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ANCIENT SEAL



PRESENT SEAL

HISTORY
OF
Saint Andrew's Society
OF THE
STATE OF NEW YORK,
1756-1906.



BY
GEORGE AUSTIN MORRISON, JR.,
SECRETARY TO THE SOCIETY.

NEW YORK:
1906.

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HISTORICAL SKETCH.

On the 19th November, 1756, a number of gentlemen, natives of Scotland or of direct Scottish descent, assembled in the City of New York, and agreed to form themselves into a Scotch Society.

There was at that time only four like societies in America, viz.:—The Scots' Charitable Society of Boston, Massachusetts, organized in 1657; the St. Andrew's Club of Charleston, South Carolina, organized in 1729; the St. Andrew's Society of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, organized in 1749; and the St. Andrew's Society of Savannah, Georgia, organized in 1750. The existence of these national societies was based upon the collection and distribution of charitable funds among poor and needy Scotsfolk, and the promotion of social intercourse among the members by holding an annual banquet on the name-day of their patron saint.

As there was no organization of such a character in the Province of New York, the little assembly determined to found a Saint Andrew's Society, and declared its purpose to be the charitable relief of those fellow-Scotsmen, resident in New York, who might be in want or distress. A Constitution, modeled upon that of the St. Andrew's Society of Philadelphia, was framed and adopted, which placed the government of the Society in the hands of a President, a Vice-President, a Treasurer and a Secretary, together with a board of four Assistants, later called Managers.

The founders of the Society were almost all the heads or members of the best and most prominent Scotch families in the then Province of New York, and occupied important positions in the professional and business community.

Philip Livingston was unanimously chosen for the first President, and the names of the forty-seven original members were as follows: Andrew Barclay, Henry Barclay, G. T. Buchanan, Donald Campbell, Malcolm Campbell, Stair Campbell Carre, Alexander Colden, Thomas Doherty, James Drummond, John Duncan, James Duthie, Dr. William Farquhar, Charles Forbes, Simon Fraser, Edward Graham, Ennis

Graham, William Hay, Walter Hunter, Joseph Innes, David Johnston, Robert Kennedy, John Livingston, Philip Livingston, William Livingston, James Louttit, Coll McAlpine, John McGuson, Allan McLean, John McQueen, Dr. Peter Middleton, Thomas Miller, John Milligan, Richard Morris, Donald Morison, Dr. James Murray, Lieutenant Frances Pringle, John Ross, Honorable John Rutherford, Walter Rutherford, John Morin Scott, Dr. Adam Thomson, John Troup, John Waddell, John Walker, John Walker, Jr., John Watts, Thomas Wood.

Thus arose the ancient and honorable Saint Andrew's Society of the Province, later the State, of New York, and there is strong indication that Dr. Adam Thomson, an eminent Colonial physician, was the prime mover of the association. The facts that Dr. Thomson had been a founder, an assistant, and vice-president of the Philadelphia Saint Andrew's Society, which furnished a model for the Constitution of the New York society; had taken up a residence in New York about 1756; and was chosen the first vice-president of the young New York association, point significantly to his influence and efforts in organizing the Society.

The first anniversary of the founding of the Society was celebrated with due honor on Wednesday, November 30th, 1757, and the issue of the *New York Mercury* of Monday, December 5th, 1757, contains the following interesting description of the festivities of the occasion.

"On Wednesday last, being Saint Andrew's Day, the Resident and Honorary Members of the New York St. Andrew's Society held their Anniversary Meeting at Scotch Johnny's, where agreeable to the Intention of that Charitable Institution, a considerable Sum of Money it is said, was collected for the Use of the Poor. After which, as there happened to be a great many Scotch Gentlemen belonging to the Army in Town, upwards of Sixty Members in all din'd together in a most elegant manner. Many loyal and patriotic Toasts were drank on the Occasion, *heartily, yet soberly*. In the evening the same Company gave a Ball and Entertainment at the Exchange Room, and King's Arm Tavern to the Town, at which a large and polite Company of both Sexes assembled. The Ladies in particular made a most brilliant appearance, and it is thought there scarcely ever was before so great a number of elegantly dressed fine Women seen together at one Place in North America. As there were a great many of His Majesty's Officers present, several too, of the first Rank,

who had never before seen a public Company of Ladies in this Part of the World, they were most agreeably surprised and struck with the charming Sight! The whole was conducted with the most Regularity, Decency and Elegance; and nothing but gaiety, good Humour and universal Satisfaction appeared from Beginning to End."

For the next eighteen years quarterly and anniversary meetings of the Society were regularly held, and Saint Andrew's Day, November 30th, in each year was celebrated with a banquet and social gathering of the members. Leading Scotsmen of the Province and City of New York were enrolled as members, and the early records of the Society are filled with the names of men prominent in the history of the Colonial period.

Natives of Scotland, their kinsmen and descendants, were thus united in social and friendly intercourse; the wants of their poor and destitute fellow-countrymen were cared for and relieved from the bounty of the Society; "implements and materials for domestic manufacture were provided for the industrious poor, and the highest prices were then paid for what their skill and labor produced." The distribution of the charitable moneys of the Society was placed in charge of a Board of Assistants, called Managers after 1788, who devoted their personal time and attention to investigating cases of distress called to their notice, and, when found worthy, relieved the sufferers with money, medicine, clothing and fuel. The aged and infirm, those without living relatives to support them, and those destitute of means, were all provided with homes and cared for by the Society. Thus the system of pensions was established which has continued to this day, and still forms an important feature of the charitable administration.

In 1774, the agitations which finally lead to the War of the Revolution had a marked effect upon the progress of the Society, and finally resulted in the suspension of all meetings during the continuance of the war. Many of the higher officers of the Scotch and English regiments stationed in and near the Province of New York, were members, and their duties called them away from the city; while those members of the Society who favored the cause of independence were compelled to flee from the British officials who from time to time held possession of the City of New York. No records or notices of the Society from 1775 to 1784 have been found,

either in the archives or in the early newspapers, and doubtless all active work ceased, and any capital fund accumulated was expended in charitable work during these years.

As many of the Revolutionary patriots had taken an active interest and part in the organization before the war, Saint Andrew's Society was immediately reorganized upon the restoration of peace, and once more took up its existence. From that time until the present day the Society has continued to carry out and extend the principles upon which it was founded and to foster a spirit of Christian charity and good-fellowship among the Scottish residents of the City and State of New York.

Owing to the radical changes in the system of government and the creation of the United States, a thorough revision of the Constitution of the Society was made necessary in November, 1784, and it was again slightly amended in November, 1787. The governing rules, however, were still found to be imperfect, and in 1794 a committee was appointed to examine into the defects and to report such additional amendments as might be necessary for the sound and smooth administration of the Society. The committee named were: Robert Lenox, Vice-President; Dr. James Tillary, Physician; Rev. John Bissett, Chaplain; Peter Jay Munro, Secretary; Dr. John Kemp, Dr. Benjamin Kissam and Hay Stevenson.

These gentlemen thereupon met and drafted a new form of Constitution, consisting of twenty-three articles, which was unanimously approved and adopted by the Society on the 13th November, 1794.

The preamble to this document has been preserved and reads as follows:

“Every Institution, calculated for the charitable relief and assistance of our fellow-creatures in want and distress, is certainly commendable; such, it is hoped, the St. Andrew's Society of the State of New York will be acknowledged by all who candidly peruse the subsequent Constitution.

“When people fall into misfortune and distress in any part of the world, remote from the place of their nativity, they are ever ready to apply for relief to those originally from the same country, on the supposition that they may possibly have connections by blood with some of them, or at least know something of their relations. For these reasons the natives of Scotland, and those descended of Scotch Parentage, in the State of New York, have formed themselves into

a Charitable Society, the principal design of which is, to raise and keep a sum of money in readiness for the above laudable purpose. If the application of this charity is confined, so is also the manner of collecting it; neither will it in the least prevent their acting up to the principles of universal charity on other occasions.

"In order to secure and perpetuate the advantages resulting from this Society to the Natives of Scotland and their descendants, in the State of New York, the following Rules were unanimously approved and established, as the Constitution by which the Society shall hereafter be governed."

The government of the Society was placed in control of a President, two Vice-Presidents, six Managers, two Chaplains, a Physician, a Treasurer, a Secretary and an Assistant Secretary, elected by ballot at a Preparatory Meeting held in November of each year. Membership was limited to Scotsmen and the children and grandchildren of a native of Scotland, the entrance fee fixed at not less than \$12, and the annual dues at \$2.50.

Strangers, natives of Scotland, or children or grandchildren of a native of Scotland, or of a resident member, might be elected as honorary members by the Board of Managers, with the consent of the highest officer of rank in the City, but must be non-residents of New York City and pay a sum of not less than \$8 on their election.

The Constitution could not be altered except at a Preparatory Meeting, and when the President or one of the Vice-Presidents and at least fifty of the Resident Members were present.

The provisions of this Constitution were of so wise and practical a nature that, with a few minor amendments, it remained the guide of the Society for a period of over seventy years.

From the inception of the organization, the officers were impressed with the necessity of providing some form of Permanent Fund, the income of which, added to the annual dues of the Society, would supply an amount applicable to the relief of the poor. With this end in view, the Managers jealously guarded and invested the small surplus each year until it aggregated a substantial sum, available for investment. Between the years 1787 and 1790 the Treasurer was able to purchase bank shares to the amount of £900, and, during 1791, added to his purchases £973 6s. 8d. of three *per centum* bank stock, which was later resold to Robert Stuart for £1,200.

Early in the year 1785 a plan was proposed to erect a building for the accommodation of the members, to be called "Saint Andrew's

Hall," and on the 10th December, 1785, the Society voted to open a subscription list for this purpose. For some reason, however, the list was not opened until six years later, in 1791. Then a large sum was promptly pledged and the lots now known as Nos. 10 and 12 Broad Street, and Nos. 8 and 10 New Street, were purchased of Thomas Barrow in 1791 for the sum of £1,660. The scheme, however, did not prove practical and ultimately was abandoned, the lots being resold for £2,700, the Society receiving the rents during the intermediate period, and netting what was at that time considered a handsome profit. From the proceeds of this sale the sums subscribed by the various members were returned to them and the surplus added to the Permanent Fund.

The original list of these subscribers, dated the 30th November, 1791, with their autograph signatures, together with the original list of returned subscriptions, with autograph receipts, dated the 12th March, 1792, is preserved in the archives of the Society and proves a most interesting object to collectors. From this list and the Treasurer's books, it appears that £757 18s. 8d. was collected, and £757 11s. 2d. returned to the original subscribers, leaving a small balance to the good.

For the next fifty years the Society continued to flourish and the scope of its work was extended in proportion to its increase in membership and available funds. From time to time the aggregate surplus was invested in income-producing securities, and thus the annual amount devoted to charitable bounty steadily increased.

On the 1st December, 1806, the Semi-Centennial Anniversary of the Society was celebrated at Mechanics' Hall, and the occasion was rendered noteworthy by an account of the monument erected by the Society to the memory of the late General Alexander Hamilton, a former member, at a cost of \$746.15. The following extract taken from the *New York Commercial Advertiser* of December 3d, 1806, is interesting reading:

"Sunday last being St. Andrew's Day, Monday was celebrated with accustomed hilarity by the St. Andrew's Society of the State of New York. The mutual gratulations of the members and their satisfaction in meeting each other with that undissembled and manly regard which has ever characterized their association received a new interest from the knowledge that their institution during the last year has continued to distinguish itself by the most efficient benevolence. Under the frugal and vigilant direction of the Man-

agers, funds to a considerable amount have been applied to the relief of many worthy suffering individuals and families.

“The report of the Committee appointed at the last anniversary to superintend the erection of a monument to the memory of their late illustrious brother, Major-General Alexander Hamilton, while it excited fresh pain in a wound which never has been closed, afforded them the melancholy pleasure arising from an attempt to give permanent expression to their feelings.”

* * * * *

“The monument is in the form of an obelisk, on a pedestal four feet square, and nearly three feet above the base. The obelisk itself is composed of white marble, eight feet in length, and is surmounted by a flaming urn; the elevation of the whole structure fourteen; enclosed with a neat railing, the ground having been generously ceded to St. Andrew’s Society by Captain James Deas, one of its members.

The site of the Monument commands a view of the City of New York, and of the west side of the island, and an extensive water prospect reaching from a point several miles above it in the North River, across the Bay, through the Narrows, to a point several miles below them. So that every inhabitant of the city, and every stranger who approaches our port, may see, at once, the Memorial which the Society has erected to the irreparable loss which America has sustained in the death of her most distinguished citizen.

“The front of the pedestal bears the following inscription :

On this spot
Fell,
July 11th, 1804,
Major-General
Alexander Hamilton.

As an expression
of their affectionate regard
to his memory
and of their deep regret
for his loss,
The St. Andrew’s Society
of the State of New York
have erected
this Monument.

“On the reverse:

“Incorrupta Fides, unaque veritas
 Quando ullum inverrient parem?
 Multis ille quidem flebilis occidet.

“The usual business of the Society being over, they sat down to an elegant dinner provided by Mr. Little, at Mechanics' Hall, and on the occasion were honoured with the company of the Mayor and His Britannic Majesty's Consul-General.

“After dinner the following toasts were drank, interspersed with music, and many national and appropriate songs. 1. The Day and all who honor it: 2. The Land of Cakes;—may she not be weary in well doing: 3. The Land We Live in: 4. The President of the United States: 5. The King of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland: 6. The Navy and Army of the United States: 7. The Navy and Army of Great Britain: 8. Auld Lang Syne: 9. All Benevolent Societies—while they smile they soothe affliction: 10. Wisdom to our rulers to discern the true interests of our country, and firmness to pursue it: 11. Weel-timed Daffin: 12. The Beggars' Benison: 13. The Bonnie Lasses that play among the Heather: 14. The Auld Kirk of Scotland: 15. The American Fair—we've shown how well we like them: 16. Geordie M'Gregor's Malice, to all the enemies of Scotland: 17. May care and trouble ne'er fash, but mirth and joy be wi' us a': Volunteer, from the chair—The Mayor and new Corporation—three cheers: Our absent President and his Family.”

Strange to relate, the erection of this monument upon the ground where the celebrated Burr-Hamilton Duel took place appeared to encourage personal encounters of this character, and it became the fashion to fight all affairs of honor upon the fatal spot where Hamilton fell.

An extract from a communication published in the *New York Columbian* on the 13th July, 1815, signed “Hoboken,” in regard to this monument, states:

“It is a subject of complaint to the citizens in the vicinity and a standing absurdity and outrage on the morals, manners and feelings of society. By the pernicious effect of a conspicuous example, the young and chivalrous are invited to combat and feel a degree of

vainglory in measuring ground on a spot where that great man fell from all his glory and usefulness and furnished a bloody beacon to posterity, which should be, at least, shrouded from the light of day. Nowadays, the boats arrive from your island in broad daylight, the combatants take their stand on each side of the ominous monument, and, before the inhabitants can reach the spot, the mischief is done and the unfortunate survivors hurried off, too soon to be arrested by the gathering neighborhood. Such is the sensation, I understand, excited by the use of this modern Aceldama, that it is not to be expected the pillar will long retain its station, it being a baleful nuisance, not a vestige of which should be suffered to remain on earth. But for the eminent cause of its origin I should be almost as willing to have a gallows near my house."

It was doubtless the unknown author of the above extract who laid violent hands upon the memorial, for in 1820 the feeling against dueling became so acute that the monument was demolished and no trace of it left on the historic spot.

In later years, Hugh Maxwell, when President of the Society, in 1835, found the marble slab containing the inscription in a New York junkshop, and purchasing it, sent it to the then owner of the Weehawken property where the monument formerly had been erected. The slab was finally turned over to the New York Historical Society, where it may now be seen.

In 1823 the Society published a paper pamphlet which contained a brief historical sketch, the Constitution, and a full list of the former and present Honorary and Resident Members of the Society. But one copy of this small book is known to be in existence, and that single copy is owned by the Society, has been bound, and is now preserved in the archives. It was discovered in 1906 and has proved of the greatest value in compiling the history of the association.

On the 12th August, 1835, the Society suffered an irreparable loss in the destruction of all its early records by fire, when the counting room and warehouse of John Campbell, the then Secretary, situated in Ann Street, was completely consumed. The strong box containing all the papers and other property appertaining to the Secretary's office was stored in Mr. Campbell's office, and nothing of value was saved. The official communication of this disaster was made to the officers at a Special Meeting held on the 16th September, 1835, and the following inventory of the property which had been

in the custody of the Secretary and which had been destroyed, was presented:

“Book containing the Constitution, with the original signatures of the members; three books of minutes containing the records of the regular meetings of the Society up to the last anniversary, (1834); several books containing an alphabetical list of the members, with the dues and payments; all the bills, accounts and vouchers appertaining to the Secretary's office; all the officers' badges, except the President's; the Seal of the Society; copper plate for the Certificate of Membership; copper plate for the anniversary festival tickets; the Snuff-Mull and Ballot-Box; the Flag and Transparency.”

The following resolution was thereupon passed:

“That the Managers take immediate measures to replace the property of this association destroyed by the late fire, and that the Secretary shall procure a suitable book, in which shall be entered as preface and explanatory of the present proceedings, the communication he has just made, then the Constitution of the Society, and that the signatures of the members be obtained to the same as far as practicable.”

Fortunately, the pamphlet published in the year 1823 contained a history of the origin and progress of the Society as collected from the original records, together with the names of former members, so that all the important particulars appertaining to the institution were still preserved. Nevertheless, much desired information concerning the early history of the Society was forever lost, and the destruction of the autograph signatures to the original Constitution was irreparable.

The Treasurer's Books and Accounts from 1785, however, were not in the Secretary's care, and escaped destruction, so that the Society fortunately possesses a full financial record of its funds since 1785, the date of its reorganization, to the present time.

Mr. Hugh Maxwell presented a new Snuff-Mull to the Society on the 30th November, 1835, to take the place of the one destroyed by the fire, and this was used from 1835-1848 at the Anniversary Banquets held each year in the old City Hotel, with the exception of the year 1842, when the dinner was given at the Astor House.

Under the provisions of the Constitution of 1794, all distribution of relief funds was under the direct supervision and charge of the Board of Managers. During the first eighty years of the Society's existence these officers personally investigated all applications for relief and passed upon the worthiness of those seeking the Society's aid. A full record of these cases appears in the Managers' Book, which were personally kept in turn by the successive Managers, and have been preserved since 1805, showing the number of Scottish poor then in the city, and the extent of their suffering.

The constant growth of the city and the increasing tide of Scottish immigration soon told heavily upon the available funds, and it became apparent that a radical increase of income would be necessary. The Managers were also hampered by the rule that only fifteen dollars could be expended on any one individual case during the year, and owing to the number of new applicants it became impractical to apply more than ten dollars to any one person, and that amount only to urgent and especially worthy cases.

It was then suggested to increase the income of the Society either by advancing the annual dues to five dollars—that being the then current rate of assessment for all other charitable societies in the city—or to hold more frequent meetings in order that the members might become more conversant with the operation and character of the Society, and thus subscribe more liberally to the charitable fund.

As a result of this discussion, an amendment to Article Nineteen of the Constitution was proposed at the Preparatory Meeting held on 14th November, 1839, to the effect that the annual dues be raised from \$2.50 to \$5, but as no notice had been given of such amendment, and less than fifty members constitutionally required to vote on same were present, the desired change in the Constitution could not be effected until the lapse of another year. In order, however, to ascertain the views and sentiments of the members, and to judge more correctly of the expediency of the measure, a resolution was passed recommending that the proposed raising of the annual dues commence at once, and that the Secretary solicit from the members payment of the new amount. So cheerfully and promptly did the members respond to the increase that no further action was taken in the matter of amending the Constitution, and for years thereafter the dues of five dollars were paid without demur or formal action. The suggestion to revive the quarterly meetings, however, proved impos-

sible and was never carried out. The Managers at this meeting also explained the difficulty of devoting their personal time and attention to all the applicants for relief, and the Society thereupon unanimously:

“RESOLVED, That the Managers be authorized to employ the services of a respectable Scotchman as Almoner to the Society for the present year, but his compensation to be paid by voluntary subscription.”

Apparently great difficulty was had in finding a competent and desirable person to act in the newly created office, for no further action was taken at this time to carry out the authorization of the Society.

On the 15th February, 1840, the Managers were appointed a committee, with power to add to their number such members of the Society as they thought proper, to examine into the actual conditions of the regular pensioners of the Society and make a list of the same, with a record of the circumstances and claims of each, for the purpose of guiding the Managers in distributing the Society's bounty. There is no record that such a committee ever acted or reported to the Society, but doubtless it met and discussed the question without formal action.

The question of relieving the Managers from their burdensome duties in investigating the worthiness of charitable applicants continued to be agitated, however, and at the Annual Meeting held the 30th November, 1841, they were authorized to secure and employ an Almoner at a salary not to exceed two hundred dollars a year, whose duty it should be to visit and relieve those seeking the bounty of the Society, under the direction of the Managers. This change in the system of charitable administration was of the utmost benefit to the Society, as it relieved the Managers from a most arduous and exacting duty, and secured for the less fortunate Scotsfolk a sympathetic and skilled visitor. The fact of the Almoner coming into personal communication with every applicant and reporting on each case to the Managers prevented fraud and secured the wise and economic distribution of the charitable monies.

On the 30th November, 1851, the Almoner's salary was increased to two hundred and fifty dollars a year, and it was thereafter increased from time to time until it finally reached the sum of twelve hundred dollars a year in 1901, to keep pace with the increasing duties of the position. The office was eventually recognized by the Constitution

and the right of appointment thereto vested in the Board of Managers. The list of those who have held this important position, with their respective terms of office, is as follows: John F. Mackie, 1841-1857; James W. Munroe, 1857-1883; George Calder, 1883-1905; Eliza B. Dalzell, 1905-.

In 1841, the Secretary was authorized to print a new pamphlet containing the roll of former and present members of the Society, and the second edition of the record book duly appeared in 1842, a copy being now preserved in the archives.

The annual gatherings and dinners continued to be a social feature of the Society, and the members dined together from 1841-1852 at the Irving House, and from 1853 to 1858 at the old Metropolitan Hotel.

In the year 1856, the Dumfries and Galloway Society, founded in 1803 "for the relief of indigent natives of Dumfriesshire and Galloway and their children," being reduced to five resident members, decided to transfer the amount of their permanent fund—then consisting of forty shares of the Union National Bank Stock, of the par value of \$2,000, and a cash balance in bank of \$228.98—to Saint Andrew's Society, to be held as the "Dumfries and Galloway Fund," and to be administered as nearly as possible in accordance with the objects of the original Society. This donation was accepted on the 13th November, 1856, and since that date the Society has utilized the income of the fund under the terms and conditions of the deed of gift.

On the 1st December, 1856, the Centennial Anniversary of the founding of the Society was celebrated with a banquet at the old Metropolitan Hotel, and an address entitled "The Scot Abroad and the Scot at Home," was delivered in Niblo's Garden by the Reverend John Thomson, D.D., Pastor of the Grand Street Church, and at that time one of the Chaplains of the Society. Owing to the unique character of the celebration and the antiquity of the Society, the dinner was attended by many more of the members and their friends than usual, and the large number of thirty-eight new members were elected to the Society.

Accounts of this celebration may be read in the local journals of the day, but the following extract taken from the *Morning Express*, issue of December 2d, 1856, may be of interest.

"Precisely at four o'clock the members of the Society entered, preceded by a Scotch bagpiper (the late James Clelland) dressed in

full costume of his country and playing 'The Campbells are Coming.' After arriving on the stage, the President (Adam Norrie, Esq.) stated that this Society had been established for charitable purposes and they had now assembled to celebrate its centennial anniversary.

"The senior chaplain of the Society, the Rev. Dr. McLeod, then opened the exercises with prayer, after which the orator of the day, the Rev. John Thomson, D.D., was introduced.*

* * * * *

"Immediately after the blessing the Highland piper struck up the national air of 'Scots Wha' Hae Wi' Wallace Bled,' the whole company following him to the dining room where they inspected the banquet.

"We must do the Messrs. Leland the justice to say that they have not fallen off a whit in their mode of catering for the public; their hotel has been selected for several years past as the rendezvous of this Society, and each year the hosts have, if possible, outdone the last in the variety, quantity and quality of the viands served up. Some six hundred ladies, with as many gentlemen, entered the room, and inspected the tables previous to the commencement of the banquet, each and all being loud in their expressions of approbation at the appearance of the tables, which literally groaned under the good things prepared for the guests. Mr. Warren Leland himself was everywhere, and, followed by his efficient corps of waiters, gave much satisfaction to the Society and their guests.

"At the head of the upper table, and immediately behind the President, was a full length portrait of St. Andrew, carrying his cross, over which were the words, 'Relieve the Distressed,' and beneath the motto—'Nemo me impune lacessit'—the whole surrounded by thistles, and wreathed with American flags.

"The following ornaments adorned the tables: Robert Bruce, the last King of Scotland; Hindoo Statue, supporting a Caramelle Fruit Vase; Oriental Frosting Tower; Neptune, God of the Sea; Scotch Military Officer, in full costume; Grand Fountain, decorated; Flower Vase, with Gothic decorations; Frosting Octagon Tower, ornamented.

"About four hundred dishes, consisting of fish, game, etc., were served up, and among them were a roast loin of English beef, and a roast saddle of English mutton, presented to the St. Andrew's Society by Captain Judkins, of the Steamship *Persia*.

Note.—His oration has been printed in full and appears in the editions of the Record Books of 1856, 1867 and 1895.

"Robertson's String Band furnished the music, and played several Scotch and other airs during the dinner.

"At seven o'clock the guests entered the dining room, preceded by Mr. Clelland, the Highland Piper, playing Scotch airs on his pipes.

"At the head of the table, on the right of the President, were seated Mr. Fowler, President of the St. George's Society; William Young, Esq., ex-President; and J. Jones, Jr., Vice-President St. David's Society. On the left were Mr. Steward, of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick; Mr. Bonny, of the New England Society; Mr. Garrigue, President of the German Society; and J. De Peyster Ogden, President St. Nicholas Society.

"The Rev. Dr. McLeod having said grace, the company, to the number of some two hundred, sat down to dinner. During the evening, Mr. Clelland promenaded the room with his pipes several times, and was loudly applauded.

"After the cloth was removed, the following toasts were drunk in succession:

1. The Day, and a' who honor it. May our Society celebrate each Centennial to the end of time with increasing honor; may its resources grow with its wants, and charity and love of our forefathers ever be the bond of union among all members.

2. The Land o' Cakes.

3. The Land we live in.

4. The Queen.

5. The President of the United States.

6. Scottish Homes and Scottish Firesides. The sources of the intellectual distinction and domestic virtues of the Scottish People.

7. The Orator of the Day.

8. Our Sister Societies.

9. The poetry and music of Scotland, her bards and her minstrels—honor to those who have so signally honored their native land.

10. The Societies of St. Andrew throughout the World—may they endure in prosperity and honor to celebrate, not one only, but many centennials.

11. Honest Men and Bonnie Lassies.

12. May care and trouble never fash.

But mirth and joy be wi' us a'."

A detailed account of the various speeches, interspersed with songs, then follows. At the eighth toast, "Our Sister Societies," the repre-

sentative of each sister society in turn rose and spoke, concluding with a return sentiment, delivered in the old fashioned style, as follows :

Mr. Joseph Fowler, for St. George's Society, proposed: "Scotland and Scotchmen: A classic land and a thrifty race. In all the virtues which conduce to success in life, Scotchmen are unsurpassed."

Mr. Stuart, for the Friendly Sons of Erin, proposed: "The St. Andrew's Society of the State of New York—their first Centennial Anniversary. May this evening's entertainment stimulate her members to continue their noble deeds of charity."

Mr. Jones, for St. David's Society, proposed: "Scotland—Her mountain vales, streamlets and lakes, emblems of Scottish character. Lofty, noble and impregnable, we behold in her mountains the towering genius of her bards, the exalted character of her patriots, and the firmness and steady independence of her people. Beautiful and blooming, we behold in her vales the charms and loveliness of her fair. Continuous and ceaseless, we behold in her merry and musical streamlets the tireless industry of her toiling sons—whilst in her placid and reposing lakes we behold the providential character of the Scot, adorned by his bounteous hospitality."

Mr. DePeyster Ogden, for St. Nicholas Society, proposed: "The St. Andrew's Society—May your years continue to set as lightly as they now do, and may each succeeding anniversary, for years to come, find you prosperous and happy."

Mr. Bonny, for the New England Society, proposed: "Scotchmen in America—Exhibiting, indicating and illustrating here the principles and characteristics which have been the success of the prosperity and glory of their native land."

"The remainder of the regular toasts were appropriately honored, and sentiment and song happily intermingled with eloquent addresses. The company broke up at an early hour this morning, after singing 'Auld Lang Syne' in the accustomed manner, all hands joined around the table. Altogether it was one of the most pleasant celebrations the St. Andrew's Society has ever had. May they enjoy many more such."

As it may interest the present members to see the viands set forth for their predecessors, a facsimile copy of the bill of fare for the Centennial Celebration has been inserted in these pages, and the choice, variety and amount of savory viands therein contained testifies to the appetites and endurance of the banqueters.

A third edition of the historical sketch and list of former members was printed in 1856, and a copy of same is now preserved in the archives.

In order to mark the occasion of the Centennial Anniversary in 1856 it was proposed to raise a special fund by private subscription of the officers and members, to be known as the "Centennial Fund," for the purpose of relieving exceptional cases of suffering and distress, and paying out in extreme cases a larger amount than was permitted under the Constitution. The suggestion met with hearty approval, and the sum of \$1,305 was promptly subscribed and paid in by sixty-one original subscribers.

The Managers thereupon passed the following preamble and resolutions, viz.:

"A Fund of some Thirteen Hundred Dollars having, by the liberality of the Members of the St. Andrew's Society, been contributed, on the occasion of our Centennial Anniversary, for the purpose of giving aid in extreme cases of suffering, to persons who require a larger amount than the fifteen dollars allowed by the Society, the Managers deem it necessary to make some regulations to govern this fund—and it is therefore

Resolved, that this fund shall be called the Centennial Fund—that our thanks are due to our worthy President, Adam Norrie, who has kindly consented to become Treasurer of this fund, and to allow a reasonable rate of interest on running account for it.

Resolved, that this fund shall not be drawn on, but to give aid in extreme cases of suffering, and that it is desirable, if possible, that some one of the Managers should personally examine each case before giving aid, and that not more than Four Hundred Dollars shall be drawn from this fund in any one year unless by consent of the Managers.

Resolved, that as it would be troublesome for the Treasurer to pay the small drafts arising from each case, that some one of the Managers shall pay out and keep a record, and make a monthly draft on the Treasurer for the disbursements of the month; this draft to be signed by two of the Managers.

Resolved, that the experience of the present Managers satisfy them that a fund of this description is absolutely necessary to enable the Society to carry out the objects for which they were associated—to relieve the distresses and misfortunes of their honest, worthy, but

unfortunate countrymen, they therefore recommend to their successors in office that this fund be kept up by occasional contributions from the members of the society—and if they meet with the same liberality that the present Managers have, they will have no difficulty in increasing the amount, and, consequently, the usefulness of the Society.”

As the amount was expended, the Managers from time to time appealed to the members at large to keep up this unique source of special relief, and so laudable was its object and so extensive the good done, that the fund eventually rose to about Two thousand four hundred dollars. Repeated calls upon the principal, however, finally exhausted the amount, but in 1869 a vigorous effort for new subscriptions was made, which resulted in re-establishing the principal of the fund to the amount of about \$3,400, and since that time the Centennial Fund, having its special treasurer, remained a feature of the Society.

From its inception in 1856 the Centennial Fund has had only three Treasurers, viz.: Adam Norrie, from 1st December, 1856, to 11th November, 1869; Robert Gordon, from 11th November, 1869, to 10th November, 1881, and Walter Watson, from 10th November, 1881, to 12th November, 1896. It is due to the wise administration of these able officers that this special charitable fund became so efficacious for good during the forty years of its existence.

At some unknown date the Society was presented with a marble bust of Sir Walter Scott, and on the 12th November, 1857, it was “Resolved, that the Treasurer be instructed to obtain possession of the bust of Sir Walter Scott by Chantry, the property of the Society, and place the same in the custody of the President, and that it pass from a retiring president to a new president as one of the badges of office.” After being handed down from chief officer to officer for some years, the bust was finally deposited in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, where it may now be viewed.

On the 10th November, 1859, an engraving of His Royal Highness, the Prince Consort, in Highland costume, from a picture by John Phillips, Esq., A.R.A., the eminent Scottish painter, was presented to the Society in the name of the engraver, Thomas Oldham Barlow, Esq., of London, and now hangs in the office of the Society.

The annual dinners continued to be held from 1859 to 1861 at the St. Nicholas Hotel, and constantly grew in attendance and popularity. Accounts of these festive gatherings may be found in the leading journals of the day, and many of the original toast-lists and bills of fare, preserved in the archives, make interesting reading.

As the cost of living grew greater it became apparent that the fixed rule of not expending more than fifteen dollars on one applicant was not elastic enough to meet even average contingencies, and on the 30th November, 1861, the Constitution was amended so as to permit the Managers to disburse to the extent of thirty dollars on any one family or individual.

The suffering and distress caused by the War of the Rebellion soon affected the attendance at the annual meetings of the Society, and at the Preparatory Meeting held the 14th November, 1861, it was unanimously agreed that, in view of the greatly to be deplored existing national calamity, and in sympathy with the distress and trouble, the usual public anniversary dinner should be dispensed with, and a quiet and sociable entertainment at the St. Nicholas Hotel should be substituted in its place on Saint Andrew's Day. These quiet gatherings were held in 1862 at the St. Nicholas Hotel, and in 1863 and 1864 at the Maison Dorée; but in 1865, at the close of the war, the anniversary banquets were resumed and held at old Delmonico's, Fifth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, until 1875, when the Society followed the movement uptown of this celebrated restaurant, and held its banquets from 1876 to 1896 at Delmonico's, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street.

During the course of 1862, Adam Norrie, on retiring from the presidency, after a term of eleven years' service, generously presented the Society with a perpetual right to a bed in St. Luke's Hospital, and in 1870 George and John Laurie gave a like privilege to a second bed in St. Luke's Hospital, and a bed in the Presbyterian Hospital. The sick Scottish poor have received incalculable comfort and care as the result of these generous benefactions.

On the 10th November, 1864, it was resolved that Resident Members be allowed to become Life Members on payment of one hundred dollars, and that all moneys so raised be added to the Permanent Fund, in order to swell the income of the Society derived from that fund applicable to charitable disbursement. Thereupon, a number of the members availed themselves of this privilege and the amount of the principal of the Permanent Fund was increased proportionately.

A special meeting of the Society was called on the 18th April, 1865, for the purpose of affording the members an opportunity of expressing their sentiments on the afflictive event which bereaved the nation of its illustrious President, Abraham Lincoln, and it was thereat

“Resolved, that we desire to express our heartfelt participation in the universal grief and horror caused by the hideous crime and appalling calamity whereby the Nation has been suddenly bereaved of a Chief Magistrate, whose integrity of character, eminent personal virtues and patriotic public services had secured him an exalted place in the confidence and affection of his Countrymen, and that we respectfully tender to the bereaved family of the deceased, the expression of our sincere sympathy under this most afflictive dispensation of Divine Providence.”

On the 30th November, 1865, Messrs. William Wood, Richard Irvin, Adam Norrie, William Paton, Robert Gordon, James Fraser, Thomas H. Faile and John A. Hadden presented the Society with a new and handsome design for the certificate of membership engraved on a steel plate, at a cost of five hundred dollars, and accompanied by five hundred copies of the certificate. At the same time, William Paton presented a new Saint Andrew's Flag of large size for use at the meetings of the Society.

For nearly seventy years no important change had been made to the Constitution, and the rules governing the conduct of the Society adopted in 1794 had sufficed for all the needs of the members. Built up on a foundation of common sense, simplicity and practical worth, they furnished a remarkable evidence of the sound judgment and wise deliberation of the forefathers of the Society. The rapid march of progress and commercial prosperity throughout the United States, and the changed conditions of living in the Empire City in 1866, made it evident to all the members that the ancient rules of the Society would require revision to keep pace with the times. Accordingly, on the 8th November, 1866, Messrs. John Taylor Johnston, Robert Gordon and James Callender were appointed a committee to examine into and draft amendments to the then Constitution. At the same time, the Society was authorized to publish a new and full list of the former members of the Society, and this fourth edition of the history of the Society was brought out in 1866.

The work of the Almoner had also so increased that it necessitated a permanent location for that official, and on the 30th November, 1866, it was decided to rent an office for the Almoner and to raise his salary to four hundred dollars a year.

During the course of 1867 the Committee on Constitution submitted its report and a draft of the proposed Constitution, which was

duly approved and noticed for final action. At the Preparatory Meeting held on the 14th November, 1867, an unusually large attendance of members was obtained, and after a full and fair discussion, the new Constitution was unanimously adopted. A few of the changes were as follows:

The annual dues, which had remained at the nominal sum of two and one-half dollars, were raised to five dollars, although the members had voluntarily paid the latter amount for nearly thirty years; the entrance fee was reduced from twelve to ten dollars; Life Membership on the payment of one hundred dollars was recognized, and the proceeds of same were directed to be invested in the Permanent Fund; the Managers were permitted to expend as much as fifty dollars on one family or individual in distress or want, and even this amount could be exceeded by a vote of the Standing Committee, a body which for many years had had no apparent sphere of action, and to the five members of this committee, not being officers, was referred the duty of nominating an official ticket at each annual election.

Some question having arisen on the nominating power, however, the Constitution was again amended on the 14th November, 1873, and this authority taken from these five members on the Standing Committee.

A special meeting of the Society was held on the 22d September, 1881, to take appropriate action in regard to the death of President Garfield, and after appropriate addresses by the Chairman and principal members assembled, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, the Nation mourns with a great and bitter sorrow, all civilized peoples sharing therein, over the tragical death of James A. Garfield, the late honored and beloved President of the United States:

"Resolved, that we desire to declare our heartfelt participation in the universal grief, caused by this painful calamity—the result of a hideous crime—whereby the Nation has been deprived of a Chief Magistrate on whom its fondest hopes were fixed, whose noble character, manly nature, devoted patriotic public services, and eminent personal virtues had secured him a high and enduring place in the confidence and affection of his countrymen.

"Resolved, that we respectfully tender the expression of our heartfelt sympathy to the venerable mother, the brave, devoted, loving wife, and the orphan children of the deceased, under this most dis-

trusting dispensation of Divine Providence, commending them to the care and support of Him whose ear is ever open to the cry of the widow and the orphan."

As it had been the custom from ancient time to select and re-elect from year to year the same gentlemen to serve as Managers, it was suggested by many of the members in 1890 that the interests of the Society would be promoted by more frequent changes in the board of management. The question of the Managers serving by rotation was earnestly discussed, and on the 13th November of that year the Society resolved that no more than four out of the six Managers should be eligible for re-election at the Preparatory Meeting in November, so that at least two new Managers might enter the Board each year. This plan was put into operation for a few years, but finally proved impractical and was discontinued without further action.

Repeatedly in the history of the Society attempts were made to hold the quarterly meetings provided by the Constitution, but without success. The attendance, never large at any save the Annual Meeting of the Society, became woefully small at the other meetings and finally every gathering was abandoned except the stated preparatory and annual meetings in November of each year, and such special meetings as might be called from time to time to transact urgent and unexpected business.

Feeling that the social side of the Society was suffering from this cause, the officers in 1895 determined to hold a Spring Meeting in May, followed by a reception tendered by the Board of Officers and Standing Committee to the members, and an informal supper. The experiment proved from the start a success, and since that year the Spring Receptions have been largely attended and called out much talent in the line of speaking, story-telling and singing. At the same time, an opportunity is thus afforded the members to hear unofficially of the work of the Society, and to get into closer communication with the managing heads of its several departments. These meetings have also served a good purpose in making known to the younger members the progress and scope of the Society, and thus attracting their attention to what must ever be its chief aim and spirit of existence—the dispensing of charity among the less fortunate Scottish kindred. The Spring gatherings furthermore facilitate the proposal of new members and thus perpetuate the design of the founders to make the Society a broad and representative association of the best Scottish element in the City and State of New York.

Meanwhile, the number of members and their guests attending the annual banquets became so large that it became impossible to secure proper attention for the regular annual meeting, hitherto always held before the dinner, and in the confusion and haste incident to the gathering, little or no routine business could be accomplished. Moreover, the duties of the Managers had become so many and urgent that they necessitated some increase in the number of the board.

It was apparent that these changed conditions must be met by a fresh revision of the rules, and on the 14th November, 1895, Messrs. George Austin Morrison, Bryce Gray, J. Kennedy Tod, John Reid, and Alexander Maitland were appointed a committee to revise and amend the present Constitution. A new and complete edition of the Record Book was published during the course of this year, making the fifth and last edition of that interesting compilation.

For some time the continued appeals for subscriptions to replenish the Centennial Fund, necessitated by the somewhat lavish distribution of this fund by the Almoner, had become burdensome to the officers and members. During the period from 1894-1896 no less than \$9,324 had been paid in to this fund, and in 1894 alone the disbursements had amounted to \$5,302.20. To disburse the entire capital each year was contrary to the spirit in which the fund was started, and it became evident that under such a system of administration its utility would be short lived. Therefore, on the 12th November, 1896, the Society decided that, in view of the new Constitutional amendments doing away with the limit of the amount which the Board of Managers could apply to relieve any one individual or family, and taking into consideration that the income of the Society had so much increased that there was no longer any necessity for a supplemental fund, it was best to discontinue the Centennial Fund and to pay over any balance then remaining into the Regular Fund. As a matter of interest, the Treasurer's books and accounts show that during the existence of the Centennial Fund, 1856-1896, the aggregate amount paid out in charitable distribution was \$35,928.99, leaving a balance of \$1,085.19, which was turned over to the Regular Fund. Thus ended one of the most important sources of the charities of the Society, and the record of good done is a splendid memorial of the Centennial Celebration of the Society, and should be a source of pride to all those officers and members who by their administration and generous subscriptions made such a fund possible and active.

The Constitution Committee of 1895 in due course reported that owing to the many changes and amendments of the old Constitution, they had thought best to draft a completely new Constitution, following wherever they could the form and language of the old Constitution, but radically changing many of the former provisions and adding a number of new and necessary rules. After due notice and deliberation the Society unanimously adopted the new Constitution at a meeting held on the 11th November, 1897. The work of his Committee deserves the highest praise, and the new rules framed proved not only admirable in spirit, but of the greatest practical utility to the Society. Kindred St. Andrew's Societies throughout the United States and Canada have repeatedly sent for copies of this Constitution and asked permission to incorporate some, if not all, of its features into their own By-Laws, and it may be said that it has been the foundation for many new Scottish societies recently organized.

Some of the new and necessary provisions are as follows, viz.: Where formerly only Scotsmen, their sons and grandsons could become members, now lineal descent from a Scottish ancestor constitutes eligibility; the entrance fee and annual dues were raised to ten dollars each, and the Life Membership to one hundred and fifty dollars; the number of Managers was raised from six to eight; no limit was set upon the amount the Managers could apply to a special case; the quarterly meetings of the Society were done away with and the regular meetings were to be held on the first Thursdays of May and November, the latter of which was to be called the Annual Meeting, thus doing away with the Annual Meeting on Saint Andrew's Day, the date of the former annual meetings, and a new meeting, called the Joint Stated Meeting of the Board of Officers, Managers and Standing Committee, was established. A number of minor changes were made in regard to committees and their time of meetings, and setting aside all donations, bequests, life memberships and entrance fees to the Permanent Fund.

The working of the new Constitution proved admirable with some few exceptions, and these were in due course adjusted by amendment, viz.: on the 3rd November, 1898, the entrance fee of ten dollars was abolished; and on the 6th November, 1902, the Joint Stated Meeting of the Board of Officers, Managers and Standing Committee was abolished. Since these final changes the Constitution has remained intact and continues to be well adapted to the administration of the affairs of the Society.

In March, 1897, a movement was instituted to re-establish the ancient custom of the members wearing badges at the Anniversary Banquets, and after much heraldic research a form of insignia was approved and adopted by the Board of Officers and Standing Committee. A description of the badge is as follows:

“A badge pendant by a gold crown and ring from a watered-silk ribbon of azure blue, one and one-half inches wide. The badge shall be surrounded by a wreath of thistles in gold and shall consist of a medallion of gold bearing in relief the figure of Saint Andrew and his cross within a dark blue enameled garter, bearing the motto, ‘Nemo me impune lacessit’ in gold letters.”

The figure of Saint Andrew and the cross in high relief surrounded by a dark blue garter the color of the ancient Scottish flag and again encircled by a wreath of thistles, is symbolic of the name and origin of the Society. The medallion is surmounted by the crown of Scotland, signifying that the Society was founded under the royal authority of George III. The entire insignia is hung from an azure blue ribbon, that being the color of the ancient flag of Scotland.

Members were enabled to purchase and own their respective badges, and the demand was so great that the initial cost of the dies and all expenses were paid from the first without any charge upon the Society funds. Since 1897, the wearing of the Society badge has become an attractive feature at all the social gatherings.

At the suggestion of the British Consul-General, the Societies of Saint Andrew, St. George and St. David united in holding a jubilee service in Trinity Church on Sunday, June 20th, 1897, in honor of the long reign of Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, and as a tribute to those womanly qualities as wife and mother which endeared her to all of the English-speaking races. An acknowledgment of appreciation and thanks was received from the Prime Minister, Lord Salisbury, a few weeks later.

In the course of the year 1897, the old established house of Delmonico's decided to remove into a new and special building, located at Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street. As for some years the rapidly increasing size of the Annual Banquet had become a source of anxiety to the Manager on account of lack of accommodation of the applicants for dinner seats, the Society held its 141st Annual Banquet in the new Banquet Hall of Delmonico's, with a record attendance

of three hundred and ninety-six members and guests, and continued to hold the annual gatherings there until 1905.

A Special Meeting of the Society was called on the 24th January, 1901, for the purpose of taking action upon the lamented death of Her Majesty, Victoria, late Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India, and after appropriate addresses had been made by the President and several of the members present, a Committee was named to draw up suitable resolutions of regret upon the death of the Queen and of congratulations to His Majesty, King Edward the Seventh, upon his accession to the throne.

The form of resolutions finally determined upon was as follows:

"The oldest Society of New York, the Saint Andrew's Society, composed of Scotsmen and their descendents, in meeting assembled, desires to express its deep sympathy with His Majesty, King Edward the Seventh, in his great loss and sorrow through the death of his revered Mother, Queen Victoria, a loss and a sorrow shared by the people of all lands to a degree never before equalled on the passing away of an individual who has appeared upon the earth, but by none more keenly than by those dwelling in this Republic, who are of the land of her heart,—her own beloved Scotland.

"The Society also desires to express its earnest hope that, following in his Mother's footsteps, according to his announced intention, a continuance of the blessings which her reign brought to her people may be vouchsafed to his own."

These resolutions were cabled and forwarded later in engrossed form to the Marquis of Lansdowne, Minister of Foreign Affairs, who subsequently acknowledged the courtesy and conveyed to the Society His Majesty's "sincere thanks for this highly appreciated expression of sympathy in the heavy loss which has fallen upon him and upon his subjects, as well as for their good wishes upon His Majesty's accession to the Throne."

The Society in due course joined with the St. George's Society and other associations having British affiliations in holding a memorial service to the late Queen Victoria in Trinity Church on the afternoon of Saturday, February 2d, 1901.

At the Annual Meeting held the 7th November, 1901, it was resolved that some memorial action should be taken in regard to the death of the late William McKinley, President of the United States,

and, accordingly, the following minute was prepared and spread upon the records:

"Whereas, The Honorable William McKinley, late President of the United States of America, received a mortal wound at the hands of an assassin on the 6th day of September, 1901, in the City of Buffalo, State of New York, which resulted in his death on the 13th day of September following:

"Now, therefore, we, the officers and members of Saint Andrew's Society of the State of New York, in meeting assembled, desiring to place on record the expression of our heartfelt sorrow and regret, have unanimously

"Resolved, That in the sudden death by assassination of the late Honorable William McKinley, first citizen of this great Republic, we deplore the loss of a President eminent in statecraft, patriotic in administration, and faithful to the duties of the high office to which this Nation, grateful for the many benefits derived from his able and wise counsel, had called him. His long and varied public career was distinguished by a steadfast endeavor to advance the greatness and prosperity of his native land and by unselfish devotion to the happiness and welfare of his fellow countrymen. Though called to guide and uphold the commonwealth through the critical period of war with a foreign power, he brought to the solution of the difficult and unusual State problems therein involved sound judgment and temperate action, and successfully concluded the negotiations for peace with justice to the conqueror and equity for the conquered. In his private life he embodied those fine qualities of intellect and person which earned the respect of the world and love of his intimates. He was a zealous patriot, a devoted husband and a faithful friend, living and dying for the country he governed, and his name will be enrolled in the pages of history among those of the great men of this world."

For many years it had been a traditional custom at the annual dinners for each Vice-President and Manager to preside over a long table and take entire charge and responsibility for the sale of tickets thereat. The entire number of seats available were thus at the disposal of the eight officers, and as the attendance was moderate and the room ample, these officers frequently filled up the tables with personal friends and acquaintances in order to make the dinner a success. The rapidly increasing popularity of the dinner soon caused

a greater demand for places than could be filled, and as a result many members could not secure seats at all. Much criticism and dissatisfaction was expressed at this method of managing the banquet, and, accordingly, the Managers, on the 9th January, 1902, appointed a special committee of two of their number and the Secretary to consider and advise upon the proper arrangement and management of the Annual Banquet.

This Committee, consisting of Messrs. James McLean, Samuel Elliott and the Secretary, after careful deliberation, reported a new system and rules for regulating the management of the dinner, placing the control in a Committee of Five, consisting of the President, the Secretary and three Managers, appointed each year by the Managers, to be known as the Banquet Committee, directing all applications for seats to be made to the Secretary, and limiting the number of seats assigned to each member to five, the assignment and locating of seats being left to the Banquet Committee.

The report was unanimously adopted by the Society on the 1st May, 1902, and the new system put to practical application at the 146th Annual Banquet, where it met with immediate approval and success. Every member and guest found his name and seat number indicated upon the dinner programme and went to his place without confusion or dispute, the location of which had been assigned according to the priority of his application. The representatives of the sister national societies of this city, who attended the Banquet, were so much impressed with this method of arranging and controlling the large assemblage that several sent for full sets of the rules, notices and circulars used, and have adopted them for their own organizations.

Meanwhile, the charitable work had grown out of all proportion to the executive means and methods of the Almoner's office, and early in the course of the year 1905 the Managers determined to make radical changes in the manner of administering the bounty of the Society.

The services of a Scotch woman visitor were secured, who could call upon the aged and infirm applicants for relief, administer to their immediate wants, and report their condition from time to time to the Board of Managers. At the same time she could investigate and report upon the worthiness of those already on the pension list.

The method of keeping the books and records was also improved, in order to modernize this branch of the work, and a system of index cards introduced, upon which the complete history of each applicant

relieved was set forth, facilitating searching the records and preventing fraudulent repetition. The list of pensioners was in turn carefully examined and thoroughly revised in order that only the most aged and deserving be entitled to a regular monthly stipend from the charitable funds.

The wisdom of these changes immediately manifested itself by a reduction in the number of unworthy applicants, and a saving in the cash funds disbursed to transients.

Notwithstanding the increased accommodations and facilities for serving the banquets, however, the Society soon again became cramped for room, as the applications for dinner seats increased to over five hundred, and in the Fall of 1905 it became apparent to the Managers that in view of the coming 150th Anniversary Banquet some change must be made to comfortably seat those who desired to be present.

Accordingly, after a patronage of forty years, the Society was finally compelled to leave Delmonico's and to hold its 149th Annual Banquet in the Ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria. The change proved a happy and most successful one, there being ample accommodation for the five hundred and thirty-six members and guests present, the dinner being graced with the presence of the ladies, who occupied the double tier of boxes which surrounded the Banquet Hall, and thus for the first time in the annals of the Society viewed their husbands and friends in their celebration of the day.

It would be a difficult, if not an impossible, task to accurately compute the total amount disbursed in charity from the Regular Fund, since the year 1785, which is the earliest date of the financial records now in the Society's archives. A fairly accurate estimate has been made, however, and the aggregate sum may be set down as \$250,000. Adding to this sum the \$35,870.99, expended from the Centennial Fund, will give a total of \$285,870.99. These generous figures, and the good this sum has done, need no comment.

While the old Managers' books from 1805 and the books of the former and present Almoners are preserved in the archives of the Society, any estimate of the number of applicants for relief would be out of the question without long and detailed examinations of accounts. Since 1835, however, the Society possesses Secretarial Notices, with the exception of the years 1836, 1845, 1849, 1851 and 1869—which cannot be found and are probably lost—and full Annual Reports have been published since 1873, giving a fairly reliable statement of the work done.

From these records it may be stated that from 1785 to 1856 there have been 72,000 applications for relief, and from 1856 to the present year, 117,906, making a grand total of 189,906.

The Permanent Fund was originally invested in bank stocks, but owing to the enactment of laws taxing this class of securities, a notable decrease in the income resulted, and acting under the advice of a special committee appointed for the purpose of reinvestment of the fund, the Society sold its bank stock in 1901 and purchased sound dividend-bearing railway bonds, yielding a fixed annual income.

The Permanent Fund at its present market value amounts to \$222,232.59, and yields an annual income of about \$9,000.

The Society has greatly benefited by the liberality of its officers and members, and the list of gifts and bequests is a memorable one. The names, dates and amounts of these gifts are given in full in a Statement of the Permanent Fund, which is incorporated in this volume, and need not be repeated here.

A burial plot in the Cypress Hills Cemetery was presented jointly to the Societies of Saint Andrew, St. George, St. Patrick and St. David by William Miles, when President of St. David's Society, in 1856, and an appropriate iron railing has been placed around the Saint Andrew's portions of same, at the expense of a few of the members.

In addition to this plot, twenty members of the Society presented it with six more burial lots in 1888, and in 1889 Mr. John S. Kennedy caused a beautiful monumental shaft of Peterhead granite to be erected at his own expense on the summit of the entire burial plot, bearing the inscription:

Sacred
 To the memory of
 Natives of Scotland,
 Who, having sought a home in this Land,
 Died while yet strangers in it.
 They are lovingly remembered in Death
 By their fellow Countrymen, through
 Whose kindness they have here found
 A place of Sepulture.

"I dwell among mine own people"
2 Kings, 4-13.

The Society acquired additional ground by purchase in 1904, and the entire plot has been tastefully graded and sodded, and is now one of the handsomest in the cemetery.

From time to time the Society has received additional gifts from its officers and members, notably a Ram's Head Snuff-Mull from Glenbusk, Argyleshire, the gift of W. Butler Duncan in 1900, and a Stand of Colors, consisting of the Banner of St. Andrew, of white watered silk, beautifully emblazoned with the Arms of Scotland, and large silk flags of Scotland and Saint Andrew, the gift of twenty-nine members, in 1902.

On the 30th November in the present year the Society will celebrate the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of its organization. It was suggested that a Memorial Volume of the Society should be published, which should contain a Historical Sketch; the Charter; the Constitution; a List of the Officers and Committees from 1756 to 1906, arranged by years, and also alphabetically; the Portraits of all the Presidents, when obtainable, reproduced from paintings, engravings, photographs, sketches, miniatures, etc., together with their autograph signatures and short biographical sketches of their several lives; and such other data of interest as could be obtained by research and examination of the records in the archives of the Society and of this city.

Much time and labor has been expended in the work and the result is contained in this volume. The list of members has been carefully prepared from the ancient records, documents, and the former five editions of the Record Books, now preserved by the Society, and it is believed that now, for the first time in its history, the Society has secured as complete and accurate a list as it is possible to make.

The roll of present membership is as follows:

Honorary Members	12	.
Life Members	59	
Resident Members	423	
		—
Total	494	

In this, the one hundred and fiftieth year of its existence, the Society occupies an enviable position among the private charitable organizations of this city. While there may be general charitable

organizations which exceed it in wealth and size, no national kindred society in the United States can equal its record of well-doing.

As the city increases in population and extent, the work of the Society becomes more difficult and exacting. Thanks to the spirit of Scottish pride which fills the hearts of all of Scotia's sons, no unfortunate fellow-countryman has ever failed to secure comfort and aid from Saint Andrew's Society, if found worthy of relief. It is confidently believed that future years, like those of the past, will find the members of this ancient and honorable association continuing their generous subscriptions to the cause of charity and annually uniting in good fellowship and cheer.

Such is a brief account of the Saint Andrew's Society of the State of New York taken from the records in its archives, and its history may well evoke the praise and honest pride of every man who can claim a drop of Scottish blood in his veins.

Only two organizations in the State of New York precede it in antiquity, viz.: The School of the Collegiate Dutch Church, founded in 1633, and Columbia University (King's College), founded in 1754; and neither of these associations can be strictly termed charitable associations.

Founded upon the principle of Christian charity, Saint Andrew's Society owes its present strength and prosperity to long and earnest attempts to "do better" as year succeeded year, and in caring for the poor, the aged and the distressed, it cemented more firmly the bonds of its own membership. The spirit of sturdy self-reliance—one of the corner-stones of Scottish character—joined with a sense of clanship has animated the members from the first, and exerted a potent influence for the progress of the Society. Deep in the heart of every member may be found a great love for the mother country, coupled with an intense feeling for the character and traditions of the Scottish race, qualities which ever urge him on to hold forth a helping hand to all his fellow-countrymen. The success of this Society, dedicated to the patron saint of Caledonia, is thus based upon love of country and kin.

Among the many thousands of Scotsfolk who have come to the shores of this great republic, those sore afflicted and distressed in mind, body and estate, the poor and aged, the sick and suffering, the honest seekers for work, and the humble, patient toilers who have worn out their lives in service and been forgotten by the world, all have crossed the threshold of the Society and departed with joy in

their hearts. The blessing of giving has been returned many hundred-fold to the Society, and while the land of brown heath and heather shall last, so long may the sons of Saint Andrew preserve and perpetuate the memory of their Patron Saint.

November 1st, 1906.

PHILIP LIVINGSTON,
First President,
1756-1757.

No family took higher rank for ability and patriotism during the early Colonial and Revolutionary periods of American history than that of the Livingstons.

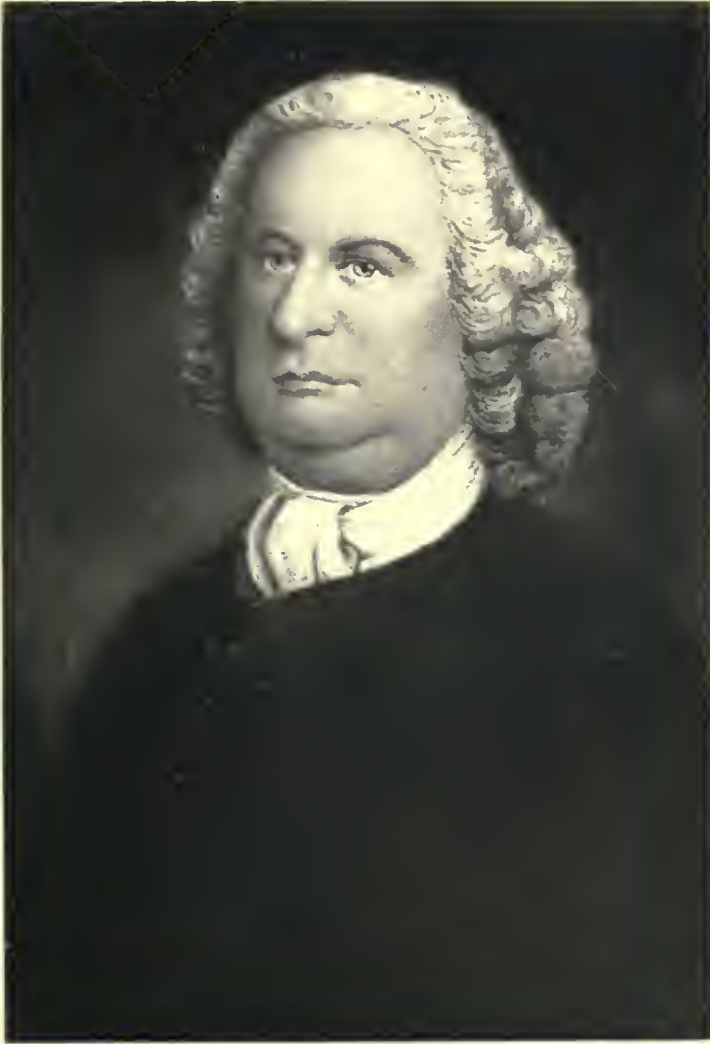
The first traceable ancestor in Scotland was the Reverend Alexander Livingston, of Monyabroch (now the parish of Kilsyth, Stirlingshire), Scotland, who is said to have been "nearly related to the house of Callendar," one of the ancient titled families of Scotland. His son, the Reverend William Livingston, was also minister of Monyabroch and was the father of the Reverend John Livingston, of Ancrum, Roxburghshire, Scotland, who was born on the 21st June, 1603. The Reverend John Livingston is said to have been a learned minister of the Gospel, and eventually was compelled to emigrate to Rotterdam in 1663 because of religious persecution. Robert Livingston, the youngest son of the Reverend John Livingston, sailed for Charlestown in New England in 1678 on the ship *Catherine*, commanded by Captain John Phillips, and was the first of his name in America, the original grantee of the Livingston Manor Patent and the founder of a long line of eminent descendents.

Philip Livingston, the First President of Saint Andrew's Society, grandson of Robert Livingston, was a son of Philip Livingston and Catherine Van Brugh, and was born on the 15th January, 1716, at Albany, New York. He died on the 12th June, 1778, at York, Pennsylvania.

Little is known of his early life and education, but he graduated in 1737 from Yale College at New Haven, Connecticut, and in 1746 aided in founding the Livingston Professorship of Divinity in that College. He was at this time said to be one of the fifteen collegiate graduates in the colony.

Shortly after leaving college he engaged in the importing business in New York City, where he rapidly attained success and fortune in his mercantile career, and it was said of him by Sir Charles Hardy in 1755, that "among the considerable merchants in this City, no one is more esteemed for energy, promptness and public spirit than Philip Livingston."

He early took an active and practical interest in politics and was elected one of the seven Aldermen of the City of New York in Sep-



Phil. Livingston

tember, 1754, retaining the office for nine successive years. In 1759, he was elected a member of the General Assembly of the Colony from the City of New York, and filled this position by re-election until the dissolution of this administrative body in January, 1769. Identifying himself with the young patriotic party in the struggle against the autocratic treatment of the Colony by the English government, he soon was counted among the leaders of the growing opposition to British rule. He thus incurred the hostility of Lieutenant Governor Cadwallader Colden, who repeatedly referred to him as a menace to the royalist control of the Colony. In September, 1764, he prepared an address to Governor Colden in which he vigorously opposed the system of taxation impressed on the Colony by the Mother Country, and in consequence was elected a delegate to the Stamp Act Congress in 1765.

During 1770, he was appointed a member of the Committee of Correspondence with Edmund Burke, the then agent for the Colony of New York, in England. He acted as speaker at the last session of the Provincial Assembly he attended and on his refusal of a re-election from the City, was returned from the Manor of Livingston. His seat was contested by the Tory majority, however, and he was unseated on the ground of non-residence. As soon as the Revolutionary War broke out he was chosen a member of the First Continental Congress, which met at Philadelphia in September, 1774, and was continued a member until his death. In Congress he was placed on a committee to draw an address to the people of Great Britain, and when the Declaration of Independence was passed by that body he was one of the signers as delegate from New York.

In his native city he became president of the Provincial Congress in April, 1775, and was chosen a member of the General Assembly in February, 1776. He became a State Senator in May, 1777, and in September he was present at the first meeting of the first Legislature of the newly created State of New York, by which body he was elected one of the first delegates to the Congress of the newly confederated States.

His residence was on one of the highest points of Brooklyn Heights, where he owned about forty acres of land upon which he had erected a typical Colonial mansion, overlooking the harbor of New York, and furnished with all the luxury then attainable. It was in this house in August, 1776, that Washington held the council of

war which decided on withdrawing the Revolutionary forces from Long Island. The British seized and occupied the house during the Revolutionary War, using it as a naval hospital, and, as Mr. Livingston never returned to it, the mansion rapidly fell into decay and was eventually destroyed by fire.

His position and wealth enabled him to advance the interests of New York City, and his name constantly appears in the civic records.

In 1756 he was a founder and the first President of Saint Andrew's Society, and in the same year became a founder of the New York Society Library. In 1770 he was one of the founders of the Chamber of Commerce, and in 1771 acted as one of the first Governors of the New York Hospital, chartered in that year. He also was identified with the establishment of Kings (now Columbia) College.

By his early death the newly-created nation lost a sage counsellor and an able, conservative statesman, whose influence in the trying period of the dissolution of the royal and the organization of a republican form of government always was exerted for the welfare of his native land.

He married on the 14th April, 1740, Christina Ten Broeck, daughter of Colonel Dirck Ten Broeck and Margaret Cuyler, and had the following issue: (1) Philip Philip, born 28th May, 1741 at Albany, N. Y.; (2) Richard, who died unmarried; (3) Catherine, who married (1) Stephen Van Rensselaer, and (2) Rev. Eilardus Westerlo; (4) Margaret, who married Dr. Thomas Jones; (5) Peter Van Brugh, who died unmarried; (6) Sarah, born 7th December, 1752, in New York, who married Dr. John H. Livingston; (7) Henry Philip, who died unmarried; (8) Abraham, who died unmarried; (9) Alida, who died unmarried.

His portrait is reproduced from an old painting by an unknown artist now in the possession of the Long Island Historical Society.

ADAM THOMSON, M.D.,
Second President,
1757-1758.

It is greatly to be regretted that so little record has been left of one who was the second President of the Society, especially when tradition points to Dr. Adam Thomson as the originator and prime mover in the organization of Saint Andrew's Society of the State of New York. He is said to have taken his degree as physician at Edinburgh and shortly afterward to have come to America, and finally settled at Upper Marlborough, Prince George's County, Maryland. He died on the 18th September, 1767, in the City of New York, as the following extract from the New York *Mercury*, issue of the 21st September, 1767, shows, viz.:

"On Friday morning early died here Adam Thomson, Esq., a Physician of distinguished Abilities in his Profession, well versed in polite Literature, and of unblemished Honour and Integrity as a Gentleman."

He was well and widely known throughout the Colonies and repeatedly sent for to superintend operations in different parts of the country. Notwithstanding the arduous duties of his practice, he found time for much study and research, and was the originator of the so-called "American Method" of inoculating for smallpox, which became the accepted method of procedure throughout America, and was favorably received in England. He began to inoculate by this method as early as 1738, and in 1750 published a tract upon the subject. It was entitled, "A Discourse upon the Preparation of the Body for Recovery of Smallpox," delivered in the Public Hall of the Academy before the Trustees, November 2d, 1750, by Adam Thomson, a physician in Philadelphia. This tract was published by Benjamin Franklin in 1750, in quarto form, of 24 pages in length, and reviewed in the London "Medical and Physician's Journal" of 1752, at page 307, with commendation. It reached a second edition in 1752, and a third edition in 1757.

In the same year a Dr. Alexander Hamilton, of Annapolis, Province of Maryland, defended Dr. A. Thomson's published letter on "Inoculation," and thereafter Dr. Thomson published a letter on "Inoculation" in the *Maryland Gazette*, issue of the 18th November, 1762.

Dr. Thomson appears to have taken up a residence in Philadelphia

in 1748, for he was a founder of the St. Andrew's Society of that city in 1749, and subsequently was elected Vice-President in 1751. He must have removed to New York City about 1755, for he became one of the founders and the first Vice-President of Saint Andrew's Society of the State of New York in 1756, and was elected President in 1757. Undoubtedly his association as a founder of the Philadelphia society led him to establish a like society in New York, and the fact that the early Constitution of the New York society was taken from that of the Philadelphia society is strong evidence of Dr. Thomson's leadership in the foundation of this ancient and honorable organization.

Some further facts concerning him may be learned from his will, which was dated the 16th September, 1767, and proved and recorded in the New York County Surrogate's Office on the 26th September, 1767. In this instrument he writes himself "of Upper Marlborough, Province of Maryland, and mentions one Alexander Skinner, son of Ann Skinner, of the Province of Maryland; one Andrew Thomson, son of Thomasina Furnis; one James Thomson, son of Rosanna Ryley; to all of whom he leaves certain legacies. He wills the rest of his estate to his daughters, Alice Corbett Thomson and Mary Lee Thomson, naming as executors, his wife, Lettice Thomson, of the Province of Maryland, Thomas White, of the City of New York, merchant, and Peter Middleton, of the City of New York, Doctor of Physick.

A prolonged search for any of his descendents living at the present time and for a portrait has been made, but without success.

JOHN MORIN SCOTT,
Third President,
1758-1759.

The ancestor of that branch of the Scott family which came to America was Sir John Scott, Baronet, of Ancrum, Roxburghshire, Scotland, whose second son, John, came to this country and was a resident of New York in 1702. At a later period he was in command of Fort Hunter on the Mohawk River, and had an adventurous career in the British and Provincial forces. He was the grandfather of the third President of Saint Andrew's Society.

John Morin Scott, the only child of John Scott and Marian Morin, was born in 1730 at the City of New York and died on the 14th September, 1784, at his residence in the same city, being buried in Trinity Churchyard.

He probably received his early education in New York, and in 1746 graduated from Yale College at New Haven, Connecticut. He then took up the study and practice of law in the City of New York, in which profession he rapidly attained the first rank as a learned exponent of the statutes and an orator of no mean powers. From the first he vigorously opposed the then system of government of the Colonies without representation, and became one of the founders of the "Sons of Liberty," the most extreme of the early Colonial Societies in advocating the freedom of the Colonies from English control.

He was an Alderman of the Out Ward of the City of New York from 1757-1762, but soon became the acknowledged leader of those radically opposed to British rule, and his violent attitude against the governing powers repeatedly lost him election to the Provincial Assembly.

In February, 1761, he became a candidate for the Assembly, receiving 722 votes, but was not elected. On March 10th, 1768, he again presented himself as a candidate for the Assembly, but while he gained the highest number of votes of all the opposition candidates, the regular ticket was elected. He thereupon charged James Jauncey, one of the successful candidates, with corruption, but the Assembly decided against the charge by a vote of eighteen to three. A few days later, however, the Assembly framed an Act to prevent corruption in elections, one of the first in the history of that body politic. He again failed of election in 1769, when the last election under the

Crown was held. These repeated defeats may be attributed to his radical attitude of opposition to the governing power and to the non-support of the conservative element in the independent party. At this time he was held to be "one of the readiest speakers on the continent," and his able and incisive pen won instant recognition in the journals of the day.

On June 6th, 13th and 27th, in Holt's *New York Gazette*, the liberal organ, under the signature of "Freeman," he wrote three masterly papers upon the consequence of non-resistance, and during the Stamp Act agitation he was one of a Committee of Twelve to present a petition to the Assembly in regard to carrying on business without stamps.

Throughout the exciting period prior to the declaration of war, Mr. Scott with pen and voice continued to maintain and urge those principles of freedom which were finally established by the success of the Revolution.

In 1774 Mr. Scott became a candidate for election to the First Continental Congress, but was defeated by the "Moderates" in the Committee of Fifty-one.

On the 1st May, 1775, he was one of a General Committee for the City and County of New York "in this alarming crisis," and gave material aid in stopping the removal of arms and ammunition by the British in this year.

He also was sent as a delegate to the Provincial Congress of 1775, and on the 9th June, 1776, was made a Brigadier-General of the New York State Troops. He fought with his brigade during the Revolutionary War, at the Battle of Long Island, and was wounded in the Battle of White Plains on the 28th October, 1776. He took an active part in the campaign around New York, but retired on the 1st March, 1777, at the expiration of his commission.

Thereafter, he became a member of the Council of Appointment to prepare a new form of government for New York, on the 1st August, 1777, and he was also a member of the New York Council of Safety in 1777. He was a member of the State Senate from 1777-1782, and from 1779 to 1783, inclusive, he was a member of the Continental Congress. His highest office, however, was that of Secretary of the State of New York, wherein he ably administered the many and vexatious problems of the newly-created government from the 13th March, 1778, until the day of his death.

During the course of his career he filled many honorable positions in the history of the Province and State of New York, and was a prominent figure in the social life of the City.

In March, 1754, together with Philip Livingston, William Alexander, Robert R. Livingston, William Livingston and William Smith, the historian, Mr. Scott started the New York Society Library, which is still in existence, and a worthy monument to its illustrious founders. He was a trustee of the Presbyterian Church in 1776, and on the 6th July, 1784, was elected an honorary member of the Society of the Cincinnati.

An interesting extract concerning him is taken from the diary of John Adams, 1774-1775, viz.: "Mr. Scott is a lawyer of about fifty years of age; a sensible man, but not very polite. He is said to be one of the readiest speakers upon the continent * * * This morning rode three miles out of town to Mr. Scott's to breakfast—a very pleasant ride. Mr. Scott has an elegant seat there, with Hudson's river just beyond his house and a rural prospect all around him. We sat in a fine, airy entry until called into a front room to breakfast. A more elegant breakfast I never saw; rich plate, a very large silver teapot, napkins of the very finest materials, toast and bread and butter, in great perfection. After breakfast a plate of beautiful peaches; another of pears, and another of plums, and a water-melon was placed before the table."

This country place was located at what is now Thirty-third Street and Ninth Avenue, and consisted of one hundred and twenty-three acres of land.

In his will, dated the 2nd September, 1784, and proved and recorded in the New York County Surrogate's Office on the 28th September, 1784, he mentions his wife, Helena; his son, Louis Allaire-Scott; his daughter, Mary McKnight; his granddaughter, Elizabeth Litchfield; and John Litchfield, former husband of his daughter, Mary McKnight. He names as his executors, his wife, Helena Scott; his daughter, Mary McKnight, and Richard Varick.

An obituary in the *New York Packet and American Advertiser*, issue of Thursday, the 16th September, 1784, reads as follows:

"We are sorry to acquaint the public that the Honourable John Morin Scott, Esquire, Secretary of this State, and long an eminent lawyer in this city, departed this life on the evening of the 14th instant, in the fifty-fifth year of his age, after a tedious illness, greatly

regretted. By his death this State lost a most valuable citizen, and his family and friends a tender connection. The many eminent services he has rendered his country during the late contest must endear him to every friend to the liberties of America, for which he was a decided and strenuous advocate. He served with great reputation as a member of the United States in Congress assembled, and has distinguished himself as an active and vigilant member of the Senate of this State, ever careful of its interests. At the commencement of the late war he dared to step forth in opposition to tyranny, and took the field in the rank of Brigadier-General, where he displayed his abilities as a soldier. In a word, his country has lost in him a zealous friend, a faithful servant, a brave soldier, and an able statesman."

He married Helena Rutgers, daughter of Petrus Rutgers and Helena Hoogland, and had issue as follows: (1) Louis Allaire Scott, born 25th October, 1789, in New York; (2) Mary, who first married John Litchfield and secondly Mr. McKnight. It was said that he had two or more children, sons, who died in infancy, but their names and dates of birth cannot be found.

It is greatly to be regretted that no authentic portrait of John Morin Scott can be traced or appears to be in existence, either in Historical Collections or with his lineal descendants.

ANDREW BARCLAY,
Fourth President,
1759-1761.

The Fourth President of Saint Andrew's Society was a son of the Reverend Thomas Barclay and Anna Drauyer. He was born at Albany, New York, in the month of October, 1719, and died on the 19th June, 1775, at the City of New York, being buried in the family vault in Trinity Churchyard.

His father, the Reverend Thomas Barclay, was a native of Scotland and came to Albany, New York, at an early date, where he became the first Rector of St. Peter's Church. The origin of the family in Scotland has never been accurately traced, but there is a strong indication that these Barclays came of ancient and honorable ancestry, and were probably related to the great Scottish family of the like name.

Andrew Barclay must have received a careful education, for he was early recognized among the Colonial families as a man of refinement, and through marriage allied himself to the ancient Dutch families of the Province of New York. The position of his brother, the Reverend William Henry Barclay, D.D., Rector of Trinity Church in the City of New York, was of great advantage to him and accounts for his removal from Albany to New York, where he soon became a prominent and successful merchant. His residence in this City was at No. 45 Hanover Square in 1791, and he lived at No. 136 Pearl Street in 1796, which was doubtless the same house under a new street name and number.

Mr. Barclay is said to have been a man of great kindness of character, devoted to his family and home circle, and of the highest probity. It is much to be regretted that so little can be gleaned concerning his business and social life.

He must have cherished his Scottish blood and ancestry, for he became one of the founders of Saint Andrew's Society in 1756, and was successively Vice-President from 1758-1759, and President from 1759-1761.

In his will, dated the 12th August, 1763, and proved and recorded in the New York County Surrogate's Office on the 25th May, 1776, he mentions his oldest son, Thomas, giving him a special legacy of £100, and directs his executors to keep up the sugar house and works in conjunction with his brothers-in-law, Jacobus and Isaac Roosevelt, and to devote the income of the business to the education and care

of his wife, Helena, and his children, Thomas, James, Andrew, Henry, John, Ann, Dorothy, wife of Theophylact Bache, Catherine, Ann Margaret, Helena and Charlotte Amelia; he gives to his children £600 each and directs his wife to teach his sons to "learn the art or mystery of merchandizing or any other art or mystery whatsoever." The executors named were his wife, Helena; his father-in-law, Jacobus Roosevelt; his brother, the Rev. William Henry Barclay; his brother-in-law, Jacobus Roosevelt, Jr.; his son-in-law, Theophylact Bache; and his sons, Thomas, James and Andrew; the will being witnessed by Nicholas Bayard, Jr., John Grover and Jno. Roosevelt.

Rivington's *New York Gazetteer*, issue of Thursday, the 22nd June, 1775, contains the following death notice:

"On Monday last died Mr. Andrew Barclay, an eminent merchant and brother of the late Rev. Dr. Barclay, late Rector of this Parish, a most noteworthy and exemplary citizen, universally beloved by all who knew him."

He married on the 14th June, 1737, Helena Roosevelt, daughter of Jacobus Roosevelt and Catharina Hardenbroek, and had issue: (1) Thomas; (2) James, born 1750; (3) Andrew; (4) Henry; (5) John; (6) Ann Dorothea, born 29th September, 1741, on the Isle of Curaçoa, who married Theophylact Bache; (7) Catherine, born 1744, who married Augustus Van Cortlandt; (8) Sarah, born 1745, who married Anthony Lisperard; (9) Ann Margaret, who married Frederick Jay; (10) Helena, who married Major Thomas Moncrieff, of the British Army; (11) Charlotte Amelia, born 13th April, 1759, who married Dr. Richard Bayley.

It is unfortunate that no portrait of Mr. Andrew Barclay is known to be in existence. In the collection of pastel portraits and sketches of eminent men of Colonial and Revolutionary times made by St. Memin, there is a portrait erroneously labelled "Andrew Barclay," but it is in reality a picture of Theophylact Bache, his son-in-law, as is attested by Mr. Barclay's descendants living at the present time.



W^m Alexander

(Hirling)

WILLIAM ALEXANDER,
(Earl of Stirling)
Fifth President,
1761-1764.

William Alexander, who claimed to be the Earl of Stirling, was the son of James Alexander and Mary Sprott, the daughter of John Sprott, of Wigtown, Scotland, and widow of David Provoost, an early Colonial trader, who was long known as "Ready-Money Provoost," on account of the large fortune he had acquired by smuggling.

James Alexander, the father of the Fifth President of the Society, had served as an officer of engineers in the army of the Pretender and was forced to flee from Scotland to America shortly after the rising of 1715. He first came to the City of New York, and in 1716 was appointed Surveyor-General of the provinces of New York and New Jersey. His scientific attainments were considerable, and desirous of broadening his career, he studied law, was admitted to practice, and became a prominent counsellor. He also filled for many years the office of Provincial Secretary.

William Alexander, his only son, was born in 1726 in the City of New York and died on the 15th January, 1783, at Albany, New York, from a violent attack of gout brought on by bodily and mental fatigue, a few days before the final cessation of hostilities in the War of the Revolution.

As a youth he became clerk to his mother, who even after her marriage with his father, continued to carry on her first husband's business, and appears to have been a woman of exceptional energy and executive ability. The business was a thriving one, and he soon became her co-partner.

Owing to his father's influence in the Council of the Governor, Mr. Alexander secured a contract to supply the Royal troops with clothing and provisions, and shortly after joined the commissariat department of the provincial army. Here his talents soon brought him to the favorable notice of General Shirley, the commander-in-chief, who made him his aide-de-camp and private secretary.

William Alexander in due course succeeded his father as surveyor-general, served as an officer in the French and Indian War, and eventually was chosen a member of the Provincial Council.

In 1756 he made a journey to England to testify in favor of General Shirley, who had been accused of neglect of duty, and appeared be-

fore the bar of the House of Commons in April, 1757, where his statement was of much service to his chief.

It was during his sojourn in the mother-country that he made claim to the titles and estates of the Earldom of Stirling, which had been in abeyance since the death of Henry Alexander, the fifth Earl, without issue, in 1739.

Large landed estates in Scotland and England as well as charter rights to extensive tracts of land in America, had been granted by the Crown to William Alexander, the first Earl of Stirling, and it is presumed that William Alexander, the American claimant, was actuated more by a desire to secure these valuable lands in America than to obtain the peerage. He employed as his agent, Mr. Andrew Stuart, a well-known writer to the *Signet* in Edinburgh, who sought out the evidence in support of the claim. From correspondence, still preserved, it is clear that William Alexander, during the course of these investigations (1759-1760), and up to the time of his service as next heir male by the jury, was not resolved whether to claim descent from a brother or from a son of the first Earl of Stirling.

His doubt was finally dispelled, chiefly upon the deposition of two old men, who affirmed his descent from John Alexander, "uncle of the first earl," and a jury at Edinburgh on the 24th March, 1759, served him as heir male of Henry, fifth Earl of Stirling. It is thus evident that his actual knowledge of his claimed relationship to the Earls of Stirling was vague and contradictory.

The petition of his agent, Mr. Stuart, claiming the descent from John Alexander "of Gogar" and "of Middleton," is also contradictory, as John Alexander "of Gogar" and John Alexander "of Middleton," were separate persons, and, in the light of subsequent investigations the petition was found full of errors and unsubstantiated statements.

It might be, however, that his progenitor was John Alexander "in Middleton of Menstry," son of Andrew Alexander of Menstry, great-great-grandfather of the first Earl. Absolute proof, however, is lacking.

Upon the service of the Edinburgh jury, Major Alexander at once assumed the title of Lord Stirling, and had his claim recognized by Mr. William Turnbull of East Hempstead, and Mr. William Phillips Lee of Binfield, nephews of the fifth earl, who negotiated with him in regard to their supposed rights to the American lands granted to the first Earl. A legal contract was drawn up and subscribed by them,

under the terms of which they agreed to accept one-half the proceeds of these lands, the other half to go to Major William Alexander, as Earl of Stirling.

The formal service of a jury at Edinburgh, however, was not sufficient to establish his right to the peerage, and Major Alexander's next step was to present a memorial to the King praying for recognition as the rightful peer. This petition was, on the 2nd May, 1760, referred to the House of Lords, and a second petition, in the same words, was referred again to the Lords on the 14th April, 1761. On the 10th March, 1762, the Lord's Committee of Privileges resolved that Major Alexander had not established his claim, and further that he "be ordered not to presume to take upon himself the said title, honour and dignity, until his claim shall have been allowed in due course of law."

Before this decision, Major Alexander had left London on the 24th July, 1761, and returned to New York, whither he was called upon the death of his mother. He had expended large sums of money to prove his claim to the title and estates, and somewhat embarrassed his fortune, and while in London had the rank and style of Earl of Stirling. Despite the drastic resolution of the House of Lords, Mr. Alexander, once in America, assumed and continued to use the title of "Lord Stirling" to which he had not the slightest legal right, and to the day of his death was addressed and signed himself as a Scottish Earl.

It is an interesting fact that one of the most celebrated trials in the history of the Scotch peerage springs from the claim in 1829 of Mr. Humphreys Alexander to the Stirling titles and estates, in the course of which the American claimant's evidence was thoroughly sifted and found lacking, and the ancient documents and muniments of title produced by the English claimant pronounced forgeries.

Major William Alexander actively championed the cause of the colonists in the agitations preliminary to the Revolutionary War, and upon the outbreak of hostilities was placed in command of the first regiment of militia raised under the authority of the Provincial Congress. He distinguished himself at the outset by capturing during January, 1776, in the Bay of New York, a British armed transport of three hundred tons, for which exploit he received the special thanks of Congress and was made a brigadier-general.

During the month of March, 1776, he was placed in chief command

at New York City, which he proceeded to fortify, and a few months later went to New Jersey for the purpose of putting that colony in a state of defense. Returning to New York, he once more took supreme command of the City until the arrival of General Washington. His brigade was engaged in the Battle of Long Island on the 27th August, 1776, when he was taken prisoner, but soon exchanged and promoted to major-general in February, 1777. It was through his fidelity that Washington was made acquainted with the intrigues of General Conway in 1777.

Thereafter, his military career was more substantial than brilliant, but his ability for organization and extreme caution and foresight was of the greatest value to the Continental Army. He fought at the Battles of Brandywine and Germantown, and conducted the American retreat with discretion and skill. He was also present with his command at the Battle of Monmouth on the 28th June, 1778, and owing to the happy position of his batteries, was able to repulse the British troops with heavy loss when they attempted to turn his flank. During the New Jersey campaign he succeeded in surprising and capturing a detachment of British troops in 1779 at Powles Hook.

In 1781 he was appointed to the command at Albany, and here planned the order of battle for the expected attack of the British at Saratoga. This attack, however, never took place, owing to the surrender of the southern British army at Yorktown to General Washington.

He was one of the first governors of King's (now Columbia) College, in the welfare of which institution he was keenly interested. He, furthermore, was a mathematician and astronomer of repute, and the author of the pamphlets, "The Conduct of Major-General Shirley Briefly Stated," and "An Account of the Comet of June and July, 1770."

Elected a member of Saint Andrew's Society in 1761, he served as President from 1761-1764.

Notwithstanding a large landed estate and fortune inherited from his mother, General Alexander died in great poverty, leaving nothing to his wife and children except the certificates of the State of New Jersey for his military pay. All his lands in New Jersey and New York had been previously sacrificed at forced sales brought by his creditors.

He married Sarah Livingston, the daughter of Philip Livingston and Catherine Van Brugh, an alliance which placed him in close as-

sociation and relationship with all the prominent Provincial and Colonial families, and was of the greatest aid to him in furthering his own career and interests. He had issue two daughters only, viz.: (1) Mary, born 1749, who married Robert Watts, and had five children; (2) Catherine, born 8th March, 1755, who married (1st) William Duer and had eight children, and who married (2d) William Neilson, but had no issue by this marriage.

The portrait of William Alexander is reproduced from an admirable oil painting now in the possession of his lineal descendent, Dr. Robert Watts.

ALEXANDER COLDEN,**Sixth President.****1764-1766.**

Among the early Colonial settlers the Coldens always held a prominent and authoritative position, and under Cadwallader Colden, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of New York and a brother of the Sixth President of Saint Andrew's Society, the family attained the zenith of its power.

Alexander Colden was a son of Dr. Cadwallader Colden and Alice Christy, of Coldenham, Township of Montgomery, Ulster County, New York. He was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on the 13th August, 1716, and died in the City of Brooklyn, New York, on the 12th December, 1774, being buried in the family vault in Trinity Churchyard.

As early as 1727 Dr. Cadwallader Colden took up a residence at Coldenham, bringing with him his family and the then youthful Alexander, and for many years took an active part in public affairs in that locality.

Alexander Colden at an early age became interested in commercial pursuits and was appointed Ranger of Ulster County in 1737, which then included Coldenham, where he kept for several years a country store for the sale of general merchandise. As his business increased in importance he removed to Newburgh in 1743, where he greatly extended his mercantile enterprises and by the use of his name and his father's official position drew about him many prominent families and settlers. It was due to his influence that the Fowlers, Merrits, Albertsons, and Dentons from Long Island and Westchester County became residents of Newburgh. He was appointed Joint Surveyor General of the Province with his father in 1751, and succeeded him in that office in 1761-1762. In this year (1761) he took up his residence in New York City, where he became a vestryman of Trinity Church, holding the office until his death. He was also Postmaster of New York for some years.

Little can be learned of his career in this city except that he made a marked success of all his business ventures, doubtless being aided by his brother's political affiliations and influence with the British crown.

Owing to his support and sympathy with the royal form of government his home was the resort of the best element of the then

society, and he gathered around him the highest military and civil officials of the Province.

It was perhaps fortunate that he expired just prior to the Revolutionary War, as his family and himself were pronounced royalists, and he would have suffered many indignities at the hands of the American party.

Mr. Colden was one of the founders of Saint Andrew's Society in 1756, and served as an Assistant from 1756-1759; as Vice-President from 1759-1764; and as President from 1764-1766.

His will, dated the 24th September, 1773, and proved and recorded in the New York Surrogate's Office on the 16th December, 1774, throws much light upon his family and the extent of his fortune. In this instrument he calls himself "of Brookland, County of Kings, Province of New York," and mentions his wife, Elizabeth Colden, to whom he bequeaths £500 and all his rings, diamonds, jewels, necklaces, watches, his chariot and chariot horses, his single horse chair, his negro wench Florah Nanny, his negro-fellow Dick, and negro children, Mary Ann, Sarah, Phoebe, Elias, Cuckoo, Magdalen, Elias Monkey, and Peter, together with all the use of his plate, pictures, household goods, etc.; he bequeaths to his son John, his negro-fellow Tom, negro-wench Arnot, negro lad Will, and also his gold watch and seal, fowling pieces, pistols, silver-hilted sword, library of books, his presses and cases, his burros or desks, iron chest, clock, reflecting telescope and all his surveying and mathematical instruments, together with the sum of £200, as well as the land purchased from John Talmon and wherein he now resides, and all wagons, carts, plows, etc.; he gives his son, Richard Nichols Colden, certain lands in Newburgh, Ulster County, New York, of which he is in joint possession with Abraham Hasbroek, and further disposes of lands on the Mohawk River, North and South Shore; at Schohary; at Duanesbert; at Cambridge and at Pittstown. He gives to his daughter, Jane, £200, and to his granddaughters, Mary Elizabeth Jane Douglass Hamilton and Alice Margaret Campbell Hamilton, daughters of Archibald Hamilton and Alice his wife, and to his granddaughter, Elizabeth Farrington, daughter of Anthony Farrington and Elizabeth his wife, £100 each. He devises specific portions of his real estate to his grandson, Alexander Colden, son of Richard Nichols Colden and Harriot his wife; to his grandson, Alexander Mark Ker Hamilton, son of Archibald Hamilton and Alice his wife; to his grandson, John Collins

Antill, son of John Antill and Margaret his wife; and to his grandson, Charles Farrington, son of Anthony Farrington and Elizabeth his wife. He further bequeaths to his grandson, Alexander Colden, "my two-eared silver cup known by the name of the 'Cawdle Cup' and my silver tobacco box marked with a coronet and the letter R.," as well as a gold watch, fowling pieces, library of books, etc., at the death of his son John; he mentions his children, Richard Nichols Colden and his wife Harriot; his son-in-law, Archibald Hamilton and his wife Alice; his son-in-law, John Antill and his wife Margaret; his son-in-law, Anthony Farrington and his wife Elizabeth; his daughter Jane; son John; brother Cadwallader and his wife Elizabeth; brother David and his wife Ann; and brothers-in-law, Dr. William Farquhar, the Rev. Samuel Auchmuty, and Dr. Peter Middleton. His wife, Elizabeth Colden, his son, Richard Nichols Colden and his son-in-law, John Antill, are named as executors of the will, and his sons-in-law, Archibald Hamilton and Anthony Farrington, as trustees under the will.

His will and the property therein set forth indicates that he was a man of liberal education and much wealth for the period in which he lived.

He married Elizabeth Nicholls, the second daughter of Richard Nicholls, Esq., of New York City, and had issue: (1) Richard Nicholls, ensign of the 42d Royal Highlanders; (2) Cadwallader, who died a minor; (3) John, lost at sea; (4) Alice, who married Colonel Archibald Hamilton; (5) Margaret, who married Major John Antill; (6) Elizabeth, who married Captain (later Colonel) Anthony Farrington of the Royal Artillery; (7) Jane, who married Major John Antill, after the death of her sister, his first wife.

A vigorous search has been made to locate some portrait of Alexander Colden, but without success. It seems impossible that a man so prominent in Colonial times and so full of the traditions of the English people should not have been painted, but if any picture of him existed it was doubtless carried away to Canada or to England by his daughters and now remains undiscovered among the descendants of the female branches.



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WALTER RUTHERFURD,
Seventh President,
1766-1767; 1792-1798.

Walter Rutherford was the sixth son of Sir John Rutherford and Elizabeth Cairncross of Edgerston, Roxboroughshire, Scotland, and of the eleventh generation from James Rutherford, to whom the manorial lands of Edgerstone had been granted in 1492 by King James IV of Scotland.

He was born on the 29th December, 1723, at Edgerstone, Scotland, and died on the 10th January, 1804, at his residence in the City of New York.

Entering the Royal Navy at the early age of fifteen years, he served until 1746, when he left the sea service to enter the army as an officer in the Royal Scots Regiment, and was paymaster in the campaigns of Flanders and Germany. At the outbreak of the French and Indian War in 1756 he sailed for this country and immediately joined the Royal and Colonial forces as Captain of Grenadiers in the Fourth Battalion of the Royal American Regiment.

In the course of his military career he received the terms of surrender of Fort Niagara, and when the City of Montreal capitulated, the keys of the city were delivered to him. He subsequently became Judge Advocate and a Major in the Colonial Army.

He retired from active duty, however, in 1760, and about 1775 received a patent of five thousand acres in New Jersey for his military services. He also acquired a large landed property by marriage. Owing to his early education and training, and his family affiliations, his sympathy was naturally with the royal cause, and though he took no active part in the dispute and subsequent warfare, he was prudent enough to retire to his estate in New Jersey for this period.

After peace was declared, however, he returned to New York, and entered into the business of importing. He had extensive commercial interests with England at this time and ranked among the wealthiest of his fellow-citizens. In 1771 he was an incorporator of the New York Hospital, of which he acted as Governor from 1774-1778. He also owned a share of the Tontine Coffee House in 1796, and named as the successive owner of this share Robert Rutherford, son of John Rutherford, Esq., of the State of New Jersey, and Helena, his wife. He was also President of the Agricultural Society, and a founder of the Society Library.

True to his Scottish birth and traditions, he was one of the founders and original members of Saint Andrew's Society, having been elected on the 19th November, 1756. Later he served as an Assistant from 1761-1766; as First Vice-President from 1785-1787; and as President from 1766-1767 and 1792-1798.

As early as 1798 he resided at No. 1 St. George's Street (Broadway, above St. Paul's Church, where the Astor House now stands), and in 1803 was residing at No. 219 Broadway, doubtless the same place under new numbering.

Much of the data concerning him is learned from his will, dated the 18th April, 1801, and proved and recorded on the 18th January, 1804, in the New York County Surrogate's Office, in which he calls himself "son of Sir John Rutherford of Roxboroughshire, North Britain, being in the 78th year of my age." He leaves his wife, Catherine, all his estate, real and personal if living at his death, but if dead, then a portion of his estate is to go to "Major-General Matthew Clarkson, the father of my granddaughter, Mary Rutherford Clarkson," viz.: the land in Vesey Street, now occupied by Dr. James Clark, and six thousand dollars to be held by said Major-General Clarkson in trust for his granddaughter until she reaches twenty-five years of age and then to be distributed to her. But if his granddaughter does not survive or is married against the will of her father, then two-thirds of the above property is to be distributed to the children of Matthew Clarkson by his present wife, and one-third to John Rutherford, the uncle of his said granddaughter. He gives to his grandson, Robert Walter Rutherford, his watch and seal and his share in the Tontine Coffee House; to his nephew, John Rutherford of Edgerton, son of "my eldest brother John," and to his nephew, John Rutherford of Messburnford, a gold ring each. He gives to his son, John Rutherford, the rest of his lands and personal property. The witnesses to his will were Cadwallader D. Colden, Charles Graham and Edward W. Laight.

He married, the 21st December, 1758, Catherine Alexander, daughter of James Alexander and Mary Provost, his wife being a sister of General William Alexander, the so-called Earl of Stirling, and had issue: (1) John Rutherford, born 1760; (2) a daughter, who married Major-General Matthew Clarkson.

His portrait is reproduced from a painting now in the possession of his lineal descendant, William Walton Rutherford, and represents him in the uniform of a Captain in the Royal American Regiment.

PETER MIDDLETON,
Eighth President,
1767-1770.

According to tradition, Peter Middleton was born in Scotland, studied medicine and graduated at the University of Edinburgh, became a physician, and emigrated to New York City soon after he took his degree. He died on the 9th January, 1781, at his residence in the City of New York.

On his arrival in this country he rapidly attained celebrity in the then Province of New York and became one of the most eminent physicians of the eighteenth century. As early as 1750 he appears as having assisted Dr. John Bard in making the first dissection on record in this country, and in 1767 he succeeded in establishing a medical school in New York, in which he acted as Professor of Pathology and Physiology from 1767-1776, and of Chemistry and *Materia Medica* from 1770-1776. This school was later incorporated with King's (now Columbia) College, and Dr. Middleton became a governor of the latter institution from 1770-1780, and the medical school bestowed upon him the degree of M.D. in 1768. He published a letter on the "Croup" in the *Medical Repository*, Volume IX, and an essay, "Historical Inquiries into the Ancient and Present System of Medicine," which he read at the opening of the Medical School in 1769.

In 1774 he was chosen physician to the New York Hospital, and gave this institution his faithful attendance and service for seven years, resigning in 1781.

Owing to his decided opinion on the right of the Crown to rule her colonies and his strong support of the Royal Government, he became the favorite practitioner among the notable Royalists and Tory families of the city. He was, moreover, the physician to the royal Governor, William Tryon, and at the commencement of the Revolutionary War was permitted by the Provincial Congress in New York to visit His Excellency on board the ship *Duchess of Gordon* on the 13th February, 1776, and on the 21st February, he was allowed to continue his professional visits "until further order of this Congress."

Doubtless these visits were utilized to plot against Congress, for on the 26th April, 1776, Dr. Middleton, "in company with Lord Drummond, John McAdam and Henry Nicholls" was forced to sail

suddenly for Bermuda, leaving his house, library, instruments and bills receivable in the hands of Mr. Varick and his fellow-student, Charles Mitchell. It was undoubtedly on account of his Tory attitude that Dr. Middleton was compelled to seek safety in flight and remain in temporary exile, while his family removed to Flushing, Long Island. It appears that Mr. Varick and Mr. Mitchell were studying medicine under Dr. Middleton, and a letter written by John Varick, Jr., to Capt. Richard Varick, Secretary to General Schuyler at Albany, dated New York, June 25th, 1776, refers to him as follows:

"Last Friday I had the pleasure of receiving a letter from the Doct. dated Bermuda, May 13th. He makes mention that he intended to return in a few Weeks, but I am inclined to think that He'll avoid coming to this City if he hears how the Tories have been treated here, till matters are in Some measure come to a Determination. From what he writes and from the Things he has left behind Him I have great reason to conclude that he really intended to return at the Time limited, notwithstanding the Intimations of those who pretended to know to the contrary, for I was satisfy'd that it was inconsistent with that Frankness which the Doctor is distinguish'd by, that he should be guilty of such Deceit toward Us. When to expect Him I am at a Loss, but I am determin'd to send his Medical Books and Surgical Instruments to Hackensack, that if I should, in short get clear of the Army, and the Doct'r not return, I may have them at my Command and the Perusal of them."

After the occupation of New York by the British, Dr. Middleton returned before 1780 and once more practiced his profession until his death. *The Royal Gazette* (James Rivington) issue of Wednesday, the 10th January, 1781, contains the following notice:

"Yesterday at five o'clock in the morning died Dr. Peter Middleton, a native of North-Britain, and a Physician of eminence in this city; he was a valuable member of society, and a gentleman of a very extensive acquaintance, by whom, as well as the numerous poor of this country (to whom he was very kind) his death is most sincerely lamented."

Dr. Middleton was one of the founders and original members of Saint Andrew's Society in 1756; served as an Assistant from 1757-1762, 1763-1764, and 1773-1775; as Vice-President from 1764-1766; and as President from 1767-1770.

A few further facts can be learned from his will, dated the 1st November, 1780, and proved and recorded in the New York County Surrogate's Office on the 15th January, 1781, in which he mentions his daughter, Susannah Margaret Middleton, and leaves her a gold watch and seals, three silver waiters, a pearl brooch, and all his rings except two, all his paintings and an iron chest to preserve papers in, and such books of history and entertainment as his executors may think best to select for her amusement and instruction. He gives to his pupil, John B. Middleton, all his wearing apparel, except a large camblet cloak, all his arms, medicines, furniture, instruments, medical books and manuscripts, and his lands lying in the Unadilla Branch of the Susquehanna River in what is commonly called Col. Craghen's Purchase, amounting to five thousand acres, together with one-fifth of his personal property and twenty-five guineas. He gives to his daughter-in-law, Ann Burgess, £300, and also twenty-five guineas to purchase mourning; and to Marguerite Burgess (now Mrs. Smythies) twenty-five guineas for mourning; to his sister-in-law, Mrs. Jane Harrison, a gold brooch set with red and white stones; to the Hon. Andrew Elliott, Esq., his large camblet cloak and Scots Peeble Ring; to Goldsbrow Banyor, Esq., his red cornelian seal ring; to Robert Auchmuty, Esq., "my gold mason's jewel and my apron." He bequeaths to his daughter, Susannah M. Middleton, the rest of his real estate and the remaining four-fifths of his personal property, his old wench, Heig, and his negro-lad, Fortune, provided his daughter release to John B. Middleton all her right to the negro lad James. He names as executors his friends, the Hon. Andrew Elliott, Esq., Robert Auchmuty and Goldsbrow Banyor, the witnesses to the will being Lambt, Moore, George Webster and John King, Jr.

A codicil to this will, dated the 14th December, 1780, directs that his daughter Susannah is to be in charge of Ann Burgess, and as he had two gold watches recently left him, he gives one gold watch to Ann Burgess and the other to his daughter. He also gives Mr. William Smythies ten guineas, and to his son Carlton, five guineas more. He gives his old friend, Dr. John Bard, his "Scots Horn Snishing Mull" and gives mourning rings to his friends, Dr. Mallet, Dr. S. Bard, Dr. Michlais and Dr. Bayley. He gives to his good friend, Anthony Van Dam, a gold-headed cane, and to his good friend, William Seton, his Grand Master Mason jewels and small mason's apron and his Highland Dirk, naming Anthony Van Dam and William Seton as executors in this codicil.

Dr. Middleton married in November, 1766, Susannah Burges, widow of John Burges and daughter of Richard Nicholls, Esq., of the City of New York. He was thus a brother-in-law of Alexander Colden, the Sixth President of the Society. He had known issue: (1) Susannah Margaret; (2) a son, name unknown, who died in infancy.

No portrait of Dr. Middleton has ever been found.



Summer

THE EARL OF DUNMORE,
Ninth President,
1770-1771.

“John Murray, Fourth Earl of Dunmore, was the eldest son of William Murray, the third Earl, and Catherine Nairn, third daughter of his uncle, Lord William Murray, who became Lord Nairn by marrying the heiress of that family. The family of Murray is a branch of the ancient house of Atholl and boasted many and wide relationships with the greater noble families of Scotland, while Lord Dunmore, the Saint Andrew’s Society President, also claimed descent in the female line from the House of Stewart. He was born at Taymouth, Perthshire, in 1732, and died at Ramsgate, England, in May, 1809.

He was educated at Eton, 1742-1744, and was Page of Honour to Prince Charles Edward Stuart at Holyrood Palace in 1745. He accompanied his father, the third Earl, who was out in the Jacobite rising of 1745. His father was taken prisoner at the Battle of Culloden, tried for high treason and imprisoned for life, dying in prison in 1756. John, the fourth Earl, was appointed an ensign in the Scots Guards in 1750.

He succeeded to the Peerage in 1756 and sat in the House of Lords as one of the representative peers in the 12th and the first two sessions of the 13th Parliaments, from 1761-1774. In 1770 he was appointed Governor of the Province of New York, where he arrived in October, and it was during this year that he was elected and served as President of Saint Andrew’s Society. In July, 1771, he was appointed Governor of the Colony of Virginia. For some months after this latter appointment Lord Dunmore delayed in New York, and this aroused the suspicion and dislike of the best Virginian families.

On his arrival at Williamsburg in the Spring of 1772 he incurred the hostility of the colonists by dissolving the Virginia Assembly, and when it once more convoked in March, 1773, he again dissolved the body in May, 1773, because of its adoption of the resolution on the twelfth day of March, to appoint a committee of correspondence to unite with the other colonies for action against English aggression. In May, 1774, Lord Dunmore once more dissolved the Assembly because it resolved to keep the first day of June, the day the Port of Boston was closed, as a “day of fasting, humiliation and prayer,”

and during the Autumn he further aggravated the colonists by making an injudicious peace with the Ohio Indians.

On the night of the 20th April, 1775, Lord Dunmore removed the powder from the Williamsburg Magazine to on board the *Magdalen* man-of-war, then anchored in the James River. The people forthwith rose in arms under the leadership of Patrick Henry, and peace was only restored by paying for the value of the powder. A colonial convention was then appointed to meet in May, 1775, but Lord Dunmore forbade its gathering by proclamation. On the 1st June, 1775, he convened the Assembly to consider the conciliatory propositions made by Lord North, the then Prime Minister, but while these were being discussed, a riot took place on the 5th June. Alarmed at this second uprising, however, Lord Dunmore called together the council, but to no effect. He then sent Lady Dunmore on board the *Fowey* man-of-war for safety, and issued a proclamation against "a certain Patrick Henry" and his "deluded followers." He himself soon joined his wife on the *Fowey* which was then lying off Yorktown, about twelve miles away, while the Assembly continued to sit, and forwarded to him the bills passed—which he in turn refused to sign without the attendance upon him of the burgesses aboard ship. Thereafter, the burgesses decided that their privileges had been attacked and that the Governor had abdicated. They then constituted themselves a convention and vested all executive power in a Committee of Safety.

When the news of the Battle of Lexington arrived, he sent his wife to New York and he himself sought refuge in Fort Johnson. The British Army soon arrived in New York, and forthwith a number of Royalists joined Lord Dunmore and aided him in warring against the inhabitants on the James and York Rivers, destroying their plantations and carrying off their goods and slaves. He attacked Hampton on the 25th October, but was repulsed with some loss. On the 7th November he proclaimed freedom to all negroes who should rally to his standard.

On the 9th December, 1776, his small army was decisively defeated at Great Bridge (a small hamlet about twenty miles from Norfolk) and on January 1st, 1776, Lord Dunmore burned the City of Norfolk, the most flourishing town of Virginia. Soon after this exploit he was forced to flee on board of his fleet, and after being driven from one position to another finally anchored at the mouth of the Potomac.

During June, 1777, he made his headquarters on Gwynn Island, in the Chesapeake, but was routed from this shelter on the 8th July by the Virginians, under the leadership of Andrew Lewis, after being wounded in the leg. Washington wrote concerning him in December, 1775: "I do not think that forcing his Lordship on ship-board is sufficient. Nothing less than depriving him of life and liberty will secure peace to Virginia, as motives of resentment actuate his conduct to a degree equal to the total destruction of that colony."

Lord Dunmore remained along the coast of Virginia during a part of 1776, undergoing great hardship and many minor defeats until he finally burned his smaller vessels and sailed with the remainder of his fleet to the West Indies.

He shortly afterward returned to England, as he had been elected in January, 1776, to a vacant seat in the House of Lords, to which he was again returned at the general elections of October, 1780, and May, 1784. His name appears in the Confiscation Act of New York in 1779. He was appointed and acted as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Bahama Islands from 1787 to 1796, and after the expiration of his term once more returned to England, where he died.

He married on the 21st February, 1759, Lady Charlotte Stewart, daughter of Alexander, Sixth Earl of Gallaway, and Catherine, youngest daughter of John, Fourth Earl of Dundonald, by whom he had issue: (1) George, Viscount Fincastle; (2) Alexander, born 12th October, 1764; (3) John, born 1765; (4) Leveson Grenville Keith, born 16th December, 1770; (5) Catherine; (6) Augusta de Ameland, who married at Rome, 4th April, 1793, Prince Augustus Frederick, Duke of Sussex, 6th son of George III, and was remarried to His Royal Highness on 5th December, 1793 at St. George's Church, Hanover Square, London; (7) Susan; (8) Virginia.

The portrait of Lord Dunmore is reproduced from an oil painting now in the possession of the present Peer, who most courteously forwarded a photograph of the picture to the Society.

**JOHN WATTS,
Tenth President,
1771-1772.**

John Watts of Rose Hill, Edinburgh, Scotland, was the ancestor of the Tenth President of Saint Andrew's Society, and his second son, Robert Watts, was the first of his name in the Colony of New York.

John Watts, the President, the son and fourth child of Robert Watts and Mary Nicholl, was born on the 16th April, 1715, in the City of New York, and died in the month of August, 1789, in Wales, being buried in St. James Church, Piccadilly, London.

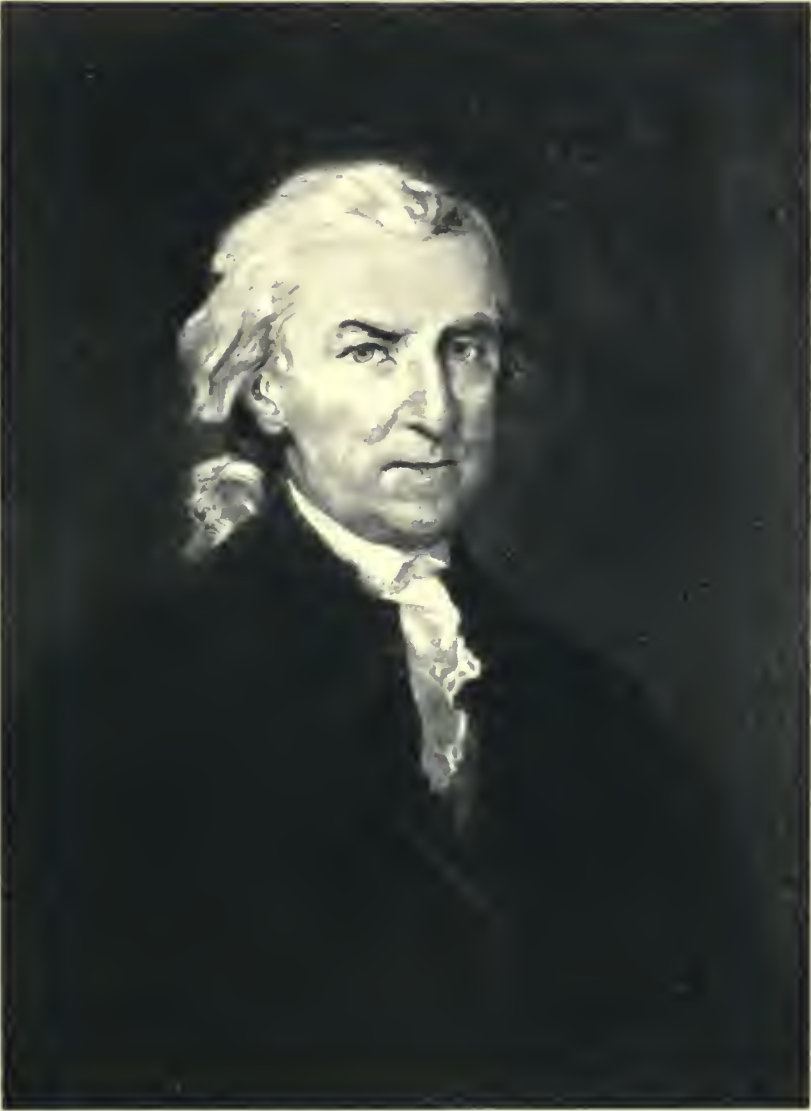
Possessing every advantage of birth and education, and closely allied with the representative Colonial and Provincial families, Mr. Watts, even as a young man, took a leading position in the business and social community. Through family kinship and influence abroad, his father had built up and the son continued to increase the commercial prosperity to which he fell heir.

He became one of the most eminent men in the Province of New York, having extensive business interests and holding many public offices of honor and trust, and in due course acquired what was a great fortune for the then times, his wealth being conservatively estimated at three hundred thousand dollars. He was also one of the most extensive landed proprietors in the City of New York.

He represented New York City in the Assembly for many years and was a member of the King's Council from 1757-1775. It is stated that had the American Revolution failed, John Watts would have been the chosen Lieutenant-Governor and Acting Secretary of the Province of New York.

Identified with the social life of the City he became one of the original founders and trustees of the Society Library in 1754, and presented its first clock to the New York Exchange in 1760. He assisted in organizing the New York City Hospital, and was elected as its first President in 1760, serving in this important office until 1784, a period of fourteen years. He was also one of the original subscribers to the Tontine Coffee House.

In the struggle for independence he actively opposed the Revolutionary Party, and, because of his British sympathies and connections, was obliged to flee to England in 1775, at the outbreak of the War, never returning to this country. His large estate was



James Watt

declared confiscated, but at the end of the war it was partly repurchased and reconveyed on the 1st July, 1784, to his sons, Robert and John. His city mansion, located in Pearl Street, near Whitehall, at one time was known as No. 9 Broadway, and was burned down in the great fire of 1776. His country residence was called Rose Hill, from the ancestral home in Scotland, and was located between the Bloomingdale and Old Post Roads and the East River, and between Twenty-first and Twenty-seventh Streets. The grounds covered about fifty-four whole and half city blocks in what is now the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New York.

A number of letters written by him to General Monckton were recently discovered and have been published by the Massachusetts Historical Society. They not only present a most admirable picture of the state of the colonies just prior to the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, but are of great value to historians of that period, and afford the best proof of the ability and attainments of their author.

His will, dated the 3rd July, 1789, was proved and recorded on the 12th September, 1789, at the Probate Court of Canterbury, London, in Volume, Macliam, page 477, and while it disposes of a large amount of personal property throws no further light upon his character, career and family.

Mr. Watts was one of the founders and original members of Saint Andrew's Society in 1756; served as Vice-President from 1770-1771; and as President from 1771-1772.

He married in July, 1742, Ann de Lancey, daughter of Stephen de Lancey, and had issue: (1) Robert, who married Mary Alexander, eldest daughter of General William Alexander, self-styled "Earl of Stirling"; (2) Ann, who married Capt. the Honorable Archibald Kennedy, later the 11th Earl of Casselis; (3) Susan, who married Stephen Kearney, and was the mother of Major-General Stephen Watts Kearney; (4) Mary, who married Sir John Johnston, Bart.; (5) Stephen; (6) John, who married Jane de Lancey, youngest daughter of Peter de Lancey, and was a man of distinguished career. This son was the last Royal Recorder of the City of New York, Speaker of the New York Assembly, Member of Congress, 1793-96, Judge of Westchester County, 1802-1808, and the founder of the Leake & Watts Orphan Asylum in this City, and his statue now stands in Trinity Churchyard.

The portrait of John Watts was reproduced from an original oil painting now in the possession of Dr. Robert Watts, a lineal descendant.

WILLIAM McADAM,
Eleventh President,
1772-1773.

The ancestors of the Eleventh President on his paternal side sprang from the clan of the McGregors. When this clan was outlawed under James II of Scotland (1430-1460) Adam, a grandson of the chief, Gregor McGregor, settled in the lowlands and changed his name to McAdam. His grandson, Andrew, obtained from James VI in 1569 a charter of the lands of Waterhead, in the parish of Carsphairn, Kircudbrightshire, Scotland, and a later descendant, Gilbert McAdam, was a zealous covenantor and killed by the Royalists about 1685 while attending a prayer-meeting at Kirk-michael in Ayrshire. The father of William McAdam was third in descent from the covenantor.

William McAdam was the son of James McAdam and Margaret Reid, and was probably born at Ayr about 1725. He died on the 1st October, 1779, in New York City. He came to America early in life and engaged in a general trading and mercantile business, and in 1766 his warehouse was located on Smith Street, near the New Dutch Church, where he advertised for sale, "Iron-bound Butts & Puncheons, genuine Batavia Arrack in Bottles, Frontinjack, Priniack & Madeira, etc."

He was a founder and an original member of the Chamber of Commerce at its organization on the 5th April, 1768, and was elected Treasurer on the 2d May, 1774, and Vice-President on the 2d May, 1775.

At the commencement of the agitation which ultimately led to the Revolutionary War, he was one of a New York Committee of Correspondence of fifty-one gentlemen "to correspond with the neighboring colonies on this important crisis" and his name as such appears in the minutes of this committee on the 19th May, 1774.

During the Revolutionary War he was in sympathy with the Crown and was present as Vice-President at a Special Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce held the 21st June, 1779, to consider and take steps to regulate the revival of trade in the Port of New York. This was the first meeting of the Chamber since May, 1775.

At the triumph of the patriotic cause, however, his property was confiscated and he was practically ruined. While in the height of his commercial career he brought up his nephew, John Loudon

McAdam, the son of his brother, James McAdam, one of the founders of the first bank in Ayr in 1763. This nephew later became the celebrated Scottish Engineer and the inventor of the McAdam System of Road Building, to whom Parliament voted a grant of £6,000 in 1825 and offered knighthood.

There is reason to believe that in spite of his heavy losses, Mr. McAdam took up his business career with renewed energy upon the termination of the struggle for independence, and that he was on the road to success and a second fortune at his untimely death.

The New York Gazette & Weekly Mercury, issue of the 4th October, 1779, contains the following notice:

"Friday last departed this life in the 54th year of his age, Mr. William McAdam of this City, Merchant, a Gentleman, whose death is universally lamented."

A few further facts may be learned from his will, dated the 20th September, 1766, and recorded in the New York County Surrogate's Office on the 2d October, 1779, in which he calls himself "of the City of New York, North America," and gives to his brothers, James McAdam and Gilbert McAdam of Ayrshire, North Britain, each £10 Sterling; leaving his beloved wife, Ann McAdam, all the rest of his estate, real and personal. The witnesses to his will were Gols Banyar, Peter Middleton and John McDowell.

That his estate must have been of some value is indicated by the fact that in 1799 the name of Ann McAdam, his widow, appears in a list of houses and lots valued at two thousand dollars or over. The provisions of the will of Ann McAdam, his widow, dated the 7th April, 1826, and recorded in the New York County Surrogate's Office on the 5th April, 1828, also disposes of a considerable fortune. In this instrument, she mentions John Loudin McAdam of Bristol in Great Britain, merchant; nephew, William Shaw, now in Great Britain, and Richard Varick; nieces, Maria Cochran, wife of Alexander Forrester Cochran; Ann Elting, wife of Peter Elting; Maria Gilbert, wife of Garet Gilbert; and Janet Wilkes; relatives, Jane Dodge, wife of Henry S. Dodge, counsellor-at-law; Ann Codman, wife of Charles R. Codman of Boston. Legacies were also left to various charitable and religious associations, and the testatrix names as executors her nephew, Richard Varick, Charles Wilkes, and niece, Janet Wilkes.

Mr. McAdam was elected a member of Saint Andrew's Society in 1761; served as an Assistant from 1765-1766; as Vice-President from 1771-1772; and as President from 1772-1773.

He married on the 12th December, 1764, Ann Dey, the daughter of Dirck and Jane Dey, but left no living issue.

No portrait of William McAdam can be traced, although the descendants of his brother, James McAdam, and the present head of the family have been located and communicated with.

LORD DRUMMOND,
Twelfth President,
1773-1774.

It is singularly unfortunate that so little can be learned of the Twelfth President of the Society. The Drummond family is of ancient Scottish origin and commenced with John Drummond of Cargill, who was created Lord Drummond on the 29th January, 1488. Thereafter, the family intermarried with the Lindsays, Campbells, Grahams, Stuarts, and Kerrs, and in later generations became powerful Jacobites, casting their lot with the House of Stuart until the Battle of Culloden finally wrecked the hopes of that ill-fated race. Their titles and estates were declared forfeited after the battle, and the family has long struggled against loss of fortune and the fatal tendency of this race to leave no heirs male to inherit. Successor after successor to the title had died without issue, and on the death of the present incumbent the peerage will devolve to a remote branch in France.

Thomas, Lord Drummond, the Twelfth President of Saint Andrew's Society, was the eldest son of James Lundin and Lady Rachel Bruce. He was probably born at Largs, Scotland, as he was baptized at that place on the 21st July, 1742, and died in November, 1780, at the Bermuda Islands, unmarried, aged thirty-eight years.

James Lundin, his father, was the son of Robert Drummond of Lundin, who assumed the name of Lundin as heir to his mother, and the grandson (by his first wife, Sophia, heiress of Lundin) of John Drummond, afterwards Earl and Duke of Melfort, who was the second son of James, 3rd Earl of Perth. This James Lundin in 1760 was served heir male to Lord Edward Drummond, 9th Earl of Perth and 6th Duke of Perth, in France, and assumed the name of Drummond. In 1766 he was served and returned as heir male general to James, 4th Earl of Perth, the Chancellor, and 1st Duke of Perth, when he assumed the titles of Lord Drummond and 10th Earl of Perth. He died in 1781, and had three sons, Robert, Thomas and James, the youngest of whom, the Honorable James Drummond, claimed the titles.

Thomas, Lord Drummond, went to America for the first time in 1768, as appears from a letter written on the 21st March, 1768 to his cousin, John Drummond, of Logie Almond, in which he states "I shall certainly go for America next month." His mission in this

country was to look after an estate located in or near Perth Amboy, New Jersey, which belonged to his kinsman, the Earl of Melfort, and had not been forfeited to the Crown.

At this time his father was Earl of Perth, and gave to his son, Thomas, then by courtesy, Lord Drummond, a power of attorney to represent him and transact general business, which reads, "James, Earl of Perth, lately called James Drummond of Lundin, to The Honorable Thomas Drummond, commonly called Lord Drummond, eldest son of him, the said Earl, who now resides in East New Jersey." This instrument was dated the 2d December, 1769, duly certified to by the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, and was recorded in the office of the Secretary of State for New Jersey, where it can now be seen.

Lord Drummond was at New York in July, 1772, as he wrote his cousin, the Laird of Logie Almond, from that city, and executed various deeds in March, 1773, and November, 1774, to lands in New Jersey, which are on record. At the end of 1774 he returned to England, landing at Plymouth on the 19th December, as appears in a letter from Salisbury, England, dated the 21st December, 1774, addressed to his same cousin, in which he states "my landing happened on the 19th at Plymouth, where the ship was put in, after a very horrible passage of thirty-nine days."

After a short stay in Scotland, Lord Drummond returned again to the Province of New York, and must have taken some active part in the growing struggle between the mother-country and her American colonies, which endangered his freedom, for on the 26th April, 1776, he sailed suddenly for Bermuda in company with Dr. Peter Middleton, John McAdam and Henry Nicholls, doubtless on account of his royalist sympathies during the progress of the Revolutionary War.

Concerning this flight, one of his companions, John Loudon McAdam, the nephew of William McAdam, the Eleventh President of the Society, wrote from Bristol, England, on the 23d December, 1810, to answer family inquiries:

"Lord Drummond's name was Thomas; the whole party that fled together to the West Indies in 1766, from New York, are dead except myself, but on our return to New York, or very soon after it, Lord Keith, then Captain Elphinstone, commanded H. M. S. *Perseus* on that station. Lord Drummond and I lived together and Captain

Elphinstone was much with us, so that Lord Keith had an opportunity of seeing Lord Drummond as long as His Lordship remained in New York."

Lord Drummond must have returned from Bermuda almost immediately to this city, as on the 12th April, 1776, he submitted to Lord Howe a scheme for the pacification of the American colonies, writing from on board the sloop *Polly* lying off New York. A copy of this letter and scheme, dated Philadelphia, was published by order of Congress on 18th September, 1776, and may be read in the annals of that assembly.

His stay in this city must have been short, for he once more returned to Bermuda, where he appears to have remained for the next two years and applied himself to the armament and organization of those British forces which were despatched thence to reinforce the army in the colonies.

That he came to New York again in 1778 appears in a letter addressed to General Washington, dated New York, November 16th, 1778, in which he writes:

"SIR: As I design to embark soon for England, I must once more apply to you on a subject which has given me much concern. * * *"

Soon after this date he left New York and again returned to Bermuda, where he remained a year and a half more, and then, about May, 1780, sailed for England, drawing upon the Messrs. Drummond for money when off Brest on the 18th June, 1780, and a second time from Falmouth on the 1st July, 1780, and a third time on the 21st August, 1780.

Lord Drummond was seen constantly in London after his arrival, during the first weeks of July, 1780, but left England for the last time at either the end of September or commencement of October to return to spend the Winter at Bermuda. His health must have been much impaired, for shortly after his arrival in those islands his death was reported.

An entry in the *Scots' Magazine*, Volume 53, page 54 (anno 1781) states:

"About two weeks ago Lord Drummond (son of the Earl of Perth) died here. In 1776 he was an officer in the King's troops at

New York (two letters passed between his Lordship and Lord Howe [see Vol. 38, page 585] relating to a peace) and was taken prisoner. Washington gave him leave to go to New York on parole. That city being too cold for his weak constitution in Winter, he asked permission to come and reside in this island, which is reckoned the finest air in the universe, which was refused. His health, however, declining, he took his passage in a vessel bound hither, arrived safely and has lived among us four years beloved by everyone for his polite behavior and good qualities."

There is a strong probability that Thomas, Lord Drummond, the Twelfth President of the Society, was an officer in the British Army, although a careful search of the army records in the War Office, London, fails to disclose that he ever held a commission. He was in all probability attached either to the military or civil household of some representative of the British Government in the Province of New York, and a letter written by Mrs. Murray Brown from London on the 19th September, 1809, to Mr. Stephen Crane in America, bears out this assumption. This letter states: "That Thomas Drummond, called Lord Drummond, was in America at the commencement of the American War in the interest of the colonies, but soon after attached to the King's troops and was one of the leaders of an expedition from New York to Jersey with the 71st Regiment," and also said "that he was at the Battle of the Brandywine and Germantown, and that a Lieut. Drummond was wounded there" * * * and "that he had a younger brother in the King's service who died at Lisbon in August, 1780."

Lord Drummond was elected a member of Saint Andrew's Society in 1768 and served as President from 1773-1774.

It is greatly to be regretted that no portrait of him can be traced through collateral ancestors now in England.

DAVID JOHNSTON,
Thirteenth President,
1774-1775; 1784-1785.

The history of the Saint Andrew's Society from 1774 to 1784, the period of the Revolutionary War, remains a blank, and if any record of meetings was made it has been lost or destroyed.

The President just prior and subsequent to the Revolution was David Johnston, and comparatively few facts can be learned concerning him. He is said to have descended from an ancient Scottish family of title, having large landed estates at Annandale in the Mother Country, and was by birth a man of refinement and good condition.

David Johnston was the son of John Johnston, a Major in the British Army, and Elizabeth Jamison, the daughter of David Jamison, one of the so-called Nine Partners in a large tract of land located in the Province of New York. He was born on the 3rd January, 1724, at Perth Amboy, New Jersey, and died on the 12th January, 1809, at his country residence "Annandale" at Lithgow, in the township of Washington, Dutchess County, New York, within two days of his eighty-fifth birthday.

Entering business at an early age, he became a wine merchant, trading with Holland direct in his own ship, and pursued this vocation until he inherited his share in the Nine Partners Tract at the death of his mother. This land had become of immense value, and Mr. Johnston then retired from a mercantile career and devoted his time and attention to caring for his extensive landed interests and estates.

His name first appears on a poll list for the election to the Provincial Assembly in February, 1761, and he was registered a Freeman of the City on the 21st August, 1770, as "David Johnston, Gentleman." He was one of a Committee of Correspondence chosen the 19th May, 1774, and subsequently chosen one of a Committee of Observation elected by a poll held at the City Hall by order of the Committee of Correspondence. He was also one of a Committee of One Hundred selected at the agitation preliminary to the War of Independence, viz.: "New York, May 1st, 1775. This day the following gentlemen were chosen a General Committee for the City and County of New York in the present alarming crisis."

He had a fine city mansion on the east side of Bowling Green,

in New York City, which was burned during the progress of the Revolutionary War. He also owned a farm at Greenwich Village, near the city, and a country residence at Perth Amboy, which was burned by the Hessians when the British Army occupied New Jersey. After the war he withdrew to a large estate called "Annandale" at Lithgow, in the township of Washington, Dutchess County, New York, which he made his permanent residence.

He was at a later period chosen Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the Town of Washington, and performed the duties of this position to the satisfaction of the entire community.

It is stated by a descendant that in middle life he was called upon to receive the title and estates of Marquis of Annandale, but declined on the ground that he was an American and unwilling to give up his birthright for a life in England, but later, at the coming of age of his eldest son, regretted his refusal. A box containing the papers recording his right to this title was long in the family, but when opened it was found that mice had made nests of the valuable charts and deeds.

His will is recorded at Poughkeepsie, New York, and disposes of a valuable estate.

He married on the 27th May, 1753, Magdalen Walton, the daughter of William Walton and Mary Beekman, and had issue seven daughters and three sons, viz.: (1) Mary, born 20th March, 1754; (2) Elizabeth, born 16th October, 1755; (3) Cornelia, born 21st September, 1757; (4) John, born 1759; (5) Magdalen, born 1760; (6) John, born 13th June, 1762; (7) Effie; (8) David, born 1766; (9) Johanna, born 1769; (10) Jacob, born 1770; (11) Euphemia, born 1774.

It is much to be regretted that the details of his life are so meagre and that no portrait of him is in existence, though many of his descendants living at the present time have been communicated with.



Robt W Livingston

HON. ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON,
Fourteenth President,
1785-1792.

The ancestry of the Fourteenth President must be sought in the archives of the ancient Livingston Family of Monyabroch and Ancrum, Scotland, which gave so many distinguished men to the Province and State of New York, and whose worthy representative, Robert Livingston, was the first to locate in the new land.

Robert R. Livingston, lineal descendant of Robert Livingston and of close kin to Philip Livingston, the first President, was the son of Judge Robert Livingston of "Clermont," Dutchess County, New York, and Margaret Beekman. He was born on the 27th November, 1746, in New York, and died on the 26th February, 1813, at his country residence at Clermont in the sixty-seventh year of his age.

He graduated from King's (now Columbia) College in 1765 at eighteen years of age and forthwith commenced the study of law in the office of William Smith, the historian of New York, and his kinsman, William Livingston. Admitted to practice in October, 1773, he was for a short period in partnership with John Jay, his class-mate at college.

Owing to his natural talents and the influence and importance of his family connections, he achieved success in his profession from the start, and was appointed Recorder of the City of New York by Governor William Tryon in 1773, but his lively sympathy with the Independent Party lost him this position in 1775. In the Spring of 1775 he was elected to the Provincial Assembly as deputy from Dutchess County, and on the 22d April, 1775, he was chosen by this body as one of the twelve delegates to represent the Colony of New York in the Continental Congress, and took his seat in that historic body on the 15th May, 1775. Here his talent and legal acumen earned for him immediate recognition and he was placed upon important committees, viz.: The committee of three to prepare an address to the inhabitants of Great Britain; the committee to draw up instructions "touching the most effectual method of continuing, supplying and regulating a Continental Army"; the secret committee of nine to contract for the importation and delivery of gunpowder and other military stores in which the American Army was lacking.

It was to aid in supplying such wants that he privately built and equipped a powder mill on his estate at Rhinebeck about this period.

Fulton at that time had definite ideas in regard to the application of steam power to navigation and had already conducted some successful experiments. Mr. Livingston took an immediate and keen interest in this discovery and realizing the immense advantage to be gained by using steam as a motive power for shipping, obtained from the New York State Legislature the "exclusive right to navigate its water-ways by steam power for twenty years." He and Fulton forthwith commenced to build a thirty-ton boat with which they were able to make a speed of three miles an hour. As the legislative concession was for not less than four miles an hour, this experiment resulted in no gain, and the concession lapsed. Fulton, however, continued to make numerous experiments, and with the financial aid of Mr. Livingston, finally launched a boat on the river Seine, at Paris, which gave promise of ultimate and complete success.

After Mr. Livingston's return to the United States, he and Fulton commenced the construction of a new and larger steamboat, and their enterprise and persistence was finally rewarded when the steamer *Clermont* navigated the waters of the Hudson River at the then marvelous speed of five miles an hour.

Upon his retirement from public office, Mr. Livingston applied his time and attention to agriculture and kindred subjects. He succeeded in introducing the general use of gypsum as a fertilizer and in breeding the merino sheep from Rambouillet, France, into the farming districts west of the Hudson River.

He was a founder and first President of the New York Academy of Fine Arts in 1801, and gave to this institution his fine collection of busts and statues. He was also President of the New York Society for the Promotion of Useful Arts, established in 1793, and was elected a Trustee of the Society Library when it was reorganized in 1788. The regents of the University of the State of New York conferred the degree of LL.D. on him in 1792.

He published an oration delivered by him before the Society of the Cincinnati on the 4th July, 1787, an address to the Society for Promoting the Arts in 1808, and "Essays on Agriculture" and an "Essay on Sheep" in New York in 1809 and London in 1811.

He was elected a member of Saint Andrew's Society in 1784 and served as Vice-President from 1784-1785, and as President from 1785-1792.

For ability and character, Chancellor Livingston stands pre-

eminent among the remarkable group of patriots and statesmen which called the United States into being. The man who could frame the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, and negotiate the Louisiana Purchase Treaty—works of stupendous magnitude and far-reaching effect—must have possessed wonderful attainments.

Although not generally known, Mr. Livingston, even at that early period of American history, was strongly in favor of the gradual abolition of slavery in the United States, and a member of the early Abolition and Manumission Society.

He was called the "Cicero of America" by Benjamin Franklin, and his statue has been placed in the Capitol at Washington by Act of Congress as that of one of the two most eminent citizens of the State of New York.

A description of his private character by one who knew him intimately is as follows:

"In Mr. Livingston, to the proud character of integrity, honour and disinterestedness, was added the mild, yet enobling features of religion. An inquiring believer in its truth, an exemplar of its gentle effects on character, he daily sought its consolation, and strengthened his pious resolutions in the rich inheritance it promised. He was devoted to the Protestant Episcopal Church, from an enlightened preference of its doctrines and discipline. * * * His person was tall and commanding and of patrician dignity—gentle and courteous in his manner—pure and upright in his morals. His benefactions to the poor were numerous and unostentatious. In his life, without reproach, victorious in death, over its terrors."

Mr. Livingston married Mary Stevens, only daughter of John Stevens of Hunterdon, New Jersey, and had issue: (1) Elizabeth Stevens, born 5th May, 1780, who married her kinsman, Edward Philip Livingston; (2) Margaret Maria, born 11th April, 1783, who married Robert L. Livingston.

His portrait is reproduced from an admirable oil painting by Vanderlyn, now in the possession of the New York Historical Society.

ROBERT LENOX,
Fifteenth President,
1798-1814.

The term of the Fifteenth President covers a longer period than that of any predecessor or successor, being for sixteen years, and attests his popularity and value in the Society.

Robert Lenox was the son of James Lenox, of the Parish of Kirkcudbright, and the grandson of William Lennox, of Milnhouse, Parish of Kirkcudbright, Scotland. His mother was Elizabeth Sproat, the daughter of David Sproat of the same parish. One of eleven children, he was born on the 31st December, 1759, at the small seaport town of Kirkcudbright, located on the southwest border of Scotland, and died on the 13th December, 1839, at his residence, No. 59 Broadway, in the City of New York.

His parents were in somewhat straitened circumstances, and hardly able to support so large a family, and consequently Robert Lenox, with his brothers David and William, came to America just prior to the Revolutionary War, being sent out to join their uncle, David Sproat, a merchant in Philadelphia, who had come to this country in 1760. Shortly after the outbreak of hostilities David Sproat left Philadelphia to join the British Army at New York, and in the Autumn of 1779 received the appointment of Commissary-General of Naval Prisoners in North America, which office he held until the close of the war. From time to time he acted in a similar capacity with reference to prisoners of the army and it was he who received and exchanged the British soldiers taken prisoners at Saratoga and Yorktown. In this connection, it is an interesting fact that the Continental Congress upon the recommendation of Robert Morris, then Superintendent of Finance, voted that upwards of £550 currency should be repaid to Mr. Sproat for moneys personally advanced by him for the relief of American naval prisoners.

Robert Lenox, after his arrival in this country, went to school for a short time at Burlington, New Jersey, and then joined his uncle in New York, whither his brother William had already journeyed. William Lenox was soon appointed British Commissary of Naval Prisoners in the South, and stationed at Charleston, South Carolina, where he died in 1781 in the twenty-ninth year of his age. David Lenox, another brother, espoused the cause of the patriots, joined the Continental forces and rapidly rose to rank and prominence. He



Rob. L. Motz

had attained the rank of a major at the close of the war and later entered into a mercantile career at Philadelphia, where he died in 1828. Robert Lenox, however, appears to have remained with his uncle and was employed as clerk, acting at times as "director of Flags of Truce."

During the war he made various trips between New York, the West Indies, Charleston and elsewhere to conserve his uncle's business interests and was at one time taken prisoner by a French man-of-war, but soon released at the request of his brother, Major Lenox.

Upon the evacuation of New York by the British in 1783 he went to Scotland with his uncle, Mr. Sproat, to assist him in settling his accounts with the British Government. He returned to this country in the following September and then took up his permanent residence in New York City. Previous to his departure he had married a daughter of Nicholas Carmer, a merchant of this City, who was later a vestryman of Trinity Church and one of the Commissioners for rebuilding that church in 1788.

Shortly after the Treaty of Independence Robert Lenox was joined by his youngest brother, James, who came from Scotland, and established the great commercial house of Jas. Lenox & Wm. Maitland in 1796. James Lenox retired from the firm in 1818 and returned to Scotland, where he died in 1839; the firm being successively Kennedy & Maitland; Maitland, Phelps & Co., and later Maitland, Coppel & Co.

Robert Lenox soon became one of the greatest merchants of his day, trading extensively abroad, in the West Indies and throughout this country. His business transactions surpassed in importance and extent for many years those of any other merchant in this City at that period and he rapidly amassed a large fortune. He was a man of great strength of character and unswerving integrity. It is stated that when Mr. Lenox was an executor of the estate of his friend, Archibald Gracie, a mortgage held by the estate was foreclosed and in order that the estate might not lose the amount invested, of which there was some likelihood, and to net the beneficiaries an exceptional sum, he purchased the mortgaged premises at public auction, held in the old Tontine Coffee House, for what was then the remarkable price of \$6,420, the land then being considered to be worth only \$500. The premises were known as the "Five Mile Post Farm" and comprised land within the boundaries of Fourth and Fifth Avenues

and Sixty-eighth and Seventy-first Streets. Four months later Mr. Lenox purchased three parcels of land bounded by Fourth and Fifth Avenues and Seventy-first and Seventy-fourth Streets, exactly equal in area with the parcels purchased under foreclosure at public auction, for the sum of \$500. Thereafter these two tracts were known as the "Lenox Farm."

Mr. Lenox never sold any of the land in his lifetime, and had a high opinion of the value of this tract. In his will, referring to this plot and his son, James Lenox, he stated: "At the same time I wish him, my son, to understand that my opinion of the property is not changed and though I withdraw all legal restrictions to his making sale of the whole or any part of the same, yet I enforce on him my advice not to do so." His son, James Lenox, held the land until 1864, when he commenced to convey various lots in the tract, and at his death in 1880 sales of portions of this land had netted him over \$3,000,000 and the value of the remainder, which included the tracts he had given to the Presbyterian Hospital, the Phillips Presbyterian Church, the Home for Aged Women and the Lenox Library, was over \$4,000,000. On an investment of about \$7,000, this meant an increase of \$7,000,000 in a little over sixty years, and at the present time a conservative appraisal of the value of this Lenox Farm would be about \$40,000,000.

The History of the Chamber of Commerce states of Robert Lenox: "He was one of the most extensive as well as successful merchants in the United States," and at his death, "an eminent merchant who for a period beyond the ordinary course of human life had been distinguished for great prudence, a clear and sound judgment and unblemished reputation."

Mr. Lenox held numerous positions of trust and importance during his lifetime. He was Alderman of this City from 1795-97, and 1880-02; one of the founders of the Lying-in Hospital, incorporated in 1799, and its President from 1829-35; a member of the Chamber of Commerce; Vice-President from 1819-26, and President from 1826 until his death in 1839; a Trustee and Chairman of the Board of Managers of the Sailors' Snug Harbor; a trustee of Princeton College; an Elder in the First Presbyterian Church for over thirty years, and director in many other institutions and corporations.

In politics he was a Federalist, a strong believer in free trade and

one of the delegates to the celebrated free-trade convention held at Philadelphia in the Fall of 1820. In January, 1824, he was appointed Chairman of the Committee of Correspondence organized to oppose the threatened increase of the tariff.

He joined the Saint Andrew's Society in 1784 and immediately took the greatest interest in its progress and welfare, acting as Secretary from 1785-1791; as Second Vice-President from 1792-1794; as First Vice-President from 1796-1798, and as President from 1798-1814.

He married on the 1st September, 1783, Rachel Carmer, daughter of Nicholas Carmer and Alethea Blanchard, and had issue: (1) Elizabeth Sproat, born 19th May, 1785, who married Robert Maitland; (2) Alethea Carmer, born 12th February, 1797, died 28th August, 1806; (3) Isabella Henderson, born 26th February, 1789, who married William Banks; (4) David Sproat, born 22d December, 1790, died 9th March, 1792; (5) Rachel Carmer, born 27th December, 1792, who married David S. Kennedy; (6) Charlotte Murdoch, born 15th December, 1794, died 9th May, 1807; (7) Robert, born 31st May, 1797, died 21st January, 1798; (8) Jennet, born 12th November, 1798, died 27th April, 1870; (9) James, born 19th August, 1800, died 17th February, 1880; (10) Mary, born 20th September, 1803, who married John Fisher Sheafe; (11) Henrietta Anderson, born 18th November, 1804, died 6th July, 1886; (12) Alethea Lenox, born 2d March, 1807, who married James Donaldson.

The portrait of Robert Lenox is reproduced from an oil painting by Trumbull, now in the possession of his granddaughter, Miss Mary Kennedy.

JAMES TILLARY, M.D.,
Sixteenth President,
1814-1818.

Although he lived in comparatively recent times, little is known of the antecedents and history of the Sixteenth President of the Society.

James Tillary was born in 1756 in Scotland, and died on the 25th May, 1818, at his residence, No. 133 Broadway, in the City of New York, aged sixty-two years.

His early education and rudimentary instruction in medical knowledge was said to have been gained in Edinburgh, Scotland, and later he entered the Edinburgh Medical School, from which it is presumed he graduated, as he was a member of the Royal Medical and Physical Society of Edinburgh at the time of his death. He did not remain to obtain honors in this institution, however, but left to become a surgeon in the British Army, which he accompanied to this country at the commencement of the Revolutionary War.

Shortly after his arrival in America he retired from the army and took up the private practice of medicine and surgery in the City of New York, following his profession with success for over forty years, and devoting himself principally to the science of medicine.

During the ravages of the pestilence of yellow fever in 1795 and again in 1798, Dr. Tillary remained at his post in the city and by his tireless labor and indomitable courage, was of the utmost service to the rich as well as the poor under his charge.

As a commentary on the extent of the mail service, it may be stated that the Post Office once occupied his residence at the corner of Broadway and Wall Street, known as No. 86 Broadway, as temporary quarters, having been removed there during the yellow fever epidemic.

Dr. Tillary acted as a trustee of Columbia College from 1799-1818, and was elected a surgeon of the New York Hospital in 1792, but resigned after one month's service. In later years he became a prominent member of the New York County Medical Society and in due course served as its President.

He was elected a member of Saint Andrew's Society on the 30th November, 1785, and served as Physician to the Society for twenty-two years, 1786-1809. He became Second Vice-President in 1812; First Vice-President in 1813, and finally President from 1814-1818.



James Tully

His death occurred when he was still in office, and a notice of the Society in the *New York Columbian*, issue of Tuesday, May 26th, 1818, requests the Society to assemble "at Washington Hall, each member wearing the badge of the Society, and from there accompany his remains to the place of interment, and further, that the members will wear crape upon the left arm for one month."

The most information concerning him is contained in his will, dated the 26th March, 1818, and recorded in the New York County Surrogate's Office on the 3rd June, 1818, wherein he desires his body to be buried near the bodies of his sons, Matthew and James. He gives to his daughter, Mary Duff, his share in the Tontine Coffee House and his house and lot on the corner of Broadway and Wall Street, and to his son-in-law, Anthony D. Duff, five guineas to purchase a memorial. The rest of his estate is devised to Anthony D. Duff, Maltby Gelston and David S. Jones, in trust to pay over a certain income to the support of his daughter, Margaret Van Slyck, and her son, Adrien, and to his grandchildren, James Tillary Van Slyck and Elizabeth Van Slyck. He further mentions in his will a house and lot in Nassau Street, "now occupied by Mr. Griswold," a house and lot in Garden Street, a house and lot in Laurens Street, and land in Spottswood, N. J., the latter to be an estate for life to the Reverend John Ayres. He names as his executors Anthony D. Duff, Maltby Gelston and David S. Jones.

The following extract from his funeral address made by Dr. David Hosack attests his sterling worth as a medical practitioner:

"I must nevertheless be permitted to bear my testimony to his merit as a practitioner of the healing art. He seemed by nature to be peculiarly capacitated for the exercise of the medical profession, and the education which he received was sufficient to elicit the native energies of his mind for that purpose. He was a substantial classical scholar; his reading of medical authors was limited, but judicious. He was a patient and close observer at the bedside of the sick; he reflected, and his decisions evinced the solidity of his understanding. Few men surpassed him in strength of judgment; and this qualification of the head gave him that elevated station among many of his fellow-practitioners, which he so long and deservedly retained. He was sceptical of novelty in medical prescriptions and slow in adopting new methods of cure. He carefully observed the progress of disease; he discovered its nature and was bold and energetic in his

principle of treatment. He was confident of his own practical knowledge and inspired a corresponding confidence in those for whom he prescribed. Few men performed their duty to their patients with more fidelity. He spared no pains in collecting all the symptoms from which the disease might be ascertained, and the corresponding remedies directed for its removal. * * * In the records of those eminent men who have supported the medical character of our country, Dr. Tillary will maintain a highly respectable rank; and while talents, inflexible integrity and distinguished virtue are held in remembrance, his memory will be cherished by his fellow-men; especially by that society of his native and adopted country, with whom he was so long and so intimately connected."

Dr. Tillary married in April, 1779, Brachey Greaves, and had known issue: (1) Matthew; (2) James; (3) Mary, who married Anthony D. Duff; (4) Margaret, who married —— Van Slyck.

His portrait is reproduced from an oil painting by an unknown artist, now in the possession of the Long Island Historical Society.



Arch: Gracie

ARCHIBALD GRACIE,
Seventeenth President,
1818-1823.

Archibald Gracie was a son of William Gracie, of Dumfries, Scotland, and was born on the 25th June, 1755, at Dumfries, and died on the 11th April, 1829, at New York City, aged seventy-three years.

Leaving his native town in 1776, he started in business in Liverpool, and thus came in contact with those returning from the American colonies and the West Indies.

Realizing the opportunities for building up a large importing business in a new land, and having full confidence in the future of the American Colonies, he sailed for New York on the 27th April, 1784.

Shortly after landing in this country he went to Petersburg, Virginia, and there established himself in business. Finding the small size and inland situation of this Southern town unfavorable for the rapid development of a trading business, Mr. Gracie returned to the City of New York in 1793 to become the head of the firm of Archibald Gracie and Sons, East India Merchants.

Under his energetic and wise management this business venture was crowned with great success and he acquired a large fortune.

He was a close and lifelong friend of Robert Lenox, being constantly associated with him in business and charitable undertakings, and naming him as an executor of his will.

Of a most generous and benevolent spirit, his name constantly appears in charitable organizations of his time, which he materially aided and advanced by his many gifts and contributions. He was one of the subscribers to the Tontine Coffee House, an original incorporator of the Eagle Fire Insurance Company, a Director of the United States Bank, a Director of the Bank of America, Vice-President of the New York Insurance Company, and Vice-President of the Chamber of Commerce from 1800 to 1825. He became a member of the Saint Andrew's Society on the 30th November, 1796, and served as President from 1818-1823. Curiously enough, he never was elected to or served in any of the minor offices of the Society.

He married in 1784 Esther Rogers, daughter of Samuel Rogers of Norwalk, Connecticut, and Elizabeth Fitch, and had issue: (1) Margaret, born 31st July, 1786; (2) William, born 28th November, 1787; (3) Mary; (4) Elizabeth, born 6th September, 1788; (5)

Sarah Rogers, born 14th December, 1791; (6) Mary Morrison, born 28th September, 1793; (7) Archibald, Jr., born 17th December, 1795; (8) Robert, born 13th August, 1799; (10) Esther, born 5th May, 1801.

His portrait is reproduced from a miniature by Malbone, now in the possession of Mrs. James J. Higginson, a lineal descendant.



Robert Halliday

ROBERT HALLIDAY,
Eighteenth President,
1823-1828.

Robert Halliday was the son of Robert Halliday and born about 1770 in Ayrshire, Scotland. He died on the 8th April, 1840, at his residence in New York City in the seventy-first year of his age.

When a mere youth of fourteen years of age he had the misfortune to lose his father, and was left in charge of a small estate which he managed for many years for the benefit of younger brothers and sisters.

In 1790 Mr. Halliday went to live in Birmingham, England, where he remained six years. Here he laid the foundation of his business training and career, and after securing a contract to represent two important Birmingham steel manufacturing firms in the United States, he sailed for this country in 1796. His success was marked from the start, and his services proved of such value that William Cairns, the senior partner of one of the firms, gave him his eldest daughter in marriage. Later he himself became a member of this firm, then styled "Cairns Freres, Halliday & Carmichael."

Mr. Halliday soon acquired a considerable fortune in business and built himself a fine residence, bounded by Greenwich, Washington, Banks and Bethune Streets in New York City, which before the river front was filled in had a clear view of the North River, with a private bulk-head, bath house, lawns and shrubbery, and an office in the yard, where his accounts were kept.

His importations embraced the entire line of Birmingham steel manufactured articles, and were of great bulk and value.

On the 10th February, 1801, he filed his intention to become a citizen of the United States in the Special District Court of the United States for Pennsylvania District at Philadelphia.

In a letter dated the 6th August, 1822, Mrs. Harriet Douglas Cruger presented him with a magnificent two-handled loving-cup of crystal set in a silver frame with silver thistles and engraved with the arms of Scotland, and he also received two massive amphora-shaped silver pitchers with the word "Gratitude" engraved thereon, from Mrs. Fanny Munroe, wife of a nephew of President Munroe. His ward was married to Major-General Alexander Macomb in the parlor of his residence, No. 99 Bank Street, and the young bride presented him with a watch on which was engraved "To Robert

Halliday, Esq., with the wish that it may be worn for the sake of the donor, Harriet B. Macomb, 1826."

Mr. Halliday took an active part in charitable and social affairs and was identified with many of the earlier institutions and societies of this city. He is said to have been six feet three inches in height, weighing two hundred and forty pounds, and to have possessed unusual strength. He was of athletic mould and tastes, delighting in the Scotch game of curling, and was wont to travel to Montreal to visit his married daughter, who lived in that city, and incidentally play his favorite game on the ice of the St. Lawrence River. On several occasions he captured with his own hands thieves and law-breakers, and it is said that once returning from a Saint Andrew's dinner he was followed by a footpad, whom he seized and took to the gaol himself.

Mr. Halliday appears to have been a man of many accomplishments, playing the violin, well versed in polite literature, and with a wonderful memory for Scottish verse, which he was wont to quote by the page. James Montgomery, the "Christian" Poet, who was born in 1771 at Irvine, Ayrshire, where his father was a Moravian preacher, and who died at Sheffield, England, in 1854, was a boyhood and lifelong friend of Mr. Halliday and sent him many autograph verses.

He possessed a choice library of books, which is still in existence, and contains over fifty handsomely bound volumes of classic poetry.

Mr. Halliday also wrote in a pleasing style, and an article by him entitled the "Metropolitan Pulpit" which appeared in the *Christian Intelligence* in 1837, is admirable in matter and expression.

When the family relics and silver were lost at sea, he is said to have designed the beautiful urns, waiters, tea sets, etc., which are still preserved among his descendants.

At his death he was a director of the Greenwich Insurance Company; President of the Northern Dispensary; Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Eighth Presbyterian Church at Greenwich Village, New York, and an influential member of the American Society for Meliorating the Condition of the Jews, all of which institutions passed fitting resolutions deploring his decease. He was also an Honorary Member of the Baltimore St. Andrew's Society, having been elected on the 14th May, 1807.

He was elected a member of Saint Andrew's Society of the State.

of New York on the 9th February, 1797; served as a Manager, 1814-1815; as Second Vice-President, 1815-1816; as First Vice-President, 1816-1821, and finally as President, 1823-1828.

He married about 1805 at Torr Estate, Castle Douglas, Mary Cairns, daughter of William Cairns of Torr and Shirland, and had issue, all born in New York City: (1) Mary Ann, born 22d September, 1806; (2) Josephine, born 28th May, 1809; (3) Agnes, born 1st February, 1811; (4) Edward C., born 31st January, 1817; (5) Isabella, born 30th December, 1818; (6) Robert, born 9th September, 1823.

His portrait is reproduced from a pen and ink sketch of a bas-relief made by the Scottish sculptor, Tams, the creator of the groups "Auld Lang Syne" and "Old Mortality," when Mr. Halliday was President of Saint Andrew's Society. This bas-relief is now in the possession of his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Edward C. Halliday, of Washington, D. C.

**JOHN GRAHAM,
Nineteenth President,
1828-1831.**

John Graham was the son of Thomas Graham of "Burnswark," an estate near Ecclefechan, Scotland, and Christian Halliday. He was born on his father's estate about 1770, and died on the 18th January, 1843, at his residence in New York City.

From the fact that he was a lifelong friend and associate of Robert Halliday, and that his mother was of that name, it has been surmised that the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Presidents of the Society were of close kin.

His early education was received in Glasgow, Scotland, and about 1792, while still a youth, he sailed for New York. On his arrival he at once entered into the employ of a firm engaged in the foreign importation business and realizing the great future of his adopted land and the possibilities of an extensive foreign and domestic trade, he established the trading firm of John Graham & Co. This firm began active business in 1798 and rapidly built up a large and lucrative trade in importing British goods to this country. As the business extended, Mr. Graham associated with himself his brother, William, who remained in Scotland, and Peter, his youngest brother, who came to New York in 1803 and later settled in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

So much enterprise and ability did Mr. Graham and his brothers bring to this venture that as early as 1809 the firm had developed into three branches, viz.: John Graham & Co. of New York; Peter Graham & Co. of Philadelphia, and William Graham & Brothers of Glasgow, Scotland. The unfortunate dispute between the United States and Great Britain which led to the declaration of war in 1812 paralyzed all the young and growing trade between these nations, and in common with other importers and ship owners, Mr. Graham suffered much hardship and loss during this period. Upon the declaration of peace, however, a general revival of business relations took place, and from this time forward until his death the affairs of John Graham & Co. flourished.

Identified with the early mercantile circles of this city, Mr. Graham was a highly respected citizen and attained prominence in municipal, business and social affairs. He occupied numerous positions of trust and responsibility, and his home was the center of that hospitality which is a marked characteristic of the Scottish people.



John Abraham

He was a prominent member of the Wall Street Presbyterian Church and identified with its charities for many years, and was elected a member of the Chamber of Commerce on the 6th May, 1817.

He became a member of Saint Andrew's Society on the 8th November, 1804; served as a Manager, 1805-1808; 1811-1813; as Second Vice-President, 1816-1821; as First Vice-President, 1821-1827, and as President from 1828-1831. Thereafter he served as a member of the Committee of Accounts in 1836, and the Standing Committee, 1837 and 1838.

Mr. Graham appears to have possessed a pretty taste for literature and the accomplishment of writing agreeable verse, for in 1835, 1838, 1839 and 1840 he wrote original words set to old Scottish airs which were sung at the Anniversary Banquets in those years. Copies of these verses, preserved in the Society's archives, indicate talent in this line of composition.

It is interesting to note that his brother, Peter Graham, was an important and prominent member of the St. Andrew's Society of Philadelphia, and was one of the Vice-Presidents in 1831 and in 1837.

Mr. Graham married at New York City, Ann McQueen, daughter of James McQueen, but had no issue.

His portrait is reproduced from a miniature now in the possession of Mr. John Graham of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, a grandson of his brother, Peter Graham.

JOHN JOHNSTON,
Twentieth President,
1831-1832.

John Johnston was the son of John Johnston and Dorothea Proudfoot, and was born on the 22d January, 1781, in the Parish of Balmaghie, Gallowayshire, Scotland. He died on the 18th April, 1851, at his residence, No. 7 Washington Square, New York City.

His family in Scotland must have been a large one, as in his will, dated the 9th May, 1832, and recorded in the New York County Surrogate's Office on the 22d April, 1851, he mentions after his own children, "his father and step-mother in Great Britain; his brothers, William, Robert and Samuel; his sisters, Agnes and Margaret, and a nephew, John Taylor Sherman."

John Johnston came from Scotland in 1804 at twenty-two years of age and became a bookkeeper in the counting house of Messrs. J. Lenox and W. Maitland. After serving this well-known firm faithfully for nine years, he decided to launch out for himself, and in March, 1813, formed with James Boorman the mercantile firm of Boorman & Johnston.

The enterprise and energy of these two partners soon built up a thriving importing and exporting business at No. 57 South Street, and the firm took an important position in the commercial community. Their first transactions were in selling Scotch goods, and afterward they extended their trading to tobacco from Virginia, and wines imported from Madeira and Italy. They also had large dealings in iron, receiving many cargoes from England and Sweden. Their iron warehouse was in later years removed to No. 119 Greenwich Street, and in the year 1828 Adam Norrie became a member of the firm.

Mr. Johnston originally resided at No. 16 Greenwich Street, but later built the house, No. 7 Washington Square, where he lived until his death. He frequently went abroad on business trips, but was finally so crippled with gout that he gave up all active business life and was confined to his home.

He became a member of Saint Andrew's Society on the 30th November, 1811; acted as Manager from 1819-1823; as Second Vice-President from 1823-1827; as First Vice-President from 1827-1828, and as President, 1831-1832. He generously named the Society for a legacy of one thousand dollars in his will as a token of his interest in the charitable work, and the amount was placed in the Permanent Fund.



J. Johnston

His personal character is admirably summed up by the Reverend Doctor McElroy, his Pastor, as follows:

"A man of sound and well-balanced mind. If less remarkable than some for those brilliant and striking qualities which dazzle and oft-times mislead, he was more remarkable than most for those better qualities which invite confidence and elicit respect, and all his mental powers were expanded and influenced by extensive reading and habits of reflection. He was a man amiable and cheerful in temper, a happy spirit who always met you with a smile; and the happiness he felt himself he was anxious to impart to others. No man even of the humblest walk in life could approach him without feeling the kindness of his disposition. He was a man of unbending and incorruptible integrity—governed by moral principle in all the transactions of life. Extensively engaged in mercantile pursuits for nearly half a century, his probity and honor have been unimpeached, and unimpeachable; and he has gone from among us with the veneration of many, and the unfeigned respect of all who knew him. He was naturally a generous man, and for the gratification of this disposition Providence gave him ample means. Forming a business connection of a singularly propitious character, he was eminently successful, and as riches increased he did not set his heart upon them but devoted them to their true uses—employed them as became a man of intelligent benevolence and warm-hearted piety. His benefactions were large; his charities were open-hearted and open-handed, embracing in their sphere the temporal necessities of his fellow-creatures, the promotion of the cause of education and learning, and every object of Christian benevolence."

He married on the 2d September, 1817, at New York City, Margaret Taylor, daughter of John Taylor and Margaret Scott, and had issue: (1) John Taylor, born 8th April, 1820; (2) James Boorman, born 30th December, 1822; (3) Margaret Taylor, born 23d November, 1825.

His portrait is reproduced from an oil painting by Rembrandt Peale, now in the possession of his granddaughter, Mrs. Robert W. DeForrest.

**DAVID HADDEN,
Twenty-First President,
1832-1835; 1837-1840.**

The Twenty-first President of Saint Andrew's Society was Mr. David Hadden, one of the leading merchants in the City of New York. He was the son of Alexander Hadden, Baillie of Aberdeen, and Elspet Young, having been born at Aberdeen, Scotland, on the 13th October, 1773, and died on the 3d June, 1856, at his residence in Lafayette Place, New York City, aged eighty-three years.

His family had been identified with the history of the county of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, from remote times, and he was the first of his name to come to the United States.

Mr. Hadden sailed from Liverpool on the 23d September, 1806, on the packet-ship *New Guide*, arriving at New York on the 18th November, 1806, after a voyage of nearly two months.

Shortly after reaching this country he established the business house of David Hadden & Sons in Pine Street, which had a long and prosperous career and at this time continues under the name of Hadden & Co., importers of raw silks and mattings.

Identifying himself with church and charitable work, Mr. Hadden served as Senior Warden of St. Thomas's Episcopal Church from its organization until his death in 1856.

He was elected a member of Saint Andrew's Society on 8th November, 1810, and admirably filled the important offices of Manager, 1823-1826; 1827-1828; First Vice-President, 1828-1832; and twice President, 1832-1835 and 1837-1840; besides serving as a member of the Committee of Accounts, 1841, 1843, 1853; and the Standing Committee, 1842; 1852.

A fitting tribute to his virtues as a man by one who was honored with his friendship and was a fellow member of the Society, is as follows:

"Mr. Hadden was a man of whom any society might have been justly proud. His mind, naturally acute and practical, was cultivated by early education and foreign travel; his judgment sound and discriminating; his manners cordial and unaffected; his principles pure and unbending; and his whole nature kind, generous and benevolent. As a merchant, he stood among the most eminent for industry and promptitude, as well as for unswerving uprightness and integrity.



David Hadden

After a long life of prosperity, usefulness and honor, he has been gathered to his fathers, leaving to his family the precious remembrance of his spotless name, and to us the lesson of his bright example."

He married on the 16th May, 1809, at Flushing, Long Island, Ann Aspinwall, daughter of William Smith Aspinwall and Mary Bostwick, by whom he had issue: (1) Isabella, born 1810, who married Rev. Charles Jones; (2) William Alexander, born 1811; (3) Mary Aspinwall, born 1812; (4) Sarah Platt, born 1814; (5) Margaret Frances, born 1815; (6) Anna, born 1816; (7) John Aspinwall, born 1818; (8) Eleanor, born 1820, who married Francis Jones, Jr.; (9) Laura, born 1822; (10) David James, born 1825; (11) Elizabeth Farquhar, born 1828.

The portrait of Mr. Hadden has been copied from an admirable oil painting now in the possession of his grandson, Mr. John A. Hadden, Jr.

HUGH MAXWELL,
Twenty-second President,
1835-1837.

The Maxwells formed a powerful border family in the south of Scotland and at one time claimed to be the Earls of Nithsdale, having obtained the title for adherence to the cause of the Stuarts in 1716.

Hugh Maxwell was the son of William Maxwell and was born in 1787 at Paisley, Scotland. He died on the 31st March, 1873, at his residence, No. 14 St. Marks Place, in New York City, at the advanced age of eighty-six years.

His father, William Maxwell, came to this country in 1790, bringing with him his small family and his son Hugh, then three years of age. Hugh Maxwell received a sound education in the public school and entered Columbia College, whence he graduated in 1808.

Gulian C. Verplanck was one of his classmates and an intimate friend, and was associated with him in a curious affair which created great excitement and comment at the time. At the class commencement day, one of the graduates, in the course of his oration, expressed political sentiments in opposition to those held by the faculty. That august body thereupon peremptorily refused the young orator his degree and the usual college honors. Both Mr. Verplanck and Mr. Maxwell roundly denounced such action as arbitrary and unjust—sentiments which a number of their fellow-students sustained—and the affair rapidly took an important turn. The young men were indicted for inciting a riot, and Mr. DeWitt Clinton, the then Mayor of New York, in his charge to the jury, vehemently denounced the conduct of the students. Public sentiment, however, was aroused and the newspapers declared in favor of the accused and severely criticized the Columbia College faculty for their illiberal views and arbitrary action, stating that a university should advocate and favor no particular political creed. Eventually the matter was settled by fining the principals, among whom Messrs. Verplanck and Maxwell ranked as the leaders.

Mr. Maxwell immediately thereafter took up the study of law, was admitted to the bar and began practice in 1808. He soon built up a lucrative practice, but shortly after the outbreak of the War of 1812 with Great Britain he entered the United States Army in his first public position as Assistant Junior Advocate General in 1814.

At the close of the war he identified himself with politics and in



J. Maxwell

1819 was elected District Attorney for the City of New York. He held this office, which afforded him every opportunity of displaying his brilliant powers of argument and oratory, by successive re-elections until 1829. Among the most celebrated of the cases tried by him was the so-called "Conspiracy Trial" in 1823, in which Jacob Varker, a well-known Quaker banker, Henry Eckford, a prominent ship-builder, and several others were charged with conspiring to defraud certain insurance companies. Notwithstanding the strong array of legal talent retained for the defense, Mr. Maxwell succeeded in securing the conviction of a majority of the accused. During these trials he distinguished himself and increased his reputation as a clear, erudite and powerful public speaker.

Fitzgreen Halleck, the poet, however, wrote several stanzas upon these trials in which he severely censured the course of "MacSurrll," the pseudonym for Mr. Maxwell.

In appreciation of his valued services as District Attorney the merchants of the city presented him with a costly silver vase, which Mr. Maxwell in his will bequeathed to the New York Law Institute, where it may now be seen.

After his term of office had expired Mr. Maxwell again took up the private practice of law and for twenty years occupied a prominent position at the bar of this State. He also became an active and ardent Whig, and was of great use to his political party. His political services were such that President Taylor appointed him as Collector of the Port of New York, and he held this position from 1849 to 1852, through the administrations of Presidents Taylor and Fillmore. Soon after this last date Mr. Maxwell retired from active life and occupied himself with literary and kindred pursuits until his death. He had a great love for classic literature and his library contained one of the best private collections in the city. It was there he passed the autumn of his life, surrounded by his old friends, among whom were numbered Thurlow Weed, William C. Rhineland and James Lenox.

He was a member of the New York Historical Society and was elected a member of Saint Andrew's Society on 30th November, 1811. He served as a Manager from 1826-1828; as Second Vice-President, 1828-1832; as First Vice-President from 1832-1835, and as President from 1835-1837. Thereafter he served on the Standing Committee in 1845 and 1850, and the Committee of Installment in 1848 and 1849.

It was during his term as President in 1835 that he found in a New York junk shop the marble slab belonging to the monument erected to Alexander Hamilton by the Society, and which he purchased and sent to James Gore King, the then owner of the Weehawken property where the monument stood. This slab was eventually purchased by the New York Historical Society, where it can now be seen.

He married in New York City Agnes Stevenson, and had issue, all born in New York City: (1) Hugh; (2) John Stevenson; (3) Ann Eliza; (4) Agnes.

His portrait is reproduced from an oil painting now in the possession of his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Hugh Maxwell.



David S. Kennedy
D

DAVID S. KENNEDY,
Twenty-third President.
1840-1842.

Related by birth, marriage and association with the leading Scotch families in New York during the prosperous period which succeeded the American Revolution, and true to the traditions of Scottish race and character, the Twenty-third President joined the Saint Andrew's Society soon after his arrival in this country, and eventually attained the highest offices within its gift.

David Sproat Kennedy was the son of Captain John Kennedy, mariner, and Mary Lenox, and was born in the year 1791, at Kirkcudbright, a small town located on the seacoast of Scotland. He died on the 2d February, 1853, at his residence on Fifth avenue, in New York City, aged sixty-two years.

His father doubtless made frequent voyages to this country, and had been elected an Honorary Member of Saint Andrew's Society as early as 1791. His mother was a daughter of James Lenox and Elizabeth Sproat and sister of Robert Lenox, the eminent merchant and Fifteenth President of the Society, and Mr. Kennedy thus was of close kin to the Sproat and Lenox families, so well and widely known during the Revolutionary War.

After receiving a modest education in the parish school of his native town, Mr. Kennedy decided to try his fortune in the new land, where his relatives had already attained a position of influence and wealth, and he sailed for New York about 1807. Upon his arrival he was cordially received by his kinsfolk and their friends, who secured for him a clerkship in the rising commercial house which his uncle, James Lenox, and William Maitland had founded in 1796. There his interest, energy and devotion to business soon won the respect and attention of the heads of the house and ultimately resulted in his admission as a partner in 1812. The firm at that time was known as Lenox, Maitland & Company, but in 1818 the name was changed to Kennedy & Maitland, when James Lenox, Mr. Kennedy's uncle, retired from the business and returned to take up a permanent residence in Scotland.

At this period the firm was known as one of the greatest commercial houses in the United States, and Mr. Kennedy held a commanding position in the financial and social community, which he strengthened by his marriage with his cousin, the daughter of Robert

Lenox. Thereafter the firm was known as Maitland, Kennedy & Company, about 1824; later as Maitland, Comrie & Company; as Maitland, Phelps & Company; and finally at the present time as Maitland, Coppel & Company. Unfortunately, his firm, "Maitland & Kennedy," met with heavy losses and reverse of fortune about 1814, but Mr. Kennedy and his associates bravely set out to retrieve their position and eventually retired from business with handsome fortunes.

Upon his father-in-law's death he succeeded to the management of part of the large estate, and also inherited a considerable personal property from his uncle, James Lenox, who died unmarried in Scotland during 1839. In later years Mr. Kennedy became the agent for the Bank of Montreal and several other leading banks of Canada, and enjoyed the full confidence of those British capitalists who had extensive investments in the Dominion of Canada and the United States. He was identified with many of the leading financial institutions of his day and took an active interest in the then religious, charitable and social organizations.

In his will, dated the 3d March, 1848, and recorded in the New York City Surrogate's Office on the 12th February, 1853, he calls himself "Banker of the City of New York," and mentions after his wife and four children, his "brother, James Lenox Kennedy," and his "aunt, Mrs. Margaret Wilson, residing at Kirkcudbright, Scotland."

He joined the Saint Andrew's Society in 1817; served as a Manager from 1823-1824, and from 1825-1826; as Second Vice-President from 1827-1828; and as President from 1840-1842. He was also a member of the Standing Committee in 1835, and on the Committee of Accounts in 1845, 1846 and 1847.

He married on the 22nd May, 1822, his cousin, Rachel Carmer Lenox, daughter of Robert Lenox and Rachel Carmer, and had issue: (1) Robert Lenox, (2) Rachel Lenox, (3) Mary Lenox, (4) James Lenox.

His portrait is reproduced from an oil painting by Trumbull, now in the possession of his daughter, Miss Mary Lenox Kennedy.



Richd. Irvin.

The record placed on the minutes of the Mechanics' National Bank by his co-directors on the 30th June, 1888, admirably sums up his character and is as follows:

"At the time of his decease he had been for fifty years a director in this bank, and during the long period of his active and successful business career he was always diligent and untiring in his devotion to the best interests of this institution. His integrity was unimpeachable. Firm in his convictions and conservative in his views, it was always known that they were founded on what he believed to be right. A strict observer of the letter and spirit of Christian principles, he countenanced no deviation from them in others. In his deportment he was modest, manly and unassuming, and in his intercourse with his fellow-men he was genial and sincere. This imperfect record is engrossed on our minutes as a tribute to Mr. Irvin's memory and many virtues. A copy of it signed by our President and Cashier is directed to be sent to his family as a token of the high esteem and affectionate regard held for him by his associates in the affairs of this bank."

He was elected a member of Saint Andrew's Society in 1825 and thereafter served as a Manager, 1828-1833; as Second Vice-President, 1835-1836; 1839-1842; as First Vice-President, 1836-1837, and as President, 1842-1851 and 1862-1864. He also served on the Committee of Installation in 1838, and on the Standing Committee, 1866-1870; 1872; 1874 and 1876.

He married on the 24th May, 1832, at Salem, Washington County, N. Y., Mary Williams Proudfit, daughter of the Reverend Alexander Proudfit, D.D., for forty years Pastor of the Associate Reformed Church in Salem, and Susan Williams, daughter of General John Williams, Colonel in the Revolutionary War and member of Congress.

Mr. Irvin had the following children, all born in New York City: (1) William, born 28th October, 1833; (2) Alexander Proudfit, born 6th March, 1835; (3) Susan Williams, born 2d December, 1836; (4) Mary, born 3d May, 1838; (5) Richard, born 5th August, 1840; (6) Susan, born 19th January, 1842; (7) John Proudfit, born 11th May, 1844; (8) Samuel, born 14th June, 1847; (9) John James, born 2d March, 1850.

His portrait is reproduced from an old photograph now in the possession of his grandson, Mr. Richard Irvin.



A. Norris

**ADAM NORRIE,
Twenty-fifth President,
1851-1862.**

Adam Norrie was the son of John Norrie and Margaret Smith, and was born on the 13th February, 1796, at Montrose, Scotland. He died on the 6th June, 1882, at his residence, No. 303 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

He received his early education at Montrose, and at the age of nineteen years went to Gottenburg, Sweden, where for nine years he was employed in a large iron manufacturing firm. He was also identified with this industry at Stockholm, whence he set out for the United States in 1823 as the representative of the iron manufacturers to investigate the prospects of building up a trade with this country.

Realizing the possibilities in the new country for an enterprising importing firm, Mr. Norrie soon entered into a copartnership with James Boorman and John Johnston, under the firm name of "Boorman, Johnston & Co." Their principal transactions were in Swedish iron, and their place of business was in Greenwich, near Cedar Street. At the deaths of Mr. Boorman and Mr. Johnston, James B. Johnston, the son of John Johnston, became a partner to Mr. Norrie and the business was continued in an office on Broadway and Wall Street, over the Bank of the Republic, under the old firm name until 1875, when Mr. Norrie retired.

Thereafter he devoted his entire time and attention to the many business and financial interests with which he was identified. He was one of the original stockholders of the canal between Lakes Michigan and Superior and one of the oldest promoters and largest stockholders of the railroad then known as the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Michigan. He was Vice-President of the Bank of Savings and a director of the Bank of Commerce from the time of its organization. He was also a trustee of the Royal Insurance Company and was at one time the Chairman of its Finance Committee.

In addition to his numerous business organizations, he was long a prominent figure in the large charitable and religious corporations of this city, and his benefactions in this line were as remarkable for generosity as for the modest manner in which they were accomplished.

He was one of the founders of St. Luke's Hospital, of which he acted as Treasurer from 1853-1882; a manager of the Orphan Home and Asylum; President of the Society of St. Johnland at London

Island, where he built a chapel at his own expense; President of the New York Dispensary, and a trustee of the Parochial Fund of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of New York.

Mr. Norrie succeeded John David Wolf as Senior Warden of Grace Church in 1872, having previously succeeded George Barclay as Junior Warden.

His character was conspicuous for commercial integrity, and his high sense of justice and tolerance gave him an enviable position in the community. Throughout all his career he was noted for evenness of temper and respect for the opinions of others, and a kindness of manner in administering the many and difficult problems of business and charitable work. It was undoubtedly owing to his sound judgment and generous aid that some of the leading charities of this city were started on their useful and prosperous existence.

He was elected a member of Saint Andrew's Society in 1827 and qualified as a life member in 1867; served as a Manager from 1838-1840; as Second Vice-President from 1843-1851, and President from 1851-1862. He also served on the Standing Committee in 1863, 1865, 1867, 1868, 1870, 1872, 1874, 1877 and 1879, and was the First Treasurer of the Centennial Fund, acting from 1st December, 1856, the date of its creation, to the 11th November, 1869. Upon his retirement from the presidency in 1862 Mr. Norrie presented the Society with a perpetual right to a bed in St. Luke's Hospital, which has been the medium of comfort and relief to many ill and suffering fellow-countrymen.

He married on the 16th May, 1827, at Trinity Church, Mary Johanna Van Horne, daughter of Garett Van Horne and Ann Margaret Clarkson, and had issue: (1) Ann Margaret; (2) Gordon; (3) Mary Van Horne; (4) Julia C.

His portrait reproduced from an oil painting by Daniel Huntington now in the possession of his daughter, Mrs. Warren C. Beach.



Robert H. Ingham

ROBERT GORDON,
Twenty-sixth President,
1864-1865; 1869-1872; 1873-1876.

The popularity of the Twenty-sixth President of the Society is attested to by the fact that he has been thrice elected to that honorable office by his fellow-Scotsmen in this country.

Robert Gordon is the son of William Gordon and Sarah Walker, and was born on the 17th November, 1829, at Dumfries, Scotland. He was educated at the Academy in his native town and commenced his business career in the office of Messrs. Reid, Irving and Company, of Liverpool, England, in 1846. Three years later he sailed for America to take a position in the firm of Messrs. Maitland, Phelps & Company, of New York, a house originally established by Scotsmen in 1797. Admitted a partner in this firm in 1853, he remained in active charge of its large and varied interests until 1884, when, having amassed a fortune in the course of his successful business career, Mr. Gordon returned to England, with the intention of retiring from active commercial life.

On reaching England, however, he was sought out by Mr. J. S. Morgan, head of the firm of J. S. Morgan & Co., and invited to become a member of this well-known banking house. After some deliberation Mr. Gordon accepted the offer, and, entering the firm on the 1st January, 1885, for the next fifteen years was actively associated in financial affairs with the late Mr. J. S. Morgan, Mr. Walter H. Burns, Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., and Mr. Walter S. H. Burns, all well and widely known as prominent and successful bankers. On attaining his seventieth year, however, Mr. Gordon decided to finally withdraw from business life, and his retirement was announced in April, 1900, much to the regret of his many business friends and associates.

His long and upright career, both in New York and London, has won for him a well-deserved repose in the autumn of his life, and he has now retired to his country place at Brockham Park, Betchworth, England.

During his stay in this country, Mr. Gordon was interested and active in many educational, religious and social associations, to all of which he proved an able administrator and a generous patron. He was a founder of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, of which he acted as Treasurer for some years, and is a member of the Century Association and the Junior Carlton Club of London.

He was elected a member of Saint Andrew's Society on the 30th November, 1852, and became a life member in 1864. He served as a Manager from 1856-1859; as Second Vice-President, 1859-1864; and as President, 1864-1865, 1869-1872, and 1873-1876. He long acted as Treasurer of the Centennial Fund, and it was largely owing to his enterprise and foresight that this fund was created and kept alive.

From his first association with the Society Mr. Gordon gave it his best interest and devoted much time to the duties and cares of the important offices held by him. His many subscriptions to the charitable funds evidence a spirit as kindly as it was generous, and under his wise guidance the Scottish poor of this city were amply provided for and the utility of the Society materially increased.

Long after his final departure from this country Mr. Gordon continued to keep in touch with the work of the association, and in 1898 donated the liberal sum of \$5,000 to its Permanent Fund, thereby being able in the course of his lifetime to see his good works applied to the relief of his less fortunate fellow-countrymen.

The success of his business and social career in this city and abroad was due to a most agreeable personality, coupled with a strict sense of justice, keen insight and sound judgment of men and morals. His administrative and executive ability was marked and caused him to be much sought after by those associations and institutions which dealt with the ethical problems of a great city.

Mr. Gordon married on the 19th April, 1855, at Staten Island, N. Y., Frances Burton, daughter of George Burton and Frances Robinson, and had issue: (1) Frances Eleanor; (2) William Gordon; (3) Henry Alexander; (4) Mary Tinker; (5) Lilian Spencer; (6) Diana Etherington.

His portrait is reproduced from an excellent photograph which is now in the possession of the Society.



William Wood

WILLIAM WOOD,
Twenty-seventh President,
1865-1867.

William Wood was the eldest son of John Wood and Elizabeth Dennistoun, and was born on the 21st October, 1808, in Glasgow, Scotland. He died on the 1st October, 1894, at his residence in New York City, in the eighty-sixth year of his age.

His father was for many years a prominent merchant and banker of Glasgow, universally respected in financial circles, and could trace his lineal descent from Admiral Sir Andrew Wood, one of the ancient sea heroes of the British Navy.

At the age of seven Mr. Wood was sent to the Grammar School kept by William Angus in the City of St. Mungo for two years, but in 1817 he attended the Glasgow Grammar School, presided over by David Dawrie, where he spent the next four years in the study of the classics, notably Greek and Latin. He also was a student at Dr. Duncan's School at Ruthwell.

In October, 1821, he entered the Glasgow Academy, where he benefited by the instruction of Josiah Walker, Professor of Latin, and of Professor—later Sir David K.—Sandford, the learned Greek scholar, as teacher. At the age of sixteen he matriculated at the University of St. Andrew's and attended the class of Dr. Chalmers, who was a distant kinsman, then occupying the chair of Moral Philosophy and Mathematics. Mr. Wood took the second and third mathematical prizes here, and later, in the University of Glasgow, took the highest prize in Natural Philosophy. From 1827-28 he attended the surgery class of Dr. John Burns.

Having thus equipped himself for his future career with a sound and liberal education, Mr. Wood shortly after his graduation entered the firm of J. & R. Dennistoun, and on the 3rd November, 1828, came to the United States on firm business, remaining a short time in New York and then returning to Scotland. In 1830 he again crossed the ocean in the packet ship *Hibernia* and married, returning shortly after to Glasgow, where he remained until May, 1832. He then went to Liverpool to manage a branch of his firm's business there.

While in this city, in conjunction with Richard Cobden, he canvassed South Lancashire in the interests of the senior partner of Brown Brothers, the eminent banking house, who was about to seek the votes of that constituency for election to Parliament. When Daniel O'Connell landed in Liverpool, Mr. Wood was chosen by the

Liberals to present him with an address, which he did on the platform of St. George's Hall, in the presence of over four thousand people.

In 1844 Mr. Wood came once more to the United States to open the banking house of Dennistoun, Wood & Co., of which he remained a partner until the 31st December, 1860. In 1863 he assumed the management of the British & American Bank, and retained this position until 1869, when he retired from business. In May, 1869, he was appointed by Mayor Oakey Hall a Commissioner of Public Instruction, and in May, 1870, he accepted a Commissionership of Docks.

In June of this same year he was appointed one of a commission for widening Broadway, succeeding A. T. Stewart in his retirement. He remained in the Board of Education until the 4th April, 1873, when the Reform Party legislated him out of office. Mayor Wickham subsequently reappointed him a Commissioner of Education, and he eventually became President of the Board, serving nearly twenty years and introducing many improvements, notably the substitution of copy books for slates in the schools, and the establishment of the Normal College for the training of teachers. It is undoubtedly due to his sagacity and energy that the educational system of this city was lifted out of its indifferent and sluggish routine, and that the present effective organization was made possible. Mr. Wood had the strongest confidence in the higher education of women and never ceased to urge the more liberal training and employment of women as teachers in the school system. His addresses at the Graduating Exercises of the Normal School and to the Board of Education, all of which have been published, are models of just criticism and sage advice.

Mr. Wood was a member of the Century Association and many other social organizations of this city, and had received the honorary degree of LL.D. from an American college. He served for many years as an Elder of the Collegiate Dutch Reformed Church, although he was a member of the Congregational Church, and in this office showed himself an earnest, humble and devout Christian.

He had a fine patriotism and pride in Scotland and those of her sons who have won renown in poetry, music, literature, science and art, and his speeches at the numerous Saint Andrew's banquets were full of classic sentiment and love for the "Land O' Cakes." He was an orator of no mean power, and his address at the laying of the foundation stone for the pedestal of the Walter Scott Monument in

the Central Park on the 15th August, 1871, will be long remembered. In politics he was a Democrat, but so discussed and lived up to this political creed as to win the esteem and respect of his opponents, and it is noteworthy that his appointments came from such a variety of men and politicians as Mayors Hall, Wyckham, Cooper and Grace.

He was elected a member of Saint Andrew's Society on the 1st December, 1828; served as President of the Society from 1865 to 1867, and thereafter was a member of the Standing Committee in 1868, 1871, 1874, and from 1877 to 1894, the year of his death.

The following extract admirably sums up his private character:

"His whole career has been that of a man who started in life with principles of the highest order and who has clung to them ever since with the firmness of an honorable man and the tenacity of a Scotchman. Holding office under a corrupt administration, he yet preserved his name unsullied and his honor unimpeached. He has demonstrated to the world that an honest man may without contamination fill a position in the government of a city which was at the very time bringing disgrace upon the whole country. His tastes in his retirement are illustrative of his early education and tenderness. Living in the land of his adoption he regards America with all the love of one of her own sons. Like many other eminent Scotchmen, he was early in life imbued with republican principles. He was attracted toward this country by force of sympathy and professional ambition and became bound to it by the ties of after life. He has won the respect equally of his countrymen and of strangers, and represents all that is best and most manly in the character of an Americanized Scotchman."

Mr. Wood married on the 15th September, 1830, Harriet A. Kane, daughter of John Kane and Maria Codwise. After her death he married Margaret Laurence, daughter of James Van Horne Laurence and Emily Kane. After the death of his second wife he married on the 6th December, 1883, Helen Mason, daughter of Henry Mason and Lydia James. He had surviving issue, six children by his first, and four by his second wife, viz: (1) John Walter; (2) Charlotte M.; (3) Elizabeth Dennistoun; (4) Harriet Maria; (5) William; (6) Helen; (7) Dennistoun; (8) Henry Duncan; (9) Chalmers; (10) Van Horne.

His portrait is reproduced from an admirable pastel by Rigby, now in the possession of his daughter, Mrs. Helen M. Watts.

JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON,
Twenty-eighth President,
1867-1869.

One of the marked traits of the Scotch character is a fidelity to tradition and a clan sentiment which endures for many generations. What the father has accomplished, that the son desires to do for the honor of the name and the native land. The Johnston Family for two generations exemplified this Scottish characteristic, and both father and son became in turn the presiding officer of the Society.

John Taylor Johnston was the son of John Johnston and Margaret Taylor, and was born on the 8th April, 1820, at No. 16 Greenwich Street, New York City. He died on the 24th March, 1893, at his residence, No. 8 Fifth Avenue, New York City, in the seventy-third year of his age.

When a youth he was sent to Scotland to commence his studies at the Edinburgh High School. Returning to this country he completed his education in the University of the City of New York, from which he graduated in 1839 at the early age of nineteen. He then turned his attention to the study of the law at the Yale Law School in New Haven, Connecticut, and after obtaining his degree entered the office of Daniel Lord, the father of his classmate, Daniel D. Lord. He was admitted to the bar as a counsellor at law in 1843, but practiced his profession only a few years, owing to large corporate interests which demanded his attention.

In 1848 he took the Presidency of the then small Somerville & Easton Railroad, which he and his associates developed into what is now known as the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and with which his business career will always be associated. He remained President of this road from 1848 to 1877, a period of twenty-nine years, and saw his fortune almost entirely dissipated in the efforts made to sustain the credit of the road in the face of the general collapse and discredit of all the anthracite coal-carrying lines. He resigned the Presidency of the road, however, when it went into the hands of a receiver in 1877, and never took any further part in its management.

There is no question but that the Central Railroad of New Jersey owes its present supreme position to the enterprise and ability of Mr. Johnston in building up the road. His business acumen led to the acquisition of the Lehigh & Susquehanna Railroad in Pennsylvania, with its extensive and rich coal lands, and this created



John J. Armstrong.

a constantly increasing coal traffic for the present road. His forethought secured the terminal facilities for this road in New York Harbor and thus centralized the traffic of the Baltimore & Ohio, the Reading and the Lehigh Valley Roads. By his unsupported efforts he finally succeeded in influencing his Board of Directors to build and lease the New York & Long Branch Railroad, and he continuously advocated and urged the building up of suburban service and stations between Jersey City and Somerville.

The fruit of this wise policy is seen in the present magnificent suburban business done by the Jersey Central. He was also more progressive than his business rivals and associates in securing even grades and avoiding grade crossings, and throughout his entire administration showed a mind in advance of his time in railway enterprise. He was a strong believer in feeders for a main line of railway, and the mountain road at Plainfield, where he had his summer residence, bears his name, and all the suburban villages between Elizabeth and Somerville owe him a debt of gratitude for his efforts in that direction.

Mr. Johnston was interested in the development of art, and up to the time of its sale and dispersion in 1877 his picture gallery was the most important in America. It was always open to the public one day in the week, and it was his habit to assemble in it once a year all the artists of New York. Among the noted pictures were Church's "Niagara," now in the Corcoran Gallery at Washington; Muller's "Last Roll Call in the Conciergerie," now owned by Mr. Astor; Turner's "Slave Ship," and representative works of Meissonier, Jules Breton, Brion, Fortuny, Madrazo, Daubigny, and the Barbizon School. His taste in art was general, and all the schools were represented among his pictures.

One of the leaders in the organization of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, from the start he gave this institution his constant and best attention. He was the first President of the Museum and continued to occupy this position until 1859, when his ill-health forced him to resign. He was thereupon elected Honorary President for life. The earlier art treasures of the museum were largely gathered together through his generosity and foresight, and the present splendid collection of pictures is due to his direct influence and effort.

He was also President of the Governing Board of the University

of the City of New York and took an active part in the management of the Presbyterian Hospital, the Woman's Hospital and the boards of the Presbyterian Church. He was an elder in the old Scotch Presbyterian Church in Fourteenth Street, and a leader in the church councils, attending several of the General Assemblies as the representative of the New York Presbytery.

He was elected a member of Saint Andrew's Society on the 30th November, 1841; served as a member of the Committee of Accounts in 1842, 1845, 1849 and 1850; of the Standing Committee in 1846, 1869, 1871, 1875, 1877, 1879-1883; acted as Manager, 1851-1854; as Second Vice-President, 1854-1858; as First Vice-President, 1858-1864, and as President, 1867-1869, thus following in the footsteps of his father, who had been a former officer and President of the Society.

He married on the 15th May, 1850, at St. Mark's Church in the Bowery, New York City, Frances Colles, daughter of James Colles and Harriet Augusta Wetmore, and had issue: (1) Emily, born 13th February, 1851, who married Robert W. DeForest; (2) Colles, born 14th March, 1853; (3) John Herbert, born 22d February, 1855; (4) Frances, born 9th January, 1857; (5) Eva, born 19th September, 1866.

His portrait is reproduced from a photograph now in the possession of his daughter, Mrs. Robert W. DeForest.



James Moir

JAMES MOIR,
Twenty-ninth President,
1872-1873.

James Moir was a son of James Moir, M.D., a surgeon in the British Navy, and Margaret Stenhouse. He was born on the 15th March, 1817, in Edinburgh, Scotland, and died on the 7th December, 1899, at his residence, No. 26 West 10th Street, New York City, in the eighty-third year of his age.

He first attended the High School and later entered the University of Edinburgh, sailing for the United States in 1836, when but nineteen years old. On his arrival in this country he was for some years with the old dry-goods commercial house of Andrew Mitchell & Co., which was founded by a Scotchman and had many affiliations with the Glasgow merchants. Mr. Moir subsequently became a partner in the firm of William Wilmerding & Co., and later was senior partner of the house of Havert, Zigomala & Co., of Manchester, England. A few years later he became head of Aborn, Moir & Co. of New York, doing a large and prosperous dry goods commission business.

In 1876 Mr. Moir retired from active participation in commercial affairs, although he continued to keep in touch with his business associates for some years. He was a member of the Union Club and many other social organizations, and at the time of his death a director in the Bank of New York.

Mr. Moir was the last living member of his branch of the family, all his brothers and sisters having pre-deceased him. He was a man of catholic tastes in literature, and took a deep interest in the New York Society Library, where he was a constant and voracious reader during the latter years of his life. It is said that he could read and digest, upon the average, a new book each day. An ardent admirer of the classics, even during the Winter of his death he planned out for himself a course of reading in Latin.

He was first elected a member of Saint Andrew's Society on the 30th November, 1850, but resigned some years later. Thereafter he was again elected a member on the 30th November, 1859, and qualified as a life member in 1866. He served as a Manager of the Society, 1864-1867; as Second Vice-President, 1867-1870; as First Vice-President, 1870-1872, and as President in 1872-1873. Thereafter he served as a member of the Standing Committee in 1875, 1880-1888.

and the Committee of Accounts in 1877. Upon his election to the Presidency he donated the generous sum of one thousand dollars to the Permanent Fund.

Mr. Moir married on the 3d June, 1845, in New York City, Mary McElroy, daughter of the Rev. Joseph McElroy, D.D., and Marianne Fox Walker, and had issue: (1) Joseph McElroy, born 16th March, 1846; (2) Margaret Stenhouse, born 25th October, 1848; (3) Marianne Walker, born 25th October, 1848; (4) Josephine Mason, born 26th June, 1853; (5) James Moir, born 1855; (6) William Wilmerding, born 30th March, 1857; (7) Ann Poyntelle, born 1860; (8) Arthur Duncan, born 4th April, 1864.

The portrait of Mr. Moir is copied from an excellent photograph now in the possession of his son, Mr. Arthur Duncan Moir.



Wm. B. Bond

JAMES BRAND,
Thirtieth President,
1876-1879.

James Brand was a son of John Brand, merchant, and Jean McQueen, of the Parish of Crawford, Scotland, and was born on the 31st January, 1822, at Dumfries, Scotland. He died on the 12th May, 1897, at his residence, No. 27 West 47th Street, New York City. His maternal grandmother was Elizabeth Baillie, of Clydesdale, and his mother was a first cousin of Mrs. Welsh, the mother of Mrs. Thomas Carlyle (Jean Baillie Welsh). This branch of the Baillie family is at present represented by Lord Lamington.

Mr. Brand was educated at the Dumfries Academy and as a young man entered the office of his uncle in London, who was a West Indian merchant. A few years later Mr. Brand went to Colombo, Ceylon, where he remained for two years and then returned to England on account of his uncle's death, to take charge of his own business affairs.

After some travelling he finally sailed for America, but returned to England in a short time, and in 1850 became a partner in the firm of Mairt, Barber & Company, representing this house in London until after the outbreak of the Civil War. In 1863 he once more returned to New York, where he took up a permanent residence.

He commenced business in this city in an office on lower Broadway, removing successively to Beckman Street, to Cliff Street, to Burling Slip, and finally to Fulton Street.

He was one of the early members of the New York Produce Exchange and imported the first cargo of coffee which came from Ceylon to New York. In later years he had no associate in his business, and from 1877 acted as agent for the firms of W. J. Turney & Co., of Stourbridge, and of Sir John Turney at Nottingham. Mr. Brand was also one of the chief importers of Portland Cement into this country.

In later years he became a member of the Building Material Exchange. He was also a director in the American Cement Company and in the Chesebrough Vaseline Company.

A firm believer in the strict religious principles which have ever flourished in Scotland, Mr. Brand took an active interest in church work and was Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

From 1859 he was a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society and in later years became a member of the New York Geographical Society.

The subjects of travel and history always attracted him, and in the course of his early travels he gave time to acquiring French and German, both of which languages he spoke well. His chief interest, however, lay in Scottish subjects, and both in character and temperament Mr. Brand was a fine representative of the race of Celts.

One of the organizers of the Burns Society, he took a prominent part in the erection of the bronze statues of Sir Walter Scott and Robert Burns which flank the main promenade on the Mall in Central Park.

Throughout his career in this country, Mr. Brand was remarked for sturdy independence of thought and act, absolute integrity in business dealings, and high moral sense. His personal charm of manner was greatly due to a characteristic modesty and old-fashioned courtesy that is too rapidly disappearing at the present time.

Mr. Brand was elected a member of Saint Andrew's Society on the 30th November, 1850; served as a Manager from 1867-1871; as Second Vice-President from 1871-1872; as First Vice-President from 1872-1876; as President from 1876-1879, and as a member of the Standing Committee from 1880-1897.

He married on the 1st February, 1860, at St. James Church, Piccadilly, London, Julia Marianne Wilson, daughter of William Wilson and Eliza Rimington Campain, but had no issue.

His portrait is reproduced from an old photograph now in the possession of the Society.



John S. Kennedy.

JOHN S. KENNEDY,
Thirty-first President,
1879-1882; 1884-1887.

The name of the thirty-first President is well and widely known in financial circles throughout the United States and Canada, and it may conservatively be stated that few other Scotsmen in this country have held more representative positions than John Stewart Kennedy.

Mr. Kennedy is the fifth son of John Kennedy and Isabella Stewart, and was born on the 4th January, 1830, at Blantyre, Lanarkshire, Scotland.

During his infancy his parents removed to Glasgow and his earliest recollections are of that city, where he received a common school education. He left school when only thirteen years of age to enter a shipping office as clerk, and served in that capacity for four years, attending morning and evening classes during this period with a view to complete his education. In 1847 he secured a position as salesman with the Mossend Iron & Coal Company, in whose service he remained for the next three years.

In 1850 the late William Bird, of the firm of William Bird & Company, of London, then extensively engaged in the iron and metal trade, during a visit to Glasgow met Mr. Kennedy and offered him the position of the firm's representative in the United States and Canada. Accepting this proposition, Mr. Kennedy arrived in New York on the 29th June, 1850, and establishing headquarters in that city, spent the next two years in extended travel, visiting all the leading cities in Canada and the United States, from Quebec to New Orleans.

He returned to Glasgow in the autumn of 1852 to take charge of the branch office of the firm in that city, a position which had been previously held by a brother who was accidentally drowned, and remained there until near the close of 1856.

While there was every prospect of a successful business career in Glasgow, Mr. Kennedy felt that opportunities were limited in the old country and that there was a much wider field and greater scope in the United States, and he therefore determined to return to New York, which he did at the end of December, 1856, and has made it his permanent home ever since.

In January, 1857, he formed a partnership with Mr. Morris K. Jesup, the firm being known as M. K. Jesup & Company, for the

transaction of a business in railroad iron and materials, but which eventually drifted into banking, and in 1862 he founded a branch of the business in Chicago, under the firm name of Jesup, Kennedy & Company. Both these firms had a most successful career, and during his connection with them Mr. Kennedy was obliged to travel extensively in the West looking after the interests of clients in the East and in Europe, who were creditors, bondholders, or held stock in many of the Western railroads. In the course of these years he attended to the foreclosure of the mortgages and reorganization of the Toledo, Logansport & Burlington Railway Company, now a part of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's Western System, and was for a time Director and President of the reorganized company. He also acted as President of the Cedar Falls & Minnesota Railroad Company and built the road from Cedar Falls to the Minnesota State Line—now part of the Iowa System of the Illinois Central Railway. Appointed by Congress one of the incorporators of the Union Pacific Railway Company, he took part with the late Honorable Samuel J. Tilden, the Honorable William B. Ogden and other financiers in organizing the company at Chicago under its Congressional charter.

After ten years of strenuous business life, Mr. Kennedy, finding himself in the possession of what was then a substantial fortune, withdrew from both firms in 1867 and remained out of business for a year, spending much of that time in European travel.

A retired life, however, did not appeal to his active temperament, and on returning to New York in the autumn of 1868, he established a banking firm of J. S. Kennedy & Company, and for the next fifteen years continued to devote himself to financial affairs of magnitude and importance. During this period of his career Mr. Kennedy acted as Director, and for a time as President, of the International & Great Northern Railroad Company of Texas, and when the company became financially embarrassed after the panic of 1873, he became chairman of the committee appointed to reorganize it. He was also for some years a Director and Vice-President of the Cincinnati, LaFayette & Indianapolis Railroad Company, now forming part of the "Big Four" system, and took a prominent part in effecting its reorganization after it had gone into bankruptcy in 1870.

In 1872 Mr. Kennedy united with the late Sir William John Menzies, of Edinburgh, in organizing the Scottish-American Investment Company, which was one of the first and most successful com-

panies of the kind ever established in Scotland. His firm acted as agent of the company in this country, and it has paid semi-annual dividends each year regularly since its organization. This company has an able and conservative Board of Directors in Edinburgh, is still in a flourishing condition, and its stock sells at a high premium.

In 1881 Mr. Kennedy became a member of the syndicate and took an active part in the negotiations which resulted in a contract with the Canadian Government for the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, running from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. After the Canadian Parliament had granted the necessary charter and the company was organized, he became a Director, and his firm in New York became the financial and transfer agents. Mr. Kennedy also formed the syndicate which took the first \$10,000,000 of bonds the company issued, and afterward a syndicate which subscribed for and purchased \$30,000,000 of its stock.

When the City of Glasgow Bank failed so disastrously in 1878, bringing distress upon so many innocent stockholders through their liability to creditors being unlimited, the liquidators appointed by the Court to wind up its affairs found a large amount of its assets consisted of the stock and bonds of American Railroads. Accordingly they placed the affairs of the Bank in this country in Mr. Kennedy's hands, giving him full power of attorney. These assets were valued at about \$2,000,000, but within a year Mr. Kennedy so handled them that he realized and remitted to the liquidators over \$3,000,000.

Finding his private enterprises assuming such proportions and exacting so much of his time and attention, Mr. Kennedy on the 1st December, 1883, retired from the firm, leaving the business to his nephew, J. Kennedy Tod, and other junior partners, who continued under the firm name of J. Kennedy Tod & Company. Since then Mr. Kennedy has confined his activities to his extensive and valuable railroad and other interests in the United States.

When the Central Railroad of New Jersey became practically bankrupt in 1886 Mr. Kennedy was appointed by the United States Court one of the Receivers, his associate being Joseph S. Harris, of Philadelphia, afterward President of the Reading Railway Company. The Receivers held and operated the road and its coal properties for fifteen months, and so reorganized the executive and administrative staff that when they retired from the direction, the road was free from financial embarrassment, earning all its fixed charges and on the high road to its present prosperity.

The most noteworthy of the organizations with which Mr. Kennedy has been connected, and which to-day has developed into one of the greatest railroad systems in the West, was the old St. Paul & Pacific Railroad of Minnesota. Succeeding the late Honorable Samuel J. Tilden as trustee of the mortgages of this railway and acting as agent for the Dutch bondholders, Mr. Kennedy took charge of the property and operated it as trustee in possession for about two years. After the Dutch interests were sold to a private syndicate, he foreclosed the mortgages and handed the property over to the associated owners, who promptly reorganized it as the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway Company. Thereafter, his firm acted as the financial and transfer agents of the road, floating its bonds and stock in the New York market, and for some years Mr. Kennedy served as a Director and Vice-President, acting also as Trustee of its first and second mortgages. This railway was the parent and eventually became part of the Great Northern Railway Company's system.

The history of this system is one of the marvels of American railway development. Its present greatness was foreseen by the small group of men consisting of George Stephen, now Lord Mount-Stephen, Donald A. Smith, now Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal; Commodore N. W. Kittson and James J. Hill, who purchased the bonds of the old road from the committee of bankers in Amsterdam representing the bondholders, and made them the basic foundation for one of the greatest railways in the world. Men of power in the financial world, they were quick to recognize the strategic importance of the parent road, which had become hopelessly bankrupt, and invested the capital at their command in the enterprise, in order to develop a great transcontinental railway which should parallel and rival the then existing lines. Their most sanguine hopes and calculations, however, were far surpassed by the rapid growth and greatness of this railway system.

At the present time the Great Northern has a capital stock of \$150,000,000 with a current market value of about \$400,000,000, and its profits warrant the recognition of over \$100,000,000 direct and indirect bonded obligations as gilt-edged investments. The trackage runs over 6,100 miles, traversing the States of Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington. As a trunk line it extends from St. Paul up the great wheat belt of the Red River Valley and across the mineral and lumber districts of Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington. The road exerts a commanding influence

upon the Northern Pacific and Puget Sound coast traffic as well as enjoying extraordinary advantages in trade to the Far East through its Northern Steamship Company, whose steamers ply between Seattle, Japan and China.

For years the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific Railways, the two great parallel roads interested in the development and control of the Northwestern traffic and trade, were active and powerful rivals, and their hostility was such that a bitter railway rate-war became imminent in 1899. Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, the head of the reorganized Northern Pacific, however, realized that such a war would work great disaster upon the business and financial world, and seriously cripple the development of the Northwest, and that an offensive and defensive alliance between these two great systems would place them in a commanding position. The moment was a critical one, and the directorate of the two rival roads had assumed an attitude as aggressive as it was antagonistic. About this time Mr. John S. Kennedy became a member of the Board of Directors of the Northern Pacific Railway Company. As the close friend of James J. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railway Company, his election was construed as an intention to harmonize the two systems, the stockholders being largely the same in both companies. This surmise proved correct, the outcome being the Northern Securities Company, incorporated amongst other purposes for holding a majority of the stock of the two railway companies. The history of this holding company is well known, and its fight in the Courts for the legality of its existence has been almost a national question.

Throughout his entire career Mr. Kennedy has been identified with some of the most important financial and railway enterprises and syndicates, and under his firm guidance and sound judgment almost all his ventures have earned for himself and his associates large returns.

In spite of the constant demands of these important financial affairs upon his time and attention, Mr. Kennedy has always found an hour to devote to charitable and educational work, and no name more frequently appears upon the executive lists of educational and charitable organizations and institutions than his own. Perhaps his most important contribution to charitable work is the United Charities Building, at the corner of Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, erected at a cost of over \$750,000, wherein the various public charities of this

city are brought under one roof. Such a building was long needed, and has been of the greatest economic advantage in the administration of public and private relief. In addition to the above gifts, Mr. Kennedy has recently donated the sum of \$250,000 to endow the School of Philanthropy under the auspices of the Charity Organization Society.

To name all of the companies with which Mr. Kennedy has been identified would fill many pages, but at the present time he is a Director and Member of the Executive Committee of the Northern Pacific Railway Company; of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company, and of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Company, and is also a Director of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad Company, the Massillon & Cleveland Railroad Company, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway Company, the New Brunswick Railway Company, and the Manhattan Bank Company. He is a Trustee of the United States Trust Company, the Central Trust Company, the Title Guarantee & Trust Company, the Hudson Trust Company, Columbia College and the Provident Loan Society.

No institution has more benefited by his administrative ability and generosity than the Presbyterian Hospital, of which Mr. Kennedy has been President for over twenty years, and during that time has contributed not less than \$750,000 for new buildings and other purposes. President of the Board of Trustees of the Lenox Library for several years prior and up to the time of its consolidation with the Astor Library and the Tilden Trust, it was largely due to his influence and wisdom that the consolidation was made possible, and he is now a trustee and one of the Vice-Presidents of the New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations.

Mr. Kennedy is furthermore Senior Vice-President and *ex-officio* member of the Executive Committee of the New York Chamber of Commerce; President of the Board of Trustees and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the United Charities; President of the Board of Trustees of Robert College and of the American Bible House, both at Constantinople, Turkey; Vice-President of the New York Society for the Ruptured and Crippled; President of the Spence School Company and of the Central Syndicate Building Company; and Vice-President of the New York Oratorio Society. For years he has been a trustee of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and is now one of the Vice-Presidents.

Although of domestic habits and tastes, Mr. Kennedy has always

been a factor in the social and club world, and his name will be found in the lists of The Century Association, the Metropolitan, Union League, City, Downtown, Grolier and New York and the Atlantic Yacht Clubs.

Fond of all outdoor life, fishing is the only sport to which Mr. Kennedy ever turned his attention. He began fishing for trout when a schoolboy and has indulged in that favorite pastime ever since. Some twenty-five or thirty years ago he took to salmon fishing in Canada and has gone thither every fishing season since, except when absent abroad. He is a member and has for many years been President of the well-known Restigouche Salmon Club, and is also a member of the Cascapedia Club of Canada. The waters controlled by these two clubs furnish the finest salmon and trout fishing south of Labrador. Mr. Kennedy is also a member of the Jekyl Island and the South Side Sportsmen's Clubs.

Throughout his life Mr. Kennedy always maintained the deepest interest in and devotion to his native land, and in particular to Saint Andrew's Society, so representative of Scottish character and tradition, and his enthusiasm for the welfare and progress of this organization has never abated.

He was elected a member of the Society on the 30th November, 1857, and became a life member in 1866. He served as a Manager from 1864-67; 1869-72; as Second Vice-President from 1872-76; as First Vice-President from 1876-79; and as President on two separate occasions, 1879-82 and 1884-87. Thereafter he has occupied an honored place as Chairman of the Standing Committee from 1888 to the present time.

His contributions and donations to the Society have been numerous and marked by a discrimination as wise as it was generous. Some years ago he caused to be erected at his own expense a fine granite monument on the burial plot of the Society in Cypress Hills Cemetery, and throughout his entire connection with the Society his name appears on every list of contributions for charitable relief.

Perhaps no quality is more characteristic in Mr. Kennedy than his ability to form a ready and sound judgment upon matters of moment. No matter how difficult or complicated a question may arise, he can at once grasp the salient points and determine upon the proper solution. This faculty of deciding correctly, coupled with great activity and determination of mind, a keen sense of right and fearlessness of

execution, have made him a strong figure in the history of American railway finance.

To those who have enjoyed the hospitality of his city home or that of his beautiful country residence, "Kenarden Lodge," at Bar Harbor, Maine, he has been a courteous and gracious host, full of anecdote and reminiscence, spiced with one of the most delightful Scottish accents to be heard out of the "Land o' Cakes."

Mr. Kennedy married on the 14th October, 1858, at Elizabeth, New Jersey, Emma Baker, the daughter of the late Cornelius Baker and Jenette Ten Eyck Edgar, but had no issue.

His portrait is reproduced from a photograph now in his possession.



Mason

WALTER WATSON,
Thirty-second President,
1882-1884.

Walter Watson, the son of Archibald Aitken Watson and Mary Yeaman, was born on the 20th October, 1830, in Edinburgh, Scotland, and died on the 3d April, 1900, at his residence in The Nevada, Broadway and Seventieth Street, New York City.

As a boy he attended the Edinburgh High School, and there laid the foundation of his sound financial knowledge and future executive ability. His first position after leaving school was with the Bank of Scotland at Edinburgh, and after serving this institution faithfully for some years he determined to seek his fortune in the Province of Canada, then rapidly growing in commercial and agricultural importance. Setting out from his native land in 1854 he first went to London, Canada, as manager of the Bank of British North America, in which place and position he remained for the next ten years.

In 1864 he accepted the position of manager of a branch of the same bank at New York, and took up his residence in that city. He resigned this office a few years later to enter the banking house of Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co., where he soon became a member of the firm. After remaining with and sharing the success of this well-known house for ten years, Mr. Watson withdrew in 1874 to accept the post of manager of the New York branch of the Bank of Montreal. It was in this last important position that he earned his well-deserved reputation for commercial sagacity and financial acumen. Under his management the business of the bank notably increased and the institution became representative of the best banking interests in North America. After devoting over twenty years to this work, Mr. Watson in 1896 resigned as manager of the bank and retired from active business life. His integrity, ability and judgment in financial matters never were questioned and won for him the admiration and respect of commercial circles. He was considered an authority on all financial matters relating to Canada, and his opinion was widely sought and acted upon in regard to exchange and banking between the United States, Great Britain and her American province of Canada.

Of singular geniality of character, Mr. Watson made numerous and warm friendships both in business and social life. Two notable Canadian Peers, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal and Lord Mount Stephen counted him among their intimates and held him in high regard.

Mr. Watson was a member of the Century Association and the Down Town Club, and joined the Saint Andrew's Society on the 30th November, 1864. From the first he took a live interest in the work of the Society and actively engaged in advancing and extending its charities. He was elected and served as a Manager, 1865-1866; 1868-1870; 1871-1875; Second Vice-President, 1876-1879; First Vice-President, 1879-1882; and President, 1882-1884. After this long period of service he finally retired to a place of honor on the Standing Committee, serving on this important committee in 1875, 1884-1888, 1889-1900, the year of his death. He was also the last Treasurer of the so-called Centennial Fund, now discontinued, and it was largely due to his able administration that this fund proved of practical value.

Mr. Watson married on the 23d October, 1856, at London, Ontario, Canada, Louisa Goodhue, daughter of the Honorable George Jervis Goodhue, and Louisa Matthews, and had the following children: (1) George Goodhue Hepburn, born 14 August, 1857, at Montreal, Canada; (2) Louisa Matthews, born 9 September, 1859, at London, Canada; (3) Archibald Aitken, born 22 March, 1862, at London, Canada; (4) Walter Watson, born 24 June, 1864, at London, Canada; (5) Mai St. Andrew, born 30 November, 1867, at Staten Island, N. Y.

His portrait is reproduced from a photograph now in the possession of Mrs. Watson, his widow.



Amos Gray

BRYCE GRAY,
Thirty-third President,
1887-1889.

Mr. Bryce Gray was a son of Robert Gray and Margaret Cherry, and was born on the 29th November, 1827, at Glasgow, Scotland, and died on the 29th June, 1897, at his residence on Fifth Avenue, New York City.

His early school days were spent in his native city, but it became important that he should be launched on his commercial career as soon as possible, and he accordingly set sail from Glasgow for Halifax in 1843. He was then only sixteen years of age, and at once entered the employ of his cousins' firm of William and James Murdock, transacting a wholesale dry goods business.

Here he remained for some years and then sailed for the City of New York in 1850, bearing a letter of recommendation from William Murdock to Richard Irvin. Through the influence of Mr. Irvin, Mr. Gray entered the house of White & Thunger, as head bookkeeper. He conducted the financial affairs of this firm until the retirement of Mr. Thunger in 1854. The house was then reorganized under the title of "James F. White & Co.," and Mr. Gray became a member of the new firm, which position he retained until his death. Mr. James F. White, the senior partner, retired to live in Dundee in 1855 and Mr. Gray then became the active manager of the business in New York. When the great commercial panic of 1856 occurred this firm was one of the few, if not the only one, engaged in the importation of linens that was not forced to suspend.

From the day of his election as a member of Saint Andrew's Society on the 30th November, 1864, Mr. Gray took the greatest interest in the work of the Society and was a constant attendant at all the meetings. He was a Manager, 1867-1869; 1870-1879; Second Vice-President, 1879-1882; First Vice-President from 1882-1887, and President, 1887-1889; also serving on the Standing Committee in 1869-1870; and from 1889 to the date of his death. Mr. Gray was also a member of the Committee on the Amendment and Revision of the Constitution in 1895, although he died before the final report of the committee was filed, and thus did not live to see the practical application of the Constitution under which the Society now flourishes. The fidelity and zeal he gave to the cause of Saint Andrew, the ability and uprightness which marked his successful career as a merchant, and the genial

good-fellowship he lent to every social gathering, won for him the affection of a host of friends.

He married on the 31st May, 1860, at New York City, Andrewetta Josephine Mount, daughter of Andrew Mount and Jane C. K. B. Perry, and had issue the following children, all born at New York City: (1) Bryce, Jr., born 5th November, 1861; (2) George Mount, born 11th October, 1863; (3) Josephine Mount, born 4th April, 1866.

The portrait of Mr. Gray is reproduced from a photograph now in the possession of his son, Mr. George M. Gray.



John Sloan

JOHN SLOANE,
Thirty-fourth President,
1889-1893.

The family of the Thirty-fourth President of Saint Andrew's Society was from Kilmarnock, and his ancestors were for many years identified with the weaving industries of that district of Scotland.

Mr. John Sloane was a son of William Sloane, of Kilmarnock, and Euphemia Douglas, of Dunfermline, and was born on the 14th March, 1834, at Edinburgh, Scotland. He died on the 9th December, 1905, at his residence, No. 883 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Realizing the scope and opportunity afforded in the United States, Mr. Sloane's father came to New York in 1832, and there commenced business, being soon joined by his wife and his infant son, John, the future President, who made the voyage to this country in a sailing vessel.

Meanwhile, the increasing success of their business led William Sloane and his brother, John, to create and establish the firm of W. & J. Sloane, for the sale of floor coverings, at No. 245 Broadway, just opposite the City Hall.

Mr. John Sloane, the President, was a student at Dr. Anthon's School in this city, and entered the employ of his father's firm on the 15th February, 1849, at the age of fifteen years.

He became a member of the firm in 1856, and after the death of his father, William Sloane, in May, 1879, actively directed all the enterprise and business policy of the house until it became one of the greatest commercial houses of its character in this country, removing in 1882 to the present location at Broadway and 19th Street, where an extensive wholesale and retail business is carried on.

Upon the incorporation of the business in January, 1891, Mr. John Sloane became its first President, and continued to hold that office until the time of his death. In due course he succeeded his father as Director in the Bigelow Carpet Company and in Alexander Smith & Sons Carpet Company. He was also a director of the Manhattan Co. Bank, the Second National Bank, the Morton Trust Company, the Hudson Trust Company, the New Amsterdam & East River Gas Companies, and the Northern Pacific Railway, the Equitable Life Assurance Company, the American Surety Company, and the Nairn Linoleum Co., and was largely interested in many other business organizations, to the management of which he brought sound com-

mercial sense, keen appreciation of opportunity, and great tact in dealing with men and affairs.

From his early youth Mr. Sloane was interested and identified with church and charitable matters. Joining the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church in 1849, then located in Duane Street, he eventually became an Elder and long and faithfully guarded the interests of this congregation, being of notable service in advancing both home and foreign missions. In 1899 he united with the Brick Presbyterian Church, of which he remained an active member until his death.

In spite of the constant demand upon his time and talent made by his numerous business enterprises, Mr. Sloane was able to devote his sterling executive ability to many social and charitable organizations, and was active in the management of the Five Points Home of Industry, the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and the Provident Loan Society, of which he was a trustee. He was also a member of the Century, the Metropolitan and the Union League Clubs, of which latter association he had been Vice-President; was a member and Vice-President of the Chamber of Commerce; a patron of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and a member of the American Fine Arts Society and the Manufacturers' Society of Philadelphia.

Though never prominent in political matters, Mr. Sloane served as a member of the Committee of Seventy, and was an intimate friend of the late President McKinley, as well as many other notable men of his time.

In the later years of his life Mr. Sloane spent much of his time at his beautiful country residence in Lenox, Massachusetts, and it was here, among the Berkshire Hills, that he welcomed so many of his old friends and associates with that whole-souled kindly hospitality so characteristic of the sons of Scotland.

To Saint Andrew's Society both Mr. John Sloane and his father, Mr. William Sloane, proved generous benefactors, each leaving the Society at his death the munificent sum of five thousand dollars to be placed in the Permanent Fund and the income applied in charitable relief.

He joined the Saint Andrew's Society on the 30th November, 1858; became a life member in 1873; was a Manager, 1864-1867; 1869-1870; 1872-1879; 1885-1887; Second Vice-President, 1887-1889, and President, 1889-1893. He also served as a member of the Committee of Accounts, 1868-1869; the Committee of Installation, 1871-1872; and the Standing Committee from 1893 to the date of his death.

Mr. Sloane married on the 20th November, 1867, at New York City, Adela Berry, daughter of A. J. Berry, M.D., of Brooklyn, and Mary Caroline Egbert, and had issue, all born in New York City, as follows: (1) William Sloane, born 18th February, 1873; (2) Evelyn Sloane, born 14th November, 1877; (3) John Sloane, Jr., born 20th April, 1883.

The portrait of Mr. Sloane has been reproduced from a photograph now in the possession of his son, Mr. William Sloane.

GEORGE AUSTIN MORRISON,
Thirty-fifth President,
1893-1895.

The ancestral home of the "Morrison" is on the Island of Lewes, among the Western Hebrides of Scotland, where families of this name have flourished since the earliest times. The clan of Morrison also forms a small sept of the great clan of the MacDonalDs of Glengarry in the Highlands, and despite its limited number of members, still preserves an individual clan tartan and arms.

George Austin Morrison, the Thirty-fifth President of the Society, was the son of Alexander Morrison and Christian Lyall, and was born on Saint Andrew's Day, the 30th November, 1832, at "Mondynes," Parish of Fordoun, Kincardineshire, Scotland. On his maternal side he is related to the Lyalls, Austins and Burns, old and well-established Aberdeenshire families.

He attended as a boy the parish school at Fordoun, and later the Aberdeen Grammar School, and at the age of sixteen was sent to Aberdeen to reside with his uncle, George Lyall, who was a general merchant in that city, with a branch of his business at Montego Bay, Jamaica, West Indies.

Notwithstanding the strict discipline of his uncle's establishment and the long business hours, Mr. Morrison found time to cultivate his taste for mechanics and drawing in his few leisure hours, and constructed several small steam and electric engines at this period, as well as making a number of line drawings and oil paintings of marked merit.

A mercantile career, however, had been chosen for him, and he was obliged to devote his energies in this direction rather than to applied mechanics. There is every evidence, however, that he would have been a successful civil engineer had his fortune been cast for that career.

After learning the rudiments of the business under his uncle's guidance and training, Mr. Morrison desired to broaden his commercial career and went to London in 1852, entering the large wholesale house of Groucock, Copestake, Moore & Co., in Bow Church Yard, London, one of the leading mercantile houses in England.

Here he remained until 1856 when he accepted the management of one of the departments in the wholesale dry goods house of Cochran & Company in New York, and landed in that city on the 4th



George Arthur Morrison

July, 1856. His advance was rapid and he soon became the European buyer for the firm, and finally was admitted a full partner in 1865. In 1869, however, when the firm was reorganized under the name of Cochran, McLean & Company, he severed his connection with this house, and with John Herriman, another partner, established the firm of Morrison, Herriman & Company, which did an active and successful wholesale dry goods business for twenty years.

Realizing the limitation to the wholesale importing business brought about by the independent importations of the large retail houses, Mr. Morrison dissolved this firm and retired from the business in 1889.

Thereafter, he became identified in banking, industrial and railway affairs, and was for some years a director in the Third National Bank and the Northern Pacific Railroad. Since 1895 he has devoted his time to various corporate and private interests. He became President of The American Cotton Oil Company in 1895, and is now Chairman of the Board of Directors of that important industrial corporation.

Mr. Morrison at the present time is President of the N. K. Fairbank Company, of Chicago, Illinois; President-Commissary of the Holland-American Cotton Oil Company; a trustee of the Greenwich Savings Bank and of the New York Life Insurance Company, and a director of the Atlas Portland Cement Company and the Terminal Warehouse Company.

For many years he has been interested in social organizations and clubs and is a life member of the New York Historical Society and the American Hackney Horse Society; a Fellow of the National Academy of Design; a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the American Museum of Natural History, the New York Botanical Garden, Holland Lodge of the State of New York, the St. George's Society, the Century Association, the Metropolitan Club, the Lawyers' Club, and the New York Yacht Club.

He was elected a member of Saint Andrew's Society on the 30th November, 1864, and became a life member in 1881. He served as a Manager, 1884-1889; as First Vice-President, 1889-1893, and as President, 1893-1895. He has also been a member of the Committee of Installation in 1867 and of the Standing Committee since 1897.

Mr. Morrison has always taken the strongest interest in the welfare and advancement of the Society, serving repeatedly on important special committees, notably the Committee on Constitutional Revision in 1895, and has never failed to attend the business and social gather-

ings of the Society. It was largely due to his initiative and energy that the Annual Spring Receptions and suppers were started, which have since become such enjoyable social features of the Society.

He is a ready speaker, possessing a strong sense of humor and a dry method of delivery, which emphasizes the quaint sayings and folklore of the Scottish people, so dear to those children of Scotia who have taken up their lives in the land of their adoption.

He married on the 26th of May, 1863, in New York City, Lucy Anne King, daughter of Esek Clarke King and Sarah Coe McCullen, by whom he had issue: (1) George Austin, Jr., born 26th March, 1864; (2) Charles King, born 24th June, 1867.

His portrait is reproduced from an admirable photograph now in the possession of the Society.



J. Kennedy Tod.

J. KENNEDY TOD,
Thirty-sixth President,
1895-1897.

J. Kennedy Tod, the son of Andrew Tod and Mary Kennedy, was born on the 11th September, 1852, at Glasgow, Scotland, and is a nephew of Mr. John S. Kennedy, the Thirty-first President of the Society.

He received his education at the Glasgow Academy, and was well known throughout Great Britain and Ireland as a football player, many times representing Scotland in the international games with England, Ireland and Wales.

Soon after leaving school he came to this country and entered the banking house of his uncle, Mr. John S. Kennedy. In due course he became a partner, and on Mr. Kennedy's retirement from business Mr. Tod formed the banking firm of J. Kennedy Tod & Co., of No. 45 Wall Street, so well and widely known in the business and financial circles.

He took an active part in the reorganization of the railway properties during the disastrous years from 1890 to 1897 and was particularly interested in the successful readjustment of the affairs of the Philadelphia & Reading Railway, Norfolk & Western Railroad, St. Louis & San Francisco Railway, San Antonio & Aransas Pass Railway, Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway, Rio Grande Western Railway, Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railroad, Colorado & Southern Railway, Memphis & Charleston Railroad and Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

Mr. Tod was at one time connected with the National Guard of the State of New York as Commissary of the 71st Regiment.

While out of active business routine Mr. Tod continues to remain in touch with numerous organizations, being Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Caledonian Insurance Company of Edinburgh, Scotland; a trustee of the Central Trust Company; the Norwich Union Fire Insurance Company, the Provident Loan Society of New York, and a director of the American Cotton Oil Company, the Bank of New York, and the Indemnity Fire Insurance Company.

His name is well and widely known among the many social organizations of this city, he being a member of the Knickerbocker, Metropolitan, Lawyer's, City, Down Town and Tuxedo Clubs; of the Century Association and the Chamber of Commerce; of the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club, the Indian Harbor Yacht Club, Riverside

Yacht Club, Fairfield County Golf Club, and the Veteran Association of the 71st Regiment.

He was elected a member of Saint Andrew's Society on 1st December, 1879, and qualified as a life member in 1888; served as a Manager 1880-1882 and 1884-1888; as Treasurer 1882-1883; as Second Vice-President 1889-1893; as First Vice-President 1893-1895, and as President 1895-1897. Since his retirement from the Presidency he has served as a member of the Standing Committee from 1897.

He married on the 15th November, 1882, at New York City, Mary Howard Potter, daughter of Howard Potter and Maria Louise Brown, but has no issue.

His portrait is reproduced from a photograph now in his possession.



Mr. Lyall

WILLIAM LYALL,
Thirty-seventh President,
1897-1898.

William Lyall is the son of Charles Lyall, of Dumfermline, Scotland, and Mary Cooper, of Perth, Scotland, and was born on the 28th October, 1840, in Jersey City, New Jersey.

His father came to the United States in 1839, and taking up his residence in the City of New York, soon laid the foundations of a prosperous commercial career.

Mr. Lyall, the future President, pursued his youthful studies in the New York schools, and in due course commenced business life in 1861. Success marked his efforts from the start, and he rapidly built up a thriving business, being successively connected with the Planet Mills, the United States Corset Company, the Chelsea Jute Mills, and other manufacturing enterprises.

In later years he established the J. & W. Lyall Loom and Machine Works, for the manufacture of textile machinery, and particularly the Positive Motion Loom, of which his brother and partner, Mr. James Lyall, now deceased, was the inventor. This loom was a marked improvement in weaving machinery, being the basis of many other textile enterprises, and the American Institute awarded the inventor the first Great Gold Medal of Honor, and he also obtained many awards from the Centennial Exposition of 1876.

At the present time Mr. Lyall is the President of the Brighton Mills, for the manufacture of cotton goods, and senior member of the well-known firm of J. & W. Lyall.

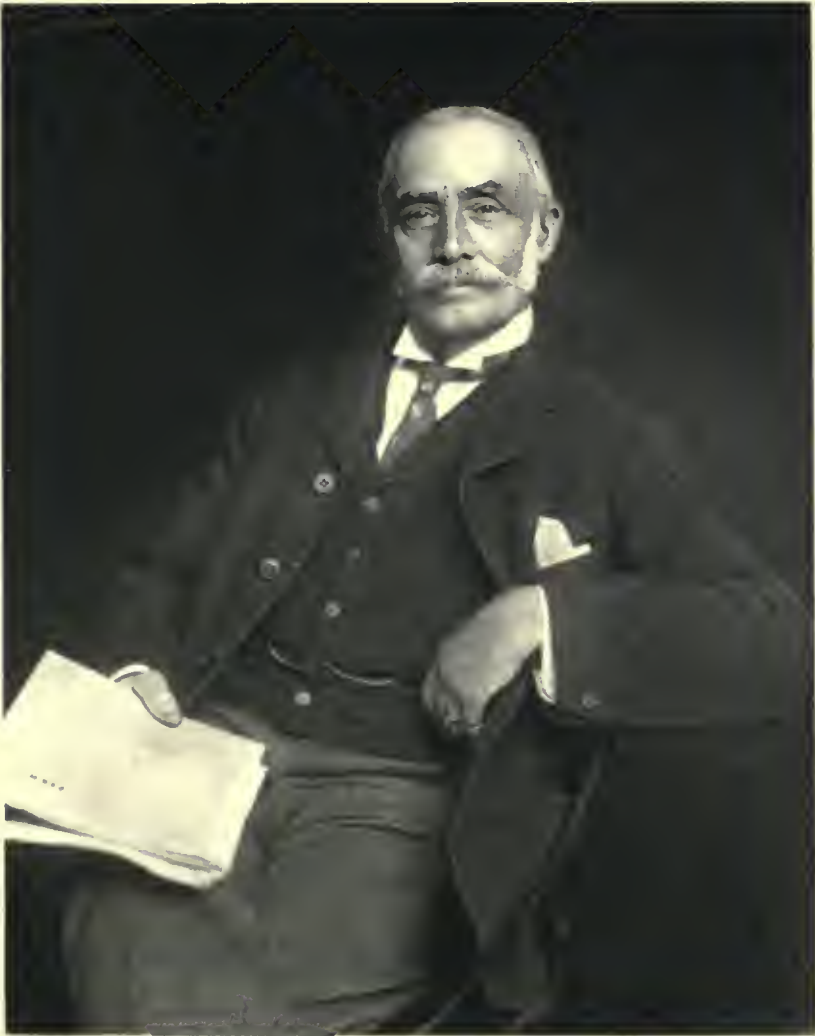
Mr. Lyall is a director in several banks and fire insurance companies, and identified with various social and charitable organizations. He is also a member of the Union League Club, and the Chamber of Commerce of the City of New York.

He has had a long and intimate connection with Saint Andrew's Society, having been a Manager, 1874-1878 and 1882-1893; Second Vice-President, 1893-1895; First Vice-President, 1895-1897, and President, 1897-1898; besides serving as a member of the Standing Committee from 1898.

Mr. Lyall married on the 26th June, 1862, in New York City, Kittie Earl, daughter of Tarleton B. Earl and Mary McCollough, and after her death, married on the 25th April, 1882, in New York City, Pamela W. Warren, daughter of George H. Warren and Jane Ham-

mond. He has had issue: (1) William Lord, born 24th June, 1863, at New York City; (2) Charles E., born 20th March, 1865, at New York City; (3) Herbert J., born 11th December, 1869, at London, England; (4) Kitty Earl, born 3d October, 1871, at Elizabeth, N. J.; (5) Earl Harvey, born 25th April, 1877, at New York City; (6) Pamela Warren, born 30th June, 1884, at New York City.

His portrait is reproduced from an excellent photograph, now in the possession of the Society.



John Reid

JOHN REID,
Thirty-eighth President,
1898-1899.

John Reid is the son of Andrew Reid and Helen Arnot and was born on the 14th October, 1840, at Dumfermline, Scotland, a town which has contributed many officers and presidents to the Society.

Receiving his early education in Scotland, Mr. Reid came to the United States in 1866 and within a few months after his arrival engaged in business with the J. L. Mott Iron Works. Throwing into this work his strong Scottish personality, he soon made his influence felt and his promotion was rapid, finally culminating in the position of General Manager, which office he has held for the past thirty years.

Notwithstanding the exacting hours and duties of his important position, Mr. Reid, with that inherent love of the open heath and the heather which dwells deep in the heart of a true Scotchman, found time for outdoor life, and he may justly claim to be called "The Father of Golf" in this country. As early as 1887 he introduced and played the Royal Scottish Game on an improvised links near his country residence, and his very enthusiasm and love of the game enlisted all his friends and associates as its votaries. Eventually, Mr. Reid became one of the founders and promoters of the St. Andrew's Golf Club, of which he has been one of the most popular presidents, and the present beautiful course is due to his foresight and attention. A fine portrait of Mr. Reid in full golf attire, by Frank Fowler, adorns the wall of the dining room in the Club House, and the painting is a most excellent likeness as well as of high artistic merit.

Among his many other accomplishments none ranks higher or is in more general demand than his ability to sing the folk songs and ballads of his native land. His collection of Scottish music is one of the largest and best in this country, and it is doubtful if any singer, either professional or amateur, can claim a larger repertoire of songs. A good voice, a convincing manner of singing, and great natural talent of interpretation and feeling make him one of the best of the Scottish singers. His rendition of "Scots Wa' Hae," is classic in style and finish, and at whatever social gathering of his fellow-countrymen Mr. Reid may be, the evening is never properly begun or satisfactorily ended unless he consents to sing this masterpiece of the national poet.

Mr. Reid is a trustee of the J. L. Mott Iron Works and a director in the Central Foundry Company, the Central Iron & Coal Company and the Trenton Fire Clay & Porcelain Company.

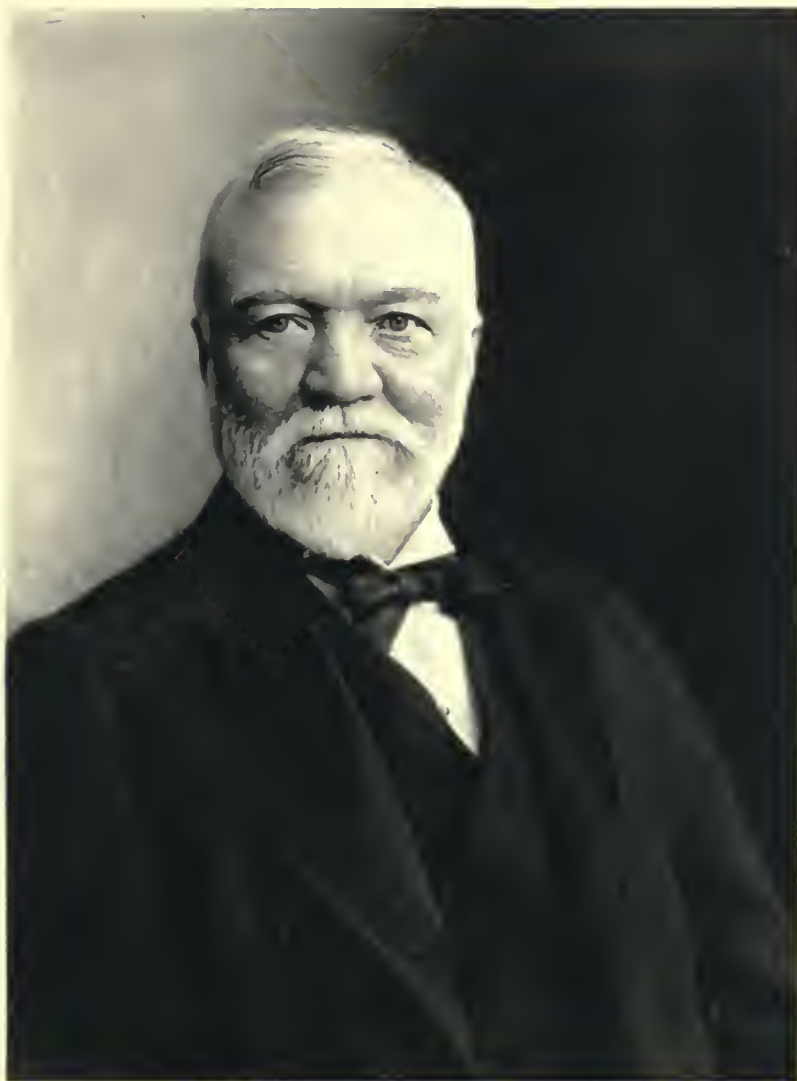
Among the social organizations and clubs he is always a welcomed guest, being renowned for his ability to tell a good Scotch tale, and to discourse in a most delightful Doric accent upon the beauties of the poetry, song and story of his native land.

He is a member of the Engineers Club, the Fulton Club, the Society of British Schools and Universities and the Burns Society, of which he has been several times President.

He was elected a member of Saint Andrew's Society on the 30th November, 1872; served as a Manager from 1887-1895; as Second Vice-President, 1895-1897; as First Vice-President, 1897-1898; and as President, 1898-1899. He became a member of the Standing Committee in 1899 and has continuously served on that important body ever since.

He married on the 28th October, 1873, at Volcano, Virginia, Elizabeth E. Mudge, daughter of Daniel C. Mudge and Ellen Carr, and has had issue: (1) Andrew, born 23d December, 1874; died 27th October, 1876; (2) Ellen M., born 30th December, 1876; (3) John, Jr., born 3d October, 1878; (4) Jean A., born 22d July, 1882; (5) Archie M., born 13th August, 1884.

His portrait has been reproduced from a photograph now in the possession of the Society.



Andrew Carnegie

ANDREW CARNEGIE,
Thirty-ninth President,
1899-1902.

Andrew Carnegie was the son of William Carnegie and Margaret Morrison, and was born on the 25th November, 1837, in the town of Dumfermline, Scotland. His father was a master-weaver, and as the owner of four damask looms and the employer of apprentices, was looked upon as a prosperous man by his townfolk. Mr. Carnegie received an early education at the Dumfermline Parish School, but when eleven years of age the business of hand weaving was destroyed by the advent of steam power looms, and the family found themselves reduced to comparative poverty, with little or no work. It was then resolved to emigrate to Pittsburgh, U. S., where relations had already achieved some success, and in 1848 William Carnegie and his wife, with their sons, Andrew and Thomas, embarked at Broomielaw, Glasgow, in the eight-hundred-ton sailing vessel *Wiscassett*.

On the arrival of the family in Pittsburgh, William Carnegie obtained work in a cotton factory, and Andrew Carnegie, at the age of twelve years, was employed as a bobbin-boy at a dollar and twenty cents a week. His next work was the task of firing the boiler and running the steam-engine in a small factory. At fourteen he became a telegraph boy at the salary of three dollars a week, and promptly began to learn the systems of telegraphy. So zealously did he apply himself to this work that at sixteen he was promoted to the position of operator at a salary of three hundred dollars a year.

A few years later, at the invitation of Mr. Thomas A. Scott, Superintendent of the Pittsburgh Division of the Pennsylvania Road, he entered the service of the corporation. An opportunity then presented itself for him to acquire ten shares of Adams Express Co. stock at a value of sixty dollars each, and Mr. Scott loaned him \$100 and the remaining \$500 was raised by obtaining a mortgage on the family homestead. This was the first investment made by Andrew Carnegie, and practically the foundation of his fortune.

He soon became private secretary to Mr. Scott, and during the Civil War, at Washington, rendered great service in the line of transportation of troops and military stores. He returned to Pittsburgh in 1862 and finally became superintendent of the Pittsburgh Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Becoming interested in the Woodruff Sleeping Car Co., he acquired stock therein, and later was one of the

purchasers of the Storey Farm on Oil Creek, where the oil well later was quoted at a value of \$5,000,000 on the Stock Exchange, and in one year paid dividends amounting to \$1,000,000.

Mr. Carnegie, however, was not long interested in the oil fields, but realizing the vast advantage of steel and iron railway bridges over the then wooden structure, he formed the Keystone Bridge Works and built the great bridge over the Ohio River, with its three-hundred-foot span. Mr. Carnegie's share in the initial capital was \$1,250, which he obtained from the local bank on his note. The success of this venture was immediate and permanent, and Mr. Carnegie then resigned his position in the Pennsylvania Railway to undertake the full direction of the new bridge company.

In 1868 he visited England, just as the Bessemer steel discovery was being exploited, and realizing the importance of this process as applied to steel rails, he promptly acquired all the necessary knowledge and equipment and on his return to the United States erected one of the first and the largest Bessemer steel manufacturing plants in this country. This venture alone would have resulted in an enormous fortune, but not content with his success, Mr. Carnegie determined to also acquire coal and iron fields and transport facilities which would insure the materials and traffic facilities to his great steel foundries. In rapid succession the Edgar Thomson Steel Works, across the Monongahela River from Homestead, the Iron Mines in the Gogebic Range on Lake Superior, the fleet of steamers on the Great Lakes, and the Carnegie System of Railways were planned and exploited. Realizing the opportunity for controlling the market for steel rails, Mr. Carnegie negotiated with and absorbed the rival foundries of The Homestead Steel Co. and other companies until in 1888 he stood at the head of seven immense iron and steel works, not to speak of vast coal fields, iron mines, railways, docks and fleets of steamers. It was the psychological moment in the great iron and steel industries of this country, and Mr. Carnegie saw the opportunity to head and control what was to be one of the greatest industrial manufactories in the commercial history of this country. His sound commercial instinct and training, coupled with the keenest foresight and a happy manner of impressing men and controlling syndicates, enabled him to grasp the reins of leadership before others had awakened to the great opportunity.

In 1900 The Carnegie Steel Co. was recapitalized at \$100,000,000

and owned the Homestead, the Edgar Thompson, the Duquesne, and seven other steel and iron foundries. The magnitude and system of organization of these works is too well known to describe. When the Steel Trust organizers commenced their attempt to control the iron and steel industries of the United States, they soon realized that no combination could be made a success unless it absorbed the system controlled by Mr. Carnegie at his own valuation. After some negotiation, Mr. Carnegie's interest was acquired for the enormous sum of \$250,000,000 of bonds on the Trust properties, bearing interest at five per cent.

Mr. Carnegie thus retired from his active business career at the zenith of his powers, and his marvelous success can be attributed to a genius for organization and extraordinary judgment in availing himself of the abilities and capacities of men. He not only was able to pick out younger men who were to be successful, but by his association with them actually inculcated into their minds some of his own shrewdness and commercial sense.

After severing his connection with business enterprises, Mr. Carnegie turned his attention to the complicated social, political and charitable problems of his time, and thus found an outlet for the reasonings of his active mind. He took the remarkable attitude of regarding his immense wealth as a species of trust fund for his fellow-men and openly avowed his intention to employ and distribute a large part of his fortune in doing good.

He commenced this work by the endowment of numerous free libraries throughout the United States and the United Kingdom, now making over four hundred in the United States alone, and representing a capital outlay of over \$30,000,000. He supplemented this educational work with a large endowment of \$4,000,000 to provide a pension fund for the workmen of the Carnegie Steel Co. Latterly Mr. Carnegie has donated large sums to the advancement of educational and scientific institutions, and notably the gift of \$10,000,000 to Scottish University education and the endowment of \$10,000,000 for Educational and Scientific Research at Washington, D. C., the result of which will only show in future scientific discoveries of incalculable benefit to the human race.

From early youth Mr. Carnegie has had a strong literary bent of mind, and, as he obtained more leisure from his business pursuits, he devoted his spare hours to writing on important social topics of the

time. Numerous articles have appeared in the magazines of the day, notably his article on "Wealth," 1889, and "The Advantages of Poverty," 1891, and "Popular Illusions About Trusts," all of which appeared in the *North American Review* and created a marked sensation for their sound common sense and individuality of thought. His first publication was in 1879, entitled "Round the World," an account of a transcontinental trip, which was followed in 1882 by "Our Coaching Trip," subsequently republished as "An American Four-in-Hand in Britain." In 1886 "Triumphant Democracy" appeared, his best known work and one which has aroused the greatest interest and criticism. "The Gospel of Wealth" is a republication of a dozen of his articles on this interesting topic, concerning which he is so admirably qualified to speak and write; "The A, B, C of Business" is an essay of value in regard to the entire money question; "The Three-Legged Stool," a brochure on the relation of labor and capital, and "Thrift," an essay on the art of saving. His latest book is "The Empire of Business."

For many years Mr. Carnegie resided at No. 5 West 51st Street, New York, but in 1900 he purchased the block front on Fifth Avenue, between 90th and 91st Street, upon which he erected a palatial residence, in which the notable rooms are the great entrance hall, with its large pipe organ, and his own private library.

A love of his native land caused him to rent Cluny Castle for some years as a summer residence, but in 1895 he purchased the Castle and Estate of Skibo, situated on the northern shore of Dornoch Firth, Sutherlandshire, Scotland, for \$425,000. This ancient manorial castle has been greatly altered and improved and now is one of the great Highland show places, and its proprietor is universally known as the "Laird of Skibo." An admirable golf links lies near the castle, and for those who prefer the sports of shooting or fishing the grouse moors and salmon streams of the estate are renowned. One of the features of the castle is its private salt-water swimming bath, with its glass roof, which can be opened to the sky.

He is President of the Keokuk & Hamilton Bridge Company, and the Music Hall Co. of N. Y., Ltd., having erected for this latter corporation "Carnegie Hall," the largest concert music hall in New York City.

Mr. Carnegie is Lord Rector of St. Andrew's University, Edinburgh; a Doctor of Laws of the University of Pennsylvania; of West-

ern University, Pennsylvania; of McGill University of Montreal; of Kenyon College, Ohio; and of the University of Glasgow, Scotland. He is a member of numerous clubs both in the United States and Great Britain, among the more prominent being the Reform Club of London; the Union League Club of New York City; the Philosophical Society of Philadelphia; the New York Genealogical Society, etc.

He has been made a Freeman of many of the ancient London Guilds, notably the Guild of Painters, Ironmongers, Plumbers, Playing Card Makers and Musicians; and of the Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of New York City. He has, moreover, received the freedom of over forty cities, towns and villages in England, Scotland and Ireland, and in the United States.

Mr. Carnegie was elected a member of Saint Andrew's Society on the 1st December, 1871; served as a Manager 1893-1897; as 2d Vice-President 1897-1898; as 1st Vice-President 1898-1899, and as President 1899-1902. Thereafter he retired to the Standing Committee in 1903 and is still a member of that honorable body. He ever had the interest and welfare of the Society at heart, and in 1897 donated the sum of \$1,000 to the Permanent Fund. His attention being drawn to the fact that the scope of the charitable work of the Society was somewhat hampered in 1901 for lack of adequate income, Mr. Carnegie gave the princely sum of \$100,000 to the Permanent Fund, and for this generous donation received the thanks of the Society engrossed and illumined on vellum, as follows :

"Whereas, The vast growth in the population of the City of New York, as well as the ever-increasing number of resident Scotsmen, has of necessity multiplied the demands on Saint Andrew's Society for assistance on behalf of our distressed fellow-countrymen, in many cases beyond the ability of the Society to relieve them adequately; and,

"Whereas, Our much esteemed and honored President, Andrew Carnegie, Esq., LL.D., of Skibo, having in mind the philanthropic purpose for which the Society was originally founded and has ever since been maintained, has, with his usual large-hearted generosity, intimated his intention of increasing the permanent fund of the Society by the noble gift of One Hundred Thousand Dollars,

"Now, therefore, we, the officers and members of Saint Andrew's Society of the State of New York, in meeting assembled, do cordially unite in tendering to Dr. Carnegie our sincere and hearty thanks for his practical interest in the welfare of the Society and especially for

his princely addition to his former generous gifts. We rejoice in the enlarged opportunities of aiding our worthy brethren in distress which this magnificent sum has made possible, and we express the earnest hope and prayer that our esteemed friend the President may long be spared to see the fruits of his benefactions amongst his fellow-countrymen, so realizing in his own experience the words of inspired wisdom, 'He that hath pity upon the poor lendeth unto the Lord.' "

Mr. Carnegie married on the 23d April, 1887, at New York, Louise Whitfield, daughter of John W. Whitfield and Fanny Davis. His only child is a daughter, Margaret Cameron, born 30th March, 1897, at New York City.

His portrait is reproduced from a photograph now in the possession of the Society, which both Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie consider to be his best likeness.



W. B. Duncanson

W. BUTLER DUNCAN,
Fortieth President,
1902-1906.

The present head of the ancient and honorable Saint Andrew's Society is William Butler Duncan.

Mr. Duncan is the eldest son of Alexander Duncan and Sarah Butler, of Providence, Rhode Island, and was born on the 17th March, 1830, at No. 3 Heriot Row, Edinburgh, Scotland.

His father, who was the third son of Alexander Duncan, of Parkhill, Arbroath, Forfarshire, Scotland, came to the United States in 1821, graduated at Yale University in 1827, was married in that year, and entered upon the practice of law in Canandaigua, in Western New York, from whence in 1839 he removed to Providence, Rhode Island, where he maintained his residence until the time of his death in 1889.

The subject of this sketch was brought to this country by his parents in June, 1830, at the early age of three months. At the age of fourteen he was sent to Scotland to be educated, and after passing three years at the Edinburgh Academy and one year at the University of Edinburgh, he returned again to the United States in 1849, and, entering Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island, graduated in 1850.

In 1851 he removed to the City of New York, where he has since resided.

One of the eldest members of the New York Chamber of Commerce, he is a Vice-President of that august body and an active participant in all its meetings and actions.

At the present time he is the second oldest member of the Union Club, and the oldest member of the New York Yacht Club; a founder and member of the Racquet Club; also a founder and member of the Manhattan Club; President of the Whist Club; Vice-President of "The Pilgrims," and a member of the Players' and Lawyers' Clubs.

Mr. Duncan was elected a member of Saint Andrew's Society on the 1st December, 1854, and became a life member in 1896. He served as a Manager from 1899-1900; and as First Vice-President from 1900-1902. Unanimously elected President in 1902, he still continues to hold that office. He also served on the Committee of Accounts from 1894-1899.

Mr. Duncan is universally esteemed in business and social circles and greatly beloved by his friends and intimates. Great charm of

manner, joined with uniform courtesy and consideration for others, marks him as one of the best examples of a generation of gentlefolk. His home at No. 1 Fifth Avenue has always been a centre of hospitality which keeps up the traditions of a family old in the history of his native land.

Mr. Duncan married on the 22d November, 1853, at Christ Church, New Orleans, Jane Percy Sargent, daughter of George Washington Sargent and Margaret Percy, by whom he had issue: (1) Jessie Percy (Mrs. Wilton Phipps, London), born 9th February, 1855; (2) Alexander, born 6th June, 1858; (3) Mary (Mrs. Paul Dana, New York), born 26th May, 1861.

His portrait is reproduced from a photograph now in the possession of the Society.

CHARTER
OF
SAINT ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

ACT OF INCORPORATION.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE SAINT ANDREW'S SOCIETY OF THE
STATE OF NEW YORK.

Passed April 17, 1826.

WHEREAS, The members of a society instituted for the relief of indigent natives of Scotland, and their descendants, have petitioned the Legislature for an act of incorporation, the better to enable them to obtain the objects of their association: Therefore,

I. BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, REPRESENTED IN SENATE AND ASSEMBLY, That Robert Halliday, John Graham, John Johnston, John J. Palmer, Andrew S. Garr, and such persons as now are or hereafter shall become members of the Saint Andrew's Society of the State of New York, shall be, and are hereby constituted and declared to be, a body politic and corporate, in fact and in name, by the name of the "SAINT ANDREW'S SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK," and by that name they, and their successors, during the existence of the said corporation, shall and may have perpetual succession, and shall in law be capable of suing and being sued, pleading and being impleaded, answering and being answered unto, defending and being defended in all courts and places whatsoever, and that they and their successors may have and use a common seal, and may change and alter the same from time to time at their pleasure; and also that, by their corporate name and in their corporate capacity, they and their successors may purchase, take, hold, use, enjoy, sell, lease and convey any estate, real or personal, for the use and benefit of the said corporation: PROVIDED, That the annual income of such real and personal estate shall not at any time exceed the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars.

2. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That the said corporation shall have power to make such constitution, by-laws and regulations as they shall judge proper, for the appointment of officers, for the admission of new members, for the government of the officers and members thereof, for collecting annual contributions from the members towards the funds thereof, for regulating the times

and places of meeting of the said Society, for suspending or expelling such members as shall neglect or refuse to comply with the by-laws or regulations, and for the managing and directing the property, affairs and concerns of the said Society: PROVIDED, That such constitution, by-laws and regulations be not inconsistent with the laws or constitution of this State or of the United States: PROVIDED FURTHER, That the said corporation shall not engage in any banking business, nor dispose of any of its funds for any other purpose than the relief of such members of the said Society as may become indigent, and poor natives of Scotland, and children and grandchildren of a native of Scotland, or of a member of the said Society.

3. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That the present officers of the said Society shall hold their respective offices until others shall be chosen in their place.

4. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That this act be and is hereby declared to be a public act, and that the same shall be construed in all courts and places benignly and favorably for every beneficial purpose therein intended, and that no misnomer of the said corporation in any deed, gift, grant, devise or other instrument of contract or conveyance, shall vitiate or defeat the same; PROVIDED, The corporation shall be sufficiently described to ascertain the intention of the parties.

5. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That the Legislature may at any time amend, alter, modify or repeal this act.



CONSTITUTION
OF
SAINT ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

NOTE.

The original Constitution was framed and adopted on the 19th November, 1756, at the organization of the Society. This first Constitution was revised and amended in November, 1784, and again amended in November, 1787, but still proved to be unsatisfactory. Unfortunately, the first Constitution and its various amendments cannot be inserted, owing to the destruction of the early records of the Society by fire in 1835. A new form of Constitution, consisting of twenty-three articles, was adopted on the 13th November, 1794, and remained unamended until the 14th November, 1867, when further amendments and supplements became necessary. Further amendments were made on 14th November, 1873, but on 11th November, 1897, an entirely new and original Constitution, based upon the former rules, but containing many new provisions, was adopted. This last revise is the present Constitution of the Society, and with slight amendments on the 3d November, 1898, and the 6th November, 1902, forms the present working rules.

CONSTITUTION.

WHEREAS, The members then composing the Saint Andrew's Society of the State of New York, at a Preparatory Meeting held at the Tontine Coffee House, in the City of New York, on the 13th day of November, 1794, adopted a Constitution for the government of said Society, declaring their principal design to be the relief of natives of Scotland and their descendants who might be in want or distress, and to promote social intercourse among its members; and

WHEREAS, The said Constitution was duly amended on the 14th day of November, 1867, and was again duly amended on the 14th day of November, 1873; and

WHEREAS, Certain material alterations in the existing Constitution are necessary in order more effectually to secure and perpetuate the advantages resulting from this Society to Scotsmen and their descendants in the State of New York, the following has been this 11th day of November, 1897, approved and established as the Constitution by which the Society shall hereafter be governed.

ARTICLE I.

NAME.

1. The name of this Society shall be SAINT ANDREW'S SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

ARTICLE II.

MEMBERSHIP.

1. None but Scotsmen and the lineal descendants of a native of Scotland, of good moral character, and not less than twenty-one years of age, shall be admitted to membership in the Society.

2. Candidates for admission must be proposed by a member of the Society, who shall state in writing the name, place of residence, place of nativity, profession or occupation of the candidate, and his qualification for membership. The name of every candidate, with

that of his proposer, shall be sent to the Secretary two weeks before it can be acted upon. Members shall be elected by ballot of the Managers at any meeting of the Board, but must receive three-fourths of the votes of the Managers present, and one adverse vote in four shall exclude.

3. Each Resident Member shall, immediately on his election as a member, pay to the Secretary the annual dues for the current year, and shall not be considered a member until he shall have complied with the requirements of this section; but such election shall be void if the member so elected shall fail to qualify, as required by this section, within sixty days after notice of his election is mailed to his known address.

4. The annual dues shall be ten dollars, payable in advance on and after the Annual Meeting in each year.

5. The payment at one time of one hundred and fifty dollars shall constitute a Life Member, and the member so paying shall be exempt from the future payment of annual dues; but such Life Member shall retain all the rights and privileges of a Resident Member.

6. If any member shall fail to pay his annual dues for the space of one year after the same shall become due, and he has been so notified by the Secretary, he shall be considered to have resigned his membership, and his name shall be stricken from the roll of the Society unless some good reason for such neglect or refusal be presented to the Board of Managers, in which case the Board may, by resolution, continue him as a member.

7. Any member desiring to resign shall tender his resignation in writing, which may only be accepted provided the amount of dues for which said member may be in arrears shall be then paid up.

8. Honorary Members may be elected by the Board of Managers, with the consent of the President; but such Honorary Members shall not be entitled to vote at any meeting of the Society.

ARTICLE III.

OFFICERS.

1. There shall be elected at each Annual Meeting of the Society, from among the Resident Members of the Society, a President, a

First and Second Vice-President, a Treasurer, a Secretary, an Assistant Secretary, and eight Managers, who shall constitute the Board of Officers. There shall also be elected at each Annual Meeting two Chaplains and two Physicians.

2. Elections shall be by ballot, and a plurality of votes shall constitute a choice.

The President shall be first chosen by a separate ballot and thereafter remaining officers shall be balloted for. The officers of the same description shall rank according to seniority of service in the same office.

3. The officers so elected shall be installed and shall enter upon the duties of their respective offices at the end of the Annual Meeting in each year.

4. In case of the death, resignation or removal of any of the officers during the terms for which they were elected, the Society may at any subsequent meeting choose others in their room in the mode prescribed by Section Two of this article, to serve for the remainder of the term for which such officers were elected.

ARTICLE IV.

PRESIDENT.

1. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Society, preserve order, put the question and declare the decision. He shall call special meetings of the Society when he shall judge it proper, or when requested in writing by a majority of the Board of Managers, or by any ten members, such request specifying the object for which such meeting is desired. He shall appoint the time and place of all meetings and shall countersign all orders on the Treasurer from the Board of Managers.

ARTICLE V.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

1. In the absence of the President, his duties shall devolve on the First Vice-President, and in the absence of both, on the Second Vice-President, and in the absence of all three, on the Chairman of the Board of Managers; only that in regard to countersigning orders on the Treasurer each shall have equal powers with the President.

ARTICLE VI.

MANAGERS.

1. The Managers at their first meeting shall elect one of their number as Chairman of the Board, who shall preside at their meetings, and at whose call they shall meet.

2. The Managers shall constitute a Board for dispensing the Society's bounty, according to the regulations and restrictions prescribed in this Constitution, or by the laws and resolutions of the Society, and for this purpose they shall meet regularly on the first Thursday of every month, and whenever specially called by the Chairman of the Board, and four members shall form a quorum.

3. The Managers shall have power to employ a suitable person as the Almoner of the Society's bounty, at such rate of compensation as may from time to time be authorized by the Society, and also to hire such room, or rooms, as may be required for properly conducting the business of the Society.

They shall require the Almoner to investigate all cases of distress which may be brought to their notice, and shall decide upon the amount of relief which may be granted by him to those who may be found deserving. They shall require the Almoner to submit to them at each meeting a statement of his operations during the preceding month, and shall decide upon such cases as may be brought to their notice by him.

They shall issue their orders (signed by any two members of the Board) upon the Treasurer for all sums which they desire paid out for the purposes of the Society; but they shall not in any one year grant such orders for a larger amount than the revenue of the Society for that year.

At all meetings of the Society they shall, under the direction of the Presiding Officer, preserve order and attend to the collection and payment of the expenses. They shall make the necessary arrangements for the Anniversary Festival, and shall have power, with the consent of the President, to invite thereto such guests as they think proper. They shall also have the power of deputing to the Chaplains and Physicians the distribution of such amounts as may be thought proper for the relief of cases of distress coming under the notice of those officers.

4. The Managers shall have power to appoint and employ counsel for the protection of the Society or of emigrants and other beneficiaries who may stand in need of legal advice or assistance.

ARTICLE VII.

TREASURER.

1. The Treasurer shall have the custody of the funds, securities and other property of the Society. He shall keep regular accounts of all receipts and disbursements in suitable books provided for that purpose. He shall collect all moneys falling due to the Society on its securities, and shall keep an account of the fees and debts that accrue, preserving vouchers for all disbursements. He shall enter on his books each sum paid by him on the orders of the Board of Managers, the name of the President or Vice-President who countersigned the orders and the name of the person to whom the money was paid.

He shall, at the Annual Meeting, present an abstract of his accounts, stating the sums received and expended since the previous Annual Meeting, specifying the amount of the Permanent Fund, the Regular Fund, and the amount of cash on hand, together with a list of the securities and other property belonging to the Society.

ARTICLE VIII.

SECRETARY.

1. The Secretary shall have the custody of all the records and journals of the Society, and shall make a regular entry of all the proceedings at each meeting. He shall keep a roll of the members of the Society, and an account of the fees and dues that accrue, shall collect the same, and take receipts when he makes payment to the Treasurer. He shall summon the members to all meetings directed in this Constitution, or called by the Presiding Officer, and shall give reasonable notice through the post-office or letter delivery companies of all meetings, whether stated or special, of the Society. He shall erase from the roll of members the names of all such persons as by the terms of this Constitution shall have forfeited their title to membership, making report thereof at the next meeting. He shall appoint a messenger to the Society for delivering notifications of the time and

place of meetings, and a suitable person for collecting dues, under his direction, for whose fidelity he shall be responsible. He shall have the custody of the Seal and of the Badges and Insignia of the Society. He shall be the Steward of the Anniversary Banquet, and shall keep an account of all receipts and disbursements therefor and render a statement thereof to the Board of Managers.

2. In the absence of the Secretary the duties specified by the last preceding section shall devolve on the Assistant Secretary, whose duty it shall be to assist the Secretary.

ARTICLE IX.

CHAPLAINS.

1. The Chaplains shall perform the religious duties customary at the meetings of the Society, promoting, by their counsel and advice, harmony and good-will among the members. They shall also visit such sick and distressed persons as may be recommended to their attention by the Board of Managers.

ARTICLE X.

PHYSICIANS.

1. The Physicians shall give advice and assistance to such sick or maimed persons as may be recommended to their care by the Board of Managers.

ARTICLE XI.

MEETINGS.

1. The Society shall hold two stated semi-annual meetings in each year on the first Thursdays of May and November, the last of which shall be called the Annual Meeting.

2. Special Meetings of the Society may be called by the President, or, in his absence, by the officer next highest in rank, whenever he shall judge proper, or upon the written request of a majority of the Board of Managers, or of ten members of the Society, specifying the object for which said meeting is desired. Special Meetings may be held for the transaction of any business which may come before them, except when it is otherwise provided by this Constitution; but the consent of

two-thirds of the members present shall be necessary to constitute a vote.

3. Twenty-one members shall constitute a quorum at any Stated or Special Meeting of the Society, except when it is otherwise provided by this Constitution.

4. All the meetings of the Society shall be held at such hour and place as the President or officer acting as President for the time being shall appoint.

5. As the benevolent and charitable views of the Society will be greatly promoted by social intercourse among the members, the Society shall celebrate the anniversary of Saint Andrew's Day by a Banquet on the 30th of November in each year, unless that day fall on Sunday or a legal holiday, in which case the anniversary shall be held on the following day.

6. At all stated meetings of the Society the order of business shall be as follows:

- Meeting called to order by presiding officer. Reading of minutes of prior meetings not previously acted upon.
- Election of officers.
- Reports.
- Special business
- General business, communications, etc.
- Adjournment.

ARTICLE XII.

COMMITTEES.

1. The President, the Vice-Presidents, the Chairman of the Board of Managers, the Treasurer and the Secretary, together with not less than five members of the Society, not being officers, who shall be appointed at each Annual Meeting, shall constitute a Standing Committee, whose duty shall be to devise and suggest such measures as they may think advisable for promoting the usefulness of the Society, and generally to advise and coöperate, when desired, with the Board of Managers in carrying out the aims of the Society. They shall also decide upon the manner in which the funds of the Society shall be invested from time to time, and no purchase or sale of any security shall be made without the consent of seven members of the Com-

mittee, such consent to be given in writing, and to be held by the Treasurer as his warrant for any change of securities which may take place during his term of office.

The Standing Committee shall meet on the call of the President; and seven members shall form a quorum.

2. The members of the Standing Committee, not being officers, shall constitute a Nominating Committee, who shall, at each Annual Meeting, present the names of those members whom they recommend to be voted for as officers of the Society for the ensuing year.

3. A Committee of Accounts, consisting of five members, not being officers, shall be appointed at each Annual Meeting, whose duty it shall be to examine the securities, books and accounts of the Treasurer and Secretary, and to make report to the Board of Managers at its next regular meeting.

4. A Committee of Installment, consisting of two members, not being officers, shall be appointed at each Annual Meeting, whose duty it shall be to present and install the officers elected for the ensuing year at the close of said Annual Meeting.

5. Special Committees may be appointed by the President or Presiding Officer.

ARTICLE XIII.

FUNDS.

1. Donations, bequests and all sums received for life memberships shall be invested under the direction of the Standing Committee as a Permanent Fund to be loaned out at interest or invested in bonds, stocks, mortgages or public funds, and the income thereof shall be applied to the general purposes of the Society.

2. The annual dues of members, any surplus that may arise from the Anniversary Banquet account, or all sums specifically donated for the purpose, shall constitute the Regular Fund from which all debts of the Society shall be paid and the charities disbursed.

ARTICLE XIV.

DISTRIBUTION OF CHARITABLE FUNDS.

1. None shall be objects of the Society's bounty but such Resident and Life Members thereof as may become indigent, or the

widows or children of such members, poor natives of Scotland, or the widows, children and descendants of natives of Scotland who may be in need, want or distress.

ARTICLE XV.

SEAL, INSIGNIA AND DIPLOMA.

1. The seal of the Society shall be a seal engraved with the arms of Scotland, with the motto, "*Nemo me impune lacessit.*"

2. The insignia of the Society shall consist of a badge pendant by a gold crown of Scotland and ring from a watered silk ribbon of azure blue, one and one-half inches wide. The badge shall be surrounded by a wreath of thistles in gold and shall consist of a medallion of gold bearing in relief the figure of Saint Andrew with his cross within an azure blue enamelled garter bearing the motto, "*Nemo me impune lacessit*" in gold letters. The badge may be worn by members at all meetings and on occasions of ceremony, displayed on the left breast. Officers and members of the Standing Committee may wear the badge suspended from a regulation ribbon around the neck. The President may wear the jewelled insignia of his office, displayed on his left breast, and in addition thereto may wear a broad watered silk ribbon of azure blue extending from the right shoulder to the left side.

3. The diploma of the Society shall be in the following words:

*These Certify
that*

.....of
.....

*was this day admitted a.....Member of the
Saint Andrew's Society
of the State of New York
in conformity with the Constitution thereof.
Given under our hands and the seal of the
Society at the City of New York, this*

.....day of.....A. D.

*.....President,
.....Secretary,*

and shall be signed by the President and Secretary, and sealed with the official seal of the Society.

Honorary, Life and Resident Members shall be entitled to a diploma upon their admission to the Society as members.

ARTICLE XVI.

AMENDMENTS.

I. No amendment of any part of this Constitution shall be made unless the proposition for such amendment shall have been made at a previous Stated Meeting of the Society, and such proposition shall not take effect unless the President or one of the Vice-Presidents, the Chairman of the Board of Managers and at least fifty members are present, three-fourths of whom shall vote in the affirmative.

PERMANENT FUND
OF
SAINT ANDREW'S SOCIETY,
1st November, 1906.

PERMANENT FUND.

Statement of Bequests, Donations, Life Membership Subscriptions,
and Cash Constituting the Fund, with Cash Value at Time of Acquisition,
and Brief Description of Same.

1835.	Cash invested Value of investments at time of destruction by fire of the Secretary's records and accounts. 183 shares Merchants' National Bank Stock.	\$11,346.00
1844.	Bequest of Joseph Pitcairn 2 shares of Bank of America Stock.	200.00
1851.	Bequest of John Johnston	1,000.00
1851.	Cash* Taken from General Fund Surplus in order to invest the Johnston Bequest.	20.00
1853.	Bequest of Augustus Graham 5 shares of Bank of America Stock.	500.00
1854.	Cash invested Taken from General Fund Surplus.	339.75
1856.	Bequest of William H. Maxwell 2 shares of Bank of America Stock.	200.00
1856.	Cash Taken from General Fund Surplus to invest Graham and Maxwell Bequests.	112.00
1856.	Donation of the Dumfries and Galloway Society 40 shares Union National Bank Stock and Cash.	3,580.00
1857.	Cash invested Arising from sale of scrip dividends declared on bank stock of Permanent Fund.	600.00
1858.	Cash invested Arising from sale of scrip dividends declared on bank stock of Permanent Fund.	1,650.00
1859.	Cash invested Taken from General Fund Surplus.	1,028.25
1864.	Life Membership Subscriptions (15)† Sir Roderick W. Cameron Ramsay Crooks J. P. Giraud Foster †Robert Gordon Richard Irvin Alexander Knox David Lamb Samuel McLean James M. Morrison Robert Slimmon George Smith James Thomson David L. Wallace William Wood George Wotherspoon	1,632.50

* In early history of Society it appears to have been the custom to pay the surplus of the General Fund into the Permanent Fund from time to time.

† Robert Gordon paid his life membership subscription in gold. The premium obtained by the Society was \$132.50, hence the odd sum.

1865.	Life Membership Subscriptions (10)		\$1,000.00
	John T. Agnew	George T. Olyphant	
	Archibald Baxter	William Paton	
	William P. Douglas	J. Walter Wood	
	Robert T. Downie	Thomas H. Faile	
	Alexander P. Irvin	Robert L. Kennedy	
1866.	Life Membership Subscriptions (10)		1,000.00
	David W. Bruce	William Lottimer	
	George T. Bruce	Ewen McIntyre	
	John Edmiston	George Miln	
	Richard Irvin, Jr.	James Moir	
	John S. Kennedy	David Olyphant	
1867.	Life Membership Subscriptions (4)		400.00
	Bryce Gray	Adam Norrie	
	John A. Hadden	Dennistoun Wood	
1868.	Life Membership Subscriptions (6)		600.00
	Robert Ballantine	Thomas C. M. Paton	
	John Bett	David Stewart	
	Uriel A. Murdock	Henry Duncan Wood	
1869.	Life Membership Subscriptions (2)		200.00
	David P. Sellar	William Sloane	
1869.	Cash		24.04
	Taken from General Fund Surplus to reinvest Johnston Bequest.		
1870.	Life Membership Subscriptions (2)		200.00
	John Taylor Johnston	Gordon Norrie	
1870.	Request of John Laurie		5,625.00
	The Bequest was \$5,000 in gold, the additional \$625 representing premium thereon, as paid by executors.		
1870.	Cash		4.13
	Taken from General Fund Surplus to invest Laurie Bequest.		
1871.	Life Membership Subscriptions (10)		1,000.00
	James Brand	William Gordon	
	Isaac Buchanan	James McCall	
	James Callender	John A. Stewart	
	Allan Campbell	William A. W. Stewart	
	Henry A. Gordon	Walter Watson	
1872.	Life Membership Subscriptions (2)		200.00
	John G. Dale	J. B. Johnston	
1872.	Donation of James Moir		1,000.00
	20 Shares Merchants' Exchange National Bank Stock.		
1873.	Life Membership Subscriptions (3)		300.00
	John Aitken	John Sloane	
	Chalmers Wood		
1874.	Life Membership Subscriptions (10)		1,000.00
	I. Townsend Burden	Colles Johnston	
	James A. Burden	Alexander Stuart	
	Andrew Carnegie	James Stewart	
	Dundas Dick	Robert L. Stuart	
	Robert L. T. Irvin	Rev. W. M. Taylor	

PERMANENT FUND

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1874.	Bequest of William Whitewright	\$1,000.00
1874.	Cash	128.75
	Taken from General Fund Surplus to invest White- wright Bequest.	
1875.	Life Membership Subscriptions (5)	500.00
	George B. Billerwell Bryce Gray, Jr.	
	Dr. A. Buchanan John James Irvin	
	Robert Nicol	
1876.	Life Membership Subscription (2)	200.00
	William J. Ingram Van Horne L. Wood	
1879.	Life Membership Subscriptions (4)	400.00
	Walter C. Brand John Paton	
	Dr. J. C. MacKenzie Lord Mount-Stephen	
1879.	Bequest of William Sloane	5,000.00
1880.	Life Membership Subscriptions (3)	300.00
	George R. McKenzie Moses Taylor	
	Charles J. Wells	
1881.	Life Membership Subscriptions (6)	600.00
	John W. Auchincloss James R. Cuming	
	Robert L. Belknap John Crerar	
	Henry G. Brand George Austin Morrison	
1881.	Bequest of James M. Morrison	1,000.00
1882.	Life Membership Subscriptions (3)	300.00
	A. Gordon Norrie A. Lanfear Norrie	
	Van Horne Norrie	
1886.	Life Membership Subscriptions (4)	400.00
	John J. McCook George Tod	
	W. D. Sloane William Stewart Tod	
1886.	Donation of Alexander Irvine	10.00
1886.	Donation of Dr. John Ligertwood	5.00
1887.	Life Membership Subscriptions (6)	600.00
	Hugh D. Auchincloss Ewen McIntyre, Jr.	
	Dugald J. Bannatyne Thomas A. McIntyre	
	Malcolm Graham William Sloane, 2d	
1888.	Life Membership Subscriptions (3)	300.00
	W. F. Cochran Samuel Elliott	
	J. Kennedy Tod	
1889.	Life Membership Subscriptions (2)	200.00
	Edgar S. Auchincloss John Sloane, Jr.	
1891.	Life Membership Subscription (1)	100.00
	Malcolm Graham, Jr.	
1891.	Bequest of Thomas Hope	5,000.00
1891.	Cash	8.90
	Taken from General Fund Surplus for balance.	

1892.	Life Membership Subscriptions (2)	. . . . .	\$200.00
	Alexander S. Cochran	Archibald McLintock	
1892.	Bequest of John Crerar . . . . .	. . . . .	10,000.00
1893.	Life Membership Subscriptions (2)	. . . . .	200.00
	Robert M. Gallaway	Peter Reid	
1893.	Bequest of Mary Stuart . . . . .	. . . . .	10,000.00
1894.	Life Membership Subscription (1)	. . . . .	100.00
	Robert Frater Munro.		
1894.	Bequest of Allan Campbell . . . . .	. . . . .	1,000.00
1894.	Donation of John S. Templeton . . . . .	. . . . .	50.00
1895.	Bequest of Isaac Buchanan . . . . .	. . . . .	1,000.00
1895.	Bequest of John Mackie . . . . .	. . . . .	400.00
	4 Shares of National Bank of America Stock.		
1895.	Life Membership Subscription (1)	. . . . .	100.00
	Quentin McAdam.		
1896.	Life Membership Subscriptions (2)	. . . . .	200.00
	W. Butler Duncan	James Duncan.	
1899.	Life Membership Subscriptions (5)	. . . . .	750.00
	John Gardiner McIntyre	Wilbur McIntyre	
	Henry K. McIntyre	Maturin L. Delafield, Jr.	
	Frank McM. Stanton		
1899.	Donation of Robert Gordon . . . . .	. . . . .	5,000.00
	5 \$1,000 Manhattan Ry. Co. 4% Bonds.		
1900.	Life Membership Subscriptions (4)	. . . . .	600.00
	George B. M. Harvey	Rev. Wm. Wilmerding Moir	
	James McLean	Alexander McDonald	
1901.	Life Membership Subscriptions (5)	. . . . .	750.00
	Thomas Morrison	James Isaac Buchanan	
	Alexander R. Peacock	William L. Malcolm	
	Robert W. Paterson		
1901.	Donation of Andrew Carnegie . . . . .	. . . . .	100,000.00
	100 U. S. Steel Co. 5% Bonds.		
1901.	Donation of Lord Mount-Stephen . . . . .	. . . . .	1,000.00
1902.	Life Membership Subscriptions (3)	. . . . .	450.00
	Arthur D. Moir	A. B. Hepburn	
	George Miller Cumming		
1903.	Donation of Lord Mount-Stephen . . . . .	. . . . .	1,000.00
1906.	Bequest of John Sloane . . . . .	. . . . .	5,000.00
1906.	Life Membership Subscriptions (2)	. . . . .	300.00
	Alex. Crombie Humphreys	Alexander Walker	

GIFTS OF PROPERTY.

1835. Snuff Mull of Ram's Horn.
The gift of Hugh Maxwell.
1856. Deed of Burial Plot in Cypress Hills Cemetery.
The gift of William Miles, Esq., President of St. David's Society.
1857. Marble Bust of Sir Walter Scott, by Chantry.
Loaned by the Society to the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

1859. Engraving of H. R. H. the Prince Consort, in Highland Dress, from the painting by John Phillips, A. R. A.
The gift of Thomas Oldham Barlow, Esq., of London, the engraver.
1860. Miniature, Portrait, Seal and Silver Badge of Andrew Mitchell, Esq.
The gift of Miss E. C. Mitchell.
1862. Certificate for Bed in St. Luke's Hospital.
The gift of Adam Norrie.
1865. Engraved Steel Plate of Certificate of Membership.
The gift of the following members of the Society:
Thomas H. Faile Richard Irvin
James Fraser Adam Norrie
Robert Gordon William Paton
John A. Hadden William Wood
1870. Certificate for Bed in St. Luke's Hospital.
The gift of George and John Laurie.
1870. Certificate for Bed in Presbyterian Hospital.
The gift of George and John Laurie.
1888. Deeds for Six Burial Lots in Cypress Hills Cemetery.
The gift of the following members of the Society:
James Brand Alexander Lang
George Calder Dr. James C. McKenzie
James Callender George Austin Morrison
Andrew Carnegie James Muir
William Coverly William Paton
James D. Cuming John Reid
Bryce Gray A. M. Stewart
John L. Hamilton John Sloane
Richard Irvin, Jr. J. Kennedy Tod
John S. Kennedy Walter Watson
1889. Monumental Shaft of Peterhead Granite, erected on Saint Andrew's Plot in Cypress Hills Cemetery.
The gift of John S. Kennedy.
1895. Set of Great Highland Bagpipes, with Banneret.
The gift of William Cleland.
1899. Snuff Mull in a Ram's Head from Glenbusk, Argyleshire, Scotland.
The gift of W. Butler Duncan.
1902. Stand of Silk Colours, being the Banner of Saint Andrew's Society and the Flags of Saint Andrew and of Scotland.
The gift of the following members of the Society:
John W. Aitken James McLean
Alexander Barrie Charles Macdonald
Charles F. Clark Alexander Maitland
Walter F. Cochran Charles A. Moore
W. Butler Duncan David M. Morrison
Samuel Elliott George Austin Morrison
John W. Gordon James Muir
John L. Hamilton Robert Frater Munro
A. B. Hepburn Robert W. Paterson
John Jardine Robert H. Robertson
John S. Kennedy Angus Sinclair
Hon. Daniel S. Lamont John Sloane
Alexander Laird A. M. Stewart
William Lyall John A. Stewart
J. Kennedy Tod



LIST OF OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES

OF THE

SAINT ANDREW'S SOCIETY

FROM

1756 to 1774*

AND FROM

1784 to 1906.

* The records during the War of the Revolution, 1774-1784, have been lost.

LIST OF OFFICERS.

President 1756

Philip Livingston

Vice-President

Adam Thomson, M.D.

Assistants

David Johnston
Alexander Colden
James Murray
William Farquhar, M.D.

Treasurer

Malcolm Campbell

Secretary

Richard Morris

President 1757

Adam Thomson, M.D.

Vice-President

William Farquhar, M.D.

Assistants

David Johnston
Alexander Colden
James Murray
Peter Middleton, M.D.

Treasurer

Malcolm Campbell

Secretary

Donald Morison

President 1758

John Morin Scott

Vice-President

Andrew Barclay

Assistants

David Johnston
Alexander Colden
James Murray
Peter Middleton, M.D.

Treasurer

Malcolm Campbell

Secretary

Richard Morris

President 1759

Andrew Barclay

Vice-President

Alexander Colden

Assistants

James Murray
Peter Middleton, M.D.
Thomas Doughty
Thomas McElworth

Treasurer

Malcolm Campbell

Secretary

Richard Morris

1760*President*

Andrew Barclay

Vice-President

Alexander Colden

*Assistants*James Murray
Peter Middleton, M.D.
David Colden
Donald Morison*Treasurer*

Malcolm Campbell

Secretary

Richard Morris

1761*President*William Alexander
(Earl of Stirling)*Vice-President*

Alexander Colden

*Assistants*Peter Middleton, M.D.
David Colden
Robert Law
Walter Rutherford*Treasurer*

David Shaw

Secretary

David Milligan

1762*President*William Alexander
(Earl of Stirling)*Vice-President*

Alexander Colden

*Assistants*Walter Rutherford
Robert Kennedy
John Law
John Ross*Treasurer*

David Shaw

Secretary

David Milligan

1763*President*William Alexander
(Earl of Stirling)*Vice-President*

Alexander Colden

*Assistants*Walter Rutherford
Peter Middleton, M.D.
David Colden
John Alexander*Treasurer*

David Shaw

Secretary

David Milligan

LIST OF OFFICERS

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1764

President
Alexander Colden

Vice-President
Peter Middleton, M.D.

Assistants
Walter Rutherford
David Colden
John Alexander
Donald Campbell

Treasurer
David Shaw

Secretary
Thomas W. Moore

1765

President
Alexander Colden

Vice-President
Peter Middleton, M.D.

Assistants
Walter Rutherford
John Alexander
Rev. Thomas Jackson
William McAdam

Treasurer
Thomas W. Moore

Secretary
William Malcolm

1766

President
Walter Rutherford

Vice-President
William McAdam

Assistants
Thomas Gordon
Donald McLean
William Seton
Norman Tolmie

Treasurer
Thomas W. Moore

Secretary
William Malcolm

1767

President
Peter Middleton, M.D.

Vice-President
William McAdam

Assistants
Thomas Gordon
Donald McLean
William Seton
Norman Tolmie

Treasurer and Secretary
John Ramsay

1760

President

Andrew Barclay

Vice-President

Alexander Colden

*Assistants*James Murray
Peter Middleton, M.D.
David Colden
Donald Morison*Treasurer*

Malcolm Campbell

Secretary

Richard Morris

1762

*President*William Alexander
(Earl of Stirling)*Vice-President*

Alexander Colden

*Assistants*Walter Rutherford
Robert Kennedy
John Law
John Ross*Treasurer*

David Shaw

Secretary

David Milligan

1761

*President*William Alexander
(Earl of Stirling)*Vice-President*

Alexander Colden

*Assistants*Peter Middleton, M.D.
David Colden
Robert Law
Walter Rutherford*Treasurer*

David Shaw

Secretary

David Milligan

1763

*President*William Alexander
(Earl of Stirling)*Vice-President*

Alexander Colden

*Assistants*Walter Rutherford
Peter Middleton, M.D.
David Colden
John Alexander*Treasurer*

David Shaw

Secretary

David Milligan

LIST OF OFFICERS

183

1764

President

Alexander Colden

Vice-President

Peter Middleton, M.D.

Assistants

Walter Rutherford
David Colden
John Alexander
Donald Campbell

Treasurer

David Shaw

Secretary

Thomas W. Moore

1765

President

Alexander Colden

Vice-President

Peter Middleton, M.D.

Assistants

Walter Rutherford
John Alexander
Rev. Thomas Jackson
William McAdam

Treasurer

Thomas W. Moore

Secretary

William Malcolm

1766

President

Walter Rutherford

Vice-President

William McAdam

Assistants

Thomas Gordon
Donald McLean
William Seton
Norman Tolmie

Treasurer

Thomas W. Moore

Secretary

William Malcolm

1767

President

Peter Middleton, M.D.

Vice-President

William McAdam

Assistants

Thomas Gordon
Donald McLean
William Seton
Norman Tolmie

Treasurer and Secretary

John Ramsay

1768

President
Peter Middleton, M.D.

Vice-President
William McAdam

Assistants
Thomas Gordon
Donald McLean
William Seton
Norman Tolmie

Treasurer and Secretary
John Ramsay

1769

President
Peter Middleton, M.D.

Vice-President
William McAdam

Assistants
Thomas Gordon
Donald McLean
William Seton
Norman Tolmie

Treasurer and Secretary
John Ramsay

1770

President
His Excellency John Murray
(Earl of Dunmore)

Vice-President
John Watts

Assistants
Thomas Gordon
Donald McLean
William Seton
Norman Tolmie

Treasurer
John Ramsay

Secretary
Archibald Currie

1771

President
John Watts

Vice-President
William McAdam

Assistants
Thomas Gordon
Donald McLean
William Seton
Norman Tolmie

Treasurer and Secretary
John Ramsay

1772

President
William McAdam

Vice-President
David Johnston

Assistants
W. Buchanan
Johnston Fairholme
Alexander McDonald
Archibald McLean

Treasurer and Secretary
William Malcolm

1773

President
Lord Drummond

Vice-President
David Johnston

Assistants
Archibald McLean
Peter Middleton, M.D.
Robert Livingston, Jr.
Thomas W. Moore

Treasurer and Secretary
William Malcolm

1774*

President
David Johnston

Vice-President
William McAdam

Assistants
Peter Middleton, M.D.
William Maxwell
William Pagan
John Ramsay

Treasurer
Donald McLean, M.D.

Secretary
William Malcolm

1784*

President
David Johnston

Vice-President
Robert R. Livingston

Assistants
William Maxwell
John Ramsay
George Douglas, Jr.
William Malcolm
James Saidler
James Scott

Treasurer
David Currie

Secretary
Adam Gilchrist, Jr.

1785

President
Hon. Robert R. Livingston

First Vice-President
Walter Rutherford

Second Vice-President
William Malcolm

Assistants
James Saidler
Hugh Henderson
Samuel Kerr
Thomas Lawrence
David Michelson
William Shedden

Treasurer
William Maxwell

Secretary
Robert Lenox

1786

President
Hon. Robert R. Livingston

First Vice-President
Walter Rutherford

Second Vice-President
Gen. William Malcolm

Assistants
Samuel Kerr
Robert Bruce
Peter McDougall
James Scott
Robert Troup
John Young

Treasurer
William Maxwell

Secretary
Robert Lenox

Chaplains
Rev. John Mason, D.D.
Rev. James Wilson

Physician
James Tillary, M.D.

*The record of officers during the War of the Revolution, 1774-1784, has been lost.

1787

1788

President

Hon. Robert R. Livingston

First Vice-President

Gen. William Malcolm

Second Vice-President

William Maxwell

Assistants

Peter McDougall
 William Blackburn
 Alexander J. Hamilton
 Alexander Hosack
 John Murray
 Francis Panton

Treasurer

Alexander Robertson

Secretary

Robert Lenox

Chaplains

Rev. John Mason, D.D.
 Rev. James Wilson

Physician

James Tillary, M.D.

President

Hon. Robert R. Livingston

First Vice-President

William Maxwell

Second Vice-President

Samuel Kerr

Assistants

Alexander J. Hamilton
 Alexander Hosack
 Thomas Durie
 John Kemp, M.D.
 Brockholst Livingston
 Hay Stevenson

Treasurer

Alexander Robertson

Secretary

Robert Lenox

Chaplain

Rev. John Mason, D.D.

Physician

James Tillary, M.D.

LIST OF OFFICERS

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1789

1790

President

Hon. Robert R. Livingston

President

Hon. Robert R. Livingston

First Vice-President

William Maxwell

First Vice-President

William Maxwell

Second Vice-President

William Shedden

Second Vice-President

William Malcolm

Managers

Alexander J. Hamilton
 Hay Stevenson
 Andrew Mitchell
 James Renwick
 John Turner
 William Wilson

Managers

Andrew Mitchell
 James Renwick
 Andrew Brown
 James McIntosh
 John Thomson
 John Watts, Jr.

Treasurer

Alexander Robertson

Treasurer

Alexander Robertson

Secretary

Robert Lenox

Secretary

Robert Lenox

Chaplains

Rev. John Mason, D.D.
 Rev. Mr. Monteith

Chaplain

Rev. John Mason, D.D.

Physician

James Tillary, M.D.

Physician

James Tillary, M.D.

1791

1792

President

Hon. Robert R. Livingston

First Vice-President

William Maxwell

Second Vice-President

John Watts

Managers

James Barron
 Robert Bruce
 Robert Gilchrist
 George Lindsey
 John Taylor
 George Turnbull

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Alexander Robertson

Secretary

James Scott

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Rev. John Mason, D.D.
 Rev. Mr. Monteith

Physician

James Tillary, M.D.

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Walter Rutherford

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James Renwick

Second Vice-President

Robert Lenox

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 Thomas Allen
 George Gosman
 James Grant
 John Johnston
 William Wilson

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Alexander Robertson

Secretary

James Scott

Chaplains

Rev. John Mason, D.D.
 Rev. Mr. Monteith

Physician

James Tillary, M.D.

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Walter Rutherford

First Vice-President

Philip Livingston

Second Vice-President

Robert Lenox

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William Wilson
Alexander J. Hamilton
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Hay Stevenson
James H. Maxwell
Henry Troup

Treasurer

George Douglas, Jr.

Secretary

Peter Jay Munro

Chaplains

Rev. John M. Mason
Rev. John Bissett

Physician

James Tillary, M.D.

President

Walter Rutherford

First Vice-President

Robert Troup

Second Vice-President

James Homer Maxwell

Managers

Hay Stevenson
Robert Affleck
Archibald Drummond
James McIntosh
Archibald McLean
John Mowatt, Sr.

Treasurer

George Douglas, Jr.

Secretary

Peter Jay Munro

Assistant Secretary

John Scott

Chaplains

Rev. John M. Mason
Rev. John Bissett

Physician

James Tillary, M.D.

1795

1796

President

Walter Rutherford

First Vice-President

Robert Troup

Second Vice-President

James Homer Maxwell

Managers

Archibald Drummond
 James Boyd
 Peter Bruce
 James R. Smith
 James Stuart
 William Turnbull

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George Douglas, Jr.

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Peter Jay Munro

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John Scott

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Robert Lenox

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Peter Bruce
 Divie Bethune
 Andrew Brown
 John MacGregor
 John Thomson
 John Turner

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George Douglas, Jr.

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George Johnston

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John Munro

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Physician

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1798

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Walter Rutherford

President

Robert Lenox

First Vice-President

Peter McDougal

First Vice-President

James Scott

Second Vice-President

George Turnbull

Second Vice-President

Hay Stevenson

Managers

John MacGregor
 Andrew D. Barclay
 John Knox
 William Renwick
 James Stuart
 Alexander Thomson

Managers

Andrew D. Barclay
 John Knox
 John Currie
 Benjamin Gray
 James Lenox
 Hector Scott

Treasurer

George Douglas, Jr.

Treasurer

George Douglas, Jr.

Secretary

George Johnston

Secretary

George Johnston

Assistant Secretary

John Munro

Assistant Secretary

John Munro

Chaplains

Rev. John M. Mason
 Rev. John Bissett

Chaplains

Rev. John M. Mason
 Rev. John Bissett

Physician

James Tillary, M.D.

Physician

James Tillary, M.D.

1799

1800

President

Robert Lenox

First Vice-President

James Scott

Second Vice-President

Archibald Gracie

Managers

John Currie
 David Auchinvole
 George Gosman
 Alexander J. Hamilton
 John Taylor
 William Wilson

Treasurer

John Thomson

Secretary

Samuel B. Malcolm

Assistant Secretary

Alexander S. Glass

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Rev. John M. Mason
 Rev. John Bissett

Physician

James Tillary, M.D.

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Robert Lenox

First Vice-President

James Scott

Second Vice-President

Archibald Gracie

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John Currie
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 Walter Mitchell
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John Thomson

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Alexander S. Glass

Chaplains

Rev. John M. Mason
 Rev. Samuel Miller

Physician

James Tillary, M.D.

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1801

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President

Robert Lenox

President

Robert Lenox

First Vice-President

James Scott

First Vice-President

James Scott

Second Vice-President

Alexander J. Hamilton

Second Vice-President

Alexander J. Hamilton

Managers

John Currie
Walter Mitchell
James Stuart
Samuel Campbell
John Duffie
James Tyril

Managers

John Currie
Samuel Campbell
Andrew Mitchell
James Tyril
Thomas Stevenson
John Wilson

Treasurer

John Thomson

Treasurer

John Thomson

Secretary

Samuel B. Malcolm

Secretary

Samuel B. Malcolm

Assistant Secretary

Alexander S. Glass

Assistant Secretary

Alexander S. Glass

Chaplains

Rev. John M. Mason
Rev. Samuel Miller

Chaplains

Rev. John M. Mason
Rev. Samuel Miller

Physician

James Tillary, M.D.

Physician

James Tillary, M.D.

1803

President

Robert Lenox

First Vice-President

James Scott

Second Vice-President

Alexander J. Hamilton

Managers

John Currie
 Thomas Stevenson
 John Wilson
 John Hyslop
 William Maxwell
 James Ronalds

Treasurer

John Thomson

Secretary

Alexander S. Glass

Assistant Secretary

James Palmer, Jr.

Chaplains

Rev. John M. Mason
 Rev. Samuel Miller

Physician

James Tillary, M.D.

1804

President

Robert Lenox

First Vice-President

James Scott

Second Vice-President

Alexander J. Hamilton

Managers

John Currie
 Thomas Stevenson
 John Hyslop
 James Ronalds
 John Lang
 James R. Smith

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John Thomson

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Physician

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Robert Lenox

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James Scott

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Alexander J. Hamilton

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James R. Smith
John Graham
William Maxwell

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John Thomson

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Alexander S. Glass

Assistant Secretary

John J. Palmer

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Rev. John M. Mason
Rev. Samuel Miller

Physician

James Tillary, M.D.

Standing Committee

Thomas Morton
William Dove
Henry Wylie
Andrew Hosie

1807

1808

President

Robert Lenox

First Vice-President

James Scott

Second Vice-President

Alexander J. Hamilton

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John Currie
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George Turnbull

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George Laurie

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Rev. John M. Mason, D.D.
 Rev. Samuel Miller, D.D.

Physician

Hugh McLean, M.D.

1810

President

Robert Lenox

First Vice-President

George Turnbull

Second Vice-President

Gilbert Robertson

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John Hyslop
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George Laurie

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Rev. John M. Mason, D.D.
 Rev. Samuel Miller, D.D.

Physician

Hugh McLean, M.D.

1811

1812

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Robert Lenox

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Gilbert Robertson

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James Tillary, M.D.

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John Hyslop
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 Andrew S. Garr
 William Wilson

Treasurer

John Thomson

Secretary

Alexander S. Glass

Assistant Secretary

William Gerard

Chaplain

Rev. John M. Mason, D.D.

Physician

Hugh McLean, M.D.

1814

President

James Tillary, M.D.

First Vice-President

Robert Troup

Second Vice-President

David Hosack, M.D.

Managers

John Hyslop
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 Samuel Campbell
 Andrew S. Garr
 William Wilson
 Robert Halliday

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John Thomson

Secretary

Alexander S. Glass

Assistant Secretary

William Gerard

Chaplains

Rev. John M. Mason, D.D.
 Rev. William Smith, D.D.

Physician

Hugh McLean, M.D.

1815

1816

President

James Tillary, M.D.

First Vice-President

Gilbert Robertson

Second Vice-President

Robert Halliday

Managers

John Hyslop
 James Stuart
 Samuel Campbell
 Andrew S. Garr
 Anthony D. Duff
 Maxwell Trokes

Treasurer

John Thomson

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Alexander S. Glass

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William Gerard

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Rev. John M. Mason, D.D.
 Rev. William Smith, D.D.

Physician

Hugh McLean, M.D.

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Second Vice-President

John Graham

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John Hyslop
 Anthony D. Duff
 James Boyd, Jr.
 Alexander S. Glass
 Peter Hattrick
 Gideon Pott

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John Thomson

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James Tillary, M.D.

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Archibald Gracie

First Vice-President

Robert Halliday

First Vice-President

Robert Halliday

Second Vice-President

John Graham

Second Vice-President

John Graham

Managers

John Hyslop
 Anthony D. Duff
 Alexander S. Glass
 Peter Hatrick
 Gideon Pott
 William Wilson

Managers

Alexander S. Glass
 Peter Hatrick
 Gideon Pott
 William Wilson
 James Boyd, Jr.
 James Renwick

Treasurer

John Thomson

Treasurer

John Thomson

Secretary

John J. Palmer

Secretary

John J. Palmer

Assistant Secretary

John Laurie

Assistant Secretary

John Laurie

Chaplains

Rev. John M. Mason, D.D.
 Rev. William Smith, D.D.

Chaplains

Rev. John M. Mason, D.D.
 Rev. William Smith, D.D.

Physician

Hugh McLean, M.D.

Physician

Hugh McLean, M.D.

1819

1820

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Archibald Gracie

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Robert Halliday

Second Vice-President

John Graham

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Alexander S. Glass
 Peter Hatrick
 James Boyd, Jr.
 John Johnston
 George Laurie
 William Stewart

Treasurer

Samuel Campbell

Secretary

John J. Palmer

Assistant Secretary

John Laurie

Chaplains

Rev. John M. Mason, D.D.
 Rev. William Smith, D.D.

Physician

Hugh McLean, M.D.

President

Archibald Gracie

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Robert Halliday

Second Vice-President

John Graham

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Alexander S. Glass
 Peter Hatrick
 James Boyd, Jr.
 John Johnston
 George Laurie
 William Stewart

Treasurer

Samuel Campbell

Secretary

John J. Palmer

Assistant Secretary

John Laurie

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Rev. John M. Mason, D.D.
 Rev. A. McClelland, D.D.

Physician

Hugh McLean, M.D.

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1822

President

Archibald Gracie

President

Archibald Gracie

First Vice-President

John Graham

First Vice-President

John Graham

Second Vice-President

Alexander S. Glass

Second Vice-President

Alexander S. Glass

Managers

Peter Hattrick
James Boyd, Jr.
John Johnston
George Laurie
William Stewart
Andrew Foster

Managers

Peter Hattrick
James Boyd, Jr.
John Johnston
George Laurie
William Stewart
Andrew Foster

Treasurer

Samuel Campbell

Treasurer

Samuel Campbell

Secretary

John J. Palmer

Secretary

John J. Palmer

Assistant Secretary

John Laurie

Assistant Secretary

John Laurie

Chaplains

Rev. John M. Mason, D.D.
Rev. A. McClelland, D.D.

Chaplains

Rev. A. McLeod, D.D.
Rev. Andrew Stark

Physician

Hugh McLean, M.D.

Physician

Hugh McLean, M.D.

1823

1824

President

Robert Halliday

First Vice-President

John Graham

Second Vice-President

John Johnston

Managers

Peter Hattrick
 James Boyd, Jr.
 William Stewart
 David Hadden
 James Hay, Jr.
 David S. Kennedy

Treasurer

Samuel Campbell

Secretary

John J. Palmer

Assistant Secretary

John Laurie

Chaplains

Rev. A. McLeod, D.D.
 Rev. Andrew Stark

Physician

Hugh McLean, M.D.

President

Robert Halliday

First Vice-President

John Graham

Second Vice-President

John Johnston

Managers

Peter Hattrick
 James Boyd, Jr.
 William Stewart
 David Hadden
 James Hay, Jr.
 John Lang

Treasurer

Samuel Campbell

Secretary

John J. Palmer

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John Laurie

Chaplains

Rev. A. McLeod, D.D.
 Rev. Andrew Stark

Physician

Hugh McLean, M.D.

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President

Robert Halliday

First Vice-President

John Graham

Second Vice-President

John Johnston

Managers

James Boyd, Jr.
William Stewart
David Hadden
James Hay, Jr.
John Lang
David S. Kennedy

Treasurer

Samuel Campbell

Secretary

John J. Palmer

Assistant Secretary

John Laurie

Chaplains

Rev. A. McLeod, D.D.
Rev. Andrew Stark

Physician

Hugh McLean, M.D.

President

Robert Halliday

First Vice-President

John Graham

Second Vice-President

John Johnston

Managers

James Boyd, Jr.
William Stewart
James Hay, Jr.
John Lang
Hugh Maxwell
Gideon Pott

Treasurer

Samuel Campbell

Secretary

John J. Palmer

Assistant Secretary

John Laurie

Chaplains

Rev. A. McLeod, D.D.
Rev. Andrew Stark

Physician

A. Anderson, M.D.

1827

1828

President

Robert Halliday

First Vice-President

John Johnston

Second Vice-President

David S. Kennedy

Managers

James Boyd, Jr.
 Hugh Maxwell
 Gideon Pott
 Robert Gracie
 David Hadden
 John MacGregor, Jr.

Treasurer

Samuel Campbell

Secretary

John J. Palmer

Assistant Secretary

John Laurie

Chaplains

Rev. A. McLeod, D.D.
 Rev. Andrew Stark

Physician

A. Anderson, M.D.

President

John Graham

First Vice-President

David Hadden

Second Vice-President

Hugh Maxwell

Managers

John MacGregor, Jr.
 Hugh Auchincloss
 James Auchincloss
 Robert Dyson
 Richard Irvin
 Andrew Mitchell

Treasurer

Samuel Campbell

Secretary

John J. Palmer

Assistant Secretary

John Laurie

Chaplains

Rev. A. McLeod, D.D.
 Rev. Andrew Stark

Physician

A. Anderson, M.D.

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President

John Graham

President

John Graham

First Vice-President

David Hadden

First Vice-President

David Hadden

Second Vice-President

Hugh Maxwell

Second Vice-President

Hugh Maxwell

Managers

Hugh Auchincloss
James Auchincloss
Robert Dyson
Richard Irvin
Robert Gracie
John Gray

Managers

Richard Irvin
John Gray
Robert Dyson
Robert Hyslop
William H. Maxwell
Matthew C. Patterson

Treasurer

John J. Palmer

Treasurer

John J. Palmer

Secretary

John Campbell

Secretary

John Campbell

Assistant Secretary

Robert Gillespie, Jr.

Assistant Secretary

Robert Gillespie, Jr.

Chaplains

Rev. A. McLeod, D.D.
Rev. Andrew Stark

Chaplains

Rev. A. McLeod, D.D.
Rev. Andrew Stark

Physician

A. Anderson, M.D.

Physician

John B. Stevenson, M.D.

1831

1832

President

John Johnston

First Vice-President

David Hadden

Second Vice-President

Hugh Maxwell

Managers

Richard Irvin
 John Gray
 Robert Dyson
 Robert Hyslop
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 Matthew C. Patterson

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John J. Palmer

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Assistant Secretary

Robert Gillespie, Jr.

Chaplains

Rev. A. McLeod, D.D.
 Rev. Andrew Stark

Physician

John B. Stevenson, M.D.

President

David Hadden

First Vice-President

Hugh Maxwell

Second Vice-President

Gideon Pott

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Richard Irvin
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 John Napier

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John J. Palmer

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Rev. A. McLeod, D.D.
 Rev. Andrew Stark

Physician

John B. Stevenson, M.D.

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1834

President

David Hadden

First Vice-President

Hugh Maxwell

Second Vice-President

Gideon Pott

Managers

William H. Maxwell
 Andrew Mitchell
 John Napier
 James Auchincloss
 Robert Dyson
 William Whitewright

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John J. Palmer

Secretary

John Campbell

Assistant Secretary

Robert Gillespie, Jr.

Chaplains

Rev. Andrew Stark
 Rev. W. C. Brownlee, D.D.

Physician

John B. Stevenson, M.D.

President

David Hadden

First Vice-President

Hugh Maxwell

Second Vice-President

Gideon Pott

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William H. Maxwell
 John Napier
 James Auchincloss
 William Whitewright
 Alexander Knox, Jr.
 William Scott

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John J. Palmer

Secretary

John Campbell

Assistant Secretary

Robert Gillespie, Jr.

Chaplains

Rev. Andrew Stark
 Rev. W. C. Brownlee, D.D.

Physician

John B. Stevenson, M.D.

1835	1836
<i>President</i> Hugh Maxwell	<i>President</i> Hugh Maxwell
<i>First Vice-President</i> John Lang	<i>First Vice-President</i> Richard Irvin
<i>Second Vice-President</i> Richard Irvin	<i>Second Vice-President</i> William H. Maxwell
<i>Managers</i> William H. Maxwell William Whitewright Alexander Knox, Jr. William Scott John Gray Alexander Kevan	<i>Managers</i> Alexander Knox William Scott Alexander Kevan Dunbar S. Dyson John F. Mackie Robert L. Stuart
<i>Treasurer</i> John J. Palmer	<i>Treasurer</i> John J. Palmer
<i>Secretary</i> John Campbell	<i>Secretary</i> John Campbell
<i>Assistant Secretary</i> Robert Gillespie, Jr.	<i>Assistant Secretary</i> Robert Gillespie, Jr.
<i>Chaplains</i> Rev. Andrew Stark Rev. W. C. Brownlee, D.D.	<i>Chaplains</i> Rev. Andrew Stark Rev. John N. McLeod*
<i>Physician</i> John B. Stevenson, M.D.	<i>Physician</i> John B. Stevenson, M.D.
<i>Standing Committee</i> Robert Dyson David S. Kennedy Matthew C. Patterson William Stewart	<i>Standing Committee</i> David J. Boyd John D. Gibson John Napier Gideon Pott
<i>Committee of Accounts</i> Charles Graham James Hay George Laurie	<i>Committee of Accounts</i> James Boyd, Jr. John Graham William Stewart
<i>Committee of Installation</i> Andrew Mitchell James Monroe	<i>Committee of Installation</i> James Monroe Matthew C. Patterson

*Rev. Mr. McLeod, the Chaplain, was not elected a member of the Society until 1862.

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David Hadden

First Vice-President
John J. Palmer

Second Vice-President
David S. Kennedy

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James Boyd
Ramsay Crooks
Robert Dyson
Robert Hyslop
David Maitland
Andrew Mitchell

Treasurer
John Gray

Secretary
John Campbell

Assistant Secretary
Robert Gillespie, Jr.

Chaplains
Rev. Andrew Stark
Rev. John N. McLeod

Physician
Alexander T. Watson, M.D.

Standing Committee
John Graham
Alexander Knox
George Laurie
William Stewart

Committee of Accounts
James Auchincloss
Andrew Foster
Charles Graham
John Laurie
Robert McCoskry

Committee of Installation
Matthew C. Patterson
John L. Graham

1838

President
David Hadden

First Vice-President
John J. Palmer

Second Vice-President
David S. Kennedy

Managers
James Boyd
Robert Hyslop
David Maitland
Alexander Knox, Jr.
John F. Mackie
Adam Norrie

Treasurer
John Gray

Secretary
John Campbell

Assistant Secretary
Robert Gillespie, Jr.

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Rev. John N. McLeod

Physician
Alexander T. Watson, M.D.

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Alexander Knox
George Laurie
William Stewart

Committee of Accounts
Andrew Foster
Charles Graham
John Laurie
Robert McCoskry
John B. Fleming

Committee of Installation
Richard Irvin
William H. Maxwell

1839

President

David Hadden

First Vice-President

John J. Palmer

Second Vice-President

Richard Irvin

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 Robert Hyslop
 David Maitland
 Alexander Knox, Jr.
 John F. Mackie
 Adam Norrie

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John Gray

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John Campbell

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Robert Gillespie, Jr.

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Rev. Andrew Stark
 Rev. John N. McLeod

Physician

Alexander T. Watson, M.D.

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William Douglas
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 Andrew Mitchell
 James Wotherspoon

Committee of Accounts

Robert McCoskry
 John L. Graham
 James H. Palmer
 William Scott
 William Whitewright

Committee of Installation

James Auchincloss
 Daniel Jackson

1840

President

David S. Kennedy

First Vice-President

John J. Palmer

Second Vice-President

Richard Irvin

Managers

John B. Fleming
 George Hart
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 Godfrey Pattison
 James Wotherspoon

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John T. Ferguson, M.D.

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 John Napier
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James Boyd
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 David Maitland

Committee of Installation

Andrew S. Garr
 William H. Maxwell

1841

President
David S. Kennedy

First Vice-President
John J. Palmer

Second Vice-President
Richard Irvin

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George Hart
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Francis Brown

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Dunbar S. Dyson
Andrew S. Garr
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John L. Graham

1842

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Alexander Johnston

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Rev. John N. McLeod

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John T. Ferguson, M.D.

Standing Committee
Dunbar S. Dyson
Andrew S. Garr
David Hadden
Andrew Mitchell

Committee of Accounts
William A. Hadden
John Taylor Johnston
Adam Norrie
Thomas Paton
Robert Rait

Committee of Installation
William H. Maxwell
John L. Graham

1843	1844
<i>President</i>	<i>President</i>
Richard Irvin	Richard Irvin
<i>First Vice-President</i>	<i>First Vice-President</i>
John J. Palmer	John J. Palmer
<i>Second Vice-President</i>	<i>Second Vice-President</i>
Adam Norrie	Adam Norrie
<i>Managers</i>	<i>Managers</i>
John F. Mackie	John F. Mackie
Godfrey Pattison	Godfrey Pattison
James Wotherspoon	James Wotherspoon
Alexander McKenzie	Alexander McKenzie
William A. Hadden	William A. Hadden
John Pirnie	John Pirnie
<i>Treasurer</i>	<i>Treasurer</i>
Andrew Mitchell	Andrew Mitchell
<i>Secretary</i>	<i>Secretary</i>
John Campbell	John Campbell
<i>Assistant Secretary</i>	<i>Assistant Secretary</i>
William Bruce	William Bruce
<i>Chaplains</i>	<i>Chaplains</i>
Rev. Andrew Stark	Rev. Andrew Stark
Rev. John N. McLeod, D.D.	Rev. John N. McLeod, D.D.
<i>Physician</i>	<i>Physician</i>
John T. Ferguson, M.D.	John T. Ferguson, M.D.
<i>Standing Committee</i>	<i>Standing Committee</i>
Alexander O. Brodie	Alexander O. Brodie
David S. Kennedy	David S. Kennedy
Thomas Paton	Samuel Cochran
Robert Rait	William Whitewright, Jr.
<i>Committee of Accounts</i>	<i>Committee of Accounts</i>
Ramsay Crooks	John B. Fleming
John B. Fleming	Andrew S. Garr
Andrew S. Garr	William Brand
David Hadden	Edward C. Halliday
Robert Hyslop	Robert L. Stuart
<i>Committee of Installation</i>	<i>Committee of Installation</i>
William H. Maxwell	John L. Graham
John L. Graham	Ramsay Crooks

1845	1846
<i>President</i>	<i>President</i>
Richard Irvin	Richard Irvin
<i>First Vice-President</i>	<i>First Vice-President</i>
John J. Palmer	John J. Palmer
<i>Second Vice-President</i>	<i>Second Vice-President</i>
Adam Norrie	Adam Norrie
<i>Managers</i>	<i>Managers</i>
John F. Mackie	John F. Mackie
James Wotherspoon	James Wotherspoon
Alexander McKenzie	Alexander McKenzie
John Pirnie	John Pirnie
William H. Maxwell	William H. Maxwell
William Whitewright, Jr.	William Whitewright, Jr.
<i>Treasurer</i>	<i>Treasurer</i>
Robert Hyslop	Robert Hyslop
<i>Secretary</i>	<i>Secretary</i>
John Campbell	John Campbell
<i>Assistant Secretary</i>	<i>Assistant Secretary</i>
William Bruce	William Bruce
<i>Chaplains</i>	<i>Chaplains</i>
Rev. Andrew Stark	Rev. Andrew Stark
Rev. John N. McLeod, D.D.	Rev. John N. McLeod, D.D.
<i>Physician</i>	<i>Physician</i>
John T. Ferguson, M.D.	John T. Ferguson, M.D.
<i>Standing Committee</i>	<i>Standing Committee</i>
Robert Gracie	Robert Gracie
A. D. Logan	John T. Agnew
Hugh Maxwell	Ramsay Crooks
Robert L. Stuart	John Taylor Johnston
<i>Committee of Accounts</i>	<i>Committee of Accounts</i>
Samuel Cochran	Samuel Cochran
Ramsay Crooks	David S. Kennedy
John Taylor Johnston	Alexander O. Brodie
David S. Kennedy	J. W. Cameron
John Napier	W. C. Maitland
<i>Committee of Installation</i>	<i>Committee of Installation</i>
John L. Graham	Andrew S. Garr
Alexander O. Brodie	D. W. Meickleham, M.D.

1847

President

Richard Irvin

First Vice-President

John J. Palmer

Second Vice-President

Adam Norrie

Managers

John F. Mackie
 Alexander McKenzie
 John Pirnie
 William H. Maxwell
 William Whitewright, Jr.
 Samuel Cochran

Treasurer

Robert Hyslop

Secretary

John Campbell

Assistant Secretary

John Stevenson Maxwell

Chaplains

Rev. Andrew Stark, D.D.
 Rev. John N. McLeod, D.D.

Physician

John T. Ferguson, M.D.

Standing Committee

Alexander O. Brodie
 James B. Johnston
 Alexander Stuart
 William Whitewright

Committee of 'Accounts

David S. Kennedy
 Ramsay Crooks
 William A. Hadden
 James Hay
 James T. Soutter

Committee of Installation

Andrew S. Garr
 D. W. Meickleham, M.D.

1848

President

Richard Irvin

First Vice-President

John J. Palmer

Second Vice-President

Adam Norrie

Managers

John F. Mackie
 Alexander McKenzie
 John Pirnie
 William H. Maxwell
 William Whitewright, Jr.
 Samuel Cochran

Treasurer

Robert Hyslop

Secretary

John Campbell

Assistant Secretary

John Stevenson Maxwell

Chaplains

Rev. Andrew Stark, D.D.
 Rev. John N. McLeod, D.D.

Physician

John T. Ferguson, M.D.

Standing Committee

James B. Johnston
 Andrew S. Garr
 D. W. Meickleham, M.D.
 William Whitewright

Committee of Accounts

William A. Hadden
 James Hay
 James T. Soutter
 Alexander O. Brodie
 William Douglas

Committee of Installation

Ramsay Crooks
 Hugh Maxwell

LIST OF OFFICERS

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1849	1850
<i>President</i>	<i>President</i>
Richard Irvin	Richard Irvin
<i>First Vice-President</i>	<i>First Vice-President</i>
John J. Palmer	John J. Palmer
<i>Second Vice-President</i>	<i>Second Vice-President</i>
Adam Norrie	Adam Norrie
<i>Managers</i>	<i>Managers</i>
John F. Mackie	John F. Mackie
Alexander McKenzie	Alexander McKenzie
William H. Maxwell	William H. Maxwell
William Whitewright, Jr.	William Whitewright, Jr.
Samuel Cochran	Samuel Cochran
William Brand	William Brand
<i>Treasurer</i>	<i>Treasurer</i>
Robert Hyslop	Robert Hyslop
<i>Secretary</i>	<i>Secretary</i>
John Campbell	John Campbell
<i>Assistant Secretary</i>	<i>Assistant Secretary</i>
John Stevenson Maxwell	John Stevenson Maxwell
<i>Chaplains</i>	<i>Chaplains</i>
Rev. John N. McLeod, D.D.	Rev. John N. McLeod, D.D.
Rev. John Lillie	Rev. John Lillie
<i>Physician</i>	<i>Physician</i>
John T. Ferguson, M.D.	John T. Ferguson, M.D.
<i>Standing Committee</i>	<i>Standing Committee</i>
James B. Johnston	William Douglas
John T. Agnew	Hugh Maxwell
Alexander O. Brodie	Alexander Stuart
William A. Hadden	William Whitewright
<i>Committee of Accounts</i>	<i>Committee of Accounts</i>
James Hay	James Hay
William Douglas	Ramsay Crooks
Robert Cochran	Thomas H. Faile
Ramsay Crooks	William A. Hadden
John Taylor Johnston	John Taylor Johnston
<i>Committee of Installation</i>	<i>Committee of Installation</i>
Hugh Maxwell	Andrew S. Garr
John Laurie	John L. Graham

1851

President

Adam Norrie

First Vice-President

John J. Palmer

Second Vice-President

William H. Maxwell

Managers

Alexander McKenzie
 William Whitewright, Jr.
 Samuel Cochran
 William Brand
 John Taylor Johnston
 William Paton

Treasurer

Robert Hyslop

Secretary

John Stevenson Maxwell

Assistant Secretary

Robert B. Campbell

Chaplains

Rev. John N. McLeod, D.D.
 Rev. John Lillie

Physician

John T. Ferguson, M.D.

Standing Committee

Ramsay Crooks
 Andrew S. Garr
 David S. Kennedy
 George Laurie

Committee of Accounts

Alexander O. Brodie
 John Campbell
 William Douglas
 James B. Johnston
 Robert McCoskry

Committee of Installation

James Hay
 John Napier

1852

President

Adam Norrie

First Vice-President

John J. Palmer

Second Vice-President

William H. Maxwell

Managers

Alexander McKenzie
 William Whitewright, Jr.
 Samuel Cochran
 William Brand
 John Taylor Johnston
 William Paton

Treasurer

Robert Hyslop

Secretary

John Stevenson Maxwell

Assistant Secretary

Robert B. Campbell

Chaplains

Rev. John N. McLeod, D.D.
 Rev. John Thomson

Physician

John T. Ferguson, M.D.

Standing Committee

Ramsay Crooks
 David Hadden
 David Stewart
 Alexander Stuart

Committee of Accounts

James B. Johnston
 Robert McCoskry
 Charles P. Cochran
 Thomas H. Faile
 George L. Sampson

Committee of Installation

Andrew S. Garr
 John L. Graham

1853	1854
<i>President</i> Adam Norrie	<i>President</i> Adam Norrie
<i>First Vice-President</i> William H. Maxwell	<i>First Vice-President</i> William H. Maxwell
<i>Second Vice-President</i> James Hay	<i>Second Vice-President</i> John Taylor Johnston
<i>Managers</i> Alexander McKenzie William Whitewright, Jr. Samuel Cochran William Brand John Taylor Johnston William Paton	<i>Managers</i> Alexander McKenzie William Whitewright, Jr. William Paton Thomas Fraser Alexander Stuart James F. White
<i>Treasurer</i> Robert Hyslop	<i>Treasurer</i> Robert Hyslop
<i>Secretary</i> Robert B. Campbell	<i>Secretary</i> Robert B. Campbell
<i>Assistant Secretary</i> Robert Dinwiddie	<i>Assistant Secretary</i> Robert Dinwiddie
<i>Chaplains</i> Rev. John N. McLeod, D.D. Rev. John Thomson	<i>Chaplains</i> Rev. John N. McLeod, D.D. Rev. John Thomson, D.D.
<i>Physician</i> John T. Ferguson, M.D.	<i>Physician</i> Alexander Elder, M.D.
<i>Standing Committee</i> John T. Agnew John Campbell Robert McCoskry Robert L. Stuart	<i>Standing Committee</i> John T. Agnew Alexander O. Brodie Thomas H. Faile James B. Johnston
<i>Committee of Accounts</i> Charles P. Cochran Thomas H. Faile Ramsay Crooks David Hadden James W. Maitland	<i>Committee of Accounts</i> Ramsay Crooks William Douglas William A. Hadden Robert McCoskry James T. Soutter
<i>Committee of Installation</i> Andrew S. Garr John L. Graham	<i>Committee of Installation</i> James W. Maitland William Whitewright

1855	1856
<i>President</i>	<i>President</i>
Adam Norrie	Adam Norrie
<i>First Vice-President</i>	<i>First Vice-President</i>
William H. Maxwell	Ramsay Crooks
<i>Second Vice-President</i>	<i>Second Vice-President</i>
John Taylor Johnston	John Taylor Johnston
<i>Managers</i>	<i>Managers</i>
Alexander McKenzie	Alexander McKenzie
William Whitewright, Jr.	William Paton
William Paton	Thomas Fraser
Thomas Fraser	Robert Gordon
Alexander Stuart	Moncrieff Mitchell
Thomas Cochran	James T. Soutter
<i>Treasurer</i>	<i>Treasurer</i>
Robert Hyslop	Robert Hyslop
<i>Secretary</i>	<i>Secretary</i>
Robert B. Campbell	Robert B. Campbell
<i>Assistant Secretary</i>	<i>Assistant Secretary</i>
Robert Dinwiddie	Robert Dinwiddie
<i>Chaplains</i>	<i>Chaplains</i>
Rev. John N. McLeod, D.D.	Rev. John N. McLeod, D.D.
Rev. John Thomson, D.D.	Rev. John Thomson, D.D.
<i>Physician</i>	<i>Physician</i>
Alexander Elder, M.D.	Alexander Elder, M.D.
<i>Standing Committee</i>	<i>Standing Committee</i>
Samuel Cochran	Samuel Cochran
Ramsay Crooks	Robert McCoskry
William Douglas	Thomas H. Faile
Robert McCoskry	William Whitewright
<i>Committee of Accounts</i>	<i>Committee of Accounts</i>
William A. Hadden	James B. Johnston
Thomas H. Faile	Robert L. Stuart
James B. Johnston	John T. Agnew
James W. Maitland	George Cruickshank
Robert L. Stuart	Robert L. Kennedy
<i>Committee of Installation</i>	<i>Committee of Installation</i>
John T. Agnew	James W. Maitland
James T. Soutter	Alexander Stuart

1857	1858
<i>President</i> Adam Norrie	<i>President</i> Adam Norrie
<i>First Vice-President</i> Ramsay Crooks	<i>First Vice-President</i> John Taylor Johnston
<i>Second Vice-President</i> John Taylor Johnston	<i>Second Vice-President</i> Thomas Fraser
<i>Managers</i> Alexander McKenzie William Paton Thomas Fraser Robert Gordon Robert B. Campbell George Cruickshank	<i>Managers</i> Alexander McKenzie William Paton Robert Gordon George Cruickshank Allan Hay Moncrieff Mitchell
<i>Treasurer</i> Robert Hyslop	<i>Treasurer</i> Robert Hyslop
<i>Secretary</i> Robert Dinwiddie	<i>Secretary</i> Robert Dinwiddie
<i>Assistant Secretary</i> James Callender	<i>Assistant Secretary</i> James Callender
<i>Chaplains</i> Rev. John N. McLeod, D.D. Rev. John Thomson, D.D.	<i>Chaplains</i> Rev. John N. McLeod, D.D. Rev. John Thomson, D.D.
<i>Physician</i> Alexander Elder, M.D.	<i>Physician</i> Alexander Elder, M.D.
<i>Standing Committee</i> Robert McCoskry Thomas Cochran William A. Hadden James B. Johnston	<i>Standing Committee</i> Robert McCoskry Thomas H. Faile James T. Soutter Robert L. Stuart
<i>Committee of Accounts</i> John T. Agnew Robert L. Kennedy Thomas H. Faile James Fraser James T. Soutter	<i>Committee of Accounts</i> James Fraser Robert B. Campbell Ramsay Crooks, Jr. James B. Johnston Douglas Robinson
<i>Committee of Installation</i> William Douglas Robert L. Stuart	<i>Committee of Installation</i> John A. Hadden Alexander Knox

1859

President

Adam Norrie

First Vice-President

John Taylor Johnston

Second Vice-President

Robert Gordon

Managers

Alexander McKenzie
 William Paton
 George Cruickshank
 Allan Hay
 Robert B. Campbell
 James Fraser

Treasurer

Robert Hyslop

Secretary

Robert Dinwiddie

Assistant Secretary

James Callender

Chaplains

Rev. John N. McLeod, D.D.
 Rev. John Thomson, D.D.

Physician

Alexander Elder, M.D.

Standing Committee

Robert McCoskry
 Thomas H. Faile
 James T. Soutter
 Alexander Stuart

Committee of Accounts

Ramsay Crooks, Jr.
 James B. Johnston
 John A. Hadden
 Alexander Knox
 James W. Maitland

Committee of Installation

Gordon Norrie
 James F. White

1860

President

Adam Norrie

First Vice-President

John Taylor Johnston

Second Vice-President

Robert Gordon

Managers

Alexander McKenzie
 William Paton
 George Cruickshank
 Allan Hay
 Robert B. Campbell
 James Fraser

Treasurer

Robert Hyslop

Secretary

Robert Dinwiddie

Assistant Secretary

Ramsay Crooks

Chaplains

Rev. John N. McLeod, D.D.
 Rev. John Thomson, D.D.

Physician

Alexander Elder, M.D.

Standing Committee

Robert McCoskry
 Charles P. Cochran
 Thomas Paton
 Robert L. Stuart

Committee of Accounts

James B. Johnston
 William Douglas
 Thomas H. Faile
 Robert L. Kennedy
 George Wotherspoon

Committee of Installation

John A. Hadden
 Alexander Knox

1861	1862
<i>President</i> Adam Norrie	<i>President</i> Richard Irvin
<i>First Vice-President</i> John Taylor Johnston	<i>First Vice-President</i> John Taylor Johnston
<i>Second Vice-President</i> Robert Gordon	<i>Second Vice-President</i> Robert Gordon
<i>Managers</i> Alexander McKenzie William Paton Allan Hay Robert B. Campbell James Fraser William Brand	<i>Managers</i> Alexander McKenzie William Paton Allan Hay Robert B. Campbell James Fraser William Brand
<i>Treasurer</i> Robert Hyslop	<i>Treasurer</i> Robert Hyslop
<i>Secretary</i> Robert Dinwiddie	<i>Secretary</i> Robert Dinwiddie
<i>Assistant Secretary</i> Ramsay Crooks	<i>Assistant Secretary</i> Ramsay Crooks
<i>Chaplains</i> Rev. John N. McLeod, D.D. Rev. James K. Campbell	<i>Chaplains</i> Rev. John N. McLeod, D.D. Rev. James K. Campbell
<i>Physician</i> Alexander Elder, M.D.	<i>Physician</i> Alexander Elder, M.D.
<i>Standing Committee</i> Robert McCoskry John Campbell Richard Irvin Alexander Knox	<i>Standing Committee</i> Robert McCoskry John Campbell Robert L. Stuart William Whitewright
<i>Committee of Accounts</i> Thomas H. Faile Allan Campbell Thomas Fraser John A. Hadden William Kevan	<i>Committee of Accounts</i> Thomas H. Faile Thomas Fraser John A. Hadden William Kevan James B. Johnston
<i>Committee of Installation</i> John Napier Alexander Stuart	<i>Committee of Installation</i> Alexander Knox Alexander Stuart

1863

President

Richard Irvin

First Vice-President

John Taylor Johnston

Second Vice-President

Robert Gordon

Managers

Alexander McKenzie

William Paton

Allan Hay

Robert B. Campbell

James Fraser

William Brand

Treasurer

James M. Morrison

Secretary

Robert Dinwiddie

Assistant Secretary

Ramsay Crooks

Chaplains

Rev. John N. McLeod, D.D.

Rev. James K. Campbell

Physician

Alexander Elder, M.D.

Standing Committee

Robert McCoskry

Robert L. Stuart

John A. Hadden

Adam Norrie

Committee of Accounts

Thomas H. Faile

John Campbell

James B. Johnston

Alexander Knox

James Moir

Committee of Installation

John T. Agnew

Alexander Stuart

1864

President

Robert Gordon

First Vice-President

William Paton

Second Vice-President

James Fraser

Managers

Alexander P. Irvin

James B. Johnston

John S. Kennedy

David Lamb

James Moir

John Sloane

Treasurer

James M. Morrison

Secretary

James Callender

Assistant Secretary

Ramsay Crooks

Chaplains

Rev. John N. McLeod, D.D.

Rev. James K. Campbell

Physician

Alexander Elder, M.D.

Standing Committee

Robert L. Stuart

William Brand

John Campbell

Alexander McKenzie

Committee of Accounts

Thomas H. Faile

John A. Hadden

Allan Hay

John Taylor Johnston

Alexander Stuart

Committee of Installation

Robert Craig

Alexander Knox

1865	1866
<i>President</i> William Wood	<i>President</i> William Wood
<i>First Vice-President</i> William Paton	<i>First Vice-President</i> William Paton
<i>Second Vice-President</i> James Fraser	<i>Second Vice-President</i> James Fraser
<i>Managers</i> Alexander P. Irvin John S. Kennedy James Moir John Sloane Robert Craig Walter Watson	<i>Managers</i> Alexander P. Irvin John S. Kennedy James Moir John Sloane John Robertson J. Dennistoun Wood
<i>Treasurer</i> James M. Morrison	<i>Treasurer</i> James M. Morrison
<i>Secretary</i> James Callender	<i>Secretary</i> James Callender
<i>Assistant Secretary</i> Ransay Crooks	<i>Assistant Secretary</i> Alexander Rhind
<i>Chaplains</i> Rev. John N. McLeod, D.D. Rev. James K. Campbell	<i>Chaplains</i> Rev. John N. McLeod, D.D. Rev. James K. Campbell
<i>Physician</i> Alexander Elder, M.D.	<i>Physician</i> Robert K. Colville, M.D.
<i>Standing Committee</i> Thomas H. Faile John A. Hadden John Taylor Johnston Adam Norrie	<i>Standing Committee</i> Thomas Cochran Robert Gordon Richard Irvin Robert McCoskry
<i>Committee of Accounts</i> Robert Dinwiddie William Kevan Alexander McKenzie David P. Sellar Robert Slimmon	<i>Committee of Accounts</i> Alexander McKenzie Archibald Baxter John Campbell Robert Mackie Gordon Norrie
<i>Committee of Installation</i> John Edmiston Samuel McLean	<i>Committee of Installation</i> William E. A. McIntosh James Robertson

1867

President

John Taylor Johnston

First Vice-President

William Paton

Second Vice-President

James Moir

Managers

John Robertson
 J. Dennistoun Wood
 James Brand
 James Callender
 Bryce Gray
 A. M. Stewart

Treasurer

James M. Morrison

Secretary

Alexander Rhind

Assistant Secretary

J. Duff Wallace

Chaplains

Rev. John N. McLeod, D.D.
 Rev. James K. Campbell

Physician

Robert K. Colville, M.D.

Standing Committee

Robert Gordon
 Richard Irvin
 Adam Norrie
 Robert Slimmon

Committee of Accounts

Thomas H. Faile
 James Fraser
 Samuel McLean
 Alexander Taylor
 J. Walter Wood

Committee of Installation

R. C. Buchan
 George Austin Morrison

1868

President

John Taylor Johnston

First Vice-President

William Paton

Second Vice-President

James Moir

Managers

John Robertson
 James Brand
 Bryce Gray
 A. M. Stewart
 Alexander Taylor
 Walter Watson

Treasurer

James M. Morrison

Secretary

Alexander Rhind

Assistant Secretary

J. Duff Wallace

Chaplains

Rev. John N. McLeod, D.D.
 Rev. James K. Campbell

Physician

Robert K. Colville, M.D.

Standing Committee

Richard Irvin
 Adam Norrie
 James Callender
 James Fraser
 William Wood

Committee of Accounts

Alexander P. Irvin
 John S. Kennedy
 Alexander McKenzie
 John Sloane

Committee of Installation

J. J. Burns
 Thomas Kirkpatrick

1869	1870
<i>President</i>	<i>President</i>
Robert Gordon	Robert Gordon
<i>First Vice-President</i>	<i>First Vice-President</i>
William Paton	James Moir
<i>Second Vice-President</i>	<i>Second Vice-President</i>
James Moir	Walter Watson
<i>Managers</i>	<i>Managers</i>
John Robertson	James Brand
James Brand	John S. Kennedy
Walter Watson	Isaac Buchanan
Archibald Baxter	Allan Campbell
John S. Kennedy	Bryce Gray
John Sloane	Archibald McKinlay
<i>Treasurer</i>	<i>Treasurer</i>
James M. Morrison	James M. Morrison
<i>Secretary</i>	<i>Secretary</i>
Charles Henderson	Charles Henderson
<i>Assistant Secretary</i>	<i>Assistant Secretary</i>
J. Duff Wallace	J. Duff Wallace
<i>Chaplains</i>	<i>Chaplains</i>
Rev. John N. McLeod, D.D.	Rev. John N. McLeod, D.D.
Rev. James K. Campbell	Rev. James K. Campbell
<i>Physician</i>	<i>Physician</i>
Robert K. Colville, M.D.	Robert K. Colville, M.D.
<i>Standing Committee</i>	<i>Standing Committee</i>
Richard Irvin	Robert Dinwiddie
James Fraser	Adam Norrie
Thomas H. Faile	William Paton
Bryce Gray	John Robertson
John Taylor Johnston	J. Dennistoun Wood
<i>Committee of Accounts</i>	<i>Committee of Accounts</i>
James Callender	John A. Hadden
Robert Dinwiddie	Robert McCarter
Archibald McKinlay	Gordon Norrie
John A. Stewart	John Paton
<i>Committee of Installation</i>	<i>Committee of Installation</i>
Alexander Knox	Alexander Rhind
James Stewart	William Kevan
	Alexander Knox

1871

President
Robert Gordon

First Vice-President
James Moir

Second Vice-President
James Brand

Managers
John S. Kennedy
Bryce Gray
Archibald McKinlay
John Paton
John Robertson
Walter Watson

Treasurer
James M. Morrison

Secretary
J. Duff Wallace

Assistant Secretary
George Macleod

Chaplains
Rev. John N. McLeod, D.D.
Rev. James K. Campbell

Physician
Robert K. Colville, M.D.

Standing Committee
John Campbell
James Fraser
John Taylor Johnston
Alexander Taylor
William Wood

Committee of Accounts
Allan Campbell
James B. Johnston
William Kevan
Robert McCarter
John A. Stewart

Committee of Installation
Alexander Rhind
John Sloane

1872

President
James Moir

First Vice-President
James Brand

Second Vice-President
John S. Kennedy

Managers
Bryce Gray
John Paton
Walter Watson
Robert Mackie
T. C. M. Paton
John Sloane

Treasurer
James M. Morrison

Secretary
Alexander Rhind

Assistant Secretary
Alexander King

Chaplains
Rev. John N. McLeod, D.D.
Rev. James K. Campbell

Physician
Robert K. Colville, M.D.

Standing Committee
Robert Dinwiddie
Richard Irvin
Moncrieff Mitchell
Adam Norrie
William Paton

Committee of Accounts
J. J. Burns
Alexander P. Irvin
James B. Johnston
A. M. Stewart
John A. Stewart

Committee of Installation
D. MacGregor Crerar
Duncan McColl

1873	1874
<i>President</i>	<i>President</i>
Robert Gordon	Robert Gordon
<i>First Vice-President</i>	<i>First Vice-President</i>
James Brand	James Brand
<i>Second Vice-President</i>	<i>Second Vice-President</i>
John S. Kennedy	John S. Kennedy
<i>Managers</i>	<i>Managers</i>
Bryce Gray	Bryce Gray
John Paton	John Paton
Walter Watson	Walter Watson
T. C. M. Paton	John Sloane
John Sloane	William Coverly
William Kevan Major	William Lyall
<i>Treasurer</i>	<i>Treasurer</i>
Robert Dinwiddie	Robert Dinwiddie
<i>Secretary</i>	<i>Secretary</i>
Alexander Rhind	Alexander Rhind
<i>Assistant Secretary</i>	<i>Assistant Secretary</i>
Alexander King	Thomas Maitland
<i>Chaplains</i>	<i>Chaplains</i>
Rev. John N. McLeod, D.D.	Rev. John Thomson, D.D.
Rev. John Thomson, D.D.	Rev. William M. Taylor, D.D.
<i>Physician</i>	<i>Physician</i>
Robert K. Colville, M.D.	Robert K. Colville, M.D.
<i>Standing Committee</i>	<i>Standing Committee</i>
John Campbell	James Fraser
James B. Johnston	Richard Irvin
James M. Morrison	James M. Morrison
John Napier	Adam Norrie
William Sloane	William Wood
<i>Committee of Accounts</i>	<i>Committee of Accounts</i>
John A. Stewart	Alexander P. Irvin
George S. Fraser	Duncan McColl
Alexander Knox	William Kevan Major
William Paton	A. M. Stewart
Alexander Stuart	John A. Stewart
<i>Committee of Installation</i>	<i>Committee of Installation</i>
Allan Campbell	Alexander King
Alexander P. Irvin	Alexander Stuart

1875

President

Robert Gordon

First Vice-President

James Brand

Second Vice-President

John S. Kennedy

Managers

Bryce Gray

John Paton

John Sloane

William Coverly

William Lyall

Alexander Rhind

Treasurer

Robert Dinwiddie

Secretary

William J. Ingram

Assistant Secretary

Thomas Maitland

Chaplains

Rev. William M. Taylor, D.D.

Rev. William Ormiston, D.D.

Physician

Robert K. Colville, M.D.

Standing Committee

James Fraser

Alexander P. Irvin

John Taylor Johnston

James Moir

Walter Watson

Committee of Accounts

John A. Stewart

John T. Agnew

James M. Morrison

Gordon Norrie

J. Dennistoun Wood

Committee of Installation

Alexander King

Alexander Knox

1876

President

James Brand

First Vice-President

John S. Kennedy

Second Vice-President

Walter Watson

Managers

Bryce Gray

John Paton

John Sloane

William Coverly

William Lyall

William J. Ingram

Treasurer

Robert Dinwiddie

Secretary

Alexander Lang

Assistant Secretary

Thomas Maitland

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Robert K. Colville, M.D.

Standing Committee

James Fraser

James Moir

Robert Gordon

Richard Irvin

William Paton

Committee of Accounts

John T. Agnew

James M. Morrison

Allan Campbell

John A. Hadden

Alexander Rhind

Committee of Installation

D. MacGregor Crerar

Alexander King

1877

President

James Brand

First Vice-President

John S. Kennedy

Second Vice-President

Walter Watson

Managers

Bryce Gray

John Paton

John Sloane

William Coverly

William Lyall

William A. Paton

Treasurer

Robert Dinwiddie

Secretary

John Mackay

Assistant Secretary

William Gordon

Chaplains

Rev. William M. Taylor, D.D.

Rev. William Ormiston, D.D.

Physician

Robert K. Colville, M.D.

Standing Committee

Robert Gordon

John Taylor Johnston

Samuel McLean

Adam Norrie

William Wood

Committee of Accounts

James M. Morrison

Allan Campbell

John A. Hadden

James Moir

Alexander Stuart

Committee of Installation

D. MacGregor Crerar

Thomas Henderson, Jr.

1878

President

James Brand

First Vice-President

John S. Kennedy

Second Vice-President

Walter Watson

Managers

Bryce Gray

John Paton

John Sloane

Thomas Henderson, Jr.

Thomas Maitland

William A. Paton

Treasurer

Robert Dinwiddie

Secretary

John Mackay

Assistant Secretary

William Gordon

Chaplains

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Rev. William Ormiston, D.D.

Physician

Robert K. Colville, M.D.

Standing Committee

Robert Gordon

William Coverly

Richard Irvin

William Paton

William Wood

Committee of Accounts

James M. Morrison

John T. Agnew

Alexander King, Jr.

Robert Mackie

A. M. Stewart

Committee of Installation

D. MacGregor Crerar

Alexander Knox

1879	1880
<i>President</i> John S. Kennedy	<i>President</i> John S. Kennedy
<i>First Vice-President</i> Walter Watson	<i>First Vice-President</i> Walter Watson
<i>Second Vice-President</i> Bryce Gray	<i>Second Vice-President</i> Bryce Gray
<i>Managers</i> John Paton Thomas Henderson, Jr. Thomas Maitland William A. Paton Evan J. Fraser John Mackay	<i>Managers</i> John Paton Thomas Henderson, Jr. William A. Paton Evan J. Fraser John Mackay J. Kennedy Tod
<i>Treasurer</i> Robert Dinwiddie	<i>Treasurer</i> Robert Dinwiddie
<i>Secretary</i> Alexander Lang	<i>Secretary</i> Alexander Lang
<i>Assistant Secretary</i> William Gordon	<i>Assistant Secretary</i> William Gordon
<i>Chaplains</i> Rev. William M. Taylor, D.D. Rev. William Ormiston, D.D.	<i>Chaplains</i> Rev. William M. Taylor, D.D. Rev. William Ormiston, D.D.
<i>Physician</i> Robert K. Colville, M.D.	<i>Physician</i> Robert K. Colville, M.D.
<i>Standing Committee</i> Robert Gordon William Wood Alexander P. Irvin John Taylor Johnston Adam Norrie	<i>Standing Committee</i> Robert Gordon William Wood John Taylor Johnston James Brand James Moir
<i>Committee of Accounts</i> James M. Morrison Allan Campbell William Coverly William Paton John A. Stewart	<i>Committee of Accounts</i> James M. Morrison William Coverly William Paton Richard Irvin, Jr. Gordon Norrie
<i>Committee of Installation</i> D. MacGregor Crerar Alexander Knox	<i>Committee of Installation</i> Walter C. Brand Alexander Knox

1881

President

John S. Kennedy

First Vice-President

Walter Watson

Second Vice-President

Bryce Gray

Managers

John Paton

Thomas Henderson, Jr.

William A. Paton

John Mackay

J. Kennedy Tod

Alexander Lang

Treasurer

Robert Dinwiddie

Secretary

Walter C. Brand

Assistant Secretary

William Gordon

Chaplains

Rev. William M. Taylor, D.D.

Rev. William Ormiston, D.D.

Physician

Robert K. Colville, M.D.

Standing Committee

Robert Gordon

William Wood

John Taylor Johnston

James Brand

James Moir

Committee of Accounts

William Coverly

William Paton

Richard Irvin, Jr.

Gordon Norrie

James Fraser

Committee of Installation

D. MacGregor Crerar

Alexander Knox

1882

President

Walter Watson

First Vice-President

Bryce Gray

Second Vice-President

James Fraser

Managers

John Paton

Thomas Henderson, Jr.

William A. Paton

John Mackay

William Lyall

Robert H. Robertson

Treasurer

J. Kennedy Tod

Secretary

Walter C. Brand

Assistant Secretary

William Gordon

Chaplains

Rev. William M. Taylor, D.D.

Rev. William Ormiston, D.D.

Physician

Robert K. Colville, M.D.

Standing Committee

Robert Gordon

William Wood

John Taylor Johnston

James Brand

James Moir

Committee of Accounts

William Coverly

William Paton

Richard Irvin, Jr.

Gordon Norrie

Alexander King, Jr.

Committee of Installation

D. MacGregor Crerar

Alexander Knox

1883	1884
<i>President</i> Walter Watson	<i>President</i> John S. Kennedy
<i>First Vice-President</i> Bryce Gray	<i>First Vice-President</i> Bryce Gray
<i>Second Vice-President</i> James Fraser	<i>Second Vice-President</i> James Fraser
<i>Managers</i> John Paton William A. Paton John Mackay William Lyall Alexander Dalrymple James Muir	<i>Managers</i> William A. Paton William Lyall Alexander Dalrymple James Muir George Austin Morrison J. Kennedy Tod
<i>Treasurer</i> Alexander Lang	<i>Treasurer</i> Alexander Lang
<i>Secretary</i> Walter C. Brand	<i>Secretary</i> Walter C. Brand
<i>Assistant Secretary</i> D. MacGregor Crerar	<i>Assistant Secretary</i> D. MacGregor Crerar
<i>Chaplains</i> Rev. William M. Taylor, D.D. Rev. William Ormiston, D.D.	<i>Chaplains</i> Rev. William M. Taylor, D.D. Rev. William Ormiston, D.D.
<i>Physician</i> S. B. Wylie McLeod, M.D.	<i>Physician</i> S. B. Wylie McLeod, M.D.
<i>Standing Committee</i> Robert Gordon William Wood James Brand James Moir John S. Kennedy	<i>Standing Committee</i> William Wood James Brand James Moir John Paton Walter Watson
<i>Committee of Accounts</i> William Coverly William Paton Richard Irvin, Jr. Gordon Norrie Alexander King, Jr.	<i>Committee of Accounts</i> William Coverly William Paton Richard Irvin, Jr. Gordon Norrie Alexander King
<i>Committee of Installation</i> Alexander Knox Joseph Laing	<i>Committee of Installation</i> Alexander Knox Joseph Laing

1885

President

John S. Kennedy

First Vice-President

Bryce Gray

Second Vice-President

James Fraser

Managers

William Lyall

James Muir

George Austin Morrison

J. Kennedy Tod

Ewen McIntyre

John Sloane

Treasurer

Alexander Lang

Secretary

Walter C. Brand

Assistant Secretary

D. MacGregor Crerar

Chaplains

Rev. William M. Taylor, D.D.

Rev. William Ormiston, D.D.

Physician

S. B. Wylie McLeod, M.D.

Standing Committee

William Wood

James Brand

James Moir

John Paton

Walter Watson

Committee of Accounts

William Coverly

William Paton

Richard Irvin, Jr.

Gordon Norrie

Alexander King

Committee of Installation

Alexander Knox

Joseph Laing

1886

President

John S. Kennedy

First Vice-President

Bryce Gray

Second Vice-President

James Fraser

Managers

William Lyall

James Muir

George Austin Morrison

J. Kennedy Tod

Ewen McIntyre

John Sloane

Treasurer

Alexander Lang

Secretary

Walter C. Brand

Assistant Secretary

D. MacGregor Crerar

Chaplains

Rev. William M. Taylor, D.D.

Rev. William Ormiston, D.D.

Physician

S. B. Wylie McLeod, M.D.

Standing Committee

William Wood

James Brand

James Moir

John Paton

Walter Watson

Committee of Accounts

William Coverly

William Paton

Richard Irvin, Jr.

Gordon Norrie

Alexander King

Committee of Installation

Alexander Knox

Joseph Laing

1887	1888
<i>President</i> Bryce Gray	<i>President</i> Bryce Gray
<i>First Vice-President</i> James Fraser	<i>First Vice-President</i> James Fraser
<i>Second Vice-President</i> John Sloane	<i>Second Vice-President</i> John Sloane
<i>Managers</i> William Lyall George Austin Morrison J. Kennedy Tod Walter C. Brand William Coverly John Reid	<i>Managers</i> William Lyall George Austin Morrison William Coverly John Reid James S. Inglis James Rankine
<i>Treasurer</i> Alexander Lang	<i>Treasurer</i> Alexander Lang
<i>Secretary</i> George Tod	<i>Secretary</i> George H. Watson
<i>Assistant Secretary</i> D. MacGregor Crerar	<i>Assistant Secretary</i> D. MacGregor Crerar
<i>Chaplains</i> Rev. William M. Taylor, D.D. Rev. William Ormiston, D.D.	<i>Chaplains</i> Rev. William M. Taylor, D.D. Rev. William Ormiston, D.D.
<i>Physician</i> S. B. Wylie McLeod, M.D.	<i>Physician</i> S. B. Wylie McLeod, M.D.
<i>Standing Committee</i> William Wood James Brand James Moir John Paton Walter Watson	<i>Standing Committee</i> William Wood James Brand James Moir John Paton John S. Kennedy
<i>Committee of Accounts</i> William Paton Richard Irvin, Jr. Alexander King James Callender A. M. Stewart	<i>Committee of Accounts</i> William Paton Richard Irvin Alexander King James Callender A. M. Stewart
<i>Committee of Installation</i> Alexander Knox David Morrison	<i>Committee of Installation</i> Alexander Knox David Morrison

LIST OF OFFICERS

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1889	1890
<i>President</i>	<i>President</i>
John Sloane	John Sloane
<i>First Vice-President</i>	<i>First Vice-President</i>
George Austin Morrison	George Austin Morrison
<i>Second Vice-President</i>	<i>Second Vice-President</i>
J. Kennedy Tod	J. Kennedy Tod
<i>Managers</i>	<i>Managers</i>
William Lyall	William Lyall
William Coverly	William Coverly
John Reid	John Reid
James S. Inglis	James S. Inglis
James Rankine	Alexander King
Alexander King	Lawrence Hutton
<i>Treasurer</i>	<i>Treasurer</i>
Alexander Laird	Alexander Laird
<i>Secretary</i>	<i>Secretary</i>
George H. Watson	George H. Watson
<i>Assistant Secretary</i>	<i>Assistant Secretary</i>
D. MacGregor Crerar	D. MacGregor Crerar
<i>Chaplains</i>	<i>Chaplains</i>
Rev. William M. Taylor, D.D.	Rev. William M. Taylor, D.D.
Rev. William Ormiston, D.D.	Rev. William Irvin, D.D.
<i>Physician</i>	<i>Physician</i>
S. B. Wylie McLeod, M.D.	S. B. Wylie McLeod, M.D.
<i>Standing Committee</i>	<i>Standing Committee</i>
William Wood	William Wood
James Brand	James Brand
John Paton	John S. Kennedy
John S. Kennedy	Walter Watson
Walter Watson	Bryce Gray
<i>Committee of Accounts</i>	<i>Committee of Accounts</i>
William Paton	Richard Irvin
Richard Irvin	James Callender
James Callender	A. M. Stewart
A. M. Stewart	Alexander Lang
Alexander Lang	John Paton
<i>Committee of Installation</i>	<i>Committee of Installation</i>
Alexander Knox	Alexander Knox
David Morrison	Robert Maclay

1891	1892
<i>President</i> John Sloane	<i>President</i> John Sloane
<i>First Vice-President</i> George Austin Morrison	<i>First Vice-President</i> George Austin Morrison
<i>Second Vice-President</i> J. Kennedy Tod	<i>Second Vice-President</i> J. Kennedy Tod
<i>Managers</i> William Lyall John Reid Alexander King Lawrence Hutton John Jardine Alexander Lang	<i>Managers</i> William Lyall John Reid Alexander King John Jardine William Coverly John F. Thomson
<i>Treasurer</i> Alexander Laird	<i>Treasurer</i> Alexander Laird
<i>Secretary</i> George H. Watson	<i>Secretary</i> John Grierson
<i>Assistant Secretary</i> D. MacGregor Crerar	<i>Assistant Secretary</i> D. MacGregor Crerar
<i>Chaplains</i> Rev. William M. Taylor, D.D. Rev. William Irvin, D.D.	<i>Chaplains</i> Rev. William M. Taylor, D.D. Rev. R. S. MacArthur, D.D.
<i>Physicians</i> S. B. Wylie McLeod, M.D. R. A. Murray, M.D.	<i>Physicians</i> S. B. Wylie McLeod, M.D. R. A. Murray, M.D. Andrew J. McCosh, M.D.
<i>Standing Committee</i> William Wood James Brand John S. Kennedy Walter Watson Bryce Gray	<i>Standing Committee</i> William Wood James Brand John S. Kennedy Walter Watson Bryce Gray
<i>Committee of Accounts</i> Richard Irvin James Callender A. M. Stewart William Coverly John Paton	<i>Committee of Accounts</i> Richard Irvin James Callender A. M. Stewart John Paton Alexander Maitland
<i>Committee of Installation</i> Alexander Knox Robert Maclay	<i>Committee of Installation</i> William F. Cochran Robert Maclay

LIST OF OFFICERS

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1893

President

George Austin Morrison

First Vice-President

J. Kennedy Tod

Second Vice-President

William Lyall

Managers

John Reid

Alexander King

John Jardine

John F. Thomson

Andrew Carnegie

William F. Cochran

Treasurer

Alexander Laird

Secretary

John Grierson

Assistant Secretary

D. MacGregor Crerar

Chaplains

Rev. William M. Taylor, D.D.

Rev. David C. Wylie, Ph.D.

Physicians

S. B. Wylie McLeod, M.D.

R. A. Murray, M.D.

Andrew J. McCosh, M.D.

Standing Committee

William Wood

James Brand

John S. Kennedy

Walter Watson

Bryce Gray

Committee of Accounts

Richard Irvin

A. M. Stewart

John Paton

Alexander Maitland

Robert H. Robertson

Committee of Installation

Robert Maclay

John L. Hamilton

1894

President

George Austin Morrison

First Vice-President

J. Kennedy Tod

Second Vice-President

William Lyall

Managers

John Reid

Alexander King

John Jardine

Andrew Carnegie

Robert Maclay

Alexander Maitland

Treasurer

Alexander Laird

Secretary

George Austin Morrison, Jr.

Assistant Secretary

D. MacGregor Crerar

Chaplains

Rev. William M. Taylor, D.D.

Rev. David G. Wylie, Ph.D.

Physicians

R. A. Murray, M.D.

Andrew J. McCosh, M.D.

Alexander W. Stirling, M.D.

Standing Committee

James Brand

John S. Kennedy

Walter Watson

Bryce Gray

John Sloane

Committee of Accounts

A. M. Stewart

Robert H. Robertson

William Butler Duncan

James A. Scrymser

John A. Stewart

Committee of Installation

John L. Hamilton

Robert Frater Munro

1895

President
J. Kennedy Tod

First Vice-President
William Lyall

Second Vice-President
John Reid

Managers
Alexander King
John Jardine
Andrew Carnegie
Robert Maclay
Alexander Maitland
Malcolm Graham

Treasurer
Alexander Laird

Secretary
George Austin Morrison, Jr.

Assistant Secretary
D. MacGregor Crerar

Chaplains
Rev. David G. Wylie, D.D.
Rev. George Alexander, D.D.

Physicians
R. A. Murray, M.D.
Andrew J. McCosh, M.D.

Standing Committee
James Brand
John S. Kennedy
Walter Watson
Bryce Gray
John Sloane

Committee of Accounts
A. M. Stewart
Robert H. Robertson
William Butler Duncan
James A. Scrymser
John A. Stewart

Committee of Installation
John L. Hamilton
Robert Frater Munro

1896

President
J. Kennedy Tod

First Vice-President
William Lyall

Second Vice-President
John Reid

Managers
Alexander King
John Jardine
Andrew Carnegie
Robert Maclay
Alexander Maitland
Malcolm Graham

Treasurer
Alexander Laird

Secretary
George Austin Morrison, Jr.

Assistant Secretary
D. MacGregor Crerar

Chaplains
Rev. David G. Wylie, Ph.D.
Rev. George Alexander, D.D.

Physicians
R. A. Murray, M.D.
Andrew J. McCosh, M.D.

Standing Committee
James Brand
John S. Kennedy
Walter Watson
Bryce Gray
John Sloane

Committee of Accounts
A. M. Stewart
Robert H. Robertson
William Butler Duncan
James A. Scrymser
John A. Stewart

Committee of Installation
John L. Hamilton
Robert Frater Munro

LIST OF OFFICERS

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1897

President

William Lyall

First Vice-President

John Reid

Second Vice-President

Andrew Carnegie

Managers

Alexander King

John Jardine

Robert Maclay

Alexander Maitland

Malcolm Graham

William F. Cochran

Treasurer

A. B. Hepburn

Secretary

George Austin Morrison, Jr.

Assistant Secretary

D. MacGregor Crerar

Chaplains

Rev. David G. Wylie, Ph.D.

Rev. George Alexander, D.D.

Physicians

R. A. Murray, M.D.

Andrew J. McCosh, M.D.

Standing Committee

John S. Kennedy

Walter Watson

John Sloane

George Austin Morrison

J. Kennedy Tod

Committee of Accounts

A. M. Stewart

Robert H. Robertson

William Butler Duncan

James Scrymser

John A. Stewart

Committee of Installation

John L. Hamilton

Robert Frater Munro

1898

President

John Reid

First Vice-President

Andrew Carnegie

Second Vice-President

John Jardine

Managers

Alexander King

Alexander Maitland

Malcolm Graham

William F. Cochran

Alexander Laird

Charles Macdonald

Charles P. McClelland

Robert Frater Munro

Treasurer

A. B. Hepburn

Secretary

George Austin Morrison, Jr.

Assistant Secretary

D. MacGregor Crerar

Chaplains

Rev. David G. Wylie, Ph.D.

Rev. George Alexander, D.D.

Physicians

R. A. Murray, M.D.

Andrew J. McCosh, M.D.

Standing Committee

John S. Kennedy

Walter Watson

John Sloane

George Austin Morrison

J. Kennedy Tod

William Lyall

Committee of Accounts

A. M. Stewart

Robert H. Robertson

William Butler Duncan

James Scrymser

John A. Stewart

Committee of Installation

Alexander Barrie

John L. Hamilton

1899	1900
<i>President</i> Andrew Carnegie	<i>President</i> Andrew Carnegie
<i>First Vice-President</i> John Jardine	<i>First Vice-President</i> W. Butler Duncan
<i>Second Vice-President</i> Alexander Maitland	<i>Second Vice-President</i> Robert Frater Munro
<i>Managers</i> Alexander King Malcolm Graham William F. Cochran Charles Macdonald Charles P. McClelland Robert Frater Munro W. Butler Duncan Alexander Laird	<i>Managers</i> Alexander King William F. Cochran Charles Macdonald Charles P. McClelland Alexander Laird John P. Duncan James McLean Robert W. Paterson
<i>Treasurer</i> A. B. Hepburn	<i>Treasurer</i> A. B. Hepburn
<i>Secretary</i> George Austin Morrison, Jr.	<i>Secretary</i> George Austin Morrison, Jr.
<i>Assistant Secretary</i> D. MacGregor Crerar	<i>Assistant Secretary</i> D. MacGregor Crerar
<i>Chaplains</i> Rev. David G. Wylie, D.D. Rev. George Alexander, D.D.	<i>Chaplains</i> Rev. David G. Wylie, D.D. Rev. George Alexander, D.D.
<i>Physicians</i> Andrew J. McCosh, M.D. John J. McPhee, M.D.	<i>Physicians</i> Andrew J. McCosh, M.D. John J. McPhee, M.D.
<i>Standing Committee</i> John S. Kennedy John Sloane George Austin Morrison J. Kennedy Tod William Lyall John Reid	<i>Standing Committee</i> John S. Kennedy John Sloane George Austin Morrison J. Kennedy Tod William Lyall John Reid
<i>Committee of Accounts</i> A. M. Stewart Robert H. Robertson John A. Stewart John W. Gordon James McLean	<i>Committee of Accounts</i> A. M. Stewart Robert H. Robertson John A. Stewart John W. Gordon Samuel Elliott
<i>Committee of Installation</i> Alexander Barrie John L. Hamilton	<i>Committee of Installation</i> Alexander Barrie John L. Hamilton

1901

President
Andrew Carnegie

First Vice-President
W. Butler Duncan

Second Vice-President
Robert Frater Munro

Managers
Alexander King
William F. Cochran
Charles Macdonald
Charles P. McClelland
Alexander Laird
James McLean
Robert W. Paterson
Samuel Elliott

Treasurer
A. B. Hepburn

Secretary
George Austin Morrison, Jr.

Assistant Secretary
D. MacGregor Crerar

Chaplains
Rev. David G. Wylie, D.D.
Rev. George Alexander, D.D.

Physicians
Andrew J. McCosh, M.D.
John H. McPhee, M.D.

Standing Committee
John Stewart Kennedy
John Sloane
George Austin Morrison
J. Kennedy Tod
William Lyall
John Reid

Committee of Accounts
A. M. Stewart
John A. Stewart
John W. Gordon
Alexander Maitland
David M. Morrison

Committee of Installation
Alexander Barrie
John L. Hamilton

1902

President
W. Butler Duncan

First Vice-President
Robert Frater Munro

Second Vice-President
James McLean

Managers
Charles P. McClelland
Robert W. Paterson
Samuel Elliott
Alexander Barrie
John L. Hamilton
Alexander McDonald
Alexander Maitland
Angus Sinclair

Treasurer
A. B. Hepburn

Secretary
George Austin Morrison, Jr.

Assistant Secretary
Charles King Morrison

Chaplains
Rev. David G. Wylie, D.D.
Rev. George Alexander, D.D.

Physicians
Andrew J. McCosh, M.D.
John J. McPhee, M.D.

Standing Committee
John Stewart Kennedy
John Sloane
George Austin Morrison
J. Kennedy Tod
William Lyall
John Reid
Andrew Carnegie

Committee of Accounts
A. M. Stewart
John A. Stewart
John W. Gordon
David M. Morrison
Daniel S. Lamont

Committee of Installation
William M. Macbean
John Thomson

1903

President
W. Butler Duncan

First Vice-President
Robert Frater Munro

Second Vice-President
James McLean

Managers
Charles P. McClelland
Robert W. Paterson
Samuel Elliott
Alexander Barrie
Alexander McDonald
Angus Sinclair
William Sloane
William Stewart Tod

Treasurer
David M. Morrison

Secretary
George Austin Morrison, Jr.

Assistant Secretary
Charles King Morrison

Chaplains
Rev. David G. Wylie, D.D.
Rev. George Alexander, D.D.

Physicians
Andrew J. McCosh, M.D.
John J. McPhee, M.D.

Standing Committee
John Stewart Kennedy
John Sloane
George Austin Morrison
J. Kennedy Tod
William Lyall
John Reid
Andrew Carnegie

Committee of Accounts
A. M. Stewart
Charles F. Clark
A. Barton Hepburn
David A. Munro
Robert Olyphant

Committee of Installation
William D. Barbour
J. Massey Rhind

1904

President
W. Butler Duncan

First Vice-President
Robert Frater Munro

Second Vice-President
James McLean

Managers
Charles P. McClelland
Samuel Elliott
Alexander Barrie
Alexander McDonald
Angus Sinclair
William Sloane
William Stewart Tod
Robert Olyphant

Treasurer
David Mitchell Morrison

Secretary
George Austin Morrison, Jr.

Assistant Secretary
Charles King Morrison

Chaplains
Rev. David G. Wylie, D.D.
Rev. George Alexander, D.D.

Physicians
Andrew J. McCosh, M.D.
John J. McPhee, M.D.

Standing Committee
John Stewart Kennedy
John Sloane
George Austin Morrison
J. Kennedy Tod
William Lyall
John Reid
Andrew Carnegie

Committee of Accounts
A. M. Stewart
A. Barton Hepburn
David A. Munro
Walter E. Frew
John Watt

Committee of Installation
Walter Scott
John C. Thomson

1905

President

W. Butler Duncan

First Vice-President

Robert Frater Munro

Second Vice-President

James McLean

Managers

Charles P. McClelland

Samuel Elliott

Alexander Barrie

Alexander McDonald

Angus Sinclair

William Stewart Tod

William Sloane

Robert Olyphant

Treasurer

David Mitchell Morrison

Secretary

George Austin Morrison, Jr.

Assistant Secretary

Charles King Morrison

Chaplains

Rev. David G. Wylie, D.D.

Rev. George Alexander, D.D.

Physicians

Andrew J. McCosh, M.D.

John J. McPhee, M.D.

Standing Committee

John Stewart Kennedy

John Sloane

George Austin Morrison

J. Kennedy Tod

William Lyall

John Reid

Andrew Carnegie

Committee of Accounts

A. M. Stewart

A. Barton Hepburn

David A. Munro

Walter E. Frew

John Watt

Committee of Installation

Walter Scott

John C. Thomson

LIST OF MEMBERS
OF
SAINT ANDREW'S SOCIETY
OF THE
STATE OF NEW YORK

FROM

19TH NOVEMBER, 1756, TO 1ST NOVEMBER, 1906.

Showing Membership, whether Honorary, Life or Resident, with years of election and of qualification as life members, and all offices and positions on committees held, with terms of service alphabetically arranged, the present members being indicated by a star.*

NOTE.

The following list of members of Saint Andrew's Society from the 19th November, 1756, to the 1st November, 1906, is believed to be as complete and correct a roll as can possibly be made from the data in possession of the Secretary. It was compiled from the following original records, now preserved in the archives of the Society:

Manuscript List of Members, 29th July, 1785, to 30th November, 1820.

Record Books; Editions of 1823, 1842, 1856, 1867 and 1895.

Treasurers' Books, 1785 to date.

Secretaries' Minutes, 1835 to date.

List of Subscribers to St. Andrew's Hall, 1785, 1791 and 1794.

Every name in the above records was transcribed into a card index, carefully sorted out alphabetically, compared with the same name in other lists, when it appeared therein, and after an exhaustive search, finally placed and recorded on the roll.

The result has proved that a number of errors have crept into the printed lists of officers and members as recorded in the various editions of the Record Books, and these mistakes have in all cases been corrected.

After the long lapse of time, corrections of early misprints and typographical errors have been extremely difficult, and without the test of comparison such corrections would have been impossible.

Under the early Constitution, non-residence in the City and State of New York was a qualification for honorary membership, and the early custom of transferring a member from honorary to resident, or *vice versa*, on his change of residence has proved extremely confusing and added to the difficulty of compiling a correct list. It also frequently happened that election to honorary membership preceded election as a resident member, and this in turn caused trouble in assigning a member to his proper place on the roll.

Much time, attention and care has been given to the final compilation, and, while it may not be absolutely correct, it is confidently hoped that the errors are few and unimportant.

ABBREVIATIONS.

Pres.—President; 1st V. Pres.—First Vice-President; 2d V. Pres.—Second Vice-President; Man.—Manager; Treas.—Treasurer; Secy.—Secretary; Asst. Secy.—Assistant Secretary; Chap.—Chaplain; Phys.—Physician; S. C.—Standing Committee; A. C.—Committee of Accounts; I. C.—Committee of Installation.

The dates under the heading "Elected" designate the year of election as a Resident Member of the Society.

	ELECTED		ELECTED
Abercromby, Gen. Sir James..	1758	Aiken, Andrew.....	1787
*Aberdeen, Earl of, G.C.M.G..	1894	Aiken, Hugh.....	1788
Governor General of Can- ada		of Virginia	
Ottawa, Canada		Hon. 1788	
of Scotland		Aiken, John	1800
Hon. 1894		Hon. 1800	
Adair, John, M.D.....	1759	Ailkins, Charles.....	1769
Adair, John.....	1856	Ainsley, Robert.....	1805
*Adair, John.....	1903	Aitken, John.....	1854
Adam, Alexander J.....	1866	Life 1873	
Adam, James Balfour.....	1899	*Aitken, John W.....	1884
*Adam, Rev. John Douglas, D.D.	1903	Aitkin, John S.....	1886
Adam, Walter.....	1786	Aitkin, Rich. Atwill.....	1888
of Jamaica, W. I.		Albert, F. P.....	1874
Hon. 1786		Alexander, Charles B.....	1876
Adams, William.....	1806	Alexander, Cosmo.....	1767
Adams, William.....	1897	Alexander, George.....	1764
Adamson, Alexander.....	1798	*Alexander, Rev. George; D.D.	1889
Affleck, James.....	1883	Chap. 1895	
Affleck, James.....	1893	Alexander, James W.....	1876
Affleck, Robert.....	1786	Alexander, John.....	1757
Man. 1794-95		Man. 1763-66	
Agnew, Andrew G.....	1868	Alexander, John.....	1835
*Agnew, Andrew G.....	1901	Alexander, Robert C.....	1888
Agnew, Cornelius R., M.D....	1871	*Alexander, Thomas.....	1906
*Agnew, George B.....	1901	Alexander, William.....	1761
Agnew, John T.....	1842	(Earl of Stirling)	
Life 1865;		Pres. 1761-64	
S. C. 1846-47; 1849-50;		Alexander, William.....	1876
1853-55;		*Allan, Robt. Bruce.....	1902
A. C. 1856-58; 1875-77;		*Allan, William.....	1887
1878-79;		Allen, Robert.....	1810
I. C. 1855-56; 1863-64		Allen, Thomas.....	1785
		Man. 1792-93	

ELECTED		ELECTED	
Anderson, Abel T.....	1820	*Arthur, H.R.H. Prince, Duke of Connaught; K.G....	1870
Anderson, Adam; M.D.....	1800	of London, England	
of Jamaica, W. I.		Hon. 1870	
Hon. 1800		Arthur, Hon. Chester A.....	1881
Anderson, Alexander G.....	1833	President of the United States	
Anderson, Andrew; M.D.....	1767	of Washington, D. C.	
Anderson, Andrew; M.D.....	1818	Hon. 1881	
Phys. 1826-30		Arthur, Geo. William.....	1902
Anderson, David.....	1825	Arthur, H.	1889
*Anderson, David.....	1901	Auchincloss, Arthur	1802
Anderson, George H.....	1866	Auchincloss, Edgar S.....	1878
Anderson, Hugh.....	1804	Life 1889	
Anderson, James.....	1791	Auchincloss, Hugh	1804
of Georgetown, S. C.		Man. 1828-30	
Hon. 1791		*Auchincloss, Hugh D.....	1885
Anderson, Sir James.....	1866	Life 1887	
Commander of S. S. "Great Eastern" of Scotland.		Auchincloss, James	1822
Hon. 1866		Man. 1828-30; 1833-35;	
Anderson, John.....	1838	A. C. 1837-38;	
Anderson, John.....	1873	I. C. 1839-40	
Anderson, John F.....	1895	*Auchincloss, John W.....	1878
Anderson, Robert.....	1830	Life 1881	
Anderson, Robert.....	1878	Auchinvole, David	1799
*Angus, David.....	1894	Hon. 1708;	
Angus, John	1802	Man. 1799-1801	
of Amboy, N. J.		Aughston, ———	1759
Hon. 1802		Auld, Robert	1836
*Angus, William.....	1894	Secy. of Scottish Hospital of London, England	
Annan, Edward.....	1879	Hon. 1836	
Anstruther, Captain William... 1770		Auldjo, John	1787
Archibald, Sir Edward M.; C.B., K.C.M.G.....	1876	of London, England	
H.B.M. Consul-General at New York, N. Y.		Hon. 1787	
Hon. 1876		Bacon, John R.....	1859
Archibald, Thomas	1803	Baillie, James	1759
*Argyll, Duke of; K.G., K.T... 1878		*Baillie, Wm. Elliot.....	1906
of Scotland		Bain, James	1900
Hon. 1878		*Baird, Andrew D.....	1884
Armstrong, D. Maitland.....	1866	*Baird, Andrew R.....	1896
*Armstrong, Jas. Sinclair.....	1902	Baird, John	1872
Armstrong, William	1791	*Baird, John Stuart.....	1899
of Elizabethtown, N. J.		Baird, Robert	1801
Hon. 1791		*Baird, William W.....	1896
Arnott, Geo. Campbell.....	1897		

ELECTED		ELECTED	
*Bakewell, Allan Campbell.....	1905	Beck, James	1845
Baldwin, Radcliffe	1873	Beck, John	1846
Balfour, John William.....	1869	Beck, William J.....	1850
Ballantine, Robert	1857	Beckett, Harry	1877
Life 1868		Beer, Wm. Collins.....	1901
Bamber, Thomas	1874	Behringer, John J.....	1875
Bannatyne, Dugald J.....	1886	Belknap, Robt. Lenox.....	1879
Life 1887		Life 1881	
Barbour, John M.....	1873	Bell, James L.....	1819
Barbour, William	1846	Bell, John L.....	1835
*Barbour, William D.....	1896	Bell, William	1788
I. C. 1903-04		of Perth, Scotland	
Barclay, Andrew	1756	Hon. 1788	
Pres. 1759-61		Bellardie, Thomas	1765
V. Pres. 1758-59		*Bennett, David Patterson.....	1906
Barclay, Andrew	1793	Bennett, James Gordon.....	1831
Barclay, Andrew D.....	1773	Bennie, John	1792
Man. 1797-99		Bensel, John A.....	1893
Barclay, George	1827	Bensel, Walter; M.D.....	1809
Barclay, George C.....	1889	Beresford, George C.....	1899
Barclay, Henry	1756	Berthon, Fredk. Campbell.....	1875
Barclay, James	1773	*Bertram, James	1809
Barclay, James	1786	Best, William	1797
*Barclay, Reginald G.....	1889	Bethune, Divie	1795
Barclay, Samuel	1887	Man. 1796-97	
Barclay, Thomas	1773	*Bett, John	1854
Barclay, Wm. Orr.....	1898	Life 1868	
*Barkley, Wallace D.....	1893	Bigg, Hugh	1800
Barnum, Elliot	1868	Biglow, Lemuel G.....	1873
*Barr, Jas. Irving.....	1898	Billerwell, George B.....	1874
*Barrie, Alexander	1889	Life 1875	
Man. 1902-		Birnie, William	1868
I. C. 1898-1902		*Birrell, Henry	1902
*Barrie, Caswell	1902	*Bishop, Mortimer	1904
Barrie, David	1899	Bisset, James	1796
Barron, James	1790	Bisset, Rev. John.....	1792
Hon. 1788		Chap. 1793-1800	
Man. 1791-92		*Bissett, Thomas B.....	1878
*Barry, John T.....	1902	Black, Captain James.....	1785
Baxter, Archibald	1856	Black, William M.....	1822
Life 1865		*Blackburn, Rev. Daniel Asa;	
Man. 1869-70		D.D.	1905
A. C. 1866-67		Blackburn, William	1786
Baxter, Thomas W.....	1878	Man. 1787-88	
*Baxter, William	1904	Blackstock, William	1799
Bayley, S. A.....	1788	of Boston, Mass.	
Bayley, Thomas E.....	1861	Hon. 1799	

ELECTED		ELECTED	
*Blain, Thos. James.....	1904	Brand, William E.....	1865
Blair, Peter, M.D.....	1765	Brander, George L.....	1878
Boag, Stenhouse	1892	Brander, James S.....	1839
Bomeisler, Charles McC.....	1874	Brash, Rev. John.....	1856
Bond, George	1786	Brebner, James	1785
Booker, Sir Wm. Lane, C.B....	1884	Breckenridge, Samuel	1827
Hon. 1884		*Bridges, Robert	1891
Bookstaver, M. B.....	1893	Briggs, David	1795
Booth, Frederic A.....	1888	Brodie, Alexander A.....	1857
Booth, John	1883	of Ceylon	
Boston, John	1808	Hon. 1857	
Boston, Robert	1808	Brodie, Alexander O.....	1816
Boucher, Pierre L.....	1900	of Hamburg, Germany	
Bowie, Daniel	1786	Hon. 1816	
Bowie, John H.....	1853	Brodie, Alexander O.....	1840
*Bowman, Archibald	1905	S. C. 1843-45; 1847-48; 1849-	
Boyce, Gerard S.....	1847	50; 1854-55	
Boyd, David J.....	1815	A. C. 1846-47; 1848-49; 1851-	
S. C. 1836-37		52	
Boyd, James	1786	I. C. 1845-46	
Man. 1795-96		Brodie, Alexander O., Jr.....	1855
Boyd, James, Jr.....	1804	Brodie, George	1856
Man. 1816-17; 1818-28; 1837-		Brodie, J. W.....	1839
40;		Brodie, James	1822
A. C. 1836-37; 1840-42		Brodie, John	1800
*Boyd, John	1901	Brodie, John	1843
Boyd, John I.....	1816	Brodie, William	1794
Boyd, William	1834	Brodie, William	1805
Bracken, William S.....	1874	Brown, Alexander	1790
*Brand, Henry G.....	1881	Brown, Alexander, Jr.....	1886
Life 1881		*Brown, Alexander, Jr.....	1899
Brand, James	1850	Brown, Alexander S.....	1841
Life 1871		Brown, Alex. Tod.....	1896
Pres. 1876-79		Brown, Andrew	1784
1st V. Pres. 1872-76		Man. 1790-91; 1796-97	
2nd V. Pres. 1871-72		*Brown, Charles	1895
Man. 1867-71		Brown, Rev.; D.D.....	1791
S. C. 1880-97		of Halifax	
Brand, Walter C.....	1878	Hon. 1791	
Life 1878		Brown, David	1864
Man. 1887-88		*Brown, Donald Campbell.....	1902
Secy. 1881-87		Brown, Capt. Frederick H.....	1895
I. C. 1880-81		Brown, Francis	1835
Brand, William	1843	Man. 1841-43	
Man. 1849-54; 1861-64		Brown, J. C. Roosevelt.....	1847
S. C. 1864-65		Brown, James	1863
A. C. 1844-45		Brown, James	1896

ELECTED	ELECTED
Brown, Capt. John..... 1769	Buchan, James 1849
Brown, John J..... 1879	Buchan, R. C..... 1864
Brown, John T..... 1856	I. C. 1867-68
Brown, Thomas 1892	Buchan, Robert 1799
*Brown, Thomas D..... 1876	Buchanan, Alexander; M.D... 1874
Brown, W. M..... 1757	Life 1875
Brown, William 1774	Buchanan, D. D..... 1867
Brown, William 1903	Buchanan, G. J..... 1756
Brownlee, Rev. W. C., D.D.... 1833	Buchanan, Isaac 1847
Chap. 1833-36	Buchanan, Isaac 1866
Bruce, Archibald; M.D..... 1814	Life 1871
Bruce, B. G..... 1872	Man. 1870-71
Bruce, Charles 1809	Buchanan, James 1833
Bruce, David Wolfe..... 1866	*Buchanan, Jas. Isaac..... 1901
Life 1866	Life 1901
Bruce, Edward B..... 1879	Buchanan, John 1792
Bruce, Ed. Moncrieff..... 1901	*Buchanan, John George..... 1902
Bruce, Sir Frederic W. A.,	Buchanan, Robert 1788
G.C.B. 1865	of Glasgow, Scotland
H.B.M. Min. Plen. at Wash-	Hon. 1788
ington, D. C.	Buchanan, Thomas 1763
Hon. 1865	Buchanan, Thomas 1874
Bruce, George T..... 1805	*Buchanan, Rev. W. D..... 1892
Life 1866	Buchanan, Walter 1763
Bruce, James 1866	Man. 1772-73
*Bruce, Hon. Matthew Linn.... 1905	Buchanan, Capt. Walter..... 1769
Bruce, Peter 1786	Buchanan, Walter W..... 1810
Man. 1795-97	of Sacketts Harbor
Bruce, Robert 1784	Hon. 1810
Man. 1786-87; 1791-92	Buchanan, Walter W.; M.D... 1827
Bruce, Capt. Robert G..... 1765	Buchanan, William 1790
Bruce, Sanders D..... 1872	*Buchanan, William 1868
Bruce, W. W..... 1872	Buck, Leffert L..... 1897
*Bruce, Wallace 1904	Buckham, Andrew 1832
Bruce, William; M.D..... 1761	Buckham, George 1865
Bruce, William 1800	Buckham, John 1832
Bruce, William 1842	Bunbury, A. 1828
Asst. Secy. 1843-47	Bunbury, Ahraham 1818
*Bruce-Webster, George B.... 1902	*Burden, I. Townsend..... 1874
Bryan, John 1877	Life 1874
*Bryan, William 1886	Burden, James A..... 1874
Bryce, Archibald 1810	Life 1874
Bryce, William 1811	Burgess, John 1866
Bryden, James 1808	Burgess, William 1865
Bryden, William 1804	Burnet, John M..... 1858
Buchan, J. G..... 1878	Burnet, John M..... 1866

ELECTED	ELECTED
Burns, J. J. 1864	*Campbell, Adam 1900
A. C. 1872-73	Campbell, Capt. Alexander... 1761
I. C. 1868-69	Campbell, Alexander 1805
*Burns, John Crawford..... 1894	Campbell, Major Allan..... 1762
Burns, William 1826	Campbell, Allan 1859
Burt, Charles 1875	Life 1871
Butler, William 1827	Man. 1870-71
Byers, John 1869	A. C. 1861-62; 1871-72; 1879-80
Cæsar, W. J. 1896	I. C. 1873-74
Cairns, James 1830	Campbell, Angus 1762
Cairns, William 1806	Campbell, Archibald 1757
Calder, George 1884	Campbell, Archibald; M.D.... 1765
Almoner 1884-1905	Campbell, Capt. Archibald... 1767
Calder, William 1816	Campbell, Archibald 1800
Calderwood, M. D. 1771	Campbell, Daniel 1761
Caldwell, Hugh; M.D. 1837	Campbell, Capt. Daniel..... 1803
Caldwell, James 1853	Hon. 1803
Call, George C. 1894	Campbell, David 1786
Callender, A. C. 1891	Campbell, Donald 1756
Callender, George M. 1884	Man. 1764-65
Callender, J. R. 1895	Campbell, Dougall 1770
Callender, James 1853	Campbell, George 1761
Life 1871	Campbell, George 1794
Man. 1867-68	Campbell, George Callender... 1876
Secy. 1864-67	Campbell, George W. 1834
Asst. Secy. 1857-60	Campbell, George W. 1866
A. C. 1869-70; 1887-93	Campbell, James 1757
Callender, James H. 1888	Campbell, Lieut. James..... 1760
*Callender, T. O. 1885	Campbell, James G. J. 1867
Callender, W. S. 1892	Campbell, Rev. James K. 1856
Callender, William M. 1884	Chap. 1861-73
Calvert, Henry W. 1894	Campbell, John 1757
Cameron, Alexander 1877	Campbell, Capt. John..... 1760
Cameron, Alexander 1891	Campbell, Major John..... 1761
Cameron, Alexander J. 1852	Campbell, John 1769
Cameron, Capt. Allen..... 1760	Campbell, Capt. John..... 1788
Cameron, Alpin J. 1880	of Campbelltown
Cameron, Duncan Ewan..... 1889	Hon. 1788
Cameron, James; M.D. 1834	Campbell, John 1794
Cameron, James; M.D. 1846	Campbell, John 1815
Cameron, James 1872	Campbell, John 1820
Cameron, James Watson..... 1842	Secy. 1829-51
A. C. 1846-47	S. C. 1853-54; 1861-63; 1864-65; 1871-72; 1873-74
Cameron, R. McLeod. 1889	A. C. 1851-52; 1863-64; 1866-67
Cameron, Sir Roderick W. 1858	
Life 1864	

ELECTED	ELECTED
Campbell, John C., Jr. 1892	Carrick, Alexander 1821
Campbell, John D. 1826	Carrick, Robert 1820
Campbell, John L.; M.D. 1894	Carter, James 1869
*Campbell, Lorne Lewis. 1905	Carter, Peter 1851
Campbell, Malcolm 1756	Carter, Robert, Jr. 1866
Treas. 1756-61	Carter, Walter 1852
Campbell, Malcolm 1785	Casie, James 1801
Campbell, Malcolm 1856	Cation, David 1785
Campbell, Malcolm 1857	*Chalmers, Harry 1902
Campbell, Malcolm 1886	Chambers, James 1761
Campbell, Moses T. 1884	Chapman, James 1815
Campbell, Capt. Mungo. 1762	*Cheseborough, Robert A. 1856
Campbell, Patrick 1769	Cheseborough, William H. 1858
*Campbell, Peter 1891	Cheyne, Hugh 1880
Campbell, Robert 1757	Chisholm, Captain 1788
Campbell, Robert 1787	Hon. 1788
*Campbell, Robert 1904	*Chisholm, Hugh J. 1900
Campbell, Robert Bayard. 1850	Christall, George 1885
Man. 1857-58; 1859-64	Christie, Capt. Alexander. 1761
Secy. 1853-57	Christie, Alexander 1868
Asst. Secy. 1851-53	Christie, James 1758
A. C. 1858-59	Christie, James 1784
Campbell, Samuel 1785	Christie, James 1887
Man. 1801-03; 1808-16	*Christie, Robert 1892
Treas. 1819-29	Christie, Thomas 1757
Campbell, Samuel 1866	Chrystie, John Albert. 1880
Campbell, Thomas C. 1866	Chrystie, Thomas; M.D. 1790
Campbell, Lord Walter. 1870	Hon. 1790
*Campbell, Ward 1886	Chrystie, William F. 1883
Campbell, William 1802	Clanranald, George J. 1866
Campbell, Sir William. 1832	Clapperton, Charles 1879
of Upper Canada	*Clapperton, George 1895
Hon. 1832	Clark, Alexander 1865
Campbell, Hon. William W. ... 1853	Clark, Charles F. 1892
Candlish, Alexander H. 1898	A. C. 1903-04
Cairgill, David 1802	Clark, David 1802
Carmichael, A. S. 1881	Clark, George 1819
Carmichael, W. J. 1878	Clark, George A. 1862
*Carnegie, Andrew 1871	Clark, J. B. 1869
Life 1874	*Clark, John William. 1903
Pres. 1899-1902	Clark, Kenneth 1799
1st V. Pres. 1898-99	of North Carolina
2nd V. Pres. 1897-98	Hon. 1799
Man. 1893-97	Clark, Matthew 1895
S. C. 1902-	Clark, William 1866
Carnochan, John Murray. 1853	*Clark, William Campbell. 1903
Carre, Stair Campbell. 1756	Cleland, George 1792

ELECTED	ELECTED
Clephane, Major James..... 1759	Colden, Alexander 1793
Clerihew, Alexander C..... 1897	Colden, Cadwallader, Jr..... 1762
Clirehugh, William S..... 1866	Colden, Cadwallader 1792
Clow, Andrew 1791	Colden, Cadwallader D..... 1798
Coates, Andrew 1844	Colden, David 1759
Coates, David; M.D..... 1844	Man. 1760-62; 1763-65
*Coats, James 1878	Colden, David C..... 1818
Hon. 1889	Colden, Richard N..... 1772
Coats, Sir Peter..... 1878	Colvil, A. Campbell..... 1891
of Paisley, Scotland	Colville, Charles G..... 1866
Hon. 1878	Colville, John E..... 1866
Coats, Stuart A..... 1889	Colville, Robert K.; M.D..... 1860
*Cochran, Alexander Smith.... 1892	Phys. 1866-83
Life 1892	Commelin, Robert 1865
Cochran, Charles P..... 1851	Condell, Thomas H..... 1863
S. C. 1860-61	Connel, H. C..... 1889
A. C. 1852-54	Constable, A. G..... 1871
Cochran, Fergus 1830	Constable, A. G..... 1880
Cochran, Fergus 1870	Cook, Augustus 1891
Cochran, Francis S..... 1833	Cooke, George A..... 1891
Cochran, James B..... 1853	Cooke, George S..... 1888
Cochran, John; M.D..... 1786	*Coolidge, Paul 1901
Hon. 1785	Coombes, Hamilton J..... 1896
Cochran, Robert 1837	*Cooper, Alexander 1896
A. C. 1849-50	Cooper, Henry Prouse..... 1877
Cochran, Samuel 1843	Cooper, Joseph C..... 1810
Man. 1847-54	Copeland, George 1804
S. C. 1844-45; 1855-57	Corbett, John 1786
A. C. 1845-47	Cormack, John A..... 1874
Cochran, Thomas 1845	Corsan, Alexander D..... 1872
Man. 1855-56	Coskry, Nathaniel 1807
S. C. 1857-58; 1866-67	Coskry, Samuel 1830
Cochran, Thomas, Jr..... 1864	Cottier, William Field..... 1894
Cochran, William F..... 1888	Coupar, Capt. Henry..... 1773
Life 1888	of London, England
Man. 1893-94; 1897-1902	Hon. 1773
I. C. 1892-93	Coverly, J. H.; M.D..... 1875
Cochrane, Captain 1762	*Coverly, William 1870
Cochrane, Gavin 1757	Man. 1874-78; 1887-91; 1892-
Cochrane, Thomas 1883	93
Cock, William 1786	S. C. 1878-79
Cockburn, George 1858	A. C. 1879-87; 1891-92
Colden, Alexander 1756	Cowan, James 1856
Pres. 1764-66	Cowan, James 1857
V. P. 1759-64	of Scotland
Man. 1756-59	Hon. 1857

LIST OF MEMBERS

ELECTED	ELECTED
Cox, Alexander R..... 1891	Cruikshank, George 1850
Cragie, Andrew; M.D..... 1786	Man. 1857-61
*Craig, Burdette P.; M.D..... 1898	A. C. 1856-57
Craig, John 1786	*Cruikshank, James 1889
Craig, Robert 1856	Cruikshank, William 1806
Man. 1865-66	Cuming, James R..... 1880
I. C. 1864-65	Life 1881
Craig, William 1898	*Cumming, George Miller..... 1902
Cramond, William 1785	Life 1902
of Philadelphia, Pa.	Cumming, James G..... 1791
Hon. 1785	Cumming, John 1774
Crawford, James 1799	Cumming, Peter McGregor... 1894
Crawford, James 1816	*Cumming, Robert 1889
Crawford, John 1757	Cumming, William 1803
Crawford, Robert 1867	Cumming, William B..... 1802
of Westbrook, England	Cunningham, James 1856
Hon. 1867	Cunningham, John 1802
*Crawford, William 1885	Cunningham, John 1832
Creighton, ——— 1802	Cunningham, John D..... 1800
Crerar, Alexander MacG..... 1873	Cunningham, Capt. Peter.... 1786
*Crerar, D. MacGregor..... 1866	Cunningham, William; M.D... 1784
Asst. Secy. 1883-1902	Cunningham, William B..... 1878
I. C. 1872-73; 1876-80; 1881-	Cunningham, William B..... 1901
83	Currie, Archibald 1761
Crerar, John 1853	Secy. 1770-71
Life 1881	Currie, David 1784
Crichton, Alexander F..... 1890	Treas. 1784-85
Crichton, George H..... 1873	Currie, Gilbert E..... 1856
Crooks, Bernard 1854	Currie, John 1785
Crooks, Ramsay 1833	Man. 1798-1809
Life 1864	*Currie, Robert 1895
1st V. Pres. 1856-58	*Cuthbert, R. L..... 1896
Man. 1837-38	Cutler, Peter Y..... 1857
S. C. 1846-47; 1851-53; 1855-	
56	Dale, John G..... 1871
A. C. 1840-42; 1843-44; 1845-	Life 1872
46; 1847-48; 1849-51;	Dalgleish, John 1758
1853-55	Dalgleish, Simon 1817
I. C. 1844-45; 1848-49	Dall, Norman Everette..... 1899
Crooks, Ramsay, Jr..... 1852	Dallas, Duncan 1762
Asst. Secy. 1860-66	Dallas, R. Johnston..... 1869
A. C. 1858-60	Dalrymple, Alexander 1865
Crooks, Sylvester 1854	Man. 1883-85
Crooks, William 1855	Dalrymple, John 1867
Hon. 1859	Dalzell, James 1757
Crookshanks, Benjamin 1785	Darrah, John 1785
Cross, J. W..... 1864	Davidson, David 1816

	ELECTED		ELECTED
Davidson, David B.....	1870	*Donald, Joseph D.....	1899
Davidson, John	1883	*Donald, William Milne.....	1876
Davidson, Robert	1887	*Donaldson, George William....	1899
*Davidson, Robert	1904	Donaldson, James	1801
Davidson, William J.....	1856	Donaldson, James	1802
Davie, James S.....	1840	Donaldson, John L.....	1866
*Davies, William Gilbert.....	1901	Donaldson, Robert	1806
Dawson, Andrew H. H.....	1867	*Donaldson, Robert M.....	1899
Dean, Hugh	1790	Donaldson, William	1806
Hon. 1790		Donnon, John	1785
Dean, John	1869	Doughty, Thomas	1756
Deas, David	1793	Man. 1759-60	
Deas, Capt. James.....	1785	Douglas, A. D.....	1871
De Bow, Samuel.....	1875	Douglas, David	1761
*Delafield, Maturin L., Jr.....	1899	Douglas, George, Sr.....	1786
Life 1899		Douglas, George, Jr.....	1784
Denniston, George	1831	Man. 1784-85	
Dennistoun, Alexander	1805	Treas. 1793-99	
Dennistoun, Thomas	1866	Douglas, George	1816
Dennistoun, William	1866	Douglas, George Bruce.....	1869
Denny, George W.....	1880	*Douglas, Finlay Small.....	1903
Denny, W. I.....	1880	Douglas, J.	1806
Dick, Dundas	1871	*Douglas, James	1902
Life 1874		Douglas, Samuel	1785
Dick, Col. Samuel B.....	1897	of London, England	
Dickson, Thomas	1873	Hon. 1785	
Dickson, Walter	1889	Douglas, William	1791
Dickson, William	1819	of London, England	
of London, England		Hon. 1791	
Hon. 1819		Douglas, William	1819
Dillingham, C. T.....	1883	Douglas, William	1833
Dingwall, John S.....	1871	S. C. 1839-41; 1850-51; 1855-	
Dinwiddie, Robert	1852	56	
Treas. 1873-82		A. C. 1848-50; 1851-52; 1854-	
Secy. 1857-64		55; 1860-61	
Asst. Secy. 1853-57		I. C. 1857-58	
S. C. 1870-71; 1872-73		*Douglas, William P.....	1862
A. C. 1865-66; 1869-70		Life 1865	
Dinwiddie, Robert, Jr.....	1878	*Douglass, Benjamin, Jr.....	1893
*Dobie, Duncan A.; M.D.....	1898	*Douglass, Henry B.; M.D.....	1889
Doctor, David	1885	*Douglass, Robert D.....	1893
Dods, Robert	1786	Dove, William	1802
*Doherty, Robert Fraser.....	1904	of Scotland	
*Don, John	1905	Hon. 1802	
*Donald, James	1896	Dow, Robert; M.D.....	1819
*Donald, James M.....	1897	of New Orleans, La.	
*Donald, John A.....	1900	Hon. 1819	

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ELECTED		ELECTED	
Downie, Robert T.....	1856	Dunlop, John	1868
Life 1865		Dunlop, Robert	1895
Drew, Capt. James.....	1764	Dunmore, Earl of.....	1770
Drummond, Lord	1768	Pres. 1770-71	
Pres. 1773-74		Durie, Thomas	1784
Drummond, Archibald	1792	Man. 1788-89	
Man. 1794-96		Dustan, John F.....	1852
*Drummond, Edmund J.....	1899	Duthie, James	1756
Drummond, Howard	1904	Dykes, Andrew F.....	1884
Drummond, James	1756	*Dykes, William J.....	1904
Drummond, Capt. James.....	1795	Dyson, Dunbar S.....	1831
Drummond, John L.....	1883	Man. 1836-37	
Duer, William	1831	S. C. 1841-43	
Duff, Anthony D.....	1806	A. C. 1840-41	
Man. 1815-18		Dyson, Robert	1821
Duffie, John	1792	Man. 1828-32; 1833-34; 1837-	
Man. 1801-02		38	
*Duguid, William	1906	S. C. 1835-36	
Dun, Robert Graham.....	1893	A. C. 1841-42	
Dunbar, Robert	1784	Eadie, Andrew	1849
of Virginia		Eadie, James C.....	1884
Hon. 1784		Easson, Robert	1870
Dunbar, William	1765	Eckford, Henry	1802
Duncan, Alexander	1856	Edmiston, James	1864
Duncan, Alexander Butler....	1891	Edmiston, John	1855
Duncan, David	1826	Life 1866	
Duncan, David	1856	I. C. 1865-66	
Duncan, David	1860	Edwards, Alexander	1856
Duncan, George	1806	*Edwards, Duncan	1895
Duncan, George	1865	Elder, Alexander	1842
Duncan, James	1791	Elder, Alexander; M.D.....	1854
*Duncan, James	1851	Phys. 1854-63; 1864-66	
Life 1896		Elder, Capt. Robert.....	1786
Duncan, John	1756	Hon. 1769	
Duncan, John P.....	1856	Elliot, Andrew	1764
Man. 1900-01		Elliot, John	1757
Duncan, Richard	1774	Elliot, Samuel McKenzie; M.D	1868
*Duncan, Stuart	1892	*Elliot, Samuel	1887
*Duncan, William Butler.....	1854	Life 1888	
Life 1896		Man. 1901-	
Pres. 1902-		A. C. 1900-01	
1st V. Pres. 1900-02		Elliott, Samuel R.; M.D.....	1873
Man. 1899-1900		Elplinstone, Capt. James.....	1758
A. C. 1894-99		Emerson, C. F.....	1875
Dunham, Henry R.....	1851	*Emerson, Edward R.....	1904
Dunlap, John Robertson.....	1902		

ELECTED		ELECTED	
Endernick, Andrew	1788	Ferrier, Capt. John.....	1806
Erskine, Robert	1773	Findlater, Earl of.....	1816
Evans, Thomas G.....	1890	Hon. 1816	
*Everest, Charles M.....	1897	Findlay, Alexander	1868
Ewen, Alexander	1793	Findlay, Alexander	1885
Ewen, W. A. C.....	1893	Findlay, William	1867
Ewing, George B.....	1880	*Findlay, William	1904
		Finlay, John Beekman.....	1843
Faile, Thomas H.....	1843	Finlay, Walter Stevenson....	1899
Life 1865		Finlay, William W.....	1880
S. C. 1854-55; 1856-57; 1858-		*Fischer, T. Tasso.....	1894
60; 1865-66; 1869-70		Fisher, Henry; M.D.....	1854
A. C. 1850-51; 1852-54; 1855-		Fitch, Edward S.....	1894
56; 1857-58; 1860-65;		Fleming, David	1762
1867-68		Fleming, David	1891
Fairbairn, Francis	1803	*Fleming, David Brown.....	1905
Fairholme, Johnstone	1763	*Fleming, Henry Stuart.....	1903
Man. 1772-73		Fleming, John	1811
Falconer, Nathaniel B.....	1867	of Glasgow, Scotland	
Falconer, Patrick	1810	Hon. 1811	
of Banffshire, Scotland		Fleming, John B.....	1805
Hon. 1810		of Morrisania, N. Y.	
Farquhar, David	1897	Hon. 1805	
Farquhar, James	1786	*Fleming, John B.....	1838
Farquhar, William; M.D.....	1756	Man. 1840-41	
V. Pres. 1757-58		A. C. 1838-39; 1843-45	
Man. 1756-57		*Fletcher, Andrew, Jr.....	1894
*Farquhar, William Joslyn....	1899	*Fletcher, Peter	1902
Farquharson, Lewis	1796	Forbes, Alexander	1763
Farrish, James A.....	1870	*Forbes, Alexander	1901
Faulkner, James A.....	1872	Forbes, Charles	1756
Fenton, Peter	1803	Forbes, Lachlan	1757
Ferguson, Charles S.....	1887	Forman, Alexander	1869
Ferguson, Daniel	1802	Forrest, James	1800
Ferguson, Duncan	1786	Forrest, Capt. Robert.....	1761
*Ferguson, Farquhar; M.D....	1886	Forrest, Rev. Robert.....	1805
Ferguson, James	1787	Forrester, Peter; M.D.....	1825
Ferguson, John T.; M.D.....	1834	*Forsyth, George Wallace....	1902
Phys. 1840-54		Forsyth, John	1799
Ferguson, Robert	1871	Foster, Andrew	1799
Ferguson, Robert	1893	Man. 1821-23	
Ferguson, Robert C.....	1858	A. C. 1837-39	
Ferguson, Robert C.....	1866	Foster, J. P. Giraud.....	1850
Ferguson, Robert F.....	1893	Life 1864	
Ferguson, Robert M.....	1896	Fotheringham, Thomas	1806
Ferguson, William	1873	Foy, Capt.	1770
Ferguson, William H.....	1868	France, James	1850

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ELECTED	ELECTED
*Fraser, Charles James Shaw... 1903	*Gair, Robert 1878
Fraser, Donald 1788	Gairn, David 1801
Fraser, Edward A..... 1858	Galbreath, David 1784
*Fraser, George Corning..... 1902	Galbreath, James 1792
Fraser, George S..... 1865	*Gallatin, R. Horace..... 1894
A. C. 1873-74	*Gallaway, Robert M..... 1893
Fraser, Gilbert 1884	Life 1893
Fraser, James 1849	Gallaway, James 1786
1st V. Pres. 1887-89	of Jamaica, W. I.
2nd V. Pres. 1864-67; 1882-	Hon. 1786
87	Galt, Sir Alexander T., G.C.
Man. 1859-64	M.G. 1884
S. C. 1868-70; 1871-72; 1874-	of Scotland
77	Hon. 1884
A. C. 1857-59; 1867-68; 1881-	Gamble, Col. John M..... 1827
82	Gammill, David 1759
Fraser, James F..... 1848	*Ganson, Adam McKay..... 1897
Fraser, Prof. John..... 1872	Gardiner, Charles A..... 1884
Fraser, Col. the Hon. Simon.. 1757	*Gardiner, David G..... 1901
Fraser, Capt. Simon..... 1756	*Gardiner, Wade 1902
Fraser, Ensign Simon..... 1757	Gardner, Dr. 1792
Fraser, Thomas 1841	Gardner, Henry 1817
2nd V. Pres. 1858-59	of Augusta, Ga.
Man. 1854-58	Hon. 1817
A. C. 1861-63	Gardner, Henry G..... 1870
Fraser, Thomas K..... 1868	Gardner, Michael 1800
Fraser, W. Lewis..... 1895	Garr, Andrew 1793
Fraser, William A..... 1864	Garr, Andrew 1830
*Fraser, William L. C..... 1898	Garr, Andrew S..... 1805
*Fraser-Campbell, Evan J..... 1878	Man. 1813-16
Man. 1879-81	S. C. 1841-43; 1848-49; 1851-
Frazer, Alexander 1817	52
Frazer, James A..... 1878	A. C. 1843-1845
Frazer, John 1802	I. C. 1840-41; 1846-48; 1850-
of Dominica, W. I.	51; 1852-54
Hon. 1802	*Gayley, Henry Bell..... 1901
Frazer, Walter 1785	*Gayley, James 1903
Freeland, Henry Rankin..... 1872	Gayley, Malcolm 1902
French, John 1765	*Gayley, O. C..... 1901
*French, Seth B..... 1871	*Gear, James 1904
*Frew, Walter E..... 1897	*Geddes, Donald Grant..... 1905
A. C. 1904-	*Geddes, James P..... 1904
Fullerton, Lieut. George..... 1757	Life 1904
Fyffe, Charles; M.D..... 1786	*Geddes, Peter 1881
of Charleston, S. C.	*Geddes, William John..... 1905
Hon. 1786	Cellatly, Frank 1867
Fysch, Thomas 1872	*Cellatly, William 1902

ELECTED	ELECTED		
Gellatly, William A.	1866	Givan, John	1814
Gerard, William	1810	Glass, Alexander S.	1798
Secy. 1816-17		2d V. Pres. 1821-23	
Asst. Secy. 1813-16		Secy. 1803-16	
Gerrard, George B.	1891	Asst. Secy. 1799-1803	
*Getty, Hugh	1899	Man. 1816-21	
*Gibb, Walter	1899	Glen, Governor	1759
Gibson, James	1790	Glover, Alexander	1873
Gibson, John D.	1834	Goldie, James	1876
S. C. 1836-37		Goodnow, Frank J.	1892
Gibson, Thomas	1801	Gordon, Alexander	1872
Gibson, William	1803	Gordon, Alexander M.	1856
Hon. 1803		Gordon, Lieut. Andrew	1762
Gibson, William	1821	Gordon, Archibald	1829
*Gibson, William	1903	Gordon, David	1799
*Gibson, William Frazer.	1904	of Edinburgh, Scotland	
Gifford, Alexander	1806	Hon. 1799	
Gifford, Andrew	1792	Gordon, Henry A.	1870
Gifford, James N.	1825	Life 1871	
Gilchrist, Adam, Sr.	1784	Gordon, J. Burton.	1875
of Charleston, S. C.		*Gordon, John W.	1864
Hon. 1784		A. C. 1899-1903	
Gilchrist, Adam, Jr.	1784	Gordon, Capt. Peter.	1760
Sec. 1784-85		Gordon, Peter	1808
Gilchrist, James; M.D.	1785	*Gordon, Robert	1852
Gilchrist, John T.	1827	Life 1864	
Gilchrist, Robert	1786	Hon. 1899	
Man. 1791-92		Pres. 1864-65; 1869-72; 1873-	
*Gildea, Herbert Norman.	1905	76	
Gillespie, Alexander	1852	2d V. Pres. 1859-64	
Gillespie, George	1804	Man. 1856-59	
Gillespie, John D.	1807	S. C. 1866-68; 1876-84	
Gillespie, Robert	1803	Gordon, Stewart	1885
Gillespie, Robert, Jr.	1826	Gordon, Thomas	1759
Asst. Secy. 1829-40		Man. 1766-72	
Gillespie, Thomas	1784	Gordon, Rev. Thomas; D.D. ...	1896
Gillie, James Bruce.	1892	*Gordon, William; M.D.	1868
*Gillies, Andrew	1903	Life 1871	
Gillies, James	1879	Asst. Secy. 1877-83	
Gillies, John	1887	Gosman, George	1787
Gillon, ———	1773	Man. 1792-93; 1799-1800	
*Gilmour, James	1905	Gosman, George W.	1807
Gilmour, John	1804	Gosman, Robert	1787
Gilmour, John	1890	Gourlay, Robert	1785
Gilmour, John	1895	Gourlie, John H.	1852
Gilroy, John	1865	*Gow, Donald	1906

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	ELECTED		ELECTED
Gow, Peter, M.....	1856	Graham, Robert	1785
Gracie, Archibald	1796	*Graham, Robert D.....	1893
Pres. 1818-23		Graham, Robert McCoskry....	1863
2d V. Pres. 1799-1801		Grant, Capt. Alexander.....	1765
Gracie, James K.....	1892	Grant, Capt. Charles.....	1787
Gracie, Robert	1820	of London, England	
Man. 1827-28; 1829-30		Hon. 1787	
S. C. 1845-47		Grant, James	1784
Gracie, William	1818	Man. 1792-93	
Graeme, Capt. Charles.....	1757	Grant, James	1829
Graham, Alexander	1826	Grant, James	1865
Graham, Augustus	1817	Grant, James	1899
Graham, Benjamin	1847	Grant, Michael	1762
*Graham, Benjamin	1889	Gray, Andrew	1787
Graham, Charles	1818	Gray, Benjamin	1798
A. C. 1835-36; 1837-39		of Liverpool, England	
Graham, Charles, Jr.....	1835	Hon. 1796	
Graham, David	1840	Man. 1798-99	
Graham, Edward	1756	Gray, Bryce	1864
Graham, Ennis	1756	Life 1867	
Graham, George	1881	Pres. 1887-89	
Graham, Harold	1888	1st V. Pres. 1882-87	
Graham, Jas. Colvin.....	1891	2d V. Pres. 1879-82	
Graham, James L.....	1831	Man. 1867-69; 1870-79	
Graham, James Lorimer, Jr...	1863	S. C. 1869-70; 1890-97	
Graham, Capt. John.....	1762	Gray, Bryce, Jr.....	1875
Graham, John	1791	Life 1875	
Graham, John	1804	Gray, C. E.....	1876
Pres. 1828-31		*Gray, George M.....	1883
1st V. Pres. 1821-27		Gray, H. M.; M.D.....	1846
2d V. Pres. 1816-21		Gray, John	1801
Man. 1805-08; 1811-13		Treas. 1837-43	
S. C. 1837-39		Man. 1829-33; 1835-36	
A. C. 1836-37		*Gray, William	1888
Graham, John	1880	Gray, William M.....	1865
Graham, John	1887	Gray, Wm. McLean.....	1869
*Graham, John	1895	Greenway, Edward N.....	1826
Graham, John L.....	1829	Greig, Alexander	1902
A. C. 1839-41		Greig, James	1802
I. C. 1837-38; 1841-46; 1850-		Greig, James	1885
51; 1852-54		Greig, Robt. M. T.....	1891
Graham, John Lorimer, Jr....	1845	Grierson, John	1856
Graham, Malcolm	1887	*Grierson, John	1889
Life 1887		Sec. 1892-94	
Man. 1805-1900		Grieve, George	1883
*Graham, Malcolm, Jr.....	1891	Grigg, Capt. John.....	1757
Life 1891		Grozart, John	1786

SAINT ANDREW'S SOCIETY

	ELECTED		ELECTED
Grozart, John	1802	Hamilton, James	1821
Guild, Alexander	1849	Hamilton, James	1822
Guild, Alexander	1889	Hamilton, James K.	1817
Gunn, Alexander H.	1856	Hamilton, John L.	1874
Gunn, John	1899	Man. 1902-03	
		I. C. 1893-1902	
Hadden, David	1810	Hamilton, Mortimer W.	1863
Pres. 1832-35; 1837-40		Hamilton, Richard D.	1810
1st V. Pres. 1828-32		Hamilton, Robt. Clarke.	1892
Man. 1823-26; 1827-28		*Hamilton, Thomas L.	1893
S. C. 1842-43; 1852-53		Hamilton, William	1887
A. C. 1841-42; 1843-44; 1853-		Hamilton, W. F.	1832
54		*Hanna, Chas. Augustus.	1902
*Hadden, John A.	1852	*Hannay, John MacDowall.	1903
Life 1867		Harcombe, James	1871
S. C. 1863-64; 1865-66		Hardie, James	1786
A. C. 1859-60; 1861-63; 1864-		*Hardie, James	1889
65; 1870-71; 1876-78		Harriman, J. N.	1875
I. C. 1858-59; 1860-61		*Harriot, Samuel Carman.	1892
Hadden, William A.	1832	Harris, Archibald	1874
Man. 1843-45		Harris, John B., Jr.	1876
S. C. 1849-50; 1857-58		Harrison, Thomas D.	1875
A. C. 1842-43; 1847-49; 1850-		Hart, George	1837
51; 1854-56		Man. 1840-42	
Haggart, William	1762	Hart, Patrick	1785
Haig, James	1867	of Virginia, U. S. A.	
Hall, Alexander	1825	Hon. 1785	
Hall, Robert	1850	Hart, Robert Hope.	1843
Halliday, Alexander	1891	Hart, William	1860
*Halliday, Alex. Brown.	1893	Hart, William	1866
Halliday, Edward C.	1840	*Harvey, George B. M.	1899
A. C. 1844-45		Life 1899	
Halliday, Robert	1797	Harvey, John	1795
Pres. 1823-28		Hastie, Henry	1799
1st V. Pres. 1816-21		*Hathaway, Charles	1906
2d V. Pres. 1815-16		Hattrick, Peter	1798
Man. 1814-15		Hon. 1790	
Halliday, Thomas A.	1843	Man. 1816-25	
Hamilton, Alexander	1784	Hay, Allan	1849
of Florida, U. S. A.		Man. 1858-64	
Hon. 1810		A. C. 1864-65	
*Hamilton, Alexander H.	1893	Hay, J. Marley.	1896
Hamilton, Alex. J. C.	1806	Hay, James, Jr.	1819
Hamilton, Alex. James.	1786	2d V. Pres. 1853-54	
2d V. Pres. 1801-09		Man. 1823-27	
Man. 1787-90; 1793-94; 1799-		A. C. 1835-36; 1847-51	
1800		I. C. 1851-52	
		Hay, James	1856

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ELECTED	ELECTED
Hay, Sidney 1784	Hosack, David; M.D..... 1794
Hay, Thomas 1788	2d V. Pres. 1814-15
Hay, Thomas 1856	Hosie, Andrew 1799
Hay, William 1756	Hossack, John Davidson..... 1870
Henderson, Alexander P..... 1884	Houston, Gavin 1892
Henderson, Charles 1867	Houston, Hugh 1807
Secy. 1869-71	Houston, William 1874
Henderson, David 1810	Hudswell, John 1789
Henderson, David 1837	*Hume, James H..... 1894
Henderson, David 1848	*Humphreys, Alex. Crombie... 1906
Henderson, David 1877	Life 1906
Henderson, Hugh 1784	Hunter, Benjamin 1892
Man. 1785-86	Hunter, George 1893
Henderson, James 1873	Hunter, Hamilton 1803
*Henderson, Richard 1874	Hunter, Hugh 1874
Henderson, Robert 1871	Hunter, Capt. John..... 1765
Henderson, Russell H..... 1881	Hunter, Matthew 1874
Henderson, Thomas, Jr..... 1876	Hunter, R. H..... 1866
Man. 1878-83	Hunter, Robert 1785
I. C. 1875-78	Hunter, Robert H..... 1851
Henderson, William 1789	Hunter, W. B..... 1868
Man. 1793-94	Hunter, Walter 1756
Hendrick, Wm. Jackson..... 1897	Hunter, William, Jr..... 1786
Henry, John 1849	Hunter, William T..... 1812
Henry, Robert 1843	Hurlbut, William W..... 1888
Henry, William G..... 1844	Hurry, Edmund Abdy..... 1893
*Hephurn, A. Barton..... 1895	*Hutcheson, Wm. Anderson... 1905
Life 1902	*Hutcheson, Willis Aubrey.... 1903
Treas. 1897-1903	Hutchinson, Robert 1815
A. C. 1903-	of Scotland
Hervey, Robert 1877	Hon. 1815
of Chicago, Ill.	Hutchison, James 1866
Hon. 1877	Hutchison, James; M.D..... 1892
Highet, Hugh C..... 1885	Hutchison, Thomas 1821
Hodge, Robert 1784	Hutchison, William 1823
Hoffman, William H..... 1891	Hutton, Alexander 1847
Hogarth, Finlay 1893	Hutton, Andrew 1849
*Hogg, Charles B..... 1888	Hutton, Jas. Laurence..... 1872
*Hogg, Jas. Donald..... 1899	Man. 1890-92
*Hogg, Robert 1888	Hutton, John 1834
Hogg, William 1880	*Hutton, John 1882
Horne, Geo. Alexander..... 1892	Hutton, Robert 1825
*Horsey, Frederick Austice.... 1905	Hyslop, John 1797
Hosack, Alexander 1785	Man. 1803-18
Man. 1787-89	Hyslop, Maxwell 1805
Hosack, Alexander E.; M.D... 1830	of Jamaica, W. I.
	Hon. 1805

ELECTED	ELECTED
Hyslop, Robert 1818	Irvin, Richard, Jr. 1863
Hyslop, Robert 1824	Life 1866
2d V. Pres. 1842-43	A. C. 1880-94
Treas. 1845-63	Irvin, Robt. L. Taylor..... 1874
Man. 1830-33; 1837-40	Life 1874
S. C. 1841-42	Irvin, Rev. William; D.D. 1890
A. C. 1843-44	Chap. 1890-92
	Irving, Ebenezer 1826
Inglis, Rev. David..... 1874	Irving, Gabriel F. 1833
Inglis, James 1786	Irving, John Treat..... 1873
*Inglis, James S. 1878	Irving, Pierre P. 1828
Man. 1888-91	Irving, Theodore 1831
Inglis, John 1785	Irving, Washington 1810
Inglis, John 1884	U. S. Min. Plen. at London,
Inglis, W. Sloane..... 1889	England
Inglis, William 1824	Hon. 1810
Ingram, J. W. de B. 1871	Jackson, Daniel 1827
*Ingram, William J. 1876	I. C. 1839-40
Life 1876	Jackson, David 1810
Secy. 1875-76	of Liverpool, England
Man. 1876-77	Hon. 1810
Innes, Joseph 1756	Jackson, Rev. Thomas..... 1762
*Innis, Wm. Reynolds..... 1899	Man. 1765-66
Ironside, George 1812	Jaffray, James 1825
of Washington, D. C.	Jaffray, Robert 1825
Hon. 1809	Jaffray, William 1849
Man. 1812-14	Jamieson, John 1788
Irvin, Alexander P. 1863	Jamieson, Neil 1784
Life 1865	of London, England
Man. 1864-67	Hon. 1784
S. C. 1875-76; 1879-80	Jamieson, Robert 1790
A. C. 1868-69; 1872-73; 1874-	of Lochwinnoch, Scotland
75	Hon. 1790
I. C. 1873-74	Jardine, David 1880
Irvin, John James..... 1875	Jardine, George E. 1877
Life 1875	*Jardine, John 1877
Irvin, Richard 1825	1st V. Pres. 1899-1900
Life 1864	2d V. Pres. 1898-99
Pres. 1842-51; 1862-64	Man. 1891-98
1st V. Pres. 1836-37	Jardine, John M. 1870
2d V. Pres. 1835-36; 1839-42	Jarvis, Matthew 1793
Man. 1828-33	*Johnson, Thomas 1893
S. C. 1861-62; 1866-70; 1872-	Johnston, Alexander 1839
73; 1874-75; 1876-77;	Asst. Secy. 1842-43
1878-79	Johnston, Colles 1874
I. C. 1838-39	Life 1874

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ELECTED	ELECTED
Johnston, David 1756 Pres. 1774-75; 1784-85 V. Pres. 1772-74 Man. 1756-59	Johnston, Robert 1837 Man. 1840-43 S. C. 1839-40
Johnston, George 1796 of New Orleans, La. Hon. 1794 Secy. 1796-99	*Johnston, Rev. Rufus Perry; D.D. 1903
Johnston, George, Jr. 1835	Johnston, Hon. Samuel 1790 Governor of North Carolina Hon. 1790
Johnston, George R. 1884	*Johnston, William R. 1893
Johnston, Henry 1791	Jordan, Richard M. 1875
Johnston, Rev. Howard Agnew. 1902	Just, John 1853
Johnston, James 1787	
Johnston, James 1803	
Johnston, James 1858	
Johnston, Jas. Boorman 1845 Life 1872 Man. 1864-65 S. C. 1847-50; 1854-55; 1857-58; 1873-74 A. C. 1851-53; 1855-57; 1858-61; 1862-64; 1871-73	Kain, W. C. 1868
Johnston, John 1786 of Dumfriesshire, Scotland Hon. 1786	Kane, John Grenville 1871 of New York, N. Y. Hon. 1871
Johnston, John 1792 Man. 1792-93	Kellock, James 1893
Johnston, John 1811 Pres. 1831-32 1st V. Pres. 1827-28 2d V. Pres. 1823-27 Man. 1819-23	Kemp, Henry 1848
Johnston, John H. 1889	Kemp, John; M.D. 1786 Man. 1788-89
Johnston, John Taylor 1841 Life 1870 Pres. 1867-69 1st V. Pres. 1858-64 2d V. Pres. 1854-58 Man. 1851-54 S. C. 1846-47; 1865-66; 1869-70; 1871-72; 1875-76; 1877-78; 1879-83 C. A. 1842-43; 1845-46; 1849-51; 1864-65	Kennedy, ——— 1786
Johnston, Joseph 1836	Kennedy, Capt. Archibald. 1770
	Kennedy, Crammond 1883
	Kennedy, David 1868 of Edinburgh, Scotland Hon. 1868
	Kennedy, David S. 1817 Pres. 1840-42 2d V. Pres. 1827-28; 1837-39 Man. 1823-24; 1825-26 S. C. 1835-36; 1843-45; 1851-52 A. C. 1845-48
	Kennedy, Ewen C. 1872
	*Kennedy, H. Van Rensselaer.. 1889
	Kennedy, James; M.D. 1856
	Kennedy, James 1882
	Kennedy, James L. 1822
	Kennedy, James L. 1854
	Kennedy, Capt. John. 1791 of Kireudbright, Scotland Hon. 1791

ELECTED		ELECTED	
*Kennedy, John S.....	1857	*Kirkpatrick, Thomas	1863
Life 1866		I. C. 1868-69	
Pres. 1879-82; 1884-87		Kissam, Benjamin; M.D.....	1785
1st V. Pres. 1876-79		Knox, Alexander	1826
2d V. Pres. 1872-76		Man. 1836-37	
Man. 1864-67; 1869-72		S. C. 1837-39	
S. C. 1883-84; 1888-		Knox, Alexander, Jr.....	1827
A. C. 1868-69		Life 1864	
Kennedy, Robert	1756	Man. 1834-36; 1838-40	
Man. 1762-63		S. C. 1861-62	
Kennedy, Robert Lenox.....	1848	A. C. 1859-60; 1863-64; 1873-	
Life 1865		74	
A. C. 1856-58; 1860-61		I. C. 1858-59; 1860-61; 1862-	
*Kent, Robt. Downie.....	1904	63; 1864-65; 1869-71;	
Kenyon, Wm. Houston.....	1893	1875-76; 1878-92	
Kermit, Robert	1836	Knox, John	1793
Kerr, Samuel	1784	Man. 1797-99	
2d V. Pres. 1788-89		*Knox, Walter	1900
Man. 1785-87		Kopper, Frederick	1873
Kevan, Alexander	1830	Kopper, Philip W.....	1880
Man. 1835-37		*Kydd, Charles	1895
Kevan, Andrew	1802	Kyle, Alexander W.....	1891
Kevan, John	1786		
Kevan, Samuel	1827	Laidlaw, Rev. Mr.....	1765
Kevan, William	1808	Laidlaw, John	1833
Kevan, William, Jr.....	1848	Laing, Joseph	1870
*Kevan, William	1851	I. C. 1883-87	
A. C. 1861-63; 1865-66; 1871-		Laing, Peter	1806
72		Laing, William	1825
I. C. 1870-71		*Laird, Alexander	1888
Kidd, Capt. George.....	1764	Treas. 1889-97	
Kidd, Thomas	1865	Man. 1898-1902	
Kiddoo, Gen. J. B.....	1879	Laird, David	1825
King, Aaron O.....	1827	Lamb, David	1861
*King, Alexander	1867	Life 1864	
Man. 1899-1902		Man. 1864-65	
Asst. Secy. 1872-74		Lamb, George S.....	1863
A. C. 1878-79; 1882-89		Lamb, Capt. James.....	1785
I. C. 1874-77		Lamb, Robert	1863
King, David	1799	Lamb, William	1896
*King, Frank T.....	1805	Lamont, Hon. Daniel Scott....	1898
*King, George W.....	1892	A. C. 1902-03	
King, William	1786	Lamont, Duncan	1852
Kirkland, Alexander	1868	Lamont, Patrick B.....	1819
*Kirkpatrick, Geo. Underwood.	1901		
*Kirkpatrick, John	1891		

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	ELECTED		ELECTED
Lang, Alexander	1875	*Leggat, Andrew R.....	1870
Treas. 1883-89		Leggett, Walter	1827
Secy. 1876-77; 1879-81		Leggett, William	1834
Man. 1881-82; 1891-92		Leitch, Archibald	1791
A. C. 1889-91		Leitch, James	1900
Lang, John	1799	Leith, Alexander J. Forbes....	1883
Man. 1804-05; 1824-27		*Leith, Geo. Dingwall Fordyce.	1896
1st V. Pres. 1835-36		Lenox, James	1798
Lang, John, Jr.....	1828	of London, England	
Lang, Robert U.....	1818	Hon. 1792	
Laton, Robert	1847	Man. 1798-99	
*La Tourette, Philip.....	1894	Lenox, Robert	1784
Laurie, George	1803	Pres. 1798-1814	
Hon. 1857		1st V. Pres. 1796-97	
Man. 1819-23		2d V. Pres. 1792-94	
Asst. Secy. 1809-13		Secy. 1785-91	
S. C. 1837-39; 1851-52		Leopold, H. R. H. Prince; K.G.	1881
A. C. 1835-36		of London, England	
Laurie, John	1810	Hon. 1881	
Hon. 1857		Leslie, Col. the Hon. Alex-	
Asst. Secy. 1816-29		ander	1772
A. C. 1837-39		Leslie, W. F.....	1868
I. C. 1849-50		Leys, George C.....	1867
Laurie, Peter	1785	Leys, William	1899
of London, England		Lidderdale, William	1859
Hon. 1785		Lillie, Rev. John.....	1849
Law, John	1760	Chap. 1849-52	
Man. 1762-63		Lillie, T. W.....	1868
Law, Robert	1761	Lillie, William	1849
Man. 1761-62		Lindsay, Andrew	1862
Lawrence, Alexander	1836	Lindsay, Capt. George.....	1788
Lawrence, Isaac	1893	of Greenock, Scotland	
Lawrence, John McD.....	1798	Hon. 1788	
Lawrence, Thomas	1784	Lindsay, J. L.....	1869
Man. 1785-86		Lindsay, James	1866
Lawrence, Wm. Beach.....	1854	Lindsay, Robert	1796
Lawson, Jacob	1892	of Charleston, S. C.	
Lawson, James	1821	Hon. 1796	
Lawson, Leonidas M.....	1880	Lindsay, William	1879
Lawson, William	1850	Lindsey, George	1787
Lawson, William	1878	Man. 1791-92	
Lawson, William	1892	Liston, John K.....	1838
Leckie, Alexander	1786	Liston, Rt. Hon. Robert.....	1796
of Shelburn		H. B. M. Min. Plen. at	
Hon. 1786		Washington, D. C.	
Leckie, John	1838	Hon. 1796	
Lee, James	1822		

ELECTED	ELECTED		
Littlejohn, Frank B.	1893	Lothian, James	1891
Livingston, Brockholst	1784	Lottimer, William	1846
Man. 1788-89		Life 1866	
*Livingston, Chas. Ludlow.....	1906	Loudon, Samuel	1785
Livingston, Edward	1786	Louttit, James	1756
of New Orleans, La.		Lowther, Tristram	1784
Hon. 1786		Lowther, William	1771
Livingston, General H.....	1810	Ludlam, Henry	1856
Livingston, James	1757	Lumsden, James	1843
Livingston, John	1756	of Glasgow, Scotland	
Livingston, John F.....	1813	Hon. 1843	
Livingston, John R.....	1786	Lund, Francis Bazett.....	1901
Livingston, Peter	1763	*Lyall, Arthur Vinton.....	1905
Livingston, Philip	1756	Lyall, Charles E.....	1893
Pres. 1756-57		*Lyall, Dudley T.....	1894
Livingston, Philip	1791	Lyall, James	1866
1st V. Pres. 1793-94		*Lyall, William	1866
Livingston, Philip L.....	1895	Pres. 1897-98	
Livingston, Philip Van B., Jr..	1773	1st V. Pres. 1895-97	
Livingston, Robert, Jr.....	1770	2d V. Pres. 1893-95	
Man. 1773-74		Man. 1874-78; 1882-93	
Livingston, Robert G., Jr.....	1785	S. C. 1898-	
Livingston, Hon. Robert R....	1784	*Lyall, William L.....	1892
Pres. 1785-92			
V. Pres. 1784-85		McAdam, Hon. David.....	1880
Livingston, Schuyler	1827	McAdam, Capt. Gilbert.....	1760
Livingston, William	1756	McAdam, James H.....	1875
Livingston, William S.....	1784	McAdam, John	1809
Lock, John	1757	of Liverpool	
Lockett, John	1874	Hon. 1809	
Lockhart, Alexander	1866	McAdam, Lucius	1870
Lockhart, Alexander	1876	McAdam, Quentin	1865
Lockhart, David	1825	Life 1895	
Lockhart, Leslie Scott.....	1898	McAdam, William	1761
Lockhart, Robert	1888	Pres. 1772-73	
*Lockhart, Sidney W.....	1898	V. Pres. 1766-70; 1771-72;	
Lockhart, Thomas	1866	1774-75	
*Lockman, John T.....	1904	Man. 1765-66	
Logan, Adam D.....	1829	*McAlpin, Gen. Edwin A.....	1896
S. C. 1845-46		McAlpin, Milo Frederic.....	1903
Logan, Adam D.....	1866	McAlpine, Coll.	1756
Logan, James	1866	McAndrew, Alexander	1849
Logan, Robert	1864	McArthur, Capt. James.....	1786
*Logie, William	1902	of London	
Lorne, Marquis of; K.T.....	1878	Hon. 1786	
Gov. Gen. of Canada at Ot-		McArthur, Colin	1809
tawa, Canada		McAusland, James	1854
Hon. 1878			

ELECTED	ELECTED
*McAusland, John 1899	McCoskry, Robert 1821
McBean, Lieut. Alexander..... 1757	S. C. 1853-54; 1855-64;
McBean, John 1790	1866-67
McBride, Alexander 1884	A. C. 1837-40; 1851-55
McBride, Robert 1891	McCoskry, Samuel 1845
McBride, Robert P..... 1882	McCowan, Henry 1851
McCall, Alexander 1786	McCowan, Samuel 1807
McCall, Alexander 1839	McCoy, John F..... 1855
McCall, James 1871	McCrea, Robert 1845
Life 1871	McCready, Thomas M., Jr..... 1813
McCall, John 1839	McCredie, Andrew 1799
McCarr, John 1793	of Savannah, Ga.
McCarter, Robert 1868	McCrindell, George 1827
A. C. 1870-72	McCrindell, Thomas 1822
*McClellan, David P..... 1899	McCulloch, William 1900
*McClellan, Hon. George B..... 1904	*McCurdy, Delos 1892
McClellan, John 1787	McCurdy, Donald 1760
McClellan, Robert 1853	*McCurrah, James 1901
McClellan, William W..... 1817	McDonald, A. L..... 1800
McClelland, A. S..... 1883	McDonald, Capt. Alexander... 1767
McClelland, Rev. Alexander;	Man. 1772-73
D.D. 1820	McDonald, Alexander, Sr..... 1789
Hon. 1819	McDonald, Alexander 1791
Chap. 1820-22	McDonald, Alexander 1817
*McClelland, Hon. Charles P..... 1889	*McDonald, Alexander 1900
Man. 1898—	Life 1900
McClermont, Andrew 1850	Man. 1902-
McClure, John 1854	McDonald, Francis 1854
McColl, Duncan 1865	McDonald, Capt. John, Jr..... 1759
A. C. 1874-75	McDonald, Sir John A.; K.C.B. 1871
I. C. 1872-73	of Canada
McCombie, James 1866	Hon. 1871
McCombie, James A..... 1866	McDonald, Capt. Ronald..... 1759
*McConchie, Samuel 1883	McDonald, W. O.; M.D..... 1904
*McConnell, Alexander 1892	McDougal, John 1825
McConochie, Alexander 1854	McDougall, Gen. Alexander... 1785
McCook, Anson G..... 1876	McDougall, Allan 1822
*McCook, John J..... 1873	McDougall, Archibald 1793
Life 1886	McDougall, Charles 1860
McCorkendale, Duncan 1867	McDougall, George 1786
McCosh, Alexander G..... 1875	McDougall, Lieut. George.... 1765
*McCosh, Andrew J.; M.D..... 1892	McDougall, Hugh 1792
Phys. 1892-	McDougall, John 1889
McCosh, Rev. James; D.D.,	*McDougall, John 1902
LL.D. 1868	McDougall, Peter 1784
Pres. of Princeton College	1st V. Pres. 1797-98
Princeton, N. J.	Man. 1786-88
Hon. 1868	McDougall, William 1771

	ELECTED		ELECTED
*McEachen, James C.....	1891	*McIntyre, Ewen	1866
McElworth, Thomas	1757	Life 1866	
Man. 1759-60		Man. 1885-87	
McEwan, Alexander R.....	1856	*McIntyre, Ewen, Jr.....	1886
McEwan, Clark	1895	Life 1887	
McEwan, James L.....	1876	*McIntyre, Henry K.....	1899
McEwan, James W.....	1865	Life 1899	
McEwan, John W.....	1857	McIntyre, John	1827
McFarlan, John	1816	McIntyre, John	1892
McFarlan, John	1829	*McIntyre, John Gardiner.....	1899
McFarlan, William	1826	Life 1899	
McGee, David	1866	McIntyre, Neil	1786
McGillivray, Col. Alexander... 1790		McIntyre, Peter	1815
of Creek Nation		*McIntyre, Thomas A.....	1886
Hon. 1790		Life 1887	
McGillivray, Simon	1803	*McIntyre, Wilbur	1899
Hon. 1803		Life 1899	
McGown, Lachlan Campbell... 1847		McIver, Capt. William.....	1791
McGregor, Ambrose M.....	1897	Hon. 1791	
McGregor, Bradford B.....	1897	McKay, John E.....	1891
McGregor, Daniel	1827	McKay, W. W.....	1871
McGregor, Duncan	1874	McKelvie, William	1866
McGregor, Robert	1789	McKendrick, Q. K.....	1870
McGregor, Robert, Jr.....	1819	McKenzie, Dr.	1759
McGregor, William	1866	McKenzie, Alexander	1790
McGregor, William	1867	of Jamaica	
McGuson, John	1756	Hon. 1790	
*McHarg, Henry K.....	1885	McKenzie, Alexander	1830
McIlvain, Donald	1825	Man. 1842-64	
McIlwraith, Ivie	1791	S. C. 1840-41; 1864-65	
*McIndoe, Peter W.....	1886	A. C. 1865-67; 1868-69	
McIntire, Neil	1786	McKenzie, Alexander	1852
McIntosh, Angus	1866	McKenzie, Alexander	1871
McIntosh, George	1757	of Virginia	
McIntosh, James	1784	Hon. 1871	
Man. 1790-91; 1794-95		McKenzie, Hon. Alexander....	1884
McIntosh, Capt. James.....	1840	of Canada	
*McIntosh, James Henry.....	1904	Hon. 1884	
McIntosh, Lachlan	1856	McKenzie, George R.....	1880
McIntosh, W. W.....	1892	Life 1880	
*McIntosh, William	1904	McKenzie, John	1791
*McIntosh, William W.....	1892	Hon. 1791	
McIntosh, William E. A.....	1865	McKenzie, John	1817
I. C. 1866-67		McKenzie, John; M.D.....	1769
McIntyre, Archibald	1826	McKenzie, John C.; M.D.....	1866
		Life 1878	

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	ELECTED		ELECTED
McKenzie, Kenneth	1802	*McLean, James	1887
Hon. 1839		Life 1900	
McKenzie, Washington	1871	2d V. Pres. 1902-	
McKenzie, William	1853	Man. 1900-02	
McKenzie, William	1872	A. C. 1899-1900	
*McKernon, James Francis;		McLean, John	1785
M.D.	1901	McLean, Dr. Lachlan,	1897
McKie, John	1757	McLean, Samuel	1845
McKie, Thomas	1834	Life 1864	
McKinlay, Archibald	1868	S. C. 1877-78	
Man. 1870-72		A. C. 1867-68	
A. C. 1869-70		I. C. 1865-66	
McKinley, Peter	1801	McLellan, Hugh	1867
McKinnie, Joseph P.	1801	McLennan, Kenneth F.; M.D..	1873
McKinnon, Neil, Jr.	1804	McLeod, Rev. A.; D.D.	1822
McLachlan, Hugh	1816	Chap. 1822-33	
McLachlan, James	1810	McLeod, Alexander	1865
McLachlan, Michael	1786	McLeod, David A.	1896
of Jamaica		McLeod, Rev. John N.; D.D..	1862
Hon. 1786		Chap. 1836-74	
*McLane, Guy Richards.	1906	McLeod, Lieut. Norman.	1759
*McLane, H. R.	1883	McLeod, S. B. Wylie, M.D. ...	1881
*McLaren, James	1891	Phys. 1883-94	
*McLaren, Peter L.	1896	McLeod, William	1822
McLauchlan, William	1843	McLintock, Archibald	1858
McLaughlin, James	1810	McLintock, Archibald	1885
McLay, Rev. Kenneth.	1867	Life 1892	
McLea, Alexander	1816	McMartin, John	1829
McLean, Alexander	1757	McMenony, Robert	1867
McLean, Rev. Alexander; D.D.	1879	McMillan, Henry	1889
McLean, Allan	1756	McMillan, Robert	1799
McLean, Archibald; M.D.	1771	McMillan, Robert H.	1845
Man. 1772-74; 1794-95		*McMurtrie, David	1896
McLean, Archibald	1785	McMurtrie, William	1836
McLean, D. H.	1800	McNab, Charles	1869
McLean, Donald; M.D.	1764	McNair, Thomas	1856
Man. 1766-72		McNaughton, Alexander	1864
Treas. 1774-75		McNeal, D.; M.D.	1807
McLean, Donald	1875	*McNeil, John	1903
McLean, Donald	1879	McNeil, Neil	1809
McLean, George W.	1872	McNeill, Major William Gibbs.	1840
McLean, Hugh; M.D.	1799	*McNeir, George	1896
Phys. 1809-26		*McPhee, John Joseph; M.D. ...	1892
McLean, James	1805	Phys. 1899-	

	ELECTED		ELECTED
McPherson, Daniel	1786	MacGregor, Alexander, Jr.	1817
of Alexandria		of Liverpool, England	
Hon. 1786		Hon. 1817	
McPherson, George	1817	MacGregor, Coll.	1785
McPherson, John	1801	MacGregor, Donald	1897
*McQueen, Henry B.	1903	MacGregor, John	1791
McQueen, John	1756	Hon. 1791	
McQueen, John	1787	Man. 1796-98	
*McQueen, Robert F.	1903	MacGregor, John, Jr.	1817
McQuorcodale, Hugh	1838	Man. 1827-29	
McSymon, John	1856	MacGregor, John D.	1864
McTavish, Duncan A.	1862	MacGregor, Malcolm	1862
McTavish, John	1807	MacInnes, Charles	1898
Hon. 1807		*MacInnes, Duncan	1899
McWilliams, John	1891	Mackay, Æneas	1787
MacAdam, John	1799	*Mackay, Charles C.	1899
of Jamaica, W. I.		*Mackay, Rev. Donald Sage;	
Hon. 1799		D.D.	1899
MacAdam, John	1817	Mackay, Francis	1757
MacArthur, Rev. R. S.; D.D..	1892	*Mackay, Henry	1889
Chap. 1892-93		Mackay, Herbert R.	1866
*Macauley, James Allan.	1899	Mackay, John	1874
*Macbean, William A. B.; M.D.	1900	Secy. 1877-79	
*Macbean, William M.	1892	Man. 1879-84	
Man. 1906-		Mackay, John	1894
I. C. 1902-03		Mackay, John M.	1852
Macbeth, Robert	1887	Mackay, John Wood.	1883
*Macdonald, Charles	1894	*MacKenzie, Alexander	1872
Man. 1898-1902		MacKenzie, Alexander	1885
Macdonald, D. W.	1885	Mackenzie, Duncan R.	1869
*Macdonald, Gordon	1895	*Mackenzie, Edmund Lyon.	1904
*MacDonald, John H.	1892	Mackenzie, George	1866
MacDonald, John M.	1823	Mackenzie, James B.	1867
Macdonald, John M.	1894	Mackenzie, John C.; M.D.	1866
Macdonald, Joseph A.	1883	Life 1879	
*Macdonald, Ranald H.	1897	Mackenzie, Mortimer L.	1866
*MacDougall, Rev. Donald.	1904	Mackenzie, Thomas	1866
*MacDougall, George R.	1891	Mackie, A. L. A.	1873
Macfarlane, Andrew	1843	Mackie, C. T. O.	1883
Macfarlane, James	1855	Mackie, G. B.	1873
MacFarlane, Victor W.	1878	Mackie, George	1818
*Macfarlane, Wallace	1881	Mackie, John	1817
*Macfarlane, Wm. MacPherson.	1900	Mackie, John	1857
Macfarlane, Wm. Stuart.	1881	of Scotland	
MacGregor, Alexander	1799	Hon. 1857	
of Liverpool, England		Mackie, John F.	1831
Hon. 1799		Man. 1836-37; 1838-51	
		Almoner 1841-57	

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ELECTED		ELECTED	
Mackie, Robert	1864	Maitland, James W.....	1850
Man. 1872-73		A. C. 1853-54; 1855-56; 1859-	
A. C. 1866-67; 1878-79		60	
Mackie, Robert J. D.....	1872	I. C. 1854-55; 1856-57	
Mackie, Schuyler Livingston...	1872	Maitland, Robert	1865
Mackie, Simon Fraser.....	1867	Maitland, Robert L.....	1860
Mackintosh, Æneas F.....	1866	*Maitland, Robert L.....	1880
*Mackintosh, Alexander	1897	Maitland, Stewart C.....	1837
Maclaren, Duncan L. S.....	1893	Maitland, Thomas	1869
*Maclay, Alfred B.....	1893	Asst. Secy. 1874-77	
Maclay, Isaac Walker.....	1901	Man. 1878-80	
Maclay, Robert	1884	Maitland, William	1798
Man. 1894-98		of Dumfriesshire, Scotland	
I. C. 1890-94		Hon. 1798	
*MacLean, Hon. Charles F....	1889	Maitland, William C.....	1833
*Maclehose, Leonard F. S.....	1879	A. C. 1846-47	
MacLeod, George	1870	Maitland, William C.....	1865
Asst. Secy. 1871-72		Major, Wm. Kevan.....	1856
*MacLeod, Roderick D.....	1899	Man. 1873-74	
*Macnab, John S.....	1894	A. C. 1874-75	
Macnaughton, James	1896	*Malcolm, Alexander	1906
Macnaughton, William	1854	Malcolm, Richard M.....	1800
MacNaughton, Archibald	1880	Malcolm, Samuel B.....	1798
*Macnee, Forrest	1892	Secy. 1799-1803	
*Macnee, Robt. Hamilton.....	1902	Malcolm, Gen. William.....	1763
MacNider, Jas. Wright.....	1901	1st V. Pres. 1787-88	
Macphatter, Neil; M.D.....	1901	2d V. Pres. 1785-87; 1790-91	
Macpherson, John A.....	1870	Secy. 1765-67; 1772-75	
MacRae, Alexander	1897	Man. 1784-85	
MacRae, Charles	1891	Treas. 1773-74	
*MacRae, Farquhar J.....	1896	Malcolm, William	1810
Macrae, John	1892	*Malcolm, William L.....	1893
MacRae, William F.....	1878	Life 1901	
Mactier, Henry	1816	Manson, Donald A.....	1873
Maguffie, John	1852	Manson, William	1858
Main, James	1802	*Manson, William	1905
Maitland, Colonel	1764	Marquis, Alexander	1769
Maitland, Hon. Col. Alexander.	1768	Marsh, Charles F.....	1884
*Maitland, Alexander	1866	*Marshall, James G.....	1888
2d V. Pres. 1899-1900		*Marshall, John	1873
Man. 1894-99; 1902-03		Marshall, Robert	1880
A. C. 1892-94; 1901-02		Martin, Capt. Daniel.....	1787
Maitland, David	1820	*Martin, Peter Wright.....	1899
Man. 1837-40		Martin, William	1760
A. C. 1840-41		Martin, William	1838
Maitland, James	1799	*Marwick, James	1895

ELECTED	ELECTED
Mason, Abraham 1827	Maxwell, William H. 1826
Mason, Rev. John; D.D. 1785	1st V. Pres. 1853-56
Chap. 1786-93	2d V. Pres. 1836-37; 1851-53
Mason, John L. 1826	Man. 1830-36; 1845-51
Mason, Rev. John M.; D.D. 1793	I. C. 1838-39; 1840-44
of Carlyle, Pa.	Meikleham, D. W.; M.D. 1845
Hon. 1792	S. C. 1848-49
Chap. 1793-1822	I. C. 1846-48
Masterton, Alexander 1791	Meliss, Andrew 1817
Masterton, Alexander 1834	Meliss, D. McHuffy. 1840
Masterton, Alexander 1859	Melville, Allan 1821
Masterton, Peter 1791	*Melvin, Admiral David Neil-
Masterton, Robert M. 1858	son. 1899
Mather, Jas. Wylie. 1904	Menzie, William 1847
Matheson, John 1873	Menzies, Fred. W. 1897
*Matheson, John J. 1905	Mercer, George C. 1895
*Matheson, William J. 1895	Mercer, Robert 1759
Mathewson, Andrew J. 1874	Merrielees, George M. 1866
Mathieson, Colin 1854	Mickle, Hon. Andrew H. 1846
Mattheson, Kenneth 1757	*Middleton, John Alexander. 1904
Matthews, William 1863	Middleton, Peter; M.D. 1756
*Maxwell, George 1902	Pres. 1767-70
Maxwell, Hugh 1811	V. Pres. 1764-66
Pres. 1835-37	Man. 1757-62; 1763-64; 1773-
1st V. Pres. 1832-35	75
2d V. Pres. 1828-32	Middleton, Robert 1763
Man. 1826-28	Middleton, Thomas 1882
S. C. 1845-46; 1850-51	Mill, Lieut. David. 1759
I. C. 1848-50	Millen, Quinten 1791
Maxwell, James A. 1880	*Millen, Thomas 1904
Maxwell, James Homer. 1784	Miller, Alexander 1854
2d V. Pres. 1794-97	Miller, George 1791
Man. 1793-94	H. B. M. Consul to South-
Maxwell, James T. 1850	ern States
Maxwell, John Stevenson. 1846	Hon. 1791
Secy. 1851-53	Miller, James 1791
Asst. Secy. 1847-51	of London, England
Maxwell, William 1770	Hon. 1791
1st V. Pres. 1788-92	Miller, James 1853
2d V. Pres. 1787-88	*Miller, James W. 1896
Treas. 1785-87	Miller, John 1797
Man. 1774-75; 1784-85	Miller, Robert 1869
Maxwell, William, Jr. 1784	Miller, Rev. Samuel M.; D.D. .. 1800
Maxwell, William 1794	of Princeton, N. J.
Man. 1803-04; 1805-07	Hon. 1793
	Chap. 1800-13

ELECTED	ELECTED
Miller, Thomas 1756	Moffat, William L. 1890
Miller, Thomas 1880	Moir, Arthur Duncan..... 1881
Miller, William 1761	*Moir, Arthur Duncan..... 1902
*Miller, William 1870	Life 1902
Milligan, David 1757	Moir, James 1850
Secy. 1761-64	Moir, James 1857
Milligan, James 1785	of Scotland
Comptroller of U. S. Treas- ury	Hon. 1857
of Washington, D. C.	Moir, James 1850
Hon. 1785	Life 1866
Milligan, John 1756	Pres. 1872-73
Milligan, Robert 1874	1st V. Pres. 1870-72
Milligan, Robert E. 1894	2d V. Pres. 1867-70
Miln, George 1866	Man. 1864-67
Life 1866	S. C. 1875-77; 1880-89
Milne, William 1889	A. C. 1863-64; 1877-78
Milne, William C. 1828	*Moir, James 1903
Minto, Walter; M.D. 1787	Moir, Joseph McElroy..... 1807
*Mitchell, Alex. McPherson... 1906	*Moir, Joseph McElroy, Jr. 1903
Mitchell, Andrew 1784	Moir, William 1855
Man. 1789-91; 1802-03	Moir, Rev. Wm. Wilmerding.. 1884
Mitchell, Andrew 1816	Life 1900
Man. 1828-29; 1832-34; 1837- 38	Moncrieff, Lieut. Patrick..... 1770
Treas. 1843-45	Monro, Hugh 1852
S. C. 1839-40; 1842-43	Monroe, James 1834
I. C. 1835-36	I. C. 1835-37
Mitchell, Rev. David..... 1870	Montgomery, John C. 1833
Mitchell, David 1896	Montgomery, John C. 1858
*Mitchell, Donald 1884	Montgomery, William 1856
Mitchell, George 1867	Montgomery, William 1865
Mitchell, Gregor 1854	Monteith, Adam 1824
Mitchell, James 1785	Monteith, Rev. D. 1786
Mitchell, John 1864	Chap. 1789-90; 1791-93
Mitchell, Moncrieff 1845	Moodie, Andrew 1786
Man. 1856-57; 1858-59	*Moore, Charles A. 1897
S. C. 1872-73	Moore, Thomas William..... 1761
Mitchell, Walter 1799	Treas. 1765-67
Man. 1800-02	Secy. 1764-65
Mitchelson, David 1784	Man. 1773-74
Mitchelson, Walter 1762	Morgan, H. W. 1874
Moffat, Adam 1868	Morgan, William 1802
Moffat, David 1853	of Jamaica, W. I.
Moffat, Fraser M. 1890	Hon. 1802
Moffat, Henry; M.D. 1892	Morison, Donald 1756
	Secy. 1757-58
	Man. 1760-61
	Morison, James; M.D. 1786

	ELECTED		ELECTED
Morrison, James	1802	Morton, Thomas	1799
Morrison, Peter	1799	Morton, Walter	1834
Morris, Jacob	1784	Mosher, J. S.; M.D.....	1874
Morris, Lewis	1758	*Mossman, John M.....	1897
Morris, Richard	1756	Mossman, William S.....	1897
Secy. 1756-57; 1758-61		*Motley, James M.....	1893
Morris, Richard H.....	1797	Moulton, Charles D.....	1875
Morris, Staats	1786	*Mount-Stephen, Lord	1879
*Morrison, Charles King.....	1888	Hon. 1896	
Asst. Secy. 1902-		Life 1879	
Morrison, Daniel	1866	Mowatt, Alexander	1791
Morrison, David	1872	*Mowatt, Chas. Grayson.....	1901
Morrison, David	1877	Mowatt, John	1788
I. C. 1887-90		Man. 1794-95	
Morrison, David, Jr.....	1887	Mowatt, John, Jr.....	1796
*Morrison, David G.....	1893	Moyes, Henry; LL.D.....	1784
*Morrison, David Mitchell.....	1866	Professor at Columbia Col-	
Treas. 1903-		lege, New York, N. Y.	
A. C. 1901-03		Hon. 1784	
Morrison, Edward	1899	Muir, Andrew, Jr.....	1850
Morrison, George	1873	Muir, Rev. James; D.D.....	1819
*Morrison, George Austin.....	1864	of Alexandria, Va.	
Life 1881		Hon. 1819	
Pres. 1893-95		*Muir, James	1873
1st V. Pres. 1889-93		Man. 1883-87	
Man. 1884-89		*Muir, James P.....	1884
S. C. 1897-		*Muir, John	1892
I. C. 1867-68		*Muir, John F.....	1887
*Morrison, George Austin, Jr... 1885		Muir, Joseph	1843
Secy. 1894-		Muir, Kenneth J.....	1889
Morrison, James; M.D.....	1786	*Muir, Thomas	1901
Morrison, James M.....	1842	Munro, Andrew	1809
Life 1864		Munro, Daniel	1855
Treas. 1863-73		*Munro, David A.....	1892
S. C. 1873-75		A. C. 1903-	
A. C. 1875-81		Munro, Hugh	1826
Morrison, John	1825	Munro, John	1757
Morrison, John	1843	Munro, John	1764
*Morrison, John	1905	Munro, John	1785
*Morrison, Thomas	1901	Munro, John	1795
Life 1901		Asst. Secy. 1796-99	
Morrison, William	1822	Munro, Rev. John J.....	1900
Morton, John	1838	Munro, Peter Jay.....	1789
Morton, Peter	1832	Secy. 1793-96	
Morton, Robert	1856	Munro, Robert	1793

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	ELECTED		ELECTED
*Munro, Robert Frater.....	1887	Napier, John	1820
Life 1894		Man. 1832-35	
1st V. Pres. 1902-		S. C. 1836-37; 1840-41; 1873-	
2d V. Pres. 1900-02		74	
Man. 1898-1900		A. C. 1845-46	
I. C. 1894-98		I. C. 1851-52; 1861-62	
Munroc, Hugh	1857	*Napier, Thomas S.....	1897
Munroc, James W.....	1857	Neilson, Eli C.....	1875
Almoner 1857-83		Neilson, James H.....	1903
Murdock, Patrick	1790	*Neilson, John	1893
Murdock, Uriel A.....	1867	Neilson, Walter S.....	1889
Life 1868		Nelson, James J.....	1888
Mure, Robert	1866	Newlands, Alexander	1806
Pres. St. Andrew's Society		Newton, Thomas	1760
Charleston, S. C.		Nichol, Francis B.....	1871
Hon. 1866		Nicholson, Commodore James..	1790
Murray, Col. Alexander.....	1760	Nicholson, James	1865
Murray, Henry A.....	1882	Nicholson, Thomas	1891
Murray, James; M.D.....	1756	Nicol, Robert	1857
Man. 1756-61		Life 1875	
Murray, John	1785	Nicol, William	1858
Man. 1787-88		Nimmo, Thos. Miller.....	1852
*Murray, John Alexander.....	1886	Nisbet, John Le Moine.....	1901
Murray, John B.....	1808	Niven, Daniel	1784
Murray, John R.....	1809	Normand, James, Jr.....	1851
Murray, Patrick	1870	Norrie, Adam	1827
*Murray, Robert A.; M.D.....	1891	Life 1867	
Phys. 1891-99		Pres. 1851-62	
Murray, W. L.....	1876	2d V. Pres. 1843-51	
Murray, Welwood	1873	Man. 1838-40	
Murray, William S.....	1839	S. C. 1840-42; 1863-64; 1865-	
Mutter, Robert	1786	66; 1867-69; 1870-71;	
of Virginia, U. S.		1872-73; 1874-75; 1877-	
Hon. 1786		78; 1879-80	
		A. C. 1842-43	
Napier & Ettrick, Lord; K.T..	1857	*Norrie, Adam Gordon.....	1882
of England		Life 1882	
Hon. 1857		*Norrie, Ambrose Lanfeair....	1882
*Napier, Alexander D.....	1846	Life 1882	
*Napier, Alexander W.....	1898	*Norrie, Gordon	1852
Napier, Allan	1870	Life 1870	
Napier, Andrew	1800	A. C. 1866-67; 1870-71; 1875-	
Napier, Arthur Howell.....	1892	76; 1880-87	
*Napier, Charles D.; M.D.....	1898	I. C. 1859-60	
*Napier, Harkort	1860	*Norrie, VanHorne; M.D.....	1882
Napier, John	1757	Life 1882	

ELECTED		ELECTED	
Norval, James; M.D.	1856	Palmer, John J.	1803
Norvall, C. C.	1865	1st V. Pres. 1837-53	
*Notman, Charles P.	1895	Treas. 1829-37	
		Secy. 1817-29	
		Asst. Secy. 1804-09	
Oag, David	1892	Palmer, Joseph	1815
Ogilby, Leonard	1820	of South America	
Ogilvie, A.	1861	Hon. 1815	
Ogilvie, James	1835	Panton, Francis	1785
Ogilvie, Rev. John.....	1769	Man. 1787-88	
Ogilvie, Peter	1785	Parish, David	1809
*Olyphant, James H.	1895	Hon. 1809	
Olyphant, D. W. C.	1824	Park, James	1893
Olyphant, David	1853	*Paterson, James Reid.....	1900
Life 1866		*Paterson, Robert W.	1894
*Olyphant, Frank Murray.....	1888	Life 1901	
Olyphant, Geo. Talbot.....	1853	Man. 1900-04	
Life 1865		*Paton, David	1876
*Olyphant, John Kensett.....	1888	*Paton, Francis J.	1880
*Olyphant, Robert	1877	Paton, James	1786
Man. 1904-		of New Jersey, U. S.	
A. C. 1903-04		Hon. 1786	
*Olyphant, Robert Morrison....	1846	Paton, James	1825
*Olyphant, Robt. Morrison, Jr..	1904	Paton, John	1869
*Olyphant, Talbot	1895	Life 1879	
Olyphant, Rev. Vernon M.	1888	Man. 1871-84	
*O'Neil, David Webster.....	1899	S. C. 1884-90	
*Ormiston, Thomas S.	1882	A. C. 1870-71; 1890-94	
Ormiston, Rev. William; D.D.	1875	Paton, Morton Spring.....	1880
of Hamilton, C. W.		Paton, R. L. S.	1866
Hon. 1866		Paton, Stewart	1883
Chap. 1875-90		Paton, Thomas	1834
*Orr, Alexander M.	1891	S. C. 1843-44; 1860-61	
*Orr, Louis Herbert.....	1904	A. C. 1842-43	
Orr, Thomas W.	1880	Paton, Thomas	1878
Osborne, John	1876	Paton, Thomas C. M.	1853
Osborne, Thomas	1872	Life 1868	
		Paton, William	1837
		Life 1865	
Pagan, William	1765	1st V. Pres. 1864-70	
Man. 1774-75		Man. 1851-64	
Palmer, James, Jr.	1800	S. C. 1870-71; 1872-73; 1876-	
Asst. Secy. 1803-04		77; 1878-79	
Palmer, James H.	1837	A. C. 1873-74; 1879-90	
Asst. Secy. 1841-42		*Paton, William A.	1868
A. C. 1839-40		Man. 1877-85	

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	ELECTED		ELECTED
Patrick, William	1786	Phyfe, Robert	1834
Hon. 1785		Phyfe, William F.....	1834
*Patten, Thos. Gedney.....	1900	Phyn, James	1765
Patterson, Andrew	1889	Pierce, Walter	1872
*Patterson, Andrew	1902	*Pirie, John T.....	1893
*Patterson, Harvey Andrew....	1906	Pirnie, John	1831
Patterson, James	1763	Man. 1843-49	
Patterson, James	1800	Pirnie, John, Jr.....	1843
Patterson, John	1787	Pirnie, Peter B.....	1842
Patterson, John	1874	*Pitcairn, William S.....	1899
*Patterson, John F.....	1891	Platt, Isaac S.....	1880
Patterson, Matthew C.....	1826	*Plympton, Gilbert M.....	1900
Man. 1830-32		Pollock, Arch. Gordon.....	1881
S. C. 1835-36		Porteous, Thomas	1838
I. C. 1836-38		Pott, Francis	1850
Patterson, Peter B.....	1803	Pott, Gideon	1807
Pattison, Andrew	1789	2d V. Pres. 1832-35	
of Paisley, Scotland		Man. 1816-19; 1826-28	
Hon. 1789		Pott, Gideon	1852
Pattison, Fredck. Hope.....	1848	Pott, James	1850
Pattison, Godfrey	1833	Pott, James	1901
Man. 1840-45		Pott, Thomas	1834
Pattison, Grenville Sharp;		Potter, Howard	1882
M.D.	1841	Preston, Major Charles.....	1770
Pattison, Robert	1839	Pringle, Lieut. Francis.....	1756
Patton, David E.....	1833	Pringle, Henry	1804
*Patton, Rev. Francis L.; D.D.,		Proudfit, D.; M.D.....	1805
LL.D.	1902	Provost, John	1761
Hon. 1902		Purrington, William A.....	1884
Peacock, Alexander	1786	*Purves, Allan L.....	1866
*Peacock, Alexander R.....	1901	Pyott, William	1867
Life 1901		Quee, James	1856
*Peake, Wm. Woodhouse.....	1904	Queen, John	1806
Pearson, Adam	1849		
Pearson, David	1853	Rae, John	1807
Pendreigh, George	1870	Rae, John B.....	1865
Perkins, Andrew	1785	*Rae, John Broadfoot; M.D....	1902
Perry, William	1805	Rait, David	1866
Peterkin, William	1882	Rait, Robert	1838
*Peterson, Jas. Drummond....	1904	S. C. 1843-44	
Petric, Edward A.....	1876	A. C. 1842-43	
Petric, George H.....	1868	Ralston, Duncan C.....	1865
Petric, James S.....	1846	Ramsay, John	1759
*Petric, John	1899	Treas. 1767-72	
Pettegrew, Wm. Steil.....	1895	Secy. 1767-70; 1771-72	
*Phipps, Henry	1905	Man. 1774-75; 1784-85	
Life 1905		Ramsay, Oliver W.....	1893
Phyfe, John	1817		

ELECTED	ELECTED
Ramsay, Ensign William..... 1757	Renwick, James 1810
Rankin, Alexander 1841	Man. 1818-19
Rankin, Alexander 1872	Renwick, R. J..... 1814
of London, England	Renwick, William 1794
Hon. 1872	Man. 1797-98
Rankin, John 1789	Reston, William 1816
Rankin, William B..... 1891	Rhind, Alexander 1865
Rankine, James 1880	Man. 1875-76
Man. 1888-90	Secy. 1867-69; 1872-75
Ratray, Alexander; M.D..... 1874	Asst. Secy. 1866-67
Read, James D..... 1872	A. C. 1870-71; 1876-77
Reed, Colin 1762	I. C. 1871-72
Reed, Thomas 1800	*Rhind, J. Massey..... 1892
Reid, Charles H..... 1852	I. C. 1903-04
*Reid, David C..... 1904	Riach, Alex. Fridge..... 1890
Reid, George 1785	Richardson, John G..... 1863
of Charleston, S. C.	Richardson, John W..... 1817
Hon. 1785	Richardson, Thomas 1870
*Reid, Hugo 1899	*Richmond, Arthur Archibald.. 1904
Reid, James 1859	*Richmond, Hugh Murray..... 1903
Reid, James D..... 1865	Riddell, Alexander 1784
Reid, Capt. John..... 1765	Ritchie, A. H..... 1865
Reid, John 1790	Ritchie, George W. H..... 1906
of Virginia, U. S.	Ritchie, John 1839
Hon. 1790	Ritchie, Thomas 1850
Reid, John 1806	Ritchie, Capt. William..... 1774
*Reid, John 1872	*Robb, William J..... 1895
Pres. 1898-99	Robertson, John 1854
1st V. Pres. 1897-98	Man. 1866-70; 1871-72
2d V. Pres. 1895-97	S. C. 1870-71
Man. 1887-95	Robertson, Alexander 1784
S. C. 1899-	Treas. 1787-93
Reid, Rev. John; D.D..... 1892	Robertson, Alexander 1793
*Reid, John, Jr..... 1899	*Robertson, Andrew 1891
Reid, Kenneth; M.D..... 1873	Robertson, Anthony L..... 1854
*Reid, Peter 1893	Robertson, Archibald 1791
Life 1893	Robertson, Charles 1784
*Reid, Thomas T..... 1890	Robertson, George 1866
Reid, Walter 1895	Robertson, George 1877
*Reid, Hon. Whitelaw..... 1875	Robertson, Gilbert 1809
Reid, William 1774	H. B. M. Consul at Phila-
*Reid, William G..... 1897	delphia, Pa.
Renfrew, Robert 1849	Hon. 1800
Renfrew, Robert 1866	1st V. Pres. 1812-13; 1815-16
Renwick, Charles 1872	2d V. Pres. 1809-12
Renwick, James 1784	Robertson, J. M..... 1868
1st V. Pres. 1792-93	Robertson, J. Roderick..... 1887
Man. 1789-91	Robertson, Major James..... 1757

ELECTED	ELECTED		
Robertson, James	1806	Ross, Dr.	1772
Robertson, James	1856	Ross, Alexander	1786
I. C. 1866-67		Ross, Andrew	1853
Robertson, James	1870	Ross, James	1766
Robertson, John	1786	Ross, James	1891
Robertson, John	1870	Ross, John	1756
*Robertson, John Hepburn.....	1899	Man. 1762-63	
Robertson, John S.....	1793	Ross, Patrick C.....	1864
*Robertson, Norman A.....	1893	Ross, Peter	1895
Robertson, Robert	1785	Ross, Robert	1786
Robertson, Robert	1866	Ross, William	1800
*Robertson, Robert H.....	1877	Ross, William S.....	1898
Man. 1882-83		Roussel, Henry	1873
A. C. 1893-1901		Russell, David	1801
*Robertson, Samuel Empey;		Russell, Hugh	1786
M.D.	1904	*Russell, Thomas	1866
Robertson, T. W.....	1889	Russell, William	1757
Robertson, Thomas	1790	Rutherford, James	1840
*Robertson, Victor A.; M.D...	1892	Rutherford, Hon. John.....	1756
Robertson, William	1785	Rutherford, John	1784
Robinson, Colonel	1762	Rutherford, Walter	1756
*Robinson, Andrew Rose; M.D..	1898	Pres. 1766-67; 1792-98	
Robinson, Beverly, Jr.....	1832	1st V. Pres. 1785-87	
Robinson, Daniel M.....	1893	Man. 1761-66	
Robinson, Daniel S.....	1811	*Rutherford, Rev. Wm. Walton.	1899
Robinson, Douglas	1848	Ruthven, James	1826
A. C. 1858-59		Ruthven, Jas. Alexander.....	1853
*Robinson, Douglas, Jr.....	1881	*Ruxton, Philip	1905
Robinson, George M.....	1851	Ryan, Louis F.....	1896
*Robinson, Kenneth D.....	1897	Ryder, Martin T.....	1887
Rogers, Joseph	1847	Ryder, Thomas F.....	1887
*Rollo, David	1898	Ryer, James B.....	1902
*Ronalds, Geo. Lorillard.....	1900		
Ronalds, James	1786	Saidler, James	1784
Man. 1803-12		Man. 1784-86	
Ronalds, John	1803	Saidler, William S.....	1818
Ronalds, Thomas A.....	1810	Saltus, Francis	1810
Ronalds, William R.....	1852	Saltus, Nicholas	1810
Rose, Charles E.....	1855	Saltus, Solomon	1789
Rose, Sir John; Bart;		Sample, William	1786
K.C.M.G.	1871	of Philadelphia, Pa.	
of Scotland		Hon. 1786	
Hon. 1871		Sampson, George G.....	1846
*Rosebery, Earl of; K.G.....	1876	Sampson, George L.....	1838
of Scotland		A. C. 1852-53	
Hon. 1876		Sampson, Norman D.....	1856

ELECTED		ELECTED	
*Sanderson, Sir Percy; K.C.M.G.	1899	Sellar, Thomas	1845
H. B. M. Consul-General at		Sellar, Thomas	1869
New York, N. Y.		of Liverpool, England	
Hon. 1899		Hon. 1869	
Sanderson, Thomas M.....	1889	Service, George	1784
Sands, Joshua	1785	Service, Thomas	1800
Saunders, S. M.....	1891	Seth, David; M.D.....	1785
Saunders, William	1799	Seton, James	1793
Scotland, John	1792	Seton, James	1806
Scott, C. N.....	1873	Seton, Rev. Robert; D.D.....	1895
Scott, Charles	1765	Seton, William	1765
Scott, Colin	1768	Man. 1766-72	
Scott, Capt. David.....	1770	Seton, William	1785
Scott, David B.....	1871	Seton, William Henry; M.D..	1899
Scott, George	1800	Seyton, Charles S.....	1866
Scott, George W.....	1870	Seyton, Charles S.....	1884
Scott, Hector	1796	Shand, A. B.....	1876
Man. 1798-99		Shand, James	1887
Scott, J. Alexander.....	1879	Shannon, Robert H.....	1885
Scott, James	1784	Sharp, John	1801
1st V. Pres. 1798-1809		Sharp, Robert	1801
Man. 1784-85; 1786-87		Sharpe, John	1805
Secy. 1791-93		Shaw, Capt. Daniel.....	1773
Scott, James, Jr.....	1801	Shaw, David	1761
*Scott, James	1905	Treas. 1761-65	
Scott, John	1793	Shaw, David	1804
Asst. Secy. 1794-96		Shaw, James P.....	1840
Scott, John	1831	*Shaw, John M.....	1903
Scott, John	1880	Shaw, Neil	1761
Scott, John B.....	1882	Shedden, Thomas	1802
Scott, John Morin.....	1756	Shedden, William	1784
Pres. 1758-59		2d V. Pres. 1789-90	
Scott, Lewis Allaire.....	1784	Man. 1785-86	
*Scott, Walter	1890	Shepherd, Thomas	1842
I. C. 1904-		Sheriff, A. G.....	1896
Scott, William	1827	Sheriff, John	1821
Scott, William	1834	Sheriff, Robert	1838
Man. 1834-37		Sherman, Wm. Watts.....	1867
A. C. 1839-40; 1841-42		*Shewan, James	1896
Scott, Wm. Donaldson.....	1839	*Shewan, James, Jr.....	1902
Scrimgeour, William	1855	*Sim, Wm. Hy. Craig.....	1895
Scrymgeour, James	1833	Simpson, Andrew	1858
*Scrymser, James A.....	1889	Simpson, James	1885
A. C. 1894-99		Simpson, Capt. John.....	1761
Seelye, Edgar	1867	*Simpson, John Woodruff.....	1905
Sellar, David P.....	1859	Simpson, Thos. S. Hope.....	1889
Life 1869		Sinclair, Alexander	1876
A. C. 1865-66			

	ELECTED		ELECTED
*Sinclair, Angus	1890	Smibert, James	1855
Man. 1902-		*Smieton, James	1900
Sinclair, Arthur	1873	Smith, Allan C.	1870
Sinclair, David	1874	Smith, Andrew	1799
*Sinclair, Donald G. C.	1905	Smith, Andrew	1803
Sinclair, James	1803	of Richmond, Va.	
Sinclair, Sir John	1757	Hon. 1803	
Sinclair, John	1885	Smith, Andrew	1825
*Sinclair, John	1901	Smith, Andrew	1873
*Sinclair, John J.	1876	Smith, Charles	1785
Sinclair, Robert	1773	Smith, Charles Henry.	1875
Slater, John	1840	Smith, Cunningham	1836
Sleigh, James B.	1871	*Smith, Sir Donald A.; G.C.M.G.	1896
*Slimmon, Robert	1854	of Montreal, Canada	
Life 1864		later Lord Strathcona	
S. C. 1867-68		Hon 1896	
A. C. 1865-66		Smith, George	1862
Slimmon, Robert	1897	Life 1864	
Sloan, Dunbar	1787	Smith, George	1873
Sloane, David	1843	*Smith, J. Henry	1885
Sloane, Douglas	1862	Smith, James	1785
*Sloane, Henry T.	1873	of Kircudbright, Scotland	
Sloane, James	1835	Hon. 1785	
of Peebles, Scotland		Smith, James	1861
Hon. 1835		*Smith, Jas. MacGregor.	1898
Sloane, John	1858	Smith, James R.	1785
Life 1873		Man. 1795-96; 1804-11	
Pres. 1889-93		Smith, John	1785
2d V. Pres. 1887-89		Smith, Capt. John	1794
Man. 1864-67; 1869-70; 1872-		of Greenock, Scotland	
79; 1885-87		Hon. 1794	
S. C. 1894-1906		Smith, Robert	1835
A. C. 1868-69		*Smith, Robert A. C.	1905
I. C. 1871-72		Smith, Robert C.	1812
*Sloane, John Jr.	1889	Smith, Robert S.	1824
Life 1889		Smith, T. L.	1873
Sloane, Thomas C.	1873	Smith, W. C.	1858
Sloane, William	1848	Smith, W. Hastie.	1861
Life 1869		Smith, Rev. William; D.D.	1801
S. C. 1873-74		Chap. 1814-20	
*Sloane, William	1887	Smith, William	1815
Life 1887		Smith, William A.	1833
Man. 1903-		Smybert, Captain	1770
*Sloane, William D.	1866	Somerville, Alexander	1799
Life 1886		*Somerville, William	1905
Small, Major John	1763		

ELECTED		ELECTED	
Soutter, James T.	1845	Stewart, Capt. Alexander.	1786
Man. 1856-57		Hon. 1773	
S. C. 1858-60		Stewart, Charles	1769
A. C. 1847-49; 1854-55; 1857-58		Stewart, Charles	1790
I. C. 1855-56		Stewart, Charles	1871
Spence, Chas. Robert.	1899	Stewart, Charles J.	1881
Speir, Gilbert M.	1846	Stewart, David	1834
*Speir, Gilbert M.	1905	Life 1868	
Sproat, David	1764	S. C. 1852-53	
*Sproul, Robert	1891	*Stewart, Duncan M.	1899
Stalker, John	1884	Stewart, Capt. James.	1786
*Stanton, Frank McMillan.	1899	Hon. 1785	
Life 1899		Stewart, James	1853
*Stanton, John R.	1896	I. C. 1869-70	
Stark, Rev. Andrew; D.D.	1822	Stewart, James	1874
Chap. 1822-49		Life 1874	
*Stark, George	1904	*Stewart, James	1902
Starkweather, Samuel	1840	Stewart, John	1757
Steel, Robert M.	1803	*Stewart, John A.	1868
Steele, Theophilus; M.D.	1868	Life 1871	
Stenhouse, James E.	1868	A. C. 1869-70; 1871-76; 1879-80; 1894-1903	
*Stephen, George	1879	Stewart, Robert L.	1827
later Lord Mt. Stephen		*Stewart, Thomas	1904
Life 1879		Stewart, William	1766
Stephenson, William	1819	Stewart, William; M.D.	1769
Stevens, Alexander	1816	Stewart, William	1793
Stevens, John, Jr.	1784	Stewart, William	1804
Stevenson, Captain	1764	Man. 1809-13; 1819-25	
Stevenson, Alexander	1804	Stewart, William	1826
Stevenson, Hay	1784	S. C. 1835-36; 1837-39	
2d V. Pres. 1798-99		Asst. Secy. 1840-41	
Man. 1788-90; 1793-95		A. C. 1836-37	
Stevenson, James	1804	*Stewart, William	1903
Stevenson, John	1866	Stewart, William A. W.	1868
Stevenson, John B.; M.D.	1829	Life 1871	
Phys. 1830-37		Stirling, Alexander W.; M.D. .	1894
Stevenson, John A.	1814	Phys. 1894-95	
Stevenson, John W.	1897	*Stirling, Allan	1896
Stevenson, Peter	1794	Stirling, Earl of.	1762
Stevenson, Thomas	1788	(William Alexander)	
Man. 1802-05		St. John, Samuel R.	1874
*Stevenson, W. N.	1874	Stobo, Robert	1879
*Stevenson, Walter	1874	Stodart, William	1832
*Stewart, A. M.	1864	Stoddart, Alexander	1900
Man. 1867-69		Storey, Alexander	1800
A. C. 1872-73; 1874-75; 1878-79; 1887-		Storey, Andrew	1800

LIST OF MEMBERS

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ELECTED	ELECTED
Story, James 1759	Swan, William 1803
Strachan, A. Russell; M.D.... 1863	Swan, William L..... 1870
Strachan, Chas. William..... 1864	Swanston, John 1789
Strachan, David 1889	Syme, Colonel 1770
Strachan, Patrick 1839	Symington, James 1789
Strahan, John Hansard..... 1883	Symington, James 1847
Straiton, John 1867	Symington, Robert B..... 1889
Straiton, Wallace 1885	*Symmers, Jas. Keith..... 1896
*Strathcona & Mount Royal, Lord 1896	
formerly Sir Donald Smith Hon. 1896	Tait, George 1849
Stronach, J. W.; M.D..... 1884	Tait, George 1865
Stuart, Alexander 1834	Taylor, Alexander 1866
Life 1874	Man. 1868-69
Man. 1854-56	S. C. 1871-72
S. C. 1847-48; 1850-51; 1852- 53; 1859-60	A. C. 1867-68
A. C. 1864-65; 1873-74; 1877- 78	Taylor, Alexander, Jr..... 1872
I. C. 1856-57; 1861-64; 1874- 75	Taylor, Cephas 1876
Stuart, James 1758	Taylor, Irving K..... 1896
Stuart, James 1787	Taylor, James 1822
Man. 1795-96; 1797-98; 1800- 02; 1807-16	Taylor, James R.; M.D..... 1879
*Stuart, John Charles..... 1905	Taylor, John 1784
Stuart, Kinloch 1818	Man. 1791-93; 1799-1801
Stuart, Robert L..... 1827	Taylor, John S..... 1880
Life 1874	Taylor, Matthew 1884
Man. 1836-37	Taylor, Moses 1879
S. C. 1845-46; 1853-54; 1858- 59; 1860-61; 1862-65	Life 1880
A. C. 1844-45; 1855-57	Taylor, Peter B..... 1868
I. C. 1857-58	Taylor, Robert; M.D..... 1881
Stuart, William 1817	Taylor, William 1800
*Stuart, William C..... 1894	*Taylor, William A..... 1893
*Stuart-Wortley, Ralph Mon- tagne 1902	Taylor, William F..... 1875
Sullivan, Algernon S..... 1868	*Taylor, Wm. Grigor..... 1903
Sutherland, Captain 1762	Taylor, William L..... 1866
Sutherland, Capt. the Hon. James 1768	Taylor, Rev. William M.; D.D. 1874
Sutherland, Alex. Matheson... 1889	Life 1874
Sutherland, Capt. James..... 1774	Chap. 1874-95
Sutherland, John 1860	Telford, Daniel D..... 1872
Swan, Benjamin I., Jr..... 1867	Telford, Capt. Francis..... 1786
	of Greenock, Scotland
	Hon. 1786
	*Templeton, B. G..... 1897
	*Templeton, John S..... 1894
	Hon. 1894
	Thompson, Andrew L..... 1884
	Thompson, Richard 1861

	ELECTED		ELECTED
Thompson, William A.....	1846	Tod, George	1886
*Thoms, George	1906	Life 1886	
Thomson, Adam; M.D.....	1756	Secy. 1887-88	
Pres. 1757-58		*Tod, J. Kennedy.....	1879
V. Pres. 1756-57		Life 1888	
Thomson, Alexander	1792	Pres. 1895-97	
Man. 1797-98		1st V. Pres. 1893-95	
Thomson, Alexander	1815	2d V. Pres. 1889-93	
*Thomson, Andrew G.....	1889	Treas. 1882-83	
Thomson, David	1867	Man. 1880-82; 1884-88	
Thomson, George L.....	1888	S. C. 1897-	
Thomson, James	1810	*Tod, Robert E.....	1893
Thomson, James, Jr.....	1818	*Tod, Thos. Donald.....	1898
Thomson, James	1864	*Tod, Wm. Stewart.....	1886
Life 1864		Life 1886	
*Thomson, James	1893	Man. 1903-06	
Thomson, John	1784	Todd, James	1788
Thomson, John	1785	*Todd, John Gray.....	1900
Treas. 1799-1819		Todd, Michael	1801
Man. 1790-91; 1796-97		Todd, William	1816
Thomson, John	1833	Tolmie, Murdo M.....	1896
Thomson, Rev. John; D.D....	1856	Tolmie, Norman	1760
Chap. 1852-61; 1873-75		Man. 1766-72	
*Thomson, John	1889	Torrance, Henry	1866
I. C. 1902-03		Trail, George	1756
*Thomson, John	1901	Trokes, Maxwell	1815
*Thomson, John C.....	1893	of Liverpool, England	
I. C. 1904-		Hon. 1810	
*Thomson, John F.....	1888	Man. 1815-16	
Man. 1892-94		Troup, Henry	1785
Thomson, Patrick	1821	Man. 1793-94	
Thomson, Robert	1805	Troup, John	1756
Thomson, William	1820	Troup, Robert	1785
Thomson, William G.....	1854	1st V. Pres. 1794-96; 1814-15	
Thomson, William I.....	1817	2d V. Pres. 1813-14	
Thorburn, George C.....	1838	Man. 1786-87	
Thorburn, Grant	1824	Troup, Robert R.....	1814
Thornton, Sir Edward, G.C.B.	1869	*Tully, Abraham C.....	1904
of England		Turnbull, George	1757
Hon. 1869		Turnbull, George	1786
Tillary, James; M.D.....	1785	of Greenwich	
Pres. 1814-18		Hon. 1784	
1st V. Pres. 1813-14		1st V. Pres. 1809-12	
2d V. Pres. 1812-13		2d V. Pres. 1797-98	
Phys. 1786-1809		Man. 1791-92	
*Tod, Andrew Kinnaird.....	1902	Turnbull, Col. George.....	1788

ELECTED		ELECTED	
*Turnbull, Geo. Robinson.....	1889	*Wallace, James N.....	1898
Turnbull, John	1798	Wallace, Jardine	1888
Turnbull, John	1827	Wallace, Robert	1815
Turnbull, John Gourlay.....	1902	*Wallace, Robert	1903
Turnbull, William	1789	Wallace, William	1810
Man. 1795-96		Wallace, William C.....	1855
Turner, A. H.....	1874	Wallace, William L.....	1852
Turner, John, Jr.....	1784	Walsh, Andrew R.....	1832
Man. 1789-90; 1796-97		Warden, William, Jr.....	1889
Turnure, Abraham	1856	Wardrop, James	1757
Turnure, David M.....	1856	Wardrop, John	1788
Turnure, Laurence	1849	of Virginia, U. S.	
Tweedie, David	1863	Hon. 1788	
*Tweedie, Montague Stanley... 1892		Wardrop, John; M.D.....	1802
Tyrl, Capt. James.....	1801	of Dominica, W. I.	
of Greenock, Scotland		Hon. 1802	
Hon. 1786		Wardrop, Richard	1872
Man. 1801-03		Hon. 1790	
*Urquhart, Colin Keith.....	1901	Warrand, John	1790
Urquhart, E.	1892	Watson, A. H.....	1845
Urquhart, John	1794	Watson, Alexander T.; M.D... 1836	
Urquhart, John	1815	Phys. 1837-40	
*Valentine, James	1900	Watson, Archibald A.....	1885
Van Cortlandt, Pierre, Jr..... 1786		Watson, George H.....	1876
Vans, Capt. Christopher..... 1762		Secy. 1888-92	
Waddell, John	1756	Watson, James	1895
Waddell, Capt. Robert.....	1770	*Watson, John	1897
Wait, William W.....	1889	*Watson, Rev. John; D.D..... 1896	
*Walker, Alexander	1905	of Liverpool, England	
Life 1905		Hon. 1896	
Walker, George	1787	Watson, Matthew	1791
of Georgetown, D. C.		*Watson, Robt. Archibald..... 1905	
Hon. 1787		Watson, Walter	1864
*Walker, H. L.....	1889	Life 1871	
Walker, John	1756	Pres. 1882-84	
Walker, William C.....	1849	1st V. Pres. 1879-82	
Wallace, David	1903	2d V. Pres. 1870-71; 1876-79	
Wallace, David L.....	1858	Man. 1865-66; 1868-70; 1871-	
Life 1864		75	
*Wallace, Edward C.....	1903	S. C. 1875-76; 1884-88; 1889-	
Wallace, Hugh	1768	99	
Wallace, J. Duff.....	1866	*Watson, Walter, Jr.....	1882
Secy. 1871-72		*Watson, William Aitchison... 1905	
Asst. Secy. 1867-71		Watt, Archibald	1826
*Wallace, Jackson	1892	*Watt, John	1871
		A. C. 1904-	
		*Watt, John	1892

ELECTED		ELECTED	
Watts, Charles	1816	*Wilkie, John Lincoln.....	1898
Watts, Geo. Burghall.....	1865	Williams, Capt. Alex. Scott....	1874
Watts, John	1756	Williamson, David	1789
Pres. 1771-72		Williamson, James	1837
V. Pres. 1770-71		Williamson, James	1866
Watts, John, Jr.....	1786	Williamson, Richard	1799
2d V. Pres. 1791-92		Wilkins, M. R.....	1807
Man. 1790-91		Wilson, Alexander	1805
Webb, Henry	1875	Wilson, Alex. Duff.....	1873
Weddell, Matthew	1852	*Wilson, Anderson C.....	1888
Weir, Daniel	1757	Wilson, Bruce	1794
Weir, James D.....	1893	Wilson, Campbell	1763
*Weir, Col. John.....	1902	Wilson, Charles	1838
Weir, Robert	1802	Wilson, Charles G.....	1855
Weir, Walter	1801	Wilson, George	1763
Wells, Charles J.....	1870	Wilson, George	1810
Life 1880		*Wilson, George T.....	1899
*Welsh, Samuel Charles.....	1903	*Wilson, Hugh D.....	1893
Wheeler, Capt. Donald.....	1788	Wilson, Hugh L.....	1867
of Providence, R. I.		Wilson, Rev. James.....	1785
Hon. 1788		Chap. 1786-88	
White, Alexander	1878	Wilson, Capt. John.....	1761
White, F. D.....	1889	Wilson, John	1785
*White, Frank C.....	1889	Man. 1802-04	
White, James F.....	1841	Wilson, John	1840
White, James F.....	1851	*Wilson, John	1880
Man. 1854-55		*Wilson, John Cochrane, Jr....	1904
I. C. 1859-60		Wilson, John Laird.....	1872
Whitehead, William	1827	Wilson, Percy	1871
Whitewright, William	1831	Wilson, Peter	1789
Man. 1833-36		Wilson, Robert	1784
S. C. 1847-49; 1850-51; 1856-		Wilson, Robert L.....	1817
57; 1862-63		*Wilson, Robt. Paterson.....	1900
A. C. 1839-40		Wilson, Thomas	1873
I. C. 1854-55		Wilson, Walter	1874
Whitewright, William, Jr.....	1837	Wilson, William	1784
Man. 1845-56		Man. 1789-90; 1792-94; 1799-	
S. C. 1844-45		1801; 1813-15; 1817-19	
Whitlow, Charles	1812	Wilson, William D.....	1810
of London, England		*Witherspoon, William	1892
Hon.		Wood, Andrew	1875
Whitlow, Thomas	1804	*Wood, Chalmers	1873
Whittett, James	1866	Life 1873	
Whyte, William, Jr.....	1870	Wood, Dennistoun	1867
Wiehl, Alfred	1874	Life 1867	
*Wiley, Charles	1897	*Wood, Henry Duncan.....	1868
*Wiley, Maj. William H.....	1894	Life 1868	

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ELECTED		ELECTED	
*Wood, Hy. Duncan, Jr.....	1903	Wotherspoon, James	1864
Wood, J. Dennistoun.....	1865	Wright, Arthur D. F.....	1890
Man. 1866-68		Wright, Andrew	1885
S. C. 1870-71		Wright, George	1785
A. C. 1875-76		Wright, Henry J.....	1890
Wood, J. Walter.....	1865	Wright, James	1790
Life 1865		of Virginia, U. S. A.	
A. C. 1867-68		Hon. 1790	
Wood, James	1833	Wright, John	1883
of London, England		Wright, Robert H.....	1890
Hon. 1833		Wright, Thomas	1790
Wood, Thomas	1756	*Wright-Clark, John J.....	1903
*Wood, Van Horne Laurence... 1876		*Wylie, Rev. David G.; D.D.... 1890	
Life 1876		Chap. 1893-	
Wood, William	1828	Wylie, George S.....	1897
Life 1864		Wylie, George W.....	1863
Pres. 1865-67		Wylie, Henry	1803
S. C. 1868-69; 1871-72; 1874-75; 1877-94		of London, England	
Wood, William	1883	Hon. 1803	
*Wood, William	1903	Wylie, John E.....	1861
Woodhull, Capt. Maxwell, U. S. N.	1847	Wyllie, Alexander	1896
of Washington, D. C.		Yates, Hon. Peter W.....	1785
Hon. 1847		Young, ———; M.D.....	1757
*Woodhull, Maxwell Van Zandt. 1901		Young, Alexander	1815
Wotherspoon, ———; M.D....	1771	Young, Charles	1818
Wotherspoon, David O.....	1862	Young, George	1852
Wotherspoon, George	1825	*Young, Hugh	1885
Life 1864		Young, Col. John.....	1760
A. C. 1860-61		Young, John	1784
Wotherspoon, James	1832	Man. 1786-87	
Man. 1840-47		Young, William	1815
A. C. 1839-40		Young, William	1874
		Young, William G.....	1846

THE PLACES OF THE BANQUETS.

1756-1906.*

- 1756.* Unknown.
1757. The house of Scotch Johnny.
1758. The King's Arms Tavern.
1759. The house of Mr. George Burns, at the Sign of the Thistle and Crown.
1760. The house of Mr. George Burns, at the Sign of King George's Head.
1761. The house of John Crawley, at the Sign of the New York Arms.
1762. At the Sign of the Queen's Head.
1763-1764. The King's Arms Tavern.
1765.* Unknown.
1766. The house of Peter Taylor, Vintner, near the Merchant's Coffee House.
1767. The house of William Taylor, Vintner.
1768. The house of Bolton & Sigell.
1769-1772.* Unknown.
1773-1774. Hull's Tavern.
1784. Cape's Tavern.
1785. At Mr. Bradford's Coffee House.
1786-1792. The City Tavern.
1793-1796. The Tontine Coffee House.
1797. The Old Coffee House.
1798-1805. The Tontine Coffee House.
1806. Mechanics' Hall.
1807-1809. The Tontine Coffee House.
1810-1811. The City Hotel.
1812-1813. The Tontine Coffee House.
1814. The City Hotel.
1815-1816. Washington Hall.
1817-1822. The City Hotel.
1823. Syke's New York Coffee House.
1824-1825. Washington Hall.
1826. The National Hotel.
1827. Masonic Hall.
1828-1841. The City Hotel.

1842.	The Astor House.
1843-1848.	The City Hotel.
1849-1852.	The Irving House.
1853-1858.	The Metropolitan Hotel.
1859-1862.	The St. Nicholas Hotel.
1863-1864.	The Maison Dorée.
1865-1875.	Delmonico's, 14th Street.
1876-1896.	Delmonico's, 26th Street.
1897-1904.	Delmonico's, 44th Street.
1905-1906.	The Waldorf-Astoria.

*NOTE.—The places where the annual dinners were held in 1756, 1765, 1769-1772 are unknown, and though an exhaustive search has been made in the pages of the *New York Gazette & Weekly Post Boy*, the *New York Journal* and the *New York Gazette & Weekly Mercury*, no notice or record of the dinners can be found for these years. From the years 1775 to 1783 the Society held no meetings of any kind, owing to the Revolutionary War.

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