaplain (College Cartulary B, fol. 130^r).

³ Still in possession (*Acta Rectorum*, ii, 49).

⁴ In possession, following death of Balfour (College Cartulary B, fol. 128^r).

⁵ In possession, Cranston having gone into exile (College Cartulary B, fol. 135^r).

⁶ Resigns on account of old age and infirmity (College Paper SAH 1.2).

⁷ Collated by Rector of University (*ibid.*).

⁸ Died (*Macfarlane's Genealogical Collections* (S.H.S.), ii, 190).

⁹ The College of St. Leonard was founded, under the name of 'the College of Poor Clerks of the Church of St. Andrews' on 20 August 1512 (*College of St. Leonard*, 130). Until the Reformation the Principalship was an obedience held by one of the Canons of the Cathedral Priory on the nomination of the Prior.

¹⁰ In office (College Charter SLA 6).

¹¹ From 3 November 1523 to 3 November 1534 inclusive there are references to Gavin Logie as 'Principal' or 'Principal Regent' of St. Leonard's College (see below, pp. 343-75). The circumstances are explained above, p. xlviii.

¹² Still in office (*Calendar of St. Andrews Charters*, No. 261).

¹³ In office (*College of St. Leonard*, 54).

¹⁴ Still in office (*Acta Rectorum*, ii, 9).

¹⁵ In office again (*ibid.*, 13).

¹⁶ Still in office (College Register, 70).

¹⁷ In office (*ibid.*, 65).

¹⁸ In office (College Account Book, fol. 1^r).

¹⁹ Still in office (*Acta Rectorum*, ii, 3).

²⁰ In office (College Register, 70).

²¹ Still in office (*ibid.*, 116).

LISTS OF OFFICE-HOLDERS

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1567, 25 June ¹	George Buchanan	10 Aug. 1569 ²
1570, 15 Apr. ³	James Wilkie	18 Aug. 1590 ⁴

¹ In office (*The Booke of the Universall Kirk*, ed. T. Thomson (Bannatyne and Maitland Clubs, Edinburgh, 1839), i, 93). The Principal's stipend was paid to Duncanson for the Martinmas term 1566 and to Buchanan for the Whitsunday term 1567 (College Account Book, fol. 96^v).

² Still in office (*C.S.P.*, ii, 667-8). In the College Account Book (fol. 117^r) the Principal's stipend was paid to Buchanan for the Martinmas term 1569 and to Wilkie for the Whitsunday term 1570.

³ Appointed (College Miscellaneous Bundles, 18).

⁴ Died (tombstone, St. Leonard's Church).

ACTA FACULTATIS ARTIUM
UNIVERSITATIS SANCTIANDREE

TEXT

¹ACTA FACULTATIS ARCIUM AB INITIO
STUDII SANCTIANDREE FUNDATI ET
PRIVILEGIATI PER BENEDICTUM PAPUM
ANNO DOMINI M^oCCCC^{mo}XIII^{mo}

LIBER CONCLUSIONUM UNIVERSITATIS
SANCTIANDREE.

1413-1414

Nomina Bachalariorum anni eiusdem

- In primis Gillelmus Yhalulok, cuius bursa ii s. in ebdomada
Item Dominus Stephanus [Kerr], cuius bursa in ebdomada ii s.
Item Thomas Grame, cuius bursa in ebdomada ii s.
Item Thomas Levynston, cuius bursa in ebdomada ii s.
Item Angusius de Levynnochis, cuius bursa in ebdomada ii s.
Item Johannes Homyll, cuius bursa in ebdomada ii s.
Item Andreas Maklanch, cuius bursa in ebdomada ii s.
Tamen fuit determinans Oxoniae licet gratiose per Facultatem
admissus.
Item Dominus Robertus Fabri, cuius bursa in ebdomada ii s.
Item Johannes Henrici, cuius bursa nihil
Item Alexander Methvane, cuius bursa nihil
Tamen isti duo praestiterunt cautionem, primus <juratoriam>² fide-
jussoriam per inanum, secundus [per]³ dominum Finlaium Gyll,
quod si venerint ad pinguiorem fortunam quod satisfacient
Facultati sicut alii praecedentes.
Item Dominus Robertus de Tynnyngame
Quamvis Baccalareus Oxoniae factus, tamen admissus per Facul-
tatem. Contribuit v s. et vi d.

1413-1414

Juramentum bachalariorum
anno Domini m^occcc^oxiii^{mo}

Ego juro quod ero obediens Facultati Arcium et Decano
eiusdem in licitis et honestis. Item quod observabo et
observari procurabo statuta privilegia Facultatis Arcium
et pro posse defendam ad quemcumque statum devenero.
Item servabo secreta eiusdem Facultatis nec ea revelabo
nisi cui sint revelanda.

¹ A space has been left vacant for a capital 'A.'

² This word has been deleted.

³ Omitted in text.

8 December 1414

In Congregatione Facultatis Arcium tenta in scolis Theologie in festo Conceptionis fuit conclusum quod fieret liber Facultatis et duo sigilla, unum pro Decano Facultatis et aliud officii Receptoris. Secundus quod determinantes admitterentur per Decanum Facultatis et regentes qui habeant considerare eorum sufficienciam et quod neminem admitterent <ad determinandum nisi prius satisfecerit Bedello pro tribus solidis. Quod si inter Decanum et regentes oriatur aliqua discordia>¹ super admissione alicuius scholaris ad determinandum tunc habeant recursum ad Facultatem.

14 December 1414

fol. 1^v

<²In Congregatione tenta ubi supra in crastino Sancte Lucie Facultas privavit magistrum Robertum de Strabrok regentia et omnibus actibus solempnibus in Facultate Arcium pro uno anno nisi contingat eundem magistrum Robertum sic se humiliare sue matre quod mater secum dispenset, et hoc ideo quia dictus magister contra ordinationem Facultatis in precedenti Congregatione processit in determinatione Gillelmi Raderny ipsum admittendo contra deliberationem Decani et aliorum regencium. Item fuit conclusum quod idem Raderny solveret Bedello Facultatis Arcium duos solidos. Item in fine dicte Congregationis predictus magister Robertus a conclusione et deliberatione Facultatis appellavit ore tenus ad Cancellarium et Rectorem.>³

5 February 1414-15

<In Congregatione tenta ubi prius die Lune proximo post Dominicam que dicitur Sexagesimam quia magister

¹ From *ad determinandum* to *discordia* is a complete line which has been cancelled. The words *pro tribus solidis* [?] are much obliterated and not clearly discernible.

² The two following minutes have been deleted deliberately by a heavy stroke of the pen through each line (cf. below, p. 9 n. 3), and thus are difficult to decipher.

³ About this time restrictions were placed upon the power of appeal from the Rector (*Evidence*, 233, No. 14).

Robertus de Strabrok quantum ad illa quibus offendit Facultatem Arcium et Decanum eiusdem in quadam appellacione, utendo verbis falsis iniuriosis et scandalosis, submitit se Facultati et obligavit, posita manu ad pectus, quod staret ordinacione eiusdem Facultatis, Facultas ipsum admisit et super hoc ordinavit primo quod ipse magister Robertus haberet revelare suos complicos et coadiutores in factura illius appellacionis, secundo quod in Congregatione generali Universitatis sic emendaret Facultati Arcium et Decano eiusdem dicendo, Domine rector et vos alii, ego alias inconsultus et non bene avisatus sed ex quadam levitate a matre mea Facultate Arcium in hiis scriptis <appellavi>¹, habita appellacione in manu sua in quibus usus sum verbis falsis verbis iniuriosis et male sonantibus de quo non modicum doleo et multum michi displicet, in cuius signo propriis manibus dilaceret et adnullet predictam appellacionem et supplicat humiliter matre sue Facultati Arcium Decano et omnibus aliis magistris ut ipsi velint crimen [?] remittere.>

18 October 1415

In Congregatione tenta ubi supra in festo Sancti Luce anni ut supra fuit ordinatum quod Facultas Canonum et Facultas Arcium solverent promotoribus² Universitatis in causa defensionis privilegiorum expensas primas videlicet in principio xl s.,—Facultas Canonum xx s. et Facultas Arcium xx s. Item quod more Parisiensi libri consueti legantur ordinarie et non alii inchoando ordinarium in crastino Sancti Luce. Item quod legantur textus Aristotelis sine quibus non computentur lecture nec reputentur.

26 November 1415

In Congregatione tenta apud Sanctum Leonardum in crastino Sancte Katerine deliberaverunt magistri concorditer quod placeret eis quod omnes studentes in Artibus viverent collegialiter et quod non audirent sub aliquo

¹ Added above the line.

² See below, p. 380 n 3.

magistro vel aliquibus magistris nisi tenentibus domicilium et maxime ad hoc potentes. Sed non placuit eis protunc¹ super hoc facere statutum. Item fuit conclusum quod solempnitas quam faciunt gramatici in festo Sancti Nicholai transferatur ad festum translationis eiusdem quod accidit in estate. Et quod ammodo cum episcopo suo non transeant ad exigendum nec ad recipiendum pecunias de domo ad domum de <castro>² ad monasterium nec econtra. Verum tamen placuit eis pro isto anno dumtaxat tollerare residuum solempnitatis consuete in festo principali quod est iam in yeme³ absque omni exactione et receptione pecunie. Item quod ammodo gramatici non habeant victorem in Quadragesima qui excuset excessus scolarium nec quod occupent quindenam vel tres ebdomadas⁴ in procuracione gallorum sed si velint spatiare habeant duos vel tres dies ante Carnisprivium pro pugna gallorum. Item quod gramatici studentes non vadant ad campos nisi ordinate et habeant aliquem magistrum preceptorem et doctorem qui habet artare eos ad loquendum latinum et restringere eorum excessibus.

1414-1415

fol. 2^r Nomina Bachalariorum anno Domini m^{mo} cccc^{mo} xiiii^{mo}

In primis Alanus Fudes, cuius bursa in ebdomada xx d.
 Dominus Ricardus de Eddislau, cuius bursa in ebdomada ii s.
 Johannes Wintoun, cuius bursa in ebdomada xx d.
 Thomas Ramsay, cuius bursa in ebdomada xx d.
 Willelmus Qhwyte, cuius bursa in ebdomada xx d.
 Henricus Malwyne, cuius bursa in ebdomada xx d.
 Thomas Edname, cuius bursa in ebdomada xx d.
 Thomas Tuloch, cuius bursa in ebdomada ii s.
 Moricius Johannis, cuius bursa in ebdomada xx d.
 Gillelmus Lyell, cuius bursa in ebdomada xix d.⁵
 Ricardus Spaldyn, cuius bursa in ebdomada xx d.
 Dominus Johannes Thome, cuius bursa [in ebdomada] ii s.
 Robertus Kastiltarris, cuius bursa [in ebdomada] ii s.

¹ *protunc* written twice and the first cancelled.

² *castro* added above the line.

³ On 6 December. The Feast of Translation of St. Nicholas is on 9 May.

⁴ *ebdomodas* in text.

⁵ Altered from *xx d.*

1414-1415

Nomina Magistrorum anni eiusdem scilicet cccc xiiii

In primis <Magister> ¹ Willelmus 3alulok	Magister Andreas Makgillance
Magister Thomas de Levinston	Magister Sthephanus Kerr
Magister Robertus de Tynygame	Magister Johannes Hombyl
	Magister Johannes Henrici

14 December 1415

In Congregacione Facultatis tenta ubi supra xiiii^o <Decembris>² conclusum fuit quod eligeretur novus Receptor et fuit electus magister Donaldus de McNachtan, eciam quod antiquus Receptor redderet compotum in proximis festis Nativitatis vel cito post. Item quod fieret statutum quod nulle scole regerentur in Facultate Arcium nisi per modum³ aule vel pedagogii nocte et die sub regimine et custodia magistrorum, nec admitterentur venientes ab extra nisi pauperes et illi de villa in favorem burgensium. Item quod nullus magister recipiat scolarem alicuius alterius nisi antea satisfecerit magistro cum quo prius fuit et nisi cum voluntate amicorum si quos habuerit. Item quod predictum statutum non obliget quemquam usque ad festum Purificationis⁴ ita quod super hiis tam magistri quam scolares interim sibi poterunt providere.

17 January 1415-16

In Congregacione tenta apud Sanctum Leonardum xvii fol. 2^r Januarii conclusum fuit concorditer et primo quod quilibet volens determinare postquam fuerit admissus per Decanum et regentes mittatur ad Receptorem cui solvet x s. bachalariatus vel saltem praestabit sibi cautionem quod quantum in ipso est procedet <ultra>⁵ ad gradum bachalariatus eciam in proxima Quadragesima. <Item quod habebit unam

¹ Added above the line.² Added above the line.³ *monum* in text.⁴ 2 February.⁵ *ultra* added above the line.

litteram a Receptore sub eius sigillo quod alteram istarum facerit directam magistro regenti sub quo determinabit pro qua dabit ii d.)¹ Secundo quod de pecuniis Facultatis mittantur v li. Parisiis ad emendum libros textus Aristotelis et commentaria de logica et physica. Item quod alie quinque libre remaneant limitate ad virgam Facultatis. Tercio quod statutum supra conclusum in forma ibidem lecta scribatur in libro Facultatis.

2 March 1415-16

In Congregatione tenta 2^o die Marci etc. super examine bachalariorum ordinavit Facultas videlicet quod examinentur a Decano Facultatis, Receptore et duobus senioribus regentibus et a duobus senioribus non regentibus.

1415-1416

Nomina Bachalariorum anno Domini millesimo cccc^{mo} xv^{to}

David Lawadir, cuius bursa xx d.	Willelmus Raderny, cuius bursa xx d.
Thomas Rate, cuius bursa xx d.	Patricius M'Alwy, pauper
Willelmus Sperk, cuius bursa ii s.	Michael Cowtis, pauper
Gilbertus Heryne, cuius bursa ii s.	Thomas M'Guffok, cuius bursa xx d.
Bricius Laverok, cuius bursa ii s.	

21 May 1416

In Congregatione tenta in scola Theologie xxi^o May² fuit deliberatum quod quinque libre limitate alias ad emendum libros nunc caperentur ad facturam virge propter pericula que possunt contingere in custodia, et de proxima pecunia tantum capiatur ad emendum libros. Item interempta fuit supplicacio magistri Andree Makgillantantis volentis quod Facultas secum dispensaret³ super obligatione sua ad legendum per duos annos. Item Facultas concessit Bedello

¹ This item is added in the top margin, with a sign to show where it should be inserted in the text. *Alteram istarum* is written *alteram istorum*.

² Here, and again on folio 3^v, the scribe has written *May* in this unusual form.

³ *dispensasset* in text.

pro uno anno xx sol. una cum salario suo sexaginta solidorum.

19 June 1416

In Congregacione tenta decimo nono Junii in Capella Collegii Sancti Johannis conclusum fuit statutum Parisiense de non procurando sibi scolares ammodo hic in nostra Facultate fore observandum et transgressores eiusdem penis similibus puniendos.

¹Ad procurandum bonum pacis concordie et tranquillitatis in studio et ut insolentiam lasciviam et ceteros excessus studentium restringamus, ne etiam scolares virgam correctionis effugere cupientes transcurrant de scola ad scolam vel de scientia ad scientiam, statuimus et ordinamus : fol. 225^r

In primis quod nulle scole regantur in Facultate Arcium nisi per modum communitatis aule vel pedagogii sub cotidiano regimine et custodia magistrorum.

Item quod nulli extra commensales, qui alibi dicuntur martineti,² admittantur in scolis pedagogiorum, pauperibus dumtaxat exceptis et filiis burgensium huius civitatis.

Item quod nullus magister scolarem receptet alterius nisi prius satisfecerit magistro cuius scholaris ante fuit.

Noverint universi quod anno Domini m^o cccc^{mo} decimo sexto die Veneris proximo ante festum Nativitatis Johannis Baptiste³ nos omnes magistri⁴ in Facultate Arcium tam regentes quam non regentes in capella Collegii Sancti Johannis Ewangeliste hora nona ad ordinandum et statuendum sub pena et per fidem specialiter vocati ordinamus et statuimus et per juramentum in manum Decani nostri prestitum promissimus quod nullus magister scolarem vel scolares

¹ This detached page has been inserted at the end of the volume. It is transcribed in *Statutes*, 4-6 and 96-97.

² The *martinetti* at Paris were the students who boarded in the town.

³ i.e. Friday, 19 June. See *Statutes*, 96. This heading introduces a more detailed version of the above agreement. As the provisions of the statute *de non procurando* are here given in the first person plural, they may represent the original draft.

⁴ *magistri* written twice, and the second cancelled.

alterius precibus preciiis vel promissis vel minis vel qualibet alia cautela vel ingenio per se vel per alium ad hoc quod sit suus scholaris procurabit vel inducet nec aliquem alium scolarem venturum seu noviter supervenientem nisi per viam concilii vel per aliquam aliam viam aliam a precedentibus, si qua alia fuerit licita.

Item statuimus quod si aliquis magister sciverit aliquem vel aliquos qui contra predictam ordinationem et precedentem fecerit vel fecerint statim Decano dicte Facultatis revelabit.

Item statuimus quod si aliquis magistrorum vel bacheliorum in aliquo istorum vel precedentium inventus fuerit per inquestam a Decano factam deliquisse ab illo ordinario in quo scolares contra formam predictam induxerit et a sequente quem ipsum immediate legere contingeret privetur, et eodem modo intelligimus de magistris et de bachelariis esse quantum ad lecturas cursorias observandas.

Item statuimus quod si aliquis scholaris vel bachelarius alicui magistro vel bachelario scolarem vel scolares contra predictam procuraverit,¹ si contra ipsum probari contingerit extunc ad gradum ulteriorem in nostra Facultate non valet promoveri.

Item statuimus quod si contra scolarem aliquem probari contingerit quod per preces vel promissa vel per minas ab aliquo magistro inductus audierit vel receptus fuerit contra formam predictam in Facultate nostra non possit ulterius promoveri.

26 June 1416

fol. 2^v
(continued)

In Congregacione tenta ubi supra xxvi Junii declaratum fuit per Facultatem quod nullus scholaris ab amico vel amicis sub quorum regimine existit locatus cum aliquo magistro debet recedere nisi prius esset significatum illi magistro per suos amicos quod hoc sit de voluntate eorum.

Item quod magister non tenetur ad petitionem scolarium recedere volencium existencium sub regimine parentum vel amicorum finaliter computare sed cum illis qui ipsos locaverunt vel qui pro ipsis respondent.

¹ *receptaverit vel scored out before procuraverit.*

6 October 1416

In Congregatione tenta vi^{to} Octobris in scola Theologie fol. 3^r fuit conclusum quod Decanus Laurencius de Londoris deliberaret aurifabro x marcas ad facturam capitis virge quod statim fecit; eciam ex concilio Episcopi qui dixit se velle pro dicto aurifabro et eius fidelitate respondere; eciam quod habebit pro fabrica et eius labore x nobilia. <Item Decanus Facultatis magistrum Johannem Gil regentem per inquisitionem previam comperit devenisse contra statutum de non procurando sibi scolares secundum formam statuti ab ordinario proximo sequenti privavit.>¹

17 October 1416

<In Congregatione tenta ubi supra xvii Octobris magister Johannes Gil recognovit se devenisse contra statutum Facultatis humiliter petendo veniam, eciam recognovit excessum in verbis contra Decanum Facultatis in quadam curia Rectoris, de quo eciam petiit veniam a Facultate et Decano, eademque attenta eius humilitate et quod erat prima transgressio etc., remissit² sibi et Facultas eciam si et pro quanto fuit privatus per sententiam Decani secum dispensavit et ab huiusmodi pena privationis relaxavit addendo quod si amodo infringeret statutum puniret omnino suam transgressionem.>³

1416-1417

Nomina Bachalariorum <determinancium>⁴ anni Domini millesimo cccc^{mo} xvi^{to}

Robertus Senescalli, bursa ii s.	Item Jacobus de Duglace, cuius bursa ii s.
Jacobus Brune, ii s.	Henricus de Duglace, cuius bursa ii s.
Philippus Pyle	Item Robertus de Cornton. cuius bursa xx d.
Thomas Cardenay, xx d.	Item [] Allates, cuius bursa xx d.
Petrus de Dalketh, xx d.	Item [] Glenqwyn
Thomas Inchekok, xx d.	
Item Robertus Willelmi, xx d.	
Johannes de Camera, pauper	

¹ This sentence is scored out in the original.

² *remisserunt* in text.

³ This entire minute has been deleted and some parts are difficult to decipher.

⁴ Added above the line.

15 *January* 1416-17

In Congregatione tenta ubi supra xv^o Januarii fuit conclusum quod punitio infringentis statutum de non procurando scolares pertinet ad Decanum Facultatis ita tamen quod privandus seu aliqua alia pena puniendus prius vocaretur et audiretur in presencia Facultatis si fortasse vellet aliquibus de causis vel rationibus se excusare super quarum rationabilitate Facultas habeat deliberare.

2 *March* 1416-17

In Congregatione¹ tenta 2^o die Marcii in capella collegii etc. [i.e. Sancti Johannis] fuit concorditer conclusum quod amodo et inantea in hac nostra Facultate servaretur statutum Parisiense super determinatoribus et bachelariis, videlicet quod a determinatoribus et bachelariis incepturis non capiantur cautiones neque fideiussorie neque juratorie sed pecunia numerata, et si contingat Receptorem cum dispensatione Facultatis cautionem capere pignoratitiam utique vult quod pignus plus valeat pecunia debita in proportione sex qui tertia. Item permittit isto anno <tamen>² Receptorem capere cautionem fideiussoriam. Item quod pauperes volentes jurare paupertatem de cetero jurant in presencia Facultatis.

1416-1417

Nomina Licentiatorum anni Domini etc. xviⁱⁱ

Alexander Methfen ³	Ricardus Spaldyne
Thomas Edname	David de Lawader
Dominus Recardus Edyslaw	Willelmus Qwhynt
Thomas Ramsay	Alanus de Futhes
Thomas Ratht	Michael Coutys

2 *April* 1417fol. 3^v

In Congregatione tenta 2^o die Aprilis in scola theologie presente et existente Rectore Universitatis Magistro

¹ There are pointers in the margin opposite the first and last items in this minute.

² Added above the line.

³ Entered twice.

Willelmo de Otyrburn, deliberatum fuit et conclusum quod pro isto saltem anno temptamen fieret per regentes et quod omnes regentes essent temptatores considerata eorum paucitate et maxime attento tenore bulle nostre in qua cavetur omnibus magistris seu doctoribus Facultatis etc. in studio ipso actu legentibus convocatis et presentibus etc. examinare studeant¹ etc.

May 1417

In Congregatione tenta etc. in mense May electus fuit in bedellum Laurentius Piot et deliberatum quod, non obstantibus requestis et quorumcumque dominorum precibus aut instantiis, neminem volebant² admittere ve locare nisi prius transiret per temptamen et examinationem temptatorum etc.

6 June 1417

Congregacio tenta sexto Junii concorditer fuit conclusum quod ammodo simul incipientes in artibus sub uno et eodem magistro non excedant numerum³ ternarium. Concessit tamen Facultas quatuor bachalariis primis illius anni propter providenciam quam simul fecerant quod possent simul incipere sub eodem. Item quod incepturi in artibus jurarent in manibus Bedelli ea que sequuntur.

Primo vos jurabitis quod legetis per duos annos in capa rotunda vel rugata.⁴

Item quod non habebitis sotulares rostratos nec laqueatos nec fenestratos.⁵

Item quod non induetis supertunicale scissum in lateribus.⁶

Item quod observabitis inter vos illum ordinem quem in licencia statuerunt Subcancellarius et ceteri temptatores.

Item jurabitis quod ecclesiam defendetis contra insultum

¹ Perhaps *studeat* as in the Bull of Foundation (*Evidence*, 172).

² Altered from *vellent* which is cancelled.

³ Written twice, and the first deleted.

⁴ In a round or pleated cope.

⁵ Shoes pointed, laced or pierced.

⁶ A surcoat slashed at the sides.

Lollardorum et quibuscumque eorum secte adherentibus pro posse vestro resistetis.

Item quod servabitis pacem et concordiam inter Facultates huius Studii et precipue inter magistros Facultatis Arcium.

Item quod statuta privilegia et laudabiles consuetudines huius Universitatis Sanctiandree defendetis ad quemcumque statum deveneritis.

Item quod observabitis statutum Facultatis¹ de non procurando scolares.

1417-1418

fol. 4^r

Nomina Bachalariorum anni Domini m^mⁱ xvii

Andreas de Ketht
Jorgius de Lawader
Gylbertus Forestarii
Johannes Petcarne
Patricius Leche

Edwardus Crawfurde
Symon Bowar
Johannes Bedas
Johannes Days
Willelnus Thortown

16 February 1417-18

Congregacione Facultatis tenta xvi^{to} die Februarii in Capella etc. A maiori parte conclusum fuit quod doctrina Alberti adhuc non legatur in isto Studio sed Buridani. Item quod Bedellus habeat de quolibet baculario disputaturo octo denarios.

9 August 1418

Congregacione Facultatis tenta apud Sanctum Leonardum nona die mensis Augusti. Fuit conclusum quod substrahenda est obediencia a Petro de Luna quondam nuncupato Benedicto et quilibet magister Facultatis paucis exceptis substraxit ab eo obedienciam et obediit² Martino. Dedit eciam proponentem ad hoc proponendum in facie Concilii coram Gubernatore et tribus statibus regni ex parte Facultatis Arcium ad inducendum dominum Gubernatorem et totum Concilium ad solemniter celebrandum³ substructionem a dicto Petro de Luna et ad declarandum obedienciam

¹ Originally written *Facullatis statutum* with transposition sign.

² *obedit* in text.

³ *celebrandam* in text.

ecclesie Scotice pro domino nostro <Papa>¹ Martino quinto. Item quod solempnitas subtractionis prorogaretur usque ad Generale Concilium ob reverenciam domini Gubernatoris et tocius regni. Et in casu quo Gubernator non vult facere subtractionem etc. sed vult perseverare in obediencia Petri de Luna et mittere sibi nuncios ut quidam dicunt, tunc Facultas solempnizabit subtractionem etc. Item quod mittendus esset aliquis certus et notabilis aurifabro eciam expensis Facultatis si oporteat ad inducendum ipsum ut veniat cum virga et perficiat eam in ista civitate et si non velit, quod ipse mittat virgam cum predicto viro prestita sibi cautione pro opere suo. Item quod Bedellus² haberet pro isto anno viginti solidos una cum sexaginta solidos alias sibi concessos.

13 October 1418

In Congregatione tenta in scolis Theologie xiii^o die Octobris conclusit Facultas quod stante dispositione Universitatis quod tam graduati quam non graduati tam magistri quam scolares habeant vocem in deliberacionibus Universitatis, Universitas non potest disponere nec ordinare de pecuniis alicuius Facultatis et sibi propriis sine consensu voluntario magistrorum etc.³ istius Facultatis. Item quod Rector pro <suis>⁴ expensis factis in Generali Concilio tento apud Perth de gracia et benevolencia Facultatis habeat x solidos.

1418-1419

Nomina Bachalariorum anni xviii Determinancium

fol. 4^v

In primis Dominus Nicholaus Inglis	Martinus Makgillandris
Alexander de Neuton	Thomas de Tynygame
Walterus Senescally	Willelmus Qwytlaw
Johannes de Cornale	Johannes de Atholia
Thomas Purrok	Alexander Cragy
Andreas Bell	

¹ Above the line.

² Note in margin in later hand: *Bedelli stipendium*. A pointer draws attention to the preceding item.

³ Sentence corrupt. There are various alterations and erasures.

⁴ Added above the line. This is the Council mentioned above, and there the Estates transferred the obedience of Scotland to Pope Martin. The Rector was John Elwald (*C.S.S.R.*, i, 155). Cf. *James I*, 74.

Nomina Determinantium anni etc. xviii¹

Jorgius Ramsay
Gylbertus Hay
Willelmus Turnbule

Johannes Innesche
Laurencius Carutherys
Laurencius Pyot

10 March 1418-19

Electio novi Receptoris.

In Congregacione tenta² decimo Martii Receptor magister Donaldus Maknachtan redidit compotum et eodem [die] electus fuit in receptorem magister Willelmus Otirborn anno Domini etc. xviii^o secundum computacionem³ ecclesie Scoticane.

29 April 1419

Electio temptatorum.

Item anno Domini etc. xix^o penultimo Aprilis electi sunt quatuor temptatores videlicet magister Donaldus Maknachtane, magister Alexander Lyndesay, magister Thomas de Levynston et magister Georgeus Kerr, qui in facie Facultatis presente Cancelario juraverunt⁴ in examine non admittere juvenes ante vicesimum annum sine dispensacione Facultatis, nec illos *qui non exaudierunt libros Aristotelis complete consuetos hic legi*⁵, non brigatores, non noctivagos aut communiter de nocte errabundos, non publicos lenones, non inscios et ignaros, sed homines competentis sciencie stabilitos in moribus et maturos.

1419

Nomina Licentiatorum

Gilbertus Heryng	}	magistri
Dominus Nicholaus Inglis		
Walterus Senescalli		
Georgeus de Lawater	}	magistri
Henricus Malvyn		
Bricius Laverok		
Dominus Johannes Thome	}	magistri
Gilbertus de Haya		
Philippus Pyle		

¹ This column is written parallel to the last and probably forms part of the same list.

² *tenta* written twice, and the second deleted.

³ *computacionem* in text.

⁴ *juraverunt* repeated, and then scored out.

⁵ Underlined in MS. *Notandum* in margin.

Willelmus Lial
 Petrus Willelmi, magister
 Robertus de Cornton, magister
 Johannes de Camera, magister, juravit paupertatem
 Robertus Willelmi, magister

12 *May* 1419

In¹ Congregacione tenta in antiqua ecclesia parrochiali fol. 5^r Sanctiandree anno Domini etc. xix^o xii^o Maii. In presencia Cancellarii, domini Rectoris et Symonis de Liston notarii, statuit Facultas concorditer una cum Cancellario quod ammodo nullus admittatur ad licenciam in Facultate Arcium nec ad examen nisi prius audiverit de logica Veterem Artem,² quatuor libros Thopicorum et libros Priorum Elenchorum et Posteriorum, de Philosophia viii libros Phisicorum, de Generacione et Corruptione, de Celo et Mundo saltem tres libros, Parva Naturalia videlicet de Sensu et Sensato, de Sompno et Vigilia, de Memoria et Reminiscencia et librum methaphisice, vel quod actu audiat eundem et aliquos libros mathematicos saltem tractatum de Spera eciam de Perspectiva, si legatur, eciam primum geometrice. Item tres primos libros Metheorum³ et tres libros de Anima. Item aliquos libros Moralium si legantur et praesertim Ethicorum. Et <ista>⁴ statuit omni dispensacione interdicta et super hoc petitum fuit instrumentum a notario predicto.

9 *December* 1419

Notandum hic sequitur de virga Facultatis cuius sumptus extitit et valor.

In⁵ Congregacione tenta in Capella Collegii ix Decembris anno quo supra fuit conclusum quod virga Facultatis poneretur in custodia magistri Laurencii de Londoris donec sibi foret satisfactum de summa pecunie quam ipse deposuit ad facturam virge, in qua exposuit Facultas cum adiutorio

¹ There is a pointer in the margin opposite this paragraph.

² See *Statutes*, 11-12.

³ *de Metheorum* in text.

⁴ Added above the line.

⁵ There is a pointing hand in the margin opposite this paragraph.

domini de Duglace xlv marcas et xx d. exceptis sumptibus faciendi circa casulam et capsam pro eius custodia et sumptibus carbonum ligneorum scilicet ii s.

1419-1420

Nomina Determinancium anni etc. xix

Nicholaus Otirburn.

1420

Facta Congregacione in Capella Regis anno Domini etc. quadringentesimo <xx^o>¹, decrevit Facultas non aperire temptamen illo presenti anno sed quatuor dumtaxat de numero examinandorum seu examinari² volencium pro gradu optinendo Cancellario voluit presentare.

1420

Licenciati anni vicesimi <et magistrati>³

Nicholaus Otirburn
Alexander de Neuton

Willelmus Turnbule
Edwardus de Crawforda

1420

fol. 5^v

Habita Congregacione quando et ubi supra conclusit Facultas una cum consensu Cancellarii quod ammodo et inantea neminem vocaret ad licenciam nisi qui legerit per duos annos apud Sanctumandream in Artibus et <hoc>⁴ nisi Facultas causis rationabilibus moventibus cum aliquo bachallario in hoc dispensaverit.

11 August 1421

Tenta⁵ Congregacione ubi supra in capella xi Augusti anno Domini xx^o primo. Electus fuit concorditer in bedellum Jeorgeus Greynlaw. Ordinavit eciam quod haberet pro primo anno xl s. pro mercede et quod crescente Studio

¹ xx^o added above the line. There is a pointer in the margin opposite this minute.

² *examinari* twice written; first deleted.

³ Added later in a different ink.

⁴ Above the line.

⁵ A pointing hand in the margin draws attention to this minute.

sequentibus annis augmentaret eius salarium. Voluit insuper et vult Facultas quod ista summa xl solidorum levatur a bachalariis graduandis in artibus. Residuum quod non poterit levare ab eis solvent magistri in artibus et bachalarii in theologia. Item recepto dicto Jeorgeo in bedellum et prestito juramento in manibus Decani, Facultas se obligavit ad solvendum prefatam summam xlorum solidorum. Cito post hoc, dictus Jeorgeus supplicavit Facultati aliquibus rationibus attentis quod ipsum deoneraret de officio. Qua supplicatione concessa et ipso deonerato, Facultas elegit alium videlicet Robertum <Schort>¹ modo et forma et cum similibus circumstanciis sicut prius.

1421-1422

Determinantes anni xxi

Robertus Senescalli, archidiaconus, solvit	Thomas Currur Willelmus de Hawyk
Johannes Lychton	

1423

Nomina Licenciatorum anni xxiii²

Andreas Keth	Johannes Dais
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1422-1423

Determinantes anni xxii

fol. 6r

Robertus de Lawater	Willelmus de Glendunwyn
Robertus de Muffat	Symon de Wardlaw
Willelmus de Levynton	

1423-1424

Determinantes anni xxiii

Alanus Stewart, cum quo, et eodem die, magistratus fuit Robertus de Cornton³

¹ Inserted above the line.

² These two names are written on the right-hand side of the page in a column parallel to, but slightly higher than, the preceding list. As there is a gap of two years in the *Acta* at this point, it would appear that the graduation lists have been added later (somewhat haphazardly) in a space left blank. The session was probably 1422-1423.

³ This entry is probably meant to be taken along with the list which follows.

1423-1424

Determinantes anni xxiii¹

Walterus Greson
 Jeorgeus Lermuth
 Fynlaus Dempstar
 Henricus Arrot

Patricius Hog
 Thomas Bolton
 Michael² Gowanlok, anni eiusdem
 secundum nostrum, xxiii secun-
 dum usum ecclesiae Romanae
 Robertus Leche
 Thomas de Dwglas

Item Nicholaus Benachtyn

13 November 1423

Anno Domini m^o etc. xxiii^o xiii Novembris electus fuit in bedellum Andreas Tulch modo et forma et cum similibus circumstanciis sicut electus <fuit>³ Robertus Schort supra, anno xxi^o, quare predictus Robertus habuit officium pro derelicto recedendo et se absentando licencia non petita nec obtenta.⁴

29 November 1424

In Congregacione tenta ubi supra penultimo Novembris anni xxiii. Fuit conclusum primo concorditer quod mater Universitas non potuit aliquid concludere vel determinare quod sit contra libertatem seu potestatem Facultatis Arcium, inconsulta Facultate nec ad hoc consentiente.⁵ Secundo <quod>⁶ Universitas mater nostra non potest impedire nec restringere legentes in hac Facultate Arcium contra vel preter consensum eorundem quominus doceant in gramatica indifferenter quosquos scolares sive infra in pedagogiis sive extra fuerint commensales. In qua conclusione tot magistri vocati presentes fuerunt quorum nomina hic sunt, magister Alexander Lyndesay, magister Henricus Ogylvy, magister Willelmus Spaldyn, magister Galterus Blar, magister Willelmus ȝazulok, magister Jacobus Stramyglowch, magister Alexander de Methfen, magister David

¹ This list is written in a column parallel to the *Determinantes anno xxi*, and *Determinantes anno xxiii*. *Alanus Stewart* (p. 17) should probably head the list. The ink is not uniform throughout.

² Altered from *Nicholaus*.

³ Added above the line.

⁴ A pointing hand in the margin draws attention to this minute.

⁵ *consensiente* in text.

⁶ Inserted above the line.

Laweder, magister Robertus Willelmi, magister Andreas Keth, quorum quilibet ad conclusionem in forma consensu prebuit, et ad assensum cum quibus plures affuerunt qui consensum prebuerunt, et precipue dominus Decanus et magister Alexander Newtoun et multi alii.

1424-1425

Determinantes anni vicesimi quarti

fol. 6^v

Jacobus Stewart	Dominus Henricus Rynde
Jacobus Broys	Dominus Laurencius Duncani
Dominus Johannes de Camera	Andreas ¹ Tulcht, bedellus

Determinantes anni eiusdem

Johannes Alemer
 Jacobus Innes, (magistris Johanne Thome et Roberto Willelmi respondentibus)²
 David Couane (et solvit vii s.)³
 Dominus Jacobus Fermur } libere concordarunt respondere
 Johannes Leonis }
 Symon Bane
 Johannes de Spens
 Jeorgeus de Abbirnethy
 Dominus Johannes de Muskilburg

14 July 1425

Licenciati anni xxv xiiii^o Juliifol. 7^r

Alanus Stewart	Robertus de Muffat
Johannes Innes	Georgeus de Abbirnethy
Johannes de Lichten	Willelmus de Glendunwyn
Robertus de Lawater	

13 October 1425

In Congregacione tenta ut prius in Capella Collegii (Sancti Johannis)⁴ Facultas elegit magistrum Johannem Wrycht ad legendum librum Ethicorum in diebus festivis, xiii^o Octobris anni xxv^{ti}. Item in eadem remisit Andree Tulch x s. de bachalariatu.

¹ Altered from *Adam*.

² Scored out.

³ Scored out.

⁴ Added above the line.

1425-1426

Bachalarii

Willelmus de la Hay, cuius bursa ii s. Johannes Dunyne, ii s.
 Willemus Curour, cuius etc. Donaldus M'Mulron, ii s.

ACTA VENERABILIS VIRI MAGISTRI JACOBI LYNDESAY
 RECTORIS DE INCHBRYOCH¹ DECANI FACULTATIS ARTIUM
 STUDII SANCTIANDREE.

24 November 1425

Facta² Congregacione Facultatis Arcium die xxiiii mensis Novembris anno quo supra in Collegio Sancti Johannis Evangeliste in presencia domini Cancellarii. Elegit Facultas in decanum illius Facultatis magistrum Jacobum Lyndesay pro uno anno futuro. Et in eadem Congregacione Facultas ordinavit quod quilibet Decanus remaneret Decanus pro uno anno integro, quo completo ipse Decanus congregaret Facultatem et in presencia Facultatis dictum suum officium pure et simpliciter resignaret ad eligendum unum novum Decanum pro anno futuro.

12 December 1425

Congregacione facta ubi supra die xii mensis Decembris anno quo supra in Collegio Sancti Johannis Evangeliste super reformatione Facultatis eo quod aliqui erant licenciati in artibus contra statuta Facultatis. Quo die Facultas remisit defectum sive culpam magistris licenciatis et eciam licenciatis protunc cum illa adiunctione quod talia amodo non fierent. Eciam ordinatum erat per Facultatem quod illa que scripta fuerunt in isto libro contra magistros Johannem Gil et Robertum de Strabrok que tendebant ad obprobria et scandala dictorum magistrorum de isto libro penitus delerentur per Decanum.³

¹ Inchbrayock, now in the parish of Craig, near Montrose.

² There is a cross in the margin opposite this word.

³ Above, pp. 2, 3, 9. It is worth noting that the King was at St Andrews over Christmas and New Year (*James I*, 129, 286).

20 June 1426

Congregacione facta loco quo supra xx die mensis Junii fol. 7^v anno etc. xxvi^o super receptione computi Receptoris. Quo die dati fuerunt deputati ad audiendum computum domini Receptoris, videlicet magistri Georgius de Neuton, Johannes Gill, Willelmus Spaldyne, Thomas Ramesay, Thomas Edinham, Alexander Lyndesay cum Decano. Qui vero deputati comparuerunt in domo habitationis magistri Laurencii de Lindoris propter huiusmodi computum audiendum. Quo die omnibus computatis et allocatis inter dictos deputatos et dictum magistrum Laurencium Receptorem, prefatus magister Laurencius tenebatur Facultati in xx libras xvi s. et viii d., soluta eciam summa dicto magistro Laurencio pro qua virga Facultatis eidem fuerat impignerata, et de isto computo non fuit concordia inter dictos deputatos de huiusmodi computo¹ sic ut premititur recepto.

1426-1427

Bachalarii

Alanus Cant
Jacobus Lyndesay
Laurencius Fawside

Georgius de Moravia
Willelmus Bell
Mauricius M'Nabe

2 October 1426

Congregacione facta <in Sancto Leonardo>² die secunda mensis Octobris anno etc. xxvi^o. Quo die Facultas ordinavit iuramentum Decani quod quilibet decanus tenetur jurare in introitu sui officii. In primis jurabit quod fideliter exercebit officium decanatus. Item secundo quod servabit statuta et privilegia Facultatis Arcium et procurabit preservari juxta suum posse. Item tercio quod neminem vocabit secrete ad Congregationes Facultatis sed generaliter omnes magistros indifferenter. Item quarto quod deliberata per Facultatem fideliter exequi faciet juxta posse. Item quinto quod erit persona communis ad faciendam justitiam

¹ *audiendo* is deleted after *computo*.

² Added above the line. Changed from *loco quo supra*. There is a cross in the margin opposite this minute.

omnibus magistris amore odio vel favore exclusis juxta facultatem sue sciencie. Item sexto quod procurabit pacem et concordiam inter magistros Arcium juxta suam possibilitatem.

1425-1426

Licentiati anni xxvi

Robertus Stewart, archidiaconus
Nicholayus Bannoctyn, magister
Johannes Aylmare, magister
Robertus Leche, magister

Symon de Wardlaw, magister
Thomas Bolltown, magister
Georgius de Leremond, magister
Fynlayus Dempstare, magister

fol. 8^r

ACTA VENERABILIS VIRI MAGISTRI ALEXANDRI NEUTON TUNC
RECTORIS UNIVERSITATIS ET ECCLESIE DE NEWA¹ RECT[ORIS]
DECANI FACULTATIS ARCIUM STUDII SANCTIANDREE.

10 November 1427

Congregacione facta in capella Sancti Johannis x^o die mensis Novembris anno Domini etc. xxvii^o elegit Facultas concorditer in decanum illius Facultatis magistrum Alexandrum de Neutoun qui consenciens juravit in presencia omnium juramentum Facultatis consuetum. Et in eadem Congregatione Facultas sibi dedit deputatos quoscumque sibi placeret² vocare ad reconciliandum³ ipsum de factis Facultatis. Item admissa fuit supplicatio dominorum Jacobi Sen⁴ et Willelmi <Hay>⁵ supplicantium pro expeditione ipsorum et ad hoc faciendum erant dati certi deputati qui adierunt domino Cancellario pro executione illius suplicationis. Quam supplicationem concessit Dominus Cancellarius quantum ad Jacobum Sen et ad ipsum examinandum erant dati temptatores videlicet magister Georgius de Neutoun, magister Alexander Lyndesay, magister Thomas Ramsay, magister David Lauedyr.

¹ Nevay, now united with the parish of Eassie, in Angus.

² *placueret* in text.

³ *reconsiliandum* in text. There is a cross in the margin.

⁴ This seems to be a contracted name. It is a mistake for *Jacobus Innes*; see below, p. 23.

⁵ Added above the line.

19 November 1427

Congregacione facta ubi supra xix die mensis predicta, in qua Congregacione electi fuerunt quatuor temptatores videlicet magister Georgius de Neutoun, magister Johannes Gyll, magister Thomas Ramsay et magister David Lauedyr, qui adierunt domino Cancellario et in manibus eius iuraverunt iuramentum consuetum.

12 January 1427-28

Congregacione tenta in capella Beati Johannis xii die mensis Januarii, in qua Congregacione conclusum fuit ex voluntate Cancellarii quod omnes bacallarii¹ examinati simul intrarent in cameris. Item pro examine Jacobi Innes et Willelmi Hay erant dati temptatores priores, et in absentia magistri Johannis Gill datus fuit magister Willelmus Spaldyn, et illi i[i]demerant dati ad examinandum bacallarios in cameris. Item conclusum fuit quod semper antiquior magister precederet disputationibus generalibus et in aliis actibus Facultatis.

1426-1427

Licentiati² anni xxvii

Jacobus Brus, magister	Dominus Michael Gowanlok, magister
Jacobus Innes, magister	
Johannes Lioun, magister	Dominus Laurencius Duncani,
Willemus Hay, magister	magister
Dominus Johannes de Camera,	Dominus Jacobus Fermour, magi-
magister	ster
Dominus Johannes Muskylburgh,	Johannes Spens, magister
magister	Johannes Dunnyn, magister
Dominus Henricus Rynd, magister	Patricius Hog, magister

1427-1428

Licentiati anno etc. xxviii^o

fol. 8v.

David de Cerass

Archebaldus Laurencii³Payez Lyesse.⁴

¹ *scolare* deleted before *bacallarii*.

² These names are entered in two columns and the first three are bracketed together. In the text *magister* has been added before the names in the first column, and after those in the second column.

³ A phrase has been deleted after this name.

⁴ *Liesse* is an old French word meaning *good cheer*. The reference may be to the students' graduation feast or (more unlikely) to the newcomers' ceremony of initiation (*joyeuse entrée*). The words are in gothic lettering and the P is decorative in the form of half a fleur-de-lis.

1428-1429

Licentiati anno etc. vicesimo nono ac solempniter graduati

In primis Jacobus Kenedy, nepos Regis, subdecanus Glasguensis
 Gilbertus Forestarii, archidiaconus Brechinensis
 Jacobus Lindeſay, canonicus ecclesie collegiate de Dunbar

fol. 9^r

ACTA VENERABILIS VIRI MAGISTRI JOHANNIS FORESTARIII
 RECTORIS DE KYRKMAQUO DECANI FACULTATIS ARCIUM
 STUDII SANCTIANDREE.

3 February 1428-29

In Congregatione tenta in collegio Sancti Johannis anno Domini m^o cccc^o xxviii^o die vero tercio mensis Februarii electus fuit magister Johannes Forestarii rector de Kyrkmaquho¹ in decanum Facultatis Arcium, qui electioni consentiit et consuetum juramentum prestitit. Quo die limitati erant sibi ex parte Facultatis ad assistendum sibi in consilio super reformatione facienda in dicta Facultate magister Laurentius de Lundores, magister Johannes Gil, magister Alexander Lyndesay, magister Walterus Stuart, magister Georgeus Newtoun, magister Stephanus Ker, magister Nicholaus Ottyrburn. Et idem Decanus juravit quod non convocabit Facultatem nisi cum consensu et concilio istorum predictorum saltem pro tempore presentium vel maioris partis eorundem.

5 February 1428-29

In² Congregatione tenta in collegio Sancti Johannis quinto die mensis Februarii electus fuit in receptorem magister Alexander Lyndesay, et dati fuerunt nominati in precedente³ Congregatione deputati cum Decano ad avisandum modum recuperandi pecunias Facultatis dispersas per manus suppositorum eiusdem Facultatis.

15 February 1428-29

Congregatione tenta in collegio Sancti Johannis xv^o die mensis Februarii anno predicto etc. Conclusum fuit quod

¹ Kirkmahoe, near Dumfries.

² A pointing hand in the margin draws attention to this minute.

³ *presenti* deleted.

magistri qui receperunt¹ alias scolares ad determinandum vel ad gradum in Facultate Arcium, pecunia non soluta per ipsos scolares Facultati debita, pro illis remanent et sunt Facultati debitores. Item quod in antea nulli scolares recipiantur ad determinandum vel ad licenciam nisi prius soluta summa debita Facultati in pecunia numerata.

1428-1429

Bachalarii²

Robertus Fyfe
Duncanus Cambel
Thomas Pendewen
Robertus Skrimgeour
Willelmus Herys
David Thomson

Jacobus Ogylby
Willelmus Ker
Johannes Monipeny
Adam Montgumry
Willelmus Elphinston

4 November 1429

Congregatione tenta apud Sanctum Leonardum iiii die fol. 9^v mensis Novembris anno Domini m^o cccc^o vicesimo ix concorditer a tota Facultate electus fuit in bedellum Facultatis Donaldus Macmulroun singulis magistris consentientibus quod haberet stipendia consueta.³

FACTA VENERABILIS VIRI MAGISTRI WILLELMI TURNBULLE fol. 10^r
RECTORIS DE HAWYK, ARCIUM MAGISTRI, IN DECRETIS
LICENCIATI ET DECANI FACULTATIS ARCIUM STUDII
SANCTIANDREE.

7 February 1429-30

In Congregacione Facultatis Arcium tenta apud Sanctum Leonardum septimo die Februarii anno Domini m^{mo} [cccc] vicesimo nono. In quaquidem Congregatione electus fuit concorditer Magister Willelmus Turnbulle in decanum Facultatis Arcium, qui diete electioni consensum dedit et assensum et juramentum in manibus antiqui Decani consuetum praestitit, licet se prius excusaverat quod dictum

¹ *reciperunt* in text; *preceperunt* deleted.

² This list, with the exception of *Robert Fyfe*, was first entered on the preceding page, and cancelled.

³ Rest of the page blank.

officium exercere¹ commode non poterat [*sic*], cuius excusaciones a Facultate admissae non fuerunt. In quaquidem eciam Congregatione admissa fuit supplicatio antiqui Decani pro ratihabitione factorum suorum tempore suo. In qua eciam Congregatione concedebatur dicto Decano noviter electo quod in omnibus Facultatem tangentibus omnes sibi assistere in consilio auxilio et favore ad sue voluntatis beneplacitum deberent. Nullos tamen expresse et singulariter Facultas nominavit.

9 March 1429-30

In Congregatione Facultatis Arcium tenta apud Sanctum Leonardum infra civitatem Sanctiandree ix die Marcii anno quo supra conclusum fuit concorditer quod dominus Rector unacum certis deputatis haberet² de bursa Facultatis xl s.³ pro expensis suis fiendis in parlamento domini Regis apud Perth⁴ ubi pro tunc laborabant pro quibusdam privilegiis⁵ matre nostre Universitati impetrandis et quod haberent secum virgam Facultatis.

26 March 1430

Congregacione Facultatis Arcium tenta apud Sanctum Leonardum vicesimo sexto die Marcii. In quaquidem Congregatione dominus Decanus ex parte Domini proposuit qualiter dominus Cancellarius proprio motu desiderans <commodum>⁶ Facultatis et honorem sponte et mera liberalitate sua concessit perpetuis temporibus duraturis⁷ unum tenementum prope capellam Beati Johannis ex parte occidentali⁸ pro edificacione unius collegii eidem Facultati Arcium dummodo ipsa Facultas de communi bursa ad eiusdem collegii constructionem contribueret, de

¹ *exercere* in text.

² *haberent* in text.

³ *xl s.* underlined. A cross in the margin (in later ink) draws attention to this paragraph.

⁴ The extant Acts of Parliament have no reference to this mission.

⁵ *privilegiis* in text.

⁶ Above the line. Altered from *honorem*.

⁷ *duraturum* in text.

⁸ Altered from *australi*.

quaquidem promissione Facultas ipsi Domino Cancellario regraciabatur promittens juxta posse omne subsidium et adiutorium, et cum hoc diversi de propriis bonis promiserunt ad eiusdem collegii constructionem dummodo ipse promissa perimpleret.

4 April 1430

In Congregatione Facultatis Arcium tenta apud Sanctum Leonardum quarto die mensis Aprilis. In quaquidem Congregatione dominus Decanus proposuit utrum expediens esset pro bono Facultatis et honore temptatores eligere vel non. In quo puncto omnes consensum prebuerunt ut darentur certi temptatores honesti et periti, qui merita scolarium et demerita diligenti examinatione cognoscerent, providos ydoneosque acceptantes et indoctos refutantes. Ad hoc quidem exequendum et perficiendum electi fuerunt pro temptatoribus venerabiles et discreti viri magister Laurencius de Lundoris, magister Georgius Newton, magister Alexander Lyndesay, magister Johannes Gyl, qui electi juramento prestito et sacramento consensum adhibuerunt ut predictum onus subirent et juxta cognitiones et conscienciam facerent et pro Facultatis honore et commodo comuni seclusis particularibus affectionibus et odiis quorumcumque.

c. 9 April 1430

In Congregatione Facultatis Arcium tenta apud Sanctum Leonardum dominus Decanus proposuit coram omnibus qualiter dominus Cancellarius exhibuit se gratum et benevolum erga Facultatem, concedens magna et promittens facere maiora ad Facultatis honorem et commodum singulare, et ut ceteri de Facultate diligentius se haberent ut Facultas prosperaretur et augmentaretur in omni virtute et honore dominus Decanus cartam solempnem sigillo domini Cancellarii autentico roboratam ibidem presentavit et presentatam legi fecit.¹ De qua² singuli contenti domino

¹ This word appears to have been written *fecerat*, but the writing is indistinct. The charter is dated 9 April (*Evidence*, 351).

² Originally *quadam*. The construction of the whole minute is faulty.

Cancellario gracias dederunt juxta posse uniformiter concludentes fore adeundem dominum Cancellarium¹ et finita Congregatione ita factum est, domino recipiente gaudenter eorum adventum. Graciose multum locutus est in multis, et ne promissa prius per eum essent exigua et vana, in propria persona venit <et>² vocatis ballivis suis quoddam tenementum ad³ collegii constructionem perpetuis temporibus duraturis praeiuit ac dedit et de eodem tenemento dominum Decanum Facultatis nomine investavit, multis ibidem presentibus solempnibus viris viz. domino Episcopo Cathenensi,⁴ domino Rectore et procuratoribus cum multis notariis et tabellionibus vocatis et rogatis. Super quaquidem donacione libera et sasina ac multorum notariorum requirebantur testimonia et singulorum signa coram testibus confirmari.⁵

1429-1430

Hec sunt nomina Bachellariorum in Facultate Arcium creatorum anno quo supra et domino Decano juratorum

In primis Johannes Atholie
Dominus Johannes Bendelo
Ereules Scrymiowr
Johannes Russell

Johannes Melros
Malcolmus Laudonie
Villemus Gordwn

c. May 1430

In⁶ Congregatione Facultatis Arcium in Sancto Leonardo propositum fuit per dominum Decanum quod a multis temporibus discordie diverse viguerunt rixe et scandala exorta pululant que Facultatem ipsam et non solum ipsam sed eciam totum studium nequiter diffamant et funditus corrumpunt. Que discordie, ortum et originem habentes a pedagogiis et magistris eorundem, iam de novo iterum pululantes totum consumere et destruere viderentur. Posuit <igitur>⁷ dominus Decanus in Facultatis deliberatione

¹ i.e. all deciding to go to the Chancellor.

² Inserted above line.

³ Altered from *et*.

⁴ Robert de Strathbrock.

⁵ The margin of the page is worn away and with it part of a rubric which is now indecipherable.

⁶ A pointing hand in the margin draws attention to this paragraph.

⁷ Inserted above the line.

ad auferendum scismata de medio an expediens esset tantum *unum esse pedagogium*¹ in quo scolares unite viverent et virtuose proficerent temporibus profuturis ac doctrine diversitas infructuosa ad perfectionem tenderet singularem. Omnes igitur magistri singulari affectione postposita velud utile et expediens unicum esse pedagogium concluderunt et multitudinem omnem auferentes ut unitatis vinculum perpetuo remaneret, statuentes quod nullus magistrorum quacumque pollet² auctoritate vel potestate de novo domum ac pedagogium inchoaret sine speciali Facultatis licencia petita et optenta sub pena reseccationis perpetue ac aliarum penarum consimilium viris rebellibus infligi consuetarum.

28 May 1430

In Congregatione Facultatis Arcium tenta apud Sanctum fol. 11^r Leonardum vicesimo octavo die May proposuit Decanus in Facultatis deliberacione qualiter et per quos regeretur dictum pedagogium et scolares in artibus studentes attenda conclusione priore in ultima Congregatione habita, et post multa colloquia ipsa Facultas constituit et ordinavit certos deputatos discretos et peritos ad eligendum viros honestos quorum labore pedagogium gubernaretur et scolares ab excessibus et vagis cursibus cohiberentur. Qui deputati in presencia Cancellarii et sui consilii eligerunt magistrum Laurencium de Lundoris tamquam principalem et magistrum Alexandrum de Meffen, magistrum Thomam Ramsay, quamdiu gubernarent bene et discrete.

c. 28 May 1430

In Congregatione Facultatis tenta ubi supra proposuit dominus Decanus qualiter magister Alexander Lyndesay gerens officium receptoris erat recessurus, cupiens dare comptum de singulis receptis tempore sui officii. Ad quam materiam ipsa Facultas recepit cessionem ipsius Receptoris et elegit nullo contradicente magistrum Laurencium de Lundoris in receptorem, qui pro tunc dictum officium non

¹ Underlined in text.

² There is a contraction sign in the text; apparently *polletur*.

acceptavit, excusaciones multas pro parte sua alligando. In qua Congregatione dati erant auditores compoti ex parte Facultatis predicti Alexandri Receptoris, viz. Decanus, magistri Laurencius de Londoris, Jacobus Kenedy, Johannes Gyll, Nicolaus de Ottirburn et Johannes Legat ac magister Thomas Ramsay.

c. 28 May 1430

fol. 226 v

Computum¹ magistri Alexandri Lyndsay Receptoris Facultatis Arcium redditum in domo magistri Laurencii de Londoris coram Decano dicte Facultatis et deputatis ad hoc xxvii die mensis Maii² anno Domini millesimo cccc tricesimo.

In primis onerat se dictus Alexander de v libris in una tunica de scar[leto]. Item de v libris xi s. et iiiii d. in cautionibus et pignoribus sibi per predecessorem suum deliberatis.

Item, onerat se de aliis cautionibus viz. de xx s. pro quibus dominus Willelmus Wischart et de iiiii libris pro hud [sic] Currou, pro quibus respondet dictus Alexander, et de xx s. pro quibus magister Georgeus de Newtoun pro Seras de Dundee et Archibaldo Clerici. Et de iii libris pro quibus magistri Thomas Ramsay et [Thomas] Edname. Summa ix lib.

Item, onerat se de xviii libris viii s. et viii d. quos recepit in pecunia numerata.

Summa totalis oneracionis xxxviii lib.

In expensis factis per dictum Receptorem.

In primis circa Rectorem et deputatos in Perth et pro aliis . . . tis v lib. xv s. x d.

Item, deliberavit in una tunica v lib.

Item, in antiquis cautionibus v lib. xi s. iiiii d.

Item, de novem libris in aliis cautionibus allocantur sibi pro labore suo x s., et x s. pro ut recaperet illas octo libras, et viii libre restant.

¹ This account is written on a loose leaf inserted at the end of the book. It is obscured by later scribbings, apparently inconsequential. See also Appendix, p. 459 below.

² But the auditors were appointed in the preceding Congregation.

Item, in pecunia numerata tradidit domino Decano Facultatis deliberandum futuro Receptori xii lib. vii s. x d.

Summa expensarum cum cautionibus et pignoribus xxxviii lib.

Et sic eque, presentibus magistris Laurencio de Londoris et Johanne Legat.

Summe ordinacionis ix lib. vi s. magistri Thome Ramsay.
Et sic restant super computo magistri Thome xxx s.

10 July 1430

In Congregacione Facultatis Arcium tenta apud Sanctum fol. 11^v
Leonardum decimo die Julii. In qua Congregacione conclusum fuit quod deinceps esset nisi unum studium gramaticale donec Facultas super hoc dispensaret. In qua eciam Congregacione dati fuerunt magistri ad avisandum quis illam scolam gramaticorum regeret. Qui magistri concorditer elegerunt¹ magistrum Johannem de Muskylburch.

1430

Licenciati anno Domini m^{mo} cccc^{mo} trecesimo

Dominus Thomas Logy

Dominus Willelmus Bel

Adam de Mongumbry

Willelmus Heryss

Dominus Robertus Skrymgeour

Dominus Willelmus de Elfynton

Dominus Johannes Bedas

Thomas Penwen

Alanus Cant

Alanus Clapame

14 July 1430

In Congregacione Facultatis Arcium tenta in capella fol. 11^v
beati Johannis decimo quarto die Junii.² In qua Congregacione conclusum fuit quod licenciati non debent accedere ad gradum magisterii nisi in die Martis et in die Jovis et [in] die Lune et cum hoc non ante octavam horam, et primus licentiatus haberet primum diem et secundus secundum diem et sic consequenter.

¹ *eligerunt* in text.

² *sic*. But probably July.

1430

In Congregatione Facultatis Arcium tenta in capella beati Johannis, in qua Congregatione electus fuit in bedellum concorditer Willelmus Chamer et haberet stipendia consueta.¹

1430-1431

Bacalarii de anno Domini millesimo cccc trecesimo

In primis Henricus de Parcle
Johannes Spaldyng

Isti fuerunt determinantes eodem anno et solverunt bursas Facultati, non tamen fuerunt expediti ad gradum baccalariatus propter pestem, nec solverunt cotam debitam Rectori, videlicet :

Archibaldus de Craufurde
Alexander de Gordoun
Johannes de Moravia, non solvit
Willelmus de Sympill
Johannes de Wyntir, non solvit
Dominus Johannes de Methven, baccalaureus

11 April 1431

fol. 12^r

Licenciati undecimo Aprilis anni Domini millesimi
quadringentesimi tricesimi primi

In primis Dominus Johannes de Methven, magister	Dominus Johannes Beton, magister
Johannes de Atholia, magistratus anno xxxiiij ^o	Dominus Johannes de Laudonia, magister
Johannes Monipenny	Dominus Willelmus Lychtoun
Dominus Thomas Marschal	Dominus Duncanus Cambele, magister
Georgius Murray	Willelmus Stephani, magister
Ercules Schrymgeour, magister	Jacobus de Dalrympyl, magister
Laurencius de Fausyd, magister	Dominus David Tulch, magister

1431-1432

Determinantes anni xxxi

Patricius Sandyland
Johannes Clerici

Jacobus Schaw
Dominus Archebaldus Willelmi

Non solverunt Rectori suam cotam tempore determinationis, sed in quadagesima tempore bachalariatus solverunt M. Laurencio de Londonis. Etiam Johannes de Moravia bachalarius anni praeteriti

¹ There is a pointer in the margin opposite this minute.

1432-1433¹

Determinantes anni tricesimi secundi

Laurencius Ramsay
Willelmus Brown
Andreas Willelmi

Matheus Geddas
Johannes Sperman
Johannes Martini

ACTA NOTABILIS VIRI MAGISTRI LAURENCI DE LUNDORIS fol. 12^v
RECTORIS DE CRECH ARCIUM MAGISTRI IN SACRA THEOLOGIA
LICENCIATI, INQUISITORIS HERETICE PRAVITATIS PER TOTUM
REGNUM SCOCIE, ET DECANI FACULTATIS ARCIUM ETC.

9 July 1432

In Congregacione Facultatis Arcium tenta apud Sanctum Leonardum ix die Julii anni xxxii Laurencius de Londoris prestitit juramentum officii decani Facultatis Arcium in facie eiusdem, quod scribitur supra in primo folio.²

13 November 1432

In Congregacione tenta apud Sanctum Leonardum xiii^o Novembris anno xxxii deliberavit Facultas, saltem quantum ad maiorem partem, quod non obstante priore ordinatione Facultatis quod esset tantum unum pedagogium Decanus pro tunc Laurencius de Lundoris potuit et debuit salvis salvandis admittere scolares secundi pedagogii ad determinandum incepti nulla licencia Facultatis petita nec optenta.

Item statuit Facultas eodem die quod ammodo non admittantur scolares ad determinandum nisi prius solverint ad minus medietatem summe xxx^o denariorum debite Rectori.

Item eodem die electus fuit in bedellum Thomas Athkynston qui prestitit juramentum suprascriptum in primo folio³ et declaravit⁴ Facultas in Congregacione proxima sequente,

¹ This list seems to have been inserted out of its sequence, to fill a blank space. Only *Geddas* and *Martini* appear as licentiates.

² Only the oath of the bachelors appears on fol. 1^r.

³ He may have been required to take the bachelor's oath.

⁴ *et declaravit* is written twice. There is a pointer in the margin opposite this item.

scilicet xxi^o Novembris, quod de cetero Bedellus Facultatis studeat in artibus vel in theologia si velit esse clericus, alias non erit minister ydoneus et conveniens huic Facultati.

21 November 1432

In Congregacione tenta in capella collegii Sancti Johannis xxi^o Novembris anni ut supra super apunctuamento avisato per custodem privati sigilli, magistrum Willelmum de Fowlis, et per dominum nostrum Regem, observando et Facultati presentato. Deliberavit Facultas quod noluit adhuc inde facere statutum sed quod haberet vim statuti sic quod non liceat alicui magistrorum vel scolari infringere vel contrahire nisi fortasse per Facultatem in toto vel in parte prius fuerit revocatum, cuius tenor sequitur talis.

In primo quod omnes et singuli magistri in artibus cuiuscumque condicionis existant, et similiter scolares tam in artibus quam in grammatica studentes, habeant honores et reverencias exhibere Decano Facultatis qui pro tempore fuerit et sibi in hiis que ad officium decani Facultatis pertinent prompte habeant obedire.

Item quod Decanus semel in ebdomada vel saltem quociens comode poterit habebit visitare singula pedagogia et domos gramaticorum et cognoscere de modis legendi et docendi magistrorum et de honestate et de regimine scolarium in suis conversationibus in cohabitacionibus et in pernoctationibus in habitibus in gestu in argumentis et disputacionibus et similibus, et delinquentes secundum ipsius discretionem increpare corrigere punire et reformare.

Item quod Decanus habebit tres magistros non regentes a Facultate eligendos et assignandos de antiquioribus et discretioribus qui habeant sibi assistere tamquam consilarii in execucione officii sui et in punicione transgressionum contra statuta et ordinaciones Facultatis.

Item¹ si quis scolaris voluerit se transferre de uno pedagogio ad aliud absque licencia magistri sui, habeat primo venire coram Decano et tribus magistris sibi assistentibus et eis exponere causas sui transitus, quod si huiusmodi cause

¹ A pointing hand in the margin draws attention to this minute.

videantur eis rationabiles et admittende transibit cum sedula Decani ubi voluerit, et si non fuerint rationabiles remanebit in pedagogio ubi stat, et si non velit remanere sed stare extra pedagogia non admittetur in alio pedagogio ad doctrinam nisi post vacationem anni¹ completi ab audicione in hac Facultate; quod si quis magister vel scolaris in contrarium aliquid presumpserit attemptare sequestrabitur tam ab ordinaria lectura quam ab audicione in Facultate pro uno anno et anno elapso habeat facultatem standi ubi sibi videbitur expedire.

Item quod omnes magistri et scolares in diversis pedagogiis habitantes adinvicem communicent omni ebdomada in suis disputacionibus et hoc propter bonum pacis et concordie propter eciam ampliorem familiaritatem et amicitiam inter eos contrahendam. Modum autem communicandi relinquit Facultas discrecioni Decani cum suo consilio et magistrorum regencium.

Item quod magistri domus seu pedagogia tenentes et regentes tam in gramatica quam in logica habeant singulis annis renovare juramenta sua Decano Facultatis ut sibi obediant in visitacionibus correctionibus punicionibus etc.²

1433

Licenciati anno xxxiii

fol. 13^v

Patricius Sandiland, magister	Mauricius Maknabe, magister
Macolmus Loudyan, magister	Willelmus Sympil, magister
Archebaldus de Crawford, magister	Alexander Gordon, magister
Jacobus Schaw	Dominus Patricius Rede, magister
Johannes Martini, magister	

1433-1434

Determinantes anni tricesimi tercii

Dominus Willelmus Symontown	Johannes Farle
Robertus Senescalli	Thomas Wallace
Edwardus Kokburn	Robertus Halcarstown

¹ *ani* in text.

² The articles of this *apunctuamentum* are continued below, on fol. 15^r which obviously begins in the middle of the record, and finishes with a copy of the royal monogram. (See below, pp. 37-9.)

1433-1434

Determinantes eiusdem anni

Malcolmus Forbace
Walterus Senescalli
Thomas Spens

Alexander Lumisdan
Patricius Hume
Johannes Redhuch

1433-1434

Determinantes anni tricesimi tercii

Johannes Muntgumry
Thomas Bell
Alexander Willelmi

Georgius de Haliburton
Andreas Keth
Archibaldus de Mulbray
Willelmus Mudy
Patricius Nicholai
Thomas Athkynson
Thomas Dunyn

Willelmus Wardlaw.¹ Anni tricesimi quarti secundum ecclesie Romanae consuetudinem

fol. 14^r

CONTINUACIO MAGISTRI LAURENCII DE LUNDORIS IN OFFICIO DECANI, OLIM RECTORIS DE CRECH.

4 February 1433-34

In Congregatione Facultatis etc. in capella Sancti Johannis tenta quarto Februarii super electione novi Decani concorditer fuit continuatus videlicet magister Laurencius de Londoris antiquus,² et super electione novi Receptoris, sed nulla fuit concordia. Quantum ad quandam conclusionem alias habitam ad tempus, scilicet quod non esset nisi una scola gramaticalis in Universitate etc., deliberaverunt quasi omnes quod conclusio talis in preiudicium Facultatis restrictiva eius libertatis non debet continuari. Nichilominus ad requestam domini Cancellarii distulerunt eius revocationem usque ad proximam Congregationem.

19 March 1433-34

Tenta Congregatione ubi supra xix^o Marcii. Revocavit Facultas solempniter et concorditer nemine contradicente predictam ordinationem de unitate scole gramaticalis. Secundo concessit temptamen particulare³ pro aliquibus

¹ This name is in a bolder writing than the others. The note is written in the blank space opposite the list, which is a single column.

² *antiquus* in text.

³ *particulare* in text.

scolaribus in numero tribus vel quatuor et nominavit temptatores. 3^o quod magister Johannes Legati remaneret in officio rectorie saltem donec redderet computum.

1434

Licenciati anni tricesimi¹ quarti

Johannes Clerk
Johannes Spaldyn
Johannes Murray

Dominus Johannes Wynter
Henricus Parkle
Dominus Archibaldus Willelmi

1434-1435

Determinantes anni tricesimi quarti²fol. 14^v

Thomas Dysart
Thomas Leche
Dominus Willelmus Hogg
Dominus Andreas Myrtoun
Johannes Hall
Dominus Alexander Schevas
Dominus Thomas Pottar
David Llyndsay
Hugo Wythirspune
Johannes Bawne
Rogerus Caruthiris

Alexander Grynlaw
David Hutown
Willelmus Tobyname [*sic*]

David Steuart
Willelmus Lauadre
Johannes Weddale
Henricus Crukschank
Donaldus Broun
David Bell
Thomas Baroun, gratiose admissus
Robertus Chepman

21 November 1432

Item³ quod de cetero non vocentur magistri nec alii fol. 15^v quicumque per turmas magistrorum et scolarium transiuntium per villam ad actus solempnes huius Facultatis sed magistri vocentur per Bedellum in lectionibus de mane regencium, et ad partem ceteri per suos amicos.

Item prohibemus modum quem annis preteritis habuerunt magistri nostri et scolares importando Mayum seu estatem, videlicet in habitibus dissimilatis mutuo procuratis a militibus et dominis in equis in armis in insignibus regalibus symeando⁴ reges et presides seu imperatores, nec tantum prohibemus tamquam inutile infructuosum et periculosum

¹ *trisesimi* in text.

² The different sections of the list are separated by a space and a horizontal line, and form a single column.

³ This is the continuation of the *apunctuamentum*. (See above, pp. 34-5.)

⁴ Perhaps from *simius*, an ape; or for *simulando*.

sed etiam velud tam magistris quam scholaribus dampnabilem reprobamus et condemnamus, statuentes si causa recreacionis velint adire campos ad capiendum ayrem quod vadant omnes simul si voluerint vel seorsum et separatim secundum domos et scolares inhabitantes in vestibis propriis suo gradui statui et honori condecensibus, et simul audiant missam in regressu ad villam omnibus aliis superfluitatibus postpositis et vanitatibus pretermissis. Simili modo statuimus de festo regum eundo¹ ad ecclesiam et redeundo cum rege ffabe² quod magistri et scolares incedant in habitibus propriis hoc solo excepto quod liceat regi portare habitum dissimilatum aliquid regali congruentem.

Item si quis vadat ad partes cum licencia vel sine licencia animo redeundi et occupat seu tenet cameram in pedagogio interim quo fuerit extra cum suis vestibis vel aliis necessariis, statuimus quod sive redierit sive non redierit pro rata temporis pro qua domum sic occupat teneatur solvere medietatem expensarum que ordinarie fecisset si presens permansisset.

Item de scholaribus pernoctantibus in villa post habitam licenciam a magistris ad transiendum ad partes tam in recessu quam in reditu statuimus quod totum tempus quod inutiliter sic expendunt in commessacionibus et potacionibus, ut de aliis taceamus, computetur eis ac sicut in pedagogio fuissent continue permanentes.

Item ordinamus quod ammodo solempnizabimus saltem semel in anno festum Facultatis Arcium festum Sancti Johannis Evangeliste ante³ Portam Latinam, quo omnes magistri congregati tam regentes quam non regentes cantabunt vespervas solemniter et missam, quam celebrabit magister in artibus haberi si comode poterit soli, etiam simul prandebimus unusquisque expensis propriis et si opus fuerit cum contribucione Facultatis.

¹ *eundo* written twice. First scored out.

² This is an unusually early reference to the King of the Bean, an Epiphany folk play. See A. J. Mill, *Mediaeval Plays in Scotland* (Edinburgh, 1927), 16-17.

³ *an* in text. The Feast of St. John the Evangelist before the Latin Gate was 6 May.

Item quod nulli presumant promovere studentes¹ ad gradum aliquem in Facultate Arcium nisi prius habita potestate a Decano sub pena in statutis contenta, nec is qui sic promovetur pro forma reputabitur.

IR²

<Ego M. D. G.³ Decanus Facultatis Arcium <Sancti- fol. 15^v
andree>⁴ autoritate Dei omnipotentis Apostolorum
Petri et Pauli et autoritate mihi in hac parte commissa
do concedo vobis N.N. <potestatem>⁵ legendi et docendi
et disputandi in Facultate dialectica logica et ubique
terrarum in nomine Patris et Filii et Spiritus Sancti.>⁶

1435-1436

Determinantes anni tricesimi quinti

fol. 16^v

Dominus Henricus de Murravia	Dominus Patricius de Kennynmond
Thomas Rossy	Johannes Cavers
Johannes Fewer	Robertus Wellys
Patricius Laurencii	
Henricus Pete	Jacobus Bysthede, juravit de pau- pertate
Dominus Philippus Lyndsay	
Johannes Balfour	Alexander Hamiltoun
Andreas Fyfe	Willelmus Pryngle
Johannes Maxwell	Willelmus Lyddale
Andreas Murray	Willelmus Hall
Walterus Lyndsay	
Archibaldus Owcherlonny	Andreas Symonis, cuius bursa nihil, et juravit paupertatem in forma communi
Walterus Blar	
Robertus Sleht	

27 October 1435

D. Roberti Gardineri Palinodia et Jusiurandum⁷fol. 17^r

Memorandum quod anno ab incarnatione Domini millesimo quadringentesimo tricesimo quinto vicesimo septimo

¹ *studententes* in text.

² This is a copy of the royal monogram.

³ Apparently Master David Guthrie or David Guild.

⁴ Above the line.

⁵ Above the line.

⁶ This paragraph has been entered on a blank page and afterwards scored out. Fol. 16^r is also blank.

⁷ Title added in a later hand.

die mensis Octobris comparuit quidam sacerdos *dominus Robertus Gardiner*¹ bachallarius in decretis in presencia multorum dominorum prelatorum, domini Ergadiensis domini Georgii de Lauadre Episcopi, et domini Rectoris Sanctiandree magistri Johannis Legati, domini Willelmi Sturi Abbatis de Scona, domini Johannis de Schevas officialis Sanctiandree, magistri Laurencii de Lundoris inquisitoris heretice pravitatis, et multorum aliorum dominorum et magistrorum tam juris canonici quam Facultatis Arcium, et fatebatur humiliter se asseruisse scripsisse et dogmatizasse in sua haranga publice in scolis canonum propositiones que sequuntur, quarum prima est:—

In hac sacra sciencia canonica reperitur qualiter quis se debet regere penes Deum proximum et seipsum ut in prohemo Clementinarum, et ista enim in nulla alia sciencia reperiuntur.

Secunda Quid enim in gramatica reperiri poterit nisi Prisciani rudimenta.

Tercia Quid in logica nisi logicorum sophismata et argumenta.

Quarta Quid enim in rethorica nisi Tullii Blandimenta.

Quinta Quid in philosophia naturali nisi elementorum² proporciones vaporum et exalacionum impressiones animalium complexiones et quidquid natura humana poterit racione perscrutari.

Sexta Quid in arsmetrica nisi numerorum pugne.

Septima Quid in musica nisi sonorum module.

Octava Quid in geometria³ nisi quantitatis mesure.

Nona Quid in astrologia nisi celorum influence poterit inveniri [*sic*].

Decima ab hac sacra matre fugiant barbarissimus et solecismus gramaticorum, fugiant Aristotelis fallacie et sophismata fraudulenta et maxime in ipsa summa veritas predicatur.

<Profecto nichil responsio questionum>.⁴

Quas quidem propositiones prefatus dominus Robertus

¹ Underlined in text.

² *elimentorum* in text.

³ *geomatria* in text.

⁴ These words are inserted in a bracket opposite the tenth proposition.

recognovit esse falsas erroneas et scandalosas et piarum aurium offensivas. Ideo in presencia tantorum dominorum solempniter abiuravit, promittens et obligans se nunquam in futurum istis propositionibus nec alicui illarum assentire nec eas sustinere neque defendere¹ per se vel per alium publice vel occulte et hoc sacrosanctis evangelii per ipsum corporaliter tactis.

Sub eodem eciam juramento promisit quod dictam harangam et omnem eius copiam quam comode poterit obtinere destruet et adnullabit.²

26 February 1435-36

Congregacione tenta in magna scola Collegii xxvi^{to} fol. 17^v Februarii. Dispensatum fuit cum magistro David Ceres et <cum>³ magistro Fynlaio Dempstar de lecturis suis per duos annos ad quas perimplendas in suis inceptionibus erant juramentis astricti, et hoc si non reverterentur a partibus Gallicanis, quia ad illas se disposuerunt unacum dominis a domino nostro Rege oneratis pro evectione domine Margarite primogenite domini nostri Regis. Si tamen revertantur dicti magistri vel eorum alter revertatur, dispensatum fuit ad tempus regressus si et in quantum potuit Facultas

¹ *diffendere* in text. There are various corrections throughout.

² The attention given to this 'haranga' indicates that it created a certain stir in scholastic circles. Dr. Durkan considers that Gardiner's propositions 'would have undermined the very existence of a faculty of arts, because they attacked any knowledge not in its origin Christian' (Durkan, *Turnbull*, 40). Miss Mary McLaughlin, an American student of mediaeval universities writes: 'It seems to be an instance—unique to my knowledge—of someone being censured because of his zeal for his subject. It seems that Robert went too far in his inaugural lecture in canon law in exalting his own field of study and in denigrating the subjects taught in the faculty of arts. I have found that this kind of boasting was standard practice in inaugural lectures in the various faculties of Paris, and not infrequently in the theological faculty the bachelors were not only excessive in their praise of theology (as against canon law, usually) but they tried to be as bold and original as possible in the opinions they advanced, and as a result sometimes got into trouble with the authorities. But this was because of their own opinions and not because of their exalted conception of theology. I have never encountered a case of censure involving a canonist in these circumstances—which make Gardiner's recantation particularly interesting to me.'

³ Added above the line. David Ceres was a licenciate of 1428, and Finlay Dempster of 1426. Ceres went to Cologne in 1430. (*Matrikel*, i, 326.)

cum eis dispensare, et si ulterius tunc velint quod dispensetur cum eis ordinavit Facultas quod redderent aliquam cotam alias non.

4 May 1436

Congregacio tenta ubi supra quarto May anni vero xxxvi^{ti} electi erant temptatores pro scolaribus examinandis. Eciam dispensatum fuit cum magistro Jacobo Kenedy more quo supra dispensatum fuit cum aliis ita tamen quod ipse contribuat Facultati. Eodem eciam die electus fuit per Facultatem Bedellus Andreas Symson sub condicione viz. si Robertus Steuart admitteretur ad licenciam et interim Robertus exerceret officium ut ipse optavit.

1435-1436

Determinans etc. anni xxxvi^{ti}

David Hamyltoun

6 July 1436

Licenciati eiusdem anni xxxvi^{ti} vi^{to} Julii

M. ¹ Thomas de Spensa	M. Archbaldus Mulbray
M. Matheus Geddes	M. Alexander Lummysden
M. Alexander Grenlau, presbyter	M. Thomas Bell
M. Willelmus Mudy	M. Robertus Steuart
M. dominus Thomas Baroun	M. Thomas Wallace
M. Willelmus Lawadre	M. Johannes Monros

Sequitur secunda additio licentiatorum eiusdem temporis

Georgius Haliburtoun	M. dominus Alexander Sperman
David Lyndsay	M. dominus Willelmus Symnton
M. dominus Johannes Redhuch	

Isto² die sexto Julii quo licenciati erant predicti, incepit dictus Andreas alias electus exercere officium bedelli non per se sed per alium quia detinebatur egritudine. Item Bedellus juravit vii^{mo} July.

¹ The *M.* before the names in this and the following list has been added in the margin.

² This is added as a note at the end of the above lists.

1436

Determinantes anni tricesimi sexti¹fol. 18^r

Davyd Crannoch	Johannes Grene
Dominus Alexander Ramsay	Ricardus Wyly
Johannes de Ogylby	
Henricus Kynidy	Willelmus Foules
	Johannes Durame
Gilbertus Ramsay	Willelmus Curry
David Monipenny	Willelmus Marschell

28 November 1436

Electio novi Receptoris²fol. 18^v

Congregacione tenta in magna scola Collegii vicesimo octavo Novembris anni tricesimi sexti. Assignati erant certi deputati ad audiendum compotum Receptoris magistri Johannis Legati. Quo die fuit electus novus Receptor magister Symon de Wardlaw. Item eodem die erat admissa supplicacio magistri Willelmi de Lawadre per dictum magistrum Symonem facta quantum ad dispensacionem a lectura eadem forma qua dispensatum est cum aliis in folio immediate precedente.

3 December 1436

Determinantes anni tricesimi sexti. Tercio die mensis Decembris incepit novus Receptor recipere a bacalariis subscriptis excepto uno cuius bursa debebatur priori Receptoris

Johannes Monypeny ³	Johannes Eklis
Walterus Sibald	Patricius Agneu
Robertus Pantre	Laurencius Laurencii
Walterus Forstar	Johannes Mure
Murchatus Cunyngam	Willelmus Scot
Robertus Moschete	Walterus Balquanquol
Johannes Boyis	Georgius Yhong
Johannes de Sanctoclaro	Dominus Patricius de Sanctoclaro
Georgius Hay	David Menyheis
David Meldrum	Thomas Bonkile
Johannes de Camera	Thomas Roule
	Dominus Willelmus de Camera
	Patricius Russale

¹ This is perhaps another late addition to the 1435-1436 list. Cf. licentiate lists for dates of licence.

² Written as a heading.

³ This first batch is written in faded ink.

21 January 1436-37

fol. 19^r

Congregacione tenta ubi supra in magna scola Collegii vicesimo primo Januarii. Deliberatum fuit quod Receptor nostre burse pro tunc Magister Symon de Wardlaw deliberaret quinque marcas pro expensis faciendis per Rectorem et ceteros deputatos apud Perth pro nostris privilegiis servandis¹ dummodo tamen Decano Facultatis et Receptor predicto prestaretur securitas per Rectorem communis burse de summa predicta rehabenda et hoc de proximis.

Eodem die concessit Facultas Rectori virgam solempnem qui quidem Rector vocatus Magister Alexander Lychton devenit debitor et fideiussor quod eandem reportari faceret integram et illesam et hoc secundum quod consuevit de communi forma prestari.

31 May 1437

Congregacione facta ultimo die Maii in nova scola etc. Dominus noster Cancellarius nobis significavit quod erat determinatus ad faciendam gratiam et favorem domino David Crennock nuper electo in decanum Brechinensem super graduacione sua in hac nostra Facultate Arcium quia non audivit omnes libros audiri consuetos et requisitos ad magisterium, super quo quaesivit Cancellarius dominus noster consensum nostrum; quem quidem consensum dedimus nullo reclamante sed concorditer et libenter omnes, nichilominus ipse dominus David in facie Facultatis se obligavit fide media quod post gradus suscepcionem stabit ulterius in eadem Facultate tamdiu quod poterit ut libros audire vel saltem legere sicut sibi deficient [sic].

²Item eodem die quo supra acceptus est in officium bedellatus Henricus Urqwhart in Facultate nostra ad requestam domini nostri Sanctiandree, quo quidem officio

¹ Doubtless a mission to the Council General summoned to meet at Perth on 4 February; but the errand was rendered fruitless by the murder of the King on 21 February.

² A pointer in the margin draws attention to this paragraph.

exercitabit se nobis ministrando, primo prestito juramento saltem pro uno anno et habebit pro stipendiis suis triginta solidos, sed altero bedello scilicet Andrea Symonis nichilominus remanente in dicto officio et de residuo ministrante : et si finito anno reperiatur <dictus Henricus>¹ impeditus² lingue vel aliunde defectuosus et minus sufficiens ex tunc removebitur ab officio et beneficio.

10 June 1437

Licentiati anni xxxvii decimo die Junii

fol. 19^v

M.³ David Crennok

M. dominus Philippus Lindesay

M. David Steuart

M. Thomas Dunnyn

M. Andreas Keth

Willelmus Ledall

M. Patricius Hum

M. dominus Henricus Murray

M. Thomas Leche

M. dominus Alexander Scheves

M. Johannes Balfour

M. Johannes Feuar

M. Rogerus Caruyeris

Patricius Lauson

M. Andreas Fife

M. Robertus Wellis

M. Alexander Willelmi

ACTA VENERABILIS VIRI MAGISTRI GEORGII NEWTOUN fol. 20^r

ARCIUM MAGISTRI ET IN SACRA THEOLOGIA BACHALLARII
PREPOSITI ECCLESIE COLLEGIATE DE BOTHWELE ET DECANI
FACULTATIS ARCIUM STUDII SANCTIANDREE.

16 September 1437

Post mortem felicis memorie magistri Laurencii de Lundoris Decani Facultatis Arcium, magister Georgius de Newtoun pro tunc antiquior magister in artibus in Studio et Rector Universitatis omnes magistros arcium tam regentes quam non regentes in scolis Sancti Johannis Evangeliste hora nona xvi die Septembris <convocavit.>⁴ Ubi concorditer nemine contradicente elegerunt predictum magistrum Georgium sed pro tunc libro carente non praestitit juramentum solitum, sed ex tunc pro bono Facultatis

¹ Added in the margin.

² *impeditoris* in text.

³ *M.* has been added in the margin opposite the names of those who became masters.

⁴ Added in the margin.

et commodo communi implorantes auxilium domini Episcopi Orcadii,¹ domini Electi Dunkeldensis,² concluderunt quod Decanus tunc electus una cum dominis iam nominatis et singulis magistris in una turma adirent dominum Episcopum et supplicarent devotioni sue quatenus, convocatis executoribus³ magistri Laurencii de Lundoris, faceret eos deliberare Decano Facultatis Arcium nomine Facultatis virgam, cartas Collegii Sancti Johannis cum instrumentis, et cetera munimenta pertinencia ad Facultatem Arcium, quod factum est et adimpletum secundum desideria omnium magistrorum Facultatis Arcium. Super quibus omnibus et singulis Decanus peciit instrumentum a magistro Gilberto Galbreth et dedit⁴ arras ex parte Facultatis.

17 September 1437

Congregacione Facultatis Arcium tenta in nova scola eiusdem xvii die Septembris. In qua Congregacione erat concorditer conclusum quod fierent solempnes exequie pro anima magistri Laurencii de Lundoris olim Decani eiusdem Facultatis Arcium expensis communibus Facultatis, et ita factum est. In qua eciam Congregacione propter carentiam <libri>⁵ Facultatis Decanus nondum prestitit juramentum. Item <die>⁶ eodem Facultas dispensavit cum magistro David Crennok super lectura sua.

7 November 1437

Congregacione Facultatis Arcium tenta in nova scola eiusdem vii die Novembris anni xxxvii. In qua Congregacione Decanus alias noviter electus tunc primo prestitit juramentum in presencia tocus Facultatis.

¹ Thomas de Tulloch.

² James Kennedy.

³ *executoribus* in text.

⁴ There is a deletion before *arras*; perhaps *ii arras*. *Arrha*, a deposit.

⁵ Added above the line.

⁶ Added above the line.

1437-1438

Determinantes anni xxxvii

fol. 20^v

Adam Hebburn	Johannes de Strabrok
Dominus Willelmus Liel	
Johannes Trent	Johannes de Lauedyr
Andreas Crowdan	Archebaldus Qwytlaw
Johannes de Lythqw	Johannes Seres
Hugo de le Hay	Ricardus Charteris
Dominus Johannes de Duffhows	Willelmus Marchell
Cristinus de Clatt	
Willelmus de Scot	Georgius de Haliburtoun
Willelmus Hakynhede	David de Balfour
Jacobus Gordoun	Patricius de Agnew
Robertus Glen	Alexander de Crawmunt
Michael Dykson	

1 April 1438

Computato cum magistro Symone de Wardlaw Receptore Facultatis Arcium per deputatos eiusdem, et omnibus defalcatis que defalcanda erant ac suo feodo et aliis expositis per eundem pro Facultate, remansit idem magister Simon obligatus Facultati in viginti¹ uno libris duobus solidis et duobus denariis. Deputati autem recipientes computum erant magister Georgius de Neutoun Decanus Facultatis pro tunc, magister Alexander Meffane, magister Thomas Ramsay, magister Johannes de Camera et magister Johannes Athilmare, primo die mensis Aprilis anno domini mille quadringentesimo tricesimo octavo.

1438

Licenciati anno xxxviii

fol. 21^r

M. Walterus Blare ²	M. Robertus Sleth ³
M. Willelmus Foullis	Johannes Strabrok
M. dominus Thomas Rossy	M. Johannes Grene
M. David Monypeny	M. Walterus Sybald
M. dominus Willelmus de Camera	Johannes Lythqw
M. Georgius Haliburtoun	M. David Meldrum
M. Henricus Kenidy	M. dominus Willelmus Lyell
M. Archbaldus Ouchterlony	M. Patricius Agnew
Johannes Eklis	Johannes Symson
M. Johannes Duram	Johannes Makswell
M. Willelmus Hall	M. Robertus Pantre

¹ *viginti* in text.² The first five names are bracketed together.³ This name was written before that of Hall, scored out, and replaced as above. The list is written in a single column, and continues overleaf with *M. Johannes Akynhed*.

M. Johannes Akynhed

M. Johannes de Camera

M. dominus Patricius Kynnynmund

M. Jacobus Beset

M. Georgius Hay

Dominus Thomas Makguffok

Dominus Johannes Kendall

Memorandum quod in mense Octobris Anni Domini millesimi quadringesimi xxxix^m licenciatius fuit dominus Andreas Tulch vicarius de Kylbrachane¹ per magistrum Patricium Sandilandis

Andreas Tulch²

13 October 1438

fol. 21v

Congregacione Facultatis Arcium tenta in novis scolis eiusdem xiii die mensis Octobris Anno Domini m^o cccc^o xxxviii^o. Conclusum fuit a maiore parte Facultatis quod ammodo et in antea non legeretur doctrina Alberti in logicalibus nec Summule Petri Hispani sed Buridani,³ super qua conclusione magister Johannes de Camera peciit publicum instrumentum a magistro Alexandro Meffen notario publico, a qua tamen conclusione magister Johannes Aylmer cum suis adherentibus appellavit ad Universitatem et cepit instrumentum, de quaquidem appellacione eiusdem magistri Johannis idem magister Johannes de Camera a notario predicto cepit publicum instrumentum, dicendo quod ipse appellans devenit contra libertatem Facultatis <et contra conclusionem prius habita>⁴ in qua cavetur quod Universitas mater nostra non potest aliquid concludere vel determinare quod sit contra libertatem seu potestatem Facultatis Arcium <inconsulta Facultate>⁵ nec ad hoc consentiente. In qua conclusione erant tot magistri vocati presentes et sibi assentientes viz. magister Alexander Meffen, magister Walterus Steuard, magister Jacobus Stramykloth, magister Thomas Ramsay, magister Jacobus Lyndesay, magister David Laueder, magister Johannes Thome, magister Johannes de Camera, magister Symon de Wardlaw, magister Johannes Lyon, magister Johannes Clerk, magister Jacobus

¹ Kilbarchan, in Renfrewshire.

² The list of licentiates fills the left-hand side of the page; and the note on Andrew Tulch, for the year 1439, is added in the vacant right-hand side of the page.

³ *Brudani* in text.

⁴ This phrase written twice, and the first scored out.

⁵ *inconsulta Facultate*. This phrase written twice, and the first scored out. The minute shows signs of hasty compilation.

Fermour, magister Willelmus Stephani, magister Johannes Spaldyn, magister Thomas Baron, magister Alexander Sperman, magister Walterus Blar, magister Alexander Willelmi, magister Alexander Scheves, magister Willelmus Symonton.¹ Magistri autem in opposicione huius conclusionis fuerunt hii viz. magister Johannes Wrych, magister Robertus Steuart, magister Patricius Sandilandis, magister Johannis Aylmer, magister Willelmus Hall.

14 November 1438

Congregacione Facultatis Arcium tenta in nova domo fol. 22^r eiusdem xiiii die mensis Novembris propter turbationem quorundam magistrorum a precedente conclusione declinentium et propter concordiam servandam in Facultate Arcium et Universitate, ut Facultas annueret voluntati domini nostri Cancellarii eiusdem super hoc consulti et per venerandum in Christo patrem dominum Episcopum Orcadensem² suam intentionem de potestate libere docendi et instruendi viam domini Alberti vel cuiuslibet alterius philosophi ab Ecclesia recepti in hac Universitate proponentem,³ et ibi presentialiter ex licencia Facultatis per totam Congregationem existentem conclusum fuit nullo contradicente quod doctrina domini Alberti vel cuiuslibet alterius non continens errores in logica et in philosophia ad libertatem magistrorum pro tempore doceretur et instrueretur.

9 April 1439

Congregacione⁴ Facultatis Arcium tenta in nova scola eiusdem ix^o die Aprilis anno Domini etc. xxxix^o. In qua Congregatione ordinatum fuit per Facultatem et conclusum per Decanum quod esset una archa serata cum tribus seris,

¹ After *Willelmus Symonton* follows the name of *magister Robertus Steuart*, which has been blotted out and later appears among the opposition.

² Thomas de Tulloch.

³ *proponentem* in text; but it seems to go with *domini nostri Cancellarii consulti et . . . suam intentionem . . . proponentis*.

⁴ A pointing hand in the margin draws attention to this paragraph.

de quibus Decanus Facultatis habebit unam clavem, Receptor aliam et senior magister terciam. In quaquidem archa communi ponentur virga argentea in capite deaurata, carte pertinentes ad Collegium Beati Johannis Evangeliste una cum cartis tenementi nove scole Facultatis predictae et pecunie¹ burse communis Facultatis cum ceteris jocalibus Facultatis.

16 April 1439

fol. 22^v

Computato cum magistro Symone de Wardlaw Receptore pro tunc Facultatis Arcium xvi die mensis Aprilis implicando debitum compoti precedentis. Idem magister Symon in manibus suis habuit viginti octo libras <et>² decem solidos omnibus computatis et allocatis anno Domini millesimo quadrigentesimo tricesimo nono coram hiis deputatis magistro Georgio de Newtoun Decano pro tunc Facultatis, magistris Waltero Stewart, Thoma Ramsay, Alexandro Newton, Roberto³ de Esse, Johanne Aylmare, Johanne de Camera.

1438-1439

Bacularii anno Domini m cccc xxxix^{mo}

Alexander Dundas
Dominus Johannes Stanton
Dominus Villellmus Andree

Johannes Athol
Jacobus Hold
Mychael Crage

1439

Licenciati anni eiusdem⁴

M. David de Balfour
M. Johannes Cerass
M. Archebaldus Qwhytlaw
M. Alexander Balcancoll
M. David de Hammylton

M. Willelmus Marchell
M. Willelmus Curry
Robertus Musschet
Item M. Hugo de Hay

23 October 1439

Congregacione Facultatis Arcium tenta in nova scola eiusdem xxiii die mensis Octobris anno Domini etc. xxxix^o.

¹ *peccunie* in text.

² Inserted above the line.

³ Name *Johanne* cancelled before *Roberto*.

⁴ These lists of bachelors and licenciates are written in parallel columns.

In quaquidem Congregacione conclusum fuit nemine contradicente quod fieret examen generale pro baculariis intrare volentibus. In qua eciam Congregacione Facultas dispensavit de tempore et de auditione librorum pro parte, dummodo alias inveniuntur habiles et sufficientes, circumstantiis temporis pensatis et obligantur cum tempus affuerit supplere¹ audicionem librorum pestilencia cessante. Pro quorum examinacione electi fuerant quatuor temptatores videlicet magister Jacobus de Stramyglow, magister David de Laweder, magister Johannes Athilmar et magister Johannes Lyown. In eadem eciam Congregacione supplicabant magistri Johannes Athilmar et Johannes Lyown quod si pestilencia vigerit in tantum quod non possint in Studio Generali verisimiliter sine periculo residere, quod alibi in locis honestis possint docere et instruere volentes cum eis remanere et pro rata temporis exhibicione Facultas ipsos sic stantes convalescente Studio approbare. Concessa eciam fuit supplicatio Bedelli implorantis pro foedo suo.²

1440

Licenciatus fuit anno sequente viz. xl^o

M. Johannes Betoun utriusque juris doctor

1441

Item licentiatus fuit anno xl^{mo} primoM. Ricardus Wyly, wycarius de Dwnhechyn³

1 December 1439

Congregacione Facultatis Arcium tenta in nova scola fol. 23^r eiusdem primo die Decembris anno Domini etc. xxxix^o. In quaquidem Congregacione supplicavit⁴ dominus Decanus pro licencia ut possit visitare partes suas pro quindena, quam quidem supplicationem Facultas concessit nemine

¹ *suplere* in text.² The list of licentiates of the year 1439 has been written at the end of this minute, then cancelled and entered as above.³ Dunnichen near Forfar.⁴ *conclusum* deleted before *supplicavit*.

contradicente. Supplicavit eciam dominus Rector <magister Robertus Lech vicarius de Lythew>¹ ut Facultas secum dispensaret de legendo per duos annos, que eciam supplicatio fuit sibi gracie concessa. Insuper supplicabant quidam licenciati quod secum dispensaretur de quodam juramento per temptatores iniuncto, quorum supplicationi annuebat Facultas. Quo die eciam dati erant certi deputati ad avisandum super reformatione statutorum Facultatis ut in certa forma redigantur. Insuper conclusum fuit quod volentes incipere in Facultate incipiant omni die legibili exceptis diebus Veneris et Sabati ista vice tantum <propter periculum pestilencie>². Quo die eciam in fine Congregacionis electus fuit in novum decanum magister Jacobus de Stramyglow rector ecclesie de Loncardy,⁴ qui dicte electioni consentiens prestitit juramentum consuetum. In eadem eciam Congregacione dominus Decanus antiquus, videlicet magister Georgius de Neuton prepositus ecclesie collegiate de Bothwel, Facultati gratanter contribuit unum librum de statutis et privilegiis Studii Parisiensis, de quo quidem libro Facultas sibi regraciabatur ut decuit.

ACTA MAGISTRI JACOBI STRATHMYGLOW ARCIUM MAGISTRI
ET IN DECRETIS LICENCIATI, RECTORIS DE LONCARDY,
FACULTATIS ARCIUM DECANI STUDII SANCTI ANDREE.

3 December 1439

<Congregacione Facultatis Arcium tenta in nova scola eiusdem tercio die Decembris anno Domini xxxix>⁵. In quaquidem Congregacione fuit ordinatum quod statutum sequens inviolabiliter observaretur. Cum alias hec mater nostra Facultas statuto firmavit⁶ omnem licenciatum in eadem Facultate volentem de novo incipere se prius ad biennium in predicta Facultate in Studio Sanctiandree

¹ Added in the margin. *Lythew*: Linlithgow.

² *quod* repeated after *Facultate*.

³ Inserted above the line.

⁴ Luncarty, near Perth.

⁵ These words have been rewritten and scored out. This paragraph is defective, and the grammatical structure breaks down.

⁶ *firmerit* in text.

legere fideliterque continuare solempne juramentum in presentia scole ante impositionem magistralis birreti prestare, cumque finis huius statuti sit sciencie conversatio¹ non solum regenti sed aliis, magistrorum raritas et attenta latitudine philosophiae temporis brevitatis librorum et exercitii paucitas et nec unum nec alterum amplius acquiruntur, quod intendit Facultas et quam plures ex hoc in animarum periculo viam salutis negligentes non adimplentes promissum nec dispensationis remedium optinentes quam dampnabiliter periurii maculam incurrunt. Sic cum viderit Facultas malum preteriti et utilitatem Facultatis predictae et in futurum tantum² periculum precavere, statuit ordinat firmat inviolabiliter etiam se ab huius statuti dispensatione reddit perpetuo obligatam in modum qui sequitur, scilicet quod omnis licenciatus volens incipere ut premittitur iurabit complere lecturam in dicta Facultate quam si termino proximo sequente octoginta dierum vel infra non inciperit fideliter continuaturque, nisi pestilencia Studii cessatio corporis infirmitas hiis solum obstantibus simul vel in altero horum occurrat, solvat Facultati predictae si beneficiatus ad viginti marcas vel ultra usque ad octuaginta quadraginta solidos usualis³ monete Scocie, et si ad centum vel ultra quatuor libras monete Scocie, si vero neutro horum modorum beneficium habeat solum viginti solidos solvat, pro quibus in manu Receptoris dabit vel summam prefatam pecunie vel cautionem sufficientem in Studio Sanctiandree permansuram, pro quo sic in aliis habeat birretandis⁴ cedulam Receptoris ad Decanum, quod Facultas in hoc et in aliis plenarie est contenta, aliter Decanus eundem non permittat procedere; cum pauperibus tamen pie agendum ut placet Facultati.

11 December 1439

⁵Congregacione tenta in nova scola Facultatis Arcium fol. 23^v
xi^o die Decembris anno etc. xxxix^o. Ubi conclusum fuit

¹ *conversatio* in text.

² *in* deleted before *tantum*.

³ *usuales* in text.

⁴ *birretandus* in text.

⁵ A pointing hand draws attention to this paragraph.

quod statuta quadam avisata per deputatos Facultatis perlecta ibidem in presencia eadem scriberentur sub manu publica in pargameno, hiis magistris affirmantibus et approbantibus, quorum nomina sunt hec.

Magister Jacobus Stramyglow, Decanus¹ Facultatis Arcium.

Robertus Lech, Rector Universitatis, vicarius de Lychqu.
Walterus Stewart, archidiaconus Dunblanensis.

Robertus Essy, inquisitor heretice pravitatis, vicarius de Oucherthous.²

David Lawder, presbyter.

Johannes Leonis, presbyter.

Thomas Logy, canonicus Capelle Regie.

Jacobus Ogylby, vicarius de Marchynch.

Johannes Clerici, canonicus Moraviensis.

Thomas Baroun, sacerdos.

Willelmus Lawder, vicarius.

Alexander Willelmi, sacerdos.

Walterus Blar.

Willelmus Fowllys.

Willelmus Hall, presbyter.

Johannes de Camera, presbyter.

David Balfour.

Archbaldus Qwytlaw.

Alexander Balcancol, presbyter.

David Haymyltoun.

Willelmus Marscalli.

22 December 1439

Congregacione tenta in nova domo Facultatis, conclusum fuit quod magistri Facultatis astringerent se juramento ad observacionem statutorum prius perlectorum in presentia Facultatis in quindecim foliis pergameni contentorum, et inde Decanus nomine Facultatis super hoc peciit publicum instrumentum vel instrumenta presentibus testibus. Nomina magistrorum se astringencium sunt suprascripta in vide-

¹ Originally written *Rector* and cancelled. The signatures are not autograph.

² Auchterhouse, in Angus.

licet immediata Congregacione precedente. Alii similiter supervenerunt preter illos in hac Congregacione scilicet magister Jacobus Lyndesay rector de Arbuchnot, magister Johannes Aylmar vicarius de Menmur, magister Willelmus Stephani vicarius de Calandrath,¹ magister Robertus Panter, qui omnes approbaverunt et juramento ratificaverunt hec statuta condita et condenda observare.

Acta fuerunt hec vicesimo 2^o die Decembris loco supra-dicto hora quasi decima anno Domini m^o cccc^{mo} tricesimo nono.²

1439

Memorandum quod anno Domini millesimo cccc^{mo} fol. 24^r xxxix^o magister Symon de Wardlaw olim Receptor burse communis Facultatis Arcium solvit de mandato dicte Facultatis magistro Johanni de Camera Receptor burse communis Universitatis quinque libras alias mutuo concessas a communi bursa dicte Facultati ad satisfaciendum de superexpositis in festo Facultatis.

24 October 1441³

Item idem magister Symon solvit in pecunia numerata in manibus magistri Walteri Stewart pro tunc Decani et Receptoris dicte Facultatis sex libras anno Domini m^o cccc^{mo} xli^{mo} primo mensis Octobris xxiiii^o, presentibus diversis magistris Facultatis videlicet magistris Thoma Ramsay, Johanne⁴ de Beton, Roberto Senescalli, Johanne Lyown, Thoma Loygy et diversis aliis testibus in domo habitacionis dicti magistri Valteri.⁵

¹ Callander, in Perthshire.

² These statutes are printed in *Statutes*, 102-106.

³ There has been a gap of nearly two years, perhaps owing to the plague, or to the contested election to the see on the death of Bishop Wardlaw in April 1440.

⁴ Altered from *Thoma*.

⁵ The rest of the page left blank.

ACTA VENERABILIS VIRI MAGISTRI THOME RAMESAY
CANONICI DUNKELDENSIS DECANI FACULTATIS ARCIIUM.

4 November 1441

¹Congregacione tenta in capella Sancti Johannis Ewangeliste iiii^o die Novembris anno Domini m^o cccc^o xl primo. Electus fuit in decanum concorditer magister Thomas Ramesay canonicus Dunkeldensis, et eodem die continuatus fuit magister Walterus Stewart archidiaconus Dunblanensis in officio receptoris. Insuper a Facultate dabantur quatuor magistri deputati ad assistendum predicto Decano in peragendis in Facultate viz. dictus Magister <Walterus>² Stewart tunc Receptor, magister Johannes Betoun, magister Johannes Lyown et magister Thomas Logy.

4 December 1441

Memorandum quod facto compoto Receptoris viz. magistri Walteri Stewart tunc Receptoris iiii^o die Decembris anni quadragesimi primi omnibus compotatis et allocatis remanserunt in deposito sex libre et iii solidi.

Item debentur Facultati iii libre x solidi per magistrum Johannem Beton, Robertum Schynner et Johannem Dolas³, pro quibus predictus dominus Receptor respondebit.

12 February 1441-42

Congregatione tenta Facultatis Arcium in capella Sancti Johannis Ewangeliste xii die Februarii <anno quo supra>.⁴ Decanus Facultatis ut moris est secundum formam statutorum inquisivit a regentibus an noverint aliquos bacularios ydoneos ad examen anno presente, ad quod responderunt negative et ideo de illo articulo nihil amplius attemptavit Facultas pro tunc. Item supplicavit magister Johannes Lyown pro viginti solidis recuperandis a quodam magistro

¹ A pointing hand draws attention to this paragraph.

² Inserted above the line.

³ Robert Schynner (skinner) and John Dolas (weaver) were craftsmen-cautioners.

⁴ *anno quo supra*, written twice, and the first entry scored out.

Willelmo Curry,¹ qui debebantur ratione dispensacionis de sua lectura, et pro ipso debitor fuit Johannes Henrici quondam civis² civitatis Sanctiandree qui defunctus fuit tempore pestilencie, et ideo de illis viginti solidis Facultas reddebatur desperata, quam supplicacionem concessit Facultas et predicto magistro Johanni dedit³ illos viginti solidos si optinere poterat.

4 May 1442

Congregacione Facultatis Arcium tenta in capella Sancti Johannis Evangeliste iiii^o die Maii anno Domini m^o cccc^o xlii^o.⁴ Ne fieret contemptus et ut magistri obedienter venirent ad Congregationes ordinatum fuit concorditer quod quilibet magister absens a Congregacione Facultatis sufficienter premunitus per Bedellum solveret xii d. sine remissione si fuerit beneficiatus, et vi d. si non fuerit beneficiatus, nisi habeat legitimam excusationem quam habet pretendere in proxima Congregacione.

Item in eadem Congregacione allegavit pro se magister Gillelmus de Camera tunc licenciatus⁵ quod non poteratolvere⁶ cotam limitatam a Facultate propter dispensacionem lecture sed obligavit se quod dum venerit ad pinguorem fortunam satisfaceret de eadam; et de hoc eciam obligavit se avunculus suus magister Johannes de Camera rector de Abbernyte.⁷

23 August 1442

Congregacione Facultatis Arcium tenta in nova <scola>⁸ fol. 25^r eiusdem xxiii die Augusti anni xlii. Ad accelerandum illa que pertinent ad reparacionem scole et domorum Facultatis electus fuit venerabilis et providus vir magister Thomas Logy magister in artibus et bacularius in theologia, qui

¹ His name appears as a licentiate of the year 1439.

² *cives* in text.

³ *Facultas* scored out before *dedit*.

⁴ Altered from *anno quo supra*.

⁵ He appears as a licentiate of the year 1438.

⁶ Words *penam de* deleted after *olvere*.

⁷ Abernyte, in Perthshire.

⁸ Interpolated above the line.

habet pro reparandis in predictis peccuniam exigere a Receptore, de qua posterius habet computum facere.

CONTINUACIO MAGISTRI THOME RAMESAY IN OFFICIO DECANI.

3 November 1442

Congregacione Facultatis Arcium tenta in nova scola eiusdem tercio die Novembris anno Domini m^o cccc^o xlii^o pro electione Decani et Receptoris secundum formam Facultatis. Continuati fuerunt precedentes Decanus et Receptor et eodem die continuati fuerunt deputati prius dati ad assistendum Decano. Item dabantur eidem deputati ad audiendum computum Receptoris.

10 November 1442

Congregacione tenta ubi supra x die Novembris anno quo supra. Perlecta fuerunt statuta Facultatis secundum quod moris est omnibus magistris presentibus. Item in eadem Congregacione regentes presentaverunt determinaturos pro illo [anno], quorum nomina secuntur.

1442-1443

Determinantes anni xlii

Dominus Johannes Smale, presbyter	Dominus Willelmus Fichet
Georgius Balze	Johannes Ochiltre
Thomas Broun	Johannes Jong
David Coldan	Adam Bour

3 December 1442

Memorandum quod facto compoto domini Receptoris viz. magistri Walteri Stewart iii^o die Decembris anni quadragiesimi secundi, omnibus compotis et allocatis remanserunt in deposito sex libre v solidi, de quibus debentur per magistrum Alexandrum de Balconcoll xiv solidi, pro quibus dominus Receptor laborabit ad optinendum cum assistencia Facultatis.

1443-1444

Determinantes anni xliii

Robertus Hawyk
 Willelmus Wocat
 Thomas Bane
 Gylbertus Smerles
 Willelmus Wynton
 Robertus Leyis

Jacobus Kenedy
 Alexander Strelyng

Hugo de Arbuthnot
 Johannes Craffurde

David Gulde
 Thomas M'Gylhauch
 Patricius Lokhart
 Johannes de Mirton
 Georgius Coupar
 Donaldus Crag

ALIA CONTINUACIO MAGISTRI THOME RAMESAY IN DECANUM. fol. 25^v

3 November 1443

Congregacione Facultatis Arcium in nova scola eiusdem tenta iii^o die Novembris anno Domini m^o cccc^o xliii^o pro electione Decani et Receptoris secundum¹ formam Facultatis. Continuati fuerunt precedentes viz. magister Thomas Ramesay in officio decani et magister Walterus Stewart in officio receptoris. Et eodem die dabantur quatuor magistri deputati ad assistendum Decano viz. magistri Walterus Stewart, Alexander Newton, Johannes Lyown et Johannes Monypenny. Item eodem die fuerunt presentati per regentes scolares determinandi anni eiusdem, quorum nomina scripta sunt ex alia parte folii.²

2 March 1443-44

Congregacione Facultatis Arcium tenta in nova scola eiusdem ii^o die Marcii anno etc. xliii^o. Decanus Facultatis secundum formam statutorum inquisivit a regentibus an noverint aliquos bachalarios ydoneos ad examen pro licencia anno presente. Ad quod fuit responsum affirmative. Ideo pro tunc Facultas elegit quatuor magistros ad ipsos examinandos juxta formam statutorum viz. magistros Thomam Ramesay, Alexandrum Newton, Johannem Lyown et David de Balfour, et in facie Facultatis magistri prefati presterunt juramentum consuetum.

¹ *secundum* written twice.

² i.e. the list immediately preceding.

7 May 1444

Congregacione Facultatis Arcium in nova scola eiusdem tenta vii^o die Maii anno quo supra. In quadam¹ Congregatione supplicatum fuit ex parte magistri David Monypenny quod Facultas vellet secum gracie dispensare de juramento quo astrictus fuit Facultati ad legendum per biennium, et quod poterat vestibus uti juxta suum desiderium, quam quidem supplicationem concessit Facultas nullo contradicente.

1444

Nomina Licenciatorum anni xliiii

M. Adam Bowr	M. dominus Walterus Forstar
M. Johannes Joung	M. Jacobus Holde
M. Thomas Brown	M. David Coldane
M. dominus Willelmus Fychet	

4 December 1443

Memorandum quod facto compoto domini Receptoris viz. magistri Walteri Stewart archidiaconi Dunblanensis iiiii^o die Decembris anni quadragesimi tercii,² omnibus computatis et allocatis remanserunt in deposito sex libre vi s. ii d.

3 November 1444

Congregacione Facultatis Arcium in nova scola eiusdem tenta tercio die Novembris anno Domini m^o cccc^o xliiii^o. Electus fuit in decanum concorditer magister Johannes Lyown qui, electioni consentiens, prestitit juramentum consuetum. Et in eodem die electus fuit magister Thomas Logy in receptorem, qui eciam juravit secundum formam Facultatis. Insuper a Facultate dabantur quatuor magistri deputati ad assistendum Decano predicto in pertinentibus ad regimen Facultatis viz. magistri Walterus Stewart tunc Rector Universitatis archidiaconus Dunblanensis, magister Thomas Ramesay canonicus Dunkeldensis, magister Alexander de Neuton rector de Tenyngame³ et magister Thomas Logy canonicus Capelle Regie.

¹ *quidem* in text.

² This item has been inserted out of its order.

³ Tyninghame, in East Lothian.

ACTA MAGISTRI JOHANNIS LYOWN FACULTATIS ARCIUM fol. 26r
DECANI ET IN SACRA THEOLOGIA BACHALLARII.

10 November 1444

Congregacione Facultatis Arcium in nova scola eiusdem tenta decimo die Novembris anno etc. xliiii^o. Regentes presentaverunt scolares illo anno determinaturos. Et eodem die Facultas remisit cotam sibi debitam a quatuor pauperibus donec venirent ad pinguorem fortunam, et tunc obligati sunt Facultati solvere. Quorum nomina sunt Johannes Lok,¹ Patricius Cunyngame, Willelmus Arthurle² et Jacobus Moyses.

24 November 1444

Congregacione Facultatis Arcium tenta in nova scola eiusdem anno quo supra xxiii^o die Novembris. In quadam Congregacione deliberatum fuit per Facultatem et conclusum per Decanum quod quia scolares illo anno determinaturi non poterant commode pro tunc habere cappas proprias, ideo quilibet potens solveret Facultati quinque solidos vel quod esset obligatus habere cappam propriam inter hinc et examen bachelariorum, de <qua>³ quidem summa et obligacione fuit Receptor oneratus viz. magister Thomas Logy.

1444-1445

Determinantes anni xliiii

Adam Cokburne	Laurencius Hoburne
Willelmus Carnychaelle	Willelmus Arthurle, pauper
Martinus Waus	
Thomas Waus	Jacobus Neuton
Patricius Cunyngame	Johannes Hammylton
Jacobus Moyses	Robertus Menteth
	Quintynus Ranton
	Johannes Lok, solvit omnia requisita ⁴
Dominus Walterus Berclay	
Johannes Lummysdane	
Johannes Scrogys	
Willelmus Duffus	Nigellus Blar

¹ In the list of determinants it is stated that John Lok *solvit omnia requisita*. The word *pauper* has been cancelled.

² William Arthurle became one of the first regents of Glasgow University.

³ *qua* has been added above the line.

⁴ *pauper* erased; cf. above.

1445

Nomina Licenciatorum anni xlv¹

M. Johannes Laweder, archidia- conus Laudonie	Alexander Strelyng
Johannes de Dunduffe, vicarius de Gerwane ²	Thomas Bane
M. David Gulde	Willelmus Wocate
M. Thomas Makgylhauch	M. Gilbertus Smerles
M. Robertus Hawyk	Willelmus Wynton
	M. Donaldus Crage

15 February 1444-45

Congregacione Facultatis Arcium in nova scola eiusdem tenta decimo quinto die Februarii anno quo supra. Decanus secundum formam statutorum inquisivit a regentibus an noverint aliquos bachelarios habentes requisita pro temptamine ad licenciam anno presente. Ad quod fuit responsum affirmative, ideo pro tunc Facultas elegit quatuor magistros ad ipsos examinandos secundum formam statutorum viz. magistros Johannem Lyown tunc Decanum, Alexandrum de Neuton, Johannem Spaldyne et Thomam Logy, qui in facie Facultatis prestiterunt juramentum consuetum.

4 December 1444

fol. 26^v

Memorandum quod, facto compoto domini Receptoris antiqui viz. magistri Walteri Stewart archidiaconi Dunblanensis, iiii^o die Decembris³ anno xliiii, omnibus computatis et allocatis remanent ad huc in manibus eius xiii libre. Item debentur causa dispensationis lecture diversorum magistrorum.⁴ In primis per Johannem Dolass xl sol. Item per Willelmum Forster xx sol.⁵ Item per Willelmum Carale xx sol. Item per Johannem Ruglyn xx sol. Item per magistros Thomam Brown et David Coldan xv sol. Item ad huc remanent quinque dimedia non soluta que debebantur per magistrum Jacobum de Str[a]thmyglow, pro quibus idem computans habet respondere.

¹ This and the preceding list are written in parallel columns.

² Girvan, in Ayrshire.

³ This memorandum has been inserted out of its place.

⁴ Most of the names which follow are cautioners.

⁵ Altered from *xvi sol.*

15 April 1445

Congregacione Facultatis Arcium in nova scola eiusdem tenta xv^o die Aprilis anni xlv. Decanus secundum formam statutorum posuit in deliberacionibus magistrorum ad eligendum examinatores pro bachalariis in cameris et tunc magistri concorditer deliberantes continuabant temptatores precedentes, et in <casu>¹ quo magister Johannes Spaldyn non fuerit reversus nominabant in loco suo² magistrum Thomam Ramesay canonicum Dunkeldensem. Quo die etiam incorporatus fuit magister David de Ogylwy rector de Kylmany in nostra Facultate.

28 April 1445

Congregacione Facultatis Arcium in nova scola eiusdem tenta xxviii^o die Aprilis anni xlv. Decanus secundum consuetudinem posuit in deliberacionibus magistrorum ad dandum duos magistros provisores pro festo Facultatis. Et tunc magistri concorditer elegerunt magistros Alexandrum Lummysdane et Willelmum Ffyhete. Quo die etiam Facultas remisit cotam sibi debitam in parte Donaldo Crage <tempore licencie sue>³ donec veniret ad pinguiorem fortunam, et tunc obligatur solvere. Item in eadem Congregacione petivit magister Thomas Logy tunc Receptor an vellent magistri habere gabulum nove scole cum volta, ad quod respondebatur per singulos affirmative.

13 May 1445

Congregacione Facultatis Arcium in nova scola eiusdem tenta xiii^o die Maii anni xlv. In quaquidem Congregacione statuit mater nostra Facultas quod, quicumque eiusdem Facultatis⁴ suppositus⁵ cuiuscumque status dignitatis fuerit honoris si in actu publico Facultatis contumeliam

¹ Added above the line.

² *sui* in text.

³ Added in margin.

⁴ *Facultatis* written twice and the first scored out.

⁵ *quodcunque . . . suppositum* in text.

publicam inferat verbis vel operibus in totius Facultatis scandalum vel infamiam, privetur ab omni honore et comodo Facultatis per annum, et si interim non reconcilietur pro perpetuo privabitur donec reconciliacionem censeatur¹ humilissimis² exoptare affectibus.

20 July 1445

Congregacione Facultatis Arcium in nova scola tenta xx die Julii <anni xlv>³. Propositum fuit per Decanum ex quo Laurencius Hobbwrnie [*sic*] recessit a Facultate animo non redeundi ut dicebatur, an magistri vellent pro tunc eligere novum Bedellum vel deputare aliquem in officio bedellatus in absentia Henrici Wrqwart, et magistri singuli pro tunc avisati et pro meliore et signanter propter importunitatem supplicancium deliberaverunt concorditer pro tunc quod melius esset de hoc supersedere, et ita fuit conclusum.

2 October 1445

Congregacione Arcium Facultatis tenta in nova scola eiusdem ii^o die Octobris anni xlv. Regentes presentabant <aliquos>⁴ scolares illo anno determinaturos, qui in facie Facultatis iuraverunt secundum formam Facultatis. Insuper elegerunt regentes coram Facultate libros qui pro tunc fuerunt audientibus utiliores. Supplicabant eciam duo magistri, viz. magister Willelmus Ffychaet et magister David Gwilde, secundum formam Facultatis, quatenus videlicet Facultas vellet de gracia eius supportare <in eorum lecturis>⁵ quorum supplicacio erat concessa nullo contradicente, et tunc iuraverunt secundum formam Facultatis.⁶

In eadem eciam Congregacione deputabatur de novo Laurencius Hobburne in officio bedellatus usque adventum Henrici Wrqwart et recipiet totalem cotam Bedelli.

¹ *reconciliacionem cenciatur* in text.

² *humilimis* in text.

³ Altered from *ii^o die Julii*; *anni xlv* added above the line.

⁴ Added above the line.

⁵ Added above the line.

⁶ *juarta* scored out before *Facultatis*.

ACTA DECANI FACULTATIS ARCIUM VIZ. MAGISTRI THOME fol. 27^r
RAMESAY CANONICI DUNKELDENSIS.

4 November 1445

Congregatione Facultatis Arcium in nova scola eiusdem tenta iiii^o die Novembris anno Domini m^o cccc^o xlv^o pro electione Decani et Receptoris. Electus fuit in decanum magister Thomas Ramesay canonicus Dunkeldensis et in receptorem magister Johannes de Balfour vicarius de Lychew.¹

15 November 1445

Congregatione Facultatis in nova scola eiusdem tenta xv^o die Novembris anno quo supra. Conclusum fuit ex maturo concilio propter commune bonum quod ammodo et in antea pecunia recepta a graduandis statim post eius receptionem poneretur in archa deputata per Facultatem, que clausa est tribus seris² ex antiqua ordinatione in una conclusione precedente,³ et tres claves istarum cerarum erunt in custodia trium magistrorum viz. Decani Receptoris et senioris magistri. Et eodem die Decanus distribuebat istas claves secundum quod supra ordinatum fuit ab antiquo. Item conclusum fuit quod non obstante electione⁴ Receptoris quum eligitur Decanus, futuris tamen temporibus antiquus Receptor recipiet pecunias a graduandis et remanebit sub compoto totius usque ad crastinum Sancti Andree⁵ quo die reddet compotum ut moris est et dabit clavem novo Receptoris. Archa eciam communis esset in custodia Receptoris qui pro tempore fuerit donec et quousque avisetur locus per Facultatem vel usque ad gabali nove domus edificationem.

¹ vicarius de Lychew written twice, and the first scored out. *Lychew*: Linlithgow.

² *ceris* in text: another peculiarity in spelling is *pecunia*.

³ 9 April, 1439 (see above, pp. 49-50).

⁴ Two words, *quod electionem*, have been scored out before *electione*.

⁵ i.e. 1st December.

1445-1446

Nomina Determinantium anni xlv

In primis David Sumerwelle	
David Stewart	Jacobus Kynnynmunde
Dominus Jacobus Ham-	Gregorius Laweder
mylton	Robertus Zule
Thomas Ranton	Robertus Penwen
Alexander Kempe	Johannes Hostler
[Johannes] ¹ Balcasky,	
pauper ²	

3 December 1445

<Comptum Receptoris viz. magistri Thome Logy canonici Capelle Regie³ facto iii^o die Decembris anno etc. xlv^o. Omnibus computatis et allocatis remanent in deposito xviii lib. iiii sol. x d.>⁴ Item racione dispensationis lecture debentur per magistrum Johannem Laweder archidiaconum Laudonie iiii lib. Item xx sol. pro magistro Gilberto Smerless, debitor est dominus Stephanus Forest. Item xx sol. per magistrum Thomam Macgilhauch, debitor magister Thomas Logy. Item per magistrum Robertum Hawyk xx sol., debitor magister Thomas Ramesay. Item quinque dimedia per magistrum Walterum Stewart ex parte magistri Jacobi Strathmylow.

fol. 27^v

Item per Johannem Dolass x sol.⁵ Item Willelmus Forstar racione nepotis⁶ sui xx sol. Item Johannes Rugglyn pro magistro Jacobo Holde xx sol. Item Willelmus Karale xx sol. pro magistro Patricio Polowr. Item per magistrum Thomam Brown xx sol. Item debentur ad huc non solute per magistrum Symonem de Wardlaw xiii marce et xl d.

¹ Omitted.² A line drawn under this name divides the list in two.³ Kirkheugh, or St Mary of the Rock, St. Andrews.⁴ This paragraph was first written preceding the list of determinants, but cancelled and rewritten after the list. *Anno* has been written twice and the first scored out.⁵ There is a stroke through this item.⁶ Probably Walter Forstar, licentiate of 1444, along with James Holde and Thomas Brown. Cf. below, p. 68.

1446

Nomina Licenciatorum anni xlvi

M. Adam Cobburn	M. Jacobus Neuton
M. Patricius Lokart	M. Robertus Menteth
M. Willelmus Carmychell	M. Johannes Hammylton
M. Georgius Coupar	M. Johannes Craufurde
M. Johannes Lummysden	

ACTA DECANI FACULTATIS ARCIUM VIZ. MAGISTRI DAVID DE fol. 28^r
CRANNOCH CANCELLARII BRECHINENSIS AC RECTORIS DE
TANNADES ETC.

3 November 1446

¹Congregacione Facultatis Arcium in Capella Sancti Johannis Evangeliste tenta tertia die Novembris anno Domini m^{mo} cccc^{mo} quadragesimo sexto pro electione novi Decani et Receptoris. Electus erat in decanum magister David de Crannoch etc. In receptorem vero erat continuatus magister Johannes de Balfour vicarius de Lychcow. Propterea quatuor assessores tunc Decano dabantur in agendis Facultatis etc. Insuper domini regentes quosdam scolares hoc anno determinaturos presentarunt; viz. assessores magister Johannes Beton tunc Rector Universitatis, magister Thomas Ramsay canonicus Dunkeldensis, magister Thomas Logy canonicus Capelle Regie Sanctiandree, et magister Johannes Lyon. Decanus vero ac Receptor consuetum juramentum prestiterunt etc.

1446-1447

Nomina Determinantium anno etc. quadragesimo sexto

Dominus Johannes Willelmi } ¹	Andreas de Montegomerry
Georgius de Serass } ²	Donaldus Cambell
	Dominus Johannes Scot
	Willelmus de Blar

2 December 1446

Compotum magistri Johannis de Balfour vicarii de Lychcow Receptoris Facultatis Arcium factum³ secunda die

¹ In the margin a pointer draws attention to this paragraph.

² A bracket links the first two names and another the remaining four names, the two sets being arranged in parallel columns.

³ *Facto* in text.

Decembris anno Domini m^{mo} etc. xlvi. Omnibus computatis et allocatis remanent in deposito iii lib. xiii sol vi d. Item debentur per prefatum Receptorem iiii sol. Item per magistrum Thomam Logy¹ ix sol. vi d. Item per magistrum Willelmum Lawedre ratione magistri Symonis de Wardelaw iii lib. ii sol. viii d. Item per magistrum Johannem de Lawedre archidiaconum Lawdonie xl sol. Item per magistrum Gilbertum Smerless xx sol., debitor magister Thomas Ramsay. Item per magistrum Thomam Mc Gilhaugh xx sol., debitor magister Thomas Logy.² Item per magistrum Robertum Hawyk xx sol., debitor magister Thomas Ramsay. Item per magistrum Walterum Steuart quinque dimedia ex parte magistri³ Jacobi de Strameglow. Item per magistrum Johannem de Beton xi sol. Item per magistrum Walterum⁴ Froster xx sol. quos Facultas destulit quousque venerit ad pinguio⁵ fortunam. Item per magistrum Jacobum⁶ Holde xx sol., debitor Johannes de Ruglyn. Item per magistrum Patricium Pulour x sol., debitor Willelmus de Karell. Item per magistrum Thomam Bron xx sol. Item per magistrum Adam Kobburn xx sol., debitor magister Thomas Ramsay. Item per magistrum Patricium Lokcart xx sol., debitor magister R. Panter.

fol. 28^v

Item per magistrum Willelmum de Carmichal xx sol., debitor magister T. Logy. Item per magistrum Johannem Lummysden xl sol., debitor magister Alexander Lummisden. Item per magistrum Jacobum Newton xx sol., debitor idem magister Alexander. Item per magistrum Johannem de Hammilton xl sol., debitor magister Johannes Lyon. Item per magistrum Robertum de Menteth xx sol., debitor idem magister Johannes Lyon. Item magister Johannes Crafurde pauper xx sol. et qui juravit se non posse solvere coram Decano. Fide medio promisit cum veniret ad pinguio⁵ fortunam aut legeret vel solveret predictos xx sol.

¹ The name *Logy* is written again in the margin.

² Name written again in the margin.

³ *magistri* written twice, and the first scored out.

⁴ Written originally as *Willelmus* and scored out.

⁵ *pigneorem* in text; cf. below *pignio⁵*.

⁶ Altered from *Johannem*.

20 March 1446-47

Congregacione Facultatis Arcium in nova scola tenta xx die mensis Marcii anno etc. xlvi. Decanus Facultatis secundum formam statutorum interrogavit regentes an illo anno noverunt aliquos bachallarios ydoneos ad examen pro licencia habentes requisita etc. Qui regentes affirmative responderunt et duos tantum presentarunt quorum nomina sequentur,¹ pro quorum examine electi erant quatuor² temptatores juxta formam statutorum viz. magister Johannes Lyown, magister Thomas Logy regentes, magistri Alexander Newton et Alexander de Schevess non regentes, quorum tres in facie Facultatis juramentum solitum fidelitatis prestiterunt, quia magister Alexander Newton non erat presens ad jurandum. Preterea in eadem Congregatione dispensatum erat per Facultatem cum magistro Adam Cokburn de lectura sua usque Penthecosten proximum [*sic*] sequentem ac tunc absque dilatione fide media promisit solvere Facultati xx solidos per ipsum debitos ut supra etc., ipso Adam presenti et supplicante, quem supplicationem Facultas concessit, et Decanus una cum admissione bachalariorum et supplicatione ita conclusit. David C.³

28 April 1447

Congregatione Facultatis Arcium in nova scola tenta xxviii mensis Aprilis anno etc. xlvii. Decanus Facultatis secundum formam ac hactenus laudabilem consuetudinem posuit in deliberatione magistrorum an videretur eiis expediens habere missam solempnem in Capella Sancti Johannis Ewangeliste et festum prout consuetum erat. Quo facto et posito in deliberatione per Decanum omnes nullo discrepante annuerunt, dicentes volumus ut moris est. Preterea in eadem erat supplicatum pro parte venerabilis viri magistri Ade Hepburn⁴ decani de Dunbar magistri in

¹ i.e. Nigel de Blar and John Lok (see below, p. 70).

² *quatuor* written twice, and the first scored out.

³ The signature of David Crannach, Dean.

⁴ He was a brother of the first Lord Hailes (*Scots Peerage*, ii, 140), and Bachelor of St. Andrews in 1437, but left without proceeding to his licence. He matriculated in the Faculty of Arts of Cologne in 1441 (*Matrikel*, i, 439).

artibus ut reciperetur in Facultate Arcium, quo deliberato et facto omnes magistri Facultatis libenter annuerunt et consenserunt in quo ad omnia posita in deliberatione prout supra et admissa per Facultatem. Ita conclusit Decanus et magister Adam solitum et debitum juramentum prestitit et erat receptus. David C.

8 May 1447

Congregacione Facultatis Arcium in nova scola tenta viii die <Maii>¹ anno ut supra. Positum erat in deliberacione per Decanum an placuit magistris eosdem temptatores qui prius erant habere ad examinandum bacalarios in cameris qui alias fuerunt, aut novos. Item positum erat an vellet Facultas admittere ad examen dominos officialem Brechinensem et David Somervell constituto de requisitis omnibus usque ad scientiam, et quos dare vellet Facultas temptatores, et eciam quod Facultas dispensaret cum domino officiali super tercia responsione in vico. Ad que omnia uniter responderunt omnes magistri nullo² discrepante [quod] placeret eiis admittere predictos ad examen et dispensare super tercia responsione et illos temptatores qui prius erant habere, et ita per Decanum erat conclusum. David C.

27 May 1447

fol. 29^r

Nomina Licenciatorum anni xlvii, xxvii mensis Maii.

M. Johannes Wilelmi, officialis Brechinensis, solvit
 M. David Somervell, solvit
 Nigellus de Blar, solvit
 M. Johannes Lok, pauper

David C.³

fol. 29^v

ACTA VENERABILIS VIRI MAGISTRI ADE HEPBWRN DECANI DE
 DUNBAR ET DECANI FACULTATIS ARCIUM.

15 July 1447

Congregatione tenta in scolis artistarum decima quinta die mensis Julii anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo

¹ Originally written *Aprilis*; corrected to *Maii* and written above the line.

² Written *nollo* with the *ll* crossed. The whole minute is written in a highly contracted script.

³ Rest of the page left blank.

quadragesimo septimo. Concorditer electus fuit in decanum eiusdem Facultatis magister Adam Hepbwrn decanus de Dunbar.¹ Insuper a Facultate dabantur quatuor magistri deputati ad assistendum predicto Decano in agendis in Facultate viz. magister Walterus Stewart canonicus Dunblanensis, magister Johannes Beton rector de Dalry, magister Alexander Newton rector de Tynyngam et magister Thomas Ramsay canonicus Dunkeldensis, et in absentia magistri Thome dabatur magister Thomas Logy canonicus Capelle Regie.

31 July 1447

Congregatione in scolis artistarum tenta die ultima mensis Julii anno Domini m^o quadringentesimo quadragesimo septimo. Decanus Facultatis secundum formam ac hactenus² laudabilem consuetudinem in deliberatione posuit et supplicavit ut Facultas providere vellet modum per quem debita eiusdem Facultatis poterant obtineri, et decretum fuit per Facultatem et conclusum per Decanum quod Receptor eiusdem Facultatis illos debitores restringeret per litteras Conservatoris ut persolvant illa debita Facultati³ eidem vel Receptoris nomine Facultatis.

[ADAM HEPBURN, *Dean*]

3 November 1447

Congregatione Facultatis Arcium in nova scola eiusdem tenta iii^o die Novembris anno Domini m^o cccc^o xlvi^o pro electione Decani et Receptoris secundum formam Facultatis. Continuatus fuit in decanum magister Adam Hepburn decanus de Dunbar, qui consentiens praestitit iuramentum secundum formam statutorum. Eadem die electus fuit in receptorem magister Thomas Logy. Insuper dabantur a Facultate quatuor magistri deputati ad assistendum Decano predicto in pertinentibus ad regimen Facul-

¹ Perhaps David Crannach, who was frequently abroad, had left St. Andrews. In 1442 he had done business for Hepburn at the Roman Court (*Scottish Benefices*, 268).

² *actinus* in text.

³ *eiusdem* scored out before *Facultati*.

tatis viz. magister Johannes Beton rector de Dawry, magister Alexander Newton rector de Tynyngam, magister Thomas Logy canonicus Capelle Regie et magister Johannes Lyon.

¹Deputati ad audiendum compotum magistri Johannis Ballfouer in absentia sua ex cedulae sue recepte et expensarum non sciverunt quicquid reportare nisi confusionem, unde et in expectatione eiusdem magistri manent suspensi recenter scriptis recepte et expensarum.

fol. 30^r

ACTA MAGISTRI THOME LOGY CANONICI CAPELLE REGIE RECTORIS DE GLENDOVAN² ET DECANI FACULTATIS ARTIUM.

15 December 1447

Congregatione Facultatis Arcium tenta in nova scola xv die mensis Decembris anno Domini m^o cccc^o xl^o septimo. Quia aliis prepeditus negotiis ut non commode poterat in Universitate remanere, magister Adam Hepbwrn Decanus dicte Facultatis suum resignavit officium, et in decanum electus fuit magister Thomas Logy tunc Receptor eiusdem Facultatis, et quia non decuit eundem esse Receptorem et Decanum resignavit dictus magister Thomas officium receptoris, in quod officium electus fuit magister Johannes Lyoun. Quo die dictus magister Johannes Lyoun exoneratus fuit de debito xx sol. pro quibus fuit astrictus Facultati ex parte magistri Roberti de Menteth ratione statuti de dispensacione lecture, et dictus magister Robertus de Monteth receptus fuit Facultati in principalem debitorem. Quo die eciam dispensatum fuit cum magistro Willelmo Lawedder super juramentum de legendo per duos annos.

12 February 1447-48

Congregatione Facultatis Arcium tenta in nova scola xii die Februarii anno etc. xlvii. Decanus secundum formam

¹ This entire minute is ungrammatical and corrupt and in a smaller script; apparently added later.

² Glendevon, in Perthshire.

statutorum interrogavit regentes si noverunt aliquos scolares habentes requisita ad examen pro licencia, qui praefecto juramento secundum formam responderunt affirmative et presentarunt decem et tres, quorum duo non compleverant quatuor annos, cum quibus Facultas gracie dispensavit de residuo quarti anni. Quorum omnium Decanus recipiens cedulas de testimonio regentium necnon et juramentum de etate et completionem temporis secundum statuta Facultatis, compertum est predictos omnia habuisse requisita usque ad scienciam. Pro quorum bacaliorum examine dedit Facultas quatuor viros sciencia peritos videlicet magistrum Thomam Logy Decanum Facultatis, magistrum Alexandrum Newtoun, magistrum Johannem Lyoun et magistrum Alexandrum Scheves. Praeterea eodem die dispensatum fuit cum magistro David Meldrum de decem solidis debitis Facultati ratione dispensationis lecture quia residuum gratissime solvit.

4 May 1448

Congregatione Facultatis Arcium tenta in nova scola eiusdem quarta die Maii anno Domini m cccc xlviii. Juxta formam Facultatis dati sunt examinatores a Facultate ad examinandum bacalarios in cameris, videlicet quatuor prelectos viros pro temptamine. Eodem die electi sunt duo provisores pro Festo Facultatis, videlicet magister Alexander Newtoun rector de Tynyngam et magister Johannes Lyoun.

1448

Licenciati anni m cccc xlviii

M. Jacobus Kenady	Thomas Rantoun
Andreas Montgomery	Willelmus Duffoys
M. Jacobus Kyninmont	M. Willelmus Blare
Dominus Johannes Scot	M. dominus Willelmus Arthurle
M. Gregorius Laweder	M. Robertus Zole
M. Robertus Penven	Cuyntynus Rantoun
	Johannes Balcasky

17 October 1448

Congregatione Facultatis Arcium tenta in nova scola fol. 30^v eiusdem xvii die Octobris anni xlviii. Conclusum fuit quod

in posterum pro statuto firmaretur quod nullus magister arcium in alia quacumque universitate graduatus admitteretur ad gremium Facultatis Arcium in studio Sanctiandree seu ad Congregaciones seu ad secreta dicte Facultatis donec solveret bursas consuetas tam pro determinacione quam pro licencia debitas prefate Facultati, quibus solutis Facultas quemquem recipere potest si alia non impediunt. Item eodem die conclusum fuit quod conclusio illa que facta fuit tempore decanatus magistri Laurencii de Londoris de transitu scolarium de domo ad domum que incipit *Item si quis scolaris voluerit se transferre de uno petagogio ad aliud etc.*, quod illa conclusio redigeretur in libro statutorum per modum statuti futuris temporibus inviolabiliter observanda. Eodem eciam die recepti fuerunt ad gremium Facultatis magister Johannes Atholie et magister Johannes Athilmer junior, prestito prius juramento solito et consueto.¹

fol. 81^r

ACTA VENERABILIS VIRI MAGISTRI THOME LECHE CANONICI DUNKELDENSIS RECTORISQUE ECCLESIE PARROCHIALIS DE KILBOTHOW² AC DECANI FACULTATIS ARCIUM STUDII UNIVERSITATIS SANCTIANDREE.

3 November 1448

³Congregacione Facultatis Arcium tenta in nova scola eiusdem tercia die Novembris anno Domini m^o cccc^o xlviii^o pro electione novi Decani et Receptoris. Electus erat in decanum prescriptus magister Thomas Leche. Et magister Johannes Leoun Receptor pro tunc existens erat continuatus. Preterea quatuor assessores predicto domino Decano dabantur in omnibus negotiis Facultatis peragendis, viz. magistri Johannes Athilmer Facultatis Sacre Theologie Decanus, Thomas Rammesay, dominus Johannes Beton utriusque juris doctor et Thomas Logy etc. Prefatique Decanus et Receptor solitum juramentum et consuetum

¹ They had come from Cologne (*Matrikel*, i, 437, 440).

² Kilbucho, in Peeblesshire, now united to the parish of Broughton and Glenholm.

³ A pointer in the margin draws attention to this paragraph.

prestiterunt et incontinenter¹ magister Duncanus² Bunche unanimi consensu Decani et Facultatis receptus erat ad eandem Facultatem Arcium etc. Insuper cum magistro Jacobo de Kyninmonde dispensatum fuit quod ad sue libitum voluntatis habitu uteretur seculari; pro quaquidem dispensatione xx solidos Facultati plenarie solveret, et quod nunquam Facultatem Arcium temporibus pro futuris in congregationibus vel actibus aliis quibuscumque intraret nisi in habitu clericali decenti eidem magistro Jacobo iniunxerunt.

2 December 1448

³Congregacione Facultatis Arcium tenta in nova scola eiusdem secunda die Decembris anno quo supra. Quo die tanquam in termino ad dandum deputatos pro audicione compoti Receptoris secundum dicte Facultatis statutorum continenciam et tenorem deputati dabantur, viz. venerabilis vir magister Johannes Athilmer in Sacra Theologia professor, [magistri] Thomas Ramsay, Thomas Logy et Robertus Pantry una cum Decano. Eodem die presentati erant Decano et Facultati nonnulli determinaturi quorum nomina sequuntur, qui fuerunt admissi per Decanum et Facultatem et prestiterunt iuramentum solitum et consuetum.

1448-1449

Nomina Determinancium anni quadragesimi octavi fol. 81^v

Umfredus Kirkpatrik	Willelmus Lyndesay
Willelmus Forbase	Willelmus Narne
Robertus Skeyne	Alexander Symsonwe
Alexander Mure	Henricus Aton
Walterus Wyly	Patricius Buttergask
Matheus Colstown	Symon Bannanthyne, pauper, nihil
Henricus Cokbwyne	solvit, sed promisit satisfacere
Georgius de Carmychell	Facultati dum venerit ad pin-
Henricus Martyne	giorem fortunam

¹ *in continenti* in text.

² The first three letters of the name *Johannes* have been scored out before *Duncanus*. Bunche came from Cologne (*Matrikel*, i, 467). On the foundation of Glasgow University he went there as Principal Regent in the Faculty of Arts.

³ A pointer in the margin draws attention to this paragraph.

2 December 1448

Computum¹ magistri Johannis Leon, Receptoris Facultatis Arcium, factum die quo supra anno Domini etc. xlviij. Omnibus computatis et allocatis remanent in deposito vi lib. ix s. v d. Item in una tassea lv s. vi d. Item per magistrum Thomam Logy ii s. ix d. Item per magistrum Willelmum Laweder racione magistri Symonis de Wardelaw² xxxvi s. viii d. Item per magistrum Johannem Laweder archidiaconum Laudonie xl s. Item per magistrum Walterum Stewart v dimidia ex parte magistri quondam Jacobi de Stramyglow. Item per magistrum Johannem Beton xi s. Item per magistrum Walterum Forestar xx s., quos tamen Facultas distulit usque ad pinguiolem fortunam. Item per magistrum Jacobum Hold viii s., debitor Johannes Ruglane. Item per magistrum Patricium Pullour ix s., debitor Willelmus Carale. Item per magistrum Thomam Bron xx s. Item per magistrum Adam de Cokburn xx s. Item per magistrum Johannem Lummysden xl s., item debitor magistro Alexandro Lummysden. Item per magistrum Jacobum || Neuton xx s., debitor <idem>³ magister Alexander <Lomysden>.⁴ Item per magistrum Robertum de Menteth xx s. Item per magistrum Johannem Craufurde xx s., quos Facultas distulit usque ad pinguiolem fortunam. Item per magistrum David Somerville vii s. Item per magistrum Jacobum Kenedy xx s. Item per magistrum Jacobum de Kynninmonde xx s. Item per magistrum Gregorium de Lawedir xx s., debitor magister Stephanus Forest. Item per magistrum Robertum ʒule xx s., debitor pater eius. Item per magistrum Robertum Penven xx s., debitor magister Johannis Leon. <Item per Matheum Colstoun vii s. vi d. debitor dominus Hugo Wyderspowne>.⁵

Computum vero magistri Johannis de Balfour relictum est usque eius adventum, quia propter ipsius confusionem

¹ *Congregatione Facultatis Arcium* has been written and scored out.

² Originally written *Laweder*. Later accounts are for *xvi s. viii d.*

³ Added above the line.

⁴ Changed from *Neuton*, and added above the line.

⁵ This item is interpolated at the foot of the preceding page between the word *Jacobum* at the bottom of fol. 31^v and *Neuton* at the top of fol. 32^r.

inexplicabilem nichil sciunt determinare Decanus et <deputati>¹ Facultatis predicte.

30 January 1448-49

Congregacione Facultatis Arcium tenta in nova scola eiusdem die penultimo mensis Januarii anno Domini m^o etc. xlviii^o.

²Quo die quia magistri Johannes Athilmer et Johannes Beton assessores Decani circa suas facultates et alia ardua occupati ad assistendum Decano prout decuit vacare nequentes³ Decanus et Facultas alios duos, viz. magistros Alexandrum de Scheves et Robertum Pantre, ad assistendum Decano in negotiis Facultatis concorditer elegerunt. Eodem eciam die Patricius Butergask Facultati supplicavit ut ad determinandum admitteretur, verum magistri Thomas Ramsay et socii sui se erigentes opposuerunt quod preter formam statutorum Facultatis se de domo eorundem ad domum magistri Johannis Athilmer transtulit, et ita inventum fuit per Facultatem. Desuper quia dictus Patricius veniam peciit quia hoc ex ignorancia fecit eo quod nescivit statutum, et Decanus et Facultas⁴ ad determinandum admitterunt.⁵ Et conclusum fuit quod deinceps servaretur statutum in forma ad incutiendum timorem aliis amodo taliter non transgrediendi. Decanus eciam tunc existens viz. magister Thomas Leche supplicavit pro dispensatione lecture et secum desuper dispensatum fuit etc.

3 March 1448-49

Congregacione generali Facultatis Arcium tenta in nova fol. 32^v scola eiusdem tercia die mensis Marcii anno Domini etc. xlviii^o. Quo die tanquam in proxima feria vacante post

¹ Inserted above the line.

² A pointer in the margin draws attention to this paragraph.

³ Between *nequentes* and *Decanus* a phrase has been cancelled. It reads *suum officium in hac parte resignarunt unde*.

⁴ Three words cancelled after *Facultas*; apparently *eidem remisierunt et*.

⁵ It is clear from this reference to Patrick Buttergask that the list of names of determinants was entered on the preceding folio when they had been presented to the Dean as *determinaturi*, and not when they had become bachelors, as a result of their Lenten exercises (see *Statutes*, 39).

primam Dominicam Quadragesime pro congregacione generali in dicta Facultate tenenda juxta statutum quod sic incipit *Item quod in proxima feria vacante etc.*,¹ Decanus eiusdem in presencia Facultatis iniunxit regentibus in eadem sub juramento si illo anno noverint promovendos habentes requisita. Qui quidem regentes mediante ipsorum juramento asseruerunt duos bachallarios viz. Johannem Ostlar et Donaldum Cambel habere requisita pro licencia uno dumtaxat excepto, quod dictus Donaldus terciam responsionem publicam in vico non fecerat secundum quod tenebatur ex dicte Facultatis statuto, et quia ex parte sua supplicatum fuit pro dispensatione desuper secum dispensatum fuit, <solvendo v s. Facultati>.² Insuper juxta formam statuti quod incipit *Item quod de consensu regentium etc.* electi fuerunt per Decanum et Facultatem duo magistri regentes viz. magistri Johannes Leon et Johannes de Atholia, et alii duo non regentes viz. magistri Alexander de Scheves et Robertus Pantre, ad examinandum dictos bacallarios tempore temptationis tam in examine quam in cameris. Qui dictos bacallarios Cancellario presentabant. Item statutum fuit eodem die quod illi de dicta Facultate qui sunt bacallariandi vel habebunt caputium foderatum et cappam de propriis vel pro eisdem, cum de ipsis habebunt necessitatem, solvent Facultati tres solidos. Et bacallarii licenciandi quinque solidos.

22 March 1448-49

³Congregacione generali tenta Facultatis Arcium in nova scola per magistrum Thomam Leche Decanum Facultatis eiusdem xxii^a die Marci. Substitutus fuit subdecanus magister Robertus Pantre et cum eo dispensatum fuit de lectura.

1449

Nomina Licenciatorum anni xlix

M. Donaldus Campbell

M. Johannes Hostlar

¹ Not in the surviving Statutes.

² These words are added in the margin.

³ There is a pointer in the margin. This paragraph seems to have been added later and compressed into the space between the preceding minute and the pass list which follows.

10 May 1449

¹Congregatione generali Facultatis Arcium tenta in nova scola eiusdem decimo die Maii anno Domini etc. xlix^o per magistrum Robertum Pantre tunc vice-decanum. Conclusum fuit quod extunc et deinceps ne gravetur Facultas in communi bursa ultra summam consuetam in Festo Sancti Johannis Ewangeliste ante Portam Latinam pro collatione solita fieri et consueta <eodem die>,² quilibet beneficiatus solvat tres solidos, non beneficiatus vero xviii d., ita tamen quod solucio fiat huius summe taxate provisoribus ad hoc electis a Facultate per octo dies ad minus ante diem Festi. Si³ contingat aliquem in contrarium huius conclusionis devenire, privabitur voce et honore in Facultate ad annum pro eo quod contempsit matrem Facultatem honorare.

ACTA MAGISTRI ROBERTI PANTRE DECANI FACULTATIS fol. 33^r
ARCIUM.

3 November 1449

Congregatione Facultatis Arcium tenta in nova scola eiusdem tercio die Novembris anno Domini m^o cccc^o xlix^o pro electione Decani et Receptoris. Electus fuit in decanum dictus magister Robertus Pantre et magister Johannes Leon continuatus in receptorem. Praeterea quatuor assessores dabantur dicto Decano viz. magistri Johannes Athilmer Decanus Facultatis Sacre Theologie, Thomas Rammesay, Thomas Logy, Alexander Scheves et, casu quo magister Johannes Athilmer fuit occupatus circa aliqua ardua sue Facultatis Theologie, dabatur in loco eius magister Johannes Adolie.

1449-1450

Determinantes anni xlix

Gilbertus Hay, cuius bursa vii s. vi d.

Patricius Robysons, cuius bursa vii s. vi d.

D. Robertus Forster, cuius bursa vii s. vi d.

¹ There is a pointer in the margin opposite this minute.

² Added in the margin.

³ *quod autem* cancelled before *si*.

Thomas Mare, cuius bursa vii s. vi d.

Jacobus Broys, cuius bursa vii s. vi d.

Jacobus Lewington, cuius bursa vii s. vi d.

Jacobus Kynnarde, cuius bursa vii s. vi d.

Archibaldus Knollys, cuius bursa vii s. vi d.

Robertus Stephani } pauperes, cum quibus supersedit Facultas de bursa
Willelmus Melros } usque ad pinguorem fortunam

3 November 1449

Compotum magistri Johannis Leon Receptoris Facultatis Arcium datum die quo supra anno Domini etc. xlix^o. Omnibus computatis et allocatis remanent in deposito octo libre et ix s. Item in una tassea lv s. et vi d. Item per magistrum Thomam Logy ii s. et ix d.¹ Item per magistrum Willelmum Lawder racione magistri Symonis Wardlaw xvi s. et viii d.² Item per magistrum Johannem Lawder archidiaconum³ Laudonie xl s. Item per magistrum Walterum Stewart quinque dimedia ex parte quondam magistri Jacobi de Stramiglo. Item per magistrum Johannem Beton xl s. Item per magistrum Walterum Forestar xx s. quos Facultas distulit usque ad pinguorem fortunam. Item per magistrum Jacobum Hold viii s., debitor Johannes Ruglane. Item per magistrum Patricium Pullor ix s., debitor Willelmus Carale. Item per magistrum Thomam Bron xx s. Item per magistrum Adam de Cokburn xx s. Item per magistrum Johannem Lummsiden xl s., debitor est magister Allexander Lummsiden. Item per magistrum Jacobum Newton xx s., debitor idem magister Alexander Lummsiden. Item per magistrum Robertum de Monteth xx s. Item per magistrum Johannem Crawford xx s. quos Facultas distulit usque ad pinguorem fortunam. Item per magistrum David Somerwel vii s. Item per magistrum Jacobum Kennedy xx s. Item per magistrum Jacobum de Kyninmonde xx s. Item per magistrum Gregorium de Lawdere xx s., debitor magister Stephanus de Forest. Item per magistrum Robertum Zowle xx s., debitor pater eius. Item per magistrum Robertum Penwen xx s., debitor magister Johannes Leon.

¹ Altered from *vi d.*

² *xxvi s. iii d.* in 1448 account.

³ *archidiaconum etc. xl s.*, written after *Johannem* and scored out.

¹Item per magistrum Donaldem Cambel xl s., debitor dominus Thomas Ysaach. Item per magistrum Johannem Hostler xx s., debitor magister Johannes Beton.

1449-1450

Nomina Determinancium anno quo supra post
repcionem compoti suprascripti²

Dominus Johannes Boyel, cuius bursa vii s. vi d.

Alexander Skrymgeowr, cuius bursa vii s. vi d.

Alexander Rouche, cuius bursa vii s. vi d.

Johannes Chawmer, cuius bursa vij s. vi d.

Johannes Kynmontht, pauper, cum quo supersedit Facultas de bursa usque ad pinguiorem fortunam

³Item vi determinantes quia non habebant cappas proprias juxta formam statutorum dederunt Facultati xviii s. juxta formam conclusionis Facultatis.

23 February 1449-50

Congregacione tenta in nova scola Facultatis Arcium fol. 33^v vicesima tercia die Februarii anno⁴ Domini etc. cccc l^{mo} qui fuit annus jubileus. Decanus secundum formam statutorum interrogavit regentes si noverunt aliquos scolares habentes requisita ad examen pro licencia. Qui prestito juramento secundum formam statutorum responderunt affirmative, presentantes unum. Cuius Decanus recipiens cedulas de testimonio regentium nec non et singula alia secundum statuta Facultatis, compertum est dictum habere requisita usque ad scienciam. Pro cuius examine dedit Facultas quatuor viros sciencia peritos viz. magistrum Johannem Lyon, magistrum Johannem Atholia regentes, magistros Alexandrum Sewes et David Monypenny non regentes. In quaquidem Congregacione fuit magister David Crenoch⁴ in deputatum electus cum aliis prius electis

¹ The following entries are in a thinner and more compact writing.

² This list is a supplement to the one above, and consists of later-comers. The five names are in a different hand from the *cuius bursa vii s. vi d.*

³ This note is written opposite the column of determinants in the same hand and ink as the *cuius bursa vii s. vi d.* (see note above). As there are only five names on this list, the payment for copes must refer to the combined roll of fifteen names.

⁴ The year seems to have been reckoned from 1 January, probably in deference to the papal year of Jubilee.

⁴ Altered from *Crenth.*

per Facultatem et in hac Congregacione confirmatis, quorum nomina sunt hec, magistri scilicet Johannes Athylmar, Thomas Ramsay, Johannes Lyon, Thomas Logy, Valterus St[e]wart, Robertus Stewart, Alexander Schewes, David Monypene. Quibus data fuit plena potestas Facultatis ad disponendum et concludendum circa fabricam scole Facultatis Arcium, scilicet penes voltam fiendam sive solium secundum quod eis videbatur expedientius.

1450

Licenciatus anno Domini m^o cccc l^{mo} Jubeleo

Georgius Serass, cuius bursa vii s. vi d.

Item per magistrum Jacobum Kyninmonde pro dispensatione lecture xx s.

Item per magistrum Robertum de Menteth pro dispensatione lecture xii s.

Memorandum quod deputati et Decanus dederunt nomine Facultatis viii lib. et x s. pro xxxvii magnis lingnis de quercu cum uno parvo lingno vii pedum ad solium scole Facultatis.

2 October 1450

Congregatione Facultatis Arcium tenta in nova scola eiusdem 2^o die mensis Octobris anno quo supra. Scholares determinaturi illo anno presentabant seipsos juxta formam statuti sic incipientis, *Item quod in proxima Congregatione post festum Remigii¹ etc.* Qui jurabant in facie Facultatis secundum formam statutorum, quorum nomina posterius sequuntur. Item elegerunt regentes libros per se lecturos juxta formam statuti sic incipientis, *Item quod nullus reputabitur actu regens etc.*² Insuper in eadem Congregatione conclusum fuit quod in posterum pro conclusione firmaretur quod sequitur in forma, viz. ut communia bona ad communem utilitatem deveniant ut <racioni>³ consonum, quod custodes clavium ciste com-

¹ 1 October (see *Statutes*, 88, No. 6).

² Not in the printed statutes.

³ Altered from *racione*, and also rewritten in the margin. Throughout the whole paragraph words are highly contracted.

munis in qua ponitur thesaurus Facultatis jurare teneantur quod claves per ipsos receptas fideliter custodiant ad commoditatem Facultatis, neque aperiendo vel claudendo dictam cistam nisi de consensu Facultatis preterquam illis temporibus quibus pecunie pro receptione illic sunt reponende pro custodia vel deliberande pro commodo <et>¹ honore Facultatis, sic quod non presumant suis temporibus concedere illas pecunias seipsis nec aliquibus aliis absque consensu totius Facultatis optento, et quod pecunie recepte per Receptorem vel aliquem alium habentem clavem infra xxiiii horas in cista communi reponentur si commode habere poterit alias claves,² sic quod neque ad usus suos gracia mutui recipiet neque alicui alteri accomodabit aliquod ex illis nisi de expresso consensu totius Facultatis ideo quod bona communia solum ad usum communem cedant. Item quod nullus magister habens alicuius clavis custodiam exeat civitatem ultra unum diem nisi recommittat suam clavem ad custodiam firmam ideo quod haberi poterit a Decano et Receptore pro aliquo expeditione boni communis ipsius Facultatis.

2 December 1450

Computum magistri Johannis Lyoun Receptoris <anni fol. 34^r illius>³ Facultatis Arcium datum ii^o die Decembris anno Domini etc. l^{mo}. Omnibus computatis et allocatis remanent in deposito iiii lib. xvii s. vi d. Item in una casia lv s. vi d. Item predictus computans debet xl s. Item per magistrum Willelmum Laweder racione magistri Symonis de Wardlaw xvi s. viii d. Item per magistrum Johannem Laweder archidiaconum Laudonie⁴ xl s. Item per magistrum Walterum Stewart⁵ quinque dimidia etc. Item per magistrum Thomam Logy viii s. ix d.⁶ Item per magistrum Johannem Beton xi s. Item per magistrum Adam Cokburn xx s. Item per magistrum Jacobum Holde viii s., debitor

¹ Added above the line.

² If he could obtain the other keys. It was necessary to obtain the three keys of the chest before it could be opened. Cf. above, pp. 49-50, 65.

³ Added above the line.

⁴ Altered from *Lawede*.

⁵ Altered from *Laweder*.

⁶ *ii s. et ix d.* in 1449 account.

Johannes Ruglyne. Item per magistrum Patricium Polour ix s., debitor Willelmus de Carale. Item per magistrum Johannem Lummysden xl s., debitor magister Alexander Lummysden. Item per magistrum Jacobum Neuton xx s., debitor idem magister Alexander Lummysden. Item per magistrum Robertum de Monteth v s. Item per magistrum David Swmerwele vii s. Item per magistrum Jacobum Kenedy xx s. Item per magistrum Gregorium Laweder xx s. Item per magistrum Robertum Zule xx s., debitor pater eiusdem. Item per magistrum Robertum Penwen x s. Item per magistrum Donald Cambel xxvi s. viii d.¹ Item per magistrum Johannem Hostler xx s., debitor magister Johannes Beton.²

fol. 84^v

ACTA VENERABILIS VIRI MAGISTRI DAVID DE CRANNOCH
FACULTATIS ARTIUM DECANI CANCELLARII ECCLESIE BRECH-
NENSIS AC DE TANNADES RECTORIS.

3 November 1450

Congregacione Facultatis Arcium in nova scola die tertia Novembris anno Domini m^{mo} cccc^{mo} quinquagesimo tenta pro electione Decani et Receptoris burse communis eiusdem. Electus erat in decanum ipse magister David. In receptorem autem magister Robertus Stewart ecclesie Aberdonensis³ canonicus. Assessores verum eciam deputati in negociis arduis eiusdem Facultatis avisandis ipsi Decano dabantur viz. magistri Johannes Athilmer Sacre Theologie professor, Walterus Stewart ecclesie Dunblanensis archidiaconus, Adam Hebburin ecclesie collegiate de Dunbar decanus et Thomas Ramsay Dunkeldensis ecclesie canonicus, in quorum absentia sive eorum alicuius unus vel duo secundum exigentiam de Facultate magister ydoneus juxta discretionem Decani et presencium deputatorum. Preterea die eodem erat receptus ad Facultatem magne nobilitatis vir magister David Lyndesay ecclesie Dunkeldensis canonicus. Qui eciam Decanus Receptor et ipse magister David

¹ xl s. in 1449 account.

² Rest of the page blank.

³ *Alberdonensis* in text.

solitum prestiterunt juramentum prout et est consuetum.
David C.¹

9 November 1450

Congregacione generali in nova scola ix die Novembris tenta, in qua per Decanum erat positum in deliberacione super tertia responsione baccaliorum et dispensacione eiusdem propter tunc carestiam pannarum et reparacionem scole. Pro illa vice dispensatum erat de huiusmodi tertia responsione, et quod quilibet bacallarius daret burse communi Facultatis iiii s. et vi d., et ita conclusum est per Decanum. Preterea positum erat in deliberacione per Decanum de juramento obediencie scolarium ante baccalariatum Decano, et per maiorem partem Facultatis ibidem presentem [deliberatum est] quod omnes debeant prestare juramentum Decano esse eidem² obediens in licitis et honestis quamdiu steterint in ipsa Facultate, et ita conclusum est. David C.

1450-1451

Nomina Determinantium anno quo supra

Et primo Johannes de Montegomorre de Mongumry, et solvit
Willelmus Ross, et solvit
Alexander Wauss, et solvit
Johannes Fyngude, et solvit bursam
Johannes Boner, pauper } promiserunt solito more et comparere in
Johannes Christison, pauper } compotis Rectoris et Facultatis etc.

David de Hammilton }
Thomas de Hay } solverunt bursas
Patricius Halyburton }
Thomas de Guthre }
Robertus Brown } pauperes, promiserunt more solito et interesse
Alexander Towrunowr } compotis etc

Dominus Andreas Brydy }
Johannes Glaster } et solverunt bursas
Thomas Thurbrand }
Alexander Robyson }
Thomas Tulauch }
Edwardus Roberti de Brechin, pauper, promisit etc.

fol. 35^r

¹ Signature of David Crannach, who writes his own minutes.

² *eidem* in text. The whole paragraph is highly contracted and loosely written.

Patricius Kunyngam	}	solverunt
David Ramsay		
Thomas Greyn	}	pauperes, et promiserunt etc.
Symon Thomson		
Johannes Lowdyan		

Dominus Willelmus Lyndesay	}	solverunt
Jacobus Lyndesay		
Phillipus Lyndesay		
Alexander Lyndesay		
Jeorgius Hepburn		

Thomas Schelle	}	solverunt
Jeorgius Kynnynmonde		

15 March 1450-51

Congregacione generali Facultatis Arcium in nova scola eiusdem die xv mensis Marcii tenta, que proxima erat feria post primam Dominicam Quadragesime que de forma fuit prout consuetum est. Decanus vigore cuiusdam statuti super hoc editi regentes omnes medio ipsorum juramento prestito interrogavit si hoc anno aliquos et quot habebant baccalarios requisita habentes, quos ibidem juxta eiusdem Facultatis statutum producerent ac presentarent. Qui vero regentes hos bacallarios sequentes ipsorum medio juramento presentarunt requisita habentes usque ad scientiam etc. viz. Jeorgium de Carmichal, Alexandrum Mur, Gilbertum de Hay, Jacobum Lyndesay, Willelmum Ross, Willelmum Lyndesay, Willelmum Forbess, Archibald Knollis, dominum Johannem Boyll, Robertum Sken, Alexandrum Simson, Jacobum Kynnarde, Henricum Aiton, Jacobum Levinton, Henricum Martyn, Walterum Wyly, Patricium Roberti, Alexandrum Bothueyll, Patricium Buthregask, Thomam Tullach, dominum <Robertum>¹Froster, Matheum Coulston et Henricum Cokburn <ac Jacobum Bruss>.² Quo eciam die jurabant juxta statutum temptatores pro ipsis bacallariis examinandis viz. magistri Johannes Lyon, Duncanus Bunche, Alexander de Schevess et Johannes Lok. Preterea die quo supra erant recepti ad Facultatem magistri Johannes Mirton et Willelmus de Crannoch et jurabant

¹ Originally written *Johannem* and scored out. *Robertum* in margin.

² This name has been added in the bottom margin, and its place in the text indicated by an omission sign.

infra annum satisfacere bur[se]¹ nisi Facultas dispensaverit etc., et ita per totum conclusum erat per Decanum. David C.

1451

Nomina Licenciatorum² anno Domini m^o cccc^o
 quinquagesimo primo

fol. 35^r

M. Gilbertus Hay	Alexander Mur
Willelmus Forbes	M. Alexander Bothwele
Willelmus Ross	M. Jacobus Kynnarde
M. Patricius Buttyrgask	M. Thomas Twloch
M. Walterus Wyly	M. Archebaldus Knollis
M. Henricus Martyn	
M. Georgius Carmychel	
Jacobus Lyndesay	
M. Jacobus Lewynton	
M. dominus Johannes Boyll	

De tertia additione

	M. Robertus Forstar
	M. Robertus Sken
	M. Patricius Roberti
	Jacobus Bruss
	Matheus Colston
	M. Alexander Symonis
	Henricus Ayton

De secunda additione

M. Henricus Cobburn	
Willelmus Lyndesay	

1450-1451

Nomina Baccaliorum sub eodem magistro
 David Decano³ anno quo supra

Alexander Kynnynmond	Patricius Mason
Adam de Sancto claro, id est Sinclar	Patricius Flemyng
Fergusius Makdowell	

ACTA VENERABILIS VIRI MAGISTRI ADE HEPBURN DECANI DE fol. 36^r
 DUNBAR AC FACULTATIS ARCIUM STUDII UNIVERSITATIS
 SANCTIANDREE DECANI.

3 November 1451

Congregacione Facultatis Arcium tenta in nova scola tertia die Novembris anno Domini millesimo cccc^o quinquagesimo primo pro electione novi Decani et Receptoris. Electus erat in decanum prescriptus magister Adam Hepburn. Et magister Robertus Stewart Receptor protunc existens erat continuatus. Preterea quatuor assessores dabantur Decano in omnibus negociis Facultatis peragendis

¹ Cut off in the binding.

² *licenciatorum* in text; written twice, and the first scored out.

³ The title and the following list are in the Dean's hand.

viz. magistri Johannes Athilmer Facultatis Sacre Theologie Decanus, Thomas Ramsay, David Crannoct, Alexander Newton. Prefati Decanus et Receptor solitum juramentum et consuetum prestiterunt. Insuper prefati assessores electi erant ad audiendum comptum¹ antiqui Receptoris cum duobus magistris ad electionem Decani. Eodem die recepti erant ad eandem Facultatem magistri cum consensu Facultatis et Decani, Patricius Butergask, Henricus Martyn, Johannes Boyll, Jacobus Kynnarde, Thomas Twlocht, Robertus Fostar etc.

4 December 1451

Compotum magistri Roberti Stewart canonici Abberdonensis² Receptoris Facultatis anni li, datum iiii die Decembris. Omnibus comptatis et allocatis remanent in deposito xv lib. vii s. vi d. et ipse comptans debet vii s. et iiii d. Item in casia lv s. vi d. Item per magistrum David Crannoct cancellarium Brechinensem viii s. x d. Item per magistrum Johannem Lyown xl s. Item per magistrum Willelmum Laweder racione magistri Symonis de Wardlaw xvi s. viii d. Item per magistrum Johannem Laweder archidiaconum Lawdonie xl s. Item per magistrum Walterum Stewart quinque dimedia ex parte olim magistri Jacobi Strathmiglow. Item idem magister Walterus obligatur ex parte predicti Compotantis quod ipse reportabit sex duodenas tabularum³ preter xii dimedia que sunt soluta per Facultatem. Item per magistrum Adam Cobburn xx s. Item per magistrum Jacobum Holde viii s., debitor Johannes Ruglen. Item per magistrum Patricium⁴ Polour ix s., debitor Willelmus de Carale. Item per magistrum Johannem Lummysden xl s., debitor magister Alexander Lummysden. Item per magistrum Jacobum Newton xx s., debitor idem magister Alexander Lummysden. Item per magister

¹ *compitum* in text.

² *canonici Abberdonensis* written twice, and the first (having a clerical error) scored out.

³ Probably in connection with the additions to the School. Cf. above, pp. 82, 85.

⁴ *Patricium*, altered from *Robertum*.

Robertum Monteth v s. Item per magistrum Jacobum Kenedy xx s. Item per magistrum Gregorium Laweder xx s. Item per magistrum Robertum Zule xx s., debitor pater eiusdem. Item per magistrum Robertum Penven x s. Item per magistrum Donaldum Cambell xxvi s. viii d. Item per magistrum Johannem Hostler xx s., debitor magister Johannes Beton. Item idem magister Johannes Beton debet xi s. causa dispensationis lecture sue. Item per magistrum Georgium Cerass xl s., debitor magister Jacobus Kenedy. Item per magistrum Patricium Butirgast xxv s. pro lectura et capa, debitor Johannes Butirgast. Item per magistrum Valterum Wyly xxv s., debitor magister Thomas Logy, etc. Item per magistrum Henricum Martyn xx s., debitor magister Andreas Young. Item per magistrum Jacobum Lewynton xx s., debitor idem magister Andreas. Item per magistrum Georgium de Carmychel xxv s., debitor magister David Crannoch. Item per magistrum Archbald Knollis xxv s., debitor decanus de Dunbar protunc Decanus Facultatis. Item per magistrum Henricum Cobburn xx s., debitor magister Thomas Ramsay, et pro capa sua magister Robertus Steuart. Item per magister Alexandrum Bothwele xxv s., debitor idem magister Robertus. Item per magistrum Johannem Boyll xx s., debitor magister Thomas Ramesay. Item per magistrum Jacobum Kynnarde xxv s., debitor Willelmus Akman. Item per magistrum Thomam Tuloch xxv s., debitor Robertus Skynnar. Item per magistrum Robertum Forstar xxv s., debitor idem Computans. Item per magistrum Patricium Roberti xxv s., debitor idem Computans. Item debentur iii s. pro Georgio Hepburn, debitor magister Johannes Leown. Item magister David Lyndesay canonicus Dunkeldensis germanus comitis de Crafurde¹ pro bursa sua xv s. Item magister Willelmus Crannoch debet xv s. pro bursa sua. Item magister Johannes Mirton debet vii s. vi d. Item ex parte cuiusdam Symonis Thome iii s., debitor magister Duncanus Bunche.

¹ *The Scots Peerage* has no reference to a David, brother of the (fourth) Earl of Crawford, in 1451. But the second Earl had a brother David who became a priest. David Lindsay, licentiate of 1436, was a canon of Dunkeld in 1447 (*Scottish Benefices*, 135).

10 December 1451

fol. 36v

Congregacione generali Facultatis Arcium tenta in nova scola decima mensis Decembris. Relatum fuit Facultati de compoto ultimi Receptoris. Insuper electus fuit in receptorem magister Robertus <Pantre>¹ de consensu Decani et Facultatis, qui prestitit juramentum consuetum. Insuper receptus fuit ad Facultatem magister Georgius Carmychell de consensu Decani et Facultatis etc.

1451-1452

Nomina Baccalariorum

Johannes Armowrar
Johannes Bell
Johannes Lowys

Ricardus Lermont
Alexander Hog

3 March 1451-52

Congregacione Facultatis Arcium tenta in nova scola tercia die mensis Marcii que fuit pro forma.² Ubi quesitum fuit per Decanum a regentibus an noverunt aliquos promovendos illo anno habentes requisita usque ad scienciam, qui presentaverunt mediante juramento istos sequentes viz. Johannem de Montegomrre, Phillippum Lindissay, Alexandrum Scrymgeour, Alexandrum Lindissay, Simonem Bannantyn, Johannem Fyndegude, Johannem Cristison, Johannem Chaumer, Thomam Gren, Thomam Thurbrande, Robertum Stephani, Alexandrum Turnour, dominum Andream Bridi. Quibus presentatis electi fuerunt quatuor temptatores a Facultate ad temptandum presentatos viz. magister Thomas Barown, magister Alexander Newtown, magister Johannes Lyon et magister Johannes Atholie, qui prestiterunt juramentum consuetum. Insuper dispensatum fuit de cota Johannis Armowrar quousque deveniet ad pinguiores fortunam ad instanciam magistri Thome Logy. Item duo superius presentati pro dispensatione dederunt Facultati iiii s. etc.

¹ Added above the line.

² But the statutory date was the first Monday in Lent (28 February 1451-52).

21 April 1452

Congregacione Facultatis Arcium tenta in nova scola vigesimo primo die Aprilis. Ubi electi erant duo provisores ad providendum pro collatione Sancti Johannis fienda, qui erant magister Thomas Baron et magister David Meldroum. Insuper in eadem supplicatum fuit per magistrum Johannem Leonis ut Facultas acceptaret cappam faciendam pro xl s. in quibus tenebatur Facultati, que fuit admissa.¹ Insuper supplicatum fuit per magistrum Thomam Logy pro cota Johannis Armorar ut Facultas dispensaret donec veniret ad pinguiorem fortunam, que supplicatio fuit admissa. Insuper receptus fuit ad Facultatem magister Georgeus Karmychell.

1452

Nomina Licenciatorum anno quo supra

M. Johannes Mwingumry	M. Johannes Fyngwde
M. Alexander Scrymgyour	M. Thomas Greyn
M. Philippus Lyndsay	Stephanus Bannochtyn
M. Alexander Lyndsay	Robertus Stephini
Johannes Chawmyr	M. Alexander Twrnwr
M. Andreas Brydee	M. Johannes Crystynson
M. Thomas Thwrbbrand	

19 August 1452

Congregacione Facultatis Arcium tenta in nova scola fol. 37^r decimo nono Augusti anno quo supra. Ubi conclusum erat quod non solventes supercrescenciam pecunie exposite in festo Sancti Johannis infra octo dies postquam fuerunt moniti per Decanum cum Bedello privari debent honore et commodo Facultatis Arcium per dimidium anni. Insuper tres erant magistri recepti ad Facultatem per supplicationem viz. magister Andreas Brydee, magister Alexander Symson, magister Johannes Cristynson.

1452-1453

Nomina Determinancium

Johannes Hay, junior	Ricardus Drwmmwnd	} pauperes
Johannes de Campo	Dawid Tawernar	
Johannes Hay, senior	Johannes de Dwndee	
Willelmus Bowe	Thomas Lythbody	

¹ See above, p. 88.

ACTA VENERABILIS VIRI MAGISTRI ADE DE HEPBURN DECANI
DE DWNBAR FACULTATIS ARCIUM STUDII UNIVERSITATIS
SANCTI ANDREE ANNO DOMINI M^o CCCC^{mo} QUINQUAGESIMO
SECUNDO.

3 November 1452

Congregacione Facultatis Arcium tenta in nova scola
tercia die Novembris anno Domini millesimo cccc^{mo}
quinquagesimo ii^o pro electione novi Decani. Continuatus
fuit concorditer dictus magister Adam Hepbwrn. Assessores
eciam erant continuati. Ubi eciam insuper erat magister
Robertus Pantry continuatus pro Receptore et pro magistro
operis. Eciam dicti assessores erant deputati ad recipien-
dum computum dicti Receptoris. Item prestitit Decanus
juramentum consuetum. Item eodem die recepti erant ad
Facultatem Johannes Mwingumry, Alexander Scryngiour,
Johannes Fyndgude, Alexander Twrnour. <Item ea
Congregacione fuit electus Quodlibetarius et disputacio¹
per eum fienda>.

1452-1453

Nomina Determinantium hoc anno

Dominus Willelmus Wynsystyr,	Laurencius Scot
thesaurarius Mwrraviensis	David Bell
Alexander Somerwell	Thomas 3wng

4 December 1452

Compotum magistri Roberti Pantre Receptoris Facultatis
Arcium anno lii, datum iiii^o die Decembris coram Decano
et eius assessoribus. Omnibus computatis et allocatis re-
manent in deposito in manibus predicti Compotantis xl s.
Item in quadam casia xlv s.² vi d. Item per magistrum
Robertum Stewart canonicum Abberdonensem vii s. iiii d.
Item per magistrum Willelmum Laweder ex parte magistri
Symonis de Wardlaw xvi s. viii d. Item per magistrum
Johannem Laweder archidiaconum Lawdonie xl s. Item
per magistrum Walterum Stewart archidiaconum Dunbla-

¹ *desputacio* in text. This last item is in a darker ink, and appears to have been added later.

² In other accounts this figure is given as *lv s.*

nensem quinque dimedia ex parte magistri Jacobi de Strathmyglow cuius anima in pace requiescat. Item idem magister Walterus debitor est ex parte fratris sui pro duodecem tabulis. Item per magistrum Jacobum Holde viii s., debitor Johannes Ruglen. Item per magistrum¹ Adam Cobburn xx s. Item per magistrum Patricium Polour x s., debitor Willelmus Carale. Item per magistrum Johannem Lummysden xl s., debitor magister Alexander Lummysden. Item per magistrum Jacobum Newton xx s., debitor idem magister Alexander Lummysden.² Item per magistrum Robertum Menteth v s. Item per magistrum Jacobum Kenedy xx s. Item per magistrum Gregorium Laweder xx s. Item per magistrum Robertum Żule xx s., debitor pater eiusdem. Item per magistrum Robertum Penwen x s. Item per magistrum Donald Cambelle xxvi s. viii d.³ Item per magistrum Johannem Hostler xx s., debitor magister Johannes Beton. Item idem magister Johannes Beton debet xi s. causa dispensationis lecture sue. <Item per magistrum Georgium Cerass xi s., debitor magister Jacobus Kenedy>.⁴ Item per magistrum Patricium Butirgast x s., debitor Johannes Butirgast. Item per magistrum Walterum Wyly xx s., debitor magister Thomas Logy. Item per magistrum Henricum Martyn xx s., debitor dominus Andreas Żounge. Item per magistrum Jacobum Lewynton xx s., debitor idem dominus Andreas. Item per magistrum Georgium de Carmychel xxv s.,⁵ debitor fol. 37^v magister David de Crannoch. Item per magistrum Archbald Knollis xxv s., debitor dominus decanus de Dunbar protunc Decanus Facultatis. <Item per magistrum Henricum Cobburn xx s., debitor magister Thomas Ramesay>,⁶ et pro capa sua magister Robertus Stewart. Item per magistrum Jacobum Kynarde xxv s., debitor Willelmus Akman. Item per magistrum Thomam Tulach xxv s., debitor Robertus Skynner.⁷ Item per magistrum Robertum

¹ *magistrum* written twice, and the first scored out.

² Altered from *Newton*.

³ Altered from *xxviii s. iiii d.*

⁴ This item has been scored out.

⁵ Altered from *xx s.*

⁶ These words are deleted.

⁷ A blot obscures part of this name, but see above, p. 89.

Forster xxv s., debitor magister Robertus Stewart. Item per magistrum Patricium Roberti xxv s., debitor idem magister Robertus. Item per magistrum David Lyndesay xv s. pro bursa sua. Item magister Willelmus Crannoch xv s. pro bursa sua. Item magister Johannes Myrton vii s. vi d. pro bursa sua. Item ex parte cuiusdam Symonis Thome iii s., debitor magister Duncanus Bunche. Item per Johannem Lowys iii s., debitor magister Jacobus Lewynton. Item per magistrum Alexandrum Scrymgeour xx s., debitor magister Thomas Logy et per eundem¹ v s. Item per magistrum Johannem Crystyson xx s., debitor Willelmus Goldsmyth. Item per magistrum Alexandrum Symson xx s., debitor dominus Henrycus de Crechton monachus de Dunfermlyn. Item per magistrum Andream Brydy xx s., debitor Johannes Pollow. Item per magistrum Johannem Fyngude xx s., debitor magister Robertus Zule. Item per magistrum Johannem Mongomery xx s., debitor magister David Monypenny. Item per magistrum Thomam Gren xx s., debitor thes[aur]arius Morraviensis dominus Willelmus Wincester. Item per magistrum Alexandrum Turnour xx s., debitor dominus David Hardgate monachus de Newbotyll. Item per magistrum Gilbertum Hay xxv s., debitor Thomas Hay,² licenciatus, frater eiusdem Gilberti.

18 January 1452-53

Congregacione Facultatis Arcium tenta in nova scola xviii^{mo} die Januarii anno Domini m^{mo} cccc^{mo} l^{mo} secundo pro dispensatione tercię responsionis. Concorditer decretum fuit dare dispensationem <pro>³ bachallariis, unicuilibet pro dimidio dimidii. Insuper supplicatum fuit per magistrum Johannem Leonis ex parte magistri Henrici Martyn pro libertate vestes laicales ad exercendum, quod concessum fuit.

¹ After *eundem* there is an omission sign referring to words partly cut off in the margin, [s]olvit ii s. de [ca]pa. See below, p. 106.

² Altered from *magister Johannes Adolie*. See below, p. 99.

³ *nomine* has been scored out and *pro* written above the line.

26 February 1452-53

Congregacione tenta antepenultimo die Februarii loco et anno quibus supra, que fuit pro forma. Ubi quesitum fuit per Decanum a regentibus an noverunt aliquos promovendos illo anno habentes formalia requisita, qui presentari fecerunt istos nominatim sequentes: Thomam Hay, Patricium Conyngame, Alexandrum Hog, Alexandrum Robynson, Alexandrum Waus, Johannem Bell, Robertum Broun, Laurencium Scote, <Patricium Halybwrtton, Thomam¹ Gwthre, Adam Synclar, Thomam Mure, Johannem Bonar>,² pro quorum examinacione a Facultate elegebantur³ temptatores utpote⁴ magister Johannes Lyon, magister Thomas Baron, magister Archballdus Qwytlaw, magister Johannes Lok, qui prestiterunt juramentum consuetum pro acceptatione dignorum et abiectioe indignorum. Insuper supplicatum fuit per magistrum Thomam Logy quod nullus magister fideiuberet pro scolare promovendo et quod nullus hic licenciatus acciperet signa magistralia aliunde, que supplicationes scribuntur per statutum in rubro libro.⁵ Item supplicatum fuit per magistrum Robertum Froster pro supersedimento cote sue per lecturam in artibus, quod concedebatur pro uno anno. Item cum novem de precriptis dispensavit Facultas super tercia responsione.

1 March 1452-53

Congregacione tenta primo die Martii loco et anno quibus supra. Ubi presentatus fuit Johannes Boner cui obiecit magister Johannes Fyndgwd, <imputando sibi quod ipsum apud amicos defamaret, cui deputatus fuit terminus probationis, quo⁶ deficiente dictus Johannes fuit admissus temptamini>.⁷

¹ Thomas in text.

² These names have been added (the last three in the margin) in a different ink.

³ elegibantur in text.

⁴ utputa in text.

⁵ See *Statutes*, 21. This was incorporated in the statutes of 1457 (*ibid.*, 106).

⁶ qua in text.

⁷ Added in different ink, corresponding to that of the additions to the lists in the preceding minute.

21 April 1453

Congregacione tenta primo die vicesimo Aprilis loco et anno quibus supra. Ubi ex mandato Decani elegebantur quatuor examinatores pro bacallariis in cameris existentibus, qui quidem erant dicti temptatores ulla sine variacione. Insuper elegebantur in provisosores pro collatione Sancti Johannis magister Robertus Pantere una cum magistro Johanne Durame. Insuper monitum¹ fuit et statutum per Facultatem quod nullus studens scholaris bacallarius seu licenciatus ausu temerario² presumeret tempore quo animo studendi steterit aliquem cultellum portare³ magnum vel pusillum preter cultellum congruum mense et cibo palam vel occulte sub temporis pena amissionis et eiusdem cultelli ad Decani arbitrium confiscationis. Item quod nullus studentium exerceat calcios rostrates, caputia circulariter rollata nec pectora peplis splendidibus aperte reserata⁴ sub eisdem penis quibus supra. Que statuta in singulis domibus pedagogorum essent defixa.⁵

12 May 1453

Congregacione tenta xii^{mo} die mensis Mai[i] loco et anno quibus supra. Deputati erant⁶ assessores cum Decano ut audirent computum provisorum pro festo Sancti Johannis. Insuper dispensatum cum bachallariis in cameris de octo diebus. Quapropter tribuerunt Facultati xx s. qui tribuebantur dispensatoribus pro excrementia Festi.

1453

fol. 38^r

Nomina Licenciatorum dicto anno

M. Thomas Haye	Thomas Mare
M. Patricius Conyngame	M. Johannes Bell
M. Adam Synclare	M. Alexander Roberti
M. Alexander Wause	M. Robertus Broun
M. Patricius Halybwrton	M. Laurencius Scot
M. Thomas Gothre	M. Johannes Boner, pauper
M. Alexander Hog	

¹ *monatum* in text.² *timerario* in text.³ *portaret* in text.⁴ beaked shoes, round hoods or gowns open at the neck, showing gay shirts.⁵ *diffixa* in text.⁶ *erannt* in text.

The first part of the book is devoted to a general history of the United States from its discovery to the present time. It is divided into three volumes. The first volume contains the history of the discovery and settlement of the continent, and the establishment of the first colonies. The second volume contains the history of the American Revolution, and the formation of the Constitution. The third volume contains the history of the United States from the adoption of the Constitution to the present time.

APPENDIX

This appendix contains a list of the names of the Presidents of the United States, and a list of the names of the Vice Presidents. It also contains a list of the names of the members of the Supreme Court, and a list of the names of the members of the Congress.

INDEX

This index contains a list of the names of the authors of the works mentioned in the text, and a list of the names of the publishers. It also contains a list of the names of the subjects of the works, and a list of the names of the pages on which they are mentioned.

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