

## *Presidents from 1756–1958*

### **1st President**

**1756–1757**

### **PHILIP LIVINGSTON**

#### *Signer of the Declaration of Independence*

During the early Colonial and Revolutionary periods of American history the Livingston family was outstanding for ability and patriotism.

The early beginnings of this family can be traced back to the sixteenth century to one, the Rev. Alexander Livingston, of Moniabroch (now the parish of Kilsyth, Stirlingshire), Scotland, “nearly related to the house of Callendar,” an ancient titled Scottish family. He was succeeded in the same parish by his son the Rev. William Livingston, whose son, Rev. John Livingston, born June 21, 1603, became minister of Ancrum, Roxburghshire, Scotland. The last mentioned was a learned gentleman, and because of religious persecution fled to Rotterdam in 1663. His youngest son, Robert Livingston, arrived at Charlestown, New England, in 1678 aboard the *Catherine*, and was the first of the family in America. He was the original grantee of the Livingston Manor Patent, and the founder of a long line of eminent descendants.

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 January 15, 1716, at Albany, New York. He died on June 12, 1778, at York, Pa.

He graduated from Yale College in 1737, and in 1746 aided in founding the Livingston Professorship of Divinity in that College. It is said he was one of the fifteen collegiate graduates in the colony.

In the French War he was extensively engaged in privateering and made a large fortune in the general importing business, having his store on the new dock, Burnet’s Quay, near the ferry stairs at the foot of Wall Street. Near his home on Brooklyn Heights, or Brookland, as then styled, were his distilleries. His residence here was one of the highest points, on some 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.

In 1754 he was made Alderman of the East Ward of New York City (then containing only 10,881 inhabitants) and was actually elected to this office, one of importance and dignity, for nine years. In December, 1758, he became a member of the Assembly of the Province and took a distinguished part in the proceedings of the following year, notably in the voting of troops and supplies for the invasion of Canada. He also labored to promote the agricultural and commercial interests of the Colony and in 1764 uttered a firm but respectful protest against taxation by Great Britain. In 1768 he was chosen Speaker of the new Assembly, called upon the dissolution of the one preceding, and this being in turn dissolved he was returned to that of 1770 (declining an election for New York City), from the Manor of Livingston, but was unseated. In 1774 he was a delegate to the first Continental Congress, serving on the Committee which prepared an address to the people of Great Britain and was also a member of the Association in his State, to execute the plan of commercial interdiction. In 1775 he was returned to Congress and also appointed president of the Congress of New York and on July 4, 1776, voted for and signed the Declaration of Independence. The same month he was made a member of the Board of Treasury and in 1777 was placed upon the Committee on Marine and also elected to the New York legislature with additional power to frame the Constitution of the State. Under this constitution he was elected senator for the southern district of New York and also returned to Congress, which, in the most gloomy and trying time of the Revolution, had adjourned to New York from Philadelphia. His presence in that body was requested by the State Government although the condition of his health was such as to render such attendance the last act of patriotism. About the same time he sold a portion of his estate to sustain the public credit.

He was one of those who in 1754 set on foot subscriptions for the public library of New York City; he was also one of the first governors of its hospital; assisted in founding the Chamber of Commerce, and in establishing King's, now Columbia, College. His name is listed as one of the contributors to the building of the first Methodist Church in the United States.

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.

## **2nd President**

**1757–1758**

### **ADAM THOMSON, M.D.**

It is greatly to be regretted that so little record has been left of the man who was the second President of the Society.

Dr. Thomson is said to have taken his degree as physician at Edinburgh, and shortly afterward to have come to America and settled at Upper Marlborough, Prince George's County, Maryland. He was well and widely known throughout the Colonies. About 1748 he removed to Philadelphia.

He was the originator of the so-called "American method" of inoculation for smallpox, which became the accepted method of procedure throughout America and which was favorably received in England. He began to inoculate as early as 1738 and in 1750 published a tract upon the subject 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 2, 1750, by Adam Thomson, a physician in Philadelphia.* This tract was published by Benjamin Franklin in 1750,

reprinted in 1752 and again in 1757. It was favorably reviewed in the *London Medical and Physician's Journal* in 1752.

He was one of the founders of the Saint Andrew's Society of Philadelphia in 1749 and in 1751 became its Vice President. He must have removed to New York about 1755 for he became one of the founders of this Society and its first Vice President. The following year, 1757, he was elected President. He probably was one of the moving spirits in the formation of the Society as our first Constitution followed along the lines of that of the Philadelphia Society.

In 1756 he was in Annapolis, Maryland, where he met Lord Adam Gordon. He died in the City of New York, September 18, 1767, and the *Mercury* states that he was "a Physician of distinguished Abilities in his Profession, well versed in polite Literature, and of unblemished Honour and Integrity as a Gentleman."

### **3rd President**

**1758–1759**

#### **JOHN MORIN SCOTT**

JOHN MORIN SCOTT was fourth in descent from Sir John Scott, Baronet, of Ancrum, Roxburghshire. He was the only child of John Scott and Marian (Morin) Scott, and was born in New York City in 1730, and died there September 14, 1784.

He graduated from Yale in 1746, and then studied and practiced law in New York. He was an Alderman of the Out Ward of the City from 1757 to 1762, and frequently became a candidate for the Assembly, but his extreme views militated against him. He was one of the earliest opponents of British rule, with voice and pen, became one of the founders of the Sons of Liberty, and his bold advocacy of extreme measures cost him an election to the Continental Congress in 1774. He was one of the chief members of the New York General Committee in 1775 and a delegate to the Provincial Congress of that year.

On June 9, 1776, he was appointed Brigadier General of the New York State troops, was with his brigade at the battle of Long Island, was wounded at White Plains in 1776 and retired from military service in March, 1777. On August 1, 1777, he became a member of the Council of Appointment to prepare a new form of Government for New York, and in the same year was a member of the New York Council of Safety, a member of the State Senate from 1777 to 1782, and a member of the Continental Congress from 1779 to 1783. He became Secretary of State of the State of New York, and ably administered the many and vexatious problems of the newly created government from March 13, 1778 until the day of his death.

He was one of the founders of the New York Society Library, a trustee of the Presbyterian Church in 1776, and was elected Honorary member of the Society of the Cincinnati July 6, 1784. John Adams in his diary says of him, "Mr. Scott is a lawyer of about fifty years of age, a sensible man, but not very polite."

#### **4th President**

**1759–1761**

#### **ANDREW BARCLAY**

ANDREW BARCLAY, Fourth President of Saint Andrew's Society, son of the Rev. Thomas Barclay, first Episcopal minister of Albany, and Anna (Drauyer) Barclay, was born at Albany, N. Y., in the month of October, 1719, died in New York, June 19, 1775, and was buried in the family vault in Trinity Churchyard. To which branch of the family of Barclay in Scotland this American branch belonged has not been determined, although much has been written on the subject.

Mr. Barclay's education was received in Albany. His brother, the Rev. William Henry Barclay, D.D., was Rector of Trinity Church, New York, and this no doubt influenced the removal of Andrew Barclay to that city. There he engaged in business and had a warehouse at the

upper end of Wall Street, near the City Hall, where he sold a general line of goods, such as rum, salt, chinaware, cinnamon and spices of all kinds, Nicaragua wood, lignum vitae, etc.

In his will he mentioned the fact that he was interested in a sugar house in conjunction with his brothers-in-law, Jacobus and Isaac Roosevelt. Rivington's New York *Gazetteer* says of him that he was "a most worthy and exemplary citizen and universally beloved."

He was Vice President, 1758–1759 and then President.

## **5th President**

**1761–1764**

### **WILLIAM ALEXANDER**

**(Earl of Stirling)**

William Alexander, who claimed to be the Earl of Stirling, was born at 67 Broad Street, in New York City, in 1726, and died at Albany, January 15, 1783. He engaged in the provision business with his mother, the widow of David Provoost. In connection with his business young Alexander joined the British Army in the commissariat department and became aide-de-camp to Governor Shirley.

His journey to England in 1756 was undertaken in order to give testimony on behalf of Governor Shirley, who was charged with neglect of duty. He wrote *The Conduct of Major-General Shirley Briefly Stated* and *An Account of the Comet of June and July 1770*.

In 1757 he prosecuted without success before the House of Lords his claim to the earldom of Stirling. However, despite this decision, he assumed and continued to use the title. He was addressed and signed himself as a Scottish Earl.

William Alexander held the office of Surveyor-General and was also a member of the Provincial Council. The former office had belonged to his father, James Alexander, formerly an

adherent of The Pretender, who had come to America, risen to be Colonial Secretary in New York, and died in 1756, leaving a large fortune.

At the breaking out of the Revolution Alexander was an ardent patriot and entered the Revolutionary Army in October, 1775, as Colonel of the Battalion of East New Jersey, called the "Jersey Blues." He distinguished himself by the capture in New York harbor of the British armed transport *Blue Mountain Valley*, for which exploit Congress, in March 1776, appointed him a Brigadier General. At the Battle of Long Island, August 26, 1776, his brigade, ordered by General Putnam to attack a greatly superior force, was nearly cut to pieces and he himself was taken prisoner. He was soon exchanged and in December, 1776, was left in command at New York when Lee marched to succor Philadelphia. In February, 1777, he was promoted to the rank of Major-General. At Trenton he received the surrender of a Hessian regiment. At Metuchen, on June 24, 1777, he awaited an attack contrary to Washington's orders, his position was turned and his division defeated with a loss of two guns and 150 men. At the battles of Brandy wine and Germantown he acted with bravery and discretion. At the Battle of Monmouth he displayed tactical judgment in posting his batteries and repelled with heavy loss an attempt to turn his flank. In 1779, when in command in New Jersey, he surprised a British force at Paulus Hook. In 1781 he commanded at Albany. He died of gout five days after the preliminaries of peace had been agreed upon.

He was one of the founders of Columbia College, called King's College before the Revolution, and became its first Governor. He was proficient in mathematics and astronomy.

In 1761 he was elected a member of Saint Andrew's Society.

## **6th President**

**1764–1766**

**ALEXANDER COLDEN**

Alexander Colden, son of Dr. Cadwallader Colden, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of New York, and Alice Christy of Coldenham, Ulster County, New York, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., August 13, 1716, died in Brooklyn, New York, December 12, 1774, and was buried in Trinity Churchyard.

As early as the year 1727 Governor Colden was in residence at Coldenham, and Alexander at an early age kept a general country store there, and was appointed Ranger of Ulster County in 1737. As his business increased he moved to Newburgh in 1743, where he greatly extended his mercantile enterprises. He was appointed Joint Surveyor-General of the Province with his father in 1751 and succeeded him in that office in 1761. In that year he removed to New York. For many years he was Postmaster of New York, and a vestryman of Trinity Church. Owing to his loyalty to government his home was the resort of the best element of the society of the day and he gathered around him the highest military and civil officials of the Province. He was a man of liberal education and of much wealth. His country residence in 1773 was at Brookland, King's County. One of his brothers-in-law, Peter Middleton, also became President of this Society.

Mr. Colden, one of the founders of Saint Andrew's Society in 1756, served as an Assistant, 1756–59, Vice President, 1759–64, and then President.

### **7th & 15th President**

**1766–1767; 1792–1798**

### **WALTER RUTHERFURD**

Walter Rutherford was the sixth son of Sir John Rutherford and Elizabeth Cairncross of Edgerston, Roxburghshire. He was born in Edgerston, December 29, 1723, and died at New York, January 10, 1804.

He entered the British Navy at the early age of fifteen and served on ships of war off the coasts of America, Portugal and Spain until the spring of 1746. From that time until 1754 he served as Lieutenant of the Royal Scots and as paymaster in Flanders, France and Germany. At the outbreak of the French and Indian War he was doing garrison duty in Ireland.

He sailed for America in 1756 and after a few months in New York went to the front. During the war he held the position of paymaster of the 4th Battalion of the 60th, Royal Americans, and Judge Advocate of the army with the rank of Captain and subsequently became Major. He was present at the surrender of Fort Niagara and received the terms of capitulation, and when Montreal surrendered, the keys to the city were delivered to him.

He was detailed for duty in New York in the autumn of 1758 and while there married Catherine Alexander, sister of William Alexander, known as Lord Stirling. After the peace he settled down in New York, engaged in the importing business and built a house on the corner of Vesey Street and Broadway, where the Astor House long stood later.

At the Revolution he retired to his country place in Hunterdon County, N. J., which he had named "Edgerston," after the ancestral home in Scotland, but changed the name at a later date to "Tran-quietly," and quietly spent his life in farming.

As his sympathies were well known he was summoned before the Council of Safety in October 1777 but refused to take the oath and Governor Livingston ordered his arrest. He was sent to Morristown but not closely confined. He appealed to the Council of Safety, as neighbors and friends, asking for a trial and desiring to be informed of the crime with which he was charged. He got little satisfaction and was held as a hostage. In due time he was permitted to retire to his estate. While in New York he took an active interest in the affairs of the City.

In 1771 he was one of the incorporators of the New York Hospital and acted as Governor from 1774 to 1778. He was also President of the Agriculture Society, and a founder of the New York Society Library.

Major Rutherford was one of the original members of Saint Andrew's Society, and served as Assistant, 1761–66; First Vice President, 1785–87, and President for two terms.

## **8th President**

**1767–1770**

### **PETER MIDDLETON, M.D.**

Peter Middleton was a native of Edinburgh and it is believed graduated in medicine in that city. The Columbia Catalogue, however, gives St. Andrews as his *Alma Mater*.

He settled in New York about 1730 and soon was regarded as one of the few medical men of this country who at that early period were distinguished for profound learning and great professional talent. In 1750 in concert with Dr. John Bard, he made the first dissection of a human body in America before a number of students.

In 1762 he removed from New York to Philadelphia where he did not remain long. In that year he became a non-resident member of the Philadelphia Saint Andrew's Society and his domicile is given as Jamaica in the West Indies. On November 25, 1766, a marriage license was issued to him and Susannah Burgess in New York.

In 1767 he established a medical school in New York and became instructor in *Materia Medica*. At the opening of the school he delivered an address on *Historical Enquiries into the ancient and present state of medicine*, which in more extended form was published in 1769. This school was subsequently merged into King's College, of which institution he was one of the Governors from 1770 to 1781.

In 1774 he was chosen physician to the New York Hospital. He was physician to Governor Tryon and the best families of the City and, as he was known to be a Tory and a man of means, he, like many others, was forced to leave the City and went for a time to Bermuda,

returning to New York when the British occupied the city. He remained there until he died January 9, 1781. His obituary in the New York *Mercury* is highly eulogistic and undoubtedly well deserved. He must have been about seventy-five years of age at his death.

Dr. Middleton, one of the founders of the Society, served as an Assistant, 1757–1764, and 1773–1775; Vice President 1764–1766, and then President.

### **9th President**

**1770–1771**

#### **JOHN MURRAY**

**(Earl of Dunmore)**

Lord Dunmore, Royal Governor of Virginia, was born at Taymouth, Perthshire, in 1732, and died at Ramsgate, England, May, 1809. He was descended in the female line from the House of Stewart. He succeeded to the peerage in 1756.

In 1770 he was appointed Governor of the Province of New York, and in 1771, Governor of the Colony of Virginia. On his arrival at Williamsburg in 1772 he dissolved the Virginia Assembly, and in May, 1774, he again dissolved the same body, because it resolved to keep the 1st day of June, the day for closing the Port of Boston, as a “day of fasting, humiliation and prayer.”

In 1775 Lord Dunmore caused the removal of the powder from the magazine at Williamsburg to a British ship. This action incensed the people and they took up arms under Patrick Henry. Lord Dunmore, becoming alarmed at this action, convened the council, but nothing changed Henry’s purpose. Lady Dunmore was sent aboard the *Fowey*, man-of-war, and the Governor issued a proclamation against “a certain Patrick Henry” and his “deluded followers,” but upon the receipt of the news from Lexington he fled to Fort Johnston, sending his wife to New York.

In 1776, when the British army arrived in New York, Lord Dunmore was joined by a few royalists, and carried on a petty warfare, plundering the inhabitants on the James and York Rivers, and carrying off their slaves. On December 9th his followers suffered a severe defeat at the battle of Great Bridge, and shortly afterward he burned Norfolk, then the most populous and flourishing town of Virginia. He was obliged to take refuge aboard his fleet, which was driven by well-placed batteries from one place to another till he anchored near the mouth of the Potomac. Continuing his predatory warfare, he established himself in June on Gwynn Island in the Chesapeake, there vainly awaiting aid, but was dislodged by the Virginians in July, being wounded in the leg. Washington said in December, 1775: "I do not think that forcing his lordship on shipboard 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 with his fleet of fugitives continued during a part of 1776 on the coasts and rivers of Virginia, but after various distressing adventures, he burned the smaller vessels, and sent the remainder to the West Indies. In 1779 his name appeared in the Confiscation Act of New York.

He returned to England and in 1786 was appointed Governor of the Bermudas. His wife, Elizabeth, who died at Southwood House, near Ramsgate, England, in 1818, was the daughter of the Earl of Galloway.

**10th President**

**1771–1772**

**HON. JOHN WATTS**

John Watts was the son of Robert Watts, of Rose Hill, near Edinburgh, and Mary, eldest daughter of William Nicoll, of Islip, Long Island. He was born in New York on the 5th of April, 1715, and died in Wales, August 15, 1789, being buried in St. James' Church, Piccadilly, London.

In July, 1742, he married Ann, youngest daughter of Stephen de Lancey. In 1747 he acquired a country residence which he called Rose Hill, from the ancestral home in Scotland, containing 130 acres, which lay on the East River between 21st and 30th Streets, and between 4th Avenue and the water. He had a smaller farm adjoining on the west. His town house was No. 3 Broadway.

He represented New York in the Assembly for many years and was appointed to the Governor's Council, December 19, 1757, during the administration of his brother-in-law Lieut. Governor de Lancey. He continued a member of the Council until May 4, 1775.

Identified with the social life of the city he became one of the original founders and trustees of the Society Library in 1754. He presented its first clock to the New York Exchange in 1760. He assisted in organizing the New York City Hospital and was elected its first President in 1760.

At the outbreak of the Revolutionary war, his loyalty being well known, he became an object of suspicion. Some of his letters were intercepted on their way to England and read at a Coffee House before a crowd of excited people, who became infuriated, and surged about his dwelling, threatening violence and destruction. Judge Robert R. Livingston, returning from court and dressed in his scarlet robes, seeing the danger to his friend, mounted the steps of the Watts mansion and waved his hand, commanding silence. Being gifted with eloquence, he held the crowd spellbound until Watts had been hidden in a building in the rear. Livingston was then escorted to his own dwelling amid the cheers of the rioters. Watts escaped that night on board a man-of-war and shortly left for England never to return to his native country.

In October, 1778, he was attainted by the Legislature and his property confiscated, but in 1784 the most valuable part thereof was reconveyed to his sons, Robert and John.

He was one of the founders of the Society, served as Vice President, 1770–1771, and then President.

### **11th President**

**1772–1773**

#### **WILLIAM McADAM**

William McAdam was the son of James McAdam and Margaret Reid, and was probably born in Ayr about 1726. He was married to Ann Dey.

He came to America early in life and engaged in a general trading and mercantile business, and in 1754 was located on Warren's Wharf on the Hudson River, where he sold "Canada Beaver, Cordage, Sailcloth, Ship-chandlery, New York and Carolina Beef, Irish Butter, Dorchester Beer in Bottles, Scotch Carpets and Scarlet and White Broadcloth." In 1766 his warehouse was located on Smith Street, near the New Dutch Church, where he advertised for sale, "Ironbound Butts and Puncheons, genuine Batavia Arrack in Bottles, Frontin-jack, Priniack and Madeira, &c." In 1775 he was located on Beaver Street.

He was one of the founders of the Chamber of Commerce around April, 1768, was elected Treasurer on May 2, 1774, and Vice President in May, 1775.

At the commencement of the agitation leading to the Revolutionary War he was one of the New York Committee of Correspondence, his sympathies evidently being with the Colonists. When the war began he probably took no part, quietly attending to his business, and did not live to see the end of the struggle. Notwithstanding, attainder and confiscation followed him even to the grave.

The celebrated road builder and inventor of “Tar-Mac,” John Loudon McAdam, was the nephew of William McAdam, and engaged in business in New York until the outbreak of the American Revolution.

Mr. McAdam was elected a member of this Society in 1761, served as an Assistant, 1765–1766; Vice President, 1771–1772 and then President. Politically, he was a Loyalist. He died in New York City, October 1, 1779.

### **12th President**

**1773–1774**

#### **THOMAS, LORD DRUMMOND**

Thomas, Lord Drummond, was the eldest son of James Drummond of Lundin, who became Earl of Perth, and Lady Rachel Bruce. He was probably born at Largo, Fifeshire, as he was baptized there July 21, 1742.

Lord Drummond first came to America in 1768 to look after an estate in or near Perth Amboy, New Jersey, which belonged to his kinsman, the Earl of Melfort, and which had escaped forfeiture to the Crown in the “Forty-Five.” He was in New York in 1772 and returned to England in 1774, landing at Plymouth on December 19th of that year.

After a short stay in Scotland he returned to New York, where his loyalist sympathies were not appreciated and he sailed suddenly on April 26, 1776, for Bermuda, in company with Dr. Middleton, John Loudon McAdam and Henry Nicholls. He seems to have migrated between that island and New York for five years, the state of his health and the rigorous climate preventing any lengthened stay here.

So far as is known he was not an officer in the British Army, but seems to have served as a volunteer with Fraser’s Highlanders in New Jersey, and it is said was at the battles of

Brandywine and Germantown. At one time he was taken prisoner, but Washington gave him leave to go to New York on parole.

He returned to England in 1780, where he stayed for a few months, sailing again for Bermuda, with the intention of spending the winter there. He died of consumption at Bermuda the following November at the early age of thirty-eight years. Lord Drummond never married.

Lord Drummond was elected a member of the Society in 1768.

### **13th President**

**1774–1775; 1784–1785**

#### **DAVID JOHNSTON**

David Johnston was President of the Society just prior to and also subsequent to the Revolution, showing that although the Society had had no meetings in the interim Johnston was recognized as President when the Society met in 1784.

He was a grandson of Dr. John Johnston of Edinburgh, who was born there in 1661, became a druggist “at the sign of the Unicorn” there, emigrated to New York in 1685, subsequently became Mayor of New York and ultimately removed to Perth Amboy, New Jersey, where he practiced medicine until his death in September 1732. David’s father, John (b. 1691; d. 1731), married Elizabeth Jamieson, and David was their third child, being born at Perth Amboy on January 2, 1724. His elder brother, John, became a Colonel of Provincial troops and was killed at Fort Niagara July 1759.

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

Mr. Johnston's 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 of New York on August 21, 1770, as "David Johnston, Gentleman." He was one of a Committee of Correspondence chosen May 19, 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 the Committee of One Hundred in New York in May, 1775.

After the war he withdrew to his estate at Nine Partners, Dutchess County, N. Y., where he died January 12, 1809.

He was an Assistant, 1756–59, Vice President, 1772–74 and then President.

#### **14th President**

**1785–1792**

#### **HON. ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON, LL.D.**

Robert R. Livingston, son of Judge Robert Livingston and Mary Beekman, was born in New York City, November 27, 1746, and died at Clermont, N. Y. February 26, 1813.

He graduated from King's (now Columbia) College in 1765 and studied law with William Smith and his own kinsman William Livingston. He was admitted to the Bar in 1773 and for a short time was associated in partnership with John Jay who had been his contemporary in college.

Mr. Livingston met with great success in the practice of his profession and received from Governor William Tryon in 1773 the appointment of Recorder of the City of New York, but lost the office in 1775 owing to his active sympathy with the revolutionary spirit of the times.

In 1775 he was elected to the Provincial Assembly of New York as representative from Dutchess County and was sent by that body as a delegate to the Continental Congress, where he

was chosen one of a committee of five to draft the Declaration of Independence. He was prevented from signing this document by his hasty return to the meeting of the Provincial Convention, taking his seat in that assembly on July 8, 1776, the day on which the title of "Province" was changed to that of "State" of New York, and he was appointed on the committee to draw up a State Constitution.

At the Kingston Convention of 1777 the Constitution was adopted and he was appointed first Chancellor of New York under its provision, which office he held until 1801. Chancellor Livingston continued a delegate to the Continental Congress until 1777, was again one of its members from 1779 to 1781 and throughout the entire Revolution was most active in the cause of independence.

As Chancellor he administered the oath of office to Washington on his inauguration as first President of the United States. He held the office of Secretary of Foreign Affairs from 1781 to 1783 and in 1788 was Chairman of the New York Convention to consider the United States Constitution, whose adoption he was largely instrumental in procuring. The post of Minister to France was declined by him in 1794 and he also refused the Secretaryship of the Navy under Thomas Jefferson.

In 1801, being obliged by constitutional provision to resign as Chancellor, he accepted the mission to France. He enjoyed the personal friendship of Napoleon who, on Livingston's departure in 1805, presented him with a splendid snuff box containing a miniature likeness of himself painted by Isabey.

He was successful in accomplishing the cession of Louisiana to the United States in 1803, and also began the negotiations tending towards a settlement for French spoliations on the commerce of the United States. He was the principal founder of the American Academy of Fine Arts in New York in 1801, and its first president; for some time he was president of the New York Society for the Promotion of Useful Arts and trustee of the New York Society Library on its reorganization in 1788.

In 1792 the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the regents of the University of New York.

He was elected a member of the Society in 1773, served as Vice President, 1784–1785, and then President.

### **16th President**

**1798–1814**

#### **ROBERT LENOX**

Robert Lenox was the son of James Lenox, of the Parish of Kirkcudbright, and grandson of William Lenox, of Milnhouse in the same parish. His mother was Elizabeth, daughter of David Sproat, all of the Parish of Kirkcudbright, and Robert Lenox was born there December 31, 1759, and died in New York City, December 13, 1839.

His parents were in somewhat straitened circumstances and unable to support their large family and consequently Robert, with his brothers David and William, came to America just prior to the Revolution, being sent out to join their uncle, David Sproat, a merchant in Philadelphia, who had come to this country in 1760. After his arrival Robert was sent to school for a short time at Burlington, New Jersey, and then joined his uncle who had moved to New York. He appears to have remained with his uncle, who was then acting as Commissary-General of Naval prisoners in North America, 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 serve 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 David Lenox, who had taken up arms on the American side. 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 the following September and took up his permanent residence in New York City. He married a daughter of Nicholas Carmer, a merchant of this City, who later was a vestryman of Trinity Church and one of the commissioners for rebuilding that church in 1788. Robert was subsequently joined by his youngest brother, James, who came out from Scotland, and they 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.

Robert Lenox soon became one of the greatest merchants of the day, trading extensively abroad, in the West Indies and throughout this country. His business transactions for many years surpassed in importance and extent 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. Through a fortunate investment in land, bounded by Fourth and Fifth Avenue, and Sixty-eight and Seventy-fourth Streets, which became known as the "Lenox Farm," and which he held tenaciously and impressed upon his son, James Lenox, the wisdom of holding, the family became very wealthy.

In politics he was a Federalist, a strong believer in free trade, and one of the delegates to the celebrated free-trade convention at Philadelphia in 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 Society in 1784 and served as Secretary, 1785–91; Second Vice President, 1792–94; First Vice President, 1796–98, and then President for fifteen years.

**17th President**

**1814–1818**

**JAMES TILLARY, M.D.**

James Tillary was born in Scotland in 1756, and died in New York, May 25, 1818. Having received some preliminary medical knowledge in the North of Scotland, probably as apprentice with a country doctor, he went to Edinburgh to complete his studies at the medical school there, afterwards receiving an appointment as surgeon in the British Army, coming to this country during the Revolution. Soon after his arrival in New York he resigned from the army and began the practice of his profession.

In April, 1779, he married Brachey (?) Gleaves. During the epidemics of yellow fever in 1795 and 1798 he remained at his post. He was a trustee of Columbia College from 1799 to 1818, and he was elected surgeon of the New York Hospital in 1792 but resigned after one month's service. Later he became a member of the New York County Medical Society and in due course served as its President.

He served as physician of the Society from 1786 to 1809. The following advertisement appeared in the *Post Boy* March 2, 1786, "Doctor James Tillary is appointed by the St. Andrew's Society to attend poor persons, who will find him at his house, No. 89 Broadway."

The doctor was in great demand socially for his wit and humor, and was a member in 1784 of the Black Friars Club.

He was elected a member of Saint Andrew's Society in 1785, served as Physician, 1786–1809; Second Vice President, 1812; First Vice President, 1813, and then President.

Dr. Tillary up to this time was the only President of the Society who died during his incumbency of office.

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. 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.”

## **18th President**

**1818–1823**

### **ARCHIBALD GRACIE**

This distinguished merchant was born at Dumfries, Scotland, on the 25th of June, 1755. He received his mercantile education in a counting house in Liverpool. Mr. Gracie sailed for New York on April 27, 1784, and soon after his arrival married Miss Esther Rogers, daughter of Samuel Rogers of Norwalk, Conn., and a sister of Moses Rogers of New York.

He established himself first in Petersburg, Virginia, where, in the year 1796, he was ranked among our first merchants. The geographical position of New York did not escape his foresight, for he early pronounced its destiny to be the commercial emporium of the Western World, and selected that port for his mercantile operations.

Washington Irving, a member of this Society, in writing of the family says, “It is a charming, warm-hearted family, and the old gentleman has the soul of a prince.” Oliver Wolcott

said of him, “He was one of the excellent of the earth, actively liberal, intelligent, seeking and rejoicing in occasions to do good.”

His residence, built by him in 1799, and known as Gracie Mansion, is located at 88th Street and overlooks the East River. For a number of years before large industrial plants and other types of buildings crowded the farther shore of the river, the mansion, situated as it is on high ground, in a park setting, afforded a beautiful panoramic view of the surrounding country. In 1942 the mansion, still known as the Gracie Mansion, became the official residence of the mayors of the City of New York, and is occupied by the present Mayor, Robert F. Wagner.

It is no slight testimonial to Mr. Gracie’s standing and worth, that he reciprocated honor in a long and confidential intimacy with Alexander Hamilton and Gouverneur Morris.

He became a member of Saint Andrews’ Society in November, 1796, was Second Vice President, 1799–1800, and then President.

Mr. Gracie died on April 12, 1829.

## **19th President**

**1823–1828**

### **ROBERT HALLIDAY**

Robert Halliday son of Robert Halliday, was born about 1770 in Ayrshire. He died April 18, 1840, at his residence in New York City in the 71st year of his age.

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, of Torr and Shirland near Castle Douglas, the senior partner of one of the firms, gave him his sister Mary in marriage and later took him into the firm as a partner, the firm

becoming Cairns, Frears, Halliday & Carmichael. Joseph Frears, one of the partners, had married Mary Cairns, the aunt of William Cairns, so that the firm was somewhat of a family affair.

Mr. Halliday soon acquired a considerable fortune in business and built himself a fine residence bounded by Greenwich, Washington, Bank and Bethune Streets, in New York City, which, before the river front was filled in, had a clear view of the North River, and had a private bulkhead, bathhouse, lawns and shrubbery, and an office on the premises where his accounts were kept.

In 1807 he became a member of the Dumfries and Galloway Society and an Honorary member of the Baltimore Saint Andrew's Society. Mr. Halliday took an active part in charitable and social affairs and was identified with many of the earlier institutions.

He is said to have been six feet three inches in height, weighing two hundred and forty pounds and to have possessed unusual strength. Upon returning from a Saint Andrew's banquet, it is reported, he was followed by a footpad whom he seized and took to the gaol himself! He took great delight in curling and was wont to travel to Montreal to visit his daughter, Mrs. Breckenridge, and incidentally play his favorite game on the ice of the St. Lawrence.

Mr. Halliday appears to have been a man of many accomplishments, playing on the violin, well versed in polite literature, and with a wonderful memory for Scottish verse which he was wont to quote by the page. He possessed a choice library of books.

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 Presbyterian Church in Greenwich Village, and a member of the American Society for Meliorating the Condition of the Jews.

Mr. Halliday was Manager of the Society, 1814–15; Second Vice President, 1815–16; First Vice President, 1816–21, and then President.

## **20th President**

**1828–1831**

### **JOHN GRAHAM**

John Graham, son of Thomas Graham, farmer in Burnswark, near Ecclefechan, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, and Christian Halliday, his wife, was born in the year 1771. He was educated in Glasgow.

About 1792 he came to New York. On his arrival he entered into the employment of an importing firm, believed to be that of Colin Gillespie & Co. or their predecessors, and after gaining a knowledge of business, and on his return from Glasgow in 1802, began business on his own account at the corner of Wall and Pearl Streets. In October, 1802, he became a partner of Colin Gillespie & Graham; this was a branch of the Glasgow house of Colin Gillespie. The firm dissolved by mutual consent in February, 1809. For a few months Mr. Graham continued the business alone, and later that year established the house of John Graham & Co. This firm rapidly built up a large and lucrative trade in the importation of British goods. As the business extended he associated with him his brother William, who remained in Scotland, and his youngest brother, Peter, came to New York in 1803 and settled in Philadelphia. So much enterprise and ability did Mr. Graham and his brothers bring to this venture that as early as 1810 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 his business flourished.

In 1832 he became associated with Gideon Pott, as Graham & Pott, and in 1835 the firm became Graham & Rollins. 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 a center of hospitality. He was a prominent member of the Wall Street Presbyterian Church and identified with its charities for many years. He was elected a member of the Chamber of Commerce on May 6, 1817.

Mr. Graham was elected to membership in this Society on November 8, 1804, and served as Manager, 1805–1808, Second Vice President, 1816–1821; First Vice President, 1821–1827, and then President. His brother, Peter Graham, was a prominent member of the Society in Philadelphia, Pa., holding the office of Vice President in 1831 and 1837.

John Graham died January 18, 1843, at his home in Chambers Street, New York City.

## **21st President**

**1831–1832**

### **JOHN JOHNSTON**

John Johnston, son of John and Dorothea (Proudfoot) Johnston, was born January 22, 1781, in the Parish of Balmaghie, Kirkcudbrightshire, and died April 18, 1851, at his residence, 7 Washington Square, New York City.

John Johnston arrived in the U.S.A. in 1804, and became a bookkeeper in the counting house of James Lenox and William Maitland. On January 10, 1813, he and James Boorman established the firm of Boorman & Johnston and engaged in the importation of Scottish goods, linens, Dundee goods, etc., and eventually branched out into the iron business, importing iron from England and Sweden. In 1829 they were sole agents for the Muirkirk Iron Company. They also did a large business with Virginia, and at one time handled nearly all the tobacco which came to this market from Virginia. Their place of business was for many years in South Street, and in 1828 when Adam Norrie joined the firm, the iron business of the house was removed to Greenwich Street directly opposite Albany Street.

In 1808 Mr. Johnston joined the Dumfries and Galloway Society. In 1822 he became a director of the Farmers' Fire Insurance & Loan Company, in 1824 of the New York Contributionship, in 1835 of the Bank of America, in 1836 of the Guardian Insurance Company, in 1839 of the East River Fire Insurance Company, and in 1840 a trustee of the New York Life Insurance & Trust Company. An admirable "Life of John Johnston" has been written by his granddaughter, Mrs. Emily de Forest. Mr. Johnston bequeathed \$1,000 to this Society. The Rev. Dr. McElroy described Mr. Johnston as "A man of sound and well-balanced mind, amiable and cheerful in temper, a happy spirit who always met you with a smile. A man of unbending and incorruptible integrity; his benefactions were large and his charities open-hearted and open-handed."

He was elected to membership in the Society November 30, 1811, and served in the offices of Manager, Second and First Vice President, and President.

## **22nd & 24th President**

**1832–1835; 1837–1840**

### **DAVID HADDEN**

David Hadden, son of Alexander Hadden, a bailie of Aberdeen, and Elspet (Young) Hadden, was born at Aberdeen, October 13, 1773, and died on June 3, 1856, at his residence in Lafayette Place, New York City, aged eighty-three years.

Nothing is known of his early life prior to his coming to this country on the packet ship *New Guide* in November 1806, after a passage of two months. No mention of him while here occurs until the announcement of his marriage at Flushing, Long Island, on May 16, 1809, to Ann Aspinwall, daughter of William Smith Aspinwall and Mary Bostwick, and granddaughter of Captain John Aspinwall. In the notice he was designated as "of Leeds." On April 13, 1810 appeared the first advertisement, as far as noted. He was then in business under his own name at

46 Vesey Street. The following year he removed to 216 Pearl Street, where he remained for many years. His business at first seems to have been a commission one, as his advertisements cover a varied line of merchandise, but in later years developed into the importation of silks and dry goods.

Identifying himself with church and charitable work, Mr. Hadden served as Senior Warden of St. Thomas' Episcopal Church from its organization until his death. At different times during his long career as a merchant he served on several directorates, among others, the Phoenix Bank in 1824; the Equitable Life Assurance Society in 1826; the United States Bank in 1835; the Bowery Fire Insurance Company in 1840, and Trustee of the Mutual Safety Insurance Company. In 1829 he took into partnership James Lefferts, under the firm name of David Hadden & Co.; in 1833 his son, William Aspinwall Hadden, and in 1845 his son, John Aspinwall Hadden, the firm becoming David Hadden & Sons. In the *Old Merchants of New York* he is described as a prudent, careful man, and as a favorite with the Scottish element.

Mr. Robert Bayard Campbell, Secretary of the Society at the time of Mr. Hadden's death, and one who knew him well, pays the following tribute to him: "Mr. Hadden was a man of whom any society might well 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. 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."

Mr. Hadden was elected to membership in the Society in 1810, and served as Manager, 1823–28; First Vice President, 1828–32, and President for two terms, as well as serving on the Committee of Accounts in 1841, 1843 and 1853, and on the Standing Committee in 1842 and 1852.

## **23rd President**

**1835–1837**

### **HUGH MAXWELL**

Hugh Maxwell, son of William, elected 1794, was born in Paisley, Scotland, in 1787. He died March 31, 1873, at his residence, 14 St. Mark's Place, New York City. His father came to New York in 1790 when Hugh was only three years of age. Hugh Maxwell graduated from Columbia College in 1810, and in 1816 received his A.M. degree. He studied law and was admitted to the bar and soon built up a lucrative practice. Shortly after the outbreak of the War of 1812 he entered the United States Army in his first public position as Assistant Junior Advocate General in 1814. The *Evening Post* of November 12, 1814 styles him Judge Advocate. At the close of the war he identified himself with politics and in 1817 was appointed Attorney of the State for the Southern District, and in 1823 was appointed District Attorney for the City and County of New York. He held this office which afforded him every opportunity for displaying his brilliant powers of argument and oratory, by successive reelections 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.

In appreciation of his valued services as District Attorney the merchants of the City presented him with a costly silver vase weighing 370 ounces worth \$1,000. and collected in \$2 subscriptions, which Mr. Maxwell in his will bequeathed to the New York Law Institute.

After his term of office 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. In 1838 he acted as president of the State Whig Convention. 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 the latter year 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, his library containing 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 Thurlow Weed, William C. Rhineland and James Lenox.

It was during his term as President of this Society 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, of which he was a member.

He was elected a member of Saint Andrew's Society on November 30, 1811. He served as Manager, 1826–28; Second Vice President, 1828–32; First Vice President, 1832–35, and President. Thereafter he served on the Standing Committee, 1845-50, and the Committee of Installation, 1848–49.

## **25th President**

**1840–1842**

### **DAVID S. KENNEDY**

David S. Kennedy, son of Captain John Kennedy, mariner, and Mary Lenox, sister of Robert Lenox, was born in Kirkcudbright, Scotland, in the year 1791.

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 about 1807 he sailed for New York. On 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 & Co., but in 1817 James Lenox retired from the business and returned to take up a permanent residence in Scotland. For a short time Mr. Kennedy carried on business alone.

On December 15, 1818 David S. Kennedy and David Maitland formed a co-partnership as Kennedy & Maitland. 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. Unfortunately the firm met with heavy losses and reverse of fortune, but Mr. Kennedy and his associates bravely set out to retrieve their position, and eventually retired from business with handsome fortunes.

In 1820 Mr. Kennedy joined the Dumfries and Galloway Society. On January 29, 1822 he married his cousin Rachel, eldest daughter of Robert Lenox and Rachel (Carmer) Lenox, and upon the death of his father-in-law he succeeded to the management of part of the large estate; he also inherited considerable property from his uncle, James Lenox, who died unmarried in Scotland about 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 these British capitalists who had extensive investments in the Dominion of Canada and the United States. He was identified with many leading financial institutions of his day. Mr. Kennedy also took an active interest in religious, charitable and social organizations.

He joined this Society in 1817, served as Manager, 1823–26; Second Vice President, 1827–28, and as President. He was also a member of the Standing Committee in 1835, and Committee of Accounts, 1845–47.

Mr. Kennedy died at his residence in New York, February 2, 1853.

## **26th & 28th President**

**1842–1851; 1862–1864**

### **RICHARD IRVIN**

Richard Irvin, twenty-sixth and twenty-eighth President of the Society, was the son of William Irvin and Janet (Scott) Irvin, daughter of the Rev. Richard Scott, of Dumfriesshire, and was born at Glasgow, July 2, 1799. His early education was by private tutors and in 1810 he matriculated at Glasgow University. His first visit to this country was made in 1823, for the purpose of seeing relatives who had settled in the United States. No doubt one of these was his maternal uncle, James Scott, elected, 1784. In 1824, however, he determined to settle in the United States, and join his paternal uncle, Thomas Irvin, in New York City, who then carried on an extensive shipping business at 198 Front Street, founded in 1787. After the death of his uncle in 1836 he continued the business, and later took into partnership his two sons, Alexander P. and Richard Irvin. About 1840, and for many years thereafter, his firm was the sole New York consignee of the Gartsherrie iron of William Baird & Co. of Glasgow, then one of the most successful and extensive dealers in iron in the United Kingdom. His firm was also the New York agent of the pioneer line of Trans-Atlantic Steamship, viz.: the *Great Britain* and the *Great Western*, celebrated ocean-going steamers in their day. In 1863 the firm added banking to its commission business and removed to 37 William Street. For sixty-four years Mr. Irvin pursued an honorable career as a banker and merchant in this city, and at his death the old firm was continued by his grandsons, Richard and Thomas S. Irvin.

Mr. Irvin was a director in the Mechanics' National Bank for fifty years, serving as its vice president and president *pro tempore* for several years, and at his death was the oldest member of the Chamber of Commerce, having been elected in 1834. He was also a director or trustee at one time or another of the following companies: the New York Contributionship Fire Insurance Co.; the Merchants Mutual Insurance Co.; Nautilus Mutual Insurance Co.; Merchants and Mechanics Mutual Life Insurance Co.; Royal Insurance Co. of Liverpool and London; Imperial Fire Insurance Co. of London, and the Colonial Life Insurance Co.

The record placed on the minutes of the Mechanics' National Bank by his co-directors on June 30, 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 principle, 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."

He was elected a member of Saint Andrew's Society in 1825 and thereafter served as Manager, Second Vice President, First Vice President, and then President for two terms. He also served on the Committee of Installation in 1838, and on the Standing Committee for two terms.

Mr. Irvin died June 27, 1888, at Oyster Bay, Long Island.

## **27th President**

**1851–1862**

### **ADAM NORRIE**

Adam Norrie, son of John Norrie and Margaret (Smith) Norrie, was born at Montrose, Scotland, February 13, 1796. He received his early education in 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 in Stockholm, whence he set out for the United States in 1820 to investigate the iron trade in this country, and then decided to remain. In 1827 we find him engaged in the importing business at 117 Front Street, as senior member of the firm of Adam Norrie & Company, his partner being John A. Davenport. This firm dissolved in 1832, and he became a partner with the older house of Boorman & Johnston, under the style of Boorman,

Johnston & Company. Their principal business was the importation of Swedish iron and their headquarters was in Greenwich Street near Cedar Street. When Mr. Boorman and Mr. Johnston had both died Mr. Johnston's son, James B., became the partner of Mr. Norrie, and they continued the business 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 of Liverpool and London, and was at one time Chairman of its Finance Committee; Director in the Mutual Insurance Co., the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co., Merchants Mutual Insurance Co., Nautilus Mutual Life Insurance Co., Alliance Mutual Insurance Co. and the Knickerbocker Fire Insurance Company.

He was one of the founders of St. Luke's Hospital, of which he acted as treasurer from 1853 to 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 opinion 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 Manager, 1838–1840; Second Vice President, 1843–1851, and then

President. He also served on the Standing Committee. Upon his retirement from the presidency 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 suffering fellow-countrymen.

Mr. Norrie died on June 6, 1882 in New York City.

### **29th, 32nd & 34th President**

**1864–1865; 1869–1872; 1873–1876**

### **ROBERT GORDON**

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

Robert Gordon, son of William Gordon and Sarah (Walker) Gordon, was born at Dumfries, November 17, 1829. His father was a "scribe" or writer, that is, a lawyer, in Dumfries.

He received his early education at the Academy in his native town and entered Glasgow University in 1845. He began his business career in the office of Reid, Irving & Co. of Liverpool in 1846. Three years later he came to New York to take a position in the firm of Maitland, Phelps & Company; admitted to partnership in this firm in 1853 he remained in active charge of its large and varied interests until 1884, at which time, having amassed a fortune in the course of his career, Mr. Gordon returned to England with the intention of retiring from active business. He was sought out, however, by Mr. Junius S. Morgan, head of the firm of J. S. Morgan & Company, and invited to become a member of that well-known banking firm. After some deliberation Mr. Gordon accepted the offer, and, entering the firm on January 1, 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, Sr. and Junior, and Mr. Walter S. H. Burns, all well and widely known as prominent and successful bankers.

On attaining his seventieth year, Mr. Gordon decided to withdraw finally from business life, and his retirement was announced in April 1900, much to the regret of his many business friends and associates. 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.

At his death he was one of the only two remaining incorporators of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Mr. Weston, the surviving in-corporator, paid him the following tribute: "Mr. Gordon was one of the staunchest friends of the Museum from its incorporation, its steady supporter and most efficient Trustee." His donations in money and art objects were frequent and valuable.

He was elected a member of the Saint Andrew's Society on November 20, 1852, and became a Life member in 1864. He served as a Manager, 1856-59; as Second Vice President, 1859-64, and three terms as President. 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.

Mr. Gordon from his first association with the Society gave it his best interest and devoted much time to the duties and cares to 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 provided for and the usefulness 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 Society 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.

He died on May 16, 1918 at Christchurch, England.

His two sons, Henry Alexander and Dr. William, joined the Society, the former in 1870, and the latter in 1868.

### **30th President**

**1865–1867**

#### **WILLIAM WOOD, LL.D.**

William Wood, eldest son of John Wood of Elie, Fife, an importer in Glasgow, and Elizabeth (Dennistoun) Wood, daughter of James Dennistoun of Golfhill, a wealthy banker of Glasgow, was born in Glasgow, October 21, 1808. At the age of seven Mr. Wood was sent to the grammar school kept by William Angus in the City of Glasgow, for two years; 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 was also a student at Dr. Duncan's school at Ruthwell.

In 1821 he entered 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 teachers. He then matriculated at the University of St. Andrews 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 there, and later, in the University of Glasgow, the highest prize in Natural Philosophy.

During 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 in 1828 came to the United States on firm business, and while in New York attended his first dinner with the Society on St. Andrew's Day, afterward returning to Scotland. In 1830 he again crossed the ocean in the packet ship *Hibernia*, was married, and again returned to Glasgow, where he remained until May, 1832. He then went to Liverpool to manage a branch of his firm's business there.

In 1884 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 December 31, 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 Information, and in 1870 he accepted the Commissionership of Docks.

He had a fine patriotism and pride in Scotland and in those of her sons who had 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 Central Park on August 15, 1871 will be long remembered.

"In 1869 he was one of the three most prominent members of the Board of Education, which passed an historic resolution in that year, establishing the school which is today Hunter College of the City of New York, known countrywide. Mr. Wood continued his interest in this institution of higher learning, stressing the humanities and the Bible in education. William Wood deserves to be remembered, not as the Dock Commissioner, which he was, but as a Founding Father of Hunter College, and a pioneer in higher education for girls in the United States.\*"

Mr. Wood was elected a member of Saint Andrew's Society in 1828, served as President, 1865-67, and thereafter a member of the Standing Committee for several terms. He died in New York on October 1, 1894.

### **31st President**

**1867-1869**

#### **JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON**

John Taylor Johnston was the son of John Johnston and Margaret (Taylor) Johnston, and was born April 8, 1820, at 16 Greenwich Street, New York City.

When a youth he was sent to Scotland to commence his studies at Edinburgh High School. Returning to this country he completed his education in New York University, from which he graduated in 1839 at the age of nineteen. He then studied law at the Yale Law School, New Haven, Connecticut, obtained his degree and entered the office of Daniel Lord, the father of

his classmate, Daniel D. Lord. He was admitted to the bar 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 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.

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 Conciergeria," later owned by Mr. Astor; Turner's "Slave Ship," and representative works by Meissonier, Jules Breton, Brion, Fortuny, Madraso, Daubigny, and the Barbizon School. His taste in art was general, and all the schools were represented among his pictures. He was the principal leader 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 in that position until 1859, when 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 elected a member of Saint Andrew's Society in 1841. His father, John Johnston was the Twenty-first President of the Society, Mr. John Taylor Johnston served as a member of the Committee of Accounts in 1842, 1845, 1849 and 1850; Manager, 1851-54; Second Vice President, 1854-58; First Vice President, 1858-64, and then President. He was also a member of the Standing Committee for many years. He died on March 24, 1893, in New York City.

### **33rd President**

**1872–1873**

#### **JAMES MOIR**

James Moir was a son of James Moir, M.D., a surgeon in the British Navy, and Margaret (Stenhouse) Moir. He was born on March 15, 1817, in Edinburgh, Scotland, and died on December 7, 1899, at his residence, 26 West 10th Street, New York City.

He 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 obtained employment with the old established dry goods house of Andrew Mitchell & Company, which had many affiliations with the Glasgow merchants. Mr. Moir subsequently became a partner in the firm of William Wilmerding & Company, and later was senior partner of the house of Stavert, Zigomala & Company of Manchester, England. A few years later he became head of Aborn, Moir & Company 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. Under the Civil Service law he was appointed an examiner under the regime of Mayor Edson, and he always took an interest in educational affairs.

Mr. Moir was the last living member of his branch of the family, all his brothers and sisters having predeceased 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 last winter of his life, he planned out for himself a course of reading in Latin. Mr. Moir was an ardent lover of the “roarin’ game” and one of the oldest members of the St. Andrew’s Curling Club. Many years ago he presented that

club with a handsome medal which is still played for every year. He was also an original member of the Burns Society.

He was first elected a member of Saint Andrew's Society on November 30, 1850, but resigned some years later. Thereafter he was again elected a member in 1859, and in 1866 qualified as a Life member. He served as Manager of the Society, 1864–67, Second Vice President, 1867–70; First Vice President, 1870–72, and President. Thereafter he served as a member of the Standing Committee in 1875, 1880–88, and the Committee of Accounts in 1877. Upon his election to the Presidency he donated the sum of one thousand dollars to the Permanent Fund. He was long a prominent member of the Scotch Church. During his later years he was identified with the University Place Church, and was much attached to its pastor, the Rev. Dr. Alexander, a Chaplain of this Society.

### **35th President**

**1876–1879**

### **JAMES BRAND**

James Brand, son of John Brand, merchant, and Jean (McQueen) Brand, of the Parish of Crawford, Lanarkshire, was born on January 31, 1822, at Dumfries, Scotland. He died on May 12, 1897, at his residence, 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 at that time was represented by Lord Lamington.

Mr. Brand was educated at Dumfries Academy and as a young man entered the office of his uncle, who was a West India merchant in London. A few years later Mr. Brand went to Colombo, Ceylon, and was connected with an East India house. He remained there for two years and then returned to England on account of the death of his uncle, to take charge of his own business affairs.

After some traveling he finally sailed for America, returned to England in a short time, and then in 1850 became a partner in the firm of Mairret, Barber & Company, representing this house in London until 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 New York City in an office on lower Broadway, moving several times, 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 firm of W. J. Turney & Co. of Stour-bridge, and of Sir John Turney at Nottingham. Mr. Brand was also one of the chief importers of Portland cement in 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. 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 Celtic race.

Mr. Brand was one of the organizers of the Burns Society, and 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 noted 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.

Mr. Brand was elected a member of Saint Andrew's Society in 1850; served as a Manager from 1867 to 1871; as Second Vice President from 1871 to 1872; as First Vice President

from 1872 to 1876, and as President. He was a member of the Standing Committee from 1880 to 1897. He became a Life member in 1871.

### **36th & 38th President**

**1879–1882; 1884–1887**

### **JOHN S. KENNEDY**

John Stewart Kennedy was the fifth son of John Kennedy and Isabella (Stewart) Kennedy, and was born on January 4, 1830, at Blantyre Lanarkshire, Scotland. During his infancy his parents removed to Glasgow and his earliest recollections were of that city, where he received a common school education. At the age of thirteen he entered 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 Mr. Kennedy came to New York, having accepted the offer of a London firm engaged in the iron and metal trades, to travel in the United States and Canada. Two years later he returned to Glasgow to take charge of the firm's branch in that city. In 1856 he again came to New York and entered the firm of M. K. Jessup & Company, an arrangement that continued for ten years. A branch was established in Chicago under the name of Jessup, Kennedy & Co. After severing his connection with Mr. Jessup he traveled for a year in Europe, after which he returned to New York and founded the house of J. S. Kennedy & Co. In 1883, when Mr. Kennedy retired and his nephew became the head of the business, the firm name was changed to J. Kennedy Tod & Co.

In charity, as in business, Mr. Kennedy actually had a hand in directing the enterprises with which he was connected. His favorite charity was the Presbyterian Hospital, New York, of which he was president for more than twenty-five years. On October 14, 1908 Mr. Kennedy

celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his marriage to Miss Emma Baker, of Elizabeth, N. J., by giving \$1,000,000 to the hospital.

In 1892 he erected the United Charities Building at 22nd Street and 4th Avenue, New York, and gave it to four charitable societies, so that they have practically no rent to pay. In 1904 he endowed the School of Philanthropy of the Charity Organization Society with a fund of \$250,000, which was to go towards the instruction of the society's workers and others. In 1907 he made a gift of \$500,000 to Columbia University, with the understanding that his name be withheld from the public. Other enterprises that he aided with thousands of dollars were the Lenox Library, New-York Historical Society, Metropolitan Museum of Art, the American Bible House, in Constantinople; Robert College, in Constantinople; the Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled, and the Presbyterian Boards of Home and Foreign Missions.

He was elected a member of the Society on November 30, 1857, and became a Life member in 1866. He served as Manager from 1864–67, 1869–72; Second Vice President, 1872–76; First Vice President 1876–79, and two terms as President. Thereafter he served as Chairman of the Standing Committee.

Mr. Kennedy's contributions and donations to the Society were numerous and marked by a discrimination as wise as they were generous. In 1889 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 appeared on every list of contributions for charitable relief. Mr. Kennedy died October 31, 1909, in New York.

### **37th President**

**1882–1884**

#### **WALTER WATSON**

Walter Watson, the son of Archibald Aitken Watson and Mary (Yeaman) Watson, was born on October 20, 1830, in Edinburgh. As a boy he attended 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 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 few 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. In 1896 he 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 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 esteem.

Mr. Watson was a member of the Century Association and the Down Town Club, and joined the Saint Andrew's Society in 1864. He took a lively interest in the work of the Society and actively engaged in advancing and extending its charities. He was elected and served as a Manager, 1865–66, 1868–70, 1871–75; Second Vice President, 1876–79; First Vice President, 1879–82, and then President. After this long period of service he finally retired to a place of

honor on the Standing Committee, serving several terms. He was also the last Treasurer of the Centennial Fund, and it was largely due to his able administration that this fund proved of practical value.

He died on April 3, 1900, in New York City.

### **39th President**

**1887–1889**

#### **BRYCE GRAY**

Bryce Gray was a son of Robert Gray and Margaret (Cherry) Gray, and was born on November 29, 1827, at Glasgow, Scotland, and died on June 29, 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. Then sixteen years of age he 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 Mr. Irvin's influence 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. In 1855 Mr. White, the senior partner, retired to live in Dundee, 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 time of his election as a member of Saint Andrew's Society in 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, 1882–1887, and then President. He also served 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's, 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.

#### **40th President**

**1889–1893**

#### **JOHN SLOANE**

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

Mr. John Sloane, a son of William Sloane, of Kilmarnock, and Euphemia (Douglas) Sloane, of Dunfermline, was born March 14, 1834, at Edinburgh.

Realizing the scope and opportunity afforded in the United States, Mr. Sloane's father came to New York in 1834, and there commenced business, being soon joined by his wife and their small 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, a student at Dr. Anthon's School in this city, entered the employ of his father's firm in 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 what was then an uptown location, at Broadway and 19th Street, where an extensive wholesale and retail business was 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. He was a director in the Bigelow Carpet Company, and in the 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. Mr. Sloane was interested as an associate in many other business organizations, to the management of which he brought sound commercial 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. He 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 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 sum of five thousand dollars, to be placed in the Permanent Fund, and the income applied to charitable relief.

He joined the Saint Andrew's Society in November, 1858, and became a Life member in 1873; was a Manager, 1864–67; 1869–70; 1872–79; 1885–87; Second Vice President, 1887–89, and then President. He also served as a member of the Committee of Accounts, 1868–69; the Committee of Installation, 1871–72, and the Standing Committee from 1893 to the time of his death, December 9, 1905, at his residence in New York City.

Mr. Sloane's sons, William and John, became our Fiftieth and Fifty-fourth Presidents, respectively.

#### **41st President**

**1893–1895**

#### **GEORGE AUSTIN MORRISON**

The ancestral home of the "Morrison" is on the Island of Lewis, 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, and despite its limited number of members, still preserves an individual clan tartan and arms.

George Austin Morrison was the son of Alexander Morrison and Christian (Lyll) Morrison, and was born on Saint Andrew's Day, November 30, 1832, at "Mondynes," Parish of Fordoun, Kincardine-shire, Scotland. On the maternal side he was related to the families of Lyll, Austin and Burns.

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

A mercantile career had been chosen for Mr. Morrison, and after learning the rudiments of the business under his uncle's guidance and training, he 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. There 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 July 4, 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 that house, and with John Herriman, another partner, established the firm of Morrison, Herriman & Company, which did an active and successful dry goods business for twenty years.

For many years he had been interested in social organizations and clubs and was 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 Gardens, 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 in 1864, and became a Life member in 1881. He served as a Manager, 1884-1889; as First Vice President, 1889-1893, and then

President. He had also been a member of the Committee of Installation in 1867 and of the Standing Committee since 1897.

He was a ready speaker, possessing a keen sense of humor and a dry method of delivery, which emphasized the quaint sayings and folklore of the Scottish people, so dear to those who had taken up their lives in the land of their adoption.

Mr. Morrison's sons, George Austin Morrison, Jr., became our Forty-ninth President, and Charles King Morrison, Assistant Secretary.

He died on February 26, 1916, at his residence in New York City.

## **42nd President**

**1895–1897**

### **J. KENNEDY TOD**

J. Kennedy Tod, son of Andrew Tod and Mary (Kennedy) Tod, was born on September 11, 1852, at Glasgow, and was a nephew of Mr. John S. Kennedy, the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-eight President of the Society.

He received his education at Glasgow Academy and Williston, Massachusetts. He was well known in Britain as a prominent rugby player, being a member of the Glasgow Academicals. He won his international cap against England in 1874 and 1875. The first rugby international match between Scotland and England was in 1871, so Mr. Tod was very early "capped" in the series.

In 1868 he came to this country, but in a few years returned to Glasgow and engaged in the iron trade. In 1879 he returned to the U.S.A. and entered the banking house of his uncle, John S. Kennedy. Later he became a partner, and on the retirement of his uncle Mr. Tod formed the banking firm of J. Kennedy Tod & Co. at 45 Wall Street, New York City.

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, 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.

He was Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Caledonian Insurance Company of Edinburgh; 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 was well and widely known among the many social organizations of this city; he had been a member of the Knickerbocker, Metropolitan, Lawyers', 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 the Saint Andrew's Society in December, 1879, and qualified as a Life member in 1888; served as Manager, 1880-82, and 1884-88; Treasurer, 1882-83; Second Vice President, 1889-93; First Vice President, 1893-95, and then President. He served as a member of the Standing Committee from 1897 until his death, June 2, 1925, at his summer residence, Innis Arden House, Sound Beach, Connecticut.

How highly Mr. Tod valued this Society and its work is evidenced by his munificent legacy of \$50,000. He was also a large contributor to the Presbyterian Hospital of New York City, and left it a bequest of \$100,000.

## **43rd President**

**1897–1898**

### **WILLIAM LYALL**

William Lyall was the son of Charles Lyall, of Dunfermline, Scotland, and Mary (Cooper) Lyall, of Perth, Scotland, and was born on October 28, 1840, at Jersey City, New Jersey.

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

William Lyall pursued his studies in the New York schools, and in due course commenced his business life in 1861. His efforts were marked with success 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, 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.

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

He 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 then President. He also served as a member of the Standing Committee from 1898 until his death, January 13, 1916, in New York City.

## **44th President**

**1898–1899**

### **JOHN REID**

John Reid, son of Andrew Reid and Helen (Arnot) Reid, was born on October 14, 1840, at Dunfermline, Scotland.

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. Imparting his strong Scottish personality into this work, he soon made his influence felt and his promotion was rapid, finally culminating in the position of general manager, which office he held for thirty years.

Notwithstanding the exacting hours and duties of his important position, Mr. Reid with his inherent love of the open heath and the heather which dwells deep in the heart of a true Scotsman, found time for outdoor life, and he has been called “The Father of Golf” in the United States. As early as 1887 he introduced and played the Royal Scottish Game on an improvised links near his country residence at Yonkers, New York, and his very enthusiasm and love of the game enlisted all his friends and associates as its votaries. Mr. Reid eventually became one of the founders and promoters of the St. Andrew’s Golf Club, of which he had been one of the most popular presidents, and the 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 ranked higher or was in more general demand than his ability to sing the folk songs and ballads of his native land. His collection of Scottish music was one of the largest and best in this country, and it is doubtful if any singer, either professional or amateur, could have claimed a larger repertoire of songs. A good voice, a convincing manner of singing, and great natural talent of interpretation and feeling, made him one of the best of the Scottish singers. His rendition of “Scots Wa’ Hae,” was a classic in style and finish, and at whatever social gathering of his fellow-countrymen Mr. Reid attended, the evening

was never properly begun or satisfactorily ended unless he consented to sing that masterpiece of the national poet.

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

Mr. Reid was a member of the Engineers Club, the Fulton Club, British Schools and Universities Club, and The Burns Society, of which he had several times been President.

He was elected a member of Saint Andrew's Society in November 1872; served as a Manager, 1887–95; Second Vice President, 1896–97; First Vice President, 1897, and then President. He became a member of the Standing Committee in 1899, and served on that important body until his death, October 7, 1916, at his residence in Yonkers, N. Y.

#### **45th President**

**1899–1902**

#### **ANDREW CARNEGIE**

Andrew Carnegie, son of William Carnegie and Margaret (Morrison) Carnegie, to quote his own words:

“... was born in Dunfermline, in the attic of the small one-storey house, corner of Moodie Street and Priory Lane, on the 25th of November 1835,... of poor but honest parents, of good kith and kin.”

(Our records give the year of Mr. Carnegie's birth as 1837. He had reached the age of seventy before learning from church records in his native Dunfermline that he was two years older. The original entries in the church records were made in 1837, and when the first census was taken he was registered as a then-living child. At a dinner given in honor of his seventy-first birthday he announced the correction of the date of his birth to his brother telegraphers by clicking the news

on a miniature telegraph instrument, which was placed beside his plate, telling them that they were honoring him on his seventy-third birthday, not his seventy-first.)

His father and his ancestors had been weavers. At the time of Andrew's birth his father owned and operated three or four hand looms, one of which he operated himself, and hired extra hands for the others as the trade required. Andrew was to have been a weaver, but with the advent of steam his father's business was almost ruined, and due to the initiative of his mother, Margaret Morrison, the family decided to emigrate to the United States. "I owe a great deal to my mother" he wrote in 1914. "She was companion, nurse, seamstress, cook and washerwoman, and never until late in life had a servant in the house. Yet she was a cultivated lady who taught me most of what I know."

Many years later when visiting the home of his birth, now a shrine, he wrote in the visitors' book as follows: "Andrew Carnegie, first visit to my birthplace, the humble home of honest poverty, best heritage of all when one has a heroine for a mother."

His maternal grandfather, Thomas Morrison, established himself in Dunfermline in the leather business. He was keenly interested in politics and was a gifted speaker, frequently preaching in the tabernacle in Leith Walk, Edinburgh.

In 1848 his parents with Andrew and his younger brother, Thomas, set sail on the *Wiscassett* from Broomielaw, Glasgow, reaching these United States after a stormy voyage of seven weeks.

Mr. Carnegie, contrary to belief, had a good grounding in the fundamentals. He attended school under the direction of Mr. Robert Martin, headmaster, who quickly recognized young Andrew's aptitude for learning, and his passion for committing poetry to memory. The first penny he earned was by reciting Burns' poem, "Man Was Made to Mourn," without a break. It is told of him that when he was called upon to recite some Scripture in Sunday School he created astonishment by holding forth with that sound advice, "Look after the pence and the pounds will take care of themselves."

Pages could be written on the life of this lad o' pairts who made good. For a brief biographical sketch we are indebted to the Carnegie Corporation of New York for the following:

“Andrew Carnegie, steelmaster and philanthropist, born in a weaver’s cottage on November 25, 1835, in Dunfermline, Scotland, moved with his family to the United States in 1848, settled in Allegheny, Pennsylvania; bobbin boy, messenger boy, telegraph operator, train dispatcher, and railway superintendent for the Pennsylvania Railroad; self-educated, early promoter of railway sleeping cars, organizer in 1865 of Keystone Bridge Company, and of other companies; possessed an uncanny ability to select as his associates young men of exceptional talent; organizer of the great Carnegie Steel Company, not as a stock corporation but as a partnership in which every member was an active working partner; developer of iron and steel production in Pittsburgh into a mighty domain peculiarly his own; began about 1870 a career of giving; resident of Pittsburgh and New York; married Miss Louise Whitfield in 1887; benefactor of his native town and his adopted city; author of a dozen books; concerned with the common interests of all English-speaking peoples and humanity in general; exponent of the gospel of wealth and the stewardship of great fortunes; donor of thousands of free public library buildings and church organs; benefactor of hundreds of colleges and schools; Laird of Pittencrieff and of Skibo; retired from business at the age of sixty-five; devoted himself thereafter to the distribution (\$350,000,000) of his great fortune; worker in the cause of peace, and founder of many public trusts which bear his name.” It has been said that Mr. Carnegie never *gave* money away, he put it to work.

Mr. Carnegie was elected to membership in Saint Andrew’s Society in 1871, served as Manager, 1893–1897; Second Vice President, 1897–1898, First Vice President, 1898–1899 and then President. Thereafter he became a member of the Standing Committee and served until his death. This Society has long regarded him with affection, and felt honored, through his generous gifts, to have had a part in his philanthropies.

Mr. Carnegie died at Shadow Brook, Lenox, Mass, on August 11, 1919. He is buried in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, Tarrytown, New York.

## **46th President**

**1902–1906**

### **W. BUTLER DUNCAN**

W. Butler Duncan, eldest son of Alexander Duncan and Sarah (Butler) Duncan, of Providence, Rhode Island, was born on March 17, 1830, at No. 3 Heriot Row, Edinburgh.

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.

Mr. Duncan, our 46th President, 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 Edinburgh Academy, and one year at the University of Edinburgh, he returned to the United States in 1849, and entering Brown University, Providence, R. I., graduated in 1850.

In 1851 he removed to New York City. One of the early members of the New York Chamber of Commerce, he was a Vice President of that august body and an active participant in all its meetings and actions.

He was a member of the Union Club, and 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 in December, 1854, and became a Life member in 1896. He served as a Manager, 1899–1900; First Vice President, 1900–02, and then President. He also served on the Committee of Accounts from 1894–1899.

Mr. Duncan was 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, marked him as one of the best examples of a generation of gentlemen. His home at No. 1 Fifth Avenue, New York City, was always a center of hospitality which retained the traditions of a family old in the history of his native land.

He died, June 20, 1912, in New York City.

#### **47th President**

**1907–1909**

#### **ROBERT FRATER MUNRO**

Robert Frater Munro was born August 28, 1852 at Inverness, Scotland. He was the son of William Munro and Margaret (Frater) Munro, and received his early education and business training in the city of his birth.

In 1872 he joined Price, Waterhouse & Co. of London, and soon became an expert and chartered accountant.

In 1882 he came to the United States as representative of British investors to take charge of Queen & Crescent System of Railroads, with headquarters at Cincinnati. A few years later he resigned to assist in the formation of the American Cotton Oil Trust and in that corporation was intimately associated with the late George Austin Morrison and his son George Austin Morrison, junior, both of whom were presidents of the Society.

In the course of his business career he was President of the American Cotton Oil Co. and a director in many other corporations, and when he retired from active business he became the Secretary of the British Empire Chamber of Commerce, which office he held at the time of his

death. His broad grasp of financial affairs and high standards were appreciated by his business associates and his tact and courtesy endeared him to them.

In 1887, shortly after he came to New York, he joined this Society, and in succeeding years was one of its Managers, its Vice President, and from 1907 to 1909 its 47th President. During his membership of forty-three years he took a leading part in all its activities, and at the time of his death was its senior ex-president and Chairman of its Standing Committee.

No member of the Society served it more faithfully and efficiently than he. His presence at all meetings made him known to a very large number of the membership, and his clear-cut features, his sturdy figure, and his resonant voice were a part of a delightful personality.

His love for Scotland and its traditions and his pride in this Society were enduring. He was always accessible, friendly, and wise, lending his advice and counsel unstintingly.

Mr. Munro died at his residence in New York City on August 27, 1930.

## **48th President**

**1910–1911**

### **ALONZO BARTON HEPBURN**

A. Barton Hepburn was born on a farm at Colton, N. Y., on July 24, 1846, the son of Zina Earl Hepburn, who traced his ancestry through several generations of New Englanders to an old Scottish family. Peter Hepburn, a great-great-grandfather, came to this country from Scotland shortly after 1700, and settled in Stratford, Conn. He was a direct descendant of Colonel Sir John Hepburn, a veteran of the Thirty-Years' War, who in 1633 organized The Royal Scots —“right of the line and pride of the British Army.” In memory of this early ancestor A. Barton Hepburn contributed to the comfort fund of The Royal Scots in World War I.

He attended the St. Lawrence Academy and then borrowed \$1,000 to take a course at Middlebury College. By teaching in the winter and working on the farm in the summer, he stayed in college, and upon graduation returned to the St. Lawrence Academy as Professor of

Mathematics and Physical Science. He became Principal of Ogdensburg Education Institute and meantime studied law.

After his admission to the bar he learned, on a short vacation at his home in Colton, that there was ample opportunity for a lawyer. He had clients who owned extensive tracts of land, and in an interview with B. C. Forbes, in 1916, he said he saw then his opportunity to acquire large tracts of timber lands. He bought 30,000 acres at 50 cents an acre and started lumbering. From that time business crowded law practice out of his life almost entirely.

He was elected to the Assembly as a Republican in 1875, and remained there until 1880, when he was appointed Superintendent of the State Banking Department. As a legislator he attracted the attention of Governor Tilden, who sought his support for reform measures.

Refusing the offer of Governor Cleveland as Superintendent of the Banking Department, Mr. Hepburn returned to his lumber business and sold out for \$200,000. Then he returned to banking in earnest.

He was appointed a national bank examiner in this city, and his decisive enforcement of all the regulations attracted so much attention in Washington that in 1892 he was called to the Treasury Department as Controller of the Currency. After a year at this post he received an offer to become the President of the Third National Bank in this city.

He left the Third National in 1897, to become Vice-President of the National City Bank under James Stillman. After two years in that institution he became President of the Chase National Bank, and served continuously in that office from 1899 until 1911, when he became Chairman of the Board of Directors. He resigned that post in 1917, but the Directors were unwilling to lose him, and they insisted that he remain as Chairman of an Advisory Board, an innovation in banking.

His earlier experience as a teacher gave him a great interest in education and out of listed benefactions of about \$3,000,000, schools, colleges and libraries received about \$2,000,000.

Mr. Hepburn joined the Saint Andrew's Society in 1895 and served as Treasurer, 1897-1903; Committee of Accounts, 1903-07; First Vice President, 1907-09, and then President; thereafter on the Standing Committee from 1912 until his death.

He died on January 25, 1922, in New York City, from injuries and shock caused by an accident on Fifth Avenue.

#### **49th President**

**1912–1914**

#### **GEORGE A. MORRISON, JR.**

George Austin Morrison was the son of George Austin Morrison, forty-first President of the Society, and Lucy Anne King, and was born March 26, 1864, in New York City. He received his early education from private tutors and then attended the Cutler School, from which he entered Harvard University in 1883. He was graduated in 1887, receiving the degree of A.B. "*Cum laude*," having taken honors in Philosophy. He entered the Columbia Law School the same year and took the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1889, taking also in 1888 the degree of Master of Arts at Columbia University. During his university and law school career he wrote a number of plays, burlesques and operettas, the most popular being *Captain Kidd*, *William Penn*, *Lafayette* and *Narcissa*, all of which were produced by the Columbia College Dramatic Club during 1888–1891.

Admitted to the Bar of the State of New York in 1889 and after being some years in the office of Coudert Brothers, and of Olin, Rives & Montgomery, he started to practice law for himself in 1897. Mr. Morrison had strong literary tastes but his particular forte was genealogical research. Among the works of that character which he published are *Clement King of Marshfield, Massachusetts, and his Descendants*; *The DeCamp Family of New Jersey*; *The King Heraldry*; *The Clarke Families of Rhode Island*; *The King Family in England*, etc.

He was General Counsel and Treasurer of the Metals Trading Corporation and the International Fabricating Corporation, as well as a director in each of these corporations; and also Secretary and director of the New England Motor Sales Co., of Greenwich, Conn. He held membership in the Metropolitan Club, the Army and Navy Club, the Society of the Cincinnati, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, the Veteran Corps of Artillery, State of New York, the Military Society of the War of 1812, the Naval Order of the United States, the Society of American Wars, St. George's Society, St. Nicholas Society, New-York Historical Society and also a member and trustee of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society.

Mr. Morrison joined this Society in 1885, and held the office of Secretary for a period of fifteen years, 1895–1910; Second Vice President, 1910–11, then President, and thereafter a member of the Standing Committee.

The year 1906, marking the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Society, Mr. Morrison, as Secretary, compiled a *History of Saint Andrew's Society*, a volume of some three hundred pages. It contains a historical sketch of the Society, the portraits and biographies of all the Presidents, the Constitution, and a full list of the Officers and Members since 1756, as well as the financial history of the Society, and a list of the places where the banquets were held during the one hundred and fifty years of its existence. An important feature of this work, from the point of view of the Society, was his List of Members from the beginning in 1756 down to 1906. It was the first real attempt to create a Roll of Members which had been made during all the years of the Society's existence. Every scrap of record was perused by Mr. Morrison and the list became an "omnium gatherum."

Mr. Morrison died suddenly of heart failure on St. Andrew's Day, November 30, 1916.

## **50th President**

**1915–1917**

### **WILLIAM SLOANE**

William Sloane, son of John Sloane and Adela (Berry) Sloane, was born in New York City on February 18, 1873. His father was the Fortieth President of this Society. William attended the Cutler School and Yale College, receiving his Bachelor's degree with the Class of 1895. While in college he was elected to the D.K.E. and the Skull and Bones fraternities. Upon graduation he entered his father's business, eventually becoming head of the great mercantile house of W. & J. Sloane.

Among the many undertakings of service to the public with which Mr. Sloane was prominently connected was the Presbyterian Hospital, of which he was President. It was under his administration of the office that arrangements were made with Columbia University for the joint erection of the vast institution covering a large area on Washington Heights, which has been described as a great event in the history of medicine.

During World War I Mr. Sloane was Chairman of the National War Work Council of the Young Men's Christian Association, and in that capacity handled millions of dollars in funds contributed by the public to the war relief activities of the organization.

He was a Director of the Burke Foundation, a member of the Chamber of Commerce of the State, and of the Vestry of St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church in Mt. Kisco, New York, where he had a residence, "Merestead."

His clubs included the University, Metropolitan, Union League, Century and Grolier. He was a trustee of the United States Trust Company, the Bank for Savings, the Provident Loan Society, and the Public Library, of which he was Secretary, and a Director of the Manhattan Company.

Mr. Sloane possessed the valuable faculty of visualizing not only the end to be obtained in any enterprise for public betterment, but also the means and methods by which that end might be secured. His inherent capacity for business and finance had been brought to a fine state of

development. In the difficult work of adjusting charity to the needs of the community, to relieve suffering without promoting shift-lessness, Mr. Sloane displayed the same broad vision and sound sense he showed in finance and commerce. In him the obligation of human brotherhood was never obscured, but his fulfilment of that obligation was accomplished with precision of judgment and clarity of knowledge that made his generosity twice effective, yet in all his ungrudging service for others his modesty shunned notoriety and public applause.

Mr. Sloane joined this Society in 1887 as a Life Member. He became a Manager in 1903, serving until 1910. The following year he was a member of the Committee of Accounts. In 1912 he was elected First Vice President, serving three years until he was elected to the Presidency in 1915, again serving for three years. In 1918 he became a member of the Standing Committee, on which he served until his death on August 11, 1922, at Southampton, Long Island, N. Y.

### **51st President**

**1918–1920**

### **ALEXANDER C. HUMPHREYS**

**M.E., ScD., LL.D.**

Alexander Crombie Humphreys was born in Edinburgh on March 30, 1851, the son of Dr. Edward R. Humphreys, an accomplished classical scholar. At an early age he came to this country with his parents, where his father opened a private school in Boston, Mass., in which his son received his early education. While still a lad of fourteen he sought a position in business and entered the employ of the New York Guaranty and Indemnity Company where he rose to be receiving teller and assistant general bookkeeper.

In 1872 he entered the service of the Bayonne & Greenville Gas Light Company, and recognizing the need of a technical education he took up the regular course at the Stevens Institute and for four years contrived by hard work to carry on his studies and at the same time discharge his duties in the Gas Company. It was an experience which later made him sympathetic

with students dependent on their own efforts for support and able to counsel them with understanding. He graduated with the degree of Mechanical Engineer in 1881.

After graduation he accepted the office of chief engineer of the Pintsch Lighting Company for which he built many gas works, conducted experimental research on a large scale, and perfected the business organization. In January 1885 he became superintendent of construction of the United Gas Improvement Company of Philadelphia and within a few months he was its general superintendent and chief engineer. In 1892 he established the London firm of Humphreys & Glasgow Consulting Gas Engineers and two years later he formed the New York firm of the same name, a firm which at once stood very high in the profession and had a large business.

In 1902 he was chosen President of Stevens Institute where he served with distinction for a quarter of a century. With the full consent of the trustees he still maintained his active connection with his own profession, but he gave himself with unsparing devotion to his educational task, improving the scholarly standards of the Institute and greatly increasing its equipment and resources. Under his leadership Stevens Institute maintained and enhanced its reputation for combining severe training in the technical and theoretical aspects of mechanical engineering with wide experience in its practical application.

The University of Pennsylvania recognized his eminent professional services by conferring on him the degree of Sc. D., and Columbia, New York University, Princeton, Rutgers and Brown honored him for his public service to the cause of technical education with the degree of Doctor of Laws. When at the age of seventy-five he offered his resignation as President of Stevens Institute the press contained many editorials upon his noteworthy career and Stevens alumni were loud in their expressions of gratitude.

Dr. Humphreys joined Saint Andrew's Society in 1906 and served on the Board of Managers during 1910–1911. He became Second Vice President for the next three years, First Vice President for the following three years, and then President, He was proud of his Scottish

birth and ancestry and always ready to do anything in his power to foster good relations between the land of his nativity and the land of his adoption.

He died at Morristown, N. J., on August 14, 1927.

## **52nd President**

**1921**

### **ALEXANDER WALKER**

Alexander Walker was born in the Parish of Rafford, Morayshire, Scotland, June 25, 1852. He was the son of James and Helen (Smith) Walker.

Mr. Walker was educated at the Parish School at Rafford and served his apprenticeship as a stonecutter in the town of Forres. He came to New York in 1871 following his trade as a journeyman stonecutter. He attended evening high school for several sessions and then became a contractor in the same line under the firm name of Gillie & Walker, a partnership which lasted several years. He next became interested in real estate and building, operating as Walker & Lawson for some time, and later continued his interest in real estate under his own name. He was one of the founders of the Colonial Bank in 1892, became its president in 1895, a position which he held until 1925, but continued in service as chairman of the Board of Directors until 1929 when the bank was acquired by the Bank of the United States. During Mr. Walker's presidency the Colonial Bank made steady and conspicuous progress and had established sixteen branches in Manhattan and the Bronx. At his death Mr. Walker was a director of the Greenwich Bank and Vice President of the Greenwich Safe Deposit Company. He also had been a trustee of the Harlem Savings Bank and was a member of the advisory board of the Hanover National Bank until it was amalgamated with the Central Union Trust Company.

Mr. Walker and his family visited Scotland frequently. In memory of his parents he created a trust fund for the poor of the Parish of Rafford. He also endowed a bed in the Leonchoil Hospital at Forres and created the James Watson Bursary Trust Fund in memory of his old

schoolmaster, James Watson. The interest of the fund is used to aid boys and girls who wish to pursue their education beyond the parish school. Another philanthropy of his was the Mrs. George Mavor Fund in aid of the Rafford Nursing Association. He was the first patron of the Caledonian Hospital of Brooklyn.

Mr. Walker was for fifty years a member of the Caledonian Curling Club, which, on March 27, 1922, presented him with a gold medal. Later he was presented with an engrossed resolution for “his great interest in the ancient game of curling” and for “his splendid gift of twenty-four pairs of curling stones by which he had literally preserved from extinction this splendid game in New York City.”

Mr. Walker was elected a member of this Society in 1905, serving as Manager in 1911–13, 1915–17; elected Vice President, 1918–20, and then President. He had been for forty years a member of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of the City of New York, serving on many committees and in several offices, culminating in his election as President in 1912. He was a member also of the New York Scottish Society, New-York Historical Society, West Side Republican Club, and Morningside Heights Association.

He died in New York City on February 13, 1934.

## **53rd President**

**1922–1923**

### **ALEXANDER B. HALLIDAY**

Alexander B. Halliday was born in New York City, September 7, 1869, the son of Alexander and Margaret (Munro) Halliday. His father, elected to this Society in 1891, was born at Twynholm, Kirkcudbrightshire, Scotland, September 29, 1834, and came to this country in 1851 in the clipper ship *Dreadnought*.

The Halliday family is of old covenanting stock, and David Halliday, a direct ancestor, was one of five (men) Kirkcudbrightshire martyrs executed about 1685 for their stand for religious liberty.

Mr. Halliday was educated at Callesen's School, New York City ; Adams Academy, Quincy, Mass.; graduated from Harvard with an A.B. in 1891, and from Columbia University with an A.M., LL.B. in 1894. He engaged in an extensive law practice in New York City, and retired from his profession several years ago.

He was for many years an enthusiastic golfer and curler. He is a member of the St. Andrew's Golf Club, the Harvard Club, the Fine Arts Society, The Burns Society, and the Bar Association of the City of New York; also former president of the Community Chest, and the War Price and Rationing Board of Yonkers, New York. He is a Life Member of the Scots Charitable Society of Boston, Mass, (founded 1657).

Mr. and Mrs. Halliday, the former Ellen Mudge Reid, daughter of John Reid, the forty-fourth President of our Society, have resided at their home 316 Palisade Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y. for more than seventy-five years. While he has never held any elective office, all his life he has been deeply interested in civic welfare work in his community, and closely followed all national and international affairs.

Mr. Halliday was elected a member of Saint Andrew's Society in 1893. He served on the Board of Managers, 1909-11, 1913-15, and was Chairman in 1915; Committee of Accounts, 1912-16; Secretary, 1917-19; First Vice President, 1921, and then President. Until recently he was Chairman of the Standing Committee for many years.

It would be hard to declare the range and value of his services to this Society, which is so dear to his heart. No one has been closer to the activities of the Society for the past sixty years than Mr. Halliday, or commands greater respect of his colleagues.

In the Secretary's Annual Report of 1921 an item of special interest appeared as follows:  
"There was donated to the Society during the year the sum of \$2,000 from Mr. J. Kennedy Tod, sent as a compliment to Mr. Halliday on his election to the Presidency."

To mark his fifty years of membership, and as a token of appreciation for the valuable services rendered to Saint Andrew's, in 1943 he was elected an Honorary Member of the Society. On the occasion of his Diamond Jubilee, in 1953, he was presented with a specially-designed gold medal to symbolize the high esteem and unqualified affection in which he was held by his fellow members.

### **54th President**

**1924–1925**

#### **JOHN SLOANE**

John Sloane, born April 20, 1883, in New York City, was the son of John Sloane of Edinburgh, and Adela (Berry) Sloane, of Brooklyn, New York.

Mr. Sloane's family connections with the Society embrace more than a hundred years. His grandfather, William Sloane, born October 26, 1810, in Mauchline, Ayrshire, Scotland, became a member in 1848, and his father, John Sloane, born in Edinburgh, March 14, 1834, was our Fortieth President; his brother, William Sloane, was our Fiftieth President. His uncles, Henry T., Thomas C. and William D. Sloane; three cousins, Parker Sloane, William Sloane Coffin, and the Rev. Henry Sloane Coffin, D.D., a former Chaplain of the Society, were members. Two nephews, William E. S. Griswold, Jr. and John S. Griswold, and son-in-law, Percy R. Pyne, III; Douglas Sloane, a cousin, and his sons, Douglas and John Sloane, III, are also members. The Sloane family in its long connection with Saint Andrew's Society has an unparalleled record in our history.

He was elected a Life member in 1889, when his father, during the first year of his presidency, proposed him for membership. At that time there were no restrictions as to the age of a son of a member joining the Society. He was elected at the age of six, and in this bicentennial year has the distinction of being our oldest member in point of years of membership — sixty-seven years.

Mr. Sloane has served the Society on various committees. He was elected Second Vice President, 1921; First Vice President, 1922–23, and then President. He was a member of the Bicentennial Policy Committee, and is Chairman of the Standing Committee.

For continued devoted service to the Society, and as a token of the high regard in which he was held by the members, at our Annual Meeting in the Waldorf-Astoria, November 5, 1953, Mr. Sloane was elected an Honorary Member, and presented with a specially-designed gold medal.

Mr. Sloane attended the Cutler School, New York City, and Yale University, graduating with a B.A. degree in 1905. After his graduation he made a trip around the world, and in 1906 entered the long-established business house of W. & J. Sloane, becoming Assistant Secretary, Secretary, President, and in 1933 Chairman of the Board until his retirement in 1955.

He is a trustee of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, United States Trust Company, and the Museum of the City of New York; a director of Black, Starr, Gorham & Co., and Centennial Insurance Company.

Mr. Sloane served as a private in Squadron A, New York National Guard, 1907–12; also served on the General Staff in Washington, 1918, as Officer Candidate in Military Intelligence Division, but declined a commission when the war ended. In 1941 he joined the 17th Regiment, New York State Guard, as an Intelligence Officer with the rank of Captain, retiring in 1946 as G-2 of 1st Division, with the rank of Colonel.

He is a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, the Pilgrims, and Society of Colonial Wars. His clubs include the Century, Coffee House, Yale University, River, Union, Somerset Hills Country Club, Bernardsville, N. J., Mount Anthony, Burlington, Vt. For eleven years Mr. Sloane was Class Agent of the Yale University Alumni Fund, and for four years Secretary of his class.

## **55th President**

**1926–1927**

### **HENRY MOIR**

Henry Moir was born at Ratho, Midlothian, February 22, 1871. He was educated in the village school and at George Watson's School, Edinburgh. He took up actuarial studies and was a Fellow of the Faculty of Actuaries of Scotland in 1892; a Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries of London in 1897, and prize essayist in 1900. He came to this country in 1901 to enter upon what proved to be a crowded and successful career, touched in unusual degree by the happiness he experienced not only in his family life but among a host of men in business and social circles who were his steadfast friends.

For his business career he had been well trained. When 15 years of age he stood at the head of his class in mathematics, and a job was waiting for him with the Scottish Life Insurance Co. of Edinburgh. He was Vice President of the Actuarial Society of Edinburgh before he was thirty years old. When he arrived in New York he was appointed actuary for the Provident Life Assurance Society; in 1908 he became connected with the Home Life Insurance Company, in which he served as Second Vice President and actuary. He was invited to become President of the United States Life Insurance Co. of New York in 1922, from which position he retired in October, 1936, remaining as a director and chairman of the Finance Committee until his death. He had rounded out a half century in his profession, and was an outstanding figure in his field. He was a member of the most important organizations, and was author of several text books on life insurance. Thoroughly enjoying his work he was a familiar figure at meetings of life insurance men and delivered speeches and lectures.

He was a member of several municipal and federal commissions. Former Mayor of New York, William J. Gaynor, appointed him to a committee of two, which supervised new pension plans for all city employees. He was a member of another committee, which advised the Federal Government on the proposed War Risk Insurance Plans in 1917, and was on the advisory committee in connection with the Civil Service. He was consulting actuary of the Church Pension

Fund and the Church Life Insurance Co. He was also a director of the Morris Plan Insurance Society, the Morris Plan Bank of New York, the Eagle Fire Insurance Co., and the Norwich Union Indemnity Co.

Mr. Moir was a former President of The Burns Society and of the British Schools and Universities Club. He was a member of The Pilgrims, the National Arts Club, the Royal Empire Society of London, and the English-Speaking Union. He was active in charitable organizations, a director of the Associated Hospital Service of New York, and a trustee of the Hartford Seminary Foundation.

His hobby was golf. He was one of the organizers of the Upper Montclair (N. J.) Country Club, and the Club's champion for several years.

Mr. Moir served the Society as a Manager, Secretary, and President, and was one of its most valued members.

He died on June 8, 1937, at Rochester, New York.

## **56th President**

**1928–1929**

**HON. CHARLES P. McCLELLAND**

**LL.B., LL.D.**

Charles Paul McClelland was born in the Parish of Glenluce, Wigtownshire, Scotland, on December 19, 1854, son of William and Nicholas McClelland.

He came to the United States in 1871, and went to live in Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., then a rural village, where he lived continuously for seventy years.

His first public office was that of Clerk of the Village of Dobbs Ferry, to which he was appointed in 1880 and held until he was elected to New York State Assembly in 1884. He was reelected to the Assembly for a second term in 1885. In the fall of 1886 he was appointed by President Cleveland, Assistant Collector of Customs at the Port of New York. He resigned from

that office in the spring of 1890 and returned to the practice of law, becoming a member of the firm of Hess, Townsend & McClelland. He was not, however, to remain long in the practice of his profession, for in the fall of the same year he was drafted again, (against his protest), to run for the Assembly.

Following continuous service of thirty years in the U. S. Customs Court, President Franklin D. Roosevelt appointed him Presiding Justice, in recognition of his eightieth birthday. Although Judge McClelland could have retired at the age of seventy on a pension equal to his full salary, he continued to serve until he was eighty-five. For a number of years he was the oldest active Federal Judge in the United States, both from the standpoint of age and length of service.

He was a member of The Burns Society of the City of New York for over fifty years, was its President for several terms, and for many years a trustee. He was a member of this Society for fifty-five years, being elected to membership in 1889. From 1899 to 1925 he served on the Board of Managers, and was four times its Chairman. He served three years, 1917–19, on the Committee of Accounts; four years, Committee of Installation; Banquet Committee 1926; Second Vice President 1927, and then President. In 1942 he was elected an Honorary Member of the Society. In acknowledgment of this honor he wrote: "I have been greatly honored during my more mature life in various ways, but I value none of them more than the one now conferred upon me."

The Judge was an ardent student of Burns, and was himself an able writer of verse. He was a devout Methodist and was a member of the Summerfield Methodist Episcopal Church in Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., for many years.

In June, 1941, his son Clarence Paul McClelland, president of the MacMurray College, Jacksonville, Ill., presented his father with an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, voted by the Board of Trustees, at the commencement exercises of the college.

Judge McClelland was an eloquent and ready debater, an accomplished and genial gentleman, and in spite of his many years' residence in the United States, he never lost his delightful Scottish accent. For many years he made annual visits to Scotland and to the home of

his boyhood days. He was known to all in the Town of Glenluce which was proud to do him honor when occasion offered.

Judge McClelland died at Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., on June 6, 1944, at the ripe old age of eighty-nine.

## **57th President**

**1930–1931**

### **GEORGE McGEACHIN**

George McGeachin was born at Pollokshaws, Glasgow, on May 31, 1871, son of John and Jane McGeachin. Mr. McGeachin served his apprenticeship in the upholstery business in London, and in 1894 was appointed a director of R.D. and J.B. Fraser, Ltd., a home furnishing establishment of Ipswich, England. He joined Alexander Morton & Co. of Carlisle, as their Manchester representative in 1904, and the following year came to New York, and in 1905 organized the firm of Whitcombe, McGeachin & Co. as importers and converters of upholstery and decorative fabrics. In 1923 the firm was incorporated and he was named its first president, which position he held until his death.

He was one of the organizers of the Upholstery Association of America, and for a time served as its president. He was a former director of the National Council of American Importers. Mr. McGeachin was instrumental in starting the Textile High School here, and obtained the textile machinery and equipment for the school.

Mr. McGeachin was a trustee of the Village of Larchmont from 1915 to 1924, and Village President from 1921 to 1924. During his administration the village acquired the Water Company and built the Municipal Building, which houses the Fire and Police Departments, and the administration offices. In his community he took an active part in civic, religious and charitable affairs.

Because of his keen interest in all that concerned the Society, in 1924-25 he was selected as our Secretary ; in 1926-27 he served on the Board of Managers, and in 1928 became First Vice President, and then President. His cordial manner, his humor, his capacity for friendship, his progressive ideas and his high principles won for him the respect and affection of our members. During his administration, 1930-31, he presided at our meetings with dignity, and our gatherings had a friendly quality due to his genial and sympathetic personality. Although appreciating the importance of good fellowship in the Society he never forgot the duty he owed our less fortunate brethren. He was a loyal Scotsman and was well versed in Scottish poetry.

Mr. McGeachin was a member of the Caledonian and Canadian Clubs, and the Larchmont Yacht and New York Yacht Clubs.

He died in a private nursing home in Stamford, Conn, on May 3, 1949. His son, Donald C., is a member of the Society.

## **58th President**

**1932–1934**

### **JAMES SEARS McCULLOH**

James Sears McCulloh was born in Englewood, New Jersey, September 5, 1868.

Mr. McCulloh is a lineal descendant of John McCulloch, born in Kirkcudbright, Scotland, April 20, 1747, and who came to this country in 1759. He dropped the final “c” from the name, hence the present spelling. The family has been prominent in Galloway, Scotland, since 1296.

Mr. McCulloh began his business career as a railroad clerk in 1885 with the West Shore Railroad. Within five years he had advanced to become assistant to the superintendent of telephone and signals. From 1890 to 1893 he studied telegraphy and telephony in Weehauwken at the joint operating headquarters of the West Shore Railroad and the Western Union Telegraph Company.

In 1893 he joined the long lines department of the A.T. and T. at New York and soon became chief operator in charge of operating work. In 1899 he was made special agent in charge of general traffic studies and traffic development.

In 1901 he was sent to Chicago as superintendent of the fifth division, and returned the same year, being assigned to New England. In 1908 he became general contract agent of the New York Telephone Company. In the same year he advanced to the position of general commercial superintendent when the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company combined. He was made President in 1924, became Chairman of the Board in 1933, and retired in 1938.

His interests outside the telephone field were many and varied. He was a director of the National Surety Company, a trustee of the Bowery Savings Bank, and for a number of years active in the affairs of the New York State Chamber of Commerce, holding the office of Vice President. Since his retirement from the New York Telephone Company he was active in the Rye National Bank, Rye, New York, serving as President and Chairman of the Board.

He holds membership in the American Yacht Club and Apa-wamis Club, Rye, New York.

Mr. McCulloh was elected a Life member of the Society in 1921. He served on the Board of Managers, 1927, Second Vice President, 1928-29 ; First Vice President, 1930-31, and then President.. His son, Gordon McCulloh, and grandson, James G. McCulloh, are also members of the Society.

## **59th President**

**1935–1936**

### **ANDREW BAXTER**

Andrew Baxter, son of Andrew and Isabella Hardie (Thomson) Baxter, was born in Edinburgh, June 21, 1889.

His father, Captain Andrew Baxter, a highly respected member of this Society for thirty-six years, was a man of the sea, son of a Shipmaster, and a native of East Wemyss, Fifeshire. His mother, born in Tranmere, District of Birkenhead, Chester, England, was a member of the Thomson family of Edinburgh.

Mr. Baxter's early life, approximately the first ten years, was spent at sea on board the sailing ships of his father. He received his education at a public school in Brooklyn, New York, and Packard Institute, in New York City. His first position, after finishing his course in accountancy when about seventeen years of age, was as clerk with a shipping firm in New York, where he remained for four years, thereafter associating himself with his father in the various enterprises in which he was interested.

During World War I he joined the British Army, signing up as a British Subject (at that time) in Hammersmith, London. He served for some time in the ranks, and eventually secured his commission. He was sent to France, but did not serve in the line. He served also in Italy, Egypt, India and Mesopotamia, where he spent the longest part of his service, being attached to the Indian Army. On November 11, 1918, his unit was outside of Mosul, later being moved to Bombay and held there in readiness in the event of an uprising in Northern India. Eventually Mr. Baxter was demobilized in London.

He then rejoined his father's firm, The Federal Paint Company, Inc., New York City, manufacturers of marine paints and compositions, etc. At the present time he is President of this Company. Mr. Baxter was admitted as a citizen of the United States of America on June 8, 1925.

During the past thirty years Mr. Baxter's interests have taken him to many parts of the world.

He is a Life member of the Society, having been elected in 1912. He served on the Board of Managers, 1925-27, and 1929-31 ; President for a two-year term, 1935-36, and is a member of the Finance and Standing Committees. He also served on the 200th Anniversary Policy and Fund Committees.

Mr. Baxter, an enthusiastic golfer, had to do with the originating of the Annual Golf Tournament in 1945, which has become one of the outstanding events of the Society's activities.

He has been a member of The Whitehall Lunch Club in New York since 1915, and a member of the Board of Governors since 1935. He served as its President, 1939-41, and is now an Honorary Member. He has been a member of the New York Yacht Club since 1925, and both before and after the First World War was very much interested in sailing.

Mr. Baxter has been a member of the Newcomen Society for twenty years.

## **60th President**

**1937-1938**

### **MAITLAND DWIGHT**

Maitland Dwight was born in the City of London, England, July 1, 1889. His parents, the Rev. Franklin B. and Mrs. Dwight, American citizens, were residing there temporarily. Mr. Dwight qualified strongly for membership in this Society as his great-great grandfather, Robert Lenox, was President from 1798-1814, and was a native of Kirkcudbright, being born there December 31, 1759, and his uncle, Alexander Maitland, was a 2nd Vice President, 1899-1900.

Mr. Dwight came to the United States as an infant, with his parents. He attended Lawrenceville School and graduated from Princeton University in 1911. He received his M.A. degree from Columbia University in 1913, graduating from Columbia Law School in 1914. Entering the law office of Lord, Day & Lord in 1914, he was admitted to the New York Bar in 1915. Until 1917 he practiced law with this firm, when he went to Washington, D. C., as a member of the U. S. Food Administration. In this same year he became a law clerk in the Solicitor's Office of the Department of State, where he remained until the fall of 1918, when he enrolled in the U. S. Naval Reserve Force, and was honorably discharged there from in January, 1919, as an Ensign. Returning to the Department of State, he was an Assistant to Mr. William Phillips, Assistant Secretary of State. In December of that year he was transferred to the Office of

the Foreign Trade Advisor where he remained as Assistant Advisor until he resigned in 1920. He then returned to New York and became a member of the law firm of Clark, Prentice and Roulstone, and upon the dissolution of this firm he became a member of Prentice, Collins and Dwight, with offices at 60 John Street, New York City. In 1921 he became a director of Edward Smith & Co., Marine Paints and Varnish Mfrs. in Long Island City, becoming president and treasurer thereof in 1923, devoting practically his entire time to this business.

He was a member of the Session of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church of this City; Chairman of the Board of the Union Settlement Association; Director of the Children's Village ; a Director of the Boys' Athletic League ; a member of the University and Princeton Clubs of New York, and of the Bedford Golf and Tennis Club, Bedford, N. Y.

Mr. Dwight died at Mount Kisco Hospital, May 22, 1938, in the vicinity of which he had been passing the week-end at his country home at Bedford Village, N.Y. His sudden death was a great shock to the Society, which he had served faithfully as President for nearly one and a half years, Jan. 1, 1937 to May 22, 1938. During the period in which he was permitted to preside over the deliberations of the Society, he endeared himself to all his fellow officers and members by his sincere charm of manner and devotion to the duties of his office.

## **61st President**

**1938-1940**

**ARTHUR HUNTER**

**LL.D., F.F.A., F.A.S.**

Arthur Hunter was born in Edinburgh, on June 29, 1869, graduated from George Watson's Boys College, and, after six years of intensive training, became a Fellow of the Faculty of Actuaries in Scotland. He came to this country in 1892, joining the staff of the Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia. In 1898 he accepted an appointment as Mathematician of the New York Life Insurance Company, rising to the important position of Vice President and Chief

Actuary. He was also a member of the Executive Committee. He retired in 1941 after forty-three years of service.

He was elected President of the Actuarial Society of America, and in 1916, during World War I, was Chief Consulting Actuary to the United States Government, and Chairman of the Advisory Committee of the War Risk Bureau. As such he was principally responsible for the plans for the insurance by our Government of the Military and Naval Forces. Dr. Hunter was also Chairman of the Insurance Committees of the American Red Cross, and the Young Men's Christian Association.

During World War II he again gave freely of his services in several fields, one of which was the British War Relief Society. He was one of the organizers, was a Director and Honorary Treasurer. It provided a medium through which members of British patriotic and benevolent organizations could contribute in cash and kind to the relief of suffering among the military and civilian population. For this and similar activities he received from King George VI a medal inscribed, "For Service in the Cause of Freedom."

He has presented many papers and delivered numerous addresses to actuarial, medical and scientific societies. In recognition of his scientific achievements he received the Honorary Degree of LL.D. from Edinburgh University in 1927, and was made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor (France) in 1938. He is an Honorary Member of the Medical Directors' Association, and is a Fellow of several actuarial bodies both here and abroad.

Dr. Hunter has taken an active part in civic matters, having been President of Mountainside Hospital, and the Montclair Art Museum ; also a Director of the Community Chest. He is actively engaged as a Director of the United Medical Service of New York, a cooperative enterprise which has insured four million persons against surgical operations and medical care.

He was elected to the Saint Andrew's Society in 1919, being successively, Chairman of the Board of Managers, Second Vice President, First Vice President, and then President. He has served on various committees, giving at all times the benefits of his sound judgment, professional and administrative experience.

Despite the honors he received in his profession, his feelings at being President of this great Society were well expressed in his remarks when he closed the 184th Anniversary Banquet, the last year of his term of the Presidency —“Andrew Carnegie when he was President said that ‘the greatest honor which could come to a native-born Scot in this country was to be President of the Saint Andrew’s Society of the State of New York’. If that were true how much more does it apply to me.”

Dr. Hunter was also President of The Burns Society of the City of New York for a number of years.

## **62nd President**

**1941–1942**

### **WILLIAM W. PEAKE**

William Woodhouse Peake was born in Yonkers, New York, April 27, 1878, son of William Peake, Civil War Veteran, as a member of the 7th Regiment of New York, and Margaret (Cuthell) Peake, and a great grandson of John Cuthell, born in Glasgow, February 20, 1782.

Mr. Peake began his career as a clerk in a ship brokerage house in New York. In 1905 he was employed by a Wall Street brokerage firm, C. A. Bill & Co., later becoming a partner, and the firm name was changed to Pell, Peake, & Co. In 1938 Mr. Peake was named Secretary of the Association of Stock Exchange Firms, New York City, which post he held until his retirement in 1948.

He became a member of the Society in 1904. Always proud of his Scottish lineage he gave many active years of a busy life to the welfare of the Society, serving in various capacities, and earning the respect and esteem of the members. For some time he was a member of the Finance Committee, and a member of the Board of Managers for the years 1920–23 and 1936; Secretary, 1926–29 and 1932–35; Second Vice President, 1930–31 and 1937–38; First Vice President, 1939–40 and then President.

He was a former treasurer of the Social Service Commission of the Episcopal Diocese of New York, and former vestryman of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, Rye, New York ; a member of the Mayflower Society, the Society of Colonial Wars, Sons of the American Revolution, Westchester Country Club, Apawamis Club in Rye, N. Y., and the Gulfstream (Florida) Golf Club.

Mr. Peake died November 12, 1951, in the United Hospital, Port Chester, New York.

### **63rd President**

**1943–1944**

#### **HENRY JESSUP COCHRAN**

Henry Jessup Cochran was born in Mendham, New Jersey, on April 8, 1879, son of Rev. I. Williams Cochran, a Presbyterian Minister of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Annie (Carter) Cochran, New York City.

Mr. Cochran's father, Rev. I. Williams Cochran, was the son of James Blair Cochran, who was born in Kirkcudbright, Scotland, and came to this country in 1830. On his maternal side he was the grandson of Robert Carter, born at Carlston, near Melrose, Scotland, in 1807, and who came to this country in 1831. Thus on both sides of his family he was the grandson of Scots.

He attended the Talmadge School, Morristown, N. J., and was graduated *cum laude* from Princeton University with an A.B. degree in 1900.

The next year Mr. Cochran began his business career in New York in the office of the controller of the American Locomotive Company ; he became chief statistician and left the company in 1907.

He became a certified public accountant and was associated with Suffern & Sons, a C.P.A. firm in New York, from 1907 to 1910. Then he was a partner in the New York C.P.A. firm of Patterson and Cochran until 1912, when he became a vice-president of the Astor Trust

Company, also of New York. Five years later Mr. Cochran became a vice president of the Bankers Trust Company, New York.

In 1929-31 he was president of the Bankers Trust, and in 1931-37 vice-chairman of its board of directors. A director of Bankers Trust Company from 1925 until his death, Mr. Cochran was also chairman of its personal trust committee and a member of its executive committee.

He assumed the presidency of Franklin Savings Bank in 1938 and held it until 1950 when he became chairman of the board. He was a director and a member of the finance committee of the American Smelting and Refining Company, and a director and a member of the executive committee of the American Enka Corporation, and the National Biscuit Company.

He was an assistant treasurer of the New York Chapter of the Red Cross, and in World War I he was on the War Savings Stamp and the Liberty Loan Committee, of Plainfield, N. J.

Mr. Cochran was a Life Trustee of Princeton University, and an Elder of Crescent Avenue Presbyterian Church of Plainfield, New Jersey. He belonged to the Down Town Association, Princeton Club, Union League Club, University Club, Plainfield Country Club, Nassau and Glendale Golf Clubs of Princeton.

Mr. Cochran was elected to membership in the Society in 1927 ; served on the Board of Managers, 1934-36 ; was elected Second Vice President, 1938-40 ; First Vice President, 1941-42, and then President. He also served on the Finance Committee for a number of years, where his wide knowledge of financial matters was found invaluable.

His twenty-five years of membership was one of constant and devoted service to the welfare of the Society. Possessed of a serene and happy spirit, to do good was the ruling keynote of his life.

Mr. Cochran died after a brief illness in the Muhlenberg Hospital, Plainfield, New Jersey, on September 10, 1952.

## **64th President**

**1945 -1947**

### **ERROL KERR**

Errol Kerr was born in Edinburgh on April 19, 1878, son of Angus Kerr of Kirkhill, Inverness, and Elizabeth (Cumming) Kerr of Bogroy, Inverness.

Mr. Kerr was educated at George Watson's College and Edinburgh University. Shortly after his graduation he became a chartered accountant of Scotland. Following an early career in accounting in England and Egypt, Mr. Kerr came to the United States in 1910, and later obtained a C.P.A. certificate in New York State. He was senior partner of Harris, Kerr, Forster & Co., well-known firm of accountants throughout the United States.

Mr. Kerr served during World War I as Chairman of the British Food Commission in the United States. In recognition of this service he was made an Officer of the Order of the British Empire and, subsequently, received the King's medal.

He became a member of this Society in 1916, and from 1928 to 1945 served in the following capacities, progressively more and more important : Committee of Accounts 1928-1930 ; Board of Managers, 1931-1933, and, in 1935 when he acted as Chairman; as Secretary, 1936-1942 ; as First Vice President, 1943-1944. In 1945 Mr. Kerr was elected President but due to ill health was able to serve only one year.

Mr. Kerr will be well-remembered by his delivery of the address "To a Haggis" at our Anniversary Banquets for a number of years. His cordial manner and enthusiasm, his intense interest in the progress and welfare of the Society, and his devotion to the duties of the respective offices he held, won for him the high regard and affection of our members.

He was a member of the St. George Society ; British Schools and Universities; Watsonians ; Apawamis, and Racquet and Tennis Clubs, and was a Past President and Trustee of The Burns Society of the City of New York.

Mr. Kerr died in St. Luke's Hospital, New York, on April 18, 1951.

His son, Roderick Errol Kerr, is a member of the Society.

## **65th President**

**1946–1947**

**BENJAMIN P. WATSON,**

**M.D., LL.D., F.R.C.S.E., F.R.C.O.G., F.A.C.S.**

Benjamin P. Watson was born in Anstruther, Scotland, January 4, 1880. He received his education at Wade Academy, Anstruther, and St. Andrews and Edinburgh Universities.

In 1902 he graduated M.B., Ch.B. as the most distinguished student of his year in Edinburgh University, being awarded the Ettles and Buchanan Scholarships, and in 1905 graduated M.D. with gold medal for thesis. In the same year Dr. Watson was admitted to Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, later becoming a Founding Fellow of the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, London, and a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons.

He was appointed Edinburgh University tutor in Gynecology in 1905, and held that position for five years ; the following two years he was Lecturer in Midwifery and Diseases of Women in the Medical School of the Royal Colleges in Edinburgh.

In 1912 The University of Toronto, Canada, appointed him Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology, a position he held until 1922, when he returned to Scotland, to occupy the same Chair in Edinburgh University.

In 1926 Dr. Watson came to New York, as Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, and Director of the Sloane Hospital for Women. In 1946 he became Professor Emeritus.

He is a Past President of Edinburgh Obstetrical Society, New York Obstetrical Society, American Gynecological Society, and the New York Academy of Medicine. In 1951 The University of Edinburgh conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D.

Dr. Watson was commissioned in the Canadian Army Medical Corps with the rank of Captain in World War I, serving with No. 4 Canadian General Hospital in Macedonia.

He is the author of many articles in medical journals, and coauthor of a book on Gynecological Pathology.

While Dr. Watson's life has been devoted to teaching and practice of Obstetrics and Gynecology, he has found time for traveling and playing his favorite game of golf.

He was elected a member of Saint Andrew's Society in 1926, served as Physician, 1931-33 and 1936-38 ; Second Vice President, 1941-44 ; First Vice President, 1945, and then President. His son, David P. H. Watson, is a member of the Society.

## **66<sup>th</sup> President**

**1948-1949**

### **WARD MELVILLE**

Ward Melville, born in Brooklyn, New York, January 5, 1887, is a lineal descendant of Charles William Melville, his great grandfather, who was born in Culross, Fifeshire, Scotland, about 1800, and came to this country when he was twenty years old. His grandmother, Margaret MacDonald, was a native of Inverness, Scotland.

Mr. Melville received his preparatory education at Adelphi Academy in Brooklyn and in 1909 graduated from Columbia College with a degree of B.A. While at Columbia he was active in a number of organizations, making his principal contribution on the board of the *Spectator*, of which publication he was editor-in-chief in his senior year. He has maintained a constant interest in his Alma Mater, and is currently a member of Columbia Associates, Columbia College Council, and the Columbia University Club Foundation.

He served during World War I as Captain in the Quartermaster Corp, assigned to the Procurement Division for shoes, in Washington.

His business life has been spent with the Melville Shoe Corporation founded by his father in 1892, which operates chain stores on a national basis. Mr. Melville started his business career working in the stores, then held minor positions in the office ; in 1916 he was a junior executive,

progressively held higher-level positions, becoming president in 1930 and in 1956 became chairman of the board. He is a director of the J. F. McElwain Company (a division of Melville Shoe), the manufacturer of the Thom McAn line of men's and boys' shoes, with eleven factories in New Hampshire and one in Massachusetts.

Mr. Melville has taken part in much of the industrial work in the chain-store field, being chairman of the national organization of chain stores, Institute of Distribution, Inc. He is a director of the Bankers Trust Company and the W. T. Grant Company, also a trustee of the Bowery Savings Bank of New York.

He takes part in a wide range of activities in Suffolk County, including, among others, the North Shore Horse Show, the Smith-town Hunt, the Society for the Preservation of Long Island Antiquities, and the Port Jefferson Chamber of Commerce. He is a vestryman of Caroline Church of Brookhaven, president of the Clark Memorial Library in Setauket, and president of the Setauket Board of Education. He is a trustee of the Suffolk Museum at Stony Brook, where he has been responsible for assembling a notable collection of the paintings of William Sidney Mount, and a collection of horse-drawn vehicles of the nineteenth century and earlier.

Perhaps he is best known on Long Island for the re-creation and development in 1940 of the Stony Brook Shopping Center in Early Republican style, a project involving the purchase of property, building and rental of the village stores and other business establishments, under the subsequent supervision of the Stony Brook Community Fund, a charitable trust. This has sometimes been described as "Long Island's little Williamsburg."

Mr. Melville is a fellow of the American Museum of Natural History, and a trustee of the New York State Historical Association. He holds an honorary membership in the American Institute of Architects (Long Island Chapter) ; was given the degree of LL.D. by Bard College in 1950, and- granted a similar honor by Hofstra College, Hempstead, Long Island, in 1954. He is a member of the Holland Lodge, No. 8, F. & A.M.

He was elected a Life Member of Saint Andrew's Society in 1934; served as Manager, 1942–44; Second Vice President, 1945; First Vice President, 1946–47, and then President. He has also served on various committees, and is at present a member of the Standing Committee.

His clubs include the Century Association, University, Columbia University, New York Yacht, Racquet & Tennis, and the Piping Rock.

His two sons, David B. Melville and Frank Melville, III, are also Life Members of the Society.

### **67th President**

**1950–1951**

#### **DUNCAN M. SPENCER**

Duncan McGlashan Spencer, son of William Spencer, Glasgow, and Jessie Jones (McGlashan) Spencer, Edinburgh, was born in Glasgow, August 10, 1897.

Mr. Spencer received his education in Scotland, England, Belgium and the U. S. A., graduating with a B.S. in Economics, University of Pennsylvania, 1921.

He was associated with the Lee Higginson Corporation, New York, during the years 1923 to 1931, and since then has been with the Fiduciary Trust Company of New York, as a Director in 1933, President in 1942, and Chairman of the Board of Directors since 1945. He is also a trustee of the Bowery Savings Bank of New York, and holds directorship in the Consolidated Coppermines Corporation, The Glenn L. Martin Company, and Progas of Canada, Inc.

Mr. Spencer, a pilot in World War I, served with the Royal Flying Corps, subsequently the Royal Air Force, as a Lieutenant in England and France, 1917–1919, and during World War II as a Colonel in Army Intelligence, European Theatre of Operations, U. S. Army Air Force, 1942–1945.

He is a member of the Knickerbocker Club, New York Yacht Club, Down Town Association, Bedford Golf & Tennis Club, and The Coffee House.

Mr. Spencer was elected a member of the Saint Andrew's Society in 1928, became Second Vice President, 1946–47; First Vice President, 1948–49, and then President. On demitting from the Presidency he became a member of the Standing Committee. He has served on the Finance Committee for a number of years, and continues to give valuable service. In connection with the 200th Anniversary he served on the Policy and Anniversary Fund Committees.

### **68th President**

**1952–1953**

#### **JAMES A. KEILLOR**

James A. Keillor was born in Glasgow, Scotland, November 2, 1888, son of James Archibald Keillor and Isabella (Mitchell) Keillor. His grandfather was the Rev. John Keillor of North Ronaldshay, and great-grandfather, the Rev. James Mudie, of Stronsay, both in the Orkney Islands, Scotland.

Mr. Keillor received his education in Glasgow, and came to this country in 1902. He is a Vice President of B. Altaian & Co., department store in New York City, in whose employ he has been for the past fifty years. Recognized as one of the pioneers in Oriental rug buying in this country, he has traveled around the world several times in this capacity. In the early days the only means by which he could travel across Persia, in search of Oriental carpets, was by horseback.

His principal hobby is the collecting of primitive farm and household implements, which are housed at his farm in Wading River, Long Island. He is president of the Society for the Preservation of Long Island Antiquities; a charter member of the Early American.

Industries Association, and also holds membership in the New-York Historical Society, the Rush-light Club of Boston, and the Union League of New York.

No one values his membership in Saint Andrew's Society more than he, and since his election in 1940 has given himself with the same unusual earnestness to its work as he has applied to all his undertakings. From 1944–47 he served as Chairman of the Committee on

Special Activities, during which period *The Pibroch* was first published. He was a member of the Board of Managers, 1944–46; Second Vice President, 1948–49; First Vice President, 1950–51, and then President. He is a member of the Standing Committee.

His four sons, James A. Keillor, Jr., A. Myron Keillor, Ronald W. Keillor, and Colin B. Keillor, are members of the Society, the latter two being Life Members.

## **69th President**

**1954–1955**

### **JOHN M. MacGREGOR**

John Murdock MacGREGOR, born October 9, 1897, at Minnewaukan, North Dakota, is the son of Alexander and Annie (Currie) MacGregor.

He is a lineal descendant of Hugh MacGregor of Scottish birth and descent, who was born near Loch Katrine, about 1760, and emigrated to Canada about 1775. His mother traced connection with Clan MacDonald of Clanranald.

Colonel MacGregor, lawyer, professor and fraternity leader, was graduated from the University of Oregon in 1923 with a Bachelor of Arts degree, and from New York University in 1927 with the degree of Doctor of Jurisprudence. He was honored by Gettysburg College in 1950 with the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

Admitted to the Bar of New York State in 1927, he has practiced in New York City since that year, devoting himself to a great extent to International Law. He is Vice President and General Counsel for the Costa Rica Railroad; is a member of the Bar of the United States Supreme Court and all federal and state court bars of New York State, also of the American Bar Association and the Bar Association of the City of New York.

Since 1928 Colonel MacGregor has been a member of the faculty of New York University, teaching law, becoming a full professor in 1941. He is chairman of the Law Department, School of Commerce, New York University.

During World War I he served in the U. S. Navy as a wireless operator and in World War II he entered the U. S. Army as a Major and was advanced to Colonel. He spent four years as chief of the Legal Branch, Chemical Warfare Service, and as an intelligence officer in the Pacific theatre. For “exceptional meritorious service” he was awarded the Legion of Merit medal. He is a Reserve Colonel and has been Commanding Officer of his Reserve Unit in New York City.

In his busy and varied career he has given leadership in the college fraternity field. During his two terms as National President of the Alpha Tau Omega Fraternity he was instrumental in extending this fraternity into Canada. In 1942 he was chairman of the National Interfraternity Conference, composed of all the college social fraternities in the United States and Canada. His professional fraternities are Phi Delta Phi, Beta Gamma Sigma, and Alpha Kappa Psi.

One of the founders of International House Association, he served on the executive committee for a number of years and was its chairman. He was President of the University of Oregon Alumni Association in New York City.

Colonel MacGregor was elected to membership in Saint Andrew’s Society in 1935, serving successively as Chairman of the Board of Managers, Second Vice President, First Vice President, and then President, 1954–1955. In 1952 he was appointed chairman of a Special Committee to plan for the Bicentennial Celebration.

He is Chairman of the Board of Directors of Commonwealth Choir, a member of the Pilgrims, and the Army & Navy Club of Washington, D. C.

## **70th President**

**1956– 1958**

### **REV. THOMAS P. HAIG, D.D.**

Dr. Thomas Pace Haig, born August 5, 1888, at Kilsyth, Scotland, is the son of Thomas Haig, M.A., of Neilston, and Margaret (Pace) Haig, of Dumbarton, Scotland.

He received his early education at the Chapelgreen School, Kilsyth, where his father was headmaster. As a county bursar he went to Falkirk High School. From there he proceeded to Glasgow University, graduating in Arts and Divinity.

During his university training he served as a student missionary on the staff of the Glasgow City Mission. On completion of his theological studies in 1911 he came to this country with a fellow student and preached in various pulpits in New England. While there he accepted a call to a Congregational Church in Williamstown, Mass. During this period he was ordained by Ecclesiastical Council. His other pastorates have been Chicopee Falls, Mass., and Rockville, Conn. He is at present pastor, of Second Reformed Church, Somerville, New Jersey, where he has been since 1925.

Dr. Haig was honored by Rutgers University with the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1938, in recognition of scholarship and leadership in the Church.

Closely associated with New Brunswick Theological Seminary, Dr. Haig has served on various committees and boards, besides serving as Acting Professor of Systematic Theology in 1937 and 1938. He has had the unique experience of heading every constituent "Court" of the Reformed Church in America, viz., President of Classis; President of Particular Synod of New Jersey, and the highest office in the gift of his Church, President of General Synod. As such he was sole clerical delegate in the First Assembly of World Council of Churches in 1948, and, the same year, the delegate to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in Edinburgh.

As a summer preacher in Scotland he has occupied the pulpits of Glasgow Cathedral, Dunblane Cathedral, Dunfermline Abbey, Cathedral Church of St. Giles, Edinburgh, St. Michael's Church, Dumfries, and Renfield Street Church, Glasgow; and in England, at Egremont Presbyterian Church, Wallasey.

Dr. Haig has also served as University preacher at Princeton, Rutgers, Williams College, Hope College, and at Choate, Mount Hermon and other preparatory schools.

He is President of Board of Trustees of the Public Library, and Ministerial Association; also secretary-treasurer of the Exchange Club, Somerville, New Jersey.

He was elected a member of Saint Andrew's Society in 1932, and has held the office of Chaplain for four terms, 1933–35; 1938–40; 1943–45, and 1949–51. He was elected Second Vice President, 1952–53; First Vice President, 1954–55, and then President.

Dr. Haig has been Chaplain of The Burns Society of the City of New York for many years.