

HISTORY OF THE SPECULATIVE SOCIETY

BICENTENARY EDITION



EDINBURGH

PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY BY
T. AND A. CONSTABLE LIMITED

1968

THE SPECULATIVE SOCIETY'S HALL, 1964
(By courtesy of *The Scotsman*)



CONTENTS

	PAGE
1. THE BACKGROUND ARTHUR MELVILLE CLARK	9
2. THE SOCIETY THIS CENTURY—I GERALD H. ELLIOT	54
3. THE SOCIETY THIS CENTURY—II KENNETH H. OSBORNE	73
4. CURRENT POLITICS AND THE SOCIETY'S DEBATES DAVID HOPE	88
5. AN EVENING AT THE SPECULATIVE SOCIETY SIR DERRICK DUNLOP	95
6. THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE SPECULATIVE SOCIETY NIALL G. CAMPBELL	105
7. A MISCELLANY OF REPORTS	108
8. ADDRESSES TO HONORARY MEMBERS	130
9. LIST OF MEMBERS	133
INDEX	238

PREFACE

A BICENTENARY HISTORY requires no excuse. The Society flourishes, and rather than give a chronological case history of its state of health since the last History was produced in 1905, the Committee has assembled a series of Essays, the first of which sets the stage of the Society's birth and the rest are to throw light on its development.

Many have willingly assisted in the production of the volume, and much labour has been expended on the Biographical section. Though these contributors remain "behind the scenes", the Committee expresses its grateful thanks to them.

I. R. G.

00002481316		
5c	151	
	155	
	152	
	57	

Subject

ISBN 0 9500196 C 7



068.41445

O. Apr. 1969 55/-

I. THE BACKGROUND

ARTHUR MELVILLE CLARK

Qu'on ne dise pas que je n'ai rien dit de nouveau; la disposition des matières est nouvelle.

Pascal, *Pensées*, ed. 1863, II, 239.¹

THE Speculative Society has proved its survival value by its continuance through two hundred years, and shows today no diminution of its will to live; whereas many other like foundations of the same eighteenth century have succumbed in the whirligig of time to changes within themselves or in their circumstances. Moreover, unlike such venerable institutions as have lasted till now, by constant adjustment to a changing world until little remains from their origins but their names, the Spec. has survived, essentially and even in accidentals, remarkably unchanged.

Still glides the Stream. . . .

The Form remains, the Function never dies.²

Nowhere does the spirit of eighteenth-century Scotland, as concentrated in Edinburgh, persist so potently as in the Hall of the Speculative Society. One steps through the door into a candle-lighted interior in which William Creech and his co-founders would still be completely at home; and, unlike the typical *revenant* to old schools, colleges, and regimental messes, they would find little or no reason to complain that things were very different in their time.

¹ I gladly acknowledge in particular my debt to the admirable thesis of my friend and former pupil, Dr D. D. McElroy, on *The Literary Clubs and Societies of Eighteenth-century Scotland*.

² Wordsworth, *The River Duddon: A Series of Sonnets*, No. xxxiv.

The foundation of the Society in 1764¹ cannot be described as in itself an important event in the history of Scotland. But the movement of which that foundation was one result was indeed a process of the utmost importance for Scotland, national in range and effects though not nationally co-ordinated. I shall try, therefore, in this chapter to relate the origin of the Spec. to the wider context of the Scottish Enlightenment.²

The Golden Age of Scotland was not predictable from anything in Scottish affairs or, for that matter, in the Scottish ethos before. Until the eighteenth century the annals of Scotland reveal so little of evolution and development and so much of beginnings without ends, so much of highly coloured episode and so little of orderly plot, that the reader is liable to lose himself in the details and to be misled by the particulars into ignoring the general; and, if he notes causes at all, he tends to see rather the ones on the surface than the stronger undercurrent and groundswell.

But in the eighteenth century, if not a little before, Scottish affairs began to manifest something like pattern. And deeper than the trends of events was occurring a fundamental change in the Scottish mind which to a large extent gave the trends their dynamic and slant. It is, of course, a high abstraction to speak of "the Scottish mind", there being at least as great a diversity among Scots in any century as among any other nation. But all nations pass through varying climates of opinion, each in turn distinguished by predominating interests,

¹ Wm. Robertson was active in an unnamed student society about 1740. Other members were: Blair, Alexander Carlyle, John Home, Wm. Wilkie, and Wedderburn. John Small in his *Biographical Sketch of Adam Ferguson*, 2, says this society "afterwards became merged in the Speculative Society". I should like to think that there was some basis for this unsupported statement.

² The 1843 *History of the Speculative Society* contains a Historical View of Debating Societies in Scotland. Except for a passing reference to the Select Society, it deals only with societies of university students.

beliefs, and attitudes; and the most typical representatives of any age are those who pursue its interests most actively, hold its beliefs most firmly, and strike its attitudes most unequivocally. The seventeenth-century climate of opinion in Scotland was as different from that of the eighteenth century as any two successive ages anywhere have ever been. How the generation of Johnston of Warriston, Balfour of Burleigh, Cargill and Richard Cameron, Middleton, Turner, Dalryell, and "Gillespie Grumach"¹ begot in the next generation or the next-but-one men like Lords Kames and Monboddo, William Robertson, James Beattie, David Hume, Alexander Carlyle, and James Boswell is, like the song the Sirens sang, a puzzling question, "not beyond all conjecture" perhaps, but admitting a very "wide solution" indeed.²

However, I shall confine myself to pinpointing the quality of the change by labelling the eighteenth century in Scotland, as has been done by others, the Age of Union. It is true that any community, in order to exist at all, must have reached some principle of association and accepted some sort of *contrat social*. Even pack animals have got as far as that; but it is the degree and mood of association, co-operation, and mutual tolerance which determines the level of human civility. And it has to be admitted that such civility was at a low ebb in seventeenth-century Scotland when it was the wont of most men to

build their faith upon
The holy text of pike and gun;
Decide all controversies by
Infallible artillery;
And prove their doctrine orthodox
By apostolic blows and knocks;³

¹ Marquis of Argyle (1598-1661).

² Sir Thomas Browne, *Urn Burial*, chapter 5.

³ Butler, *Hudibras*, part 1, canto 1, lines 195-200.

and that assertive, uncompromising self-will and divisive, intolerant individualism were in high flood.

The country was a unitary state only in name. It was dislocated by the division into Highlands and Lowlands, with two languages and two opposed ways of life and scales of value making the line of cleavage all the more distinct. The monarch was *in absentia* for practically the whole century; and such rule-from-a-distance as he exercised through deputies was only by the allowance of Highland chieftains endowed with the arbitrary powers of their hereditary jurisdictions, or by the precarious permission of the heads of great Lowland families. In addition to those feudal divisions and jealously guarded spheres of influence, the Scottish people were divided by religion into rival camps—Catholic and Protestant as between the Highlands and the Lowlands; and, still more acutely, Episcopal and Presbyterian in the Lowlands, with further sectarian differences within either body. Besides, rival religious creeds in those days involved violently opposed convictions on many things in addition to the Bible and the Church. It is not surprising, then, that so much of the history of Scotland in the seventeenth century is taken up with war civil and internecine or with conditions but little short of armed conflict.

Grim as the national history is, a still more lurid picture emerges when one descends to the level of individual and family relationships. The stiffness in opinions of parties and sects was only the group-manifestation of a similar spirit operating as between man and man and making Scotland one of the most criminous countries on record in respect of crimes of violence against the person. The narratives of the national historians are bloody enough when, as sometimes, they include a gory incident or two. But the historians, intent on broader issues, give generalised accounts of local conditions; and these can be properly realised only by adding instance to instance and by remembering that in the very nature of things the unrecorded crimes probably far exceeded the recorded in number.

For the ugly truth one has to go to Pitcairn's *Criminal Trials*, the Register of the Privy Council, the Acts of the Scottish Parliament, and such particularising and anecdotal accounts of families, clans, and districts as Sir Robert Gordon's *Genealogical History of the Earldom of Sutherland*.

The facts are appalling, for Highlands and Lowlands alike; and the impartial researcher will find little difference in barbarity and "Man's inhumanity to man" north and south of the Highland Line. Murders of every degree of atrocity and of every legal category and other disorders in which deaths commonly resulted were almost daily occurrences. The authorities were kept in constant anxiety by reports of crimes and violence and as regularly engaged on devising means for their control and for their punishment, consistent with a politic handling of the greater offenders. Criminals of middling rank or lower were fairly promptly prosecuted and condemned in sentences of an *in terrorem* kind. But the prosecution of notables and of their humbler accomplices limped after the event by a long interval and often enough never overtook it; and when it did, the chances of such influential criminals and their *protégés* escaping legal punishment altogether were much more than even.

The impotence of the law and its officers was itself a fruitful cause of crime, since a large proportion of it is to be attributed, in the improbability of a legal redress of antecedent wrongs, to the wild justice of revenge. The legal system indeed gave a sort of sanction to the private pursuit of an alleged criminal and so, by an inevitable extension, of anyone against whom a grudge was entertained. For by no means all the prosecutions were by dittay, that is, on Crown indictments. Criminal prosecutions, even for murder, might be initiated and pursued by private persons. Such privately instituted prosecutions, however, involved for the most part criminals of inferior standing and residing south of the Highland Line.

¹ *Barua, Man was made to Measure.*

Members of powerful Lowland families or of Highland clans were only too ready to scorn the slow and uncertain remedies of the courts and to take the law into their own hands by way of a private war. "Blood will have blood," says Macbeth.¹ Yes; and offences far short of blood in the commission were often meted blood in the punishment.

It can readily be imagined what the standard of day-to-day living was in such a near-anarchy. Hobbes's famous description of the state of nature, when "every man is enemy to every man . . . wherein men live without other security than what their own strength and their own invention shall furnish them withal", applies to seventeenth-century Scotland, judged from our modern standard, with only a slight exaggeration. "In such condition", Hobbes continues, "there is no place for industry; because the fruit thereof is uncertain; and consequently no culture of the earth; no navigation, nor use of the commodities that may be imported by sea; no commodious building; no instruments of moving and removing such things as require much force; no knowledge of the face of the earth; no account of time; no arts; no letters; no society; and, which is worst of all, continual fear, and danger of violent death; and the life of man solitary, poor, nasty, brutish, and short."²

Scotland, despite its share of fertile soil, its pastures for cattle, its grazing for sheep, its lochs, rivers, and seas abounding with fish, and its mineral wealth, was in the seventeenth century one of the poorest and most backward states in Europe. Its agriculture and animal husbandry, its fisheries and mining were primitive in methods and scanty in results. Manufactures, as we understand the term, scarcely existed; and the crafts, carried on by small men for local markets, were at the stage they had reached centuries before, if some of them in fact had not receded. As for the plastic and decorative arts, including

¹ III, iv, 122.

² *Leviathan*, part I, chapter 13.

architecture which in their mother, they had quite certainly declined, virtually to extinction.

The most ordinary domestic goods in the houses of both gentle and simple were of the crudest and sparsest kind, and articles of common use, by present-day standards, were specifically bequeathed by will as things of consequence. Even the nobility and the wealthier townsfolk had few superfluities; and luxuries were "all a wonder and a wild desire".¹ Outside the castles of the nobles and the burghal houses of a few rich merchants, the population was poorly housed—the bonnet-lairds in uncomfortable, semi-domesticated fortalices; and the rest hardly above subsistence level in insanitary dwellings little better than hovels.

To turn to the Scottish literary men born and writing within the seventeenth century: this poverty-stricken country produced a considerable number—of a kind. The literary historians have done their best for them; for it is the business of literary historians to historify without weighing merits and demerits, the good, the bad, and the indifferent all being equally grist for the mill. Even so, the literary historians themselves, however conscientious, grow weary of plodding through the Scottish seventeenth century and treat with some fullness only the few texts they have had the patience to read, omitting the greater number altogether and covering whole shelves of unreadables with blanketing generalisations. It is, of course, probably an article of faith with some Scots, "in a conspiracy to cheat the world by false representations of the merits of their countrymen",² that seventeenth-century Scottish literature is

Not harsh and crabbed as dull fools suppose,
But musical as is Apollo's lute.

¹ Browning, *The Ring and the Book*, book I, line 1392.

² This formula excludes such figures as Drummond, Sir William Alexander, Arthur Johnston, John Barclay, and Napier.

³ Dr Johnson quoted by Boswell, *The Life of Samuel Johnson*, sub anno 1775.

And a perpetual feast of nectar'd sweets,
Where no crude surfeit reigns.¹

Undoubtedly there are some sweets, notably ballads, snatches of anonymous song, and the few lines of the Great Marquis. Then again, in prose, we get Sir Thomas Urquhart, *that lusus humanæ naturæ*, who achieved a triumphant translation of Rabelais; and another rarity, Archbishop Robert Leighton, who has been called "a March swallow among Protestant theologians . . . a spiritual divine"² like Pascal and Thomas à Kempis. Perhaps we might add the agreeably garrulous Gilbert Burnet and even the Bluidy Mackenzie for his essays in the vein of Cowley and Temple. But by and large the reader of seventeenth-century Scots literature must accept as his rewards such purely adventitious and extrinsic qualities as unconscious humour and antiquarian oddity; he will seldom encounter the aesthetic and intrinsic virtues of things worth saying and well said. And the literary critic, as distinct from the literary historian, who attempts to reach a real estimate of every work by measuring it against "the best that is known and thought in the world",³ will find very little indeed to erect the human mind by its truth or to charm the sensibilities by its beauty.

In the purely intellectual fields seventeenth-century Scotland cannot show a single philosopher in the same class as Hobbes and Locke or a single scientist remotely comparable to Newton.⁴ And its Universities, with a curriculum from an exhausted scholasticism that stifled originality, were as devoid of distinguished scholars as the Scottish Church was of eminent divines.

Moreover, such Scotamen as had intimations of genius were forced to live in an unprofitable isolation, with none of the

¹ Milton, *Comus*, lines 477-80.

² Sir E. K. Chambers in Sir Henry Craik's *English Prose Selections*, II, 489.

³ Matthew Arnold, *The Function of Criticism in Essays in Criticism*, first series.

⁴ Napier was fifty in 1699.

advantages of intellectual cross-fertilisation and none of the stimulus of sociability and co-operation. It is not in such a harsh world as seventeenth-century Scotland that men have any conception of tolerance, amenity of mind, and mutual consideration, the rational exchange of (perhaps contrary) opinions, and the civilised ability to agree to differ and to differ agreeably or, on the other hand, to share with and learn from their fellows in a friendly and genial sociability. These arts of gracious living are the flowering of security, plenty, and leisure.

But, as the seventeenth century advanced, a degree of order began to appear, not without setbacks, and more by luck than good guidance. The arm of the central Government lengthened, at any rate in the Lowlands. With the slowly growing order came a slight improvement in trade, a modest increase in the comforts of life, a dim realisation that a change for the better had in fact begun, and a vague hope that better still would follow. But as yet there was no concerted planning to make it come, no positive resolve to ameliorate conditions and secure some of the good things, both tangible and intangible, by voluntary association, co-operative effort, and compromise.

It is perhaps not altogether surprising that the first sign of things to come was in the realm of sport, the foundation¹ of the Royal Company of Archers in 1676. For sport appeals to men as men below their sectarianism.

But a more significant move came in 1681 when some of the shopkeepers of the Capital so far forsook their individualism as to form the Merchant Company of Edinburgh, which soon received a Royal Charter. This association differed from the ancient guilds. The latter were not forward-looking and enterprising, but merely traditional and preservative. They existed to safeguard rights and maintain privileges. Their social and cultural value was nil, even for the limited circle of their own members, and less, if less were possible, for the community.

¹ Some say the re-foundation.

But the Merchant Company was not gripped by the mortmain of the past and looked to a brightening future.

It is perhaps worth noting that probably the first use of the word "club" in Scotland was its application in 1689 to the Country Party in the Scots Parliament. There had, of course, been plenty of political groups and cabals before, and there were plenty more in the century to follow, many of them of the club type. But political clubbing is only on the fringe of my subject; and there is little about it in the rest of this chapter.

Two more important associations, for my purpose, date from 1695, the one destined for a delayed success, the other for an early disaster.

The first was the foundation of the Bank of Scotland. The inspiration came from a group of shrewd Scots merchants in London, where the Bank of England had been founded the year before by another Scot, William Paterson. They had seen in England what their home-keeping countrymen had scarcely as yet realised, the benefits of association; and, with some support in Scotland itself, they were prepared to back their faith by putting up the necessary capital.

Hard-headedness was not so apparent in the other venture of 1695, the Darien Scheme for a Scots colony to flood Scotland with the riches of the Indies. A "vision of boundless wealth" opened before the simple eyes of the Scottish people and so appealed to the patriotism of the pocket that the whole capital, owing to English jealousy, was raised at home, the sum being practically the total liquid assets of the country. The project suddenly transformed the Scots "from a nation of theologians into a nation of traders and economists".¹ Of the failure of that effort of association and joint-adventure I need say nothing. Is it not written with Flodden, Dunbar, and Culloden in every history of Scotland?

Two precious things, however, survived the wreck: the new resolve of the Scots, at least in the Lowlands, to better their

¹ P. Hume Brown, *History of Scotland*, III, 26.

lot; and their budding faith in association as a means thereto. And they owed both to English examples. Nor was this indebtedness a novel feature in Scots culture. For centuries Scotland, standing on the periphery of Europeanism, had followed England, as England had France, with a time-lag of a generation or so. Feudalism, new methods in war, changing styles of architecture, ideas for Church reform—all these things and many others spread from England to Scotland across a hostile frontier, as seed is blown by the wind from the sown to the unsown. Consciously the Scots may have looked to France; but unconsciously they adopted methods, ideas, and fashions from the English, giving always a peculiarly Scots idiom in the process. Those invisible imports from England increased as the seventeenth century drew to its close, and as the Scots came to know better their partners in the British condominium.

No doubt England's greater happiness and well-being could be largely explained by its greater natural wealth. But, just as obviously, England had made more of its natural advantages than Scotland had of what resources it did possess. Besides, the English, with their genius for compromise and for escaping from too rigid a logic, knew not only how to live, but how to live well; certainly far better than the Scots, so many of whom had for so long refused to compromise on half-a-loaf and had got no bread at all in consequence. Indeed compromise, which is the prerequisite of all fruitful association, had never been conspicuous in Scotland: there is little or nothing of give-and-take in Scottish history before 1700, except in the way of blow for blow. But, resentful as the nation was at the quashing of its hopes at Darien, largely by English rivalry and antagonism, there were some who had enough sense to recognise that much was to be learned from the Auld Enemy and to listen to the voices of both common sense and self-interest advising them to pocket their pride and improve their country and themselves by taking a leaf or two out of the English book.

So Association and Improvement became the watchwords

of the Scottish Enlightenment of the eighteenth century. In the very first year of that century occurred a symbolic event, the establishment in Edinburgh, after an English model, of the Society for the Reformation of Manners, with an end "so Glorious . . . and so absolutely necessaire to the Prosperity and Welfare both of Church and State".¹ The next year another improving association was mooted after another English model, the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge. But it did not get properly going till 1709, when a beginning was made at Abertarf in Inverness-shire, where, we are told, "Popery and Irreligion greatly abounded".² The Lowlanders who composed the Society were distressed by the "gross Ignorance, Atheism, Popery, and Impiety of the Highlands and Islands".³ They were, however, actuated not only by Protestant zeal, but by a desire to tame the barbarians who had so long harassed them from the north, at the same time as they were coming to terms with the English on the south. Those two societies, then, were the first positive means adopted by Scotsmen in the eighteenth century to improve their country by joint effort, and the prelude to a continuing and expanding trend of association.

But before the second society began its work came the Union of the Parliaments in 1707. It was a marriage of convenience which bore out Mrs Malaprop's opinion that "'tis safest in matrimony to begin with a little aversion".⁴ I submit, all the same, that the Union was the most beneficial association into which Scotland and the Scots ever entered, however reluctantly and *faute de mieux*, however subterraneously it was engineered, and however much some Scots with less realism than romantic nationalism denounced it at the time or have done so since. It would be wrong, also, to imply that the Scottish improvers and *litterati* were sturdy nationalists, rejecting all

things English and hugging to themselves, as precious, ways and means which their abundant common sense knew to be crude, outmoded, and patently inferior.

The first Scottish M.P.s sent to Westminster took with them a northern speech, and willy-nilly had to make such modifications in it as would make them intelligible in the south. When they returned to Scotland during the parliamentary recesses, their speech smacked of London both in locution and in intonation. And the change thus begun spread throughout the eighteenth century, especially among those who set and followed the intellectual fashions. Indeed, one of the ambitions of progressive Scots in the century was to write and speak good English. The primary aim of many societies, including the Spec., and an important secondary aim of many others was to improve their members in public speaking and literary composition in the idiom and tone of the south. Hume and Robertson, Blair and Boswell and Henry Mackenzie took infinite trouble to write as well as Addison and Berkeley, Johnson, Gibbon, and Goldsmith, and they took counsel with their friends about words and phrases and submitted their works for correction in manuscript. Both Beattie and Hume published lists of Scotticisms to be avoided. And Rhetoric became a Scottish speciality, with Adam Smith and Blair among its many exponents. Blair held the first Chair of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres to be established in Britain, and his *Lectures*, repeatedly printed, were accepted everywhere as authoritative.

Something more than a mere fashion was at work. It was the half-conscious realisation that, though the Scots variety of the language had homely virtues, it lacked what the men of the dawning Enlightenment were groping for: ease, grace, and flexibility; philosophical precision; freedom from pedantry; and a kind of man-of-the-world poise. Without these and like qualities of style they could not figure on equal terms with their English contemporaries in the intellectual forum of the world.

¹ Anon., *A letter from XXXXXX, A Magistrate, to his Friend XXXXX in the Country*, 1706.

² William Maitland, *The History of Edinburgh*, 171.

³ Sheridan, *The Rivals*, I, 2.

It is true that the men of the Scottish Enlightenment were bilingual. They still used their native dialect domestically and in casual conversations, some like Lords Auchinleck and Braxfield speaking it even on the Bench. But they practised greater correctness according to English standards in sermons, lectures, literary discussions, and anything written with an eye to publication and the English market.

Other things which Scots M.P.s brought back from Westminster were books, pamphlets, and periodicals. They familiarised all who had the sight of them with new and fascinating facts, ideas, points of view, and attitudes of mind. And of all the literature brought back from the south none equalled in beneficial influence the periodical essays of *The Tatler* and *The Spectator*.

Addison and Steele had set out to tutor their fellow-countrymen and countrywomen agreeably, moderately, and sensibly in the art of living with good taste and good feeling. Avoiding politics and controversy, personalities and scandal, they excluded nothing else of general interest. They did not neglect grave religious and moral instruction. But their main purpose was to discuss wisely and wittily manners, behaviour, and the small things which make up 95 per cent. of life but which had made little appearance in literature before. In *The Tatler* Isaac Bickerstaff sought to teach people "what to think"¹ and "to allure his readers with the variety of his subjects, and insinuate, if he could, the weight of reason with the agreeableness of wit".² Mr Spectator's aim was virtually the same: "to temper wit with morality, that my readers may, if possible, both ways find their account in the speculations of the day . . . It was said of Socrates, that he brought Philosophy down from Heaven, to inhabit among men; and I shall be ambitious to have it said of me, that I have brought Philosophy out of closets and libraries, schools, and colleges, to dwell in clubs and assemblies,

¹ No. 1.

² No. 271.

at tea-tables and in coffee-houses".¹ And there was indeed no part of the British Isles where the sweet reasonableness of Addison and the shrewd humour and generous humanity of Steele were more needed than in Scotland. "I . . . shall leave it to my readers' consideration," says Mr Spectator, "whether it is not much better . . . to amuse ourselves with such writings as tend to the wearing out of ignorance, passion, and prejudice than such as naturally conduce to inflame hatreds and make enmities irreconcilable."²

One aspect of *The Tatler* and *The Spectator* which was specially influential was their coffee-house and club background. *The Tatler* purported to be the social commentary of a coffee-house quidnunc; Mr Spectator was the praeses of the Spectator Club; and both periodicals are full of clubs and clubmen and coffee-house sociability.

Such group sociability had hitherto been so rare in Scotland as to be virtually non-existent, except in its seventeenth-century masonic lodges. But lodges were few in number at that time and were more "operative" than "speculative", being pretty well limited to masons by trade and admitting only a few non-operatives as honorary members. It was not till the eighteenth century that the Craft admitted and welcomed non-operatives as ordinary members. Once the process had started, it proceeded apace. Many new lodges, consisting almost entirely of speculative brethren, sprang up after 1700 all over the country, especially after the foundation of the Grand Lodge of Scotland in 1736. Free Masonry changed profoundly in consequence³; and it both gave to and received from the wider social revolution in the epoch, almost certainly receiving more than it gave. It began to offer a home from home, so to speak, with much of the character of a club; and all sorts and conditions sought admission, not least the *literati* and their friends and associates. In consequence a good deal

¹ No. 10.

² As it did also in England.

THE SPECULATIVE SOCIETY

he club spirit in the various organisations of the eighteenth century which were not themselves masonic, especially the mainly social ones, had a masonic flavour. The nomination of membership and the application and first admission of a candidate were generally managed with a certain amount of ceremony; diplomas worded with some pomp and circumstance were presented to new members and to those advanced to higher degrees; and some of the clubs developed a quasi-masonic ritual for the conduct of the meetings. In addition, I think one can fairly say that much of the friendliness, kindness, and helpfulness without rancour or envy, which prevailed remarkably among the men of the Scottish Enlightenment, was due not a little to their masonic brotherhood.

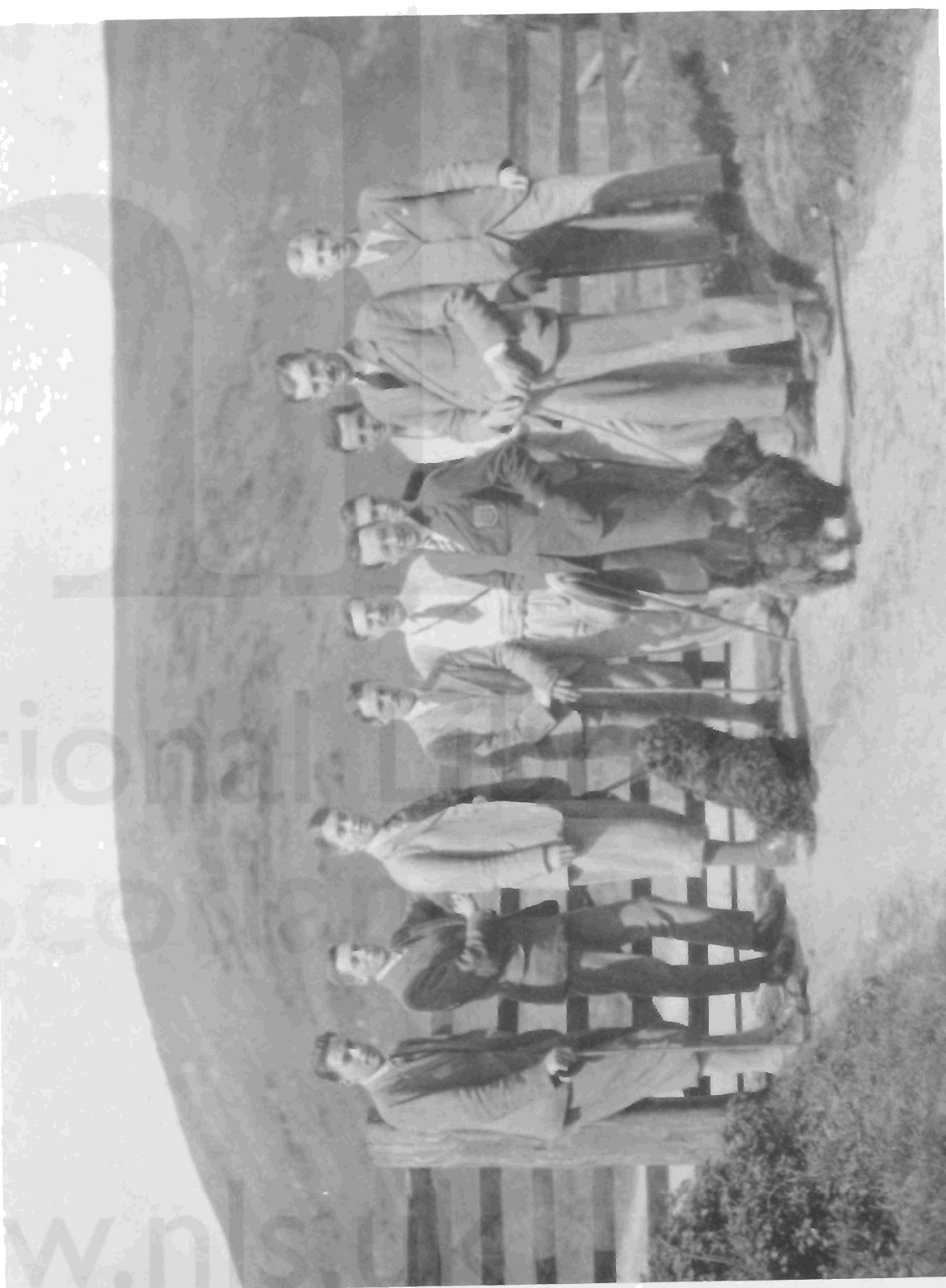
The total number of clubs, societies, and associations¹ founded in eighteenth-century Scotland cannot now be established. "There be of them that have left a name behind them; and some there be which have no memorial."² It is more than likely in fact that the unknown far outnumber the known, all intimate gatherings up and down the country that kept minutes and went by no name. But the number of named and recorded sodalities runs into hundreds. Some lasted only a short time, but many lasted for years, and not a few still continue.

It is impossible to make a simple classification according to *raison d'être* and function. Of the three terms most commonly used, "club" suggests a primarily social affair, and "society" and "association" organisations of a more purposeful kind. But the three words are not reliable clues and in eighteenth-century usage were overlapping and interchangeable. Moreover, the line of demarcation between the more and the less

¹ Not to mention assemblies that went by other titles: academy, company, guild, trust, the Feast of Tabernacles, Collegium Butterense, the Parliament of Fife, the Beggar's Benison, the Crochallan Fencibles, the Mountain, the Ninepins, the Beelzebubians, etc.

² *Ecclesiasticus*, xlv, 8-9.

THE SOCIETY'S SUMMER OUTING, 1920



purposeful was shadowy or shifting. 'The most skittish of the good-fellowships (and some were very skittish, not to say indecorous) were ready at times to discuss not merely the quality of the claret or the two-penny but also literature, politics, morals, science, or indeed anything else, including no doubt theology when the maudlin stage was reached. Quite possibly, too, the boon companions threw off prose and verse, much of which has survived in print. The organisations of a sedater type, on the other hand, were by no means averse to food and drink before, after, or during their deliberations, and did not ignore the creature comforts of the table and the bottle.¹ It was the opinion of that inveterate clubber, "Jupiter" Carlyle, that the conversation at the convivial meetings after the sederunts of the Select Society "frequently improved the members more. . . . It was those meetings in particular that rubbed off all corners, as we call it, by collision, and made the *literati* of Edinburgh less captious and pedantic than they were elsewhere."²

As I said earlier, Improvement by Association was the watchword of the Enlightenment; and the many organisations that set out to encourage some kind of material improvement effected, directly and indirectly, a quite remarkable change in the Scottish economy. But many and varied as were the things changed, from agriculture and fisheries to weaving and brewing,³ from hunting,⁴ archery,⁵ golf,⁶ curling⁷ and skating⁸ to music⁹

¹ See Thomas Somerville's *My Own Life and Times, 1741-1814*, 44-5, for the "tavern adjournments" of the Theological Society (1759-64) from which he derived "exquisite pleasure", though he has to admit that they "were the cause of expense, and sometimes of excess and irregularity, unsuitable to our circumstances and professional views".

² *Autobiography*, ed. J. H. Burton, 312.

³ See *infra*, pp. 33-41

⁴ Royal Caledonian Hunt (1777).

⁵ See *supra*, p. 17.

⁶ E.g. Edinburgh Burgess Golfing Society (1735); Honourable Company of Edinburgh Golfers (before 1744); Royal and Ancient Golf Club (1754); etc.

⁷ E.g. Duddingston Curling Club (1735).

⁸ The still-extant Edinburgh Skating Club has existed since 1742; some say from 1642.

⁹ E.g. the St Cecilia Musical Society (from 1771 or earlier), and the Edinburgh Harmonists (now merged in the Edinburgh Society of Musicians).

and painting,¹ there was proceeding alongside another broader and more pervasive betterment, the improvement of the Scot in the whole art of living and the production of the man *in seipso totus, teres atque rotundus*², by assembling in unions not for tangible improvements in the world outside their doors, but for a species of self-improvement. The members of such organisations came together for practice in the art of communication by written essay or debate or conversation, and for the general cultivation of the mind by canvassing ideas on all the miscellaneous subjects of a liberal education.

Many of the papers read to one or other of the purposeful organisations were subsequently published, either in volumes of proceedings and transactions or by their individual authors. These authors included all the men of the Scottish Enlightenment who were making Scotland and particularly Edinburgh famous through the whole republic of letters. To a very large extent the ideas that such men as Francis Hutcheson,³ Hume, Adam Smith, William Robertson, James Beattie, Joseph Black, Lord Monboddo, and many more developed in their published works were first mooted in a society and benefited there by the discussion that followed their submission.

Though many societies indicated by their names a primary interest in a specific subject of enquiry, be it scientific⁴ or

¹ E.g. Academy of St Luke (Edinburgh, 1729; not certainly the same as an Academy of Drawing extant in 1731); Glasgow Academy of Fine Arts (1753); Board of Trustees' Academy (see *infra*, p. 37).

² Horace, *Satires*, II, 7, 86.

³ The "prototype of the Scottish Enlightenment" (W. R. Scott, *Francis Hutcheson*, 265).

⁴ E.g. Medical Society (Edinburgh; see *infra*, p. 37); Royal Medical Society (Edinburgh; see *infra*, p. 37, note); Royal Society of Edinburgh (see *infra*, p. 38); Medico-Chirurgical Society (Edinburgh, 1767); Physico-Chirurgical Society (Edinburgh, 1771); Newtonian Club (Edinburgh, 1778); Royal Physical Society (Edinburgh, 1782); Natural History Society (Edinburgh, 1782); Medical Society (Aberdeen, 1789); etc.

theological¹ or economic² or legal³ or antiquarian,⁴ they were quite ready to pass into other fields and wider considerations; and, in fact, most discussing societies, whatever specialism they professed (if any), were really concerned with the Philosophy of Things in General.⁵ All kinds of persons were to be found in all kinds of societies, like or different from their own speciality; and persons who had no pretensions to be experts in any field were not excluded for that reason, so long as they were sociable and moderately intelligent. In any case, specialism had not advanced very far in the eighteenth century. An educated man was expected, if not "to take all knowledge to be his province",⁶ at least to take an intelligent interest in it. Thus a recent advance in natural philosophy was not an enigma to the divine; and, contrariwise, a knotty point in metaphysics was not beyond the power of the surgeon or the botanist to untie. And so it was not unusual in the Universities for a man to be translated from one Chair to another, perhaps in a different Faculty.

The chief centre by far for societies of all kinds was Edinburgh. It was much the largest centre of population, even though it numbered only some 30,000 inhabitants about the beginning of the century and perhaps double that figure before the end. Its status as the Capital made it the *entrepôt* of news, views, and fashions, and drew to it regularly the nobility and

¹ E.g. Theological Club (Aberdeen, 1742); Theological Society (Edinburgh, 1759; see *infra*, pp. 42-3); Theological Society (Edinburgh, 1778).

² E.g. Honourable the Improvers, etc. (Edinburgh; see *infra*, p. 35); Political Economy Club (Glasgow, c. 1743); Select Society for Encouraging Arts, etc. (Edinburgh; see *infra*, pp. 38-41); Highland and Agricultural Society (Edinburgh; see *infra*, p. 35); Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures (1786).

³ E.g. Juridical Society (Edinburgh, 1773); Juridical Society (Glasgow, c. 1790). The Society of Solicitors in the Supreme Courts was established in 1797 in Edinburgh.

⁴ E.g. Society of Antiquaries (Edinburgh, 1780); Literary and Antiquarian Society (Perth, 1784).

⁵ Cf. Carlyle, *Sartor Resartus*, chapter 3.

⁶ Bacon, Letter to Lord Burghley, 1592.

gentry. Besides being the administrative Capital, it was also the financial and business one, Glasgow being not yet a serious rival. It was, therefore, the home, for the whole year or part of it, of most of the men prominent in affairs and many of the wealthier merchants. It was the meeting-place of the General Assembly of the Church and of the Convention of Royal Burghs; the seat of the largest of the country's Universities; and the headquarters of the Courts and the judicial system. That is to say, it was where congregated the three professions, clerical, academic, and legal, from whose ranks so many members of the most influential societies were drawn. The General Assembly had certainly been a place for clerical debate in the seventeenth century.¹ But with the eighteenth-century change of mental climate, a more civilised tone began to sound instead of the *odium theologicum* of the past; and if Assembly deliberations were perhaps not always polite, a race of polite and moderate clerics was coming to the fore. The University, too, was a likely recruiting ground for the nascent societies. Professors and students have always been given to argument; and the medieval practice of maintaining a thesis was still in force. It needed only a slight swing of the academic needle away from the tradition of scholastic wrangling towards the genteeler exchanges of discussion and conversation to render both senior and junior academics club-minded and clubbable. The supersession of Latin by English for lecturing² and for students' compositions no doubt helped to make academic ideas more up-to-date and flexible and to get rid of pedantry and convention. It is possible, too, that the establishment of a Medical Faculty in Edinburgh early in the eighteenth century had a generally liberalising effect, the medical professors being less hide-bound, by being more in touch with English and continen-

¹ There were, however, no meetings between 1653 and 1690.

² Francis Hutcheson, Professor of Moral Philosophy in Glasgow from 1729, was "the first professor to give up lecturing in Latin—to the joy of his students" (H. G. Graham, *Scottish Men of Letters in the Eighteenth Century*, 32).

tal points of view than were at first their more home-bred Arts and Divinity colleagues. As for the legal fraternity,³ it might be said that Parliament House was a club *in posse* before the eighteenth century and soon a club *in esse*, if not in name. In short, the lawyers, like the clergy and the professors, widened their horizons beyond the professional orbit, discarded their pedantries, and cultivated a breadth and range of interests.

I have given ministers, professors, and advocates as forming perhaps the core of the clubs and societies in Edinburgh. But both there and elsewhere all classes and kinds were well-represented: the nobility and gentry; physicians and surgeons; solicitors and "doers"; merchants and shopkeepers; tradesmen and miners; farmers and farm-servants; gossips and idlers; students⁴ and even schoolboys.⁵ There was at least one society for women only, the Fair Intellectual Club⁶; several admitted women as auditors of their debates⁷; and one had a mixed

³ A Law Faculty came into being in the University about the same time as the Medical Faculty. It should be noted, too, that many Scots lawyers studied abroad, particularly at Leyden.

⁴ E.g. all in Edinburgh—a natural-philosophy society (1720), Royal Medical Society (see *infra*, p. 37, note 1), Theological Society (1776), Dialectic Society (1787), Literary Society (1789 or earlier; Scott, Brougham, Horner members), Academical Society (1796; Cockburn and Brougham members), Academy of Physics (1797; Brougham, Horner, Jeffrey members); all in Aberdeen—Collegium Butterense (early 18th century), Theological Club (1742), Medical Society (1789); all in Glasgow—Triumpharian Club (c. 1720), Eleutherian Club (1725), Anti-Cappadocian Club (1725), unnamed clubs mentioned by Carlyle as existing in 1743-4. General Society (c. 1768), Parliament of Oceans (c. 1768), Eclectic Society (1776), Dialectic Society (1776), Academic Society (1776), Historical and Critical Society (1787), Elocution Society (1787), Discursive Society (c. 1791), Juridical Society (c. 1790); in St Andrews—Nine Tumbler Club (late 18th century).

⁵ Juvenile Literary Society (Edinburgh, 1792). The following were members before their membership of the Spec.: Brougham, Horner, J. H. Mackenzie (Lord Mackenzie), and J. H. Forbes (Lord Medwyn).

⁶ Edinburgh, 1717.

⁷ Speculative Society (Dundee, 1770) and Canongate Debating Society (Edinburgh, c. 1776). The former was a copy of the Spec. and the Select Society (see *infra*, pp. 38-41).

membership.¹ Naturally many of the members of the clubs and societies were people of no intellectual pretension and of little social significance. On the other hand, practically every star of the Scottish Enlightenment, every man of any eminence in the professions, and every man whose rank and position as a great landowner gave him authority and influence was also a member of one or more of the fellowships. And many of them were inveterate clubbers, especially Allan Ramsay the elder, Henry Home (Lord Kames), "Jupiter" Carlyle, Adam Smith, Sir Walter Scott, Lord Brougham, and Francis Jeffrey, with Lord Kames and Carlyle members of perhaps a dozen organisations or more each.

Though Edinburgh led both in time and in the number and fame of the clubs and societies it housed, the associating fashion soon spread to all the rest of the country south of the Highland Line. The rising town of Glasgow originated many groups among the prosperous merchants and around its University; and several of its societies were among the most distinguished for talents and influence, notably the Political Economy (or Merchants') Club² and the Literary Society.³ The other university towns, Aberdeen and St Andrews, were also club-minded, especially the former with the Philosophical Society⁴ (popularly known as the Wise Club) as its paramount. So were the larger burghs such as Dundee, Perth, Dumfries, Greenock, Ayr, Hawick, and Kelso, to name only a few. Nay, villages like Ormiston, Leadhills, Banff, and Little Dunkeld, and even hamlets caught the fashion from the towns as the towns had done from the Capital. "Jupiter" Carlyle, not content with the many societies he frequented in Edinburgh, established a club in his parish of Inveresk; and similarly

¹ Robin Hood (later Pantheon) Society (Edinburgh, 1773). Women were admitted as auditors from the outset, but not till 1791 as members.

² Founded 1743.

³ Founded 1752.

⁴ Founded 1752.

Robert Simson⁵ who ran two clubs in Glasgow ran another at Anderston.⁶ Burns founded the Bachelors' Club at Tarbolton⁷ and a Conversation Society a year or two later at Mauchline⁸; later still⁹ he organised a book society in the clachan of Dunscore in Dumfriesshire. Book societies and reading clubs were indeed numerous in the last decades of the eighteenth century, developing from a sideline activity of older institutions which, like the Spec., often had libraries for the common use of their members. The haunter of secondhand bookshops will come not infrequently in the sixpenny boxes on the *disjecta membra* of just such book clubs. Other plentiful kinds of association were those of the educational society,¹⁰ the charitable society by which the fortunate helped the unfortunate,¹¹ and the mutual-help or friendly society by which the poor helped each other. I need only refer in passing to combines of a commercial and profit-making kind: banks,¹² insurance companies,¹³ and large-scale industrial concerns,¹⁴ none of which could have been initiated without the voluntary association of shareholders.

Sir Walter, who was as much a man of the eighteenth century as of the Romantic Revival and who set so many of his best novels in the century of his birth, fully recognised the place

⁵ Professor of Mathematics, Glasgow.

⁶ John Galt in *The Entail*, chapter 35, calls the meetings "Anderston Saturday".

⁷ 1780.

⁸ 1786.

⁹ c. 1790.

¹⁰ E.g. Society for the Sake of the Clergy (Edinburgh, 1700); Highland Society (Glasgow, 1727).

¹¹ E.g. Society for the Relief of the Distressed Sick (Edinburgh, 1785); Royal Blind Asylum, (Edinburgh, 1753); Senior and Junior Societies for the Relief of Indigent Old Women (both Edinburgh, 1789).

¹² E.g. Royal Bank of Scotland (Edinburgh, 1727); British Linen Bank (Edinburgh, 1746).

¹³ The eighteenth-century companies have been merged in later ones.

¹⁴ E.g. Carron Iron-works (1766) which within nine years were "the greatest of the kind in Europe" (Thomas Pennant, *Tours in Scotland in 1769 and 1772*, 1796 ed., III, 363) and employed 1200 men.

of clubs and societies in the life he was depicting. Probably the best-known incident is Colonel Mannering's surprise visit to Counsellor Paulus Pleydell when the latter was presiding over a session of "High Jinks" at a Saturday evening meeting of a convivial club in a typical Edinburgh howff.¹ But Scott had already introduced a rustic assembly of hard-drinking lairds in *Waverley*, the Bautherwhillery Club of which Bumperquaigh was "permanent toast-master and croupier".² Not unnaturally Monkbarns refers "to the various antiquarian societies of which I am an unworthy member"³; and in the same novel the town of Fairport has both a "volunteer cohort" with a mess⁴ and two clubs, the "Royal True Blues" and "the *soi-disant* Friends of the People".⁵ In *St. Ronan's Well* we hear of "the Chirruping Club" of "feuars and bonnet-lairds, who . . . contrived to drink two-penny, qualified with brandy or whisky, at least twice or thrice a week"⁶; "some ranting blades . . . from the metropolis" who were "members of the Helter Skelter Club, of the Wildfire Club, and other associations formed for the express purpose of getting rid of care and sobriety"⁷; the Killnakelty Club who were welcome dancers at the balls in the Cleikum Inn⁸; and the Claret Club which comprised the grosser members of the company at the "hottle".⁹ Finally, it is to "our village club" that Captain Clutterbuck communicates the basis of the story retold in *The Monastery*.¹⁰

¹ *Guy Mannering*, chapter 36. Cf. the not dissimilar incident in *The Fortunes of Nigel*, chapter 17. I think that Scott, on both occasions, may have had the Cape Club in mind (see *infra*, pp. 47-9). Note VI to *Guy Mannering* is on the interesting topic of "Convivial Habits of the Scottish Bar".

² Chapter 10.

³ *The Antiquary*, chapter 4.

⁴ See *infra*, p. 44.

⁵ Chapter 5.

⁶ Chapter 1.

⁷ Chapter 1.

⁸ Chapter 2.

⁹ Chapter 4.

¹⁰ Introductory Epistle.

Although I have said that a satisfactory classification of eighteenth-century clubs, societies, and associations is nearly impossible, the description of some typical Edinburgh ones, all started before the Spec., may be of some interest. And I begin with, not the earliest in date, but the earliest known by name and by more than casual mention. This is the Easy Club founded by the elder Allan Ramsay in 1712 on the *Spectator* Club model and continuing till the middle of 1715. The six original members,¹ all bachelors of twenty-one or thereabouts, had been induced to form a club by reading *The Spectator* "where it is frequently recommended"², and by a desire for "a mutual improvement in conversation [so as] to become more adept for fellowship with the politer part of mankind and learn also from one another's happy observations"³. Each member chose a pseudonym from some famous character,⁴ whose example was to be his inspiration and "a check to all unruly and disturbing behaviour"⁵. The Club so admired Mr Spectator's "happy talent for raising such handsome thoughts from subjects which to men of an ordinary capacity would seem altogether barren",⁶ that it made the reading and discussion of one number of *The Spectator* "till all be read"⁷ the principal business of each meeting, at which members took their turn to be praeses and be addressed as Mr Easy. No person "of an empty, conceited, quarrelling temper can have the privilege of being a member, for we allow all the little merry freedoms among ourselves, rallying one another at our meetings without the least appearance of spleen upon account of whatever we discover to be amiss or weak in any circumstances of our conversation, which produces rather love than dislike, being well persuaded of the esteem each of us hath for his fellow, and his design to see

¹ Joined later by six others.

² The Secretary's letter of August 15, 1712, to Mr Spectator, quoted by Charles Rogers, *Social Life in Scotland*, II, 357.

³ MS. Journal of the Easy Club, quoted by Andrew Gibson, *New Light on Allan Ramsay*, 48.

⁴ Ramsay's was at first Isaac Bickerstaff and later Gavin Douglas.

no blemish in his character".¹ The Club could also take its ease in the Falstaffian sense. There was, for example, the occasion when, after a dram to the health of two absent members, the rest convoyed "Zachary Boyd" by moonlight halfway to Leith, "returning in good humour and very blyth y^e praeses".² Again, the Club resolved to hold an anniversary feast in all time coming, and accordingly spent a May day in 1715 "in country diversions, mirth, and jollity, and ended it as true Gallic juice inspired".³ I seem to have heard of not unsimilar Spec. occasions.

But among the societies originating early in the eighteenth century the one which most closely anticipated the Spec. was the Rankenian Club, founded in 1717 and named from the keeper of the tavern where it first met. The "young gentlemen of the first ability in those days"⁴ who set it going included William Wishart *secundus*⁵ and Colin Maclaurin.⁶ The object of the weekly assembly was "mutual improvement by liberal conversation and rational enquiry";⁷ and the means were the discussion of works new and old and the hearing of an essay by one of the members on a prescribed subject, "concerning the merits of which every member was requested to give his opinion".⁸ The Club's beneficial influence spread far beyond its members and the door of Ranken's tavern. *The Scots Magazine* indeed declared that "the Rankenians were highly instrumental in disseminating through Scotland freedom of thought, boldness of disquisition, liberality of sentiment, accuracy of reasoning, and attention to composition", and that "the exalted rank which Scotsmen hold at present in the

¹ Charles Rogers, *op. cit.*, II, 357.

² Andrew Gibson, *op. cit.*, 61.

³ *Ibid.*, 57.

⁴ Alexander Bower, *The History of the University of Edinburgh*, II, 312.

⁵ Principal of the University from 1726.

⁶ Professor of Mathematics from 1725, and "one of the most brilliant disciples of Newton" (H. G. Graham, *Scottish Men of Letters in the Eighteenth Century*, 99).

⁷ *The Scots Magazine*, May 1771.

⁸ Alexander Bower, *op. cit.*, II, 312.

republic of letters is greatly owing to the manner and spirit begun by that Society".¹ The Club continued in being for more than fifty years, sons of original members being admitted to fill the gaps. The regular weekly meetings were discontinued in 1771, and after a few occasional reunions the Club ceased to exist in 1774.

I would pass now to the first of the associations concerned with the laudable purpose of improving the great staple of husbandry. It was in this connection that the words "improve" and "improvement" had begun their Scottish vogue. The Honourable the Society of Improvers in the Knowledge of Agriculture in Scotland was established in 1723. It so suited the spirit of the times that it soon had a membership of 300, including many eminent men who had been already improving their own properties and now came together to pool their experience for the good of the whole country. It was the first organisation of its kind, not only in Scotland but in Britain; and it started a nation-wide fashion. In Scotland alone it begot many localised societies, as, for example, those centred on Ormiston, Ayrshire, Cupar, Dunfermline, Buchan, Dumfries and Galloway, and Dumfries and Kirkcudbright. Nor is this list by any means exhaustive; the first *Statistical Account of Scotland* records many more; and one comes from time to time on pamphlets and books published by "A Society of Gentlemen" in the interests of good husbandry who gave their advices to the world, without a local habitation or a name. The movement for agricultural improvement was continuous and unflagging throughout the eighteenth century, and culminated in 1783 with the foundation of the still-prospering Highland and Agricultural Society.

The inclusion of the Highlands in that Society's scope is noteworthy. As has been mentioned, the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge had sought from 1709 to evangelise and educate the Highlander.² The Highland Society of

¹ May 1771.

² See *supra*, p. 20.

Glasgow, started in 1727, distributed charitable aid. The Highland Society of London, dating from 1778, began at Falkirk its bagpipe competitions in 1781. And the Gaelic Club, established in Glasgow in 1780, existed to remind its members of "Ossian, the melodious and noble prince of poets, as well as to converse as friends in the bold and expressive language of heroes in ages past".¹ But, except for the attempt under the Board of Trustees² to run spinning schools, little attention had been paid to the economy of the Highlands or schemes for helping the Highlanders to help themselves (in another sense than:

the simple plan
That they should take who have the power,
And they should keep who can).³

The movement for agricultural improvement initiated by the Society of Improvers was all to the good. But it was coincidentally realised that there were other ways to *cultiver notre jardin*⁴ in Scotland besides "stock-raising and the cultivation of turnips", to quote the special aim of the Dumfries and Galloway Society.⁵ Manufactures, fisheries, mining, forestry, and commerce could all be likewise encouraged and improved by voluntary and disinterested associations. The Society of Improvers themselves sought to promote manufactures as well as husbandry. They gave their support also, as did the Convention of Royal Burghs, to the group of public-spirited men who in 1727 with letters-patent from George II constituted the Board of Trustees and were empowered to administer for the public good a fund started under a clause of the Treaty of Union and collected from the customs and excise in Scotland. Something, but not much, had already been done under the aforesaid

¹ John Strang, *Glasgow and its Clubs*, 129.

² See *infra*, p. 37.

³ Wordsworth, *Rob Roy's Grave*. The roads built from 1725 under General Wade and others had a military, rather than an economic, purpose.

⁴ Voltaire, *Candide*, chapter 30.

⁵ Founded in 1772.

clause to help Scottish fisheries and manufactures and to promote other improvements. The Board of Trustees went more eagerly to work to encourage industry by offering prizes and to increase trade. In 1760 it established also the first school of design in Britain, generally known as the Trustees' Academy. Until nearly the end of the eighteenth century it concentrated on giving apprentice artisans a taste in industrial design. But then its functions widened to include the fine, as well as the useful, arts; and later still, in the nineteenth century, it became the Art School of the Royal Scottish Academy, and in the present century was absorbed into the Edinburgh College of Art.

As an example of an improving society of a different kind, which also far exceeded its original purpose, I would take the Society for the Improvement of Medical Knowledge, founded in 1731 and generally known as the Medical Society.¹ It drew its first members from the recently established Medical School of the University and from other medical men within reach. Its publications of case-histories and medical speculations were five times re-issued in British editions and were translated into several foreign languages. In 1737, at the suggestion of Colin Maclaurin, who was not then a member, the Society decided to open its doors wider in order to take in "gentlemen of other professions, who might enrich it with their observations and discoveries", and also non-professionals with scientific interests. The re-organisation took the name of the Society for Improving Arts and Sciences, particularly Natural Knowledge. The name, however, by which it was always referred to, was the Philosophical Society. It soon included "all the eminent *literati* of Scotland".² Like its parent, the re-organised Society

¹ Not to be confused with the Society of the same name begun in 1734 by medical students in the wake of their elders. It still exists as the Royal Medical Society, having been granted a charter in 1778. Two years before, it had followed the Spec. x 1769 example and acquired a hall to house its meetings and its library.

² T. E. Ritchie, *An Account of the Life and Writings of David Hume*, 88.

published select discourses from its transactions. These show it to have ranged over all the natural sciences and indeed in every field but theology and politics. Moreover, its investigations were not all purely academic and theoretic but frequently proved of direct practical benefit to the crafts and manufactures of Scotland. After a long, useful, and distinguished career the Philosophical Society became, on the receipt of a Royal Charter in 1783, the Royal Society of Edinburgh and as such is still flourishing.

No account of eighteenth-century fellowships could possibly omit the St Giles Society, generally known by its other name of the Select Society. It was the type in perfection of the cultured and polite assembly. It had a greater distinction among its members than any other organisation of its century, a deeper and wider influence, and a more unrivalled fame at home and abroad, though its career was as brief as it was brilliant.

The founder of the Select Society was Allan Ramsay, the painter son of the founder of the Easy Club a generation or more earlier. So Ramsay, who was a good classical scholar and talented in many ways besides his art, bore the same paternal relation to the Society in Edinburgh as his great contemporary, Sir Joshua Reynolds, to the Literary Club in London. It was in 1754 that the fifteen founding members (the same number as a Scots jury) first met. The membership rapidly increased and in less than a year totalled 83; and not long after the number was 133.¹ Over 50 of them were sufficiently distinguished to be recorded in *The Dictionary of National Biography*,² including: James Adam and his brother John; Hugh Blair; Alexander Boswell (Lord Auchinleck); James Burnett (Lord Monboddo); Alexander Carlyle; John Clerk of Eldin (author of *Naval Tactics*); Sir David Dalrymple (Lord Hailes); George Drummond (Lord Provost of Edinburgh); Adam Ferguson; Henry Home

¹ Dugald Stewart prints the list (drawn up by Alexander Carlyle) in his *Account of the Life and Writings of William Robertson*, 214-20.
² And many more might well have been.

(Lord Kames); John Home (author of *Douglas*); David Home; Alexander Monro *primus*; Allan Ramsay; William Robertson; Adam Smith; Alexander Wedderburn (Earl of Rosslyn and Lord Chancellor); William Wille (author of *The Epigoniad*).

The men who composed the Select Society, "a set of the ablest men Scotland ever produced",¹ were all in the prime of life and several of them were already famous at home and abroad. "This Society", says Ramsay of Ochtertyre, "had no affinity to the clubs that are composed principally of raw half-thinking lads".² Nevertheless the members were sufficiently modest to seek after self-improvement amid their intellectual exchanges. The double purpose of the Society was "the pursuit of philosophical enquiry, and the improvement of the members in the art of speaking".³ The two aims were concurrently pursued very much in the same way as in all the other discussing groups of the period; and the subjects submitted in the discourses and the questions examined in the debates were as wide in range as could well be. Of the discussions Dugald Stewart says they were "such as have not often been heard in modern assemblies: debates, where the dignity of the speakers was not lowered by the intrigues of policy, or the intemperance of factions and where the most splendid talents that have ever adorned this country were roused to their exertions, by the liberal and ennobling discussions of literature and philosophy".³ To that tribute by a non-member writing retrospectively I would add David Hume's enthusiastic report to Allan Ramsay, then in Rome, of the success which was attending his foundation: "It has grown to be a national concern. Young and old, noble and ignoble, witty and dull, laity and clergy—all the world are ambitious of a place amongst us, and on each occasion we are

¹ John Ramsay of Ochtertyre, *Scotland and Scotsmen in the Eighteenth Century*, I, 321.

² Alexander Carlyle quoted by Dugald Stewart in his *Account of the Life and Writings of William Robertson*, 211.

³ *Biographical Memoirs of Adam Smith, of William Robertson, and of Thomas Reid*, 166.

as much solicited by candidates as if we were to choose a member of Parliament. . . . In short, the House of Commons is less the object of general curiosity at London than the Select Society at Edinburgh. . . . All other speaking societies are ignoble in comparison. Such felicity has attended the seed which you planted".¹

In addition to indoors philosophising and self-improving oratory, the Select Society had a lively concern for the condition of Scotland outside and the practical encouragement of its arts, sciences, and manufactures. Early in 1755 it decided to establish as an independent organisation the Edinburgh Society for Encouraging Arts, Sciences, and Manufactures. The members, who were all of the Select Society, were generous in contributing and by 1759 had made nearly 150 awards. In his already-quoted letter to Ramsay, Hume indicates sufficiently well the diversity of "the premiums partly honorary, partly lucrative. . . . A premium, I remember, is promised to the best discourse on Taste, and on the Principles of Vegetation. These regard the *belles lettres* and sciences; but we have not neglected porter, strong ale, and wrought ruffles, even down to linen rags."² Naturally the discussions of the Edinburgh Society were more restricted in range and largely concerned with economic subjects of an immediately practical kind.

The parent Select Society, also in 1755, set up four committees to adjudicate on all essays and the like relating to the arts and sciences which might be submitted by members or by outsiders, under the categories of natural history and chemistry, pure and applied mathematics, *belles lettres* and criticism, and history and politics. Three gold medals were offered in 1756 for the best essays on prescribed subjects.

What was virtually, though not officially, another committee of the Select Society projected and published the first *Edinburgh Review*. Unfortunately only two numbers ever appeared.

¹ Quoted by J. H. Burton in *The Scot Abroad*, II, 340.

Still another venture of the Select Society was the outcome of the members' awareness of their "patavinity"—their dialectal differences from the King's English. They had been greatly impressed in 1761 by Thomas Sheridan's lectures on elocution and the English tongue. More than 300 of "the most eminent in this country for their rank and abilities" attended and "expressed no less satisfaction with the ingenuity and justness of [the Irishman's] sentiments, than with the elegant and interesting manner in which he delivered them".³ Accordingly there was instituted the Select Society for Promoting the Reading and Speaking of the English Language in Scotland, with a distinguished board of directors, including Blair, Robertson, Adam Ferguson, Lord Kames, and (surprisingly, for his customary utterance was broad enough) Lord Auchinleck.

After a brilliant decade and for no apparent reason, the parent Select Society was wound up, its last recorded meeting being early in 1763; and though the affiliated Societies seem to have survived a little longer, they, too, were soon extinguished.

But the Select Society, besides having offshoots like the baobab-tree, was the model for other societies not in any way linked to it. The most important of these was the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen which was active from 1758 till 1773. But, distinguished as it was, three imitations of the Select Society which arose among young men then or recently students of Edinburgh University are of greater interest for the historian of the Spec. The ordinary members of them were all keen for self-improvement and practice in rhetoric and debate and all with their fames still to make. All three Societies met in the College precincts, with adjournments to one or other of Edinburgh's many taverns. And it was the demise of all three in 1764 that made the gap which the Spec. was established to fill.

The first was the Belles Lettres Society, which had a successful but brief career from 1759 till 1764 and which, along with the Select Society, provided the chief model for William Creech and

³ *The Scots Magazine*, July 1761.

his five friends. It seems to have taken itself seriously and to have been a model of good management. It was highly selective in its admissions and strict in its treatment of defaulters in attendance. One of the foundation members of the Spec., John Bonar, petitioned no less than four times before he was admitted in 1763.¹ Not only had an aspirant to present a humble petition for admission; but he had also to listen becomingly, if his petition was granted, to a lengthy charge from the praeses on the occasion of his formal introduction. So far from the formalities discouraging applicants, the Society had to limit the number of ordinary members to 40 and to make two (instead of four) consecutive absences without adequate excuse a reason for extrusion. Like the Spec., the Belles Lettres Society granted honorary membership to a limited number of illustrious elders and the same or, as we should say, "extraordinary privileges" to ordinary members who had given regular attendance at the meetings, punctually performed all duties imposed on them, and, no doubt, paid all their dues. But, unlike the Spec., this Society admitted guests and the records show that many of the best known of Edinburgh's *litterati* and many distinguished visitors to the city attended meetings.²

Secondly, the Theological Society ran from 1759 to 1764,³ with a small membership which was later somewhat enlarged. Though the records for it are scanty, it was apparently much the same as the Belles Lettres Society in constitution and procedure. Thomas Somerville describes it as "not only a school of mental improvement, but a nursery of brotherly love and kind affections".⁴ In spite of its name the Society was not exclusively

¹ Several other who later became members of the Spec. were received as "visitors".

² A society modelled on the Edinburgh one was started in Glasgow University in 1759; and fraternal relations were maintained between the two, as between the Spec. and the Historical Society of Trinity College, Dublin.

³ Another society of the same name was founded in Edinburgh University in 1776.

⁴ *My Own Life and Times, 1741-1814*, 42.

theological in its interests, as Somerville's tribute to it and the Belles Lettres Society shows: "To my attendance on these societies, more than to any branch of reading or study, I impute any progress I have made in literature, in composition, and in solid intellectual improvement. I thus acquired, especially, some facility and correctness of expression, and, what I deem of still greater importance, an estimation and love of truth".¹

The third of the student societies in Edinburgh on the Select Society's model was the Newtonian. It was begun in 1760 by a few young men, who had completed their university careers with a view to "their mutual improvement in literature and science, more especially in natural philosophy".² Apparently the read discourses were all scientific; but the debates were more miscellaneous. The membership was never more than twenty.

Among the scions of the Select Society might well be included the Griskin and the Poker Clubs. For all the members of the first and most of those of the second were also members of the Select. But I choose them rather as typical of the legion of sociable *coteries*. The Griskin Club, so called from the pork chops supplied at the tavern where it met, seems to have lasted only for a few weeks in 1756 just before, during, and after the sensation of that year, the production of John Home's *Douglas*. It consisted of Home's champions in opposition to "the High-flying set" who were unanimously against *Douglas*, "as they thought it a sin for a clergyman to write any play, let it be ever so moral in its tendency".³

The Poker (or Militia) Club, too, had another *raison d'être* than sociability, even though it was as often as not in abeyance. This was to be a poker to stir things up, especially by agitating

¹ *Ibid.*, 39-40.

² Robert Kerr, *Memories of the Life, Writings, and Correspondence of William Smellie*, I, 63.

³ E.g. Home himself, Lord Elibank, Adam Ferguson, David Hume, Alexander Carlyle, and Alexander Wedderburn.

⁴ Alexander Carlyle, *Autobiography*, ed. J. H. Burton, 227-8.

for a Scottish militia. The Government in consequence of the '45 refused to establish such a force. But there was a strong demand for it in the Lowlands. Articles and pamphlets worked up public opinion; associations were formed "for the purpose of kindling and keeping alive the flame of patriotic feeling"; and, as if in defiance of the Government, many regiments of volunteers or "fencibles" were enthusiastically recruited. But while the Poker Club, begun in 1762, had this patriotic origin and never quite dropped its martial aim,¹ it was to all intents and purposes mainly a sociable gathering. It consisted of all the *litterati* of Edinburgh and its neighbourhood with many of the nobility and gentry,² "who mixed together with all the freedom of convivial meetings once a week during six months of the year".³ At each meeting two members were designated according to a roster to be present at the next one; and a failure on the part of such a nominee to put in an appearance brought down on him the cost of the whole evening's entertainment. However, says "Jupiter" Carlyle, "The establishment was frugal and moderate . . . the dinner on the table soon after two o'clock, at one shilling a head, the wine to be confined to sherry and claret, and the reckoning to be called at six o'clock. . . . During . . . seven years, a very constant attendant told me that he never observed even an approach to inebriety in any of the members".⁴ Presumably Carlyle, whose

¹ Poker Club minutes quoted by H. A. Cockburn in *An Account of the Friday Club*, etc. (*The Book of the Old Edinburgh Club*, III, 145).

² The Anti-Gallian Society, in being from 1779 or earlier, existed "to promote every measure . . . to strengthen the hands of Government . . . against our enemies" and to encourage "the use of arms, and of manly exercises" by the offer of prizes (*Edinburgh Evening Courant*, 9 February 1780). All the members were members also of the Poker; and Dr D. D. McElroy (*op. cit.*, 327) very reasonably concludes that the Society was simply the Poker in action.

³ Sixty-six names appear in a list drawn up in 1774. A few members may have died before that date and some more may have been admitted later.

⁴ Alexander Carlyle quoted by H. G. Graham in *Scottish Men of Letters in the Eighteenth Century*, 112.

⁵ *Autobiography*, ed. J. B. Burton, 440-1.

knowledge of clubs was as "extensive and peculiar" as Tony Weller's of London, regarded the Poker sobriety as a notable exception. Owing to a squabble with their first landlord, the Club lifted their lines to Fortune's, the most fashionable tavern in town, where the entertainment was more showy, but not better, and cost three times as much. In consequence members dropped out and some less congenial ones were admitted. Accordingly about 1769 or 1770 a few of the originals (including of course Carlyle whose visits to Edinburgh were in the nature of club-crawls) established the Tuesday Club, without deserting the Poker. It lasted for two years or so, whereupon the members returned to their old allegiance; and the Poker continued to be stirring till 1784 when the regular meetings at last came to an end. But in 1786 or 1787 its remaining members, all of advanced age, tried once again to recapture the old warmth and glow. "The experiment," says Sir Walter with a gentle irony, "was not successful. Those who had last met in the full vigour of health and glow of intellect . . . seemed now, in each other's eyes, cold, torpid, inactive, loaded with infirmities, and occupied with the selfish care of husbanding the remainder of their health and strength, rather than in the gaiety and frolic of a convivial meeting. Most of them had renounced even the moderate worship of Bacchus, which, on former occasions, had seldom been neglected. The friends saw their own condition reflected in the persons of each other, and became sensible that the time of convivial meetings was past. The abrupt contrast, betwixt what they had been and what they were, was too unpleasant to be endured, and the Poker Club never met again."¹

But in its heyday the Poker had the best company and the best talk in the world in an easy friendliness of intercourse. David Hume longed for "the plain roughness of the Poker, and particularly the sharpness of Dr Jardine,"² to correct and qualify

¹ Review of Henry Mackenzie's *Life and Works of the Author of "Douglas"* in *The Miscellaneous Prose Works of Sir Walter Scott*, ed. 1843, 839.

² Minister of Lady Yester's and later of the Tron; Dean of the Thistle.

so much lusciousness" in his circle at Fontainebleau.¹ Alexander Carlyle emphasises the "happy effects on private character by forming and polishing the manners which are suitable to civilized society, for they banished pedantry from the conversation of scholars, and exalted the ideas and enlarged the views of the gentry, and created in the several orders a new interest in each other which had not taken place before in the country".² And General James Murray,³ who knew many men and had seen many cities, was never so pleasantly "disappointed in all my life as at your club, for I expected to sit silent and listen to a parcel of pedants descanting on learned subejets out of my range of knowledge; but instead of that, I have met with an agreeable, polite, and lively company of gentlemen, in whose conversation I have joined and partaken with the greatest delight".⁴

It is not a little ironical that Bozzy, with a distaste for the vulgar as sure as Tony Lumpkin's, condemned the Poker set on the ground that: "They are doing all they can to destroy politeness. They would abolish all respect due to rank and external circumstances, and they would live like a kind of literary barbarians. For my own share, I own I would rather want their instructive conversation than be hurt by their rudeness."⁵ As he was an enthusiastic tuft-hunter all his life and soon to seek out the instructive conversation of the great Doctor without finching at his tremendous rudeness, I can only conclude that Bozzy was piqued at being admitted only as an occasional guest of the Poker and not as a member.⁶ In any case, was he not

¹ J. H. Burton, *Life and Correspondence of David Hume*, II, 172.

² Quoted by H. G. Graham in *Scottish Men of Letters in the Eighteenth Century*, 112.

³ Served in many campaigns; Governor of Quebec and then of Canada.

⁴ Alexander Carlyle, *Autobiography*, ed. J. H. Burton, 443-4.

⁵ *Boswell's London Journal*, 300. "However," he goes on, "they don't always show this. Therefore I like their company best when it is qualified by the presence of a stranger. This afternoon I had some low debauchery with the girls who patrol the courts in the Temple."

⁶ He implied that he was a member, when speaking to the Margrave of Baden-Durlach (*Private Papers of James Boswell*, III, 161).

already the founder¹ in 1760 of a jovial and disreputable society called the Soaping Club, which may be taken as representative of the more convivial gatherings of the day?² The Club's motto was "Let every man soap his own beard"; that is to say, in the tongue of Rabelais, *Fay ce que voudras*. For this bibulous brotherhood, with its game of "snip-snap-snorum", Boswell wrote songs and sang them. "Then, after plentiful carousing, he and his comrades would walk home, reeling out Bacchanalian lays at the full pitch of their voices".³ The members also practised the art of "shaving", a kind of leg-pulling by affecting a deep interest so as to lead the victim on to making himself ridiculous. Boswell, in spite of his skill in the art, condemned it as a bad practice which he would give up "When I get into the Guards and am in real life". He certainly never got into the Guards; and it may be plausibly argued that he continued to practise, *vis-à-vis* the great Doctor himself, a high refinement of the shaving art.

One of the longest-lived of the convivial fraternities was the Cape Club,⁴ its birth having been in 1763 and its demise not till 1841. It was a sizable body; 650 members had been recorded by 1799 and as many as 60 or 70 diners would attend, at least on special occasions, though the average attendance at ordinary meetings was probably much less. "Doubling the Cape" suggested the Club's name from the use of the phrase by one of the members to describe his rounding the Netherbow Port on his nocturnal way *via* Leith Wynd to the suburb of Calton. The purpose of the assembly was simply "to pass the evening socially . . . in an agreeable, but at the same time a

¹ So he calls himself in one place in *A Collection of Original Poems*, 1760. Elsewhere in the same *Collection* he says he was "introduced" to the Club.

² There were many others throughout the century. Their standards of decorum may be inferred from some of their names: Hell-fire Club; Sulphur Club; Horn Club; Demireps; Ruffians' Club (or Beelzebubians); Boar Club; Sweating Club; Dirty Club; Skull Club; etc.

³ H. G. Graham, *Scottish Men of Letters in the Eighteenth Century*, 208.

⁴ Exceeded in longevity only by the Wagering Club, which is still extant.

rational and frugal, manner; for this purpose beer and porter were the usual liquors; from fourpence to sixpence each the extent of their usual expense; conversation and a song their amusement; gaming generally prohibited; and a freedom to come and go at their pleasure was always considered essential to the constitution of the society".¹

But they invested their informality with ritual and rignarole. The praeses was "the Super-Eminent Sovereign", and the rest "Knight Companions" of "the Most Capital Knight-hood of the Cape" meeting in "Cape Hall".² There were regalia,³ including two large poker, for use in the ceremonial, especially during the elaborate initiation of new Knights. To those initiates was presented a grandiloquent diploma and assigned a knightly name.⁴ And the enigmatic letters C. F. D. concealed from non-initiates the Club's motto of *Concordia Fratrium Decus*, which was expansively translated by the Knights in the words of the Metrical Version:

Behold, how good a thing it is,
And how becoming well,
Together such as brethren are
In unity to dwell.⁵

Besides, like a Masonic Grand Lodge, the Club issued charters to provincial Cape Clubs in Glasgow, Manchester, London, and Charleston in South Carolina.

The poker motif may well have been copied from the Poker Club, with whose militarism the Knights seem to have been sympathetic. At any rate they subscribed a hundred guineas to the funds of the Royal Edinburgh Volunteers during the

¹ H. A. Cockburn, *An Account of the Friday Club, etc.*, in *The Book of the Old Edinburgh Club*, III, 155-6.

² The diploma as quoted by Charles Rogers, *Social Life in Scotland*, II, 379.

³ Now in the Museum of Antiquities.

⁴ E.g. Sir Precentor—Robert Fergusson. He wrote *Cape Song* for the Club and perhaps *The Cupied* among the Laing MSS. The Club came to his help when he became mad in 1774.

⁵ CXXXIII, 1.

American War; and in 1794 no less than 53 Knights were enrolled in the same corps and £40 given for the widows and families of men who had suffered in "the Glorious First of June".

Though the members of the Cape Club were mostly ordinary mortals of no social or intellectual eminence, they had enough of a literary interest to hold festivals to celebrate the birthdays of famous poets. For a Shakespeare occasion an ode was written by one member and set to music by another. Then followed "a grand concert of music, conducted by the best performers in this country. An elegant cold collation was served up, and a generous glass circled round the company, who spent a truly Attic evening".¹ But the Scottish James Thomson was the particular favourite of the Knights. The seventieth anniversary of his birth was celebrated with toasts, a specially written poem, "sentiments" on Thomson's friends, John Langhorne's *Genius and Valour*, and songs, including *Rule Britannia*, which "concluded an entertainment, gratifying in the highest degree to every person present".² From scenes like these, I suppose, the Burns suppers of a later date may be said to flow.

These, then, were a few, but only a few, of the organisations that had been transforming Scotland and the Scots before the foundation of the Spec. I have chosen them as both typical of their genus and at the same time representative of the extraordinary diversity within it. But just as the Spec. was by no means the first of its kind, so it was not the last. I have not counted the number of clubs, societies, and associations that originated in Scotland between 1764 and 1800; all I can say is that they were at least as numerous as those born in the sixty-four years preceding.

Genius is no doubt a native endowment, but it is always only a potential. As such, it is sown more liberally in every age and

¹ *The Weekly Magazine or Edinburgh Amusement*, September 14, 1763.

² *The Scots Magazine*, September 1770.

in every country than is manifested in positive achievement. But it comes to flower and fruit only by cross-fertilisation in a favouring milieu; and such was eighteenth-century Scotland and in particular eighteenth-century Edinburgh with its clubs and societies and its English and continental contacts.

"A hot-bed of genius" is how Matthew Bramble describes the Edinburgh of the seventeen-sixties and seventies, the home of many authors of the first distinction, with a venerable tribunal of able judges and a university of professors "famous all over Europe".¹ This tribute from Smollett who was not in the habit of lavishing praise is praise indeed, and was in Scott's mind when he made Counsellor Pleydell supply Colonel Mannering with letters of introduction for his visit to Edinburgh. "Upon my word," says Mannering, looking over the superscriptions, "my legal friend has a good selection of acquaintance—these are names pretty widely blown indeed. An East-Indian must rub up his faculties a little and put his mind in order, before he enters this sort of society."²

It is, of course, clubs and societies of the discussing class in which a historian of the Spec. must be chiefly interested. What those theatres of civilised debate and converse, those assemblies in which men lost their narrownesses, sectarianisms, and angularities, did for Scotland and the Scottish people is beyond reckoning. For they transformed the people from a nation land-locked, intra-regarding, and backward into one cosmopolitan, outward-looking, and contributing largely to European culture; and, at the same time, they changed the Scottish scene out of recognition agriculturally, industrially, and architecturally, and the Scottish economy from dearth to plenty, from poverty to prosperity. The representative Scot in the international image ceased during the eighteenth century to be a boorish fanatic and became a cosmopolite of the best type. The small town of Edinburgh was recognised as one of

¹ Humphry Clinker, letter to Dr Lewis, August 8.
² Guy Mannering, chapter 39.

the intellectual capitals of the world. "There are few places," said Edward Topham (who was an Englishman), "where a polite education can be better acquired than in this City; and where the knowledge requisite to form a gentleman and a man of the world can be sooner obtained. . . . And hence it is that we find [the Scots] excelling the English as courtiers and men of the world; because they are always well-stored with such acquisitions as render them more serviceable in society, and from which the most common occasions of life may reap some advantage".¹

It is true that Dr Johnson (*clarum et venerabile nomen*) exclaimed, when Boswell talked too effusively of Scotland's "advancement in literature": "Sir, you have learned a little from us, and you think yourselves great men".² And that other Englishmen shared this elder-brotherly determination to keep the youngster in his place may be gathered from the tribute of the Hungarian Tieman, then in Paris: "Whenever the English mention Scotsmen to me in that contemptuous tone they sometimes affect, I advise them to go to Edinburgh to learn how to live and how to be men".³ But other Englishmen were emancipated from the petty, if all too human, jealousy. Gibbon, for example, "often considered, with some sort of envy, the valuable society which you [William Robertson] possess in so narrow a compass".⁴ The same compactness impressed the Royal chemist, Amyat, who found that Edinburgh offered strangers "the noble privilege not possessed by any other city in Europe" of standing at its market cross and "in a few minutes tak[ing] fifty men of genius and learning by the hand".⁵ It was for this very reason and no other that Hume, who had

¹ Letters from Edinburgh; written in the Years 1774 and 1775, 218-20.

² Boswell, *The Life of Samuel Johnson*, sub anno 1768.

³ Quoted by E. C. Mossner in *The Forgotten Hume, Le Bon David*, 202.

⁴ 1779 letter quoted by Dugald Stewart in his *Account of the Life and Writings of William Robertson*, 268.

⁵ Quoted by William Smellie in *Literary and Characteristic Lives*, 161. See also Samuel Rogers's *Table-Talk*, 44-5, for his description of "the most memorable day perhaps which I ever passed".

been received with such flattering attention in Paris by the court and *salons* on the one hand and by the *savants* and *philosophes* on the other, and had every inducement to remain as Secretary in the British Embassy, returned to Edinburgh in 1769.

Long before that date Scottish men of letters, philosophers, and scientists had burst on the cognisance of the learned world. Awards and memberships of academies from London to Rome, from St Petersburg to Madrid were showered on them. Their works in large numbers were translated soon after their publication into French, German, Italian, Spanish, and even Modern Greek. It was two Scots, James Thomson and James Macpherson, whose poetry was better known over the whole continent than that of any Englishman save Shakespeare.¹ Smollett was one of the great quartet of British novelists. Boswell's *Johnson* is unrivalled as a biography—a case of “Eclipse first, and the rest nowhere”. Robertson and Hume were two of the triumvirate of British historians along with Gibbon, producing like him comprehensive and massive surveys such as had not appeared in any literature before. Adam Smith's *Wealth of Nations* was an epoch-making document in the new science of political economy and remains the central work in its own field still. Hume's philosophy shook the metaphysical realm to its very depths and “roused Kant from his dogmatic slumbers”.² Other Scottish philosophers had an even more immediate effect, for philosophy had become a Scottish speciality. James Beattie had a greater appeal in his century than Hume; and Thomas Reid's *Inquiry into the Human Mind* was a prescribed textbook in the Catholic seminaries of France. Goethe notes that it was the Scottish philosophy of Reid and Dugald Stewart, rather than the great variety of German thought, that won favour in the intellectual world outside of Germany, not

¹ Burns's international fame began late in the nineteenth century.

² *Prolegomena zu einer jeden künftigen Metaphysik in Kants Werke* (1903), i v, 260.

least in France (than which no country has ever been less willing to recognise the achievements of another). As for the fine arts in which Scotland had been so deficient, Allan Ramsay has an elegance in portraiture that neither Reynolds nor Gainsborough surpasses; and the brothers Adam are to be classed among the great architects of the world. Scotsmen, too, were taking a leading place in the sciences: William Cullen and John Hunter in medicine; Joseph Black and Sir John Leslie in physics and chemistry; James Hutton in geology; and Watt, Telford, and McAdam in engineering. It is little wonder, then, that Catherine the Great was impressed in favour of the Scots. It was a Scot who wrote her constant travelling book, *The History of Charles V*, and she sent its author, William Robertson, a gold snuff-box as a tribute. It was a Scot, Charles Cameron, who designed her superb palaces. And it was a Scot, John Robison, who planned her impressive fortifications on the Neva. So said Voltaire with an acid astonishment: “*C'est un effet admirable des progrès de l'esprit humain, qu'aujourd'hui il nous vienne d'Ecosse des règles de goût dans tous les arts, depuis le poème épique jusqu'au jardinage*”.¹

¹ *Gazette littéraire de l'Europe*, avril 1764, 98.

2. THE SOCIETY THIS CENTURY—I

GERALD H. ELLIOT

A SOCIETY like the Speculative has no real history. There is no chain of cause and consequence, no pattern of events over the years. The reference points given by wars, anniversaries, and extraordinary meetings, recorded elsewhere in this volume, are incidental and have no historical significance. All that can be attempted is an evocation of the spirit of some of the quickly changing generations of Speculators. A fixed framework is provided by the traditional roles and relationships of the Presidents, officers, and members. Within this each generation establishes its own particular personality distinct from its predecessors, though influenced by them. It was once said by a member of the Speculative Society that you could not throw a stone in Princes Street without hitting an ex-President of the University Law Society. This might equally have been said of the Speculative Society itself, whose Presidents must form almost as large a proportion of the population of Edinburgh, though a more fruitful stone-throwing area for them might be the environs of Parliament House.

The five Presidents, "by merit raised to that high eminence", govern the proceedings of the Society partly by skill in interpretation of the Society's Laws, but mainly by the moral superiority implied in sitting on a dais three feet above the other members. It is provided in the Society's Laws that the Presidents shall officiate in rotation. The gymnastic implications of this often worries members. The system also ensures that too great attention is not paid to precedent in the conduct of business.

After a short time the President realises that his office requires him not to meet the ideals of justice nor indeed to

interpret the Laws of the Society consistently but merely to hold at a safe distance the hatchets of the Society's members. With a firm grounding of Hobbes he can usually survive. The main recourse which members have against the President's tyranny is the recording of a protest which will transmit their displeasure to posterity. The minute books contain frequent complaints against the "dictatorial" or "jackboot" methods of the previous week's President. The President himself is often pleased to point out to members that they "have their remedy". At the next meeting his conduct may be criticised, but then another President will be in the chair, and meanwhile he will cheerfully sacrifice the future to the present. Injustice may however be tempered with mercy. This is particularly evident when a President finds that he has made a breach of a law which would normally carry a heavy fine. On such occasions his generosity in reducing the fine to a nominal level does not escape the admiring notice of members.

Part of the President's art in dealing with the Society is to have at his tongue tip the many time-worn phrases with which Presidents have throughout the history of the Society parried the assaults of their critics. Such phrases are accepted, not for any intrinsic value they may have in argument, but because they are traditional moves of the game, and acknowledged as being the appropriate defence for specific gambits. The "immemorial traditions of the Society" give a blank cheque for the invention of precedent; "not within presidential knowledge" provides a complete cover for the President's ignorance.

While the President remains on his dais he is at least in a strong defensive position, entrenched behind the Secretary and the Librarian. If he abandons it he may be lost. On one occasion in living memory, perhaps the only one, the President, harried beyond endurance by the arguments of a formidable extraordinary member, relinquished his chair and dashed out of the Society's Halls. The Society's Laws did not seem to provide for this contingency, and there was considerable

difficulty in proceeding with the Society's business and in restoring the President to his dignity on his return shortly afterwards.

A dangerous situation may occur if the members decide to put into effect the traditional ceremony of counting the Society's Histories. This is a ritual matter, for the aim of the Society is not to make a mathematical check but to carry out prescribed movements in their due order. One of them involves the unseating of the President and the upturning of his dais, on the supposition that copies of the Society's History may be hidden there. (In practice hoarders of the Society's History have long since ceased to use this place, just as those who want to blow up the House of Commons no longer operate from Guy Fawkes' cellars.) Once the President has lost the protection of his dais and desk he is reduced to the stature of ordinary men, and vistas of chaos and revolution open. Fortunately the Society, though resistant on principle to the arrogance of authority, has no illusions about the disadvantages of a state of nature, and the President usually gets back his seat. In the counting of histories the number reported has varied between 17½ and none. The answer recorded is not often related to any visible evidence discovered.

A President must in addition to his other qualities be fully numerate. It is not everyone who can calculate, say, five-sixths of thirteen accurately enough to decide whether a motion has been carried or not. There can also be dangerous pitfalls in the choosing between a number of alternative subjects for debate, particularly if the President listens to the advice disingenuously offered by members. The following passage from the minutes of a meeting in November 1958 illustrates his problem:

"As usual there was an overture in which there were four subjects proposed; the main performance then followed—how was the voting to be managed. Elder statesman, Mr Strachan, stepped forward to propose the single proportional representational transferable vote. An electoral horror then occurred in which all four motions received

an equal number of votes. The deadlock was resolved by the ingenuity of Mr Rennie, who propounded a new system, the double negative transferable vote. Success was achieved when it became apparent from the voting that the Society disliked one motion more than the others. Thereafter adroit use of each system reduced the candidature to one motion: with victory in sight the President called for a final vote to seal the Society's choice. The high hopes evinced beforehand crumbled away and were dashed to the ground as a majority of the voters set their face against Hobson's Choice. The electoral system had failed and anarchy was in sight. At this tense moment the President acted with audacity and calmly announced that he had appointed as the subject of debate 'Has this Society had its heyday?' Conservatives withered as the cherished tradition of the Society to choose its own subject was dispensed with, and even the Liberals were startled at the autocratic assumption of power. The tension was snapped as the President immediately adjourned the Society, stifling all incipient critics, and showing that he too could play at power politics."

The Secretary and the Librarian, sitting below the President, carry out the administrative work of the Society and are rewarded by being cast in the role of court buffoons and whipping boys, to the President's greater glory. They are appropriate targets for Presidential sarcasm and docile feeds for Presidential wit. The only consolation that these officials have is that they too will in time occupy the chair and be able to give the same treatment to their successors. The Secretary has the duties of arranging the Society's business, calling the roll, and recording the minutes. The first two functions are relatively straightforward, although members exert their wits to make them as complicated as possible. The recording of the minutes, however, is a matter of supreme importance. Minutes are the material of history, and no one can be expected to forgo the chance of making history. Accordingly the minutes of each meeting as read out by the Secretary are usually subjected to a severe criticism by members, particularly those who were not at the meeting in question, before they are passed, with

appropriate amendments, for posterity. Despite this scrupulous revision, the literary quality of the minutes varies considerably from year to year. The most uneventful meetings, when recounted by an adroit and industrious Secretary, can still provide entertaining reading, but the acts of a whole Speculative generation may be consigned to oblivion by a Secretary who has performed his duties in too perfunctory a manner.

The minutes were formerly recorded by the Secretary in a leather-bound minute book printed with the headings of the various items of business, so that his work in writing them up might be reduced. At one time they were then copied into a fair minute book to provide legible records in copperplate, or italic hand, by an elderly engrossing clerk, long since retired from a Charlotte Square legal office, who thought nothing of walking from his home in Leith with the Society's volumes under his arm when returning the finished work. This practice has now been discontinued, since such skills are no longer to be found, and the task of future historians will be correspondingly harder.

The Secretary makes a report to the Society at the end of each session, setting out the record of each member in statistical form and giving his views on how members have measured up to Speculative standards during the year. The reports in the earlier years of the century, particularly before 1914, tend to be highly critical. The report for 1910-11 comments that "The essays read during the session cannot be said to have risen above the average, only two of them having been referred to by subsequent speakers as the most brilliant they ever remember having heard, the average number to which the superlative adjective has been applied in former years being much higher". The report for 1913-14 says bluntly, "Presuming on the immemorial privilege I feel bold to tell members frankly that they are a dull lot". Later secretaries, while maintaining their role as keepers of the Society's conscience, have been less censorious.

Secretaries have also been free in their comments about the attendance of members, but they have found it difficult to condemn wholly those members whose persistent non-attendance has kept the Society's account solvent. Although the scale of fines was, until its revision in 1957, progressively less of an inducement to attendance, it was particularly in pre-1914 days that Secretaries were constantly warning members that a low attendance could jeopardise the life of the Society. When the number of ordinary members dropped to 13, as it did in one pre-1914 session, the danger was a real one. However, membership revived and the Society was vigorous enough to withstand the interruption of the First World War. Much was due to the enthusiasm of the then Secretary, Mr C. Mackintosh, who supplied the momentum for revival after suspension for four years (except for a meeting convened by him in Cairo). The Society took in its stride the longer break of the Second World War.

In addition to his regular duties the Secretary sits *ex officio* on most of the committees which Presidents in their wisdom set up to report on specific questions to the Society. The Secretary must collect the unwilling convenor and his members and harry them into producing something which will pass the scrutiny of the Society at two successive meetings. As the matters referred for reports are often not susceptible to rational or even ritual treatment, it can be extremely difficult to frame reports which will satisfy the Society's metaphysicians.

When the Secretary compares his own burden of work with the duties required from his colleague the Librarian, he may well feel that life is unfair. The library over which the Librarian rules is a small collection, kept in the Society's Halls, mainly of politics and literature, though it is added to from time to time by purchases and by gifts from Speculative authors. Most Librarians are content to let things lie though one in recent years (Mr R. M. Maxtone Graham) deserves honour for having reorganised and catalogued the whole collection. Since

few members take out books, and fewer still return them, the Librarian's work in recording these transactions and any consequential fines is very light. But in recent years the Librarian has been greatly burdened by his obligation to perform all financial duties which had always previously been performed by the Secretary.

The Librarian applies his talent to the composition of his yearly report, in which he makes a searching analysis of the problem of finding a satisfactory role for a library of this size and composition. Its contents are duly approved by members and forgotten until the next Librarian's report, in similar terms, is presented a year later. Meanwhile the Library fulfils a minor function in giving easy access to the past and to the writings and culture of past Speculators.

There is one obligation which the Secretary and Librarian share with the President. However long the meeting continues, they must remain to the end. As the Society windbag develops his endless and irrelevant arguments, or a point of order comes up for the fourth time, while the Society's clock travels towards 3 a.m., they are joined together in the yoke of common suffering. Many Society officials sitting through these sessions must have firmly erased from their ambitions those of sitting on the Woolsack or becoming Speaker of the House of Commons.

It has often been said of the Society that its relative longevity is due to the principle that an ordinary member shall attend meetings regularly for three years on pain of fines, and subsequently, as an extraordinary member, have no further duties to perform. It should be added that ordinary members often feel that the activity of extraordinary members in the Society's affairs threatens to bring it to the grave. Many extraordinary members, dropping in occasionally to see how things are getting on without them, are suitably modest and forbearing in their contributions; this may be due to the clarity with which they perceive the faults of other extraordinary members. But there are a few in every generation, sometimes,

alas, spanning several generations, who are scourges of the Society. Some preserve a terrible fluency in debate; others are devils for private business, with a memory for precedent ranging back to Sir Walter Scott; still others talk loudly behind the arras during business or fathom facetious committees. Faced with these phenomena, the ordinary member remains courteous, preserving in the extraordinary members the illusion that they are always welcome, while he inwardly notes with regret how obtuse and longwinded his predecessors have grown to be. These tell each other, after an evening with the Society, that the present generation have no life in them, can't debate and don't know how to run private business. It is only very occasionally that an extraordinary member, returning to the scene of his youthful triumphs, makes a contribution of such wit or wisdom that ordinary members are compelled to give age the respect which it rarely deserves or gets.

Take away the officers of the Society and its extraordinary members, and the solid body of ordinary members is left. These are the workers who keep the Society supplied with intellectual nourishment. They produce the essays, open the debates and pursue the private business. Towards essayists the members are usually tolerant, after the fashion of men who have dined well and recently. Only if the length of the essay takes it into the natural period for adjournment set by the licensing laws do members become restive, even to the point of anticipating the end. This tolerance extends to the criticism of the essay, which despite the efforts of purists to impose a narrow interpretation is more usually an occasion for supplying further thought on the essay's theme than for tearing it to pieces. A unique opportunity arose within recent years for comparative criticism when two members, quite independently, read an essay on the subject of "Richard III" at successive meetings; but the chances are that this will not happen again within the next 200 years.

The Society's Laws provide that at the beginning of each

session the four junior members shall each deposit a supplementary essay to be read in case of the defection of the appointed essayist. Supplementary essayists of this century have for some reason not taken their duties as seriously as the founders of the Society intended. Since 1927, however, the Secretary has been required to verify that the supplementary essays lodged are *ex facie* satisfactory. This makes it unlikely that there will ever in future be a repetition of the events of the meeting in January 1906 when "The (three) envelopes supposed to contain these gentlemen's essays were, with the view of their being read by some other member, opened by the President's authority and were found to contain respectively (1) Account paper bearing the words 'supplementary essay, R. B. King', (2) a torn copy of newspaper, name unknown, (3) papers inscribed 'essay, criticism'. No other written matter being discoverable a deadlock ensued."

It is only in the past ten years that essays of particular merit have been regularly preserved in the archives. Before that only occasional essays were kept at the special request of the Society. It is appropriate that two of those were by two members who have in the period since 1914 made outstanding contributions to Speculative affairs: Mr T. B. Simpson and Dr A. Melville Clark. Mr Simpson's essay, "A Speculative Discursion", containing some valuable history of the Society in the early post-war years, was read at a meeting in March 1929. It was intended that he should deliver the essay on the introduction of the Duke of Edinburgh in 1954, but unfortunately illness prevented this, though the essay which was read was largely based on his. Dr Clark delivered a memorable address in 1953 at the unveiling of the memorial to those lost in the Second World War. Another essay of direct interest for the Society was Mr H. R. Marshall's on "Mezzotints" (1920), which includes a full description of the Society's collection of prints. Unfortunately our records have not preserved Mr R. H. Maconochie's discourse delivered in February 1927 on the

100th anniversary of the official announcement by his great-grandfather Alexander Maconochie, Lord Meadowbank, of the authorship of the Waverley Novels. A similar occasion was the R. L. Stevenson centenary in November 1950 which was marked by an essay on "R. L. S. A character study from his writings", read by Sheriff Randall Philip.

The practice of more recent years has brought to our archives several essays which show that wit and learning have not yet departed from the Society's Halls. Mr N. D. Walker's essay "Tryphiodorus and The Electronic Computer", for instance, must be the equal of anything produced to the Society in the past.

The subjects for debate, often obscure and sometimes meaningless, are chosen by a committee convened by the Secretary, who in this way can get some of his own back on the ordinary members. As is fitting for a Scottish society, there are some morals but little politics. On the whole members prefer to be serious about humorous questions than to be humorous about serious ones. During the Suez crisis the casebook was changed to allow the Society to play its part in making history, but the debate was a fiasco. Members did not want to make history in that way. Debating subjects are, however, matters of fashion. It is only fairly recently that questions like "Is it nicer to stay in bed?" and "Does History prefer hairy men?" have appeared in the casebook. Before the First World War the questions were cast in an altogether heavier mould. In December 1909, "Do the present tendencies in Imperial and Colonial politics point to dissolution of the Empire?" was debated. In 1906 one of the subjects was, "Is the popularity of Musical Comedy a sign of the Intellectual Degeneration of the British Nation?" On the last night of the session a motion of confidence in the Government was debated, a custom which continued up to 1931. The voting on these occasions shows that the Society then as often in its history mustered a "damned compact Tory majority". Members were

THE SPECULATIVE SOCIETY

however not hostile to social reform. The question "Is unemployment in this country due to the excessive fastidiousness of the British worker, fostered by indiscriminate charity?" debated in the 1909-10 session, obtained only one vote in the affirmative; and in 1907 the Society decided that it did not view with alarm the rise of the Labour Party.

In the inter-war period questions for debate, while remaining serious, became more terse. A unique meeting is recorded, in November 1933, at which the enthusiasm of members expressed itself in two debates. "Should abortion be legalised?" was duly scussed. At a later (much later) stage in the evening, "Should vegetarians eat Stilton?" was debated. Mr C. J. D. Shaw opened both debates in the negative. When the Society divided on the second subject there were no votes on the affirmative and none on the negative.

In making his report on the 1950 session the Secretary gave the following summary of the year's debating activity:

"The Society discussed whether widows made the best wives. Yet even had one been so ill advised as to marry one, it was decided that suicide was not justifiable nor yet recourse to drink. Malt could do no more than Milton. Rather rely on religion, for though Roman Catholicism was not the greatest enemy of Communism, yet the Nation had not replaced religion by sport.

"The Social Sphere and politics were also centres of interest. The practicability of Democracy was canvassed, and only a cynical minority held Truth superfluous in a politician. The Society could regret the passing of the benign social scene of the eighteenth century without feeling the day of literary Giants to be passed (though the days of Library Grants are numbered). Faith they declared in Scotland, refusing to acquiesce in its closing for the winter, and voting for a separate Scottish Parliament. But the day of Liberty is past; have not the elections shown it? No longer does the eccentric kindle a spark of admiration of being the true reformer; the liberal arts are trodden down by Scientific Education."

A certain weakness in logical argument appears in some of the contributions to debates: this can probably be traced to the



INDICATES MEMBERSHIP OF THE SPECULATIVE SOCIETY

influence of the Captain's Bar where members refresh themselves during the adjournment, till recently under the eye of King Edward VII in full masonic regalia. In appreciation of the intellectual stimulus received there the members presented the host with a photograph of the Society's Halls signed by all the ordinary members. The effects of this may, however, be neutralised by the hot draughts provided in the antechamber by the Society's servitor. It is a generous tradition of the Society to call this coffee and to congratulate the servitor on its excellence. The addition of milk and cream has occasionally been tried, but what one Secretary described as the "forces of *immobilisme*" quickly reassert themselves. The obtaining of sugar for sweetening the draught proved, during the food rationing after the Second World War, one of the greatest feats of the then current Secretary. It is perhaps in the conduct of its private business that the genius of the Society particularly lies. Certainly more energy and enthusiasm have been put into the ravelling and unravelling of the Society's Laws than into any other part of its activities. Fortunately, as already mentioned, the iron hand of precedent does not lie too heavily on the Society, and it is left to each new generation, and indeed to each successive meeting, to discover and reinterpret the many inconsistencies and ambiguities of the Laws. These were last substantially revised in 1929; since then they have been found a sufficiently imperfect instrument for the use of members. The latest edition is embellished by a number of misprints, perhaps included intentionally by the member who arranged its printing. Members are often exercised about the implications of being "derpived" of the use of the library, and find difficulties in defining "fomer sessions".

Much private business has been carried out through the reports of special committees. These are appointed to investigate problems which cannot be dealt with adequately in the course of an ordinary meeting. Some questions are of perennial interest and have to be investigated afresh at least once every

fifty years. There is the question of the night commode traditionally believed to have been presented to the Society by Lord Kyllachy. This was the subject of a report in 1925 and again in 1952. Although the latter, a scholarly document from the hand of Mr P. W. Simpson, could find no evidence that there had ever been a night commode presented by Lord Kyllachy, who was not himself a member of the Society, it suggested that an equally non-existent night commode could have been presented by Lord Colonsay, who was a member. Clearly there remains scope for further investigation. A selection of Reports is printed in this volume.

In earlier years reports sometimes ranged over affairs outside the Society's Halls. In January 1929 Mr T. P. MacDonald was instructed to present himself for the vacant throne of Afghanistan, and he reported very fully on his experiences. In November 1930 Mr A. Macdonald carried out an investigation of Mormonism by attendance at a meeting, and duly reported. Mr C. H. P. Gifford found himself required, in November 1938, to report on how he reconciled his Socialist principles with travelling first class from Edinburgh to South Cornwall. This he did with skill.

But much of the work of members in the operation of the Society lies outside the framework of formal reports, most of it is ephemeral, but occasionally a lasting reform emerges. One of the great innovators has been Dr Melville Clark, who introduced pure coffee (this must be treated with reserve—see above), started the summer outing, and moved the bust of Francis Horner from the mantelpiece to the top of the ventilator, where it now stands. The summer outing originally took the form of a vigorous moorland walk by members in knickerbockers and Norfolk jackets. In later years it has become a more cultural affair—a cursory visit to a historic site followed by a large dinner. However, members did cross the Forth to Inchcolm in 1969 and 1966, so heartiness is not quite dead.

Mr Horner's bust is occasionally brought down from its

corner to act as a medium in transmitting appropriate observations to the Society.

It has not always been treated with the respect due to one of the most distinguished of our early members, and from time to time doubts have been cast on its identity. In 1929 a committee was set up to report on the strong resemblance of the bust to Mr D. B. Bogle, and took a series of measurements on both heads. In 1953 a report was called for on the true identity of the bust and again in 1954. This latter report stated emphatically that the bust was of Francis Horner and added, "in the absence of any more rational motive, the continual aspersions cast upon Mr Horner's authenticity and traditional title to posthumous membership of the Society can only be ascribed to the inveterate Toryism which is apt to value too little the services rendered to the Society on past occasions by Mr Horner and others of similarly enlightened principles". Nevertheless, the Society did go into mourning for the death of the *Edinburgh Review* in November 1929, and the busts of Horner and Jeffrey were draped in black crepe.

Another former member who has received particular attention is John Gibson Lockhart. His sour comments on the Society in *Peter's Letters to his Kinsfolk* have always rankled. In February 1954 a motion was passed that Lockhart's portrait in the Halls should be turned so as to hang then and for ever with its face to the wall. This harsh punishment was softened in the following session by the provision that the portrait should be allowed to face outwards at the meeting of the Society which falls nearest to each hundredth anniversary of his death.

Punctuality in constituting the Society has never been considered important except by members out for the blood of the office-bearers. The view has been that the leisurely conclusion of dinner comes first. It was perhaps with this in mind that an Instruction of 1898 provided that a member should be entitled to recover from the Society the cost of a cab hired to convey him to a meeting. This practice was ended by

motion in November 1912, but seems to have been revived occasionally until February 1920, when the President ruled that the custom "if it ever had existed, had ceased for some years back". However, this did not deter members from continuing to claim their fares. In January 1923 Messrs T. Granger Stewart and J. G. McIntyre succeeded in getting reimbursement. Again in November 1936 Mr W. I. R. Fraser recovered 2s. for the hire of a taximeter cab from his dining resort to the Halls. But when this was once again brought up, in December 1947, the President, Mr L. H. Daiches, ruled that "whichever if the members had arrived in a post-chaise, landau, coach-and-six, gig, hansom cab or hackney carriage he might have been able to accept the Motion, based on time-honoured tradition, it was clear that this vehicle had a flag on its taximeter and was certainly a taximeter cabriolet and therefore distinguished from a hackney carriage".

Apart from these perennial questions each generation has had its particular interests in private business. In pre-1914 days Presidents seem to have concerned themselves more with the personal behaviour of members. Fines are recorded for sprawling in the Halls and for addressing the Society as "Gentlemen". Mr R. H. Maconochie was fined for masquerading as a suffragette during a debate on this subject. There took place in 1908 an Outrage or Spielzie, which seems to have involved the stringing up of a line of scarves, dishcloths and umbrellas in the antechamber. The Commission appointed to investigate placed responsibility on the servitor while casting strong suspicion on one of the members.

The 'twenties was a period of ingenious reports and innovations. A correspondence was started in *The Scotsman* on "Do Woodcock Carry their Young?" Subsequent failure to get a letter on Municipal Morris Dancing in the Meadows published was attributed to the editor's lack of good taste. Mr A. M. Clark was found to have forged a dedication to the Society on the fly-leaf of the *Collected Works of Max Beerholm*, and in

penalty was directed to cut the pages of twenty volumes of the Scottish History Society Publications.

The 'thirties was perhaps a simpler era. Song blossomed in the Halls, particularly near Christmas. Photographs, as penalties by Presidents or gifts from members, were in demand, reflecting no doubt the interest of members in this new invention. Mr G. E. O. Walker recited 28 couplets of *Marmion*. Mr P. Murray's car "Susan" was discovered on the terrace in unexplained circumstances. Mr R. H. Maconochie was fined 500 guineas, and vigorous action was taken to recover Lord Muckay's arrears, but there seems to be no record of whether these two claims were eventually met.

Activities since the Second World War have been diverse enough to defy generalisation. In February 1949 a goat named Lulu was received in the Halls and signed the Visitors Book, the only recorded instance of a visit by an animal except for the rat alleged to have been seen in November 1960 on a ledge in the library approximately opposite to the Earl of Selkirk's *Observations on the Present State of the Highlands*. Mr I. Moncreiffe tried to persuade the Society to matriculate its arms, arguing the immense practical advantages of this should the Society decide to fight in a body in any future war. Mr T. B. Smith's report of the case "M'Bongo M'Bongo v. the King Emperor" provided a fund of legal precedent for rulings from the Chair. Mr J. T. Cameron obtained a double identity in the Society's records. Mr R. M. Maxtone Graham visited the London School of Economics in search of letters by Francis Horner and warned members of the dangers of entering there in a bowler hat. Mr R. L. C. Lorimer recited portions of "Vision" on the night of Burns' bicentenary. Lord Guthrie's coffee-pot was found wanting. Carol-singing is in abeyance, but the inscription on the ash-tray presented by Mr Row Fogo is regularly chanted by the Librarian. (This commemorates the meeting of 26th February 1902, when members first smoked in the Society's Halls.) Finally the doors of the Halls have

since 1953 been opened to the opposite sex once each year at a post-session wine party.

The only strangers allowed to take part in the Society's business are members of the Historical Society of Trinity College, Dublin. In the nineteen-fifties one of the Speculative Society ordinary members was also an Historical Society member; but there must be few who have had this double distinction. The connection is principally preserved by an annual fixture: one year two Speculators visit Trinity College, and the next two Historians are the guests of the Society, the dates being planned to correspond with those of the Scotland-Ireland Rugby International. The Society has always looked forward to its debates with the spiritual descendants of Carson and Wilde. There has sometimes been slight disappointment that, presumably because of an acute shortage of Irishmen, our guests have on occasion hailed from Zurich, Trincomalee and even Bolton. However, our members who have visited Trinity College have frequently met Irishmen and have always enjoyed Irish hospitality. Does Mr O. O'—, that rumpled figure who enjoys the freedom of the Historical Society's bar and is said to sleep on its leather sofas, still enchant visitors with his fantastic stories about Irish politics, the peddling of honours by Lloyd George, and Scottish Jacobitism? The Historical Society debates are an ordeal for the Speculator, who emerges, blinking like a mole, from his candle-lit shadows to joust with the Presidents of the Oxford, Cambridge and Durham Unions under the bright lights of a packed debating chamber. In those moments he realises that the Society's cosy traditions have given him all too secure protection from the rigours of the world outside. The entertainment provided by the Historians is so thorough that the visitor may feel little inclined, the following day, towards sampling either of the two principal diversions of Dublin—going round the Guinness brewery, and attending a Dail debate.

The reports on these visits are to be found in the records of

the Society. On some occasions when two delegates have gone to Ireland, members have sought to safeguard the Society's honour by requiring that each delegate should submit a report on the other after his return. In recent years members visiting Dublin have been particularly impressed by the unquenchable learning of Professor Macdowall and the oratory of Mr Hartnett, Q.C.

It is appropriate to end this chapter with some account of the meeting of 12th October 1954 when the Duke of Edinburgh was introduced to the Society as an Honorary Member. On that occasion 95 extraordinary and ordinary members were present, the largest number that had ever gathered together in the Society's Halls. The Duke of Edinburgh was accompanied by Sir Edward Appleton, himself an honorary member, and also by Lord Rosebery and two attachés. The admittance of these non-members into the Halls raised a difficult point of procedure. It was proposed to deal with this by the assumption that for the purposes of the meeting they were non-existent. This, however, required considerable imagination, particularly in the case of Lord Rosebery, whose father in any case had been an honorary member. Eventually they were simply welcomed as members of Prince Philip's retinue. Before the meeting the ordinary and younger extraordinary members entertained the Duke to dinner in the Senate Hall. The essay on 'The Speculative Society' which was read by Mr J. R. Girdle sketched affectionately some of the traditions of the Society. It was criticised first by Mr R. L. C. Lomax, who lashed the Society for its bourgeois complacency. He was followed by the Duke of Edinburgh. Prince Philip, in a speech of characteristic wit remarked on his position as Chancellor of the University, which made him a trustee for the Society's Halls. He also pointed out that he was probably the only member who had two grand-uncles as previous members and admitted on the same day. The Secretary followed this up by reading items of interest from former minutes on the membership of Prince Alfred Duke of

Edinburgh and Prince William of Hesse. It appeared from these that neither of those members had been punctilious either in attendance or in the payment of arrears. After the adjournment the question for debate was: "Are we further to the fore than our forefathers?" This was opened by Messrs P. Heath and A. D. Foulis in speeches which were in the best tradition of the Society. Unfortunately the new honorary member had to leave immediately after this, but the debate was continued to a vote of no confidence in progress. Private business followed, though in a muted strain, and the third roll terminated, shortly before midnight, what must have been the most distinguished meeting in the Society's history.

3. THE SOCIETY THIS CENTURY—II

KENNETH H. OSBORNE

SO great have been the changes in Edinburgh and Scotland since the days of Cockburn that one cannot now agree that "a history of the Speculative Society is a history of the best talent that has been reared in Scotland". Neither is a list of its debates "a history of the subjects which have chiefly engaged the attention of the literary and scientific youths, of statesmen, of parties, and of the public". Such is the character of present times that the first reflection arising is one of mild surprise that there is still a subject for such a further history of the Society. However, surprise soon gives way to curiosity about the vitality which has enabled it to reach so advanced yet healthy an age when so many of its sometime illustrious competitors have died long since, undistinguished and unmourned.

In one way the task of the modern chronicler is lighter than that of his predecessors: he has available an almost frightening volume of records meticulously maintained by dedicated Secretaries. In another it is as difficult as when his sources were neither so comprehensive nor so accessible: page after page of inscrutable minutes fail to reveal the Society's moods and character. Perhaps the only period upon which a confident view may be expressed is that which lives in the writer's own past experience as a reality for him. As for the rest, he can but present to readers, who may well know better, the recorded facts accompanied by his own temerarious hypotheses.

We may first turn to what any historical review must necessarily include, an account of those events in the Society's

life over the last sixty years which differentiate them from any other sixty years gone before, the occasions when the prescribed regularity of proceedings was interrupted. The last published history of the Society was presented to it at an extraordinary meeting attended "by many illustrious members particularly in the legal world" on 21st March 1905. The following session of 1905-06 saw little unusual save a simple ceremony of presentation by Charles Baxter, Esq., of the now so familiar Red Ensign which rests above the fireplace in the main Chamber. The shroud of his friend and the Society's hero which once fluttered in a South Sea wind was gratefully received. On 15th December 1909, Sir Ludovic J. Grant was accorded honorary privileges, a proper recognition of his considerable services to the Society and his country. His introduction took place on 9th February 1910 at a meeting at which an honorary member of earlier date, Lord Rosebery, was present. The session of 1913-14 was the Society's 150th and during its course Lords Dunedin, Kinnear and Sir J. H. A. Macdonald, Lord Justice Clerk, all previously ordinary members, were similarly honoured at a ceremony on Friday, 6th March 1914. The Society was constituted in the hall by the Senior President, Mr J. K. Greenhill, in the presence of about seventy members. Only the Lord Justice Clerk was able to be admitted to his privileges in person. Details of these proceedings and of the dinner that followed them in the North British Hotel were recorded in a Report published by the Society in 1914, but since a copy may not now be readily available to readers of this volume it is appropriate to say something of the events here. The Lord Justice Clerk recalled in his speech of thanks that fifty years earlier he had watched Lords Brougham and Colonsay receive the same honour and was obviously touched that he should have been considered an appropriate successor to them. At the subsequent dinner, presided over by Sir Ludovic Grant, and attended by some one hundred and twenty members from all parts of the country, the toast list included:

"The Imperial Forces"

Professor J. H. Millar

—The Earl of Cassillis

"The Speculative Society"

Sir Ludovic Grant

"The College of Justice"

Mr John R. Findlay, Master of the
Merchant Company

—The Lord Justice Clerk

"The Houses of Parliament"

Mr George McIntosh, W.S.

—Lord Kinross and Mr
James Avon Clyde, K.C.,
M.P.

Sir Ludovic Grant in an elegant speech said that he thought that the Society was many things: "... when we were under its jurisdiction, the Speculative Society proved unquestionably a hard and stern taskmaster. It imposed upon us intellectual labours often beyond our capacities. It subjected us to exaction in the shape of fines and dues often beyond our means. It kept us from our beds to a time of night always beyond the limits of reason and respectability." He continued, "others perhaps will rather recall that it was in the stimulating atmosphere of the old hall that their interest was first aroused in some branch of literature or some problem of philosophy; or that in the congenial surroundings of the lobby they first formed valued and lifelong friendships. . . . In the recollections of some perhaps, the Spec. will chiefly figure as an agreeable club or lounge where the golden hours slipped away most pleasantly. . . . And all will remember the old place as a blessed sanctuary where they could shelter secure from the slings and arrows of outrageous professors."

Between 18th March 1914 and 18th June 1919 the Society did not meet; although there are those who claim that at least a committee was constituted in Cairo during the course of the war. On the latter date an extraordinary meeting was held attended by eight extraordinary and but seven ordinary members, at which the position of the Society was explained and

proposals formulated for its reconstruction during the session 1919-20. This meeting was informed that the whole ordinary membership had been engaged in military service in one way or another and seven of them had perished—Messrs D. Lyell, F. B. Sanderson, J. Bruce, J. J. E. B. Stewart, J. Prosser, V. C. Bruce and R. R. McIntosh. A further seven were not resident in Edinburgh at the end of the war. It should also be recorded that a further fourteen extraordinary members gave their lives: A. S. Pringle, J. B. Lorimer, J. C. Murray, J. C. Henderson-Hamilton, G. M. Cairns, Harry Cheyne, Jr., A. W. U. Macrae, G. D. Cowan, W. R. B. McJannet, J. G. Hamilton-Grierson, J. Maxwell, W. F. J. Maxwell, I. Forsyth Grant, and William Liddle. During hostilities the Society's interests financial and otherwise had been safeguarded by Mr John Stewart, Mr W. K. Dickson, and Mr J. R. N. Macphail, for which the Society was deeply grateful. A further extraordinary meeting held on 27th October 1919 heard that nine gentlemen desirous of becoming members had presented applications and that an appeal for funds had raised sufficient to put the Society on a sound financial basis.

The first ordinary meeting after the war took place on 5th November 1919 when Sir Ludovic Grant gave the inaugural address "The Society and the Great War". The session proved a good one and it was possible for the Secretary, Mr Charles Mackintosh, to write in retrospect: "The Society is again on its feet and the results of the present session amply justify the belief that the dangers of our second birth are now over, and that the Society will go forward to an era of renewed prosperity and usefulness." During its course it is interesting that an attempt to make women eligible for membership was resisted successfully, a surprise in view of the prevailing mood elsewhere. On 12th November 1919 Sir J. Alfred Ewing, Principal of the University of Edinburgh, was elected to honorary membership. In the Summer of 1920 Mr T. B. Simpson, as Secretary, represented the Society at the 150th anniversary celebrations of the

College Historical Society in Dublin. These included a debate and dinner at which Mr Simpson opened on the negative and replied to the toast of "The Guests".

The meeting of 24th November 1920 was the first to see the War Memorial for 1914-18 in the place where it still stands as a fearful reminder of days happily past. It should be said that the actual memorial was largely the result of the skill and generosity of Mr R. S. Reid, a former Secretary of the Society. On 23rd February 1921, the Rt. Hon. James Avon Clyde, Lord President of the Court of Session, was elected to honorary membership.

By the end of the session 1923-24 it was clear that the Society had fully recovered from the severe diminution in membership caused by the war; at the end of the session the ordinary roll stood at twenty-eight.

A meeting held on 18th February 1925 set a pattern for many others in that it was the occasion of a visit by two representatives of the College Historical Society of Dublin. The meeting was preceded by a dinner for the guests in the North British Hotel. Another event, which proved to be the first of many, occurred on Saturday, 11th June 1927, when the first summer outing was held. In one form or another this has long since become an annual event, but it is interesting to read how the energy with which members enter into the affair has diminished. The first involved a trip by charabanc to Carrue Mill in the afternoon, a walk from there to Gifford across the hills and the enjoyment of "a suitable repast" at the Goblin Inn Inn. By these standards the modern events are puny affairs.

On 12th December 1928 a representative of the Society visited Dublin for the bicentenary celebrations of the founders of the College Historical Society, Goldsmith and Burke. In the course of the same session at least two of the Society's statistical records were broken with the introduction of sixteen new members and the making of three hundred and ten speeches.

Two additions were made to the roll of honorary members on 15th January 1930, when the Rt. Hon. Lord Thankerton and Sir Thomas Henry Holland were introduced after being entertained at a dinner attended by sixty-nine. The meeting at which these introductions were effected followed ordinary lines and a record seventy-one members were present.

During the summer of 1932 the Society contributed by the lending of its property to the events which marked the centenary of the death of Sir Walter Scott. The portrait of this ubiquitous member by Sir John Watson Gordon, R.A., and a scroll minute book kept by him as Secretary were exhibited publicly together with other objects.

On 30th October 1935 the Rt. Hon. W. G. Normand, Lord President of the Court of Session, was admitted to honorary privileges. His introduction took place on 4th November, 1936 after a dinner in his honour attended by eighty members.

The Society made another contribution to a public exhibition in honour of one of its members in February 1937 when pictures and records were loaned to the Fitzroy Bell Memorial Exhibition. It is perhaps as well to record that Fitzroy Bell was responsible for the foundation of the Students' Representative Council of Edinburgh University.

Between 22nd March 1930 and 27th March 1946 the meetings of the Society were interrupted by the war. On the latter date fourteen extraordinary and eight ordinary members presided over by R. J. Normand, the Senior President, constituted an extraordinary meeting. Arrangements were made for the re-opening of regular meetings during 1946-47 on 16th October 1946, and gratitude expressed to the Custodian who had so carefully looked after the Society's premises during the war.

The first election to honorary membership thereafter was that of Sir John Fraser, Principal of the University of Edinburgh. He was introduced after a dinner held on 5th March 1947.

What amounted to a radical alteration of the Society's constitution was made in February 1948, when the maximum permitted membership was raised to forty. The prospect of a mass graduation to extraordinary privileges of all those who had joined immediately after the war made the step necessary. The number was reduced to the original thirty with effect from the beginning of the session 1950-51, the change having served its purpose. 1950 saw two celebrations by the Society. The first was a dinner in honour of two new honorary members, Sir Edward Appleton and the Rt. Hon. Lord Reid in February. The second was a meeting in commemoration of the birth of Robert Louis Stevenson on 13th November, when Sheriff J. R. Philip read an appropriate paper and the opening speakers were H. J. Haldane and D. C. Scott-Moncrieff.

A War Memorial for those who died in the war of 1939-45 was unveiled by Lord Mackintosh on 11th November 1953, at a meeting at which Dr A. Melville Clark read an essay to eighteen ordinary and twenty-six extraordinary members. The Memorial took the form of a copy by Henry Lintott, R.S.A., of the Raeburn portrait of Creech to be found in the National Portrait Gallery, a commission made possible by the generosity of members. An attempt to purchase another original portrait of the Founder had unfortunately failed. The names of those whose sacrifice in war was commemorated by this painting are as follows: (extraordinary members) J. R. Gifford, E. A. M. Wedderburn, J. P. Eason, and Harold D. Gilroy; (ordinary members) D. H. Orrock, J. A. Macdonald, A. Gibson, G. A. G. Campbell, W. I. E. Thorburn, and G. B. M. Wood.

As is mentioned elsewhere in this volume, on 12th October 1954 H.R.H. The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, was introduced as an honorary member. The occasion took the form of a dinner followed by a meeting at which the new member was introduced. Mr Ivor Guild read an essay to ninety-three members.

The next ten years witnessed little that was unusual in the

Society's experience except perhaps the final disappearance of the Society's Clerk into the shadows of the past. In 1957 the annual quota was increased to £3, 3s.—and in 1963 the underworked Librarian's office assumed responsibility for the Society's financial affairs from the overworked Secretary's.

What was a very distinguished day in the Society's life, however, was the occasion of the bicentenary celebration on 21st May 1964. The proceedings opened with a meeting at which the Rt. Hon. Sir Alec Douglas-Home, attending as a Prime Minister, was introduced as an honorary member. This was followed by a dinner which will live long in the memories of the one hundred and seventy-five members who attended it. Held in the Upper Library of the University and presided over by the Rt. Hon. Lord Reid of Drem, it must be as close a rival as any for the title of the Society's grandest celebration. The toast list was as follows:

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| "The University of Edinburgh" | —H. R. H. The Prince Philip |
| Mr J. C. McInnes, the Senior President | Duke of Edinburgh |
| "The Society and its Honorary Members" | —The Rt. Hon. Lord Reid |
| The Hon. Lord Kilbrandon | |
| "The Improvement of Literary Composition
and Public Speaking" | —The Very Rev. Dr. G.
F. MacLeod |
| I. B. Tait, Esq. | |

Tributes were paid to the honorary members present and to those who had attended the dinner of 1914, among them the Chairman and Lord Mackintosh. Unfortunately Mr C. M. Grieve, who had been elected to honorary membership with the Prime Minister, was not able to be present. He was ultimately introduced at a meeting in November 1964, preceded by a smaller dinner for ordinary and recent extraordinary members. This event will be remembered as an occasion when the Society was honoured by the presence of one who has done as much as

anyone to make the name of Scotland known in the literary world.

These then are the special features of the Society's progress since the last history was published. Nothing has been said, however, of the Society's ordinary life, to which we turn now. Since debating has always figured large in its life it is perhaps appropriate to attempt first a review of this aspect. The speculative style has been, in recent times at least, precise and undemonstrative. Rarely is the *cri de cœur* of the jury-lawyer or the mob orator heard. The reported experiences of members who have represented the Society in Dublin in debates of the College Historical Society, and returned wiser as debaters, if in no other respect, is evidence enough of this. There they go, confident in their ability to acquit themselves with credit only to return defeated at the hands of a skilled demagogue. Some may regard the lack of such techniques as our loss, as did the secretary of 1912-13: "I have listened this year to many an excellent address but never have I been moved and raised out of myself by anything approaching fervid oratory or emotional rhetoric". Yet is "fervid oratory or emotional rhetoric" appropriate in a small gathering of those who are as quick as any to recognise the insincere or feigned? Union debating and the Spec. are worlds apart, and long may they so remain. For all this, the manner of a speaker bred in the Society is just as easily identifiable as that of his opposite. The writer recalls being told by a member who had spoken at a function far from Edinburgh, of his being approached by a stranger in his audience whose first question was whether it was in the Society that he had acquired his ease of speech.

A relatively unchanging and quiet style has however clothed a varying content over the last sixty years. Political questions, once widely discussed, have been answered by a statute or two. Long dead religious or social controversies stirred the minds of members in 1905. Historical matters, now the concern only of the American Ph.D. candidate, were then common currency

among members. Notwithstanding, certain questions seem of interest to all generations. In 1904-05 the Society was of the opinion that the modern girl was an improvement on her predecessors: it believed, as it should, in ghosts, and thought that the citizens of Edinburgh had been remiss in the discharge of their municipal responsibilities. That this country had benefited from the existence of the aristocracy, although a revolution in Russia was desirable, yet the wishes of the working class were unduly pandered to by British politicians, were the views of members in 1905-06. The ten years before 1914 witnessed political developments of the greatest importance, a fact reflected in enthusiasm for political debates now unknown. So frequently was some issue of the moment substituted for a pre-arranged question, with the resulting frustration of those who had prepared speeches, that on 18th March 1914 a permanent alteration in the laws rendering such a proceeding incompetent was made.

The quality of a debate has not always been foreseeable. Many a Secretary has tried to discern a pattern in the Society's standard but usually failed. Sixty years ago, as now, members omitted to prepare their remarks beforehand and were regularly castigated for their omissions. Casebook committees were just as often criticised as now for their choice of subjects. The success of a debate is ensured neither by preparation nor by a clever subject. Meticulous preparation or a witty subject may produce only boredom or a succession of unfunny jokes. Like a good party, a good debate is a matter of mood and circumstances quite beyond the prediction of those who indulge in the laborious analysis of attendances or hours of adjournment. Everyone will remember an occasion when unpropitious subjects and untried speakers were the precursors of a debate that kept his attention far into the night.

Many would regard the production of essays as the main justification for the Society's existence. It is thus that a man may reveal himself rather than in debate. The solitude of

preparation tempts him to set down thoughts often more shattering than those he would throw into a spontaneous general discussion. For a few minutes the audience is his alone and stage-fright is powerless to affect what is committed to paper. Subject-matter is as wide as members' interests. Many an unsuspected enthusiasm has been shared in an essay.

Although the Society has not produced another Scott or Stevenson, the general standard of members' literary efforts has been high. There have been times when such quality has not been maintained, as in the years before 1914 when political enthusiasm was so great that essays were used as yet another medium for the expression of partisan views. In perspective, however, the picture is a bright one and the Society's archives contain many pieces of which the professional could be proud.

With a code of laws punctuated with ambiguity and obscurity it is perhaps not surprising that private business still holds its place in the Society's proceedings. Coming as it does late in the order of business, there is often an amusing conflict between those whose dinner has made them garrulous and those whose only thought is of their bed. In every generation some have no interest in the personal battles so often disguised as a legal dispute. One has some sympathy with them; a man who labours a question in a spirit of perversity deserves to be unpopular, but there is another side to the coin. Without private business a hundred thousand witticisms would never have been conceived.

The Society's library has in past times afforded so much pleasure that it is sad to confess that interest in it in more recent years has been less intense. During the last sixty years neither the number of books borrowed from nor the amount of money spent on the library have been large. The consequence is that it has not developed in sympathy with modern tastes. It must be admitted that a substantial reorganisation in 1910-11 brought some improvement, but a variable policy towards the acquisition of new books is discernible until comparatively

recently. Librarians bought what they thought would be read, with very diverse results. The problem of how the very limited resources available should be deployed was finally faced in 1953 when a committee was set up to advise. Their report received the approval of the Society and its suggestions have been followed (very broadly) since. They were of the view that politics and philosophy were now of less interest to members than previously. New acquisitions should so far as possible fall into four categories: (1) books by or about members of the Society, (2) books about the history and antiquities of Edinburgh, (3) books of interest as examples of Scottish printing between 1500 and 1850, and (4) books by Scottish authors. It is happy to record that the supply of books in the first group has been maintained by reason of the continuing convention that member-authors make a presentation of their works to the library.

The acquisition of books is only one of the Librarian's tasks. Another is the care of those already in the Society's possession. It is perhaps better that a veil of silence should cover the condition of some of the more valuable works in the library. Let us hope that the Society will be more generous with its funds in this direction in the future.

No account of the library in recent years would be complete without a grateful reference to the work done by Mr R. Maxtone Graham during the period of his librarianship. He was responsible for re-arrangement, the production of a new catalogue, a work of great usefulness, and the binding (in Parth prison workshops) of certain neglected nineteenth-century records of the Society's proceedings. Future Librarians are greatly indebted to him, as is the Society for his generous gifts of books.

The last sixty years have seen a spectacular development of the Society's old connection with the College Historical Society of Trinity College Dublin. On 18th February 1925 occurred the first recorded visit of recent times of representa-

tives from this body to Edinburgh. In March 1927 the Society was represented at a "biennial inter-debate" in Dublin by Dr A. Melville Clark, who spoke of experiencing unlimited Irish hospitality and revelry. An invitation was subsequently issued to the Dublin Society to send visitors to Edinburgh in February 1928, although a fear was expressed at the time that these visits might become too frequent. Further visits nevertheless were paid and received, but not during 1932-33, when the Society felt that the Irish political situation was so delicate that members should not venture to expose themselves there. In 1935 an annual exchange of visitors was suggested by the Irish and agreed upon by the Society in 1938. Visits were resumed after the war in 1947 with the entertainment of the Auditor and a member of the College Historical Society in Edinburgh. For the most part the formal visits of Dubliners to Edinburgh have been occasions for much good entertaining and the visitors' participation in a normal meeting of the Society. Reports of members' experiences in the foreign capital always provide amusing reading. The College Historical Society is a much larger body than the Speculative Society, more resembling the debating force of a British University Union. The age of members approximates to that of the normal undergraduate rather than the late-twenties average of the modern Speculative Society. The type of debating carried on is the Union type, a fact which many members have realised only too late. College Historical Society members are admitted as members of the Speculative Society, but without the right to take any share in private business, and the Society has been fortunate enough in recent years to be able to welcome the occasional Irishman informally to a meeting.

One of the most fundamental appeals of the Spec. is the opportunity it provides for social intercourse of an informal variety. This is as true now as it has always been, yet in this century the form such social intercourse takes has radically altered. Before 1914 the Society's rooms were the home of a

Club in a very real sense. They provided the background to the passing of many an idle hour quite apart from the time spent at meetings. A fire was maintained there in winter months, a wide variety of periodicals and newspapers were taken and it was possible for a suggestion to be made in 1913 that afternoon tea should be served there. A key to the door was a key to a relaxed and insulated world of books, comfort, and good company. So great was members' desire to retain it as such that a proposal made in 1906 that a telephone should be installed in the library met with quick rejection. It is albeit relieving to find that all was not decorum and quiet pursuit of comfort; high spirits on occasion burst out. In 1907-08 it is recorded that a member lost his trousers in the Society's Halls. The Society has always numbered the convivial among its members. The popularity of members as dancing partners was used as an argument for the changing of the day of the meetings from Tuesdays to Wednesdays in 1909; the former night was apparently popular with the Edwardian hostess. Even as late as 13th December 1950 a quorum failed to assemble for a meeting to have been held on the same date as a New Club Ball.

In recent times it seems that social life has less and less centred round the Society's rooms. In these days of smokeless zones and expensive newspapers they would now provide an austere background for the occasional meeting. Attentions have turned to other fields. On Saturday, 11th June 1927, what was probably the first summer outing of the Society was held. Not since the ill-starred "Summer Spec." of more than a century before had any organised summer activity been attempted. The active pleasures of hill walking soon found wide support. From Carfrae Mill to Gifford, Traquair to Yarrowford, Fastcastle House to Broadmeadows members annually strode. Such outings were often followed by a drink in the country and a return to Edinburgh for a riotous and destructive supper in some unfortunate restaurant where singing and dancing were commonplace. After one such "triumphantly

successful" Bacchanal, Messrs Crawford refused to do further business with the Society. In comparison the modern, tuxedoed, evening drives are but pale shadows of a former life. In compensation, social gatherings of perhaps a more sophisticated type have been added to the Society's calendar. On 20th March 1952 the Society's first cocktail party was held. It was succeeded by three others, after which an annual evening wine party found greater favour, the first of these taking place on 29th March 1957.

What then, in the light of all this, is the secret of the Society's longevity? The Spec. cannot be regarded, as before, as a very significant educational influence. Rhetoric is an unfashionable study today. On the other hand it provides an unparalleled opportunity for those who wish to hold a magnifying glass to the personalities of their contemporaries. It may be that in a dissipated city there is a need for some such well-defined but heterogeneous group. The real solution is perhaps a simpler one; desire on the part of curious youth, increasing as years pass and the Society still meets, to find an answer to the question for themselves.

4. CURRENT POLITICS AND THE SOCIETY'S DEBATES

J. A. DAVID HOPE

It was the fashion in the past—and the not so distant past at that—to raise for debate questions of current political importance. On looking through case-books of the early decades of this century one finds such matters coming up for discussion perhaps three or four times each year. It was also the fashion to treat those questions with more directness and simplicity than is true today. For some reason, which we shall consider later, serious political debate is at present rather rare in the Spec., at debate time at any rate (perhaps it is even thought to be rather dull), and questions relating to current affairs do not often appear in modern case-books.

The editor of the last volume of the *History* (1905 Edition, p. 23) recorded that "the whole modern political history of the country is reflected in miniature in the Society's minute books". Of the years 1900-39 this has remained true, and it is fascinating to dig into case-book or minute-book and to discover not only how questions were answered but also what questions were asked. Since the Second World War there have been fewer topics of transparent interest, but the absence of political questions tells its own story.

It was at one time the practice on the last night of each session to debate the question: "Is the present government unworthy of the confidence of the country?" These motions of censure were continued regularly during the period under review until 1930, and provide a fairly accurate guide to the political bias of the Society's members during those years. In general the majority has remained solidly conservative, but not, one imagines, so far to the right that its allegiance to the

CURRENT POLITICS AND DEBATES

89

Tory Party, in or out of office, has been automatic; let the division figures for and against the Government of the day, speak for themselves:

1900	(Conservative, Lord Salisbury)	for 7—2
1901	(Conservative, Lord Salisbury; "Khaki election" in December 1900 after the end of the Boer War)	for 11—4
1902	(Conservative, Lord Salisbury)	for 10—8
1903	(Conservative, A. J. Balfour; Lord Salisbury retired in July 1902. Balfour was made an Honorary Member of the Society in the following session)	against 8—5
1904	(Conservative, A. J. Balfour)	for 8—4
1906	(Liberal, Campbell Bannerman; elected in January 1906 with a huge majority)	against 11—6
1907	(Liberal, Campbell Bannerman)	against 16—3
1908	(Liberal, Campbell Bannerman)	against 16—6
1909	(Liberal, Asquith)	against 11—4
1910	(Liberal, Asquith; returned in January 1910 with much decreased majority after General Election following on the rejection of the 1909 Finance Bill by the House of Lords)	against 9—3
1911	(Liberal, Asquith; after a second General Election before the passage of the Parliament Bill which was to restrict the House of Lords' powers)	against 9—4
1912	(Liberal, Asquith)	against 9—5
1913	(Liberal, Asquith)	against 11—3
1914	(Liberal, Asquith)	against 12—6
1920	(Lloyd George Coalition)	for 14—2
1921	(Lloyd George Coalition)	for 13—4
1922	(Lloyd George Coalition)	for 8—7
	(President's casting vote)	
1923	(Conservative, Bonar Law; elected in November 1922)	for 14—12
1924	(Labour, Ramsay MacDonald; elected in January 1924)	against 17—11

1926	(Conservative, Baldwin; elected in November 1924)	for 18—8
1928	(Conservative, Baldwin)	for 14—8
1927	—	
1928	(Conservative, Baldwin)	for 15—2
1929	—	
1930	(Labour, Ramsay MacDonald; elected in June 1929)	against 10—5

In short, no left wing Government ever won a vote of confidence from the Society during this period, but the Conservatives lost once (1909) and in 1929 came near to doing so. The 1903 vote came in a period of low political activity, the lull before the storm of Free Trade, and that it was not entirely representative of the Society's leanings is shown by the voting against the Free Traders when the storm broke. The most remarkable voting was in 1924 when, although the vote went against the new Government, the Labour Party, which had at last come to power, clearly won acceptance as a viable political entity for the first time; only three years before the Society had thought, 10—8 the Labour Party incapable of forming a Government. This administration was, of course, really a Lib-Lab coalition, the Labour Party not having won a clear majority; nevertheless, it was a triumph for the socialists, and serious doubts as to their capacity as a party to compete for the right to govern have not been raised since—in the Society or the country. Similar debates have been held only twice since 1930; in 1953 Mr Churchill's Conservative Government was supported by 8—7, and in 1965, on the casting vote of the President, Mr Wilson's Labour Government was disapproved of by 4—3. The striking difference between these later debates is the low voting figures; the earlier regular motions of censure seem wholly to have been well supported.

Generally speaking, the voting figures show that the Society was equally right wing in matters of general politics. In 1900 the question "Should a state system of Old Age Pen-

sions be introduced in this country?" was answered in the negative, 8—3; although in the same year, 8—4, the idea of state-controlled railways did find favour, by 1908 the idea had lost its charm, 10—6. By 1933 the Society was asking itself whether the railway companies were getting a square deal, and by 12—7 thought that they were not. In 1926 the Society decided that agriculture in the United Kingdom should not be subsidised, 11—3, and as late as 1962 the idea that lawyers should be nationalised had still not caught on, 7—2. Nevertheless, in 1907 the Society decided by 5—2 that it did not view the rise of the Labour Party with alarm, and in 1911 still thought that socialism was not a practicable idea, 7—3. In 1920, as we have already noted, it decided, 10—3, that the Labour Party was incapable of forming a Government; yet only three years later the first Labour Government was formed and 11 votes out of 28 were cast in its favour in the end of session debate.

The House of Lords has, on the whole, found support in the Society's Halls. Indeed in 1908, not long before the crisis of the 1909 Finance Bill, and at a time when the predominantly Tory peers were standing out with increasing boldness against the Liberal Government, it received unanimous support (a rare occurrence) when the Society answered the question "Should the House of Lords be abolished?" in the negative. In 1931 the same question was, it is true, answered in the affirmative, 7—5; but in 1962 the Society showed, one imagines, its true colours, if in a slightly patronising tint, by answering the question "Do we love our House of Peers?" in the affirmative 10—5. An equally generous view towards Trade Unionism is detectable. Although by 6—5, a narrow enough majority, the Society thought in 1912 that Trade Unionism had outstepped its proper function, in 1921 it was, by 8—4, against curtailment of the Unions' powers, and by 8—5 in 1924 against declaring strikes illegal. The Society has remained in favour of the preservation of public schools as private bodies, 6—4 in 1903 and 7—4 in 1957. In 1938 it gave the Oxford Group a

unanimous vote of disapproval; one suspects that the M.R.A. movement would still find small support in the Society's Halls.

Up until 1933, since when the colour problem has, strangely, not been formally discussed by the Society, a segregationist view was taken. In 1910 the Society thought, by 7—2, it impossible for white and coloured races to live together on terms of social equality. In 1926, by 5—3, it decided in favour of barring coloured immigration to the Dominions, and in 1933 a large majority, 13—4, was given in favour of the question "Should a colour bar be maintained?" In this as in other matters of public morality the Society shows itself to be conformist, representative of the right of centre thinking of its age. Capital punishment is an old favourite—although every member knows how young Weir in *Weir of Hermiston* failed to find a seconder to the question "Whether capital punishment be consistent with God's will or man's policy?" The very same question was debated in 1964 and was answered in the negative, 15—3, an overwhelming majority in favour of the abolition of hanging; but abolition was already imminent, and passed into law only eighteen months later in November 1965. Previously, in 1909, it had been thought, 9—2, that the death penalty for crime was not immoral. Although in 1912 a vote of 7—5 was given in favour of retention, in 1929 the death penalty was thought justifiable by 12—4. The see-saw of opinion altered after the Second World War, to 9—8 in favour of abolition in 1947. In 1929 birth control was hotly debated and approved of, 19—18, in one of the largest voting figures ever recorded. Sterilisation of the wife was considered in 1938 and, 14—3, thought desirable; this subject, rather offensive to post-war ears, has not been raised again. In 1961 the question whether abortion should be legalised was discussed; again, the matter was finding wide favour in the country, and the Society answered, 9—4, in the affirmative. The enfranchisement of women was rejected in 1907, 8—5; by 1912 it was acceptable, 7—5. But the Society has stood out strongly against the ad-

mission of women to its proceedings, 1939, 11—1, and in 1964 refused even to discuss the subject.

Of particular interest are the topical questions. The topicality of some questions is not easily recognisable today, but the significance of several is clear enough. Free Trade was, of course, a burning issue in the early years of this century, and the idea did win support by a narrow vote in 1902, 7—8. But the real crisis came in 1903, and it was the colours of protective tariffs that were hammered to the Tory mast by Chamberlain from May of that year. In September he resigned from the Government in order to campaign for protective tariffs more widely; Churchill had already espoused the Free Traders' cause. By November Chamberlain had captured the backing of the party and the Conservative press. So it was, on 10th November 1903, that the subject set down for debate on that night was replaced and the question put "Should Free Trade be abandoned?" The result was a large majority against Free Trade, 10—3, and the Tory character of the Society is, in this dramatic moment, revealed. By December 1903 Churchill was, to all intents and purposes, a Liberal. In 1923 the Society was again to vote in favour of protective tariffs, but by the narrow majority of 10—9.

International affairs were regularly discussed, with the emergence of the U.S.A. as a participant in European affairs being particularly noted and welcomed. This was, of course, the period of two world wars, and in this context the Society, never pacifist, discussed several interesting questions. In 1900 the Society supported Germany rather than France, 6—5, as did the majority in the country; by March 1913 it still did not think that Germany was a menace to the United Kingdom. By November 1913, however, it recognised that compulsory military service was necessary should the country require to be defended. In the late 'twenties and early 'thirties Bolshevism was always regarded with mild disapproval, and Fascism with mild unconcern; by November 1937 the Society thought that it

preferred the Russian to the German policy, 9—4. In 1938, not so long after the famous Oxford Union Debate on the motion "That this House would not fight for King and Country" (when it decided that it would not) the Society voted 8—5 against conscientious objectors. Appeasement and the Munich Agreement were both regarded with disfavour in 1938-39, 18—3, 10—7. On reflection after each war, the Society thought in 1946, 8—3, that the Second World War had been worth while, while in 1920, significantly enough, it thought that the First had done more harm than good. In 1958 the Society was still all for showing the flag; the question "Should Britain renounce the Nuclear Bomb?" was rejected, 8—2. At that time Britain, the U.S.A., and the U.S.S.R. were the only nuclear powers, and the early C.N.D. campaigns had begun to make themselves felt.

Edinburgh features rather rarely in the case-book. In 1925 the Town Council, it was decided, 7—8, on the President's casting vote, did not have the confidence of the Society. The Edinburgh Festival was greeted in 1948 with overwhelming approval, 21—1; while the passing of the Portobello tram was, if not greeted with approval, at least not received with great regret, 8—7.

In recent years political and current affairs debates have fallen out of fashion; it is more witty and entertaining to talk about something else. Indeed, it could be argued that by and large political differences are so narrow in these days that the Society would find it hard, in some years, to find a suitable question to argue. Furthermore, the increasing rapidity with which event succeeds event decreases the suitability of the Debate—set, by custom, for all but two nights, before the end of the previous session—as a medium for the discussion of current affairs. A *History* is not the place for pious hopes, perhaps, but we allow this one to slip from our pen—that the raising of questions of national importance will not entirely disappear; the mechanism adopted in 1903 could well be used again.

5. AN EVENING AT THE SPECULATIVE SOCIETY

SIR DERRICK DUNLOP

IN retrospect the evenings spent at the Speculative Society over forty years ago seemed to have been entirely enchanting—"about the best thing in Edinburgh" as R.L.S. wrote nearly a hundred years ago; but then memory plays such tricks upon one—usually kindly tricks, for the recollection of pleasure is so indelible and that of pain so mercifully evanescent. Thus, in retrospect all summers appear to have been an unbroken series of gilded days most lovely and most temperate and even the winters of our discontent are mostly remembered as sunshine scintillating on frost or snow. Likewise the activities of one's youth as they are surveyed through the rheumy and cataractous eyes of age appear in a golden light, and as slippered senescence recalls the young comrades who shared these activities they seem to have been more vigorous, amusing, gifted and virtuous than contemporary youth. The same wail that men are not what they were has gone up since the night of time—in the histories of Herodotus, in the writings of the late Roman republic, in the works of Montaigne and in the books of our own day.

It was, therefore, with feelings of some trepidation that I revisited the Speculative recently after an interval of very many years. Would it be a terrible bathos to great expectations? Would the absence of the old familiar faces provoke a maudlin nostalgic sentimentality? Would the essay, the speeches in the debate and the conduct of private business, all of which had seemed so interesting, witty or uproariously funny long ago, appear now to be ludicrously simple, pompously meretricious or pathetically puerile? I remembered that for a few years at

preferred the Russian to the German policy, 9—4. In 1938, not so long after the famous Oxford Union Debate on the motion "That this House would not fight for King and Country" (when it decided that it would not) the Society voted 8—5 against conscientious objectors. Appeasement and the Munich Agreement were both regarded with disfavour in 1938-39, 18—3, 10—7. On reflection after each war, the Society thought in 1946, 8—3, that the Second World War had been worth while, while in 1920, significantly enough, it thought that the First had done more harm than good. In 1958 the Society was still all for showing the flag; the question "Should Britain renounce the Nuclear Bomb?" was rejected, 8—2. At that time Britain, the U.S.A., and the U.S.S.R. were the only nuclear powers, and the early C.N.D. campaigns had begun to make themselves felt.

Edinburgh features rather rarely in the case-book. In 1925 the Town Council, it was decided, 7—8, on the President's casting vote, did not have the confidence of the Society. The Edinburgh Festival was greeted in 1948 with overwhelming approval, 21—1; while the passing of the Portobello tram was, if not greeted with approval, at least not received with great regret, 8—7.

In recent years political and current affairs debates have fallen out of fashion; it is more witty and entertaining to talk about something else. Indeed, it could be argued that by and large political differences are so narrow in these days that the Society would find it hard, in some years, to find a suitable question to argue. Furthermore, the increasing rapidity with which event succeeds event decreases the suitability of the Debate—set, by custom, for all but two nights, before the end of the previous session—as a medium for the discussion of current affairs. A *History* is not the place for pious hopes, perhaps, but we allow this one to slip from our pen—that the raising of questions of national importance will not entirely disappear; the mechanism adopted in 1903 could well be used again.

5. AN EVENING AT THE SPECULATIVE SOCIETY

SIR DERRICK DUNLOP

In retrospect the evenings spent at the Speculative Society over forty years ago seemed to have been entirely enchanting—"about the best thing in Edinburgh" as R.L.S. wrote nearly a hundred years ago; but then memory plays such tricks upon one—usually kindly tricks, for the recollection of pleasure is so indelible and that of pain so mercifully evanescent. Thus, in retrospect all summers appear to have been an unbroken series of gilded days most lovely and most temperate and even the winters of our discontent are mostly remembered as sunshine scintillating on frost or snow. Likewise the activities of one's youth as they are surveyed through the rheumy and cataractous eyes of age appear in a golden light, and as slippered senescence recalls the young comrades who shared these activities they seem to have been more vigorous, amusing, gifted and virtuous than contemporary youth. The same wail that men are not what they were has gone up since the night of time—in the histories of Herodotus, in the writings of the late Roman republic, in the works of Montaigne and in the books of our own day.

It was, therefore, with feelings of some trepidation that I revisited the Speculative recently after an interval of very many years. Would it be a terrible bathos to great expectations? Would the absence of the old familiar faces provoke a maudlin nostalgic sentimentality? Would the essay, the speeches in the debate and the conduct of private business, all of which had seemed so interesting, witty or uproariously funny long ago, appear now to be ludicrously simple, pompously meretricious or pathetically puerile? I remembered that for a few years at

most after extraordinary privileges had been granted to them some members would continue to attend the Society occasionally, and even now and again a wistful elderly stranger would come with an ordinary member—his father or uncle maybe—and reveal himself as erstwhile of our sodality. We respected him as a man of the world; he envied us for what we were. Nevertheless our jokes were as incomprehensible to him, I fancy, as his anecdotes were tedious to us. We were exceedingly polite to him, but young men are far too happy to be sentimental and their hearts do not go out readily to their forerunners. They know not Joseph and they don't want to know him. It was, therefore, not surprising that if I looked forward to the renewal of my speculative youth with eager curiosity, it was also with considerable apprehension.

We dined at the Club before the meeting. That was quite in the tradition; little parties of members used often to dine decorously together on Wednesday nights in each other's homes or Clubs. There was a greater choice of the latter forty years ago when the University and Northern Clubs still existed. Afterwards we took a taxi to the hall of the Speculative which remains autonomous within the curtilage of the University—in the academic world but not of it. In the past the University has, of course, made several famous but abortive litigious attempts to put right what it considered to be an untidy state of affairs. It is unlikely that these attempts will be renewed in the foreseeable future—not so much because the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor are honorary members of the Society as because the University realise that their chances of success in the courts would be somewhat slim. There was a time when it was said that if you hadn't belonged to the Speculative you couldn't hope to become a Senator of the College of Justice. That is not entirely true today but there are still a considerable number of speculators in the Court of Session. We all know, of course, that the judicature is loy in its impartiality, which is one of the chief glories of this country, but perhaps this impar-

tiality would be strained to breaking point where the Speculative is concerned and the University are probably aware of this.

The little entrance lobby where we hung up our coats with its fire, its prints of bygone members and Sir Daniel MacNee's portrait of a rather irascible looking Lord Brougham appeared the same as it had always done, as did the narrow, rather dusty library with its books in their wire cages; the mellow, Turkey-carpeted old hall seemed also just the same as ever, warmed by a roaring coal fire and softly lit by the light from twenty-one of twenty-two candles, one of which on the historic chandelier is cursed to remain unlit in perpetuity from having dropped some grease on a President's head long, long ago. Francis Horner by Raeburn, Sir Walter by Watson Gordon and William Creech (whose portrait by Raeburn, Lintott has so admirably copied) looked benignly down on us as of old. That all this should have been unchanged was perhaps not surprising but that the ordinary members should have conformed so closely to their prototypes of over forty years ago was more remarkable. Apart from the fact that they wore soft instead of starched shirts and collars with their dinner jackets and were on the average a little younger (for many of the members of my day had served in the First World War before joining the Society) time might have stood still.

We had mostly come, as they did, from moderately prosperous middle-class Edinburgh homes, but we numbered a sprinkling of the Scottish aristocracy among us and so did they. As had always been the case, students of the law provided the majority of our members and continued to do so—young Advocates and Writers to the Signet—but membership was by no means confined to that profession; there were aspirants to chartered accountancy and actuarial science, and an occasional medical student or young doctor. It is indeed insufficiently realised what a large part medical men played in the early history of the Society; the great Dr Cullen, Sir Astley Cooper

who became a distinguished President of the Royal College of Physicians in London, Gregory, famous—or perhaps notorious—for his powder, and Andrew Duncan, founder of the Wagering Club, the Harvelan Society, the Edinburgh Mental Hospital and the Royal Dispensary, were prominent early members. In addition there was what we called the industrial group—a brewer, a member of the Scottish agricultural industry and so forth. Lastly, we had a young minister of the kirk. There didn't seem to be a minister any longer today, but apart from that the type of member seemed to be practically identical to what they used to be.

The fact that it has survived for two centuries would alone have conferred on the Society a certain venerable consequence and respectability; but when to age is added the distinction that comes through the great and familiar names of its past members, its respectability takes on a more splendid quality. It is most unlikely that there is any society of this size in the country with such a roll of honour. Certainly the great majority of the members of my day achieved at least a modest degree of success in life: two Lords of Appeal, a Lord President, four Senators of the College of Justice, a Moderator of the Kirk, a number of directors of large enterprises, two distinguished civil servants, two professors—quite a bag from a Society of thirty members. Why should this have always been the case? Surely at such an early stage of their career young men did not have the prescience to put forward for membership of the Society only those who were likely to make a material success of life. The answer probably is that they selected them from their friends who had been similarly nurtured to themselves, and who, in consequence, had started well placed in the race of life; they joined the Society too because they had at least some intellectual interests and like William Creech appreciated the advantages of Societies in General and Literary Institutions in Particular.

One's knowledge of what happened to one's fellow Specula-

tors is in marked contrast to one's ignorance of how the members of similar youthful commonwealths at Oxford have fared in the Book of Fate: the latter are like leaves which the unsparing wind has scattered to the four corners of the world. By the time, however, that a man petitioned to join the Speculative he had usually determined on a career of some sort in Edinburgh and on the whole a large number of the Society's members remained there or in its environs for the rest of their lives. The capital of Scotland has for long provided excellent opportunities for a young professional man with a respectable prosperous background and a reasonable intelligence to get on in the world. There is the Parliament House requiring judges, advocates and lawyers, there are the head offices of Scottish banks, insurance companies and investment trusts which not only need professional staffs, but respectable Writers to the Signet, Chartered Accountants, and business men to sit as directors on their boards, and there is a famous University and a great medical school requiring professors, lecturers, physicians, and surgeons. Further, Scotland has to be represented in England in all these activities and Britain in its turn has to be represented in the world. It may, therefore, be that a decent Edinburgh professional man of modest if reasonable attainments may find himself, somewhat to his surprise, translated to very rarefied national or even international legal, business or medical atmospheres. It can thus be argued that it is easier to make the professional material grade from Edinburgh than from other places and it has, of course, always been easier for the privileged than for the underprivileged to do so. These factors and a modest process of intellectual selection may account for the success of a surprisingly high proportion of members of the Speculative Society in many walks of life. Dare we speculate as to the part which the Society itself has played in the success of its children? For all we know the experience gained and the friendships made within its Hall may have proved significant factors. As I watched the gathering of present members—so

similar to the ones in my day—I wondered whether the same factors will continue to conduce to their future success in this modern égalitarian world.

It was at least a relief to find that the Speculative is still a Mount Athos among Societies of this kind. Here is no distaff side, no petticoat government, no curtain lectures. Perhaps it might be considered unthinkable that it should be otherwise, but the price of liberty from feminine infiltration which has eroded so many institutions is eternal vigilance. The introduction of women members was seriously proposed, though soundly defeated, in my day (it was after the First World War when revolutionary ideas were floating about); at Oxford New College has recently canvassed a similar proposition; and in Edinburgh the walls of Jericho of the Royal Medical Society have recently been breached by the monstrous regiment of women, and this is a Society very similar to the Speculative and even more venerable, where feminine intrusion would have seemed unbelievable.

At 8.55 o'clock the Society was constituted, the Secretary and Librarian took their seats and the first roll was called; the President of the day was called to his giddy eminence above the officials and the minutes were read, adjusted, and approved; a new member was introduced and the essayist for the night mounted his somewhat unsteady rostrum and delivered himself of his dissertation on Question Time in the Commons—a subject on which he spoke as one having inside authority, how obtained I knew not. The essay was well expressed, short, unpretentious, and interesting. When one turns back to the essays of past members who have often distinguished themselves in various walks of life, it is interesting to note how often on a vast variety of topics they have proved the child to be father to the man. Essays to the Society have sometimes been the result of considerable research and scholarship, but usually their compilation has not sickened the essayist's brow overmuch with the pale cast of thought. It is as well that except in exceptional

circumstances they are regarded as snow flakes on the river, one moment white then gone forever and not usually immortalised in the archives of the Society.

At ten minutes to ten the Society precipitantly adjourned to a neighbouring tavern to partake of a refreshment gobbled down in haste before closing time. That this should have become a recognised custom greatly surprised me, for it was looked upon very much askance when one or two of us indulged in a similar practice in the old days, especially—and very properly—when we returned from one of these visits somewhat overcome with a plethora of refreshments. Perhaps we should not be too censorious: so many societies which have been worth while have been started by young men chattering in a tavern while ardent spirits rioted in their blood literally and metaphorically. The call of "Time Gentlemen Please" returned us to the ante-room of the Speculative where the servitor had prepared the usual libation of coffee, black or white. At 10.20 the Society was reconstituted, the second roll called, the content of the essay perfunctorily criticised and the essayist much applauded.

Criticism of an essay is almost entirely confined to its content in the Speculative, but as the Society was founded for "improvement in literary composition" it might be argued that we ought to concern ourselves more than we have done in the last half-century with its form and less with its content. There is, of course, little consensus of opinion today on what constitutes correctness of style—a question which seems to have presented little difficulty to our earlier predecessors. Whether our lack of interest in originality of style results from a lack of stylistic adventure in the essayists or whether the lack of adventure in them is a reflection of the Society's tastes, I do not pretend to know: perhaps both are products of our gentle surroundings and urbane traditions. Whatever the cause, an almost invariable elegance and restraint may easily degenerate into a lack of distinction.

After the subject of the essay for the next night had been intimated, the list of arrears of fines and of members failing to return books intimated and petitions for admission and extraordinary privileges read, the debate was opened on "Should courtship be conducted by post?" The opening speech, reply, and subsequent speeches were bright, engaging and witty rather than ponderous, earnest and didactic.

An Irishman once said that an extempore speech isn't worth the paper it is written on. Nevertheless, it is perhaps no great discourtesy to the speakers in the Society, when inspiration suddenly propels them from behind the screen in front of the fire to engage in a curious sort of two-step in front of the President in search of affatus, that their utterances seldom reek of midnight oil and have a pleasing spontaneity. It is always startling and perhaps faintly embarrassing to hear a speech in the Speculative which is full of passionate conviction. Eloquence of a certain type seems vaguely out of place in that particular atmosphere especially when the audience may have dwindled to perhaps not more than twenty members lounging on the red baize-covered benches over the spittoons, or warming their coat-tails behind the screen in front of the fire. Further, the case-book committee usually decides on subjects for debate which sound clever rather than on those which might genuinely divide members, so that trivia, belles lettres and love are more often considered than the great problems of the day—"Is dress the index of character?" "Is compromise the grave of the soul?" And, of course, "Is it better to have loved and lost than never to have loved at all?" The great controversies of Europe, politics and industry after the First World War were seldom debated by us, and it was only rarely that "Is the League of Nations worth while?" displaced "Was Mr Micawber a greater figure than Mr Pickwick?" or that "Are the miners underpaid?" took the place of "Is fox-hunting a survival of barbarism?" It was then, and it still seems to be so now, that wit in debate was preferred to scholarship and frivolity to seriousness. From

looking over old minute books it seems that the taste of twentieth-century Speculators has changed from those of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries who took themselves very much more seriously.

The subject of debate for the next night was then intimated and various reports read, after which a member moved the suspension of Tit. 5 cap. iii law 7 in terms of Tit. 5 cap. iii law 11, and the Society settled down to the type of private business in which it has delighted for two centuries.

Bacon has said that "Reading maketh a full man, conference a ready man and writing an exact man". In the Speculative there are facilities for the employment of each of these methods of mental training, a library which contains about 4000 volumes, mostly on politics, history, biography, and constitutional law, and the compulsory writing of essays which is a valuable corrective to the fact that education—till recently at any rate—has tended to make the undergraduate too receptive and insufficiently productive. If the wise use of the library and the writing of essays makes for fullness and exactness, participation in debate and in private business imparts readiness of speech which has been perhaps the chief currency of the majority of the Society's members. If the purpose of the Society is ostensibly for their improvement in literary composition and public speaking, it might also be claimed that in private business it exists to improve methods of obstruction of business in public assemblies. Without a tincture of formality this private business might develop into a tedious rag which it occasionally does, but the President in the lonely elevation of his chair, his mind pregnant with the laws and customs of the Society, usually sees that this does not occur, though on a number of occasions the conflict of wills between the long-suffering President of the evening and the members has been sharpened to the point of riot. It was all light, good-humoured and amusing, just as it used to be forty years ago, and no doubt as it used to be a long time before that.

Finally at 12.50 the third roll was called and I was driven home in a member's car, of which there were a number in the quadrangle. This was an innovation, for forty years ago few of us possessed cars and indeed they were then less necessary than they are now when many members live outside Edinburgh or in its suburbs. Most of them in my day, even if they were not advocates, lived in the advocates' quarter in the classic Squares, Crescents and Streets of the Georgian or Victorian new town, so that the walk home at night from the University was not a formidable one.

I need not have been apprehensive of playing the part of a Speculative Rip van Winkle: it had all been enchantingly unaltered. Indeed, nothing is more notable in the long history of the Society than that it has changed so little. This refers more to our laws, modes of procedure, and surroundings rather than to the views of the members which are not necessarily so reactionary in outlook as might be suggested by the fact that in 1859 only one of them voted in the affirmative to the question "Would the opening of a passage for ships through the isthmus of Suez be beneficial to the country?"

The Society may well do something to train its members in fullness, readiness, and exactness, but its most lasting endowment to them are the friendships made within its walls from the friction of mind on mind, the free interchange of ideas, and the clash of personalities. The Speculative is a brotherhood bound by intangible ties of shared loyalty and common tradition. We—and that pronoun is used to include the great cloud of witnesses which it needs little imagination to summon into the Hall—look back with pride on the Society's past and forward with complete confidence to its future.

8. THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE SPECULATIVE SOCIETY

NIALL G. CAMPBELL

STATISTICS have a habit of proving in great detail, and with considerable labour, what is already known. The tables below will show that a statistical analysis of the Speculative Society is no exception.

It is well known that the Society has been dominated, at least numerically, by Scots lawyers. In fact, of the men who have joined the Society since its foundation, 43 per cent. have been advocates or reading for the bar, 15 per cent. solicitors, and in total those connected with the law have made up 60 per cent. of the Society's membership. These percentages have not remained constant throughout the Society's history. While the law has always produced the largest number of members, in the early years it was well balanced by those preparing for a career either in the pulpit or in the surgery. Within the law itself the balance has not always been the same. Advocates held sway until the end of the nineteenth century, when solicitors were admitted in increasing numbers, until, in the 1930s, they outnumbered the advocates. Since then the advocates have resumed their superiority.

The twentieth century has seen a greater diversity in the occupations of the Society's members—schoolmasters, businessmen, civil servants, and even some "occupations" which do not seem to be of the twentieth century—a herald, a feudal baron, a snuff dealer. Unlike the early nineteenth century, there are now few who enter no occupation in the Society's roll.

The statistics of nationality show the Society to be a less cosmopolitan place than it once was. In the early years of the

7. A MISCELLANY OF REPORTS

PRIVATE business, by its liveliness or apathy, has been one of the best indications of the Society's state of health. No history can reproduce the innumerable points of order or the countless attempts to count the Society's *Histories* which prolonged the sessions into the early hours to the despair of those eager only to avoid a final line; but a selection of Reports has been made in an attempt to distil the most typical of the period's frivolous distractions.

REPORT ON VISIT OF THE ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON FELLOWSHIP 15th October 1925

GENTLEMEN,

Shortly before the end of last Session, the Robert Louis Stevenson Fellowship of Edinburgh applied to Mr Clyde, the Senior President, for permission to visit the Speculative Society, and he arranged for Saturday the 4th of April last, asking me to attend on behalf of the Society and perform the honours.

Accordingly at 2.30 p.m. on the day and date stated I repaired to the Society's Halls, and the Members of the Fellowship gathered together in the lobby shortly before 3.

Among the first to arrive was Mr R. J. Mullo Weir, the Secretary of the Fellowship. I learned from him in the course of conversation that his Society is undoubtedly the most outstanding of its kind in Edinburgh, and that it is in fact not mentioned in the same breath along with the remainder. Mr Mullo Weir displays great energy in the organisation of expeditions to Swanton, tramps down the High Street, rumbles in

A MISCELLANY OF REPORTS

109

Advocates Close and in short shepherds his flock on most Saturday afternoons to all the places where their hero was ever known to have been and a good many other places besides. They had, however, never been in the Speculative Society before, and their Secretary was in great fettle at his achievement. . . . Mr Mullo Weir is very well versed in the private history of R.L.S., and so also is Councillor Wilson MacLaren, one of the Fellowship's Presidents, who can give chapter and verse for every incident of the great man's life. The worthy Councillor used to follow Stevenson about Edinburgh with a note-book, and can remember far more about what he did and said than Miss Rosaline Maason.

About 35 ladies and gentlemen had by this time assembled in the lobby, so after a word of welcome I ushered them into the library where they spent some time examining the Stevenson relics, and asking stupid questions. (One lady, for example, asked "Why do they call it the Speculative Society?") I shewed them Stevenson's signature in the Roll Book, pointing out that he therein gives himself a third Christian name; and I discussed with their more intelligent Members the absurdity of a recent Protest made against the introduction of glass into the doors of the bookcases. Needless to say they agreed fully that Stevenson himself would have raised no cry against the improvement.

Ultimately I led them into the Debating Hall, indicating the Red Ensign with a dramatic gesture. Such is the extent of their hero-worship that the throng all but fell on its knees before this most precious relic of all—the very shroud of his body in death.

Then, after pointing out certain portraits of interest, and the spot where Stevenson loved to sit, the Secretary's especial chair and other items of interest, I bade them be seated on the benches while, taking my place in the President's Chair, I read that portion of the *History* which contains the quotation from the Valedictory Address.

Thereafter proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Society for its hospitality and courtesy, to which I suitably replied. Everyone appeared to be much interested and appreciative, and certainly none of them had been in these Halls before. For my own part I was amply repaid by the entertainment which they unwittingly afforded to me.

Whether Mr Mullo Weir was correct in stating that his Fellowship was the first of the Stevenson clubs to have visited these Halls, I cannot say: at least, he appeared to be quite confident of having achieved an important strategical success over his rivals. But I doubt whether the Spec. need fear that it will be bombarded with similar requests from other Societies, for many individual Stevenson lovers have visited these Halls from time to time, and no doubt will continue to do so. Moreover these individuals are not of the same class as the Members of the Stevenson Fellowship, whose Society, as I said before, does not care to be bracketed along with kindred associations, although they pursue the same common purpose.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
(sgd.) ARTHUR H. C. HOPE.

REPORT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE CONCERNING
THE STEVENSON FLAG
13th March 1906

GENTLEMEN,

Your Standing Committee have, as instructed, been carefully pondering the best means of preserving and displaying the Stevenson Red Ensign presented by Mr Charles Baxter and have formed the following opinions on the subject.

The first suggestion which has occurred to everyone is that the flag should be hung or draped in some prominent manner

in the Debating Hall. It is more than doubtful whether, even at the outset, this would be an artistic success, but in any case your Committee are unanimously of opinion that no scheme should be adopted which does not provide for the protection of the flag from air. If the flag were exposed to the air it would after a few years be practically destroyed by moth and dust: the result would be no longer decorative, while what may be considered as a trust for the purposes of preservation would be broken.

Your Committee therefore consider that the flag should be enclosed in a glass case.

This might take the form of a thick glass box-table such as is used for the display of old silver and other curios. Another and probably better suggestion is that the flag should be neatly draped within a deep frame or shallow case about 5 by 2½ feet, and that this should be hung over the mantelpiece in the Debating Hall above the portrait of Lord Brougham.

Your Committee accordingly recommend that the Secretary be empowered to carry out the findings of this Report by the purchase of such a frame or case, the draping of the flag therein and the hanging thereof in the manner indicated.

The Report of
(sgd.) J. E. CRABBE, *President*.
WM. DUNBAR, *President*.
MARCUS DODS, *President*.
JOHN W. MORE, *Librarian*.
HECTOR BORN MURDOCH, *Secretary*.

REPORT BY STANDING COMMITTEE ON REPAYMENT
OF HOSPITALITY TO DUBLIN HISTORICAL SOCIETY
9th December 1924

GENTLEMEN,

In accordance with the Remit made to us on 26th November to consider the best way of repaying to Dublin Historical

Society the debt of hospitality which our Society owes to them we have the honour to report that we have had two meetings and beg to report as follows:

We think that any hospitality offered in return should take the form of an invitation to send two representatives to take part in one of our ordinary evenings. We do not feel that it is either necessary or desirable to alter our peculiar practice or to arrange a special debate for the occasion. We suggest accordingly that an invitation should be sent for the 18th of February: on that evening Mr McIntyre is in the chair, the Essayist is Mr Cross, and the subject for debate is "Does Nationalism hamper progress?" If this date is not suitable the Historical Society may be invited to name one. The subject for debate can, of course, be altered without difficulty.

Regarding the entertainment of the two Representatives, if they should be able to come, we think that this may be left to your standing Committee to arrange among themselves. We do not think it necessary to mark the occasion with anything in the way of a formal dinner, as the principal object of the visit would be to attend an evening's business.

We have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servants,

(sgl.) J. L. CLYDE.

DONALD BODDES.

H. J. YOUNGER.

J. G. MCINTYRE.

ARTHUR H. C. HOPE.

REPORT BY MR A. M. CLARK ON HIS VISIT TO DUBLIN
23rd March 1927

GENTLEMEN,

As your representative at the triennial inter-debate with Dublin Historical Society at Trinity College, Dublin, on

Wednesday, 16th March 1927, I have the honour to submit the following report.

On my arrival at Dublin I was met by Mr C. J. Pelly, Corresponding Secretary of the Society, who had been some hours waiting for the Greenock boat, and conveyed by jamming-car to the Royal Hibernian Hotel. After making my toilet and breakfasting I was conducted by Mr D. Bryan, Record Secretary, round the sights of Trinity College and of Dublin. In the evening Mr J. S. B. Lloyd, Vice-President of the Cambridge Union Society, and myself were entertained to dinner by Mr William E. Hopkins, Auditor of the Society, Mr D. Bryan, Mr C. J. Pelly and another. Before the debate the visitors together with the senior Office-Bearers of the Historical Society and Sir Robert Tate, Public Orator of Trinity College, were photographed.

The debate which was on the proposition "That this House would welcome further restrictions upon the sale of Intoxicants" was held in the Public Examination Theatre. The Chairman was the Right Hon. Lord Glenavy, ex-Lord Chancellor of Ireland and President of the Senate of the Irish Free State. There spoke for the Motion Mr J. Selwyn B. Lloyd, Vice-President of the Cambridge Union Society, Mr C. P. Wallace, Pro-Librarian, and Mr D. Bryan, Record Secretary of the Historical Society, and for the negative Mr William E. Hopkins, Auditor, myself, and Mr C. J. Pelly, Corresponding Secretary. The vote which was at first by acclamation and overwhelmingly in favour of the negative was repeated by voting slips, when the audience of two hundred or so voted in the proportion (more or less) of 109 to 80 against the motion.

Immediately after this most successful debate we were entertained to supper by the whole Society. The dinner earlier in the evening had been on the most lavish scale: the supper was like the dinner over again. The actual feeding was opened and closed by the chanting of long Latin graces: but the sipping went on long after the supping concluded. The meeting

grew more and more hilarious; there were toasts and still more toasts, including a most riotously hearty one for the visitors to which I was compelled to reply, sea-chanties, choruses and other merriments. (It being now about two o'clock a.m., plans for continuing the fun elsewhere began to circulate. Mr Lloyd and myself with a cheery mob were taken to the rooms of Mr Musack to brew punch. But in default of lemons we drank libations of port and then of whiskey, amid the singing of more gay ditties. When we left these rooms I cannot say, but I remember being escorted like the Chancellor through the quads with a mace-bearer carrying aloft a still unbroached bottle of whiskey and the same urdent company singing the same gay ditties. From Trinity College we were carried in a taxi—ten of us—to Bathymies Town Hall where, it being St Patrick's Eve, a fancy dress ball was in progress. In the small hours we returned to our hotel and to profound repose.

Our programme next day was less strenuous but no less enjoyable. We motored over the Wicklow Mountains to Glendolough and lunched there as bona fide travellers. Another very pleasant dinner was partaken on our return to Dublin. This was followed by the Theatre, another quiet supper and a visit to the acting Editor of The Irish Times.

I left Dublin early on Friday morning and travelled home via Holyhead, after the most hilarious and genial two days I ever spent anywhere.

I cannot adequately describe the extraordinary kindness and hospitality shown to me by all whom I met in Dublin. But I should fail in my duty to the Speculative Society did I not mention the profound respect in which it is held by the Dublin Historical Society. On every occasion your representative was made the guest of honour; on every occasion the Speculative Society was the subject of eulogy and flattering curiosity; and on every occasion were expressed high hopes for the maintenance of the ancient friendship between the two bodies.

I regret to have to add that a very serious accident happened

to Mr Phelps of the Historical Society during the supper on Thursday evening.

I beg to thank the Society for the great privilege of representing them on so memorable an occasion, and have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

(sgd.) ARTHUR MELVILLE CLARK.

CONCERNING THE EMBASSY TO AEGLEND
28th February 1962

GENTLEMEN,

Having been sent by you, O men of Athens, not a long time ago to discuss with the Celtiberians concerning freedom; and having heard, being returned from thence, that men of ill-will are saying many false things concerning Ctesiphon and myself; and considering it right that I should tell you of the embassy and what things we did in those parts—things far different from the things said concerning us by those who did not honour you, men of Athens, but on the contrary despise you and treat you with contempt—therefore it seems good to me that I should speak concerning the embassy.

For such a happening does not take me unawares, that wicked men should give you a false account of our actions—telling you how Ctesiphon and I involved you in great expense, and poured out on pleasure and many other things the monies intended for the good of the city; how we did not sail in the ordinary ships provided by the state, but rather having travelled at great expense to the port in those parts paid great sums to certain Celtiberians to carry us over the sea in their own vessels; telling you—O Earth and Gods!—how not only before but also after speaking in their city, Ctesiphon and I

became drunk and brought dishonour to your name; and telling you—for these men have no shame, O men of Athens—how, when it was clear that there was to be a great battle on the following day—(and I need not tell you of the victory which you and your allies won)—telling you, I say, how Ctesiphon and I did not stay but on the contrary left for home: concerning none of these things, O men of Athens, am I astonished; for I know these men well, how they wish to overthrow the city and how they rejoice at everything that harms your interests.

But what is the truth concerning the embassy? It is true that we were conveyed over the seas by the Celtiberians—but this we did, O men of Athens, not without danger to our lives, and in great fear lest we should never come down to land; yet we thought it right so to do, knowing that the expense to you would be greater by far if we used the ships provided by the State. Nor did we spend the public moneys on pleasure and drunkenness and the other things of which Aeschines and others will tell you: for we spent none of the public funds on such things, as would these men who now say so many evil things concerning us, but on the contrary spent much of our own wealth on entertaining the Celtiberians, and otherwise became drunk entirely at their expense. And as for the battle, and how Ctesiphon and I left and did not even see the battle, there is a great difference between the truth and the things you have heard. For we would greatly have wished to have stayed longer in those parts, and to have seen the victory: but we returned, O men of Athens, in order that I might tell you how your embassy fared; and in order that Ctesiphon might set the state's accounts in order and let you scrutinise his term of office; and for many other reasons did we return, consulting our own interests not at all. Who then is right, people of Athens? Are not we, and do you not owe us a crown of gold—or at least our aeroplane fares? I pause for a reply.

(sgd.) WILLIAM D. PROSSER.

REPORT BY SUMMER OUTING COMMITTEE
2nd February 1927

GENTLEMEN,

Having been appointed, in place of a Committee happily discharged without thanks, to consider the possibility, advisability and desirability of the Society's holding a Summer Outing, we, the majority of the Committee, beg to report our enthusiastic conviction of the possibility, advisability and desirability of the aforesaid function.

We are of the opinion that the outing ought to take place in June and be a whole-day affair. We are not in favour of limiting the members of the Society to golf or indeed to any one activity, but believe it would be better to go to some choice spot where a variety of field sports (e.g. and to wit, walking, running, leaping, vaulting, cricket, bowls, swimming, fishing) and indeed botanising, geologising, archaeologising and hide-and-seek might be indulged in. This would all be possible if we hired a charabanc to carry us and a cold collation and beer to the place selected.

If the Society really decides to hold this expedition we, with or without additional committeemen, are willing to report more fully later and to suggest plans, routes, destinations and probable costs.

We have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servants,

(sgd.) EDMOND LORRAIN SMITH.

ARTHUR MELVILLE CLARK.

REPORT BY SUMMER OUTING COMMITTEE
16th February 1927

GENTLEMEN,

We have the honour to present the following report on the proposed Summer Outing of the Society:

We are now of the opinion, in distinction from that expressed in our earlier report, that the outing be an afternoon and evening excursion, and that it be held on a Saturday yet to be fixed in June.

Our proposal is to hire a charabanc to convey us to Carfrae Mills—or if desired to two or three miles up the hill road therefrom to Lammer Law: then to proceed on foot by the well-defined path across the eastern shoulder of Lammer Law and down via Yester to Gifford, the charabanc in the meantime making for the same destination by road. At the Goblin Hall Inn at Gifford we propose to have tea. After tea an excursion will be made, permission having been previously obtained, through the woods to the Goblin Hall, concerning which some member will be asked to speak; his remarks will, as is our usual practice, be open to criticism. By that time, approximately 7.30, we shall be ready for the cold supper which, if E. Psaffier does us well on the 31st March, we propose to entrust to his management, all except the potables which we hope to make arrangements for ourselves. There may be an impromptu concert after this alfresco meal.

What next repeat shall feast us, light and choice,
Of Attic taste, with wine, whence we may rise
To hear the lute well touch'd, or artful voice
Warble immortal verse and Tuscan air!

But be that as it may, we think it would not be unbecoming that the Society in sylvan privacy engage in rounders, cricket, leap-frog or other diversion; for such sports

mild Heaven a time ordains,
And disapproves that care, though wise in show,
That with superfluous burdens loads the day
And, when God sends a cheerful hour, refrains.

These rural gambols could be prolonged till "the star that bids the shepherd fold" had risen. Then once more by charabanc we could be safely carried back to Edinburgh.

He who of these delights can judge, and spare
To interpose them oft, is not unwise.

We have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servants,

(sgd.) E. LORRAIN SMITH.

ARTHUR MELVILLE CLARK.

JOHN DUNLOP (subject to reservation)

Secretary.

Reservation referred to:

While agreeing with the Committee that an outing on these lines would be most enjoyable, I feel bound to add that I am still of opinion that any such expedition is quite beyond the scope of the Society.

JOHN DUNLOP.

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE
12th October 1932

The Summer Outing this year was a triumphant success. Our prayers for a fine day on Saturday, June 18th, were duly answered and we left Charlotte Square promptly half an hour late for Fast Castle. The lateness was caused by the fact that Mr Mackenzie, unfortunately for him and for us, had gone to St Andrew Square by mistake. Not finding any of us there he hied him to the Cafe Royal where, so far as we know, he remained till Supper time. The trip to Fast Castle was delightful, especially Paase Bridge, and the wild sea that was raging round the foot of the cliffs at the Castle itself gave everyone a feeling of value for money when they looked down into it 80 feet below. Mr Ian Campbell did some Alpine tricks and took pleasure in holding up for us to see several young gannets which he picked out of nests on the cliffs while the mother birds and the wind did their best to knock him into the sea. After speculating on life

in the Castle in the Middle Ages we started to walk to Coldingham, a distance of some 4 miles (which seemed 3 to Dr Clark, who was cursing Mackenzie and our laziness for the best part of an hour). At Coldingham we had the tea of a lifetime, with Messrs Shaw and MacGillivray who had arrived in Mr Shaw's car. Both were in kilts and Balmoral bonnets and as Mr Shaw's car has a lion rampant on the back of it and he (Mr Shaw) himself was driving in bright yellow goggles with the wind screen down, they made a pretty sight.

After we had recovered from tea, we made our way home, in record time, to Crawford's for supper. There we were met by Mr Mackenzie and 7 others, and everything went very well until Mr Shaw proposed the game of alcohol chairs. Towards the end of this game Messrs Birtbeck and Blair were blind-folded to fight out the final. The Secretary being thus safely disposed of, and he being the only person pregnant responsible to Messrs Crawford, someone took the opportunity to break a hideous Chinese vase and a few tumblers. This roused the anger of Messrs Crawford so that after that we had to be content with quieter amusement. Such was readily forthcoming: Mr Macpherson presented us with his topical budget of recent events, his "Genesis", starring Dr Clark and Mr Grant, and his "New Members' Ballet", starring Mr Currie, being the most conspicuous successes. Then we had some quiet rousie and so to bed—but it is doubtful if we shall be popular at Crawford's another time.

ALASTAIR C. BLAIN, Secretary.

REPORT ON THE SUMMER DUTING 10th October 1080

GENTLEMEN,

Owing to the recent construction of the Shepherd and Wedderburn Approach Motorway in Charlotte Square The Summer

Owing this year got away to a flying start—evenually. Some noble wild prospects were enjoyed from the keep of Crickton Castle; and some noble wild history from the keeper, whose magnificent exposition of the merits of his charge makes one hope that as at other fortresses his office is a hereditary one. One doubts if Divulsiage is as well kept.

And thence to Longformacus, dinner, and the swelling of our numbers from 13 to 15 or thereby with the arrival of Messrs Fairbairn and Mitchell—an arrival welcomed by the superstitious. These two, together with Mr Steel, formed a Trinity of lone which should not go unnoticed: *homo furidiorum* joined by *homo benignus* and the *orbiter elegantiarum* himself. However, the worse excesses of Trimolchionie debauch were avoided, and only Mr Mitchell at the cheese-board showed any inclination in that direction.

Myo host is still, to the best of my knowledge, talking: on reflection one cannot but regret that he too is not a hereditary castle-keeper. However, the last guest eventually detached himself from that glittering eye: and the mists of the Lumer-wins and Bacchus enfolded our party until their arrival next morn in Edinburg at the weeest and smallest of hours.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

(sgd.) WILLIAM D. PROSSER, Secretary.

SUPPLEMENTAL GLOSSARY TO REPORT ON SUMMER DUTING 24th October 1080

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit the Glossary required by the Society to throw light on my "Report on the Summer Duting". I was at first at a loss to explain what I regarded as an explanatory document itself; but on re-reading, I find that the incidental

symbolism is perhaps less clearly stated than I intended, and I should certainly have acknowledged explicitly my debt to Weinreich's "Triskaidekadische Studien 1918" (Religionsgeschichtliche Versuche und Vorarbeiten), the spirit of which, as will have been noticed, informs my whole work.

Section I (the Departure or "Crichton" section) seems clear enough both in its symbolism and terminology: though possibly one or two of my hearers may have missed the allusion in "Crichton" to the Neo-Pythagorean *ἡμὶ δὲ πορνείας καὶ ἀνισίας*—and thus to the metempsychotic creed and historical numerology of the Pythagorean School, both of which are fundamental to the second section. (The "keeper" is Cybele, of course; but it may be worth mentioning that Cybele reappears in both the second section (as the figure "Mitchell") and the third (as the mysterious Host).)

The Second Section, or *Cena*, may be taken step by step. The early reference to "dinner" will bring to mind at once the ritual meal of Cybele and Attis, and its two parallels, one ephemeral, the other mystical: the *Cena* of Trimalchio and the sacramental omophagy of the Orphic and Christian rites. This triple theme persists throughout the whole section.

"Fairbairn" and "Mitchell"—and "Steel"—perhaps need explaining, though I think a reading of the section as a whole contains all that is needed. As I state, Mitchell represents *homo benignus*, Man at Ease. Through him we see the Trinity as Eucolpius, Ascyrtus and Giron, the feast as Trimalchio's: Earth is the element, and the gods are Demeter or Cybele, and the Phrygian Dionysus, the Dionysus of the vine and the corn, of Silenus and the Satyrs. In Steel all is reversed: *homo fastidiosus* takes the place of *homo benignus*—Man here is speculative, aloof, cold. Earth is replaced by Air, Trimalchio's feast by the Sacramental *Cena*; and the Dionysus of the vine whom we could recognise in Mitchell is put to flight by the Dionysus of Orphic anthropogony. Finally, in Fairbairn we see the meal as neither orgy nor Sacrament, but as Ritual—*benignitas* and

fastidium give birth to their syntonic resultant, *elegantia*. The warm Phrygian Dionysus and the cold Orphic Lord of Souls alike give place to a third Dionysus, the companion of Apollo at Delphi, the God neither abandoned nor remote, the God of civilized man . . .

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

(sgd.) WILLIAM D. PROSSER, *Secretary*

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER

26th February 1913

A further event that calls for comment took place in the opening days of the Session when we abolished the custom of paying members' "cab money", a custom which we had closely followed for nearly 20 years. This was of course done with a view to husbanding our resources and it is strange that no sooner had it been accomplished than the necessity for it was at once removed. But I venture to think that the removal of "cab money" was on the whole a sound move and one which commended itself to the better feelings of the members, and I see no necessity for recommending to you its restitution. The effort of this change has been not that members come to the Society in trams or that they walk, but that they still come up in cabs the fares of which they themselves pay and not my friend the greedy treasurer.

J. KENNETH GREENHILL.

REPORT ON THE ORIGINS AND OWNERSHIP OF A COAT

20th January 1960

GENTLEMEN,

We, the Members of the Committee appointed by the President on 2nd December 1958, have the honour to submit our Report on the Origins and Ownership of the coat hanging

in the Society's lobby. The members of the Committee found themselves substantially in disagreement. We now accordingly append our individual moiety reports.

Mr Kermack's Report:

"Nothing has more individuality than a pipe save perhaps watches and bootlaces." Sherlock Holmes does not refer to overcoats, and I entered upon my researches with little expectation of success. The Society's custodier states the coat was left after the last wine-party. To adopt judicial phraseology, I accept this as establishing a *punctum temporis a quo* the coat has been hanging in the lobby. I do not agree with the inference drawn by the custodier that it has been abandoned after a convivial evening. In the environment of "they students" to which the custodier is accustomed, no doubt the combined influence of Bacchus and Venus might have such an effect. I do not envisage the gentlemen who attend the Society's wine-parties being in a similar predicament. Moreover it would surely have been claimed.

The coat itself is of the black variety worn by the more formalistic Writers to the Signet and Advocates when creeping up the Mound to the Parliament House. It is shabby; the tab by which it hangs is particularly worn. Both pockets are torn and open into the lining. To explain the contents of this lining I must detail the steps of our investigations.

I examined the coat one Friday afternoon. In the lining, pushed through the holes in the pockets, I found a white silk evening scarf and a small tin of the grease known by the proprietary name of "Vaseline". When I opened the latter the smooth surface was unbroken apart from two small depressions. I replaced it in the coat pocket. Later, at a meeting of the Society, Mr Bell asked me if I knew of the scarf; I mentioned the "Vaseline", but Mr Bell had not found that. Together we looked at the coat—there was neither scarf nor "Vaseline", and the lining had been torn open.

Considering these facts, I would suggest that although the coat may have come to the Society's Halls at the last wine-party the disappearance of the contents of the pockets shows it is still in use. Further clues are provided by two matters which have engaged the Society's attention recently, namely the disarrangement of the table and the position of the candelabra. This points to a mischievous agency playing with one and swinging from the other. Such behaviour is unlikely in a human; moreover, if a literate being was living in the Society's Halls he would have been drawn irresistibly to the "Edinburgh Review" and the pages would now be cut. It was no human petulance which ripped open the lining and not human fingers which pressed exploratively the smooth yellow meniscus of the "Vaseline". But if not human the owner of the coat must at least be able to pass muster at the Society's wine-party. To readers of Poe there can be but one explanation; one of the higher apes lives on the Society's premises. When taken out it is wrapped in the overcoat and scarf, its hands thrust into the pockets and its face smeared with Vaseline to obscure the hair. . . . It must, however, unlike Poe's ape, be a tractable animal. Everything leads down a familiar pathway; and I find at the end of it—Hylobates—the gibbon.

The coat is hanging in the lobby during the Society's meetings. The friendly ape will probably be amongst us as the report is read, perhaps crouched behind the dais or warming his callouses behind the arras. If so, I hope that although he may comment on the substance of this report he will be charitable towards the form.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

(sgd.) STUART O. KERMACK.

Mr Bell's Report:

While agreeing with the facts as stated in the First Moiety Report, I am unable to come to the same conclusions.

The theory that a gibbon or other ape had insinuated himself into the Society's Halls may claim the support of Mr Hillaire Belloc, who writes:

The Big Baboon is found upon
The plains of Cariboo:
He goes about with nothing on
(A shocking thing to do)
But if he dressed respectably
And let his whiskers grow,
How like the Big Baboon would he
To Mister Row Fogo.

The accuracy of these verses may be confirmed by a comparison between Mr Row Fogo's ash-tray and the illustration on page 39 of Mr Belloc's "Bad Child's Book of Beasts". On the other hand, a tin of Vaseline was, until recently, in the lining of the coat. That apes are unaware of the soothing and emollient properties of Vaseline is, in my opinion, fundamentally obvious. Further, the insertion of objects into the lining by way of the pockets requires the use of an opposable finger and thumb.

The true explanation, then, is that the coat originates from and belongs to Mr Kermack who, commendably enough, is too modest to admit that he owns two overcoats. How did the coat get into the Society's Halls at the time of the Wine Party? Mr Kermack kindly lent it to the friend whose name is so frequently upon his lips, to wit: Mr Gieben, who... warmed by the success of the party left forgetful of his borrowed raiment.

The First Society Report states that "if not human the owner of the coat must at least be able to pass muster at the Society's Wine Party". Thus my theory is supported by the fact that Mr Gieben, being human, did not need to pass muster, and consequently his name does not appear on the Muster Roll of members attending the Wine Party.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

(sgd.) J. R. S. BELL.

REPORT ON THE CUSTOM OF LEAVING ONE CHANDELIER
SOCKET UNFILLED
17th October 1951

GENTLEMEN,

We have thoroughly examined all the evidence available to explain the origin of the custom of leaving one socket of the chandelier unfilled: we have scrutinised the Minute Books we have fossicked through the files, we have exhausted the archives, in our diligent search. No tome has been left unturned no avenue unexplored, and research has brought to light several conflicting stories which we lay before your discerning eyes.

Tradition has it that not many years after the foundation of the Society, when the precincts of these halls were as yet ill-lit and the way of approach difficult, a member was so fired with a desire for liquor that he seized a candle—the essay as yet half ended—to light him to the Captain's Bar. Forehand with mood and with unmannered haste he sped to that welcome haven, forgetting that the hour was not yet past for casting into the streets the refuse of the day. Alas! at that same moment a shatterned wench, with coreless hand and with the time-honoured warning unvoiced, launched from an upper window the foul contents of a vessel of shame: and such her zeal the vessel itself flew from her grasp and in one stroke were extinguished the candle and its bearer. Unperceived the luckless youth lay prostrate amid the dirt till the arrival of his fellows discovered his limp corpse. Though in sad procession they bore him back, none could recall his fleeting breath. That vital spark once quenched none could restore, and it was held that none should restore that candle that lit a fool the way to dusty death.

This tradition, hallowed though it be by antiquity, your committee after due deliberation reject. Conduct so rude, so incautious, so thirsty would ill consort with membership of this Society.

There is elsewhere recorded the story of the unjust custodian. This man violated the trust placed in him and sold to supplement his wages those candles of the finest wax confided to his care for lighting these halls, buying in their place substitutes of cheap tallow. A gust of wind blowing past a member entering one December evening caused one of these substitutes to break and pour its burden of hot tallow on the secretary's bald head. The secretary waxed wrath and seizing the candle disclosed the dishonest deed, and the librarian consoled him with the famous words, "Be of good comfort, Master Secretary, and play the man; we shall this day put out such a candle by God's grace as shall never be relit". A collation of the taxes reveals a variant reading (disregarding words more of exhortation than of explanation), "Out, out, brief candle; if I quench thee, thou flaming minister, I know not whence is that Promethean heat that can thy light relume". Be his words what they may, the candle was not relit, the secretary's head recovered, and the custodian suffered the extreme penalty, receiving from Lord Braxfield the consolation that as he snuffed many candles, it was fitting that one should cause his own snuffing-out.

Like the pendulum of a travelling clock the chandelier has swung round so that the empty socket no longer hangs above the secretary's head, but the story is not therefore unfounded; in fact confirmation may be found in Sir Walter Scott wearing a woollen nightcap to avoid a similar mishap. But we do not consider that the secretary has ever been deemed of such importance that slight damage to his head should be allowed to disarrange the symmetry of the Society's illuminations. We recommend rather the final explanation.

During the Napoleonic Wars Mr Pitt appealed to the country to save fuel and light. This appeal was conjoined with the new-found and exorbitant imposition on personal income in the slogan "Less wax, more tax". The appeal was for a 15 per cent saving. The patriotic secretary, whose brain had become undiscernably rounder on attempting to compute five-sixths

majorities—a problem only recently solved by the unremitting labour of several learned members with the aid of mechanical devices—computed the required saving by dividing the number of candles by 15; by this means he reached a figure of 15. Whether by applying the principle of *de minimis* he disregarded the one-fifteenth or by multiplying the fraction by 15 arrived at the same result of 1, it is certain that he reduced the candles in the Chandelier from 16 to 15, and by this noble sacrifice the Society answered its Country's call. On the termination of the war, however, that same absence of mind, which in governmental circles omitted to repeal the wartime income tax, failed in this smaller society to terminate this greater gesture of patriotism. As often, faulty sociology supplied an explanation to future generations of the missing candle, the true origin was hidden deep in the dusty registers of time, and some inventive mind fabricated the plausible causes previously set forth. But the truth will out, and we, its humble ministers, remain

Your obedient servants.

(sgd.) J. R. GORD.

A. J. MACKENZIE STUART, Secretary.

8. ADDRESSES TO HONORARY MEMBERS

H.R.H. PRINCE PHILIP, DUKE OF EDINBURGH

Omnibus probis hominibus ad quos hae literae perveniant inclytae Societatis Speculativae Edinensis conscripti salutem:

Noveritis tandem nos, altissimum et potentissimum principem, *Philippum, ducem Edinburgi*, comitem Merionethi, dominum de Greenwich, Equitem nobilissimi ordinis Periscledis atque antiquissimi et nobilissimi ordinis Cardui, universitatis apud Edinenses cancellarium, qui promptus ad oras nostras maritimas scientia et usu nauticarum rerum a belli periculis custodiendas, pace composita munera civitatis tanta pietate sustinet ut ornamenta majestati regiae adjiciat, assequatur sibi studium populi et favorem, qui Britannicae nuper Societati praepositus, quali olim consilio auctores nostri amicos ad literarum studium adhortabantur tali cives ad scientiae cupiditatem trahere conatur: illum propter egregias virtutes ingeniumque praeclarum ad summos Societatis honores et in amplissimum ejus ordinem adsciscere volentes suffragiis concordibus simul ac decreto sollemni Socii Honorarii gradu et dignitate condonatum esse ac decoratum statuisse:

Ideoque hosce codicillos manibus Praesidum et Secretarii subscriptos ipsiusque Societatis sigillo rite munitos in fidem ejusdem decreti ac testimonium confectos esse jussisse:

Apud Edinburgum ante diem quartum Idus Octobres anno Domini Nostro millesimo noningentesimo quinquagesimo quarto.

SIR ALEC DOUGLAS-HOME

... Noveritis tandem nos, virum prae-honorabilem *Alexandrum Fredericum Douglas-Home*, Equitem antiquissimi et nobilissimi ordinis Cardui, Regni totius Ministrum Primum, qui, ut e

vetustissima Scoticae nobilitatis stirpe ortus est, ita numquam a suffragiis populi et favore comitiorum captandis abhorruit: qui per multos annos in inferiore Parliamentiae consessu versatus, rebus Lanarkiae constanter procuratis, mox inter nobilissimos huius Regni patres magnis summa cum cura magistratibus ita est functus ut Scotiae, provinciarum, exterarum gentium, rerum atque institutorum evaserit peritissimus: qui tandem ad plebem transgressus, revocatus e ruris quiete alter Cincinnatus, mole imperii suscepta, nos e senio et socordia—pro res in tabem delapsae atque fumo involutae!—in aureum saeculum reduxit pastor patriae, vigoremque civitatis renovavit priscae virtutis conservator: qui denique non solum ad rem publicam ex incunabulis destinatus sed scaenicae quoque arti humanioribusque literis necessitate coniunctus, se ipsum eximium verissimae praebet exemplar humanitatis: illum propter egregias virtutes ingeniumque praeclarum ad summos Societatis honores.... Apud Edinburgum ante diem duodecimum Kalendas Iunias anno Domini Nostri millesimo noningentesimo sexagesimo quarto.

C. M. GRIEVE (HUGH MACDIARMID)

... Noveritis tandem nos, *Christopherum Murray Grieve*, alias *Hughium McDiarmid*, qui Musam Scoticam desiderio Roberti Burns per tot annos languescentem tam fervide coluit, consolatus tam facunde, idem iam lyra quasi Orphei, iam licentia paene Fescennina e luctu excitavit ut cum illa pristinum vigorem atque dignitatem receperit, tum ipse—pro Temulentus Ille Cardui Conspectator!—inter poetas Scoticos adnumeretur eminentissimus: qui iam graviolem adeptus aetatem, ut ruris simplicitatem urbi plerumque anteponebat, ita contra scelestos illos qui Scoticam non modo linguam verum etiam civitatem suffocare moliuntur per libellos, per lites, in contionibus, in comitiis, stilo aculeato, voce acerrima, cithara fretus infraeta non nunquam se in rixam proicit, imperterritus

plebeculae patrocinator: illum quem propter egregia merita indolemque praeclaram ipsius Edinensis Universitatis procuratores utriusque iuris doctorem honoris causa nuper dignati sunt creare, ad summos Societatis honores. . . .

. . . Apud Edinburgum ante diem quartum decimum Kalendas Decembres anno Domini Nostro millesimo non-
ingentesimo sexagesimo quarto.

LIST OF MEMBERS
1869-1968

National Library
of Scotland

www.nls.uk

1869-1870

993 GEORGE WILLIAM THOMSON OMOND

President, 1871-72; extraordinary, 1873; M.A. Edinburgh; advocate, 1871; advocate-depute, 1885; author of *The Merchant Shipping Acts*, 1854-76; *The Lord Advocates of Scotland*, 1883; editor of *Arniston Memoirs*, 1887; *Fletcher of Saltoun* (Famous Scots Series, 1897), etc.; d. 1929.

994 JAMES WALTER FERRIER

Non-resident, 1872; author of *Mollischiffe*, 1877; d. 1883.

995 JOHN GORDON MAITLAND

Extraordinary, 1872; advocate, 1873; procurator-fiscal of Berwickshire, 1879; d. 1884.

996 ROBERT GLASGOW BROWN

Secretary, 1870-71; president, 1871-72; M.A. Edinburgh; editor of *Vanity Fair*, 1875-76; founder and first editor of *London*; d. 1878.

1870-1871

997 JOHN INGLIS, Lord Justice-General of Scotland

Honorary member, 1870.

998 JOHN GEORGE SMYTH KINLOCH

Afterwards Sir J. G. S. Kinloch of Kinloch, second baronet, 1881; non-residing, 1871; B.A. Cambridge; M.P. East Perthshire, 1889-1903; d. 1910.

999 JOHN MAITLAND THOMSON

President, 1872-73; extraordinary, 1873; B.A. Cambridge; advocate, 1873; Curator, Historical Department, Register House; LL.D. Edinburgh, 1903; editor of the *Register of the Great Seal of Scotland, 1513-1651* (1883-1897); d. 1923.

1000 CHARLES JOHN GUTHRIE (LORD GUTHRIE)

Secretary, 1871-72; president, 1872, 1873-74; extraordinary, 1873; M.A. Edinburgh; advocate, 1875; legal adviser of the Free Church of Scotland, 1881; Q.C. 1897; Sheriff of Ross, Cromarty, and Sutherland shires, 1900; author of *Memoir of Thomas Guthrie, D.D.*, 1875; *John Knox and his House*, 1898; editor of *Knox's History of the Reformation*, 1898, etc.; Lord of Council and Session, 1907; d. 1920.

1001 SIR WALTER GRINDLAY SIMPSON, Baronet

Of Strathavon, second baronet, 1870; president, 1872-73-74; extraordinary, 1874; B.A. Cambridge; advocate, 1873; author of *The Art of Golf*, 1887; d. 1898.

1002 CHARLES BAXTER

Librarian, 1871-72; secretary, 1872-73-74; president, 1873; extraordinary, 1873; W.S., 1871; co-founder of Scots Observer, later National Observer; executor of R. L. Stevenson; d. 1919.

1003 HON. FREDERICK CHARLES MONCREIFF

Fourth son of first Baron Moncreiff; non-resident, 1871; B.A. Oxford; barrister, Middle Temple, 1874; puisne judge, Mauritius, 1895, and Ceylon, 1900; author of a work on *Fraud and Misrepresentation*; *The Crown Jewel*; and *The Provost Marshal*; d. 1929.

1871-1872

1004 JOHN HENRY BOSTOCK

Resigned, 1872; civil engineer; M.Inst.C.E., 1878; chief resident engineer, Colombo Harbour Works, Ceylon.

1005 WILLIAM SHAW ADAMSON

Of Careston and Navar; extraordinary, 1875; J.P.; D.L.; Vice-Convener for Angus; d. 1936.

1006 JOHN MAITLAND

Resigned, 1873; M.D. Edinburgh, 1888.

1007 PATRICK MURRAY

Resigned, 1873; W.S., 1873; d. 1930.

1008 ALBERT CAY

Non-resident, 1872; glass manufacturer. Birmingham.

1009 JOHN SNODGRASS

Librarian, 1873; non-resident, 1874; translated Heine's *Wit, Wisdom, and Pathos*, 1879; *Religion and Philosophy in Germany*, 1882; d. 1888.

1010 THOMAS BARCLAY

President, 1873-74-75; extraordinary, 1876; M.A. Glasgow; advocate, 1874; barrister, Inner Temple, 1876; d. 1940.

1011 WALTER STOWE BRIGHT McLAREN

Non-resident, 1873; M.A. Edinburgh; worsted spinner, Keighley, Yorkshire; M.P. for Crewe Division of Cheshire, 1886-95 and 1910-12; author of a technical work on worsted and woollen spinning, also a report on the weaving schools of Germany, France and Belgium, which led to the foundation of similar schools in England; advanced liberal and strong free trader; advocate of woman's suffrage; *d.* 1912.

1012 JOHN GUTHRIE SMITH

Resigned, 1872; solicitor, Glasgow, 1874-1923; clerk and treasurer of the Royal Faculty of Procurators of Glasgow.

1872-1873

1013 ROBERT JAMESON TORRIE

President, 1874-75-76; extraordinary, 1875; M.A. Edinburgh; stockbroker, Edinburgh.

1014 JAMES ALEXANDER ROBERTSON (J. A. ROBERTSON-DURHAM)

Of Bogside; extraordinary, 1875; C.A., 1870; F.F.A.; Lieut.-Col. Queen's Rifle Volunteer Brigade; President of Edinburgh Society of Accountants, 1907-09; *d.* 1909.

1015 JAMES PATTEN (SIR JAMES PATTEN MACDOUGALL)

President, 1874-75-76; extraordinary, 1875; M.A. Oxford; barrister, Inner Temple, 1873; advocate, 1874; legal secretary to the Lord Advocate, 1886, 1892-94; legal member of the Local Government Board for Scotland, 1894; vice-president, 1904; joint author of the *Parish Council Guide for Scotland*, 1894, and *Handbook of the Public Health Act*, 1897, 1898; Deputy Clerk Register, 1909; K.C.B., 1914; *d.* 1919.

1016 WILLIAM HORN

Of Woodcote; extraordinary, 1876; M.A. Oxford; advocate, 1874; *d.* 1914.

1017 CLAUD CATHCART CARNEGIE (C. C. STRACHAN CARNEGIE)

Of Tarrrie; resigned, 1876; Major with 5th Brigade, Scottish Division, Royal Artillery; J.P., Devon and Dorsetshire; *d.* 1930; father of 1257.

1018 ANDREW GRAHAM MURRAY (VISCOUNT DUNEDIN)

Librarian, 1873-74; president, 1875-76; extraordinary, 1876; M.A. Cambridge; advocate, 1874; advocate-depute, 1888; Sheriff of Perthshire, 1890; M.P. for County of Bute from 1891 to 1905; Solicitor-General 1891-92, 1895-96; Lord Advocate 1896-1903; Q.C., 1891; Lord Lieutenant for County of Bute, 1901; Secretary for Scotland, 1903; Keeper of the Great Seal, 1900-36; P.C.; LL.D. Edinburgh, 1904; Lord Justice-General and Lord President of the Court of Session (Lord Graham Murray), 1905; Lord Dunedin of Stenton, 1905; Lord of Appeal, 1913; Viscount, 1926; K.C.I.E., 1908; G.C.V.O., 1923; LL.D. Aberdeen; D.C.L. Oxford; *d.* 1942.

1019 JAMES MACARTHUR

Extraordinary, 1875; M.A. Glasgow; advocate, 1871; barrister, Middle Temple, 1874; curate, St Mary, Redcliffe, 1878; rector of Lamplugh, Cumberland, 1880; vicar of St Mary's, Tothill Fields, 1887; of All Saints', South Acton, 1892; Bishop of Bombay, 1898; Hon. D.D. Oxford, 1898; Bishop-Suffragan of Southampton, 1903, *d.* 1922.

1020 HENRY ERSKINE GORDON

Of Aikenhead; librarian, 1874-75; extraordinary, 1876; B.A., Cambridge; cox of Cambridge boat, 1869-71; advocate, 1874; Convener of Renfrew County Council; company director; Lieut.-Col.; *d.* 1929.

1021 JAMES MARSHALL

Of Duncrigvie, Glenfarg; extraordinary, 1876; LL.B. Cambridge; advocate, 1875; *d.* 1881.

1022 WILLIAM EWING GILMOIR

Resigned, 1874; Turkey red dyer and shipowner; D.L.; J.P., Dunbarton, Sutherland and Ross; *d.* 1924.

1873-1874

1023 CHARLES CORNELIUS MACNOCHIE

Librarian, 1875-76; president, 1876-77-78; extraordinary, 1877; M.A. Edinburgh; advocate, 1876; advocate-depute, 1890-92, 1895-96; Sheriff-Substitute of the Lothians and Peebles, 1896; Sheriff Principal, 1904; K.C., 1904; *d.* 1930.

- 1024 THOMAS JOHNSTONE MARTIN
Extraordinary, 1876; M.A. Edinburgh; advocate, 1876; Sheriff-Substitute at Rothesay. 1892; *d.* 1930.
- 1025 GEORGE ROBERTSON GILLESPIE
Secretary, 1874-75-76; president, 1876-77; extraordinary, 1876; B.A. Oxford; advocate, 1875; *d.* 1892
- 1026 GEORGE KEITH
President, 1875-76-77-78; extraordinary, 1876; M.A. Oxford; M.B. Edinburgh.
- 1027 WILLIAM JARVINE MAXWELL (W. J. HERRIES MAXWELL)
Of Munchees; extraordinary, 1876; B.A. Oxford; advocate, 1876; Convener of Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, 1890; M.P. for Dumfriesshire. 1892-95 and 1900-05; *d.* 1935; grandfather of 1618.
- 1028 JOHN SHARP CALLENDER (J. S. CALLENDER-BRODIE)
Extraordinary, 1876; merchant, partner of Laurie, Son, and Company, Edinburgh.
- 1029 JAMES ALEXANDER DALMAHOY
Secretary, 1877-78; extraordinary, 1877; president, 1878-79; M.A. Edinburgh; W.S., 1877; Lieut.-Col. commanding 1st Midlothian Royal Garrison Artillery (Volunteers); V.D.; member of Royal Commission on the Militia and Volunteers, 1903; M.V.O., 1905; *d.* 1911.
- 1030 CHARLES COCK
President, 1876-77-78; extraordinary, 1877; W.S., 1876; *d.* 1922.
- 1031 ANDREW THOMAS STEELE SCOTT
Extraordinary, 1878; W.S., 1875; *d.* 1931.
- 1032 GRAHAM CHARLES SOMERVELL
Extraordinary, 1877; W.S., 1879; *d.* 1889.
- 1033 JOHN HORNE STEVENSON
Librarian, 1876-77; extraordinary, 1877; M.A. Edinburgh; advocate, 1884; Unicorn Pursuivant, 1902; editor of *The Scottish Antiquary*, or *Northern Notes and Queries*, 1897-1903; joint author of *The Arms of the Baronial and Police Burghs of Scotland*, 1903;

- author of *The Cadells of Banton, Grange, Tranent, Cockenzie*, etc., 1890; editor of *Gilbert of the Haye's Prose MS.* (1456) for the Scottish Text Society, 1901; joint editor of *The Register of the Great Seal of Scotland under the Commonwealth*, 1904; *Marchmont Herald*, 1925; K.C., 1919; M.B.E., 1918; Knight of Justice of the Order of St John; *d.* 1939.
- 1034 ALEXANDER RIGAUD WILSON (A. R. WILSON-WOOD)
Resigned, 1876.
- 1035 LAURENCE HILL WIGHT
Non-resident, 1876; M.A. Edinburgh; *d.* 1897.
- 1036 GRAHAM GILBERT WATSON
Extraordinary, 1877; W.S., 1877; *d.* 1929.
1874-1875
- 1037 JAMES GIBSON-CRAIG BRODIE
Extraordinary, 1877; W.S., 1879; *d.* 1884.
- 1038 GEORGE JAMES FORSYTH GRANT
Extraordinary, 1878; B.A. Oxford; advocate, 1877; *d.* 1920.
- 1039 JOHN BRODIE (J. WILSON BRODIE)
Secretary, 1876-77; president, 1877-78-79; extraordinary, 1878; C.A., 1875; stockbroker, Edinburgh; company director; *d.* 1937.
- 1040 ARTHUR GORDON (The Hon.)
Second son of Lord Gordon of Drumearn; president, 1876-77-78; extraordinary, 1878; M.A. Edinburgh; minister of Greenlaw, 1882; of Kirknewton, 1886; of St Andrews, Edinburgh, 1889; of Monzievaird and Strowan, 1895-1902; D.D.; Chaplain to Royal Company of Archers; author of *Life of A. H. Charteris*; *d.* 1919.
- 1041 JAMES EDWARD GRAHAM
Non-resident, 1875; B.A. Oxford; advocate, 1884; author of *Manual of the Acts relating to Parish Councils in Scotland*, 1897; *Manual of the Election Acts*, 1890; *Manual of the Acts relating to Education in Scotland*, 1902; K.C., 1909; *d.* 1929.

THE SPECULATIVE SOCIETY

- 42 JAMES CHARLES WARDROP
Extraordinary, 1878; W.S., 1879; joint secretary Life Association of Scotland, 1882; and general secretary in London, 1890; associate of Institute of Actuaries, 1905; Commanded South Bucks National Reserve; d. 1939.
- 43 FRANCIS LORRAINE CALLENDER
Extraordinary, 1878; merchant, partner of Laurie, Son, and Company, Edinburgh.
1875-1876
- 44 ROBERT BERTHAUN BLYTH
President, 1875-79; extraordinary, 1878; W.S., 1876; d. 1886.
- 45 WILLIAM GAUNT LUNSDEN WINCHESTER
Extraordinary, 1878; W.S., 1879; d. 1931.
- 46 ROBERT DOUGLAS URQUHART
Extraordinary, 1883; M.A. Edinburgh; advocate, 1879; d. 1923.
- 47 PETER REDFORD SCOTT LANG (SIR PETER LANG)
Extraordinary, 1878; M.A. Edinburgh, assistant to Professor of Natural Philosophy, Edinburgh University, 1873-79; Regius Professor of Mathematics, St Andrews, 1879; Colonel, 1st Fife-shire Volunteer Artillery and T.F.; Knighted 1921; d. 1926.
- 48 JOHN HOOBLON FORDES
Of Medicine; extraordinary, 1879; B.A. Oxford; advocate, 1878; d. 1935.
- 49 HUGH JOHN EDWARD FRASER
Librarian, 1877-78-79; president, 1879-80; extraordinary, 1879; M.A. Edinburgh; advocate, 1877; d. 1908.
- 50 JAMES REDDIE ANDERSON
Qualifying for the bar on admission; B.A. Oxford.
- 51 JAMES FERGUSON
President, 1879-79-80; extraordinary, 1879; M.A. Edinburgh; advocate, 1879; advocate-depute, 1892, 1895-98; Sheriff of Argyllshire, 1898; of Invernesshire, 1905; Lieut.-Col. Highland Battalion Q.R.V.B. Royal Scots, 1900-03; V.D.; K.C., 1902; author of *Rothery Rights and Duties*, 1889; *Law of Roads*, etc.,

LIST OF MEMBERS

141

1904; *Robert Ferguson the Plougher*, 1887; *Two Scottish Soldiers*, 1888, etc.; editor of *The Scots Brigade in Holland* (Scottish History Society, 1899-1901); d. 1917.

- 1032 HENRY KERMACK
Extraordinary, 1879; M.A. Edinburgh; advocate, 1878; d. 1895.

1876-1877

- 1053 ALEXANDER JOHN MITCHELL
Extraordinary, 1879; advocate, 1879; d. 1902.
- 1054 LESLIE MELVILLE BALFOUR (L. M. BALFOUR-MELVILLE)
Extraordinary, 1879; W.S., 1879; clerk to the Commissioners of Property and Income Tax for the County of Edinburgh, 1894; J.P.; played Rugby for Scotland, 1872, Lawn Tennis for Scotland, 1879, and Cricket for Scotland, 1870-1910; Amateur Golf Champion, 1895; d. 1935.
- 1055 JAMES BROWN (J. MCKENBELL BROWN)
Extraordinary, 1879; C.A., 1878; President of Edinburgh Society of Accountants, 1918-20; auditor of Church of Scotland; d. 1947.
- 1056 FRANCIS ARCHIBALD BROWN DOUGLAS
President, 1879-80; extraordinary, 1880; B.A. Cambridge; advocate, 1879; d. 1935.
- 1057 GEORGE LEWIS MACFARLANE (LORD ORMOND)
Secretary, 1878-79; extraordinary, 1879; president, 1879-80-81; B.A. Oxford; advocate, 1878; K.C., 1903; Sheriff of Fife, 1908; Lord of Council and Session, 1910; d. 1941.
- 1058 ROBERT JOHN BALFOUR
Extraordinary, 1879; M.A. and F.F.A. Edinburgh; assistant secretary, Edinburgh Life Assurance Company in London, 1884-86; actuary in the Sun Life Assurance Company, London, 1887-91; d. 1891.
- 1059 DAVID DOWDAS (LORD DUNDAS)
President, 1878-79-80; extraordinary, 1880; B.A. Oxford; advocate, 1878; advocate-depute, 1890-92; Q.C., 1897; Solicitor-General, 1903; Lord of Session, 1905; d. 1922.

060 ALEXANDER CHRISTOPHER LOGAN

President, 1880-81; extraordinary, 1880; W.S., 1877; *d.* 1916.

1877-1878

1061 SCOTT MONCRIEFF PENNEY

Extraordinary, 1880; M.A. Edinburgh; advocate, 1881; Interim Sheriff-Substitute at Portree and Lochmaddy, 1899; Sheriff-Substitute at Enveraray, 1902; at Dunoon, 1903; *d.* 1932.

1062 JOHN MICHAEL HOWDEN

Secretary, 1879-80; president, 1880-81; extraordinary, 1880; C.A., 1881; D.L.; J.P.; Director, Commercial Bank; Treasurer, Royal Company of Archers; *d.* 1939.

1063 GEORGE FERGUSON BRYCE

Extraordinary, 1880; W.S., 1879; *d.* 1941.

1064 THOMAS VERNER MOORE

Librarian, 1879-80; extraordinary, 1880; B.A. South-West Provinces University, Clarksville, Tennessee; and D.D.; minister of the first Presbyterian Church at Helena, Montana Territory, U.S.A., 1883; of Westminster Presbyterian Church, Omaha, Nebraska, 1898; author of *A History of the First Presbyterian Church of Helena, Montana*, 1898.

1065 HUGH SILAS STEWART

Resigned, 1878; B.A. Princeton College, New York; barrister, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, 1881; *d.* 1899.

1066 JOHN CHISHOLM

Extraordinary, 1881; M.A., LL.B. Edinburgh; advocate, 1881; barrister, Middle Temple, 1883; advocate-depute, 1896; Sheriff of Chancery, 1898; Interim Sheriff of Fife, 1900-01; Sheriff of Roxburgh, Berwick, and Selkirk shires, 1905; editor of the *Journal of Jurisprudence*, 1889-91; of *Green's Encyclopaedia of Scots Law*; of the *Scots Law Times*, 1894-1902; K.C., 1904; *d.* 1929.

1067 WILLIAM CAMPBELL McEWEEN

Extraordinary, 1881; M.A. Edinburgh; W.S., 1876; *d.* 1929.

1068 WILLIAM CAMPBELL (LORD SKERRINGTON)

Of Skerrington; extraordinary, 1881; M.A. Edinburgh; advocate, 1878; Q.C., 1898; Dean of Faculty, 1906; Lord of Council and Session, 1908; *d.* 1927.

1069 JAMES PRINGLE TAYLOR

Extraordinary, 1881; W.S., 1885; *d.* 1910.

1070 JAMES KENNEDY DONALDSON

Extraordinary, 1881; M.A. Edinburgh; advocate, 1879; Queen's Advocate, Sierra Leone, 1884-90; *d.* 1897.

1071 HUGH PATTEN

Secretary, 1880-81; president, 1881-82; extraordinary, 1881; W.S., 1878; *d.* 1924.

1878-1879

1072 SIR ARCHIBALD SPENCER LINDSEY CAMPBELL

Of Succoth, fifth baronet, 1874; extraordinary, 1881; B.A. Oxford; advocate, 1880; D. L., Dunbartonshire; *d.* 1941.

1073 JOHN ADRIAN BLAIR

Non-resident, 1882; D.Sc. Edinburgh; lecturer on Chemistry, University College, Bristol, 1880-81; assistant to H.M. Head Inspector of Alkali Works, Manchester, 1881; H.M. Inspector of Alkali Works, Tyne District, 1884; *d.* 1885.

1074 GEORGE ANDREAS BERRY (SIR GEORGE ANDREAS BERRY)

Non-resident, 1879; M.B., C.M., F.R.C.S. Edinburgh; LL.D.; F.R.S.E.; surgeon oculist; Major R.A.M.C.(T.); Hon. Fellow Royal Academy of Medicine, Ireland; Surgeon-Oculist to King in Scotland; President, R.C.S. Edinburgh; M.P., Scottish Universities, 1922-31; Publications: *Diseases of the Eye, Ophthalmoscopic Diagnosis*; Knighted; *d.* 1940.

1075 PHILIP JAMES HAMILTON (SIR PHILIP J. HAMILTON GRIERSON)

President, 1881-82-83; extraordinary, 1881; B.A. Oxford; advocate, 1880; Sheriff-Substitute at Banff, 1887; at Aberdeen, 1890; Solicitor of Inland Revenue, 1892; Publications: *The Law of Stamp Duties*, 1900, *The Silent Trade*, 1903; Knighted, 1910; *d.* 1927.

- 1076 ALEXANDER FRANCIS MAXWELL LOCKHART
President, 1880-81-82; extraordinary, 1882; B.A. Oxford; advocate, 1882; *d.* 1902.
- 1077 WILLIAM HAZG BRODIE
Extraordinary, 1881; M.D., C.M. Edinburgh; F.R.C.S., England, 1895; practised at Farnham, Surrey, 1883-90; at Hyde Park, London, 1890-95; Medical Officer of Health, etc., at Battle, Sussex, 1895.
- 1078 JOHN WALLACE KIDSTON
Resigned, 1879; M.A., B.C.L. Oxford; barrister, Lincoln's Inn, 1878; curate of Bramshott, Hampshire, 1879-83; rector of Hampton-Poyle, Oxford, 1883-85; vicar of Upton-Grey, Hampshire, 1885-89; rector at Weyhill, Hampshire, 1889-97.
- 1079 WILLIAM SHERRES
Librarian, 1880-81; president, 1881-82; expelled, 1883; M.A. Aberdeen; advocate, 1878; *d.* 1924.
- 1080 THOMAS PATERSON GILLESPIE
Resigned, 1881; C.A., 1878; papermaker, Linlithgow; *d.* 1931.
- 1081 GEORGE HILL DUNSMURE
Extraordinary, 1881; bank manager in Durban, Natal, and Cape Town, 1881-87; deputy manager of the Union Discount Company, London, 1888-96; partner of Panmure Gordon, Hill, and Company, Stockbrokers, London, 1896-1904.
- 1082 JAMES ROBERT NICOLSON MACPHAIL
Librarian, 1881-82; president, 1882-83; extraordinary, 1882; M.A. Edinburgh; advocate, 1886; joint author of *Law of Arbitration in Scotland*; *The Arms of the Royal and Parliamentary Burghs of Scotland*, 1897; K.C., 1910; Sheriff of Stirling, 1917; *d.* 1933.
- 1083 THOMAS BENNET CLARK
Extraordinary, 1883; C.A., 1878; J.P.; Deputy Chairman, Scottish Equitable Life Assurance Society; President, Edinburgh Botanical Society; *d.* 1926.

1879-1880

- 1084 EDWARD CORREL BAXTER
Of Teasses, Fifeshire; resigned, 1880; M.A. Cambridge; J.P., Fife; *d.* 1928.
- 1085 DE BURGH BIRCH
Non-resident, 1880; M.D., C.M. Edinburgh; professor of Physiology, Yorkshire College, Leeds; C.B., 1909; F.R.S.E.; V.D.; Dean of Faculty of Medicine, Leeds; Emeritus Professor, 1917; Raised 6th Div., Vol. Med. Staffs Corps, 1887; Hon. Col. R.A.M.C.(T.); *d.* 1937.
- 1086 ALEXANDER PEARSON
Of Luce; president, 1882-83; extraordinary, 1884; B.A. Oxford; advocate, 1882; *d.* 1931.
- 1087 CHARLES KINCAID MACKENZIE (LORD MACKENZIE)
President, 1881-82-83; extraordinary, 1883; B.A. Oxford, 1880; advocate, 1881; advocate-depute, 1898; Interim Sheriff of Dumfries and Galloway, 1899-1900; Q.C., 1900; Sheriff of Fife and Kinross, 1901; Lord of Council and Session, 1905; *d.* 1938.
- 1088 THOMAS RUTHERFURD CLARK
President, 1882-83; extraordinary, 1883; advocate, 1882; legal secretary to the Lord Advocate, 1896-1903; published a translation of Odes of Horace, 1887; *d.* 1912.
- 1089 JAMES REID
Secretary, 1882-83; president, 1883-84; extraordinary, 1883 M.A., LL.B. Edinburgh; advocate, 1878; Sheriff-Substitute at Banff, 1900; *d.* 1908.
- 1090 CHARLES EDWARD STEWART
Civil Engineer; M.Inst.C.E., 1900; on railway construction in Spain, 1885-87, in Philippine Islands, 1887-90; on Imperial Chinese Railways, 1891-95, Cape Colony Railways, 1896-1901 served in the South African War, 1901; on Cape Government Railways, 1903-05.
- 1091 EDWARD THEODORE SALVESEN (LORD SALVESEN)
Resigned, 1881; M.A., LL.B. Edinburgh; advocate, 1880; Q.C. 1899; Sheriff of Roxburgh, Berwick and Selkirk shires, 1901

Solicitor-General, 1905; Senator of the College of Justice, 1903-22; one of the Founders of and first president of the Zoological Society of Edinburgh; P.C., 1922; LL.D. Edinburgh, 1927; *d.* 1942.

1880-1881

- 1092 JAMES DICK PEDDIE
Extraordinary, 1883; artist in London.
- 1093 GEORGE MCINTOSH
President, 1883-84; extraordinary, 1884; M.A. Edinburgh; W.S., 1882; *d.* 1923.
- 1094 JAMES DENNISTOUN MITCHELL
Of Carwood, Lanarkshire; librarian, 1882-83; president, 1883-84; extraordinary, 1883; B.Sc. Glasgow; B.A., B.C.L. Oxford; LL.B. Edinburgh; vice-convenor of Lanarkshire, 1901; on extra-parliamentary panel under Private Legislation (Scotland) Procedure Act, 1901; *d.* 1910.
- 1095 ALEXANDER CAMPBELL
Resigned, 1882; B.L. Glasgow; writer, Glasgow, 1884-1924.
- 1096 PATRICK CHARLES ROBERTSON
Extraordinary, 1884; M.A. Edinburgh; C.A., 1886; *d.* 1939.
- 1097 JOHN CAMPBELL SHARP
Secretary, 1881-82; president, 1882-83; extraordinary, 1884; B.A. Oxford; advocate, 1883; Sheriff-Substitute at Inveraray, 1890; at Ayr, 1901; *d.* 1913.
- 1098 MARK GEORGE DAVIDSON
Secretary, 1883-84; president, 1884-85; extraordinary, 1884; M.A. Glasgow; LL.B. Edinburgh; advocate, 1883; Sheriff-Substitute at Hamilton, 1891; at Glasgow, 1903; *d.* 1933.
- 1099 EARLE MONTEITH MACPHEAL
Secretary, 1884-85; president, 1883-84, 1885-86; extraordinary, 1884; M.A., B.D. Edinburgh; missionary of Free Church to Madras, and professor of History, Madras Christian College, 1890; fellow of University of Madras, 1899; C.I.E.; C.B.E.; D.D. Edinburgh; LL.D. Madras; Principal, Madras Christian College,

LIST OF MEMBERS

1921; Vice-Chancellor, Madras University, 1923; Madras Legislative Council, 1919; Legislative Assembly of India, 1925; Deputy Chairman, 1927; Chairman, Inter University Board of India; *d.* 1937.

1881-1882

- 1100 ALEXANDER LOGAN McCLEURE
President, 1884-85; extraordinary, 1885; M.A. Glasgow; LL.B. Edinburgh; advocate, 1884; advocate-depute, 1899; Sheriff of Argyllshire, 1905; K.C., 1905; Sheriff of Aberdeen, 1920; *d.* 1932.
- 1101 ROBERT FITZROY BELL
Of Temple Hall, Berwickshire; librarian, 1883-84; president, 1884-85; extraordinary, 1884; M.A. Edinburgh; advocate, 1883; secretary to the Commission on Scottish Universities, 1889-1900; founder and joint editor of the *Scots Observer*, 1888-94; editor of *Memorials of Murray of Broughton* (Scottish History Society, 1898); *d.* 1908.
- 1102 JAMES ALEXANDER FLEMING
President, 1884-85; extraordinary, 1884; advocate, 1883; advocate-depute, 1898; Sheriff of Dumfries and Galloway, 1900; K.C., 1903; Vice-Dean of Faculty, 1905; Sheriff of Fife, 1913; *d.* 1926.
- 1103 JAMES CLARK
Librarian, 1884-85; president, 1885-86; extraordinary, 1885; M.A. Glasgow; LL.B. Edinburgh; advocate, 1883; Lieut.-Col. Highland Battalion Q.R.V.B. Royal Scots, 1904; K.C., 1908; Chairman, Edinburgh School Board, 1909; C.B., 1911; killed at Ypres, 10 May, 1915.
- 1104 JOHN GEORGE KIRKPATRICK
President, 1885-86; extraordinary, 1885; W.S., 1886; *d.* 1940.
- 1105 JOHN PETER GRANT
Of Rothiemurchus; president, 1884-85; extraordinary, 1885; M.A. Oxford; LL.B. Edinburgh; barrister, Inner Temple, and advocate, 1883; Sheriff-Substitute at Banff, 1890; at Inverness, 1900; *d.* 1927.

1106 ADAM ROLLAND RAINY

President, 1885-86; extraordinary, 1885; M.A., M.B., and C.M. Edinburgh; surgeon oculist, London; Liberal M.P., Kilmarnock Burghs, 1906-11; *d.* 1911.

1107 JOHN CHARLES BRUCE GEDDES

Extraordinary, 1885; assistant minister, St George's Free Church, Edinburgh, 1891; minister of Free Church, East Wemyss, Fife, 1893; St John's United Free Church, Largs, 1901; *d.* 1923.

1108 CHARLES ROBERT ANDREW HOWDEN

President, 1885-86; extraordinary, 1885; M.A. Edinburgh; advocate, 1886; author of *Trusts, Trustees and the Trusts Acts in Scotland*, 1893; Lecturer on International Law, Edinburgh, 1910; Sheriff-Substitute at Elgin, 1917; *d.* 1936.

1109 ERIC SUTHERLAND ROBERTSON

Elected but never introduced; M.A. Edinburgh.

1110 GEORGE JAMES BRODIE

Resigned, 1883; W.S., 1881; *d.* 1936.

1111 DAVID ROSS STEWART

Extraordinary, 1885; M.A., LL.B. Edinburgh; advocate, 1883; chief magistrate of the Gambia, West Coast of Africa, 1898; author of *The Law of Horses*, 1892, and *Treatise on the Law of Mines and Minerals in Scotland*, 1894; *d.* 1898.

1882-1883

1112 CHARLES THOMAS GORDON

Of Cairness, Aberdeenshire; extraordinary, 1885; B.A. Cambridge; advocate, 1885; Lieut.-Col. 9th Royal Scots; Sheriff-Substitute at Forfar, 1917; *d.* 1938.

1113 THOMAS HASTIE BRYCE

Extraordinary, 1885; M.A., M.D. Edinburgh; lecturer on Anatomy, Glasgow University, 1893; author of *Book of Arran*, and *Prehistoric Sepulchral Remains*; Professor of Anatomy, Glasgow, 1909; LL.D. Glasgow; F.R.S.; F.R.S.E.; *d.* 1946.

1114 PHILIP FRANCIS WOOD

Extraordinary, 1885; M.A., B.C.L. Oxford; M.A., LL.B. Edinburgh; advocate, and barrister, Inner Temple, 1884; lecturer on Administrative Law, Edinburgh University, 1904; C.B., 1921; K.C., 1912; *d.* 1939.

1115 HENRY TORRENS ANSTRUTHER

Extraordinary, 1886; advocate, 1884; M.P. for St Andrews Burghs, 1886-1903; a Lord of the Treasury, 1895-1903; member of the Suez Canal Council, 1903; *d.* 1926.

1116 JOHN GALBRAITH HORN

Extraordinary, 1886; M.A. Edinburgh; advocate, 1884; *d.* 1925.

1117 FRANCIS WILLIAM DEAS

Extraordinary, 1886; M.A. Edinburgh; architect; F.R.I.B.A.; *d.* 1951.

1118 WILLIAM LEWIS ROBERTSON

Secretary, 1885-86; president, 1886; extraordinary, 1886; M.A. Edinburgh; minister of St Thomas' United Free Church, Greenock, 1888; of Windsor Place Presbyterian Church, Cardiff, 1903; D.D.; Clerk of Synod, Presbyterian Church of England, 1908; General Secretary, 1918; Secretary, Council of Free Churches of England, 1918; Moderator of General Assembly, 1930; Moderator, Federal Council, 1932; Minister, Dulnain Bridge, Morayshire, 1935; *d.* 1947.

1883-1884

1119 CECIL WHITE

Resigned, 1885.

1120 ARCHIBALD CHARLES DOUGLAS

Resigned, 1885; M.A. Oxford; headmaster of preparatory school, Clifton.

1121 WILLIAM MACKINTOSH MACLEOD

Librarian, 1885-86; president, 1886-87; extraordinary, 1886; B.A. Cambridge; stock and share broker, London; *d.* 1931.

1122 WILLIAM PERCIVAL LINDSAY

Extraordinary, 1886; W.S., 1883; *d.* 1901.

1123 JAMES MACKINTOSH

President, 1886-87; extraordinary, 1886; B.A. Oxford, 1881; advocate, 1886; professor of Civil Law, Edinburgh University, 1893; LL.D. St Andrews, 1900; author of *The Roman Law of Sale*, 1892; K.C., 1909; Sheriff of Ross, 1912; *d.* 1944.

1124 WILLIAM HARVEY

President, 1886-87; extraordinary, 1887; B.A. Cambridge; LL.B. Edinburgh; advocate, 1886; editor of *Scottish Law Reporter*, 1895-1900; Sheriff-Substitute at Kirkwall, 1904; at Dingwall, 1912; at Lanark, 1917; *d.* 1927.

1125 ANDREW HALLIDAY DOUGLAS

President, 1887-88; extraordinary, 1887; M.A. Edinburgh; minister of Free Church, Huntly, 1890; of St Columba's Presbyterian Church, Cambridge, 1893; professor of Apologetics and Pastoral Theology, Knox College, Toronto, 1901; *d.* 1902.

1126 DAVID ORME MASSON (SIR DAVID ORME MASSON)

President, 1886; non-resident, 1886; M.A., D.Sc. Edinburgh; professor of Chemistry, Melbourne University; K.B.E., 1923; F.R.S.; LL.D.; F.I.C.; President, Australian National Research Council, 1922; Australian Chemical Institute; Deputy Chairman, Commonwealth Advisory Council, Science and Industry, 1916; *d.* 1937.

1127 ANDREW RAMSAY DON WAUCHOPE

President, 1887-88; extraordinary, 1888; B.A. Cambridge; advocate, 1886; stockbroker in London.

1128 FREDERICK PARKER WALTON

Extraordinary, 1888; B.A. Oxford; LL.B. Edinburgh; advocate, 1886; legal secretary to Lord Advocate, 1894-95; lecturer on Civil Law, Glasgow University, 1894; Gale Professor of Roman Law and Dean of the Faculty of Law, McGill University, Montreal, 1897; LL.D. Aberdeen, 1906; K.C., Quebec; Author of works on French, Roman and Egyptian Law, Husband and Wife, and Marriages, Regular and Irregular; *d.* 1948.

1129 CHARLES LOUIS BLAIKIE

Extraordinary, 1887; C.A., 1887; Lieut.-Col. with Midlothian Artillery; *d.* 1909.

1884-1885

1130 ALASTAIR OSWALD MORRISON MACKENZIE

Secretary, 1886-87; president, 1887-88; extraordinary, 1887; B.A. Oxford; advocate, 1885; advocate-depute, 1900; Sheriff-Substitute at Airdrie, 1902; K.C., 1912; Sheriff of Inverness, 1912; of Renfrew, 1917; of Lanark, 1917; LL.D. Glasgow, 1919; *d.* 1949.

1131 JAMES AVON CLYDE (LORD CLYDE)

Librarian, 1886-87; president, 1887-88; extraordinary, 1887; honorary, 1921; M.A., LL.B. Edinburgh; advocate, 1887; K.C., 1901; Solicitor-General, 1905; M.P., West Edinburgh, 1909; LL.D., 1910; Dean of Faculty, 1915; Lord Advocate, 1916; P.C., 1916; Lord Justice-General and Lord President of the Court of Session, 1920; Lord Lieutenant, Kinross, 1937; *d.* 1944.

1132 WILLIAM EDMUND FRASER

Extraordinary, 1887; B.A. Cambridge; advocate, 1886; *drowned* off the coast of Shetland, 1904.

1133 ALEXANDER MONTEITH BROWN GRAHAME

Of Glenly; resigned, 1885; in 1889 became a partner of Hurst, Nelson, and Company, Engineers, Glasgow and London.

1134 COUNT VLADIMIR ALEXEEVITCH BOBRINSKOY

Non-resident, 1886; student of Edinburgh University on admission to the Society; served in Russian Hussars of the Guard, 1888; returned to civilian life as member of the Zemstov, the local authority, in Tula Province; assisted with distribution of relief at Saratov in 1892 famine; elected the Marshal of the Tula Nobility, 1904; member for Tula Province in the so-called Third Duma (Russian Imperial Parliament); Deputy Speaker of the Duma; 1909, went on mission to Austria to advocate the liberation of the Province of Galicia; founder of the Galicia-Russian Society, St Petersburg; 1914, rejoined the Hussars, served as A.D.C. to General Radko-Dmitriev, 12th Army, N.W. Russian front; and with Russian Administration of Galicia at Lvoff; author of *The Prague Conference*, 1909; *d.* an exile in Paris, 1927.

- 1135 WILLIAM ADRIAN ALEXANDER BALFOUR
Extraordinary, 1888; C.A., 1887; Treasurer, Free Churches of Scotland Widows Fund; Deputy Governor of the Grand Lodge of the Royal Order of Scotland; *d.* 1932.
- 1136 GEORGE GUTHRIE
Resigned, 1886; M.A., LL.B. Glasgow; writer, Glasgow, 1886-1925.
- 1137 JOHN WARRACK
Extraordinary, 1888; shipowner in Leith.
- 1138 ROBERT TANNAHILL YOUNGER
Secretary, 1887-88; president, 1888-89; extraordinary, 1888; M.A., LL.B. Glasgow; advocate, 1885; lecturer in Constitutional Law and History, Glasgow University, 1889-94; advocate-depute, 1900; K.C., 1905; Sheriff of Fife, 1905; *d.* 1906.
- 1139 WILLIAM BLACK STEVENSON
President, 1888-89; resigned, 1889; M.A. Edinburgh; D.D.; minister of Athelstaneford, 1891; Blackhall Chapel of Ease (St Columba's) 1900; Secretary, later Convener of Foreign Mission Committee; author of *The St Columba Scrip*; *d.* 1928; father of 1421.
- 1140 WILLIAM KIRK DICKSON
President, 1888-89; extraordinary, 1888; M.A. Edinburgh; advocate, 1887; author of *The Life of Major-General Sir Robert Murdoch Smith*, 1901; editor of *The Jacobite Attempt of 1719* (Scottish History Society, 1895); *Historical Geography of the Clans of Scotland*, 1899; and *The Surrender of Napoleon*, 1904; joint editor of *The Register of the Great Seal of Scotland under the Commonwealth*, 1904; Clerk of Faculty and Keeper of Advocates' Library, 1905-25; National Library, 1925-31; LL.D. St Andrews, 1912; *d.* 1949.
- 1141 JAMES IVONE KIRKPATRICK
Extraordinary, 1888; C.A. 1888; stockbroker, Edinburgh; assistant paymaster of the Army during the 1914-18 War; *d.* 1918.

1885-1886

- 1142 SIR LUDOVIC JAMES GRANT, Baronet
Eleventh baronet, 1884; librarian, 1887-88; president, 1888-89; extraordinary, 1888; honorary, 1910; B.A. Oxford; advocate, 1887; regius professor of Public Law, Edinburgh University, 1890; Dean of the Faculty of Law, and secretary to the Senatus; LL.D. Glasgow, 1904; *d.* 1936.
- 1143 PATRICK JAMES BLAIR
Secretary, 1887; president, 1888-89; extraordinary, 1889; M.A. Aberdeen; LL.B. Edinburgh; advocate, 1888; barrister, Middle Temple, 1900; Sheriff-Substitute at Dumbarton, 1902; at Paisley, 1912; at Glasgow, 1921; author of an Election Manual, 1893; *d.* 1932.
- 1144 JAMES ROBERT EARLE MONTEITH (J. R. E. MONTEITH-SMITH)
Librarian, 1888-89; president, 1889-90; extraordinary, 1889; M.A., LL.B. Edinburgh; advocate, 1888; lecturer on Roman Law, Cairo, 1899; inspector, Ministry of Interior, Egypt, 1900; *d.* 1928.
- 1145 SAMUEL LLOYD OSBOURNE
Resigned, 1887; joint author with Robert Louis Stevenson of *The Wrong Box*, 1889; *The Wrecker*, 1892; *The Ebb Tide*, 1894; author of *Love the Fiddler*, 1904; and many other works; U.S. Vice-Consul, Samoa and the Friendly Islands; *d.* 1947; stepson of 992.
- 1146 CHARLES MACKINNON DOUGLAS
President, 1889-90; extraordinary, 1889; M.P. for North-West Lanarkshire, 1899; author of *John Stuart Mill, a Study of his Philosophy*, 1895; *Ethics of John Stuart Mill*, 1898; C.B., 1918; J.P.; D.L.; Officier de l'ordre de La Couronne, Belgium, 1920; President, Scottish Chamber of Agriculture; Lecturer, Moral Philosophy, Edinburgh; *d.* 1924.

1886-1887

- 1147 ANDREW WILLIAM DONALD
Resigned, 1887; M.A., LL.B. Edinburgh; barrister, Lincoln's Inn, 1889; *d.* 1904.

1148 GEORGE ALLAN ROBERTSON

Resigned, 1886; M.A. Edinburgh; C.A., 1892; Auditor of North British Railway Company, and of London North Eastern Railway; *d.* 1958.

1149 JULIUS GORDON

Resigned, 1887; M.A. Edinburgh; curate of St Michael, Queens-town, and chaplain of Tennyson Settlement Cape Colony, 1889; curate of King William's Town, Cape Colony, 1892; rector of Queenstown, 1894; Rural Dean of Queenstown, 1897.

1150 JOHN HEPBURN MILLAR

President, 1889-90; extraordinary, 1889; B.A. Oxford; M.A., LL.B. Edinburgh; advocate, 1889; Lecturer on International Private Law, Edinburgh University, 1901; author of *A Handbook of Prescription according to the Law of Scotland*, 1893; *Mid-Eighteenth Century Literature*, 1902; *A Literary History of Scotland*, 1903; Professor of Constitutional Law and History, Edinburgh, 1909; LL.D. Glasgow, 1919; *d.* 1929.

1151 JAMES HENRY HALLARD

Extraordinary, 1890; M.A. Oxford; teacher of French Language and Literature, Oxford University, 1887-92; author of verse translation, of the *Idylls of Theocritus*, 1894; *Gallica*, 1895; *Gold and Silver*, 1897; *Carmina*, 1899; translated Fitzgerald's *Omar Khayyam* into French verse; *d.* 1942.

1152 ARCHIBALD FLEMING

M.A. Edinburgh; extraordinary, 1889; minister of Newton, Midlothian, 1888; Tron Church, Edinburgh, 1897; St Columba's Church, Pont Street, London, 1902; editor of *Life and Work*, 1898-1902; D.D.; T.D.; H.C.F.; Acting Chaplain, London Scottish, 1903; Serbian Order of St Sava, 1919; *d.* 1941.

1153 FRANCIS KINLOCH

Extraordinary, 1890; B.A. Oxford; LL.B. Edinburgh; advocate, 1889; *d.* 1916.

1154 RONALD HUGH BAILLIE

Secretary, 1888-89; president, 1889-90; extraordinary, 1890; advocate, 1887; Sheriff-Substitute at Jedburgh, 1897; O.B.E., 1920; *d.* 1948.

1155 COVENTRY DICK PEDDIE

President, 1889-90; extraordinary, 1890; M.A., LL.B. Edinburgh; advocate, 1889; secretary, Northern Lights Commissioners, 1901; C.B.E., 1930; *d.* 1950.

1156 WILLIAM EDGAR OLIVER

Secretary, 1889-90; president, 1890-91; extraordinary, 1890; M.A. Edinburgh; advocate, 1890; practised at the bar, Victoria, B.C.; *d.* 1920.

1887-1888

1157 WILLIAM MURRAY GLOAG

President, 1890-91; extraordinary, 1890; B.A. Oxford; advocate, 1889; lecturer on Civil and Criminal Procedure and the Law of Evidence, Edinburgh University, 1901; professor of Law, Glasgow University, 1905; joint author of *The Law of Rights in Security*, 1897; *Introduction to the Law of Scotland*, 1927; and *The Law of Contract*; K.C., 1909; LL.D.; *d.* 1934.

1158 JOHN HARVEY

President, 1891-92-93; extraordinary, 1893; B.A. Oxford; LL.B. Glasgow; advocate, 1892; editor of *Scottish Law Reporter*, 1900-04; *d.* 1909.

1159 JAMES CAMPBELL PITMAN (LORD PITMAN)

Extraordinary, 1891; B.A. Oxford; advocate, 1889; K.C., 1919; Sheriff of Caithness, 1920; Lord of Council and Session, 1929; *d.* 1941.

1160 JAMES EDWARD OCHTERLONY LOCKHART-MURE

Of Livingston; B.A. Oxford; *d.* 1892.

1161 VICTOR ALBERT NOEL PATON

Librarian, 1890-91; extraordinary, 1890; president, 1891-92; W.S., 1887; clerk to Leith Docks Commissioners, 1899; *d.* 1931.

1162 WILLIAM GALBRAITH

Librarian, 1889-90; president, 1890-91; extraordinary, 1890; B.A. Oxford; LL.B. Edinburgh; W.S., 1888; *d.* 1953.

1163 MATRICE BLACK

Non-resident, 1888; auditor of the State of Guernsey; London secretary of the Real Property Trust; drowned in the *Stella* disaster, 1899.

156 THE SPECULATIVE SOCIETY

- 1164 HENRY EDWARD RICHARDSON
Secretary. 1890-91; extraordinary, 1890; president. 1891-92; W.S., 1885; *d.* 1931.
- 1165 STEUART BAYLEY HOG
Of Newliston; president, 1890-91; extraordinary, 1890; B. A. Cambridge; advocate, 1888; *d.* 1944.
- 1166 WILLIAM JAMES KIPPEN
Of Westerton; extraordinary, 1891; B.A. Oxford; LL.B. Edinburgh; advocate, 1890; K.C., 1919; *d.* 1928.
- 1167 JOHN ALEXANDER SMITH
President, 1890-91; extraordinary, 1891; M.A. Edinburgh; B.A. Oxford; classical tutor and librarian, Balliol College, Oxford; Jowett Lecturer in Philosophy; Waynflete Professor of Moral Philosophy, 1910; Editor, *Corpus of Aristotelian Writings*; *d.* 1939.
- 1168 WILLIAM BERRY
Of Tayfield; president, 1891-92; extraordinary, 1891; B.A. Cambridge; LL.B. Edinburgh; advocate, 1889; O.B.E., 1920; J.P.; D.L., Fife; ornithologist; *d.* 1954; son of 845; grandfather of 1758.

1888-1889

- 1169 ROBERT GREIG SCOTT
President, 1891; extraordinary, 1891; M.A. Edinburgh; W.S., 1891; *d.* 1911.
- 1170 EWAN FRANCIS MACPHERSON
Secretary, 1891-92; extraordinary, 1891; president, 1892-93; B.A. Oxford; advocate, 1890; legal secretary to the Lord Advocate, 1903; legal member of the Local Government Board for Scotland, 1904; Board of Health, 1904-22; Chairman, 1922-30; *d.* 1941.
- 1171 GEORGE WASHINGTON MACPHAIL
Extraordinary, 1891; W.S., 1895; *d.* 1924.
- 1172 NEIL JAMES KENNEDY (SIR NEIL KENNEDY-COCHRAN-PATRICK)
Of Woodside and Ladyland; president, 1891-92; extraordinary. 1891; B.A. Cambridge; LL.B. Edinburgh; advocate 1890;

LIST OF MEMBERS

157

- M.B.E., 1918; K.B.E., 1934; D.L.; J.P.; Convener, Ayr County Council, 1930-36; Captain 4th Battalion Royal Scottish Fusiliers, 1914-18; contested Stirling Burghs 1910 and Roxburgh 1910; *d.* 1958.
- 1173 EDWARD WILLIAM NEISH
Of Tannadyce; librarian. 1891-92; extraordinary, 1891; president, 1892-93; B.A. Oxford; advocate, 1890; Sheriff-Substitute at Greenock, 1905; at Dundee, 1911; at Edinburgh, 1921; *d.* 1938.
- 1174 ARTHUR BADENOCH NICOLSON
Of Glenbervie, Kincardineshire; extraordinary, 1891; B.A. Oxford; W.S., 1891; *d.* 1924.
- 1175 ALEXANDER ARTHUR GRAINGER STEWART
Extraordinary, 1892; M.A., LL.B. Edinburgh; advocate, 1891; editor of *Scots Law Times*, 1902; Treasurer, Faculty of Advocates, 1902; Advocate-Depute, 1909; *killed* in motor accident, 1909.
- 1175A GEORGE HENRY CARPHIN
Extraordinary, 1892; C.A., 1889; J.P.; Treasurer, Edinburgh Night Asylum and Strangers' Friend Society; *d.* 1933.
- 1176 HENRY JAMES STEVENSON
President, 1892-93; extraordinary, 1892; M.A. Edinburgh; W.S., 1893; secretary to North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, 1894; manager. 1926; Brigade-Major in Great War; *d.* 1945.
- 1177 WILLIAM JAMES KING
Librarian, 1892-93; extraordinary, 1892; president, 1893-94; B.A. Oxford; advocate, 1890; *d.* 1919.

1889-1890

- 1178 DAVID RITCHIE
Extraordinary, 1892; B.A. Oxford; W.S., 1891; *d.* 1935.
- 1179 CHARLES LOUIS FELLOWES
Extraordinary, 1892; W.S., 1891; *d.* 1893.

- 1180 ROBERT PURVES HARDIE
Extraordinary, 1892; M.A. Edinburgh; B.A. Oxford; lecturer in Logic, Edinburgh University; lecturer in Philosophy; reader in Ancient Philosophy; author of *The Tobermory Argosy*, *Problem of the Spanish Armada*, *Aristotle's Physics*, *Ferox and Char in the Lochs of Scotland*, *Roads of Mediaeval Lauderdale*; d. 1942.
- 1181 EDWARD JOHN McCANDLISH
Extraordinary, 1893; B.A. Oxford; W.S., 1893; d. 1949.
- 1182 CHARLES WALTER BOYD
Non-resident, 1890; journalist and dramatic critic; formerly private secretary to the Right Hon. George Wyndham, M.P., and Sir Starr Jameson; political secretary to Cecil Rhodes, 1898-1902; secretary, Rhodes Trust; C.M.G., 1904; author of a biography of George Wyndham; d. 1919.
- 1183 WILLIAM MURRAY
Of Murraythwaite; extraordinary, 1893; B.A. Oxford; advocate, 1891; M.P., Dumfriesshire, 1918-22; Captain 5th K.O.S.B.; d. 1923.
- 1184 JOHN FINDLAY (SIR JOHN RITCHIE FINDLAY, Bart.)
Of Aberlour; extraordinary, 1893; M.A. Oxford; proprietor of *Scotsman* newspaper; Bart., 1925; K.B.E.; F.R.S.E.; H.R.S.A.; LL.D.; D.L.; Lord Lieutenant of Banffshire; Chairman of Board of Trustees for National Galleries of Scotland; Chairman, Scottish Advisory Committee on Rivers' Pollution; d. 1930.
- 1185 JOHN HUNTER TAIT
Extraordinary, 1894; M.A., LL.B. Glasgow; advocate, 1891; author of *The Law of Scotland as applied to the Game Laws*, *Trout and Salmon Fishing*, 1902; d. 1905.
- 1186 WILLIAM ANDERSON GRAY
B.A. Oxford; student of medicine; d. while an ordinary member, 1892.
- 1890-1891
- 1187 HUNTLY DOUGLAS GORDON (The Hon.)
Youngest son of Lord Gordon of Drumearn; extraordinary, 1890; advocate, 1893; Sheriff-Substitute at Dingwall, 1917; d. 1933.

- 1188 JAMES LOUIS GREIG
Of Eccles; extraordinary, 1893; B.A. Cambridge; advocate, 1892; served in the South African War; d. 1932.
- 1189 KEITH RAMSAY MAITLAND
Extraordinary, 1893; M.A. Edinburgh; W.S., 1890; d. 1929.
- 1190 IAN MCINTYRE
Extraordinary, 1893; M.A., LL.B. Edinburgh; W.S., 1893; M.P. West Edinburgh, 1924; d. 1946.
- 1191 GEORGE CUNNINGHAM (SIR GEORGE MILLER-CUNNINGHAM)
Secretary, 1892-93; president, 1893-94; extraordinary, 1893; B.A. Oxford; advocate, 1892; C.B., 1914; K.B.E., 1921; Private Secretary to Lords President of Council; d. 1945.
- 1192 HAROLD BECKWITH TOWSE
Extraordinary, 1894; B.A. Cambridge; W.S., 1893; Lieut.-Col., served as D.A.Q.M.G. at G.H.Q., France, 1918; d. 1923.
- 1193 EDWARD BADENOCH NICOLSON
Librarian, 1893-94; extraordinary, 1893; president, 1894-95; B.A. Oxford; advocate, 1892; d. 1912.
- 1194 HUBERT MONTAGUE CRACKANTHORPE
Non-resident, 1891; author of *Wreckage*, 1893; *Sentimental Studies*, 1895; *Vignettes*, 1896; and *Last Studies*, 1897; d. 1896.
- 1195 JOHN BURNET
Non-resident, 1891; M.A. Oxford; fellow of Merton College, Oxford, 1890-95; professor of Greek, St Andrews, 1895-1926; Dean of Faculty of Arts, 1899-1902; Sather Professor, California, 1925; F.B.A.; author of *Early Greek Philosophy*, 1892; *The Nicomachian Ethics of Aristotle*, 1900; *Platonis Opera*, 1899-1907; *Aristotle on Education*, 1903; *Higher Education and the War*, 1917; *Euthyphris*, *Apology and Crito*, 1924; d. 1928.
- 1196 EDWARD HERCULES ROBERTSON
Secretary, 1893-94; president, 1894-95; extraordinary, 1894; B.A. Oxford; advocate, 1892; d. 1915.

1197 MAXWELL FLEMING

President, 1897-98; extraordinary, 1897; B.A. Oxford; M.A., LL.B. Edinburgh; advocate, 1897; civil judge, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, 1904; Judge of High Court, Sudan, 1915; Order of the Nile, 2nd Class, 1922; *d.* 1935.

1891-1892

1198 ALAN BURNS

Of Cumbernauld; president, 1894-95; extraordinary, 1894; B.A. Cambridge; advocate, 1893; *d.* 1946.

1199 ANDREW COCHRAN WILLIAMSON

Extraordinary, 1894; B.A. Oxford; advocate, 1892; *d.* 1898.

1200 WILLIAM LESLIE McCANDLISH

Non-resident, 1893; resident secretary at Bristol of Scottish Widows' Fund Society.

1201 HENRY EDWARD DENISON HAMMOND

Resigned, 1892; B.A. Oxford; assistant master at Edinburgh Academy, 1890; Inspector of Schools for Southern Rhodesia, 1899-1901.

1202 FREDERICK RITCHIE

Extraordinary, 1895; B.A. Oxford; advocate, 1894; *d.* 1936.

1203 ALEXANDER HARVEY MORRO JAMIESON

President, 1894-95; extraordinary, 1895; advocate, 1890; served in the South African War; Major R.G.A.; served in Malta and Salonika, 1914-18 War; O.B.E. (Mil.), 1918; *d.* 1945; father of 1487.

1204 CECIL ROBERT GILLIES SMITH

President, 1895-96; extraordinary, 1895; M.A. Edinburgh; advocate, 1895; *d.* 1896.

1892-1893

1205 GEORGE MALCOLM STUART

Elected but never introduced; W.S., 1892; B.A. Cambridge; Clerk to George Heriot's Trust; *d.* 1952.

1206 ROBERT ALLEYNE LEE

Secretary, 1894-95; president, 1895-96; extraordinary, 1895; advocate, 1894; secretary to the Royal Commission on the Free and United Free Churches of Scotland, 1904-05; *d.* 1920.

1207 WILLIAM AENEAS MACKINTOSH

Librarian, 1894-95; president, 1895-96; extraordinary, 1895; B.A. Oxford; advocate, 1895; *d.* 1940.

1208 CHARLES ALAN MCINROY

President, 1894-95; extraordinary, 1895; advocate, 1892; *d.* 1932.

1209 ALLAN MACFARLANE HENDERSON

Extraordinary, 1895; W.S., 1894; *d.* 1955.

1210 ALEXANDER NEILSON

Non-resident, 1893; M.A. Edinburgh; barrister, Middle Temple, 1893; K.C., 1919; Bench, 1925; *d.* 1929.

1211 ARCHIBALD FRANCIS STEUART

Extraordinary, 1895; looked after the Society in the 1914-18 War; advocate, 1894; awarded the Medaille de la Reconnaissance Française for his work for the French; editor of *Diary of Thomas Brown, writer in Kirkwall, 1675-93*; *The Will of Charlotte Stuart, Duchess of Albany, 1789*; *d.* 1942.

1212 LEONARD WALTER DICKSON

President, 1895-96; extraordinary, 1895; M.A. Edinburgh; C.A., 1892; manager of the Standard Life Assurance Society, 1904; Director, Royal Bank; Lieut.-Col. Queen's Edinburgh Rifle Volunteer Brigade; assistant commander, Special Constabulary. "On 8th July 1919 he was returning to his office in the early afternoon when he heroically attempted to stop a runaway horse in George Street, Edinburgh." He sustained head injuries which were fatal.

1213 WILLIAM FRANCIS FINLAY

President, 1895-96; extraordinary, 1896; W.S., 1892; *d.* 1937.

1214 JAMES CURRIE (SIR JAMES CURRIE)

Extraordinary, 1897; B.A. Oxford; principal of Gordon College, Khartoum, and Director of Education to the Sudan Government, 1900; M.A. Edinburgh; J.P.; K.B.E., 1920; K.C.M.G.,

1933; Director. Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, 1922; Member, Governor's Council for the Sudan, 1911; Director, Training Munitions Workers, 1916; Controller, Industrial Training Department. Ministry of Labour, 1919; Commander of Crown of Italy; 2nd Class Medjidieh; 3rd Class Osmanieh; *d.* 1937.

1215 FRANCIS MOLLISON ANDERSON

President, 1896-97; extraordinary, 1896; M.A. St Andrews; B.A. Oxford; LL.B. Edinburgh; advocate, 1895; *d.* 1899.

1893-1894

1216 JAMES ADAM (SIR JAMES ADAM)

Extraordinary, 1896; advocate, 1893; K.C., 1920; C.B.E., 1918; Knighted, 1920; King's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer, 1921; Treasurer of Faculty of Advocates, 1909; *d.* 1949.

1217 PATRICK BALFOUR (THE LORD KINROSS)

President, 1896-97; extraordinary, 1897; succeeded as second Baron Kinross, 1905; B.A. Oxford; advocate, 1897; advocate-depute; Sheriff of Dumfries and Galloway, 1927; K.C., 1927; *d.* 1939.

1218 HUBERT MAXWELL LENOX-CONYNGHAM

Resigned, 1894; entered the Army veterinary department, 1897; served in India and the Somaliland campaign of 1903; D.S.O., 1917; Lieut.-Col.; served in Great War, 1914-17; mentioned in despatches; *d.* 1917.

1219 WILLIAM ALEXANDER RAMSAY

Secretary, 1895-96; president, 1896-97; extraordinary, 1897; B.A. Oxford; LL.B. Glasgow; advocate, 1894; *d.* 1921.

1220 ROBERT BURNS BEGG

President, 1896-97; extraordinary, 1896; M.A. Edinburgh; advocate, 1895; served in the South African War; secretary to the military governor of Pretoria; assistant legal adviser to the Transvaal Colony Administration, 1903; K.C., Transvaal; Commissioner, Transvaal Police, 1908; Commandant General and Resident Commissioner, Rhodesia, 1910; *d.* 1918.

1221 ARTHUR JAMES ALISON

Librarian, 1895-96; president, 1896-97; extraordinary, 1897; B.A. Oxford; LL.B. Edinburgh; advocate, 1896; barrister, Inner Temple, 1898; K.C., 1940; Editor of *Session Cases*, 1939; LL.D. Edinburgh, 1952; *d.* 1959.

1222 CHARLES JAMES NICOL FLEMING

Extraordinary, 1897; B.A. Oxford; assistant master, Fettes College, Edinburgh, 1893; inspector of schools, Ministry of Public Instruction, Egypt, 1900; inspector, Rassala district, civil administration, Sudan Government 1901; H.M. Inspector of Schools, Scotland, 1903.

1223 DUNCAN GUS BAILLIE

Extraordinary, 1897; W.S., 1897; served in the South African War, and 1914-18 War; commanded Lovat Scouts; Lieut.-Col., 1916; C.M.G.; D.S.O.; T.D.; *d.* 1968.

1224 RANALD BARTLEMAN KENNINGTON STRUTHERS

Resigned, 1894; M.A. Edinburgh.

1225 WILLIAM LEWIS CAMPBELL ALLAN

Resigned, 1895; served in the South African War.

1894-1895

1226 JAMES STEVENSON LEADBETTER

Secretary, 1896-97; president, 1897-98; extraordinary, 1897; B.A., LL.B. Cambridge; advocate, 1894; K.C., 1920; Vice-Dean of Faculty, 1927; Editor of *Session Cases*, 1911; *d.* 1939.

1227 LOUIS CARR HALLARD

President, 1897-98; extraordinary, 1897; M.A., LL.B. Edinburgh; advocate, 1895; partner of James Nisbet and Company, publishers, London.

1228 JOHN GILMOUR (SIR JOHN GILMOUR, Bart.)

Of Montrave; non-resident, 1895; served in the South African War; Unionist M.P. for East Renfrewshire, 1910; for Pollock, 1918; D.S.O., 1918; 2nd Bart.; Scottish Whip, 1919; P.C., 1922; G.C.V.O.; Hon. Col. Fife and Forfar Yeomanry; Vice-Lieut., Fifeshire; Junior Lord of the Treasury, 1921; Secretary of

State for Scotland, 1924; Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, 1931; Home Secretary, 1932; Minister of Shipping, 1939; Lord High Commissioner to General Assembly, 1938-39; Rector of Edinburgh University, 1926; *d.* 1940.

- 1229 GEORGE HERBERT LINDSAY
Extraordinary, 1897.

- 1230 GEORGE CRURIE STEWART
President, 1897-98; extraordinary, 1898; M.A., LL.B. Edinburgh; advocate, 1898-1949.

- 1231 HENRY TOD
Librarian, 1896-97; president, 1897-98; extraordinary, 1898; W.S., 1893; *d.* 1954.

1895-1896

- 1232 JOHN ALEXANDER INGLIS
Of Auchindinny and Redhall; secretary, 1897-98; president, 1898-99; extraordinary, 1898; M.A. Oxford; LL.B. Edinburgh; advocate, 1898; K.C., 1926; King's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer, 1926; *d.* 1941.

- 1233 WILLIAM WATSON (The Hon.) (THE LORD THANKERTON)
Second son of Lord Watson of Thankerton; librarian, 1897-98; president, 1898-99; extraordinary, 1898; honorary, 1930; B.A., LL.B. Cambridge; advocate, 1899; K.C., 1914; M.P., South Lanark, 1913; Procurator of Church of Scotland, 1918; Solicitor-General, 1922; M.P., Carlisle, 1924; Lord Advocate, 1924; Lord of Appeal, 1929; LL.D. Edinburgh, 1929; *d.* 1948.

- 1234 ADAM GEORGE WATSON (The Hon.)
Third son of Lord Watson of Thankerton; president, 1898-99; extraordinary, 1898; W.S., 1901; Captain, Royal Scots; *d.* 1948.

- 1235 THE EARL OF CASSILLIS (THE MARQUESS OF AILSA)
Eldest son of the third Marquess of Ailsa; president, 1899-1900; extraordinary, 1903; advocate, 1897; served in the South African War; 4th Marquess, 1938; *d.* 1943.

- 1236 CHARLES FREDERICK WHIGHAM
Elected but never introduced; C.A.; F.F.A.; A.I.A.; *d.* 1938.

- 1237 JOHN LESLIE HUNTER
President, 1899-1900; extraordinary, 1900; B.A. Oxford; stockbroker in London; 2nd Lieut., K.R.R.C.; Captain, Food Production Dept., France; M.B.E., 1917; *d.* 1942.

- 1238 DAVID ALEXANDER WAUCHOPE
President, 1898-99; extraordinary, 1898; B.A. Cambridge; served in the South African War; D.S.O., 1900; T.D.; Command, Divisional Mounted Troops, 1916; Lieut.-Col.; *d.* 1929.

- 1239 ARCHIBALD RICHARD STUART LESLIE
President, 1898-99; extraordinary, 1899; B.A. Oxford; W.S., 1898; Lieut.-Col.; Dardanelles, 1915; C.M.G.; *d.* 1928.

- 1240 FRANCIS CARGILL BEGG
Non-resident, 1896; member of the Stock Exchange, London, 1900-47.

- 1241 JAMES BOWSTEAD CRAIK
Extraordinary, 1899; B.A. Oxford; W.S., 1899; served in the South African War; *d.* 1957.

- 1242 LUDOVIC MACLAREN
D., while an ordinary member, 1898.

1896-1897

- 1243 ROBERT BARCLAY PEARSON (SIR ROBERT PEARSON)
President, 1899-1900; extraordinary, 1899; B.A. Oxford; advocate, 1898; secretary to Royal Commission on Physical Training in Scotland, 1902; legal secretary to the Lord Advocate, 1904; stockbroker, London; Chairman, Stock Exchange, 1936; knighted, 1944; *d.* 1954.

- 1244 WILLIAM BURTON STEWART
Non-resident, 1898; B.A. Oxford; advocate, 1898; member of Lloyds; served in the South African War; secretary (unpaid) to the Secretary for Scotland, 1905; *d.* 1936.

- 1245 JAMES GUTHRIE SHIELL
Librarian, 1898-99; resigned, 1899; B.A. Oxford; solicitor in Dundee, 1899-1927.

1246 HUGH ROBERTSON (The Hon.)

Second son of Lord Robertson of Forteviot; resigned, 1900; 2nd Lieut., 14th Hussars; served in the South African War; *d.* 1901.

1247 COLIN MACKENZIE BLACK

Secretary, 1898-99; president, 1899-1900; extraordinary, 1900; W.S., 1902; secretary of Royal Company of Archers; C.V.O., 1937; *d.* 1943.

1897-1898

1248 GUY THOMAS SPEIR

Resigned, 1898; B.A. Cambridge; advocate, 1899; private secretary to the Secretary for Scotland, 1899; Lieut.-Col., 2/6 Staffs; *d.* 1951.

1249 ANDREW ERNEST MURRAY

President, 1899-1900; extraordinary, 1900; W.S., 1902; *d.* 1920.

1250 WILLIAM ARCHER TAIT

Secretary, 1899; president, 1900-01; extraordinary, 1901; B.Sc. Edinburgh; civil engineer; M.Inst.C.E., 1897; engineer to Edinburgh and District Water Trust.

1251 EVAN JAMES MACGILLIVRAY

Librarian, 1899; resigned, 1899; B.A., LL.B. Cambridge; barrister, Inner Temple, 1896; advocate, 1897; author of *Treatise upon the Law of Copyright*, 1902; Lieut., R.N.V.R. anti-aircraft corps and Dover Patrol, 1914-18; K.C.; author of *Macgillivray on Insurance*; *d.* 1955.

1252 THOMAS CADELL

Extraordinary, 1901; C.A., 1899; served in the South African War; 2nd Lieut., King's Own Scottish Borderers, 1900; held an appointment in the Treasury, Pretoria; Secretary, Anglo-French Exploration Society, Johannesburg; *d.* 1909.

1253 GEORGE MONCREIFF

President, 1900-01; extraordinary, 1901; B.A. Cambridge; advocate, 1899; magistrate, East Africa Protectorate, 1906; *d.* 1907.

1254 JAMES HARRY SCOTT

Extraordinary, 1901; M.A., LL.M. Cambridge; advocate, 1898; served in the South African War; lecturer at the Khedivial School of Law, Cairo, 1901; professor of Civil Law, Cairo; Judge, International Courts; *d.* 1925.

1255 WILLIAM HENRY FRASER

President, 1900-01; extraordinary, 1901; M.A. Edinburgh; W.S., 1900; director of many companies and raconteur; *d.* 1966.

1898-1899

1256 EDWARD RUSSELL BOASE

President, 1900-01; extraordinary, 1901; B.A. Oxford; LL.B. Edinburgh; advocate, 1902; *d.* 1960.

1257 ALAN BRUCE STRACHAN CARNEGIE

President, 1901-02; extraordinary, 1901; B.A. Cambridge; advocate, 1902; Captain with Royal Garrison Artillery; *d.* 1948; son of 1017.

1258 FRANCIS ROBERT SANDERSON

Secretary, 1899-1900 and 1900; president, 1901; extraordinary, 1901; B.A. Oxford; LL.B. Edinburgh; advocate, 1901; lecturer at the Khedivial School of Law, Cairo, 1904; K.C., 1923; British Judge, 1904; Native Courts, Alexandria, 1913; Judge, Court of Appeal, Cairo, 1919; O.B.E.; Chevalier of Order of Greece; *d.* 1935.

1259 EDWARD ELLICE MALCOLM

Librarian, 1900-01; president, 1901-02; extraordinary, 1901; M.A. Edinburgh; W.S., 1901; *d.* 1939.

1260 LAWRENCE HUGH STRAIN

President, 1901-02; extraordinary, 1901; B.A., LL.B. Cambridge; advocate, 1900; K.C., 1919; Air Pilot, 1914; Lieut.-Commndr. R.N.V.R., 1916; D.S.C.; O.B.E.; Com. Greek Order of the Redeemer; *d.* 1952.

1261 FREDERICK CHARLES THOMSON (SIR FREDERICK THOMSON, Bart.)

President, 1901-02; extraordinary, 1902; B.A. Oxford; LL.B. Edinburgh; advocate, 1901; barrister, Inner Temple, 1904; M.P., South Aberdeen, 1918; Solicitor-General, 1923; Junior Lord of the Treasury, 1924; K.C., 1923; Baronet, 1929; *d.* 1935.

1262 JOHN GILLESPIE SPENS

Elected but never introduced; M.A., LL.B. Glasgow; solicitor, 1896-98; advocate, 1899; *d.* 1911.

1263 JAMES STORMONTH DARLING

Resigned, 1900; B.A. Oxford; W.S., 1902; County Clerk. Roxburgh, 1905; *d.* 1956.

1264 JOHN COLLIER STORMONTH DARLING

Name dropped, 1901; D.S.O.; commissioned in 2nd Scottish Rifles (The Cameronians), 1900; taken prisoner at Blood River Poort, 1901, mentioned in dispatches; served at Le Cateau, 1914, Loos, 1915, and the Somme, 1916; Lieut.-Col., 9th Battalion H.L.I. (The Glasgow Highlanders), 1915; temporary command of 100th Brigade, 1916; killed at the head of his battalion, near Le Transloy, France, 1st November, 1916.

1265 HARRY BELL SCOTT

Resigned, 1899; B.A. Cambridge; W.S., 1900; *d.* 1946.

1899-1900

1266 JAMES ARTHUR WATSON

Secretary, 1901-02; president, 1902-03; extraordinary, 1902; B.A. Oxford; W.S., 1903; Town Clerk, Nairobi, 1911-25.

1267 ARTHUR STANLEY PRINGLE

President, 1901-02; extraordinary, 1902; B.A., LL.B., Cambridge; LL.B. Edinburgh; advocate, 1902; Captain, 10th Scottish Rifles; killed in France, 25th September, 1915.

1268 BYRON STANLEY BRAMWELL

Librarian, 1901-02; president, 1902-03; extraordinary, 1902; B.A. Cambridge; LL.B. Edinburgh; advocate, 1903; *d.* 1948.

1269 DAVID JOHNSTON

Resigned, 1901; B.A. Cambridge; served in the South African War; W.S., 1904; lost in the wreck of the *Empress of Ireland* in the Gulf of the St. Lawrence, 1914.

1270 JOHN SMART

Extraordinary, 1903; looked after the Society in the 1914-18 War; M.A., LL.B. Edinburgh; W.S., 1901; *d.* 1920.

1271 WILLIAM ARCHISON

President, 1902-03; extraordinary, 1903; B.A. Oxford; advocate, 1902; vicar of Berry Pomeroy, Devon.

1272 ALEXANDER MORRICE MACRAY (LORD MACRAY)

President, 1902-03; extraordinary, 1903; M.A. Aberdeen; M.A. Cambridge; LL.B. Edinburgh; advocate, 1902; K.C., 1920; Senior Advocate-Depute, 1927; Lord of Council and Session, 1928; LL.D. Aberdeen, 1929; Chairman, Scottish Licensing Commission, 1929; *d.* 1955.

1273 EDWARD MAITLAND MURRAY

Extraordinary, 1903.

1900-1901

1274 CHARLES GUTHRIE

Librarian, 1903-04; extraordinary, 1903; president, 1904-05; M.A. Edinburgh; W.S., 1903; director, Edinburgh Legal Dispensary; *d.* 1962.

1275 ALEXANDER MAITLAND (SIR ALEXANDER MAITLAND)

President, 1903-04; extraordinary, 1903; B.A. Oxford; LL.B. Edinburgh; advocate, 1903; Advocate-Depute, 1922; K.C., 1928; Sheriff of Caithness, 1929; D.L. Edinburgh, 1943; Knight, 1962; Captain, R.A., 1914-18, served in France and Salonica; gifted and bequeathed French paintings and other works of art to the National Gallery of Scotland; *d.* 1965.

1276 STAIR AGNEW GILLOX

Resigned, 1902; B.A. Oxford; LL.B. Edinburgh; advocate, 1903; Captain K.O.S.B., 1914-18 War; solicitor of Inland Revenue; Sheriff-Substitute at Newton Stewart, 1942; *d.* 1954.

1277 JOHN GORDON JAMESON

President, 1903-04; extraordinary, 1903; B.A. Oxford; LL.B. Edinburgh; served in the South African War; advocate, 1903; Sheriff-Substitute at Edinburgh, 1923; M.P., West Edinburgh, 1918; English Bar, 1919; *d.* 1955.

1278 JAMES BANNERMAN LORIMER

President, 1903-04; extraordinary, 1903; M.A. Edinburgh; W.S., 1903; killed in action, 3rd May 1917.

1279 CHARLES BLACK MILNE

Extraordinary, 1903; president, 1904-05; M.A., LL.B. Edinburgh; advocate, 1904; M.P., Fife West, 1931; K.C., 1932; Sheriff of Dumfries and Galloway, 1939; *d.* 1960.

1280 GEORGE FRANCIS DEAS

Extraordinary, 1903; B.A. Oxford; LL.B. Edinburgh; advocate, 1902; barrister, Lincoln's Inn, 1904; *d.* 1927.

1281 JOHN JAMES LAURIE ROW FOCO

Of Row; secretary, 1902-03; president, 1903-04; extraordinary, 1904; C.A., 1898; worked for Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association in 1914-18 War, being unfit for active service; Secretary, Samaritan Society; Secretary, Lord Dunedin's Committee on Local Taxation; donor of the Society's ashtray; *d.* 1952.

1901-1902

1282 WILLIAM GEMMILL CHALMERS HANNA

Non-residing, 1904; extraordinary, 1905; C.A., 1904; O.B.E.; served as Staff Captain at G.H.Q. in 1914-18 War; Lieut.-Col. Home Guard, 1939-45; Director, Bank of Scotland; Convener, General Finance Committee, Church of Scotland; Chairman, Royal Edinburgh Hospital; *d.* 1945.

1283 WILLIAM MITCHELL THOMSON (LORD SELSDON)

Non-resident, 1904; extraordinary, 1904; B.A. Oxford; LL.B. Edinburgh; advocate, 1903; M.P., N.W. Lanark, 1906; Down, N., 1910; Maryhill, 1918; S. Croydon, 1923; Postmaster-General, 1924; K.B.E., 1918; P.C., 1924; created Peer, 1932; *d.* 1938.

1284 JOHN GEORGE HUNTER MCINTOSH

Extraordinary, 1904; B.A. Cambridge; served in the South African War; W.S., 1903; Captain, Scottish Horse; served in Gallipoli, Egypt, Salonica and France; *d.* 1935.

1285 ALEXANDER RUSSELL SIMPSON

President, 1904-05; secretary, 1903-04; extraordinary, 1904; B.A. Oxford, M.A. Edinburgh; W.S., 1905; Captain Royal Garrison Artillery; *d.* 1928; father of 1581 and 1597.

1286 GEORGE ALEXANDER FRASER

President, 1904-05; extraordinary, 1904; M.A. Edinburgh; C.A., 1903; M.B.E.; commissioned in King's Own Scottish Borderers in 1914-18 War, invalided home; Accountants Department, War Office; Treasurer, St George's West Church; *d.* 1938.

1287 ROBERT WILLIAM LYALL GRANT (SIR ROBERT LYALL GRANT)

President, 1904-05; extraordinary, 1904; M.A. Aberdeen; LL.B. Edinburgh; advocate, 1903; Attorney-General, Nyasaland, 1909; Kenya, 1920; Puisne Judge, Ceylon, 1926; Chief Justice, Jamaica, 1932; Knighted, 1934; Captain with Royal Artillery T.A.; T.D.; *d.* 1955.

1288 ALEXANDER WILLIAM MAIR

Librarian, 1902-03; president, 1903-04; extraordinary, 1905; M.A. Aberdeen and Cambridge; fellow of Caius College, Cambridge, 1899; assistant to the professor of Greek, Edinburgh University, 1899; professor of Greek, 1903; Litt.D.; author of *Hesiod, Callimachus and Lysophron*; *d.* 1928.

1289 JAMES MONCREIFF BALFOUR (The Hon.)

Second son of the first Lord Kinross; resigned, 1903; B.A. Oxford; W.S., 1904; assistant secretary, Ministry of National Service, 1918; secretary, Commission on Civil Service Exemptions, 1919; Deputy Financial adviser, Persian Government, 1920; served with Scottish Horse and General Staff; author of *Recent Happenings in Persia*; O.B.E. (Mil.); *d.* 1960.

1290 ANDREW JOHN GRAHAM MURRAY GRAHAM

Of Murrayshall; resigned, 1902; B.A. Oxford; advocate, 1904; *d.* 1961.

1291 ERNEST RAPHAEL TURNBULL

B.A. Oxford; stockbroker, Edinburgh; *d.* 1904.

1902-1903

1292 JOHN ANTHONY SHIELL

Secretary, 1904-05; B.A. Oxford; served in the South African War; *d.*, while an ordinary member, 1905.

1293 JOHN DEWAR DALLAS

Resigned, 1904; advocate, 1905; Sheriff-Substitute at Aberdeen, 1921; *d.* 1942.

- 1294 JOHN EDWARD CRABBIE
Extraordinary, 1905; B.A. Oxford; advocate, 1905; Captain Black Watch; O.B.E., 1919; *d.* 1937.
- 1295 WILLIAM DUNBAR
Librarian, 1904-05; extraordinary, 1905; B.A. Oxford; M.A., LL.B. Edinburgh; advocate, 1904; lecturer in Civil Law, Glasgow; Sheriff-Substitute at Stornoway, 1919; at Kilmarnock; *d.* 1922.
- 1296 IAN BARR CUMMING NEILSON
President, 1905-06; extraordinary, 1905; Army Officer; Major; served with The Royal Scots, The Scottish Horse (Duke of Atholl's) and the Royal Army Service Corps; served in the Boer War and the 1914-18 War; Salonika Front, 1916-18; T.D., 1919; brother of 1210.
- 1297 JOHN CONGREVE MURRAY
Extraordinary, 1906; *killed* in 1914-18 War.
- 1298 MARCUS DODS
Extraordinary, 1906; M.A. Edinburgh; B.A. Cambridge; advocate, 1904; Sheriff-Substitute at Airdrie, 1924; at Glasgow, 1928; *d.* 1935.
- 1299 GEORGE ANDREW
Non-residing, 1905; M.A. Aberdeen; B.A. Oxford; H.M. Inspector of Schools, Scotland; Chief Inspector, Glasgow, 1904; C.B.E.; F.R.S.E.; Deputy Chief Divisional Food Officer for Scotland, 1939; *d.* 1956.

1903-1904

- 1300 JOHN WILLIAM MORE
Extraordinary, 1906; B.A. Oxford; M.A. Edinburgh; advocate, 1905; Sheriff-Substitute at Banff, 1919; at Cupar, 1939; author of *The Trial of A. J. Monson*; *d.* 1959.
- 1301 PATRICK JOHNSTON FORD (SIR PATRICK FORD)
Extraordinary, 1906; B.A. Oxford; advocate, 1907; M.P., North Edinburgh, 1920, 1924; Junior Lord of the Treasury, 1922; Knighted, 1926; Baronet, 1929; Hon. Col. Forth Heavy Brigade, Royal Artillery, 1926; F.R.S.A.; author of *Interior Paintings by P. W. Adam*; *Side Table*; *Christmas Thoughts and Other Poems*; *d.* 1945; father of 1568.

- 1302 SAMUEL RALEIGH SIMPSON
President 1906-07; extraordinary, 1906; M.A. Edinburgh; W.S.; Lieut. Army Service Corps, 1914-18 War, attached Chinese Labour Corps in France, 1916-18; author of a number of unsuccessful volumes of verse, 1918-37, and *Shakespeare in Edinburgh*, 1947; *d.* 1961; brother of 1285 and 1381; uncle of 1581 and 1597.
- 1303 HECTOR BURN MURDOCH
Extraordinary, 1906; B.A., LL.D. Cambridge; LL.B. Edinburgh; advocate, 1905; advocate-depute, 1923; barrister at law, Inner Temple; Sheriff-Substitute at Duns, 1927; at Stirling, 1940; Major Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, attached to Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, 1914-18; author of *Interdict*, 1933; *Differences between English and Scots Law*; *Presbytery and Apostolic Succession*, 1939; *Church Unity*, 1945; *The Papacy*, 1954; *d.* 1955.
- 1304 ARCHIBALD NOEL SKELTON
Extraordinary, 1907; B.A. Oxford; advocate, 1906; M.P., Perth East, 1922; Scottish Universities, 1931; Under-Secretary for Scotland, 1931; Captain Scottish Horse; author of *Constructive Conservatism*; *d.* 1935.
- 1305 ALFRED RICHARD AINSWORTH
President, 1906-07; extraordinary, 1907; B.A. Cambridge; lecturer in Greek, Edinburgh University; lecturer, Manchester University, 1902; Board of Education, 1908; Principal Assistant Secretary, 1931; Deputy Secretary, 1939; *d.* 1959.

1904-1905

- 1306 A. P. OFFE
Non-residing, 1904; University Lecturer.
- 1307 FRANCIS HUGH ADAM MARSHALL
President, 1907-08; librarian, 1906-07; extraordinary, 1907; M.A. Cambridge; D.Sc. Edinburgh; Research Fellow, University of Edinburgh.
- 1308 JAMES LESLIE CARSTAIRS
President, 1907-08; extraordinary, 1907; B.A. Cambridge; M.Inst.C.E.; civil engineer.

174 THE SPECULATIVE SOCIETY

- 1309 PATRICK CAMPBELL MACDOUGALL WATSON
President, 1907-08; extraordinary, 1910; Insurance.
- 1310 GEORGE ERNEST GIBSON
President, 1907-08; extraordinary, 1907; B.Sc. Edinburgh, 1907; science student on admission.
- 1311 ROBERT BUCHANAN KING
Resigned, 1906; B.A. Oxford; advocate; 2nd Lieut. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders; formerly a talented musician, he was seriously wounded at the Second Battle of Ypres; *d.* 1965.
- 1312 DAVID MACKENZIE
President, 1907-08; secretary, 1906-07; extraordinary, 1908; B.A. Oxford; LL.B. Edinburgh; W.S., 1907; served in 1914-18 War, Mesopotamia, Captain The Black Watch.
- 1313 JAMES CAMPBELL HENDERSON-HAMILTON
President, 1908-09; advocate, 1907; later apprentice Chartered Accountant; commissioned 9th Service Battalion The Black Watch, 1914; France, May 1915; *killed in action* at Loos, September 1915; Lieutenant.

1905-1906

- 1314 PHILIP FRANCIS HAMILTON-GRIERSON
President, 1908-09; B.A. Oxford; advocate; Sudan Government Legal Department, 1919-33; Advocate General and Judge of the High Court; Sheriff-Substitute of Inverness, Moray and Nairn at Elgin and Nairn, 1936-55; served 1914-18 War, 5th Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, Staff Captain, Gallipoli, Egypt and Palestine; M.B.E. (Mil.), 1916; *d.* 1963.
- 1315 WILLIAM FRANCE SMITH
Law clerk on admission.
- 1316 GEORGE MORTON CAIRNS
President, 1908-09; extraordinary; B.A. Oxford; W.S., 1908; Army Service Corps, M.T., June 1915; commissioned The Black Watch, December 1915, France, September 1916; *killed in action* at Beaumont Hamel, 13th November 1916; 2nd Lieut.

LIST OF MEMBERS

175

- 1317 HARRY CHEYNE, Junior
President, 1908-09; librarian, 1907-08; extraordinary; B.A. Oxford; W.S., 1908; mobilised as Lieut. 1st Lothian Brigade, Royal Field Artillery, France, October 1915; Major, 1917, latterly in command of battery; *killed in action* near Ypres, 10th July 1917.
- 1318 CHARLES CARLYON NICHOLL
Non-residing, 1906; B.A. Cambridge; O.B.E.; F.F.A.; F.I.A.; *d.* 1952.
- 1319 CLAUDE GEOFFRY PEARSON
President, 1908-09; secretary, 1907-08; extraordinary; B.A. Oxford; W.S., 1908; *d.* 1912.
- 1320 GEORGE HOPE STEVENSON
Resigned, 1906; B.A. Oxford; M.A. Glasgow; University Lecturer.
- 1321 HARRY STUART DEMPSTER
Non-residing, 1906.

1906-1907

- 1322 RONALD BANNATYNE WATSON (The Hon. RONALD BANNATYNE WATSON)
Resigned, 5th November 1907; B.A. Cambridge; advocate, 1908; stockbroker; *d.* 1966.
- 1323 HUGH WINDSOR BELL
President, 1909-10; extraordinary, 1909.
- 1324 ROBERT HENRY MACNOCHIE (SIR ROBERT MACNOCHIE)
President, 1909-10; secretary, 1908-09; extraordinary, 1909; B.A. Oxford; advocate, 1908; K.C., 1934; Sheriff of Inverness, Elgin and Nairn, 1934-40; Interim Sheriff of Ross and Cromarty, 1940-42; Sheriff of Stirling, Dunbarton and Clackmannan; sometime Chancellor of the Diocese of Edinburgh; O.B.E.; Knight Bachelor, 1955; *d.* 1962.
- 1325 JOHN ROBERT DICKSON
President, 1909-10; extraordinary, 1909; B.A. Oxford.

1326 ARTHUR JOHN FREDERICK WILLIAM NICOLSON (SIR ARTHUR NICOLSON, Bart.)

President, 1909-10; extraordinary, 1909; advocate; s. as Baronet, 1917; M.A., LL.B.; Lieut. R.N.V.R.; Lord Lieutenant of Zetland, 1948-52; *d.* 1952.

1327 ALEXANDER WILLIAM URQUHART MACRAE

President, 1909-10; extraordinary, 1909; B.A. Oxford; W.S., 1909; mobilised with 5th Royal Scots, 1914; Gallipoli, 29th Division, 1915; Egypt, France, twice wounded, second in command 52nd Battalion, The Devonshire Regiment; *killed in action* whilst leading his men at Parvilliers, 11th August 1918, Captain The Royal Scots.

1328 CHARLES AUGUSTINE GORDON

Extraordinary; W.S., 1906; Assistant Public Trustee, Zanzibar, 1925-29; Public Trustee, Nigeria, 1929-32; commissioned 9th Royal Scots, 1915; attached to Labour Corps, 1915, France and Belgium, September 1916 to November 1919; wounded, August 1917; Lieut. The Royal Scots; *d.* 1954.

1329 JOHN G. KENNEDY

President, 1910-11; librarian, 1908-09; extraordinary, 1910; partner and director of Jenners, Princes Street, Edinburgh, Ltd.; served as captain Scottish Horse and 13th Black Watch, Gallipoli, Egypt, Salonika, France; M.C., 1918; Bvt. Col., 1937; O.B.E.; *d.* 1966.

1907-1908

1330 ALEXANDER GUTHRIE SHIELL

Extraordinary, 1910; B.A. Oxford; *d.* 1950.

1331 GEORGE DEAS COWAN

President, 1910-11; extraordinary, 1910; B.A. Oxford; W.S., 1911; mobilised as Captain 9th Royal Scots, August 1914; France, February 1915; Major, June 1916; *died of wounds* received in action, 22nd April 1918; mentioned in despatches.

1332 WILFRID GUILD-NORMAND (The Rt. Hon. LORD NORMAND OF ABERDOUR)

Honorary, 1936; president, 1910-11; librarian, 1909-10; extraordinary, 1910; B.A. Oxford; LL.B. Edinburgh; LL.D. Edinburgh; D.L.; Honorary Fellow, Oriel College, Oxford; Hon-

orary Fellow, University College, London; Honorary Bencher, Middle Temple; advocate, 1910; K.C., 1925; Solicitor General, 1929, 1931-33; Lord Advocate, 1933-35; Lord President of the Court of Session and Lord Justice General, 1935-47; Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, 1947-53; Member of Parliament for West Edinburgh, 1931-35; P.C.; *d.* 1962; uncle of 1527.

1333 EDWYN OSWALD INGLIS

President, 1910-11; secretary, 1909-10; extraordinary, 1910; M.A. Oxford; LL.B. Edinburgh; advocate; Sheriff-Substitute of Skye and Long Island Division of Inverness-shire at Portree, 1933-40; of Renfrewshire at Greenock, 1940-45; of Lanark at Glasgow, 1945-61.

1334 WILLIAM ROBERT BENNY MCJANNET

President, 1910-11; extraordinary, 1910; B.A. Oxford; LL.B.; W.S., 1910; Captain Seaforth Highlanders; *killed in action* in France, 1916.

1335 DAVID REVELL BEDELL SIVRIGHT

Resigned, 1908; B.A. Cambridge.

1336 JAMES GORDON BRAND

Resigned, 1909; W.S., 1906; advocate, 1908; Sheriff-Substitute at Dumfries; *d.* 1933.

1337 GEORGE HAMILTON OGILVIE

Non-residing, 1909.

1338 EDWARD MURRAY MAYNE ALEXANDER

President, 1911-12; extraordinary, 1911; W.S., 1910; Captain Seaforth Highlanders, served in France 1916-18; *d.* 1963.

1339 WILLIAM LIDDLE

Extraordinary, 1910; M.A. Edinburgh; W.S., 1912; Captain Royal Scots; served in France and Flanders; *d.* on active service, 1918.

1340 GORDON JAMES LETHEN

Non-residing, 1909.

1341 ROBERT STIRLING REID

President, 1911-12; secretary, 1910-11; extraordinary, 1911 architect.

1908-1909

- 1342 ALEXANDER BURN-MURDOCH
Resigned, 1909; B.A., LL.B. Cambridge; W.S., 1911; Lieut. The Royal Scots, served in France, 1915, and in Ireland; *d.* 1954.
- 1343 JAMES GILBERT HAMILTON-GRIERSON
President, 1911-12; librarian, 1910-11; extraordinary, 1911; B.A. Oxford; W.S., 1911; 2nd Lieut. Royal Scots Fusiliers; *killed in action* at the Dardanelles, 1915.
- 1344 DAVID CAMPBELL MACEWEN
Resigned, 1910; W.S., 1910; 2nd Lieut. Royal Scots; served in France, 1916-17; *d.* from wounds received in the Battle of Arras, 1917.
- 1345 JOHN PETER GRANT
President, 1911-12; extraordinary, 1912; M.A. Oxford; LL.B. Edinburgh; advocate, 1912; Captain 2nd Lovat Scouts; Sheriff-Substitute at Lerwick, 1922; at Inverness 1927; D.L. Inverness, 1939; M.C.; *d.* 1963.
- 1346 ARCHIBALD GEORGE AULDJO JAMIESON (SIR ARCHIBALD JAMIESON)
Resigned, 1909; B.A. Oxford; C.A.; K.B.E., 1946; M.C.; served in 1914-18 War; company director; *d.* 1959.

1909-1910

- 1347 JAMES RISSIK MARSHALL
President, 1912-13; secretary, 1911-12; extraordinary, 1912; B.A. Oxford; LL.B.; advocate, 1912; K.C., 1937; *d.* 1959.
- 1348 JOHN MAXWELL
President, 1911-12-13; extraordinary, 1912; C.A.; *killed in* 1914-18 War, 1915.
- 1349 WILLIAM FRANCIS JOHN MAXWELL
President, 1912-13; librarian, 1911-12; extraordinary, 1913; bar inrant on admission; *killed in* 1914-18 War.
- 1350 WILLIAM ARTHUR TREVOR TAYLOR
Non-residing, 1911; civil engineer.

- 1351 GEORGE GRAHAM PAUL (SIR GEORGE GRAHAM PAUL)
President, 1913-14; M.A. St Andrews; LL.B. Edinburgh; advocate, 1910; solicitor, 1911; advocate, 1914; practised at Nigerian Bar; knighted, 1943; Chief Justice of Tanganyika, 1945; *d.* 1960.
- 1352 JOHN MONTEITH
President, 1912-13; extraordinary, 1913; B.A. Oxford; advocate, 1913; *d.* 1943.
- 1353 IVOR FORSYTH GRANT
President, 1913-14; librarian, 1912-13; extraordinary, 1913; advocate; *killed in* 1914-18 War.

1910-1911

- 1354 JAMES LITTLE MOUNSEY
President, 1912-13-14; extraordinary, 1913; B.A. Oxford; LL.B. Edinburgh; W.S., 1912; civilian prisoner of war 1914-18; *d.* 1958.
- 1355 ROBERT LORIMER
Expelled, 1911; B.A. Oxford; advocate, 1910.
- 1356 JAMES KENNETH GREENHILL
President, 1913-14; secretary, 1912-13; extraordinary, 1914; B.A. Cambridge; LL.B. Edinburgh; advocate, 1913; *d.* 1931.
- 1357 PATRICK SHAW FRASER
Extraordinary, 1914; C.A. apprentice on admission.

1911-1912

- 1358 MATTHEW GEORGE FISHER
President, 1913-14; extraordinary, 1920; M.A. Edinburgh; LL.B. Edinburgh; Honorary LL.D. Edinburgh, 1959; advocate, 1913; K.C., 1938; Lecturer in Administrative Law, Edinburgh, 1932-38; Professor of Civil Law, 1938-58; Dean of the Faculty of Law, 1943-58; Secretary to the Scottish Ecclesiastical Commissioners, 1925-37; editor, *Session Cases*, 1960-1964; Captain 4th Border Regiment (Territorial Forces), 1914-19; served in India 1915-19 as Staff Captain and Brigade Major; C.B.E., 1954; Order of Polonia Restituta (3rd Class), 1944; *d.* 1964.

- 1359 REGINALD FRANCIS JOSEPH FAIRLIE
President, 1914-15, 1919-20; extraordinary, 1919; LL.D.; R.S.A.; architect.
- 1360 DAVID LYELL
President, 1914-15; secretary, 1913-14; B.A. Oxford; bar in-trant, *killed* in 1914-18 War.
- 1361 KENNETH DOUGLAS CULLEN
President, 1914-15, 1919-20; extraordinary 1919; helped to revive the Society in 1920; M.A. Edinburgh; LL.B. Edinburgh; advocate, 1919; Sheriff-Substitute of Roxburgh, Berwick and Selkirk at Selkirk, 1937-42; of Renfrew and Argyll at Dunoon, 1942-46; of Perth and Angus at Dundee, 1946-56; Captain the City of Edinburgh Fortress Engineers, 1914-19; *d.* 1956; father of 1702.
- 1362 FRED BORTHWICK SANDERSON
President, 1914-15; librarian, 1913-14; B.A. Cambridge; medical student on admission; *killed* in 1914-18 War.
- 1363 JAMES BRUCE
Bar in-trant; *killed* in 1914-18 War.
- 1364 JOHN FREER MYLES
Extraordinary, 1920; B.A. Oxford.

1912-1913

- 1365 JOHN JAMES ERSKINE BROWN STEWART
B.A. Oxford; apprentice W.S. on admission; 2nd Lieut. Sea-forth Highlanders; Lieut. 7th & 12th Royal Scots; *d.* of wounds, Le Touquet, 1917.
- 1366 NORMAN MACDONALD
President, 1919-20; extraordinary, 1920; advocate, 1919; prisoner of war, 1915-19; Lieut.-Col. 9th Royal Scots, 1931; Sheriff-Substitute of Caithness, Orkney and Zetland, 1932; at Greenock, 1936; at Glasgow, 1940; of Lothians and Peebles, 1946; *d.* 1948.

- 1367 CHARLES MACKINTOSH (The Hon. LORD MACKINTOSH)
President, 1920-21; secretary 1914-15, 1919-20; extraordinary 1920; B.A. Oxford; LL.B. Edinburgh; Honorary LL.D. Edinburgh, 1947; Honorary Fellow, Wadham College, Oxford; advocate, 1914; K.C., 1935; Sheriff of Argyll, 1937-42; of Inverness, Elgin and Nairn, 1942-44; Senator of the College of Justice, 1944-64; Captain 4th Royal Scots (T.A.), 1914-17, Gallipoli and Palestine; Staff Captain 229 Infantry Brigade, 1917-18, Palestine and France; 3rd Tank Group, 1918-19, France; convened a meeting in Cairo with H. R. Marshall and Mr Colin Dunlop (Librarian 1914-15) as a result of which the safety of the Society's interests for the remainder of the war was ensured; Chancellor's Assessor, University of Edinburgh; M.C., 1918; mentioned in despatches, 1918.
- 1368 JOHN PROSSER
President, 1914-15; M.A. LL.B. Edinburgh; W.S.; Lieut. Black Watch; *killed* in Flanders, 1918.
- 1369 JAMES SCOTT CUMBERLAND REID (The Rt. Hon. LORD REID OF DREM)
Honorary, 1950; president, 1919-20; extraordinary, 1920; B.A. Cambridge; LL.B. Cambridge; Honorary LL.D. Edinburgh, 1942; Honorary Fellow, Jesus College, Cambridge; Honorary Bencher, Gray's Inn; advocate, 1914; K.C., 1932; Member of Parliament for Stirling, 1931-35; Member of Parliament for Glasgow Hillhead, 1937-48; Solicitor General for Scotland, 1938-41; Lord Advocate, 1941-45; Dean of the Faculty of Advocates, 1945-48; Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, 1948; served 1914-18 War as Captain, The Royal Scots, and Major, Machine Gun Corps, in Mesopotamia; Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh; presided at the Society's Bi-centenary Dinner, May, 1964; P.C., 1941; C.H., 1967.
- 1370 HENRY RISSIK MARSHALL
President, 1919-20; extraordinary, 1920; B.A. Oxford; business-man; served as Captain with the Lanarkshire Yeomanry and H.L.I. in the 1914-18 War in Gallipoli, Egypt and Palestine; attended meeting in Cairo, 1917; gifted to the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, a large collection of early Worcester china; catalogued the Society's pictures; author of *Armorial Worcester China*; President, English Ceramic Circle, 1953-57; *d.* 1959.



'Uda Ki, Kulu, Loma Kulu me Dama
 Aho lare chawale by' dula chawale, kach chawale ho lare chawale

LIST OF MEMBERS

- 1371 COLIN DUNLOP
Librarian, 1914-15, 1919-20; extraordinary, 1920; C.A.; brother of 1418.
- 1372 JAMES ALEXANDER RUDOLPH MACKINTOSH
President, 1920-21; extraordinary, 1920; M.A., LL.B. Edinburgh; advocate, 1916; advocate-depute, 1929; Sheriff-Substitute at Forfar, 1932; at Dundee, 1948; d. 1956.
- 1373 ALEXANDER ALLARDICE BOAT
President, 1920-21; extraordinary, 1921; B.A. Oxford, W.S.; War Office and India Office, 1914-18.
- 1374 VINCENT CONNELL BRUCE
B.A. Oxford; law student on admission; killed in 1914-18 War.
- 1375 CHARLES ALEXANDER MONTE-HOME
Extraordinary, 1921; M.A. Cambridge; LL.B. Cambridge, proprietor and planter in Trinidad from 1928; served 1914-18 War, commissioned in 6th King's Own Scottish Borderers, France 1915.

- 1376 JOHN CAMPBERTON GREENGILL
Extraordinary, 1920; C.A.; d. 1930.
- 1377 ROBERT RAE MCLINTOSH
M.A.; law student on admission; killed in 1914-18 War.
- 1378 EDWARD MONTAGU CAMPBELL
Extraordinary, 1920; B.A. Cambridge; W.S.; served in 3th
Royal Scots, 1914-18 War; d. 1954.
- 1379 GEORGE SPENCE DAVIDSON
Extraordinary, 1920; diploma in engineering; advisor on landed
estate matters.

- 1380 PATRICK JAMES BLAIR (SM PATRICK BLAIR)
President, 1920-21, 1921-22; extraordinary 1923; M.A. Oxford;
advocate, 1921; Political Secretary of the Unionist Party in
Scotland, 1923-80; commissioned in the 8th (Highlanders) Bn.

The Royal Scots (T.A.), 1913; France and Flanders, February 1915-10; Brigade Major 44th Brigade, 15th Division (in France); Commanded 13th (Scottish Horse) Battalion The Black Watch (Temporary Lieut.-Col.) in France, 1918; commanded 9th and 7th/8th Battalions The Royal Scots (T.A.) 1920-27, as Lieut.-Col. and Colonel; Honorary Colonel 7th/8th Battalion The Royal Scots, 1948-55; 1939-43 War Area Organizer the Home Guard for South-East Scotland and Zone Commander Lothians Zone; sometime Chairman Edinburgh Territorial Association; Deputy Lieutenant of the County of the City of Edinburgh; K.B.E. (Civil), 1959; C.B.E. (Military), 1943; D.S.O., 1919; Croix de Guerre; T.D.; twice mentioned in despatches.

1381 THOMAS BLANTYRE SMYSON

President, 1921-22; secretary, 1920-21; extraordinary, 1922; M.A. Oxford; Honorary LL.D. Edinburgh, 1947; advocate, 1921; K.C., 1944; Sheriff of Caithness, Orkney and Zeland, 1944, and Sutherland, 1946; of Perth and Angus, 1952; Treasurer of the Faculty of Advocates, 1937-54; Captain and Adjutant 1st Royal Scots, 1915-18; wounded in the 2nd Battle of the Somme, 1918; contributed Scottish Notes for the *National Review* under the pseudonym Theages, 1934-44; author of *Right Left*, 1949; Trustee of the National Library of Scotland, 1933-54; d. 1964; brother of 1285 and 1302; uncle of 1581 and 1597.

1382 THOMAS GRAMMOER STEWART

President, 1921-22; librarian, 1920-21; extraordinary, 1922; advocate, 1921; Secretary to the Royal Commission on Educational Endowments in Scotland, 1920-38; Scottish Education Department, 1937-50. Assistant Secretary, 1937, Under Secretary, 1948, Deputy Secretary, 1949; Member Restrictive Practices Court, 1981; commissioned in The Royal Scots and served with 18th and 17th Battalions The Royal Scots 1914-19, France 1918-19; joined the 7th/8th (Highlanders) Battalion The Royal Scots (T.A.) 1920, which he commanded as a Lieut.-Col. 1932-38 and as a Bravot Colonel 1936-38; Brigadier, 1939; Commanded 155th (East Scottish) Infantry Brigade, 1939-42; France 1940; Hon. Col. 7th/8th Royal Scots (T.A.) 1968-80; A.D.C. to H.M. King George VI and H.M. Queen Elizabeth II, 1942-63; C.B.,

1962; M.C., 1917; T.D., 1934, 3 bars subsequently; member Scottish Committee of the Arts Council of Great Britain, 1981; D.L.; son of 1178; grandson of 842; nephew of 1216.

1383 DAVID GRIFFITHS PROSSER

President, 1920-21; secretary, 1921-22; extraordinary, 1922; LL.B.; M.C. (V.S.), 1922; Captain Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, 1915-19; Major Home Forces, 1940-45.

1384 ANDREW ST CLAIR JAMESON

President, 1921-22; extraordinary, 1922; W.S., 1922; Lieut. Seaforth Highlanders, 1914-17.

1385 JOHN DUNDAS ORR COATS

Resigned, 1922; B.A. Oxford.

1386 ROBERT CAMPBELL MACFARLANE

President, 1922-23; librarian, 1921-22; extraordinary, 1922; B.A. Oxford; advocate, 1921; K.C., 1961; Editor, *Session Cases*, 1952-59; served 1914-18 with Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, France and Salonika, Major, 1917; and 1930-42 Royal Artillery (Anti-Aircraft) Home Service, Major, 1940; d. 1963; son of 1067.

1387 Hon. JAMES GRAY STUART (Viscount STUART)

Resigned, 1920; LL.D. St Andrews, 1957; M.C. with Bar; Brigade Major 15th Infantry Brigade, 1914-18 War; C.H.; M.V.O.; P.C.; Viscount, 1960; M.P. Moray and Nairn, 1923-39, Junior Lord of the Treasury 1935; Conservative Whip, 1941-48; Secretary of State for Scotland, 1951-57.

1388 WALTER BAKER MENZIES

President, 1921-22-23; extraordinary, 1923; B.A. Oxford; advocate, 1914; Librarian, Aberdeen University, 1927; d. 1935.

1389 JAMES GREENSHIELDS LEADBETTER

President, 1922-23; extraordinary, 1922; B.A. Oxford; W.S., 1922; commissioned in Lanarkshire Yeomanry 1914-19, Gallipoli 1915-16; attached Machine Gun Corps 1918-19 served at Damascus; Major 4th Battalion Scottish Border Home Guard and commanded 7th Company, 1940-44; M.C. 1918; d. 1984.

1390 WILLIAM RONALD GIBSON HENDERSON

Resigned, 1920.

1391 ALEXANDER GALLOWAY ERSKINE HILL (8th ALEXANDER ERSKINE HILL)

Of Quothquhan; resigned, 1921; B.A., LL.B. Cambridge; advocate, 1920; barrister-at-law, Inner Temple, 1920; K.C., 1936; Lieut. 3rd Cameron Highlanders; A.D.C. to C. in C., Scottish Command, M.P. South Edinburgh, 1935; d. 1947.

1392 GEORGE FREDERICK MACLEOD (Very Rev. LORD MACLEOD)

President, 1922-23; extraordinary, 1924; 4th Barb.; M.C.; B.A. Oxford; D.D. Glasgow; Moderator of General Assembly, 1967-68; leader of Iona Community, 1936; one of Her Majesty's Chaplains in Scotland; Life Peer; missionary, British Columbia Lumber Camps, 1922; minister of St Cuthbert's, Edinburgh, 1926; of Govan, Glasgow, 1930; served in 1914-18 War, Captain Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders; Croix de Guerre; Foddick Professor, Union Theological Seminary, 1964-66; President and Chairman of Council, International Fellowship of Reconciliation, 1963; author of *Govan Calling*, *Sermons and Addresses*, *Speaking the Truth in Love*, *Preaching, We Shall Rebuild*, and *Only One Way Left*.

1393 DOUGLAS RANALD MORISON SMALL

Chased to be a member, 1924.

1920-1921

1394 COLIN HENRY PATRICK CAMPBELL PENSEY

Extraordinary, 1923; C.A.; M.C.; Captain with 4/5 Black Watch in 1914-18 War; and with 7/9 Royal Scots (T.A.); Auditor to Church of Scotland; company director; commanded Home Guard Anti-Aircraft Battery at Craigentinny in 1939-45 War; d. 1949; brother of 1364.

1395 NORMAN MACDONALD LOCKHART WALKER

President, 1923-24; secretary, 1922-23; extraordinary, 1928; B.A. Oxford; LL.B. Glasgow; Honorary LL.D. Glasgow, 1966; advocate; Sheriff-Substitute of Lanark at Hamilton, 1936-42, at Glasgow, 1942-52; served in 1914-18 War, Lieut. The Royal Scots, Fife; joint author of the *Law of Evidence in Scotland*, 1904; C.B.E., 1961; brother of 1408.

1396 JOHN ROGER ORR

Extraordinary, 1923; B.L. Edinburgh; W.S., 1923; Hon. Sec. British Empire Societies War Hospitality Committee and King George and Queen Elizabeth Service Clubs, Scottish Branch in 1939-45 War; sometime Chairman, Tourist Association of Scotland; Member Scottish Tourist Board; and Chairman of the Scottish Region, British Polio Fellowship; C.B.E., 1945.

1397 NOEL GRADIN SALVESON

Extraordinary, 1923; B.A. Oxford; shipowner.

1398 JAMES CAMPBELL MORRISON GOY

President, 1923-24; extraordinary, 1924; M.A., LL.B.; M.C.; advocate, 1921; advocate-depute, 1932; served in 1914-18 War in R.N.V.R. and Royal Marines; M.P., Central Edinburgh 1931-41.

1399 ARTHUR HENRY CRUICK HOGG

President, 1923-24; secretary, 1924-25; extraordinary, 1924; B.L. Edinburgh; W.S., 1922; served 1914-18 War, France, Seaforth Highlanders (T.A.), Royal Flying Corps and Royal Air Force; 1939-45 War, Commanded 52nd Searchlight Regiment Royal Artillery 1939-40, with Movement Control, War Office as O.C. Troopships 1941-46; O.B.E. (Military), 1938, father of 1730.

1400 WILLIAM STUART

Extraordinary, 1924; company director; served 1914-18 War, Lothians and Border Horse and Machine Gun Corps, Captain; commanded Lothians and Borders A.C. Company (T.A.), 1923-35, Major; commanded 2nd Battalion Home Guard, Midlothian, 1940-43, Lieut. Col.; D.S.O., 1917.

1401 HOWARD USHER CONNINGHAM

President, 1923-24; extraordinary, 1925; chemical manufacturer; C.B.E.; d. 1980.

1921-1922

1402 JOHN HARGREAVES WILLIAMS (JOHN HARGREAVES HARLEY WILLIAMS)

Extraordinary, 1924; M.B., Ch.B. Edinburgh; M.D.; barrister at law, Middle Temple; O.B.E.; Director-General, Chest and

Heart Association; Secretary, British Heart Foundation; author of *A Doctor Looks at Miracles*, 1959; and *The Will to Health*, 1962; translated from Spanish, *Don Quixote at the Microscope*.

1403 JAMES LATIMER MCDONALD CLYDE (The Rt. Hon. LORD CLYDE)
President, 1924-25; librarian, 1922-23; secretary 1923-24; extraordinary, 1924; B.A. Oxford; LL.B. Edinburgh; Honorary LL.D. Edinburgh, 1954; St. Andrews, 1955; Aberdeen, 1956; advocate, 1924; K.C., 1938; Member of Parliament for North Edinburgh, 1950-54; Lord Advocate, 1951-54; Lord President of the Court of Session and Lord Justice General 1963; served as Lieut. R.G.A.(T), 1917-18; Honorary Benchler, Middle Temple 1958; P.C., 1961; son of 1131; father of 1988.

1404 GEORGE JAMES RONALDSON MACGILLY
Extraordinary, 1928; M.A. Edinburgh; d. 1929.

1405 LAURENCE HILL WATSON (LORD HILL WATSON)
President, 1923-24; extraordinary, 1921; B.A. Oxford; LL.B. Glasgow; LL.D. St. Andrews, 1965; M.C.; advocate, 1921; K.C., 1951; Captain 5th Highland Light Infantry; served in Egypt, Gallipoli, Palestine, and France; advocate-depute, 1938; Sheriff of Perth and Angus, 1948; Lord of Council and Session, 1962; d. 1957.

1406 FRANCIS HENRY NORLAND WALKER
President, 1924-25; extraordinary, 1924; B.A. Oxford; Investment Company Director; Member Royal Commission on Scottish Affairs, 1952-54; served as Intelligence Officer West Lothian Battalion Home Guard, Captain, 1939-45 War; brother of 1305

1407 JAMES FREDERICK STRACHAN (The Hon. LORD STRACHAN)
President, 1924-25; extraordinary, 1924; M.A. Glasgow; LL.B. Glasgow; Honorary LL.D. Glasgow, 1961; advocate, 1921; K.C., 1935; Procurator of the Church of Scotland, 1938-43; Vice-Dean of the Faculty of Advocates, 1941-48; Sheriff of Argyll, 1942-46; of Perth and Angus, 1946-48; Senator of the College of Justice, 1948-67; Lieut. 7th Highland Light Infantry, Gallipoli, Egypt, Palestine and France; 1915-16; mentioned in despatches; father of 1630.

1408 NOEL PATON CROSS
Extraordinary, 1926; B.A.; chemical manufacturer.

1923-1923

1409 HENRY JONESTON YOUNG
President, 1924-26; extraordinary, 1925; B.A., brewery director; second in command, Lothians and Border Horse, 1940; killed at St. Valery, June 1940.

1410 JAMES GORDON McINTYRE (The Hon. LORD SORN)
President, 1924-25; extraordinary, 1925; B.A. Oxford; LL.B. Glasgow; Honorary LL.D. Glasgow, 1957; advocate, 1923; K.C., 1938; Dean of the Faculty of Advocates, 1939-44; Senator of the College of Justice, 1944-49; served 1914-18 War in the Ayrshire Yeomanry, Captain, Gallipoli, Palestine and France; M.C., 1917; Bar, 1918; Croix de Guerre, 1918; father of 1691.

1411 THOMAS LAURENCE GRAHAM REID
President, 1925-26; librarian, 1923-24; extraordinary, 1925; B.A. Oxford; LL.B.; W.S., 1928; war commission in Royal Garrison Artillery, 1918.

1412 GEORGE REID THOMSON (The Rt. Hon. LORD THOMSON)
Resigned, 1923; B.A. Oxford; LL.B. Edinburgh; LL.D. Edinburgh, 1957; Rhodes Scholar; advocate, 1922; K.C., 1938; Lord Advocate, 1946; M.P., East Edinburgh, 1945; P.C., 1945; Lord Justice-Clerk, 1947; Captain 5th Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, 1914-18; d. 1962.

1413 JAMES WELLWOOD JOHNSTON
President, 1925-26; extraordinary, 1928; B.A. Oxford; advocate, 1924; M.P., Stirling and Clackmannan, 1931; Sheriff, Substituted at Lunark, 1940; d. 1958.

1414 ROBERT CARRAE NOTMAN
President, 1926-27; secretary, 1925-26; extraordinary, 1928; B.L. Edinburgh; M.B.E. (Mil.), 1944; O.B.E., 1963; T.D., 1943; W.S.; Royal Artillery, France and Germany, 1913; Lieut.-Col. Royal Artillery, 1939-43; France, 1939-40; N.W. Europe, 1944-45; Clerk to the W.S. Society.

1415 JOHN HERBERT RYCLARSON

President, 1926-29; extraordinary, 1926; B.A. Oxford; W.S. 1925; served 1939-45 War, Major; d. 1968; nephew of 1164.

1416 CHRISTOPHER WILLIAM GRAHAM OREST (THE Rt. Hon. LORD GUEST OF GILDERN)

President, 1926-29; extraordinary, 1927; M.A. Cambridge; LL.B. Cambridge; LL.B. Edinburgh; advocate, 1926; K.C., 1946; Sheriff of Ayr, 1952-54; of Perth 1954-57; Dean of the Faculty of Advocates, 1956-57; Senator of the College of Justice, 1957-60; Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, 1961; Barrister (Inner Temple), 1920; Benchet, Inner Temple, 1931; author of *Laws of Valuation in Scotland*, 1930; served 1929-45 War, 2nd Lieut. Royal Artillery (T.A.), 1939; Major Judge Advocate General's Branch, War Office, 1942; P.C., 1961.

1417 RONALD PETER MORISON (SIR RONALD MORISON)

President, 1926-28; extraordinary, 1928; M.A. Edinburgh; LL.B. Edinburgh; advocate, 1923; K.C., 1936; Sheriff of Inverness, Elgin and Nairn, 1944-45; Dean of the Faculty of Advocates, 1944-45; member of the Industrial Disputes Tribunal, 1944-54; Chairman of Railway Staff National Tribunal, 1960; Departmental Committee on the Probation Service, 1959-62; Executive Committee, British Iron and Steel Federation, 1955-62; Commission of Inquiry into the Mining Industry of Northern Rhodesia, 1960; Police Arbitration Tribunal; 2nd Lieut. Scots Guards, 1940; Major, Deputy Judge Advocate's Department, 1942; barrister, 1940; served in England, Scotland and France, released 1944; Knight Bachelor, 1960; father of 1085.

1923-1924

1418 JOHN DONLOP

President, 1927-28; secretary, 1928-27; librarian, 1925-26; extraordinary, 1928; C.A.; F.R.S.; Actuary.

1419 JAMES RANDALL PHILLIP (SIR RANDALL PHILLIP)

President, 1920-27; extraordinary, 1926; M.A. Edinburgh; LL.B. Glasgow; Honorary D.D. Aberdeen; O.B.E., 1946; Knight, 1953; advocate, 1924; K.C., 1945; Royal Artillery, 1918-19; Sheriff of Renfrew and Argyll, 1948; Sheriff of Perth and Angus, 1955; Procurator of the Church of Scotland, 1940; d. 1967.

1420 DENBICK MELVILLE DONLOP (SIR DENBICK DONLOP)

President, 1926-27; extraordinary, 1926; B.A. Oxford; M.B., Ch.B. Edinburgh; M.D. Edinburgh, 1927; F.R.C.P. (Edinburgh), 1932, F.R.C.P. (London), 1948, Physician, Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh, 1930-62; Christison Professor of Therapeutics and Clinical Medicine, University of Edinburgh, 1938-62; Physician to H.M. the Queen in Scotland, 1961; Vice-Chairman, South-East Scotland Regional Hospital Board, 1936-39; Chairman, British Pharmacopoeia Commission, 1948-58; Chairman, Food Additives Committee, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, 1962; author of *Clinical Chemistry in Practical Medicine* and *Textbook of Medical Treatment*; Knight Bachelor, 1961.

1421 ALEXANDER JAMES STEVENSON

Extraordinary, 1927, B.A. Cambridge; LL.B. Edinburgh; advocate; Sheriff-Substitute at Airdrie, 1940; at Edinburgh, 1964; son of 1139.

1422 ANDREW CLELAND BROWN

Resigned, 1924; B.A. Oxford.

1423 ARTHUR SPENCER PATERSON

Resigned, 1925; re-elected, 1929; ceased to be a member, 1932; M.A. Oxford; M.B., Ch.B. Edinburgh; M.D.; F.R.C.P. (Ed.); M.R.C.P. (Lond.); 2nd Lieut. R.F.A., 1910; Physician in charge, Department of Psychiatry, West London Hospital; author of *Electrical and Drug Treatments in Psychiatry*, 1963.

1424 JOHN CRAFTON ARCVLL HEWAT

Resigned, 1927; B.A. Cambridge; C.A. apprentice on admission.

1425 ARTHUR RICHARD BORDEN HILDANE

Extraordinary, 1927; B.A. Oxford; LL.B. Edinburgh; D.Litt. Edinburgh, 1963; F.R.S.G.S.; W.S. 1928; Vice-Chairman Trustees Savings Banks Association, 1958-61; Chairman Trustees Savings Banks Inspection Committee; Trustee, National Library of Scotland; Fiscal, Society of Writers to the Signet, 1968-63; author of *By Many Waters. The Path by the Water, The Drive Roads of Scotland, New ways through the Glens, and 150 Years of Trustee Savings Banks*.

1426 DONALD GEDDES

Resigned, 1925; B.A. Oxford.

1427 JOHN KENNEDY COCKBURN MILLAR

Extraordinary, 1927; M.A. Oxford; B.L. Edinburgh; C.A., 1930; of Gray's Inn. Barrister-at-Law; company director; d. 1952.

1924-1925

1428 ARTHUR WOODMAN BLAIR

President, 1927-28; non-residing, 1925; extraordinary, 1928; B.A. Oxford; W.S.; served 1939-45 War, 94th A.A. Regiment Royal Artillery, A.D.C. to 3rd A. A. Division, G.2 (T) 3rd A. A. Corps, Major; grandson of 879; nephew of 1143; father of 1733.

1429 DAVID SIM WHITE PENTLAND

Ceased to be a member, 1930; B.A. Cambridge; LL.B.; W.S., 1925; Captain Royal Army Pay Corps, Home Forces, 1939-45.

1430 IAN CHARLES RUTHERFORD

Resigned, 1925; B.A. Oxford; LL.B.; W.S., 1926; Squadron-Leader, R.A.F.V.R., Home Forces, 1939-45. Franco, 1940; d. 1967.

1431 JAMES FREDERICK GORDON THOMSON (LORD MODALE)

President, 1926-27-28; extraordinary, 1927; M.A. Edinburgh; advocate, 1924; Q.C., 1945; Lord Lieutenant of Sutherland, 1902; advocate-depute, 1939-40; 1952-53; Sheriff of Ayr and Bute, 1949; Lord of Council and Session, 1953; served in 1914-18 War, Royal Scots; 1939-45 War, Lieut.-Col. Home Guard.

1432 HAROLD DANVERS GILROY

President, 1927-28-29; librarian, 1926-27; extraordinary, 1927; B.A. Oxford; C.A.; killed in 1939-45 War.

1433 KENNETH BRIGGS CONSTABLE

Ceased to be a member, 1929; B.A. Oxford; C.A.; company director.

1434 ARTHUR MELVILLE CLARE

Of Herriotshall and Oxtou; President, 1926-27, 1927-28, 1928-29; extraordinary, 1927; K.L.J.; K.P.R.; M.A. Edinburgh; D. Phil. Oxford; D. Litt. Edinburgh; F.R.S.E.; F.R.S.A.; Assistant, English Department, University of Edinburgh, 1924-28; Lecturer in English Literature there, 1928-46; Reader in English Literature there, 1946-50; President

of Scottish Arts Club, 1948-50; Chairman of the Cockburn Association, 1950-52; author of *The Realistic Revolt in Modern Poetry*, 1924; *A Bibliography of Thomas Heywood*, 1924; *Thomas Heywood, Playwright and Miscellanist*, 1931; *Autobiography, its Genesis and Phases*, 1935; *Spoken English*, 1946; *Studies in Literary Modes*, 1946; *Two pageants of Thomas Heywood*, 1953; *Sonnets from the French and other verses*; and *Sir Walter Scott: The Formative Years*, in the press.

1435 THOMAS MENZIES MCNEIL

Extraordinary, 1928; O.B.E., 1941; T.D., 1942; W.S., 1927; Group Captain R.A.F., Home Forces, 1939-45; Gibraltar, 1943; N. Africa, 1944; Bailie of Holyrood House; author of *Wills and Succession*; d. 1966.

1436 JOHN HAROLD DICKSON

Extraordinary, 1927; M.A., LL.B. Glasgow; V.R.D.; advocate, 1924; Q.C.; served in R.N.V.R., 1916-19, North Atlantic; Commander, R.N.V.R., 1939-43, North Atlantic; Sheriff-Substitute at Ayr, 1943; Stipendiary Magistrate, Bahamas; d. 1967.

1437 DUNCAN MACINTYRE

President, 1928-29; extraordinary, 1928; B.A. Cambridge; W.S., 1928; d. 1930.

1438 THOMAS PRINGLE McDONALD

Non-residing, 1925, 1926; extraordinary, 1929; M.A. Edinburgh; LL.B. Edinburgh; advocate, 1927; K.C., 1948; Sheriff of Aberdeen, Kincardine and Buth, 1954; Keeper of the Advocates' Library, 1949-56; Vice-Dean of the Faculty of Advocates, 1936-67; Procurator for the Church of Scotland, 1957-68; served 1939-45 War, The Royal Scots. Judge Advocate General's Department, Home, France, Belgium and Germany, Lieut. Col.

1925-1926

1439 WILLIAM MUNRO

Resigned, 1926; M.A., LL.B. Glasgow; advocate, 1925; Q.C., 1959; advocate and solicitor, Singapore and Malaya, 1927-37; prisoner of war, 1942-45.

- 1440 JOHN GLASSFORD GUTERIE SHELL
Resigned, 1927; insurance inspector.
- 1441 JAMES BARCLAY MURDOCH YOUNG
President, 1928-29-30; extraordinary, 1928; B.A. Oxford; LL.B. Edinburgh; M.C.; advocate, 1926; Q.C., 1947; Clerk of Faculty of Advocates, 1937; Sheriff-Substitute at Paisley 1950; d. 1957.
- 1442 WILLIAM EDGAR GRAY MITCHELL
Extraordinary, 1920; LL.B. Edinburgh; T.D.; W.S., 1927; Major Royal Scots, France, 1940; Chairman, General Nursing Council for Scotland, 1948-57; father of 1992.
- 1443 HECTOR MCKECHNIE
Extraordinary, 1920; B.A. Oxford; LL.B., LL.D., Glasgow; advocate, 1925; K.C., 1945; Sheriff of Inverness, 1963; Sheriff of Perth, 1958; author of *Pursuit of Pedigree*, 1928; *Judicial Process upon Brieves, 1219-1532*; *The Lamont Clan, 1235-1935*, 1938; and editor of *Introductory Survey of Sources and Literature of Scots Law*, 1930; Literary Director, 1934-52, and Chairman of Council, 1952-63, Stair Society; d. 1968.
- 1444 EDMOND LORRAIN SMITH
Librarian, 1927-28; extraordinary, 1929; M.A. Edinburgh; B.Litt. Oxford.
- 1445 FREDERICK DUNOAN HAY MACDONALD
Resigned, 1929; insurance inspector.

1926-1927

- 1446 DAVID BLYTH BOGLE
President, 1929-30, 1930-31; librarian, 1928-29; extraordinary, 1929; M.A. Edinburgh; LL.B. Edinburgh; W.S., 1927; O.B.E., 1968; Law Agent to the Church of Scotland and to the University of Edinburgh; member of the Council on Tribunals; served 1940-42 in Great Britain and 1943-45 Near East, Major The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.
- 1447 GEORGE PHILIP STEWART MACPHERSON
President, 1928-29, 1929-30; secretary, 1927-28; extraordinary, 1929; M.A. Oxford; C.A., 1930; chartered accountant in Edinburgh, 1930-36; merchant banker in London, 1936; served in the

7/9 Battalion The Royal Scots (T.A.), 1927-38; Captain in the 1st Battalion The London Scottish, 1939; Staff College, 1941; Special Operations Executive, Middle East and Italy, 1941-44; Colonel, 1942; Brigadier, 1945; Director Finance Division (British element) Allied Control Commission to Austria; Chairman Issuing Houses Committee; played Rugby football for Scotland 26 times and captained Scottish tennis; represented Scotland in Long Jump and Hurdles and Scottish Long Jump champion, 1929; O.B.E., 1943, T.D., 1945.

- 1448 WILLIAM ROSS McLEAN (SIR WILLIAM ROSS McLEAN)
Extraordinary, 1929; M.A. Glasgow; LL.B. Glasgow; advocate, 1927; K.C., 1948; Sheriff of Roxburgh, Berwick and Selkirk, 1962-66; of Renfrew and Argyll, 1955-60; of the Lothians and Peebles and of Chancery in Scotland, 1960-66; officer in the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, 1923-46; 1939-45 War at sea, combined operations and on Staff, Malaya Command, Commander, V.R.D., 1942; Knight Bachelor, 1965; d. 1965.

- 1449 JOHN RENSBAW GIFFORD
President, 1929-30-31-32; secretary, 1928-29; extraordinary, 1929; B.A. Cambridge; W.S., 1928; Lieut. R.N.V.R., Home Stations, 1939-41, Malaya, 1941; missing, believed dead, with H.M.S. *Repulse*, 1941.

- 1450 WILLIAM FORBES ARBUCKLE (SIR WILLIAM F. ARBUCKLE)
President, 1929-30, 1930-31; extraordinary, 1930; M.A. Edinburgh; M.A. Oxford; schoolmaster and civil servant; H.M. Inspector of Schools, 1931; Assistant Secretary Department of Health for Scotland, 1941; Assistant Secretary Scottish Education Department, 1944; Under Secretary, 1952; Permanent Secretary, 1967; Author of the *Gaerie Conspiracy Scottish Historical Review*, 1957; Vice-President, Society of Antiquaries of Scotland; Chairman S.E. Scotland Group, Royal Institute of Public Administration; C.B., 1955; K.B.E., 1961; d. 1968.

- 1451 The Hon. WILLIAM DOUGLAS WATSON
President, 1930-31, 1931-32; secretary, 1929-30; extraordinary, 1930; B.A. Cambridge, 1926; W.S., 1932; commissioned 94 H.A.A. Regiment R.A. (T.A.), 1938, Western Desert, 1941-43;

THE SPECULATIVE SOCIETY

Officer in Command 201 H.A.A. Battery, R.A. (T.A.), 1942-43; Administrative Officer M.E.S.C., G.H.Q., M.E.F., 1944-46; Lieut. Col.; Honorary Colonel, 194 (M) H.A.A. Regiment R.A. (T.A.), 1949-53; Treas. Society of Writers to the Signet, 1968; T.D., 1948; mentioned in despatches, 1942, 1943; grandson of 308; son of 1332; nephew of 1274 and 1322.

1462 ANDREW ALASTAIR FRASER

Ceased to be a member, 1931; B.A. Oxford; writer.

1027-1928

1463 THOMAS EVERSHED THOMSON

Extraordinary, 1930; stockbroker in Edinburgh; served in 1930-16 War as Flight Lieutenant R.A.F.V.R.; d. 1965.

1464 CHARLES G. CAMPBELL PENNEY

Ceased to be a member, 1931; Ceylon planter and fruit grower; served with the Royal Ordnance Corps; brother of 1304.

1465 IAN MACCILLIVRAY

President, 1930-31; Librarian, 1929-30; extraordinary, 1930; V.S., 1930; d. 1960.

1466 WALTER CARROTHERS SELLAR

Ceased to be a member, 1931; B.A. Oxford; schoolmaster; Lieut. King's Own Scottish Borderers, 1917-18; joint author of *1066 and All That*, *And Now All This*, *Garden Rubbish*, and *Horle Yonsense*; d. 1951.

1467 COLIN DONALD MARTIN

Extraordinary, 1932; M.A. Oxford; LL.B.; advocate, 1930; served in 1939-45 War in K.O.S.B. and R.A.S.C., Lieutenant.

1028-1929

1468 JOHN CHURCH

President, 1931-32; non-residing, 1930; extraordinary, 1931; C.A., 1928; Investment Manager and Company Director; served in 1939-45 War in The Royal Scots, Staff Captain 155 Brigade, D.A.Q.M.G. Operations and Training S.E. Command, Deputy Director of Movements, War Office; O.B.E. (military), 1948; brother of 1484.

LIST OF MEMBERS

1469 JAMES MACCOLLM McNEILL

President, 1931-32; secretary, 1930-31; extraordinary, 1931; M.A. Oxford; schoolmaster; Lieut. Kunt Home Guard.

1480 JOHN CRICHTON-STEWART, EARL OF DOWRY (5TH MARQUESS OF BOTE)

Resigned, 1931, served in Royal Artillery, 1930-45 War, d. 1968.

1481 WILLIAM CHARLES ANASTROTHER McILLOAN

President, 1932-33; non-residing, 1930; extraordinary, 1931; B.A. Cambridge; LL.B. Edinburgh; V.S., 1932; wine merchant, 1962; served in Lothians and Border Horse 1930-46, North Africa and Italy, Major.

1482 BASIL LUND YATES

Non-residing, 1931; extraordinary, 1931, M.A. Oxford; university assistant; wholesaler worker for Moral Re-Armament, 1932.

1483 KENNETH WILLIAM BRUCE MUNDLETON

Extraordinary, 1931; B.A. Oxford; LL.B. Edinburgh; advocate, 1931; Sheriff-Substitute of Perth and Angus at Forfar, 1948-50 of the Lothians and Peebles at Haddington and Edinburgh, 1964; served in 1939-45 War in The Royal Scots and The Seaforth Highlanders; attached to Military Department, Judge Advocate General's Office, 1941-45; author of *Britain and Russia*, 1947.

1484 WILLIAM GAULD MACLACHAN

Resigned, 1930; B.A. Oxford; Ph.D. Edinburgh; Professor of Moral Philosophy, Glasgow, 1948; author of *The Theological Frontier of Ethics*, 1961.

1465 ANDREW DOUGLAS BROWN

Extraordinary, 1931.

1466 WILLIAM LYON BROWN

Resigned, 1930.

1487 IAN McPHERSON BAIN

Ceased to be a member, 1932; M.A. Aberdeen, B.A. Oxford; schoolmaster.

1468 JAMES DONALD MAXWELL CURRIE

Extraordinary, 1931; B.A. Cambridge; shipowner; d. 1943; father of 1738.

- 1489 ALEXANDER MONCUB PRAIN
Extraordinary, 1931; advocate, 1932; Sheriff-Substitute of Lanarkshire at Airdrie, 1943; of Perth and Angus at Perth, 1946; 2nd Lieut. The Royal Scots, 1939; Major 142 Regiment, Royal Armoured Corps, 1943; member, Scottish Probation Advisory and Training Council; Vice-Chairman, Scottish Advisory Council on the Treatment of Offenders; C.B.E., 1984.
- 1490 ROBERT WATSON MARTIN
Extraordinary, 1931; W.S., 1923; 2nd Lieut. The Black Watch, 1917-18, Home Service; father of 1710, uncle of 1582.
- 1491 WALTER JAMES MCCULLOCH
Resigned, 1929; B.A. Cambridge; M.C.; W.S., 1921; Major Royal Armoured Corps, France, 1940; prisoner of war, 1940-45; father of 1709.
- 1492 CHARLES JAMES DALRYMPLE SIMON (The Hon. LORD KILDRYNOCK)
President, 1931-32, 1932-33, 1933-34 and 1934-35, librarian, 1930-31; extraordinary, 1931; B.A. Oxford; LL.B. Edinburgh; advocate, 1932; K.C., 1948; Sheriff of Ayr, 1954-57; of Perth, 1957; Dean of the Faculty of Advocates, 1957-59; Senator of the College of Justice, 1959; 1939-45 War, Royal Artillery (T.S.), Major, D.A.Q.M.G., Legal Staff Officer to Military Governor of Berlin; Chairman, Scottish Law Commission; grandson of 874.
- 1493 ARTHUR SPENCER PATERSON
See 1423.

1929-1930

- 1474 ALEXANDER MACDONALD
Resigned, 1932; M.A. Cambridge; schoolmaster; served in 1940-45 War 3rd Bucks. Bn. H.G., Lieut.; author of *Stone House and School*.
- 1475 JAMES CAMERON CONN
Extraordinary, 1932; LL.B.; D.A. Oxford; W.S. 1930; d. 1957.
- 1476 CHARLES DEAN LESLIE MORRAY
Extraordinary, 1922; M.A. Edinburgh; LL.B. Edinburgh, advocate, 1930; Sheriff-Substitute of Stirling, Dunbarton and Cuckmannan at Stirling, 1947; served in 1929-45 War in The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), 2nd Lieut. to Major.

- 1477 HAROLD EDWARD BRURBECK
President, 1932-33; extraordinary, 1932; M.A. Oxford; schoolmaster; assistant master, Edinburgh Academy, 1925-36; headmaster of Barnard Castle School, 1935; President of the Incorporated Association of Headmasters (England and Wales), 1963.
- 1478 JAMES HAMILTON BARRETT
Extraordinary, 1933; B.A. Oxford; printer; served as Lieut. Col. in 1939-46 War in Middle East.
- 1479 ALASTAIR CAMPBELL BLAIR
President, 1933-34; secretary, 1932-33; librarian, 1931-32; extraordinary, 1933; B.A. Cambridge; LL.B. Edinburgh; W.S., 1932; served with 94th Hvy. A.A. Regiment, R.A. (T.A.); Captain, on Staff at H.Q. Eighth Army, G.H.Q., Middle East; with First Armoured Division in Italy, Major; Secretary to the Royal Company of Archers, 1946-59; Purser-Bearer to the Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland; C.V.O., 1952; T.D., 1950; mentioned in despatches, 1942.

1930-1931

- 1480 COLIN NEIL FRASER
President, 1932-33, 1933-34; extraordinary, 1933; M.A. Glasgow; LL.B. Glasgow; advocate, 1931; Q.C., 1958; President, Pensions Appeal Tribunal (Scotland), 1947-48; Senior Counsel to Secretary of State for Scotland under Private Legislation Procedure Acts, 1958; served in 1930-43 War, Captain R.A.
- 1481 PATRICK MORRAY
Extraordinary, 1933; V.B.D., 1948; W.S., 1935; Lieut.-Commander R.N.V.R., Home Station, 1930-45; son of 1248.
- 1482 HUGO JOHN PATTEN
Extraordinary, 1933; W.S., 1930; Lieut.-Commander R.N.V.R., Great Britain, 1939-45, d. 1956.
- 1483 IAN ANDERSON DICKSON
Extraordinary, 1933; B.L. Edinburgh; W.S., practising in Coatbridge, 1934-61; Sheriff-Substitute at Hamilton, 1961; father of 1702.

1484 ALEXANDER GILROY

Extraordinary, 1933; B.A. Oxford; W.S., 1933; *d.* 1953.

1485 WILLIAM OGILVIE PENTLAND

Extraordinary, 1933; wool merchant.

1486 GEORGE TURCAN CHIENE

Extraordinary, 1933; B.L. Edinburgh; D.S.O., 1943; M.C., 1944; Major Royal Artillery, Home Forces, 1939-42; N. Africa, 1942-43; Sicily, 1943; Italy, 1944-45; investment trust director; W.S.; brother of 1468.

1487 HARVEY MORRO JAMIESON (HARVEY MORRO HARVEY-JAMIESON)

Extraordinary, 1933; B.L. Edinburgh; T.D., 1946; W.S., 1935; Lieut.-Col. Royal Artillery, 1930-45; served in Belgium, Holland and Germany; secretary of the Company of Merchants of the City of Edinburgh, 1946; son of 1203.

1488 ALEXANDER LOGAN McCURE

President, 1932-33-34; secretary, 1931-32; extraordinary, 1933; B.A. Oxford; LL.B. Edinburgh; W.S., 1933; Captain Royal Artillery, Home Forces, 1939-43.

1489 EDWARD WILLIAM MULLENS

President, 1934-35, 1935-36, 1936-37; secretary 1933-34; extraordinary; M.A. Oxford; schoolmaster; sometime head of the Modern History and English Departments, Edinburgh Academy; Officer Commanding Edinburgh Academy O.T.C.; M.B.E. (Mil.), 1945; *d.* 1946.

1490 IAN MACLEOD CAMPBELL

Extraordinary, 1933; B.L. Edinburgh; W.S., 1930; served 1930-45 War The Royal Scots, latterly seconded to the Intelligence Corps and the Special Air Service Brigade, Captain, Acting Major, T.A.; author of *Notes on the Campbells of Inverawe*, 1951; T.D. 1945.

1491 RONALD MACKAY CARNEGIE

Resigned, 1931; banker and investment trust director.

1931-1932

1492 ERIC JAMES IVORY

Extraordinary, 1934; M.A. Cambridge; barrister at law, 1931; investment trust manager; Vice-Chairman, The National Trust for Scotland, 1960; 1939-45 War, Lieut. Home Guard; grandson of 829.

1493 GEORGE NIGEL DOUGLAS-HAMILTON (The EARL OF SELKIRK)

Extraordinary, 1936; M.A. Oxford; LL.B. Edinburgh; advocate, 1935; Deputy Keeper of the Palace of Holyroodhouse, 1937; Deputy Lieutenant, Ayrshire; Member Edinburgh Town Council, 1935-40; succeeded as 10th Earl of Selkirk, 1940; Scots Representative Peer, 1945-64; Lord in Waiting to H.M. King George VI, 1951-52; and to H.M. Queen Elizabeth II, 1952-53; Paymaster General, 1953-55; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, 1955-57; U.K. Council Representative to the South-East Asia Treaty Organisation (SEATO), 1960; Commissioner of the General Board of Control (Scotland), 1936-39; Commissioner for Special Areas in Scotland, 1937-39; Freeman of Hamilton, 1939; Commanded 603 Squadron Auxiliary Air Force, 1934-38; Group Captain R.A.F. (A), 1935-45; mentioned in despatches twice; P.C., 1955; Q.C., 1959; G.C.M.G., 1959; O.B.E., 1941; A.F.C., 1938; uncle of 1772.

1494 DOUGLAS MASON CAMPBELL

President, 1934-35, 1935-36; extraordinary, 1934; B.A. Oxford; LL.B. Glasgow; advocate, 1931; Q.C. 1953; Sheriff of Inverness, Moray, Nairn and Ross and Cromarty, 1958; served in 1939-45 War, Royal Artillery, Temporary Major, 1944; H.Q. 21 Army Group North-West Europe, 1944-45.

1495 DONALD LIVINGSTONE MACDONALD

Resigned, 1932; M.A. Cambridge; schoolmaster.

1496 WILLIAM GRANT (The Rt. Hon. LORD GRANT)

President, 1933-34, 1934-35, 1935-36; librarian, 1932-33; extraordinary, 1934; B.A. Oxford; LL.B. Edinburgh; Hon. LL.D. Manitoba; advocate, 1934; K.C., 1951; Member of Parliament for Glasgow Woodside, 1955-62; Solicitor General for Scotland, 1955-60; Lord Advocate, 1960-62; Lord Justice Clerk, 1962;

- Hon. Member Canadian Bar Association, 1961; served in 1939-45 War, 2nd Lieut. R.A. (T.A.), 1939; Major, 1944; United Kingdom 1939-45; War Office, 1944; P.C., 1958; T.D., 1956; father of 1740.
- 1497 JOHN TAIT CAMPBELL
Extraordinary, 1934; B.L.; T.D.; W.S., 1933; Lieut.-Col. The Royal Scots, Home Forces, 1939-44; France, 1940; Gibraltar, 1944; Italy, 1944-46.
- 1498 WILLIAM JAMES MILLAR MACKENZIE
Resigned, 1933; B.A. Oxford.
- 1499 FRANCIS STOWELL JAMIESON
Extraordinary, 1934; B.A. Oxford; F.F.A.; actuary; Assistant General Manager Life Insurance Company and Company Director; served in 1939-45 War, Major, Seaforth Highlanders, prisoner of war, 1943-45.
- 1500 HEW LORIMER
Resigned, 1933; certificate in architectural art; sculptor; treasurer, Royal Scottish Academy.
- 1501 JAMES LINDSAY DUNCAN
Extraordinary, 1935; M.A., LL.B. Aberdeen; Ph. D. Edinburgh; advocate, 1931; Sheriff-Substitute at Stornoway, 1940; at Kilmarnock, 1942; at Edinburgh, 1951; *d.* 1954.

1932-1933

- 1502 IAN DONALD MACDUFF LIDDELL
President, 1934-35; librarian, 1933-34; extraordinary, 1935; B.A. Oxford; LL.B. Edinburgh; W.S.; served in 1939-45 War, The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) T.A.; British Expeditionary Force, 1939-40; 12th Infantry Brigade, 1940-42; G.S.O. II 49th Infantry Division, 1942-43; 11th Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, 1943-44; Commanding Officer 1st Leicestershire Regiment, 1944; mentioned in despatches 1945; brother of 1604.

- 1603 GEORGE EDWARD ORR WALKER
President, 1936-37; secretary 1935-36; librarian, 1934-35; extraordinary, 1935; B.A. Oxford; LL.B. Edinburgh; advocate, 1936; Q.C., 1955; Treasurer of the Faculty of Advocates, 1949; 2nd Lieut. Ayrshire Yeomanry (T.A.), 1931; served in 1939-45 War, North-West Europe, 1944; M.B.E. (Mil.), 1943; T.D., 1952; mentioned in despatches, 1945.
- 1504 JOHN PARKER WATSON
Extraordinary, 1935; B.A. Oxford; W.S., 1934; Lieut.-Col. Royal Artillery, Home Forces, 1939-43; Middle East and Mediterranean Forces, 1943-45.
- 1505 RICHARD TYRRELL WATT
Extraordinary, 1935; W.S.; served in 1939-45 War, War Office, 1940-46; Major, Intelligence Corps.
- 1506 MAURICE HERBERT COOKE
Extraordinary, 1936; B.A. Oxford; schoolmaster; served in 1939-45 War, Major, 8th Battalion The Royal Scots, North-West Europe, 1944-45; Territorial Army; M.C., 1944; T.D., 1947.
- 1507 JAMES HOOD WILSON
Resigned, 1935; B.A. Cambridge; C.A.

1933-1934

- 1508 GEOFFREY STEAD REED SALE
President, 1935-36, 1936-37; extraordinary, 1936; M.A. Oxford; schoolmaster, Fettes College, 1931-46; headmaster of King's School, Bruton, 1946-57 and of Rossall School, 1957; Member of House of Laity, The Church Assembly of the Church of England, 1959.
- 1509 ALAN FORREST STARK
Extraordinary, 1936; B.L.; W.S., 1948; Secretary and Whip, European Group, Bengal Legislature, 1938-47; M.B.E., 1947.
- 1510 GEOFFREY CARNEGIE DOVE-WILSON
Extraordinary, 1936; B.A. Cambridge; W.S., 1933; Major, Royal Armoured Corps, Home Forces, 1939-43; N. Africa, 1943-44; Italy and Austria, 1944-45; *d.* 1957.

1511 JOHN HINCHELWOOD GIBSON

President, 1935-36, 1938-37, 1937-38; secretary 1934-35; extraordinary, 1930; M.A. Edinburgh, LL.B. Edinburgh; advocate, 1932; Q.C., 1901; Legal Secretary to the Lord Advocate and First Parliamentary Draftsman to the Government for Scotland, 1901; Commissioned Service in the Royal Artillery (Territorial Army) 1931-48; served in 1939-46 War, 78th Field Regiment, H.Q., Scottish Command (O.S.O.II); H.Q., Allied Land Forces, Norway; C.B., 1982; T.D., 1941.

1512 ALEXANDER IAIN ROBERTSON

Extraordinary, 1936; M.A. Edinburgh; LL.B. Edinburgh; Solicitor, D.L., Stirlingshire, 1901; served in 1939-45 War, British Expeditionary Force, 1940; prisoner of war, 1940; escaped; Home Service 1941-46; Malta, 1945; Commanded 7th Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (T.A.), 1950-53; Brigade Colonel, 1953-58; author of *Peace-time*, a history of the 7th Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, 1948-58; T.D., 1945, 3 bars; mentioned in Despatches, 1940.

1513 DAVID SWAN WALLACE

Extraordinary, 1930; W.S.; served in 1939-45 War, Home Forces, 1940-43; 12th Royal Lancers, 1941, commissioned in Royal Army Ordnance Corps, 1942; Alexandria, 1943; Matarab Zone, 1943; Suez Canal Zone, 1943-45; Captain.

1514 CHARLES MOON THORNTON

Expelled, 1936; solicitor.

1515 IAN LAWSON DICK

Extraordinary, 1936; M.B., Ch.B. Edinburgh; M.D. Edinburgh; P.R.C.S.E., 1931; Ch.M. Edinburgh, 1943; Surgeon; auxiliary Air Force, 1936-39; served in 1939-45 War, Officer in Charge Surgical Division in General Hospitals, Royal Air Force; d. 1988; cousin of 1502 and 1504.

1516 HENRY ALEXANDER SHEWAN

Extraordinary, 1936; M.A. Aberdeen; LL.B. Aberdeen; advocate, 1933; Q.C., 1940; served in 1939-46 War, Royal Air Force, Egypt and Western Desert, Squadron Leader; appointed Deputy Commissioner for National Insurance, 1956; O.B.E. (Mil.), 1948.

1517 ERNEST ALEXANDER MCLIMAN WEDDERBURN

Extraordinary, 1938; B.A. Cambridge; LL.B. Edinburgh, W.S., 1938; Member of the Alpina Club; although a sufferer from severe asthma a noted mountaineer; served in 1939-45 War, Mountain Instructor, at Loochfort Special Training School, 1941, raised and commanded No. 14 Commando (a mixed Unit of Royal Navy, Royal Marines and Army), 1942; Liaison Officer for Winter Warfare in Washington as Lieut.-Col., 1943, Major, 2nd Battalion The Lovat Scouts, Canada, 1944; Italy, 1944; killed in an accident whilst on active service at Aquila, Italy, December 1944; brother of 1508.

1518 JOHN CURRIE FRASER INGLIS

Expelled, 1936.

1519 KENNETH MORTON CHOST GRAY

President, 1937-38, 1938-39; secretary, 1930-37; extraordinary, 1930; D.L., Oxford; LL.B. Edinburgh; W.S., 1926, served in 1939-45 War, 170 Battalion The Royal Scots 1941-46, Adjutant 1942-43; Captain.

1520 WILLIAM JAMES BRYDEN

Extraordinary, 1931; B.A. Oxford; barrister at law, Inner Temple; advocate, 1933; Sheriff-Substitute at Glasgow.

1521 JOHN RALDANE (HERBERT JOHN HADDANE)

President, 1937-38; librarian, 1936-37; extraordinary, 1937; B.A. Oxford; LL.B. Edinburgh; W.S., served in 1939-45 War, Royal Artillery, United Kingdom and British Army of Occupation of the Rhine, Captain.

1522 WILLIAM CLARKE RYAN

Extraordinary, 1937; B.A. Oxford, 1930; LL.B. Glasgow, 1933; advocate, 1936; Sheriff-Substitute of Roxburgh, Berwick and Selkirk, 1944; at Ayr, 1947.

1934-1935

1523 AUGUSTUS FREDERICK DOWD

President, 1927-38; extraordinary, 1937, O.B.E.; M.C.; C.A.

1524 WALTER IAN REID FRASER (The Hon. Lord FRASER)
President, 1936-37, 1937-38; Librarian, 1935-36; extraordinary,
1937; B.A. Oxford; LL.B. Glasgow; advocate, 1938; Q.C., 1958;
Dean of the Faculty of Advocates 1960-64; Senator of the
College of Justice, 1964; served in the 1939-45 War, 94 H.A.A.
Regiment Royal Artillery, various staff appointments in Anti-
Aircraft command in the United Kingdom, Major (D.A.A. &
Q.M.G.) in Burma; author of *Outline of Constitutional Law*.

1525 FRANCIS GEORGE MOSE
President, 1938-39; Librarian, 1937-38; extraordinary, 1927;
B.A. Oxford; chartered accountant, 1938; commissioned in
Royal Artillery, 1940; invalided; nephew of 1800.

1526 PATRICK WATSON TORCAN
Extraordinary, 1937; B.A. Oxford; LL.B. Edinburgh; W.S.,
1938; served in 1939-45 War, 186 Lothians and Border Yeoman-
nry, Captain.

1936-1938

1527 RICHARD JOHN NORMAND
President, 1930-47; secretary and treasurer, 1938-39; extra-
ordinary, 1938; M.A. Edinburgh; LL.B. Edinburgh; W.S.;
served in 1930-45 War, 7/0 Royal Scots (T.A.), Staff College,
West Africa, North-West Europe, Major; M.C., 1944; T.D.
and Clasp; nephew of 1332.

1528 JOHN ORVALD MALIN HUNTER (The Hon. Lord HUNTER)
President, 1938-39, 1939-47; secretary, 1937-38; extraordinary,
1938; M.A. Oxford; LL.B. Edinburgh; advocate, 1937; Q.C.,
1951; Sheriff of Ayr and Bute, 1957-81; Senator of the College
of Justice, 1961; Chairman of the Committee on Scottish
Salmon and Trout Fisheries, 1962; commissioned in the Royal
Naval Volunteer Reserve before the 1939-45 War, war service
1939-40, minelaying operations North Sea, Irish Sea, North
Atlantic, Denmark Strait, anti-submarine operations, Western
Approaches, Mediterranean, West Africa, Naval Staff Officer
(Intelligence) at Rangoon in Burma Campaign, Lieut. Commr.
R.N.V.R.; mentioned in despatches, 1943; V.R.D., 1944.

1529 HUGH MURRAY REID
B.A. Cambridge; d. 1937.

1580 HUGH ELOER
Extraordinary, 1938; M.A. Edinburgh; M.A. Oxford; school-
master; assistant master, Fettes College, 1935-38; headmaster
Daan House School, Cheltenham, 1938-46; headmaster, Merchant
Taylors' School, Northwood, 1946-48; Deputy Chairman, Public
Schools Appointments Bureau.

1531 ALASTAIR REID
Extraordinary, 1938; M.A. Edinburgh; LL.B. Edinburgh;
Solicitor Supreme Courts; served in 1939-45 War, Staff of
Commander-in-Chief East Indies, later South-East Asia Com-
mand, Lieut.-Commr. (S) R.I.N.V.R.; Chairman Carnegie
Hero Fund Trust and Chairman Carnegie Dunfermline Trust.

1532 JAMES ARCHIBALD CRAWFORD
Extraordinary, 1938; M.A., LL.B. Edinburgh, advocate, 1938;
K.O., 1940; d. 1963.

1533 TREVOR DROUGHT WILBURTON WHITFIELD
Extraordinary, 1938; B.A.; schoolmaster.

1534 CHARLES HENRY PEARSON GIFFORD
President, 1938-39; extraordinary, 1938; B.A. Cambridge;
economist.

1535 JOHN GORDON GOSTON MILLER
Resigned, 1936; B.A. Cambridge; trader.

1536 DONALD CRAWFORD NEWBOULD REID
Extraordinary, 1939; C.A.; served in Egypt with Infantry,
1940-43, and War Office Finance and Accounts Officer in India
and Burma, 1943-46.

1537 GEORGE ALEXANDER GRANT PETERSEN
President, 1938-39; extraordinary, 1930; M.B. Ch.B. Edinburgh;
F.R.C.P.Ed.; dermatologist; served in 1939-45 War, Royal
Army Medical Corps, 1st Army, British North Africa Force,
Central Mediterranean Forces, Temporary Major, Officer in
Charge Dermatological Wing; joint author of *Common Diseases
of the Skin*, M.B.E. (Mil.), 1946; Medal of Freedom with bronze
Palm (U.S.A.), 1945.

1538 JOHN GRANT

Librarian, 1938-39 (resigned, 1939); extraordinary, 1939; M.A. Oxford; publisher; served in 1939-45 War, Royal Air Force, Iceland and United Kingdom. Staff College, 1952; Squadron Leader; editor of *Directory of British Scientists*; brother of 1591, cousin of 1587.

1936-1937

1539 ADAM MAITLAND

Resigned, 1938; B.A. Cambridge.

1540 JOHN PATRICK EASON

B.L. Edinburgh; W.S., 1934; Lieut.-Col. The Royal Scots, attached to the Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment; *d.* on active service in Burma, May 1944.

1541 W. GRIERSON MACMILLAN

President, 1939-47; extraordinary, 1948; tea merchant; served in 1939-45 War, British Land Army and British Army of Occupation of the Rhine, North-West Europe, Major, Intelligence Corps.

1542 IAN ANTHONY CRANBIE

Extraordinary, 1946; B.A. Cambridge; chartered accountant and merchant banker; served in 1939-45 War, 14th L.A.A. Regiment Royal Artillery, Territorial Forces; served in Middle East, Italy and Western Europe, Staff of G.H.Q., Middle East and S.H.A.E.F. as G.S.O.I., Lieut.-Col.; O.B.E., 1944; Croix de Guerre, 1946.

1543 NORMAN ARMITAGE COCKBURN

Extraordinary, 1946; M.A. Edinburgh; LL.B. Edinburgh; W.S., 1947; served in 1939-45 War, Royal Artillery; Captain in North-West Europe with 8th Battalion, K.O.S.B., 1941-45.

1544 KENNETH ALEXANDER STEWART LESLIE

President, 1946-47; secretary, 1939-46; extraordinary, 1947; B.A. Cambridge; LL.B. Edinburgh; W.S., 1945; responsible for the safe keeping of the Society's records during the 1939-45 War, during which time, although out of Edinburgh, he arranged for the necessary steps to be taken to keep the dormant Society in existence and responsible for the re-establishment of

the Society in 1946; whilst he held a long term of office as Secretary, he acted as such at only two meetings; served in 1939-46 War, R.A.F.V.R., Training Command, Southern Rhodesia, 1940-42; Coastal Command (Persian Gulf), 1942; Personal Assistant to Air Officer Commanding Iraq and Persia, 1943-44; Squadron Leader.

1545 JOHN GEDDES MACGREGOR (GEDDES MACGREGOR)

Extraordinary, 1947; B.D. Edinburgh; LL.B. Edinburgh; D.Phil. Oxford, 1946; D.ès-L. Sorbonne, 1951; D.D. Oxford, 1959; F.R.S.L., 1948; senior assistant, St Giles' Cathedral, Edinburgh, 1939-41; minister, Trinity Church, Pollokshields, Glasgow, 1941-49; assistant, Department of Logic and Metaphysics, University of Edinburgh, 1947-49; first holder of Rufus Jones Chair of Philosophy and Religion, Bryn Mawr, 1949-60; Dean of Graduate School of Religion and Professor of Religious Philosophy, University of Southern California, 1960; author of *Aesthetic Experience in Religion*, 1947; *Christian Doubt*, 1951; *Les Frontières de la morale et de la religion*, 1952; *From a Christian Ghetto*, 1954; *The Vatican Revolution*, 1957; *The Tichborne Impostor*, 1957; *The Thundering Scot*, 1957; *Corpus Christi*, 1959; *Introduction to Religious Philosophy*, 1959; *The Bible in the Making*, 1959; *The Coming Reformation*, 1960; *The Hemlock and the Cross*, 1963; editor of *Readings in Religious Philosophy*, 1962.

1546 KENNETH GIBSON YOUNG

Extraordinary, 1946; B.A. Cambridge; LL.B. Edinburgh; W.S., 1938; served in 1939-45 War, Royal Artillery, Home Forces; Town Clerk of Auchtermadar, 1963.

1547 DENYS HERIOT ORROCK

B.L. Edinburgh; W.S. apprentice; Territorial Army, 78th (Lowland) Field Regiment Royal Artillery (T.A.), France, 1940; North Africa, 1942; Captain; *d.* 4th November 1942, of wounds received at El Alamein.

1548 JAMES ALKMAN SMITH

President, 1947-48; extraordinary, 1947; B.A. Oxford; LL.B. Edinburgh; advocate, 1939; Sheriff-Substitute of Renfrew and Argyll at Campbeltown, 1948-52; of Roxburgh, Berwick and Selkirk at Selkirk, 1952-57; of Aberdeen, Kincardine and Banff

at Aberdeen, 1967; Territorial Army, served in 1939-45 War, 78th Field Regiment Royal Artillery (T.A.), 34th Heavy Regiment, Royal Artillery and on Staff; Overseas Service in North Africa, Italy and Austria. G.S.O.I. Lieut.-Col., 1944; Contributor to *Encyclopaedia of Scots Law*; T.D., 1951; Bronze Star (U.S.A.), 1945; mentioned in despatches, 1944.

1549 JOHN LESLIE FALCONER

President, 1946-47; extraordinary, 1947; M.A. Edinburgh; LL.B. Edinburgh; W.S., 1941; served in 1939-45 War, Royal Artillery, Territorial Army, 1939-46 Anti-Aircraft Command, Temporary Major; 1943-44, North Africa as Captain; 1944-45, Italy, Staff Captain 6th A.G.R.A.

1560 GEORGE STEWART RUSSELL

Extraordinary, 1947; B.L. Edinburgh; chartered accountant; W.S., 1941; Territorial Army, 2nd Lothians and Border Yeomanry; served in 1939-45 War, 21 Army Group, Europe, Staff Officer, Lieut.-Col.

1551 JAMES ARCHIBALD MACDONALD

B.A. Cambridge; LL.B. Edinburgh; W.S.; advocate; *killed on service*, 1941.

1937-1938

1552 ALEXANDER GIBSON

B.A. Cambridge; C.A. apprentice in 1939; half blue for athletics; served as Captain with Cameronians in India and Burma; *d.* in India, 24th July 1942.

1553 MICHAEL LORIMER

Extraordinary, 1940; B.A. Cambridge; W.S., 1940; commissioned in the Gordon Highlanders, 1934; invalided, 1936; City of Edinburgh Police (Special Constabulary), 1939-48; editor, *The Scottish Landowner*; grandson of 331.

1554 IAN HAMILTON SHEARER (The Rt. Hon. LORD AVONSIDE)

Extraordinary, 1948; M.A. Glasgow; LL.B. Edinburgh; advocate, 1938; Q.C., 1952; Chairman, National Health Service Tribunal for Scotland, 1954-62; Chairman, Scottish Council on Tribunals, 1958-62; Sheriff of Renfrew and Argyll, 1960-62; Lord Advocate, 1962-64; Senator of the College of Justice,

1964; editor of *Acta Dominorum Concilii et Sessionis* (The Stair Society, 1961); served in 1939-45 War, Royal Artillery (Field Regiments), Malta, Egypt, Italy, latterly Staff and Special Operations, Mediterranean, Major; P.C.

1555 LIONEL HENRY DAICHES

President, 1947-48; extraordinary, 1947; M.A. Edinburgh; LL.B. Edinburgh; solicitor, 1936-46; advocate, 1946; Q.C., 1957; Sheriff-Substitute of Lanark at Glasgow, 1962; observer at trial of Captain Francis Gary Powers (a U.S. pilot convicted of espionage) at Moscow, 1962; served in 1939-45 War, 1940-46; commissioned in the North Staffordshire Regiment, Judge Advocate General's Branch, Major, served in Algeria and Tunisia, 1st Army, Italy, including Anzio beach-head; author of *Russians at Law*, 1960.

1556 GEORGE ADAM GORDON CAMPBELL

M.A. Edinburgh; licensed by the Presbytery of Stirling and Dunblane, 1940; assistant minister, St Mungo's, Alloa; ordained by that Presbytery, 1940; assistant minister Holy Rude Church, Stirling; appointed Chaplain, Royal Air Force, 1941, served in Iceland, North Africa and Italy; *d.* as a result of an accident, September 1944.

1557 DAVID ANDREW FORRESTER BALLINGALL

Extraordinary, 1947; B.A. Oxford; LL.B. Edinburgh; W.S., 1940; Foreign Office; served in 1939-45 War, Intelligence Corps, Major, Africa and Europe.

1558 ALAN CAMERON MILLER

Extraordinary, 1946; M.A. Edinburgh; LL.B. Edinburgh; M.Inst.T.; advocate, 1938; Sheriff-Substitute of Inverness and Argyll at Fort William, 1946-52; Legal Adviser in Scotland to the British Transport Commission, 1952-62 and to the British Railways Board, 1963; served in 1939-45 War, Lieut. R.N.V.R., Operations Room, Admiralty, Dover Command, North Atlantic, Mediterranean, invasion of Sicily; holder of Sicilian record for throwing the discus (gained in Services Sports, 1943).

1559 WILLIAM IAN EDWARD THORBURN

B.A. Oxford; apprentice W.S. on admission; Brigade-Major 5th Infantry Brigade; *killed in action* in Burma, 1944.

1560 DAVID CHARLES SCOTT-MONORIEFF

President, 1947-48; secretary, 1946-47; extraordinary, 1948; B.L. Edinburgh; W.S., 1946; served 1939-45 War, Royal Scots (T.A.), service with Polish Forces in United Kingdom and Western Europe, 1st Battalion, Gordon Highlanders, wounded 1944; Bailie of Holyrood, 1947; Purse-bearer to the Lord High Commissioner, 1959-60; organised Exhibitions, Gauguin, 1936, Modigliani and Negro Art, 1937, Clerk of Eldin, and Allan Ramsay, 1949; C.V.O., 1961; T.D., 1957; Polish Cross of Valour, 1944.

1938-1939

1561 IAN MACDONALD ROBERTSON (LORD ROBERTSON)

Resigned, 1946; B.A. Oxford; LL.B. Edinburgh; W.S.; advocate, 1939; Q.C., 1954; Sheriff of Ayr and Bute, 1961; served 1939-45 War, 8th Battalion The Royal Scots, Captain; 1944-46 Normandy and North-West Europe, Staff Officer, 15th (Scottish) Division; T.D., 1946; mentioned in despatches; Senator of the College of Justice, 1966.

1562 GEORGE BERTRAM MURE WOOD

W.S. apprentice; Territorial Army (Lothians and Border Horse), 1936; mobilised, 1939, Captain, 1940, Major, 1941, North Africa (1st Army), 1942; *killed in action* at Hamman Lif, 8th May 1943

1563 MICHAEL DAVID LOOKHART FINLAY

Resigned, 1939; B.A. Oxford; M.B., Ch.B. Edinburgh; served in 1939-45 War, R.A.F.V.R., Medical Service, 1941-46, United Kingdom, Desert Air Force, Egypt and Desert Campaign, Sicily, Italy, Southern France, Squadron Leader.

1564 JOHN BELFORD WILSON CHRISTIE

President, 1947-48-49 (resigned, 1948); librarian, 1946-47; extraordinary, 1949; B.A. Cambridge; LL.B. Edinburgh; advocate, 1939; Sheriff-Substitute of the Western Division of Dumfries and Galloway, 1948-55; at Dundee, 1955; served in 1938-45 War, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve; 1945-46 Assistant Secretary to the Flag Officer Commanding Levant and Eastern Mediterranean, Lieut.-Commr. (S) R.N.V.R.

1565 NORMAN ANGUS MILLER MACKAY

President, 1948-49; secretary, 1947-48; extraordinary, 1949; B.A. Oxford; LL.B. Edinburgh; W.S., 1946; served in 1939-45 War; 1940-42, 7/9 Royal Scots; 1942-46, Anahatta Light Infantry, Captain; 1942-45, Camp Commandant, H.Q. 25th Indian Division, Burma.

1566 IVAN LAURENCE YOUNG

Resigned, 1946; B.A. Cambridge; LL.B. Edinburgh; W.S., 1938; commissioned Royal Artillery (T.A.), 1938; served in 1939-46 War, Middle East, Italy, G.2, combined operations Middle East, combined operations Allied Armies, Italy Advanced Headquarters, Major; T.D., 1946.

1567 DAVID PELHAM BICKMORE

Resigned, 1946; B.A. Oxford.

1946-1947

1568 HAROLD FRANK FORD

President, 1947-48, 1948-49; extraordinary, 1949; B.A. Oxford; LL.B. Edinburgh; advocate, 1945; Sheriff-Substitute of Perth and Angus at Forfar, 1951; the only member to be admitted to the Society in 1939 and introduced in 1946; Legal Adviser to U.N.R.R.A. and to I.R.O., in the British Zone of Germany, 1947; served in 1939-45 War, The Lothians and Border Horse, France, 1940; prisoner of war 1940-45; author of a short story published in *Chambers' Journal* 1944, and written in prison camp; son of 1301.

1569 ARTHUR ALEXANDER MATHESON

President, 1948-49; extraordinary, 1949; M.A.; LL.B.; advocate, 1944; Professor of Scots Law, Dundee University (formerly St Andrews University, Queen's College, Dundee), 1949; Q.C., 1956; Master of Queen's College, Dundee, 1955; Chancellor of the Diocese of Brechin, 1957, and of Diocese of Aberdeen and Orkney, 1966.

1570 VICTOR DELVINE BURNHAM SKAE

Extraordinary, 1950; B.A. Cambridge; LL.B. Edinburgh; advocate; Sheriff-Substitute at Falkirk; and at Lunithgow, 1960; Captain, R.A., 1940-42, Home; advocate depute, 1954-80.

- 1571 HON. DAVID JOHN WATSON
Resigned, 1947; B.A. Cambridge; barrister at law, Gray's Inn, 1934; advocate, 1944; Q.C., 1952; d. 1959; grandson of 858, son of 1233.
- 1572 RONALD ROBERTSON KYDD
Extraordinary, 1949; B.A. Cambridge; LL.B. Edinburgh; advocate, 1945; Sheriff-Substitute of Fife and Kinross at Dunfermline, 1956; at Cupar and Kinross, 1960.
- 1573 REGINALD NATHANIEL LEVITT
President, 1948-49-50; extraordinary, 1949; M.A. Edinburgh; LL.B. Edinburgh; M.B.E.; T.D.; advocate, 1948; Sheriff-Substitute of Caithness at Wick, 1951-55; of Ayr at Kilmarnock, 1955; Major R.A.S.C., U.K., N. Africa, Italy; mentioned in despatches; Chairman of British Legion (Scotland), 1968; Hon. Col. 154 Regt. R.C.T. (V) 1967.
- 1574 HOWARD McLAREN BUTTERS
Resigned, 1949; B.A. Cambridge; LL.B. Glasgow; W.S., 1947; Major, Field Artillery, Territorial; d. 1967; father of 1735.
- 1575 JOHN HOPE COOK
Extraordinary, 1949; B.A. Cambridge; LL.B.; mentioned in despatches; T.D.; W.S., 1948; Captain, Lothians and Borders Horse 1st Army, North Africa, Italy, and Austria.
- 1576 PHIPPS TURNBULL
Extraordinary, 1950; D.A. Edinburgh; M.T.P.I.; A.R.I.B.A.; T.D., (1950); town planner and architect; 1939-45, Major, Royal Engineers, served in Italy; County Planning Officer, Devon, 1958.
- 1577 CHARLES KENNETH MURRAY
President, 1948-49; extraordinary, 1949; T.D.; W.S.; Major, Lovat Scouts, U.K., Faroe Islands, Italy and Greece.
- 1578 JOHN RUTHERFORD INGRAM
President, 1948-50; extraordinary, 1949; F.R.I.C.S.; chartered surveyor; T.D. 1948; 1939-45, Hon. Major, Commanded 857 Air O.P. Squadron, R.A.F. Italy; brother of 1616.

- 1579 WILLIAM EDWARD RUSSELL HENDRY
Extraordinary, 1949; M.A., LL.B., B.L.; advocate, 1940; Sheriff-Substitute at Dumfries, 1952; served in R.A.F.V.R. (Balloon Branch) 1940, Flight Lieut.; author of *Walton on Husband and Wife*, 3rd edition; d. 1965.
- 1580 EDWARD PATRICK FRANK DE PLUMPTON HUNTER
Extraordinary, 1949; B.L., Edinburgh; W.S.
- 1581 GORDON RUSSELL SIMPSON
Extraordinary, 1949; D.S.O., 1944, and Bar, 1945; T.D. and bars; stockbroker; 1939-45, Lothians and Border Horse, North Africa, Italy, and Commanding Officer, 1944-45; son of 1285, brother of 1597, nephew of 1381.
- 1582 FRANÇOIS WILLIAM CRAWFORD MARTIN
Resigned, 1948, on departure to India.
- 1583 JOHN HAY SCOTT
Extraordinary, 1950; accountant; served with 235 and 603 Squadrons of R.A.F. in Middle East, 1941-46; Wing-Commander in command of 8803 Squadron, R.Aux.A.F., 1954.
- 1584 JOHN GRAY WILSON
Extraordinary, 1949; B.A. Oxford; LL.B. Edinburgh; advocate, 1942; Q.C., 1956; Sheriff-Substitute at Edinburgh; d. 1968.
- 1585 HENRY ALEXANDER HEPBURN-SOOTT (10th LORD POLWARTH)
Resigned, 1947; M.A., Cambridge; Hon. LL.D. St Andrews; T.D., 1948; C.A.; D.L., Roxburghshire; Scots Representative Peer, 1945-53; Governor, Bank of Scotland; Chairman, Executive Committee, Scottish Council (Development and Industry); 1938-46 War, Captain, Lanarkshire Yeomanry and Lothians and Border Horse.
- 1586 MICHAEL FRANÇOIS STRACHAN
President, 1949-50-51; extraordinary, 1950; B.A. Cambridge; M.B.E., 1945; shipowner; enlisted as trooper, horsed cavalry, 1939; commissioned Intelligence Corps, 1940; MI9 Interrogation Officer, Lofoten Raid, 1941; transferred to Royal Armoured Corps (Inns of Court Regt.), 1942; North Africa, 1943; Brigade Major 26 Armoured Brigade in Italy, 1944-45; GSOI Intelligence North Italy, 1945; author of *The Life and Adventures of Thomas Coryat*, 1962.

1587 IAN ROBERTSON GRANT

President, 1949-50; librarian, 1948-49; extraordinary, 1950; B.A. Cambridge; bookseller and publisher; President, Antiquarian Booksellers' Association, 1955; cousin of 1538.

1588 IVOR REGINALD GUILD

President, 1950-51; secretary, 1949-50; extraordinary, 1950; M.A. Oxford; LL.B. Edinburgh; W.S.

1589 NEIL MAOVICAR

President, 1949-50; secretary, 1948-49; extraordinary, 1950; M.A. Oxford; LL.B. Edinburgh; advocate, 1948; Q.C., 1960; Captain, Royal Artillery, 1940-45, served in N. Africa, Italy and Greece; Chancellor to the Bishop of Edinburgh,

1590 SIR JOHN FRASER, Bart.

Honorary Member, 1947; Principal of the University; d. 1948.

1591 DOUGLAS GRANT

President, 1950-51; librarian, 1949-50; extraordinary, 1950; F.R.S.E.; T.D.; publisher; Lieut.-Col. Royal Artillery, T.A.; editor of *Edinburgh Geology*; brother of 1538; cousin of 1587.

1592 ROBERT SMITH JOHNSTON

Extraordinary, 1950; B.A. Cambridge; LL.B. Glasgow; advocate, 1942; Q.C., 1955; Advocate-Depute, 1953.

1847-1946

1593 ROBERT BALLANTINE ANDERSON

Struck off Roll, 1952; T.D.; W.S.; Captain, 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders, served in N. W. Europe; wounded and prisoner of war.

1594 RUPERT IAIN KAY MONCREIFFE (SIR IAIN MONCREIFFE, Bart.)

Of Moncreiffe; extraordinary, 1950; M.A. Oxford; LL.B. Edinburgh; Ph.D. Edinburgh; advocate, 1950; Albany Herald, 1961; author; D.L., Perthshire; Captain, Scots Guards, wounded in Italy, 1943; attaché, British Embassy, Moscow, 1946; author of *Simple Heraldry*, *Simple Custom*, *Blood Royal*, *The Robertsons*, and *The Highland Clans*; cousin of 1806.

1595 THOMAS BROWN SMITH (THOMAS BROWN SMITH)

Extraordinary, 1951; B.A., D.C.L. Oxford; LL.D. Edinburgh; LL.D. Cape Town; F.B.A., 1958; barrister at law, Gray's Inn, 1938; advocate, 1947; professor of law, Aberdeen, 1949; Professor of Civil Law, Edinburgh, 1958; Professor of Scots Law, Edinburgh, 1968; Q.C., 1956; visiting professor at Tulane, 1957; at Cape Town, 1958; at Harvard, 1963; Lieut.-Col. London Scottish (Gordon Highlanders), Royal Artillery, 1939-46; with British Expeditionary Force, Mediterranean Expeditionary and Combined Mediterranean Force; author of *Doctrines of Judicial Precedent in the Law of Scotland*, 1952; *Scotland: The Development of its Laws and Constitution*, 1955; *British Justice, the Scottish Contribution*, 1961; *Studies Critical and Comparative*, 1962; and *A Short Commentary on the Law of Scotland*, 1962.

1596 WILLIAM MACPHERSON STEEL

President, 1951-52; secretary, 1950-51; extraordinary, 1961; B.L. Edinburgh; W.S., 1950; R.A.F. Air Bomber; served with Bomber Command, 1943-44; instructor, 1944-45; and equipment officer, 1945-47.

1597 PATRICK WILLIAM SIMPSON

President, 1954-55; extraordinary, 1953; C.A., 1950; Captain, Royal Artillery, Mediterranean Expeditionary Force and Italy; son of 1285, brother of 1561, nephew of 1302 and 1381.

1598 THOMAS MACLAGAN WEDDERBURN

President, 1950-51; extraordinary, 1951; B.A. Cambridge; C.A., 1947; W.S., 1948; T.D.; Captain, Royal Artillery, and Lieut. Special Air Service, served in N. Africa, Sicily and Italy; prisoner of war in Italy and Germany, escaped once but recaptured; d. 1968; brother of 1517.

1599 STEWART EDWARD BELL

Resigned, 1949, on departing to Malaya; M.A. Cambridge; advocate, 1948; Sheriff-Substitute at Glasgow.

1600 JOHN PIERRREPONT MEADOWS

Resigned, 1948; D.F.C.; Merchant Taylor and Freeman of the City of London.

1601 HUGH MACKAY CONSIDINE

Resigned, 1949; B.A. Cambridge; LL.B.

1602 CHARLES DAVID SYMINGTON COWAN

Extraordinary, 1951; paper trade, manufacturing stationer, and stockbroking; Captain, Royal Scots, 1939-46, served in U.K. and Europe; son-in-law of 1203.

1948-1949

1603 LAURENCE JONATHAN COHEN

Extraordinary, 1951; M.A. Oxford; college fellow and university lecturer; attached from Foreign Office to Naval Intelligence Division, U.K. 1942-43; Intelligence Staff, C-in-C. East Indies Station, 1943-45, Lieut. R.N.V.R.; assistant in Department of Logic and Metaphysics, Edinburgh University, 1947-50; Lecturer in Dundee Department of Philosophy, St Andrews University, 1950-57; Commonwealth Fund Fellow, Princeton University (1952) and Harvard (1953); fellow, praelector and tutor, the Queen's College, Oxford, and lecturer in Philosophy at Oxford University, 1957; author of *The Principles of World Citizenship*, 1964; and the *Diversity of Meaning*, 1962.

1604 HAMISH GEORGE MACDUFF LIDDELL

Extraordinary, 1952; B.A. Oxford; LL.B. Edinburgh; W.S., 1949; Black Watch, seconded King's African Rifles, 1942-46; Lieut. East Africa, India and Burma; brother of 1502; cousin of 1515.

1605 The Hon. HENRY SHANKS KEITH

Extraordinary, 1952; B.A. Oxford; LL.B. Edinburgh; barrister-at-law, Gray's Inn, 1951; advocate, 1950; Q.C., 1962; Scots Guards, 1941; served 1st Bn. N. Africa and Italy, 1943-45; released as Captain 1945; mentioned in despatches.

1606 SIR DAVID GERALD MONORELFFEE OF THAT ILK, Bart.

Extraordinary, 1952; M.C., 1944; Captain Scots Guards, Italy, 1943-45; d. 1957; cousin of 1594.

1607 EDWARD GRAHAM MARQUIS

President, 1951-52; librarian, 1950-51; extraordinary, 1951; M.A., LL.B. Cambridge; practised as English solicitor; W.S., 1951.

1608 WILLIAM THOMSON HOOK

President, 1950-51-52; extraordinary, 1952; M.A. Edinburgh, 1939; LL.B. Edinburgh, 1948; advocate, 1948; Sheriff-Substitute at Greenock, 1956; Lieut. Royal Northumberland Fusiliers.

1609 THOMAS ANDREW URQUHART WOOD

Extraordinary, 1952; B.A. Oxford; advocate, 1947; Sheriff-Substitute at Glasgow.

1610 DAVID WILLIAM ROBERT BRAND

Resigned, 1949; M.A.; LL.B.; advocate, 1948; Q.C., 1949.

1611 NORMAN DUNLOP GALLOWAY GALBRAITH

Extraordinary, 1952; shipowner; company secretary; Sub-Lieut. R.N.V.R., Home Fleet, 1943; Mediterranean, 1944; Normandy, 1944; British Pacific Fleet, 1944-46; H.M.S. *Collingwood*, *Malaya*, *King Alfred*, 1943, *Undine*, 1943-46.

1612 JOSEPH MICHAEL MORAN

Resigned, 1951; M.A., LL.B. Edinburgh; advocate, 1948; assistant legal secretary and Scottish Parliamentary Draftsman, Lord Advocate's Department; Secretary, Law Reform Committee for Scotland.

1949-1950

1613 WALTER ARCHIBALD ELLIOTT

President, 1951-52-53; extraordinary, 1952; barrister at law, Inner Temple, 1950; B.L. Edinburgh; M.C., 1943; advocate, 1950; Q.C.; 2nd Battalion Scots Guards in Italy and North-West Europe, 1943-45; demobbed 1947 as Staff Captain.

1614 ALEXANDER DOUGAL CALLANDER

President, 1952-53; extraordinary, 1952; B.A. Oxford; LL.B. Edinburgh; W.S., 1953; company director, 1953-62; solicitor, 1902; India, 1944-45; Japan, 1946-48; Malaya, 1947; 1st Battalion Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, Captain with Emergency Commission.

1615 PETER HERBERT BUTTER

President, 1952-53; librarian, 1951-52; extraordinary, 1952; B.A. Oxford; Royal Artillery, 1941-46, Captain 1945-46; served

in North-West European campaign; assistant, then lecturer in English at Edinburgh University, 1948-58; Professor of English at Queen's University, Belfast, since 1958; author of *Shelley's Idols of the Cave*, 1954; *Francis Thompson*, 1961; *Edwin Muir*, 1962.

1616 PAUL ALEXANDER INGRAM

Extraordinary, 1952; F.R.I.C.S.; chartered surveyor; Royal Artillery, 1941-46; West African Artillery, 1942-46; served West Africa, India, Burma, Captain.

1617 DAVID YOOL ABBEY

President, 1952-53-54; extraordinary, 1952; B.A. Oxford; LL.B.; advocate, 1951; Sheriff-Substitute at Airdrie, 1964-66.

1618 PETER MAXWELL

Resigned, 1950; B.A. Oxford; LL.B.; advocate, 1951; Q.C., 1961; grandson of 1027.

1619 GORDON GRAHAM TURNER THOMSON

Extraordinary, 1952; B.A. Cambridge; printer, schoolmaster and television producer.

1620 ALEXANDER JOHN MACKENZIE STUART

President, 1952-53; secretary, 1951-52; extraordinary, 1953; B.A. Cambridge; LL.B. Edinburgh; advocate, 1951; Q.C., 1963; Captain, Royal Engineers, Northern Europe, 1944-46, Burma, 1946-47.

1621 CHARLES ELIOT JAUNCEY

Extraordinary, 1953; B.A. Oxford; LL.B. Edinburgh; advocate, 1949; Q.C., 1963; Kintyre Pursuivant; R.N.V.R., 1943-46, Sub-Lieutenant.

1622 EDWARD VICTOR APPLETON (SIR EDWARD APPLETON)

Honorary member; Principal of the University of Edinburgh; d. 1965.

1950-1951

1623 CHARLES EVAN BRUCE-GARDYNE

President, 1953-54; extraordinary, 1953; B.A. Oxford; LL.B. Edinburgh; W.S.; R.N.V.R. 1945-48, Sub-Lieutenant.

1624 MORRIS JAMES ALEXANDER ROSE

President, 1953-54; librarian, 1952-53; extraordinary, 1953; B.L. Glasgow; D.F.C., 1945; advocate, 1952; Pilot Officer, R.A.F.V.R., Fighter Command and 2nd Tactical Air Force, Western Europe.

1625 JAMES CRAWFORD ROGER INGLIS

Extraordinary, 1954; B.A., Cambridge; LL.B. Edinburgh; W.S., 1952; 1943-47, Captain, Scots Guards.

1626 JULIAN FORBES ARBUTHNOTT PECK

Extraordinary, 1954; B.A. Cambridge; incorporated accountant; civil servant and director.

1627 JOHN DONALD MACKENZIE WATSON

President, 1953-54; secretary, 1952-53; extraordinary, 1954; C.A., 1950; 1940-46, Major, The Sikh Regiment, on N. W. Frontier of India.

1628 JAMES LAW

President, 1953-54; extraordinary, 1954; M.A. Glasgow; LL.B. Glasgow; advocate, 1951; supply assistant, Royal Navy, 1944-46; Sheriff Court Advocate Depute, 1957-58; advocate depute, 1955-59.

1629 WILLIAM IAN STEWART

Extraordinary, 1954; M.A., LL.B. Glasgow; advocate, 1951; Q.C., 1965; Sub-Lieut. R.N.V.R.; advocate depute, 1960-82.

1630 IAN WILLIAM SCOTT WILSON

Extraordinary, 1954; master printer.

1951-1952

1631 WILLIAM LORN KERR COWIE

President, 1954-55; extraordinary, 1954; B.A. Cambridge; LL.B.; advocate; Q.C., 1967; 2nd Lieut. R.N.V.R., 1944-47; served in Home Waters and Baltic; Extra Advocate Depute at Glasgow; Scottish Rugby International, 1953.

1632 RONALD DAVID IRELAND

President, 1954-55; librarian, 1953-54; extraordinary, 1955; B.A. Oxford; LL.B. Edinburgh; advocate, 1951; Q.C.; Professor of Scots Law, University of Aberdeen from 1958; Clerk of the Faculty of Advocates 1957-58.

- 1632A ALAN PETER GEORGE PERFECT
Resigned; B.L. Edinburgh; W.S.; Rifle Brigade, 1946-47;
Royal Artillery, 1947-48.
- 1633 JOHN RAYMOND JOHNSTONE
President, 1954-55; secretary, 1953-54; extraordinary, 1954;
B.A. Cambridge; C.A., 1955; in Investment Trusts; nephew of
1410.
- 1634 FRANK HARRIS BORDEN
Extraordinary, 1953; A.B., Trinity College, Connecticut; M.A.,
University of Pennsylvania.
- 1635 ALEXANDER DOUGLAS FOULIS
President, 1954-55; extraordinary, 1955; T.D., 1960; book
binder; 1939-45 War, Lieut. R.A., U.K. and India; 1962,
Lieut.-Col. 278 (Lowland) Regiment R.A. (T.A.), The City of
Edinburgh Artillery.
- 1636 CHARLES KEMP DAVIDSON
President, 1956-57; librarian, 1955-56; extraordinary, 1957;
M.A. Oxford; LL.B. Edinburgh; advocate, 1956.
- 1636A MICHAEL DONALD LAIRD
Resigned, 1953; D.A. Edinburgh; A.R.I.B.A.; A.R.I.A.S.; archi-
tect and town planner; served in R.A.F.V.R., 1946-51.
- 1637 EVAN HUGH WEIR
President, 1955-56; extraordinary, 1955; B.A. Cambridge;
LL.B.; W.S., 1954.
- 1638 ROBERT LEWIS CAMPBELL LORIMER
President, 1955-56; extraordinary, 1955; M.A. Oxford; author
and publisher.
- 1639 TIMOTHY WARREN STRACHAN
President, 1955-56; librarian, 1954-55; extraordinary, 1955;
B.A. Oxford; LL.B. Edinburgh; advocate, 1954; National
Service, 1st Bn. The Royal Scots, 1949-51; 2nd Lieut., 1950;
Territorial Service 7th Bn. The Royal Scots, 1951-54; Lieut.,
1952; Clerk of Faculty of Advocates, 1956-57.

1952-1953

- 1640 GERALD HENRY ELLIOT
President, 1955-56-57; secretary, 1954-55; extraordinary, 1955;
B.A. Oxford; shipping manager; served in Indian Army, 1942-
46, Captain, Frontier Force Rifles; nephew of 1397.
- 1641 ANGUS GEORGE MILLAR
Extraordinary, 1955; B.A. Oxford; LL.B. Edinburgh; W.S.,
1955; Investment trust manager.
- 1642 DONALD MACARTHUR ROSS
Resigned, 1953; M.A., LL.B.; advocate, 1952; Q.C., 1964; Vice-
Dean of Faculty, 1967.
- 1643 JAMES LAOHLAN MARTIN MITCHELL
Extraordinary, 1958; M.A., LL.B. Edinburgh; advocate, 1957;
National Service 1954-55 in Royal Navy; Commander, R.N.R.
- 1644 HUGH SINCLAIR ARBUTHNOTT
Resigned, 1953; B.A. Cambridge.
- 1645 HAROLD ALEXANDER NICOLSON
Extraordinary, 1956; M.A.; LL.B.; W.S., 1954.
- 1646 MICHAEL ERROLL CAMPBELL PENNEY
President, 1955-56; extraordinary, 1956; C.A.; served in 1944-
45 with Royal Signals as W/Sgt. Trade A. Line Mechanic; son
of 1394; nephew of 1454.
- 1647 JOHN MURRAY PETERSON
Extraordinary, 1956; B.A. Oxford, 1950; LL.B. Edinburgh,
1951; advocate, 1951; Sheriff-Substitute at Oban, 1962; at
Glasgow, 1967; served with 1st Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers,
India Command.
- 1648 JAMES VEITCH PATERSON
Resigned, 1964; B.A., LL.B.; advocate, 1953; Sheriff-Substitute
at Jedburgh.
- 1649 EDMUND OLIVER ST JOHN
President, 1956-57; extraordinary, 1956; B.L. Edinburgh; W.S.,
1952; Intelligence Corps, 1946-48, Sergeant, mostly in Austria.

- 1650 IAIN WILLIAM NOBLE
Extraordinary, 1956; M.A., LL.B. Edinburgh; W.S., 1955;
1944-47, Lieut. Royal Artillery, Gt. Britain, India, Java.
- 1651 JOHN CLARK PHRMISTER
Resigned, 1955; M.B., Ch.B.; physician.

1953-1954

- 1652 DONALD SEYMOUR ERSKINE
Extraordinary, 1956; Fellow of the Chartered Land Agents' Society; Captain, Royal Artillery, Airborne, 1943-47.
- 1653 ROBERT IVAN KENYON-SLANEY
Ceased to be a member, 1957; tobaccoist and snuff dealer.
- 1654 ALISTAIR GRAHAM JOHNSTON
Resigned, 1956; M.A.
- 1655 ROBERT JAMES GORDON WATT
Extraordinary, 1957; B.A. Cambridge; LL.B.; W.S., 1956.
- 1656 HUGH SCOTT DOUGLAS
Extraordinary, 1957; B.A. Oxford; LL.B.; W.S., 1956.
- 1657 ROBERT YOUNGER McLEAN
Extraordinary, 1956; B.A. Cambridge; A.M.I.E.E., 1954; electrical engineer; 1939-45, Lieut. Royal Artillery; Sicily and N. W. Europe.
- 1658 WILLIAM LESLIE
President, 1956-57; extraordinary, 1957; B.A. Cambridge; LL.B. Aberdeen; T.D., 1960; W.S., 1955; 1944-47, Lieut. Seaforth Highlanders (India, 1946-47).
- 1659 PETER LAUCHLAN HEATH
President, 1958-57-58; secretary, 1955-56; extraordinary, 1957; B.A. Oxford; Lecturer in Moral Philosophy, University of Edinburgh, 1949-58; Senior Lecturer in Logic and Metaphysics, University of St Andrews, 1958-62; Professor of Philosophy, University of Virginia, 1962; T/Capt. Inns of Court Regiment, Royal Armoured Corps; served 1942-45 in France and Germany.

- 1660 ALISTAIR ARCHIBALD MacDONALD
Extraordinary, 1959; M.A., LL.B.; advocate, 1964; Sheriff-Substitute of Caithness, Orkney and Zetland at Lerwick 1961.
- 1661 DOUGLAS NELSON
Resigned, 1957; M.A., LL.B.; solicitor.

1954-1955

- 1662 H.R.H. PRINCE PHILIP, DUKE OF EDINBURGH
Honorary member.
- 1663 JOHN GWYNNE CLARK
Resigned, 1956; B.A., University of Wales; Docteur, University of Paris; lecturer in French.
- 1664 RONALD MACDUFF URQUHART
Extraordinary, 1957; B.A. Oxford; LL.B. Edinburgh; T.D.; W.S.; Major, The Seaforth Highlanders, Far East, 1939-45.
- 1665 ALASTAIR MALCOLM MORISON
President, 1957-58; secretary, 1958-57; extraordinary, 1957; M.A. Edinburgh; LL.B. Edinburgh; advocate, 1958; son of 1417.
- 1666 ROBERT COCHRAN BUIST
Extraordinary, 1957; C.A., 1962; investment trust manager; Captain Royal Engineers, Egypt and Palestine.
- 1667 WILLIAM MACLELLAND WALKER
Extraordinary, 1960; M.A. Edinburgh; LL.B. Edinburgh; advocate, 1957; National Service in R.A.F., 1957-59.
- 1668 THOMAS GALLOWAY IAN HAMNETT
Extraordinary, 1957; M.A. Oxford; Diploma in Social Anthropology, Edinburgh, 1962; Ph.D. Edinburgh; advocate, 1957; Lecturer, Social Anthropology, Edinburgh, and at Bristol University.
- 1669 ROBERT MUNGO MAXTONE GRAHAM
President, 1957-58; librarian, 1956-57; extraordinary, 1958; B.A. Cambridge; advocate, 1958; author of a catalogue of the Society's pamphlets, 1957.

1670 RONALD JAMES KING MURRAY

President, 1957-58; extraordinary, 1958; M.A., LL.B. Edinburgh; advocate, 1953; Q.C., 1967; Captain, 1st Hong Kong & Singapore H.A.A. W/S, R.E.M.E.; served in India and S. E. Asia; advocate-depute, 1965; Labour Candidate for Caithness and Sutherland, 1959; for North Edinburgh, 1960.

1671 NIGEL DAVID WALKER

President, 1957-58-59; extraordinary, 1958; M.A. Oxford; Ph.D. Edinburgh; assistant secretary, Scottish Home and Health Department; reader in Criminology, Oxford; fellow of Nuffield College; author of *Morale in the Civil Service*, *History of Psychotherapy*, and *Crime and Punishment in Britain*.

1672 DUNOAN IAN BLACK

President, 1958-59; librarian, 1957-58; extraordinary, 1958; D.A. Edinburgh; A.R.I.B.A., 1951; Architect to Scottish Development Department; R.A.F.V.R., Flight Lieut., 1941-46, Bomber Command (Europe) Air Crew; Navigator/Bomb Aimer; co-ordinating architect to Scottish New Towns.

1955-1956

1673 HAROLD KEITH SAMBROOK

Extraordinary, 1959; M.A. Cambridge; publisher.

1674 EWEN KENNEDY CAMERON

Extraordinary, 1960; M.A., LL.B. Edinburgh; W.S., 1902; National Service in Royal Navy, 1957-59.

1675 HUGH RODERICK MACLEOD

President, 1956-59; extraordinary, 1959; B.A. Cambridge; shipowner.

1676 JAMES PETER HYMER MACKAY

Extraordinary, 1959; B.A. Cambridge; M.A., LL.B. Edinburgh; advocate, 1956; Q.C., 1965; Lecturer in Mathematics, St Andrews.

1677 NICHOLAS HARDWICK FAIRBAIRN

President, 1956-59; secretary, 1957-58; extraordinary, 1959; M.A., LL.B. Edinburgh; advocate, 1957.

1678 NORMAN DONALD MACLEOD

Resigned, 1957; M.A., LL.B.; advocate, 1956; Sheriff-Substitute at Glasgow, 1967.

1679 DONALD CAMPBELL MACRAE DUFF

Resigned, 1958.

1680 RALPH HAMILTON LAW

Extraordinary, 1959; M.A. Edinburgh; civil servant; Under-Secretary, Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland; 1942-45, R.A.O.C.; d. 1967.

1956-1957

1681 KENNETH JOHN CAMERON

President, 1959-60; secretary, 1956-59; extraordinary, 1959; B.A. Oxford; LL.B. Edinburgh; advocate, 1958; National Service in Royal Navy, 1950-52.

1682 ARCHIBALD LOUDEN RENNIE

President, 1959-60-61; librarian, 1966-59; extraordinary, 1959; B.Sc. St Andrews; civil servant since 1947; Private secretary to Secretary of State for Scotland, 1962-63; Assistant Secretary, Scottish Home and Health Dept., 1963; Scientific Officer, Minesweeping Research Division, Admiralty Mine Design Dept., 1944-47.

1683 JOHN ROBIN SINCLAIR BELL

President, 1960-61; secretary, 1959-60; extraordinary, 1960; B.A. Oxford; LL.B.; W.S., 1959; National Service, 1951-53; Commissioned 2nd Lieut. in 1st Bn. The Royal Scots; nephew of 1430.

1684 NIGEL ERNEST DRUMMOND THOMSON

President, 1959-60; extraordinary, 1960; M.A. St Andrews; LL.B. Edinburgh; advocate, 1963; Lieut. Cameron Highlanders, 1947-48; India and Iraq; author of *Little Sister*, a musical romance, 1962; Sheriff-Substitute at Hamilton.

1685 ABRAHAM HERMAN CORNELIUS SINCLAIR GIESEN

President, 1958-59; non-resident, 1958; M.D., Amsterdam; M.R.C.P.E.

1686 DAVID ALEXANDER WEST

President, 1959-60; extraordinary, 1960; B.A. Cambridge; lecturer in Humanity, Edinburgh.

1687 JAMES KINGADE

Extraordinary, 1961; B.A. Trinity College, Dublin; M.A., B.Litt. Oxford; schoolmaster.

1957-1959

1688 JAMES JOHN CLYDE

President, 1959-60; extraordinary, 1960; B.A. Oxford; LL.B., Edinburgh; advocate, 1959; Captain, Intelligence Corps, 1954-56; son of 1403; grandson of 1131.

1689 RICHARD PAUL VOBLOKER

Resigned, 1958; M.A. Cambridge; agriculturalist.

1690 WILLIAM GEBBIE HENDERSON

President, 1960-61-62; extraordinary, 1960; M.A. Edinburgh; publisher.

1691 ROBERT GORDON MCINTYRE

Extraordinary, 1960; B.A. Cambridge; O.A., 1969; executive with Morgan Crucible Co.; son of 1410.

1692 ANDREW GRAY MUIR

President, 1960-61; librarian, 1959-60; extraordinary; B.A. Oxford; LL.B. Edinburgh; W.S., 1960; Lieut. R.N.V.R., National Service, 1952-54; son of 1442.

1693 THOMAS THEODORA SCOTT INGRAM

Extraordinary, 1961; M.B., Ch.B. Edinburgh; D.O.H., England, 1952; M.R.C.P.E., 1953; F.R.C.P.E., 1962; Senior Lecturer in Paediatric Neurology, University of Edinburgh; Consultant Paediatrician; author of *Paediatric Agents of Cerebral Palsy*; *Living with Cerebral Palsy*.

1694 PATRICK KENNARD HARRISON

Extraordinary, 1962; B.A. Cambridge; civil servant; Principal, Scottish Development Department.

1695 ROBERT LAKE CROLE

Extraordinary, 1960; M.A. Oxford; Sudan Civil Service; schoolmaster at Fettes and Geelong G.S.; A.B., Royal Navy, Mediterranean, 1946-47.

1696 WILLIAM CAMPBELL GALBRAITH

Extraordinary, 1963; B.A. Cambridge; LL.B. Edinburgh; advocate; lectured in English, Turkey 1959-61, and Iran 1961-62.

1697 IAN GORDON FRASER

Extraordinary, 1961; B.A. Cambridge; LL.B. Edinburgh; solicitor.

1698 JOHN TAYLOR CAMERON (Messrs J. T. CAMERON)

President, 1960-61; extraordinary, 1961; advocate, 1960; B.A. Oxford; LL.B. Edinburgh; Lecturer, Edinburgh University, 1960-64.

1699 JAMES GEORGE MILLIGAN

Extraordinary, 1961; B.A. Oxford; LL.B. Edinburgh; advocate, 1959.

1958-1959

1700 DAVID BRUCE WEIR

President, 1961-62; extraordinary, 1961; M.A., LL.B. Glasgow; advocate; Lieut. R.N.R.; advocate depute, 1964.

1701 GEORGE MUNN

M.A., LL.B.; advocate; *d.* while an ordinary member, 1960.

1702 WILLIAM DOUGLAS OULLEN

President, 1961-62; librarian, 1960-61; extraordinary, 1961; M.A. St Andrews; LL.B. Edinburgh; advocate; son of 1361.

1703 IAIN FEROUSSON MACLAREN

President, 1961-62; extraordinary, 1962; M.B., Ch.B. Edinburgh; F.R.C.S. Edinburgh, 1956; F.R.C.S. England, 1960; surgeon; Fellow in Surgical Research, Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, Philadelphia, U.S.A., 1963-64; Hon. Pipe Major, Royal Scottish Pipers Society, 1962-62.

1704 PATRICK MOLLAN FORMAN

Extraordinary, 1962; B.A. Cambridge; LL.B. Edinburgh; solicitor; Lieut. 7th K.O.S.B., 1st Airborne Division, 1941-44.

1706 NIGEL JOHN MILNE

M.A., LL.B.; solicitor; *d. while an ordinary member, 1980.*

1708 DAVID BEATTIE ROBINSON

Extraordinary, 1962; B.Litt., M.A. Oxford; Lecturer in Greek, Edinburgh University.

1959-1980

1707 IAN DAYRELL CRADDOCK

Extraordinary, 1962; B.A. Oxford; research engineer.

1708 STUART OGILVY KERMAK

Extraordinary, 1962; B.A. Oxford; LL.B. Glasgow; Advocate; Sheriff-Substitute at Elgin.

1709 DOUGLAS MARK KELSO GRANT

Extraordinary, 1962; M.A., LL.B. Cambridge; barrister-at-law (Gray's Inn); advocate, 1959; Colonial Service (Uganda and Malaya), 1939-57; Kenya Regiment, King's African Rifles, 1940-46, East Africa, Middle East, South-East Asia Commands; Sheriff-Substitute at Ayr, 1967.

1710 ROBERT MONODIEFF MARTIN

President, 1962-63; secretary, 1961-62; extraordinary, 1962; M.A. St Andrews; LL.B. Edinburgh; W.S.; son of 1470.

1711 WILLIAM DAVID PROSSER

President, 1961-62-63; secretary, 1960-61; extraordinary, 1962; B.A. Oxford; LL.B. Edinburgh; advocate; son of 1383; nephew of 1368.

1712 ROBIN RACKOWE

Extraordinary, 1963; B.A. Cambridge; Sub.-Lieut. R.N.V.R., 1961-63; shipping executive.

1713 JAMES ROBERT CAMPBELL

Extraordinary, 1963; works director; 2nd Lieut. South African Signal Corps, 1947-49.

1714 DAVID AINSLIE THIN

Extraordinary, 1964; B.Sc.; bookseller and publisher.

1715 NIGEL WALTER BUCHANAN

Extraordinary, 1969; B.A. Oxford; LL.B.; W.S.

1716 ALISTER MACDONALD SUTHERLAND

Extraordinary, 1963; M.A.; LL.B.; W.S.

1717 JAMES DRUMMOND CREER

Extraordinary, 1963; B.A. Cambridge; LL.B. Edinburgh; W.S.

1960-1961

1718 JOHN MURRAY

President, 1962-63-64; librarian, 1961-62; extraordinary, 1963; B.A. Oxford; LL.B. Edinburgh; advocate.

1719 PATRICK THOMAS CROFTON CROKER

Extraordinary, 1963; B.A. Oxford; schoolmaster; 2nd Lieut. Royal Irish Fusiliers, Korea, 1953-54.

1720 IVAN BALLANTYNE TAIT

President, 1962-63-64; extraordinary, 1964; M.B., Ch.B. Edinburgh; F.R.C.S.E., 1966; F.R.C.S. Eng.; surgeon; Major, R.A.M.C.; mentioned in despatches, 1953.

1721 KENNETH HILTON OSBORNE

President, 1963-64-65; librarian, 1962-63; extraordinary, 1963; M.A. LL.B. Edinburgh; advocate.

1722 REVEL ODDY

President, 1963-64; extraordinary, 1964; B.A. Cambridge; Assistant Keeper, Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh; 1941-46, Captain Loyal North Lancs., and King's African Rifles.

1723 ALAN DOUGLAS MONRO RAMSAY

Of Bowland; extraordinary, 1964; B.A. Oxford.

1724 GERALD ARTHUR JAMES BALFOUR (VISCOUNT TRAPRAIN)

President, 1962-63; extraordinary, 1964; master mariner, 1963.

1725 MICHAEL JAMES WALKER

Extraordinary, 1964; timber merchant.

1726 JOHN AINSWORTH KELSALL

President, 1963-64; secretary, 1962-63; extraordinary, 1964; B.A. Oxford; LL.B. Edinburgh; solicitor.

1961-1962

- 1727 FRANÇOIS SALMOND GILLESPIE PEARSON
Resigned, 1962; B.A. Oxford; advocate, 1964; schoolmaster at Harrow School.
- 1728 RONALD ROXBURGH DUFF
Extraordinary, 1964; B.A. Oxford; LL.B.; W.S., 1963.
- 1729 MAXWELL DAVIDSON CRAIG
Non-resident, 1964; M.A. Oxford; B.D. Edinburgh; Th.M. Princeton; Minister of the Church of Scotland; 2nd Lieut. 1st Bn. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, 1954-56; Assistant Principal, Ministry of Labour, 1957-61.
- 1730 HARRY GRAHAM USHER
President, 1966-67; extraordinary, 1966; B.A. Cambridge; merchant.
- 1731 JOHN COLIN MCINNES
President, 1964-65; secretary, 1963-64; extraordinary, 1965; B.A. Oxford; LL.B. Edinburgh; advocate; 8th Royal Tank Regiment, 2nd Lieut., 1956-58.
- 1732 MICHAEL STEWART RAE BRUCE
President, 1964-65; librarian, 1963-64; extraordinary, 1965; M.A., LL.B. Aberdeen; advocate, 1963.
- 1733 JOHN WOODMAN BLAIR
President, 1965-66; extraordinary, 1966; B.A. Oxford; LL.B.; W.S.; son of 1428.
- 1734 QUINTIN KENNEDY STEWART
President, 1964-65-66; extraordinary, 1965; B.L. Edinburgh; solicitor.

1962-1963

- 1735 JOHN ANTHONY HOWARD BUTTERS
Extraordinary, 1966; B.A. Cambridge; LL.B. Edinburgh; W.S.
- 1736 RONALD NORMAN MUNRO MACLEAN
President, 1964-65; extraordinary, 1965; B.A. Cambridge; LL.B. Edinburgh; 1963; LL.M. Yale; advocate.

- 1737 FRANCIS O'NEILL
Extraordinary, 1965; life insurance manager; served with Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, 1942-49.
- 1738 JAMES DAVID PETERKIN CURRIE
President, 1965-66; extraordinary, 1966; shipowner; son of 1468.
- 1739 MICHAEL ROBERT TOPPING
Extraordinary, 1967; M.A., LL.B.; advocate; lecturer in law, Edinburgh University; Professor of Law, Addis Ababa.
- 1740 ROBERT WILLIAM GRANT
President, 1965-66; librarian, 1964-65; extraordinary, 1966; B.A. Oxford; C.A.; son of 1496.
- 1741 WILLIAM DAVID CAMPBELL
Extraordinary, 1966; Dip.Arch. Edinburgh; A.R.I.B.A., 1953; architect.
- 1742 GEORGE ARCHIBALD HOPE
President, 1966-67; librarian, 1965-66; extraordinary, 1967; C.A. apprentice.

1963-1964

- 1743 ROBIN FREDERICK STEWART MACKNESS
Extraordinary, 1966; B.A. Cambridge; importer and manufacturer.
- 1744 ANGUS McFARLANE McLEOD GROSSART
Extraordinary, 1967; M.A., LL.B. Glasgow; C.A., 1962; advocate.
- 1745 IAIN DUNCAN MAOPHAIL
Extraordinary, 1966; M.A. Edinburgh; LL.B. Glasgow; advocate; Faulds Fellow in Law, University of Glasgow, 1963-65.
- 1746 DAVID GERALD SADLER
Extraordinary, 1967; B.A. Oxford; W.S.
- 1747 SIMON GORDON WATERLOW
Non-resident, 1968; B.A. Cambridge; printer.

- 1748 DAVID HENRY ROTHWELL KILLICK
Non-resident, 1907; B.A. Oxford; barrister-at-law, Inner Temple, 1904; merchant.
- 1749 JOHN GARRETT SPEIRS
President, 1906-07; extraordinary, 1907; B.A. Oxford; M.B.A. Cornell; industrial engineer.
- 1750 JAMES ARTHUR DAVID HOPE
President, 1885-86-87; secretary, 1884-85; extraordinary, 1907; B.A. Cambridge; LL.B. Edinburgh; advocate; National Service, Lieut. Seaforth Highlanders, B.A.O.R., 1927-29; son of 1898.
- 1751 JOHN ALEXANDER CRAWFORD McFADDEN
President, 1906-07-08; extraordinary, 1907; M.A., LL.B. Aberdeen; solicitor.
- 1752 PATRICK ROBERT PRINTER
Extraordinary, 1907; B.A. Cambridge; hydraulics engineer.
- 1753 KENNETH MACKENZIE BOYD
Extraordinary, 1907; M.A. Edinburgh; theologian.
- 1754 JAMES MARTIN HALDANE
Non-resident, 1906; B.A. Oxford; C.A.; nephew of 1521 and 1559.
- 1755 Rt. Hon. SIR ALDO DOUGLAS-HOME
Honorary member.

1904-1905

- 1756 NIALL GORDON CAMPBELL
Secretary, 1905-06; B.A. Oxford; civil servant; son of 1480.
- 1757 KENNETH GLEN BARR
Resigned, 1905; M.A., LL.B. Edinburgh; advocate.
- 1758 WILLIAM BERRY
President, 1907-08; M.A. St Andrews; LL.B. Edinburgh; W.S.; grandson of 1188, great-grandson of 845.
- 1759 PETER MAURICE BULLOCK
Resigned, 1906; LL.B. Edinburgh; W.S.

- 1760 ALAN CHARLES MACPHERSON JOHNSTON
B.A. Cambridge; LL.B. Edinburgh; advocate.
- 1761 IAN DOUGLAS LOWE
M.A. Cambridge; Dip. Agric. Cambridge; M.B.A. Harvard; company director; 1906-07; 2nd Lieut. Seaforth Highlanders, Gibraltar.
- 1762 CHRISTOPHER MURRAY GRIEVE (HUGH MACDIARMID)
Honorary member.
- 1763 SINCLAIR ALEXANDER ROSS
President, 1907-08; Extraordinary, 1908; B.A. Cambridge; LL.B. Edinburgh; W.S.; 2nd Lieut. 1st Bn. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, Cyprus, 1908.
- 1764 COLIN JOHN CAMPBELL
Extraordinary, 1908; B.A. Cambridge; A.R.I.C.S.; Q.A.L.A.S.; chartered surveyor and land agent.
- 1765 ROBERT DAVID DARNLEY BERTRAM
M.A. Oxford; LL.B. Edinburgh; solicitor.

1905-1906

- 1766 ANDREW JAMESON McCULLOCH
B.L.; W.S., 1906.
- 1767 JOHN MACPHERSON PINXERTON
President, 1907-08; Librarian, 1908-07; B.A. Oxford; LL.B. Edinburgh; advocate, 1908; voluntary services overseas, Tanganyika, 1900.
- 1768 JAMES ALMAND HAYNES
Extruded, 1907; graduate of Georgia Military Academy; theatrical director.
- 1769 ALAN JAMES BRUFORD
B.A. Cambridge; Ph.D. Edinburgh; archivist, School of Scottish Studies, Edinburgh University; R.A.F., National Service, 1955-57; Pilot Officer, R.A.F.V.R.
- 1770 WILLIAM RONALD ERSKINE THOMSON
C.A.; shipowner.

236 THE SPECULATIVE SOCIETY

- 1771 ANDREW MARK KEER
President, 1967-68-69; secretary, 1966-67; B.A. Cambridge;
LL.B. Edinburgh; W.S., 1966; Lieutenant, R.N.R.
- 1772 LORD JAMES ALEXANDER DOUGLAS-HAMILTON
B.A. Oxford; LL.B. Edinburgh; intrans for the Bar; boxing
blues.
- 1773 DAVID LOGAN LAIRD
F.O.L.A.S.; A.R.I.O.S.; land agent.
- 1774 IAIN WILLIAM DYMCK
M.B., Ch.B. Glasgow; M.R.O.P. Edinburgh; M.R.C.P. Glasgow;
physician, and lecturer in Materia Medica and Therapeutics,
Glasgow University; co-author of *Clinical Pharmacology*.
- 1775 THOMAS DAVID MURR HART
B.A. Oxford; O.A., 1966; chartered accountant in brewing;
Lieut. R.N.R.
- 1776 JOHN ALASTAIR CAMERON
President, 1968-69; librarian, 1967-68; B.A. Oxford; advocate,
1968; barrister-at-law, Inner Temple, 1968; National Service,
2nd Lieut. R.A.S.O., 1957-58; served in Malta.

1966-1967

- 1777 MARTIN HUGGINS
President, 1968-69; M.A. Edinburgh; business consultant.
- 1778 PROFESSOR MICHAEL SWANN
Honorary member; Principal of Edinburgh University.
- 1779 NIGEL WILLIAM PEARSON
President, 1968-69; secretary, 1967-68; LL.B. Aberdeen;
solicitor.
- 1780 HUMPHREY JOHN ERRINGTON
B.A. Cambridge; shipping.
- 1781 JOHN BROKE DUNOAN STANFORTH
Marketing.

LIST OF MEMBERS

237

- 1782 IAN ANDREW NOBLE
President, 1968-69; B.A. Oxford; economist; deputy chairman
Traverse Theatre Club.
- 1783 IAN ROBERTSON LEARMONTH
Stockbroker.
- 1784 PETER JARED DERBY
B.Sc. Queen's University, Belfast; F.F.A.; actuary and stock-
broker.

1967-1968

- 1785 ROBIN ORR BLAIR
M.A. St Andrews; LL.B. Edinburgh; W.S., 1966; Hon. Secre-
tary, Association of Edinburgh Royal Tradesmen.
- 1786 RONALD ELSWORTH SMITH
B.A. De Pavo; M.A. Edinburgh; Dip.Ed.; philosopher.
- 1787 PETER HENDRICK JOHAN DE VINK
B.Comm. Edinburgh; investment analyst.
- 1788 Hon. ROBERT EDWARD GILMOIR YOUNGER
M.A. Oxford; LL.B. Edinburgh; advocate, 1968; Lieut. 7th
Bn. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (T.A.); nephew of 1488.
- 1789 COLIN NZIL MOEAOHRAN
Librarian, 1968-69; B.A. Oxford; LL.B. Glasgow; J.D. Chicago;
advocate, 1968; British Rifle Team, 1964, 1967.
- 1790 GEORGE DOUGLAS CRAWFORD
M.A. Cambridge; journalist; editor of *Scotland*.
- 1791 PETER MACRAY
Secretary, 1968-69; M.A. St Andrews; civil servant.
- 1792 ROBERT HAMISH DIXON
LL.B. Glasgow; W.S. apprentice; son of 1483.
- 1793 ARTHUR CAMPBELL HAMILTON
B.A. Oxford; LL.B. Edinburgh; intrans for the Bar.
- 1794 DAVID MACDONALD SIMPSON
B.A. Oxford; F.F.A.; actuary.

INDEX

- Abbey, David Yool, 220
 Aberdeen University, 80
 Academies. *See* Societies
 Adam, James, 88, 89
 Adam, James, 182
 Adam, John, 38
 Adam, Robert, 63
 Adam, William, 63
 Adamson, William Shaw, 185
 Addison, Joseph, 21, 22-23, 33
 Alisa, The Marquess of, 76, 164
 Alnworth, Alfred Richard, 173
 Altobelli, William, 169
 Alexander, Edward Murray Mayne, 177
 Alexander (Earl of Stirling), Sir William, 18
 Alison, Arthur James, 168
 Allen, William Lewis Campbell, 163
 Anyat, —, 51
 Anderson, Francis Mollison, 162
 Anderson, James Reddie, 140
 Anderson, Robert Ballantyne, 210
 Andrew, George, 172
 Anstruther, Henry Torrens, 149
 Appleton, Edward Victor, 71, 76, 220
 Arbuckle, William Forbes, 165
 Arbuthnott, Hugh Sinclair, 223
 Argyll, Marquis of. *See* Campbell (Marquis of Argyll), Archibald
 Arnold, Matthew, 18
 Associations. *See* Societies
 Auchinleck, Lord. *See* Boswell (Lord (Auchinleck), Alexander
 Avonide, Lord, 210

 Bacon (Viscount St. Alban's), Francis, 27
 Baden-Durlach, Margrave of, 46
 Baillie, Duncan Gue, 163
 Baillie, Ronald Hugh, 164

 Bain, Ian McPherson, 197
 Balfour, Arthur J., 69
 Balfour, James Moncrieff, 171
 Balfour of Burleigh, John, 11
 Balfour, Leslie Melville (L. M. Balfour-Melville), 141
 Balfour, Patrick (Lord Kinross), 162
 Balfour, Robert John, 141
 Balfour, William Adrian Alexander, 162
 Balfour-Melville, Leslie Melville, 141
 Ballingall, David Andrew Forrester, 211
 Bank of England, 18
 Bank of Scotland, 18
 Banks (unnamed), 31
 Barclay, John, 16
 Barclay, Thomas, 136
 Barr, Kenneth Glen, 234
 Barrett, James Hamilton, 199
 Baxter, Charles, 74, 110, 136
 Baxter, Edward Gorrell, 146
 Beattie, James, 11, 21, 25, 62
 Begg, Francis Cargill, 186
 Begg, Robert Burns, 162
 Bell, Hugh Windsor, 176
 Bell, John Robin Sinclair, 126, 227
 Bell, Robert Fitzroy, 78, 147
 Bell, Stewart Edward, 217
 Berkeley, George, 21
 Berry, George Andreas, 143
 Berry, William (1st), 168
 Berry, William (2nd), 234
 Bertram, Robert David Darney, 236
 Blokmere, David Polham, 213
 Biron, De Burgh, 146
 Birkbeck, Harold Edward, 120, 199
 Black, Colin Mackenzie, 166
 Black, Duncan Ian, 226
 Black, Joseph, 25, 53
 Black, Maurice, 166

- Blaikie, Charles Louis, 160
 Blaikie, John Adrian, 143
 Blair, Alastair Campbell, 120, 189
 Blair, Arthur Woodman, 192
 Blair, Hugh, 10, 21, 88, 41
 Blair, John Woodman, 232
 Blair, Patriok James (1st), 183
 Blair, Patriok James (2nd), 183
 Blair, Robin Orr, 237
 Blyth, Robert Brittain, 140
 Board of Trustees, 26, 36-37
 Board of Trustees' Academy, 26, 37
 Boase, Edward Russell, 167
 Bobrinskoy, Count Vladimir Alexeevitch, 151
 Bogle, David Blyth, 67, 194
 Bonar, John, 42
 Borden, Frank Harris, 222
 Bostock, John Henry, 136
 Boswell (Lord Auchinleck), Alexander, 22, 38, 41
 Boswell, James, 11, 15, 21, 48-47, 50, 52
 Bower, Alexander, 34
 Boyd, Charles Walter, 188
 Boyd, Kenneth Mackenzie, 234
 Boyd, Zachary, 34
 Bramwell, Byrom Stanley, 168
 Brand, David William Robert, 219
 Brand, James Gordon, 177
 Braxfield, Lord. *See* Macqueon (Lord Braxfield), Robert
 British Linen Bank, 31
 Brodie, George James, 149
 Brodie, James Gibson-Ornig, 130
 Brodie, John (J. Wilson Brodie), 189
 Brodie, William Haig, 144
 Brougham (Lord Brougham and Vaux), Henry, 28, 30, 74, 97, 111
 Brown, Andrew Cleland, 191
 Brown, Andrew Douglas, 107
 Brown, James (J. McKerrall Brown), 141
 Brown, P. Hume, 18
 Brown, Robert Glasgow, 134
 Brown, William Lyon, 107
 Browne, Sir Thomas, 11
 Browning, Robert, 16
 Bruce, James, 76, 180
 Bruce, Michael Stewart Rae, 232
 Bruce, Vincent Connolly, 76, 183
 Bruce-Gardyne, Charles Evan, 220
 Bruford, Alan James, 235
 Bryce, George Ferguson, 142
 Bryce, Thomas Hastie, 148
 Brydon, William James, 205
 Buchanan, Nigel Walter, 280
 Bulst, Alexander Allardice, 183
 Bulst, Robert Cochrane, 226
 Bullock, Peter Maurice, 284
 Burghley, Lord. *See* Coall (Lord Burghley), William
 Burn-Murdoch, Alexander, 178
 Burnet, Gilbert, 16
 Burnet, John, 159
 Burnett (Lord Monboddo), James, 11, 25, 88
 Burns, Allan, 160
 Burns, Robert, 13, 31, 49, 52
 Burton, J. H., 25, 40, 43, 44, 46
 Bute, Marquess of, 107
 Butler, Samuel, 11
 Butter, Peter Herbert, 210
 Butters, Howard McLaren, 214
 Butters, John Anthony Howard, 232
 Cadell, Thomas, 166
 Cairns, George Morton, 76, 174
 Cairo, 59, 75, 181
 Callander, Alexander Dougal, 219
 Callender, Francis Lorraine, 141
 Callender, John Sharp, 138
 Callender-Brodie, John Sharp, 138
 Cameron, Charles, 58
 Cameron, Ewan Kennedy, 228
 Cameron, John Alastair, 238
 Cameron, John Taylor, 60, 229
 Cameron, John Taylor, 60, 229
 Cameron, Kenneth John, 227
 Cameron, Richard, 11
 Campbell, Alexander, 146
 Campbell (Marquis of Argyll), Archibald, 11
 Campbell, Archibald Sponcer Lindsey, 143

- Campbell, Colin John, 225
 Campbell, Douglas Mason, 201
 Campbell, Edward Maitland, 189
 Campbell, George Adam Gordon, 76, 211
 Campbell, Ian Macleod, 200
 Campbell, John Tait, 202
 Campbell, Niall Gordon, 105, 234
 Campbell, William (Lord Skerrington), 143
 Campbell, William David, 283
 Campling, James Robert, 230
 Cargill, Donald, 11
 Carlyle ("Jupiter"), Alexander, 10, 11, 25, 28, 30, 38, 39, 43, 44-45, 46
 Carlyle, Thomas, 27
 Carnegie, Alan Bruce Strachan, 187
 Carnegie, Claud Cathcart, 136
 Carnegie, Ronald Mackay, 200
 Carphin, George Henry, 167
 Carron Iron-Works, 31
 Carstairs, James Leslie, 173
 Cassillis, The Earl of, 75, 184
 Catherine the Great, Empress, 63
 Cay, Albert, 135
 Cecil (Lord Burghley), William, 27
 Chambers, Sir B. K., 16
 Cheyne, Harry, 76, 175
 Chlens, George Turcan, 200
 Chlens, John, 196
 Chisholm, John, 142
 Christie, John Belford Wilson, 212
 Church of Scotland, General Assembly of the, 28
 Clark, Arthur Melville, 62, 66, 68, 70, 85, 112, 117, 119, 120, 192
 Clark, James, 147
 Clark, John Gwynne, 225
 Clark, Thomas Bennett, 144
 Clark, Thomas Rutherford, 145
 Clerk of Eldin, John, 38
 "Club" as first used in Scotland, 18
 Clubs. *See* Societies
 Clyde, James Avon (Lord Clyde), 75, 77, 151
 Clyde, James John, 228
 Clyde, James Latham McDiarmid (Lord Clyde), 108, 112, 188
 Coats, John Dundas Orr, 185
 Cochrane-Patriok, Neil James Kennedy, 158
 Cookburn (Lord Cookburn), Henry, 29, 73
 Cookburn, H. A., 44, 48
 Cookburn, Norman Arratage, 208
 Cohen, Lawrence Jonathan, 218
 Colleges. *See* Societies
 Colonsay, Lord, 66
 Conn, James Cameron, 188
 Considine, Hugh Mackay, 217
 Constable, Kenneth Briggs, 192
 Convention of Royal Burghs, 28, 36
 Cook, Charles, 138
 Cook, John Hope, 214
 Cooke, Maurice Herbert, 203
 Cooper, Astley Paston, 87
 Country Party in Scots Parliament, 18
 Court of Session, 28, 60
 Cowan, Charles David Symington, 218
 Cowan, George Deas, 76, 176
 Cowie, William Lorn Kerr, 221
 Cowley, Abraham, 16
 Crabbie, Ian Anthony, 208
 Crabbie, John Edward, 111, 172
 Craokanthorpe, Hubert Montague, 189
 Craddock, Ian Dayrell, 230
 Craig, Maxwell Davidson, 232
 Craik, Sir Henry, 16
 Craik, James Bowstead, 165
 Crawford, George Douglas, 237
 Crawford, James Archibald, 207
 Cresch, William, 9, 41, 79, 97, 98
 Cresser, James Drummond, 231
 Crichon-Stuart, John (Earl of Dumfriess), 197
 Croker, Patriok Thomas Crofton, 231
 Crole, Robert Lake, 229
 Cross, Noel Paton, 112, 189
 Ctesiphon (R. M. Martin), 115, 230
 Cullen, Kenneth Douglas, 180
 Cullen, William, 53, 97
 Cullen, William Douglas, 220
 Cunningham, George, 169

- Cunningham, Howard Usher, 187
 Currie, James, 161
 Currie, James David Peterkin, 233
 Currie, James Donald Maxwell, 120, 197
 Dalches, Lionel Henry, 88, 211
 Dallas, John Dewar, 171
 Dalmechay, James Alexander, 138
 Dalrymple (Lord Hailes), Sir David, 88
 Dalyell of Binns, General Thomas, 11
 Darlen Scheme, 18
 Darling, James Stormonth, 168
 Darling, John Collier Stormonth, 108
 Davidson, Charles Kemp, 222
 Davidson, George Sponco, 183
 Davidson, Mark George, 140
 Deas, Francis William, 149
 Deas, George Francis, 170
 Dempster, Harry Stuart, 176
 Derby, Peter Jared, 237
 de Vink, Peter Hendrik Johan, 237
 Dick, Ian Lawson, 204
 Dickson, Ian Anderson, 109
 Dickson, John Harold, 103
 Dickson, John Robert, 176
 Dickson, Leonard Walter, 161
 Dickson, Robert Hamish, 237
 Dickson, William Kirk, 78, 182
 Dods, Marcus, 111, 172
 Donald, Andrew William, 169
 Donaldson, James Kennedy, 143
 Douglas, Andrew Halliday, 160
 Douglas, Archibald Charles, 149
 Douglas, Charles Mackinnon, 168
 Douglas, Francis Archibald Brown, 141
 Douglas, Gavin, 83
 Douglas, Hugh Scott, 224
 Douglas-Hamilton, George Nigel, 201
 Douglas-Hamilton, James Alexander, 236
 Douglas-Horne, Alexander Frederick, 80, 130, 234
 Dove-Wilson, Geoffrey Carnegie, 203
 Down, Alastair Frederick, 206
 Drummond, George, 38
 Drummond of Hawthornden, William, 16
 Duff, Donald Campbell MacRae, 227
 Duff, Ronald Roxburgh, 232
 Dumfries, Earl of, (John Orleithon-Stuart), 187
 Dunbar, William, 111, 172
 Duncan, Andrew, 98
 Duncan, James Lindsay, 202
 Dundas, David, (Lord Dundas), 141
 Dundela, Lord (Andrew Graham Murray), 74, 137
 Dunlop, Colin, 181, 188
 Dunlop, Derrick Melville, 95, 191
 Dunlop, John, 119, 190
 Dunsmuir, George Hill, 144
 Dymock, Iain William, 236
 Eason, John Patrick, 70, 208
 Edinburgh, Alfred, Duke of, 71
 Edinburgh, Philip, Duke of, 71, 79, 80, 180, 226
 Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce. *See Societies*
 Edinburgh College of Art, 37
 Edinburgh University, 21, 28-29, 41, 42, 60
 Elder, Hugh, 207
 Elibank, Lord. *See Murray (Lord Elibank), Patrick*
 Elliot, Gerald Henry, 54, 223
 Elliott, Walter Archibald, 210
 Errington, Humphrey John, 288
 Erskine, Donald Seymour, 224
 Ewing, J. Alfred, 78
 Faculty of Advocates, 29, 32
 Fairbairn, Nicholas Hardwick, 121, 122, 226
 Fairlie, Reginald Francis Joseph, 180
 Falconer, John Leslie, 210
 Fellowes, Charles Louis, 167
 Fenebles, 44
 Ferguson, Adam, 10, 38, 41, 43
 Ferguson, James, 140
 Fergusson, Robert, 48
 Ferrier, James Walter, 134

- Findlay, John (J. Ritchie Findlay), 76, 158
 Finlay, Michael David Lookhart, 212
 Finlay, William Francis, 161
 Fisher, Matthew George, 179
 Fleming, Archibald, 164
 Fleming, Charles James Nicol, 163
 Fleming, James Alexander, 147
 Fleming, Maxwell, 160
 Fogo, John James Laurie Row, 69, 126, 170
 Forbes (Lord Medwyn), John Hay, 29
 Forbes, John Houbton, 140
 Ford, Harold Frank, 213
 Ford, Patrick Johnston, 172
 Forman, Patrick McLellan, 229
 Fortune, John, 46
 Foulie, Alexander Douglas, 72, 222
 Fraser, Andrew Alastair, 190
 Fraser, Colin Neil, 109
 Fraser, George Alexander, 171
 Fraser, Hugh John Edward, 140
 Fraser, Ian Gordon, 220
 Fraser, John, 78, 216
 Fraser, Patrick Shaw, 179
 Fraser, Walter Ian Reid (Lord Fraser), 88, 208
 Fraser, William Edmund, 151
 Fraser, William Henry, 167
 Free Masonry, 23-24, 48
 Galnaborough, Thomas, 68
 Galbraith, Norman Dunlop Galloway, 219
 Galbraith, William, 166
 Galbraith, William Campbell, 229
 Galt, John, 31
 Geddes, Donald, 112, 191
 Geddes, John Charles Bruce, 148
 General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, 28
 George II, King, 86
 Gibbon, Edward, 21, 61, 62
 Gibson, Alexander, 70, 210
 Gibson, Andrew, 33, 34
 Gibson, George Ernest, 174
 Gibson, John Hinshelwood, 204
 Gieben, Abraham Herman Cornelius Sinolair, 126, 227
 Gifford, Charles Henry Pearson, 66, 207
 Gifford, John Renshaw, 70, 196
 Gillespie, George Robertson, 188
 Gillespie, Thomas Paterson, 144
 Gillespie Grumach. *See Campbell (Marquis of Argyll), Archibald*
 Gillon, Stair Agnew, 169
 Gilmour, John, 163
 Gilmour, William Ewing, 137
 Gilroy, Alexander, 200
 Gilroy, Harold Danvers, 70, 192
 Glasgow University, 28, 30, 42
 Glog, William Murray, 166
 Goethe, Johann Wolfgang von, 62
 Goldsmith, Oliver, 21, 48
 Gordon, Arthur, 139
 Gordon, Charles Augustino, 178
 Gordon, Charles Thomas, 148
 Gordon, Henry Erskine, 137
 Gordon, Huntly Douglas, 168
 Gordon, Julius, 164
 Gordon, Sir Robert, 13
 Graham, Andrew John Graham Murray, 171
 Graham, H. G., 28, 34, 44, 46, 47
 Graham (Marquis of Montrose), James, 16
 Graham, James Edward, 139
 Graham, Robert Mungo Maxtone, 69, 84, 226
 Graham, Alexander Montolth Brown, 161
 Grand Lodge of Scotland, 23, 48
 Grant, Douglas, 218
 Grant, Douglas Mark Kelso, 230
 Grant, George James Forsyth, 130
 Grant, Ian Robertson, 218
 Grant, Ivor Forsyth, 70, 179
 Grant, John, 208
 Grant, John Peter (1st), 147
 Grant, John Peter (2nd), 178
 Grant, Ludovic James, 74, 78, 163
 Grant, Robert William, 233
 Grant, Robert William Lyall, 171

- Grant, William (Lord Grant), 120, 201
 Gray, Kenneth Morton Croft, 205
 Gray, William Anderson, 158
 Greenhill, James Kenneth, 74, 123, 179
 Greenhill, John Clapperton, 183
 Greig, James Louis, 159
 Gregory, James, 98
 Grieve, Christopher Murray, 80, 131, 235
 Grossart, Angus McFarlane McLeod, 233
 Guest, Christopher William Graham (Lord Guest), 190
 Guild, Ivor Reginald, 71, 79, 129, 216
 Guthrie, Charles, 169
 Guthrie, Charles John (Lord Guthrie), 69, 134
 Guthrie, George, 162
 Guy, James Campbell Morrison, 187
 Hailes, Lord. *See* Dalrymple (Lord Hailes), Sir David
 Haldane, Archibald Richard Burden, 181
 Haldane, Herbert John, 79, 203
 Haldane, James Martin, 234
 Hallard, James Henry, 164
 Hallard, Louis Carr, 163
 Hamilton, Arthur Campbell, 237
 Hamilton, Philip James (P. J. Hamilton Grierson), 143
 Hamilton-Grierson, James Gilbert, 70, 178
 Hamilton-Grierson, Philip Francis, 174
 Hammond, Henry Edward Denison, 180
 Hamnott, Thomas Galloway Ian, 225
 Hanna, William Gemmill Chalmers, 170
 Hardie, Robert Purves, 158
 Harrison, Patrick Kennard, 228
 Hart, Thomas David Mure, 236
 Harvey, John, 155
 Harvey, William, 150
 Harvey-Jamieson, Harvey Morro, 200
 Haynes, James Almand, 235
 Heath, Peter Lauchlan, 72, 224
 Henderson, Allan Macfarlane, 161
 Henderson, William Gobbie, 223
 Henderson, William Ronald Gibson, 185
 Henderson-Hamilton, James Campbell, 76, 174
 Hendry, William Edward Russell, 215
 Hesso, Prince William of, 72
 Hewat, John Craffon Argyll, 191
 "High-flying set" in the Church of Scotland, 43
 Hill, Alexander Galloway Erskine, 186
 Hill Watson, Laurence (Lord Hill Watson), 188
 Hobbes, Thomas, 14, 16
 Hog, Stuart Bayley, 158
 Holland, Thomas Henry, 78
 Home (Lord Kames), Henry, 11, 80, 88-39, 41
 Home, John, 10, 39, 43, 45
 Hook, William Thomson, 219
 Hope, Arthur Henry Ceoll, 110, 112, 187
 Hope, George Archibald, 233
 Hope, James Arthur David, 88, 234
 Horace, 25
 Horn, John Galbraith, 149
 Horn, William, 136
 Horner, Francis, 20, 68, 69, 67
 Howden, Charles Robert Andrew, 148
 Howden, John Michael, 142
 Huggins, Martin, 236
 Hume Brown, P. *See* Brown, P. Hume
 Hume, David, 11, 21, 25, 37, 39-40, 48, 46-48, 51-52
 Hunter, Edward Patrick Frank de Plumptre, 216
 Hunter, John, 63
 Hunter, John Leslie, 105
 Hunter, John Oswald Mair (Lord Hunter), 208
 Hutcheson, Francis, 25, 26, 28
 Hutton, James, 53
 Industrial firms (unnamed), 31
 Inglis, Edwyn Oswald, 177

- Inglis, James Crawford Roger, 221
 Ingles, John (Lord President Ingles), 134
 Ingles, John Alexander, 164
 Ingles, John Charles Fraser, 205
 Ingram, John Rutherford, 214
 Ingram, Paul Alexander, 220
 Ingram, Thomas Theodore Scott, 228
 Insurance companies (unnamed), 31
 Ireland, Ronald David, 221
 Ivory, Eric James, 201
 Jameson, Andrew St. Clair, 185
 Jameson, John Gordon, 189
 Jamieson, Alexander Harvey Morro, 180
 Jamieson, Archibald George Auldjo, 178
 Jamieson, Francis Stowell, 202
 Jamieson, Harvey Morro Harvey, 200
 Jardine, John, 45
 Jauncey, Charles Elliot, 220
 Jeffrey (Lord Jeffrey), Francis, 29, 30, 67
 Johnson, Dr. Samuel, 15, 21, 46, 47, 50, 82
 Johnston, Alan Charles Macpherson, 235
 Johnston, Alistair Graham, 224
 Johnston (Lord Warriston), Archibald, 11
 Johnston, Arthur, 16
 Johnston, David, 168
 Johnston, James Wellwood, 189
 Johnston, Robert Smith, 216
 Johnstons, John Raymond, 222
 Kames, Lord. *See* Home (Lord Kames), Henry
 Kant, Immanuel, 43
 Keith, Henry Shanks, 218
 Kelall, John Ainsworth, 231
 Kempis, Thomas A, 18
 Kennedy, John G., 176
 Kennedy, Neil James, 158
 Kenyon-Slaney, Robert Ivan, 224
 Kermaek, Henry, 141
 Kermaek, Stuart Ogilvy, 124, 230
 Kerr, Andrew Mark, 236
 Kerr, George, 138
 Kerr, Robert, 43
 Kidston, John Wallace, 144
 Kilbrandon, Lord, 64, 80, 120, 198
 Killick, David Henry Rothwell, 234
 Kincade, James, 228
 King, Robert Buchanan, 62, 174
 King, William James, 157
 Kinloch, Francis, 154
 Kinloch, John George Smyth, 134
 Kinnear, Alexander Smith (Lord Kinnear), 74
 Kinross, Patrick Balfour, Lord, 75, 182
 Kippan, William James, 156
 Kirkpatrick, James Ivone, 152
 Kirkpatrick, John George, 147
 Kydd, Ronald Robertson, 214
 Kyllachy, William Mackintosh, Lord, 66
 Laird, David Logan, 236
 Laird, Michael Donald, 222
 Lang, Peter Redford Scott, 140
 Langhorne, John, 49
 Law, James, 221
 Law, Ralph Hamilton, 227
 Leadbetter, James Greenhields, 185
 Leadbetter, James Stevenson, 183
 Learmonth, Ian Robertson, 237
 Lee, Robert Alleyne, 161
 Leighton, Robert, 18
 Lennox-Conyngham, Hubert Maxwell, 182
 Leslie, Archibald Richard Stuart, 185
 Leslie, Sir John, 53
 Leslie, Kenneth Alexander Stewart, 208
 Leslie, William, 224
 Lotham, Gordon James, 177
 Levitt, Reginald Nathaniel, 214
 Liddell, Hamish George Macduff, 218
 Liddell, Ian Donald MacDuff, 202
 Liddle, William, 76, 177
 Lindsay, George Herbert, 164

- Lindsay, William Percival, 140
 Locke, John, 16
 Lookhart, Alexander Francois Maxwell, 144
 Lookhart, John Gibson, 67
 Lookhart-Mure, James Edward Ochter-Jony, 156
 Logan, Alexander Christopher, 142
 Lorimer, Hew, 202
 Lorimer, James Banneriman, 76, 169
 Lorimer, Michael, 210
 Lorimer, Robert, 179
 Lorimer, Robert Lewis Campbell, 69, 71, 222
 Lowe, Ian Douglas, 235
 Lyell, David, 76, 180
- McAdam, J. L., 53
 Macarthur, James, 137
 Macaulay, George James Ronaldson, 188
 McCandlish, Edward John, 168
 McCandlish, William Leslie, 160
 McClure, Alexander Logan, 147
 McClure, Alexander Logan, 200
 McCulloch, Andrew Jameson, 235
 McCulloch, Walter James, 198
 MacDiarmid, Hugh, 80, 181, 236
 Macdonald, Alasdair, 68, 198
 Macdonald, Alistair Archibald, 226
 Macdonald, Donald Livingstone, 201
 Macdonald, Frederick Duncan Hay, 194
 Macdonald, J. H. A., Lord Kingsburgh, 74
 Macdonald, James Archibald, 79, 210
 Macdonald, Norman, 180
 McDonald, Thomas Pringle, 66, 193
 Macdougall, James Patten, 136
 McEachra, Colin Noli, 237
 McElroy, D. D., 0, 44
 MacEwan, David Campbell, 178
 MacEwen, William Campbell, 142
 MacFadden, John Alexander Crawford, 234
 Macfarlane, George Lewis, (Lord Ormisdale), 141
 Macfarlane, Robert Campbell, 186
- Macgillivray, Evan James, 106
 Macgillivray, Ian, 120, 186
 MacGregor, John Geddes, 209
 McInnes, John Collin, 80, 232
 McInroy, Charles Alan, 161
 McIntosh, George, 78, 146
 McIntosh, John George Hunter, 170
 McIntosh, Robert Rae, 76, 183
 MacIntyre, Duncan, 108
 MacIntyre, Ian, 169
 MacIntyre, James Gordon (Lord Sorn), 68, 112, 189
 MacIntyre, Robert Gordon, 228
 MacJannet, William Robert Henry, 76, 177
 Mackay, Alexander Morrice (Lord Mackay), 69, 169
 Mackay, James Peter Hymers, 226
 Mackay, Norman Angus Miller, 218
 Mackay, Peter, 237
 McKee, Hector, 194
 Mackenzie, Alastair Oswald Morrison, 161
 Mackenzie, Charles Kincaid (Lord Mackenzie), 146
 Mackenzie, David, 174
 Mackenzie, Sir George, 16
 Mackenzie, Henry, 21, 45
 Mackenzie (Lord Mackenzie), J. H., 29
 Mackenzie, William James Millar, 119, 202
 MacKinnon, James Alexander Rudolph, 188
 Mackintosh, Charles (Lord Mackintosh), 69, 76, 78, 80, 181
 Mackintosh, James, 160
 Mackintosh, William (Lord Kyllachy), 68
 Mackintosh, William Aeneas, 161
 MacLennan, Robin Frederick Stewart, 233
 MacLagan, William Gauld, 187
 MacLaren, Ian Ferguson, 220
 MacLaren, Ludovic, 166
 MacLaren, Walter Stowe Bright, 186
 MacLaurin, Colin, 34, 87
 MacLean, Randal Norman Munro, 232

- McLean, Robert Younger, 224
 McLean, William Ross, 196
 Macleod, George Fielden (Lord Macleod), 80, 188
 Macleod, Hugh Rodriok, 226
 Macleod, Norman Donald, 227
 Macleod, William, 149
 Macmillan, William Orlerson, 208
 McNeil, Thomas Menzies, 193
 Maoneill, Duncan (Lord Colonsay), 74
 McNeill, James Malcolm, 197
 Maconochie, Alexander (Lord Meadowbank), 63
 Maconochie, Charles Cornelius, 137
 Maconochie, Robert Henry, 62, 68, 69, 176
 Macphail, Earle Montelth, 146
 Macphail, George Washington, 166
 Macphail, Iain Duncan, 233
 Macphail, James Robert Nicolson, 70, 144
 Macpherson, Ewan Francis, 160
 Macpherson, George Philip Stewart, 180, 194
 Macpherson, James, 16, 62
 Macqueen (Lord Braxfield), Robert, 22
 Maorne, Alexander William Urquhart, 76, 176
 Maovion, Neil, 216
 Mair, Alexander William, 171
 Maitland, Adam, 208
 Maitland, Alexander, 169
 Maitland, John, 136
 Maitland, John Gordon, 134
 Maitland, Keith Ramsay, 169
 Maitland, William, 20
 Malcolm, Edward Elliot, 167
 Marquis, Edward Graham, 218
 Marshall, Francis Hugh Adair, 173
 Marshall, Henry Rissik, 62, 181
 Marshall, James, 187
 Marshall, James Rissik, 178
 Martin, Colin Donald, 196
 Martin, Francis William Crawford, 216
 Martin, Robert Monroiff, 116, 230
 Martin, Robert Watson, 198
- Martin, Thomas Johnstone, 138
 Masonry, Free, 23-24, 48
 Masson, David Orme, 160
 Matheson, Arthur Alexander, 213
 Maxwell, John, 76, 178
 Maxwell, Peter, 220
 Maxwell, William Francis John, 76, 178
 Maxwell, William Jardine (W. J. Herries Maxwell), 138
 Meadows, John Pierpont, 217
 Medwyn, Lord. *See* Forbes (Lord Medwyn), J. H.
 Menzies, Walter Baker, 186
 Merchant Company of Edinburgh. *See* Societies.
 Middleton (Earl of Middleton), John, 11
 Middleton, Kenneth William Bruce, 197
 Migdale, Lord, 192
 Millican, 48-49
 Millar, Angus George, 223
 Millar, John Hepburn, 76, 164
 Millar, John Kennedy Cookburn, 192
 Miller, Alan Cameron, 211
 Miller, John Gordon Ogston, 207
 Miller-Cunningham, George, 169
 Milligan, James George, 229
 Milligan, William Charles Anstruther, 197
 Milne, Charles Black, 170
 Milne, Nigel John, 230
 Milne-Hume, Charles Alexander, 183
 Milton, John, 18
 Mitchell, Alexander John, 141
 Mitchell, James Dennistoun, 146
 Mitchell, James Lochlan Martin, 191, 122, 223
 Monbardo, Lord. *See* Burnett (Lord Monbardo), James
 Monroiff, Frederick Charles, 136
 Monroiff, George, 166
 Monroiffe, David Gerald, 216
 Monroiffe, Rupert Iain Kay, 69, 216
 Monro *primus*, Alexander, 39
 Monteith, James Robert Earle, 153
 Monteith, John, 179

- Monteith-Smith, James Robert Earle, 153
 Montrose, Marquis of. *See* Graham (Marquis of Montrose), James
 Moore, Thomas Verner, 142
 Moran, Joseph Michael, 219
 More, Francis George, 206
 More, John William, 111, 172
 Morison, Alastair Malcolm, 226
 Morison, Ronald Peter, 190
 Mosener, E. C., 61
 Mounsey, James Little, 179
 Muir, Andrew Gray, 228
 Muir, William Edgar Gray, 194
 Mullens, Edward William, 200
 Munn, George, 229
 Munro, William, 193
 Murdoch, Hector Burn, 111, 173
 Murray, Andrew Ernest, 188
 Murray, Andrew Graham (Lord Dundedin), 74, 137
 Murray, Charles Dean Leslie, 198
 Murray, Charles Kenneth, 214
 Murray, Edward Maitland, 169
 Murray, James, 46
 Murray, John, 231
 Murray, John Congreve, 76, 172
 Murray (Lord Elbank), Patrick, 43
 Murray, Patrick, 186
 Murray, Patrick, 69, 199
 Murray, Ronald James King, 226
 Murray, William, 168
 Myles, John Freer, 180
 Napier, John, 16, 16
 Neilson, Alexander, 161
 Neilson, Ian Barr Cumming, 172
 Neish, Edward William, 167
 Nelson, Douglas, 226
 Newton, Sir Isaac, 16, 34
 Nicholl, Charles Carlyon, 176
 Nicolson, Arthur Badenoch, 167
 Nicolson, Arthur John Frederik, William, 176
 Nicolson, Edward Badenoch, 169
 Nicolson, Harold Alexander, 223
 Noble, Ian William, 224
 Noble, Ian Andrew, 237
 Normand, Richard John, 78, 206
 Normand, Wilfred Guild (Lord Normand), 78, 178
 Notman, Robert Carfrae, 189
 Oddy, Revel, 231
 Offe, A. P., 173
 Ogilvie, George Hamilton, 177
 Omond, George William Thomson, 134
 Oliver, William Edgar, 156
 O'Neill, Francis, 233
 Ormidale, Lord, 141
 Orr, John Roger, 187
 Orrock, Denis Heriot, 79, 209
 Osborns, Kenneth Hilton, 73, 231
 Osbourne, Samuel Lloyd, 153
 Ossian. *See* Macpherson, James, 86
 Parliament House, 29
 Pascal, Blaise, 9, 16
 Paterson, Arthur Spence, 101, 198
 Paterson, James Veltch, 223
 Paterson, William, 18
 Paton, Victor Albert Noel, 156
 Patten, Hugh, 143
 Patton, Hugo John, 199
 Patten, James, 136
 Paul, George Graham, 179
 Pearson, Alexander, 146
 Pearson, Claude Geoffrey, 176
 Pearson, Francis Salmond Gillespie, 232
 Pearson, Nigel William, 236
 Pearson, Robert Barclay, 166
 Pook, Julian Forbes Arbuthnot, 221
 Peddie, Coventry Dick, 156
 Peddie, James Dick, 146
 Pennant, Thomas, 31
 Penney, Charles G. Campbell, 196
 Penney, Colin Henry Patrick Campbell, 186
 Penney, Michael Erroll Campbell, 223
 Penney, Scott Moncrieff, 142
 Pentland, David Slim White, 192
 Pentland, William Ogilvie, 200
 Perfoot, Alan Peter George, 222

- Peterson, George Alexander Grant, 207
 Peterson, John Murray, 223
 Phemister, John Clark, 224
 Phillip, James Randall, 63, 79, 190
 Pinkerton, John Macpherson, 236
 Pitcairn, Robert, 13
 Pitman, James Campbell (Lord Pitman), 166
 Polwarth, Lord, 216
 Frair, Alexander Moncur, 198
 Fronter, Patrick Robert, 234
 Pringle, Arthur Stanley, 76, 188
 Prosser, John, 76, 181
 Prosser David Griffiths, 186
 Prosser, William David, 116, 121, 123, 230
 Rabelais, François, 16, 46
 Raekow, Robin, 230
 Rainy, Adam Rolland, 148
 Ramsay, Alan Douglas Monro, 231
 Ramsay *primus*, Allan, 30, 33-34, 38
 Ramsay *secundus*, Allan, 38, 39-40, 63
 Ramsay of Ochertyre, John, 89
 Ramsay, William Alexander, 162
 Ranken, —, 34
 Reid, Alastair, 207
 Reid, Donald Crawford Newbould, 207
 Reid, Hugh Murray, 207
 Reid, James, 146
 Reid, James Scott-Cumberland (Lord Reid), 79, 80, 181
 Reid, Robert Stirling, 77, 177
 Reid, Thomas, 39, 62
 Reid, Thomas Laurence Grahame, 189
 Reid, William Clarke, 206
 Rennie, Archibald Loudon, 37, 227
 Reynolds, Sir Joshua, 39, 63
 Richardson, Henry Edward, 166
 Richardson, John Herbert, 100
 Ritchie, David, 167
 Ritchie, Frederick, 160
 Ritchie, T. E., 37
 Robertson, Alexander Irvine, 204
 Robertson, Edward Hercules, 159
 Robertson, Eric Sutherland, 148
 Robertson, George Allan, 154
 Robertson, Hugh, 168
 Robertson, Ian Macdonald (Lord Robertson), 212
 Robertson, James Alexander, 136
 Robertson, Patrick Charles, 146
 Robertson, William, 10, 11, 21, 25, 38, 39, 41, 51, 62, 63
 Robertson, William Lewis, 149
 Robertson-Durham, James Alexander, 136
 Robinson, David Beattie, 230
 Robison, John, 63
 Rogers, Charles, 33, 34, 38
 Rogers, Samuel, 51
 Ross, Morris James Alexander, 221
 Rosebery, Earl of (6th), 74
 Rosebery, Earl of (6th), 71
 Ross, Donald MacArthur, 223
 Ross, Sinclair Alexander, 236
 Rosslyn, Earl of. *See* Wedderburn (Earl of Rosslyn), Alexander
 Royal Bank of Scotland, 31
 Royal Blind Asylum (Edinburgh), 31
 Royal Burghs, Convention of, 28, 36
 Royal Calodonian Hunt. *See* Societies
 Royal Company of Archers. *See* Societies
 Royal Edinburgh Volunteers. *See* Societies
 Royal Scottish Academy Art School, 37
 Russell, George Stuart, 210
 Rutherford, Ian Charles, 192
 Sadler, David Gerald, 233
 St. Albans, Viscount. *See* Baron (Viscount St. Albans), Francis
 St. Andrews University, 80
 St. John, Edmund Oliver, 223
 Sale, Geoffrey Stead Reed, 203
 Salvessen, Edward Theodore (Lord Salvessen), 146
 Salvessen, Noel Graham, 187
 Sambrook, Harold Keith, 226
 Sanderson, Francis Robert, 167
 Sanderson, Fred Borthwick, 78, 180
 Scott, Andrew Thomas Steele, 138

- Scott, Harry Bell, 108
 Scott, James Harry, 107
 Scott, John Hay, 213
 Scott, Robert Craig, 168
 Scott, W. R., 28
 Scott, Sir Walter, 29, 30, 31-32, 45, 78, 97, 128
 Scott-Moncrieff, David Charles, 79, 212
 Selkirk, Earl of, 201
 Sellar, Walter Carruthers, 196
 Seladon, Lord, 170
 Shairp, John Campbell, 140
 Shakespeare, William, 14, 49, 52
 Shaw, Charles James Dalrymple (Lord Kilbrandon), 64, 80, 120, 198
 Shearer, Ian Hamilton (Lord Avonside), 210
 Sheridan, R. B., 20
 Sheridan, Thomas, 41
 Shewan, Henry Alexander, 204
 Shiell, Alexander Guthrie, 178
 Shiell, James Guthrie, 188
 Shiell, John Anthony, 171
 Shiell, John Glassford Guthrie, 184
 Shirres, William, 144
 Simpson, Alexander Russell, 170
 Simpson, David Macdonald, 287
 Simpson, Gordon Russell, 216
 Simpson, Patrick William, 88, 217
 Simpson, Robert, 31
 Simpson, Samuel Raleigh, 173
 Simpson, Thomas Blantyre, 82, 76, 184
 Simpson, Walter Grindlay, 136
 Sivright, David Revell Bedell, 177
 Skae, Victor Delvine Burnham, 213
 Skelton, Archibald Noel, 173
 Skerrington, Lord, 143
 Small, Douglas Randal Marison, 186
 Small, John, 10
 Smart, John, 168
 Smellie, William, 43, 51
 Smith, Adam, 21, 26, 30, 39, 52
 Smith, Cecil Robert Gillies, 180
 Smith, Edmond Lorrain, 117, 119, 194
 Smith, James Alkman, 209
 Smith, John Alexander, 166
 Smith, John Guthrie, 136
 Smith, Ronald Blaworth, 237
 Smith, Thomas Brown, 69, 217
 Smith, William France, 174
 Smollett, Tobias, 60, 62
 Snodgrass, John, 136
 Societies (all belonging to Edinburgh with the exceptions as indicated):
 Academic Society (Glasgow), 29
 Academical Society, 29
 Academy of Drawing, 26
 Academy of Fine Arts (Glasgow), 20
 Academy of Physics, 29
 Academy of St. Luke, 26
 Anderston Summer Saturdays, 31
 Anti-Cappadocian Club (Glasgow), 20
 Anti-Gallican Society, 44
 Bachelors' Club (Tarbolton), 31
 Banthorwhillery Club (*Waverley*), 32
 Beelzebubians, 24, 47
 Beggar's Benison, 24
 Belles Lettres Society, 41-42, 48
 Belles Lettres Society (Glasgow), 42
 Boar Club, 47
 Board of Trustees' Academy, 26, 37
 Book Society at Dunscore, 31
 Canongate Debating Society, 29
 Caps Club, 32, 47-49
 Caps Clubs (Charleston, S. Carolina; Glasgow; London; Manchester), 48
 Chirrupping Club (*St. Ronan's Well*), 32
 Claret Club (*St. Ronan's Well*), 32
 Collegium Butterense (Aberdeen), 24, 29
 Convention of Royal Burghs, 28, 36
 Conversation Society (Mauchline), 31
 Crookhallan Fenobles, 24
 Demirops, 24, 27
 Dialectic Society, 29
 Dialectic Society (Glasgow), 29
 Dirty Club, 47
 Discursive Society (Glasgow), 29
 Duddingston Curling Club, 26

- Societies—*contd.*
 Dumfries and Galloway Society, 36, 38
 Easy Club, 33-34, 38
 Eoleotic Society (Glasgow), 20
 Edinburgh Burgess Golfing Society, 26
 Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce, 27
 Edinburgh Harmonists, 26
 Edinburgh Skating Club, 26
 Edinburgh Society for Encouraging Arts, etc., 40
 Edinburgh Society of Musicians, 26
 Eleutherian Club (Glasgow), 29
 Elocution Society (Glasgow), 29
 Fair Intellectual Club, 29
 Friday Club, 44, 48
 Friends of the People (*The Anti-quary*), 32
 Gaelic Club (Glasgow), 36
 General Society (Glasgow), 29
 Grand Lodge of Scotland, 29
 Griskin Club, 43
 Hell-fire Club, 47
 Heltor Skelter Club (*St. Ronan's Well*), 32
 Highland and Agricultural Society, 27, 35
 Highland Society (Glasgow), 31, 36-39
 Highland Society (London), 36
 Historical and Critical Society (Glasgow), 29
 Historical Society (Trinity College, Dublin), 42
 Honourable Company of Edinburgh Golfers, 28
 Honourable the Society of Improvers etc., 27, 35, 36
 Horn Club, 47
 Improving societies of Ayrshire, Buchan, Cupar, Dumfries and Galloway, Dumfries and Kirkcudbright, Dunfermline, and Ormiston, 35
 Juridical Society, 27
 Juridical Society (Glasgow), 27, 29
- Societies—*contd.*
 Juvenile Literary Society, 29
 Killmakilly Club (*St. Ronan's Well*), 32
 Literary and Antiquarian Society (Perth), 27
 Literary Club (London), 38
 Literary Society, 29
 Literary Society (Glasgow), 30
 Medical Society, 26, 37
 Medical Society (Aberdeen), 26, 29
 Medico-Chirurgical Society, 26
 Merchants' Club. *See* Political Economy Club (Glasgow)
 Merchant Company of Edinburgh, 17
 Militia Club. *See* Poker Club
 Mountain, 24
 Natural History Society, 26
 Newtonian Club, 26
 Newtonian Society, 48
 Nine Tumbler Club (St. Andrews), 43
 Old Edinburgh Club, 44, 48
 Pantheon Society, 30
 Parliament of Oceana (Glasgow), 24, 29
 Philosophical Society, 37-38
 Philosophical Society (Aberdeen), 30, 41
 Physico-Chirurgical Society, 26
 Political Economy Club (Glasgow), 27, 30
 Poker Club, 43-46, 48
 Rankenian Club, 34-36
 Robinhood Society, 30
 Royal and Ancient Golf Club (St. Andrews), 26
 Royal Caledonian Hunt, 26
 Royal Company of Archers, 17
 Royal Edinburgh Volunteers, 48-49
 Royal Medical Society, 26, 28, 37
 Royal Physiological Society, 26
 Royal Society of Edinburgh, 26, 38
 Royal True Blues (*The Antiquary*), 32
 Ruffians' Club. *See* Beelzebubians
 St. Cecilia Musical Society, 26

Societies—*contd.*

- St. Giles Society. *See* Select Society
 Select Society, 10, 25, 29, 38-41, 43
 Select Society for Encouraging Arts,
 etc., 27, 40
 Select Society for Promoting the
 Reading and Speaking of the
 English Language, 41
 Skull Club, 47
 Soaping Club, 46-47
 Societies (Junior and Senior) for
 the Relief of Indigent Old Women,
 31
 Society for Improving Arts and
 Sciences, etc. *See* Philosophical
 Society
 Society for Propagating Christian
 Knowledge, 20, 36
 Society for the Improvement of
 Medical Knowledge. *See* Medical
 Society
 Society for the Reformation of
 Manners, 20
 Society for the Relief of the Destitute
 Sick, 31
 Society for the Sons of the Clergy, 31
 Society of Antiquaries, 27
 Society of Solicitors, etc., 27
 Spectator Club (*The Spectator*), 29, 33
 Speculative Society (Dundee), 29
 Sulphur Club, 47
 Sweating Club, 47
 Theological Club (Aberdeen), 27, 29
 Theological Society (founded 1759),
 25, 27, 42-43
 Theological Society (founded 1776),
 27, 29, 42
 'Triumpharian Club (Glasgow), 29
 Trustees' Academy, 29
 Tuesday Club, 46
 Unnamed societies of many kinds
 (various localities), 10, 18, 21,
 22-26, 29-32, 36, 64
 Wagering Club, 47
 Wildfire Club (*St. Ronans' Well*), 32
 Wine Club. *See* Philosophical
 Society (Aberdeen)
- Socratas, 22
 Somervell, Graham Charles, 138
 Somerville, Thomas, 25, 42-43
 Sorn, Lord, 68, 112, 189
 Speir, Guy Thomas, 166
 Speirs, John Garrett, 234
 Spens, John Gillespie, 168
 Staniforth, John Broke Duncan, 228
 Stark, Alan Forrest, 203
 Steel, William Macpherson, 121, 122,
 217
 Steele, Sir Richard, 22-23
 Stewart, Archibald Francis, 161
 Stewart, George Orrie, 164
 Stevenson, Alexander James, 191
 Stevenson, George Hope, 176
 Stevenson, Henry James, 157
 Stevenson, John Horne, 138
 Stevenson, Robert Louis, 63, 79, 108, 110
 Stevenson, William Black, 162
 Stewart, Alexander Arthur Grainger,
 157
 Stewart, Charles Edward, 146
 Stewart, David Ross, 148
 Stewart, Dugald, 38, 39, 51, 52
 Stewart, John James Erskine Brown,
 76, 180
 Stewart, Quintin Kennedy, 232
 Stewart, Thomas Grainger, 68, 184
 Stewart, William Burton, 165
 Stewart, William Ian, 221
 Stirling, Earl of. *See* Alexander (Earl
 of Stirling), Sir William
 Straahan, James Frederick (Lord
 Straahan), 188
 Straahan, Michael Francis, 216
 Straahan, Timothy Warren, 66, 222
 Strain, Lawrence Hugh, 167
 Strang, John, 36
 Struthers, Ronald Bartleman Ken-
 nington, 163
 Stuart, Alexander John Mackenzie, 129,
 220
 Stuart, George Malcolm, 160
 Stuart, Hugh Sillan, 142
 Stuart, James Gray (Viscount Stuart),
 186

- Stuart, William, 187
 Sutherland, Alister Macdonald, 231
 Swann, Michael, 236
 Tait, Ian Ballantyne, 80, 231
 Tait, John Hunter, 158
 Tait, William Archer, 166
 Taylor, James Pringle, 143
 Taylor, William Arthur Trevor, 178
 Telford, Thomas, 58
 Temple, Sir William, 16
 Thankerton, Lord, 78, 164
 Thin, David Ainslie, 230
 Thomson, Frederick Charles, 167
 Thomson, George Reid (Lord Thom-
 son), 189
 Thomson, Gordon Graham Turner, 220
 Thomson, James, 49, 52
 Thomson, James Frederick Gordon
 (Lord Migdale), 192
 Thomson, John Maitland, 184
 Thomson, Nigel Ernest Drummond,
 227
 Thomson, Thomas Everashed, 196
 Thomson, William Mitchell (Lord
 Seladon), 170
 Thomson, William Ronald Erskine, 236
 Thornburn, William Ian Edward, 79,
 211
 Thornton, Charles Noon, 204
 Tleman, —, 51
 Tod, Henry, 184
 Topham, Edward, 51
 Topping, Michael Robert, 233
 Torrie, Robert Jameson, 136
 Towse, Harold Bookwith, 169
 Traprain, Viscount, 231
 Trinity College, Dublin, 42
 Trustees, Board of, 26, 36-37
 Turoan, Patrick Watson, 206
 Turnbull, Ernest Raphael, 171
 Turnbull, Phipps, 214
 Turner, Sir James, 11
 Union of the Parliaments (1707), 20-21
 Urquhart, Robert Louis, 140
 Urquhart, Ronald Macduff, 226
 Urquhart, Sir Thomas, 16
 Usher, Harry Graham, 232
 Voelcker, Richard Paul, 228
 Voltaire, François Marie Arouet de,
 36, 63
 Volunteers, 44
 Wade, General George, 36
 Walker, Francis Henry Normand, 188
 Walker, George Edward Orr, 69, 203
 Walker, Michael James, 231
 Walker, Nigel David, 63, 228
 Walker, Norman Macdonald Lockhart,
 186
 Walker, William MacLelland, 225
 Wallace, David Swan, 204
 Walton, Frederick Parker, 150
 Wardrop, James Charles, 140
 Warraok, John, 152
 Warriston, Lord. *See* Johnston (Lord
 Warriston), Archibald
 Waterlow, Simon Gordon, 233
 Watson, Adam George, 184
 Watson, David John, 214
 Watson, Graham Gilbert, 139
 Watson, James Arthur, 168
 Watson, John Donald Mackenzie, 221
 Watson, John Parker, 208
 Watson, Laurence Hill (Lord Hill
 Watson), 188
 Watson, Patrick Campbell MacDougall,
 174
 Watson, Ronald Bennatyno, 176
 Watson, William (Lord Thankerton),
 78, 164
 Watson, William Douglas, 196
 Watt, James, 53
 Watt, Richard Tyrrell, 203
 Watt, Robert James Gordon, 224
 Wauchope, Andrew Ramsay Don, 160
 Wauchope, David Alexander, 166
 Wedderburn (Earl of Rosslyn), Alex-
 ander, 10, 39, 43
 Wedderburn, Ernest Alexander Mac-
 lagan, 79, 205
 Wedderburn, Thomas MacLagan, 217

- Weir, David Bruce, 229
 Weir, Evan Hugh, 222
 Weir, R. J. Mullo, 108
 West, David Alexander, 228
 Whigham, Charles Frederick, 164
 White, Cecil, 140
 Whitfield, Trevor Drought Warburton
 207
 Wight, Laurence Hill, 139
 Winkle, William, 10, 89
 Williams, John Hargreaves Harley, 187
 Williamson, Andrew Ooshran, 180
 Wilson, Alexander Rigaud, 139
 Wilson, Ian William Scott, 221
 Wilson, James Hood, 203
 Wilson, John Gray, 215
 Wilson, Maolaren, 109
 Wilson-Wood, Alexander Rigaud, 139
 Winchester, William Grant Lumsden,
 140
 Wishart *seoundus*, William, 84
 Wood, George Bertram Mure, 79, 212
 Wood, Thomas Andrew Urquhart, 210
 Wood, Philip Francis, 149
 Wordsworth, William, 9, 88
 Yates, Basil Lund, 197
 Young, Ivan Laurence, 213
 Young, James Barclay Murdoch, 194
 Young, Kenneth Gibson, 209
 Younger, Henry Johnston, 112, 189
 Younger, Robert Edward Gilmour,
 237
 Younger, Robert Tannahill, 152