at their admission and graduation ; but the persons appoint­ed to conduct the different departments of study generally enjoyed endowments from other sources. During the first twenty years of its existence, great inconvenience was suf­fered from the want of public buildings ; and the schools were held in the different religious houses, which in con­sequence claimed to be considered as constituent parts of the university. In 1430 a *Paedagogium* was built for the schools of the faculty of arts, and for chambers for the stu­dents of that faculty ; while the studies of the faculties of theology and law continued to be conducted in other build­ings. The congregations of the university were held for at least 130 years in the Augustinian priory.@@1

The university was liberally patronised by James I. after his return from his long captivity in England ; and being conducted by an active and devoted priesthood, it soon ac­quired the confidence and respect of the country, and attracted students from all parts of the kingdom. To pro­vide more effectually for their instruction, James Kennedy, the successor of Wardlaw in the see of St Andrews, esta­blished in 1450 the College of St Salvator, which was sanctioned by Pope Nicholas V. about the year 1455, and in favour of which new grants were made by the same prelate, and by Pope Pius II. in 1458. The college was to consist of thirteen persons, all of whom were to live within its walls ; a præpositus or provost, who was to be a doctor of divinity ; a licentiate and a bachelor of the same faculty ; four masters of arts, and six poor scholars. The provost was required to lecture in theology once a week, the licentiate twice, and the bachelor every *read­able* day ; the duty of preaching at stated times to the peo­ple being also imposed on the two former. Two of the masters of arts were to be annually chosen as regents, the one to teach logic, and the other physics and metaphysics, according to the method of the schools and the statutes of the university. The masters of arts and poor scholars were to be elected by the provost, licentiate, and bachelor. The benevolent founder granted as an endowment the rectorial tithes of four adjoining parishes, constituting the three principal masters of the college rectors of three of them, and reserving the fruits of the fourth as a common fund for the maintenance and support of all members of the foundation, together with their attendants and servants. About the year 1468, Pope Paul II. in consideration of the rising reputation of the college, honoured it with the pri­vilege of conferring degrees in theology and the arts ; there­by constituting it a separate university, though with limit­ed powers.

In 1512, John Hepburn, prior of the Augustinian mo­nastery, and Alexander Stewart, archbishop of St Andrews, founded the College of St Leonard, which was in the same year confirmed by a royal charter from James IV., accom­panied, as in the case of the university, with an exemp­tion to its members and property from all national im­posts. The prior granted to this new erection the revenues of the hospital of St Andrews, for the support of the prin­cipal master ; four chaplains, two of whom were to be re­gents ; six graduates in arts, who were to be diligent stu­dents of theology ; and twenty scholars, students of philoso­phy. The principal, who was to be nominated by the prior, from the canons of the chapter, was constituted professor of divinity, and was invested with absolute jurisdiction over all the members of the college. In conjunction with the prior, he was to appoint the regents ; and candidates for the scholarships, after satisfactory examination by him, certi­fied to the prior, were nominated by the latter, who was enjoined to be influenced in the disposal of his patronage by merit alone, and not by individual solicitation. As in the case of St Salvator’s, all the members were to live with­in the walls of the college, and were bound to conform to certain regulations as to dress, amusements, and general conduct. Delinquencies were to be severely punished ; and the power of visiting the college and reforming its abuses was retained by the prior and the chapter of the convent.

Notwithstanding the superior advantages of the two en­dowed colleges, there were still in the university professors and students who belonged to neither, and who continued to frequent, the *Paedagogium,* although they were supported by but slender funds. The disadvantages to which they were subjected in their competition with the rival colleges induced Archbishop Alexander Stewart to make prepara­tions for giving to the paedagogium a collegiate form, which were frustrated by his premature death in the field of Flod­don. The design was resumed by his successor Janies Beaton, who in 1537 founded St Mary’s College, or as it was sometimes called, the New College, and in the same year procured for it the confirmation of Paul III.@@2 It was founded for all the faculties; and by its charter of erection, obtained "the power of conferring degrees, thus forming a third independent university. But the college was not fin­ally erected till 1553, when Archbishop Hamilton, under the authority of a papal bull obtained in the year preced­ing, extended its constitution, and endowed it with the tithes of six parishes. It was to consist of thirty-six per­sons ; a prefect or principal, who was to be a doctor or li­centiate in divinity, and who was to have jurisdiction over all members on the foundation ; two professors of divinity, the one a licentiate and the other a bachelor ; a professor of the canon law, who was to be in priest’s orders ; eight stu­dents of divinity, whose appointments were tenable for six years, and who, besides attending regularly the lectures of the professors, were themselves required to lecture ; three professors or regents of philosophy, who were to teach logic, ethics, physics, mathematics, and the other liberal arts ; a professor of rhetoric and one of grammar, who were to be masters of arts; sixteen poor scholars, students of philosophy, who were to be well acquainted with grammar and Latin ; a provisor, a janitor, and a cook. The defence and increase of the Catholic faith being the declared object of the erection of this as well as the other colleges, the principal and profes­sors had certain extra-academical duties assigned to them. The principal was required to lecture on the sacred Scrip­tures every Monday, the licentiate five times a week, and the canonist to deliver the same number of lectures on the canon law. Appropriate duties were assigned to the other members. The rector of the university, with tne principal of St Salvator’s College, and some of the highest ecclesias­tics of the city, were to elect the principal and the profes­sors of divinity and the canon law ; and they again were to fill up all other vacancies as they occurred in the college. The rector was empowereιl to visit the college annually, and to see that discipline was duly enforced. The college was to be exempted from all public burdens. All vacations were to be disallowed, and absentees for a month in the year, without permission from the principal, were to forfeit their appointments. Nothing probably is more remarkable in the establishment of the colleges of St Andrews, than the success of the founders in obtaining for them the most ce­lebrated teachers. Men who had distinguished themselves in the foreign universities were urgently invited as profes­sors, and appear to have willingly embraced the opportunity to diffuse among their countrymen the learning which they had themselves acquired.

The constitutions of the colleges remained unaltered till the reformation, with the exception of the appointment of a professor of humanity in each of the colleges of St Salvator and St Leonard, answering to the professor of grammar in St Mary’s. During the agitation of the religious controversy, the academical exercises were

@@@1 Commissioners’ Report, p. 214.

@@@‘ Ibid. p. 38S.