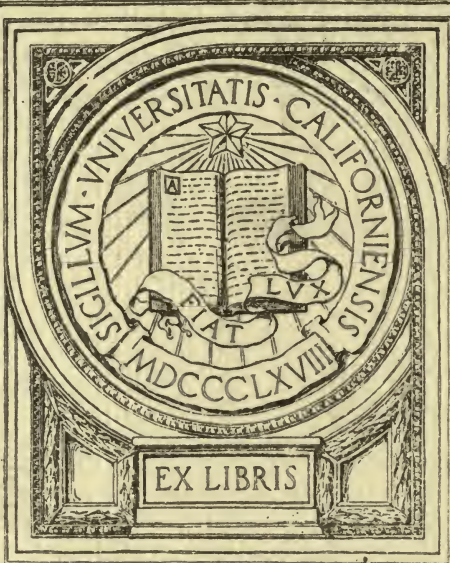


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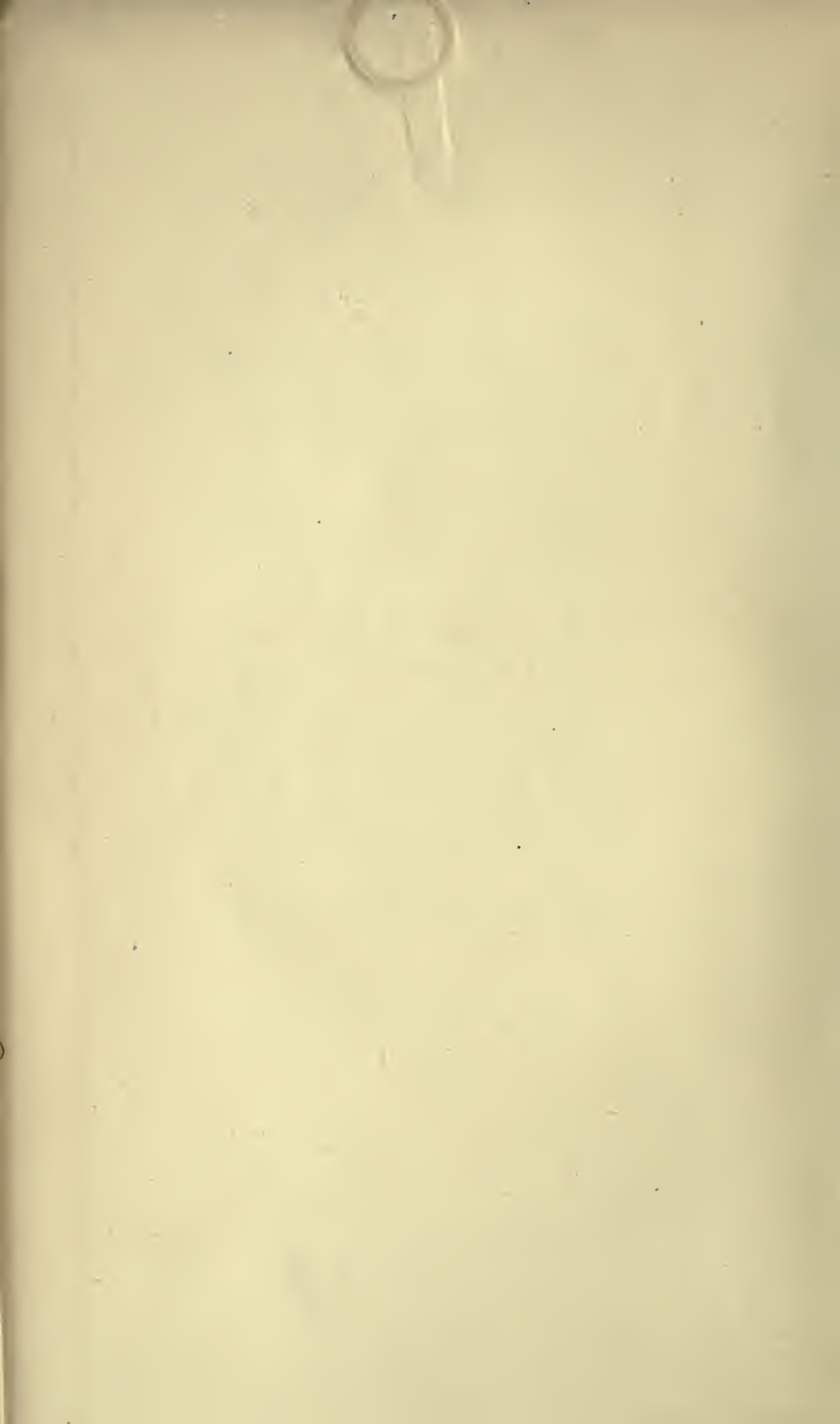
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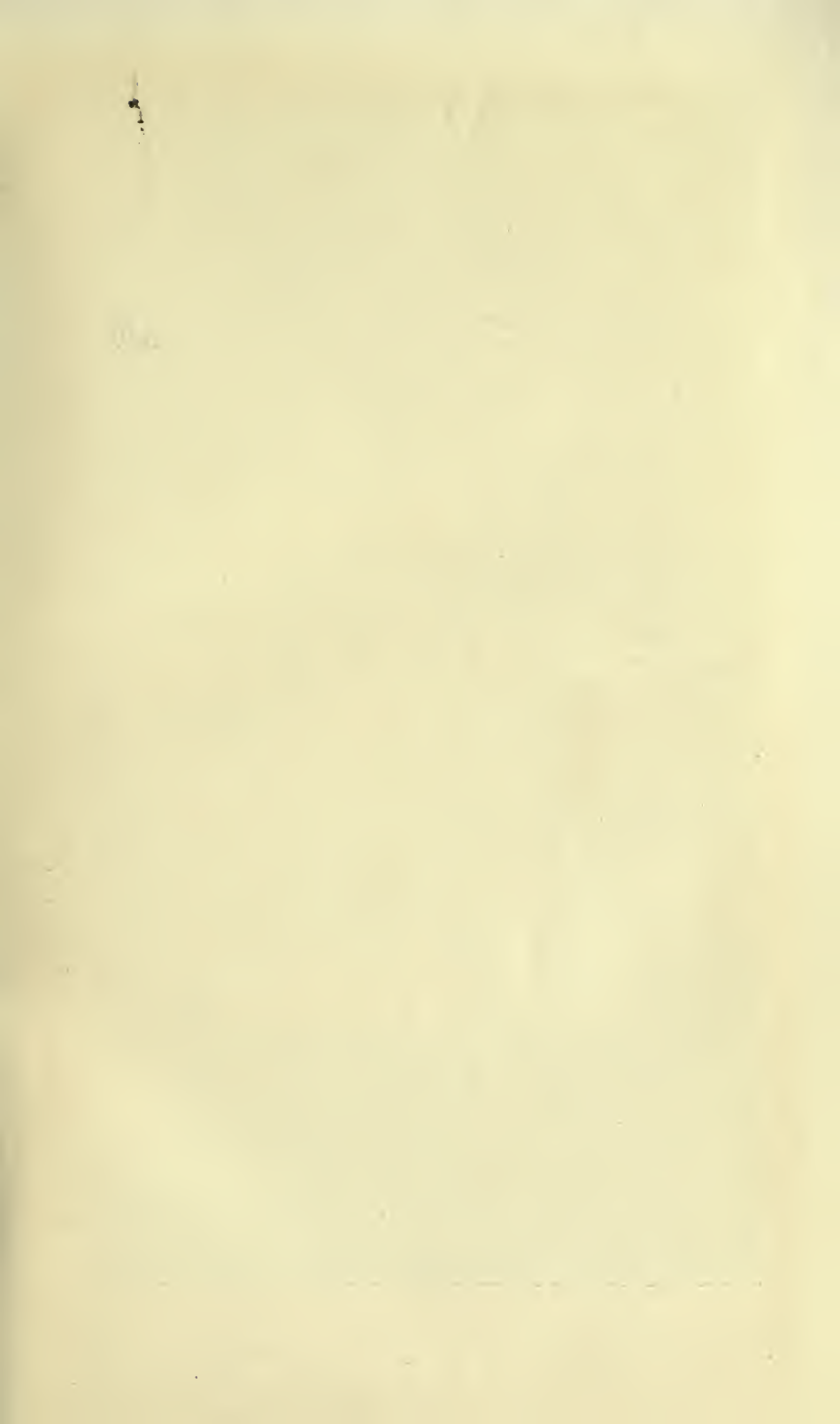
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in the XVIth Century

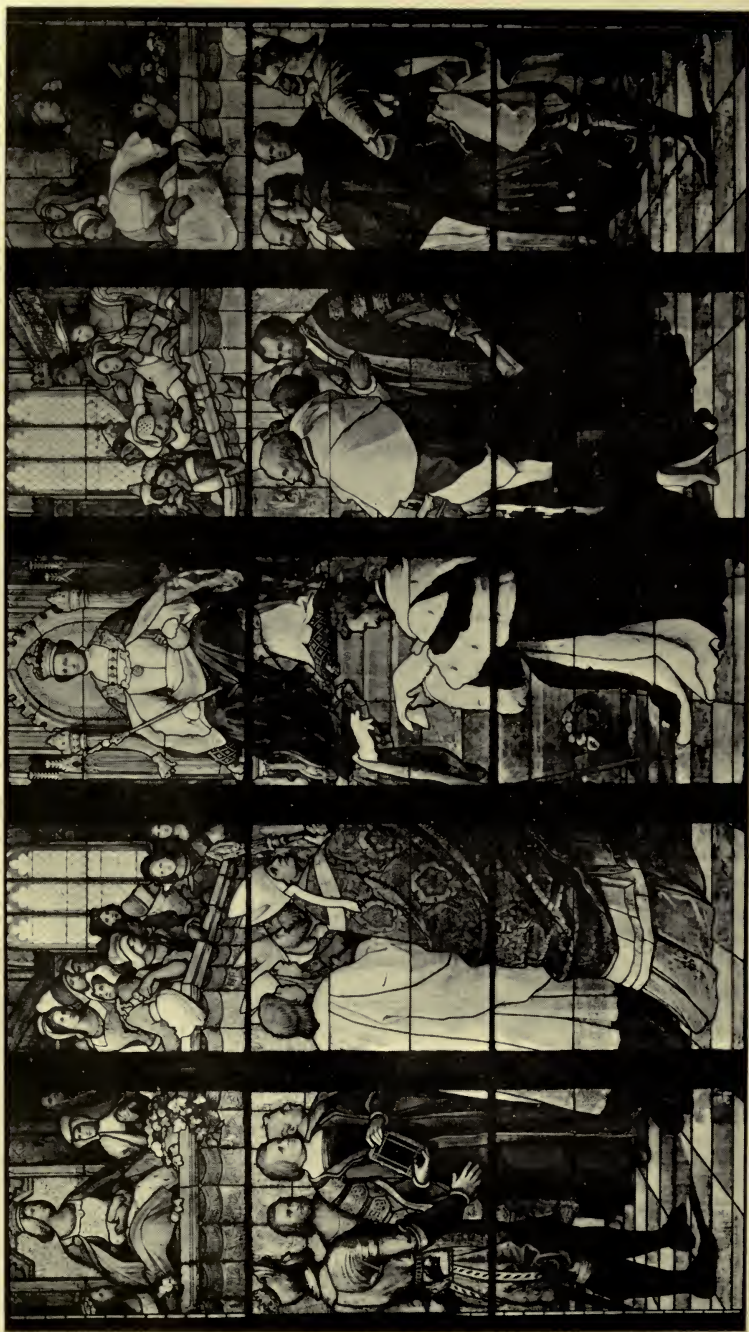
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MCMXV





INSTITUTION OF THE COURT OF SESSION BY JAMES V. IN 1532.

Photographed from the Great Window in Parliament House, Edinburgh.

The first Session was begun by Gavin Dunbar, Archbishop of Glasgow; Alexander Myln, Abbot of Cambuskenneth, Lord President; Master Richard Bothwell, Rector of Ashkirk; Sir John Dingwall, Provost of the Church of the Holy Trinity, near Edinburgh; Master Henry Quhyte, Rector of the Church of Finhaven; Master William Gibson, Dean of the Collegiate Church of Restlerig; Master Thomas Hay, Dean of the Collegiate Church of Dunbar,—all elected by our Sovereign Lord the King.

Pre-Reformation Scholars in Scotland in the XVIth Century

Their Writings and their Public Services

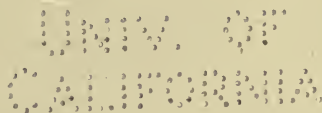
With a Bibliography and a List of Graduates from
1500 to 1560

By

W. Forbes-Leith, S.J.

“ A list of the Scottish scholars driven from the land
at the Reformation for their attachment to the Roman
Catholic faith would form an exceedingly interesting
chapter of Scottish literary history.”

SIR WILLIAM HAMILTON,
Discussions on Philosophy.



Glasgow
James MacLehose and Sons
Publishers to the University

1915

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INTRODUCTION

“THE Church in Scotland in the generations before the Reformation has been generally pictured as the blackest spot in Christendom ;”¹ people sat in darkness while spiritual and intellectual stupor settled upon the Church.² It should, however, be borne in mind that no evidence has been adduced to prove this, and Mr. T. Brewer warns the student of this period of history that he will misunderstand it, if he starts his inquiry by regarding the Reformation as the creation of light to illuminate a previous period of darkness.³

The Scottish clergy were widely dispersed. They were seated for many centuries in the richest and fairest estates of Scotland, for which they were indebted both to the liberality of the people and to their own skill, perseverance, and industry. That in so large a body of men, discreditable members were to be found is likely enough. After years of anarchy and destructive wars, ignorant and unworthy men did find their way into the Church. That the ignorance of the Scottish clergy was either so crass or so general as some writers would have us believe is contrary to all analogy, and may be proved to be unsupported by impartial and contemporary evidence.

Let us confine our inquiry to the last decades of the existence of the ancient Church of Scotland from 1500 to 1560.

¹ “A picture in colours not all sombre could be painted.” Herkless, *Hist. of Archbishops of St. Andrews*, i. 181.

² A. Lang, *Life of Knox*.

³ T. S. Brewer, *Henry VIII.*, vol. ii. p. 468.

From the outset we observe that higher education in Scotland was identified with the Catholic Church. It was so from the earliest ages. To deny such tradition would be hardly possible where four universities are of Catholic institution.

At the beginning of the sixteenth century Scotland was educationally well equipped. We have documentary evidence that grammar schools existed in connection with most of the cathedrals, abbeys, collegiate churches, principal burghs, and even in towns which have since sunk into obscurity. The schools of Montrose and Dumbarton, Perth and Aberdeen, were of some repute.¹ Grammar schools were instituted in such numbers that an Act of Parliament (1496) could make it, and did make it, compulsory for all persons of a certain social position to send their eldest sons to them, the object obviously being that the proprietors of the country should all be men of culture.²

"There is indeed excellent reason for believing that, with the exception of the Netherlands, no country in Europe was better provided than Scotland with schools for what was then primary and secondary education."³

That these various provisions for the education, not only of the clergy but also of the laity, met the educational needs of the time as far as circumstances would allow is the verdict of all historians, who view without prejudice the educational career of the Catholic Church.⁴

The natural result was an intellectual expansion which forms an epoch in Scottish history. "There is no more brilliant period in the history of Scotland than the quarter of a century during which James IV. occupied the throne."⁵

These evidences of the progress of the nation in James's reign are borne out by a report on Scotland prepared by

¹J. Grant, *Hist. of the Burgh Schools of Scotland*. Edgar, *Hist. of Education in Scotland*.

²Act of 1496.

³Hume Brown, *Life of Buchanan*, p. 12.

⁴Lord Bute, *Rectorial Address, St. Andrews, 1893*.

⁵Hume Brown, *Hist. of Scotland*, p. 305. T. H. Millar, *Hist. of Scottish Literature*, p. 46. Skelton, *Maitland of Lethington*, vol. i. p. 140.

the Spanish agent, de Ayala, which is confirmed by other reports of distinguished contemporaries.

The great scholar, Father James Tyrie, so much admired by Buchanan, referring to this period, says : " At this time there was in Scotland a considerable number of scholars well versed not only in scholastic theology but in the works of the Fathers, and indeed in every department of antiquity."¹

Thomas Bouchier, D.D., of Magdalen College, Oxford, and Doctor of the Sorbonne, says of the Scottish clergy : " It is wonderful how many men of learning and piety Scotland has produced. It is not necessary to enumerate the illustrious men whom the Scottish Church has produced either in former or in more recent times, for their names are too well known to need to be recorded here, and the troubles of their own country, by dispersing them into so many foreign lands, have made their virtues and their learning only the more widely known. It is a common remark that these men display not only the rarest piety, but acuteness of intellect truly wonderful, and literary knowledge which is beyond all praise."²

The English Ambassador, Sir R. Sadleir, who was so well acquainted with Scotland, was forced to admit that " the Churchmen were the only capable persons in the country to whom the government could be prudently entrusted. He hath met a great number of noblemen and gentlemen that be well given to the verity of Christ's Word and doctrine, but the noblemen be young. I see none among them that hath any such agility of wit, gravity, learning and experience, to take in hand the direction of things. So that the King is of force driven to use the bishops and clergy as ministers of the realm. They be the men of wit and policy ; they be never out of the King's ear."³

The evidence of contemporary writers is confirmed by the *Bibliography of Pre-Reformation Scholars* and by the *List of Masters of Arts*. Both present in the most

¹ Report upon the State of Scotland, J. Stevenson, S.J., *Nau's Memoirs*.

² T. Bouchier, *Historia Ecclesiastica*, Paris, 1582, p. 278.

³ Skelton, *Maitland of Lethington*, vol. i. p. 186.

convenient form a concise record of the literary efforts of the Scottish clergy, and of some of their scholars, on the eve of the Reformation.

It is difficult to determine what proportion of the current literature of the first half of the sixteenth century in Scotland—the contemporary prose and verse—had been committed to print; but it may be assumed that it was not large, and that much of it remained in manuscript, the manuscript being transmitted from hand to hand and copied as opportunity served.¹ Some of these manuscripts are among the Latin MSS. of the great libraries.

Scotland, convulsed by misrule, clan feuds, and civil strife, was not the abode that studious leisure loves. Religion and peace had forsaken the land, and literature had followed.

“About this time” (1520), observes Mr. Dickson, “there is a gap in the succession of Scottish printers, and we are led to infer that the printing materials, recently brought to Scotland, were either sold or laid aside, from the fact that during the last fifteen years of Chapman’s life all the works of learned Scotsmen at home and abroad were printed on the Continent.”² No printer was safe. When the English army burned Edinburgh in 1544, Scott fled to St. Andrews, taking with him his press and printing materials.

Books of this period being very scarce, we could hardly hope to present a complete bibliography of pre-Reformation books of the sixteenth century. Imperfect as it is, we trust it may not be so defective as to be devoid of all use and value.

In our appreciation of the various writers, we have endeavoured to follow some of the best critics.

Among the chief glories of the reign of James the Fourth was the appearance of men of learning and genius, whose productions form part of the national inheritance.

¹ Skelton, *Maitland of Lethington*, vol. i. p. 92.

² R. Dickson, *Annals of Scottish Printing*, p. 99. See *Bibliographie des livres publiés à Paris et à Lyon par les Savants Écossais réfugiés en France au XVI^e siècle*, par W. Forbes Leith (*Revue des bibliothèques*, juillet, 1911).

The two most celebrated poets of this period were William Dunbar and Gavin Douglas, the one a priest and the other a bishop. The genius of Dunbar and Gavin Douglas is sufficient to illuminate whole centuries of ignorance.¹ "There is something about Dunbar which cannot fail to attract. He is brilliant, satirical, inventive. His wit is vigorous, and he has a wealth of words, sometimes keen and incisive; but the hardy and masculine independence, the direct and personal force of his genius, is its charm."² Sir Walter Scott calls Dunbar "the excellent poet, unrivalled by any whom Scotland ever produced." Dunbar's *Lament of thè Makaris*, composed in 1507-8, shows that Scotland had become a nest of singers, and their best works bear evidence of classical influence.

As the translator of the *Aeneid*, Gavin Douglas (d. 1522) must always remain an interesting figure, and it is on his translation that his claims mainly rest. In the opinion of his latest critics, Douglas has rendered his author with sympathetic insight and a frequent felicity of interpretation which have not been surpassed by any subsequent translator.³ A recent critic says that "no poet, not even Dante himself, ever drank more deeply of the spirit of Virgil than Gavin Douglas."⁴

In Robert Henryson, "Chaucer's aptest and brightest scholar," we notice a real poetic gift and great mastery of style. In the poems, where he speaks with the deepest feeling, we have the natural reflection of a time when thoughtful observers could not but look with anxiety on the future of their country. It is on the triumph of wickedness, the uncertainty of life, the happiness of death, that he strikes his deepest notes, and most directly suggests that he is giving utterance to the higher consciousness of his time. But if he represents the age in this seriousness of tone, the quality of his style speaks as clearly for the existence of a cultivated opinion.⁵

¹ Sir W. Scott.

² Skelton, *Maitland of Lethington*, vol. i. p. 108.

³ Hume Brown in *Chambers's Encyclopaedia*, ix. p. 250.

⁴ *Cambridge Hist. of English Literature*, vol. ii. p. 258.

⁵ Hume Brown, *Hist. of Scotland*, i. p. 292.

Reference should also be made to the poetry of the old Scottish Border ballads, of which Scotland has produced splendid specimens. Such examples as the "Battle of Otterburn," "Kinmond Willie," "Mary Hamilton," "Sir Patrick Spens," "The Young Tamlane," and "Jamie Telfer of the Fair Dodhead," to name only a few, have been a source of lasting delight to successive generations of readers.

The only considerable work in Scottish prose, written before the death of James V., was Bellenden's translation of Hector Boece's *History of the Scottish People*. It is an admirable specimen of the Scots tongue at its best, and as the archdeacon did not adhere very closely to his text, it has much of the spirit and vigour of an original work.¹

A Scottish history in the vernacular was written by John Leslie, Bishop of Ross. It was translated in enlarged form into Latin, with many corrections and additions, and the latter portion is of great value as a Catholic account of the events with which the bishop was himself acquainted.

Classical Scholarship.

In the great Humanist movement which preceded the Reformation, Scotland had an honourable share. Though a time of civil strife and great devastation of the country was hardly suitable for study, the Scots were not behind in classical scholarship; they fully assimilated all that was best in the Renaissance, and were recognized as among the foremost scholars of Europe.

Boece,² says Johnson, may justly be considered and revered as one of the revivers of elegant learning. Erasmus gave him a public testimony of esteem by inscribing to him a catalogue of his works.

Bishop David Panter's diplomatic letters combine the most elegant Latinity with a simplicity and brevity which reminds us of Roman or Greek diplomacy.³

Florence Wilson's Ciceronian dialogue, *De animi tranquillitate*, has been highly esteemed for the elegance and

¹ Skelton, *Maitland of Lethington*, i. p. 93. ² d. 1536.

³ Tytler, *Life of Craig*, p. 83. Laing, *Life of Knox*, i. 105.

beauty of its composition. When Wilson called on Sadoletto, Bishop of Carpentras, he so completely charmed that Ciceronian scholar by his exquisite Latinity that he was at once appointed principal of the local school, where he lectured on Latin authors for ten years (1536-46).¹

By his contemporaries, both in England and on the Continent, Buchanan's mastery of Latin, equally in prose and verse, was acknowledged with emphatic unanimity, *Poetarum nostri saeculi facile princeps*. So he was described by Henri Estienne, and the eulogy, approvingly repeated by Camden, was generally regarded as just by the scholars of every country.²

According to some critics, Buchanan's scholarship is best represented by his Latin version of the Psalms in various metres (1566). Even in his lifetime his Latin Psalms were studied in the schools of Germany; they remained long in use in the schools of Scotland, and an edition was even set to music in 1585.³ It was preceded by another musical edition (Lyons, 1579).

The Study of Greek.

In spite of much trouble at home and the difficulty of travelling, the Scottish clergy did not fail to keep themselves abreast of the scholarship of the day.

Gavin Douglas, Bishop of Dunkeld, had an almost reverential admiration for the classic writers. He had studied Greek, and apparently knew Homer in the original. The prologue to his translation of the *Aeneid* (1518) informs us that Lord Sinclair had urged him to the task.

Quhilk with grete instance seir
Preyit me translait Virgill or Omeir.⁴

¹ J. Sandys, *Hist. of Classical Scholarship*.

² *Cambridge Hist. of English Literature*, vol. iii. pp. 57 *et seq.*

³ Hume Brown, *Life of Buchanan*, pp. 146-9. A closer rendering of the Psalms than that of Buchanan was produced in 1637 by his countryman, A. Johnston (1587-1641), editor of *Delitiae Poetarum Scotorum*.

⁴ As early as 1513 Gavin Douglas had translated the *Aeneid* of Virgil into Scottish dialect.

The anonymous clergyman who wrote the *Complaynt of Scotland* proves that he was acquainted not only with the lore of the schoolmen but with authors ancient and modern ; Juvenal, Cicero, Plutarch, Thucydides are quoted and referred to.

Scottish students still flocked to foreign universities, and migrated from college to college, from Paris to Louvain, from Padua to Bologna.

In Paris they could meet the Greek, Constantine Palaocappa, a former monk of Athos, who entered the service of the Cardinal of Lorraine, a faithful friend of the Scots. Others attended the lectures of Vatable, a French priest, Professor of Greek at the College de France. At Louvain the study of Greek and Hebrew had been introduced in 1517 by Erasmus. At Bourges some became acquainted with Peter Amyot, Professor of Greek in that University. In the year 1522 Boece mentions George Dundas, Master of the Knights of St. John in Scotland, as a good Greek scholar.¹

In 1533 Buchanan published at Paris *Medea Euripidis paraphrasis poetica*. Buchanan had a mastery over Greek very uncommon in that age, and his versatile power of Latin versification enabled him to charm the reading world of the day with delightful translations of the Greek dramatists. A letter of Florence Wilson (c. 1533) implies that he had to give lectures in the elements of Greek. Barthelemy Aneau, in the *Emblems of Alciat* (Lyons, 1529), states that he undertook the work by the advice of M. Florence Volusen (Wilson), whose virtues, knowledge of the arts, sciences, and of Greek, Latin, "Escossois," French, Italian, etc., he highly extols.

John Erskine of Dun "was for Scotland a man of learning," says Andrew Lang. "He was our first amateur of Greek in Montrose, where he established a French teacher of that language in 1534."²

Greek was also taught at the Grammar School of

¹ M'Crie, *Life of Knox*, Note C, p. 4.

² A. Lang, *Life of Knox*, p. 53. Leslie, *History of Scotland*, S.T.S., vol. i. p. 246.

Perth, and Bishop Leslie, in giving an account of the visit of James V. to Aberdeen in 1540, and the reception accorded to the King and Queen, says: "No day passed without their having either a comedy or some controversy or orations in Greek or Latin." We know that by the statutes of the ancient Grammar School of Aberdeen (1553) the pupils had to speak to each other in Latin, Greek, Hebrew, French, or Gaelic, never in the common tongue.¹

John Row in 1560 taught both Greek and Hebrew at the Grammar School of Perth. He used to read with his family passages of Scripture in Hebrew, Greek, Latin, French, and English.²

In 1550 we find John Leslie at Paris studying divinity and languages, especially Greek and Hebrew. Leslie probably attended the lectures on the Greek language delivered by the celebrated Turnebus (*i.e.* Turnbull),³ a scholar who had been the colleague of Buchanan in the University of Paris; whom Joseph Scaliger had eulogized as the ornament not of France alone, but of Europe, and regarding whose profound classical knowledge the ablest judges of those times can hardly express their admiration.⁴

Henry Scrimgeour, of the house of Dudhope, gained high favour among continental civilians by his Greek version of the *Novellae Constitutiones*.⁵

Edward Henryson, who was for several years Professor of Civil Law, was also the translator of Plutarch and Epictetus.⁶

Friar Alexander, of the Observantine Order, was without his equal in the kingdom in the three tongues—Latin, Greek, and Hebrew. He died in 1562.⁷

¹ See *Spalding Club Miscellany*.

² Edgar, *History of Early Scottish Education*, p. 803.

³ Turnbull was the son of a Scots Guard. His grandfather was a Scotsman, according to Dempster and Buchanan.

⁴ Tytler, *Life of Craig*; Laing, *History of Lindores Abbey*, pp. 125-9.

⁵ Hill Burton, *The Scot Abroad*, p. 301.

⁶ Tytler, *Life of Craig*, p. 129. G. Con, *Præmetiæ sive calumniæ*, etc., Bononiæ, 1621, in fine.

⁷ Hay, *Observantine Chronicle*, edited by Wadding.

William Hegate and Robert Balfour were simultaneously professors at Bordeaux, and it is of them that Vinetus is supposed to write to Buchanan when he says: "This school is rarely without a Scotsman; it has two at present, one of whom is Professor of Philosophy, the other of the Greek language and mathematics. Both are good, honest, and learned men, and enjoy the favourable opinion of their auditors."¹

"Robert Balfour," says a contemporary, "deserves to be called a model of excellence for Latin, Greek, philosophy, and mathematics."

Bayle, in his notice of John Cameron, another professor at the University of Bordeaux, records the astonishment of the French professors, who wondered how this youth, raw from Glasgow, had acquired a perfect mastery of Greek.

His contemporary, Alexander Scott, was then preparing the Greek grammar which "spread his fame through Christendom."²

All this proves convincingly that Greek was known and taught in Scotland previous to 1560, and that at least some of the youth during their stay abroad had acquired a fair knowledge of the Greek language.

Philosophy.

The study of Greek philosophy seems to have had great charm for Scottish students. Erasmus notes as a generally recognized fact the aptitude of the Scots for abstract thinking, and the younger Scaliger made a similar remark in somewhat different terms. In our own days Sir William Hamilton believed that the reputation for intellectual capacity, which Scotland has always sustained among the nations of Europe, is founded far less on the achievements of her sons in learning and scholarship than on what they have done, or shown themselves capable of doing, in philosophy proper and its dependent sciences.

¹Hill Burton, *The Scot Abroad*, p. 297.

²See *Bibliography*.

“In former ages,” says Sir William, “Scotland presented but few objects for scientific and literary ambition; and Scotsmen of intellectual enterprise usually sought in other countries that education, patronage, and applause which were denied them in their own. It is indeed an honourable testimony to the natural vigour of Scottish talent that while Scotland afforded so little encouragement for its production, a complement so large in amount and of so high a quality should have been spontaneously supplied. During the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries there was hardly to be found a continental university without a Scottish professor. It was, indeed, a common saying that a Scottish pedlar and a Scottish professor were everywhere to be met with.

“France, however, was long the nursery of Scottish talent, and this even after the political and religious estrangement of Scotland from her ancient ally by the establishment of the Reformation and the accession of the Scottish monarch to the English Crown. The extent of this foreign patronage may be estimated from the fact that a single prelate—the illustrious Cardinal du Perron—is recorded to have founded places in the seminaries of France for a greater number of literary Scotsmen than all the schools and universities of Scotland maintained at home.

“But this favour to our countrymen was not without its reasons, and the ground of partiality was not their superior erudition. What principally obtained for them reputation and partiality abroad was their dialectical and metaphysical acuteness; and this they were found so generally to possess that philosophical talent became almost a proverbial attribute of the nation.

“During the ascendant of the Aristotelic philosophy, and so long as dexterity in disputation was considered the highest academical accomplishment, the logical subtlety of our countrymen was in high and general demand.

“But they were remarkable less as writers than as instructors, for were we to consider them only in the former capacity the works that now remain to us of the expatriated

philosophers—these *Scoti extra Scotiam agentes*—though neither few nor unimportant, would still never enable us to account for the high and peculiar reputation which the Scottish dialecticians so long enjoyed through Europe.”¹

The most remarkable of those Scottish philosophers was John Major. There was danger of this interesting personality passing into oblivion, but the Historical Society of Scotland has revived the memory of this national worthy. John Major was “the one eminent thinker whom we can with certainty say that Scotland gave to Scholasticism.” “In Paris he was regarded by all the learned world as a most distinguished champion of medievalism”;² “a notable landmark in the history of European thought.”³

The Study of Law.

The study and practice of law by the Scottish clergy deserves special attention. If, as Sir William Hamilton says, the logical subtlety of the Scots was in high and general demand in the continental universities, it seems equally true that it was in the highly practical subjects of the conduct and administration of the law that the intellectual activity of the ablest of the Scottish churchmen mainly exercised itself.⁴

The outstanding fact above all others is that, during the two centuries preceding the institution of the Court of Session in 1532, there existed numerous, and in some cases distinguished, Scottish students and masters of that grand old system of Roman Law on which the law of Scotland is founded, and that most of them acquired their knowledge of it at the University of Orleans (see Appendix, “List of Students at Orleans”), the one great and famous law school of Northern Europe.⁵

¹ Sir W. Hamilton, *Lecture on Metaphysics*, vol. i. pp. 392-3.

² *Cambridge Hist. of Literature*, vol. iii. p. 151.

³ T. G. Law, *Essays*, p. 157.

⁴ Bishop Dowden, *Hist. of Scotland in the Middle Ages*.

⁵ Professor Kirkpatrick, *Miscellany*, Historical Society, Edinburgh, vol. ii. p. 47.

Many of the bishops and heads of the great religious houses were distinguished lawyers, and among the ablest and best informed men of the kingdom. As Sadleir remarked, they often possessed a knowledge of affairs and a breadth of views, gained from years of study in the great schools of the Continent and from acquaintance with the world outside the narrow bounds of Scotland, which could rarely be looked for among the great nobles.¹

“There is reason to believe,” says the late Bishop Dowden, “that the Courts of the Church commanded general respect. The procedure was exact, and the judges were drawn from a large body of well-trained lawyers. To say that they were always above external influence would be to claim for them what could not be justly claimed even for the King’s justiciars. The general desire was to do justice, and there are but few indications of any disposition on the part of the judges to be respecters of persons. Judgment was often given against bishops and abbots, as well as against the great nobles.”²

Among the learned Churchmen, who adorned the Scottish Courts of Justice before the Reformation, we notice the illustrious Bishop Elphinstone, who was Professor of Law at Orleans from 1481 to 1484, and instituted two professorships of law in Aberdeen.³

As a practical lawyer, Robert Reid, Bishop of Orkney, by much sojourning among the Italian and French lawyers, was enabled to adjust the procedure in the Court to the foreign model on which it was founded. David Laing and Cosmo Innes pay an eloquent tribute to the virtue and piety of the last Catholic Bishop of Orkney. “He was a scholar, a lover of books, a judicious builder, a founder of Edinburgh University, and a man of clean life.”⁴ Buchanan styles him “a good man and of consummate wisdom”;⁵ and Leslie describes him as “of singular

¹ Bishop Dowden, *op. cit.*, cf. Sir R. Sadleir’s *Memoirs*.

² Bishop Dowden, *op. cit.*, p. 289.

³ *Statistical Account of the University of Aberdeen*, vol. xxi. p. 64.

⁴ Laing, *Knox*, vol. i. p. 264.

⁵ *History*, bk. xiv.

wit, good judgment, good learning and life, and long experience."¹

Of Gavin Dunbar (d. 1547), Archbishop of Glasgow and Lord Chancellor of Scotland, whose studies in philosophy in Paris, and in the civil law at Angers, overlooked by his biographers, are commemorated in Major's dedication of his commentary on St. Luke,² Buchanan says: "He was a good and learned man."³

Tytler tells us that it was probably by the advice of Dunbar, who had been his preceptor, and then held the office of Chancellor, that King James V. was induced to form the Court of Session in 1532.

Henry Sinclair, Bishop of Ross, appointed Lord of Session by James V., is described by Leslie as "ane wyse and lernet man."⁴

John Sinclair, Dean of Restalrig, brother of Henry Sinclair, Bishop of Ross, was the author of the earliest collection of the decisions of our Supreme Court, known under the name of *Sinclair's Practicks*.⁵

John Leslie, Bishop of Ross, having studied Civil and Canon Law for four years at Poitiers, taught Canon Law at Toulouse, and took his final degree as Doctor of Laws at Paris in 1553. Coming to Scotland in 1554, he taught Civil Law in Aberdeen.

Alexander Myln, Abbot of Cambuskenneth, served in successive Parliaments from 1532 to 1542 as Lord of Articles. In 1532 he was made first President of the Court of Session, and presided over the Court until his death in 1548 or 1549.

Myln's capacity for juridical office was shown by the careful rules of court drawn by him and embodied in the first act of *sederunt*.⁶

James Cheyne, Rector of Aboyne, was Doctor of Laws and Rector of the University of Paris.⁷

¹ *History*, Ban. Club, p. 267.

² Sheriff Mackay, Historical Society, *Life of Major*.

³ *Hist. of Scotland*, Trans., vol. ii. p. 180.

⁴ *Hist.*, p. 252.

⁵ Advocates' Library MS.

⁶ Sir Henry Campbell, *Acts of Sederunt*, Edinburgh, 1811.

⁷ See *Bibliography*.

Many of the priests bore the distinction of Bachelor or Doctor of Decrets or Civil Law. A number of posts connected more particularly with the administration of justice in the capital were bestowed upon the more capable of the clergy.¹

When in 1536 the King instituted the Court of Session as the central and Supreme Civil Court of Scotland it was arranged that the President should be an ecclesiastic, partly because a large part of its revenues were supplied by the Church, and partly because the clergy were the only class at that time thoroughly trained in law. The seats upon the bench were filled by an equal number of lay and clerical members.

An enduring memorial of this event is the richly painted glass of the great window towards the south in the Parliament Hall in Edinburgh. Here James is represented as seated on the throne of Scotland, handing the Papal Bull instituting the Court of Session to Abbot Alexander Myln, the first President thereof, while the Archbishop of Glasgow, Gavin Dunbar, then Chancellor of Scotland, is standing amongst the nobles in a prominent position, expressing his complete approval of these important legal proceedings.

In March, 1536, a general Provincial Council of the clergy voted the imposition of a yearly tax upon the prelates for the maintenance of the College of Justice (Court of Session). The Pope's Bull authorizing and confirming the establishment of the Court of Session is dated 12th March, 1534.

Architects.

The clergy were the architects of many of the churches and public works of the sixteenth century.

To her clergy Scotland owed her cathedrals and abbeys, whose ruins are still beautiful. It was to bishops that Scotland owed her most notable bridges. To mention but a few of the best known: the bridge over the Clyde at Glasgow, described in the Privy Council Register as one of the most remarkable monuments within the kingdom

¹ Skelton, *op. cit.*, p. 154.

(*Reg. P.C.*, x. 304); that over the Don at Aberdeen, "the Brig o' Balgownie"; the Guard Bridge in Fife, reckoned only inferior to the two first named; and that over the Tay at Perth. All were directly or indirectly due to the pious care of Scottish bishops.¹

Alexander Galloway (d. 1552), Rector of Kinkell, enjoyed a high reputation in the north of Scotland as an architect of ecclesiastical buildings. He built the first bridge of Dee, which consisted of ten arches, and was completed in 1529.

Alexander Galloway was also employed as architect of part of the city walls of Aberdeen.

In 1496, Sir Thomas Smyth, a priest, was Master of Works within the Castle of Stirling. The Abbot of Lindores next became Master of Works, and was succeeded by Sir W. Beatoune and Andrew Atoune, both priests, I believe.

In the Privy Seal writs for 1529 we find that on the 3rd January Sir Thomas Nicholay, priest, is made Master of Works within Stirling.

The Parliament Hall, with its great window, within the Castle of Stirling, is due to those early architects, and the delicacy of the outline bespeaks an admirable type of Gothic design.²

We possess "A precept made to Maister Leonard Logy for his gud and thankfull service done and to be done to the King's hienes, and specialie for his diligent and grate lauboure made by him in the bigging of the palace beside the Abbey of the Holy Croce, of the soum of 40 pundis of the usuale money of the realme to be peyit to him of the King's coffers yearlie, for all the days of his life, or until he be beneficit of an hundred merks." Dated at Edinburgh, 10th Sept., 1503.

This gracious act of royal bounty to his faithful priest and architectural adviser apparently marks the completion of some portion of the new buildings.

"Of the present palace," says Mr. Scott Myln, "Queen Mary's Tower alone dates from the beginning of the

¹ T. Stewart, *Hist. of Kinloss*, p. 18.

² R. Scott Myln, *Master Masons*, p. 9 seq.

sixteenth century. Its stout walls and solid masonry have withstood the effects of fire and siege by the enemy.

“The well-laid foundation may be connected with the name of M. Leonard Logy, while the upper portion was doubtless completed by James V., who spent a good deal of money on Holyrood in 1529, and the six years immediately following this date.”

There was also a range of buildings running to the south, of less height and less solid structure, partly erected by James IV. and finished by James V. These were burned by the English invaders under the Earl of Hertford in 1544.

During the latter half of the reign of James V. Master Leonard Logy acted as auditor of the King's books of accounts.¹

Alexander Myln, Abbot of Cambuskenneth, and first President of the Court of Session, who was also a distinguished architect, was appointed Master Mason to King James V. At the request of Bishop Brown he built the bridge of Dunkeld. An arch of the bridge had just been finished when the news of Flodden reached Dunkeld.

Bishop Brown, worn out with age and broken by grief on account of the distress and anarchy of his country, found himself besides tormented to death by disease. He then wrote his will with his own hand :

“I commit my soul to God, the glorious Virgin and St. Colme. All the share of St. Colme's patrimony that falls to me, I bequeath for the support of the Church and the bridge of Dunkeld and for the maintenance of the poor.” He further left his successor, if named by the Pope, all the furniture in Dunkeld. During his last summer residence at Dunkeld he gave himself entirely to prayer and meditation, only at times finding amusement and diversion by looking from a window at the bridge work, one arch of which was completed.²

Abbot Myln devoted his latter days to the study and enforcement of the law, then much needed in Scotland.

¹ R. Scott Myln, *ibid.*, pp. 9-15.

² Abbot Myln, *Lives of the Bishops of Dunkeld.*

On the 20th February, 1548, he attended the Court of Session for the last time, and soon after died. He was succeeded in his office by the Bishop of Orkney.

Masters of Arts.

Masters of Arts, like masters or doctors of other faculties, were divided into regents and non-regents. Regents were masters actually engaged in teaching.

The list of eleven hundred Masters of Arts which follows the *Bibliography* is a remarkable display of the life and vigour which had been given to the Church just when she seemed to be beaten out of the field by her foes. The number of Scottish students who at this time still flocked to foreign universities, and the number of those who became professors and rectors of the University of Paris, is a striking proof of the excellence of the early training as well as of the native ability and unwearied energy of these northern scholars.¹

The Scottish rectors of the University of Paris during the sixteenth century were :

- M. Joannes de Hirlandia, Rector anno 1469, d. c. 1517.
- M. Herbertus Heryot Glasguensis, 23 Junii, 1538.
- M. Gulielmus Manderston, c. 1525.
- M. Claudius Espenceus (Spens), 15th Dec., 1540.
- M. Gulielmus Cranston, 15th Dec., 1542.
- M. Joannes Stuart Glasguensis, 23rd June, 1550.
- M. Adam Blackwood, 10th Oct., 1567.
- M. Henricus Blackwood, 16th Dec., 1568.
- M. Joannes Hamilton, 15th Dec., 1584.
- M. Joannes Fraser, 10th Oct., 1597.
- Idem, 16th Dec., 1598.
- M. Jacobus Cheyne *electus concorditer* Rector Universitatis Parisiensis, 1602.
- M. Jacobus Leith, d. 1603.

(See du Boullay : Jourdain, *Hist. de l'Université de Paris*, i. p. 285; *Necrologium Collegii Scotorum Parisiensis*, Blairs College MS.)

¹T. Edgar, *Hist. of Early Scottish Education*, p. 136.

Ignorance and Degeneracy of some Members of the Clergy.

“Leslie,” says Andrew Lang, “throws, not unjustly, on the state the crime of bestowing church wealth on the scions of turbulent noble families, without any respect to their piety, conduct, or learning. Huntlys, Homes, Ogilvies, Dundases, Hamiltons, and Douglasses all got sops to keep them quiet. Secular lords who obtained control over lands of the church, made their influence felt in the appointment of bishops, abbots, parsons, and vicars. Rectories were filled by men who had not even received the clerical character.”¹ They assumed spiritual titles without performing the spiritual duties of their offices. The Crown claimed the right to present to all benefices during vacancies in the sees.² Thus royal, baronial, and clerical influences operated upon nearly every appointment. In consequence, the benefices were often distributed without regard to the aptitude of the officials, who might be disqualified by youth, age, or ignorance. Equally scandalous was the appointment of their illegitimate children to rich benefices in the Church—Holyrood, Kelso, Melrose, Coldingham, and St. Andrews—from their infancy: Lord Robert Stewart, Commendator of Holyrood in 1539, at seven years of age; Lord James, Commendator of St. Andrews and Pittenweem in 1538, aged seven years; Lord John, Prior of Coldingham in 1541, at eight years; Lord James, Abbot of Kelso and Melrose; Lord Adam, Prior of the Charterhouse.³

The ruthless ravages of the armies of Henry VIII., which reduced Scotland almost to a desert, destroying on the march towns, monasteries, and churches, contributed much to the development of anarchy.

It was a wild and stormy time. “From Flodden Field to Fotheringay the Tudor policy had one steady purpose.

¹ *Acts of Parliament, Scotland*, vol. i. p. 83. Robertson, *Statuta*, vol. i. CCV, CCVI.

² *Diurnal of Occurrents*, p. 4. T. K. Hewison, *Certain Tractates*, vol. i. p. 95.

³ Hewison, *op. cit.*, vol. ii. p. 93.

To foster factions in Scotland by every form of deliberate perfidy. By money and by lies to purchase traitors, to hire assassins, to subsidise rebels to breed mischief, to break up all honest national union. . . . Such was the reputable business which Dacre, like Randolph and Sadleir in after years, pursued with zest and proclaimed to his employers with relish. The great power of England, baffled a hundred times in her old pretensions to supremacy, or faced with tireless resolution, sank to the cowardly daggers or the base intrigues of traitors.”¹ On May 29, 1546, Cardinal Beaton was murdered, and on September 10, 1547, more than a thousand priests were slaughtered at the battle of Pinkie.¹

From that period of frightful devastation, civil tumult, lawless ambition, and reckless deeds of ferocious passion may be dated the decline of the true faith in Scotland, the progress of the English Protestant party, and the continued growth of the different sects.²

Zeal for Learning kept up to the Last.

As the ancient Church of Scotland was nearing its tragical end, it was mindful to its close of its high traditions, and gave remarkable signs of life and vigour.

Interest in learning was apparently kept up among religious orders to the last.

“It is impossible,” says Mr. Moir Bryce, “to wade through the dry passages of the *Acta*³ without being impressed by the ardent love for learning that prevailed among all ranks of the Order (Black Friars), and by the keen desire that every friar should mentally be properly trained for his work. The constant cry is for study, study, study; and while at first their great mission is described as ‘preaching and study,’ latterly the call is for ‘study and preaching.’”⁴ The same may be said of the Grey Friars.

¹A. Lang, *Hist. of Scotland*, p. 394. W. Patten, *The Expedition into Scotland*. Dalryell’s *Col.*, 1798, pp. 72-3.

²Father Tyrie’s *Report*.

³Diaries and Records of the Order.

⁴Moir Bryce, *The Black Friars of Edinburgh*, p. 2.

The long list of educational institutions, founded from 1500 to 1560, which we print in the Appendix, speaks highly of the zeal of the clergy for the education of youth, and the fact that so many collegiate churches were founded and endowed in different districts shows that, in spite of the satire and criticism of these later years, the old Church had still a wonderful hold of the hearts of the people.

As Lingard observes: "Men, however vicious they may be, are seldom blind to the vices of their teachers. The malignity of the human heart is gratified with discovering the defects of those who claim the reputation of superior virtue. Had the clergy and the monks been as they are so frequently described, an indolent, ignorant, avaricious and luxurious race, they would never have commanded the confidence nor have been enriched by the benefactions of their countrymen."

"Do not suppose," Taine justly adds, "that man is grateful for nothing, that he gives without adequate motives; he is too egotistic, too covetous for that. Whatever may be the establishment, ecclesiastical or secular, whatever may be the clergy, Buddhist or Christian, contemporaries whose observation extend over [many] centuries are not bad judges. They do not forego their own desires or surrender their goods except for proportionate services, and the excess of their devotion may serve to indicate the vastness of their obligations."¹

¹ *Les origines de la France contemporaine*, i. p. 8.



A CLASS-ROOM IN THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

A Bibliography of Pre-Reformation writers presents in a convenient form a concise record of the literary efforts of the Scottish clergy and of some of their scholars on the eve of the Reformation.

LIEL (THOMAS) de Scotia, Rector of the University of Cologne, 20 Dec. 1502.

Scriptis: Collectio Synodalis facta ad Clerum Coloniensem 1479 per Thomam Liel, de Scotia, Artium Magistrum et S. Theologiæ licentium.

Cf. Montfaucon in *Bibliotheca manuscriptorum*, fol. 35, refers to "Bibliotheca Regiæ Sueciæ ex Vaticana. No. 999."

MAJOR or MAYR (JOHN), c. 1470-1550.¹

Io. M. . . . in Matheū ad literam expositio, una cum trecentis et octo dubiis et difficultatibus ad ejus elucidationem admodum conducētibus passim insertis, quibus perlectis pervia erit quatuor evangelistarum series. In florentissima Parrhisiorum Universitate. Anno Salutoris n'ri Mcccc xviii. Jehan Grāion. Preface to James Beaton, Archbishop of Glasgow.

Cambridge University; Edinburgh; St. Andrews.

Io. M. HADINGTONANI Theologi in quatuor Evangelia expositiones luculente et disquisitiones contra hereticos plurime, premissa serie literarum indice, et additis ad finem operis quatuor questionibus non impertinentibus. Venundantur a quo impressæ Sunt

¹The long list of Major's philosophical works is printed in the Appendix. To Mr. T. G. Law we owe the ample, but not exhaustive, list of Major's works. They contain many prefaces, dedications and letters possessing real value for Scottish history. Æneas MacKay's *Life of Major*, S.H.S., vol. x. p. xxxi.

Iodoco Badio. Paris, 1529, fol. Preface to James Beaton, Archbishop of St. Andrews.

British Museum ; Oxford, Bodleian ; University of Cambridge ; Edinburgh ; Glasgow ; St. Andrews : Advocates' Library.

HISTORIA MAJORIS BRITANNIÆ tam Angliæ quam Scotiæ per J. M. nomine quidem Scotum professione autem theologum e veterum monumentis concinnata. Venundatur J.-B. Ascensio. Paris, 1521, 4°.

Beaulieux, *Bibliothèque de l'Université* ; Paris ; British Museum ; Edinburgh, Advocates' Library.

Born at Gleghornie (E. Lothian), Major taught at the Sorbonne and at Montaigu College in 1496. He returned to Scotland in 1518, and was professor at Glasgow University, where John Knox and Patrick Hamilton were his pupils. After a year's study at the University of Cambridge, in 1522, Major passed to the University of St. Andrews, where Buchanan was his pupil. In 1525 Major, wishing to escape the troubles of the times, returned to Paris, where he was regarded by all the learned world as the most distinguished champion of mediævalism,¹ *Ævo suo doctissimus habebatur theologus.*²

"If we consider Major as a professional schoolman, we find that he stands firm in the paths of the Catholic Church, and treats all deviation from its doctrine as pestilent and poisonous heresy, but, like the best Romanists of his age, he favours reforms within the Church by the Church itself."³

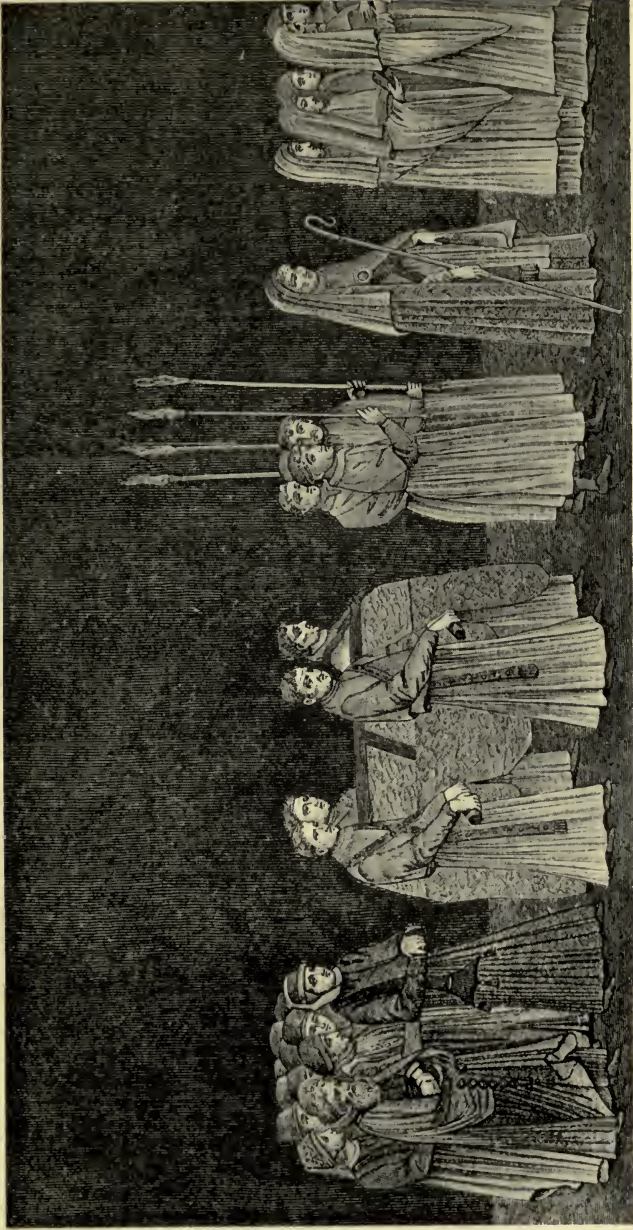
"The *magnum opus* of his life was the *Commentary on the four books of the Sentences* of Peter Lombard. His history of *Greater Britain* has many points of national and popular interest. It was written before the Reformation by a learned divine of European reputation, devotedly attached to the Church of Rome, and yet a thorough Scot, who scarcely wrote a chapter which does not bear witness to his love of country and home. John Major, too, was the first man to write the chronicles of Scotland or rather of *Greater Britain* in a broad and independent spirit."⁴

¹ *Cambridge Hist. of Literature*, vol. ii. p. 151.

² Hurter's (S.), *Nomenclator Literarius*, ii. p. 1218.

³ Æneas MacKay, *Historical Society* (notice on Major's *History*).

⁴ Graves Law, *Collected Essays* (1904), p. 106.



RECTOR OF UNIVERSITY OF PARIS ATTENDING A FUNERAL.

GRAY (JOHN), de Haddington, 1506.

THESAURI THEOLOGORUM, pars prima, primo libro sententiarum correspondens. Opus correctum per Joannem Gray de Scotia, artium et theologiæ doctoris. Mediolani, 1506.

British Museum, 1226. b. 30.

DECISIONES Jo. Gray, Scoti, de haydnton.

Cf. Picardus, Joa., alias, De Cambia. Thesaurus theologorum quatuor libris sententiar. correspondens, Doctorum et magistro[rum], sacra pagina professorum. 4 partes in 1 vol. Mediolani, J. de Castelliono, ad imp J. T. de Lignano, 1506. d. 12. Feb. Goth. 4. Cf. Panzer, vii. 383. 46.

British Museum, 1226. b. 30.

ANONYMOUS.

GARLANDIA, Multorum vocabulorum . . . interpretatio. 4°. Rouen, 1506. Pierre Violette for Andrew Myllar.

EXPOSITIO SEQUENTIARUM seu Prosarum secundum Usum Sarum. 1506.

British Museum, c. 35 c. 6.

Mr. Claudin has proved that this book was printed at Rouen by Laurence Hostingue for Andrew Millar.

BARCLAY (ALEXANDER), 1475? - 1552.

THE CASTELL OF LABOURE. Wynkind de Worde, 1506; Pynson, n.d; Cawood, n.d.

A translation of *Le Chateau de Labour* by Pierre Gringoire. 1499.

THE EGLOGUES OF ALEXANDER BARCLAY, PREST. Powel, n.d. Cambridge University Library.

THE SHYP OF FOLYS OF THE WORLDE. Pynson, 1509; Cawood, 1570.

See the excellent edition by T. H. Jamieson (2 vols.), Edin. 1874.

THE INTRODUCTORY TO WRITE AND TO PRONOUNCE FRENCH. Copland.

Bodleian Library.

THE MYRROUR OF GOOD MANERS. Pynson, n.d.

CRONYCLE compiled in Latin by the renowned Sallust. Pynson, n.d.

Cambridge University Library.

Born about 1475. Bale, in his *Illustrium M. Britannia Scriptorum Summarium*, introduces Barclay as *Scotus*. Dr. Wm. Bulleen, who lived many years in the northern counties of England, states that Barclay was "borne beyond the colde River of Twede." The argument in favour of Barclay's Scottish nationality is strengthened by the Scottish element in his vocabulary.¹

Of his Latin scholarship his *Eclogues* and his translation of Sallust's *Bellum Jugurthinum* furnish ample evidence. Barclay owes his chief fame to an English verse translation of the *Ship of Fools*, first published by Pynson in Dec., 1509.

The best account of Barclay and his works will be found prefixed to T. H. Jamieson's edition of the *Ship of Fools*, 2 vols., Edinburgh. See also Percy Society's publications and Sibbald's *Chronicle of Scottish Poetry*, ii. 393-424.

HENRYSON (ROBERT), 1430?—1506?

ORPHEUS AND EURYDICE, }
THE WANT OF WISE MEN } were printed in 1508.

THE MORAL FABILLIS OF ESOPE the Phrygian, compylit in Eloquent, and Ornate Scottis Meter, be Maister Robert Henrisone, Scholemaister of Dunfermling . . . Newlie Imprentit at Edinburgh, by Robert Lekpreuik, at the expense of Henrie Charteris : and ar to be sauld in this Buith, on the North Syde of the gait, above the Throne. Anno Do. MDLXX.

A unique copy of this edition is preserved in the library at Britwell Court, Bucks.

THE FABULOUS TALES OF ESOPE the Phrygian, compiled moste eloquently in Scottishe Metre by Master Robert Henrison, and now lately Englished . . . London, Smith, Anno 1577.

The only known copy of this edition was in the library of Sion College (*E.B.* ix. 40), but it is now missing. (See S.T.S. edition, vol. ii. pp. xi-xvi). This edition prints all the texts of the Fables *in extenso*, and gives a complete bibliography. The only collected editions of Henryson's poems are David Laing's edition, 1865, and Smith, G. Gregory, Scottish Text Society, in 3 vols.

¹ *Dict. Nat. Biography.*

THE TESTAMENT OF CRESSEID Compylit be M. Robert Henryson, Sculemaister in Dunfermling. Imprintit at Edinburgh be Henrie Charteris. MDXCIII.

This is the earliest known separate edition, and the first printed in Scotland. A unique copy is preserved in the British Museum. British Museum (unique copy).

Robert Henryson, apparently a native of Fife, was master of the Benedictine Abbey Grammar School in Dunfermline, and was in priest's orders. When he was incorporated in the University of Glasgow he was called "the Venerable Master Henrysone, Licentiate in Arts & Bachelor in Decrees." Descriptive rather than lyrical, he is at his best in describing scenes of rural life. His more characteristic qualities are perhaps best manifested in his *Moral Fables* and in the *Philosophical Lyrics*, where he often alludes to the troubles of his fatherland.

See Life in Laing's edition (1885); Millar's *Literary History of Scotland* (1903); T. F. Henderson's *Scottish Vernacular Literature* (1903); Eyre-Todd's *Medieval Scottish Poetry* (1892).

DUNBAR (WILLIAM), *c.* 1460-1520.

THE GOLDYN TARGE, 4° (I.) [1508?]. Chapman & Myllar. Advocates' Library.

THE TWA MARRIT WEMEN AND THE WEDO. 4°. Printed in Scotland.

THE FLYTING OF DUNBAR & KENNEDY. 4°. [*c.* 1508.] Chapman and Myllar.

THE BALLADE OF LORD BERNARD STEWART.¹ 4°. [1508.] Chapman & Myllar.

Advocates' Library.

Collected editions: *The Poems of William Dunbar*. 3 vols. Scottish Text Society. 1884-93. Standard edition.

In 1508 Louis XII., wishing to engage James IV. as his ally against Venice, despatched Marshal Bernard Stewart of Aubigny

¹ There is in the National Library in Paris a monument of Bernard Stewart's military science.

"Livret et traicté pour entendre quel ordre et train ung prince ou chef de guerre doit tenir pour conquerer ung pays ou passer ou traverser le pays des ennemys, Composé par Messire Berault Stuart et par Maistre Estienne Le

with a train of 80 horse on an embassy to the Scottish Court. He was treated with great distinction. Tournaments were given to celebrate his coming, and William Dunbar wrote a poem to welcome his arrival. Enfeebled by the Calabrian fevers, the aged warrior had only returned to his native country to lay his bones there, and, worn out by a long series of campaigns, he died in the house of his friend, Sir — Forester, at Corstorphine, near Edinburgh, in June, 1508. In fulfilment of a vow, he directed that his heart should be sent to the shrine of St. Ninian, in Galloway.¹ As Wood observes, it would appear that he was buried in the Church of the Blackfriars in Edinburgh, his last will being to this effect: "I bequeath my soul to Almighty God, the blessed Virgin Mary, and all the Saints, and my body to be buried in the Church of Blackfriars in Edinburgh. Likewise, I bequeath, on the day of my burial, to the poor, other pious works, and to the said friars £1400. . ." ²

Dunbar, who welcomed his arrival in his native land, wrote an elegy on his death, and Brantôme informs us that he was known as "The Chevalier sans reproche."³ He was the companion of Bayard and his rival in fame as a chivalrous soldier.⁴

Chapman & Myllar printed seven of Dunbar's poems in the first volume that issued from their press.

Collected editions: A careful edition by David Laing, 2 vols, 1834. Another by Small and Mackay for the Scottish Text Society, 1884-9. See Dr. T. M. Ross's *Scottish History and Literature*, 1884, and Oliphant Smeaton's *Dunbar*, 1898.

Dunbar received his early education at the school of Haddington. He entered the University of St. Andrews in 1475, and graduated four years later.

Scott's statement that Dunbar is unrivalled by any poet which Scotland ever produced strikes the highest note of praise.

Jeune, natif d'Aulbigny, son secrétaire et chappellain ordinaire" (sixteenth century, vellum MS. No. 20,003—S. Germain).

Another copy is in the possession of Lord Bute. On the first leaf is a fine illumination of the author dictating to his secretary; on the recto of the second leaf there is a large and fine representation of the Court of Francis I., a portrait of the King seated in the centre surrounded by his councillors, heralds, etc. Three other illustrations represent the siege of a town, the defence of a town, and a captured town being set on fire.

¹ Leslie, *History of Scotland*, Ban. ed., p. 77.

² *Historical MS., Third Report*, p. 392.

³ *Œuvres de Brantôme*, ed. Buchan, vol. i. 201.

⁴ "Le Sire d'Aubigny dont la loyauté était célébrée dans tout le royaume de Naples." *Sismondi*, ch. xxix.

According to the best critics, he is a satirist in the stronger sense; not unlike Chaucer, but more boisterous in his fun, and showing an imaginative range which has no counterpart in the southern poet. His satirical powers are best in his *Tidings from the Session*, an attack on the Law Courts, and in his *Satire on Edinburgh*, in which he denounces the filthy condition of the capital; in his fiercer invectives of the general satire, *The Epitaph on Donald Owre*, *The Vision of the Dance of the Sevin Deidlie Synnis*. The last is one of the best examples of Dunbar's realism and literary cunning in suiting the word and line to the sense. *Cambridge History of English Literature*, vol. ii. p. 250.

Many admire the versatility of the man who could range from the ornate imagery and polished diction of *The Thrissill and the Rois*, and *The Golden Targe*, to the shrewd wit and homely pathos of such poems as the *Remonstrance to the King*, and *The Petitioun of the Gray Horse*. His *Lament for the Makaris* is a masterpiece of pathos. It must in fairness be acknowledged that Dunbar's pages are too often disfigured by a gratuitous grossness of phraseology and ideas, unworthy of a churchman. No doubt as he grew older he became more pious, and perhaps there is no better specimen of Dunbar's metrical powers than what a critic rightly calls "that superb piece of word-music and rhymal ingenuity," the exquisite *Ballad of Our Lady*. Dunbar was employed by James IV. on various embassies to Paris and elsewhere. His ambition was to obtain a benefice, a small country kirk covered with heather. It was never given. His name disappears altogether after the ruinous defeat of Flodden, and David Laing conjectures that he may have fallen in the fight.

The works of at least twelve poets, enumerated in *The Lament for the Makaris*, have almost entirely perished, while Dunbar himself is not mentioned by any early writer on Scottish literature. His fame was restored by the publication of some of his poems in the *Evergreen* by Allan Ramsay in 1724. During this period, says David Laing, with one solitary exception, no mention of his name can be discovered.¹

HENRY THE MINSTREL.

THE ACTIS AND DEIDIS OF SCHIR WILLIAM WALLACE.
[1508?] Chepman & Myllar.

¹ See a careful article in *The Month*, by T. Elliot Ranken, 1904.

THE ACTIS & DEIDIS OF THE ILLUSTER AND VAILZEAND CAMPIOUN, SCHIR WILLIAM WALLACE, KNIGHT OF ELLERSLIE. Imprentit at Edinburgh be Robert Letpreuk at the expensis of Henry Charteris; and are to be sold in his Buith, on the North syde of ye gait aboute the Throne. Anno Do. MDLXX.

If we except fragments of older editions, this is the earliest edition of Blind Harry's work. It has passed through more editions than any other Scots book before the times of Burns and Scott.

Dr. Laing mentions the accidental discovery of twenty mutilated leaves of an ancient and unknown edition of the *Acts and Deeds of Sir William Wallace* which had been pasted together to stiffen the boards of an old quarto. From a comparison of the old original tracts contained in this volume, it appears that the work, if not printed by Chepman, was at least executed with his type. That many little treatises issued from his press, of which no trace can be discovered, was long suspected, but that an edition of a work as large as the Blind Minstrel's poem (about 280 pages in folio) should have so completely disappeared as to leave no vestige of its ever having passed through the press earlier than 1570 serves to show how extensive the loss must have been which our national literature sustained in the course of the sixteenth century.

Mackay's Introduction, S.T.S., p. xiii. Dickson & Edmond, p. 240.

ANONYMOUS.

THE PORTEOUS OF NOBLENES. 4°. Chepman & Myllar.

COMMENDATION OF THE TWELVE VIRTUES "IN ANE NOBILMAN." Advocates' Library.

SIR EGLAMORE OF ARTOYS. 4°. Chepman & Myllar. 1508. Advocates' Library.

ULRIC IN PERSONAS. Chepman & Myllar. Advocates' Library.

ELPHINSTON (WILLIAM), Bishop of Aberdeen.

BUKE OF GUDE COUNSALE TO THE KING. 4°. 1508. Chepman & Myllar.

Advocates' Library.

Written before the middle of the fifteenth century, and evidently addressed to James II. at the time when he assumed the reins of government. It was long supposed to have been the work of Bishop Elphinston, and is so referred to by Dr. Laing. (Cf. Dickson & Edmond, *Annals of Scottish Printing*.)

BREVIARIUM ABERDONENSE. 2 vols. 8°. Impensis Walteri Chepman. By the Reverend Father in Christ, William Bishop of Aberdeen, collected with special care and very great labour . . . Printed in the town of Edinburgh by the command and at the charges of the honourable Walter Chepman, merchant in the said town, on the fourth day of June in the year of our Lord 1510.

Four copies have survived to our time ; all of these are defective.

There is an incomplete copy in the Advocates' Library, one in the Library of the University of Edinburgh, another in the Library of the University of Aberdeen, the fourth is in the Library of the Earl of Strathmore at Glamis Castle.

The Aberdeen Breviary was reprinted in 1854 by James Toovey, London.

Mr. David Laing states that the work was prepared and completed under the personal superintendence of Wm. Elphinston, Bishop of Aberdeen.

It was printed at the expense of Chepman. We are left in doubt as to the name of the printer. Walter Chepman, who was Dean of Guild of Edinburgh, was a man of property, respectability, and consideration. No inconsiderable portion of his wealth was devoted to religious purposes.

In the last year of the reign of James IV. Chepman erected an aisle on the south side of the Collegiate Church of St. Giles', Edinburgh, and there endowed an altar for a priest to officiate and pray for the salvation of the souls of the King and Queen, of himself, his wife and also his former spouse, and other relations (according to the usual forms of such endowments. 1513. *R.M. Sigilli*, p. 844). Scarcely three weeks had elapsed when the sad tidings of the King's fate at Flodden reached Edinburgh.

"Fifteen years later, towards the close of his own life, Chepman exhibited a fresh instance of his attachment to the memory of his old master. Having endowed a mortuary chapel in the lower part of the cemetery of St. Giles' Church on the 12th of August, which was confirmed under the Great Seal on the 16th of September, 1528, the priest was enjoined to offer prayers, as usual, not only for the souls of the reigning King, for the founder and his wife, Agnes Cockburne, and for Margaret Kerkettle or Carkettle, his former spouse, but especially for the repose of the souls of the King, the nobles and his faithful subjects who were slain at Flodden" (*Poems of William Dunbar*, edited by David Laing. Supplement, pp. 294, 295).

A nephew of Chepman named John Chepman imitated the works of piety of his uncle. In 1537 he granted an annuity of thirty-one merks out of certain lands and tenements in Edinburgh for the support of a chaplain at the altar of St. John, in the aisle built and founded by his uncle.

CRAB (GILBERT DE), died *c.* 1522.

TRACTATUS TERMINORUM MORALIUM . . . a Magistro Gilberto Crab in lucem editus, toti philosophiæ prævius actuum atque habituum texturam clare enodans cum contentorum indice feliciter incipit. Parisiis (s.d.). 8°. Sign. A.D. [1500?]

Bibl. Nationale ; Signet Library.

COMMENTARIUS ARISTOTELIS et Textus ethicorum ad Nycomachum. Parisiis, 1509. 4°. 308 ff.

Bibl. Nationale, Réserve E-307.

COMMENTARIUS in lib. Aristotelis de Convenientia Politicæ et economicæ . . . du Boullay, v. p. 875. Paris, Jean Petit.

Sevilla, Columbine Library Cat., No. 1294.

TRACTATUS NOTITIARUM. Paris. n.d.

Paris, Library of the University ; Edinburgh, Signet Library, 103 k.

QUESTIONES ŒCONOMICÆ a vico Straminis disputatæ. See du Boullay, v. p. 875.

Gilbert Crab, sub-dean of Clare, near Bordeaux (*c.* 1522). His name is associated with the Crabstone and Craibstone Street in Aberdeen, his native city. He came from a Flemish stock settled in Aberdeen since the days of Robert Bruce. He was M.A. of the University of Paris in 1503, and Regent of the Burgundian College there. He died at Bordeaux in 1522, a member of the Carmelite order.

See *Musa Aberdonensis*, p. xx, and *Scottish Notes and Queries*, x. 3. vii. 10 ; du Boullay, *Hist. de l'Université de Paris*, vol. v. p. 875, vol. vi. p. 935. Possevinus & Spottiswood.

CRANSTON (DAVID), Doctor of Sorbonne.

POSITIONES PHYSICALES magistri dauid Craston. Paris, s.a. 8°.

Edinburgh University ; Aberdeen University.

TRACTATUS INSOLUBILIUM ET OBLIGATIONUM magistri Davidis Cranston de novo recognitus et Correctus per magistrum Guillel-mum Mandreston et magistrum Anthonium Silvestri, ejus discipulos. Parisiis, *circa* 1512, fol.



WILLIAM ELPHINSTON, BISHOP OF ABERDEEN.

DE IMMATURA nostri Davidis Cranston Scoti morte . . . carmen elegiacum.

Paris, Bibl. Nationale, Réserve 671 (4).

Another edition, 1522.

Sevilla, Columbine Library.

QUESTIONES MORALES M. Martini magistri [Le Maistre] . . . de fortitudine novissime . . . limatè adiecta tabula alphabetico ordine contexta per David Cranston . . . *Impressum parisiis per Guillerm. Anabat.* Quæstiones additæ in librum de Fortitudine Magistri Martini de magistris per Daudem Cranston Scotum in theologia baccalaureum . . . Paris, 1510, fol.

Bibl. Nationale, Réserve ; British Museum ; Bodleian, Oxford ; Cambridge University.

MARTINI MAGISTRI QUÆSTIONES MORALES de Fortitudine adjecta Tabula alphabetica per D. Cranston. Paris, J. Petit, s.a., fol. Quæstiones additæ . . . per D. Cranston. J. Petit, s.a.

Catalogue of Dr. Laing's Library, No. 2359.

MORALIA ACUTISSIMI ET CLARISSIMI DOCTORIS . . . Jacobi Almain cū additionibus eiusdem et David Cranston Scoti non ante hac impressis. *Venundantur Parrhisiis ab Claudio Chevallō* s.a. . . Paris, 1520, 1524, 1525, 1526. 8°.

Bibl. Nationale ; St. Andrews University.

AUREA . . . Jacobi Almain opuscula, omnibus theologis perquam utilia, cum additionibus Davidis Cranston, ex recensione Vincentii Poesmier. Parisiis, per Egidium Gourmont, 1517, fol.

Panzer, viii. 41.

Another edition. Parisiis, 1518.

Bibl. Nationale.

MORALIA ACUTISSIMI THEOL. PROF. M. JACOBI ALMAIN SENONENSIS, cum additionibus M. David Cranston Scoti . . . Parisiis 1525.

Cambridge University.

ACUTISSIMI VIRI JACOBI ALMAIN MORALIA quæ vocât cū ipsius authoris et D. Cranston additionibus . . . adjectus est et libellus de autoritate ecclesiæ contra Thomam de vio . . . *J. Petit. Parisiis, 1526, 8°.*

British Museum ; Oxford, Bodley.

David Cranston was educated in Paris at the College of Montaigu among the poor scholars under John Major. He subsequently became regent and professor of *belles lettres* in the College. He became bachelor of theology in 1519, and afterwards doctor of Sorbonne. David Cranston left everything he possessed to the poor scholars of Montaigu, and is considered one of the founders of the College.

See Necrologium Collegii Scotorum MS. (Blairs College).

CRASTON (JOANNES).

VOCABULARIUM LATINO-GRÆCUM and VOCABULARIUM GRÆCO-LATINUM. Impressum per Dyonygium de Bolonia, die x mensis Decembris MCCCCLXXXIII.

Columbine Library, Sevilla.

CAUBRAITH (ROBERT).

QUADRIPERTITUM IN OPPOSITIONES, Conversiones Hypotheticas et Modales magistri Roberti Caubraith omnem ferme difficultatem dialecticam enodans, ex off. Ascensiana, 1511, fol.

Oxford, Bodleian Library.

QUADRUPARTITUM IN OPPOSITIONES . . . diligenter recognitum et labeculis tersum. Vænundantur Parrhisiis in ædibus Iodoci Badii et Emundi Fabri. 1516, fol. A la fin: Ex officina Ascensiana rursus ad Nonas Octobris, MDXVI., fol.

Glasgow University ; Paris, Mazarin Library, 3597.

About this time, observes Mr. Dickson,¹ there is a gap in the succession of Scottish printers, and we are led to infer that the printing materials were either sold or laid aside, from the fact that during the last fifteen years of Chepman's life all the works of learned Scotsmen at home and abroad were printed on the Continent.

¹ *Annals of Scottish Printing*, by R. Dickson and P. J. Edmond, 1890, p. 99.

M'GREGOR (SIR JAMES).

THE DEAN OF LISMORE'S BOOK. A selection of Ancient Gaelic Poetry from a Manuscript Collection made by Sir James M'Gregor, Dean of Lismore, in the beginning of the sixteenth century. Edited, with a translation and notes, by William Forbes Skene. Edinburgh, 1862.

James M'Gregor appears as a notary public, an office then held by ecclesiastics, in the year 1511, and he early attained to honour and influence, for in 1514 we find him Dean of Lismore,¹ an island in Argyllshire, which was at that time the episcopal see of the bishops of Argyll. He died in 1551, and was buried in the choir of the old church of Inchadin.

In 1512 James M'Gregor endeavoured to rescue from oblivion the oral literature of the Highlands by transcribing such poems he could collect; he wrote them down in a phonetic spelling which has rendered his collection valuable as indicating the pronunciation of the language at the time and the degree of divergence between the spoken dialects and the standard Irish.²

A few years ago Mr. Alexander Carmichael embodied in two splendid volumes (*Carmina Gadelica*)³ the labour of forty years spent in collecting orally more than two hundred specimens of the traditional hymns of the people of the Highlands and Western Isles.

These *Carmina* are given in their original Gaelic, accompanied by a translation. All are deeply religious in character, consisting of invocations of the Blessed Trinity, Our Blessed Lord, His Mother, and the saints in all the circumstances in daily life. It is remarkable how constantly the thought of Mary runs through almost all, even when the context may not seem to suggest it.

Examples alone can give an adequate idea of the devotional beauty of these poetic songs, some of them dating from the eighth century.

There are invocations of our Lady at the kindling of the fire, there are prayers before fishing or the chase, and before travelling.

There are songs for reaping, grinding corn, milking the cow, and other household duties.

M'Gregor: "An Ancient Gaelic Treatise on the Symbolism of the Eucharist," *Transactions of Aberdeen Ecclesiastical Society*, No. xi. 1896. Aberdeen, 1898.

¹ Cosmo Innes, *Origines Parochiales*, vol. ii. pt. i. p. 161.

² Skene, *Celtic Scotland*, ii. p. 461.

³ *Carmina Gadelica*, by A. Carmichael. Constable, Edinburgh. See article in the *Month* by Rev. M. Barrett, O.S.B.

JOANNES DE IRLANDIA, c. 1515, Rector of the University of Paris, Doctor of Sorbonne, Rector of Yarrow and quondam confessor to James IV.

OPERA THEOLOGICA MSS.

Preserved in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.

A long extract from John's writings stands first in the Asloan MS., "On the Passioun," etc.

We have clues to his authorship of other vernacular treatises of a semi-theological character which are not extant. The place of his prose in the history of the Scottish language has been discussed in c. iv. of the *Cambridge History of English Literature*, vol. ii. p. 97.

John of Ireland excuses his Scots style because he was "thretty 3eris nurist in Fraunce, and in the noble study of Paris in latin tounge, and knew nocht the grat eloquens of Chauceir na colouris that mon usis in this Inglis metir."

The text of the long *Treatise on political wisdom and rule of life for a prince*, by John Ireland, rector of Yarrow and quondam confessor to James IV., is preserved in the Advocates' Library.

Ferrerius has left us a short notice on John of Ireland :

"In literatorum numerus fuit unus insignis theologus Ioannes cognomento Irlandus natione Scotus, qui Parisiis inter Sorbonicos doctores plurimum excellebat... De eo cum primum audivisset Rex non quievit donec honestissime conditione invitatum in patria ad se revocasset. Quem quidem, ubi in Scotiam rediisset non solum his literarum artibus ut antea fama de illo vulgaverat præcellens, sed pietate quoque, moribus, et concionandi ad populum mira dexteritate ornatissimus, humanissimus excepit, ac paulo post sacerdotio amplissimo donavit. s.a. (1471, James III.)." (Ferrerius, *Scotorum Historiæ Appendix*, Parisiis, 1575, p. 390.)

LOKERT (GEORGE), Rector of the University of St. Andrews.

SCRIPTUM IN MATERIA NOTICIARUM. Venundantur Parrhisiis in vico sancti Jacobi sub intersignio diui Martini.

Colophon: *Finit scriptura... Georgii Lokert ayrensis Scoti. Parrhisiis impressa opera Nicolai de pratris pro Dionysio Roce. Anno 1514 die vero xxiv men' Novembris. (Finis) 1514. 8°.*

Advocates' Library; Edinburgh University.

SCRIPTUM IN MATERIA NOTICIARUM Georgii Lokert. Paris, 1518, 8°.

Signet Library.

AUREUS NOTITIARUM LIBELLUS. Caen, M. & G. Angier, s.a., 8°.

See Leopold Delisle, *De l'imprimerie à Caen*.

George Lockhart, provost of the Collegiate Church of Crichton, in Mid-Lothian, was professor of arts at the College of Montaigu in Paris in 1516. There he must have been the contemporary of Pierre Tempête, who died about 1530. Lockhart was rector of the University of St. Andrews from 1521 to 1523. He died at Glasgow on the 22nd of June, 1547.

SCRIPTUM IN MATERIA NOTITIARUM Georgii Lokert. Parisiis, 1520, 4°.

QUESTIONES ET DECISIONES PHYSICALES insignium virorum . . . Alberti de Saxoniam . . . Paris, 1518.

British Museum.

TRACTATUS EXPONIBILIIUM . . . Georgii Lokert Scoti et artium et sacræ paginæ professoris accutissimi. Parisiis, 1522, 4°.

Edinburgh University.

DE OPPOSITIONIBUS. Parisiis, 1523, 4°.

Dedicated to James Henryson.

TERMINI MAGISTRI G. LOKERT. Parisiis (c. 1523), 4°.

SILLOGISMI GEORGII LOKERT Sacræ Theologiæ professoris. Paris, 1527.

Edinburgh University.

MYLN (ALEXANDER), c. 1474-1548.

VITÆ DUNKELDENSIS ECCLESIAE EPISCOPORUM, a prima sedis fundatione ad annum MDXV, ab Alexandro Myln ejusdem Ecclesiae canonico conscriptæ. Editio altera cui accedit Appendix cum hominum et locorum indice. Edinburgi, 1831, 4°.

Bannatyne Club.

REGISTRUM ABBACIAE CAMBUSKENNETH.

Grampian Club.

Alexander Myln was educated at St. Andrews, where he graduated in 1494. Having taken orders, he became first a canon of the Cathedral of Aberdeen and afterwards rector of Lundie. He built the bridge of Dunkeld, and was appointed

Master Mason to James V. His accounts are preserved in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh. About the year 1515 Myln wrote a history in Latin of the bishops of Dunkeld, which he dedicated to Gavin Douglas. The work, says Sheriff Mackay, is well written. In 1517 Leo X. appointed him abbot of Cambuskenneth. He made an agreement with the abbot of St. Victor in Paris for the better education of novices both in arts and theology, and enforced a strict observance of the rules. We are told by one of the novices that Myln specially required the reading of Scripture during dinner, frequently preached himself, and gave the other monks an opportunity of preaching.

Myln went in 1524 on an embassy to the English Court to treat of the marriage of James V. and Mary Tudor. When in 1532 the king instituted the Court of Session as the central and supreme civil court of Scotland, it was arranged that the president should be an ecclesiastic, partly because a large part of its revenues was supplied by the Church, and partly because the clergy were the only class at that time thoroughly trained in law. Myln presided over the court until his death in 1549, and his "capacity for judicial office was shown by the careful rules of Court drawn up by him and embodied in the first *Act of Sederunt*."¹

MANDERSTON (WILLIAM), Rector of the University of Paris.

BIPARTITUM IN MORALI PHILOSOPHIA OPUSCULUM. Paris, 1517, 4°.

Paris, Mazarin Library.

Another edition. Parrhisiis, 1518, 4°.

Paris, Bibl. de l'Université; Advocates' Library.

Another edition. Paris, s.a.

Cambridge University.

Another edition. Paris, 1523, 8°. The volume contains the following poems and letters:

Willelmi Graym, Scoti, de Fintre carmen ad juvenes ut moralibus incumbant.

¹ Sheriff Mackay, *Dict. Nat. Biography*; Ruddiman, *Epistolæ Regum Scotorum*, ii. p. 72; Tytler, *Life of Sir Thomas Craig*; cf. R. Myln, *Master Masons*, Edinburgh, 1905.

Gulielmus Manderston Jacobo Beton Sancti Andreae Archipresuli, 1523.

Robertus Gra. medicinæ amator præceptori suo Vilelmo Manderstō apolloniæ artis professori peritissimo.

Edinburgh University.

Another edition. Paris, 1526, 12°.

Mazarin Library.

TRIPARTITUM EPITHOMA DOCTRINALE ET COMPENDIOSUM in totius dialectices artis principia a Gulielmo Mänderstō Scoto collectū et secūdo revisum cum multis additionibus necnon questione de futuro contingenti insignitum.

Tripartitum epithoma

Principia communissima dyalectices

Tractatulus terminorum. Parua Logicalia

Quæstio de futuro contingenti.

s.l. n.d.

Verso. Guilelm' Manderston medices professor... Andreae formã: Sancti Andreae archipræsuli... Ex Lutetia Parisiorum. Anno 1520. 14 Kal. Dec. 4°.

Edinburgh, Advocates' Library.

TRIPARTITUM EPITHOMA DOCTRINALE ET COMPENDIOSUM in totius Dyalectices artis principia a G. M. Scoto nuperrime collectum.

Principia communissima dyalectices

Tripartitum epithoma

Tractatulus terminorum

Parua Logicalia.

Parisiis, 1520, 4°.

Another edition. Cadomi, s.a., 8°.

Bibl. Nationale, 9. 3184.

GULIELMI MANDERSTON COMPENDIOSA DIALECTICES EPITOME ab autore recens emendata et ab innumeris quibus undique scatebat mendis liberata. Item et ejusdem quæstio de futuro contingenti. Parhisiis, 1528, 8°, 143 ff.

Simon de Colins, *Bibliographia*, p. 128; cf. Prantl, iv. p. 259.

DE VIRTUTIBUS in generali et de quatuor virtutibus cardinalibus in speciali. Paris, 1520, 4°.

Mazarin Library, ^{pièce} 14346.

DIALECTICA. Paris, 1528, 8°.

Mazarin Library.

DAVIDIS CRANSTON, TRACTATUS DE INSOLUBILIUM ET OBLIGATIONUM recognitus a G. Manderston.

Mazarin Library, $\frac{\text{pièce}}{380r}$.

William Manderston :

B.A., Glasgow University, 4 Nov. 1506.

Lec. in medic., Dec. 1523.

Rector Univers. Sⁱ Andreæ, 1530.

Rector, Univers. Parisiens ; cf. du Boullay, vol. v.

ADAM L'ECOSSAIS, ou LE PRÉMONTRÉ.

LIBER BEATÆ Dei genitricis ecclesiæ Præmonstratensis. Paris, 1518, fol.

Mazarin Library, 7070.

Another edition. Ed. by Gilles de Gourmont.

Mazarin Library, 2770.

The first book contains fourteen sermons on the Rules and Customs of the Canons of the Order of "Prémontré."

EXIMII ADAMI PRÆMONSTRATENSIS, Candidæ casæ in Scotia Abbatis et Episcopi *Opera omnia*. Antwerpia, 1659, in fol.

Cf. Migne's *Latin Patrology*, 1855, 4°.

COMPASSIO BEATÆ MARIE. 8°. [1520?] Mandato Karoli Stule, John Story.

A sheet of eight small leaves bound up at the end of the Glamis copy of the *Breviarium Aberdonense*. One copy known. n.d. Probably printed about 1520.

The unique original establishes the fact that John Story printed them in Edinburgh at the command of Charles Stule. We really know nothing more (Robert Dickson's *Annals of Scottish Printing*, p. 101).

The piece contains the office of Our Lady of Pity, or Compassion of the Virgin. Along with this is the legend of the Advent of the relics of St. Andrew, brought to Scotland in the third century by St. Regulus, a Greek monk of Patræ, abridged in the identical words of Bower (*ibid.* p. 100).

AD SERENISSIMUM SCOTORUM REGEM IACOBUM QUINTUM de suscepto Regni Regimine a diis feliciter ominato strena. Impressum Ediburgi (*sic*) apud Thomam Davidson.

Only one copy known. B.M. c. 4 g. 12. About the year 1528. Reprinted by Beloe in his literary anecdotes.

MELVILLE (JAMES).

CERTAMEN cum Lutheranis, Saxonix habitum, per Jacobum Melvil Scotum. s.l. 1530.

See *Miscellany of the Wodrow Society*, vol. i. pp. 27-28.

BOECE (HECTOR), b. c. 1465, d. 1536.

HECTORIS BOETHII, Murthlacensium et Aberdonensium Episcoporum Vitæ. Parisiis, J. Badius, 1522.

Paris, Sainte-Geneviève; Aberdeen University; British Museum.

SCOTORUM HISTORIÆ a prima gentis origine, cum aliarum et rerum et gentium illustratione non vulgari. Paris, J. Badius, 1526.

Paris, Arsenal; Mazarin; Aberdeen; British Museum.

Second edition. Paris, 1574 and 1575.

Bibl. Nationale.

This is the completed edition, and the proper one for literary purposes.

HISTORIE AND CRONIKLIS OF SCOTLAND. fol. [1542]?

Translated into excellent idiomatic Scots vernacular by Archdeacon Bellenden (Davidson).

British Museum; University of Edinburgh.

Hector Boece or Boyce and Boethus, born at Dundee c. 1465, d. 1536, was doctor of theology of the University of Paris and a professor at the College of Montaigu, where he formed a lasting friendship with Erasmus. As a historian Boece has been severely blamed for his credulity in matters of historical origin.¹ Dr. Johnson says: "Boece may justly be considered and revered as one of the revivers of elegant learning." Erasmus gave him a public testimony of esteem by inscribing to him a catalogue of his works.

His *Lives of the Bishops of Mortlach* (Aberdeen) displays his talents to high advantage. His account of the excellent bishop

¹ Bannatyne Club.

Elphinstone leaves an extremely pleasing expression of his literary powers and his command of Latin.¹

See *Aberdeen Quater. Studies, Bibliography*, p. 587.

"A metrical version of Boece's book identified as the work of a William Stewart, a descendant of the Wolf of Badenoch, lay dormant until it was resuscitated among the chronicles and memorials issued by the Master of the Rolls. The editing of the *Buik of the Chroniklis of Scotland* was one of the labours of poor Turnbull."²

VAUS (JOHN), 1490-1538.

RUDIMENTA PUERORUM in artem grammaticam per Joannem Vaus Scotum. Paris, Badius Ascensius, 1522.

Edinburgh, D. Laing's Library.

Probably the first book to pass through the press of Andro Myllar at Edinburgh in 1508 was a Scots-Latin *Rudimenta* by John Vaus, of which only a single leaf has been preserved in the University Library.

IN PRIMAM DOCTRINALIS ALEXANDRINI de nominum ac verborum declinationibus atq; formationibus partem, ab Iodoco Badio Ascensio recognitam, magistri Joannis Vaus, natione Scoti et percelebris Abredonensium academiae grammatici commentarii ab eodem Ascensio itidem recogniti atque impressi. Sub prelo Ascensiano, ad idus martias M.D.XXII.

This volume contains three letters:

(a) Iodocus Badius Ascensius, studiosis Abredonensis academiae philosophis, salutem (1 v°).

(b) Joannes Vaus, artium bonarum professor studiosis Abredonensium gymnasii, nuper feliciter instituti, scholasticis, salutem...—Ex inclyta Parrhisiorum Lutetia, salutiferi partus XXII supra millesimum et quingentesimum mense februario (fol. 2).

(c) Robbertus Græ Aberdonensis Studiosæ juventuti inibi commoranti Salutem... Valet. Idibus februarii, ex collegio Bonæ Curiae anno 1522 (fol. 95 v° et 96).

The only copy known is preserved in the library of Aberdeen University.

¹ T. H. Millar, *History of Scottish Literature*, p. 113.

² John Hill Burton, *The Scot Abroad*, p. 242.

The commentary on the first part of the *Doctrinale* of Alexander Villedieu was followed by:

RUDIMENTA ASCENSIANA, cum prima parte Doctrinalis, diligenter recognita et explanata, cumque syntaxi pneitus per eundem reposita et dictionariolo in primam partem addendo. Vænundantur Eadio, cum gratia et privilegio in quadriennium. Paris, 1523, 4°.

Library of David Laing.

A second and revised edition of the *Rudimenta* was published in 1531.

RUDIMENTA PUERORUM in artem grammaticam per Ioannem Vaus Scotum: ex variis collecta: in quibus tres præcipui sunt libelli. Primus de Octo partibus orationis fere ex Donato. Secundus de earundem partium interpretatione lingua vernacula. Tertius, de vulgari Scotis eruditione, continens in se quinque capita. Primum, De Declinationibus nominum præmissa Latinarum Literarū diuisione pro sequentibus necessaria. Secundum, De Formatione temporum omniū moderū. Tertium, De Concordantiis grammaticalibus. Quartum, De Resolutione grammaticali, breuissima de constructione oratoria, adiecta appendice. Quintum, De Regimine omnium partium orationis in generali. Quartus itidem lingua Scotica seorsum additur libellus, continens Interrogatiunculas de exactiore nominū et verborū regimine, una cum regulis, quæ a pueris ob facilitatem aureæ vocantur: præmissis etiam ad rem ipsam attinentibus nominū et verborum divisionibus.

Colophon: Hæc rudimenta Grammatices impressa sunt rursus preli Iodoci Badii Ascensii Scoticæ linguæ imperiti: proinde si quid in ea erratum est, minus est mirandum. Finem autem acceperunt VIII Calend. Nouemb. 1531.

This is a revised edition of the issue of 1522. These works by Vaus are the first text-books printed for Aberdeen students. The only copy of each now known is preserved in Aberdeen University Library. See *Scottish Notes and Queries*, xii. 125.

John Vaus, Latinist, and the earliest writer on grammar, was born at Aberdeen about 1490. He appears to have studied at Paris.¹

¹ See verses addressed by him to his fellow-students in Lockhart's *Materia Noticiarum*, Paris, 1514; *Dict. Nat. Biography*; W. Keith, *Musa Aberdonensis*; *Scottish Notes and Queries*, x. 100, xii. 98; Irvine's *Scottish Writers*, vol. i. p. 5, note.

The exact date of his appointment to King's College is not known (c. 1516). The Town Council Registers record that in 1520 Sir John Waus, chaplain of the Altar of Jesus, in St. Nicholas, became possessed of a tenement.

His works were published by Ascensius. Vaus paid a visit to Paris in 1522 for the purpose of publishing a grammatical work, and he speaks of his journey being attended with the greatest risks by land and sea, and dangers from unscrupulous pirates.

Boece, the Principal of the College, describes him as "... *admodum eruditus, sermone elegans, sententiis venustus, labore invictus.*" By Ferrerius he is styled "*clarissimus vir, amœnissimo ingenio, suavissimis moribus, ornatissimus, et de juventute Scotica bene meritus*" (Academical Dissertation. Printed at Paris, 1539).

To Leopold Delisle we owe the following notice of John Vaus :

"Ce grammairien, qui a enseigné les humanités de 1515 à 1537 aux écoliers du Collège du Roy et de l'Université d'Aberdeen, avait composé un commentaire sur la première partie du Doctrinal d'Alexandre Villedieu ; Jean Vaus, après avoir achevé la rédaction, probablement dans le cours de l'année 1521, résolut de le faire imprimer pour le soustraire aux caprices et à l'incurie des copistes ignorants, Jean Vaus nourrit alors l'ambitieux projet de faire imprimer son livre à Paris, où il savait devoir trouver plusieurs de ses compatriotes affiliés à l'Université. Il ne s'effraya pas des dangers d'une longue traversée à une époque où la mer était sillonnée en tous sens par des bâtiments de pirates. Il débarqua à Dieppe ; d'ou il se rendit à Paris. Il fut accueilli dans cette ville à bras ouverts par notre grand imprimeur Josse Bade, dont les travaux ont exercé une si grande influence sur la réforme des études en France au commencement du xvi^e siècle. Josse Bade avait une grande sympathie pour la jeune Université d'Écosse qu'il considérait à bon droit comme une fille de l'Université de Paris. Après avoir attentivement revu le commentaire de Jean Vaus il s'empressa de le faire passer sous ses presses. L'édition tout entière dut être expédiée en Écosse. On n'en connaît plus que l'exemplaire conservé à Aberdeen" (Leopold Delisle, *Josse Bade et Jean Vaus*, Paris, 1896).

DOUGLAS (GAWIN), Bishop of Dunkeld, b. 1474,
d. 1522.

THE PALICE OF HONOUR. 4°. At the press of Thomas Davidson (c. 1530).

According to David Laing.

THE PALIS OF HONOUR, etc. Imprinted at London in Fleet Street, at the sign of the rose garland, by William Copland. God save Queen Marie. n.d. (probably 1553).

HEIR BEGINNIS ANE TREATISE, callit the Palice of Honour, compylit be Mr. Gawine Dowglas, Bishop of Dunkeld. Small device by John Ross. Imprintit at Edinburgh be John Ross, for Henrie Charteris, Anno 1579.

Advocates' Library.

DIALOGUS . . . inter Gavin Douglas, ecclesiæ b. Egidii Edenburg. prefect. et M. Cranstonem in Joannes Major, in primum Sentent. Paris, 1510 (fol. 2, 6).

British Museum.

THE XIII. BUKES OF ENEADOS of the famose Poete Virgill. Translated out of Latyne verses into Scottish metir, bi the Reverend Father in God, Mayster Gawin Douglas, Bishop of Dunkeld and unkil to the Erle of Angus. Every buke hauing hys particular Prologe. Imprinted at London, 1553, by William Copland.

The only collected edition is *The Poetical Works of Gawin Douglas, Bishop of Dunkeld*, with Memoirs, Notes and Glossary by John Small, M.A. 4 vols. Edinburgh, 1874.

Douglas was born c. 1474, and completed his early training in 1494, when he graduated at St. Andrews.

"Douglas shows himself a master of versification. He has a fine sense. What is chiefly distinctive about the work is not its poetry but its scholarship" (Ross, *Hist. of Scottish Literature*, p. 331).

"Douglas has the honour of the first metrical translation of a Latin classic in Britain, although soon followed by others. Virgil was the most popular of the classical writers, and before the end of the sixteenth century his works had passed through ninety editions. In the days of Douglas they were read by young and old" (Mackintosh, *Hist. of Civilisation in Scotland*, p. 313).

"A critic of high consideration has recently said that no poet, not even Dante himself, ever drank more deeply of the spirit of Virgil than Gavin Douglas" (*Cambridge Hist. of English Literature*, vol. ii. p. 258).

Sir Walter Scott has said: "The genius of Dunbar and Gavin Douglas is sufficient to illuminate whole centuries of ignorance."

To know the literary work of Douglas see the admirable edition of his poems, with biography and preface, by John Small. Also articles in the *Scottish Church*, March, 1886, and an article by Mr. Andrew Lang in *Ward's Anthology*. See also Dr. J. Ross's *Scottish Hist. of Literature to the Reformation*.

JOHNSONE (JOHN).

AN CONFORTABLE EXHORTATION of our mooste holy Christen faith And her frutes written (unto the Christen brethrene in Scotlande) after the poore Worde of God. "By John Johnstone an humble professor of holy diuinite." Paris, 20 of January 1535-56, printed by Peter Congeth. 8°.

British Museum, C. 37. a. 28 (7).

BELLENDEN (JOHN), 1495.

... THE HYSTORIE AND CRONIKLIS OF SCOTLAND ... Translaitit laitly be Maister Johne Bellenden, archdene of Murray, Chanon of Ros. [MDXXXVI?]. Tho. Davidson.

British Museum; University of Edinburgh; Ryland Library, Manchester.

The title, in large black letter, stands out in bold relief over the large engraving of the Royal Arms.

John Bellenden, "Archdene" of Murray, was born at Haddington about 1495. In 1508 he matriculated at the University of St. Andrews. Shortly after he went to Paris, where he took the degree of Doctor of Divinity at the Sorbonne. Returning to Scotland, he was attached to the establishment of James V. as "clerk of his comptis." In 1530 and 1531 Bellenden was appointed by the King to translate into Scottish vernacular Boece's *History*, which had been published in Paris in 1526. His translation constitutes the earliest specimen of Scottish prose.

Bellenden's free translation contains many passages not to be

found in Boece, and, in some respects, may be considered almost as original work.

Bellenden was also commanded by the King to translate *Livy*. His translation was first published in 1822 by Maitland, Lord Dundrennan. As to his poems, see the Hunterian Society.

The opposition which Bellenden presented to the overthrow of the ancient Church brought him into such odium that he retired from his country and died at Rome about the year 1550.

HAYUS (ARCHIBALDUS), d. c. 1547.

AD ILLUSTRISS. TIT. S. STEPHANI in Monte Cælio Cardinalem, D. Davidem Betoun, Primate[m] Scotiæ, Archiepiscopum S. Andreæ, Episco. Meripocensem, de fællici accessione dignitatis Cardinalitæ, gratulatorius panegyricus Archibaldi Hayi.

Addictissimus Consobrinus Vester, Archibaldus Hayus. Parisiis, ex Monte Acuto, Calendis Augusti, 1539. R.C.V.

British Museum, 4902, e. 14; Advocates' Library.

HECUBA EURIPIDIS latine per Erasmus cum commentariis Arch. Hayes. Paris, 1543, 4°.

Mazarin Library, 10,461.

On the 29th June, 1546, Archibald Hay was presented to the Principalship of St. Mary's College, St. Andrews. The *Panegyricus* gives a sad picture of the abuses which disgraced the Church of Scotland in 1539. He judges it "to be intolerable that an entrance to the Church lies open to all without selection, and that some of the entrants bring with them utter ignorance, others a false pretense of knowledge, some a mind corrupted by the greatest sins." A. Hay died on the 1st of October, 1547.

WILSON (FLORENCE), FLORENTIUS VOLUSENUS, c. 1504-47.

COMMENTATIO QUÆDAM THEOLOGICA quæ eadem precatio est... in Aphorismos dissecta. Lyons, 1539, 8°.

Passages of Scripture turned into prayers.

It is so rare that his biographers were unable to see a copy, and could only quote its title from the catalogue of the Library of de Thou. There is a copy in the Mazarin Library.

DE ANIMI TRANQUILLITATE DIALOGUS. Lugduni apud Seb. Gryphium . . . MDXLIII. 4°, 400 pages.

Mazarin Library.

Another edition. Lugduni Batavorum, 1637, 8°.

Mazarin Library.

This work is an imaginary conversation held in a garden on the heights of Fourvières overlooking Lyons between the author and two friends. Without being commonplace, it is full of sense, and at once reasonable and Christian. It seems to have had considerable popularity, and brought to its author well-deserved fame (R. C. Christie, *Dict. Nat. Biography*).

Reprinted at Leyden, 1637, by David Echlin; Hagæ Comitum, 1642; Edinburgh, 1707 and 1751, ed. by G. Wishart. A brief life is prefixed.

Four Latin poems which appear in *De Animi Tranquillitate* are reprinted in the *Delitiæ Poetarum Scotorum*, 1637, ii. 539-44. The longest of these poems is included in the "Epigrammatum libri octo" of Ninian Paterson (Edinburgh, 1678, 8°), with an English translation by Paterson (*Dict. Nat. Biography*).¹

Florence Wilson, or Volusenus, was born on the banks of the river Lossie near Elgin.² He has left us a sketch of himself³ and his friend John Ogilvie, afterwards rector of Cruden, with whom he was wont to stroll on the banks of the Lossie reading Horace and discussing philosophy. Thomas Wilson⁴ informs us that he was educated at King's College. He proceeded from Aberdeen to Paris, where he obtained a tutorship and also was engaged as correspondent agent of Thomas Cromwell, giving information as to political and social matters in Paris.⁵ From passages in the *De Animi Tranquillitate* we learn that Bishop Fisher was among his friends.

About July, 1535, Cardinal du Bellay was sent by Francis I. on an embassy to Rome. Wilson was to have accompanied him,

¹ See *Dictionary of Nat. Biography*; Irving's *Life of Scottish Writers*, i. 23; Rampini, *Scottish Review*, xiv.; Sadoleti *Epistolæ*; Bannatyne *Miscellany*, i. 327; Brewer and Gairdner's *Letters and Papers*.

² P. Adamson's *Poemata Sacra*, London, 1619; *Life of A. Melville*, by M'Crie, p. 79, n.

³ *De Animi Tranquillitate*, ed. 1571, p. 100.

⁴ Thomas Wilson, Advocate, St. Andrews, editor of P. Adamson's *Poemata Sacra*.

⁵ *Letters and Papers of Henry VIII.*, ed. Brewer and Gairdner; *Bannatyne Miscellany*, 1827, i. 231, etc.

but a serious illness caused him to remain behind, and it was not until September that he started for Italy, "to see if I can win my living in some University there," as he wrote to a friend.¹ At Lyons Wilson met Bonvisi, who praised Carpentras as a place where Wilson might devote himself to the study of philosophy, under the patronage of its learned bishop, Sadolet. On his way thither he fell sick at Avignon, and his means were exhausted,² when he fortunately heard of a vacancy for a teacher at Carpentras. He proceeded to that city. The poor traveller appeared late at night in the bishop's library.

At first desirous only to get rid of his visitor, whom he assumed to be a beggar or an adventurer, Sadolet soon became interested in his conversation, and Wilson by his learning and by his Latinity so engaged the attention of the bishop that he was at once secured for the post at the yearly salary of one hundred gold pieces.³

At Carpentras Wilson passed the remainder of his life. From time to time he visited Paris and Lyons. There he issued his book *De Animi Tranquillitate* from the press of Sebastian Gryphius. Wilson discusses what is, what produces and retards, peace of mind. The best edition is the Edinburgh reprint of 1751, with a preface by Dr. John Ward.

In one of his poems, published in *Musa Aberdonensis*, Wilson deplores the troubles of his country :

Securi interea nos inter stringimus enses,
Et placet ut bellum plus quam civile geratur.
Nec nos sacra movent communia, nec pudor ullus,
Non Scociæ duræ clades, et funera gentis,
Non temerata Dei templa, heu cultusque, sed omnis
Christi extinctus honos.

(*Musa Aberdonensis*, p. 455, Spalding Club.)

THE NEW ACTIS And Constitutionis of Parliament Maid Be
The Rycht Excellent Prince James The Fift. King of Scottis.
1540. Folio. Imprintit in Edinburgh be Thomas Davidson.

Only two copies known. Advocates' Library.

The title stands above a large woodcut of the Royal Arms of Scotland. It displays the insignia of the newly instituted Order of the Thistle. On the reverse of the twenty-seventh or last leaf we find a very remarkable woodcut of the Crucifixion.

¹ *Ibid.* ix. 131.

² *Sadoleti Epistola*, 1760, ii. p. 363.

³ *Ibid.* ii. 315; *Sadoleti Epistola*, Lugduni, 1554, lib. vi. ep. 3.

Bishop Leslie held the office of judge, or Lord of Session. At his suggestion Mary Queen of Scots appointed a commission to revise and publish the laws of the kingdom, and his name appears as co-editor of *The Actis and Constitutiounis of the Realms of Scotland from the reign of James I.*

WAUCHOP (ROBERT), Doctor of Sorbonne (Vauchop Roberti Schoti, Theologi Parisiensis, nunc Ingolstadtii).

CONCLUSIONES DE SACROSANCTO MISSÆ sacrificio et comunione laica. Moguntia, MDXLIII.

British Museum, 4324. bb. 5.

Robert Wauchop of Niddry, son of Gilbert Wauchop of Niddry, studied at Paris, and though he had been blind from birth, yet such were the natural powers of his mind and such his industry that he distinguished himself highly during his collegiate studies in the University of Paris. He was a Doctor of the Sorbonne. He was attached to the Diocese of St. Andrews, and filled a chair of philosophy in that University. In 1539 the administration in temporals and spirituals of the Archbishopric of Armagh in Ireland was given him. His learning, piety and prudence secured him the esteem of Paul III., and so highly did that discriminating pontiff, as also his successor, Julius III., appreciate his tact for business, that they sent him as their *Legate a latere* to the Emperor of Germany and to the Court of France. He was one of the Fathers of the Council of Trent, and, according to George Con, wrote an account of it. Cf. Surius, *Comment.*, p. 588, and *Canons and Decrees of the Council of Trent*, published by Labbe, Paris, 1667 (Brady, *Episcopal Succession in England, Scotland and Ireland*, i. p. 217; Waterworth, *Council of Trent*, p. 291).

ANONYMOUS.

COMPLAYNTE OF SCOTLAND, with ane Exortatione to the three Estaitis, to be vigilant in the Deffens of their Public Veil. [1549.]

Dr. Murray, Mr. Dickson and the experts in typography of the British Museum are of opinion that the *Complaynt* was printed in France [about the year 1549].

Few copies are known: one copy is in the British Museum, c. 21. a; one copy forms No. 5438 in the Grenville Library; one copy is in the Advocates' Library.

Dr. Murray's opinion is that the author was a thorough partisan of the French Alliance; that he was a Churchman attached to the Catholic faith; that he was a native of the Southern, not improbably of the Border counties.¹ The author is a patriot first, a deadly foe of England, a preacher of the duty of imitating Bruce. Much of the work is borrowed from the French of Alain Chartier. The political reflections, however, are original and interest us. The author attributes the afflictions which his countrymen experienced at that time to three main causes—the inroads of the English, pestilence and domestic dissension. The Scottish lords who sell themselves for English gold are sternly denounced, and even the clergy are exhorted to take the field against the cruel invasion of that “unbelieving generation” led by a man bloodier than Nero or Caligula.

STEVARTIUS (JOANNES), Rector of the University of Paris, d. 6 May, 1581.

DE ADVENTU HENRICI VALESII, Lutetiam Parisiorum Oratio. Parisiis, ex typ. Maub. Davidis, 1549, 4°.

Rome, Barberini Library.

John Stuart (*Glasguensis*) was professor of philosophy in Paris. He was President of the College de Montaigu (Du Breuil, *Théâtre des Antiquités*, pp. 680-681). “6 Maii 1581 obiit Joannes Stuart, ‘Vice Rectorius (1550) hujus Collegii quondam Socius’” (*Necrologium Colleg. Scotorum Parisiensis*).

COCKBURN (PATRICK).

ORATIO P. C. SCOTI, de Utilitate et excellentia Verbi Dei. Parisiis, 1551, 8°.

Advocates' Library.

DE VULGARI SACRÆ SCRIPTURÆ PHRASI, libri duo: quoniam prior de peccato in Spiritum Sanctum (quod alias ad mortem et irremissibile vocant) tractati posterior vero difficillimos quosque et obscurissimos utriusque instrumenti locos, hactenus a multis male intellectos, et pejus adhuc interpretatos, summa cum diligentia et fidelitate explicat. Parisiis, 1552, 8°.

Advocates' Library; Bibl. Nationale, Paris.

¹ Early English Text Society, 1872, ed. by Dr. Murray.

Patrick Cockburn was a professor at St. Andrews while John Knox was there, but remained loyal to the old faith. In 1555 he published at St. Andrews :

COCKBURNI (PATRICII) IN DOMINICAM ORATIONEM PIA
MEDITATIO. QUUM Deum animus fidelis mirum in modum exci-
tatur. In Civitate Sancti Andreae, J. Scot, 1555, 12°.

Beyond a few ambiguous references to recent events in the dedication to the Queen Regent (Marie de Guise), and the fact of such dedication, there is little to show to which side he belonged. He must have fled to France not long after the publication of the *Pia Meditatio*, as he died in Paris in 1559, having previously¹ held a professorship of Oriental languages at the University there (Bernard Quaritch, April, 1884).

IN SECUNDÆ PARTIS CATECHISMI, quæ est de symbolo apos-
tolico et fidei articulis enarrationem de fide et justificatione
præfatio. London, 1561, in 4°.

Bibl. Nationale, Paris.

EDITIO SECUNDA. Accessit Appendix nova, et tabula ab ipso
auctore descripta, in gratiam studiosorum. Parisiis, 1558, 8°.

Paris, Mazarin Library, 23,314.

HAMILTON (JOHN), Abp. of St. Andrews.

'THE CATECHISME,' that is to say, ane commone and Catholic
Instructioun of the Christin People in materis of our Catholic
Faith and Religioun, set furth be ye maist Rev. Father in God
Johne, Archbishop of Sanct Androus, Legat nait and Primat of ye
Kirck of Scotland, in his Provincial Counsale, haldin at Edinburgh,
the xxvi Day of Jan. 1551. Prentit at Sanct Androus, at the
expenses of the Arbp. 1552. J. Scot.

British Museum ; Advocates' and Signet Library, Edinburgh.

Of the original edition about a dozen copies are known to exist.
A facsimile reprint was published in 1882, with an introduction
by Professor A. F. Mitchell, D.D. An edition was issued in 1884
by the Clarendon Press, with preface by Mr. Gladstone, and
introduction by T. G. Law.

Archbishop Hamilton points to "certane faultis eschaipit be
negligence in the prenting of this buke." These corrections
occupy that page, all the following, and ten lines of the last leaf.

¹ Before 1555.

He also mentions "vthir faultis, other committit be negligens as thir afore colleckit, or be imperfection of the prent, the lettir nocht beand fullily fillit with ynk or nocht set in euin & richt order, ane gentil reider may esily persais, and thairfor suld reid thame as weil as he can in the best manner."

"The book itself is of the highest excellence in matter, composition and tone, and does very great honour to its author. It is not controversial or interrogatory, though called Catechism, but in homily form; quotation of Scripture is very ample and apt, always in Latin, but always accompanied by a pithy Scots rendering. The moral tone of the whole book and its devotional feeling are praiseworthy in the highest degree, so that with the exception of the part on the seven sacraments, the pendicle on prayers to saints and for the dead, and a few other short passages, the book is sound and edifying to this day to all healthy Christian minds" (Principal Story, *History of the Church of Scotland*, vol. ii. p. 417).

THE TWA-PENNY FAITH, etc. Black letter tract, four pages, St. Andrews, J. Scott, 1559, 4°.

Ane Godlie exhortatioun maid and sett furth be the maist Reverende Father in God Johane Archibishoppe of Sanctandrous, Primate of Scotland, Legat, etc. With the auyse of the Prouinciale counsale, haldin at Edinburgh the secund day of Marche, the 3eir of God ane thousand fyve hundreth fifty aucht 3eiris, to all Vicaris, Curatis, & vtheris consecrate Preistis lauchfull Ministers of the Sacrament of the Altare to be red and shawin be thame to the Christiane people, quhen ony ar to resave the said Blyssit Sacrament, etc. Cum Privilegio Reginali.

On the last page is the following charge to the clergy: "Ye Vicaris, Curatis, and vtheris Preistis, that are employit in the ministratioun of the blyssit Sacrament of the Altare, witt 3e that the Prouinciale Counsale straitlye chargis 3ow, that 3e minister the blyssit Sacrament mair Godlie, mair honestlie, and with gretare reverence than 3e war wount to do, thole nocht 3our Parochianaris to cum to this Blyssit Sacrament misordourlie. But put thame in ordour be 3our ministeris before the Altare, and requyre thame to heir 3ow reid the afore wryttin exhortatioun without Noysse, or Din, and so to sit styll swa in devotioun, with deuote hert and mynde, quhill thay be ordourlie seruit, of the saide Blyssit Sacrament, etc. . . ."

This little sheet was known as the "Twopenny Faith" from the price at which it was sold.

A facsimile of the first edition from the only known copy was printed in the *Bannatyne Miscellany*, iii. 315.

The Catechism and *Twopenny Faith* were published together in 1882 by the authority of the Church of Scotland.

Of this last treatise no fragment was supposed to be extant, but a copy was recently discovered by the Rev. George A. Griffin, of New Abbey, in a volume of miscellaneous tracts belonging to the Rev. H. Small, Catholic priest, Dumfries.

THE TWA-PENNY FAITH, 1559, with introductory notice by Professor Mitchell, St. Andrews. Beautifully printed in black letter, line for line with the original. Edinburgh, 1882.

THEMISTORIS (JOANNIS), Scoti (viz. J. Dempster).

DIALOGUS DE ARGUMENTATIONE: ad Discipulos suos in Nobili Academia Montana. Paris, 1554, 4°.

David Laing's Library.

ELDER (JOHN), b. c. 1510, d. c. 1575.

To Robert Stuart, bishop of Caithness :

THE COPIE OF A LETTER sent into Scotlande of the arivall and landynge and . . . marriage of . . . Philippe, Prynce of Spaine to the Pryncess Marye Quene of England, solemnised in the cite of Winchester, whereunto is added a brefe overture or openyng of the legation of Cardinal Poole from the see Apostolyke of Rome, with the substance of his oracyon to the King and Queenes Majestie for the reconcilment of the realme of Englande to the unitie of the Catholyke Churche. With the very copie also of the supplicacion exhibited to their highnesses by the three Estates assembled in the parlamente, wherein they have submitted themselves to the Popes Holynesse—From the cite of London . . . the first of January 1555. Without pagination. Black letter.

British Museum, c. 8. 6. 9.

LETTER TO KING HENRY VIII. A.D. 1543.

The letter itself has been printed in full in the *Collectanea de rebus Albanicis*, vol. i. pp. 23-32.

LETTER OF JOHN ELDER to Secretary Paget. Newcastle, 6 Oct. 1545.

Gives an account of the operations of the army under the command of the Earl of Hertford, Sept. 1545. See *Cal. State Papers*, Scottish Series, i. 57.

John Elder, a member of the Collegiate Church at Dumbarton, became tutor of the young Lord Darnley. He followed the

fortunes of the Earl of Lennox when he fled to England. That John Elder was selected by the Bishop of Orkney as the teacher of the boy abbot, Abbot Walter Reid, is no small testimony to his capacity and worth.¹

The name of *Jean Eldas, prêtre écossais géographe du Roi de France* in 1560, occurs in the Registers of the Chambre des Comptes, Paris (see J. Van der Meulen, "Les Géographes du Roi, etc.," *Bulletin de la Société de Géographie d'Anvers*, vol. i. 1878).

John Elder was a clever linguist, a good Latinist; and as to his English, he surpassed most of the natives of the south in the clearness and pleasantness of his style. He had written also in favour of the royal supremacy of Henry VIII.; a popular pamphlet, setting forth the advantages of the union of England and Scotland—a union into which King Henry was then endeavouring to coerce Scotland at the point of the sword. The little treatise, which is well known to black-letter collectors, proves John Elder to have been a man in advance of his time, in regard to statistical wisdom—the more remarkable, as the author claims to be a Highlander.

John Elder signs himself John *Redshank*—the appellation by which the Highlanders were known in the South.

HENRYSON (EDWARD), 1510—1590.

PLUTARCHI, Commentarium Stoicorum Contrariorum, Eduardo Henrysone interprete. Lyon, Rouilli, 1555; Leyden, 1555. 2°.

Mazarin Library, 22,157 and 27,788.

A small volume with appendix containing emendations of doubtful readings in the original text.

COMMENTATIO in Tit. x. libri secundi Institutionum de testamentis ordinandis. Lutetiæ, 1556. 8°. (Meerman, *Novus Thesaurus juris civilis et canonic.* iii. p. 343.)

PRO EG. BARONE adversus A. Goveanum de jurisdictione, libri ii. (Meerman, *Novus Thesaurus*, iii. p. 447.)

Edinburgh, Advocates' Library.

THE ACTIS & CONSTITUTIONIS of the Realm of Scotland maid in Parliamentis haldin be the rycht excellent King James the

¹ John Stuart, *History of Culross*, p. lxviii.

First, Secund, Thrid, Feird, Fyft, and in time of Marie now Queene of Scottis, etc. [26 May, 1424–15 Dec., 1564. Ed. by Edward Henryson], ff. clxxxii. R. Lekpreuik, Edinburgh, 1566.

British Museum, c. 15. 6. 11.

Edward Henryson, the antagonist of the great juriconsult Antony Govea,¹ and the translator of Plutarch, of Epictetus, and of the Commentaries of Arrian,² studied Roman Law at the University of Bourges. In 1552 he returned to Scotland, and appears to have practised for a short time as an advocate in Edinburgh. He returned to the Continent, and was in 1554 elected professor of Roman Law in the University of Bourges. He became afterwards one of the judges of the Commissary Court of Edinburgh.³

BASSENTIN (JACOBUS), Astronomer.

PARAPHRASE de l'Astrolabe par Focard revue par Bassentin, avec une amplification de l'usage de l'astrolabe par le même. Lyon, 1555, 8°.

Mazarin Library; Bibl. Nationale.

AMPLIFICATION de l'usage de l'astrolabe. Paris, 1558, 8°.

Mazarin Library.

ASTRONOMIA J. BASSENTINI, Coloniae Allobrogum, 1599, fol.

Bibl. Nationale.

Cf. Lacroix du Maine, i. 890; Du Vardier, ii. p. 263.

ELDER (ADAM).

ADAMI SENIORIS, Scoti, monachi ordinis Cisterciensis, Monasterii Kynlossensis, ad reverendum in Christo Patrem ac Dominum Robertum Reid, Orchardum Præsulem, Strenæ, sive Conciones Capitulares. Parisiis, 1558.

Died in Paris in 1567.

Blairs College.

This copy formerly belonged to Thomas Innes.

¹ Haile's *Catalogue*, pp. 7, 21.

² Epictetus and Arrian were not published.

³ *Life of Melville*, ii. p. 144; *Life of Craig*, by Tytler, p. 269; George Con, *Præmetiæ*, in fine.

KENNEDY (QUINTIN), b. 1520, d. 22 Aug. 1564.

ANE COMPENDIUS TRACTIVE conforme to the Scripturis of Almychtie God, ressoun, and authoritie, declaring the nerrest, and onlie way, to establishe the conscience of ane christiane man, in all materis (quhilks are in debate concerning Faith and Religioun). Set Furth Be Maister Quintine Kennedy, Commendatar of the Abbay off Crosraguell, and dedicat to his derrest, and best beluiffit Nepuo, Gilbert maister of Cassillis. In the zeir of God Ane thousand fyve houndreth fifty aucht 3eris. [At the foot of the page is the cut of Hercules and the Centaur.] A small quarto of fifty-eight leaves. Black letter, 1558.

Only three copies known : Advocates' Library, H. 36, a. 17 ; St. Mary's College, Blairs ; Library of the late Dr. Laing.

Reprinted in *Miscellany of the Wodrow Society*, 1844.

The *Tractive* was not answered till 1563 by Principal Davidson, of Glasgow, one of his old Parisian fellow-students.

"This work," says Mr. Hewison, "produced a profound impression on its publication." John Davidson, who controverted it, declared that "mony persons were movit to continew still in their auld superstitioun and idolatrie, who, otherwise, would have embraced the sincere and trew religioune of Christ befoir these dayis gif it had been suppressit in its infancie" (Hewison, *Scot. Text Society*, ii. p. 127).

ANE ORATIOUNE set furthe be Maister Quintin Kennedy, Commendatour of Corsraguell, ye Zeir of Gode 1561. Printed in 1812 for private circulation.

ANE ORATIONE in the year 1561. Printed by Sir Alexander Boswell in 1812.

From a MS. in the Auchinleck Library.

It was chiefly intended to controvert "A notable syllogisme or argument set forth . . . by John Knox" (cf. Laing's *Knox*, vol. iii. p. 29).

ANE FAMILIAR COMMUNE AND RESSONING anent the Misterie of the Sacrifice of the Mess, betuix twa brethir, Maister Quentin Kennedy, Commendator of Crossraguell, and James Kennedy of [Uchterlour], 1561.

MS. in the Auchinleck Library, but somewhat mutilated.

From a more perfect copy Mr. Laing extracted the dedication on account of its quaint satirical allusions to Knox and the other reformers to whom it is addressed. It seems to have been this unpublished work that drew forth an elaborate answer, with the

title of "*The confutation of the Abbote of Crossraguell's Masse*, set furth by Maister George Hay. Imprinted at Edinburgh by Robert Letpreuik, 1563." 4°, 96 leaves. "This our Abbote," says Hay, "hath continually barked from the beginning of this mercifull visitation of our God and Reformatioun in Scotland." (See Laing's *Knox* and *Miscellany of the Wodrow Society*).

Quintin Kennedy was born in 1520. He was the fourth son of Gilbert, second Earl of Cassilis. As a younger son, intended for the Church, he pursued his studies at St. Andrews, and his name appears on the roll of St. Salvator's College in 1540. He afterwards went to the University of Paris, where he studied theology and civil and canon law. He obtained the abbacy of Crossraguel, in Ayrshire, in the year 1549.

In 1558 he published the *Compendius Tractive*, on the authority of the Church. The *Tractive* was not answered till 1563 by Principal Davidson of Glasgow. In March, 1559, Kennedy challenged Willock at Ayr to a discussion on the Sacrifice of the Mass, but Willock wavered on the subject of the Fathers, and then acted unfairly in bringing with him 400 to 500 followers instead of twelve, as agreed on.¹

The disputation between Abbot Quintin Kennedy and John Knox began in the house of the Provost of Maybole on the 28th of September, 1562, at 8 a.m., with forty witnesses on each side, and as many more as the house could hold.

The disputation lasted three days,² and turned mainly on the sacrifice of the Mass and its maintenance.

By his influence the Mass was openly said and maintained in the parishes adjoining Crossraguel after the establishment of the Presbyterian religion. Consequently he among others was condemned by the first General Assembly as an idolater (*Book of Universal Kirk*, p. 6) on 27th December, 1560.

Quintin died on the 22nd August, 1564.

HAIUS (JOHANNES), O.S.F.

HISTORIA PROVINCIAE SCOTIAE ordinis Minorum.

Published by Wadding, *Annal. Minor.*, 1559:

"Joannes Hayus gente Scotus Regul. Observ. versus finem sæculi xvi. scripsit, cum esset provinciæ coloniae minister, brevem

¹ Hewison, *Scot. Text Society*, vol. ii. p. 127. See Bellesheim, *Hist. of the Catholic Church in Scotland*, ii. p. 254. Wodrow, *Miscellany*, pp. 259-277.

² Knox, *Hist.* vol. ii. p. 351.

historiam provinciæ Scotiæ ordinis Minorum Regul. Observat. ab anno 1447 circiter, eamque anno 1586 dedit Generali sui ordinis ministro . . . Francisco Gonzagæ, teste Waddingo in annal. Min. ad annum 1224 num. 42 ubi et ait eam MS. penes se habere. Hanc vulgavit continuator Annal. Min. Waddingi to. 19. ad annum 1559. num. 16 et seqq. quo ab hæreticis provincia illa exterminata est expulsis fratribus."

WINZET (NINIAN), 1518-1592.

CERTANE TRACTATIS for Reformation of Doctryne and maneris, set furth at the desyre, ād in the name of ȳ afflictit Catholickis, of inferiour ordour of Clergie and Layit-men in Scotland, be Niniane Winzet, ane Catholike Preist borne in Renfrew. ¶ Quhilkis be name this leif turnit sall schœw. Murus aheneus, sana conscientia. Edinburgi, 21 Maii, 1562. [John Scott.] 4°, pp. 38. Black letter.

A copy is in the library of the University of Edinburgh, Dd. 7. 57. A second copy is in the library belonging to the Catholic Bishops in Scotland, and the third is in the library of St. Mary's, Blairs College.

Reprinted for the Scottish Text Society by James King Hewison, 1591.

Winzet specially directed three questions to Knox regarding his vocation to the ministry, seeing, he says, that he had renounced his ordination to the priesthood. Knox, says David Laing, excepting a few remarks from the pulpit, declined answering Winzet's letters, perhaps treating him in a somewhat supercilious manner, although it was his intention to have published an answer to these questions and tracts. Winzet found it necessary to escape from Scotland in disguise, the magistrates having seized the copies of his *Tractates*, and imprisoned the printer, apparently interrupting the completion of his *Last Blast of the Trumpet*, in July, 1562 (D. Laing, *Knox*, vi. p. 152).

THE LAST BLAST OF THE TROMPET Of Godis worde aganis the usurpit auctoritie of Johne Knox and his Calviniane brether intrudit Precheouris etc., Put furth to the Congregatioun of the Protestantis in Scotlāde, be Niniane Winzet, ane Catholik preist borne in Renfrew: At the desyre and in the name of his afflictit Catholike Brether of ye inferiour ordoure of Clergie, and laimen. "Vir impius procaciter obfirmat vultum suum: qui autem rectus est, corrigit viam suam." Prouerb 21. Edinburgi ultimo Julii, 1562, 4°. Black Letter.

The original is in the library of the University of Edinburgh.

BUKE OF FOUR-SCOIR THREE QUESTIONS tueching doctrine, ordour and maneris, proponit to the preacheouris of the Protestants in Scotland, be the Catholiks of the inferior ordour of the clergie and laytmen thair, cruelie afflictit and dispersit be persuasioun of the saidis intrusit precheours. Set furth be Ninian Winzet, a Catholik Preist, at the desyre of his faithful afflectit brethir, and deliuerit to Johne Knox the xx of februar or thairby, in the zere of the blissit birth of our Saivour 1563. Antverpiæ, ex officina Aegidii Diest, MDLXIJ, xvii. Oct.

VINCENTIUS LIRINENSIS of the natioun of Gallis, for the antiquitie and veritie of the Catholik fayth, aganis ye prophane nouationis of all hereseis, a richt goldin buke writtin in Latin about xi. c. 3eris passit, and neulie translait in Scottis be Niniane Winzet a Catholik Priest: "Ut ædificentur muri Ierusalem." Ps. 50. Antverpiæ, ex officina Aegidii Diest, 1 Decemb. 1563. Ded. to the Maist Catholik, noble and gracious Souerane, Marie Queen of Scottis, etc.

Edinburgh, Advocates' Library.

FLAGELLUM SECTARIORUM qui Religionis prætextu seditiones jam in Cæsarem, aut in alios orthodoxos Principes excitare student; quærentes ineptissimè quidem Deone magis, an Principibus sit obediendum? Accessit Velitatio in Georg. Buchananum circa Dialogum, quem scripsit De Jure Regni apud Scotos. Niniano Winzeto S. Theologiæ Doctore et ad Sancti Jacobi apud Scotos Ratisponæ Abbate, Autore. Ingolstadii ex Officina Typographica Dividis Sartorii Anno MD.LXXXII.

2 vols. in 1, 4°, pp. 284. Index, fol. 5. Errata, 1 fol.

Signet Library, Edinburgh; Rome, Barberini Library, G. iii. 100.

The *Velitatio* was written by Winzet in answer to the famous Dialogue of Buchanan, *De jure regni apud Scotos*, 1579.

Winzet, referring to the Reformation in Scotland, says of Knox: "Cruentus ille cædium rebellionumque minister, Joannes Knox." He gibbets him as the chief cause of the misfortunes of Scotland: "In Scotia cruentus quidam seditioꝝ architextus et pestis maxima."

Ninian Winzet was born at Renfrew in 1518. Educated at the University of Glasgow, he was Master of Arts in 1539, and was appointed master of the Grammar School at Linlithgow about 1552. He also acted as a notary, and was eventually promoted to the provostry of the Collegiate Church of St. Michael's. The

arrival of Knox in 1559 moved Winzet to dispute face to face with the new prophet.

His refusal to subscribe the new Confession led to a dispute with John Spottiswood, superintendent of Lothian, and John Kinloquhy, minister of Linlithgow, by whom he was ejected in 1561. Shortly after we find him at Queen Mary's Court.

"In Winzet we find a man of courage and of courtesy, who dared to face Knox himself, putting questions which the Reformers did not answer. On 15th February, 1562, Winzet asked Mary's leave to propound certain articles to the preachers. Presently he conveyed to Knox a tractate, 'Is John Knox a lawful Minister?' Other unpleasant questions were asked.¹ Knox did not answer him, but only preached a sermon. Winzet wanted a written answer, not a sermon, and he invited the Magistrates to induce Knox to answer his arguments in writing.

"For all reply Knox gives only 'waste wind and sermons.' The Magistrates did not induce Knox to answer. Winzet, therefore, began to print a treatise of some eighty-three controversial questions. The Magistrates seized the book before it was printed, and nearly caught Winzet, who slipped out of the printer's house and escaped.² Winzet published his book at Antwerp in December, 1563. It remains unanswered until this day."³

A very interesting account of Winzet's career and works is given by Dr. A. Bellesheim.⁴

MACBEATH (JOHN).

REGIMEN SANITATIS. The Rule of Health. A Gaelic Medical Manuscript of the Early Sixteenth Century, or perhaps older. From the Vade Mecum of the famous Macbeaths, Physicians to the Lords of the Isles and the Kings of Scotland for several centuries. By H. Cameron Gillies, M.D., Glasgow. Printed for the Author by Robert MacLehose & Co., Ltd., 1911.

From MSS. in the British Museum, the date of which, from internal evidence, cannot possibly be later than 1563.

These pages reproduce many aphorisms culled from the works of Galen, Avicenna, and other great masters, together with John M'Beath's comments and observations thereon—all in the Gaelic current in Argyll at that time (*The Caledonian Medical Journal*, Glasgow, July, 1911).

¹ Knox, ii. 346-359.

² Leslie, pp. 538-540.

³ A. Lang, *Hist. of Scotland*, vol. ii. p. 89.

⁴ *History of the Catholic Church in Scotland*.

HAY (EDMUND), S.J., b. c. 1549, d. 4th Nov. 1594.

EPISTOLA de statu scholarum S.J. in Gallia. In *Historia Universitatis Parisiensis*, c.a. Bulæi, vol. vi. p. 588, and in Prat's *Maldonat et l'Université de Paris au xvi^e siècle*, Paris, 1856, 8°, p. 616. It contains other letters of F. E. Hay.

Contrarietates Calvinii, Hatton MSS.

A letter to Father Kessel, dated Paris, 20th July, 1574, is printed, pp. 692-3 of *Rheinische Akten des Jesuit-Ordens*, 1542-1582 (Jos. Hansen, 1896).

Father Edmund Hay, of the family of the Earl of Errol, entered the Society in Rome. He was then a Bachelor of Theology. On the 10th June, 1562, he accompanied to Scotland Nicolas de Gouda, who was sent by Pope Pius V. on a secret embassy to Mary Queen of Scots.¹ On his return to Rome he joined the Society of Jesus. About the year 1565 he was appointed rector of the Clermont College in Paris. While holding that office he was ordered by Pope Pius V. in 1567 to accompany the Pope's nuncio to Scotland on another special mission to the Queen of Scots. But Hay alone penetrated into Scotland, and during his stay there reconciled Francis, Earl of Errol, and many others to the Catholic Church. He was appointed rector of the new Scots College at Pont-à-Mousson, and assistant both for Germany and France to Father General Aquavira.

His zeal and courage in serving the cause of Mary Queen of Scots merited for him the honourable commendation of St. Pius V. He died at Rome, 4th November, 1594.

BLACKWOOD (ADAM), 1539-1613, Rector of the University of Paris, A.D. 1564-1567.²

IN NOVÆ RELIGIONIS ASSECLAS CARMEN INVECTIVUM: Adamo Blackdovæo (*sic*) Scoto, authore. Ejusdem varia Poetmata. Parisiis, ex typogr. Ch. Richardi, 1563, 4°.

Another edition. Paris, 1564, 4°, 15 ff. (*Mémoires de la Société de l'Histoire de Paris*, vol. xviii. 1891, p. 94).

This rare volume is many years earlier than any other production of his, and contains epigrams addressed to Mary Queen of Scots.

¹ *Narratives of Scottish Catholics*, pp. 63 and 81.

² *Mémoires de la Société de l'Histoire de Paris*, xviii. 1891, p. 94.

DE CONJUNCTIONE RELIGIONIS ET IMPERII lib. 2 . . . ad Mariam Scotiæ Reginam. Parisiis, 1575, 8°.

Paris, 1644 ; Bibl. Nationale, E. 1552 ; Edinburgh, Advocates' Library.

POMPA FUNEBRIS GASPARDI COLLIGNÆI. Parisiis, 1572, 8°.

Catalogue Claudin, Oct. 1897 ; Brunet, i. 959.

This was written the very year of Colligny's death. It is very rare.

CAROLI IX. POMPA FUNEBRIS versiculis expressa per A. B. J. C. Paris, 1572, 1575.

Paris, Mazarin Library.

ADVERSUS GEORGII BUCHANANI DIALOGUM, de Jure Regni apud Scotos, pro Regibus apologia, etc., secunda editio per auctorem recognita, Multis partibus aucta et emendata. Parisiis, 1588, small 8°.

The first edition was published at Poitiers in 1581.

Other editions.

1587, Mazarin, 12° ; 1588, Mazarin, 52,089.

HISTOIRE ET MARTYRE DE LA ROYNE D'ÉCOSSE, douairière de France, contenant les trahisons à elles faites par Elizabeth Anglaise, par où on cognoist les mensonges, calomnies et faulses accusations envers cette bonne princesse innocente [par Adam Blackwood]. Avec' un petit livre de sa mort. Paris, G. Bichon, 1589.

It was first printed at Paris in 1587, reprinted at Antwerp in 1588 and again in 1589, and is also included in Jebb's collection (*Auctores sedecim*).

INAUGURATIO JACOBI MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ REGIS. Paris, 1606.

SANCTARUM PRECATIONUM PROÆMIA, seu mavis, Ejaculationes Animæ ad Orandum se præparantis. Aug. Pict. 1598.

Another edition. Poitiers, 1608, 8°.

Mazarin Library, 23,916.

IN PSALMUM DAVIDIS quinquagesimum cujus initium est Miserere mei Deus. Adami Blackvodæi, Meditatio Aug. Pict. 1608.

VARIÏ GENERIS POEMATA. Pictavis, 1609.
Mazarin Library, 21,586.

ADAMI BLACKVODÆI Opera Omnia. Parisiis, 1644, 4°.
British Museum, 629. i. 5.

Adam Blackwood was born in the year 1539, and when about seven years old lost his father, who died at the battle of Pinkie. His mother did not long survive her loss. Adam and his brothers were sent by their uncle, Bishop Reid, to the University of Paris, where they enjoyed the tuition of Turnebus.

In 1558 Adam returned to Scotland, but owing to the religious difficulties of the time went back to France, where through the munificence of Queen Mary, then residing with her husband, the Dauphin, at the Court of France, he was enabled to resume the study of mathematics, philosophy, and Oriental languages. Adam studied civil law for two years at Toulouse, thus fitting himself for his future career. He was admitted as member of the Parliament of Poitiers, and was made one of the judges of that court. He then collected an extensive library and published several works, of which the best known are his reply to Buchanan and his *Martyre de la Reine d'Ecosses*.

During Queen Mary's captivity in England Blackwood paid her frequent visits, and was untiring in his efforts to do her all the service in his power. Queen Mary in a letter to Archbishop Beaton [1576?] complains of the slackness in her service of the secretaries of the French Ambassador, de Mauvissière, adding: "If, therefore, you could obtain that I should have a secretary attached for my service, I should be very glad if Adam Blackwood rather than another could be employed for this."

This never came about, but Blackwood not only visited the Queen, but even saw her a short time before her death.

Shortly after (1587) he published his *Martyre de la Reine d'Ecosses*, in which he writes of "Ce que j'ai veu et scœu."

By reading much at night Blackwood had so weakened his eyes as to be unable to distinguish his own children at the distance of two or three yards. His old friend, Archbishop Beaton, prevailed upon him to read less and to betake himself to a custom of nocturnal prayer.

Blackwood followed Archbishop Beaton's advice, and brought out in 1598 the *Sanctarum Precationum Proœmia*. Lord Dufferin and Ava possesses the autograph manuscript of the "Prayers"



ADAMVS BLACVODAEVS
REGIS APVD PICTONES CONSILIARIVS.

written on the fly-leaves at the beginning and end of a *livre d'heures* given to Adam by Queen Mary.¹ He died in 1613, and was buried in the Church of St. Porchaire at Poitiers.

His collected works in Latin and in French appeared at Paris in 1644. The volume contains a portrait of Adam Blackwood by Picard.

BISSET (PATRICK), Professor of Law at Bologna,
d. 1568.

OPERA OMNIA. Ven., 1565, 4°.

LESLIE (JOHN), 1527-96.

ACTIS AND CONSTITUTIONIS of the Realme of Scotland from the reign of James I. [Edinburgh, 1566-8.]

It was chiefly through Leslie's advice that in this year Mary, Queen of Scots, appointed a commission to revise and publish the Laws of Scotland. Leslie was co-editor of the *Actis*.

A DEFENCE of the honour of the right high, mightie and noble princesse, Marie Queene of Scotland and dowager of France, with a declaration as wel of her right, title and interest to the succession of the Croune of England; as that the regiment of women is conformable to the lawe of God and nature. Imprinted at London, Fleet Strete, by Eusebius Dicæophyle, 1569, 8°.

This work was almost immediately suppressed, and copies are very rare.

Reprinted in 1571 under the title: *A treatise concerning the defence*, etc., made by Morgan Philippes, B.D., anno 1570, Leodii (Liège), apud Gualterium Morberium, 1571.²

British Museum; Advocates' Library, Edinburgh; Anderson's *Collections*, vol. i.

DE TITULO ET JURE Serenissimæ Principis Mariæ Scotorum Reginæ. Rheims, 1580, 4°.

In Jebb's *Collections*, i. p. 38.

An English translation was published in 1581; a French translation: *Du Droict et Titre*, etc., Rouen, 1587, 8°.

¹The Hon. Mrs. Maxwell Scott, "A Faithful Servant of Mary Stuart," in *Chambers's Journal*, June 20, 1908.

²According to James Maitland, the first part of this treatise was published in French under the title: *Sommaire du livre de Guillaume Stewart, augmenté par André Mophat, et montrant toutes les rébellions Commises par le feu Comte de Morray*.

A DISCOURSE contenyng a perfect Accompt given to the most vertuous and excellent Princesse, Marie Queen of Scots and her Nobility, by John Leslie, Bishop of Rosse, Ambassador for her Highness toward the Queen of England; of his whole Proceedings from the time of his entrie in England, September 1568 to the 20th March 1572.

It is dated from the prison called the "Bloody toure, within the Toure of London, 26th March, 1572."

In Anderson's *Collections*, vol. iii.

IOANNIS LESLÆI SCOTI Episcopi Rossen. pro libertate impetranda Oratio ad serenissimam Elizabetham Angliæ Reginam. Parisiis, 1574.

Bibl. Nationale, No. 230.

Written while Leslie was in the Tower. It is reprinted in Nichol's *Progresses of Queen Elizabeth*, vol. iii.

IOANNIS LESLÆI SCOTI, Episcopi Rosseñ. Libri duo quorum uno, piæ afflicti animi consolationes, divinaque remedia: altero, animi tranquilli munimentum et conservatio continentur. Ad serenissimam Principem D. Mariam Scotorum Reginam. Parisiis, ex officina P. L'Huillier, 1574, p. 123.

Paris, Mazarin Library, 25,028; Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.

Written after he had received the letter and French verses from the Queen; it was sent to her on 1st Oct., 1573. Leslie published a French translation under the title:

LES DÉVOTES CONSOLATIONS et divins remèdes de l'Esprit affligé. Livre premier. Et le rempart et préservatif de l'esprit tranquille. Livre II. Par R. P. en Dieu, Messire Jean de Leslie, Escossois, évesque de Rosse, etc. Rouen, 1590, small 12°.

There is added:

Prières convenables à tous vrais chretiens estans en affliction, durant le temps turbulent et calamiteux (see C^{te} de Laferrière, *La Normandie à l'étranger*, p. 251; Fr. Michel, *Les Ecossois en France*, i. 146).

HISTORY OF SCOTLAND from the death of King James I. in the year MCCCCXXXVI to the year M.DLXI. Published by the Bannatyne Club in 1830.

This Scottish MS., presented to Queen Mary Stuart in 1571, remained unpublished till 1830.

DE ORIGINE, MORIBUS, ET REBUS Gestis Scotorum libri decem. E quibus septem, ueterum Scotorum res in primis memorabiles contractius, reliqui vero tres, posteriorum Regum ad nostra tempora historiam, quæ hucusque desiderabatur, fusius explicant. Accessit noua et accurata Regionum et Insularum Scotiæ, cum vera ejusdem tabula topographica Descriptio. Authore Joanne Leslæo, Scoto, Episcopo Rossensi. Romæ, in Aedibus populi Romani, 1578, 4°.

British Museum ; Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.

The earlier part of the work is an epitome of Major and Boece. The description of the counties and islands is, however, founded on independent observation and information. The latter portion, extending from 1436 to 1562, is not a mere translation of the Scottish version. The author has made various corrections, additions and suppressions, and it "is of great value as a Catholic account of the events with which the bishop was himself acquainted."¹

HISTORY OF SCOTLAND, ed. 1888 (a translation by D. Dalrymple, O.S.B., Scottish Text Society).

DE ILLUSTRIMUM FÆMINARUM in repub. administranda, ac ferendis legibus autoritate, libellus . . . patrio primùm, nunc verò latino sermone in lucem editus. Rhemis, excud. Ioannes Fognæus, 1580, 4°.

Advocates' Library.

Samuel Jebb, *De Vita . . . Mariæ autores sedecim.*

DE TITULO ET JURE serenissimæ Principis Mariæ Scotorum Reginae, quo regni Angliæ successionem sibi justè vindicat, libellus : simul et regum Angliæ a Gulielmo duce Normandiæ, qui Conquestor dictus est, genealogiam et successionis seriem in tabula descriptum : competitorum quoque a Lancastrensi et Eboracensi familiis descendentium historiam summatim complectens, patrio primum, nunc vero latino sermone in lucem editus. Accessit ad Anglos et Scotos ut qui temporis bellorumque injuria iam diu distracti fuerunt, tandem aliquando animis consentiant, et perpetua amicitia in unum coalescant parænesis. Rhemis, excud. Ioannes Fognæus, 1580, 4°.

Advocates' Library.

Samuel Jebb, *De Vita . . . Mariæ.*

¹ Henderson, *Dict. Nat. Biography.*

A TREATISE towching the right, title, and interest of the most excellent Princesse Marie, Queene of Scotland, and of the most noble King James, her graces sonne, to the succession of the crowne of England Wherein is contained as well a genealogie of the competitors pretending title to the same crowne : and a resolution of their objections. Compiled and published before in Latin, and after in Englishe, by the right reverend father in God, I. Lesley, byshop of Rosse. With an exhortatioun to the English and Scottish nations for uniting of themselves in a true league of amitie. n.p., 1584, 8°.

Some of Leslie's MSS. are in the Bibl. Nationale, Latin MSS. 6729, 7872, 7873.

PARALIPOMENA ad historiam Scotiæ.

A short narrative of events from 1561 to 1571, from the Vatican Archives, *Politicorum Variorum*, vol. xvi. 297.

An English translation is published in *Narratives of Scottish Catholics*, by W. Forbes Leith, ed. 1885, pp. 84-126.

The highest place among the Catholic writers of the period undoubtedly belongs to John Leslie, Bishop of Ross, the friend, adviser and most distinguished champion of Mary.¹

John Leslie was educated at Aberdeen, where he graduated M.A. In 1549 he proceeded to Paris, studied at Poitiers, Toulouse and Paris, and graduated as Doctor of Laws. He returned to Scotland in April, 1554, became professor of canon law in Aberdeen, was ordained in 1558 and appointed official of the diocese.

He and other learned men of Aberdeen were summoned in January, 1561, to a convention of the nobility in Edinburgh to discuss points of faith against Knox and Willock. Leslie says that he and the other doctors were some time detained in prison, and were not set free till they gave sureties that they would appear for trial when called upon.²

Later in 1561 he brought Queen Mary home from France.

In 1565, on the death of Henry Sinclair, he was appointed to the diocese of Ross. The Queen had already made him a member of the Privy Council. He also held the office of judge, or Lord of Session. At his suggestion the Queen appointed a commission to revise and publish the laws of the kingdom, and his

¹ *Cambridge Hist. of English Literature*, vol. iii. p. 154.

² *De origine*, p. 574 ; Bannatyne Club ed. p. 293.

name appears as co-editor of the *Actis and Constitutiounis of the Realme of Scotland from the reigne of James I.*

In 1568, after Mary's escape from Lochleven, Leslie joined her at Bolton Castle. From this time he became Mary's commissioner and confidential agent. He was imprisoned by Elizabeth in 1572 for his share in the attempt to bring about the marriage of Mary with the Duke of Norfolk. Towards the end of 1573 he was liberated but banished the country, whereupon he retired to the Netherlands. The news of the execution of Queen Mary (1587) reached him at Brussels; and he retired to a monastery, where he died 31st May, 1596.

BLACK (JOHN), O.P., Second Master of St. Mary's College.¹

DE REALI PRÆSENTIA Corporis Christi in Sacramento Altaris. Lib. I.

ACTA COLLOQUII cum Willoxio symmista. Lib. I.

CONCIONES PIÆ. Lib. I.

MONITORIUM AD APOSTATAS. Lib. I.

Tanner, *Bib. Brit.*, p. 104.

It was probably during the years 1547 to 1556 that Black wrote some of his works. Chambers says of him: "Aberdoniæ plurima pietatis et doctrinæ argumenta [exhibuit]"²—a most strenuous champion of the faith and also a man of the deepest learning.³ It is doubtful whether the works quoted by Tanner were ever printed. They may have been circulated in manuscript.

Guzman de Silva, the Spanish ambassador in London, reports to King Philip II. the affair of the double murder of Rizzio, Queen Mary's secretary, and of Friar Black, her "confessor." He also tells us that Queen Elizabeth had received a letter saying they were killed at night.⁴ Bedford and Randolph in their letters to

¹"Register of Presentations and Benefices," quoted by D. Laing, vol. i. fol. 25.

²Camerarius, *De Scotorum fortitudine*, Paris, 1631, p. 202.

³Leslie, *De origine, moribus, etc.*, Romæ, 1578, p. 577.

⁴*Spanish State Papers*, 1558-1567, ed. Hume. Cf. 23rd March, 1566.

England a few days later both record the murder of Black.¹ Bedford says he was slain at the same time as Rizzio and "by like order."

Father Black was always a staunch Catholic priest, and he displayed the greatest zeal and energy in the cause of the ancient faith. This is the reason why he was attacked and stoned, cudgelled and stabbed; why he was twice driven into exile; why he was finally murdered.

Father Black was a learned and subtle doctor, a man of deep theological research.² Bishop Leslie says he was a most strenuous champion of the faith, and also a man of the deepest learning.³ Father Tyrie in his report on the state of Scotland to Pope Clement VIII.⁴ is of the same opinion. At the time of his death he was styled by a Protestant Bishop, "Papistarum antesignanus."⁵ His inexhaustible zeal and energy on behalf of the ancient faith was his one offence. This it was that occasioned his violent death.

GORDON (JAMES), of Huntly, 1541-1621, Doctor of Sorbonne.

DE PURO DEI VERBO. Viennæ 1572.

Three volumes published in different places at different times :

JACOBI GORDONI HUNTLEI Scoti, e Societate Iesu doctoris Theologi Controversarum Epitomes, in qua de quæstionibus theologicis hac nostra ætate controversis, breviter disputatur; idque ex sacris præsertim literis. Tomus Primus. Quæ hoc Tomo continentur nona ab hac pagina indicabit. Augustoriti Pictonum. Ex Prælo Antonii Mesnerii Regis et Academiæ Typographi, 1612, 4°, 6 ff. + pp. 3.

Bodleian; Aberdeen University Library.

IN QUO DE AUGUSTISSIMO EUCHARISTIÆ Sacramento contra Calvinianos breviter disputatur. Paris, 1618, 4°.

¹ Bain, ii. p. 358.

² James Grant, *Old and New Edinburgh*, vol. ii. p. 281; *Memorials of Edinburgh Castle*, pp. 71-93.

³ *De origine, moribus et rebus gestis Scot.*, Romæ, 1578, p. 577.

⁴ Published in *Memoirs of Mary, Queen of Scots*, by Claude Nau; ed. by J. Stevenson, S.J., 1883, app. i.

⁵ *Zurich Letters*, Parker Society, 1842, p. 99.

These two volumes were reprinted by John Kinchius, with a third part, at Cologne, 1620, 8°, under the title of :

CONTROVERSIARUM Christianæ Fidei adversus hujus temporis Hæreticos Epitome.

This work led to the publication by Solomon Glassius of :

DICTA JEHOVÆ, Genesis cap. 3, v. 15 (semen tuum, etc.) a J. Gordoni Huntlæi Jesuitæ Scoti Φλῆρῖαις et interpretamentis vindicata, Jena, 1625.

A TREATISE concerning the Church Wherein It is shewed by the Signs, Offices and Properties thereof that the Church of Rome (and) Consequently such particular (churches as live in communion) is the only true Church of Christ. Written in Latin by the Rev. Father James Gordon Huntley of Scotland, Doctour of Divinity of the Society of JESUS and translated into English by I. L. of the same society. The third part of the same controversy. M.D.C.XIV. 8°. No place or printer's name.

British Museum.

A SUMMARY OF CONTROVERSIES wherein Are briefly treated the cheefe questions of Divinity nowadayes in dispute betweene Catholikes and Protestants, especially out of the Holy Scripture. Written in Latin By the R. Father James Gordon Huntley of Scotland, Doctour of Divinity of the Society of Iesus. And translated into English by I. L. of the same society. The second edition. MDCXVIII. 8°. Without place or date.

R. P. JACOBI GORDONI HUNTLÆI Scoti e Societate Jesu. Doctoris Theologi, Controversiarum epitomes, tomus primus: In quo de questionibus theologicis hac nostra ætate controversis breviter disputatur: idque ex sacris præsertim literis. Coloniz Agrippinæ. Apud Joannem Kinchivm, Anno M.DC.XX. 8°.

In one vol.

Bodleian has vol. i. of this work, published at Poitiers, 1612. Aberdeen University Library.

TREATISE of the unwritten Word of God, commonly called Traditions. 1614, 8°.

DISPUTATIONUM De Controversiis Christianæ fidei adversus hujus temporis hæreticos, ex sacris præsertim literis, epitomes tomus III. Auctore R. P. Jacobo Gordono Huntleo Scoto,

Societatis Jesu, Doctore Theologiæ ad S.DN. Paulum V. pont. max. Coloniae Agrippinensium, Anno M.DC.XX. 8°.

In one vol.

The three vols. are in the British Museum ; Aberdeen University.

Father James Gordon, son of the fourth Earl of Huntly, was born in 1541, and entered the Society of Jesus in Rome in the year 1563. After filling the highest offices in various colleges throughout France, he was appointed Apostolic Nuncio for Ireland and Prefect of the Scottish Mission. He was imprisoned for the Catholic faith both in Scotland and in England. Upon the death of his four elder brothers, the right to the titles and estates of his father, the Earl of Huntly, devolved upon him. Though the wily statesmen, then in power, requested him to avail himself of his rights, they were determined that if he did so it should be with the sacrifice of his religion. The terrible engine of civil excommunication was then in full force throughout Scotland, and when a Catholic continued firm the sentence was passed, and his property was at once confiscated by the Crown.

Father William Crichton wrote of him in 1585 :

“A man of great learning, he openly defeated his opponents in the public discussions which were held. Father Gordon made his appearance before King James and eight ministers. For two whole months he remained beside the King, making every effort for his conversion. He then went north. In 1593 he was forced by the King to exile himself, but before going he entreated that he might be allowed to engage in public disputation with the Protestant doctors, and offered to surrender his very life were he defeated in controversy, provided that if he prevailed liberty of conscience should be granted to Catholics. Father Gordon quitted the country with full prestige of victory. He died in Paris in 1621, aged eighty.

TYRIE (JAMES), 1543-1597.

THE REFUTATION of ane answer made be Shir Iohne Knoxe to ane letter, send be James Tyrie to his umquhile brother. Sett furthe be James Tyrie. Parisiis apud Thomam brumerium in clauso brunello, sub Signo Olivæ, dated at Paris the 8 of Marche, 1573, 12°.

Edinburgh, Advocates' Library, H. 36. g ; Paris, National Library, No. 236. A.



JOHN LESLIE, BISHOP OF ROSS.

The original letter of Tyrie which gave rise to the controversy was dated "vi December," that is, apparently, December of 1567, for the writer refers in it to your "invisible Kirk of Scotland but yet aucht years auld." Knox wrote a reply, but set aside his manuscript until shortly before his death in 1572, when he printed it at St. Andrews under the title: "An answer to a letter of a Jesuit named Tyrie, be John Knox." In this little treatise the whole text is printed. It is followed by Knox's reply. Tyrie immediately published a rejoinder, *The refutation*, etc., as above.

Smeton, in his reply to Archibald Hamilton's *Dialogue*, states that answers to Father Tyrie's text-book were still unpublished in the year 1579.¹

John Hamilton, regent in the College of Navarre, in his *Ane Catholic and Facile Treatise*, printed at Paris in 1581, observes that "nether Knox nor any of his factione sen his dead dorst tak in hand to writ ane answeir to Maister James Tyreis beuk concerning the visibilitie of the Kirk."

DE ANTIQUITATE Christianæ religionis apud Scotos. Autore Georgio Thomsono. Romæ, 1594, 4°.

Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.

Another edition. Duaci, 1593, 12°.

Paris, National Library, No. 236. A; Signet Library, Edinburgh.

This tract has been attributed to Father Tyrie as well as the following manuscript:

QUO TEMPORE Scotia Religionem Christianam susceperit ac quibus gradibus in hæresim sit delapsa deque præsentis illius statu in iis quæ ad religionem spectant brevissima narratio.

Barberini Library, Rome, xxxii. vol. 210, fol. 222.

Another copy is preserved in Blairs College Library, Aberdeen.

Father Stevenson published an English translation of this manuscript² and gave it this title: "Report upon the state of Scotland during the reign of Queen Mary, written in A.D. 1594 and sent to Pope Clement the eighth by the Jesuit Priests in Scotland" (quoted in *Memoirs of Mary Queen of Scots*, by Claude Nau, ed. by J. Stevenson, S.J., 1883, app. i. pp. 105-144).

The Blairs text commences with the "De Antiquitate Christianæ Religionis apud Scotos," and is endorsed on the back "Narratio P. T. Rerum Scotiæ." "P. T.," of course, may stand for "Pater Tyrius," and a few words of George Con in his *Premetiæ* seem to imply that "George Thomson" was a pseudonym. "Georgius ille Tompsonus quis fuerit et quantus fuerit norunt Roma, Parisii,

¹ Laing's *Knox*, vi. p. 477.

² Stevenson-Nau, pp. 105-144.

et universa quæ longe lateque patet Jesu societas." These words point to some eminent man like Father Tyrie.¹ It may be added that Father Tyrie certainly paid for the printing of the Douay edition in 1594.² Tradition also suggests that George Thompson is a pseudonym. Ribadeneira in his *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Soc. Jesu*, Sommervogel in the *Bibliothèque de la Compagnie de Jésus*, Jöcher in his *Gelehrten-Lexicon*, and other bibliographers agree in assigning the treatise to Tyrie.

Tyrie was also one of the principal writers, if not the author, of the celebrated *Ratio atque institutio studiorum Soc. Jesu* (edit. princeps), Romæ, 1586, 8°.

CHRICHTON (GEORGE), 1555-1611.

ORATIO in felicem Serenissimi Poloniae Regis inaugurationem Congratulatio. Parisiis, 1573, 4°.

A poem on the election of Henri de Valois, duc d'Anjou.

SELECTIONES notæ in Epigrammata è libro primo Græcæ Anthologiæ decerpta et Latine carmine reddita. Paris, 1584, 4°.

Mazarin Library.

DE LIBERATA Parisiorum urbe Gratulatio, cum aliis ejusdem opusculis. Parisiis, 1589, 8°.

LAUDATIO FUNEBRIS habita in exequiis Petri Ronsardi. Paris, 1586, 4°.

Mazarin Library.

ORATIO de Apollinis Oraculis et de sacro Principis Oraculo, habita Lutetiæ in Auditorio Regio, cum in Lycophronis Cassandram præfaretur. Parisiis, 1596.

Bibl. Nationale; Dr. Laing's Library; Edinburgh University.

¹ MS. accounts of Douay College (Stonyhurst archives).

² Father Tyrie, as professor of philosophy and theology, and as rector of the College de Clermont in Paris, had acquired a European reputation for learning and ability. According to Buchanan, in certain disputations held at the Sorbonne, Tyrie had won the applause of a large concourse of distinguished personages by his erudition, acuteness, and stupendous memory, and the biographer adds: "Erat enim vir optimis naturæ dolibus præditus, omnibus etiam melioribus disciplinis nobiliter excultus, integerrimæ vitæ, temperans, modestus, humilis, mitis et mansuetus. . . theologiarum subtilitatum et profanarum literarum, scientia nobiliter instructus (Buchanan, *De Scriptoribus Scotis*, Bannatyne Club).

DE SORTIBUS HOMERICIS oratio. Parisiis, 1597.

Bibl. Nationale, Paris.

See Nicéron's *Memoirs*, vol. 37, p. 346.

IN OPIANUM de Venatione, præfatio. Paris, 1598, 8°.

Mazarin Library.

ORATIONES duæ habitæ in Auditorio regio anno 1608-1609, 8°.

The following, all printed in Paris, are preserved in the Mazarin Library :

ORATIO ad Becodianas suas. 1598, 4°.

ORATIO habita comitiis academicis pro Johanne Hamiltonio, Rectore designato. 8°.

ORATIONES variæ aliaque opuscula. 1602, 8°.

STRENA ad Cardinalem Pelvæum. 1593, 4°.

JANUS CELTICUS ad Cardinalem Philippum Saga, in Gallis legatum, versibus Græcis et Latinis. 1593, 4°.

CATHEDRÆ regiæ Cameracensis querela, 8°, Carmen.

AUGURIUM Romæ visum pro æde Divi Ludovici anno 1600. Ejusdem interpretatio. 1601, 4°.

* ANAGRAMMATA in nuptias Henrici Babonii, Ducis Montispenserii et Henricæ Catharinæ Joyeuse. 1597, 4°.

ACTIO G. Crittonii professoris regni adversus tres juris pontificii antecessores. 1597, 4°.

George Crichton was born in Scotland in 1555, and was educated in Paris. He studied law at Toulouse for several years, and for a short time practised at the Bar in Paris. His friends persuaded him to accept the post of regent at the College d'Harcourt. He was shortly after appointed professor of Greek at the College de France, and was created Doctor of Canon Law. He died in 1611.

CHEYNE (JAMES), Rector of the University of Paris, d. 1602.

DE PRIORE Astronomiæ parte seu de Sphæra Libri duo. Douay, 1575, 8°.

Paris, Bibl. Nationale.

DE SPHÆRÆ seu Globi cælestis Fabrica, brevis præceptio. Douay, 1575, 8°; woodcuts, 3 vols. in 1, 22 ff.

Paris, Bibl. Nationale.

ORATIONES rhetoricæ. Douay, 1576, 8°.

DE GEOGRAPHIA. Libri duo. Douay, 1576, 8°; 3 parts in 1 vol.

Bibl. Nationale.

ANALYSIS in xiiii libros Aristotelis de prima seu divina philosophia, 1577-78; 2 parts in 1 vol.

Bibl. Nationale.

SCHOLÆ DUÆ sive Orationes ii. de perfecto Philosopho et de Prædictionibus Astrologorum. Duaci, typis Bogardi, 1577, 8°; 2 parts in 1 vol.

Bibl. Nationale.

SUCCINCTA in Physiologiam Aristotelicam Analysis: ad illustrissimam et serenissimam principem D. Mariam Scotiæ Reginam, Galliæque Dotariam. Parisiis, 1580, 12°, 112 ff.

Paris, Bibl. Nationale; Rome, Vallicell. Library.

ANALYSIS et scholia in Arist. xiv. ll. de prima s. divina philosophia. Ed. II. cum notis ed. J. R. Lavater. Hanov. 1615.

Cf. Tanner, *Bibliotheca*; J. F. Foppens, *Bibliotheca Belgica*; *Dict. Nat. Biography*.

James Cheyne of Arnage, Aberdeenshire, M.A. of King's College, studied theology in the University of Aberdeen, under John Henderson, a famous theologian, with whom he withdrew to France, and there in 1576 founded a seminary at Pont-à-Mousson for the education of Scottish clergymen.¹ In one of her letters Mary speaks of the new establishment, and describes it as "Cheyne's Seminary"; and then at once promises to contribute to its support.² For some time James Cheyne taught philosophy in the College of St. Barbe in Paris. He enjoyed a great reputation.

In 1602, according to manuscript notes in the handwriting of Thomas Innes, Cheyne was "electus concorditer Rector

¹ Letter of Archbishop Beaton to Queen Mary.

² Original in cipher, Buckie MSS., now at Blairs College.

Universitatis Parisiensis.”¹ He died on the 27th October, 1602, and was buried in the Cathedral of Tournai.

HAMILTON (ARCHIBALD).

DE CONFUSIONE Calvinianæ sectæ apud Scotos ecclesiæ nomen ridicule usurpantis, Dialogus. Parisiis, 1577, 8°.

Dedicated to Mary Queen of Scots.

Paris, Mazarin Library; British Museum, 1118. b. 1.

In 1579 Thomas Smeton published a Latin reply to this work.

CALVINIANÆ CONFUSIONIS DEMONSTRATIO, contra maledicam ministrorum Scotiæ responsionem in duos divisa libros, quorum prior: proprietatum veræ ecclesiæ evictionem; posterior earumdem in hypothesi ad res subjectas applicatarum, contentionem continet. Parisiis, 1581, 8°.

British Museum, 847. g. q. 1; Edinburgh, Advocates' Library.

DE PHILOSOPHIA ARISTOTELICA.

Tanner's *Bibliotheca*, Lowndes.

Archibald Hamilton, born in the Diocese of Glasgow, was brought up in the Protestant faith. He taught the youth at St. Andrews, but never would enter the ministry nor accept of the office of elder. After his conversion to the Catholic faith he engaged in a public disputation with Knox, with whom he had been intimately acquainted. He retired to France, taught in the University of Paris, where he took his degree of Doctor of the Sorbonne. He had been ordained priest a very short time before the publication of his work *Calvinianæ confusionis demonstratio*, Paris, 1581. In consequence of the civil wars in France in 1582² he retired to Rome, where he was appointed one of the librarians at the Vatican. He died at Rome in 1593.³

CHAMBERS (DAVID) or CAMERARIUS, ob. 1592.

HISTOIRE ABRÉGÉE de tous les roys de France, Angleterre et Escosse par David Chambre, conseiller en la Cour de Parlement à Edimbourg. Paris, 1579, 12°.

The life of Queen Mary is to be found on verso 212 to recto 217.

¹ W. Keith Leask, *Musa Latina Aberdonensis*, vol. iii. p. xxv.

² *Roman Transcripts (R.O.)*, vol. iii. 1582, Nunciatura Franciæ.

³ Tanner's *Bibliotheca*.

LA RECHERCHE des singularitez plus remarquables concernant l'estat d'Escosse. Voué à très-auguste et très-clémente princesse Marie Royné d'Escosse et douairière de France. Paris, 1579.

Bibl. Nationale; Advocates' Library, Edinburgh; Signet Library.

DISCOURS de la légitime succession des femmes aux possessions de leurs parens, et du gouvernement des princesses aux empires et royaumes. Paris, 1579.

David Chambers of Ormond, a Lord of Session in Queen Mary's time, was a son of Andrew Chambers of Strichen. He studied in France and Italy, and on his return to Scotland became in 1565 a Senator of the College of Justice.

David Chambers was afterwards banished his country, came to Paris in 1571, and published a history, in which there is much relating to Scotland, mainly drawn from Boece, and testifying to the existence of Veremundus (Innes, *Critical Essay*, p. 296). He returned to Scotland in 1583, took his seat on the bench again in 1586, and died in 1592.

The works of this David Chambers of Ormond, published in France, are to be carefully distinguished from those of David Chambers of Fintray (cf. Innes, *Critical Essay*, p. 296).

CRICHTON (JAMES), The Admirable.

ORATIO J. Critonii Scoti pro Moderatorum Genuensis Reip. electione coram senatu habita. Genuæ, 1579, 4°.

British Museum, G. 2006 (4).

IN APPULSU AD URBEM VENETAM de proprio statu J. Critonii Scoti carmen ad Aldum Manuccium. Ex typographia Guerra Venet. 1580, 4°.

British Museum, C. 8. h. 18.

RELATIONE DELLA QUALITA di Jacome di Crettone fatta de Aldo Manutio in Venezia MDLXXXII.

Contains an interchange of verses between Crichton and Ludovicus Magius of Milan.

An ode by Crichton to Joannes Donatus appears in Aldus's edition of Cicero's *Cato Major* (1581). An ode, dated 1st June, 1581, to Lorenzo Massa, secretary to the Venetian Republic, is appended by Aldus to his dedication to Massa, of his edition of Cicero's *Lalius* (1581). Crichton's challenge to the learned men

of Padua is printed by Aldus in his dedication to Crichton of Cicero's *Paradoxa*, and is dated June, 1581.

Two copies of the *Gazette*, or hand-bill, printed at Venice in 1580 at the press of the brothers Domenico, describing Crichton's marvellous knowledge, are in the British Museum, and one is in a show case.¹

James Crichton was born at Ellick (Dumfries) and educated at St. Andrews, where Buchanan was his master. He left Scotland for the continent in 1577. After two years in the army of Henry III. of France, Crichton proceeded to Italy. He arrived in Genoa in a destitute condition, and delivered before the Senate an elaborate Latin oration (1579). Early in the following year he went to Venice, where he introduced himself to Aldus Manutius, and challenged all scholars to learned disputations.

A letter addressed to Crichton by Speroni² contains much information on the life and science of Crichton. Speroni approves of Crichton's visit to that great patron of science and literature, the Duc of Mantua. Crichton's tragic death at Mantua in July, 1583, is well known, and the date is attested by many witnesses.

As to the publications signed by James Crichton which appeared after that date, some critics observe that two Scotsmen, both signing themselves *James Crichton* and related to each other, were living in Italy in 1583.

A book of Latin poems, entitled *Bernardini Baldini Lusus*, printed in 1586, contains some verses signed by James Crichton "the survivor"—"Jacobi Critoni superstitis ad Bernardinum Baldinum." The author thanks Baldini for what he wrote on the cruel death of his cousin.

Et quia Critoni claro mihi sanguine juncti
Funera acerba doles, carior ipse mihi es.

(Baldini's *Poems*, p. 49.)

HAY (JOHN), S.J., 1546-1607.

CERTAIN DEMANDES concerning the Christian Religion and Discipline proposed to the Ministers of the new Pretended Kirk of Scotlande, by Johne Hay, ane Clerke of the Societie of Jesus. Paris, 1580, 8°, pp. 104 (de Backer).

Reprinted for the Scottish Text Society in 1901, No. 45.

The edition in Scots is now so rare that the eminent book-hunter, Hill Burton, confessed that he had not been able to trace

¹ *Dict. Nat. Biography.* ² Speroni's *Opera omnia*, Venez. 1740, p. 315.

a copy. "That there ever was one," he says, "is only known from the title of the French translation" (*Hist.*, ed. 1870, vii. 271).

It was translated into French by F. Coyssard.

JEAN HAY S.J. Demandes faictes aux ministres d'Écosse touchant la religion chrestienne par Maistre Jean Hay Escossois de la Compagnie de Jésus, Professeur en Théologie au Collège et Université de Tournon, reveues et de l'Escossois mises en notre langue Françoisse. Lyon, Jean Pillehotte, 1583, 16°, pp. 183.

Avignon, Musée Calvet.

There is a German translation by Sebastian Werro, Freiburg, 1585 and 1586.

Replies to Hay's works were published :

Jacques Pineton wrote: *L'esprit et Conscience Jésuitiques* (Nîmes, 1584).

J. de Serres wrote: *La Défense de la vérité catholique* (Nîmes, 1586) and *Réponse aux cinq premières et principales demandes de F. Jean Hay* (Genève, 1586).

John Hay answered :

JOANNIS HAY, Scoti, Societatis Jesu, Lyon, 1586, 8°, in Academia Turnonia Theologiæ Professoris, atque artium Decani, Disputationum libri duo, in quibus calumniæ et captiones ministri Anonymi Nemausensis contra Assertiones Theologicas et Philosophicas in eadem Academia Anno 1581 propositas, discutuntur. Lugduni, apud Joannem Pillehotte, anno 1584, 4°.

Bibl. Nationale, D. 5935; Amiens; Avignon, Musée Calvet; St. Geneviève, Paris.

JEAN HAY S.J. La défense des Demandes proposées aux ministres de Calvin touchant ses blasphèmes et mensonges, contre le libelle de Jaq. Pineton de Chambrun, prédicant à Nîmes. Lyon, par Jean Pillehotte, 1586, 8°.

L'ANTIMOINE AUX RESPONSES que Th. de Beze fait à trente-sept Demandes de deux cents et six proposées aux ministres d'Écosse. Tournon, 1588.

Hay entitled his work *Antimoine* because Beza had insultingly called him a monk.

SIXTI SENENSIS BIBLIOTHECA SANCTA, ab auctore, antequam ex humanis excederet, recognita et aucta, atque nova Chronografica Tabula, secundum temporum collationem, locupletata;



THE ADMIRABLE CRICHTON.

nunc vero à Joanne Hay, Scoto, Soc. Jesu, plurimis in locis a mendis expurgata atque Scholiis illustrata. Lugduni, Sybilla a Porta, 1591, fol. ; Lugduni, Stephanus Servin, 1592, 1593, 1595.

A book which may be called the first of the Biblical Introductions, and one which critically was in advance of its time.

Ded. Guil. Chesholme Scoto, Carthus. Prior.

Father J. Hay translated into Latin from Italian :

DE REBUS JAPONICIS, Indicis, et Peruvianis Epistolæ recensione. Antwerpæ, 1605, 8°.

The following work is ascribed to him :

UNIVERSITATUM TOTIUS ORBIS et Collegiorum omnium Societatis libellus. Tournon, 1586, 8°.

Published with the name of Franciscus Catinius on the title-page.

See Sommervogel, vol. iv., s.v. Hay.

Father John Hay, S.J., belonging to the family of the Hays of Dalgetty, was born in 1546. He was one of the young Scotsmen whom his cousin, Father Edmund Hay, succeeded in taking over to Rome in 1566. This youth of brilliant talents, being in bad health, was ordered to Strasburg to see a Catholic physician. Whilst there, a thesis upon Transubstantiation was proposed for public disputation. As no Catholic came forward to take the part of defender, John Hay could not brook the disgrace of silence, and although broken down in body, yet as he was strong of heart, he descended into the arena with all the greater confidence, because the secular dress which he wore at the time concealed the fact of his being a religious. When even Protestants declared that the victory was with the Catholic stranger, he was discovered to be a Jesuit. On the renewal of the disputation, John Hay was required by the magistrates to take his place in it again, and having once more obtained a signal victory, he was escorted back to his lodgings by the Protestant students.¹

On the 9th of November, 1579, Father John Hay wrote from Scotland to the General of the Society a long letter, which is also an historical document.² In it he refers to a series of adventures which he passed through in his long and toilsome expedition.

¹ *Dict. Nat. Biography.*

² It was published in *Narratives of Scottish Catholics*, by W. Forbes Leith, S.J., Edinburgh, 1885, p. 141.

He was summoned to appear before the Council at Stirling, and on his arrival was invited to a private disputation, which he declined, but said he would gladly accept it if the King and his ministers were present. He then returned to the North of Scotland, and describes how the people had in their devotions resumed the pious custom of their forefathers, and now clad only in the humblest garments, and imploring the aid of God and of all the saints, especially of the Blessed Virgin Mary, visited the shrine of our Lady of Grace, on the river Spey, rosaries even being offered for sale in the market-place of Turriff.

Father Hay expresses in his letter a great desire to remain in the country, had not his brother pledged his word to the King that he would leave the realm.

On his return to France Father John Hay was made Chancellor of the University of Pont-à-Mousson, where many years before he had taught philosophy and letters. He died on the 21st of May, 1607, at the age of sixty-one.

HAMILTON (JOHN), Rector of the University of Paris.

BREVIA ET DILUCIDA QUÆDAM PRÆLUDIA, de Divisione, Definitione et Argumentatione quæ in Aristotelis organo Logico occurrunt. Parisiis, 1580, 4°.

ANE CATHOLIK AND FACILE TRAICTISE, drawin out of the halie scriptures, treulie exponit be the anciët doctores, to confirme the real and Corporell præsence of Chrystis pretious bodie and blude in the Sacrament of the alter. Dedicat to his souuerane Marie the quenes maiestie of Scotland. Iohne Hamilton student in theologie, and regent in philosophie to the maist excellent & Catholic prince. Charles of Bourbon in the royal College of Nauarre. Imprentit at *Paris* the first of April, 1581, in-32, pp. 116.

British Museum, Stonyhurst Library, Y. 10. 25.

It was dedicated to Queen Mary, and appended to it were twenty-four orthodox and catholic conclusions dedicated to James VI., containing "certain questions to the quhilk we desire the ministers mak resolute answer at the next general Assemblée."

CERTAIN ORTHODOX AND CATHOLIK CÕCLUSIONES, with their probationes, quhilk Jhone Hamilton regent in the Royal College of Navarre, in name of ye Catholikus proponis to ye ministres in

ye deformit Kirk in Scotlād. To be disputed before the Kingis Maiestie, ād his honorable Coūcell. s.l. n.d. Contains: a Letter to the right noble and mighty Prince James the Saxt. 32°.

British Museum, 4327. a, Stonyhurst Library.

AD AMPLISSIMUM SENATUM pro retento Academiae jure in causa Hamiltonii cum de nominando curione D.D. Cosmæ et Damiani, ageretur, gratiarum actio. Paris, 1586, 8°.

Mazarin Library.

REMONTRANCE faite en l'Assemblée générale des Colonels, Cappitaines . . . de Paris, etc., with a preface by J. H. Paris, 8°.

British Museum, 1319. c.

A FACILE TRACTISE contenand first: ane infallible reul to discerne trevv from fals religion. Nixt, a declaration of the nature, numbre, vertew and effects of the Sacraments, togiddir with certain prayers of devotion. Dedicat to his soverain Prince, the King's Maiestie of Scotland, King James the saxt Be Maister Ihone Hamilton, Doctor in Theologie at Lovan. Imprinted be Laurence Kellam A.D. M.D.C.

At the end a short poem on *The treuu use of the crucifix*, 2 fol.

John Hamilton was the son of Thomas Hamilton of Orchatfield, who acquired in 1522 the barony of Bathgate, and he was the brother of Sir Thomas Hamilton, father of the first Earl of Hamilton. John Hamilton was one of the regents of St. Mary's College at St. Andrews, when in 1574 he avowed himself a Catholic. He was denounced as rebel (1572), and "declarit traitor" (Feb., 1573). He came to Paris and was appointed professor of philosophy in the Royal College of Navarre, "magna cum celebritate."¹

In 1576 he became tutor to the Cardinal de Bourbon, and in 1578 to François de Joyeuse, also afterwards cardinal. He was chosen rector of the University of Paris on the 17th of October, 1584 (Bulæus, *Hist. of University of Paris*, vi. p. 785), and the following year was commended by the students forming the German nation to the cure of the parish of St. Côme. His title was disputed before the parliament of Paris, but was decided in his favour.² Hamilton became one of the most prominent members of the Catholic League, especially during the resistance

¹ *Navar. Gymnasii Hist. apud Launoii opera*, fol. vol. vi.

² Louis Servin, *Plaidoyer pour M^e J. Hamilton, Ecossais, licencié en Théologie présenté par l'université de Paris*, 1586, 1 vol. 12° (Sorbonne).

to Henry IV. He is referred to by Pierre de l'Estoile as "a man of resolution and learning, as everyone knows."¹

About the year 1600 Hamilton returned to Scotland. The Privy Council (12th November, 1600) had information of Jesuits lately arrived from abroad, "Maister John Hamilton and Maister Hay," and denounced the former particularly as "a practiser," counsellor and personal executor of high and desperate treasons against the lawful authority of princes.² Hamilton's movements were watched. Several Catholic noblemen and others got into trouble for "resetting" the fugitive. For several years he not only succeeded in eluding capture, but even in holding frequent meetings in different parts of the country for the celebration of mass and other Catholic services. His escape was probably procured by his nephew, Thomas Hamilton, first Earl of Haddington, who was then practically at the head of the judiciary of Scotland.

It was not until 1608, when he had taken refuge with Lord Ogilvy in Angus, that vigorous measures were taken to arrest him. "It was a dark and tempestuous night when the soldiers broke into the house, and Hamilton might have made his escape, but seizing a weapon he prepared to resist."³ He was, however, secured and sent to the Tower of London; and there he found a fellow-prisoner in Andrew Melville.⁴ The precise time of Hamilton's death is not known, but it must have been about 1611.

"Hamilton," says Hill Burton, "had that subtle gift, the empire over language, and the words came to him at his bidding—words expressive of Christian meekness, humility, charity and all that might seem more appropriate to the secluded anchorite than to the man of storm and strife."

LAING (JAMES), Doctor of Sorbonne, 1502-1594.

DE VITA ET MORIBUS atque rebus gestis hæreticorum nostri temporis, etc., Traductio ex sermone Gallico in Latinum, quibus multa addita sunt quæ in priore editione, quorundam negligentia ommissa fuere. Parisiis, 1581, 12°.

Bibl. Nationale, Réserve Y. 2961; Rome, Bibl. Casan.; Edinburgh, Advocates' Library.

The original French edition is almost unknown.

Dedicated to Mary, Queen of Scots, and her son, James VI.

¹ *Mémoires*, ed Champollion, vol. v. 173.

² *Reg. P.C. Scot.*, vi. 171.

³ Johnston's *Hist. rerum Britannicarum*, p. 460. ⁴ M'Crie's *Melville*, p. 312.

DE VITA ET MORIBUS Theodori Bezæ, omnium hæreticorum nostri temporis facile principis, et aliorum hæreticorum brevis recitatio, etc. Parisiis, 1585, 8°, 144 pages, 12 fol.

Cui adjectus est libellus :

HISTORIA DE MORTE REV. P. EDMUNDI, Campiani de Soc. Jesu, et aliorum qui in Anglia propter fidem Catholicam crudelissimam passi sunt mortem. Parisiis, 1585, pp. 30.

James Laing, professor of theology in the University of Paris, was born in 1502 at Auchterless, in Aberdeenshire. He completed his studies at the University of Paris, and on the 20th of October, 1556, he was elected procurator of his nation, whereby he had the right to represent the Scots in the Rector's Court. About 1571 he obtained the degree of doctor of theology, and preached during several years in Paris. He died in 1574, and was buried in the church of the Sorbonne.

Jean de Rouen, privy councillor, royal almoner, rector and censor of the University, in his treatise on the Sorbonne mentions Laing in very laudatory terms (see *Dict. Nat. Biography*).

DURIE (JOHN), S.J.

CONFUTATIO RESPONSIONIS Gulielmi Whitakeri in Academia Cantabrigensi, Professoris Regii ad Rationes decem, quibus fretus Edmundus Campianus, Anglus Societatis Jesu, Theologus, Certamen anglicanæ Ecclesiæ ministris obtulit in causa fidei autore Joanne Duræo, Scoto, Societatis Jesu, Presbytero. Parisiis apud Brumennium, 1582, 8°, pp. 466.

Second edition, Ingoldstadt, 1585, pp. 856, 8°.

Barberini Library, Rome.

Father John Durie, a native of Fifeshire, was commended by Father Possevino for his learning and eloquence. He was living in Paris at the College de Clermont in 1582, and is mentioned in a list of priests and Jesuits in 1586. According to Father Southwell, he died in Scotland on the 20th October, 1588 (*Dom. Eliz.*, vol. xciii. p. 47; Southwell, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum S.J.*).

MARTINUS (JACOBUS).

JACOBI MARTINI Scoto Dunkeldensis Philosophiæ Professoris publici in Academia Taurinensi de Prima Simplicium et Concretorum Corporum Generatione Disputatio. s.l., c. 1584.

In 1584 William Temple issued a "disputation" against Martin's book.

"There was a James Martin who was professor at Rome and Turin, and remembered his far-off Scots home among the wooded valleys of Dunkeld, as Wilson remembered his in Morayshire, who would perhaps have afforded as distinctive a narrative had we now any memorial of him beyond his book professing to clear up physiological difficulties which still puzzle the learned" (T. Hill Burton, *The Scot Abroad*, 1900, p. 296).

BURNE (NICOL).¹

THE DISPUTATION concerning the controversit headdis of religion, haldin in the Realme of Scotland, the zeir of God ane thousand, fyve hundreth fourscoir zeiris. Betuix The prætentid Ministeris of the deformed Kirk of Scotland, and, Nicol Burne Professor of philosophie in S. Leonardis College, in the citie of Sanctandreis, brocht up from his tender eage in the perversit sect of the Calvinistis, and nou be ane special grace of God, ane membre of the halie and Catholic Kirk. Dedicat to his Soueran the Kingis M. of Scotland King James the Saxt. Imprinted at Parise the 1st day of October 1581. Pp. 143, 144.

Advocates' Library, H. 36. c ; British Museum, 699. b. 5 (1).

"This little volume, a rarity hunted after by collectors . . . will be found to contain some rather curious matter, and among them certain particulars regarding John Knox not to be found in the biographical dictionaries."²

AN ADMONITION to the Antichristian ministers in the deformat Kirk of Scotland. Paris, 1581.

In his prefatory epistles Nicol Burne tells us that he was brought up from his tender age in the Calvinistic doctrine, which he followed with affection and zeal until "the time it pleased God through reiding of sum Catholik orytharis to illuminate my hairt."

¹ Professor of philosophy in St. Leonard's College, St. Andrews (Spottiswood, fol. ed. p. 308).

² Hill Burton, *The Scot Abroad*, ed. 1900, p. 193.

He thereupon declared to a minister called Smeton, in Paisley, his desire to defend the Catholic doctrines before the General Assembly which was to be convened in Edinburgh in October, 1580.

Smeton approved of his design, and gave his word that his request should be granted. Preparations were made; twelve judges were chosen—three noblemen and three ministers by Smeton, and three bishops and three lawyers by Burne. The subjects of discussion were arranged, and the agreement was subscribed in presence of the Master of Ross, and the lairds of Caldwell, Blackhall and Johnstone by Burne.

But Smeton, without any warning, proceeded to excommunicate his adversary, upon which he was apprehended and conveyed to the Tolbooth of Edinburgh. Here he remained from the 14th of October, 1580, till 30th January of the following year.¹

In his epistle to the King we learn that he was imprisoned, "nocht for onie evil doing, but for oppin professione of the treu and Catholick Religion." It also appears that Burne had made open profession of his faith "be plaine disputation bayth at libertie and in presone." He was accused of high treason before the King's advocate. The assizes were twice summoned, but the King, moved by Burne's letter of humble supplication, commanded that no injustice should be done to his "auin schollar." Then, we are told, a new stratagem was invented, by which Burne was to be starved to death in prison by being deprived of all access to friends who were willing to supply his necessities.

Burne now hung a purse out of the Tolbooth window, craving alms for Christ's sake. His enemies cut down the purse, and gave order to the gaoler to hinder him sending out any more letters of supplication. Burne persuaded him to carry a petition to the Provost and Town Council for licence to beg, and this licence he obtained. The ministers obtained an order forbidding him to affix any letter to his purse or to solicit alms in the name of a scholar. Alms, however, came abundantly. The Assembly met on 20th October, and petitioned the King for some order to be taken with their victim. Burne was not brought for trial. The *Register of Privy Council* contains an entry on 29th January, 1587, of a caution in £500 by Andrew Burne in Leith. It bears that Nicol Burne "shall within a month hence depart this realm, and

¹ Epistle "to the Christian reider."

in the meantime do nothing in prejudice of the present religion presently professed."¹

ROMUALDUS, Scotus.

ROMOALDI SCOTI SUMMARIUM RATIONUM, Quibus Cancellarius Angliæ et Prolocutor Puckeringius Elizabethæ Angliæ Reginæ persuaserunt occidendam esse serenissimam Principem Mariam Stuartam Scotiæ Reginam et Jacobi sexti Scotorum Regis Matrem. Unà cum responsionibus Reginæ Angliæ et sententia mortis. Quæ omnia Anglice primum edita sunt et Londini a Typographo Regio impressa, ac deinde varias in linguas translata. His additum est supplicium et mors Reginæ Scotiæ, unà cum succinctis quibusdam animadversionibus, et confutationibus eorum, quæ ei obiecta sunt. Opera Romoaldi Scoti. Anno Domini MD.LXXXVIII, small 4°, 37 fol.

Evidently a Catholic.

Do. Coloniae Henningius, 1627, 8°.

SUMMARIUM RATIONUM quibus persuasa Elisabetha Mariam Scotiæ Reginam necé tradidit . . . cum earundem rationum Confutatione. Londini, 1588, 4°; Coloniae Hennigius, 1627, 8°.

Barberini Library, Rome.

KING (ADAM).

ANE CATECHISME or short instructione of Christian Religion drawn out of the Scriptures and Ancient Doctours compyled be the Godlie and learned father P[eter] C[anisius]² [translated from the latin] with ane Kalendar perpetuale contining baith the awld and new Kalendar . . . made be Adam King, professor of Philosophy and Mathematikis at Paris. In the end ar added certain godlie prayers and ane short method whereby every man exame his conscience how he hes offendet the maiestie of God or his nighbour. At Paris. Imprynted by Peter Hyry, 1588.

A Welsh translation. Paris, 1611, 8°.

¹ *Register of Privy Council*, iii. 328, 355.

² "Nostri sæculi doctissimus Canisius" (Winzet, *Velitatio*).



WILLIAM BARCLAY.

LIBRI QUARTI ET QUINTI SPHERÆ Georgio Buchanano non absoluti supplementum Adamo Regio [King] auctore.

See *Opera omnia*, vol. ii. p. 510.

King illustrated this poem of Buchanan with a commentary which Ruddiman has characterized as "Luculentum admodum omnigenæque eruditionis copia refertum." David Cameron says of King: "Vir doctissimus, historiographus clarissimus" (*De Scotorum Fortitudine*, p. 46).

SCOTT (ALEXANDER).

APPARATUS LATINÆ LOCUTIONIS. Authore Alexandro Scot, Scoto, Abirdonensis Academiæ, Artium Liberalium, Magistra, atque in Universitate Turonensi Theologiæ candidato. Lugduni, 1588, fol., 915 pp.

Barberini Library.

APPARATUS LATINÆ LOCUTIONIS . . . Lugduni, 1596.

Bordeaux Library.

MARII NIZOLII APPARATUS LATINÆ LOCUTIONIS ex libris Ciceronis collectus auctus ab A. Scott. Lugduni, 1507, fol.

LEXICON CICERONIANUM M. Nizolini ex recensione Al. Scott nunc crebris locis reffectum et inculcatum. Patavii, 1734, fol.

Bibl. Nationale, Réserve x. 558.

APPARATUS LATINÆ LOCUTIONIS . . . post Marii locutionis principia. Auctore Alex. Scott. Rhotomagi, 1635, 4°.

M. T. CICERONIS EPISTOLARUM ad T. Pomponium Atticum, libri xvi. Variis Doctorum Virorum lectionibus opera Alexandri Scot, I.U.D. illustrati, et ad apparatusum Latinæ locutionis aptati. Adjectæ sunt Dyonyssii Lambini emendationum rationes. Lugduni, 1580, 12°, 762 pp.

M. T. CICERONIS OPERUM tomus sextus omnes ejus epistolas ad familiares complectens. Variis doctissimorum . . . virorum lectionibus . . . opera Alexandri Scot, Scoti, auctus et illustratus. Lugduni, 1588, 12°.

M. T. CICERONIS OPERA PHILOSOPHICA in duas partes divisa . . . opera Alexandri Scot, Scoti, I.V.D. illustrata. 1589, 12°.

Cat. Durel, 1893, No. 2133; Baudrier, Bibl. Lyonnaise.

M. T. CICERONIS OPERA OMNIA quæ extant . . . Lugduni, 1589, 16°.

THE COLLECTED WORKS OF CICERO, published in 8 vols. by Pillehotte. Lugduni, 1608-1610.

Bibl. Nationale, x. 17,201-17,207.

UNIVERSA GRAMMATICA GRÆCA, etc. Lugduni, MDXCIII., 8°.

Paris, Bibl. St. Geneviève, x. 375.

UNIVERSA GRAMMATICA GRÆCA . . . Lugduni, 1605, 8°; Coloniae, 1613.

VOCABULARIUM utriusque juris emendatum et auctius quam unquam antea, opera Alex. Scot, J.C. Lugdun. 1601.

JACOBI CUJACII . . . opera omnia. Studio et diligentia Alexandri Scoti Jurisconsulti, 1606.

Alexander Scott, Master of Arts and "Juris utriusque Doctor," was born at Kinninmonth. His father was George Scott (of Barwirie). His mother was Margaret Fraser, daughter of Edward Fraser of Philorth.

Yielding to the penal laws, he went to France. In 1580 he edited at Lyons the Letters of Cicero. This was followed by various editions of the *Apparatus Latinæ elocutionis*. In this work Scott revised Mario Nizzoli's *Observationes in Ciceronem* in two folio volumes, an important work of reference, which was republished by Scott under the title of *Thesaurus Ciceronianus* and *Lexicon Ciceronianum*. The latter was the title adopted by Facciolati in his edition of 1734. Later editions of this valuable work are still in use.¹

In 1593 appeared the *Universa Grammatica Græca*. Its success was great, and it passed through many editions in succession, completely superseding the institutes of Nicholas Clenard. Scott finally edited the collected works of Cicero, published in 8 vols. by J. Pillehotte in 1606.

About the year 1589 Scott married the sister of Jean Pillehotte, who had amassed a large fortune. We next hear of him as Director of the Schools of Carpentras in 1594. Between 1604 and 1608 Scott presided at the Town Council of Carpentras as principal judge of the town. Nothing could stop his literary activity, and in 1601 he brought out the *Vocabularium utriusque Juris*, and in 1606 edited the complete works of Cujas.

¹J. E. Sandys, *History of Classical Scholarship*, vol. ii.

The *Commentaries* of Cujas are still used as a book of reference and quoted authoritatively by French lawyers. No edition of Cujas is published without the notes and additions with which Scott enriched them. Scott had purchased the Château de Rocan near Carpentras. His will, which has been preserved, is dated "In aula domus habitationis egregii viri Dñi. Alexandri Scott, 1616."¹

HAY.

HAII SAMPSONIS, de Veritate vitæ et ordinis G. Gulielmi Aquitanorum Ducis, etc. Sine loco et auctore. Parisiis, 1858, 8°. Rome, Vallicelliana.

WINZETUS (J.), Glasguensis, Scotus.

ORATIO DE SACERDOTII DIGNITATE, in honorem Joannis Kunache, Litzensis Bamberg. episcopi. Bamberg. 1595.

VAUCHOPIUS (GEORGIUS).²

G. V. DE VETERI POPULO ROMANO tractatus. Cadomi, 1595, 12°; Paris, 1605.

British Museum, 587. a. 24.

DE MAGISTRATIBUS veteris Populi Romani tractatus.

In *Thes. antiq. Romanorum*, vol. iii.

IN REP. ROMAN. Lugd. Batav. 1626, 12°.

OBSERVATIONES ex Historiis Roman. et omnium gentium. Cadoni, 1598, in 8°, apud Viduam Jacobi Bassi Typog. Regis.

DE ANGLICA seu Britannica justitia contra Chrysti martyres Vall. G. V. 99.

HAMILTONIUS (FRANCISCUS), 1550-1617.

HAMILTONIUS, SCOTUS, Cænobii S. Jacob. Herbipol. Prior De Sanctorum invocatione demonstratio duplex, quarum, priore, Ipsa vindicatur ab omni crimine, posteriore, ejusdem ostenditur justitia et æquitas. Wiceburgi, 1596, 4°.

British Museum, $\frac{476. a. 12.}{1}$.

¹ *Revue Critique*, Jan. 1885.

² Professor of civil law at Caen in Normandy. This gentleman was of the family of Niddrie.

DISPUTATIO THEOLOGICA de legitimo sanctorum cultu per sacras imagines : de que imaginum eorundem multiplici usu, fructu et cultu, consecratione item atque benedictione et harum justitia et emolumentis. Ad quam . . . responsurus est F. H., etc. (Præs. P. Thyrao). Wiceburgi, 1597, 4°.

British Museum, $\frac{476. a. 12.}{2}$.

BARCLAY (WILLIAM), 1543—1605.

POEMATA quædam—exst. in Deliciis Poetarum Scotorum, Amstelodami, 1557, vol. i. p. 137.

GULIELMI BARCLAYI, Oratio pro Eloquentia. Paris, 1598, 8°.

C. CORNELII TACITI, opera, quæ extant, ad exemplar quod J. Lipsius quintum recensuit Guil. Barclayus Præmetia ex Vita Agricolæ libavit a pag. 554 inter notas. Paris, 1599, 8°.

Dedicated to Lipsius, to whom Barclay confesses that he owed all he knew.

COMMENT. in Tit. Pandectarum de Rebus Creditis, et de Jurejurando. Paris, 1605.

INST. in Thes. Juris Romani Everardi Ottonis. Basileæ, 1744, vol. iii., a. col 803.

DE REGNO ET REGALI POTESTATE adversus Buchananum, Brutum, Boucherium et reliquos Monarchomacos, Libri sex. Paris, 1600, 4°. Liber Posthumus a Io. Barclaio auct. filio in lucem editus.

Reprinted in 1609 at Frankfort under the title of:

DE POTESTATE PAPÆ: An et quatenus in Reges et Principes seculares jus et imperium habeat. Liber posthumus a J. Barclaio auctoris filio, in lucem editus in-8vo. Mussiponti, Francois du Bois et Jac. Gernich, 1609 et exst. in Monarchia Goldasti Francof. 1613, tomo 3°.

Translated into French and entitled *Traité de la Puissance du Pape sur les Princes séculiers*. Cologne, 1687, 12°.

OF THE AUTHORITIE OF THE POPE; whether, and how farre forth he hath power and authoritie over Temporall Kings and Princes. Liber posthumus. London, 1611, 4°.

This work was attacked by Cardinal Bellarmine.

NEPENTHES, or the Vertves of Tobacco, by W. Barclay, M^r. of Art & Doctor of Physicke. Edinburgh, 1614.

Two years after the appearance of *Nepenthes*, King James published his *Counterblast to Tobacco*, in which he denounces smoking as a loathsome custom. Barclay's tract is very rare. It has been reprinted in vol. i. of the Spalding Club *Miscellany*.

CALLIRHOE, The nymphs of Aberdeen resuscitat, 1615-1670.

Dict. Nat. Biography.

JUDICIUM de Certamine G. Eglisemmii [Eglisham] cum G. Buchanano pro Dignitate Paraphraseos Psalmi ciiii. Adjuncta sunt Eglisemmii ipsum judicium, ut editum fuit Londini, typis Eduardi Aldæi, A.D. 1619 et in gratiam studiosæ juventutis ejusdem Psalmi elegans Paraphrasis, Thomæ Rhædi. Lond., 1620, 8°.

See some Latin poems in *Delitiæ poetarum Scotorum*, i. 137.

LEÇONS sur les Antiquités faites au collège des Grassins par Jean Tourneroché . . . et Guillaume Barclay.

Bibl. Nationale, MSS. Lat. 8746 (Barrois 445); *Delisle Cat.*, p. 231.

William Barclay, M.D., descended from the Barclays of Collairney, in Fife.¹ He states the place of his birth: "Collonia—sic castrum vocatur in quo primum terram tetigi—sita est . . . in territorio gentis Barclayanæ, portus quidam qui nostra lingua Auld-heaven appellatur" (Præmetiæ to the 1599 edition of Lipsius' *Tacitus*). Barclay studied first at Aberdeen University. He studied under the great scholar Justus Lipsius² at Louvain. There he appears to have taken the degrees of M.A. and M.D., and Baillie Skene heard from one who had it from the lips of Lipsius himself that were he to die he should wish his pen to fall to Barclay above all others.³ Leaving the Low Countries, Barclay came to Paris, became professor of humanity in Paris University, and in 1578, on the recommendation of his uncle, Father Edmund Hay, he was appointed to the chair of civil law

¹ William was the son of Walter, whose father, Sir Walter, possessed the barony of Towie in 1403.

² To Justus Lipsius Barclay addressed several letters which have been printed.

³ *Book of Bon Accord*, p. 308; *Musa Aberdonensis*, vol. iii.

at Pont à-Mousson. Barclay resigned his chair in 1603 and went to England. James I. welcomed Barclay, and offered him a lucrative appointment on condition that he renounced his faith. Barclay returned to France, and was appointed to the professorship of law at Angers, where he died on the 3rd of July, 1608, and was buried at the Cordeliers' Church. (See Carayon, *Histoire de l'Université de Pont-à-Mousson; Mémoires du P. Nicéron*, vol. xvii. p. 277 *et seq.*; see also Professor Kennedy's remarks in *Aberdeen Quatercent. Studies*, pp. 243-245.)

BALFOUR (ROBERT).

GELASIUS, *Σύνταγμα τῶν κατὰ τὴν ἐν Νίκαια ἀγίαν Σύνοδον πραχθέντων*. Paris, 1599, 8vo; Heidelberg, 1601, fol.

Public Library, Douay, No. 3246.

An edition of the Greek text, with a Latin translation.

GELASII CYSICENI COMMENTARIUS actorum Nicæni Concilii cum corollario Theodori presbyteri de incarnatione Domini nunc primum græcè prodeunt interprete Rob. Balforeo. Lutetiæ, 1599, 12°.

Douay Library.

CLEOMEDIS METEORA GRÆCE ET LATINE. A Roberto Balforeo ex MS. Codice Bibliothecæ Illust. Cardinalis Joyosii multis mendis repurgata, Latine versa et perpetuo Commentario illustrata. Bordeaux, 1603, 4to.

Another edition. Bordeaux, 1605, 4°.

Paris, Mazarin Library; British Museum, 531. h. 5.

It was republished by Professor James Blake at Leyden in 1820, 8°.

Dict. Nat. Biography.

PROLEGOMENA in libros Topicorum Aristotelis. 1615.

COMMENTARII in Organum Logicum Aristotelis. Burdigalæ, 1616, 4°.

COMMENTARII in organum Logicum Aristotelis. Bordeaux, 1618, 4°.

British Museum, 520. d.

COMMENTARIUM in Lib. Arist. de Philosophia, Tomus Secundus, quo post Organum Logicum, quæcumque in libros Ethicorum occurrunt difficilia, dilucide explicantur. Burdigalæ, 1620, 4°.

COMMENTARIUS in libros duos Cleomedis de Contemplatione orbium cælestium. Burdigalæ apud Jac. Chouet, 1605, 4°.

Draudius, *Bibl. Class.*, 1625.

Robert Balfour (c. 1550-1625) informs us that he was born near Dundee, and that he was sent to the University of St. Andrews. Thence he proceeded to the University of Paris. He was invited to Bordeaux by the Archbishop of Bordeaux, became a member of the College of Guyenne, was elected professor of Greek, and probably in 1586 was appointed principal of the College, which he governed for many years.

Sir Wm. Hamilton, in his *Discussions on Philosophy*,¹ gives the following appreciation of Balfour's writings:

"We find in *La Logique ou art de discourir et raisonner* of Scipio Dupleix, Royal Counsellor, etc., a handsome eulogy of Balfour. The author declares that he draws his doctrine from Aristotle, and his most celebrated interpreters. 'Sur tous lesquels je prise M. Robert Balfour, gentilhomme Escossois, tant pour sa rare et profonde doctrine aux sciences et aux langues, que pour l'intégrité de ses mœurs. Aussi luy dois-je le peu de scavoir que j'ai acquis ayant eu l'honneur de jouir familièrement de sa douce et vraiment philosophique conversation' (Preface, f. 5). Farther on, and in the body of the work (f. 25), he calls 'M. Robert Balfour, le premier philosophe de nostre mémoire,' etc.

Balfour's edition of *Cleomedes* and his Commentary are praised to the highest by Berthius and Bake: whilst his *Council of Nice*, and the notes, have gained him a distinguished reputation among theologians. His series of *Commentaries on the Logic, Physics, and Ethics of Aristotle* were published at Bordeaux in 4°, and are all of the highest value. The second edition of that on the *Organon* appeared in 1620, and extends to 1055 pages. It is, however, a comparatively rare book, which may excuse subsequent editors and logicians for their ignorance of its existence.²

Balfour left behind him the character of a learned and worthy man, the only fault attributed to him by one biographer being his zealous adherence to the Catholic faith.

¹ i. p. 119.

² Sir Wm. Hamilton's *Discussions on Philosophy*, p. 119.

BARCLAY (JOHN), 1582-1621.

He edited his father's work :

DE REGNO ET REGALI POTESTATE adversus Buchananum, Brutum, Boucherium et reliquos Monarchomachos. Paris, 1600, 4°.

COMMENT on the Thebais of Statius. 1601.

REGI JACOBO PRIMO, carmen gratulatorium. Paris, 1603.

EUPHORMIONIS LUSININI SATYRICON: partes quinque cum clavi.

The first part was published, London, 1603; the second part (simul cum prima), Paris, 1605.

EUPHORMIONIS LUSINI SATYRICON, nunc primùm recognitum, emendatum, et variis in locis auctum. Paris, 1605.

BARCLAII SYLVÆ, excudebat R. B. Londini, 1606.

EUPHORMIONIS LUSININI SATYRICON. Pars secunda nunc primum in lucem edita. Paris, 1607.

See *Censura Euphormionis auctore anonymo*, Paris, 1620.

EUPHORMIONIS SATIRICI APOLOGIA pro se. Paris, 1610.

This satire had made so many enemies that in 1610 he published his apology for *Euphormion*.

JOHANNIS BARCLAII PIETAS; sive publicæ pro Regibus, et Principibus, et Privatæ pro Gulielmo Barclaiio, Parente, Vindicicæ adversus Roberti S.R.E. Card. Bellarmini Tractatum de potestate Summi Pontificis in rebus temporalibus. Paris, 1612, 4°.

Et exst. in *Monarchia Goldasti* Francof. 1613, vol. 3°, p. 847.

It was replied to by Andreas Eudæmon :

JOANNES in Epistola monitoria ad Joannem Barclaium Guiljelmi folium. Cologne, 1613.

ICON ANIMARUM. Londini, 1614, 8°.

Dedicated to Louis XIII., King of France.

Barclay describes the character and manner of the European nations, and writes of Scotland with special affection.

Translated: *Icon Animarum*; the *Mirror of Mindes*; translated by T. May. London, 1631, small 8°.

In style it has been compared to Goldsmith's *Traveller*.



IOANNES BARCLAIVS

PARÆNESIS AD SECTARIOS. Cologne, 1617.

ARGENIS (published by du Pereisc). Parisiis, 1621.

Argenis, or the Loves of Polyarchus and Argenis, Paris, was translated into English by Kingsmill Long, gentleman, London, 1625, 4°. A second edition "beautified with pictures, with a key præfixed to unlock the whole story." London, 1636. It includes a portrait of Barclay.

POEMATUM, Libri duo. Londini, 1615, 4°; Oxon., 1636, 12°.

POEMS in *Delitiæ Poetarum Scotorum*.

Under the name of "Louise de Bonnaire," John Barclay addressed to Balthazar de Vias, a celebrated poet of Marseilles :

ELEGIACA RESPONSIO. Parisiis, 1647, fol.

The same volume contains :

CARMEN de Vias ad Aloysiam de Bonnaire Barclaïam.

"Louise de Bonnaire" died at Orleans in 1652.

John Barclay, son of William Barclay, of Aberdeenshire, *q.v. supra*, was born at Pont-à-Mousson, 28th January, 1582. He received his schooling from the Jesuits. At the age of nineteen he is said to have published notes on the *Thebais of Statius*. In the preface to the *Apology for Euphormion* he says: "I had no sooner left school than the juvenile desire of fame incited me to attack the whole world, rather with a view of promoting my reputation than of dishonouring individuals."

In 1605 John Barclay came over to England, and was kindly received by James I. In England Barclay received occasional help from the King and the Earl of Salisbury, and won the friendship of Isaac Casaubon, Ralph Thorie, and of du Pereisc, an attaché of the French Embassy and a patron of learning. He repaired to Rome with his family in 1616. He was welcomed by Cardinal Bellarmine and pensioned by the Pope. To convince the world of his steadfast adherence to the Catholic faith, he published in 1617 his *Parænesis ad Sectarios*. He died in August, 1621, in the 39th year of his age.

His *Argenis*, published by du Peiresc at Paris, was translated into several languages, and was always read with pleasure by Richelieu, Leibnitz, Johnson, Pope, Cowper, Disraeli, and Coleridge. Still many people prefer his *Satyricon Euphormionis* on account of its curious notices of the condition of Britain.

See Dupond, *L'Argenis de Jean Barclay*, Paris, 1875; Dukas, *Bibliographie du Satyricon de J. Barclay*, Paris, 1880; Collignon, *Notes sur l'Euphormion de J. Barclay*, Paris, 1901; Idem, *Notes Hist. Litt. Bibliogr. sur l'Argenis de J. B.*, Paris, 1902; Garnett in *Dict. Nat. Biography*, s.v.; Gillow, *Bibl. Dict.*, s.v.; J. V. Crowne, *Catholic Encyclopædia*, s.v.

CHAMBERS (JOHN).

BARLAAMI MONACHI SCHOLASTICA latine reddita et scholiis illustrata a Jo. Chambero. Paris, 1600, 4°.

Mazarin Library.



ECCLESIASTICAL SCHOOL.

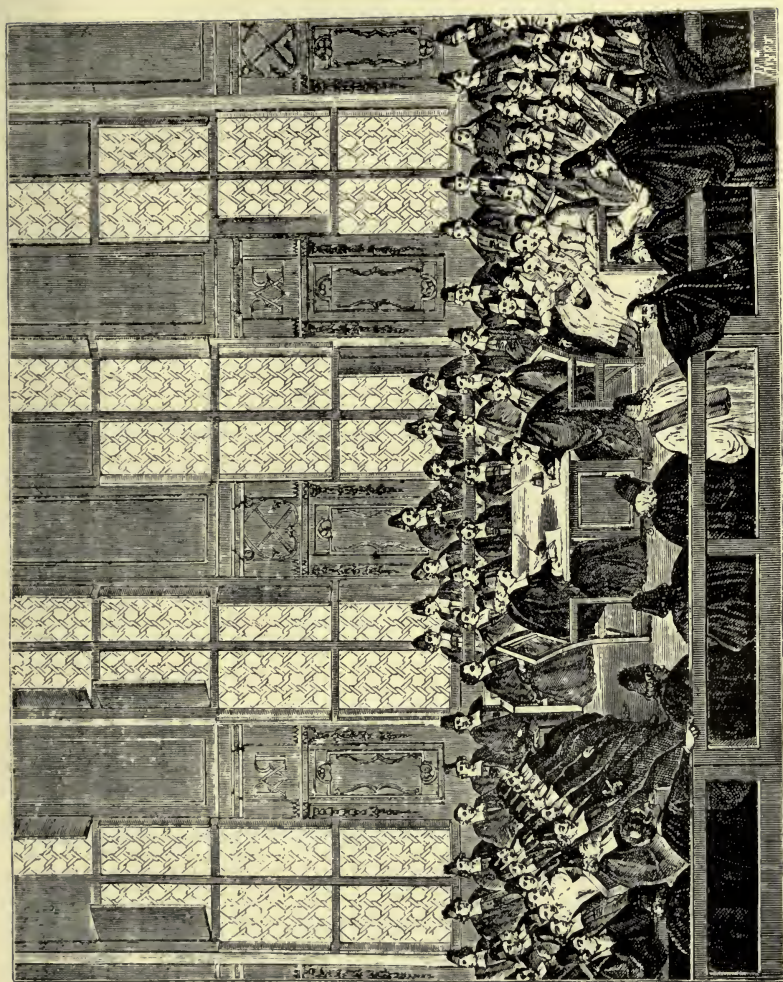
MASTERS OF ARTS, 1500 to 1560

NOTE

THE following extracts are taken chiefly from official papers, and partly from Catholic sources. Though our list of Masters of Arts makes no pretensions to have exhausted the printed sources, yet it will be found, I hope, not only instructive in itself, but also serviceable as a chronology.

- 1513 M. ABERNETHY, WALTER, Presbyter, Provost of Dumbarton. (Bain, *Liber Protocollorum*, 530.)
- 1507 M. ABIRCROMBY, DAVID, Subdecanus Cap. Reg. (Reg. P.S. 1596.)
- 1502 M. ABIRNETHY, WALTERUS, Præpositus Eccles. de Dunbertane. (Reg. M.S. 2711.)
- 1519 M. ADAMSON, JOHN, O.P., Professor of Sacred Theology. (M. Bryce, *H. of Black Friars*, Edinburgh, p. 87.)
- c. 1520 M. ADAMSON, JOHN, Sacræ Theologiæ Professor. 'A man of good knowledge, good fame and conscience.' (Professor Herkless, *Archbishops of St. Andrews*, vol. ii. p. 184 et seq.)
- 1521 M. ADE, JOHN, Professor of Theology. The first who, according to Hector Boece, received the degree of Doctor of Divinity at the University of Aberdeen. (Registers of Glasgow in 1521.)
- 1505 M. AKINHED, RICARDUS, R. de Kirkdale. (Reg. P.S. 1101.)
- 1553 M. ANDERSON, ALEXANDER, Parson of Tyrie and Rector of Kinkell, Principal of King's College.
- 1559 M. ANDERSON, ALEXANDER, Parson of Morlach. (Keith, p. 74.)
- 1526 M. ANDERSONUS, ROB., Capellanus de Retray. (Reg. P.S. 3554.)
- 1532-44 M. ANDERSON, THO., Capellanus et N.P. (Reg. M.S. 1162; Reg. Brech.)
- 1544 M. ANDERSON, THOMAS, Secretarius Episcopi. (Reg. ep. Brech. ii. 278.)

- 1556 M. ANNAN, ALEXANDER. (Antiquities of Aberdeen, p. 555.)
- 1556 M. ANNAND, JACOBUS. (Antiquities of Aberdeen, p. 555.)
- 1544 M. ANNAND, JOHN, Canon of St. Andrews, Principal of St. Leonard in 1544, is called by Knox 'a rotten Papist.' (Cf. Spottiswood's History, i. p. 125; D. Laing's Knox, i. 188.) "Multis jam annis fidelissimus divini verbi prædicator."
- 1540 Jan. 22. M. ANNAND, THOMAS, Procurator. (Conc. Reg.)
- 1553 M. AROUS, JOH., Archidiaconus Glasgauen. (Reg. M.S. 796.)
- 1524 M. ATOUN, JOH., Preb. de Kingask. (Reg. P.S. 3354.)
- 1551 M. AUCHMOWTHY, ROBERT. (Laing, o.c. p. 583.)
- 1520 M. AYTON, ANDREW AYTON OF, of Dunkeld Diocese. (Univ. of Orleans, Miscell. of Hist. Soc. of Scotland.)
- 1505 M. BABINGTON, HEN., Dean of Cathedral of Aberdeen. (Reg. P.S. 1172.)
- 1502 April 4. M. BAIDIENACH, JOHN, Vicar of Gemrie. (P. J. Anderson, Aberdeen Friars, Calendar, p. 61.)
- 1533 M. BAILLIE, BERNARD, R. de Lamyngtoun. (Reg. M.S. 1328.)
- 1561 M. BAILLIE, WILLIAM. (Keith, ii. p. 114.)
- 1507 M. BAILYE, CUTHBERTUS, Rector de Sanchare. (Reg. M.S. 3224.)
- 1558 M. BAILYE, ROBERT, Rector of Lamington. (D. Patrick, Statuta Ecclesiæ Scoticanæ, p. 154.)
- 1517 M. BALFOUR, ALEX., Vic. de Kilmane. (Reg. M.S. p. 38, n. 175.)
- 1550 M. BALFOUR, JAC., Thesaurarius Glasgauen. (Reg. M.S. 553.)
- 1561 M. BALFOUR, JACOB., Rector de Flisk. (Keith, vol. ii. p. 114.)
- 1559 M. BALFOUR, JOHN, Chaplain of St. Nicholas Chaplaincy, Dundee. (Maxwell, H. of Old Dundee, p. 50.)
- 1541 M. BALFOUR, MARTIN. (Liber Officialis S. Andreae, Abbotsf. Club, p. xxvii.) "In utroque jure bac. in sacris literis doc." Vicar of Monymaill and Rector of Deneno. (Herkless, St. Leonards, p. 221.)
- c. 1560 M. BALFOUR, WILLIAM. Prosecuted for reviling and interrupting a service in the Church of St. Giles. (Pitcairn, Trials, i. 416-418.)
- 1533 M. BALLANTYNE, JOH., Canonicus Rossen. (Reg. M.S. 1333.) See BELLENDEN.



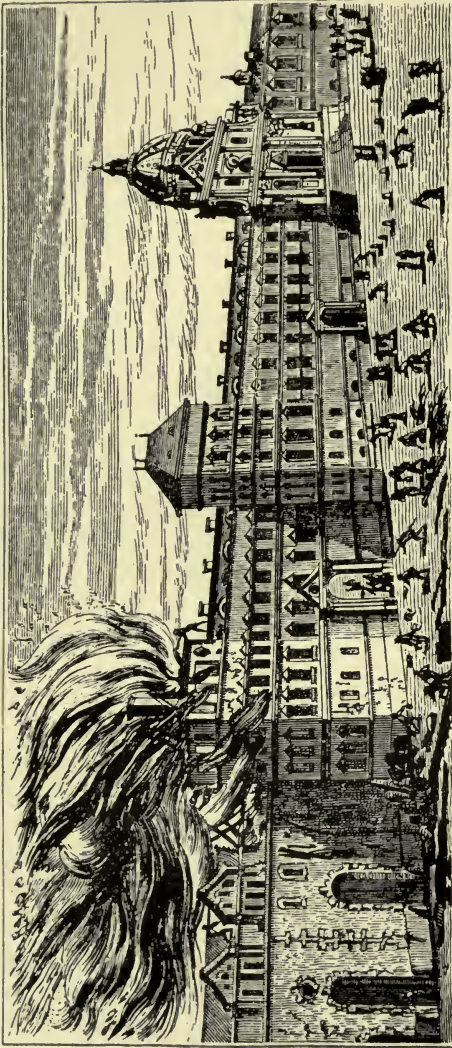
ASSEMBLY OF DOCTORS OF THE SORBONNE IN THE GREAT HALL, 1782.
After the original painting by Gérard Terbourg.

- 1503 M. BALLENTYNE, THOMAS, Director Cancellariæ. (Fraser, Mem. of Montgomeries, i. 86.)
- 1540 M. BALLIE, BERNARDUS, R. de Lammingtoun. (Reg. M.S. 2170.)
- 1534 M. BALLIE, ROBERTUS, Canonicus Glasguensis. (Munimenta, vol. ii. 23 Dec. 1534.)
- 1524 M. BALLINGALL, Preb. de Kernys, Can. S. Andrews. (Reg. P.S. 3355.)
- 1539 M. BALWARD, ALAN, R.S. Modoci. (Reg. M.S. 1997.)
- M. BANERMAN, ROBERTUS, Principalis, Regent of St. Mary's College. (Reg. Privy Seal, xx. 25.)
- 1531 M. BANNATYNE, JOANNES, Clericus Dunblanensis Dioc. Publicus Sacris Apostolica et Imperiali auctoritatibus notarius. (Antiquities of Aberdeen, p. 99.)
- 1557 M. BANNATYNE, JOH., Subprior de Newbottill. (Reg. M.S. 1223.)
- 1508 M. BARCULAR (BARCLAY ?), ALEXANDER, Moraviensis Dioc. (Miscell. Scot. Hist. Soc. vol. ii. pp. 47-114.)
- 1525 M. BARCLAY, ALEXANDER, Dominican. (M. Bryce, Black Friars of Edinburgh, p. 29.)
- 1541 M. BARCLAY, THOMAS, Rector of Navay, Rector of Univ. of St. Andrews. (Herkless, o.c. p. 221.)
- 1549 M. BARRIE, ARCHIBALD, Chaplain. (Laing, o.c., Notice in Burgh Records.)
- 1527 M. BARRY, JOHN, Vicar of Dundee. (Maxwell, H. of Old Dundee, p. 27.)
- 1535 M. BARRY, JO., Vic. de Dundee. (Reg. M.S. 1517.)
- 1520-23 M. BARRY, ROBERT, Vicar of Dundee, Elected one of the Town Council. (Maxwell, H. of Old Dundee, p. 37.)
- 1539 M. BEILYE, BERNARDUS, Rector de Lamyntoun. (Reg. ep. Glasg. 502.)
- M. BELLENDEN, JOHN, Docteur en théologie de l'Université de Paris, Archidiacon. de Moray. (Cf. F. Michel, o.c.; Irving, Lives of Scottish Writers, vol. i. pp. 12-22.)
- 1548 M. BELLINDEN, Prebendary of Lumlair. (Origines parochiales, ii. p. 481.)
- 1516 M. BENGALL, WILL., Capellanus Sⁱ Ninian. (Reg. M.S. No. 89, p. 19.)
- 1556 M. BETON, ARCHIBALD, Chantour of Aberdeine, Rector of Univ. of Glasgow. (Munimenta, i. p. 61 (Maitland).)
- 1519 October. M. BETON, DAVID. The most meritorious chancellor of Glasgow. (Univ. of Orleans, Miscell. of Hist. Soc. of Scotland.)

- 1520 October. M. BETON, GEORGE, of St. Andrews Diocese. (Miscell. of Scottish History Soc., vol. ii. pp. 47-114.)
- 1513 M. BETON, WALTER, S. Andrews Dioc., Procurator of Scottish Nation at University of Orleans. (Miscell. Scot. Hist. Soc., ii. p. 47.)
- 1547 M. BETOUN, VALTERUS, Sⁱ Andreae Archidiaconus Universitatis Rector. (Munimenta, i. 54 (Maitland).)
- 1544 M. BISSAT, GILBERTUS. (Antiquities of Aberdeen, p. 431.)
- 1530 M. BISSAT, JOHN, Vic. of Kilmare. (Origines Parochiales, ii. p. 419; Reg. M.S. 1442.)
- 154... M. BISSET, JOHN, Principal of King's College, previously Regent. (Officials and Graduates of Aberdeen University.)
- 1520-21 M. BLACADER, PATRICIUS, Archidecanus Glasgwen. (Reg. M.S. p. 47.)
- 1533 M. BLACADER, Vicar de Muthill. (Reg. M.S. 1342.)
- 1540 M. BLACADER, ROLLANDUS, Subdec. Glasg. (Reg. ep. Glasg.)
- c. 1547 M. BLACK, JOHN, O.P., Master of St. Mary's College, St. Andrews. See Bibliography.
- 1504 M. BLACK, WILLIAM, Vic. of Tinwald, N.P. (Bain, L. Protocollorum, 427.)
- 1578 M. BLACKWOOD, WILLIAM. Kept up the Catholic faith till 1574. (Thomas Innes, MS. Bishop Kyle's Collection.)
- 1504 M. BLAIR, PAT., Vicarius . . . (Reg. M.S. 2797.)
- 1558 M. BLAIR, WILLIAM, Archdeacon of Whithorn. (D. Patrick, Statuta Ecclesiae Scoticanæ, p. 252.)
- 1509 M. BLAKATER, JOHANNES, R. de Kirkpatrick-Flemyng. (Reg. P.S. 1905.)
- 1509 M. BLAKATER, PATRICK, Archdean of Glasgow. To pass to the realm of France to vesy the sculis. (Reg. P.S. 1998.)
- 1507 Dec. 23. M. BLAKADIR, ROBERT, Rector of Metropolitan Church of Glasgou. (Univ. of Orleans, Miscell. Hist. Soc. of Scotland.)
- 1503 M. BLARE, EDWARD, Prebendary of Are. (Reg. P.S. 982.)
- 1501 M. BLAYR, EDWARD, Vicar of Ar. (W. Fraser, Mem. of Montgomeries, i. 61.)
- M. BOECE, ARTHUR, brother to Principal Hector Boece, First Canonist, Decretorum Doctor. (Reg. M.S. p. 75; Officials of Aber. Univ. p. 29.)
- 1536 M. BOECE, HECTOR, Rector of Tyrie, First Principal of King's College. (Reg. M.S. 3821; Officers and Graduates of Aberdeen University.)

- 1509 M. BOGILL, PATRICK, Curate of the Church of Calder. (Bain, Liber Protocollorum.)
- 1516 M. BOGY, PAT., R. de Wilmorow. (Reg. M.S. No. 76, p. 16.)
- 1500 M. BOISS, PATRICIUS, Thesaurarius Ecclesiæ Cathedralis. (Reg. ep. Brech., ii. 277.)
- 1510 M. BOITHUILE, RIC., Canonicus Glasguen. (Reg. M.S. 3454; Reg. ep. Glasg.)
- 1502 M. BORTHIK, DAVID. (Univ. of Orleans, Miscell. Hist. Soc. of Scotland.)
- 1555 M. BORTHUIC, DAVID, R. de Lochill. (Reg. M.S. 1035.)
- 1601 M. BOSEVILLE, JOANNES, Doctor of Sorbonne. (Francisque Michel, vol. ii. p. 133.)
- 1505 M. BOSWALL, ROB., Decanus de Lestalrig, Canon Dunkelden. (Reg. M.S. 3151.)
- 1516 M. BOSWELL, JOHN, Rector de Kirkguenzeane. (Fraser, Mem. of Montgomeries, i. 86.)
- 1512 M. BOSWELL, ROBERT, Canon of Glasgow, Prebendary of Luss. (Bain, L. Protocollorum, 525.)
- 1527 M. BOSWELL, THO., Capellanus. (Reg. M.S. p. 111.)
- 1524 M. BOTHUILE, RIC., Præpositus Eccl. Collegiatæ B.V.M. de Campis prope Edinb. (Reg. M.S. p. 64.)
- 1513 21 Jan. BOTHWELL, FRANCIS. (University of Orleans, Miscell. Hist. Soc. of Scotland.)
- 1551 April 30. M. BOUYCKE, WALTER, Chaplain of St. Monan's Altar. (Maxwell, H. of Old Dundee, p. 33.)
- 1549 M. BOYD, ARCHIBALD, Provost of Dalkeith. (D. Patrick, Statuta, p. 86.)
- 1507 M. BOYD, CRISTOFIR, Chaplain. (W. Fraser, M. of Montgomeries, i. 75.)
- 1510 M. BOYD, THO., R. de Carmichell. (Reg. M.S. 3396.)
- 1510 M. BRADY, JO., Archidiaconus S. Andreae. (Reg. M.S. 3396, 2890.)
- 1529 M. BRIDY OR BRADY, Vic. of Wattin in 1552. (Orig. Paroch. ii. 621, 624.)
- 1558 M. BRODY, DAVID, N.P. (Antiquities of Aberdeen, p. 506.)
- 1544 M. BROKKES, JACOBUS. (Antiquities of Aberdeen, p. 635.)
- 1536-42 M. BROWN, DONALD, Rector of Lochaw. (Orig. Paroch. ii. 121.)
- 1514-15 M. BROWN, G., of Mydmar, one of four regents in St. Salvator's College, d. 1514-15. (Keith, p. 56, ed. 1755.)
- 1505 M. BROWN, JAC., Dene of the Cathedral of Aberdeen. (Reg. P.S. 1172.)

- 1554 M. BROWN, JAC., R. de Fetheresso. (Reg. M.S. 945.)
- 1520 M. BROWN, JOHANNES, Capellanus. (Antiquities of Aberdeen, p. 340.)
- 1556 M. BROWN, THO., Canonicus Dunkelden. (Reg. M.S. 1136.)
- 1515 M. BROWN, THOMAS, Vicar of Auchtergaven. (Scott Myln, Master Masons to the Crown, p. 28.)
- 1505 M. BROWN, WILLIAM, Vicar. (Bain, L. Protocollorum, 332, 519.)
- 1539 M. BRUS, EDWARD. (Antiquities of Aberdeenshire, p. 238.)
- 1513 M. BRYCE, DAVID, Parish Clerk of Colmonell. (Bain, L. Protocollorum, 531.)
- 1505 M. BURN, ROB., Capellanus in Eccles. Sⁱ Andreae. (Reg. M.S. 2850.)
- 1540-63 M. BURNETT, DUNCAN, Canon Prebendary of Methlik N.P., Rector of Aberdeen University. (Reg. M.S. 2170 ; Officials of Aberdeen University.)
- 1507 M. CABELL, ALEX., Rector de Banchory-Divinik, Can. Aberd. (Reg. M.S. 3196.)
- 1505 M. CADIZOW, WILHELMUS, Cancellarius Brechinensis. (Reg. P.S. 1221.)
- 1505-1520 M. CALDER, JOHN, Precentor of Ross. (Orig. Paroch. ii. 450 ; Reg. P.S. 1140.)
- 1539 M. CAMERON, JOHN, Chaplain of Applecross. (Orig. Paroch. i. p. 402.)
- 1516 M. CAMMYN, JOHANNES, Prebendary of Dere. (Reg. P.S. 2765.)
- 1525 M. CAMPBELL, ALEXANDER, Dominican. (Moir Bryce, Black Friars of Edinburgh, p. 29.)
- 1557 M. CAMPBELL, ALEX., Decanus Moravien. (Reg. M.S. 1240.)
- 1541 M. CAMPBELL, DAVID, in Estir Derheid.
- 1527 M. CAMPBELL, JOH., de Lundy. (Reg. M.S. p. 112.)
- 1508 M. CAMPBELL, JOH., R. de Kylmartine. (Reg. M.S. 3232.)
- 1530 M. CAMPBELL, JOH., Rector de Lochow. (Reg. M.S. 932.)
- 1541 M. CAMPBELL, JOHN, Rector of Kilmertyne, d. 1544. (Orig. Paroch. ii. 85.)
- 1556 M. CAMPBELL, JOHN, Commendatarius de Ardchattane. (Antiquities of Aberdeen, p. 251.)
- 1541 M. CAMPBELL, NIEL, Dean of Lochow, Rector of Kilmertyne. (Orig. Paroch. ii. 92 ; Reg. M.S. 2343.)



OLD SORBONNE BEFORE THE FIRE IN 1670.

From a contemporary engraving.

- 1502 M. CAMPBELL, ROBERT, Rector of Cumnok, Canon of Glasgow. (Bain, L. Protocollorum, 302.)
M. CAMPBELL, WILLIAM, Parson of Tullinessel. (Keith, p. 74.)
- 1541-2 M. CANTILY, JOH., Archidiaconus S. Andreae. (Reg. M.S. 2569.)
- 1505 M. CAR, THO., R. de Yethame, Facultatis Artium Decanus. (Reg. M.S. 2850.)
- 1535 M. M'CARBRE, ARCH., R. de Kilhomen. (Reg. M.S. 1525.)
- 1505 M. CARMICHELL, HEN., R. de Lethnot. (Reg. M.S. 2874.)
- 1535 M. CARMYCHELE, R. de Fynevyne, in Artibus Magister. (Reg. M.S. 1489.)
- 1556 M. CARNEGIE, DAVID, R. de Kynnoule. (Reg. M.S. 1077; Orig. Paroch. ii. 620.)
- 1557 M. CARNEGIE, JOANNES.
- 1512 M. CARNEGIE, PATRICIUS, Notarius Publicus. (Reg. ep. Brechin. ii. 172.)
- 1530 M. CARNEGY, PAT., Vic. de Cortoquhye. (Reg. M.S. 946.)
- 1529 M. CARNEGY, PETER, Vic. de Cortoquhy ac N.P. (Reg. M.S. 782.)
- 1525 M. CARPITARIUS, FRANCIS, O.P. (Moir Bryce, Black Friars of Edinburgh, p. 29.)
- 1508 M. CARROUR, JAC., Presbyter. (Reg. M.S. 3550.)
- 1551 M. CARSWELL, JOH., Thesaurarius Lesmoren. (Reg. M.S. 642.)
- 1553 M. CARSUPELL, JOHN, Rector of Kylmertyne. (Orig. Paroch. ii. 92.)
- 1537 Jan. M. CASSARD, GUY, Edinburgh Dioc.
- 1510 M. CAUBREITH, ROBERTUS.
- 1502 M. CAUNT, GEO., Can. Eccles. Cathedr. Dunkelden. (Reg. M.S. 2655.)
- 1558 M. CHALMERS, ALEXANDER, Priest, Dunblane. (Laing, o.c.)
- 1520 M. CHALMER, DUNCAN, Chancellor of Ross. (Orig. Paroch. ii. 575.)
- 1526 M. CHALMER, DUNCAN, Capellanus de Rathay, d. 1526. (Reg. P.S. 3478.)
- 1534-44 M. CHALMER, DUNCAN, Cancellarius Rossen. (Reg. M.S. 1442-3121.)
- 1509 M. CHALMER, GILB., Vic. de Tulich. (Reg. M.S., 3374.)
- 1544 M. CHALMER, GILBERTUS. (Antiquities of Aberdeen, 635.)
- 1550 M. CHALMER, JAMES, Chaplain of St. Michael, Aberdeen. (Edgar, Hist. of Education in Scotland, p. 115.)

- 1519 M. CHALMER, THO., Capellanus de Colyhill, infra Capellam Legiam de Garioch. D. Aberdonen. (Reg. P.S. 3057.)
- 1504 M. CHAMER, THOMAS, Chaplain of St. Ninian's Chapel on the Castle Hill. (Moir Bryce, Black Friars of Edinburgh, p. 62.)
- 1537 M. CHAPMAN, JOHN. (Laing, o.c. p. 240.)
- 1545 M. CHEIN OR CHEYNE, JOHN, of Forthie. (Antiquities of Aberdeen, p. 349.)
- 1554 M. CHENE, JERONIMUS, R. de Torry. (Reg. M.S. 909.)
- 1549 M. CHEPLANE, PETER, Canon and Provost of St. Salvator's, St. Andrews. (D. Patrick, Statuta, p. 86; Historical Soc.)
- 1535 M. CHESHOLME, JOH., Cancellarius Dunblanen. (Reg. M.S. 1487.)
- 1525 M. CHEUNOT, JAMES, O.P. (Moir Bryce, Black Friars of Edinburgh, p. 29.)
- 1525 M. CHEYNE, JAMES, J.U.D., Dioces. Aberd. "Electus concorditer Rector Universitatis Parisiensis." (Musa Aberdon. iii. p. xxv.)
- 1539 M. CLERK, ROBERT, Succentor Glasg. (Reg. ep. Glasg.)
- 1541-2 M. COCKBURN, R. de Petcockkis. (Reg. M.S. 2611.)
- 1503 30 Nov. M. COCKBURNE, JOHN. (University of Orleans, Miscell. Hist. Soc. of Scotland.)
- 1548 M. COKBURN, JOHN, Rector de Kylmor. (Reg. ep. Brech. ii. 197; i. 114.)
- 1552 M. COCKBURN, JOHN, Rector de Kilmoir. (Reg. episc. Brechin. i. 114.)
- 1555 M. COCKBURN, PATRICK, Professor of Oriental Languages. (See Bibliography.)
- 1507 M. COCKBURN, RENNERUS, Rector Eccles. de Dunbar. (Reg. P.S. 1554.)
- 1501 M. COCKBURN, RENATUS. (Miscell. Scot. Hist. Soc. vol. ii. 47-114.)
- 1507 M. COIDYOW, WILLIAM, Professor of Theology. (Coutts, H. of Univ. of Glasgow, p. 23.)
- 1549 M. COK, GEORGIUS, Vicarius. (Reg. ep. Glasg. 509.)
- 1539 M. COLDEN, JOHN, Provost of Methuen, N.P. (Reg. M.S. p. 463.)
- 1505 M. COLQUHOUN, ADAM, Preb. de Gowan. (Bain, L. Protocolorum 311.)
- 1553 M. COLQUHOUN, JOHANNES, R. de Stobo, Rector Universitatis Glasguen. (Munimenta, i. 59 (Maitland); Orig. Paroch. a. 1547.)
- 1547 M. COLQUHOUN, JOHN, Parson of Stobo.

- 1540 M. COLQUHOUN, ROBERTUS, Rector de Dunbar, Decanus Facultatis Artium. (Munimenta, Glasgow (Maitland).)
- 1510 M. COLVILLE, ALEX., R. de Disart. (Reg. M.S. 3451.)
- 1512 M. COLVILLE DE UCHILTRE, Cancellarius. (Reg. episc. Brechin. i. 113.)
- 1503 M. CONINGHAM, DAVID, Official of Glasgow. (Bain, Liber Protocollorum, C. Simonis, p. 292.)
- 1552 M. CONN, WILLIAM. (Antiquities of Aberdeen, p. 483.)
- 1507 M. COOLQUHOUN, ADAM, R. of Biggar. (Bain, L. Protocollorum, 394.)
- 1530 M. CORRY, GILB., Presbyter Vic. of Kilmodane. (Reg. M.S. 992; Fraser, Mem. of Montgomeries, i. 117.)
- 1500 M. COVANTHRE, PATRICIUS, Principalis Regens Facultatis Artium, Studii Glasguen. (Munimenta, ii. 275 (Maitland).)
- 1503 M. COVENTRA, Rector of Girvald. (Bain, L. Protocollorum, p. 298.)
- 1536 M. COVINTRA, DAVID, Chaplain of Sanct. Androis Altar, Dundee. (Maxwell, H. of Old Dundee, p. 34.)
- 1559 M. COWENTRE, PATRICIUS, Rector de Garwell. (Munimenta, i. 46 (Maitland).)
- 1553-4 Jan. 9. M. COWPER, ANDRO, Chaplain. (Maxwell, H. of Old Dundee, p. 24.)
- 1503 M. CRAB, GILBERT, M.A., Univ. Paris. (See Bibliography.)
- 1544 M. CRACHTOUN, ALEX., Vic. de Innerweik. (Reg. M.S. 3198.)
- 1558 M. CRAFORD, NICHOLAS, Rector of Lamington. (D. Patrick, Statuta Ecclesiæ Scoticanæ, p. 154.)
- 1529-45 M. CRAGY, HUGO, Capellanus, Not. Publ. (Reg. ep. Morav. p. 596, p. 430; J. Robertson, Illustrations, vol. ii. p. 187; Laing's Charters, p. 375.)
- 1545 M. CRAIG, ALEXANDER. (Antiquities of Aberdeenshire, p. 349.)
- 1547 M. CRAIG, JOHN, Vicar of Thorso.
- c. 1465-1526 M. CRANSTON, DAVID. Educated in Paris among the poor scholars under John Major. Doctor of the Sorbonne, Professor of Philosophy in the College of Montaigu. (Necrologium Collegii Scotorum, Blairs College MS.) "Omnia sua pauperibus alumnis legavit et inter collegii fundatores censetur." (See du Breuil, Antiq. Paris, lib. ii. p. 679; Con, Præmetiæ, p. 39.)
- 1506 M. CRANSTOUN, JASPERUS, R. de Feddirresso. (Reg. M.S. 3008.)

- 1549 M. CRANSTON, WILLIAM, Provost of Seton, Licentiate in Theology, Principal of St. Salvator's College, was present in the Provincial Council of 1549, a great favourer of Papists. At the Reformation several of the masters of St. Salvator's, including William Cranston, the Principal, adhered to the ancient religion and left their places. (M'Crie's *Melville*, ii. 344-345.) (See Robertson's *Concilia Scotiae*, ii. 83; Register of the Great Seal, 1277; Register of St. Andrew's Kirk Session, p. 147; Laing's *Knox*, vi. 144.)
- 1506 M. CRAWFURD, ARCHIBALD, Vicar of Erskine. (Bain, *L. Protocolorum*, 366.)
- 1551 M. CRAUFURD, ARCHIBALDUS, Magister Scolæ Grammaticalis. (*Munimenta*, ii. 297 (Maitland).) 1556 Preb. Eglisbam. (Reg. ep. Glasg. 525.)
- 1503 M. CRAUFURD, PAT., R. of Aldamstokkis. (Reg. M.S. 2771.)
- 1531 M. CRAUFURDE, PAT., R. de Auldhamestokis. (Reg. M.S. 1086.)
- 1544 M. CREICHTOUN, ABRAHAM, Præpositus de Dunglass et Officialis S. Andreae. (Fraser, *Memoirs of Montgomeries*, i. 148; Keith, ii. p. 114; see Crichton, etc.)
- 1558 M. CREICHTOUN, ALEX., Vic. de Innerweik. (Reg. M.S. 1310.)
- 1545 M. CRICHTON, GEORGE, of Naughton. A son of Chrichton of Naughton. (Keith's *Bishops*, p. 94.) Was a fellow-student with Dunbar, the poet, at St. Andrews, and took his Master's degree in the year 1479. He was Abbot of Holyrood House, which he probably resigned on obtaining possession of the See of Dunkeld previously to November, 1526. In 1533, he was nominated an extraordinary Lord of Session (Senatus of the College of Justice, p. 45), and died on the 24th Jan. 1545. (D. Laing's *Works of Knox*, vol. v. p. 105; Laing's *Charters*, p. 212.)
- 1525 M. CRICHTON, JAMES, Dominican. (Moir Bryce, *Black Friars of Edinburgh*, p. 29.)
- 1531 M. CRICHTOUN, ROB., Præpositus Ecclesiæ Sⁱ Egidii, Edinb. (Reg. M.S. 1058; Laing's *Charters*, p. 212.)
- 1549 M. CREICHTOUN, WIL., R. de Colquholdistane. (Reg. M.S. 421.)
- 1507 M. CREICHTOUN, WILLIAM, Rector de Innernochy, Canon of Aberdeen. (*Antiq. of Aberdeenshire*, p. 740.)
- 1530 2 Dec. M. CROW, THOMAS, Glasgow Dioc., Canon of Metropolitan Church of the same. (*Miscell. Scot. Hist. Soc.* vol. ii. pp. 47-114.)



GROUP OF DOCTORS, REGENTS, AND STUDENTS.

- M. CROYSER, WILLIAM, Apostolicæ Sedis Prothonotarius. (A. Mackay, Preface to Mayor's History.)
- 1529 M. CRYSTESOUN, DAVID, Capellanus, N.P. (Reg. M.S. 897.)
- 1540 M. CUKE, GEO., Prebendarius de Crieff. (Reg. M.S. 2170.)
- 1506 M. CULLAN, ALEXANDER, Prebendary of Oyne, Rector of Aberdeen University. (Officials of Aberdeen University.)
- 1500 M. CUNINGHAME, Officialis. (Reg. ep. Glasg.)
- 1509 M. CUNINGHAM, Can. Glasg. (Reg. ep. Glasg.)
- 1559 M. CUNINGHAM, DAVID, Subdean of Glasgow. A learned man and of singular good qualities. (Keith, p. 77.)
- 1496 M. CUNINGHAME, EDWARD, Rector of Cusny, Priest of the Diocese of Glasgow. (Chartulary of Balmarino, p. 334.)
- 1521 M. CUNINGHAME, MICH., Vicarius de Are. (Reg. M.S. p. 46.)
- 1534 M. CUNINGHAM, THOMAS. "In sacris literis licentiatus," Canon Regular, Principal of St. Mary's (St. Andrews). (Herkless, H. of St. Leonards, pp. 33, 221.)
- 1510 M. CUNNINGHAM, WILLIAM, Elect and confirmed of Lismore (Argyle), surrendered the See before the 14th of July, 1553. (Laing, 278.) See Coningham.
- 1528 M. CURNEY, ANDREW, Celebrated Doctor of Law. (Moir Bryce, p. 19.)
- 1508 M. CURROUR, ALEXANDER, N.P. (Antiquities of Aberdeenshire, p. 333.)
- 1542 M. CUYK, GEORGE, Canon of Dunkell, Scribe of the 16th vol. of the Register of the Privy Seal.
- 1545 M. DALLOQUHY, THOMAS, Notarius Publicus. (Antiquities of Aberdeen, p. 334.)
- 1579 M. DALZEL, NINIAN, Schoolmaster. "Did read to his scholars the Roman Catechism." (Book of Universal Kirk, p. 429 (Spottiswoode).)
- 1511 M. DALZIELL, GEORGE, Clergyman, Dioc. Glasg. (Bain, L. Protocollorum, 508.)
- 1539 M. DAVIDSON, DAVID, Presbyter. (P. J. Anderson, Aberdeen Friars, p. 82.)
- 1556 M. DAVIDSONE, JOHANNES, Person of Kinkell, Principal Regent of the University of Glasgow. (Munimenta, i. 61 (Maitland).)
- 1547 M. DAVIDSON, JOHN, Vicar of Alnes, Regent of the College in Aberdeen. (Origines Paroch. ii. 472.)
- 1559 M. DAVIDSON, JOHN, Principal Regent and Chaplain of Deanery of St. Michael. (Munimenta, i. p. xvi.)

- 1520 M. DAVIDSON, PETER, Magister Petrus de Scotia, a Doctor of the Sorbonne. "In the year 1520, on the eve of St. James' day, there died at Copenhagen of the plague a man of the highest character and most worthy through the whole of his long life, *Magister Petrus* de Scotia, a Doctor of Theology. For he, when a public academy was erected in that town, which had been in 1479 sanctioned by the most Holy Father, Sixtus IV., at the request of Christian I., came from Cologne, and having been made the new moderator and regent of the New Academy, presided over it for 42 years. He was exceedingly learned in Scholastic Theology and especially in the method of Thomas Aquinas, and was so devoted to the philosophy of Aristotle, which was usually the mark of the followers of Thomas, that he neither learned nor taught any other philosophy, even when he reached mature old age, for he had passed, unless I am mistaken, his 70th year at the time of his death. May God have mercy on his soul, for He so dealt with him during his life, that he never coveted anything, content always with the scanty income derived from his labours and studies, nor did he ever fall under the suspicion of any heretical opinions." (Chronicum Skibbiense, written between 1524 and 1544 by Paul Eliazer, a Carmelite Monk, quoted by Sheriff Aeneas MacKay; cf. Arrild Hintfield, Danish Chronicle, printed in 1599; Musa Aberdonensis.)
- 1556 M. DAVIDSON, WILLELMUS. (Antiquities of Aberdeen, p. 32.)
- 1556 M. DAVIDSON, WILLELMUS, Presbyter. (Aberdeen Friars, p. 82.)
- 1511 M. DICKSON, THO., Præpositus de Guthrie. (Reg. M.S. 3789.)
- 1504 M. DICKSON, THO., Rect. de Edvy. (Reg. M.S. 2801.)
- 1510 M. DICKSON, THO., R. de Dunbar. (Reg. P.S. 2119.)
- 1512 M. DICKSON, THOMAS, Dean of Lestalrig, R. of Bute. (Orig. Paroch. ii. p. 222.)
- 1515 M. DIK, ALEX., Vic. de Methlak, infra ecclesiam Cathedralē Aberdonen., sat in Council, 1549 (Statuta). (Reg. P.S. 2619.)
- 1521 M. DIK, ALEXANDER, Rector de Durris, N.P. (Reg. M.S. No. 212 and 3621.)
- 1524 M. DINGWALI, JOH., Sedis Apostolicæ Prothonotarius, Archidiaconus Cathanens., R. de Strabrok, Sⁱ Andreae Dioc. (Reg. M.S. p. 63; *ibid.* No. 180, p. 40.)

- 1531 M. DINGWALL, JOH., Prothonotar. Apost. E. Collegiatae S. Trinitatis prope Edinburgh. (Reg. M.S. 1028.)
- 1550 M. DINGWELL, ALEXANDER, Chaplain. (Origines Parochiales, ii. 425.)
- 1531 M. DISCHINSON, DAVID, Rector of Aberdeen University, Precentor of the Cathedral. (Officials of Aberdeen University.)
- 1506 M. DOBY, JOH., Archidiaconus Dunblanen., Artium Magister. (Reg. M.S. 3078.)
- 1505 M. DOUGLAS, ALEX., Capellanus B.M.V. of Castlehill, Elgin. (Reg. P.S. 1328.)
- 1507 M. DOUGLAS, ALEX., Vic. de Lagan. (Reg. M.S. 3298.)
- 1538 M. DOUGLAS, DAVID, Presbyter et N.P. (Reg. ep. Morav. p. 402; see Dowglas.)
- 1513 30th Sept. M. DOUGLAS, GAWIN, Master of Arts, S. Andrews, 1494, Provost of Collegiate Church of St. Giles, made Burgess for the common good of the town. (Edinb. Burgh Council Books; Lee, Hist. of St. Giles.) "Gawin Douglas took a leading part in the political events that succeeded the great national disaster. He was one of those chosen to advise the widowed queens, and probably in recognition of his activity in the affairs of the Kingdom, received the unwonted honour, for a clergyman, of being made a burgess of Edinburgh on the last day of September, 1513. We find the following record in the Council books: 'Ane priest made burgess—*Master Gawin Douglas*, provost of the Collegiate Church of this burgh is made a burgess gratis for the Common good of the town.'" (Lee, Hist. of St. Giles; Reg. M.S. 3389.)
- 1508 M. DOUGLAS, HUGH, Decanus Brechin. (Reg. ep. Brechin. 161.)
- 1559 M. DOUGLAS, HUGH, Rector of Sowdoun. Origines Parochiales, i. 528.)
- 1512 M. DOUGLAS, JAC., R. de Lymmlare. (Reg. P.S. 2407.)
- 1539 M. DOUGLAS, JOANNES, Vicarius de Galstone, Notarius. (Antiquities of Aberdeenshire, p. 250.)
- 1575 M. DOUGLAS, PATRICK. Kept up the faith till about 1575. (Bishop Kyle's MSS., Blairs College.)
- 1557 M. DOUGLAS, ROB., Præpositus de Lincluden. (Reg. M.S. 1220.)
- 1515 M. DOUGLAS, STEWEN, Commissary of Teviotdale. (Bain, L. Protocollorum, 527.)
- 1527 M. DOUGLAS, WIL., Abbot of Halyrudhous. (Reg. P.S. 3839.)

- 1524 M. DOUGLAS, WILLIAM, Provost of Methven. (Reg. P.S. 3368.)
- 1540 M. DOWGLAS, JOHANNES, Vic. de Gastoun. (Reg. ep. Morav. p. 405.)
- 1501 M. DRUMMOND, WALTER, Dean of Dunblane. (R. Renwick, Stirling Charters, p. 57; Reg. M.S. No. 53.)
- 1515 M. DRUMMOND, WALT., Decanus Dunblanen.
- 1560 M. DUFF, JOHANNES. (Antiquities of Aberdeen, p. 267.)
- 1532 M. DUFFUS, ADAM. (Antiquities of Aberdeen, p. 99.)
- 1510 M. DUN, DAVID, Vicar-pensioner of Govan. (Bain, L. Protocollorum, 461.)
- 1531 M. DUNBAR, ALEX., Decanus Moravien. (Reg. M.S. 1142.)
- 1540 M. DUNBAR, ALEX., Decanus Moravien. (Reg. M.S. 2237.)
- 1544 VENERABILIS VIR DOMINUS DUNBAR, ARCHIBALDUS, Decanus Facult. Artium, Succentor Ecclesiæ Metropolit. Glasguen. (Munimenta, ii. p. 296 (Maitland).)
- 1541 M. DUNBAR, DAVID, Chaplain, Parish of Kilmure, Madath. (Origines Parochiales, ii. 460.)
- 1515 M. DUNBAR, GAWIN. (Reg. ep. Glasg. 491.)
- 1511 M. DUNBAR, GAVINUS, Archidiaconus St. Andreae, "Nostorum Rotulorum Registri ac Concilii Clericus." (R. de Panmure, vol. 2, f. 267; Chartulary of Balmerino, p. 504; Renwick, Stirling Charters, p. 57.)
- 1543 M. DUNBAR, GAVIN, Treasurer of Ross, d. 1546. (Origines Parochiales, ii. 576.)
- 1549 M. DUNBAR, GEORGE, Vicar of Rosemarkie. (Orig. Paroch. ii. 586.)
- 1546 M. DUNBAR, JAC., R. de Cumnok. (Reg. M.S. 3259.)
- 1513 M. DUNBAR, WILLIAM, St. Andrews.
- 1531 M. DUNCANSON, PATRICIUS. (Antiquities of Aberdeen, p. 99.)
- 1539 M. DUNMORE, THO., R. de Kincardin. (Reg. M.S. 2043.)
- 1516 M. DUNYLL DE DALHOWANO, N.P. (Reg. ep. Glasg. 492.)
- M. DURÆUS, GEORGIUS, creatus licentiatus S. Theolog. 27 Nov. 1576, Præsides D. Rubo. (Knox, Records of the English Catholics, vol. i. p. 274.)
- M. DURÆUS, JOANNES, Scotus, creatus licentiatus S. Theolog. 27 Nov. 1576, Præsides D. Rubo. (Knox, Records of Douay College.)
- 1539 M. ELДАР, ADAMUS, Artium Magister. (Antiquities of Aberdeenshire, p. 237.)
- 1503-1562 M. ELDER, ANDREW, Presbyter, Notarius Publicus. (Antiquities of Aberdeen, p. 120; Reg. M.S.; Laing's Charters.)



RECTOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PARIS.
DOCTOR OF THE SORBONNE.

- 1556 M. ELDER, JOANNES. (Antiquities of Aberdeen, p. 32.)
- 1556 M. ELDER, JOHANNES. (Antiquities of Aberdeen, p. 555.)
- 1506 M. ELDARE, PATRICK, Chaplane. (Reg. P.S. 1277.)
- 1510 M. ELLEM, ROB., Vic. de Steuinstoun. (Reg. M.S. 3479.)
- 1533 M. ELLEM, ROB., R. de Hiltoun. (Reg. M.S. 1355.)
- 1542-49 M. ELPHINSTONE, Canon and Prebendary of Innernochy, Rector of Aberdeen University. (Officials of Aberdeen University.)
- 1507 M. ELPHINSTONE, PATRICK, Rector of University of Glasgow. (Coutts, H. of University of Glasgow, p. 19.)
- 1509 M. ELPHINSTOUNE, R. de Kincardin. (Reg. P.S. 1883.)
- 1510 M. ELPHINSTONE, ROBERT, Archdeacon of Ross. (Orig. Parochiales, ii. 578.)
- 1511 M. ELPHINSTON, ROB., Thesaurarius Eccles. Abirdonen. (Reg. M.S. 3795.)
- 1513 M. ELPHINSTONE, ROBERT, Canon of Aberdeen. (Bain, L. Protocollorum, 559.)
- 1518 M. ELPHINSTON, ROBERT, Parson of Kincardine. (Reg. M.S. p. 229.)
- 1552 M. ELPHINSTOUN, R. de Invernochtie. (Reg. M.S. 761.)
- 1531 M. ELPHINSTOUN, Thesaurarius Abirdonen. (Reg. M.S. 1101.)
- 1545 M. ERSKEIN, ROBERT, Dean of Aberdeen. (Antiquities of Aberdeenshire, p. 348.)
- 1540 M. ERSKIN, Abbas de Driburgh. (Reg. M.S. 2321.)
- 1510 M. ERSKINE, ALEXANDER, R. of Monyabro. (Bain, L. Protocollorum.)
- 1500 M. ERSKIN, ROBERT, Rector de Murtle. (Reg. M.S. No. 2539.)
- 1541 M. ERSKINE, ROB., Decanus Abirdon. (Reg. M.S. 2439.)
- 1527 M. ERSKIN, THOMAS, Secretarius Regis. (Fraser, M. of Montgomeries, i. 106.)
- 1541-2 M. ERSKIN, WIL., R. de Duchell. (Reg. M.S. 2598.)
- 1536 M. FARQUHAR, RODERIC, Rector of Kilcosane. (Orig. Paroch. ii. 273.)
- 1500 M. FENTOUN, JACOBUS, Thesaurarius Dunkelden. (Reg. M.S. 2568, 3098.) 1514, Master Mason to the Crown. (Scott Myln, Master Masons to the Crown, p. 26.)
- 1500-1505 M. FENTOUN, WALTERUS, Cancellarius Brechinen. (Reg. P.S. 1221 ; Reg. Episc. Brechin. vol. i. p. 109 ; ii. p. 277.)
- 1506-1514 M. FERNE, GEORGE, Archdeacon, Master Mason to the Crown. (Scott Myln, Master Masons to the Crown, pp. 19, 26.)

- 1525 M. FERNE, GEO., Precentor Brechinen. (Reg. M.S. No. 340, p. 76.)
- 1509 M. FERQUHAR, JAC., Capellanus. (Reg. M.S. 3820.)
- 1560-1575 M. FINLASON . . . Priest of Dunblane. (F. Innes' MSS.)
- 1527 M. FINLAY, alias LENNOX, Capellanus S. Michaelis infra Castellum de Rothissay. (Reg. P.S. 3790.)
- 1557 M. FINNY, THOMAS, N.P. (Antiquities of Aberdeen, p. 526.)
- 1529 M. FISCHEAR, NIEL, Rector of Kilmalew (Inverary). (Orig. Paroch. ii. p. 85; Reg. M.S. 1025.)
- 1505 M. FLEMYNG, MICHAEL, Preb. of Ancrum. (Bain, Lib. Protocollorum. p. 337.)
- 1517 M. FOGO, JACOBUS, Capellanus. (Fraser, Mem. of Montgomeries, i. 87.)
- 1550 M. FORBES, JOHANNES, de Barnis. (Antiquities of Aberdeen, p. 447.)
- 1544 M. FORBES, RIC., Decan. Abirdon. (Reg. M.S. 3114; P. J. Anderson, Aberdeen Friars, p. 91; A.D. 1553.)
- 1509 M. FORBES, WALTERUS, Ecclesiæ Dunb. Canonicus. (Reg. M.S. 3398.)
- 1496 M. FORBES, WILLIAM. (Laing's Charters.)
- 1510 M. FORMAN, JOHN, Precentor of Glasgow. (Herkless, Archbishops of St. Andrews, vol. i. p. 42.)
- 1503 M. FOREMAN, ROBERT. (Bain, L. Protocollorum, p. 297.)
- 1506 M. FOREMAN, ROB., Cantor de Glasgow. (Reg. M.S. 3007.)
- 1509 M. FOREMAN, Decanus Glasguen. (Reg. P.S. 1814.)
- 1507 M. FORESTORE, Prepositus de Corstorphine. (Reg. M.S. 3090.)
- 1552 M. FORREST, ALEX., R. de Logy, Montrose. (Reg. M.S. 761.) 1556, Provost of Kirk of Field. (Laing's Charters.)
- 1566 Feb. M. FORREST, JOHN, Protonotary, Secretary to the Primate. (Tytler's Vindication, Appendix, pp. 25; Edinburgh Review, Jan. 1864, p. 198.)
- 1549 M. FORRET, ALEX., Prep. de Foulis. (Reg. M.S. 361.)
- 1538 M. FORSITH, HEN., R. de Monymusk. (Reg. M.S. 1950.)
- 1500 M. FORSYTH, THOMAS, Rector Universitatis Glasg., Canon of Ross. (Munimenta, p. 277 (Maitland); Coutts, H. of University of Glasgow, p. 19.)
- 1511 M. FORSYTH, THOMAS, Canon of Ross. (Bain, L. Protocollorum, 338.)
- 1559 M. FOSTARIS, ROBERT, Chaplanne. (Munimenta. i. p. 44 (Maitland).)

- 1505 M FOTHERINGHAMME, KAROLUS, R. de Agzell, Art. Mag. (Reg. M.S. 2838.)
- 1521 M. FOULAR, ANDREW. (Laing's Charters, 331.)
- 1512 M. FOULLIS, JACOBUS, Edinburgensis. (Univ. of Orleans, Miscell. Hist. Soc. of Scotland.)
- 1533 M. FOULIS, JACOBUS, Clericus Registri et Concilii. (Reg. M.S. 1308.)
- 1531 M. FOULIS, JACOBUS. (Antiquities of Aberdeen, p. 97.)
- 1533 M. FOULIS, WIL., Præpositus Ecclesiæ Collegiatæ de Bothuil. (Reg. M.S. 1322.)
- 1571 13 Feb. M. FRASER, DONALDUS, Archidiaconus Rossen. qui occisus fuit apud Alfurd. (Records of Inverness, p. xci, A.D. 1565; Bp. Forbes' Calendar of Scottish Saints, p. xxvii.)
- 1554 M. FRASER, JOHANNES, Vicarius de Rothie, N.P. (Antiquities of Aberdeen, pp. 99, 583, 628.)
- M. FRASER, JOHN, Rector of the University of Paris (1596), died in Paris at an advanced age, 19th April, 1609. (See Bibliography; Crawford's Lives of Officers of State in Scotland, p. 282; Letters of Colville, ed. Ban. Club, p. xxvii.)
- 1553 M. FRASER, WILLIAM, N.P. (Antiquities of Aberdeen, pp. 587, 648.)
- 1504 M. FYFF, ALEXANDER, Chaplain of the Altar of St. Nicholas. (P. J. Anderson, Aberdeen Friars, p. 63.)
- 1525 M. FYFFE, John, Curatus et Sacrista about 1525. (Herkless, H. of St. Leonard's, p. 99.)
- 1560 M. FYFFE, THOMAS. (Herkless, H. of St. Leonard's, p. 99.)
- 1527 M. GADERAR, THOMAS, Vic. de Narne. (Reg. ep. Morav. p. 396.)
- 1552 M. GALBRATH, PETER, N.P. (Antiquities of Aberdeen, p. 483.)
- 1530-8 M. GALBRAITH, ROB., Rector de Spot. (Reg. M.S. 981, 1952.)
- 1532 M. GALLWIE, ALEXANDER, Rector de Kinkell. (Antiquities of Aberdeen, p. 99.)

NOTE—Alexander Galloway, Rector of Kinkell, Rector of Aberdeen University from 1516 to 1549 was the architect of the Greyfriars Church in Aberdeen. He was closely associated with Bishop Dunbar in most of his munificent structural undertakings and enjoyed a high reputation in the north of Scotland as an architect of ecclesiastical buildings. (Reg. episc. Aberd. ii. 612; Bryce, p. 382; Antiquities of Aberdeen, p. 99.)

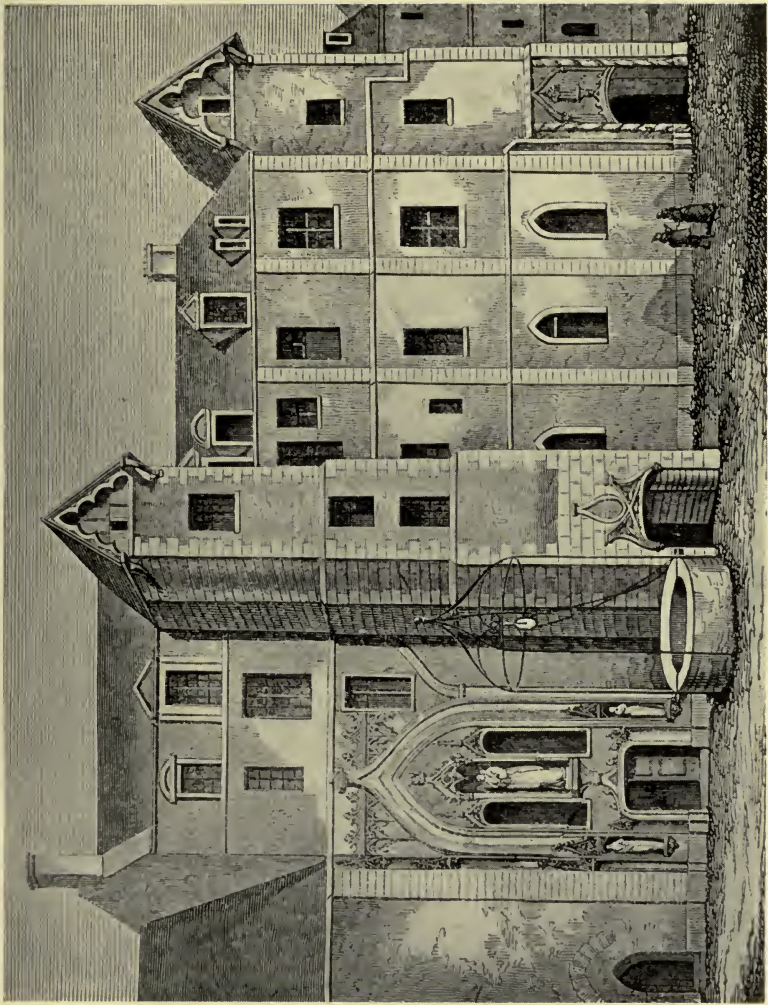
- 1509 M. GALLOWAY, ALEX., Archidiaconus S. Andreae. (Reg. P.S. 1841.)
- 1507 M. GALLOWAY, ALEX., Vic. de Bothelny. (Reg. M.S. 3128.)
- 1578 M. GALLOWAY, ANDREW, Principal of Aberdeen College; d. 1578. (Bishop Kyle's MSS., Blairs College.)
- 1536 M. GARDEN, JAMES, Rector de Tiry. (Antiquities of Aberdeenshire, p. 681.)
- 1507 M. GARDIN, DAVID, Vic. de Fernewel. (Reg. Episc. Brech. ii. p. 158.)
- 1521 M. GARDNER, JOHN, Presbyter, St. Andrews. (Laing's Charters.)
- 1511 M. GARDYN, JOH., Rect. de Lundy. (Reg. M.S. 3737.)
- 1511 M. GARDYNE, ALEX., Vic. de Manys. (Reg. M.S. 3674.)
- 1544 M. GARTULE, JAC., R. de Glas., N.P. (Reg. M.S. 3157.)
- 1576 M. GAW, ALEX., Presbyter, N.P. (Reg. M.S. p. 79.)
- 1535 M. GIBSON, DAVID, Vicar of Colmanel (Deanery of Carrick). (Munimenta, ii. p. 286 (Maitland).)
- 1542-47 M. GIBSON, DAVID. (Fraser, Mem. of Montgomeries, i. p. 141.)
- 1547 M. GIBSON, HENRY. (Laing's Charters, pp. 668, 709.)
- 1503 M. GIBSON, JOHN, Rector of Renfrew. (Bain, L. Protocolorum, p. 298.)
- 1547 M. GIBSON, JOANNES, R. of Unthank. (Antiquities of Aberdeen, p. 250.)
- M. GIBSON, RICHARD, Vicar of Ancrum. (Orig. Paroch. vol. i. p. 526.)
- 1529 M. GIBSON, WILLELMUS, Decanus de Restalrig. (Reg. ep. Morav. p. 418.)
- 1532 M. GIBSON, WILL., Dean of Collegiate Church of Dunbar. (MS. Register House, Edinburgh.)
- 1504 M. GIFFERD, ALEX., R. de Newlands. (Reg. M.S. 2789.)
- 1547 M. GIFFERT, JOHN, Prebendary of Commiscure. (Orig. Paroch. ii. p. 425.)
- 1527 M. GIFFURDE, JOHN, Persone of Tullialoun, Ane of the clerks of the King's Closet. (Reg. P.S. 3845.)
- 1536 M. M'GILBERTYNE, MARTIN, Rector of Kilconnane. (Orig. Paroch. ii. 273.)
- 1561 M. GLEDSTANIS, JOANNES, Juris Utrisque Licentiatus.
- 1508 M. GLEDSTANIS, HERBERT, Rector Ecclesiae Paroch. de Droon (Glasguen.). (Reg. M.S. 3335.)
- 1529 M. GODERAS, THOM., Vic. de Narne. (Reg. M.S. 820.)
- 1507 M. GOLDEMYLL, JOHN, Vic. of Cathkert and Eastwood. (Bain, L. Protocolorum, 367.)

- 1500 M. GORDON, ADAM, Precentor Moraviensis. (Register Chartarum Aberd. p. 518.)
- 1538 M. GORDON, ADAM, Dean of Catheness. (Reg. of Duffus, Orig. Paroch. ii. p. 517.)
- 1507 M. GORDON, ALEX., Preb. of Lunmey, Canon of Aberdeen. (Reg. P.S. 1611.) Vicar. Eccles. Paroch. Aberd. (Reg. P.S. 2728.)
- 1565 M. GORDON, JACOBUS, of Huntly, S.J. See Bibliography.
- 1559 M. GORDON, JAC., Parson of Lunmey. (Keith, p. 74.)
- 1535 M. GORDON, JAC., Cancellarius Morav. (Reg. Aberd. p. 628.)
- 1507-8 M. GORDON, JAC., Canon of Aberdeen. (Reg. P.S. 1611.)
- 1532 M. GORDON, GEORGE, de Schiues. (Antiquities of Aberdeen, p. 99.)
- 1540 M. GORDON, JOHN, Vic. de Keith. (R.M.S. 3280; J. Robertson, Antiquities of Aberdeen, pp. 225, 250.)
- 1500 M. GORDON, JOHN, Vicarius de Striueling. (Reg. P.S. 2572; Reg. Aberd. p. 518.)
- 1582 M. GORDON, Chancellor of Murray. (Antiquities of Aberdeen, pp. 56, 483.)
- 1557 M. GORDON, JOHN, Vic. de Kyncardin. (Reg. ep. Morav. p. 392.)
- 1516 M. GORDON, JOHN, Vic. de Philorth., N.P. (Antiquities of Aberdeen, p. 95.)
- 1558 M. GORDON, ROGERUS, Decanus Dunblanen. (Reg. M.S. 1333.)
- 1546 M. GORDON, WILL., R. de Duthall, N.P. (Reg. M.S. 3157; Antiquities of Aberdeen, p. 234.)
- 1552 M. GORDON, WILL., Treasurer of Caithness, held the office till 1564 or later. (C. Innes, Orig. Paroch. vol. ii. p. ii. 620.)
- 1533 M. GORDON, WIL., R. de Arbuthnot. (Reg. M.S. 1295.)
- 1543 M. GORDON, WIL., Artium Professor, Clericus Moraviensis, Sacra Apostolica Autoritate, N.P. (Antiquities of Aberdeen, p. 482.)
- 1525 M. GORRY, GILBERTUS, Presbyter. (Fraser, Mem. of Montgomery, i. 103.)
- 1526 M. GRAHAM, ROB., Canonicus Dunkelden. (Reg. P.S. 3512.)
- 1503 M. GRAHAM, PAT., de Killerny. (Reg. M.S. 2723.)
- 1557 M. GRAHAME, PATRICIUS, R. de Kilmoir. (Reg. M.S. 1214.)
- 1530 M. GRAHAME, ROB., Vic. de Drymnon. (Reg. M.S. 969.)

- 1493 M. GRANT, THOMAS, *Canonicus et Officialis Morav.* (J. Robertson, *Illustrations, etc.*, vol. ii. p. 225.)
- 1554 M. GRAY, JAC. (*Antiquities of Aberdeen*, p. 364.)
- 1506 M. GRAY, JOANNES, Author of "*Thesauri theologorum . . . opus correctum per Joannem Gray de Scotia, artium et theologiæ doctoris. Mediolani, 1506.*" (British Museum, 1226, b. 30.)
- 15... M. GRAY, ROBERT, Regent of Aberdeen University. (*Officials of Aberdeen University*, pp. 50, 354.)
- 1525 April M. GRAYE, ROBERT, Doctor of Medicine and Bachelor of Canon Law, St. Andrews Diocese. (*Miscell. Hist. Scot. Soc.* vol. ii. 47-114.)
- 1520 M. GREGORY, WILLIAM, Doctor of Sorbonne, studied at Montagu College, Paris; Professor at Toulouse, where Bale visited him in 1527. (Bale, *Scriptorum Illustrium.*)
- 1508 M. GREYNLAW, NICHOLAS, Prebendary of Edulfistoun. (Bain, *L. Protocollorum*, 421.)
- 1549 M. GRYSON, JOHN, Professor of Holy Scripture.
- 1541-1553 M. GUILD, DAVID, Professor of the Liberal Arts, Dean of Faculty of St. Andrews. (Herkless, *H. of St. Leonard's College*, 220.)
- 1557 M. GUTHRIE, DAVID, son of Dominus James Guthrie, Solicitator, *Rossensis episcopi*, educated at Glasgow. (*Laing's Charters*, p. 272; Hewison, *Cert. Tract. Hist. Society*, p. 122.)
- 1505 M. GUTHRIE, DAVID, *Prepositus Collegii B.V.M. de Guthre.* (Reg. M.S. 2910.)
- 1541 M. GUTHRIE, HUGH, Prebendary. (Orig. Paroch. ii. p. 426.)
- 1523 M. GUDDAL, WALT., Vic. de Strabrak. (Reg. M.S. p. 52.)
- 1542 M. GYBSOUN, DAVID, Chaplain. (*Laing's Charters*, p. 459; Reg. P.S.)
- 1562 M. HABERTSOUNE, Vicarius de Abruthven. (Fraser, *Mem. of Montgomeries*, i. p. 170.)
- 1507 M. HAKERSTOUN, THO., *Præpositus [ecclesiæ] de Creichtoun.* (Reg. M.S. 3121.)
- 1541 M. HALYBURTON, DAVID, Provost of Methuen, who held the prebend of Urray from 1541 to 1561, or longer. (Orig. Paroch. vi. 518.)
- 1539 M. HALIBURTOUN, DAVID, *Succentor Rossensis.* (Reg. ep. Glasg.)
- 1576 M. HALYBURTON, Provost of Dundee. (Reg. de Panmure, p. 315.)
- 1546 M. HAMILTOUN, ALAN, *Capellanus, N.P.* (Reg. M.S. 53.)

- 1506 M. HAMILTON, ALEXANDER, Canon of Glasgow. (Bain, L. *Protocollorum*, 356.)
- 1507 M. HAMILTON, ALEX., Prebend. of Castelstaris. (Bain, L. *Protocollorum*, p. 385.)
- 1548 M. HAMILTON, ANDREW, Vicar of Rothesay. (Orig. Paroch. ii. 222.)
- 1549 M. HAMILTON, GAVIN, Dean, Metropolit. Church of Glasgow. (D. Patrick, *Statuta*, p. 86.)
- 1504 M. HAMILTON, JAMES. (R. Renwick, *Stirling Charters*, p. 66.)
- 1546 M. HAMILTON, JOHN, of Mylburne, Treasurer. (Orig. Paroch. ii. 576.)
- 1529 M. HAMILTON, JOHN, Rector of the Church of Torrens. (C. Innes, Orig. Paroch. i. p. 100.)
- 1512 M. HAMILTON, JOHN, St. Andrews. (*Miscell. Hist. Soc. Scot.* ii. p. 47.)
- 1553 M. HAMILTON, NINIAN. (*Laing's Charters*, p. 259.)
- 1507 M. HAMILTON, ROBERT, Dean of University of Glasgow. (Coutts, H. of Univ. of Glasgow, p. 19; Orig. Paroch. i. 504.)
- 1504 M. HAMILTON, ROB., R. de Bedermok. (Reg. M.S. 2816.)
- 1507 M. HAMMYLTOUN, ROB., Artium Magister. (Reg. M.S. 3147.)
- 1546 M. HAMMILTOUN, ROB., R. de Kincarne. (Reg. M.S. 53.)
- 1557 M. HAMMYLTON, ROBERTUS, R. de Bauthenok, Decanus Facultatis Artium. (*Munimenta*, i. p. 43 (Maitland).)
- 1544 M. HAMMYLTON, Chaplain and Not. Public. (Fraser, M. of Montgomeries, i. p. 141.)
- 1547 M. HAMILTON, WILL. (*Laing's Charters*, 526.)
- 1536 M. HAMMYLTON, WILLELMUS, Decanus Facultatis. (*Munimenta*, ii. p. 286 (Maitland).)
- 1515 M. HAMILTON, WILL., Vic. of Striueling. (Reg. P.S. 2572.)
- 1540 M. HAMMILTOUN, WILLELMUS, Vicarius de Innerkip. (*Munimenta*, Glasgow (Maitland).)
- 1554 M. HARVEY, ANDREW. (*Antiquities of Aberdeen*, p. 354.)
- 1508 M. HARVYE, JO., R. de Bennom, Artium Magister. (Reg. M.S. 3121.)
- 1526 M. HASWELL, JAC., Preb. de Creiff, Dioc. Dunkelden. (Reg. P.S. 3588.)
- 1509 M. HASWELL, JACOBUS, Capellanus Capellæ S. Katerine, infra Castellum de Edinburgh. (Reg. P.S. 1966.)
- 1527 M. HASWELL, JAMES, Rector of Kirkblane. (Orig. Paroch. vol. ii. part i. p. 9.)

- 1529 M. HASWELL, JAMES, Chaplain of St. Margaret in the Castle of Edinburgh, Prior of Bewlie. (Orig. Paroch. p. 511.)
- 15... M. HAY, ALEX., Rector of Aberdeen University. (Officials of Aber. Univ.)
- 1514 M. HAY, ALEX., Rector de Turref. (Reg. M.S. p. 4, No. 17.)
- 1527 M. HAY, ALEX., Precentor Dunkelden. (Reg. M.S. p. 107.)
- 1556 M. HAY, ANDREW, Prebend. de Renfrew. (Reg. ep. Glasg. 525.)
- 1539 M. HAY, ARCHIBALD. Was made Principal soon after Cardinal Beaton's death. He appears to have excelled most of his countrymen at that time in learning and liberal views. (See Bibliography.)
- 1541-2 M. HAY, EDMUNDUS, R. de Eidvy. (Reg. M.S. 2616.)
- 1564 M. HAY, EDMUND, Rector of the College de Clermont, Paris.
Edmund Hay censured the license of some of the clergy. Many, like Lesley and Major, were warm friends of union with England; only at a change of doctrine they paused. The new erudition had for them no terrors; many of them could read the classical and sacred writers in the original Greek and Hebrew.
- 1540 M. HAY, GEO., Rector de Ruthvane.
- 1517 M. HAY, JAC., Postulate de Dundrinanne. (Reg. M.S. p. 31.) In decretis Doctor. (Theiner, Vetera Monumenta, p. 537.)
- 1526 M. HAY, JOHN, Provost of Guthrie. (Antiquities of Aberdeen, p. 405.)
- 1528 M. HAY, JOH., de Smithfield. (Reg. M.S. 700.)
- 1504 M. HAY, JOHANNES, N.P. (Antiquities of Aberdeen, pp. 335, 468.)
- 1520 M. HAY, JOHN, Chaplain. (Officials of Aber. Univ. p. 50.)
- 1529 M. HAY, THOMAS, Vic. de Duffus. (Reg. ep. Morav. p. 430.)
- 1536 M. HAY, WILLIAM, Principal of King's College. (Officials and Graduates of Aber. Univ.)
- 1539 M. HAY, WIL., Vic. de Migwe. (Reg. M.S. 1980.)
- 1545-1559 M. HAY, WILLIAM, parson of Turreff, schoolfellow of Boece at Dundee, afterwards his colleague and successor in the King's College of Aberdeen. In honour of the Trinity, the Virgin Mary, St. Gowan founds a rent for the chaplain of the Cathedral for praying for his soul. (Chartulary of Balmerino, p. 160; Boece, Aberdonensium Episcoporum Vitæ, p. 60; Keith, p. 72.)



COLLEGE OF NAVARRE.

- 1602 M. HENDERSON, JOANNES, Theologus, Scholæ Aberdonen., Praefectus. He was a friend of Dr. James Cheyne, to whom he erected a monument in the Cathedral at Tournai, 27th Oct., 1602.
- M. HENDIRSONE, WILLIAM, sometime prior to the Blackfriars in Striveling. (Reg. P.C. vol. ii. p. 575.)
- 1500 M. HENRISON, ROBERT, Licentiate in Arts and Bachelor in Decrees, Schoolmaster at Dunfermline.
- 1547 M. HEPBURN, ALEXANDER, Rector de Ryne. (Reg. ep. Morav. p. 411.)
- 1503-4 M. HEPBURN, GEORGE, Provost of Lincludane. (Reg. P.S. 1017; Reg. M.S. p. 40.)
- 1521-1528 M. HEPBURN, GEORGE, Decanus Dunkeldensis. (Reg. M.S. 587; Miscell. Hist. Scot. Soc. ii. p. 47.)
- 1516 M. HEPBURN, JAC., R. de Partoun, Moravien. (Reg. M.S. 71.)
- 1554 M. HEPBURNE, JACOBUS, Decanus Dunkelden. Sat in Council, 1549. (Reg. ep. Morav. p. 411; Fraser, M. of Montgomeries, i. 117.)
- 1521 Jan. M. HEPBURN, JOHN, St. Andrews Diocese. (Miscell. Hist. Scot. Soc. ii. pp. 47-114.)
- 1539 M. HEPBURN, JOHANNES, Rector de Dalry. (Reg. ep. Morav. p. 419.)
- 1552 M. HEPBURN, JOHANNES, Thesaurarius. (Reg. Episc. Brechin.)
- 1513 M. HEPBURNE, WIL., V. de Linlithgow. (Reg. M.S. 3892.)
- 1557 M. HEPBURN, WILLIAM, Dean; d. 1565. (Orig. Paroch. ii. 617.)
- 1516 M. HERREIS, WIL., Presbyter et Not. Publicus. (Reg. M.S. p. 20.)
- 1507 M. HERING, JAC., R. de Tonygarth. (Reg. P.S. 1535.)
- 1511 M. HERING, JAC., Thesaurarius Rossen. (Reg. M.S. 3716.)
- 1509 M. HERIOT, ARCHIBALD, R. of Kirkcoun. (Bain. L. Protocolorum, 449.)
- 1507 M. HERIOT, JAMES, Vicar of the Church of St. Michael, Dumfries. (Univ. of Orleans, Miscell. Hist. Soc. of Scotland.)
- 1500 M. HERIOT, ROBERTUS, Canonicus Glasguen. (Reg. ep. Glasg.)
- 1503 M. HERIOT, ROBERT, de Askirk, Can. Eccles. Glasguen. (Reg. M.S. 2723.)
- 1534 M. HOPPINGILL, R. de Moirhame. (Reg. M.S. 1406.)

- 1528 M. HOUSTON, JAMES, Rector of the University of Glasgow. Founded the Collegiate Church of Glasgow in 1528 in honour of our Lady the Blessed Virgin and St. Anne. (*Liber Collegii Nostræ Dominæ et S. Annæ* (Maitland Club).)
- 1511 M. HOUSTON, JOHN, Chaplain of St. Michael's Altar at Peebles. (Gunn, *Book of Peebles Church*, p. 95.)
- 1540 M. HOUSTON, JOHN, Vicarius de Ruthirglen. (*Munimenta Glasg.* (Maitland).)
- 1551 M. HOUSTON, JOHANNES, Vic. de Dunlop. (*Munimenta*, ii. 297 (Maitland).)
- 1547 M. HOUSTONE, JOHN, Vicar of Glasgow. (C. Innes, *Orig. Parochiales, Glasgow ad annum 1547.*)
- 1519 M. HOUSTON, PETER, of the Diocese of Dunkeld. (Univ. of Orleans, *Miscell. Hist. Soc. of Scotland.*)
- 1525 M. HOWSTOUNE, Vic. de Estwood. (*Reg. ep. Glasg.* 496.)
- 1556 M. HOWSTOUNE, Vic. of Glasgow, Dene of Faculty. (*Munimenta*, i. 61 (Maitland).)
- 1512 M. HUCHESON, JOHN, Vic. of Kirkbeans. (Bain, *L. Protocollorum*, 532.)
- 1513 M. HUCHUNSON, JOHN, Vicar of Dumfries. (Bain, *L. Protocollorum*, 558.)
- 1512 M. HUCHESON, RICHARD, Dioc. of Glasgow. (Bain, *L. Protocollorum*, 532.)
- 1509 M. INGLIS, ALEX., Vic. de Couper. (*Reg. ep. Glasg.*)
- 1483 M. INGLIS, ALEXANDER, Decretorum Doctor. (M. Bryce, *Black Friars of Edinburgh*, p. 83.)
- 1547 M. INNES, WALTER, Vicar of Thurso (1547-1566). (*Orig. Paroch.* ii. p. 748.)
- 1539 M. INNES, JOHANNES, Vic. of Elgin. (*Reg. ep. Morav.* p. 420.)
- 1533 M. INNES, JOHN, R. of Kirkmichell; d. 1547. (*Orig. Paroch.* ii. 556.)
- 1508 M. INNES, ANDRO. (*Antiquities of Aberdeen*, p. 333.)
- 1548 M. IRELAND, Vic. de Turreff. (*Reg. M.S.* 308.)
- M. IRELAND, JOHN. James IV. speaks of him as his ambassador abroad and his counsellor at home, and describes him as a Doctor of Theology of Paris. (*Herkless*, i. p. 135.)
- 1530 M. IRLAND, JOHN. (*Orig. Paroch.* ii. 752.)
- 1515-16 M. IRLAND, JOHN, Vic. de Perth, N.P. (*Reg. M.S.* n. 57.)

- 1503 M. IRELAND, WILL., Channoun de Dunkeld. (Reg. P.S. 999.)
- 1524 M. IRWIN, JOHN, R. de Benhome. (Reg. M.S. p. 64.)
- 1520 M. IRWING, JOANNES, Capellanus. (Antiquities of Aberdeen, p. 344.)
- 1514 M. JACKSON, JOHN, Vic. of Ardures. (Orig. Paroch. ii. 702.)
1557. M. JACKSON, JOHN, Chancellor of Caithness. (Orig. Paroch. ii. 619.)
- 1518 M. JOHNSTONE, WILLIAM, of St. Andrews Diocese. (Univ. of Orleans, Miscell. Hist. Soc. of Scotland.)
- 1567 M. JOHNSTONE, WILLIAM, Ancrum. (Reg. P.C. i. 569.)
- 1531 M. JOHNSTOUN, WILLIAM, Presbyter Aberdonensis Dioc., Publicus Auct. Apost. Notarius. (Antiquities of Aberdeen, vol. ii. p. 326.)
- 1510 M. KEELSON, Vic. of Colononell. (Bain, L. Protocollorum, 485.)
- 1542 M. KEITH, ALEX. (Antiquities of Aberdeen, p. 596.)
- 1531 M. KEITH, AND., Rector de Philorth. (Reg. M.S. 1101.)
- 1543 M. KEITH, DAVID. (Antiquities of Aberdeen.)
- 1532 M. KEITH, GEORGIUS, Rector de eodem. (Reg. M.S. 1217.)
- 1542 M. KEITH, ROBERT, Rector of Dunnet; d. c. 1542. (Orig. Paroch. ii. 789.)
- 1537 M. KEITH, ROBERTUS, Abbas Deir, Germanus Comitiss Mareschalli. (Antiquities of Aberdeen and Banff; Visitation of Deir, p. 19.)
- 1545 M. KELLO, BARTHOLOMEW. (Laing's Charters, pp. 490, 493.)
- 1525 M. KENIDE, Vicarius de Terreglis. (Reg. ep. Glasg. 500.)
- 1505 M. KENNEDY, ALEX., in Medicinis Doctor. (Reg. M.S. 2838.)
- 1528 M. KENNEDY, ALLANUS, Vic. de Sorby. (Reg. M.S. 700.)
- 1536 M. KENNEDY, DAVID, Decanus de Carrik. (Reg. M.S. 1606.)
- 1522 M. KENNEDY, GILBERT. Gives great sommes of money to the bigging supportation and reparation of the University of Glasgow. (Coutts, Hist. of the Univ. of Glasgow, p. 35.)
- 1554 M. KENNEDY, JAC., Cancellarius Dunblanen. (Reg. M.S. 1007.)
- 1554 M. KENNEDY, JOHANNES, Notarius Publicus. (Keith, p. 77; Antiquities of Aberdeen.)
- M. KENNEDY, QUENTIN, Commendator of Crossraguell. (See Bibliography.)

- 1520-25 M. KENNEDY, WALTER, R. of Douglas. (Orig. Paroch. p. 133 ; Reg. ep. Glasg. 525.)
- 1510 M. KER, GEORGIUS, R. de Old Roxburgh. (Reg. M.S. 3443.)
- 1539 M. KER, GEO., Prepositus de Dunglas. (Reg. M.S. 2008.)
- 1506 M. KER, GEO., Vic. de Langtoun, Artium Magister. (Reg. M.S. 3078.)
- 1582 M. KERR, MARCUS, Sacerdos bonus operarius in Scotia ; d. 1595. Romæ. (Douai Diary, p. 3 (New Spalding Club).)
- 1507 M. KER, MATHO, V. of Petirculter. (W Fraser, M. of Montgomeries, i. 69.)
- 1506 M. KER, THO., de Vethame, Facultatis Artium Magister. (Reg. M.S. 3078.)
- 1547 M. KERR, THOMAS, Rector of Dingwell. (Orig. Paroch. ii. p. 484.)
- 1547 M. KERR, THOMAS, Chaplain of Cathedral Church of Ross. (Orig. Paroch. ii. 584.)
- 1529 M. KER, WILL., Rector de Auld Roxburgh. Reg. M.S. 852.)
- 1516 M. KNOLLIUS, JAC., Canon Rossen. (Reg. M.S. n. 113, p. 24.)
- 1528 M. KNOLLIS (or KNOWIS), Canon of Ross. (Orig. Paroch. ii. 468.)
- 1544 M. KYD, ANDREW. (Antiquities of Aberdeen, p. 431.)
- 1534 M. KYNNINMOND, S^{ti}. Andreæ Dioc. (Fraser, M. of Montgomeries, i. 121.)
- 1566-7 M. LACOK, JOHN, Prebender of Capeth. (R. Myln, Master Masons to the Crown, p. 19.)
- 1526 M. LAMB, WILHELMUS, R. de Conveth (Inverness-shire). (Reg. M.S. n. 340, p. 76.)
- 1556 M. LAMONTH, ROBERT, Rector of Kilmaden. (Orig. Paroch. ii. p. 56.)
- 1527 M. LANGMURE, GEORGE, Vic. of Kirkpatrick. (Reg. P.S. 3743 ; R.M.S. p. 40.)
- 1510-11 M. LAUDER, DAVID, Vicar of Ersildoun. (Laing's Charters, p. 212.)
- 1550 M. LAUDER, JOHN, Parson of Morebattle. (M. Bryce, Black Friars of Edinburgh, p. 47.)
- 1521 M. LAUDER, JOHN, Artium Magister, clericus Sⁱ Andreæ dioc., publicus sacris apostolic. et imperiali auctoritatibus notarius ac in officio scriptorum archivii Romanæ ecclesiæ matriculatus, Secretary to Archbishop Foreman. (Fraser, Mem. of Montgomeries, i. 93.)

THE FORMULARE.

Among the MSS. in the possession of the University of St. Andrews there is a book compiled by a notary who lived during the half century before the Reformation (twelve hundred pages). Robertson, in preparing the "Statuta Ecclesiæ Scoticanæ," extracted much valuable material; but he did not have time, apparently, to peruse all that was of importance, and there still remains a considerable mass of information regarding the usages of the Scottish Church which adds not a little to our knowledge. The compiler of the "Formulare" was none other than John Lauder, Notary by Apostolic Authority, who acted as Secretary to Cardinal Beaton. He did not begin his laborious compilation till after Foreman's death. (Herkless, Archbishops of St. Andrews, vol. ii. p. 124.)

- 1516 M. LAUDER, ROBERTUS, Capellanus. (Reg. de Panmure, p. 290.)
- c. 1556 M. LAUDER, WILLIAM, born in Lothian about 1520, Master of Arts of St. Leonard's College, St. Andrews, was the author of several metrical productions, and of "Ane Compendious and breve Tractate concerning the office of Kingis" (J. Scott, 1556; reprinted by E.S.S. 1864). W. Lauder joined the Reformers.
- 1524 M. LAUSON, RIC., Archidiaconus Lodoren. (Reg. M.S. p. 64; see LAWSON.)
- 1555 M. LAWMONT, ROBERT, Chancellor of the Chapel Royal, Stirling. (Orig. Paroch. ii. 281.)
- 1525 M. LAWSON, ALEXANDER, O.P. (M. Bryce, Black Friars of Edinburgh, p. 29.)
- 1504 M. LAWSON, RICHARD. (R. Renwick, Stirling Charters, p. 66.)
- 1528 M. LAWSON, ROBERT. (Laing, o.c. 370.)
- 1510 M. LAWSOUN, St. Andrew's Diocese. (Miscell. Scot. Hist. Soc. vol. ii. p. 47.)
- 1534 M. LAWSOUN, JAC., Præp. de Edinburgh. (Reg. M.S. 1455.)
- 1505 M. LAWSOUN, RIC., de Hieriggis, Prepositus [Ecclesiæ Collegiatæ]. (Reg. M.S. 2818.)
- 1560 M. LAWTY, WILLIAM, N.P. (Antiquities of Aberdeen, p. 267.)
- 1509 M. LAYNG, ARCHIBALD, Dean of Ruglyn. (Bain, L. Protocolorum, 435.)
- 1506 M. LAYNG, ARCHIBALD, Vicar of Girvan. (Bain, L. Protocolorum.)
- 1500 M. LAYNG, ARCHIBALDUS, N.P. (Reg. ep. Glasg.)

- 1556 M. LAYNG, ARCHIBALD, Artium Magister, priest of St. Andrews. (Munimenta, i. p. 59 (Maitland).)
- 1524 M. LAYNG, ARCHIBALDUS, Præpositus de Sempill. (Reg. ep. Glasg.)
- 1553 M. LAYNG, JOHANNES, Canonicus et Decanus Facultatis. (Munimenta, i. p. 59 (Maitland).)
- 1544 M. LAYNG, JOHN, Persoun of Kirkpatrick. (Fraser, M. of Montgomeries, i. p. 130.)
- 1547 M. LAYNG, JOHN, Parson of Luss, Dean of Faculty. (C. Innes, Orig. Paroch.)
- 1527 M. LEATHAME, Subdecanus Collegii S. Trinitatis prope Edinb.
- 1534 M. LECHE, NIGELL, R. de Craginche. (Reg. M.S. 1379.)
- 1530 M. LEISS, THOMAS, Subdean of Dunblane, Dean of Faculty of the College of Glasgow. (Orig. Paroch, i. 499.)
- 1603 M. LEITH, JACOBUS, Vir Rectorius et hujus Collegii quondam Socii; d. 16 Sept. 1603. (Necrologium Coll. Scot. Par. ; Blairs MSS.)
- M. LEITH, PATRICK, Portioner of Preminary, Rector of University of Paris. In a list of Catholics from the Balfour MSS. (Advocates' Library ; Denmilne, 50.)
- 1501 M. LESLIE, ALEXANDER. (R. Renwick, Stirling Charters, p. 57.)
- 1547 M. LESLIE, ANDREAS, Artium Magister, Presbyter Aberdon. Dioc., publicus autoritate apostolica notarius. (Chartulary of Balmerino, p. 310.)
- 1552 M. LESLIE, ANDREW, R. de Fettirneir. (Laing's Charters ; Antiquities of Aberdeen, p. 483.)
- 1559 M. LESLIE, JOHN, Bishop of Ross, Parson of Oyne. (Keith, p. 74.) Educated at King's College, Aberdeen, studied at Paris Theology and Languages, especially Greek and Hebrew, then took Civil and Canon Law for four years at Poitiers, received degree of LL.D. at Toulouse, and taught Canon Law, U.J.L. (Officials of Aberdeen University ; Laing's H. of Lindores Abbey, pp. 125-129.)
- 1557 M. LESLIE, JOH., Rector a Nivibus. (Reg. M.S. 1228.)
- 1544 M. LESLIE, JOHN, R. de Kinnoule. (Reg. M.S. 3201.)
- 1510 M. LESLIE, THO., R. de Kingusie. (Reg. P.S. 2080 ; Antiquities of Aberdeen, p. 522.)
- 1504 M. LESLIE, THO., Canonicus Moravien. (Reg. P.S. 1016.)
- 1554 M. LESLIE, WALTER. (Antiquities of Aberdeen, p. 522.)
- 1511 M. LETHANE, JOHN, Glasgow Diocese. (Univ. of Orleans, Miscell. Hist. Soc. of Scotland.)
- 1529 M. LEVINAX, FINLAIUS, Vic. de Kyngart, N.P. (Reg. M.S. 820.)

- 1529 M. LEVINGSTOUN, ALEX., Capellanus. (Reg. M.S. 727.)
- 1555 M. LEVINGSTON, HENRY, Dundee. (Herkless, H. of St. Leonards, p. 153.)
- 1550 M. LEVYNGSTOUN, JAC., R. de Culter. (Reg. M.S. 555.)
- 1550 M. LEWIS, JOHN, Master of Grammar School. (Record of Elgin, ii. 447 (Spalding Club).)
- 1530 M. LEYS, THOMAS, Vicar of Dregerne, founded a chaplaincy in the Parish Church. (Innes, Orig. Paroch. Glasgow.)
- 1558 M. LIDDALE, GEO., R. de Foresta. (Reg. M.S. 1381.)
- 1500 M. LIEL, ANDREW, Thesaurarius Aberdonensis. (Reg. M.S. 2561.)
- 1502 M. LIEL, THOMAS, de Scotia. Magister et S. Theologiæ licentiatuus anno 1502, 20 Decembris apud Augustinianos eligitur Rector magnificus in Universitate Coloniensi. (J. Harzheim, S.J., Bibliotheca Coloniensis, Cologne, 1747.) (See Lyell.)
- 1516 M. LINDESAY, ARCHIBALD, Chantour of Aberdeen. (Reg. M.S. No. 171.)
- 1504 M. LINDSAY, JAMES, Dean of Glasgow. (Bain, L. Protocollorum, 309.)
- 1501 M. LINDESAY, JAMES, Decanus Glasguen. (Reg. M.S. 2621.)
- 1535 M. LINDSAY, JOANNES, de Blarefiddin, N.P. (Antiquities of Aberdeen, p. 417.)
- 1517 M. LINDSAY, HUGO, Capellanus. (Reg. M.S. No. 171.)
- 1517-31 M. LINOX, LENOX, or LEVINAX, Vic. of Kingarth. (Orig. Paroch. ii. p. 211.)
- 1530 M. LITSTARE, WIL., Presbyter, N.P. (Reg. M.S. 952.)
- 1508 M. LIVINGSTON, DAVID, Canon of Glasgow. (Bain, L. Protocollorum, 417.)
- 1518 M. LIVINGSTOUN, ALEX., de Donypaise. (R.M.S. p. 40.)
- 1501 M. LOGAN, GEORGE, Rector of Restalrig. (University of Orleans, Miscell. Hist. Soc. of Scotland.)
- 1536 M. LOGANE, ALEX., Capellanus, N.P. (Reg. M.S. 1619.)
- 1533 M. LOGIE, GAVIN, Principal of St. Leonard's. (Herkless, H. of St. Leonard's, p. 33.)
- 1529 M. LOGY, LEONARD, Master Mason to King James V. (Myln, Master Masons, pp. 9 et seq.) We have a precept made to Maister Leonard Logy for his gude and thankful service done and to be done to the King's hienes and specialie for his diligent and grate lauboure made by him in the bigging of the palace beside the Abbey of the Holy Croce of the sum of 40 poundis etc. etc. (High Treasurer's Accounts, ed. by Dr. Dickson, pp. 245-256.)

- 1559 M. LOKERT, GEORGE, Ayrensis, Rector Univ. S. Andreae, Sacrae Theologiae Professor ac Praepositus Ecclesiae Collegiatae de Crichton. (Keith, 87.)
- 1530 M. LOKKERT, GEORGE, Praepositus de Creichtone, Sacrae Theologiae Professor. (Fraser, M. of Montgomeries, i. 114.) See Bibliography.
- 1539 M. LORANE, PAT., Capellanus Capellae Regie S. Brigide. (Reg. M.S. 2006.)
- 1559 M. LUMSDEN, HENRY, Parson of Kinkell. (Keith, p. 74.)
- 1527 M. LUMMISDEN, HEN., Camerarius Archiepiscopi Sⁱ Andreae. (Reg. M.S. p. 108.)
- 1535 M. LUMMISDEN, MATTHEW, de Madler, N.P. (Antiquities of Aberdeen, p. 417.)
- 1545 M. LUMMISDEN, MATTHEW. (Antiquities of Aberdeen, p. 334.)
- 1545 M. LUMISDAILL, HENRY, Rector de Kynkell. (Reg. ep. Morav. p. 410; Laing's Charters.)
- 1501 M. LUMMYSDEN, PAT., Rector de Lonchardy. (Reg. M.S. 2581.)
- 1538 M. LUMMISDEN, ROBERTUS, N.P. (Antiquities of Aberdeen, p. 450.)
- 1516 M. LUNDIN, THO., Prebend. de Abirnethy. (Reg. M.S. No. 78.)
- 1536 M. LUYD, DAVID, Capellanus et N.P. (Antiquities of Aberdeen, p. 667.)
- 1498-1501 M. LYELL, ANDREW, Rector of University of Aberdeen. (Officials of Aber. Univ.)
- 1529 M. LYELL, DAVID, Capellanus et Notarius Publicus. (Reg. M.S. 1794.)
- 1504 M. LYELL, WILLIAM, Subdean of the Church of Moray. (Epitaph, Shaw, Hist. of Moray, i. 390.)
- 1528 M. LYNDESAY, JOH., de Monycky. (Reg. M.S. 678.)
- 1535 M. LYNDESAY, HUGO, R. de Inchebrick.
- 1546 M. LYNDSAY, HUGO, Decanus Angusie. (Reg. ep. Glasg. 507.)
- 1516 M. LYNE, JAC., Canon. Dunkelden. (Reg. M.S. No. 113, p. 24.)
- 1526 M. LYNE, JAC., Magister domus Dei pauperum, dicte maison dew in Breichen. (Reg. P.S. 3612.)
- 1506-7 M. LYNN, JAMES, Dean of Lothian. (Scott Myln, Master Masons to the Crown, p. 19.)
- 1529 M. LYON, ALEX., Precentor Moravien. (Reg. M.S. 828.)
- 1514 M. LYON, JAMES. (Scott Myln, Master Masons to the Crown, p. 26.)



RECEIVING THE CAP OF MASTER OF ARTS.

- 1528 M. LYOUN, ALEX., Chantour of Murray. (Reg. P.S. 4119.)
- 1508 M. LYOUN, Prebendarius de Balgony. (Reg. M.S. 3259.)
- 1549 M. MACCAW, Archdeacon of Lismore, sat in Council, 1549. (D. Patrick, Statuta, 86.)
- 1558 M. MACQUIN, JOHN, Lecturer on Holy Scripture. (D. Patrick, Statuta Ecclesiæ Scoticanæ, p. 252.)
- 1540 M. MAITLAND, PATRICIUS. (Antiquities of Aberdeen, p. 462.)
- 1536 M. MAITLAND, ROBERT, Dene of Aberdeen, Judge in the Court of Session.
- 1552 M. MAJOR, JOHN, the preceptor of Knox and Buchanan, and the author of many works, was incorporated as a member of St. Andrews University, 9 June, 1523; sat in Council, 1549; became Provost of St. Salvator's College in 1533, and died in 1552. (Lee's Lectures, ii. 345, 346.) See Bibliography.
- 1520 M. MAKBREK, ANDR., Cancellarius Dunblanen. (Reg. M.S. No. 194.)
- 1525 M. MAKCAP, JOHN, O.P. (M. Bryce, Black Friars of Edinburgh, p. 29.)
- 1558 M. MAKULLOCH, MALCOLM, Vic. de Anwet. (Reg. M.S. 1333.)
- 1525 M. MAKDOROD, JOHN, O.P. (M. Bryce, Black Friars of Edinburgh, p. 29.)
- 1544 M. MAKESOUN, DAVID. (Antiquities of Aberdeen, p. 635.)
- 1508 M. MAKGEE, DAVID, Capellanus. (Reg. M.S. 8335.)
- 1555 M. MAKGIBBON, THOMAS, Maister of the Grammar School of Dundee. (Herkless, H. of St. Leonard's, p. 153.)
- 1506 M. MAKHOLM, JOHN, R. de Castelmylk. (Reg. M.S. 3034.)
- 1529 M. MAKVICAR, ARCH., Præpositus de Kilmond. (Reg. M.S. 862.)
- 1542-61 M. MALCOLMSON (OR MAKOLCHALLUM), GILBERT, Rector of Craigneis. (Orig. Paroch. ii. p. 121.)
- 1546 M. MALCOLMSON, GILB., R. de Craginche. (Reg. M.S. No. 24.)
- 1512 M. MALISON, JOHN, Rector of Kippen, Master Mason to the Crown. (Scott Myln, Master Masons to the Crown, p. 15.)
- 1513 M. MALLISON, JOHN, Rector of Kippen, whose house stood down the north side of the High Street.
- 1531 M. MAN, DUNCAN, Prebendary of Kilberheth in Knapdale. (Orig. Paroch. ii. 37.)
- 1509 M. MAN, JOH., in Theologia Doctore. (Reg. P.S. 1977.)

- M. MANDERSTOUN, WILLIAM, Rector Universitatis Parisiensis (Bulæus), Rector Universitatis S. Andreae. (Paris, Archives Scot., Adm. H. 2587, folio 76 (verso); Accounts, 1325-1461.) See Bibliography.
- M. MANDERSTOUN, WIL., R. de Gogar, in Medicinis Doctor. (Reg. M.S. 2662.)
- 1546 M. MARSCHELL, QUINTINUS, Capell. (Reg. M.S. 221.)
- 1505 M. MARTYN, HEW, Vicar of Fordun. (Reg. of P.S. 962.)
- 1502 M. MASSO, ALEXANDER, Presbyter Aberdon. dioc., N.P. (Antiquities of Aberdeen, p. 333.)
- 1511 M. MAXWELL, ROBERT, Preb. of Tarbeltoun. (Bain, L. Protocollorum, 506; Fraser, Mem. of Montgomeries, i. p. 86.)
- M. MAXWELL, ROB., R. de Torboltoun. (R.M.S. No. 167.)
- 1529 M. MAXWELL, WALTER, Cancellarius Moravien., Vicarius de Kilmacolme. (Reg. M.S. 916.)
- 1553 M. M'ARTHUR, NIEL, Vicar of Mocarne (Muckairn). (Orig. Paroch. ii. p. 132.)
- 1535 M. M'CARBRE, ARCHIBALD, Rector of Kilchoman; d. 1542.
- 1547 M. M'CAUS, LACHLAN, Rector of Lochaw. (Orig. Paroch. ii. 126.)
- 1528 M. M'GAWIS, LAUCHLAN, Vicar of Lochgoyle. (Orig. Paroch. ii. 79.)
- 1543 M. M'CAWIS, ROLLAND, Vicar of Inchald. (Orig. Paroch. ii. 126.)
- 1542 M. M'CLANE, RORE, Archdeacon of the Isles. (Orig. Paroch. ii. 292.)
- 1533 M. M'CLANE, Bishop of the Isles. (Orig. Paroch. ii. 292.)
- 1559 M. M'CLANE, LACHLAN, R. of the Church of Nahayis in the Isle of Lewis. (Orig. Paroch. ii. 381.)
- 1501 M. M'GARWY, WIL., Vic. de Pennighame. (Reg. M.S. 2636.)
- 1507 M. M'GILLEMERTYNE, MARTYNE, R. of Kilmuir; d. 1536. (Orig. Paroch. ii. 348.)
- 1547 M. M'ILWRAY, ARCHIBALD. (Orig. Paroch. ii. 549.)
- 1541 M. M'KALCHALLUM, Vic. of Lochgollyshed. (Orig. Paroch. ii. 79.)
- 1508 M. MEFFEN, JOH., Capellanus Eccles. Collegiatæ, Sⁱ Salvatoris (S. Andrews). (Reg. P.S. 1664.)
- 1500 M. MELDRUM, Precentor, Brechin. (Reg. episc. Brech. vol. i. No. 109.)
- 1510 Feb. 3 M. MELDRUM, DAVID, Canon of Dunkeld, left 200 merks Scots "ad sustentationem cujusdam pauperis in ipso hospitali perpetuo mansuri." (Herkless, H. of St. Leonard's College, p. 18.)

- 1510 M. MELDRUM, JOHANNES, Prebend de Buthingyll. (Reg. episc. Brech. ii. 278.)
- 1525 M. MELDRUM, WILLELMUS, Presbyter. (Fraser, Mem. of Montgomeries, i. 103.)
- 1527 M. MELDRUM, WILLIAM, Archdeacon of Dunkeld. (Maxwell, Old Dundee, p. 27.)
- 1528 M. MELDRUM, WILLELMUS, Vic. Brechinensis. (Reg. episc. Brech. ii. 181.)
- 1550 M. MELDRUM, WILLIAM, Priest, Aberdeen Diocese. (Laing's Charters.)
- 1581 M. MENEAL, JOHN, Licentiate in Theology; d. March, 1581. (Hay's MS. Collection, Adv. Library.)
- 1507 M. MENTETH, ALEXANDER, Prior of Rostenoth. (Bain, L. Protocollorum, 307.)
- 1527 Jan 13 M. MENZIES, ROBERT, Chaplain of St. Leonard's Altar. (M. Bryce, Black Friars of Edinburgh, p. 77.)
- 1531 M. MENZEIS, ROB., Vic. de Mortoun. (Reg. M.S. 1101.)
- 1559 M. MEINZEIS, THOMAS. (Keith, p. 74.)
- 1501-12 M. MERCHAMSTON, JAMES, R. of Hawick in 1504, and in 1512 Provost of the Collegiate Church of Corstorphine. (Munimenta, p. 15 (Maitland); Scott Myn, Master Masons, p. 15; Bain, L. Protocollorum, p. 514.)
- 1512 M. MERSARE, WALTERUS, Thesaurarius Cathanen. (Reg. P.S. 2570.)
- 1509 M. MERSCHELL, JOHN, Master of the Grammar School at Aberdeen. (Edgar, Hist. of Education in Scotland, p. 115.)
- 1509 M. MICHELSOUN, Vic. de Abirkennoch. (Reg. M.S. 3389.)
- 1556 M. MIDDILTOUN, GEORGE, N.P. (Antiquities of Aberdeen, p. 555.)
- 1516 M. MONNORGUND, ROBERT, Rector de Esse. (Reg. M.S. No. 133.)
- 1515 M. MONNORGUND, Vic. de Legidurno. (Reg. P.S. 2602.)
- 1510 M. MONRO, JOH., Vic. of Kilcomane, R. de Mignes. (Reg. P.S. 2178.)
- M. MONRO, JOH., Vicarius de Urckart. (Reg. M.S. No. 54.)
- 1546 M. MONRO, JOHN, Chaplain of Balkny. (Orig. Paroch. ii. 572.)
- 1550 M. MONRO, JOHN, Chaplain of St. Monan. (Orig. Paroch. ii. 478.)
- 1528 M. MONROE, JOHN, Vicar of Logy Urquhart. (Orig. Paroch. ii. 551.)
- 1543 M. MONYPENNY, MUNGO, Archdeacon of Ross. (Orig. Paroch. ii. 572.)

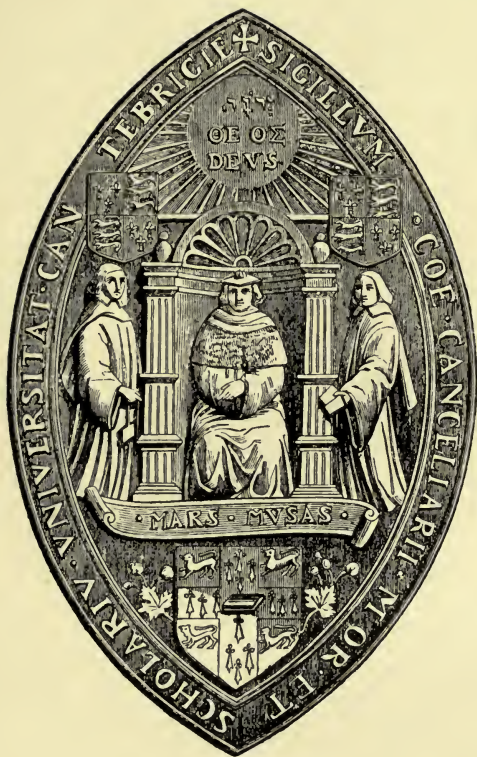
- 1501 M. MONTGOMERY, Rector of Eklissem. (Lyon, H. of St. Andrews, p. 346.)
- 1506 M. MONTGOMERY, GEORGE, Prebend of Eglissham and Luss. (Bain, L. Protocollorum, 343.)
- 1562 M. MONTGOMERIE, H., Vicarius de Dundonald. (Fraser, M. of Montgomeries, i. 173.)
- 1536 M. MONTGOMERY, MATHOU, Chaplain. (Fraser, M. of Montgomeries, i. 125.)
- 1559 M. MONTGOMMERYE, Canonicus Glasg., Rector of University, Glasgow. (Munimenta, i. 46 (Maitland).)
- 1524-39 M. MORISOUN, PATRICK, Priest of Aberdeen Diocese. (Laing's Charters, 346, 436.)
- 1526 M. MOSCROP, ADAM, Presbyter et N.P. (Reg. M.S. p. 82.)
- 1549 M. MOWAT, AND. (Reg. M.S. 1379.)
- 1521 M. MOWAT, WILLIAM, Rector of Lonmay. (Records of Old Aberdeen (Spalding), vol. ii. p. 262.)
- 1501 M. MUIRHEID, Dean of Glasgow. (Renwick, Stirling Charters, p. 57.)
- 1526 M. MUNCREIF, ALEX., Preb. de Creiff. (Reg. P.S. 3588.)
- 1501 M. MUNCREYF, ALEXANDER, R. de Menmure. (Reg. M.S. 2619.)
- 1530 M. MUNGOMERY, Vicar of Stevantone. (Fraser, M. of Montgomeries, i. 112.)
- 1501 M. MUNGUNMORE, JOHN, late Rector of Eklissem. (Charter, quoted by Lyon, H. of St. Andrews.)
- 1548 M. MUNRO, DONALD, Archdeacon of the Isles. (Orig. Paroch. ii. 294.)
- 1528 M. MUNRO, HEW, Master of the Burgh School, Aberdeen. (Edgar, o.c. p. 115.)
- 1535 M. MUREHEID, JOH., R. de Steneker. (Reg. M.S. 1516.)
- 1504 M. MUREHEID, RICARDUS, Decanus Glasguensis, Secretarius Regis. (Antiquities of Aberdeen, p. 355.)
- 1505 M. MUREHEDE, THOMAS, R. of Lyne. (Bain, L. Protocollorum, 317.)
- 1503 M. MURHEID, THOMAS, Rector of Stobo. (Bain, L. Protocollorum, p. 297.)
- 1523 M. MURHEID, RIC., Decanus Glasguen., Secretarius Regis. (Reg. M.S. p. 52.)
- 1528 M. MURRAY, JACOBUS, Artium Magister, Presbyter, N.P. (Reg. episc. Brech. ii. 183.)
- 1504 M. MURRAY, JAMES, clericus S. Andreae Dioc., N.P. (Antiquities of Aberdeen, p. 355.)
- 1556 M. MYDILTOUN, GEORGIUS. (Antiquities of Aberdeen and Banff, p. 32.)

- 1510 M. MYLNE, ALEX., Canon. Dunkeld. (Reg. M.S. 3482.)
- 1516 M. MYLN, ALEXANDER, Abbot of Cambuskenneth; d. 1549. Educated at St. Andrews, where he graduated in 1494. (D. N. Biography.)
- 1550 M. MYRTON, HECTOR, Vic. de Premay, N.P. (Reg. M.S. 549.)
- 1549-59 M. MYRTOUN, Patrick, Archdeacon of Aberdeen, Rector of Aberdeen University. (Officials of Aber. Univ.) Kept up the exercise of the Catholic religion till 1574. (Thomas Innes, Blairs MS.; Keith, p. 74.)
- 1511 M. MYRETOUN, THO., Archidiaconus Aberdonensis. (Reg. M.S. 3733.)
- 1531 M. MYRTONE, THOMAS, Canon of Moray. (Records of Old Aberdeen (New Spalding), vol. ii. p. 274.)
- 1533 M. de MYRETOUN, THO., Decanus Glasguen. (Reg. M.S. 1322.)
- 1506 M. NARNE, MICHEL, Vic. de Forgunt, facultatis artium decanus, S. Andrews. (Reg. M.S. 3078.)
- 1531 M. NAUGHTY, JOH., Vic. de Barre. (Reg. M.S. 1146.)
- 1541 M. NEILSON, JACOBUS. (Reg. ep. Glasg.)
- 1531 M. NICHOLSONE, DAVID, Presbyter et N.P. (Reg. M.S. 1101; P. J. Anderson, Aberdeen Friars, p. 78.)
- 1535 M. NICHOLSON, JOHN, Chaplain. (Reg. Aberd. p. 628; Littlejohn, Records of Sheriff Court of Aberdeenshire, vol. i. p. 185.)
- 1503 M. NORTH, GILBERT. (Univ. of Orleans, Miscell. Hist. Society of Scotland.)
- 1508 M. OGELVIUS, JACOBUS, Aberdonensis. (Miscell. Scot. Hist. Soc. vol. ii. pp. 47-114.)
- 1515 M. OGILVY, ANTHONIUS, Rector de Inchbryok, S. Andrews. (Reg. P.S. 2612.)
- 1530 M. OGILVY, GEO., Rector de Crowdane. (Reg. M.S.)
- 1515 M. OGILVY, JAC., Prebendarius de Methlak. (Reg. P.S. 2619.)
- 1515 M. OGILVY, JACOBUS. (Reg. ep. Glasg. 491.)
- 1510 M. OGILVY, JAMES, Persoun of Spiny. (Reg. P.S. 2137.)
- 1516 M. OGILVY, JAMES, Rector de Kynkell, Ambassador to England. (Reg. P.S. 2738.) Brother of Sir William Ogilvy of Strathern. (Moir Bryce, Black Friars of Edinburgh, p. 87.)
- 1534 M. OGILVY, JOH., Canonicus Aberdon. (Reg. M.S.)
- 1546 M. OGILVY, JOH., R. de Croudene. (Reg. M.S. 246.)
- M. OGILVY, WILLIAM, of Gedde, Chamberlain, Receiver of Montblery. (Exchequer Rolls, vol. iii. p. 570.)

- 1553 M. OISTLAR, GILBERT, Chaplain.
- 1529 M. OLIPHANT, LAURENTIUS, Vic. de Foulis. (Reg. M.S.)
- 1567 M. OLIVER, JOHN, Bedrule. (Reg. P.C. vol. i. p. 569.)
- 1529 M. OMAX, DUNCAN, Principal Cirurgiane to the King. (Reg. P.S. 3416.)
- 1556 M. OMEYCH, CORNELIUS, Canon of Lismore. (Orig. Paroch. ii. p. 162.)
- 1529 M. OTTIRBURNE, ADAM, R. de Auldhame. (Reg. M.S. 833.)
- 1516 M. OTTIRBURN, JOHN, Official of Lothian. (Reg. M.S. No. III.)
- 1536 M. PAINTERE, DAVID, Prior insulæ S. Mariæ. (Reg. M.S. 1619.) Held several church livings, and was much employed in public negotiations abroad. His uncle (Patrick Panter, Abbot of Cambuskenneth) and David Panter were successively Secretaries of State in the reign of James the Fourth and Fifth, and "being admirably versed in the Latin tongue," their names are honourably distinguished by the series of letters of our Kings, addressed to foreign princes, which Ruddiman published under the title of "Epistolæ Regum Scotorum," etc., in the years 1722 and 1724 in 2 vols. He died, says Holinshed, at Stirling on the 1st of Oct., 1558. (Keith's Catalogue of Bishops, p. 1921; Laing's Knox, i. 105.)
- 1507 M. PANTERE, Rector de Frederesso. (Reg. M.S. 3121.)
- 1511 M. PARKER, PATRICIUS, "secretarius noster." (Reg. de Panmure, vol. ii. p. 267.)
- 1556 M. PATERSON, JOH., Vic. de Logymar. (Reg. M.S. 1047.)
- 1516 M. PATRICIUS, AND., Vic. de Arbutnot et N.P. (Reg. M.S. No. 119, 1146.)
- 1556 M. PENNYCUKE, WIL., R. de eodem. (Reg. M.S. 1068.)
- 1526 M. PETCAIRNE, DAVID, Archidecanus Brech.; d. 1564. (Reg. episc. Brech. ii. 180.)
- 1530 M. PETRE, ANDREAS, Vicar of Wick. (Orig. Paroch. ii. 752.)
- 1535 M. PEYTOUNE, ALEX., Cancellarius Abirdonensis. (Reg. Charterum Aberd. p. 628.)
- 1507 M. PRESTOUN, WIL., R. de Beltoun. (Reg. P.S. 1479.)
- 1525 M. PRYSON, JAMES, O.P. (M. Bryce, Black Friars of Edinburgh, p. 29.)
- 1513 M. PURDY, LAURENCE, Vicar of Durisdere. (Bain, L. Protocolorum, p. 555.)
- 1501 M. QUHITE, HENRY, Person of Rothes, Vic. of Fintray. (Reg. P.S. p. 40, No. 180, 2577; R. Renwick, Stirling Charters, p. 57.)

- 1536 M. QUHITE, HEN., R. Sⁱ Modoci. (Reg. M.S. 1572.)
- 1532 M. QUHITE, Rector of the Church of Finhaven. (MS. Register House, Edinburgh.)
- 1501 M. QUHITELAW, Prebendarius de Alith. (Reg. M.S. 2582.)
- 1510-11 M. QUHITLAW, ARCH., Archidiaconus Laudoniæ, Secretarius Regis. (Reg. M.S. 3550.)
- 1558 M. RAIT, ALEXANDER. (Antiquities of Aberdeen, p. 466.)
- 1556 M. RAIT, WALTER. (Antiquities of Aberdeen, p. 555.)
- 1501 M. RALSTONE, ROBERT. (Lyon, Hist. of St. Andrews, p. 346.)
- 1510 M. RAMSAY, ANDREW, Vic. de Auchtermugty. (Reg. episc. Brech. ii. 163 ; Reg. P.S. 2570.)
- 1503 M. RAMSAY, THOMAS, Regent in Arts in the Pedagogium. (Foundation Charter, quoted by Lyon, Hist. of St. Andrews, p. 346.)
- 1558 M. RAMSAY, THO., Tutor of Arbeky, Chancellor. (Reg. M.S. p. 292.)
- 1532 M. RATTAR, ALEXANDER, Vicar of Kilmale. (Orig. Paroch. ii. 186.)
- 1512 M. RATHAR, MALCOLM, Vic. of Culmaly. (Orig. Paroch. p. 648.)
- 1515 M. RATTIR, MALCOLM, Vicar of Latheroun ; d. 1551. (Orig. Paroch. ii. 762.)
- 1554 M. RAYNTOUN, ARCHIBALD. (Laing's Charters, pp. 618, 626.)
- 1508 M. REID, ALEX., Vic. de Fedircarne. (Reg. M.S. 3281.)
- 1508 M. REID, JOHN, Master of the Grammar School of Glasgow. (Bain, L. Protocollorum, 427.)
- 1508 M. REID, DAVID, R. de Dunnowyne. (Reg. M.S. 791.)
- 1507 M. RERYK, GILBERT, Archdeacon of Glasgow.
- 1507-47 M. RESTOUNE, JOHANNES, Vicarius Ecclesiæ de Dunlop. (Munimenta, i. p. 58 (Maitland) ; Bain, L. Protocollorum, 366.)
- 1555 M. RICHARDSON, ROB., Vic. de Ekkfurde. (Reg. M.S. 1041.)
- 1543 M. ROBERTI, ANDREAS, Moraviensis Dioc. presbyter sacra autoritate apostolica, N.P. (Antiquities of Aberdeen, p. 482.)
- 1523 M. ROBERTI, DAVID, Capellanus et N.P. (Reg. M.S. p. 58.)
- 1529 M. ROBERTSONE, DAVID, Capellanus et notarius publicus. (Reg. M.S. 779, 1163.)
- 1560 M. ROBERTSON, JOHN, Treasurer. (Orig. Paroch. ii. 576.)
- 1545 M. ROBERTSON, NICHOL, N.P. (Antiquities of Aberdeen, p. 348.)
- 1556 M. ROBERTSON, THOMAS. (Antiquities of Aberdeen, p. 32.)

- 1531 M. ROBERTSOUN, ALEX., Capellanus. (Reg. M.S. 1193.)
- 1523 M. ROBESONE, ALEX., Capellanus. (Reg. M.S. p. 55.)
- 1526 M. ROGE, PATRICIUS, Capellanus. (Reg. P.S. 3377.)
- 1531 M. ROICH, HEN., Vic. de Montrose. (Reg. M.S. 1146.)
- 1548 M. ROLLAND, JAC., Canonicus Dumblanen. (Reg. M.S. 298.)
- 1553 M. ROLLAND, JOHN. (Maxwell, Hist. of Old Dundee, p. 38.)
- 1523 M. ROS, GAVIN, Clerk, Glasgow Diocese. (Laing, o.c.)
- 1541 M. ROS, GAWINUS, Presbyteræ, N.P. (Reg. M.S. 2504.)
- 1536 M. SANDILANDIS, PETER. A close scholarship was founded in 1536 by Peter Sandilandis. (Reg. M.S. 2616; Herkless, H. of St. Leonard's.)
- 1508 M. SANTO CLARO, ALEX., Presbyter. (Reg. M.S. 3621.)
- 1509 M. SANTO CLARO (DE), ANDR., V. de Lagane, N.P. (Reg. M.S. 122, 3369.)
- 1527 M. DE S. CLARO, AND., Canonicus Rossen. (Reg. M.S. p. 122.)
- 1536 M. SAUCHHE, JACOBUS, Capellanus et N.P. (Antiquities of Aberdeen, p. 667.)
- 1510 M. SAUCHY, JOH., Rect. de Pettary. (Reg. M.S. 3396.)
- 1506 M. SANQUHAR, JOH., V. de Wailstoun. (Reg. M.S. 3081; Herkless, Archbishops of St. Andrews, p. 667.)
- 1521 M. SANCHAR, JOHANNES, Protonotarius Apostolicus, Cancellarius Rossensis. (Fraser, M. of Montgomeries, i. 93.)
- 1526 M. SCALL, WALTERUS, Capellanus. (Reg. episc. Brech. ii. 180.)
- 1539 M. SCHELL, JOHN, Regent of St. Salvator's. (Herschell, H. of St. Leonard's, p. 121.)
- 1515 M. SCHEVEZ, JOH., R. de Inchbryok (St. Andrews). (Reg. P.S. 2612.)
- M. SCOTT, ALEXANDER, Artium Liberalium Magister et Juris utriusque Doctor. (Cf. Bibliography.)
- 1554 M. SCOT, GEORGE, Chaplain of St. John's Chaplaincy, Dundee. (Maxwell, Hist. of Old Dundee, p. 34.)
- 1527 M. SCOT, ALEX., Persoun of Westray.
- 1546 M. SCOT, JAC., Prepositus Eccles. Colleg. de Corstorphin. (Reg. M.S. 200.)
- 1538 M. SCOTT, JAC., Prepositus de Corstorphin. (Reg. M.S. 1887.)
- 1506 M. SCOTT, THO., Vic. de Natoun. (Reg. M.S. 3149.)
- 1511 M. SCOTT, THO., Vicarius de Wemet. (Reg. M.S. 3674.)
- 1559 M. SCOTT, GEORGIUS, Notarius Publicus. (Reg. episc. Brech. ii. 204.)



SEAL OF CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

- 1506 M. SCOT, JOHN, Vicar-pensioner of the Church of Glasgow. (Bain, L. Protocollorum, 349.)
- 1553 M. SCRIMGEOUR, JAMES, Parson of Glastre. (Maxwell, Hist. of Old Dundee, p. 24.)
- 1522 M. SCRIMGEOUR, JAMES, Chantor of Brechin. (Maxwell, Hist. of Old Dundee, p. 53.)
- 1529 M. SCRIMGEOUR, JAC., R. de Banvy. (Reg. M.S. 811.)
- 1511 M. SCRIMGEOUR, JAC., R. de Glastre. (Reg. M.S. 3817.)
- 1505 M. SCRIMGEOUR, JACOB., R. de Kerimure.
- 1528 M. SCRIMGEOUR, JAC., Præcentor Brech. (Reg. episc. Brech. ii. 181.)
- 1530 M. SCRIMGEOUR, Can. of Lismore. (Orig. Paroch. ii. p. 162.)
- 1542 M. SCRIMGEOUR, JOHN, Master of the Work to the King. (Scott Myln, Master Masons to the Crown, p. 49.)
- 1556 M. SCRIMGEOUR, THOMAS, Precentor Brech. (Reg. episc. Brech. i. p. 114; ii. 202.)
- 1548 M. SEYTOUN, ALEX., Cancellarius Abirdonen. (Reg. M.S. 206.)
- 1515 M. SEYTOUN, CRISTOFERUS, Vic. of Legydumo. (Reg. P.S. 2575.)
- 1507 M. SEYTOUN, DAVID, Person of Fethirkerne, Notarius. (Reg. P.S. 1421.)
- 1509 M. SETOUN, ALEX., Vic. de Bothelmy. (Reg. M.S. 3374.)
 "Alexander Seton, fourth son of Lord George Seton and Isabel Hamilton, had resided long at Rome, where he was much esteemed for his virtue."
- 1539 M. SETOUN, ALEX., Vic. de Bothelmy. (Reg. M.S. 1980.)
- 1515 M. SETOUN, ALEX., Vic. de Bothelmy. (Reg. M.S. No. 55.)
- 1535 M. SETOUN, DAVID, Vic. de Strathmiglo. (Reg. M.S. 1552.)
- 1559-63 M. SETON, ALEXANDER, Chancellor of Aberdeen. (Officials of Aberdeen University; Keith, p. 74.)
- 1500 Nov. 9 M. SETON, DAVID, son of Sir Gilbert Seton, Rector of Fettercairn and Balkelny. He studied at the University of Paris, where he took his degree of Civil and Canon Law. (Laing's Lindores Abbey, p. 486; Sir R. Maitland's Historie, p. 25.)
- 1535 M. SETOUN, DAVID, V. de Strathmiglo. (Reg. M.S. 1552.)
- 1564 M. SETONUS, JOANNES, Sacræ Theologiæ Professor. (Archivio di Stato, Romæ.)
- 1544 M. SERES, THOMAS. (Antiquities of Aberdeen, p. 635.)
- 1524 M. DE SERES, GEORGIUS, Cantor. (Reg. episc. Brech. ii. 176.)

- 1526 M. SEWES, JOH., R. de Inchbryok. (Reg. M.S. p. 85.)
- 1512 M. SHAND, ROBERTUS, Vic. de Potary. (Reg. ep. Morav. p. 396.)
- 1532 M. SHANWELL, ROBERT, Vicar of the Church of Kirkcaldy. (Reg. de Panmure, vol. ii. p. 260; MS. Register House, Edinb.)
- 1511 M. SHATOUN, GILB., Vic. de Inverkelour. (Reg. M.S. 3790.)
- 1507 M. SHAW, ALEXANDER, R. de Tannades. (Reg. M.S. 3224.)
- 1509 M. SHAW, ALEX., Precentor Capelle Regie. (Reg. P.S. 1814.)
- 1512 M. SHAW, ALEX., Archidiaconus Candidæ Casæ.
M. SHAW, GEORGE, Abbot of Paisley, was the first schoolmaster of James Stewart, son of James III., brother of James IV. (Herkless, Archbishops of St. Andrews, i. p. 135.)
- 1507 M. SHAW, ROBERT, Vic. of Mernys. (Bain, L. Protocollorum, 384.)
- 1526 M. SHAW, ROBERT, Superior of Scots College. (Keith Cat. (1526), p. 148.)
- 1529 M. SHAW, PAT., Rector de Kirkcriste, N.P. (Reg. M.S. 927.)
- 1505 M. SHERARE, DUNCAN, R. de Clatt. (Reg. M.S. 2914.)
- 1540 M. SHORISWOD, JAC., Vic. de Lintoun. (Reg. M.S. 2138.)
- 1553 M. DE SHORISWOD, JOH., R. de Cultie. (Reg. M.S. 796.)
- 1516 M. SIBBALD, AND., Prebend. de Carneweth. (Reg. M.S. No. 106, p. 22.)
- 1511 M. SIBBAULD, ANDREW, Canon of Glasgow. (Bain, L. Protocollorum, 509.)
- 1513 M. SIMON, CUTHBERTUS. He wrote "Liber Protocollorum M. Cuthberti Simonis Notarii publici et Scribæ capituli Glasguensis A.D. 1499-1513." Ed. by F. Bain (Grampian Club).
- 1524 M. SIMON, CUTHBERT, V. de Dalyell. (Reg. M.S. p. 61.)
M. SIMPSON, SIMON, Lycæi Plessæi gymnasiarcha. (Con's Præmetiæ MS.; Etienne Perlin, Description des royaumes d'Angleterre, folio 32.)
- 1555 M. SINCLAIR, HEN., Decanus Glasguen. (Reg. M.S. 1035.)
- 1555 M. SINCLAR, JOH., Decan. a Restalrig, sat in Council, 1549. (Reg. M.S. 1035.)
- 1564 M. SINCLAIR, H., President of the Court of Session till his death, Jan. 2, 1564-5.
M. SINCLAIR, JOHN, Canonist, "utriusque juris licentiatus." (Officials of Aber. Univ.)

- 1531 M. SINCLARE, ANDREW, Chaplain of Newmoir. (Orig. Paroch. vol. ii. p. 419.)
- 1554 M. SINCLARE, HENRIE, Dene of Restalrig. (Fraser, M. of Montgomeries, i. 148.)
- 1541-2 M. SINCLER, HEN., R. Glasgauen. (Reg. M.S. 2598.)
- 1558 M. SKENE, ROBERT, Master of Grammar School, Aberdeen. (Edgar, o.c. p. 115.)
- 1562 M. SOMMERVELLE, WIL., Vic. de Kinnarnie. (Laing's Charters.)
- M. SOMERVELL, THOMAS, Rector of Quothcan. (D. Patrick, Statuta Ecclesiæ, p. 252.)
- 1511 M. SOMERWELL, MICHAEL, R. de Libertoun. (Reg. M.S. 3716.)
- 1524 M. DE SPALDING, JOHANNES, Decanus. (Reg. episc. Brech. ii. 176.)
- 1504 M. SPENS, DAVID, R. de Flisk. (R.M.S. 2794.)
- 1510 M. SPENS, HUGO, Sacræ Theol. Professor, Decretorum Doctor. (Reg. episc. Brech. ii. 163.)
- 1561 M. SPENS, JOANNES, S.D.N. Reginæ, Advocatus. (Keith, ii. p. 114.)
- 1509 M. SPENCE, JHONE, Channon of Murray. (Antiquities of Aberdeen, p. 266.)
- 1501 M. SPENS, JOHN, Sub-Cantor. (Lyon, Hist. of St. Andrews, p. 346.)
- 1505 M. SPENS, DAVID, in Artibus Magister, ac Canonicus Moravien. (Reg. M.S. 2948.)
- 1509 M. SPENS, Succentor ac Officialis Moravien. (Reg. M.S. 3277.)
- 1537 M. SPENS, HUGO, Principal of St. Salvator's College. (Keith, p. 132.)
- 1514 M. SPENS, DAVID, R. de Flesk ac Universitatis Sⁱ Andreae. (Reg. M.S. p. 4, No. 18.)
- 1515 M. SPITTALE, JAC., Capellanus S. Anthonii in rupe prope Edinburgh. (Reg. P.S. 2634.)
- 1516 M. SPITTALE, ALEX., Vic. de Kynethmont. (Reg. P.S. 2743.)
- 1537 M. SPITTAL, ALEXANDER, Rector of Aberdeen University, Canon, Prebendary of Clatt. (Officials of Aber. Univ.)
- 1508 M. SPITTALL, HENRICUS, S. Andrews Diocese. (Miscell. Scot. Hist. Soc. ii. p. 47.)
- M. SPITTAL, JOHN, Canonist. (Officials of Aber. Univ.)
- 1549 M. SPITTAL, JOHN, Rector of Univ. of St. Andrews. (D. Patrick, Statuta, p. 86.)

- 1536 M. SPOTTISWOOD, JOHN, of Spottiswood, took M.A. in 1536, Vicar of Calder in 1543; in 1560 joined the Reformers. (Hewison, Cert. Tract. H.S.S. p. 122.)
- 1509 M. SPREWL, JOHN, Perpetual Vic. of Carmannock. (Bain, L. Protocollorum, 454.)
- 1555 M. SPREULL, JOHANNES, Canon. Glasg. (Reg. ep. Glasg.)
M. SPREWLE, Vic. de Kilbrachane. (Reg. M.S. 2739.)
- 1509 M. SPROULL, WIL., V. Ecclesiæ de Kibrauchan, D. Glasguen. (Reg. P.S. 1814.)
- 1558 M. STENSONE, JOHN, Rector of Thankerton. (D. Patrick, Statuta Ecclesiæ, p. 154.)
- 1555 M. STEVENSON, JOHN, Vic. of Dunrod. (Orig. Paroch. P. 133.)
- 1561 M. STEVINSON, JOHN, Præcentor Glasguen. (Keith, vol. ii. p. 114.)
- 1541 M. STEVINSOUN, NICOL, N.P. (Antiquities of Aberdeen, p. 431.)
- 1554 M. STEVINSTOUN, Chantour of Glasgow. (Fraser, Mem. of Montgomeries, i. 148.)
- 1559 M. STEWART, JOHN, Archdeacon of Aberdeen. (Keith, P. 74.)
- 1502 M. STEWART, ANDREW, Archdeacon of Whithorn. (Bain, L. Protocollorum, 302, 345, 346; Munimenta, i. p. 44 (Maitland).)
- 1518 M. STEWART, ARCHIBALD, R. de Kirkmahon.
- 1506 M. STEWART, JAMES, perpetual Vic. of Colmonell. (Bain, L. Protocollorum, 346.)
- 1559 M. STEWART, JOHN. (Paris, Archives, M. Reg. xcvi. Art. 15, fol. 7.) D. May, 1581. (Du Breuil, Théâtre des Antiquitez, p. 680.)
- 1559 M. STEWART, JOH., Archdeacon of Aberdeen. (Keith, P. 74.)
- 1546 M. STEWART, JOH., R. de Moffat, Can. Glasguen. (Munimenta, ii. p. 296 (Maitland).)
- 1509 M. STEWART, JOH., N.P. (Antiquities of Aberdeen, p. 266.)
- 1520 M. STEWART, MATTHEW, Vic. of Marboill. (Fraser, Mem. of Montgomeries, i. 91.)
- 1528 M. STEWART, MATTHEW, Vic. de Menmyre, N.P.
- 1525 M. STEWART, ROBERTUS, Reg. ep. Glasg.
- 1515-16 M. STEWART, Persoun of Cardross. (Reg. P.S. 2723.)
- 1576 M. STEWART, THEOPHILUS, "Maister of the grammar schuill of Ald Aberdeen"; d. 20 March, 1576.
- 1557 M. STEWART, THOMAS. (Antiquities of Aberdeen, p. 676.)

- 1531 M. STEWART, THO., Thesaurarius Cathanen. (Reg. M.S. 1098.)
- 1503 M. STEWART, WILL., Can. Glasguen. (Munimenta, i. 28 (Maitland).)
- 1516 M. STEWART, WILL., Persoun of Lochmabene. (Reg. P.S. 2747.)
- 1532 M. STEWART, WILL., Vic. of Pitcailand. (Book of Diurn. Occurrents, p. 114.)
- 1509 M. STEWART, WILL., R. of Cumbertrees. (Bain, L. Proto-collorum, 458.)
- 1531 M. STEWART, WILL., Provost of Lincluden. (Records of Old Aberdeen (New Spalding), ii. 291.)
- M. STIRLING, LUKE. Says mass in the House of the Countess of Glencairn. (Wm. Metcalfe, H. of Renfrew, p. 233.)
- 1559 M. STRACHAN, JAMES, Parson of Belhelvie. (Keith, p. 74.)
- 1498 Dec. M. STRACHAN, WILLIAM, Cleric of the Diocese of Aberdeen. (Records of Old Aberdeen (New Spalding), p. 267.)
- M. Jacobus Strachan, qui coram omni consilio, contra Knoxium, Villoxium, et Goodmanum Calvinistam Anglum, tam acriter, pie ac docte de rebus fidei disputarunt, ut non tantum Catholici, quique confirmarentur, sed et plerique ex obstinatissimis hæreticorum mutarent. (David Chambers, De Scotorum Fortitudine, p. 274.) Cardinal du Perron says of Strachan that he was the most honest man he had ever seen and that he ought to be put on the list of the royal preachers. (Perroniana, etc., p. 306, Geneva, 1669, 8°.)
- 1539 M. STRANG, ANDREAS, Notarius. (Antiquities of Aberdeen, p. 250.)
- 1503 M. STRANG, HEN., Capellanus. (Reg. M.S. 2769.)
- 1529 M. STRATHAUCHIN, GILBERT, Rector of Aberdeen University (Officials of Aber. Univ.)
- 1527 M. STRATHAUCHIN, GILB., Persoun de Fethircain, Prothototar. apostolic. (Reg. P.S. 3884.)
- 1556 M. STRATHAUCHIN, JACOB., Canon. Abirdonen. (Reg. M.S. 1078.)
- 1542 M. STRATHAUCHIN, JAMES, Prebendary of Bethelvy. (Officials of Aber. Univ.)
- 1504 M. STRATHACHIN, RIC., R. de Esse. (Reg. M.S. 2811.)
- 1529 M. STRATHAUCHIN, JAC., Rector de Fethicarne, Artium Professor ac N.P. (Reg. M.S. 926.)
- 1511 M. STRATOUN, GILB., Vic. de Inverkelour. (Reg. M.S. 3790.)
- 1502 M. STRATOUN, Rect. de Drunnotir. (Reg. M.S. 2716.)

- 1512 M. STRAUGHIN, DAVID, St. Andrews Diocese. (Miscell. Scot. Hist. Soc. ii. p. 47.)
- 1531 M. STRAUTHAUCHIN, ALEX. (Antiquities of Aberdeen, p. 97.)
- 1554 M. STRIUELING, JAMES, Rect. of Kilmoden. (Antiquities of Aberdeen, p. 97.)
- 1510 M. STRIUELING, GEO., V. de Brekky. (Reg. M.S. 3481.)
- 1529 M. SUTHIRLAND, ALEXANDER, Dean of Cathanes. (Orig. Paroch. ii. 616.)
- 1540 M. SUTHIRLAND, Decanus Cathanen. (Reg. M.S. 2248.)
- 1553 M. SYMON, CUTHBERTUS, Vic. de Dalyell, Notarius Publicus, Scriba Capituli Glasg. (Reg. ep. Glasg. p. iv, note.)
- 1546 M. SYMPILL, PETER, Prebend. de Nethirton. (Reg. M.S. 52.)
- 1502 M. SYMSON, JACOBUS, Scotus. (Univ. of Orleans, Miscell. Hist. Soc. of Scotland.)
- 1501 M. SYMSON, CUTHBERT, Chaplain of St. Nicholas's Hospital. (Orig. Paroch. ii. 500.)
- 1529 M. SYMSOUN, JAC., Vic. de Mahouse. (Reg. M.S. 897.)
- 1555 M. SYNCLER, HENRY, Dene of Glasgow. (Munimenta, i. 60 (Maitland).)
- 1558 M. TALZEFER, ARTHUR, Canon of Aberdeen. (D. Patrick, Statuta Ecclesiæ Scoticanæ.)
- 1540 M. TALZEFER, or TAILLIEFERE, LAURENT., Thesaurarius Dunkelden. (Reg. M.S. 2350.)
- 1504 M. TIRY, GILBERTUS, Vic. de Cargill. (Reg. M.S. 2797.)
- 1511 M. TIRY, JOHN, Rector de Ballingay. (Reg. M.S. 3808.)
- 1511 M. TIRY, WILLELMUS, Vic. de Kingeldrum. (Reg. M.S.)
- 1530 M. THOMPSON, Rector of Olrik. (Orig. Paroch. ii. 752.)
- 1510 M. THOMPSON, JOH., Rector Scholarum, Dunkeld. (Reg. M.S. 3482.)
- 1549 M. THOONTOUN, JAMES, Subdean of Ross; d. 14 Nov. 1569. (Orig. Paroch. ii. 577.)
- 1515 M. THORNTON, JOHN, Precentor of Moray. (Scott Myln, Master Masons to the Crown, p. 56.)
- 1514 M. THORNTOUN, Capellanus, N.P. (Reg. M.S. p. 3.)
- M. THORNTOUN, JOHN, Precentor of Moray. (Orig. Paroch. vol. ii. part ii, p. 419.)
- 1565 M. THORNTOUN, JAMES, Secretary to Archbishop of Glasgow. (Letter of Queen Mary to Elizabeth, 27 May, 1565.)
- 1507 M. TOURNEBULLE, STEPHANUS. (Miscell. Scot. Hist. Soc. vol. ii. pp. 47, 114.) See Trumbill, Trumbull, and Turnbull.
- 1503 M. TOURS, DAVID, St. Andrews Diocese. (Miscell. Scot. Hist. Soc. vol. ii. pp. 47, 114.)

- 1556 M. TRUMBILL, DAVID. (Antiquities of Aberdeen, p. 251.)
See Trumbull and Turnbull.
- 1500 M. TRUMBULL, WILZAM, Person of Annand, to pass of Kingis command to the Court of Rome. (Reg. P.S. 602.)
- 1532 M. TULLIDEF, ANDREW. (P. J. Anderson, Aberdeen Friars, p. 79.)
- 1507 M. TULLOCH, NICH., Vic. de Ruthvene. (Reg. M.S. 3326.)
- 1524 M. TURING, Vic. de Bonkle. (Reg. P.S. 3325.)
- 1510 M. TURNBULL, ADAM, R. of Annan. (Bain, L. Protocollorum, 461.)
- 1533 M. TURNBULL, GEO., Vic. de Largo. (Reg. M.S. 1355.)
M. TYRIE, JAMES. (See Bibliography.)
- 1535 M. TYRY, GILB., Rect. de Lyn. (Reg. M.S. 1489.)
- 1548 M. URQUHART, WILLIAM, Vicar of Fodderty. (Orig. Paroch. ii. 498.)
- 1520 M. UTHINSPOUNE, NICOLL, Vic. of Strauthuwane. (Fraser, M. of Montgomeries, i. p. 91.)
- 1544 M. VAUCHOP, or WAUCHOP, ROBERT. (See Bibliography.)
- 15... M. VAUS, JOHN, Humanist. (Officials of Aber. Univ.)
- 1556 M. VAUS, MAGNUS, Rector de Y. (Reg. ep. Morav. p. 410 ; Antiquities of Aberdeen, p. 251.)
- 1558 M. VAUS, PATRICK, Rector of Wigtown. (D. Patrick, Statuta Ecclesie Scoticanæ.)
- 1548 M. VITE, ALEXANDER, Capellanus. (Reg. episc. Brech. ii. 197.)
- 1529 M. VOCAT, DAVID, Principal Maister and Teacher of the grammar Scule of the burgh of Edinburgh. M. Hary Henrisoun Commaister with him. (Reg. M.S. 918 ; Scott Myln, Master Masons to the Crown, p. 16.)
- 1550 M. WALKAR, MICHAEL, Canon of Dunkeld. (Laing's Charters, p. 146.)
- 1506 M. WALKER, JOHN, Rector de Lus. (Reg. M.S. 3034.)
- 1571 M. WALKINSHAW, PATRICK, Chaplain to the Countess of Glencairn. (W. Metcalfe, H. of Renfrew, p. 233.)
- 1506 M. WALLS, Vicar of Linlithgow.
- 1539 M. WALTERSON, ROBERT, a co-regent of Major, Provost of Bethany and Rector of Pellcokkis (No. 1902, Great Seal Reg. 8 April, 1539 ; Liber Protocollorum, p. 528 ; Reg. M.S. 1962.)
- 1539 M. WALTERSTOUN, ROB., Hadingtoniani, Rect. de Petcokkis. (Reg. M.S. 1962.)
- 1505 M. WAN, MARTIN, Chancellor of Glasgow. (Bain, L. Protocollorum, 339.)

- 1542 M. WANDORSTOUN, WIL., R. de Gogar, in Medicinis Doctor. (R. M.S. n. 2662.)
- 1505 M. WARDLAW, Capellanus, in Eccl. Sⁱ Andreae. (Reg. M.S. 2850.)
- 1544 M. WATSON, JAMES, Rector of Elloa, bought a large mansion. (Ban. Miscell. vol. i. p. 185, May, 1544.)
- 1504 M. WATSON, JOHN. (Regist. Aberdeen, p. lx; Innes Orig. Paroch.)
- 1540 M. WATSON, JO., in sacris literis licentiate can. ecclesiae de Aberdene. (Maitland Club Miscellany, No. 11.)
- 1508 M. WATSOUN, JAMES, Persoun of Ellem, to pass to St. Andrews grafe beside Napillis, and thairefter to remane in Italie at his study for the space of vi 3eris to cum. (Reg. P.S. 1606.)
- 1501-16 M. WAUCHOPE, DAVID, Prebendar of Raffil, Dioc. of St. Andrews. (University of Orleans, Miscell. Hist. Soc. of Scotland; Scott Myln, Master Masons to the Crown, p. 29.)
- 1500 M. WAUS, MARTYNE, Parson of Towy, Dioc. of Aberdeen. (Reg. P.S. 587.)
- 1554 M. WAUS, PATRICK, Parson of Wigtoun. (Orig. Paroch. ii. 450.)
- 1542-49 M. WAVINE, JAMES, Canon Prebendary of Oyne. (Officials of Aber. Univ.)
- 1505 M. WAWANE, WILLIAM, Official of Louthiane. (Reg. P.S. 1184.)
- 1516 M. WAWANE, WIL., Cancellarius Rossen. (Reg. M.S. p. 23.)
- 1510 M. WEDDELL, JOH., Channoun of Spiny. (Reg. P.S. 2137.)
- 1523 M. WEDDERBURN, ROBERT, Capellanus et N.P. (Reg. M.S. p. 58.)
- 1539 M. WEIDDALE, JOH., R. de Flisk. (Reg. M.S. 2063.)
- 1512 M. WEIR, JOHANNES, Notarius Publicus. (Regis. episc. Brech. ii. 166.)
- 1517 M. WEMYS, HEN., Officialis Candide Case. (Reg. M.S. No. 145.)
- 1512 M. WEMYSS, JAC., de Lathokker. (Reg. M.S. 976.)
- 517 M. WEMYS, JOH., Vic. de Dalmellintoun. (Reg. M.S. No. 145.)
- 1512 M. WEMYSS, ROBERTUS. (Reg. ep. Glasg. 490.)
- 1510 M. WEYR, MUNGO, R. of Liberton. (Bain, L. Protocolorum, 461.)
- 1538-9 Feb. 27 M. WHITE, HENRY, Dean of Brechin. (M. Bryce, H. of Black Friars, Edinburgh, p. 89.)



UNIVERSITY OF ORLEANS: THE GREAT HALL.

- 1509 M. WHITELAW, Subdean in the Church of Glasgow. (Bain, L. Protocollorum, 453.)
- 1508 M. WHITLAW, ARCHIBALD, founder of chaplaincy in Church of Glasgow. (Bain, L. Protocollorum, 423.)
- 1510 M. WILKIE, ROBERT, Principal of St. Leonard's College. (Herkless, H. of St. Leonard's College, p. 29.)
- 1523 M. WILLIAMSON, JOHN, Vic. de Caldor, Decanus Linlithgow. (Reg. M.S. p. 54.)
- 1511 M. WILLIAMSON, JOHANNES, Præceptor Ecclesiæ de Brechin. (Reg. P.S. 2235.)
- 1513 M. WILLIAMSON. (University of Orleans, Miscell. Hist. Soc. of Scotland.)
- 1554 M. WILLIAMSON, JOH., Prepositus de Seytoun. (Reg. M.S. 909.)
- 1531 M. WILLOCK, JACOBUS. (Antiquities of Aberdeen, p. 326.)
- 1530 M. WILSON, JAC., Capellanus et N.P. (Reg. M.S. 769.)
- 1560 M. WILSOUN, STEVIN. (Laing, Knox, ii. p. 180.)
- 1536 M. WILSOUNE, JACOBUS, Presbyter et Notarius Publicus. (Fraser, M. of Montgomeries, i. 123.)
- 1504 M. WILSAMSOUN, JOH., V. of Kirkliston. (Reg. P.S. 1015.)
- 1549 M. WINRAM, JOHN, Doctor in Theology, St. Andrews. (D. Patrick, Statuta, p. 86.)
- 1560 M. WINZETUS, NINIANUS, Scotus Licentiatus, 12 julii, 1575, Doctor of Sorbonne. (See Bibliography; Knox, Records of English Catholics, vol. i. 274.)
- 1511 M. WITHERSPOON, NICHOLAS, Presbyter. (Bain, L. Protocollorum, 510.)
- 1528 M. WOD, ALEX., Cancellarius Capellæ Regiæ Strivilingensis. (Reg. P.S. 4119; Reg. M.S. 782, 1093.)
- 1502 M. WOD, HEN., Can. Eccles. Cathed. Dunkeldensis. (Reg. M.S. 2655.)
- 1535 M. WOOD, JOANNES, N.P. (Antiquities of Aberdeen, p. 468.)
- 1547 M. WYSMAN, WILLIAM. (Antiquities of Aberdeen.)
- 1545 M. WYSMAN, WILLELMUS, presbyter. (Reg. ep. Morav. p. 392.)
- 1535 M. YOUNG, LAURENTIUS, Camerarius Aberdonen. (Reg. M.S. 1473.)

The present list does not include many names of Masters of Arts recorded in the MS. volumes of the *Register of the Privy Seal*.

NOTES AND ILLUSTRATIONS

PROCURATORS OF THE SCOTTISH NATION AND STUDENTS OF LAW AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ORLEANS

1501	Magister	David Wauchope, Diocese of St. Andrews.
1501	„	George Logan, Rector of Lestalrig.
1502	„	David Borthik.
1502	„	Jacobus Simson.
1503	„	Gilbert North.
1503	„	John Cockburne.
1507	„	Robert Blackadir, Rector of Metropolitan Church, Glasgow.
1507	„	James Heriot, Vicar of the Church of St. Michael, Dumfries.
1511	„	John Lethane, Diocese of Glasgow.
1512	„	Jacobus Foullis, Edinburgensis.
1513	„	Francis Bothwell.
1513	„	Williamson.
1513	„	William Johnstone, St. Andrews Diocese.
1513	„	David Beton, the most meritorious Chancellor of Glasgow.
1519	„	Peter Houstane, of the Diocese of Dunkeld.
1520	„	Andrew Ayton, of Dunkeld Diocese.
1520	„	George Beton, of St. Andrews Diocese.
1521	„	John Hepburn, of St. Andrews Diocese.
1525	„	Robert Graye, Doctor of Medicine and Bachelor of Canon Law, Aberdeen.
1530	„	Thomas Crow, of Glasgow Diocese, Canon of Metropolitan Church of Aberdeen.
1501	„	Renatus Cockburn.
1503	„	David Tours, S ^t . Andreae Dioces.
1507	„	Stephanus Tournebulle.
1508	„	Jacobus Ogilvius, Aberd. Dioc.
1508	„	Alexander Bercular (Barclay ?), Morav. Dioc.
1508	„	Henricus Spittall, S. And. Dioc.
1510	„	Jacobus Lansour (Lawson ?), S. Andreae Dioc.
1510-12	„	Arthur Boetius, Brechin Diocese.
1512	„	Johannes Hamylton, S. Andreae Dioc.

- 1512 Magister David Straughin, S. Andreae Dioc.
 1514 „ Andrew de Cerize, of the Diocese of Orleans, but
 descended from a most noble family of Scots.
 1521 „ George Hepburn, of St. Andrews Diocese.
 1537 „ Guy Cassard, of “ Eduen ” Diocese.
 1513 „ Walter Beton, St. Andrews Diocese.
 (Miscell. Scot. Hist. Soc., vol. ii. 47-114.)

STUDENTS OF LAW AT THE UNIVERSITY OF PADUA

NOMINA quæ sequuntur juristarum nationis Scotiae universitatis
 Patavinæ, sæculi xvi. :

- 1534 Claudius Brocarcius, Scotus.
 Bernardus Ginellus, Scotus.
 Ugetus Arnulduus, Scotus.
 Georgius Onis, Scotus.
 1535-6 Andreas Brocardus, Scotus.
 Jacobus Diourges, Scotus.
 Jacobus Galison, Scotus.
 1537-8 Joannes Paulus Bassinus, Scotus.
 1540-1 Leonardus Waltrinus, Scotus.
 1541-3 Leonardus Waltrinus, Scotus.
 Johannes Leonardus Waltrinus, Scotus.
 1548-9 Thomas Petrus Lauenata, Scotus.
 1564-5 Henricus Shrenner, Scotus.¹

INSTITUTION OF THE COURT OF SESSION IN 1532

THE great window in the Parliament Hall of Edinburgh represents the Institution of the Court of Session by James V. in 1532, as it is recorded by the following narrative of the first meeting of the Court of Session, preserved in the Register House :

“ The Session was begun in presence of the most excellent and most serene King and Lord, our Lord James, the Fifth of that name, at Edinburgh, upon the 27th day of the month of May, in the year of our Lord, 1532, by the most Revd. Father in Christ, Gavin, Archbishop of Glasgow, Lord High Chancellor, by the Venble Fathers in Christ, famous, noble, and prudent Lords, Alexander, Abbot of the Monastery of Cambuskenneth, Lord President, Master Richard Bothuile, Rector of Ashkirk, Sir John Dingwell, Provost of the Church of the Holy Trinity, near Edinburgh, Master Henry Quhyte, Rector of the Church of Finhaven,

¹ *De natione Anglicana et Scota Juristarum Universitatis Patavinæ* (Io. Al. Andrich Patavii, 1892.)

Master William Gibson, Dean of the Collegiate Church of Restlerig, Master Thomas Hay, Dean of the Church of Dunbar—all elected by our aforesaid Sovereign Lord the King, in his last Parliament, with consent of the three Estates of his Realm (Master Robert Shanwell, Vicar of Kircaldy, and Master Arthur Boyes, who were elected in the same manner, being absent), by Robert, Abbot of Kinross, and Master George Ker, Provost of Dunglass, now elected and admitted by the same our Lord the King, by Sir William Scott of Balwery, Knight, by Sir John Campbell of Lundy, Knight, by James Colville of East Wemyss, Director of the Chancery, by Master Adam Otterburn of Auldham, Provost of Edinburgh, by Nicholas Crawford of Oxengangis, Clerk of Justiciary, by Master Francis Bothwell, and Master James Lawson, elected in like manner in the aforesaid Parliament.

“ The which day, in presence of the King’s Grace, all the aforesaid persons are sworn to do and minister justice to all our Sovereign Lord’s lieges in all causes that shall happen to come before them according to their conscience, knowledge and understanding, as they shall answer to God and his highness the King.”

(Translated by the late Joseph Robertson, LL.D.)

FOUNDATIONS AND ENDOWMENTS OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

(From 1512 to 1560)

- 1512 Archbishop Alexander Stewart, a pupil of Erasmus, turned his attention to Prior Hepburn’s scheme for a college for poor students. On August 20, 1512, the Archbishop, the Prior, and the Convent granted a charter of foundation for the College of St. Leonard, hereafter to be called the College of the Poor Clerks of the Church of St. Andrews. Alexander’s purpose, the charter states, was not that paupers should be nourished in the College, but that the number of learned men should increase to the glory of God and the edification of the people.¹
- 1518 The Dean of Dunkeld established a foundation for five or six Dominican students, and a decree by the Chapter-General of the year 1525 marks the success of some of those students.²
- 1522 “ Greit sowmes of money are given by Maister Gilbert Kennedy to the bigging, supportation and reparation of the University of Glasgow.”³

¹ Herkless and Hannan, *College of St. Leonard*, pp. 127-136; Gunn, *Peebles’ Church*, p. 104.

² Moir Bryce, *Black Friars of Edinburgh*, p. 28.

³ Coutts, *Hist. of the University of Glasgow*.

- 1525 Sir W. Myrton, Vicar of Lathrisk, showed himself a benefactor of the town by founding schools there in 1525, one being for the teaching of grammar and the other of music.¹
- 1528 M. James Houston, Rector of the University of Glasgow, made an endowment for the support of three boys "skilled in singing and learned in letters and science and of good character."²
- 1529 Abbot Reid, who ruled the Abbey of Kinloss from 1529 to 1541, besides enriching the house with many books and promoting learning among its inmates, greatly improved the Church.
- 1538 James Beaton, Archbishop of St. Andrews, was a patron of learning, and founded an additional College within the University of St. Andrews. It was called St. Mary's College, and was intended to promote the cultivation of divinity, the civil and canon law, natural philosophy, medicine, and other liberal studies. The foundation was confirmed by Paul III. in February, 1538.³
- 1542 The Grammar School at Crail was established and endowed in 1542 by Sir David Bowman, Prebendary of the Altar of St. James the Apostle, in St. Mary's Collegiate Church. Three years later, a grammar school was founded in connexion with the College of Biggar, to which the founder appointed one of the prebendaries as teacher.⁴
- 1532-45 William Stewart, Bishop of Aberdeen, built "the librerie hous, and with a number of books furnisht the same, as also he built the jewell, or charter hous and vestrie or chapter hous for the University."⁵
- 1545 A charter of Bishop Reid enjoins that the master of the school at Kirkwall should prove his qualifications before three leading officials.⁶
- 1558 To the liberality of Reid, last Catholic Bishop of Orkney, is owing the foundation of the College of Edinburgh. He left 800 marks for the purpose; whereby the Magistrates of Edinburgh were enabled in 1581 to purchase from the last Provost of the Kirk of Field the ground on which the first buildings of the University were afterwards erected in Nicolson Street, Edinburgh. David Laing agrees with

¹ M'Gibbon and Ross, *Ecclesiastical Architecture of Scotland*, vol. iii.

² *Liber Collegii N. Dominæ et S. Annæ* (Maitland Club).

³ A. Lang, *Hist. of St. Andrews*, p. 96.

⁴ Lee, *Hist. of the Church in Scotland*, Appendix No. IV., on the Grammar School of Crail; J. Grant, *Burgh Schools*, p. 125; M'Gibbon and Ross, *Ecclesiastical Architecture of Scotland*, iii. 343.

⁵ *Records of University of Aberdeen*, p. 533.

⁶ J. Edgar, *Hist. of Scottish Education*, p. 144.

Bishop Keith that Reid was the true founder of Edinburgh University in 1558.¹ By his will (1558), Bishop Reid left an endowment for the education of young gentlewomen.

James Beaton, the last Archbishop of Glasgow, after serving as Ambassador for three generations of Scots Kings, at last left all his wealth (80,000 livres) to the Scots College for the education of poor Scotsmen.

JOHN MAJOR

(SUPPLEMENT TO THE LIST OF HIS WORKS)

Logic and Philosophy

MAJOR (JOHANNES).

Exponibilia magistri Johannis maioris. Paris, 1503.

Colophon: Exponibilia . . . Impressa parisii (*sic*) opera iohannis lamberti impensis Dyonisii Roce mercatoris sub divi martini ymagine vici sancti iacobi morã tenētis. Anno dni millesimo quingētesimo tertio in Kalendis Augusti. Finiunt feliciter.

Paris, Mazarin; Aberdeen University.

Commentum Iohannis Dorp super textu summularum Ioannis Buridani nuperrime castigatum a Johanne Majoris cum aliquibus additionibus ejusdem. Paris, 1504, fol.

Prantl, *Geschichte der Logik*, vol. iv. p. 14.

Medulla dyalectices edita a perspicacissimo artium praeceptore Hieronymo Pardo . . . de novo correctâ et emendata cum tabula notabilium . . . in sacra theologia baccalaurium necnō peracutissimū virum magistrum Ortiz. Paris, 1505, fol.

British Museum.

Inclitarum artium ac sacrae paginae doctoris acutissimi Johannis Majoris, Scoti, Libri quos in artibus in Collegi Montis Acuti Parisiis regētādo Cōpilavit hoc in volumine Cōtinentur . . . Paris, 1506, fol.

Letter addressed to Ninianus Hume.

Letter from Antony Caronel to his brother Louis Caronel.

Paris, Bibl. Nationale; Cambridge University.

Johannes Dorp recognitus et Auctus. Summule Buridani. Recognitus a magistro nostro Joanne Majore, Cum annotationibus Et postillis in margine libri de novo insertis. Lugduni, 1510, 4°.

Cf. Prantl, vol. iv. p. 237.

¹ D. Laing, *Works of Knox*, i. 264.

Magister Joannes Majoris Scotus. Inclitarum artium, etc. Venūdantur vero Lugduni, in intersignio Quinque plagarum Salvatoris J. C. & Tolose in eodem intersignio in vico Portarietis. 1513.

Paris, Bibl. Nationale.

Exponibilia magistri Johannis Majoris. Paris, 1513, 8° a. ii.
Aberdeen University.

Inclitarum artium ac sacre pagine doctoris acutissimi M. J. M. Scoti libri quos in artibus . . . regentando in lucem emisit . . . venundantur Lugduni . . . a martino boillon, 1516, 4°.

Bodleian ; Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.

Insolubilia Joannis Majoris nunq. prius impressa. Sequitur tractatus obligationum ejusdem J. M. 1516, fol.

Paris, Mazarin ; British Museum.

Aureum opus moraliū . . . iacobi almain S. T. D. . . . a doctissimo viro mag'ro Johāne magistro Maioris sacrae sophie professore nuper studiosissime revisū. Paris, 8°.

University of St. Andrews.

Summule Majoris Parhisiis ab eodem composite et revise, quibus per eundem adjecti sunt duo tractatus insolubilium scilicet et obligationum. . . . Venalia reperiuntur in edibus johannis Parvi sub intersignio Lili. . . . Paris, 1510, 4°. (See L. Delisle, *L'imprimerie à Caen*, vol. i. p. 219.)

Bibl. Nationale.

Introductorium in Aristotelicā dialecticē totāque Logicē M. Joannis Maioris ; prelo Ascensiano excusum. Paris, 1521, 4°.

Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.

Introductorium perutile in Aristotelicam dialecticē duos terminorum tractatus, ac Quinque Libros Summularum complectens. M. Ioannis Maioris Philosophi ac Theologi Parisiensis denuo ab eodē Summa vigilātia repositū. Paris, 1527, fol.

Cambridge ; St. Andrews.

We meet with the following editions :

Paris, J. Petit, 1508 (Prantl, iv. 248).

Paris, J. Lambert, 1509 (Watt, Bibliotheca).

Lugduni apud J. Ryum (Freebairn).

Octo Libri physicorum cum naturali philosophia atque metaphysicā J. M. Paris, 1526, fol.

Letter to Jean Bouillache.

Cambridge University ; Edinburgh University.

Quaestiones logicales M. J. M. Hadyngtonani, jam primo in lucem missae. Parisiis, Viajacobaea, 1528, fol.

Letter of J. Major to Dr. Jean Weddel.

Cambridge University ; Advocates' Library.

Ethica Aristotelis Peripateticorum principis. Cum Io. Maioris Theologi Parisiensis cōmentariis.

Letter to Cardinal Wolsey (Paris), 1530, fol.

British Museum ; Signet Library, Edinburgh.

Commentaries "in primum Sententiarum."

Joannes Maior in primū Sententiarum. Paris, 1510, fol.

Letter to Georges Hepburn, Abbot of Arbroath, die 7 cal. January, 1509 (fol. 16).

Dialogus . . . inter Gauuin douglas, ecclesie b. Egidii edenburg. prefect. et M. Davidem cranstonem in sacra theosophia baccalarem formatum . . . (fol. 2, b.).

Impressum et exaratum est hoc opus Parisiis, per Henricum Stephanum, impensis. . . . Jodoci badii ascensii. Parisiis, 1510, fol.

Paris University ; British Museum ; Cambridge ; St. Andrews.

In primum Sententiarum. Parisiis, 1517, fol.

Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.

Joannes Maior in secundum sententiarum. Venundatur in edibus J. Parui et Jod. Badii Ascensii. Paris, 1510, fol.

In secundum sententiarum, folio, Parisiis, 1519. Parisiis, 1528.

British Museum ; Cambridge ; St. Andrews.

Super tertium Sententiarum. Parisiis, 1519.

Bodleian ; Advocates' Library.

In primum Sententiarum disputationes. Paris, 1530, fol.

Oxford and Cambridge.

Preface addressed by Major to his namesake "Jean Major Eckius."

Oxford ; Cambridge.

Quartus sententiarum Johannis Majoris. Paris, 1512, fol.

Paris, Bibl. Nationale ; Aberdeen University.

In Quartum Sententiarum . . .

Robert Senalis J. Maiori Praeceptoris suo.

In Chalcographia J. Badii Ascensii. Paris, 1516, fol.

British Museum.

In quartum, etc. Paris, 1519, fol.

Tabula alphabetica by Magr. Georgius Lokert, Scotus.

Preface dedicated to Gavin Douglas, Bishop of Dunkeld, and Robert Cockburn, Bishop of Ross.

British Museum; Bodleian; Cambridge; Advocates' Library; Glasgow; Aberdeen.

Super tertium Sententiarum Parisiis, 1517, fol.

Cambridge; Advocates' Library; St. Andrews.

In tertium Sententiarum disputationes. Paris, 1518, fol.

Cambridge; Advocates' Library; Aberdeen.

In quartum Sententiarum quaestiones utilissimae, etc., Parisiis.

I. M. . . . In Quartum Sententiarum quaestiones utilissimae, etc., Venundantur Parhisiis in aedibus Ioannis Parvi in Vico Sancti Iacobi, etc. Paris, 1521, fol.

Cambridge; St. Andrews; Signet Library, Edinburgh.

Adamus Goddamus, super iv. libros sententiarum, etc., Parrhysiis, per J. Barbier, 1512, fol.

Preface and life of the author, "*De vita Ade*," by Major.

British Museum; Bodleian; Cambridge University.

Reportata super primum (secundum, tertium, quartum) Sententiarū fratris Joannis duns *Scoti* ordinis minorum, doctoris subtilis Parisien. nunq; antea impressa. Paris, 1517-1518, fol.

Edited under the supervision of Major.

Holy Scripture.

Io. M. . . . in Matheu ad literam expositio, una cum trecentis et octo dubilis et difficultatibus ad ejus elucidationem admodum conducētibis passim insertis, quibus perlectis pervia erit quatuor evangelistarum series. Fol., Parisiis, 1518.

Preface addressed to James Beaton, Archbishop of Glasgow.

Cambridge; Advocates' Library; St. Andrews; Mazarin, Paris.

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