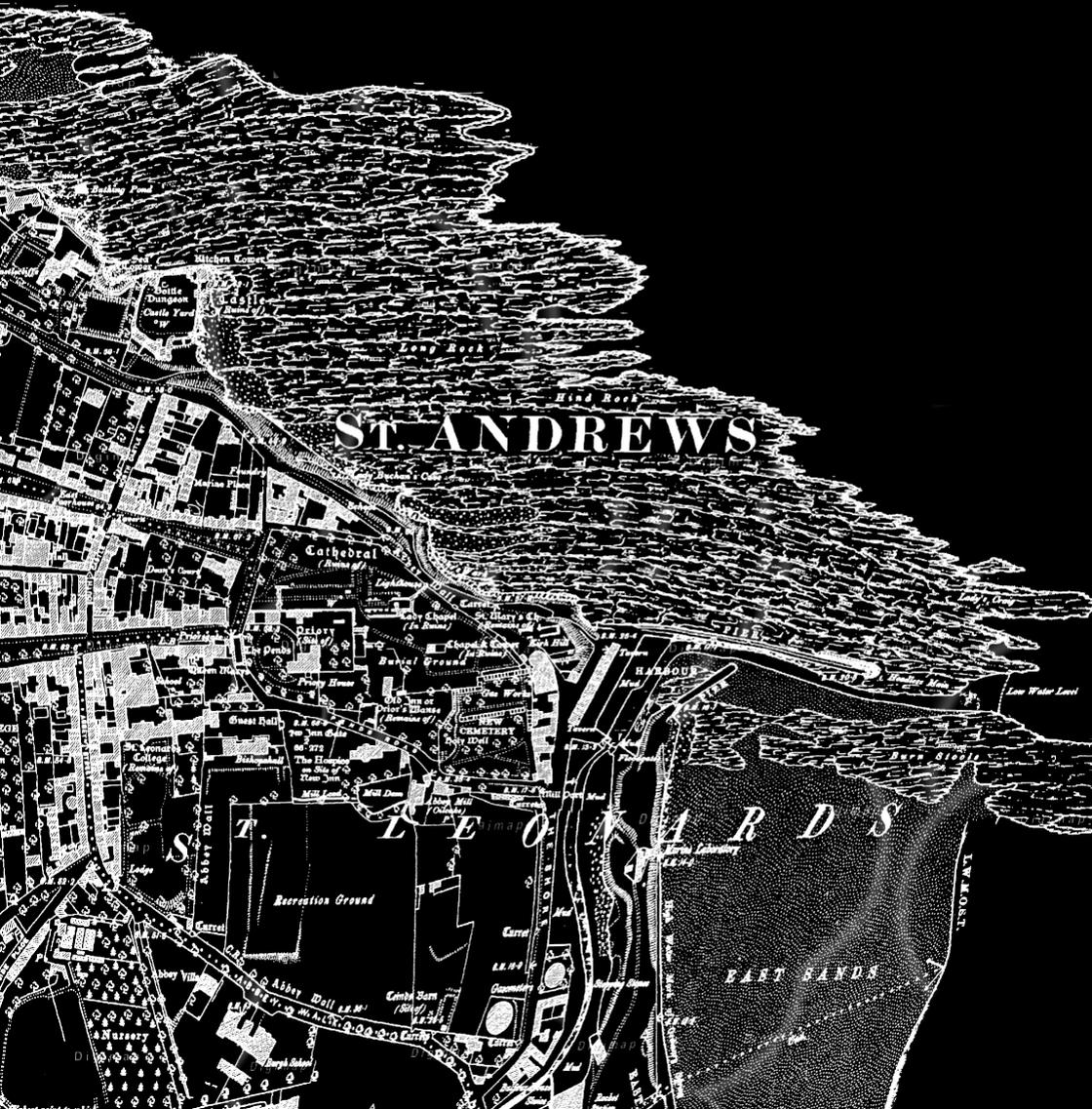


97TH ANNUAL

COLLEGE ECHOES

KATE KENNEDY



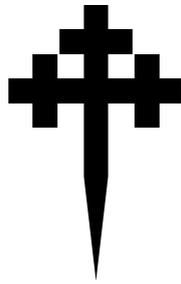
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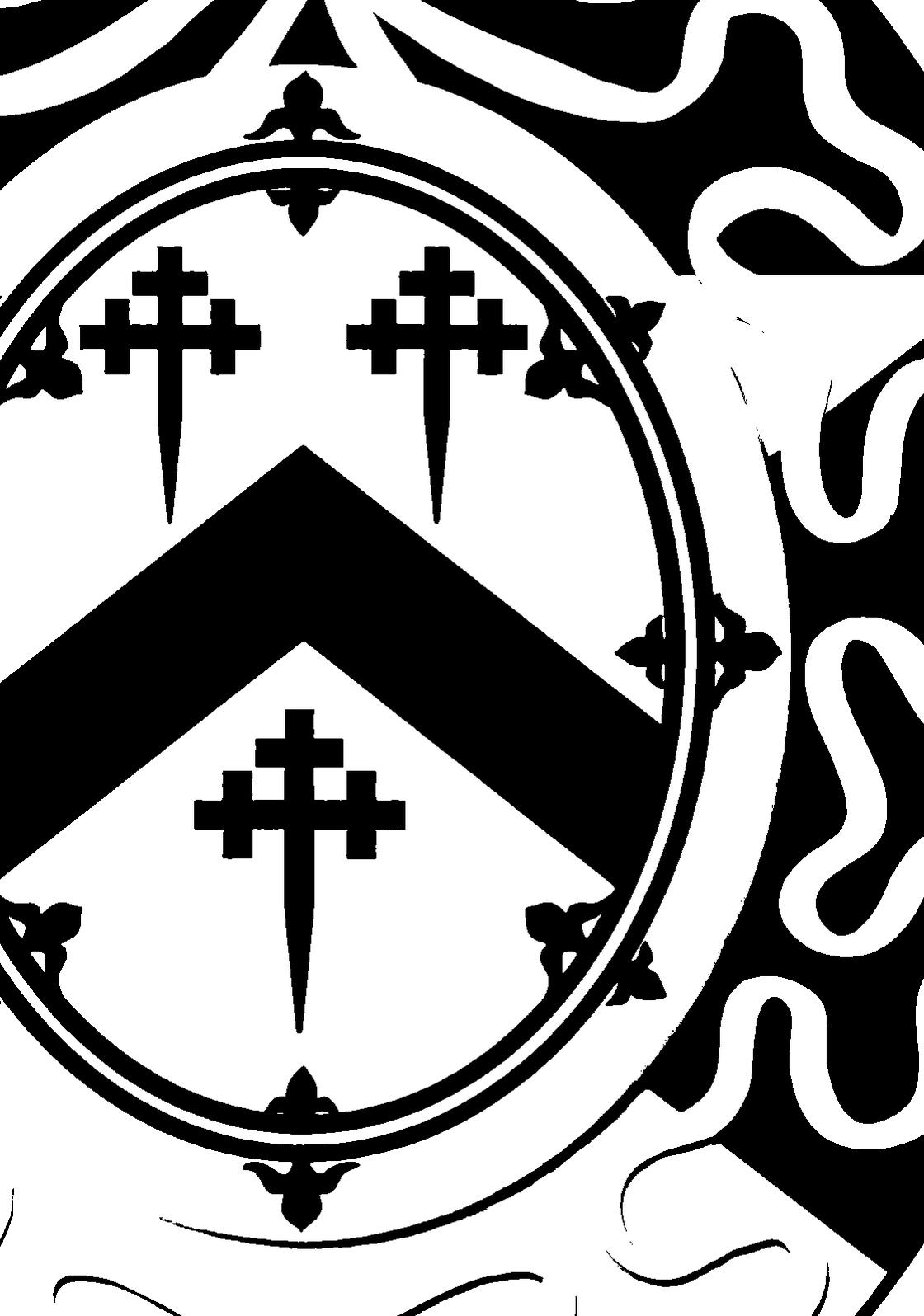
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EAST SANDS



COLLEGE ECHOES







COLLEGE ECHOES

The Kate Kennedy Club

Presents:

EDITORIAL

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF:

Aoife Reid

DESIGNER-IN-CHIEF

Jack Sloop

DEPUTY

Ashvin Gupta

WRITERS

IN ORDER OF APPEARANCE:

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Tom Regis

Rufus Byrne-Hill

Tatiana Mouravieff-Apostol

Alma Ryan-Schreiber

Lucy Shurman

Lucas Tanner

Adam Fotheringham

The Trustees

Neil S Hooper

A NOTE ON THE DESIGN

Échoes is a technological triumph. Behind the traditional facade of these pages are thousands of small innovations. For example, the cover, a 1936 historical map from the National Libraries of Scotland, was sewn together using machine learning stitching, cleaned with background removals and hours and hours of work.

Our cover font, Charlottenburg, an Art–Nouveau masterpiece of less than a year of age, is the product of recent innovations in variable font standards. Powered by OTVF, it allowed us to create the fun “O”s and “C”s. Then, EB Garamond, the font you’re reading right now, was made half a millennia ago by the Venetian printer Aldus Manutius and his punchcutter Francesco Griffo in 1495. 5 centuries later, Garamond was one of the first fonts digitalised by Adobe for early computers, and now nearly 50 years on, this variant (“EB”) represents some of the latest innovations in typography with exciting ligatures, historical forms, and swashes like those you see on every “ſt, ffi, & S”, helping bring to life the traditional flair of a modern masterpiece.

Échoes has been my most complex magazine yet. The cast list required such complicated formatting, that I wrote Python scripts for text cleaning. In addition, this edition credits ML text recognition for transcribing the 1959 article, AI image upscaling tools, generative text AI, automated grammar checkers, and OTVF fonts, all in an unholy marriage of St Andrean tradition and technological modernity. It’s been a labour of love, and I’m so proud of the result. Lastly, I’d like to thank Ashvin & Aoife for all their help, and for the pizza!

– Jack Sloop

FROM THE DEPUTY EDITOR

It’s been such an honour to serve as the deputy editor of *Échoes* this year. I must acknowledge that it has been a demanding role, but with Wolfie and Jack, we’ve made the *Échoes* a fabulous publication that I couldn’t be more proud of. Their support and guidance have been invaluable, and I am grateful for the opportunity to work with such amazing individuals.

I would also like to extend my gratitude to all the members of the Club for their patience and encouragement as I undertook this role. It was a pleasure to collaborate with each and every one of you, and I am humbled by the support that you have shown me throughout this journey.

– Ashvin Gupta



A NOTE FROM THE EDITOR

AOIFE REID

Once more Town and Gown are joining together, along the three streets of our beloved town to watch our shared history come alive. The Lady Katherine will lead them through the streets – keep watch for her – and her coach covered in daffodils! This symbol of spring reminds us of our youth, as we watch the greats of bygone eras return – for this day only.

Much has been said, amongst the club, that we are first, and foremost, a History Club. The Members and Trustees have taken great care over the proceedings today, such that they will be conducted in a suitably traditional manner. However, it cannot be ignored that as time marches on, the Procession must too move forward into the future.

In my post as editor of these historic *Echoes*, I have endeavoured to begin this. Indeed, the theme of the *College Echoes* this year is ‘Change’, which you will discover as you read on. Within the annual, Procession veterans can be pleased to see typical articles, and each author has duly kept their eye on the past. To do this ‘duly’, we have had to re-examine our history as a Club, and the histories of our characters – many of whom had their hand to play in colonialism and classism. It is my hope that future Editors will continue in the same fashion.

Change is not something any of us should fear. It isn’t a new agenda taking over. The Procession itself has seen many iterations and motivators, to reach you today in this glorious form. The days of the unruly and disreputable Rag are gone, which itself may have stood on the shoulders of an earlier, folk tradition to mark the advent of Spring. These seemingly ‘lost’ traditions never truly died, but merely became something new, and dare I say, greater.

We are a History Club, who share a deep fondness for this a Auld Grey Toon and its marvellous stories. We hope you will share in this love today, and join us in welcoming Spring Herself, the beautiful Lady Katherine Kennedy, back into town.





A WORD FROM THE PRESIDENT

Theo Verden – President

The Kate Kennedy Club’s annual Procession, celebrating the coming of Spring and the glory of Kate, is greeted by enthusiastic crowds every year – and so it should be. This town’s history is rich and exciting. However, these histories are only given power and weight when we remember them. How we choose to remember these histories and the narratives we tell ourselves then go on to shape the very identities we hold; local, national, and individual.

The Procession surely must be the largest annual collective remembering of history in St Andrews, apart from the remembrance of course. The students, locals and visitors all gather to watch historical figures walk these three streets once more. The significance of this day cannot be undermined and the influence we, the Club, have over dictating these histories must be realised.

As a Club, we have an obligation to give an honest, inclusive and balanced account of St Andrews’ past. That is why this year we are actively doing things differently. We want to rewrite the *College Echoes* to construct an all-encompassing historical narrative that incorporates the roles and contributions of all communities, capturing the full spectrum of this town’s plural past. Something that makes this town beautiful to me is its diverse and international student body. This is not a new thing; St Andrews has been international for centuries! And Yes, Americans have been here for ages.... Benjamin Franklin is in the

Procession for a reason. Jokes aside, we must bestow a sense of belonging and identity to all who watch the Procession.

The Procession’s central figure, Katherine Kennedy, is a fitting example of how history is what we make of it. We know very little about her history or her connection with St Andrews. In fact, there is no documented evidence that she ever came to St Andrews. But although she lacks in history, she certainly does not lack in legend. She has become a symbol of Spring’s renewal of life and beauty, which gives this Procession the thematic substance that holds it together.

Clearly, we have a surprising amount of agency over the significance we attach to different histories and the symbolism we associate with different characters. In the same light, if we remember Thomas Chalmers and George Dempster for their contributions to the town we must also remember them for their affiliations with the global slave and tobacco industries.

The addition of Pavel Kravar, a bohemian emissary often forgotten as the first protestant martyr of St Andrews as well as the rewritings of various character biographies is just one step in the wider and long-lasting project of the Procession.

I hope you all enjoy the Day ahead of you, and Arsenal are going to win the League.





REFLECTIONS ON CHANGE

TRADITION AND PROGRESSION — THE FORWARD THINKING OF THE KATE KENNEDY CLUB

Tom Regis – Secretary

Lying at the heart of the Kate Kennedy Club is the duty to preserve the history and traditions of the University and town of St Andrews. The fulfilment of this responsibility is not only illustrated through the proceedings of today as we gleefully onlook on the 97th Annual Kate Kennedy Spring Procession. Instead, the plethora of ancient traditions that make this Auld Grey Toun so unique require continuous investment. Each year, the Kate Kennedy Club contributes to many of the age-old events, including the Gaudie pier walk, the Raisin Foam Fight, and the May Ball. These events are attended by the citizens of St Andrews and the students, strengthening the town's sense of community, and ensuring its history lives on. In return, St Andrews remains a fruitful town that provides a rich and full life for anyone who gets 'stuck-in', as noted by Bobby Jones Jr.

Contrary to what seems to be the reasonable line of thought, what comes with the duty to preserve history and tradition is the need to evolve and progress, a philosophy that the Kate Kennedy Club not only understands but embraces. To illustrate this, after the Club's founding in 1926 by James Doak and Donald Kennedy under the assistance of Principal Sir James Irvine, the Procession festivities were prohibited during the Second World War. This marked the last break in the annual pageant until the more recent pandemic. In both circumstances, the Club Members, the Kate Kennedy Trust, and other significant individuals who are fundamental to the organisation of the Procession illustrated the

"I COULD TAKE OUT OF MY LIFE EVERYTHING EXCEPT MY EXPERIENCES AT ST ANDREWS AND I WOULD STILL HAVE A RICH, FULL LIFE"

— BOBBY JONES JR.

utmost willingness, compromise, and pragmatism. More recently, in 2012, a formal motion was proposed and passed allowing all first-year students, regardless of gender, to apply for membership to the Kate Kennedy Club. As a result, the now diverse and universal application process has enabled outstanding and forward-thinking women and men to join the Club, which has led to considerable successes during the last decade. The Club's commitment to gender equality was echoed in last year's Procession, where a female first year student played the role of Kate Kennedy for the first time in the existence of the ancient tradition.

Although the examples above illustrate instances of positive evolutionary and progressive change, there is always space for greater development. This is because no one person or group should be satisfied with their current condition. On the contrary, to continue creating positive development in the world, we need to not only accept the contemporary changes of today, but strive to be the forward-thinkers, the initiators, and the pioneers who are instigating these innovations. In this light, for the Kate Kennedy Club to continue preserving tradition, it must do the opposite of being traditional. It must not define itself by where it has gone, but by where it is yet to go.





City of St. Andrews

Pipe Band

ON CHARITY & AN APPEAL FOR FAMILIES FIRST

Rufus Byrne-Hill

APPEAL

We invite you to support Families First, a local charity based here in St. Andrews that works tirelessly to support families with children aged 5–16 who have additional support needs. Families First takes a holistic approach to helping both children and parents, helping us build a healthy community.

CHARITIES UPDATE

It has been another good year on the charities side of things for the club. Through May Ball last year we were able to raise a substantial amount for 3 local charities: Families First, Home–Start East Fife and the Cosmos Community Centre. These are all charities that we’ve been working with for many years now and they’re also all based here in St. Andrews. For us, it’s important to support charities in the local area, our way of supporting the place we have all descended upon from around the world. We’ve also been helping with the after–school club at the Cosmos centre, where we all get to be children again for an hour and a half each week. It’s been a pleasure to continue and develop these relations and support them where we can. In the coming weeks, we’ll decide who we are supporting this year, with the profits from both the Opening and May ball.

This is my second year at the reins of the charities side of the club and it’s also my final, as my time is almost up in St. Andrews, and so I reflect: One of our main aims as a club is the (lofty–sounding!) aim of ‘maintaining town and gown relations’. Perhaps today can present us as not just obnoxious youths who fail to respect the laws of roundabouts. What I have realised is that student–town relations are not just as important, but arguably more important for us students than for residents.

The student community in St. Andrews is a bubble, in the truest sense possible. I think it’s very easy for students to have a real disconnection from the real place where they are studying. Getting involved with the Cosmos Centre, Families First and helping with days like the Procession, have given me more of a sense of involvement with the non–student community in St. Andrews. For this, I’m very grateful, and my advice to students is you should prod the edges of the bubble and see if it changes your view.





A LETTER FROM THE MARSHAL

Tatiana Mouravieff-Apostol – Marshal of the Kate Kennedy Procession

Dear St Andreans, Students, & Visitors,

Welcome to the 97th Kate Kennedy Procession! For a couple of glorious hours, you will experience the unique moment when Town and Gown come together, achieving perfect harmony to celebrate our very special shared identity. It is not without reason that the Deputy Provost of Fife previously described this “fantastic spectacle” as “dramatically and phenomenally St Andrews”.

For those of you who have never witnessed the Procession before, it is a celebration of the impressive history of St Andrews. You will see emerging from the gates of St. Salvator’s Quadrangle over 150 characters, each representing an important figure linked to the University or Town. The main character is that of the Lady Katharine Kennedy, who is traditionally played by the most promising Bejant (first year student) in the Club. Lady Katharine is believed to have made many visits to our town in the 15th century, during which her beauty, charm and kindness endeared her to citizens and students alike. The Marshal of the Procession is always last year’s Kate, which is both an enormous honour and responsibility. I wish here to thank wholeheartedly my two predecessors for all their help and guidance with this role.

The Procession is an act of homage to the deeds of the great figures who shaped St Andrews, and who raised it to a position of prominence. It is also a line of continuity between the spirits of yesterday’s students and those who bear the torch today. It is my profound belief that the Procession should be an inspiration to us all to achieve greater things in the future and, who knows, one day we might just inspire a new Procession character!

Last, but certainly not least, I would like to thank everyone who helped with, and supported the organisation of the 97th Kate Kennedy Procession, whether it be local citizens or University staff and students. Moreover, a Procession cannot truly be a Procession without its enthusiastic spectators and for this I am ever grateful to you.

Please join me in celebrating our rich history and praying that it does not rain, hail, or snow.

In the Spirit of the Lady Katharine, Ever Young and Graceful,

Tatiana Mouravieff-Apostol

MARSHAL OF THE KATE KENNEDY PROCESSION



THE PRELUDE

SAINT ANDREW – the namesake of the Town, University, and the patron saint of several countries such as Barbados, Romania, Scotland, and Ukraine. He can be seen carrying the cross on which he was martyred. The cross on which he died is the inspiration behind the flag of Scotland, and consequently the Union Jack.

THE UNIVERSITY SHIELD

THE EARLY CHURCH

ST REGULUS – A legendary fourth-century monk or bishop of Patras, he is said to have fled to Scotland. The bones of Saint Andrew are said to have been brought to the town by him. St. Regulus allegedly was told by an angel that the Emperor Constantine was planning on removing the relics of Saint Andrew and thus moved to preserve the relics. He was also told to stop in Fife by angels, the place he deposited the relics thus became the town of Saint Andrews

THE TWO CULDEE MONKS – monks of the ancient Celtic Church in Scotland maintained the Church of Our Lady on the Rock long after the Canons of the Roman Church were established in the Cathedral. The site of their church may be seen on the Kirkheugh, at the head of the path leading down to St. Andrews harbour, although the remains to be seen there now are of a 12th Century Collegiate Church.

QUEEN MARGARET (C. 1047–93) – A member of the Royal Saxon dynasty, as she fled the Norman Conquest of England, her ship was blown ashore on the coast of Fife. Here, she met king Malcolm III of Scotland and married him in 1070. She helped reform religion in Scotland and undertook altruistic responsibilities, such as teaching the knights at court better table manners. These knights, as a result, could wield a spoon just as well as they could a sword.

BISHOP ROBERT OF SCONE (D. 1159) – A 12th century bishop of Kilrymont, which we now know as St Andrews. He was appointed the first Prior of Scone, an Augustinian monastic establishment, before being appointed as the Bishop of St Andrews circa. 1124. He brought Augustinians to the town in 1140, founding the Cathedral Priory, with extensive library. Thus begins the unbroken tradition of Divinity teaching at St Andrews.

THE WAR OF INDEPENDENCE

BISHOP WILLIAM DE LAMBERTON (C. 1265–1328) – William Wallace made Lamberton the Bishop of St. Andrews, a title he held until death. Lamberton oversaw the completion of the building of the Cathedral, as well as officiating it in 1318, at the cathedral's consecration. England formally recognised Scotland as an independent state just 18 days prior to Lamberton's death, allowing him to die a very happy man indeed.



SIR ALEXANDER SCRYMGEOUR (C. 1254 – 1306) – A loyalist born in Dundee, Scrymgeour carried the Royal Standard under William Wallace, at the Battle of Falkirk. He went on to further support the cause of Scottish Independence under Robert the Bruce. Scrymgeour was captured at Methven in 1306, and executed at Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

KING ROBERT THE BRUCE (C. 1274–1329) – Responsible for freeing Scotland from the Sassenach menace, Robert I claimed the throne of Scotland in 1306. This feat did not come easily, since he had disposed of his rival – John Comyn of Badenoch – and was excommunicated for the same by Pope Clement V, before receiving absolution from Robert Wishart, Bishop of Glasgow. Bruce can be seen riding a horse in the Procession, just as he rode a horse up the naïve at the dedication of the St. Andrews Cathedral in 1318.

ARCHBISHOP STEWART (1495–1513) – The eldest, illegitimate son of James IV, he was made Bishop of St Andrews in 1505, at the age of 12 but died in 1513, being killed along with his father at the disastrous Battle of Flodden. We remember him as a brilliant scholar who studied under Erasmus and as one of the founders of St. Leonard's College.

THE FOUNDING OF THE UNIVERSITY

BISHOP HENRY WARDLAW (1372–1440) – Amid the bloodshed of civil war, this Bishop of St Andrews founded the first University in Scotland, the third in Britain. You may still hear the good people of St Andrews, or a few of the older inhabitants at any rate, talk wistfully of days when all they had to contend with was civil war. He is also responsible for burning the first heretic in Scotland: Pavel Kravar on Market Street in 1433.

PEDRO DE LUNA, POPE BENEDICT XIII (1328–1423) – A Spaniard, and the last of the easy-going Popes of Avignon. In 1413 he issued six Papal Bulls confirming the foundation of the University by Bishop Wardlaw in 1411. His decision to support St Andrews can be attributed to an act of crafty political manoeuvring by James I of Scotland. He wrote to Benedict on behalf of the Church of St Andrews, himself and the Estates of Scotland. As Benedict did not want to lose his most avid supporters, he had no choice but to agree.

HENRY OGILVY – A Master of Arts at the University of Paris and a priest of the diocese Of St Andrews, he was sent to Benedict's court in Spain to collect the Papal Bulls, of which only one survives. Leaving on the 28th of August 1413 he arrived in St Andrews on the 3rd of February 1414 where he was welcomed by bells and much debauchery.



KING JAMES I (1394–1437) – When his mother died in 1402 James was sent to St Andrews and placed under the care of Bishop Wardlaw where he remained until 1406. The application to Pope Benedict for the recognition of the University bears his name and his arms, a lion rampant, a component of the University’s coat of arms. He placed the University under his personal protection in 1432, exempting its members from all taxation, and drew up a code of discipline for the Faculty of Arts. His brave attempts to reform the legislation of Scotland and control the Scottish Nobles led to his murder in 1437 by the rebel Sir Robert Graham.

THE FOUNDERS OF THE COLLEGES

LAWRENCE OF LINDORES (1373–1437) – Appointed Master of the College of St. John by Bishop Wardlaw in 1419 and subsequently the first Rector of the University, Laurence was the most notable scholar of its early days. He must also have been a somewhat sinister figure; for thirty years, as Inquisitor of Heretical Pravity, he persecuted the Lollards. He, together with Bishop Wardlaw, was responsible for the kindling of the first martyr fire in Scotland, which burnt Pavel Kravar.

PRIOR JOHN HEPBURN (1460–1522) – The other founder of St Leonard’s College in 1512. He and his nephew, Prior Patrick Hepburn, saw to the building of the Abbey wall, much of which still remains today. An excellent administrator, but an ambitious and unscrupulous politician.

SCOTTISH POETS

WILLIAM DUNBAR (1460–1530) – Studied at the University between 1475 and 1479, he was to become one of the greatest Scottish poets of all time. He later became the official Rhymer in the household of James IV. Never afraid of being bold, Dunbar was famous for his satirical works, poking jokes at everyone from the Queen’s keeper of the Wardrobe to court members of James V.

GAVIN DOUGLAS (1472–1522) – Douglas was the third son to the Earl of Angus and studied at St Andrews from 1489 to 1494. He was, interestingly, the first person to translate Virgil’s Aeneid into Scots.

SIR DAVID LINDSAY OF THE MOUNT (1490–1555) – He studied at St Andrews from 1505 to 1508 and went on to become the personal favourite poet of James V, whose loose morals he did not fail to criticise. He was also made Poet Laureate and the Lord Lyon King of Arms at the Scottish Court.

MARTYRS OF THE KIRK

PATRICK HAMILTON (1504–1528) – Student at St. Andrews in 1523, he was destined to be the first of the Scottish Protestant Martyrs in Scotland, and in February, 1528, was burned for heresy outside the gates of St. Salvator’s College. His initials in the cobbles there mark the place where he died, and it is a student tradition to avoid walking over that spot. His contemporaries estimated that “the reik of Maister Patrik Hammyltoun has infected as many as it blew upon.”



GEORGE WISHART (1514–1546) – Another famous martyr of the Scottish Reformation, accompanied on his preaching journeys by John Knox, who carried a great sword before him. Wishart was burned on 1 March 1546 opposite the gateway to the Castle where Cardinal Beaton was soon to suffer himself for this crime.

PAVEL KRAVAŘ (1391 – 1433) – A Hussite emissary from Bohemia, Kravař was executed for heresy in 1433, becoming the first in the succession of religious reformers who met their ending in the Town. Kravař came to St Andrews to gain allies amongst the Lollard sympathisers. Kravař contributed to efforts in the reconciliation between Hussites and Catholics, sparking displeasure from Wardlaw. Accused of spreading heretical ideas Kravař was burnt at the stake, marked by the red stones forming a cross in Market Street, near a memorial plaque which contains text in both English and Czech.

FOUNDERS OF ST MARY'S COLLEGE

ARCHBISHOP JAMES BEATON (1473–1539) – Obtained the Bull of Foundation for St. Mary's College from Pope Paul III, in 1537. A rather shady character, known by the Sassenach as a "crafter and dissimulating."

ARCHBISHOP JOHN HAMILTON (1511–1571) – Completed the foundation of St. Mary's College and made a last futile bid to save Scotland for Catholicism. It was from a window of his house in Linlithgow that the Regent Moray was shot, and in April 1571 Hamilton was hanged for his share in the crime.

CARDINAL DAVID BEATON (1494–1546) – Abbot of Arbroath 1523, Cardinal 1538, Archbishop of St. Andrews 1546, he was a skilled diplomat and statesman with a pro-French and anti-English policy. On the morning of 29 May 1546, the citizens of St. Andrews awoke to find the body of the Cardinal dangling by a sheet from one of the Castle windows – the work of Wishart's avengers. The last Roman Catholic archbishop of St Andrews.

THE REFORMATION

JOHN KNOX (1505–1572) – He was the great leader of the Scottish Reformation. During the earlier part of his career, he was a lecturer in logic in the University of St. Andrews, itself a breeding ground for the new Protestant ideas. Later he accepted the call to the ministry while with the besieged Protestants in St. Andrews Castle following the murder of Beaton. Frequently preached in the parish church of St. Andrews and famously abhorred "the monstrous regiment of women" – but nonetheless married two of them.



GEORGE BUCHANAN (1506–1582) – Buchanan studied in St Andrews and in Paris. Although he did not declare himself Protestant until 1560, he attacked the Church in many of his writings and spent time as a prisoner of the Inquisition in Portugal. He was the most notable scholar of the Scottish Reformation: a theologian, a political theorist, a Latin dramatist and the greatest Humanist of his day. He was Principal of St Leonard's from 1567–1569, an office he left to become the tutor of James VI.

ANDREW MELVILLE (1545–1622) – Student at St. Andrews, he was to become Principal of St. Mary's College. A strong Calvinist, resenting Episcopacy on the grounds that all ministers should be of equal standing. The bane of James VI.'s life, he once, clutched him by the sleeve, calling him "God's silly vassal" perhaps with the addition of a few less theological expressions.

CROWN AND COURTIERS

MARY DE GUISE (1515 – 1560) – A French noblewoman of the House of Guise, Mary was the Queen of Scotland, and second wife of King James V. She was the mother of Mary, Queen of Scots, who walks with her in the Procession. Mary served as regent in her daughter's name from 1554 to 1560.

MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS (1542–1587) – The beautiful, brave, tragic figure who backed the losing side in the Scottish Reformation. The house in which she stayed while in St. Andrews is situated at the end of South Street, near the Cathedral. The thorn tree which she planted in St. Mary's quadrangle has hung like the sword of Damocles over every subsequent age of University gardeners. Seton, Beaton, Fleming and Livingston were Mary Queen of Scots' four childhood attendants and ladies-in-waiting. They shared not only their first name but also their respective noble births, and as 'Marie' was the Scots word for 'maid', Mary Stuart's mother may have had an unexpectedly dry sense of humour. David Rizzio was Mary Queen of Scots' Italian secretary, and an accomplished musician and singer. He fell afoul of Mary's jealous husband, Lord Darnley, and was brutally murdered by Darnley and his accomplices as Mary was held captive by Darnley's friends.

DAVID RIZZIO (1533 – 1566) – An Italian courtier and musician, he rose to the station of Secretary (and rumoured lover) to Mary, Queen of Scots. He met a grisly end in the Queen's bedchamber at Holyroodhouse, brutally murdered in front of the pregnant monarch.

KING JAMES VI (1566–1625) – His accession to the throne of England in 1603 allowed him to escape from the domination of Melville and the Scots Kirk, but his efforts at statesmanship earned for him only a reputation as "the wisest fool in Christendom".



MARQUIS DE MONTROSE (1612–1650) – As a student in St. Salvator’s College, he had a disconcerting habit of shooting arrows over the College Tower without calling “Fore,” but collected several medals for archery, probably by way of tactful suggestion from the Senatus that he might go and practice elsewhere. He supported first the Covenant, but when faced with the bitter reality of a theocracy later supported the King, but a good type from every point of view.

SIR CHARLES ERSKINE (1643 – 1690) – A Scottish Politician, born in Fife, who sat in the Scottish Conventions, and in the Parliament of Scotland.

JAMES CRICHTON OF ELIOCK – ‘The Admirable Crichton’ (1560–1583) – Student at St. Salvator’s College, 1570–5, and the greatest St. Andrews “all-rounder” of all time, he was accomplished in almost every art and sport. He was particularly noted for his swordsmanship in both senses of the word. He spent much time in Italy, his versatility winning him great renown in the society of Rome. Sadly, he was assassinated in the darkness of a backstreet, by his jealous tutee, Vincenzo Gonzago, the son of the Duke of Mantua, while returning to his lodgings.

KING CHARLES II (1630–1685) – Reigned for ten years as King of Scotland before his restoration to the English throne in 1660. The ablest of the Stuarts, with an eye for good fruit and the idea of dissolving parliament. He was also responsible for laying the foundations of the British Empire.

EARLY SCIENTISTS

NAPIER OF MERCHISTON (1550–1617) – A product of the College of St. Salvator, his hobby was inventing secret weapons. In 1569 he suggested the use of tanks in warfare. His more serious interests lay in philosophy, theology and agriculture, but he is now chiefly remembered for his invention of the logarithm.

SIR ROBERT MORAY (c. 1610–1673) – Graduate of St. Andrews and a founder of the Royal Society. Soldier during the Commonwealth and chemist following the Restoration. He found time to also be a Lord of Session and the Lord Justice Clerk.

JAMES GREGORY (1638–1675) – Professor of Mathematics at the University of St. Andrews in 1688. He expounded the Newtonian theory while Cambridge was still wondering what it was all about. Cambridge, however, may have been preoccupied with the Boat Race, which they won that year.

THE NATIONAL COVENANT

ALEXANDER HENDERSON (1583–1646) – Henderson graduated from St Andrews in 1604 and was inducted into the charge of Leuchars in 1614. This former regent of St Salvator’s College was one of the Presbyterian leaders who opposed the introduction of the English Prayer Book in 1637. Henderson took the leading role in the Covenant movement in Edinburgh, in the way Samuel Rutherford did in St Andrews. His generous gift of one thousand pounds did much towards the completion of the University Library, which had been sadly neglected for many years.



SAMUEL RUTHERFORD (c. 1600–1661) – Rutherford graduated from Edinburgh in 1617 where he spent some years as a regent of Arts, but resigned because of a scandal in the College. Thereafter he took to the study of Theology. He became a minister in Galloway, but because of his refusal to conform to the Royal Will in religious ceremonies was banished for a period to Aberdeen. The reaction to the National Covenant brought Rutherford to the Principalship of St Mary’s College in 1647, a position he held until his death. He was on several occasions Rector of the University. His greatest literary work, *Lex Rex* (The Law is King), which he carries, defended the rights of the state against the crown. After the Restoration, he was evicted, and his book was publicly burnt at the gates of his college in 1661.

JOHN GRAHAM OF CLAVERHOUSE, 1st Viscount Dundee (1649–1689) – Graham graduated with an M.A. 17 from St. Salvator’s at the age of fourteen, in 1663. He became a soldier on the continent, was active in the suppression of the Covenant and, on his return, became a Privy Councillor, Provost of Dundee, and finally leader of the Stuart Party in Scotland on the Deposition of James VII. He raised the Royal Standard for the King on Dundee Law but was killed at the battle of Killiecrankie in his moment of victory in 1689.

ARCHBISHOP SHARP (1613–1679) – As a professor in St Mary’s and a regent in St Leonard’s, he encouraged Charles II to found a Chair in Hebrew in the College. A strict disciplinarian, he was sent by the Presbytery to plead with the King not to impose Episcopacy on Scotland, he betrayed their trust and returned as Archbishop of St Andrews. The Covenanters fully repaid his cruel persecution of them, when, led by David Hackston of Rathillet, nine highwaymen waylaid his coach on its way from Edinburgh to St Andrews on Magus Muir, and butchered him in the sight of his daughter Isabel. A stone pyramid marks the spot, while his tomb is in Holy Trinity Church.

THE '15 AND THE '45

ROBERTSON OF STRUAN (1670–1749) A St. Andrews student with a definite partiality towards the old noggin and la vie parisienne. This, however, didn’t stop him from taking part in the Jacobite Calcutta Cup matches of ’88, ’15 and ’45. A good type.

SIMON FRASER, THE MASTER OF LOVAT (1726–1782) – was another St. Andrews cap in the team of ’45. He interrupted his studies to represent his country, but the fact that he later became a general under George III may have disqualified him from a Further Education Grant. Simon went on to become the first Colonel of the 78th Highlanders, who fought with distinction under General Wolfe at Quebec and later became a member of the Parliament against which he had fought in his youth.



MARQUIS OF TULLIBARDINE (1689–1746) – Son of the 1st Duke of Atholl, Chancellor of the University, William Murray was a student here. One of the first to join the Chevalier in 1715, he had to flee from Sherri Muir in 1719, went into exile and was one of the seven who landed with Bonny Prince Charlie at Borodale in 1745. He had the honour of unfurling the standard at Glenfinnan and of reading a manifesto for James VIII, but was captured at Culloden and eventually died in the Tower of London.

REVOLUTION AND REFORM

GEORGE DEMPSTER OF DUNNICHEN (1732–1818) Dempster studied here, became a member of the Faculty of Advocates, and for 29 years served in the House of Commons. “Honest George” was one of the most popular men in British public life in the later 18th century; Scottish industry and agriculture owe him a great debt to his reforming energy and vision. His efforts as Provost of St Andrews are commemorated in the name “Dempster Terrace”. He did not, however, enter into any factious opposition to the ministry during the continuance of the first American war; but on its conclusion, he was strenuous in his endeavours to obtain an immediate reduction of the military establishment, and the abolition of sinecure places and pensions. It is also important to acknowledge his role in colonialism, as he was a director of the East India Company and thus contributed to the exploitation of indigenous labourers, and the disruption of Indian culture.

JEAN–PAUL MARAT (1743–1793) – One of the blood–stained revolutionaries of France. The University sold him a medical degree on the strength of his revolutionary research in amputation.

JAMES WILSON (1742–1798) – The St. Andrews lawyer who drafted the constitution of the United States of America. Remembered as a signatory to the Declaration of Independence, and Founding Father.

JOHN KNOX WITHERSPOON (1722–1794) – Born in East Lothian, Witherspoon was a supposed descendant of John Knox. He was a noted theologian of the eighteenth century. He was given an honorary Divinity doctorate from St Andrews in 1764 before travelling to New Jersey four years later, as principal of what would become Princeton University.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN (1706–1790) – A world–class polymath, Benjamin Franklin was responsible for the invention of the bifocal lens, and the lightning rod. As a prominent statesman and scholar, he was also a signatory on the American Constitution. He was a slave owner as a younger man, who went on to strongly denounce the institution of slavery before his death. Franklin spent several years in St Andrews on academic business, working with the Department of Chemistry. Whilst in the town he was renowned for flying a kite as he took relaxing walks up and down the West Sands, a place which he treasured and enjoyed spending time when not in a laboratory. Due to his contribution to St Andrew and indeed global academics, he was awarded a Doctor of Laws in February 1759 and the Freedom of the City in October of the same year. St Andrews also remembers this historical figure with a plaque on the railings outside of St Salvador’s Chapel, where the Procession begins.



18TH CENTURY SCHOLARSHIP

ROBERT FERGUSSON (1750–1774) – The forerunner of Burns, who thought so highly of his poetry that he had erected a memorial to him. University life left him with such a taste for dissipation that he died in a madhouse at the age of twenty-four.

ANDREW BELL (1753–1832) – The son of a wig maker, Andrew Bell was born in a house on the site of the Citizen Office, St Andrews. He matriculated in the United College in 1769 and graduated in 1773. After a spell in the tobacco trade in America, he returned to Scotland and took orders from the Church of England. On the advice of Dempster of Dunnichen he took passage to India where, at the Military Male Orphan Asylum, he devised the Madras or monitor-based system of education, a system that was taken up by many Church of England schools. A large part of his considerable fortune was used to erect Madras College and to endow both Madras College and Bell-Baxter School. He was buried in Westminster Abbey.

THOMAS CHALMERS (1780–1847) – An Anstruther man, was a professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of St. Andrews who became the first Moderator of the Free Church of Scotland. However, Chalmers' social experiment in Glasgow led to the deaths of many following the removal of financial aid for the poor, and his beliefs in slaves being responsible for their own freedom make him a character of many grave faults. Chalmers held many other inhumane views – such as those in support of Malthusian theories of overpopulation being responsible for public suffering.

19TH CENTURY STUDENTS

JOHN HONEY (c.1781–1814) – The student who went to the rescue of the “Janet” when she was wrecked in St. Andrews Bay. The annual Guadie – organised by the Kate Kennedy Club as well – commemorates this display of courage as students take torches and walk the pier.

ANDREW LANG (1844–1912) – Lang studied at St. Andrews, in the old St Leonard's Hall, from 1861 to 1863, and published the “St Leonard's Magazine”, whose entire contents he wrote himself. He was the first Gifford Lecturer and the author of a charming history of the Town and Gown. He moved to Oxford where he wrote *Almae Matres* in the longing for the “Little City grey and sere”, which now holds his dust. His main interest was in anthropology, but he also produced translations of Homer, collections of poetry, essays, fairy tales and writings on physical research.



ELIZABETH GARRETT ANDERSON (1836–1917) – She matriculated at St Andrews in 1862, the first woman to do so at any of the old and respectable Universities. However, this was speedily declared void by some reactionary members of staff who decided that, because it was not specially permitted for women to attend the University, her matriculation was invalid and illegal. She was later refused town admission to exams by the British Colleges of Surgeons and Physicians, and so took her M.D. at Paris in 1870. Becoming the first woman to qualify as a medical practitioner in Britain, she founded the London Medical School for Women in 1883 and remained there as Director until 1903. She also founded a hospital for women in Paddington, London. She was the first woman to be elected Mayor of an English town – Aldeburgh – in 1908.

ROBERT FULLER MURRAY (1863–1894) – The student poet of “The Scarlet Gown,” whose songs will preserve, for all posterity, the unique spirit of student life in St. Andrews.

JOHN PATRICK CRICHTON–STUART – Third Marquess of Bute (1847–1900) Having been made Mayor of Cardiff in 1891, he was elected Rector of the University the year after. He vigorously went about reforming the Rectorship of the University, restoring its powers to their greatest heights since the Middle Ages. He hoped to make St. Andrews a “complete” University by introducing law, medicine, arts and theology. The medical building in the University is named after him, most likely due to the rather large sums of money he donated for its construction.

ANDREW CARNEGIE (1835 – 1919) – A Scottish–American philanthropist, hailing from Dunfermline. Carnegie rose from humble origins to become the richest man in the world. He built the Carnegie Steel Company, and poured the wealth he generated into large–scale philanthropy, giving away 90 percent of his fortune to charities and universities.

BENEFACTORS OF THE UNIVERSITY

MARY ANNE BAXTER OF BALGAVIES (1801–1884) – Miss Baxter was the principal founder of the University College, Dundee in 1881. Her generosity brought to fruition the “Dundee Movement”, the feeling that felt that Dundee should not be left out of the spread of Higher Education in Britain. In 1953, the College was reconstituted as Queen’s College and finally, in 1967, it became the University of Dundee in its own right.



ACADEMIA AND RESEARCH

SIR DAVID BREWSTER (1781–1868) – He was the Principal of the United College (1838–1859), and was also Rector whilst at St Andrews. His main field of research was the optics of crystals and the design of optical instruments. Indeed, he is chiefly remembered today for his invention of the kaleidoscope. The University Physics department still owns a microscope that he designed. Within the physics world, he is best known for ‘Brewster’s Angle’. This is now central to the design of lasers, and modern students in photonics have scarcely improved on the data discovered by Sir David so many years ago. Today, St Andrews proudly boasts a world-leading optics research centre in continuation of Brewster’s ideas. In 1831 he and some others of like mind formed the British Association for the Advancement of Science ‘to remedy the depressed state of British science’. He has the distinction of being awarded all three principal medals of the Royal Society for his optical research, an achievement not repeated since.

PROFESSOR JOHN BURNET (1863–1928) – Born in Edinburgh in 1863, John Burnet was educated at the Royal High School, Edinburgh University and Balliol College Oxford. He gained a fellowship at Merton and taught for a short while at Harrow, before being appointed Professor of Greek at St Andrews in 1892. He remained a professor until 1926 and during this time published many books, including a complete edition of Plato, which today is still recognised as standard text. In 1927 Professor Burnet received an honorary LL. D from St Andrews. In the Procession, he wears the gown of the Dean of the Faculty of Arts, an office in which he served two separate terms.

SIR D’ARCY WENTWORTH THOMPSON (1860–1948) – D’Arcy Thompson was born in Edinburgh and was educated at Trinity College Cambridge. In 1884, at the age of 24, with ‘The Fertilisation of Flowers’ already published, and another book in the press, he was appointed to the chair of Biology at University College, Dundee. He held the position until 1917 when he became a professor of Natural History at St Andrews. At the time of his death, he had held these chairs for sixty-four years. He was the most genial of men, a majestic figure, with his long beard, and was a well-known sight in St Andrews for many years.

SIR FRANCIS IBIAM (1906 – 1995) – A Nigerian of Igbo background, he graduated from the University of St Andrews with a medical degree, going on to establish Abiriba hospital and superintend those at Itu and Uburu. He was appointed an OBE in 1949, and later knighted for his work as a medical missionary. During the Nigerian Civil War, Ibiham returned this knighthood and renounced his English name, Francis, to protest the British government’s support of the Nigerian government. From 1967, he is known by his name, Akanu Ibiham.

Sir James Black (1924–2010) – A Nobel Prize winner for his contribution to medicine in treating heart disease and stomach ulcers, Black won a scholarship to the University of St Andrews at the age of 15. He studied and later lectured at University College in Dundee before moving to the University of Malaya.





THE PRELUDE

| | |
|---|------------------|
| Saint Andrew | MAXWELL STROEMER |
| University Shield Bearer | CALLA MITCHELL |
| Supporter of the university shield bearer 1 | LIBE WARD |
| Supporter of the university shield bearer 2 | CECE WISHART |

THE EARLY CHURCH

| | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| St Regulus | CHRISTOPHER DOVE |
| Culdee Monk 1 | JACK BORTHWICK |
| Culdee Monk 2 | HENRY LOZINSKI |
| Queen Margaret | GABRIELLA WILKINSON |
| Attendant to Margaret | VEITCH |
| Shieldbearer of Margaret | CHLOE DABBS |
| Bannerbearer of Robert | FINLAY WHITTON |
| Bishop Robert | PAUL MCCARTHY |

THE WAR OF INDEPENDENCE

| | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Bishop Lamberton | FRANK QUJNAULT |
| Crossbearer of Lamberton | ANASTASIA LINK |
| Shieldbearer of Lamberton | TBC |
| Man-at-arms 1 | WILL WRIGHT |
| Sir Alexander Scrymgeour | MALEK SOUAID |
| King Robert the Bruce | TOM REGIS |
| Archbishop Stewart | FREDERICK STRANGE |
| Shieldbearer to Archbishop Stewart | TBC |
| Crossbearer to Archbishop Stewart | TBC |

THE FOUNDING OF THE UNIVERSITY

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| Bishop Wardlaw | BENEDICT SANTRY |
| Cross bearer to Wardlaw | VERONIKA TAMAS-KATZER |
| Shieldbearer to Wardlaw | HARRIET CHAPPELL |
| Pope Benedict XIII | IONA MITCHELL |
| Crossbearer to Benedict | CHARLOTTE BURG |
| Shieldbearer to Benedict | TBC |
| Papal Deacon 1 | ISABELLA STUART |
| Papal Deacon 2 | BEA NINHAM |
| Henry Ogilvy | CALUM BUTLER |
| King James I | OSCAR PRINGLE |
| Page to James I | CALLUM |
| Shieldbearer to James I | PETER NAPIER |

THE FOUNDERS OF THE COLLEGES

| | |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| Lawrence of Lindores | HENRY MOULD |
| Prior John Hepburn | AVERY PUSEY |
| Shieldbearer to Hepburn | TBC |
| Crossbearer to Hepburn | TBC |

SCOTTISH POETS

| | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| William Dunbar | ADELAIDE CROSBY |
| Gavin Douglas | LINUS GRIECO |
| Sir David Lindsay | GRAEME SCOTT |

MARTYRS OF THE KIRK

| | |
|------------------|-------------------------|
| Patrick Hamilton | LIA DA GIAU |
| George Wishart | HUSBAND OF LAURA VEITCH |
| Pavel Kravař | BENJAMIN HORT |

FOUNDERS OF ST MARY'S COLLEGE

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Archbishop Beaton | HARRY RODGERS |
| Crossbearer to Archbishop Beaton | SOPHIA WALKER |
| Shieldbearer to Archbishop Beaton | CLARA TIPPER |
| Archbishop Hamilton | IAN HAMILTON |
| Crossbearer to Hamilton | JANINE JAFAR |
| Shield bearer to Hamilton | GUENDALINA SPIGARELLI |
| Cardinal Beaton | ARCHIE HUGH MCDIARMID |
| Hatbearer to Cardinal Beaton | TBC |
| Train Bearer to Cardinal Beaton | ELSPETH MCDIARMID |
| Shieldbearer to Cardinal Beaton | A. M. MCDIARMID |

THE REFORMATION

| | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| John Knox | GRAEME BEEBEE |
| George Buchanan | SOPHIA WALKER |
| Andrew Melville | VENDELA ANGERLÖV |

CROWN AND COURTIER

| | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|
| Mary de Guise | ALMA RYAN-SCHREIBER |
| Shieldbearer to Mary de Guise | OCTAVIA COMERFORD |
| Mary Queen of Scots | AMBER HARCUS |
| Attendant to Mary | SARAH'S CHILD |
| Shieldbearer to Queen Mary | SOPHIA PEDDER |
| Guardsman of Queen Mary 1 | JACK JONES |
| Guardsman of Queen Mary 2 | JAMIE INNES |
| Mary Beaton | GIGI GLOVER |
| Mary Seaton | BRYNN HANSON |
| Mary Fleming | ROSE BARKLE |
| Mary Livingstone | LOUISA LINDSLEY |
| David Rizzio | RUFUS BYRNE-HILL |
| King James VI | ARCHIE STIRLING |
| Shieldbearer to King James VI | RIYA NARAIN |
| Marquess of Montrose | THEODORE ROECH |
| Ensign to Montrose | HANNAN ANJARWALLA |
| Drummer to Montrose | TBC |
| Sir Charles Erskine | MARLINDE ANDERSSON |
| James Crichton | AOIFE REID |
| King Charles II | SARAH KHNEYSER |

EARLY SCIENTISTS

| | |
|------------------|--------------|
| John Napier | COCO ALLEN |
| Sir Robert Moray | WARD CAMMACK |
| James Gregory | MEL GILLARDO |

THE NATIONAL COVENANT

| | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Alexander Henderson | ELLINOR CEDERSTRÖM PALLIOTTO |
| Samuel Rutherford | AMELIA STOKELD |
| Graham of Claverhouse | JACK DETWHILER |
| Shieldbearer to Claverhouse | TBC |



| | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|
| Archbishop Sharp | LUCY SHURMAN |
| Isabel Sharp | SALMA BENCHERIF |
| Groom to Sharp | MILUN HAGGIPAVLOU |
| Murderer 1, David Hackston | ARCHIE WALKER |
| Murderer 2, James Balfour | LUCAS TANNER |
| Murderer 3, William McKean | JAMIE WALKER |

THE '15 & THE '45

| | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| Highlander Piper | SACHA MURRAY THREIPLAND |
| Robertson of Struan | EMMA HUDSON |
| Lord Lovat | ANGUS CURRIE |
| Marquess of Tullibardine | EMMA ANDERSSON |

REVOLUTION & REFORM

| | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| George Dempster | CALLUM MACLEOD |
| Jean–Paul Marat | ESTHER DAVID–DELEPLANQUE |
| Shield of William & Mary | EDDIE WIDDERBERG |
| Grand Union Flag | LYDIA VIZZA |
| James Wilson | KATIE ANNICELLI |
| Dr John Knox Witherspoon | KATE SAUTTER |
| Benjamin Franklin | WILLIAM DASHE |

18TH-CENTURY SCHOLARSHIP

| | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| Robert Fergusson | SHAW LAIRD |
| Andrew Bell | BELLA RAMON |
| Page to Bell | SON OF LAURA VEITCH |
| Thomas Chalmers | MATHILDA SINGER |

19TH-CENTURY STUDENTS

| | |
|----------------------|------------------|
| John Honey | ALFIE GARDNER |
| Andrew Lang | SOPHIE WILLIS |
| Elizabeth G Anderson | HENRIETTA EVETTS |
| R F Murray | ALICE CHAPMAN |

BENEFACTORS OF THE UNIVERSITY

| | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| Mary Anne Baxter | MARGARET DREDGE |
| Shieldbearer to Baxter | NICOLE ENTIN |
| Marquess of Bute | SERENA MUNDY |
| Shieldbearer to Bute | GABRIELLE HILL–SMITH |
| Andrew Carnegie | ARNOLD ENGEL |

ACADEMIA

| | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| Sir David Brewster | PIETRO BARBINI |
| Professor John Burnett | ELLA SMITH |
| Sir D'arcy Thompson | PROFESSOR THOMAS MEAGHER |
| Sir Francis Ibiam | TBC |
| Sir James Black | LUKE PLAYER |

FAMOUS GOLFERS

| | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| Allan Robertson | FINLAY WATSON |
| Tom Morris | LUIS WAHL |
| David Anderson | MICHAEL CHOONG |
| Tom Morris Jr | LORENZO BOKER |
| Robert Tyre Jones | ALEXANDER REID |
| Arnold Palmer | TOM COATES |

PROMINENT CITIZENS

| | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| Shield of St. Andrews | MARIA NOEMI FOGLIA |
| Sir Hugh Playfair | STEPHANIE LUSSER |
| Dr John Adamson | LUNA MARLEN ORTIZ MERZWEILER |
| Joan Clark | SHEILA KINNINMONTH |
| Dame Louisa Lumsden | MABEL PICKERING |
| Jozef Kosacki | TBC |
| A B Patterson | REILLY MAY |

THE OPENING OF THE YOUNGER HALL

| | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| Earl Haig | HARRY VYVYAN ROBINSON |
| Shieldbearer to Haig | VIOLET BICHO |
| Sir James Irvine | ROBIN EVETTS |
| Shieldbearer to Irvine | SEBASTIEN CHESSE |
| Duchess of York | BESS RHODES |

LORD RECTORS OF THE UNIVERSITY

| | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Shield of the Students Assoc. | JUAN PABLO RODRIGUEZ |
| Fridtjof Nansen | EMILIA WOOD |
| John Stuart Mill | VICTORIA MARTIN VENETI |
| Sir James Barrie | MUBA MIRZAEVA |
| Rudyard Kipling | FELIX BILODEAU–BOISVERT |
| Frank Muir | ISOBEL GIMOUR |
| John Cleese | EMMA PORTER |

IN MEMORIAM

| | |
|---|------------------------------|
| Lieutenant Joseph Duthie | TABITHA MARSTON |
| THE EQUIPAGE OF THE LADY KATHARINE | |
| Drum Corps x 3 | O. COOPER, M. ZHANG, M. WEST |
| Kate's Herald | BRETT BORTHWICK |
| Shieldbearer to Kennedy | AULINA ROZÉ |
| Eight Shield Bearers | EIGHT BEJANTS |
| Bishop James Kennedy | THEO VERDEN |
| The Lady Katherine | BEJANT |
| Kate's Footman | ADAM FOTHERINGHAM |
| Kate's Page | FIONA'S DAUGHTER ELENA |
| The Kate Kennedy Club Gonfalon | LMA MEMBER |
| Kate's Jester | TBC |



MAYBE YOU'LL BE IN THE PROCESSION TOO!

Alma Ryan-Schreiber – Club Bard

Maybe you've translated Virgil's Aeneid into Scots
or someday you'll execute murderous plots.
You could have created the kaleidoscope,
or saved a shipwreck while tied with a rope

Maybe you'll win a Nobel prize
or one day meet a tragic demise
You could ride your horse down through the pews
Maybe you'll be in the procession too!

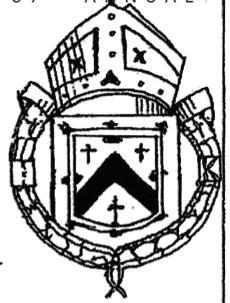
Maybe you'll represent the beginning of spring
Or even be known for a romantic fling,
You could fight for the religion you believe to be
true
or have planted a tree that grew and grew.

Maybe you'll die from grief and heartbreak,
or one day you could be burned at the stake,
You could save the town from plague and flu
Maybe you'll be in the procession too!

Maybe you'll shoot arrows over the tower,
Or be bestowed with majestic power
You could join the military and learn how to fight
or make men so mad, they throw hats with might.

Today we honour the town we hold dear
And celebrate the history that occurred here.
Go live your life, there's so much to do
And who knows,
Maybe you'll be in the procession too!





The Cathedral

North Castle Street

Starting Point and Finish

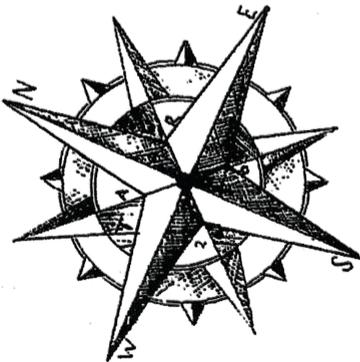
The Stores

South Street

Market Street

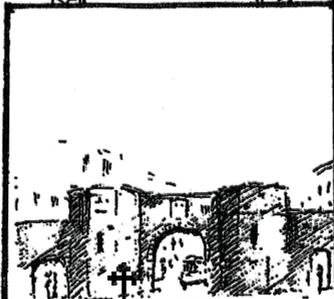
Murray Park

North Street



West Port

St. Salvatore's Tower



FAMOUS GOLFERS

ALLAN ROBERTSON (1815–1859) – Acknowledged as one of the first professional golfers in the town, if not in Scotland, Allan was nationally acclaimed as “The Championship Golfer” in the 1840s and 50s, when he was never beaten. Robertson was the first man to break eighty on the Old Course in 1858, a colossal achievement at the time. In 1860 the members of the Prestwick Golf Club threw out a challenge to see who could take up his mantle as champion – and the Open Championship was born.

TOM MORRIS (1821 – 1908) – and David “Daw” Anderson (1821–1901) – Playing at the above-mentioned Open Championship was Old Tom Morris, and lost out to Willie Park by one stroke. He became the 23rd champion in 1861 and 1862 and again on two subsequent occasions, but he was eventually surpassed by his son Tom. Greenkeeper at St Andrews from 1863 to 1903, Morris kept the links in the premier position among British golf courses. It was said of him, “Never could there be met with a more perfect specimen of what is called ‘Nature’s Gentlemen’”. He is accompanied by his trusty caddie David “Daw” Anderson. “Daw” carries seven clubs that were used in the eighteen forties and fifties – a play club, long spoon, short spoon, baffle, cleek, rutting iron and putter.

TOM MORRIS JR. (1851–1875) – Were it not for his untimely death on Christmas day in 1875 aged twenty-four, young Tom would surely have become the record Open winner of all time, having won four Opens in a row. On his third consecutive win in 1870, he won by twelve shots. Father and son were the winner and runner-up in 1869. His sad demise is one of the most dramatic stories in golf. After one year of marriage, his wife died along with his stillborn son. Tommy’s grief was insurmountable and within three months he too was dead. Late on in life old Tom Morris said, “People say Tommy died of a broken heart, but if that was true, I wouldn’t be here either”.

ROBERT TYRE JONES, JR. (1902–1972) – Born in Atlanta in 1902, the son of a lawyer, Bobby Jones first wielded a golf club when he was six years old as he followed his parents around a local course. He was too shy to take lessons, but a natural mimic, so he copied the lazy swing of the club professional, an immigrant Scot of much wisdom, but few words. Soon Bobby was playing as well as the best.

ARNOLD PALMER (1929–2016) – Arnold Palmer, nicknamed ‘the King’, is considered one of the greatest players in the history of golf. He is widely credited with popularising and commercialising the sport around the world. His appearance at the 1960 British Open in St Andrews helped to keep Europe on the map in an increasingly Americanized world tour. After his death in 2016, he was added to the procession for his links to the town and his services to golf in general.



PROMINENT CITIZENS

SIR HUGH LYON PLAYFAIR (1786–1861) – He was, for a short time, a student at St Andrews University, where his father was Principal. Playfair served in the East India Company’s artillery office, in his efforts within the Company’s Army, Playfair oversaw the colonial siege of Nalapani. On leave, he visited St Helena where he met Napoleon. In 1834 he retired from active service and returned to St Andrews. As Chief Magistrate, and later as Provost, he expended great energy reversing the trend of decay in the town, and the town became an attractive holiday resort. Playfair Terrace is named after him in recognition of his work.

DR JOHN ADAMSON (1808–1870) – Dr John Adamson was the Medical Officer of St Andrews in 1848 – the year the plague struck the town. The plague lasted a year and claimed the lives of some 400 people; Adamson was awarded a token payment of £21 for his night and day services to the town during the period. In his lifetime, he was responsible for founding the Cottage Hospital, whilst pioneering the use of photography, taking what was probably the first camera portrait in Britain – a study of his wife in front of Queen Mary’s House. Ironically, Adamson died in 1870 from blood poisoning caused by a scratch while attending to a patient when he was on holiday in the Highlands.

JOAN CLARK (C. 1850–1927) – Joan was a familiar figure in St Andrews, spending her entire life in the town as a part of the local fishing community. Based in her tiny cottage on South Castle St, an area of town then widely known as the “Ladyhead”, Joan worked hard six days a week not only repairing lines, nets and creels for the fishing boats of the harbour but also preparing and selling the fresh catch to the old town’s housewives, seldom without her wooden hand-cart and never without her distinctive fisherwoman’s garb, the traditional outfit she favoured until the end of her days. Known for her ready wit and cosy home, Joan married Henry Clark and had one son, also Henry, who became a golf club maker.

DAME LOUISA LUMSDEN (1840–1935) – After attending private schools in London and Brussels, Louisa Innes Lumsden continued her education at Girton College, Cambridge. There she passed with honours in the classical Tripos in 1873. She stayed at Girton for a further two years as a classics tutor. Subsequently, she spent a year as classics mistress at Cheltenham Ladies College before being invited to become the first headmistress of St Leonard’s School, a post that she took when the new school opened in the autumn of 1877 at the foot of Queens Gardens. It was not until 1895 that she was invited to become the warden of University Hall, a residence created for female students. In 1911 she was awarded an LL.D by the University and a national honour was bestowed upon her when she was created Dame Commander of the British Empire in 1925 in recognition of her services to education. It is certainly fitting that the extension to University Hall should be named ‘Lumsden Wing’ in honour of the residence’s first warden.



JÓSEF KOSACKI (1909–1990) – This Polish professor, engineer and inventor served in St Andrews as part of the Polish resistance during the Second World War. He is best known for his invention of the Mine Detector in 1941 which was adopted by the British army, being used for the first time at El Alamein in 1942 and the last time during the Gulf War fifty years later. Following the war, he returned to Poland becoming chair of the Institute for Nuclear Research and a professor at the Military Technology Academy in Warsaw. He was buried in 1990 with full military honours.

ALEXANDER B. PATERSON (1907–1989) – When A.B. Paterson died in 1989, the *Courier* and the *Citizen* wrote: “the end of an era in the annals of the town, for he was without doubt, the St Andrews citizen of the twentieth century.” As a journalist for 60 years, he never considered it a creative art, nor even just a form of gainful employment, but as a mission – a service to the community. He was the founder of the Byre Theatre in 1933 and ran it single-handedly. He was awarded the Order of the British Empire in 1958 for his services to the theatre. In 1971, the University presented an honorary MA to him. There was hardly an aspect of community life in which Paterson had not been actively involved.

THE OPENING OF YOUNGER HALL

FIELD MARSHAL DOUGLAS HAIG, 1ST EARL HAIG (1861 – 1928) – Earl Haig was born a patriotic Scot and a member of a Fife family. He spent his early days in the St Andrews area; before going on to Clifton, and then Oxford. He then joined the 7th Hussars in 1885 and was made Commander in Chief of the British Army in France in 1915 leading the army in some of the bloodiest battles of the First World War. He achieved victory, but his legacy was much criticised for the loss of life suffered in the battles he led. His first honour from the University came in 1916 when elected Rector, although he did not come to St Andrews to be installed until 1919. In 1921, Haig was asked to fill the vacant post of Chancellor, and his reply was concise – “I’ll accept anything that will take me back to St Andrews”. He was installed on the same day as J.M. Barrie was installed as Rector, due to his characteristic desire to limit unnecessary financial expense. He was the 30th Chancellor of the University. In the Procession, he wears a Field Marshall’s Uniform, with a replica of his Chancellor’s robe.

SIR JAMES COLQUHOUN IRVINE (1877–1952) – Hailed by his contemporaries at the University as “Little less than its second founder,” Irvine held the office of Principal here for 32 years, from 1920 until his death. During his tenure, Parliament Hall, the University Library and St. Leonard’s Chapel were all restored. He revived the residential character of St Andrews with the building of St Salvator’s, and he led the revival of the Kate Kennedy procession in 1926.



ELIZABETH, DUCHESS OF YORK (1900 – 2002) – Later the Queen of England, as the wife of King George VI, and the Queen Mother, she opened Younger Hall in 1929.

LORD RECTORS OF THE UNIVERSITY

FRIDTJOF NANSEN (1861–1930) – Born near Oslo, Norway, Nansen entered the University of Oslo in 1881 reading zoology. His athletic ability, scientific interest and yearning for adventure resulted in him leading a polar expedition in 1895, getting closer to the North Pole than anyone previously. The resulting prominence within society allowed him to urge Norway in 1905 to seek independence from Sweden. After this success, he became his country's minister to Great Britain until 1908. He was awarded a Nobel Prize for his work with the League of Nations on behalf of Greek refugees, the winnings of which he devoted to their relief. Nansen became Rector in 1926 where he continued his principle qualities of the spirit of adventure, courage and self-reliance.

JOHN STUART MILL (1806–1873) – Born in Pentonville, London, he was a precocious child learning the Greek alphabet at the age of 3. He was educated at home and by the age of twelve had become accomplished in algebra, Latin, Greek and history. At the age of 21, he suffered a nervous breakdown from which he never fully recovered. Renowned as a liberal philosopher, he was an MP from 1865 to 1868 and a well-regarded journalist. He was installed as Rector in 1865, giving the longest Rectorial Address– nearly three hours. Often regarded as an arrogant and shy man, he refused to walk through the Pends for fear they might collapse; he is regularly thought of as having ideas ahead of his time, such as Irish home rule and votes for women. He died in 1873 and is buried in Avignon.



SIR JAMES MATTHEW BARRIE (BART.) (1860–1937) – Son of a humble 25 weaver in Kirriemuir, the ninth of ten children, he began writing in 1885 as a freelance journalist. By 1904 he had risen to a position of great acclaim having written *Peter Pan* as a play. He was elected Rector in 1919 in the first contested election since the installation of the Marquess of Bute in 1892. On the 3rd of May 1922, the anniversary of the murder of Archbishop Sharp, Barrie gave his seminal rectorial address, ‘Courage’. It was this speech that indirectly led to the re-establishment of the annual Procession and the Kate Kennedy Club. Listening to Barrie’s speech, Donald Kennedy (a descendant of Bishop James Kennedy), with the help of James Doak who read the speech after its publication, approached Principal Sir James Irvine with the idea of reforming the Procession. It is this format in which the Procession still survives to this day. In this way, the Procession that took place in 1926 paid honour to St Andrews rather than discrediting it as it had done in the 1880s.

JOSEPH RUDYARD KIPLING (1865–1936) – the Nobel Prize-winning author of *The Jungle Book*, *Kim* and *Stalky and Co.* was elected Rector in 1922. He started his career in India as assistant editor of the *Civil and Military Gazette*. It was on the sub-continent that he set many of his tales, be they close observations of day-to-day military life, or the enchanting children’s tales that are still appreciated today. It cannot be ignored that his works are also a product of their time and his views – the good must go with the bad. In 1899, he wrote ‘*The White Man’s Burden*’ in support of US colonisation of the Philippines. A popular writer, exposed to blazes of publicity when he returned to Britain, it could be said that Kipling was the first of the media rectors who are now synonymous with St Andrews. In 1916, Robert Bridges described him as “the greatest living genius that we have”.



FRANK MUIR (1920–1998) – Elected Rector in November 1976. During his time as Rector, he gave generously to the University. His gifts included a humorous essay prize, still awarded today, on which the subject must be an aspect of University life. In addition, he set up a Rector’s fund to aid students through financial hardship and also to promote student welfare. He also provided a gown for his Assessor on Court. He received an LLD from the University in 1978, one of the rare occasions when this has been conferred on a Rector whilst still in office. Undoubtedly this was given for his services to the University and the students, to whom he made himself available in an unprecedented way. A particularly intelligent man who, by the sheer ill fortune of bad timing, had no qualifications to his name, he relished the opportunity to be associated with St Andrews. When reporting on his address, the then University newspaper *Aien* dubbed him “the hardest working Rector in St Andrews’ history” – a justified title. In the Procession, he wears a pink bow tie, donated by his wife following his death.

JOHN MARWOOD OTTO CLEESE (1939) – John Cleese was one of the finest Rectors of recent times. He was educated at Clifton College and went on to Downing College, Cambridge. He started to tell jokes professionally in 1963– best known for his part in the groundbreaking Monty Python’s *Flying Circus*. His rectorial address was ‘On Cowardice’ – an interesting reversal on J.M. Barrie’s famous ‘Courage’ address. Cleese was the first Rector to appoint a student to the position of Rector’s Assessor– a move that finally let undergraduates have some power on Court. It is primarily for this reason that he is honoured in the Procession. In the Procession, he is dressed as the man from the Ministry of Silly Walks.

IN MEMORIAM

JOSEPH ALISTAIR DUTHIE (1917–1941) – ‘Joe’ as he was known to all at St Andrews “from the Principal to Marie the chipper” was born in Dumfries and attended Inverness Academy, where he gained numerous honours in both sporting and academic life. He graduated in 1939 with first–class honours in Classics. Joe joined the Queen’s Own Cameron Highlanders in 1940. He wears the uniform of the second lieutenant of this regiment. Sadly, he was one of the first men from St Andrews to be killed in the Second World War – on the 4th of December 1941, at the Bir El Gubi. And so Joseph Duthie has been included in the Procession as a tribute to the many St Andrews students who lost their lives in the Second World War.



THE EQUIPAGE OF THE LADY KATHARINE

The open 19th Century landau in which the Lady Katharine appears is announced by the military bugle of Kate's Herald. This figure wears a tabard on which the heraldic arms of the Kennedy family are embroidered; the flag on his bugle shows the same motif. This is followed by the shield-bearer of her uncle, Bishop James Kennedy, displaying the Kennedy arms – three black crosslets fitched and a red chevron, all within a red tressure flory and counter flory, on a silver ground. Kate's footman, and the page in blue and white livery, ride on the coach with her. Eight shields of the Town and University are carried beside the carriage by 8 of the 9 Bejant Club members acting as bearers.

THE SIX SHIELDS OF THE UNIVERSITY:

ST JOHN'S COLLEGE – a red eagle displayed with the motto *In Principio* within an orgel of red roses all on a silver ground.

ST SALVATOR'S COLLEGE – a gold orb on a red ground.

ST MARY'S COLLEGE – Pale; dexter the arms of the Beaton's, sinister of Archbishop Hamilton with a centrally open book – symbolising learning – and a silver *Fleurs-de-lys* on a purple ground – in the colour of Divinity.

ST LEONARD'S COLLEGE – chevrony; black and red rose, with lions in support on silver, over which the gure of St Leonard.

THE UNITED COLLEGE – per pale; dexter the arms of St Salvator's sinister those of St Leonard's.

MADRAS COLLEGE – three silver bells and a chevron on a blue ground.

UNIVERSITY OF DUNDEE – a gold crown on a red chief surmounts per saltire blue and silver.

ROYAL BURGH OF ST ANDREWS – per pale; dexter St Andrews as a martyr, sinister oak tree and gold nuts and a grey boar.

KATE'S JESTER – As for this funny fellow, in his red, yellow and black fool's motley, who knows where he may be? He's loaded with sweeties, so if you can find him, tell him a joke.

BISHOP JAMES KENNEDY (c.1408–1465) – Kennedy studied at St Andrews until 1430 when royal displeasure forced him to leave and continue his studies at Louvain. When the political situation had improved, Kennedy returned to St Andrews and became Bishop in 1440. As Bishop-Chancellor of the University, he showed himself to be an able and shrewd administrator. In 1450, to strengthen St Andrews against the pull of its ancient academic rival, the University of Paris, Kennedy founded St Salvator's College as a focus of university life. A scion of the royal house and described as “the most distinguished Scotsman of his age”, Kennedy enjoyed great prestige in national and church affairs and was a member of the King's Council (effectively the Supreme Court of Law). In legend, the uncle of Lady Katharine, Bishop Kennedy is buried in his college Chapel.

THE LADY KATHERINE







FABRIC & IDENTITY

Lucy Shurman – Keeper of the Costumes

One of the highlights of the annual Kate Kennedy Spring Procession is, without doubt, the spectacular costumes worn by the characters. One that particularly comes to mind is the full regalia that Pope Benedict XIII wears, accompanied by his Papal Deacons and, of course, his Papal Parasol. However, as the ever so helpful, Mark Dennis, has reminded me time and again, we choose a character, not a costume (this isn't FS!). Instead, I find the importance of the Procession lies in its role in helping to shape St. Andrews' identity, rather than simply showing off the dazzling costumes.

Unlike many other events in the town, the Procession encompasses the whole community. Whilst this was not always the case, today there is a part for everyone, whether a drummer, child, or spectator. The event reaffirms the local identity of the town through the 'Three Streets', inspiring communal pride in celebrating the town's history – an important factor in a town of constant social change, due to the ever-changing composition of the student body.

The Procession provides a snapshot into the history of the town, offering insights into its contributions to the fields of education, golf, religion, gender movements, costume history, the Scottish monarchy, and a myriad of others. The Procession also commemorates more than St Andrews' local history – it shows the small town's extensive impact on the history of Scotland and Britain as a whole. This intertwined history is represented by characters such as Robert the Bruce, who is unmissable in full

chainmail and on horseback.

A huge thank you must go to Mark Dennis; his assistance, and somehow unwavering patience with our many mistakes and questions, was integral as ever. He has shared his unrivalled heraldic knowledge with us, generously opened his home (and fridge) to the club members and, by seemingly impossible means, sourced historically accurate costumes from places such as far-flung auctions and Disney's Pirates of the Caribbean shop. Wendy Quinault has also been a great help in organising this year's Procession; her dedication to helping by sitting with us for hours on end in the freezing Coach-house was especially appreciated. A special mention must also go out to the wonderfully talented seamstress, Joan Reid. Her assistance with the costumes themselves has been vital. Another thank-you goes to Martin Passmore, for being the maestro of finding anything required in the Coach-house. A final thank-you is to the amazing Emma Andersson (my Pro-Keeper) for always having my back, and picking up the slack – I can't wait to see, and be a part of, the Procession that you run next year.

The Procession today would not have been possible without the months of work and support from townspeople, students, trust members and club members alike. It has been such an honour to be part of making this special tradition live for the 97th time, I hope it was a joy to spectate and partake in. I am sure that the 98th Procession will continue this wonderful and entertaining tradition with as much passion and





CARRIAGES OF HISTORY

Lucas Tanner – The Keeper of the Coaches

Of all the spectacles of this fine Procession, there is perhaps none, in my humble opinion, more stirring and gobsmackingly impressive as the sight of the two horse-drawn carriages parading along the cobbles of this old town. To hear the clippety-clop of hooves echoing off the old stone buildings and around the corners of our Procession route, one cannot help but be transported back to another age, a bygone era, where such percussive harmonies provided the rhythm of daily life here. In contrast to today's age of eerily silent electric vehicles or, conversely, the overwhelming clamour of the combustion engine, I speculate there is no greater feature of this display in its ability to evoke historical murmurings of old and capture truly what life used to be like for many hundreds, perhaps thousands, of years in this place when 'horsepower' really did mean horsepower.

The first carries Archbishop Sharp, and his daughter Isabel, commemorating that fateful journey they took in early May 1679 when the cleric was slain on Magus Muir for his 'having betrayed the Church as Judas'. Keep an eye out for the dramatic murder itself, where Covenanters David Hackston of Rathillet, James Balfour of Kinloch and William McKean of Argyle ambush the travelling party, showing no regard for the innocent girl and footman trapped in the crossfire. A position opposite Younger Hall or Holy Trinity Church, where indeed the late Archbishop is buried, should provide you with a good vantage point to watch the action unfold. This enclosed coach is beautifully liveried in red and blue with gold trimmings and bears Sharp's coat of arms as Archbishop, a combination of the Saltire of St Andrews and two black crosslets and a mullet (star)

divided by an azure fess (horizontal band). Atop sits his resplendent ecclesiastical mitre.

The star of the show is the equipage of the Lady Katherine, bearing our noble and virtuous eponym, Kate Kennedy, accompanied by her uncle, Bishop James Kennedy, founder of the College of the Holy Saviour and the diocese of St Andrews' last bishop. The elegant 19th-century carriage, of the Landau style marked by its soft, convertible roof and 'vis-à-vis' seating arrangement, whereby passengers can sit facing one another, is undoubtedly the unsung heroine of the Procession. As all good carriages must, she has a name: Victoria. The black bodywork serves to accentuate the vibrancy of the rich yellow wheel spokes and yoke that are adorned with daffodils to symbolise the end of Winter, the joyful coming of Spring and the spirit of hope, rebirth, and renewal that this our Procession seeks to celebrate. I have always felt that, without Victoria, there is no splendid equipage. The Lady Kate's carriage plays its supporting but integral role in magnifying the beauty and grace of this mystical 15th-century figure that St Andrews has celebrated in this form since 1926.

I hope this homage to the coaches serves to capture your imagination as you watch them proudly pass by in all their majesty. In my final year at St Andrews, it has been my honour to be their steward, and many an evening has been spent peacefully cleaning their panels and polishing their fittings, providing the care and affection that these precious characters deserve. I wish you all and your families a most enjoyable day and thank you for supporting this wonderful Procession.





ON GOLF

Adam Fotheringham – Vice President

Since the last edition of the *College Echoes*, the world of golf both within and outside of St. Andrews has greatly shifted. The summer of 2022 saw the 150th Open Championship held on the Old Course at St. Andrews. The origin of the Open Championship remains intertwined with the lives of many of our Processional characters. Allan Robertson (1815–1859), operated as the links greenkeeper, and was the first man to break 80 on the Old Course. Following his death in 1859, the members of Prestwick began a competition for the ‘Champion Golfer’ – the Open Championship.

Other Processional Characters have too won this event. Old Tom Morris – Robertson’s apprentice – won the event in 1861, 1862, 1864 and 1867. Supported by his caddy David ‘Daw’ Anderson, Old Tom is still seen as one of the greatest golfers of all time. His son, Young Tom Morris won an incredible four consecutive open championships before tragically dying of a ‘broken heart’ following the death of his wife.

This year’s Open Championship was different to any other. The Open became a battlefield for the traditional PGA Tour to face its new rival, the Saudi-backed LIV Golf tour. Indeed, the eventual 150th Champion Cameron Smith has joined LIV. The revolutionary LIV tour has had many critics, with people citing its team format and morally dubious financial backing as detractions from its legitimacy as a rival tour.

Golf as a sport is steeped in tradition – but we must not forget its evolutionary past. In 1754, the course comprised of 12 holes, 10 of which were played twice.

In 1764, the captain of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club (formed 14th May 1754) decreed that a round should consist of only 18 holes, sculpting the way golf is played today. When WM Clair decided this, he too was going against centuries of History. Golf in St. Andrews can be traced back to 1400 AD. Despite its banning in 1452 by King James II, the sport remained popular until the bans were lifted in 1502. The ban was lifted by King James IV – an avid golfer who purchased golf clubs in Falkland in 1504. In 1764 then, WM Clair chose to defy tradition and revolutionise the sport, defying centuries of Royal Tradition to form the sport we love today.

The Procession is progressing year after year – just as Golf is progressing. Not for one moment am I suggesting that LIV Golf will become the prominent professional tour. Far from it – I believe the appetite for tradition, competition, and the preservation of the ‘cut’ will ensure that the PGA Tour remains the predominant tour. But the very existence of LIV Golf as a disrupter in the Golf Industry has benefited PGA Tour players too. John Rahm, the current world number 5 and PGA Tour enthusiast claims that PGA players should be thankful for the existence of LIV Golf, as it has allowed for drastic changes on the PGA Tour.

The Kate Kennedy Club, like the game of Golf, prides itself on the preservation of tradition. Golf will always champion its history, as will this club and the Procession. But between LIV and WM Clair, golf will eventually end up in a better place as a sport. The Club and the Procession can learn many things from the great game. But most importantly perhaps, the History of Golf teaches us the beauty of an amalgamation of tradition preservation married with a keen eye to the future. Like the game of golf, I hope the Procession can defend its tradition whilst embracing new, exciting, and vibrant ideas to bring the best possible experience. The game and the Procession must understand its roots but continue to adapt, in order to





IN MEMORY OF IAN GRANT – 1951-2022

The Trustees of the Kate Kennedy Trust

The Trustees of the Kate Kennedy Trust and members of the Club were saddened to learn of the death of Ian Grant in October 2022. Ian was a man of many parts, but it was for his skill as a joiner and as the acknowledged last working wheelwright in Scotland that we will remember him. Ian built and repaired horse-drawn vehicles of all kinds, and in 2013 thoroughly renovated our nineteenth-century Brougham, or travelling chariot as it is sometimes termed, used as Archbishop Sharp's coach in the Procession since 1926. Ian also cared for the Victoria used by Kate, and each year greased both coaches' wheels and ensured they were in pristine condition for the Procession. When Joan Clark, the last St Andrews fishwife to sell her fish from a hand cart was introduced into the

Procession in 2014, Ian built her cart from scratch, including the wheels, using only two old photographs as inspiration. Ian's positive, unassuming and humorous approach to his work belied his great skill, and we acknowledge him as a significant contributor to the quality and authenticity of the Procession. We were fortunate indeed to have Ian's accomplished services, and we offer his family our sincere condolences on his loss.

Ian Grant

Ian in his workshop at Callange, near Pitscottie while constructing Joan Clark's hand-cart in 2014





ODE TO THE LADY KATHARINE, 1959

Neil S Hooper, 1959, Kate's Bard

Owre your uncle's brig o' Gair,
 Roon the shore whaur sea—birds mew,
 Run wi' life, oor lady fair —
For days o' life they are but few:
 Come, kiss the bishop's aging haun',
 Fresh by the patriarch's side,
 Admire his college—bigging graun',
 See, how the gates are opened wide,
 For you, this day.

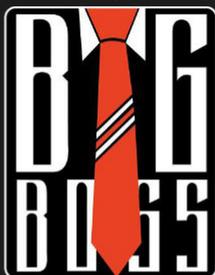
For you, this day, immortal Kate
 Thoosands o' late born bodies wait —
 Like yon first day they keek and cry
 A bonnie flo'er— *Yet shall it wither—*
 Whaur are ye gaun, Kate?
 Whither, this day?

E'en glentnan e'en shall glaze in death, The hert
 that's fu' shall rest fu' cauld,
 Yirdit wi' kings' and lassies' banes;
Ochone,
 The kirk—yaird's howe kißt—stanes,
Ochone,
 The carvel's wake in a skeerie sea.

—Och, I shall live in the minds o' those
 That keek and cry 'a bonnie flo'er';
 Ilk year brings back the bluid—red rose —
 When the bell rings oot frae my uncle's to'er,
 While gouns are red and men are young
 The clay can keep its yirdit banes —
 For wha is deid wha's name is sung
 Wha's memory haunts thai ancient stanes
 On this, my day?
 True, Kate —
 But whaur are ye gaun?



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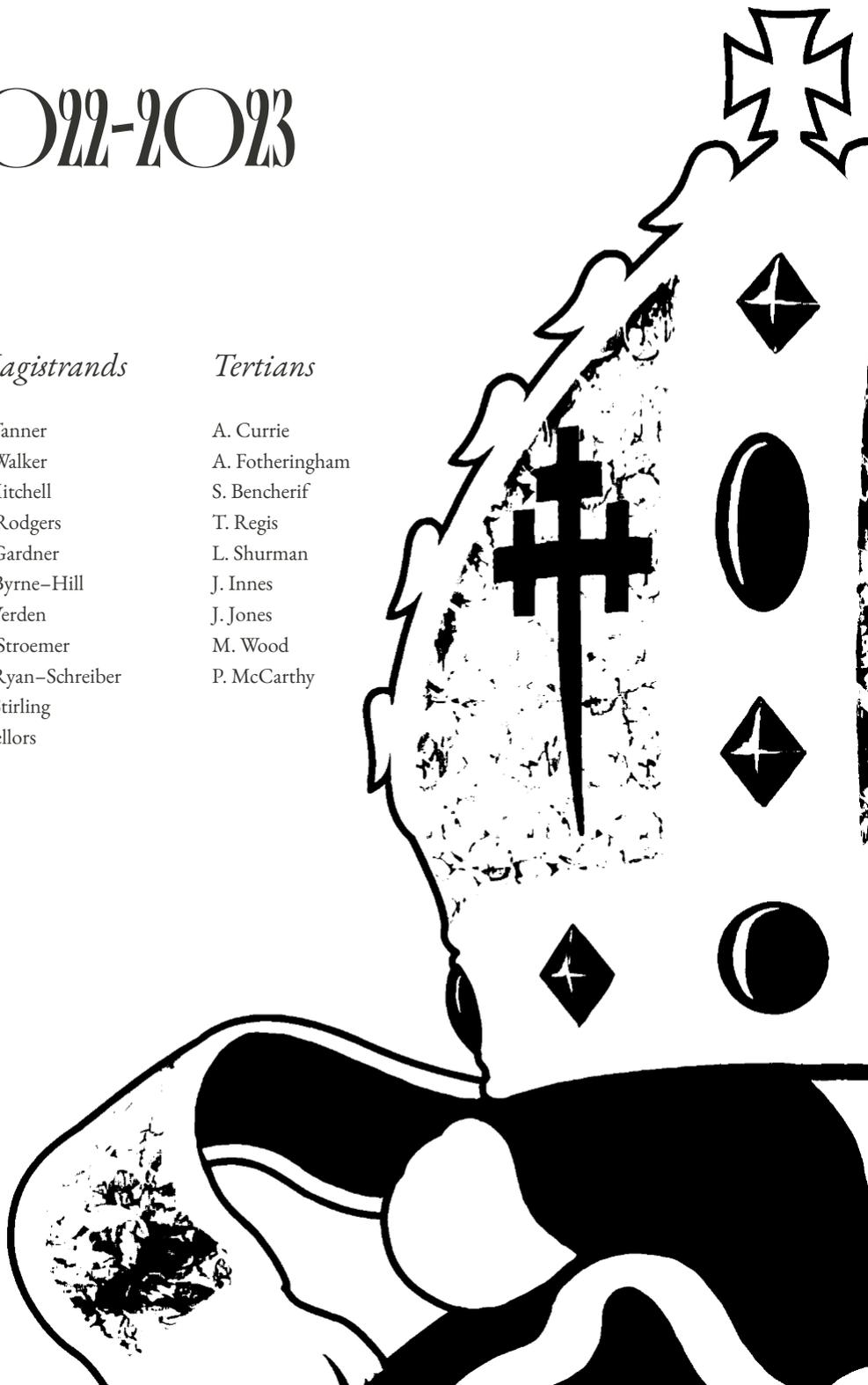
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THE KATE KENNEDY CLUB

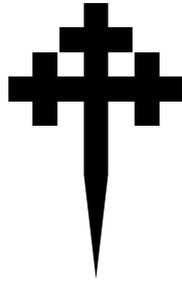
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