

## FORMER OWNERS OF GUILD'S BOOKS

Positive identification of former owners of books is a hazardous affair, with the attractive option not always being the correct one. This list of former owners of William Guild's books should be treated with some caution, therefore, since while some owners can be positively identified, there are others about which it is impossible to be certain. Standard sources have been used and acknowledged; full details can be found in the bibliography, also to be found on this website [*insert web address here*]. The numbers following the references relate to the catalogue of Guild's books [*insert web address here*].

Aberdeen, King's College. The core of the first library of King's College, Aberdeen, was a gift from the personal library of the college's founder, Bishop William Elphinstone; it was managed by Hector Boece (c.1465-1536), the first principal and *de facto* librarian. The foundation charter for the college was granted in 1505. Boece's position as librarian is evident from his signatures and comments on many of its early volumes. Unsurprisingly, books found their way into the personal collections of masters of the University such as Guild, who did not scruple to pass them elsewhere. (Kennedy, II, pp. 366-68) (64)

Aberdeen, Dominicans. Said to have been founded c. 1230-50 by Alexander II. A prior and thirteen friars were in residence in 1503, but the house was destroyed by the Reformers in 1560. Its possessions were granted to George Earl of Marischal in 1587, who bestowed them on Marischal College as part of its endowment. (Cowan and Easson, p. 116, Durkan and Ross, p. 164) (3)

Aberdeen, Franciscans (Minor friars). The date of foundation of this house is uncertain, but their buildings were certainly erected c. 1460. In 1559 the friars resigned their entire possessions to the Town Council. Parts of the buildings were granted to them as a hospital and the church remained in use as a parish church until 1903. The remaining buildings, like those of the Dominicans, passed to George Earl of Marischal in 1593 and were bestowed by him on Marischal College. (Cowan and Easson, p. 116, Durkan and Ross, p. 164) (3, 160)

Adamson, John (d. 1523). Provincial of the Dominicans and professor of theology, first in Aberdeen, and then, from 1511 until his death, in Edinburgh. (Durkan and Ross, p. 66) (68)

Anderson, Alexander (d. 1577). Subprincipal of King's College, Aberdeen 1537-1541, then principal from 1550 to 1569, an office which he held at the time of the Reformation. Anderson remained a Catholic and was removed from office in 1569, along with the rest of his staff. He was succeeded by Alexander Arbuthnot and died in 1577. (Kennedy, II, pp. 369-71, Durkan and Ross, pp. 67-69) (11, 97)

Annand, John. Canon regular at St Andrews and principal of St Leonard's College. He died about 1550. (Durkan and Ross, pp. 70-71) (27)

Arbuthnot, Alexander (1538-1583). Principal, King's College, Aberdeen 1569. Student at St Mary's College, St Andrews in 1552, he afterwards studied civil law in France under Cujacius. About 1566, he returned to Scotland, where he entered holy orders and became minister of Arbuthnot and Logie Pert. He held the first charge of St Machar's Cathedral, Aberdeen, in conjunction with the principalship of King's College, a post he took up in 1569, when Anderson was deposed. He was regent in 1580. A poet, mathematician, lawyer, physician and divine, he died on 17 October 1583. Arbuthnot frequently tried to obliterate previous inscriptions on his books. (*Fasti*, VII, p. 364, Kennedy, II, pp. 370-73, Durkan and Ross, p. 72) (11, 27, 66, 78, 87, 88, 107)

Auchinleck, Patrick (d. 1581). Auchinleck graduated from St Leonard's College, St Andrews, in 1566 and became minister of Balmerino and Logie in 1571, chaplain to Regent Morton 1577, and minister of Alves and Llanbryd 1579-81. He was also commissioner for Moray 1578, assessor to the moderator in 1580 and precentor between 1578 and 1581. He died in Elgin on 5 April 1581. He often used the motto 'Misericordias domini in aeternum cantabo'. (*Fasti*, VI, p. 375, *Fasti medii aevi*, p. 293) (4, 5, 29, 33, 34, 118, 126, 127, 151, 159)

Baird, Andrew, George, Walter, Patrick, of Auchmedden. The lands of Auchmedden were disposed to Andrew Baird of Lavoroklaw in Fife in 1534. He died in 1543, leaving a son, George (d.1593). This volume undoubtedly came from their family library. The Ogilvies of Boyne, with whom this volume is also associated, were related to the Bairds by marriage. (Burke, pp. 169-70) (128)

Balancqual, Walter (1548-1617). Probably the Walter Balancqual who was one of the first presbyterian ministers of Edinburgh. Son of Balcanquhall of that ilk, James Melvill mentions him in his Diary under the date 1574 as 'ane honest, upright harted young man, latlie enterit to that ministerie of Edinbruche' (Melvill *Diary*, p. 52). With James Lawson, Robert Pont, Andrew Melville and others, he took an active part against the scheme of King James for re-establishing the bishops and as a result was compelled to retire to England. By January 1598 he was back in Edinburgh as minister of Trinity Church, where he continued to have a turbulent career. He died in 1617. (*Fasti*, I, p. 125) (94)

Beaton, James (c. 1524-1603). Archbishop of Glasgow. Born c. 1524, Beaton was consecrated archbishop of Glasgow in Rome in 1552. By January the following year he was back in Scotland, where he became advisor to Mary Queen of Scots and was one of those who attended her marriage to the Dauphin in 1558. In 1560, he returned to France, taking with him the treasures and muniments of Glasgow Cathedral. He was Mary's ambassador there, and was outlawed after her fall and convicted of treason. In 1598, he was restored to the archbishopric, and died in Paris in 1603. (Durkan and Ross, p. 24, *Fasti*, VII, p. 321, *Fasti medii aevi*, p. 194, *DNB*, 4, pp. 556-57) (65, 129, 135)

Bellenden, William (c. 1550-1633?). Bellenden was born in Lasswade, matriculated in the University of Paris in 1568 and became an advocate there. He was made overseer of the Scots College in Paris under the terms of Archbishop James Beaton's will. As master of requests in ordinary he was attached to the household of James VI and I, but seems to

have spent most of his life in Paris. He died there before August 1633. (DNB, 5, pp. 10-11) (71)

Bernard, Jacob. French. Unidentified. (19)

Blackburn, John. Lord Rector of Glasgow University in 1592 and master of the Grammar School. He was presented to Cardross in 1603 and translated to the Barony Church in 1615, when his mastership of the Grammar school was objected to. He resigned from the Grammar School in 1615 and died in 1623. (British History on-line, consulted 3 April 2007, *Fasti*, III, p. 392) (65)

Brodie, David. Probably one of the family of Brodie of Brodie. A Joseph Brodie minister of Forres b. c. 1600, was the fourth son of David Brodie of Brodie. David was a common Brodie family name and it is impossible to be certain of the precise identity of this man. (117)

Broniowski, Petrus. Polish. Otherwise unidentified. (20)

Broun, Thomas. Subprior of Kinloss. He was at Kinloss between at least 1537 and 1565 when he signs documents. In 1537, he signs a document as “frater”. (Stuart, pp. 151-54, Durkan and Ross, p. 79) (128)

Bruyn, Joannes de. Unidentified. (90)

Buchanan, George (1506-1582). Poet, teacher and politician. Buchanan’s impact on sixteenth century Scotland was considerable and is well-known. Guild owned his copy of the 1498 edition of Statius’s *Sylvae*. According to his biographer, Ian McFarlane, Buchanan owed a major debt to Statius, whose mastery of rhetorical devices is evident in much of his poetry. This copy passed first to Sir Thomas Henryson, and then to William Guild. (McFarlane, 63 *et seq.*, pp. 376-77, Durkan and Ross, pp. 79-80) (153)

Bulleyn, Richard. Unidentified. (151)

Chisholm, William II (d. 1593). Bishop of Dunblane and Vaison. There were two bishops of Dunblane of this name, the second being coadjutor to the first who was his uncle, becoming bishop on the former’s death in 1564. This owner is William II, who became bishop of Vaison in France in 1570 and died in Rome 26 September 1593. (Durkan and Ross, pp. 29-30) (18, 168)

Clerk, John. Prior of Scone Abbey in 1536, and vicar of Redgorton. He signed a precept of sasine as prior, 4 November 1544. The church of Redgorton belonged to the abbey of Scone. (*Liber Ecclesie de Scon*, p. 207, Durkan and Ross, p. 83) (7)

Cockburn. Unidentified. (47)

Crystall, Thomas. Twenty-second abbot of Kinloss. He became abbot in 1504, at a time when the monastery had become very decayed. His task was to restore discipline, increase the number of monks and repair and embellish the buildings. He added to the library and sent some of the monks to study in the Blackfriars monastery in Aberdeen. He died in 1535, having in 1526 selected Robert Reid as his successor; Reid became abbot in 1528. (Stuart, pp. xliii-xlix, Durkan and Ross, p. 82) (69)

Danielston, Robert. Rector of Dysart. Danielston was a student at St Leonard's College, St Andrews, in 1535, and succeeded John Danielston, who was probably his father, as rector of Dysart in 1547. He is listed in the *Fasti* as the first post-reformation rector, and probably conformed at the Reformation. He was succeeded as rector in 1565 by Andrew Forrester. (*Fasti*, V, p. 85, Durkan and Ross, p. 88) (131)

Davidson, John. Probably not the John Davidson who was principal of Glasgow University and rector of Hamilton. The owner of this volume dates his purchase of it in London, 2 July 1588. (12)

Dickson. Unidentified. (55)

Douglas, Alexander (1561-1623). Son of Alexander Douglas provost of Elgin, Douglas studied at Glasgow University and became minister of Spynie in 1574 where he was succeeded by Alexander Winchester, and minister of Keith in 1580. He transferred to Elgin in 1581, and became minister of the senior charge the same year. He held the parish of St Andrews in conjunction with Elgin. Appointed bishop of Moray in 1602, he was consecrated in 1611. (*Fasti*, VI, p. 404, VII, pp. 350-51, VIII, p. 640) (3, 5, 6, 7, 42, 54, 63, 80, 86, 89, 101, 114, 151, 162, 164, 167, 169, 174)

Douglas, William. Signs as treasurer of Moray. (126)

Edinburgh, Dominicans. Founded by Alexander II c. 1244. The buildings were partly burned by the English in 1544, and destroyed by the reformers in 1559. There were four friars still in place after the Reformation. Its lands and possessions were granted to the Town Council in 1566/7. (Cowan and Easson, p. 118) (68)

Elphinstone, James (1557-1612). Elphinstone studied abroad and on his return appears to have been employed by James VI. He was believed to be a Roman Catholic despite being minister of Strathdon in 1581. In 1598, he was made secretary of state and in 1604 he became a peer with the title Lord Balmerino. His fall from grace, occasioned by his support for Roman Catholicism and his attempt to procure a cardinal's hat for his kinsman William Chisholm, bishop of Vaizon, was dramatic. He was convicted of treason and sentenced to death, but reprieved. He was permitted to retire to Balmerino where he died in 1612. (*DNB*, 18, pp. 317-9, *Scots Peerage*, I, pp. 556-62) (28)

Elgin, Dominicans. Founded by Alexander II in 1233 or 1234. A small community remained at the Reformation, when its lands and revenues fell to the Dunbar family. (Cowan and Easson, p. 118, Durkan and Ross, p. 165) (16, 169)

Elgin, Franciscans (Minor friars). A temporary settlement in the thirteenth century, though the house may not have been erected until the reign of James IV (1488-1513). The Elgin Franciscans were Observatines, the strictest branch of the order. At the time of the Reformation, the buildings passed into the possession of the burgh and from 1563 were used as a court of justice. (Cowan and Easson, p. 131, Young, pp. 384-86) (50, 160)

Errol, Count of. *See* Hay

Erskine, Robert. Dean of Aberdeen 1540-1563. Incorporated in St Andrews in 1530 as rector of Glenbervie. (Durkan and Ross, p. 95, *Fasti medii aevi*, p. 12) (11)

Ferrerio (Ferrari, Ferrerius, Pedemontanus), Giovanni (1502-1579). A native of Piedmont, who met and was befriended by Robert Reid, while pursuing his studies in Paris. Induced by Reid to accompany him to Scotland in 1528, he spent three years at court, and in 1531 moved to Kinloss, where he was employed as tutor to the Cistercian monks. After seven years in Kinloss, he moved to Paris where he stayed for three years, returning to Kinloss in 1541 at Reid's urging. Reid settled on him a pension for life of £40 Scots, a servant and two horses. He is known to have bought books in Edinburgh and Paris and to have passed many on to the library in Kinloss. (*DNB*, 19, pp. 421-22, Stuart, pp. xiii-xvii, Durkan and Ross, pp. 96-97, Durkan, *Humanism*, pp. 14-17) (31)

Finlason, T. (Thomas?) (fl. 1580). Unidentified but probably of Aberdeen. The first letter of his signature is a monogram which appears to indicate an initial T., possibly for Thomas. (64)

Forbes, Alexander. Signs as burgess of Aberdeen. An Alexander Forbes is named as burgess in documents dated 1540 and 1587. (Kennedy, I, p. 73, II, pp. 450, 452, 455) (19)

Forbes, William. Possibly the William Forbes (1585-1634) who was the first bishop of Edinburgh. Born in Aberdeen, he studied there and after graduating, went to Helmstedt to study under Grotius and other scholars. He returned to Aberdeen as minister of Alford, then Monymusk and Aberdeen. Principal of Marischal College 1620, then translated to St Giles Edinburgh in 1622. Elected first bishop of Edinburgh in 1633, but died in 1634. Forbes was a notable book collector. His will, registered 7 March 1635, values his books at four thousand marks.<sup>1</sup> (*Fasti*, VII, p. 341) (25, 68, 94, 96, 97, 109, 110, 115, 116, 175)

Forsyth, William. Monk of Kinloss, received under Abbot Robert Reid. He was at Kinloss between 1537 and 1565, when he signs documents. (Durkan and Ross, pp. 98-99, Stuart, pp. 48, 149-54) (31, 137, 138)

Foster (Forrester?), John (fl. 1581). A John Forrester was schoolmaster of Elgin 1576-82, afterwards schoolmaster of Forres. He was minister of Forres in 1585, and still in post in 1597. (*Fasti*, VI, p. 421) (29)

Foular (Fouler), William (fl. 1465-1471). Dean of Haddington. He occurs in documents as Dean in 1465 and again in 1471. A William Foular, presumably the same man, was commissary of Lothian in 1487. (*Fasti medii aevi*, pp. 415, 427) (136)

Fraser, Alexander (fl. 1589-1593). Signs 'amanuensis' which presumably indicates that he acted as a scribe or clerk of some kind. From Aberdeen, otherwise unidentified. (8, 97, 136)

Fraser, Alexander, of Philorth (1604-1693). Alexander Fraser matriculated at King's College, Aberdeen in 1619. Between 1624, when he succeeded his grandfather becoming tenth Laird of Philorth, and his father's death in 1636-1637, he is generally styled, as here, 'younger of Philorth'. The word 'toparchae' meaning governor, which he uses to qualify himself, indicates his responsibility for administering the estate despite the fact that his father was still alive. (Fraser, I, pp. 169-70) (64)

Fraser, John. Possibly the Commendator of Beaulieu. (Durkan, *Humanism*, p. 21) (138)

Gadderar (Gatherer), William. Burgess of Elgin and provost in 1557. Seems to have been a collector of many Kinloss books and had a strong interest in theology. (Young, p. 537, Ross, pp. 29-30, Durkan and Ross, p. 103) (4, 118)

Gordon, William (d. 1577). Son of the Earl of Huntly and Chancellor of Moray, in possession 1540-1546. He was consecrated bishop of Aberdeen in 1546 and was the last Catholic bishop. He died on 6 August 1577. (Durkan and Ross, p. 34, *Fasti medii aevi*, pp. 5, 296) (11, 73)

Gordon, William. Chancellor of Dunkeld between 1553 and his death in 1571. (*Fasti medii aevi*, p. 146) (50)

Grant, Katherine. Wife of Walter Baird 3<sup>rd</sup> of Ordinhnivas who died in 1589. (<http://www.stirnet.com>, information supplied by Sir James Baird 11<sup>th</sup> Bart of Saughton. Consulted 14<sup>th</sup> May 2007) (128)

Guthrie, James. A James Guthrie succeeded William Guild as minister of Kinedward in 1631, when the latter was translated to the second charge in Aberdeen. Guthrie was still minister in 1643. Another James Guthrie was minister of Urquhart from 1595 to 1647, when he died at an advanced age. (*Fasti*, VI, pp. 265, 408) (54)

Hamilton, John (1510/11-1571). Archbishop of St Andrews. Hamilton was a student in St Leonard's College, St Andrews, in 1528. At the age of 14, he became abbot of Paisley, to be held *in commendam*, consecrated bishop of Dunkeld in 1546 and archbishop of St Andrews the following year. As the last pre-Reformation archbishop, he attempted to stem the growing demand for reform of the church, and published an exposition of catholic doctrine in the form of a catechism which was printed in St Andrews in 1552. He also completed the foundation of St Mary's College, St Andrews, and gave several books to its library. He continued to celebrate mass after the Reformation and was eventually

imprisoned and hanged at Stirling in 1571. (Durkan and Ross, pp. 40-42, *Fasti medii aevi*, p. 387, *DNB*, 24, pp. 862-64, Dowden, pp. 43-44) (96)

Hamilton, Patrick. Unidentified. (128)

Hastie (Haistie), Thomas. Monk of Kinloss, and subprior of Beaully (1535). Received under Abbot Robert Reid. He was still alive in 1565 when he signs a document. (Durkan and Ross, p. 112, Stuart, pp. 48, 154) (128)

Hay, Francis, 9<sup>th</sup> Earl of Errol (1564-1631). Francis became earl on his father's death in 1585. As a staunch Roman Catholic, he espoused the cause of Spain in 1588 and in 1608 was excommunicated and imprisoned for refusing to conform to the reformed religion. His first wife was Margaret, younger daughter of James Stewart, the Regent Moray, a major benefactor to the library of St Andrews University. (*Scots Peerage*, III, p. 574) (75)

Hay, Thomas. Dean of Dunbar. The second son of Edmund Hay of Talla. Hay was canon of Aberdeen and rector of Ruthven. From 1517 to 1524, he was secretary of state, and afterwards promoted to the deanery of Dunbar, remaining as rector of Ruthven until 1529. He became a senator of the College of Justice in 1532. He died before 5 June 1553. (Brunton and Haig, p. 14, *Fasti medii aevi*, p. 461, Durkan and Ross, pp. 112-13) (26, 50)

Hay, Walter. Unidentified. (18)

Hay, William (fl. 1556-1590). Rector of Turriff, 1583-1590, and canon of Aberdeen. He was canon of Aberdeen by 1556 and survived the Reformation. Not to be confused with the earlier William Hay who was principal of King's College, Aberdeen. (*Fasti*, VI, p. 271, Durkan and Ross, pp. 114-15) (1, 25, 38, 123)

Henryson, Edward (1522-c. 1590). Lawyer. Henryson went to Bourges in 1544 where he studied civil law under Cujacius, and worked for Ulrich Fugger translating classical texts until 1551, when he went back to Scotland and a new patron, Henry Sinclair. In 1553 he was back in Bourges as professor of Roman law. In 1555, he was recommended by Ferrerio to Bishop Robert Reid as a Greek scholar. Reid called him back to Scotland in 1556 where he was appointed to lecture publicly on Greek in Edinburgh. Like Ferrerio, he taught the monks in Kinloss. Thomas, Lord Chesters, was his son. (*DNB*, 26, pp. 597-98, Durkan *Humanism*, pp. 16-17) (105, 131)

Henryson, Simion. Surgeon, burgess of Edinburgh. His will was registered on 18 November 1612. He was son of Robert Henryson and brother of James, both surgeons. (*Edinburgh Burgesses*, p. 246, *Edinburgh Testaments*, II, p. 189) (55)

Henryson, Thomas, Lord Chesters (d. 1638). Son of Edward, judge and advocate. A staunch Episcopalian, he was appointed judge in 1610, ordinary lord in the court of session from 1622, and member of the Privy Council in 1625. His estate, described as 'modest', was £3269, but he left a considerable library which was dispersed after his death. (*DNB*, 26, p. 601.) (9, 12, 13, 17, 21, 26, 32, 37, 43, 47, 48, 56, 61, 62, 70, 71, 75, 79, 90, 91, 92, 99,

105, 106, 119, 120, 124, 129, 131, 133, 134, 135, 142, 148, 149, 153, 155, 156, 161, 165, 170, 173)

Hepburn, Alexander. Schoolmaster in Elgin, probably at the Grammar School. Hepburn was a contemporary of Gadderar and William Young and was a benefactor of the Franciscan library in Elgin. (Durkan and Ross, p. 116, Young, pp. 437, 479, Ross, p. 30) (127)

Hervie (Hervey), James. A James Hervie was minister of New Machar in 1626. Educated at King's College, Aberdeen, taking his MA in 1617, he became humanist there about 1624. In 1638, he was commissioner to the General Assembly for the Aberdeen doctors and other anti-Covenanting ministers in the Presbytery. He was appointed by Parliament as one of the visitors of the University of Aberdeen in 1647 and was still minister in 1649. (*Fasti*, VI, p. 66, Anderson, p. 46) (64)

Jaffrey (Jeffrey), Arthur. Vicar choral and master of the choristers, St Machar's Cathedral, Aberdeen. He was at St Machar's around 1552, and still succentor in 1568. (Durkan and Ross, p. 120, *Fasti medii aevi*, p. 23) (125)

Johnston, James. One of the twelve chaplains of Elgin Cathedral who were endowed with the revenues of Birnie. He conformed in 1560, became minister of Birnie in 1567 and was still in position there in 1588. He is styled scribe to the assemblies in Moray in 1568. (*Fasti*, VI, p. 378) (69)

Kennedy, John. Depute town clerk of Aberdeen in 1568 and appointed principal town clerk in 1588. He was the last chaplain of the hospital of St Thomas for decayed persons before the Reformation, a post to which he was appointed in 1550. (Kennedy, I, p. 152, II, p. 80) (8, 97)

King, Adam. Unidentified. (116)

Kinloss, Monastery. A Cistercian house, founded by David I c. 1150 from its mother-house of Melrose. There were at least eighteen monks at the Reformation. The buildings became the property of Edward Bruce in 1601. (Cowan and Easson, p. 76) (69)

Larschalle, P. (fl. 1590). Of Copenhagen, otherwise unidentified. (98)

Lesley (Leslie), George. There are two books in Guild's library with the signatures of two separate George Lesleys, neither of whom has been identified. One (the owner of Gesner's *Historia animalium*) is clearly from Aberdeen, but the origin of the other cannot be easily deduced from the inscriptions. (28, 64)

Lesley (Leslie), John (1527-1596). Bishop of Ross.<sup>2</sup> Lesley studied philosophy in Aberdeen and law in France, where he was based variously in Poitiers, Toulouse and Paris. In 1558, he was appointed canonist of King's College, Aberdeen and in 1559 rector of Oyne, a prebend of Aberdeen, in the presbytery of Garioch 1559-1565, where he remained until his consecration as bishop of Ross in 1565, in succession to Henry Sinclair. He was



admitted an ordinary Lord of the College of Justice in 1564, in succession to John Steinstoun. As ambassador and advisor to Mary Queen of Scots, he travelled widely, and died near Brussels in 1596. His books appear to have mostly been bought after 1560. (Durkan and Ross, pp. 42-43, Brunton and Haig, pp. 116-19) (64, 136)

Lumsden, Charles (c. 1561-1630). Minister of Duddingston from 1588 to his death in 1630. He was appointed regent in the University of Edinburgh in 1587, and admitted burgess of Edinburgh in 1614. His first wife was Beatrice, daughter of Robert Pont. In 1617, he signed the protest to King and Parliament in support of the liberties of the Kirk. He was a considerable benefactor to Edinburgh University Library. (*Fasti*, I, pp. 17-18) (12, 68)

Macneill, Andrew. Prior of the Dominicans in Aberdeen in 1528 and bachelor of theology. At the Reformation, he was prior of Stirling and was expelled violently. The buildings were totally destroyed. (Durkan and Ross, p. 127, Kennedy, II, p. 72, Cowan and Easson, p. 121) (57)

McPhail, Andrew. See Pettie.

Maitland, Thomas. Unidentified. (108)

Melrose, Thomas, of Dunblane. Melrose signs himself as ‘tyrunculus’ (a novice soldier), citizen of Dunblane and scribe to the consistory court. Otherwise unidentified. (49)

Montgomerie, Robert, of Hessilheid. The Montgomeries of Hessilheid, or Hazelhead, were a cadet branch of the Eglinton family. Robert is likely to have been a brother of the poet Alexander Montgomerie (1550s-1598). (*DNB*, 38, pp. 810-12) (17)

Moore, John. Unidentified. (19)

Nicolson, Thomas (d. 1656). Commissary of Aberdeen and professor of civil law, King’s College 1619-1633. (Kennedy, II, p. 402) (175)

Ogilvie, Alexander. An Alexander Ogilvy was rector of Duthill in 1553, having previously been chancellor of Dunkeld. This is possibly the same as the St Andrews Pedagogy student in 1512. There was also an Alexander Ogilvie who was minister of Tarves in the presbytery of Ellon in 1567, with Ellon, Methlick and Fyvie also in his charge. (*Fasti*, VI, p. 204) (154)

Ogilvie, Andrew. An Andrew Ogilvie, styled of Reggall, was second son of Alexander Ogilvie and Mary Beaton, one of Mary Queen of Scots’ ‘four Maries’.<sup>3</sup> The Andrew who signs here was certainly from the same family. (Taylor, p. 22) (128)

Ogilvie, George, of Carnousie. The son of Sir George of Carnousie (1537-1621), George married his cousin Margaret Ogilvie in 1595 and died in 1625. His son was also George of Carnousie; he was created a baronet in 1626 and died in 1666. (Abercromby, p. 30) (2)

Paip, Alexander. Clerk to the consistory court, Aberdeen. Not mentioned in Durkan and Ross and therefore likely to have been post-Reformation. (125)

Pettie, 'rectoris de'. This may be Andrew McPhail, reader at Petty and Brachollie in the presbytery of Inverness in 1574, who moved in 1575 to Farnua, then to Inverness, Kingussie and Croy. He died on 7 July 1608. (*Fasti*, VI, p. 478) (50)

Pont (Pontanus), Robert (1529-1608). Incorporated as a student in St Leonard's College, St Andrews, in 1554, he became a leading Presbyterian divine, minister of Dunkeld in 1562, and commissioner of Moray, Banff and Inverness in 1563. He was the first post-reformation holder of the senior charge, Elgin 1563-66. In 1573, he was accused of non-residence in Moray and the following year moved to St Cuthbert's in Edinburgh. He was succeeded in Elgin by Alexander Winchester. (*Fasti*, VI, p. 388, Brunton and Haig, pp. 151-53) (29)

Rawson (Ransom), Alexander (d. 1622). Presented by James VI on 24 December 1580 to the parish of Spynie, and ordained in 1581, where he succeeded Alexander Winchester. He also had the gift from the King of the chaplaincy of the Rood 'callit Ard-Arle and St Columba' in Elgin Cathedral, 1621. He died before 4 June 1622. (*Fasti*, VI, p. 205) (166)

Read (Reid), John (d. 1621). Minister of Logie-Buchan 1594, commissioner for visiting King's College, Aberdeen, in 1619 and member of the Assembly between 1606 and 1616. He was accused of non-residence in 1620. (*Fasti*, VI, p. 196) (97)

Reid, Robert (d. 1558). Reid matriculated at St Salvator's College, St Andrews in 1511, and went to Paris in 1515. He acted as ambassador on numerous occasions for James V, both to the papacy and to the Kings of France and England. He was consecrated abbot of Kinloss in 1528; in 1538 he erected a substantial fireproof library building, amongst other benefactions, and collected many books for the use of the monks. He was consecrated bishop of Orkney in 1541. He died in Dieppe on 6 September 1558, having witnessed the marriage of Mary Queen of Scots. (Durkan and Ross, pp. 44-47, Stuart, pp. xlix-lvi, 49-63, *Fasti medii aevi*, pp. 302, 319, 329) (4, 5, 34, 69, 100, 101, 118, 164)

Robertson (Robeson), John. Treasurer of Ross 1548, following the death of John Hamilton, and still in possession in 1554. He appears also to have held the charges of Chanonry and Rosemarkie in the 1570s. He conformed at the Reformation. The testament of 'Mr John Robertson, thesaurer of Ross and indweller in Linlithgow' was registered on 5 November 1600. (*Fasti medii aevi*, p. 365, Durkan and Ross, pp. 138-39, *Fasti*, VII, pp. 4, 21, *Edinburgh Testaments*, I, p. 236) (56)

Robertson, John or James. Reader at Llanbryd in the Presbytery of Elgin, from 1574 to 1576. Not the same as above. (*Fasti*, VI, p. 400) (101)

Robertson, wife of. Unidentified. (45)

Royal Library.<sup>4</sup> Although Edward IV is generally considered to be the founder of the English Royal library, there is evidence to suggest that it had its origins in the previous century. The royal collection developed throughout the fifteenth century; in the sixteenth century, it was the dissolution of the monasteries which was the most significant event in their growth. That books were disposed of as well as acquired is evident from this 1584 polyglot New Testament. The royal library was presented by George II to the newly created British Museum. (21)

Saintclair (Sinclair), Henry (1508-1565). Sinclair matriculated at St Andrews in 1521. He became abbot of Kilwinning in 1541, dean of Glasgow in 1550 and bishop of Ross in 1560. He spent some time in France from which he returned in 1554. He was made president of the College of Justice in succession to Robert Reid, Bishop of Orkney. He died in Paris in 1565. (Durkan and Ross, pp. 49-60, Brunton and Haig, pp. 58-60, *Fasti medii aevi*, p. 202, 351) (105, 108, 170)

Saintclair (Sinclair), William, of Roslin, knight (d. 1582). Sir William Sinclair 'justiciar' succeeded to the estates of Rosslyn in 1554. He died in 1582. He seems to have inherited books from the library of Henry Sinclair on the latter's death in 1565. The Rosslyn library was dispersed between 1640 and 1650, a period when the Sinclairs' finances were clearly under some strain. (Lawlor, pp. 114-15, Durkan and Ross, pp. 143-44) (96, 108)

Scarelthorpe, Joannes, of York. Unidentified. (17)

Scone, Augustinian abbey. Founded in 1114 by King Alexander I and burnt to the ground on 27 June 1559 by John Knox 'and his mob from Dundee'. (*Monasticon*, pp. 27-38) (7)

Sharpe, P. Possibly the Patrick Sharpe who was principal of Glasgow University between 1585 and 1615. From 1577-1621 the principal held *ex officio* the parish of Govan. Sharpe became master of Glasgow Grammar School in 1574, a post he held until his appointment to the principalship. He died in 1615. (*Fasti*, III, pp. 409-10) (129)

Spens, John. Dominican, prior of Elgin Dominicans, 1540. Bachelor of theology. (Durkan and Ross, pp. 144-45) (169)

St Andrews, Priory. The cathedral community of Augustinian canons was established in St Andrews in 1124. The relations with St Leonard's College, founded in 1512, were close, with the masters of the College also being canons in the Priory, and the ownership of books overlapped to a large extent. There were thirty canons at the Reformation. (Cowan and Easson, p. 96, Cant, pp. 34-41) (27)

Steinstoun (Steven, Stevinstoune), John. (d. c. 1564). Precentor of Glasgow from 1549 to 1562 and provost of Biggar. He was also rector of Glasgow University in 1552, and a senator of the College of Justice. (*Fasti medii aevi*, 207, p. 445, Durkan and Ross, p. 145, Brunton and Haig, p. 96) (131)

Stewart, Robert, (fl. 1550). Franciscan, friar in St Andrews and Elgin. (Durkan and Ross, p. 150) (50)

Stewart, Walter (1558-1593). Regent of King's College, Aberdeen, 1580, appointed sub-principal in 1572 and principal in 1584. He was also minister of Methlick, a post which he held in conjunction with the principalship. (*Fasti*, VII, p. 365, VI, p. 198, Kennedy, II, p. 402) (78)

Symson, Alexander. Canon of Aberdeen, he studied in St Andrews in 1478 and was rector of Monymusk by 1489. He died before 1526. (Durkan and Ross, p. 153) (125)

Thornton, Henry. A Mr Henry Thornton was servant of the chanter of Moray in 1573. An inhabitant of Elgin of the same name witnesses a document in 1582 and is summoned before the kirk session in August 1591 for non-appearance at communion. (Cramond, I, p. 143, II, pp. 15, 396-97) (34, 69, 127)

Tullideph, John. Franciscan, theologian at St Andrews in 1541, also warden. Perhaps also at Elgin and Aberdeen. (Durkan and Ross, p. 154) (160)

Vaus, John. Professor of Latin at King's College, Aberdeen c. 1531-1541. (Durkan and Ross, pp. 155-57, Kennedy, II, pp. 368, 403) (87, 107)

White (Wheyr), William. Unidentified. (128)

Whitelaw, Archibald (1415/6-1498). Ecclesiastic, diplomat and administrator. Whitelaw was licentiate in arts from St Andrews in 1439; he taught at Cologne and St Andrews. He was royal secretary from 1462 to 1493, archdeacon of Lothian, subdean of Glasgow and one of Scotland's most notable humanists. He was the owner of a fine library including many classical texts. (*DNB*, 58, pp. 680-81, Durkan and Ross, p. 159) (43)

Winchester (Winster), Alexander. Winchester succeeded Robert Pont as minister of the senior charge, Elgin in 1566, with St Andrews (Elgin) 1574-1576, and Spynie 1576-1578. He was still in office in 1580 despite a complaint made against him that he had left his charge. He married Margaret Gadderar, a member of a well-known Elgin family. The date of his death is unknown. (*Fasti*, VI, p. 388) (7, 45, 95, 100, 101, 164, 169)

Young, Alexander. Young was a student at St Mary's College, St Andrews in 1492, and bachelor in theology. He was a canon of St Andrews, and principal of St Leonard's College. He died around 1545. (Durkan and Ross, pp. 162-63) (27)

Young, ? Unidentified. (133)

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<sup>1</sup> National Archives of Scotland, Commissary Court Records, Register of Testaments, CC8/8/57/149.

<sup>2</sup> For a detailed study of John Lesley, see Margaret Beckett, *The Political Works of John Lesley, Bishop of Ross (1527-96)*. (St Andrews, unpublished Ph.D. thesis, 2002.)

<sup>3</sup> 'Contract of marriage betwixt Alexander Ogilvie of Boyne and Mary Bethune. M.D.LXVI', *Miscellany of the Maitland Club*, I, (Edinburgh, Maitland Club, 1840,) pp. 37-49.

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<sup>4</sup> See *Cambridge History of the Book in Britain*, ed. Lotte Hellinga and J.B. Trapp, Vol. III 1400-1557, (Cambridge, Cambridge University Library Press, 1999,) pp. 255-81.