The Scottish Genealogist

THE QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

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Vol. XII, No. 1 MAY, 1965 4/-

By the constitution, the Scottish Genealogy Society exists "to promote research into Scottish Family History," and "to undertake the collection, exchange and publication of information and material relating to Scottish Genealogy by means of meetings, lectures, etc." By the expressed desire of the Original Members, the Society was to remain an academic and consultative body, and was not to engage itself professionally in record searching. Arrangements will be made by which the Society can supply a list of those members who are professional searchers but any commissions of this kind must be carried out independently of the Society.

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Membership of the Scottish Genealogy Society is by election at an annual subscription of £1 10s. 0d. ($4.50) inclusive of *The Scottish Genealogist*. This subscription, which is payable on 1st October, entitles members to receive the Magazine during the following year beginning with the January issue. Inquiries may be made to the Hon. Secretary, 21 Howard Place, Edinburgh, and subscriptions paid to the Hon. Treasurer, 21 Craigcrook Road, Edinburgh.

The Scottish Genealogist will be published quarterly. Subscription is 15/- ($2.50) per annum (post free). Single copies are available from the Hon. Editor at 4/- ($0.75) post free.

All material for publication must be sent to the Hon. Editor, c/o Messrs Shepherd & Wedderburn, W.S., 16 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, 2, in a form ready for immediate use. MSS. must be fully referenced, signed and previously unpublished.

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PHARMACY AND MEDICINE IN OLD AND NEW EDINBURGH

THE origin of the art and craft of pharmacy is lost in antiquity though there is evidence that the medicinal use of plants was known in China 4,000 years ago. The ancient civilisations of Persia, Greece and Rome were conversant with the action and uses of medicinal substances long before we knew anything of them in this country. I refer to those civilisations for the purpose of indicating how long pharmacy has been practised, and also for the purpose of mentioning that some of the preparations of Galen and Dioscorides are still in use, and rightly so.

But it is not a history of pharmacy itself I propose to discuss tonight. All I can hope to do is give a brief outline of its development in our own city, using for my purpose a number of facts which are not closely related but which may serve to paint some kind of a picture of the general growth and development of pharmacy in Edinburgh. If, when I have finished, you think the title might more appropriately have been "The Mixture," then I must accept that.

Although there are isolated references to pharmacy in the 16th century, they are notable only for their brevity. For example, the Burgh Records show that a Maister Stephane, Ypothegar, was known to and enjoyed the patronage of royalty. James IV wrote a letter to the Town asking that a house and booth in the Bellhouse, which had been occupied by Stephane in the time of James II, should be assigned to him "so that he may be enterit thairintil and use the samen with his material and spisery, so that he may be fundin thair redy to do us service."

But pharmacy as we know it began with James Borthwick, the first surgeon apothecary Maitland states: "Upon application to the Common Council of Edinburgh, they, by their Act of 25th February in the year 1657, erected the surgeons and the apothecaries into one community which, with former privileges, were confirmed by Charles II and ratified by Parliament on 22nd August, anno 1670, as they were sometime after by Letters of William and Mary, of the 28th February in the year 1694, with an additional grant of a Liberty to practise within the Counties of East, West and Mid Lothians, the Shires of Fife, Peebles, Selkirk, Roxburgh and Berwick."

Maitland went on: "The art of surgery and pharmacy being thus united, the Corporation (i.e. of surgeons) laid aside the Barber Craft, which occasioned the Common Council, by their Act of 1682, to recommend to the Company (again the surgeons) to take care to supply the Town with a sufficient number of persons qualified to shave and cut hair, on such terms as they could best agree upon."

Borthwick's part in the recognition of pharmacy dates from his return to Edinburgh after service with the army. At that time, the Incorporation of

Barber-Surgeons was at a low ebb, and an invitation to join their ranks was issued to James Borthwick and a military colleague named Thomas Kincaid. Both accepted the invitation and in 1657, as Maitland states, application was successfully made for formal recognition of the union of surgeons and apothecaries. No doubt that success was due to the influence of Borthwick, who was a member of the Town Council and was, in addition to being an apothecary, a Master Surgeon, a burgess of the city, and a Commissioner to the Scottish Parliament. Not all apothecaries were, however, surgeon-apothecaries, for there was a class known as simple apothecaries, who sold drugs and spices in the same manner as M. Stephane, whose name I mentioned earlier, and who did not practise surgery. They remained under the rule of the surgeons for over 130 years, with a brief respite of ten years from 1685 to 1695, following the granting of a charter to the physicians. That decade had important results for pharmacy, as I shall show later, for the brief association between doctor and pharmacist laid down a pattern of the greatest importance.

But let us look at the life of the surgeon apothecaries of the late 17th century. At this point it might lend relief to a mass of detail if we take a look at an old account of James Borthwick, apothecary at Edinburgh, for the treatment of one of his patents, the Marchioness of Douglas, during the last two weeks of her life in 1674. A glance through the items indicates that every effort was made to keep the patient on this side of the grave, though one cannot avoid the feeling that there may be worse experiences than death, and that, so far as the noble lady was concerned, she may even have welcomed the end. There can have been little respite for her Ladyship in what may well have been the most strenuous two weeks of her life. On January 15, a plaister was applied to her navel - at a cost of 16s. - and she took orally two drachms of oil of amber. The following day a clyster (or enema) was administered, to be followed the next day by a cordial julep, (A julep was a draught, and in this case its "cordiality" if I may call it so, would take the form of a carminative.) - a plaister between the shoulders, and eight doses of cordiall powders. The assault was resumed the following day with a dose of hysteric and purging pills, two blisters for the ear, a suppository, and seven ounces of a cordial and antihysteric julep. One can appreciate that a condition of hysteria might by then require attention, and that Lady Douglas might have felt, with Othello, that "not poppy, nor mandragora, nor all the drowsy syrups of the world" would medicine her to that sweet sleep she owed yesterday.

But the dawn of a new day brought the administering of yet another enema, treatment for the mouth, and a poultice for the sole of the foot. The day following, there was twelve ounces of an antiscorbutic cordial, followed two days later by four suppositories. Treatment continued without rest for a few days longer, but the account closed on January 30 with the melancholy entry: "*Item* and embowelling, and ane embalming with three charclothes,

powders, balsams, lotions, oyles and sweet oyles for the coffin," etc..... £266 : 13 : 4, making a total of account of £467 : 14 : 4 - pounds Scots of course.

Borthwick survived his distinguished patient by only a year and was buired in Greyfriars Kirkyard, where a stone to his memory is to be found on the east gable of the church itself, recognisable by a centre-piece of a skeleton indulging in what appears at first sight to be a highland fling, though closer examination suggests that he is jumping over the scythe of the Grim Reaper. The stone also carries carvings of surgical instruments of the period.

But while the services of such as Borthwick were available to those who could afford them, little was done to alleviate the sufferings of the poor, for any help from organised religion had ceased abruptly with the Reformation. There was help of various kinds, but as yet it was spasmodic and unorganised. The magistrates allotted a certain sum and demanded the attendance of two physicians to minister to the needs of the sick, and a little later the physicians themselves undertook to attend at the College—then in Fountain's Close—on three afternoons a week. The dreadful conditions of the sick poor aroused the interest and the sympathy of the widow of James Hair, druggist in the Lawnmarket, who gifted a sum of money, the interest on which was to be applied for the purchase of drugs "for those who have their advice gratis from the said Royal Colledge." That generous lady is better known in other directions, for she was Mary Erskine—a name famous in education in Edinburgh.

But what of the poor who were not in reach of the limited help in the cities? They were not altogether without care, for the owners of large estates—the Lady of the Manor, to be precise—kept a kind of "do-it-yourself" pharmacy for those who could not afford doctor or apothecary. There are many survivals of that kind of beneficence in the form of recipe books containing the most extraordinary collection of remedies for all diseases. One such belonged to Archibald Campbell, later the 3rd Duke of Argyll. His concern with diseases and remedies amounted to almost an obsession, perhaps surprising in one whose family history was not such as to lead one to suppose that death from natural causes was a ducal occupational hazard.

There can be little doubt, however, that the charitable lady with a well-stocked cupboard, afforded relief to many who would have been left to die.

By the time Mary Erskine offered her helping hand, Edinburgh was at the beginning of a great forward movement. The first issue of the Edinburgh Pharmacopoeia appeared in 1699, to be followed by a second only twenty years later. The next decade saw the establishment of the Faculty of Medicine in the university and the opening of a small hospital in Robertsons Close, which has grown with the years to the present Royal Infirmary.

Pharmacy at that time was practised in shops, and Edinburgh was sufficiently enlightened to demand, as early as 1685, that those in charge should be trained and qualified by examination. But that was not all. The shops were inspected and the drugs were examined for quality. An Act of the Privy Council

of that year gave the physicians authority to visit all the apothecaries' shops in the city and suburbs of Edinburgh, "calling to their assistance one or two of the oldest and ablest of the Brotherhood of the Apothecaries." The Act ordained that the inspection should be undertaken by the physicians, in the presence of a magistrate and the representative of the apothecaries themselves, "and that all Masters of apothecaries' shops shall receive the visitors of the shops with all respect, and expose to their view all the drugs that shall be called for and that upon oath to the Adminstrate, both to themselves and servants, and shall quietly and peacably suffer the drugs that shall be found insufficient by the said Physicians to be ejected and destroyed, as they will be answerable. And such like ordaining that no person who has not been examined and admitted by the Fraternity of Apothecaries be suffered at any time coming by the magistrates aforesaid, to keep any apothecaries' Shops or Chambers, except such allenarly as shall be tried and proven by the President and censors of the said Royal Colledge."

That was during the ten years' reign of the physicians to which I referred earlier, and it had one lasting result. From that time, the physicians of Edinburgh ceased to dispense medicines—a state of affairs that was not universal, particularly in England, until the National Health Service Act of 1948.

What, you may wonder, was the work of the druggist at that time? Some idea of the way he filled in his time may be gathered from contemporary prescriptions and from the content of the Pharmacopoeia.

It must be borne in mind that there was as yet no wholesale or manufacturing chemist. That arrived a century later with such as Duncan, of Duncan, Flockhart, and J. F. Macfarlan, and later with the brothers T. & H. Smith. Consequently every pharmacy was in itself a manufacturing establishment, whose presence must have done something towards sweetening the atmosphere in the malodorous streets of the time. Infusions and decoctions, prepared mainly from fresh flowering herbs; the distillation of aromatic waters of cinnamon and mint; the making of syrups of violet, clove-pink, damask rose and peach blossom, must have made the pharmacy a pleasant place in which to spend one's days, though there was hard work in preparing plaisters, ointments and pills.

A glance through the pages of the pharmacopoeia for 1721 illustrates that "secundum artem" played a large part in the processing. Some of the botanical drugs, as has been mentioned, had to be fresh-gathered, and that meant a visit to one of the Physic Gardens in the city. There were several. The College of Physicians' Garden lay to the back of the college in Fountain Close, stretching down towards the Cowgate; another was on the slopes of Drummond Street and the most famous was beside Trinity College, where the Waverley Station now stands. The coming of the railway caused its removal to Leith Walk, and it now flourishes at Inverleith.

But while the botanical section of the pharmacopoeia did not alter greatly for two centuries—I, myself, have handled many of the drugs—there where

changes in the animal section. We still use, on occasion, lard, and wool fat is much in use, but we have given up such oddities as the Toad, the Frog, the liver of the eel, spiders' webs, millipedes and powdered human skull. Poor Bufo, the toad, and his kin were put into an earthen pot and dried in a moderately warm oven to such a degree that they might be pulverised. That may astonish you, but only thirty years ago it was discovered that the skin of the toad contained a substance closely allied to the glycosides of digitalis, so it may be that empiricism was not always wrong.

The return of the apothecary to the fold of the surgeon in 1695 coincided with the formal erection of the Incorporation of barber-surgeons to a College, and from that time until the late 18th century pharmacy was taught in a systematic form in the college itself, together with chemistry.

Records are scanty, but it is unlikely that there was any great number of pharmacies in Edinburgh in the early 18th century, and, indeed, when Peter Williamson issued the first city directory in 1773, only twelve were listed, though that is not a reliable indication, for it may be doubted if that was a complete list.

At this time I would like to deal in some detail with one such, for I had the good fortune—in a historic sense—for some time of owning the oldest pharmacy in Edinburgh, as well as having the melancholy experience of closing it down in 1955, when it became painfully obvious that the old city was no longer to be a centre of habitation. I hold strong views on that matter, both interested and disinterested, but they have no relevance to my story of pharmacy.

The pharmacy in question stood latterly at the head of Lady Stair's Close in the Lawnmarket, though in the course of its existence of two and a half centuries it had moved on several occasions since its establishment in 1700. The first owner appears to have been one James Mowtray or Multray—variants of the name Mowbray—who occupied a part of the building erected by Thomas Fisher in 1699, now occupied by the Scottish Central Library. Records are far from complete, but Mowbray's presence is confirmed in an issue of an old newspaper in 1705, in which he advertised a lozenge for use in the "kinkhost" or whooping cough. His successor in the business was a namesake of my own, most probably—though I cannot assert it—Adam Drummond, chirurgeon-apothecary, Burgess and Guildbrother, "prenteis" to Robert Swinton, Dec. 24, 1707. What we do have is documentary evidence of Drummond's pharmaceutical activities in Fisher's Land in the thirties of the 18th century. The discovery of that evidence was one of the most fascinating experiences which can ever have fallen to one who had an interest both in the history of our ancient city and in the history of pharmacy. Some dozen or so years ago, after standing derelict for some time, the buildings at Fisher's Close were undergoing extensive alterations for the purpose of converting them to a library. All who know their Edinburgh are familiar with the story of the building of the New Town, and the exodus of the better-off section of the community to more spacious accommodation on the

north side of the valley. They are also familiar with the changes which took place in the Royal Mile, where the big houses were divided and subdivided, until every little corner housed families in shockingly congested conditions. Fisher's Land was no exception, for at the time of a threatened collapse in the 1940's, some thirty or more families lived there. Every possible inch of the building was pressed into housing people, and the attics of earlier times became dwellings, by the simple process of flooring the joists and erecting thin dividing walls and partitions.

While the reconstruction was going on in 1952, the floor-boards of the attic were lifted, and between the rafters some odd pieces of paper were found. They were in process of being burned when an enquiring Master of Works thought that they might be doctor's prescriptions, and asked me (as the local apothecary) to have a look at them.

They were prescriptions, and they had been lying immediately beneath the floorboards of countless generations of families who had lived their lives above them for probably two centuries. They throw considerable light on the prescribing habits of the time, and, consequently, on pharmaceutical practice. Many of them direct the patient to Mr Drummond's shop, and one bears the name of Mowbray whom I mentioned earlier.

I was able, by a study of contemporary records and handwriting, to identify most of the doctors from their initials only, for none was signed in full. The pharmacist, by long experience, becomes something of an expert on hand writing, and identification of the physicians, from a mere initialling of the prescriptions, was not a difficult task. The handwriting, which I propose to show you on some lantern slides, suggests that there has been a material deterioration in medical calligraphy between 1733 and today.

The drugs used are all to be found in the E.P. of 1721, and their compounding called for no little skill and knowledge. You will find also that the physician of those days "had the Latin," as it was described in Scotland, and that was very necessary when students attended centres such as Leyden and Rheims for their instruction, and all lectures were delivered in that language. The doctors represented in the pitifully small number of these prescriptions were all famous men, for they included William Porterfield, the first professor of medicine at the university, before the founding of the faculty in 1726; Andrew St. Clair, one of the founders of the faculty; John Rutherford, another of its founders and the maternal grandfather of Sir Walter Scott; John Clerk, a president in later years of the Royal College of Physicians; John Pringle, famous in military medicine, who was physician to the Duke of Cumberland at Culloden, and who coined the word "antiseptic"; Archibald Cunningham, who later became Sir Alexander Dick of Prestonfield, and a few others. The patients also bear names which indicate the character of the Royal Mile at that far-off time.

A later occupant of the pharmacy was a Mrs Macdonald, in whose tenure the business crossed the street to the north side of the Lawnmarket. She employed,

as a mechanical means of powdering her drugs, a character called William Wilson, who is immortalised as "Mortar Willie" in Kay's Portraits, and he continued in the employment of Dr Robert Burt, who succeeded Mrs Macdonald, until he was well over 100 years old. The portrait shows him seated at his mortar. It may have been heavy work, but Willie is a lasting testimonial to the healthy occupation of pounding drugs. Like de Quincey's old druggist, one feels he couldn't have died—he must have evanesced.

With the granting of the new Charter which brought the Royal College of Surgeons into being in 1778, the druggists found themselves free to set up their own organisation. That they proceeded to do in 1785 by forming themselves into a body called the Society of Druggist Apothecaries. The original Articles of that Association may be seen in the Pharmaceutical Society's House at 36 York Place. Standards of qualifications were demanded, and subscriptions were fixed at £2 2/- for entrance and one pound annually thereafter.

But it was nearly one hundred years before there was a complete severance in actual practice. As late as 1833, out of a total of 70 chemists, druggists and apothecaries, no fewer than 43 were still practising surgery, as surgeon-druggists or surgeon-apothecaries. In that year the Lawnmarket pharmacy was owned by Thomas Cochrane, M.D. Surgeon and Druggist, and his reign lasted until 1880, though from 1840 he was described simply as "druggist," having passed through a useful phase as Surgeon and Accoucheur. With Cochrane's departure the link with past associations ceased. By that time, of course, the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain had obtained its own Royal Charter, and the surgeon-druggist was a thing of the past.

As already indicated a change was taking place in the Lawnmarket, and half a century later than the dates written on the prescriptions the Old Town looked down from its height on a scene of ant-like activity on the far side of the Nor' Loch valley. There is no need for me to go into any detail in the development of the New Town, but perhaps I may look for a moment at the effects it produced on the merchants of the Royal Mile and its surroundings. It will be appreciated that the departure of the more affluent minority of the community would be watched with some apprehension by the merchants who, until the migration, had had their patrons on their very doorstep. What was to be done? Would it be enough to rely on a good reputation, or might it not be politic to attempt to "follow the flag," so to say, and set up new business in the New Town? That, as it happened, was not immediately possible, for the proprietors of the new houses there disliked the idea of shops in the fine streets, and Lord Cockburn records that in 1810 there were not half a dozen shops west of St. Andrew Street. "Any proprietor who allowed one," says Cockburn, "was regarded as an unneighbourly fellow." But, in due course, as the new town grew and accommodation became available, the more adventurous began to set up business—some transferring completely from their original sites, some opening branches while keeping a cautious foot in the ancient centre, and some making

a completely fresh start. Pharmacy followed the general pattern, though more cautiously, and it seems to have been round about 1820 before any significant change was visible. In that year, of some forty establishments giving pharmaceutical service, 26 were still in the Old Town—twelve of them in the Royal Mile; there were two in Princes Street, one in North Bridge which is still there, and one in George Street. But changes were taking place rapidly, and some six or seven years later there were no fewer than five pharmacies between the Register House and Hanover Street. In our own day, the picture has again changed and much of the New Town is no longer residential and, in consequence, the pharmaceutical strength has reverted to that of 1820.

A fair picture of pharmaceutical life of that period is to be found in prescription books which have survived even the salvage drive of the recent war, and I have examined in considerable detail the early books of a firm called Butler & Co. whose pharmacy occupied what is now the dining room of Darling's Hotel in Waterloo Place, and also a book of the same kind and the same period with day to day records of dispensing in the 1820's in a pharmacy which began in the High Street, moved to more spacious quarters in the South Bridge and later opened a branch in Princes Street.

From a study of the prescriptions written in those books one finds that botanical medicine was in great favour. In general, the prescriptions show a marked cathartic tendency, though astringents appear from time to time. The Marchioness of Tweeddale, for whose ancestors in a close in the High Street there were prescriptions in the 1733 collection, was supplied in 1821 with 24 cathartic pills; so also was the Hon. Lady Ferguson, while the Marchioness of Lothian was prescribed an electuary of scammony, jalap and senna. Lady Sinclair, on the other hand, took pills of calomel, antimony and rhubarb, while Mrs Macqueen of Braxfield (a famous or perhaps notorious name in our history) partook of pills of colocynth, and Col. Wauchope of Niddrie indulged in aperient powders of aloes and calumba, an inelegant form of medication requiring a soldier's courage. Archibald Constable, publisher and partner of Scott, took his aperient in the form of a draught containing jalap, rhubarb and senna. A Col. Duff, who evidently numbered among his trophies from service abroad recurrent attacks of gout, was supplied with 126 doz. pills of guaiacum gum.

The doctors of the period were as famous in their day as those mentioned earlier in the great days of the founding of the faculty and the beginnings of the Infirmary, for they included James Gregory, whose famous powder dominated the nurseries of many generations of young people far beyond the boundaries of his own city; James Hamilton, Jun., whose pills are still in demand, if more rarely since the advent of television advertising. Hamilton was a unique figure in that as late as 1830 he still used a Sedan chair as a means of transport, and while it was convenient for the old closes and wynds, it was scarcely necessary in the fine broad streets across the valley. But it would, at least, draw attention to the presence of Dr Hamilton. The chair survives, and may be seen in the

Museum of Antiquities in Queen Street. Other signatures seen in the prescription books of the period included William Pultenay Allison, a nephew of James Gregory, and Dr J. Abercrombie, who was surgeon to the Royal Dispensary in West Richmond Street, for many years a school famous in the teaching of pharmacy. It is now, of course, the General Practice Training Unit of Edinburgh University.

On the whole, the pages illustrate that there were few changes of any significance over a period of 100 years and that we who practise pharmacy today have witnessed greater changes in the short space of twenty-five years than have taken place in centuries. And through all those changes, through the birth of the New Town and its growth into a large city, the pharmacy in the Lawnmarket continued to minister to the pharmaceutical needs of the residents as it had done from the year 1700. It had witnessed many stirring scenes—the stealthy and terrifying march of the mob which conveyed John Porteous to his death in the Grassmarket—the entry into the city of Prince Charles Edward in 1745—the hanging of Burke for his contribution to the medical progress of the city in 1828, and many other historic events. The life of the pharmacy spanned two and a half centuries, from Dr Porterfield and his frog-spawn water to the era of penicillin and other antibiotics. The history of the pharmacy is the history of pharmacy itself over the years, and while I cannot pretend to have given you a complete story, I hope that some picture of the development of an ancient craft will be left with you.

C. G. DRUMMOND


NEC INIURIAS
NEC PONDERE
FRANGOR
Numerorum Explicatio
1. Magni Czaris opera et acceſſus. 2. Generalis Alex. Leſlei opera et acceſſus. 3. Generalis Knees Iacobs opera et acceſſus. 4. Statio Tribuni Francisci Straforti. 5. Statio Tribuni Iacobi Renardi. 6. Statio Tribuni Hermanni a Staden. 7. Statio Trib. Iulj Sickleri 8. Statio Trib. Chriſtiani Iunkmanni, Iohannis ab Hoewen et Trib. Allingij tres Legiones Dra gonum. 9. Statio Trib. Danielis Krafferti. 10. Statio Trib Alexandri Gipsonij. 11 Statio Trib. Abrahami Leslei, Buttleri et Trib. Hammeltonij tres legiones Strelizæ 12. Statio Trib. Thom. Bocli cum 2 Legionibus Russicis 13. Strelizæ 14. Suggestu Ruſſorum. 15. Pulvis tormentarius Ruſſorum a ſuecis incensus. 16. Conflictu in quo Dn. Comes Turrianus occubuit. 17. Conflictus in Pascuis publicis 18. Navis Suecica repellens à ſe Ruſſorum et Coſſakorum navio

SCOTTISH AND ENGLISH FAMILIES IN LIVONIA

In a recent article (1964, Vol. X., No. 3, p. 23) Dr J. Greene referred to a Livonian battle print of the second half of the 17th century and to the Scottish names appearing on it as fighting in the service of the Czar of Muscovy. There is reproduced on the opposite page the cartouche forming part of the battle print which contains the names of Scottish Commanders in the field.

SCOTTISH CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

By ANNA B. G. DUNLOP, M.A., A.L.A.,
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STRICTLY speaking, the title of this historical talk should refer only to members of the three Scottish bodies of chartered accountants which, in 1951, amalgamated to form The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Scotland. The first professional accountancy body of modern times was The Society of Accountants in Edinburgh, now The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Scotland, which received its Royal Charter in 1854, though it preceeded The Institute of Accountants and Actuaries in Glasgow by only one year. The third body was The Society of Accountants in Aberdeen, which received its charter in 1867. It was when the amalgamation took place in 1951 that the Edinburgh Society, being the oldest, changed its name to The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Scotland, and the other two bodies were amalgamated with it.

However, as there are one or two colourful characters among Edinburgh acocuntants before the days of chartered accountants, I propose to make some mention of these earlier accountants. Further, since the history of the ownership of Chartered Accountants' Hall (Nos. 26 to 29 Queen Street) also has some family interest, I should like to stretch the title of the talk a little in that direction.

History of the Profession—George Watson

The accountancy profession is of great antiquity—the Greeks and the Romans, even the Egyptians, had their accountants—but the first Scottish accountant to set up practice professionally (*e.g.* as distinct from the accountant-employee, the merchant-accountant, the writing master-accountant, the accountancy teacher, the lawyer who did some accounting, and all other varieties) was George Watson, who carried on accounting work on his own in Edinburgh towards the end of the 17th century, although he was concurrently employed as "accomptant and cashier" to Sir James Dick of Prestonfield and in 1696 became the Bank of Scotland's first accountant (it was founded in 1695). He was of course the founder of George Watson's College.

George Watson received his accountancy training in the Netherlands (his notebooks are still preserved at Merchant Company Hall). This was the primary accounting country in the 17th century, to be succeeded by Scotland in the 18th century. A scant two centuries before George Watson flourished there had appeared in Italy the first printed exposition of double-entry bookkeeping, which was, after the introduction of the zero and the widespread use of arabic numerals, the greatest landmark in accounting history. This exposition was contained in the

"Summa de Arithmetica" of Luca Pacioli, a mathematics professor who recorded the practice then in use in Venice, at that time the most advanced community in Europe commercially. Even in George Watson's day, however, many municipal accounts were still kept in roman numerals and in single entry.

18th-Century Accounting Families

During the 18th century there were several "accounting families" in Scotland. It still tends to be a family profession. One such family was the Farquharsons of Haughton, Aberdeenshire. The first accountant of this family was Francis, who succeeded his brother John to the estate in 1746. Francis was succeeded in 1767 by his nephew Alexander, who helped to settle the financial affairs of forfeited Jacobite estates. His son Francis was the friend and financial adviser of Jane, Duchess of Gordon, and succeeded to the Farquharson estate in 1788, followed by his brother John in 1808.

The Keiths of Ravelston were another accounting family, and also had the distinction of being friends of Sir Walter Scott. The William Keith who practised as an accountant was an uncle of the eight-year-old authoress, Marjory Fleming (the precocious little "Pet Marjory" of Sir Walter). Marjory's father James Fleming of Kirkcaldy, was also an accountant. When William Keith died in 1803 his brother Alexander, who was a Writer to the Signet, and his son William, junior, carried on his business.

A third accounting family was the Scott-Moncrieffs of New Halls and Fossoway. William (born in1776) was an accountant from 1800 to 1846, and his second and fourth sons, David and John, were also accountants. John, who died in 1899, was one of the original members of The Society of Accountants in Edinburgh in 1854. The name is still current in an Edinburgh accountancy firm today—Scott-Moncrieff, Thomson and Shiells.

First Edinburgh Directory—Peter Williamson

By 1773, when the first Edinburgh Directory was published, there were seven accountants listed, although there may have been more in the city, as the compiler, Peter Williamson, complained that not all householders welcomed his enquiries at their doors. Still, he listed 850 lawyers! This man had such a bizarre life-history that perhaps he may be allowed to intrude briefly into this disquisition on accountants and their connections. At the age of eight he was kidnapped in Aberdeen, taken to America and sold as a slave. After several years he was freed and became a farmer. But he was captured by Red Indians, and his house was burned down. He escaped and returned to Scotland destitute. Being resourceful he wrote a book on his adventures. Aberdeen Town Council had the book seized and burned at the Mercat Cross. The irate author sued the Town Council in the Court of Session and succeeded in obtaining an award of £100 damages. With this he set up a bookseller's shop in the Luckenbooths round

Edinburgh's St. Giles. At last he had arrived. He ran a weekly paper called "The Scots Spy" and inaugurated, compiled and published the Edinburgh Directory for many years. When the Post Office took over the Directory in 1805 Peter Williamson received a handsome compensation.

Archibald Trotter

Two of the accountants listed by Peter Williamson call for mention before we leave the 18th century. Archibald Trotter, who had been a partner in the Coutts Trotter Bank, attained indifferent success as an accountant on his own. He seems to have spent most of his time standing at the counters of Glasgow banks, presenting large numbers of notes of one bank for payment in coinage at the instigation of a rival bank which was trying to embarrass the first bank. The bank under attack would retaliate by honouring the notes in money of very small denominations. Large sums made up entirely of threepenny bits required to be counted twice, of course, thus prolonging the operation even more.

James Balfour

The other "character"—and he was more than life-size—was James Balfour, known as "Singing Jamie Balfour." He was a prodigious drinker, even by 18th-century standards, but even when sober he was an expert mimic and had a large repertoire of Scots songs. Sir Walter Scott said of him that he could run when he could not stand still, in allusion to an occasion when Jamie, having been helped out of one of the excavations for the foundations of a house in the New Town into which he had reeled, thereupon raced his rescuer to the Tron Church for a bottle of claret—and won. He was Secretary and Treasurer of the Honourable Company of Edinburgh Golfers, and another member of the club, Sir Henry Raeburn, painted a portrait of him singing.

Nine Scottish C.A.s, all Original Members

Of the early chartered accountants in Scotland, I propose to give you an outline of nine, all original members of their respective professional bodies and chosen over 60 years ago as the subjects of a series of biographical articles on "eminent accountants of the past" which were published in *The Accountants Magazine,* the official journal of The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Scotland. Their careers show many resemblances—they usually went either to the High School of Edinburgh or to Edinburgh Academy and continued to Edinburgh University, and in later life they tended to achieve high office in the insurance world (and to support charitable educational institutions)—but their characters show great variety.

Archibald Borthwick

First, Archibald Borthwick, who presided over the first meeting of Edinburgh accountants (eight were present) which led to the formation of a professional association. He was a High School boy, and one of his school friends (who was indeed a lifelong friend) later became Dr John Brown, author of "Rab and his Friends." Archibald traced his descent from a knight who came to Scotland in the train of Princess Margaret, who became Malcolm Canmore's Queen, but due to a dispute the family title had lapsed. However, after Archibald's death, in 1870, his younger brother, Cunninghame, established his claim to become Lord Borthwick. After coming down from the University, Archibald, whose father was a Writer to the Signet and Director of the National Bank of Scotland, became Secretary and Cashier of the predecessor of the Standard Life Assurance Company, in association with a co-director of his father's. In 1834, however, Archibald set up in business as an accountant on his own, and four years later the three Borthwick brothers (there was a younger one still, called Thomas) moved to Glasgow and founded that city's second insurance company. Unfortunately Thomas died in the following year. Archibald returned to Edinburgh and his accountancy practice, though he remained a Director of the company. In a few months' time he married his late brother's fiancee, Mary Louisa Home. Among Archibald's apprentices was one James Augustus Sinclair, who later practised in Aberdeen, being President of the Aberdeen Society for a time, and in 1890 became the 16th Earl of Caithness.

James Brown

James Brown was another High School boy and Edinburgh University student, a son and grandson of the manse. (His grandfather, also James Brown, had been Moderator of the Church of Scotland in 1777.) He was no ordinary Brown, as he was descended from the Browns of Fordell Castle, Perthshire, and Finmount, Fife, whose family went back in the direct male line to 1250. A son and two grandsons of James Brown also became Chartered Accountants, James, senior, was the first President of The Society of Accountants in Edinburgh, an office he held until his death at 78 in 1864. Till the end of his life he insisted on spelling "accountant" as "accomptant." One of the more memorable parts of his career was his acting as trustee of the Leith Banking Company when it failed, and his having to handle notes with "a very ancient and fish-like smell" from fishermen customers of the Bank.

Charles Pearson

Charles Pearson was yet another High School boy and Edinburgh University student. As a boy he lived opposite Sir Walter Scott in Castle Street and used to pick his way to school (then in the Old Town) over the Nor' Loch on stepping stones. He trained as an apprentice to James Brown, who has just been men-

tioned. Both Charles Pearson and his son David were original members of The Society of Accountants in Edinburgh and became in turn Presidents of the Society. Charles hankered after the country life and had a summer house on the outskirts of Edinburgh. His winter house (and office) was in George Street. His relaxations were music (playing the flute) and botany.

Robert Balfour

Robert Balfour was an Academical, and attended Edinburgh University, where he was one of a group of three close friends nicknamed "The Triumvirate" and was successively Secretary and President of the Speculative Society. His father was James Balfour of Pilrig, and Robert's elder brother John, who succeeded to the estate, another brother James, junior, and his father were all lawyers. At first Robert intended to be an advocate, but he took up accountancy instead, not without recording on paper his reasons for adopting this comparatively young profession. "It is certainly more varied than that of the lawyer," he wrote. "and I believe it to be certainly not less dignified." It embraced insurance, he continued, and banking, finance and general business. In this last the profession was "little more than an infant one." He thought it not impossible that he himself might be instrumental in shaping the new profession. He was, since he was an original member in 1854 of The Society of Accountants in Edinburgh. As a person he was able but unambitious, and he was noted for his friendliness. Meetings he held for boards of directors were "more like family reunions than like the formal gatherings for business," one of his biographers records. Even when interrupted by the arrival of a visitor in the midst of dictating letters he would jump up and shake hands with a ringing "How *are* you?"

The family had an unfortunate history of deaths, which today would probably have been easily avoidable. Roberts' mother died when he was only seven, two of his sisters died, within a day of each other, of tuberculosis, and Robert himself died at the age of 51 on the same day as his 17-year-old eldest son, both as a result of scarlet fever.

Alexander Weir Robertson

Another Academy boy was Alexander Weir Robertson, who one day in 1853 sent out a circular letter inviting some gentlemen, also practising as accountants, to meet in his office with a view to forming a professional association. He cannot possibly have imagined that, a century later, the accountancy profession, all over the world, would have become established as one of the major professions, with hundreds of thousands of members. He never became President of the resulting Society of Accountants in Edinburgh, but was its Secretary and Treasurer for many years.

Alexander Weir Robertson's father was a Writer to the Signet, James Saunders Robertson, himself the son of an earlier James Robertson who was also a Writer to the Signet. Alexander's uncle, Patrick Robertson, was an advocate who became a judge.

Alexander was apprenticed at 16 to a Mr Archibald Bruce, an accountant, who, the biographical note says, with entirely unintentional innuendo, "died shortly afterwards." Later he became an apprentice of Donald Lindsay (of whom more later), but set up on his own in 1842, buttressed by his appointment as Manager of a life assurance company later absorbed by the Standard Life Assurance Co. Alexander Weir Robertson became a member of the Faculty of Actuaries. Two of his sons become C.A.s. He died in 1879.

Donald Lindsay

One of his masters, as an apprentice, was Donald Lindsay, a country laird's younger son come to Edinburgh to seek his fortune. Donald's father was James Lindsay,who took the name of Lindsay-Carnegie on succeeding to the estate of Boysack in Angus. Donald did not come to the city alone, however: he was accompanied by his older brother John and by a family maidservant, Mary Urquhart, who kept house for the boys. John became a Writer to the Signet and married, but Donald remained a bachelor, and the faithful Mary was his housekeeper until his death. It is said that when Donald, by now middle-aged, returned from a holiday in Rome with some prints of old masters, Mary was so shocked at his bringing (at his time of life, too) pictures of women "not clothed in the warm and comfortable manner which the Scottish climate demanded" that she sent for an old (female) friend of the family, to ask for advice. Unlike Robert Balfour, who had a passion for detail, Donald Lindsay left the detailed work to the partners, but before going off to the country for a few days he would pencil brief, but lucid, notes which were found to have summed up in a masterly way the problems to be tackled. He was the senior partner of Lindsay, Jamieson & Haldane, a firm which still exists. When he retired he took an estate in Perthshire, Ardargie. Until his sight failed he kept the books of his firm, but he proved to be a better accountant than a farmer. In his latter blind years, nearing 80, he used to knit as he conversed with his friends.

James Meston

Another country boy was James Meston, of Aberdeen. As a youth he left Kintore, his birthplace, and found a job as a clerk in a mercantile house in Aberdeen. In his spare time he studied, especially mathematics, and eventually was accepted as an apprentice with a firm of accountants. When the firm was dissolved in 1851 James Meston moved to London, but after only three years there he returned to Aberdeen and set up as an accountant for himself. (His firm, James Meston & Co., still exists today.) James Meston's ability soon gained

him many clients, among whom were Aberdeen University and many municipal authorities and large estates. He interested himself, off duty, in Continental travel (and Continental languages) and one of his relaxations was chess.

Robert Christie

The next (and penultimate) of our nine chartered accountants is Robert Christie, who was born in Dunfermline in 1791. He became successively a clerk in his uncle's shipping office in Inverkeithing, in the Duke of Sutherland's commissioner's office, and in the office of a Writer to the Signet in Edinburgh, before branching out on his own and founding the accountancy firm of Keith, Christie & Horne in Edinburgh. (The Keith was William Keith of Ravelston, mentioned earlier.) Robert Christie's three eldest sons provided one member of the accountancy profession (Robert junior, like his father, was an original member of the Society in 1854), and two of the banking profession. In 1833 Robert senior was appointed accountant to the trustees for the creditors of the city of Edinburgh, whose finances were then in a bad way. Having tidied up Edinburgh's affairs, he later put things straight financially in his home town of Dunfermline. Since he refused a fee for this service, the town gave him a present of silver plate and made him a freeman.

James McClelland

Finally we came to James McClelland, first President of the Glasgow Institute. He was born and educated in Ayr, and went to Glasgow at the age of 16 in the year of Waterloo. He set up in practice as an accountant on his own nine years later. Two of his sons, James and Andrew, also became accountants. James senior was considered in 1853 "the leading accountant in Glasgow." He had founded his practice on regulating the affairs of bankrupts, at that time a major part of an accountant's work. His interests included science and education, and he was the author of an influential pamphlet published in 1868; "The Origin and Present Organisation of the Profession of Chartered Accountants in Scotland." Like James Meston, he was well-travelled, but he went even further afield, visiting America twice and travelling to the interior of India on his own at the age of 78, a considerable journey in those days, to visit one of his daughters who was married there. Not only that, but on his return he wrote a book about his trip!

Link with Chartered Accountants' Hall

The link between the early C.A.s and the Institute's present Hall is Robert Balfour, since one of the Triumvirate of friends to which he belonged was Thomas Cleghorn, a Writer to the Signet, who owned and lived in No. 26 Queen Street from 1851 to his death in 1874. (The third member of the Triumvirate, William

Macbean, died at the age of 19.) There were ten owners of No. 26 Queen Street before it was acquired by The Society of Accountants in Edinburgh in 1908, but Thomas Cleghorn is the one on whom most of material is available, since a friend wrote a memoir on him after his death. His father-in-law was Lord Cockburn, one of Edinburgh's best-known Law Lords and writers and a fervid admirer of the beauty of the city. Together, Thomas Cleghorn and Robert Balfour compiled a history of the Speculative Society, of which Thomas was also a member. Like Robert, Thomas had lost his mother in early childhood, and again like Robert, he was of a religious turn of mind. One of Thomas's visitors at No. 26 was Mr Sankey of Moody and Sankey, during an evangelical tour of Britain. Thomas Cleghorn took life seriously, and even drafted for himself "Rules for Conversation with, and Behaviour towards Guests."

You may like to hear them :—

RULES FOR CONVERSATION

"Ascertain beforehand the circumstances, the training of each, and recollect subjects interesting to them.

"Inquire kindly—

"1. Of their own pursuits.
"2. Of their family connections.
"3. Of any mutual friends.
"4. As to any object in which they are specially interested.

"Consider whether any aid or suggestion can be given for themselves or their friends.

"Consider what useful information any one can give—on what subject the opinion of any guest is valuable.

"Consider beforehand what books might be recommended—what I have lately been reading.

"Avoid frivolous remarks and jesting, giving full opinions, or shewing one's own knowledge.

"Note striking events illustrating God's providence or any (Bible and Newspaper) important truth or doctrine.

"Never forget God's presence, Christ's love, and the promised aid of the Spirit.

"List of books to recommend—e.g. Kitto, Tholuck, Mackintosh. Objects of interest to strangers."

No. 26—JOHN HUNTER OF BONNYTOUN

The first owner of No. 26, which was built in 1789, was John Hunter of Bonnytoun in Ayrshire, another W.S. His ancestors were the Hunters of

Abbotshill who claimed descent from Norman Hunter, a follower of William the Conqueror. In 1818 the house passed to John Hunter's son, Alexander, also a W.S., who married Maria MacLean, third surviving daughter of Alexander MacLean of Coll, chief of one of the four main branches of the MacLean clan (the others were Ardgour, Duart and Lochbuy.) The clan was thus divided into four in 1493. Dr Johnson visited some of Maria's relatives in his tour of the Hebrides and was much impressed by their polish amid barbarity, even although the bagpipes were played throughout dinner.

No. 27—Francis Scott

The first house of the four to be acquired by The Society of Accountants in Edinburgh was No. 27, which was purchased in 1891. All four houses were part of James Craig's original New Town, and No. 28 especially, if not an Adam house, is certainly Adamesque. The first owner of No. 27 was Francis Scott, a distant cousin of Sir Walter Scott. Francis was the brother of Walter Scott of Harden, M.P. for Roxburghshire, an ancestorof the present head of the Scott family, Lord Polwarth, who incidentally is a Scottish chartered accountant. The Scotts traced their descent, according to Anderson's "Scottish Nation," ultimately from Sir Michael Scott who died in 1346 (not Michael Scott the wizard), but according to Burke's "Peerage, Baronage and Knightage," from Walter Scott of Synton in Selkirkshire (15th century). It was one of the Scotts of Harden, William, one of the five sons of "Auld Wat" and Mary Scott, the "Flower of Yarrow," both figuring in Sir Walter Scott's "Lay of the Last Minstrel," who was the hero (or villain) of the legend of Muckle-Mou'd Meg. In fact her name was Agnes, not Meg, and she was not as plain as the legend implies, nor was she one of three unmarriageable sisters. It may be true, however, that the bridegroom was captured on a midnight cattle-thieving foray, as his mother was in the habit of serving up a dish containing nothing but a pair of spurs when her beef stocks were running low. Anyway, William Scott married Agnes Murray in 1611, and their marriage contract (which is eight feet long) still exists to prove it. It is in Lady Stair's House.

General Alexander Graham Stirling

Most of the life of No. 27 as a private house was, however, spent in the ownership of General Alexander Graham Stirling of Duchray and Auchyle, formerly called Alexander Graham, who bought it in 1819.

The Hon. Robert Lindsay

Between 1806 and 1819 No. 27 belonged to The Hon. Robert Lindsay of Balcarries (*sic*), second son of the fifth Earl of Balcarres (who was also 30th

Lord Lindsay of Crawford), an ancestor of the present Earl of Crawford. It was Robert's older brother, Alexander, an army general and governor of Jamaica, who became 6th Earl of Balcarres and 23rd Earl of Crawford. Of his other brothers, Charles was Bishop of Kildare, John was a Colonel in the 71st Highlanders, and Hugh became Marshal of the Court of Admiralty. He also had three sisters, of whom one, Anne, was the authoress of the poem "Auld Robin Gray."

Robert Lindsay of Balcarries had four sons and two daughters. The eldest son, James, became a Lieutenant-General and a member of Parliament, and married, as his second wife, Anne, daughter of Sir Coutts Trotter. Colin went out to Bengal and later became a judge in Delhi, and Charles also went to India, enlisting in the Madras Cavalry. He married Anna McDonnell, a daughter of the Chief of Glengarry.

Nos. 28 and 29

Nos. 28 and 29 Queen Street were built as twin houses and from 1888 they have been jointly owned, although the Society did not acquire them until 1948. No. 28 changed hands many times, among its owners being a banker, a Writer to the Signet, a surgeon, an advocate, a physician, and a bookbinder. Twice it was in the hands of trustees, and on one of these occasions, in 1846, one of the trustees was Robert Dundas, the second Viscount Melville. Among his co-trustees were Captain Henry Dundas, R.N., and William Pitt Dundas, an advocate, presumably so christened because of the friendship between the first Viscount and William Pitt the Younger. The second Viscount was First Lord of the Admiralty under the Duke of Wellington. His family, the Dundases of Arniston, had provided Scotland, during the preceding century and a half, with three Lords of Session, two Lords President of Session, and a Lord Advocate. The family seat was Melville Castle. They were descended from the Earls of March, who claimed that their ancestors included the Saxon kings of England.

No. 29—Maitlands of Cliftonhall

The last of the Institute's four houses, No. 29, belonged in its middle period to the family of Maitland of Cliftonhall. Alexander Gibson Maitland, Younger of Cliftonhall, an advocate, bought it in 1825. He married Susan Ramsay, eldest daughter of George Ramsay of Barnton, and his eldest son, Alexander Charles Maitland, born in 1820, succeeded to the house in 1831 on his father's death, his grandfather, Sir Alexander Charles Maitland, the second Baronet, being still alive; but an action of multiplepoinding was raised. It was not until 1845, however, that ownership was transferred to tutors (*i.e.* guardians) for the

four minor children of Alexander Gibson Maitland, George, Jean, Keith and Helen, who later succeeded. Alexander Charles Maitland succeeded his grandfather in 1848, to the baronetcy which had been conferred on the grandfather in 1818. Alexander Maitland, the first baronet, was the fifth son of the sixth Earl of Lauderdale. The grandson also inherited in 1865 through his mother, Susan Ramsay, the estates of Barnton and Sauchie and prefixed his name with Ramsay (and Gibson, from his grandmother, wife of the first baronet). To bring us back to our accountancy theme we have John Maitland, a brother of advocate Maitland, who became in 1854 a founder member of The Society of Accountants in Edinburgh.

They cropped up everywhere, these chartered accountants. They still do.

GENEALOGY OF A PARISH

A STUDY of the genealogy of a parish is an unexpected but stimulating novelty, and one of our members is responsible for an interesting and useful experiment in this field. Mr J. F. Mitchell, C.I.E., whose work in the systematic recording of tombstone inscriptions is well known to readers of the "Scottish Genealogist," explains that his "Tulliallan Genealogy: A reference book for anyone interested in the family history of residents in Tulliallan Parish, including Kincardine-on-Forth" began with the recording of inscriptions in Tulliallan old churchyard in October, 1964. Further scraps of information were added piecemeal as the idea gradually took shape that those who took an interest in the inscriptions might be equally interested in other items of information relating to bygone residents of the parish.

The result, if somewhat disconnected, says Mr Mitchell, has been "a compendium of data concerning the inhabitants of Tulliallan for nearly three centuries." As well as the churchyard inscriptions, with sketch plan and index of surnames, the booklet contains extracts of local interest from the Dictionary of National Biography, Church of Scotland *Fasti,* Edinburgh apprentice registers, Edinburgh and Stirling testaments, retours or services of heirs before and after 1700, and advice about other sources.

Copies of the booklet, which runs to 66 pages of typescript, have been made for Dunfermline Public Library and the Scottish Genealogy Society. Copying old cemetery inscriptions may not be everybody's "cup of tea," but this more comprehensive study suggests a useful and instructive task which might prove rewarding if undertaken by members of local historical and antiquarian societies. This deserves to be a pilot effort which will show the way to other parishes.

R.W.M.

QUERIES

Information requested as to the ancestors and descendants of ADAM TENNENT, born near Paisley, died in 1758. Wife Mary Mathews died 1756. Also information regarding his son or grandson, JOHN TENNENT, born 1749, married Molly Hooper. He died in America 1805.—Mrs John H. Tennant, 315 Grosvenor Street, Douglaston, N.Y., U.S.A.

MINERS LODGE: What Miners Lodge, or Lodge of other organisation (probably in a mining area) had a red and white banner with a device of a fox courant? It is believed to have been used about the middle of the 19th century. —Winifred Ayres.

REWARD: $50 Reward for first proof of birth and parentage of JOHN YEATS, born somewhere in Scotland about 1825-26, emigrated to Hardin County, Tennessee, in or before 1847, married there in 1848 Julia Cordelia Hitchcock, and had two sons William Andrew and Lorenzo Coleman Yeats. Elder son was probably named for his father and one of his brothers.—Prof. D. M. Owings, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma, 73069, U.S.A.

REWARD: $20 Reward for first proof of birth and parentage of JOHN MacGREGOR, born somewhere in Scotland about 1799-1800, probably the son of one Robert MacGregor and the brother of another. Emigrated from Glasgow to County Donegal, Ireland, about 1830, and thence to Bethel, Connecticut, about 1871, dying in the latter place in 1898. By his wife Nancy Wilson he had eight children: Robert, Catherine, John, Martha, Margaret, Mary Jane, Letitia, and Nancy.—Prof. D. M. Owings, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma, 73069, U.S.A.

STUART, JOSEPH SAMUEL: Born March 17, 1825, in Glasgow (or environs), the son of Joseph Stuart and Elisa Farhsin (could be misspelling of Farquharson). Orphaned at an early age and lived with relatives in Ireland. He had a brother in the Indian Army. Married Louise Elisa Drivon, in New Orleans, Louisiana, the daughter of Dominique Drivon de Perry and Anna Duval from St. Lucia, B.W.I. Samuel Stuart had extensive real estate in New Orleans. During the Civil War he and his wife moved to Blois, France, and purchased the Chateau des Basses Roches. Their son Marie Louis Victor Stuart was born in 1863. Victor Stuart married Marguerite de Thezillat in 1897, and they had two daughters, Edith Stuart (married William Harold Greenway) and Jeanette (married Rene Cordier). Wanted: information about the ancestry of Joseph Stuart and Elisa Farhsin (or Farquharson?). Also any information about relatives and heraldry. Reward for information. Please write to Robert Stuart Greenway, 21 Danbury Avenue, Westport, Connecticut, U.S.A.

SOCIETY OF ST. MARGARET: On 17th October, 1895, the Rev. A. T. Grant, an Episcopalian clergyman in Leven, along with Sir Alexander Moncrieff, K.C.B., and Mr George Seton, Advocate, formed a Society "Societas e Stirpe S. Margaretae Reginae Scoticanae," briefly called "The Society of S.

Margaret." Its first object was to bring together, in social intercourse, the descendants of S. Margaret, and to emphasise the bond of union arising from their common descent. Membership was to be confined to those who could prove their descent from the Saintly Queen of Malcolm Canmore. The Entry Money was £5 and the Annual Subscription 5/-. On election, the Registrar was to insert in the BOOK ("LIBRO D'ORO") the name, designation, and a note of the descent of the new member who was to receive in exchange a numbered and registered Badge which was to be returned to the Society when membership ceased. Any information about the Society, its Libro D'Oro or its badges will be welcomed by David C. Cargill, 21 Craigcrook Road, Edinburgh 4.

REPLIES TO QUERIES

BRUCE OF CLACKMANNAN (Vol. iv, p. 26)—In the *Scottish Antiquary,* Vol. v, pp. 75-77, and pp. 123-126, lists of Scots in Sweden are reprinted from *One Year in Sweden,* by Horace Marryat, London, 1862. Robert and Andrew Bruce "of the House of Clackmannan," are mentioned as having been ennobled in 1668. It is stated, moreover, that Robert left three children and Andrew twenty-four.—D.W.

MENTEITH OF RANDIFURD (Vol. iv, p. 49)—It seems probable that only one generation is wanting in the Menteith of Randifurd line, and we suggest the following pedigree:—

I. James Menteith of Randifurd, m. 1501, Janet Simpson.

II. Partick Menteith of Randifurd.

III. William Menteith of Randifurd, mentioned in a sasine of 30th November, 1561 (*Protocol Book of Nicol Thounis,* No. 55, edited by J. Beveridge and J. Russell, Edin., 1926), as occupant of the lands of Bowhouse, in the barony of Kerse, Stirlingshire. Henry Menteith in Polmonthmylne was a witness to the sasine. William registered his testament at Edinburgh on 21st July, 1575 (*Edinburgh Register of Testaments,* 1514-1600, p. 191, edited by F. J. Grant, Edin., 1897).

IV. William Menteith of Randifurd m. Margaret Colvil, daughter of Robert of Cleish. Parents of Margaret, who m. Sir John Henderson, first baronet of Fordel.

It may be doubted if Charles, stated by Burke to be the last of Patrick Menteith's line, was the last of the family. His testament is registered under 21st April, 1676 (*Edinburgh Register of Testaments,* 1601-1700, p. 287, edited by F. J. Grant, Edin., 1898). The marriage took place at Edinburgh, on 30th April, 1680, of Robert Menteith of Randifurd, and Elizabeth Mowatt (*Edinburgh Register of Marriages,* 1595-1700, p. 466, edited by Henry Paton, Edin., 1905).

D.W.

THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

At a General Meeting of the Scottish Genealogy Society, the following Constitution was adopted on Saturday, 4th July, 1953 :—

1. The objects of the Scottish Genealogy Society are :—

   To promote research into Scottish Family History.

   To undertake the collection, exchange and publication of information and material relating to Scottish Genealogy, by means of meetings, lectures, etc., etc.

2. The Society will consist of all duly elected Members whose subscriptions are paid. A President and one or more Vice-Presidents may be elected at the Annual General Meeting.

3. The affairs of the Society shall be managed by a Council consisting of Chairman, Honorary Secretary, Honorary Treasurer, Honorary Editor, Honorary Librarian, and not more than twelve other Members. A non-Council Member of the Society shall be appointed to audit the accounts annually.

4. Office-Bearers shall be elected annually. Four Ordinary Members of Council shall retire annually in rotation, but shall be eligible for re-election. At meetings of the Council, a quorum shall consist of not less than one-third of the members.

5. An Annual General Meeting of the Society will be held at or about the end of October, on a date to be determined by the Council, at which reports will be submitted.

6. Members shall receive one copy of each issue of *The Scottish Genealogist,* but these shall not be supplied to any Members who are in arrears.

7. No alteration of this Constitution shall be made except at the Annual General Meeting of the Society, when a two-thirds majority will be required.

THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

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Printed for the Scottish Genealogy Society by The Tweeddale Press Ltd.,
79 High Street, Hawick.