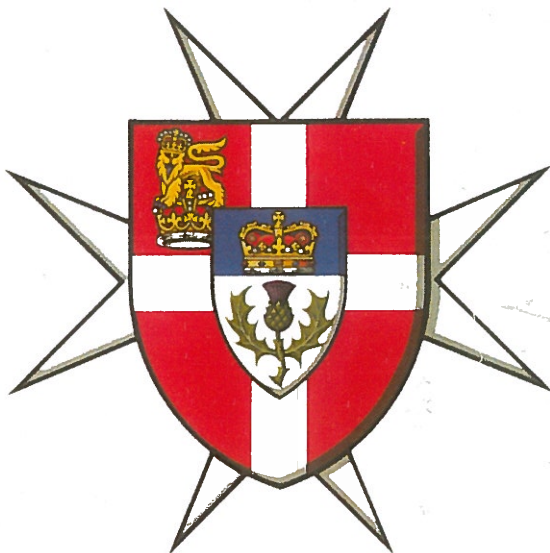


THE ORDER OF ST JOHN IN SCOTLAND

An Account of the charitable work of
The Most Venerable Order of the Hospital
of St John of Jerusalem
in the Realm of Scotland since 1879

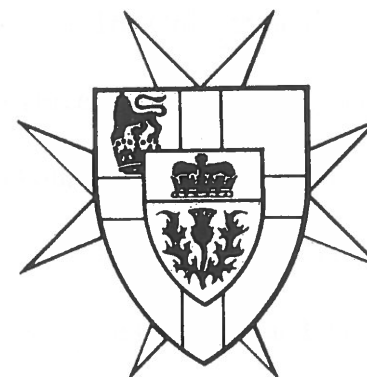


Charles J Burnett KStJ
Henry Tilling KStJ

Edinburgh
1997

THE ORDER OF ST JOHN IN SCOTLAND

An Account of the charitable work of
The Most Venerable Order of the Hospital
of St John of Jerusalem
in the Realm of Scotland since 1879



Charles J Burnett KStJ
Henry Tilling KStJ

Published by
The Priory of Scotland of The Order of St John
St John's House, 21 John Street, Edinburgh EH8 8DG.

ISBN 0 9531385 0 X

THE ORDER OF ST JOHN IN SCOTLAND

An Account of the charitable work of
The Most Venerable Order of the Hospital
of St John of Jerusalem
in the Realm of Scotland since 1879



Charles J. Burnett KStJ
Henry Tilling KStJ

Published by
The Priory of Scotland of the Order of St John
St John's House, 21 John Street, Edinburgh EH2 8DG

ISBN 0 9514004 0 4

CONTENTS

<i>Page</i>	
4	Foreword by the Prior of Scotland
5	Introduction
10	Section One: The Formation of the Order
14	Section Two: The Order in Scotland 1879 - 1947
18	Section Three: The Priory of Scotland 1947 - 1971
27	Section Four: Organisation of Priory
31	Section Five: The Activities of Priory 1972 - 1977
41	Section Six: The Chancery and its Contents
Appendices	
49	1. Executive and other Officers of the Priory
58	2. Knights and Dames of the Priory
67	3. Chronological Synopsis
74	4. Further Reading

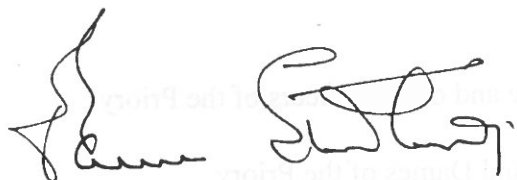
FOREWORD

I am most grateful to Charles Burnett, Ross Herald and Librarian of this Priory, and Henry Tilling, a Knight of this Order, for giving of their time and knowledge to prepare this History of the Order in Scotland.

Not only does it set the Order in its historic perspective but it chronicles the establishment and expansion of the work of the Order in Scotland over the last fifty years.

It sets out comprehensively how the Priory is governed and lists all those who have held office in past years.

It is a fitting record of the achievement of the past fifty years and a worthy history to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Priory of Scotland.



INTRODUCTION

In the late eleventh century a group of people in Jerusalem provided comfort and aid to pilgrims who had travelled to the Holy Land to see those places associated with Our Lord. They operated a hospice dedicated to St John.

From that beginning there arose an international Order of Chivalry, devoted to assisting the poor and sick; the members led a dedicated life style based on the monastic Rule of St Augustine. The hospice which they developed in Jerusalem became renowned



A Crusader Knight

throughout Western Europe. In 1113 Pope Paschal II recognised the organisation as an Order in its own right. Within the next twenty years members of the Order acquired

military duties so knights had to be recruited. As a result Order members became known as Knights Hospitaller. The Knights were drawn from Europe and although they had a common purpose, those who spoke the same language came to live and work together in headquarters; Scottish, Irish, Welsh and English Knights in time formed the Langue, or Tongue, of England. There were also the Langues of Provence, Auvergne, France, Italy, Aragon, Castile and Germany. The Hospitallers came to wear on their black robes a white cross with eight points which, after their move to Malta, became known as the Maltese cross.

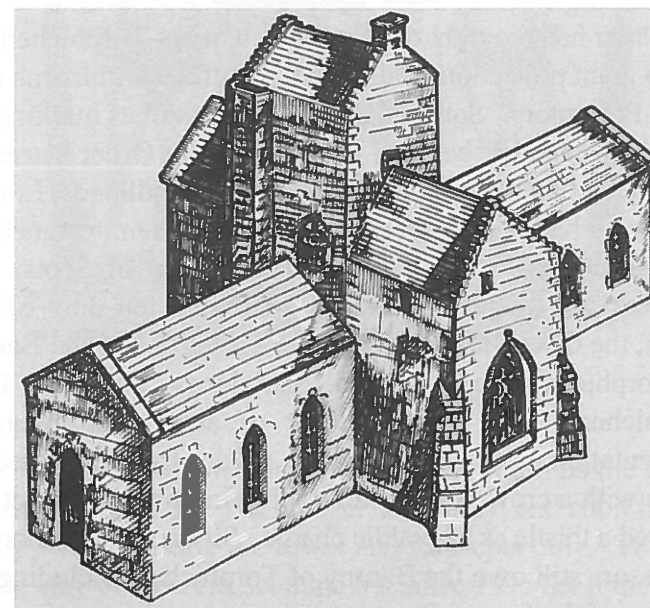
The Order's first property in Scotland, at Torphichen in West Lothian, was acquired during the reign of David I, King of Scots (1124 - 1153). Torphichen became, and remained until the sixteenth century, the Order's administrative centre in Scotland.

The pre-Reformation Order members in Britain owed allegiance to the Grand Master of the Order — based initially in the Holy Land, but after conflict with believers in the Muslim faith, and expulsion from what is now the State of Israel, the Knights Hospitaller moved to Cyprus, then Rhodes, and finally to Malta which became the Order's headquarters from 1530 until 1798. The Order was, and still is, an Order of the Roman Catholic Church.

The Catholic Order of the Knights Hospitaller was universal in Western Europe until the mid-sixteenth century Reformation when England, and then Scotland, were among countries which created a national church not accepting the

Pope as head of their faith. As a result the Order of the Knights Hospitaller of St John of Jerusalem ceased to exist in the British Isles. All Order property in England was confiscated by the Crown while in Scotland the property was transferred to lay owners.

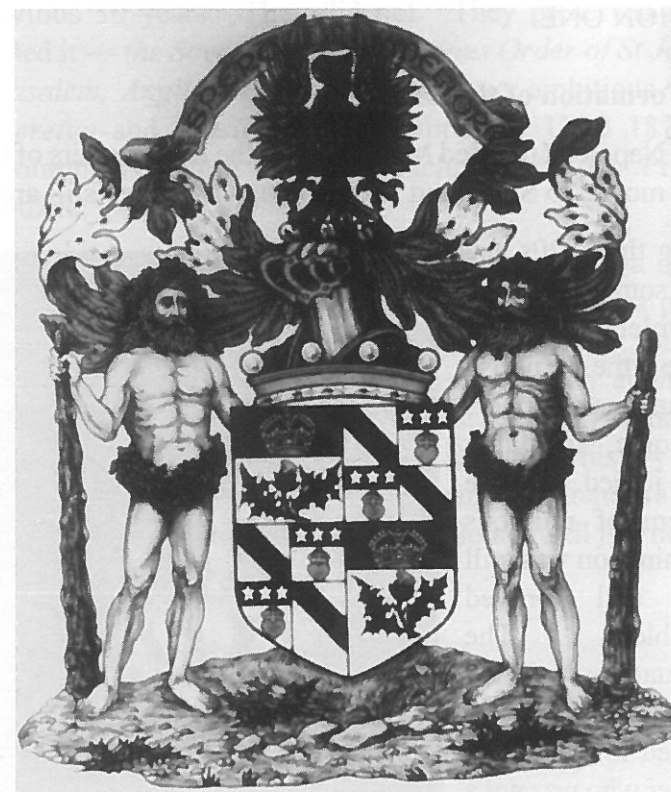
The headquarters of the Order in Scotland had been located at Torphichen with other substantial properties at Maryculter in Aberdeenshire and at Temple in Midlothian. From these three places the many scattered pieces of Order property throughout Scotland were administered.



Reconstruction Drawing of Torphichen Preceptory circa 1560

The largest architectural unit was at Torphichen. It consisted of a church with nave, tower, transepts, choir and sanctuary with an adjoining cloister on the north side. These had been fully developed by the fifteenth century. Adjacent buildings provided accommodation for Order members who ran a hospice which had visual access to the church for patients via the north transept. At the west end of the nave stood the house occupied by the head of the Order in Scotland, the Preceptor of Torphichen. From the end of the fifteenth century the Preceptor had been created a lord of parliament with the title of Lord St John.

The Order had the right of Great Sanctuary at Torphichen and had to grant protection to all who took refuge within one mile of the Preceptory. Some of the Sanctuary stones marking the boundary can still be seen to this day. The Order ceased to exist in Scotland during 1564. Sir James Sandilands, Lord St John, who had been a Preceptor of Torphichen, resigned the possessions into the hands of Mary Queen of Scots. On payment of 10,000 crowns and an annual feu duty of 500 merks, the Queen transferred Order property into the Barony of Torphichen, and created Sandilands the first Lord Torphichen. His personal coat of arms was given an augmentation as a mark of special favour from the Queen, a thistle with a crown on a chief — the first time a subject had received a thistle as a heraldic charge. Sir James Sandilands's successors still own the Barony of Torphichen, including the remains of the former Preceptory.



Armorial Bearings of Lord Torphichen

The original nave was demolished and rebuilt as the present parish kirk in 1761. The cloister, sanctuary, and choir have all disappeared leaving the tower and transepts only. These are in the care of Historic Scotland but since 1995 the remains can be viewed through the good offices of the West Lothian St John Association.

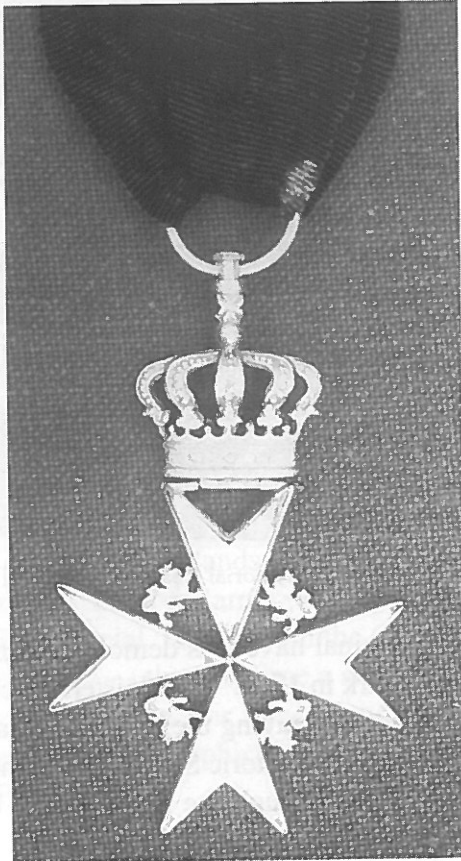
SECTION ONE

The Formation of the Order.

When Napoleon invaded Malta in 1798 the headquarters of the Order moved to Sicily and later Rome, where they still are.

During the 1820s and 1830s some Knights of the Order set out to restore the English Langue and numbers of people, including Scots, joined. But the problem of religious denomination was still there and proved insoluble. The headquarters of the Order of Malta declined to admit any member who was not a Roman Catholic and in 1858 declared that the Tongue had not been validly revived.

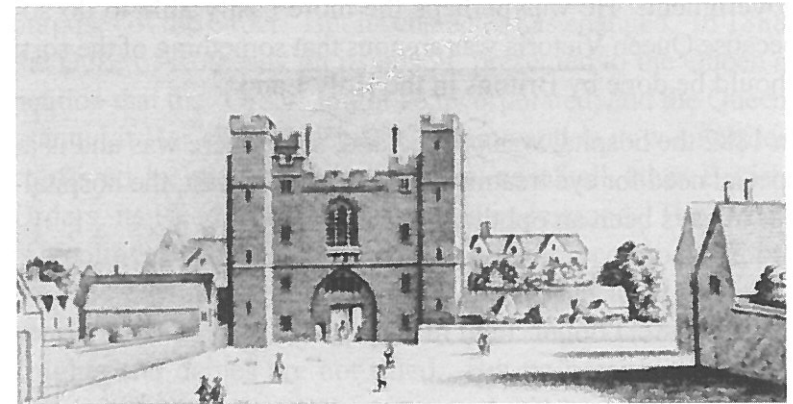
Our forebears could then have disbanded the organisation they had created during the



Insignia of the Tongue of England c1830

previous 30 years. They did not. They preserved it and named it — *the Sovereign and Illustrious Order of St John of Jerusalem, Anglia*. Before long the over-ambitious words *Sovereign* and *Illustrious* were dropped! Until 1871 the appointments within the Order included a titular Prior of Scotland.

That institution was not an Order in the sense of a dignity conferred on citizens by a Head of State. It was a private society created and perpetuated by its own members. But they had, and transmitted to their successors, such an intense feeling of absolute continuity that the new "Order" came to be written and spoken about as if it fully shared the history of the old. Indeed in 1874 it bought the remaining gatehouse of the pre-Reformation Order in England at Clerkenwell just north of the City of London.



St John's Gate, Clerkenwell, circa 1540

What mattered was not what the members said but what they did. They were very effective. They played a major part in the development of what is now the Red Cross. That was initially designed to train people for medical aid service in war. But the "Order" realised there was the same need to train people for service in peace. In 1877 the "Order" created the St John Ambulance Association to teach and examine people in what is now called first aid to the injured; and other subjects have since been added to the syllabus. Ten years later the "Order" created the St John Ambulance Brigade, a uniformed body of people trained by the Association.

The "Order" did not forget that the Order of Malta had originated in a hospital in Jerusalem, and sought to open another there. On their own they could not achieve it. But the help of Edward, Duke of Rothesay, was enlisted and he, on the "Order's" behalf, successfully approached the Turkish government. He was perhaps the more easily able to do so because Queen Victoria was anxious that something of the sort should be done by Britons in the Holy Land.

In 1882 the hospital was opened and, since there was and is a special need for eye treatments in the Middle East, the hospital has always been an ophthalmic one.



St John's Ophthalmic Hospital, Jerusalem, opened 1882

The Foundations — the Association and the Brigade (now united), and the Hospital in Jerusalem — remain the primary purposes of the Order. But its character has changed. In 1888 the Duke of Rothesay on its behalf, presented to the Queen a petition that the "Order" might be incorporated; and the Queen granted it Her charter. Thus it became and is now an Order conferred by the Sovereign who is, as of all other British Orders, its Head. That is not always understood. The Order is a-political. People appointed to it are not recommended by the Prime Minister. Their names do not appear in the half-yearly honours lists, but appear in the London Gazette. The knights and dames are not titled. But no person enters the Order or progresses within it save by the pleasure of the Sovereign.

SECTION TWO

The Order in Scotland 1879— 1947

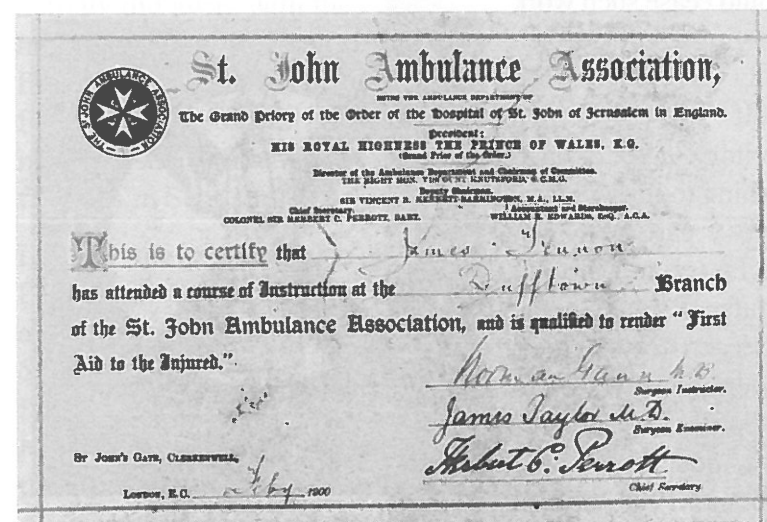
The work of the St John Ambulance Association from its beginning in 1877 quickly spread not only through the United Kingdom but into many parts of the Empire. It met the needs of people at constant risk of injury in industry, on public transport, in the home and indeed in every aspect of civilian life. In Scotland the earliest first aid lectures were given in Aberdeen starting in September 1879, with the next following in Glasgow three months later. The Association grew and classes were held in places as separate as Dumfries and Shetland, Hawick and Dingwall.

In various places by local initiative people who had become qualified as first aiders banded together to form what were usually called ambulance corps. The Association, realising that a high and consistent standard must be observed by all corps using the Association's name, decided in 1887 that every such corps must be brought within a new creation — the St John Ambulance Brigade.

The Brigade — a uniformed body — spread also throughout the Empire but made little impact on Scotland. Units were formed in Dundee and Perth in 1890 and in Brechin two years later. But those three units quickly vanished from the records. By 1896, when the annual reports on the Brigade were separated from those of the Association, there was no mention of a Brigade unit in Scotland: nor has there been since. It was

not uncommon for Brigade units to cease after a short time — often due to lack of funds.

While the Association was expanding its first aid training in Scotland the same kind of work was being done by another, the St Andrew's Ambulance Association which was founded in Glasgow in 1882 and had some representation in England. In 1904 that Association, too, established a uniformed body called in this instance the Corps.



First Aid Certificate 1900

Early this century the Order and the St Andrew's Ambulance Association conferred together on whether the best interests of first aid and related work in Scotland might be achieved by the two bodies entering into a close working relationship. If that

seemed right, might it best be done by the Order creating a Priory of Scotland with, perhaps, the President of the St Andrew's Ambulance Association as Prior? The two organisations were not able to agree terms of such a relationship. But, after discussion in which the Grand Prior (HRH The Duke of Rothesay) and the President of St Andrew's (Lord Blythswood) personally took part, agreement was reached on the exact opposite, that is, the Order would cease first aid and similar work in Scotland and St Andrew's would cease such work in England. Each body agreed to limit itself to its own territory and to have nothing to do with any third party which might try to start up similar activity in the other territory. Those undertakings were embodied in a formal agreement signed on 5 February 1908 and still in force today.



St Andrew's Ambulance Association
centennial badge

At about the same time as those arrangements were settled the Order was granted a Supplemental Royal Charter enabling the Grand Prior to create Priories. Serious thought was given to the idea of a Priory of Scotland — regardless of what was

done about first aid — and of the Order setting up a colony in Scotland for people suffering from psthisis commonly called consumption or TB. An instigator of this scheme was John Horne Stevenson an Esquire in the Order and Unicorn Pursuivant. Progress on the colony was deferred pending a decision about a Priory, and the total removal of the first aid activity did away with the main reason for a Priory. From 1908, and for nearly forty years, the Order had neither establishment nor function in Scotland.

In 1923 the creation of a Priory of Scotland was again proposed by Stevenson by now a Knight of the Order and Marchmont Herald. When the St John Ambulance Association had left Scotland he held appointments in the St Andrew's Ambulance Association and in the Red Cross. No action by the Order was taken in 1923.



John Horne Stevenson
Unicorn Pursuivant

SECTION THREE

The Priory of Scotland 1947 — 1971

The absence of Order activity in Scotland in the years leading to 1947 did not prevent individual Scots from serving the Order elsewhere or from holding high rank in it.

In March 1945, three Scottish Knights of the Order met in Glasgow and decided it was time for the Order to resume work in Scotland. In May of the year a meeting was held in Edinburgh, under the chairmanship of the Dowager Marchioness of Bute, Dame Grand Cross. By attendance or by proxy two-thirds of the Scottish members of the Order were represented and authorised the three Knights to petition the Grand Prior that there should be a Priory of Scotland. In the first instance a Committee for Scottish Affairs was authorised with the three in office — Captain Cargill Thompson as Secretary and Treasurer,



William D Cargill Thompson



Col Sir Colin MacRae of Feoirlinn

From the outset the Committee had a clear idea of its long-term plans and immediate priorities. There being no National Health Service in the UK, plans included the creation of a hospital in Scotland, the setting up of Medical Comforts Depots, and the guarantee of an annual cash contribution to the Order's Hospital in Jerusalem. Good progress in planning was made, and by the end of 1946, the Committee felt justified in suggesting to Chapter-General that the Scottish establishment should be raised to the status of a Priory. That was approved on 6 March

Colonel Sir Colin MacRae of Feoirlinn as Chairman, and Major Forrest-Hamilton as Hospitaller. The Committee was given a seat on Chapter-General in London — the governing body of the Order.



Major John Forrest-Hamilton

1947 and on 26 June that year the first Prior of Scotland, the Earl of Lindsay, was installed by the Grand Prior, HRH The Duke of Gloucester, in the Palace of Holyroodhouse in Edinburgh.



The Grand Prior at the Palace of Holyroodhouse 1947

As part of that sense of unbroken history mentioned in Section 1, it was the common practice to describe the creation of the Priory as a "revival", the argument being that the medieval Knights Hospitaller had a Priory at Torphichen. In fact they did not: the establishment there was a Preceptory and the Order (now the Order of Malta) did not have a Priory anywhere in Scotland. At the outset, the establishment of the new Priory of Scotland of the Venerable Order of the Hospital

of St John of Jerusalem, was nineteen Knights, nine Dames, a Chaplain, ten Commanders, forty-seven Officers, thirty Serving Brothers and Sisters, and three Honorary Associates — the last grade being one which had not been conferred since 1926.

As well as the three projects already named, the new Priory set itself other

aims. It was to open at least one more hospital, to operate travelling clinics (though they were never started), to establish homes for the elderly, to create a library and museum, to encourage research into the history of the Hospitallers and the Templars in Scotland, and to resume the first aid and analogous work which had ceased in 1908.



Insignia of the Order

The Hospitals

1 September 1947 saw the opening of the Order of St John Foundation Hospital at 7 Park Circus Place in Glasgow. For a time the Chancery of the Priory was in the same building but in 1951 it moved to 1 Woodlands Terrace in Glasgow. Associated with the hospital was a Linen Guild committed to supplying all napery, bedding, cutlery, crockery and kitchen utensils — as well as maintaining them afterwards.

The hospital functioned until December 1956 when the Order opened a new one — the St John Foundation Hospital (Park Home) in 12 Claremont Terrace, Glasgow — a building gifted to the Order. The new hospital functioned until the end of 1966. By then the upgrading of National Health facilities in Glasgow had made the Order's hospital very little used. The Order never charged patients the full cost of the treatment and, with few beds occupied, the losses could no longer be sustained.

In May 1949 a St John Nursing Home with nurses' residence was opened at 21 and 22 Albyn Place in Aberdeen. The Order continued to run that establishment with some charity beds, and it developed into a full-scale hospital.

Medical Comforts Depots

In the Priory's first year, twenty Depots were opened and in the next year another eleven. The first was at Hamilton and they spread widely to Inverness, to Skye, to Jura where there were two, south-west to Kirkcudbright and eastwards to St Andrews. These were places where anybody could borrow

commodes, crutches, bed rests and other aids.

However, with the advent of the National Health Service, depots of this kind became the responsibility of local health authorities. The Priory decided in the first instance to offer every possible help to those authorities but, as a general rule, not to open more depots of its own. In fact a few more were opened but some ceased to be used and in places it became impossible to replace people who had been in charge. In the late 1960s the service slowly came to an end.

First Aid

The Priory, as an integral part of the Order, was still bound by the 1908 agreement. However, at a meeting chaired by the Lord Provost of Glasgow in 1949 and attended by representatives from the Priory, St Andrew's Ambulance Association and the Red Cross, it was agreed that there was no objection to the Order resuming first aid and analogous work in Scotland so long as it stayed clear of areas where the other organisations were doing all that was needed. In 1949 a class in first aid and another in home nursing were held in Glasgow. It is impossible to say what might have followed were it not that Chapter-General directed the Priory to abstain from first aid and similar work until the 1908 agreement had been renegotiated by the signatories. That has never been done; but it was soon accepted by the Priory Chapter that there was ample scope for charitable work without duplicating the efforts of St Andrew's and the Red Cross. Indeed the Priory of Scotland has the advantage of flexibility in its choice of charitable works.

Homes for the Elderly

The first of the Priory's homes for the elderly was opened on 4 October 1950 at Carberry, near Edinburgh. The premises were initially leased from, but later gifted to the Order, by Lord Elphinstone. The primary purpose of the Home was to provide short-term holiday accommodation during the summer and longer-term rest during the remainder of the year.

The next home emerged from the Edinburgh Home for Working Mothers with their Children. The Order undertook the management of the Home. In practice there was little demand for the service. The Society owning the Home decided to disband and sell the building. The Order then bought it and began to operate it as a holiday home similar to the one at Carberry.

In 1957 a house named Skerrybrae near Lossiemouth was gifted to the Order by Mr G Boyd Anderson, Commander of the Order, so that it, too, could be used as a holiday home in summer and a convalescent home in winter. Later the building was adapted for use as a conference centre in winter, while remaining a holiday home in summer.

Those homes were never economically sound. Short-stay residence brings the risk of empty beds with little reduction in overheads. It was once estimated that the Edinburgh homes needed to be of double their size to create adequate income — but then the family atmosphere would be lost. Skerrybrae suffered the disadvantage of being comparatively isolated especially once the rail service began to diminish. The destiny

of those three places will be found elsewhere.

On 3 May 1963 in Glasgow the Order opened a different kind of home at Langside. It provided permanent residence for the elderly and quickly became fully occupied.

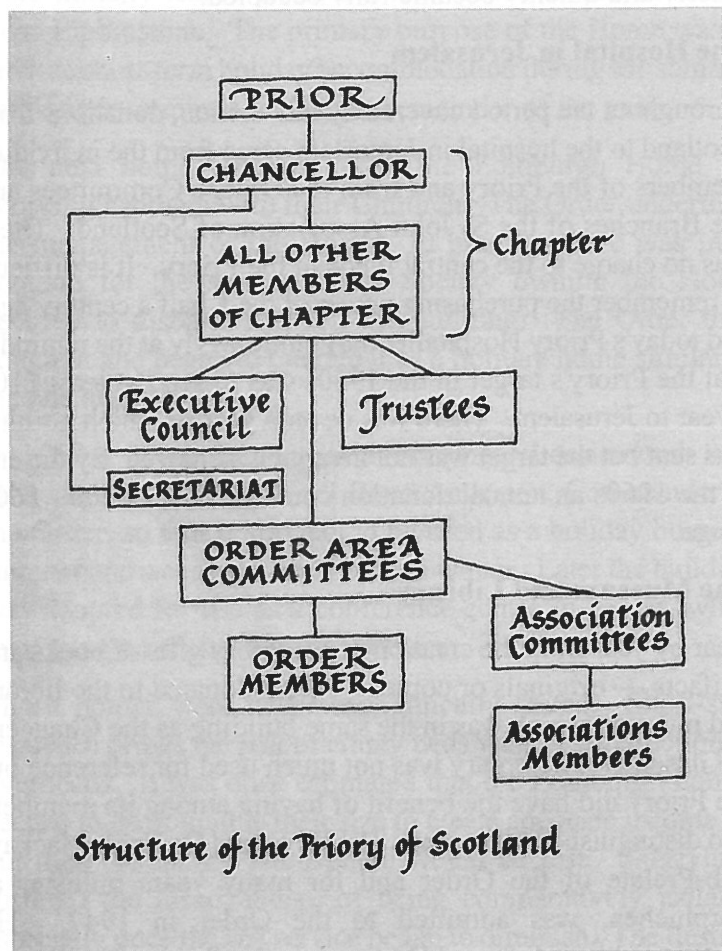
The Hospital in Jerusalem

Throughout the period covered by this section, donations from Scotland to the hospital in Jerusalem came from the individual members of the Priory and from the Order's Committees and the Branches of the St John Association of Scotland. There was no charge to the central funds of the Priory. It is difficult to remember the purchasing power of the £ half a century ago, and today's Priory Hospitaller may smile wryly at the reminder that the Priory's target in the 1950s was to send at least £100 a year to Jerusalem. There was never a year in which nothing was sent but the target was not invariably achieved. By the end of the 1960s an annual donation could be in the £200 - £600 range.

The Museum and Library

Year by year from the creation of the Priory gifts of books and artifacts — originals or copies — were donated to the library and museum which was in the same building as the Chancery in Glasgow. The library was not much used for reference but the Priory did have the benefit of having among its members two distinguished historians. The Reverend Dr Hugh Mackay, Sub-Prelate of the Order and for many years minister at Torphichen, was admitted to the Order in 1947. He contributed largely to publications on the Order of Malta and

this Order. Professor Jonathan Riley-Smith, a Knight and now the Librarian of the Order was, for a dozen years from 1966, Librarian of the Priory.



SECTION FOUR

Organisation of the Priory

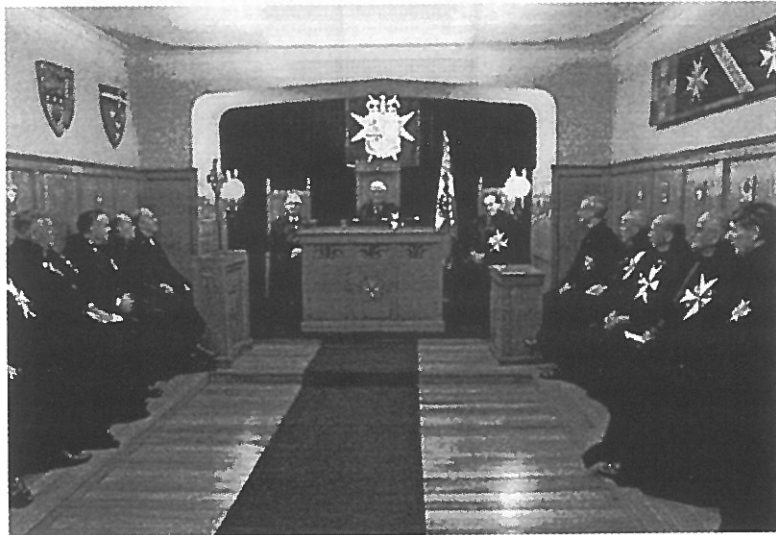
Under the Prior, the governing body of the Priory is the Priory Chapter. It consists of the ten Executive and other Officers of the Priory, the Bailiffs and Dames Grand Cross on the roll of the Priory, and Representative Knights, Dames, Chaplains, Representative Commanders and Officers. The Prior is appointed by the Sovereign. The Prior appoints the other members of the Chapter except the Grand Crosses who are permanent members by virtue of their grade. Those appointed by the Prior (except the Priory Secretary) serve for three years from the same St John's day. The current triennium began on 24 June 1996.

The Chancellor is the Chief Executive of the Priory. To him the Prior may delegate such powers as he thinks fit and the Chancellor can always act in the Prior's absence. The Chancellor is *ex officio* a member of all committees of the Order and of the Associations within Scotland. Under his control and direction the affairs of the Priory are administered by the Priory Secretary.

The Priory Prelate must be a minister of the Church of Scotland. In practice, though there is no rule about it, the Priory Genealogist has always been the Lord Lyon King of Arms. For the filling of other appointments a wide range of skill and experience is available throughout Scotland.

As a general rule no person may serve in the same Executive or other Office for more than six years or after reaching the age of 70; but exceptions can be made to the limit of tenure (but not of age) where there is good reason.

Although it is not usually so big, the Priory Chapter can consist of more than 40 people and a smaller body is obviously needed to deal with a range of subjects that are urgent, routine, or needing detailed consideration. That body is the Priory Executive Council which consists of the Prior, and the Executive Officers, and may include a small number of other members. The Council is answerable to the Chapter.



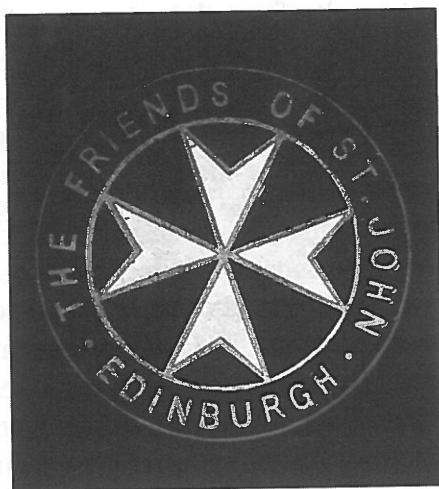
Prior and Chapter in session 1997

A very recent development results from the government's anxiety to sharpen the management of charities. The Priory, being a charity, must have trustees responsible for ensuring — personally and not by delegation — that the law affecting charities is observed. For that purpose the Priory Council would, in its turn, be too big and the Priory has as its trustees the Prior and four Executive Officers.

From the start of the Priory it was the practice to decentralise management. The hospital in Glasgow had a management committee of its own as did the related Linen Guild. By 1949 committees had been established in Edinburgh and Aberdeen to develop the Order's activities in those cities and their neighbourhoods. That type of organisation has continued without interruption and there are now twelve Area Order Committees in Scotland. The Convener of each Committee is appointed by Priory Chapter and the other officers are appointed by the members of the Committee.

In 1950 the Priory Chapter instituted the St John Association of Scotland open to all members of the Order, other people who served on Priory Committees and in its Medical Comforts Depots, and any others the Council might decide. Those restrictions were soon relaxed and the Association may now be joined by all members of the Order and all other people who support the Order in any way.

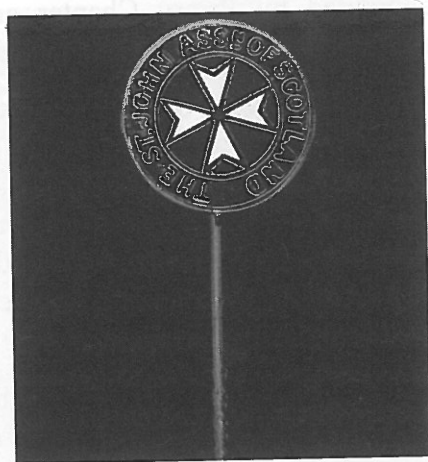
The Area Order Committees in Edinburgh and Aberdeen each started a separate body called the Friends of St John. In 1956 those societies became Branches of the Association, and the organisation developed so that every Order Committee had its



Badge of The Friends of St John, Edinburgh

convener who is one of the Executive Officers of the Priory.

Decentralisation had the advantage of enabling local initiatives to undertake purely local activities supported by local fund raising. The need to be very cautious about money belonging to charities has led to a renewed central scrutiny of spending proposals made by Area Committees.



Badge of The St John Association

own Association Branch. In the late 1960s and early 1970s those Branches ceased to be part of one Association and each Branch became an Association in its own right. To preserve communication between the Associations, representatives from them all hold meetings together under a

SECTION FIVE

The Activities of Priory from 1972 until 1997



21 St John Street, Edinburgh, before conversion

Since becoming Chancellor in 1963 Sir Andrew Murray proved an inspiration to all in the Priory of Scotland. He was the driving force to locate the Chancery in the Capital and once it was ready for use the Chancellor ensured it was opened with style. Her Royal Highness The Princess Anne (as she then was) performed the opening ceremony of the Chancery on 2nd July 1972.



The Chancery, Edinburgh

The Chancellor was keen to see the Order operating in those parts of Scotland beyond Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen and Perth. He began in West Lothian. The first meeting of the Torphichen St John Association, which drew its members from the Torphichen and Denny areas, was held in 1969. The following year the group divided and the Denny area became the responsibility of the Stirlingshire Order Committee which arranged the first Association meeting in February 1972. Sir Andrew was fully aware of the benefits of publicity and encouraged the mounting of an exhibition in the ancient transepts of Torphichen during the summer of 1972. The

Reverend Dr Hugh Mackay wrote the exhibition text and this was later used for a permanent display on the pre-Reformation Order organised by Historic Scotland and mounted in the tower of Torphichen. Sir Andrew Murray then cast his eyes westward and in 1973 the East Kilbride and Lanarkshire St John Committee was established followed by a Dunbartonshire St John Association. In the same year the Aberdeen Nursing Home was enlarged to provide a new operating theatre and ten private rooms. Operating difficulties and a subsequent drain of financial resources forced the sale of St John Hospice at Lossiemouth.

The Chancellor was however undaunted; where one thing failed, Priory altered its objectives. Sir Andrew had shown his enthusiasm for young recruits to the ideals of the Order by encouraging the St John Cadets at Denny and Torphichen. Sir Andrew wanted to expand youth involvement by setting up a St John Village in Glenshee where Scots could meet youth groups sponsored by the Johanniterorden in Germany and the Netherlands. Although ground was allocated and plans drawn up for a village of chalets, the scheme did not come to fruition.

Further expansion took place in 1974 when the Fife Order Committee and Association were founded on 18th April. However the year brought sadness to all members of the Order when the Prior, the Marquess of Aberdeen, died on 13 September. The Priory had to wait over a year before the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon was installed as successor to the popular late Prior.

Before the Installation, in December 1975, the Glasgow St John Housing Association opened St John Court in Partickhill. This was a first for the Priory — the provision of sheltered housing. By now there were eight St John Associations, so Chapter decided to create the office of Chairman of the Council of St John Associations in order to increase the exchange of ideas between the Associations.

Further expansion took place in 1976. The year was also marked by an exhibition on the history and work of the Order held in the Canongate Tolbooth, Edinburgh. This was viewed by the Grand Prior, HRH The Duke of Gloucester, who was conducted round the exhibition by the exhibition co-ordinator, the Reverend Dr Hugh Mackay. In the year of Sir Andrew Murray's death, a Galloway St John Association came into existence. The demise of Sir Andrew Murray on 21st March 1977 was a great loss to Priory. He had initiated schemes and encouraged expansion by means of his personality and sense of style. These were complemented by a genuine interest in the people who formed the Order in Scotland, or who could contribute to its work.

The Fife Association opened in 1977 the Old People's Holiday Flat in Leven as a venue for the elderly who wished to spend a short break in the Kingdom. Two years later St John Central Area created another new holiday complex originally for the blind, in Strathyre. It was appropriate that this was given the name of the Sir Andrew Murray House. The holiday home was a major undertaking which cost £50,000 at the time.

Other Area Committees continued to raise funds by arranging social events, flag days, sales of work and by seeking legacies. Aberdeen and Edinburgh had opened Gift Shops and these proved a valuable source of revenue. Monies are used to support national commitments and the Hospital in Jerusalem but time and effort are spent on discovering how each committee can cater for the sick and handicapped in its own area. Many of these projects are small-scale, but collectively the Order continues to fulfil its aims and obligations.

1979 was the year the Order moved into another new area of assistance. The Reverend Dr Hugh Mackay founded the Seagull Trust in Scotland, an organisation which provides cruising on Scotland's canals for the handicapped. With his guidance and



Barge for the handicapped at Ratho

drive the Edinburgh Committee agreed to provide a specially adapted barge which was named the "St John Crusader". This

was berthed on the Forth and Clyde Canal at Ratho, near Edinburgh. In the same year the Strathkelvin St John Association was formed in the west and the Angus St John Association in the East.

In 1981 the Dundee group of the St John Ambulance Air Wing in Dundee all joined the Angus Association. The year also marked the closure of the Carberry Hospice. This had become increasingly expensive to maintain because it was not always used to full capacity.

The premises at Carberry had been gifted to the Priory by Lord Elphinstone on condition that, if the Order should cease to use them as a hospice, they would revert to the donor or his assigns. When the time came and the Priory prepared to return the property to the present Lord Elphinstone he waived his rights in it, so making to the Order a gift of exceptional generosity.

Due to the generosity of a Knight of the Order, Dr T A Ross, new railings and a gate were erected around the front garden of the Chancery in 1982 as a memorial to his late wife. All were made by a group of young people under instruction from a local Youth Employment Scheme. Extensions were also erected at the same time in Aberdeen at the St John Nursing Home and at Sir Andrew Murray House, Strathyre. In each place the local Order Committee were improving the facilities to provide either further care or leisure activities.

In Glasgow a new residential home was officially opened at Langside on 29 October 1983. This was the first major event

in the calendar of the new Prior, John, Viscount of Arbuthnott, who had been installed earlier in the year at a service in Edinburgh. He also encouraged the formation of the St John Musical Society in Scotland the following year. This was based on the society formed earlier by Chapter-General in England and has provided an area of contribution for those members of Priory with an interest in music or who have musical talents.

Since 1949, the Priory had shown flexibility in adapting to changing social needs and circumstances. As one service became redundant so another new area of concern would be assisted. The various properties also had to meet improved amenity standards. After consideration regarding cost of upgrading and potential return, the decision was taken in 1986 to sell the Lennox Row Hospice in Edinburgh. The local committee considered several possible area of need which could be assisted financially from the proceeds of both Carberry and Lennox Row. The seeming contraction of the Priory became more marked in 1987 when the East Kilbride Order Committee was dis-established as a result of lack of local support. However the year was not all gloom as yet another major extension was made to the Aberdeen Nursing Home, by then renamed the St John Hospital. 1987 was also the fortieth anniversary of the founding of the Priory. The occasion was marked by placing a Maltese cross on the site of the St John's Cross on the Canongate, Edinburgh.

Individual Priory members have been honoured by the Sovereign and Military Order of Malta and relations between



Badge of a Knight of Malta gifted by the Grand Master 1989

the two Orders are cordial. It gave great satisfaction to Chapter when Fra Andrew Bertie, Grand Master of the Sovereign and Military Order, paid an official visit to the Chancery on 8 November 1989. Gifts were exchanged and Priory was presented with Sovereign Order insignia for the museum. The year was also marked by the Hospitaller, Colonel A Watt, who raised the remarkable sum of £85,000 for the Hospital of Jerusalem to endow a bed.

Glasgow further improved the care available in the west by making Thornhill House, Newton Mearns a residential home for the elderly confused. This was opened formally by the Grand Prior, HRH The Duke of Gloucester, on 12 September

1991. Further south from Newton Mearns the Dumfries and Galloway Committee established a St John Dayroom in the Dalrymple Hospital, Stranraer, as an additional facility for patients.

Between 1992 and 1994 various projects came to fruition marking substantial progress both at home and overseas. The Priory funded the post of a senior ophthalmic registrar in the Hospital at Jerusalem, initially for two years, but this was extended. A retirement complex was created at Polmont, and named Archibald Russell Court after the dynamic chairman of Central Order Committee who had by personal drive and the full support of his committee raised over half a million pounds to create the complex. The Edinburgh Order Committee also inaugurated the St John Holiday Respite Home at Cramond. This provides accommodation for those caring for the handicapped to accompany them for a holiday in an attractive part of north Edinburgh. The Home is run in conjunction with Alzheimer Scotland, a partnership which benefits both charitable organisations.

Changing circumstances caused Chapter to make a painful decision in 1995. The St John Hospital in Aberdeen, now with 40 beds and excellent medical facilities, had expanded over all the ground available. Charitable Trust law alterations also made it difficult to continue operating the Hospital. The hospital was sold, Chapter realising that the proceeds of the sale could be used in other ways. Six and a half million pounds were raised by the sale and this will have a very positive benefit to the work of the Order of Scotland.

A second bed was endowed in the Hospital at Jerusalem in 1996 which also saw the launch of St John Crusader II, the second barge provided by Edinburgh for canal cruising. The first Crusader had ended her cruising life and was adapted as floating accommodation at the Sighthill terminus of the Forth and Clyde Canal. Dumfries and Galloway Committee continued their support of local hospitals by funding St John Palliative Care Clinics at Stranraer and Newton Stewart. The year was also the first full period for the West Lothian Committee to oversee admissions and visits to the ancient Preceptory at Torphichen. The monument is in the care of Historic Scotland but that agency now co-operates with the Order to ensure the property is open for visitors during the tourist season. As a result, the Most Venerable Order now has a worthwhile activity at a historic site long abandoned by the Knights Hospitaller.

SECTION SIX

The Chancery and its Contents

The Chancery of Priory was based at Woodlands Terrace, Glasgow, from 1951 until 1971. One room was converted for use as the Chapter Hall. A suite of oak furniture was designed and constructed to provide a Prior's chair and table, both of which incorporate carved thistle decoration, two less elaborate chairs for the Chancellor and the Preceptor of Torphichen, two small desks and some twenty stalls with associated panelling for other Chapter members.



Detail of Chapter Hall furniture

In 1970 the opportunity arose to acquire a building in the capital city which was in an area traditionally associated with the pre-Reformation Knights Hospitaller. A Knight of the Order, the late James Watt from Perth, generously purchased the building and presented it to the Priory.

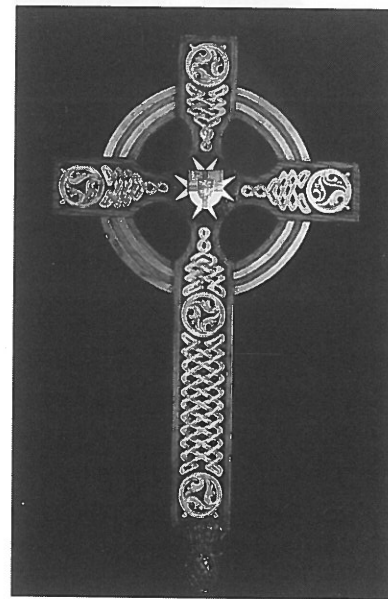
St John Street is connected to the Royal Mile by a pend created beneath the house once occupied by the author Tobias Smollett. The street was created some time before 1768 as one of the precursors of Edinburgh New Town where gracious new homes could be built away from the squalor and crowded conditions of the Royal Mile. A terrace was built southward along the east side of the street as far as Holyrood Road. It was home for many distinguished residents including James Burnett of Monboddo, the well known judge who took the judicial title of Lord Monboddo. One of his daughters caught the eye of Robert Burns who described her in his "Address to Edinburgh" as the "Fair Burnet". Another judge, Lord Eskgrove, was a near neighbour and all in the terrace were feu tenants of Lord Weymss who had a house on the west side of the street next to the present Chancery. The west side was never built up to the same extent as part of it was a bleaching green. For a long time the Chancery building was the southernmost building. Moray House College of Education now has buildings on the site of the terrace and the bleaching green.

The Chancery building was erected in the mid-eighteenth century. It is three stories with an attic and is of rubble construction with four bays and a front garden. Adaptation of the building (which had previously housed four families) included erection of a shallow extension at the rear to increase office accommodation and provide a larger area for the Chapter Hall. The Chancery now consists on the ground floor of the offices of the Secretary and of the Administrator and the Chancellor's Room. The spiral stair case to the first floor has

a new set of balusters incorporating the Maltese cross. The first floor contains the Library, Mantle Room, and Chapter Hall.

The oak furniture in the Glasgow Chancery was dismantled and re-erected in Edinburgh. A raised platform on the west side of the Hall carries the oak table and suite of chairs for the Prior, Chancellor and Preceptor. On the rear wall above the Prior's Chair, is an embroidered panel by Mrs Don Pottinger of the Royal Arms of the United Kingdom, as used in Scotland, set upon the Cross Badge of the Order. The Hall is also decorated with a series of shields bearing the Arms of the

eight Priors of Scotland since 1947. Stall plates of deceased Knights are grouped together adjacent to the Chancellor's and Preceptor's Chairs. Other stalls carry plates of armigerous members of Chapter. The Chapter Hall also houses other treasured possessions. The Processional Cross was carved in oak for the establishment of the Priory in 1947. It takes the form of a celtic cross with the arms bearing interwoven scroll work and circles containing

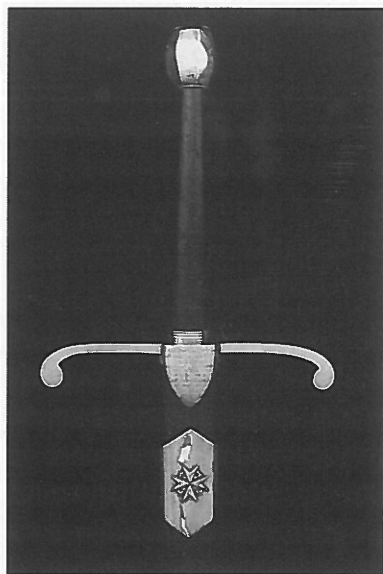


The Processional Cross

foliaceous decoration. At the intersection of the arms is a circle carved with a Maltese cross and where the cross joins the carrying staff there is a carved thistle. In 1989 confrère Ian Grant, silversmith, made and engraved silver plates which echo the original carved designs on the Cross arms. The plates are pinned to the Cross as applied enhancement — a practice which was common in the medieval period. Small engraved shields surmount the central Maltese crosses, the Arms of the Priory on one side and the Arms of a former Prior, the Viscount of Arbutnott, on the other.

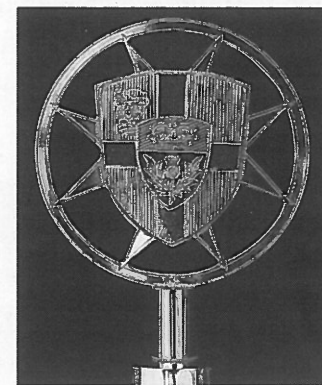
The Priory Sword of Temporal Jurisdiction was made by a London silversmith in 1888 using a blade made by the well known firm of Wilkinson. The sword was created for the Installation of Edward Duke of Rothesay as Grand Prior on 18 July 1888. Chapter-General gave in 1947 this most generous gift to Scotland for ceremonial use by the Priory.

Another piece of ceremonial regalia in the Chapter Hall is the Wand of the Director of Ceremonies. This is of ebony, mounted in silver,

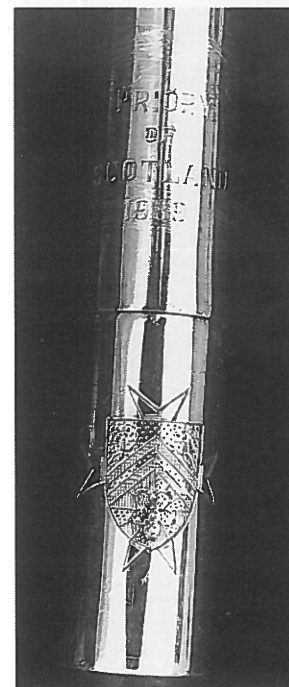


The Sword of Temporal Jurisdiction

and carries a finial bearing the Priory Arms. It was also made by Ian Grant and donated to Priory in 1989 by the late James Forrest McLelland, Knight of the Order, who was Director of Ceremonies at the time.



Finial of the Wand



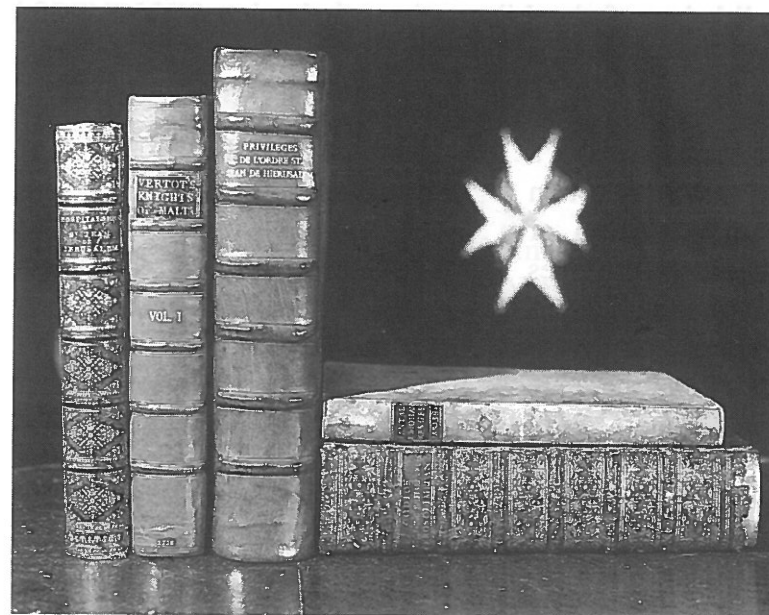
Engraved Arms of the donor

The third floor of the Chancery has one large and two smaller rooms. The latter are offices with plans now drawn up for the larger room to become the Priory Museum. Since 1947 the Priory has acquired, or been gifted, various items of historical or intrinsic value. These include documents, insignia, paintings, ceramics and furniture. The insignia include the badges of the Alliance Orders of St John in Germany, Sweden and the Netherlands. In 1995 the Aberdeen Order Committee generously

donated furniture which included the bureau of Grand Master Raymond Perellos Y Roccafull who reigned in Malta from 1697 until 1720. This and other material will be displayed to advantage in the Museum.



Bureau of the Grand Master



Early volumes from Library

The Library houses some 640 volumes relating to the pre-Reformation Order, many with handsome tooled leather bindings. The history of the Most Venerable Order is also represented along with a section on heraldry, other Orders of Chivalry and several autobiographies written by members of the Scottish Priory. One vital source of information is the bound set of Priory Year Books. Apart from books there are thirty-two box files of documents and papers covering the work of the Priory since 1947 and a series of nine photograph albums recording its activities over the years. Since 1991 Mrs Eileen McIver has acted as Assistant Librarian and the current

well-being of the Library is entirely due to her careful professional attendance.

The Priory also possesses a philatelic collection from the island of Malta. New issues of Maltese stamps are acquired by the Priory and these are now contained in five stamp albums. Miss Innes of Learney is the philatelist who has cared for the collection since 1990.



1947 Maltese stamps

As the Priory has changed and adapted since 1947 so the Chancery and its contents have been improved by a combination of generosity and careful management. Changes can be expected in the future as one of the aims of the Priory is "the encouragement of research into the history of the Order in Scotland, and the provision of a Library and Museum". Half the aim is in place or about to come to fruition — it is up to confrères and consœurs to use the Chancery and its possessions to fulfil the first part of the aim.

APPENDICES

1. EXECUTIVE AND OTHER OFFICERS OF THE PRIORY

Priors

1947	Major the 14th Earl of Lindsay
1950	The 3rd Marquess of Aberdeen and Temair OBE JP
1957	Lieutenant Colonel Sir Hugh Stevenson Turnbull KCVO KBE
1964	Sir Malcolm Barclay-Harvey of Dinnet KCMG
1970	The Earl of Haddo, later (still as Prior) 4th Marquess of Aberdeen and Temair CBE TD JP
1974	(vacant)
1975	The 15th Duke of Hamilton and 12th of Brandon BA
1983	The 16th Viscount of Arbuthnott KT CBE DSC LLD FRSE Bailiff Grand Cross
1995	Colonel James Stirling of Garden CBE TD BA FRICS

Sub-Prior

1947	Colonel Sir Colin MacRae of Feoirinn CVO CBE JP DL (There has been no such appointment in the Priory since 1953)
------	---

Chancellors and Registrars

1947	Major John Forrest-Hamilton MD
1950	The Lord Inverclyde DL
1957	Lieutenant Colonel Sir Hugh Stephenson Turnbull KCVO KBE
1957	Sir Thomas Guthrie-Russell KCSI KCIE
1963	Sir Andrew Hunter Arbuthnot Murray OBE LLD JP DL
1977	Colonel James Haldane Calder MacLeod OBE TD CA DL
1980	William Archibald Park Jack CBE DUniv FRIBA FRIAS FRSA FSAScot
1986	Very Reverend Duncan Shaw PhD ThDr Drhc FSAScot JP
1992	Captain James Armour Brown RD BL FSAScot

Prelates

1947	Very Reverend Charles Laing Warr KCVO DD LLD
1963	Very Reverend Andrew Nevile Davidson DD JP DL
1977	Very Reverend Professor Robert Alexander Stewart Barbour KCVO MC MA STM DD
1993	Very Reverend William Boyd Robertson Macmillan MA BD LLD DD
1996	Reverend Thomas Crichton MA JP

Preceptors of Torphichen

1947	Colonel Sir Colin MacRae of Feirlinn CVO CBE JP DL (at the same time Sub-Prior)
1954	Lieutenant Colonel Sir Hugh Stephenson Turnbull KCVO KBE
1957	Sir Malcolm Barclay-Harvey of Dinnet KCMG
1970	Sir Thomas Innes of Learney GCVO Lord Lyon King of Arms
1972	Sir Andrew Hunter Arbuthnot Murray OBE LLD JP DL
1977	Vacant
1978	Andrew Lawson JP DL
1983	William Macfarlane Gray OBE FACCA FCIS JP
1984	Captain James Armour Brown RD BL FSAScot
1992	Captain George Wardlaw Burnet LVO LLB WS

Receivers-General

1947	Sir William Johnston Thomson LLD JP DL
1949	Lord Inverclyde DL
1951	Major General Alexander Patrick Drummond Telfer Smollett of Bonhill CB CBE DSO MC
1954	Vacant

1955 Sir Thomas Guthrie-Russell KCSI KCIE
 1957 Sir Andrew Hunter Arbuthnot Murray OBE
 LLD JP DL
 1963 Captain James Shand Sivewright
 1970 Andrew Lawson JP DL
 1978 William Macfarlane Gray OBE FACCA FCIS
 JP
 1984 George Wardlaw Burnet LVO LLB WS
 1992 Professor Sir John Calman Shaw CBE BL CA
 FCMA MBCS JDipMA

Hospitallers

1947 William J Moore FRFPS JP
 1949 Sir Gordon Letham KCMG
 1962 Captain James Shand Sivewright
 1963 Major Patrick Tobias Telfer Smollett of
 Bonhill MC DL
 1969 Colonel James Haldane Calder MacLeod OBE
 TD CA DL
 1977 David Ian Liddell-Grainger of Ayton FSAScot
 DL
 1983 Colonel Alexander James Watt MBE TD
 FSAScot JP DL
 1990 Colonel John Samuel Greene Blair OBE TD
 DLitt BA ChM FRCS FSAScot

Librarians

1947 Professor John Duncan Mackie CBE MC MA
 1966 Professor Jonathan Simon Christopher Riley-
 Smith MA PhD
 1978 Very Reverend Duncan Shaw PhD ThDr Drhc
 FSAScot JP
 1987 Charles John Burnett MLitt DA AMA
 FSAScot Ross Herald

Genealogists

The Lord Lyon King of Arms for the time being, that is
 1947 Sir Thomas Innes of Learney GVCO
 1970 Sir James Monteith Grant KCVO MA LLB
 1982 Sir Malcolm Rognvald Innes of Edingight
 KCVO MA LLB WS

Directors of Ceremonies

1947	Sir Malcolm Barclay-Harvey of Dinnet KCMG
	Sir Malcolm Barclay-Harvey of Dinnet KCMG
1950	Major General Alexander Patrick Drummond Telfer Smollett of Bonhill CB CBE DSO MC
1951	Sir Malcolm Barclay-Harvey of Dinnet KCMG
1957	Sir Andrew Hunter Arbuthnot Murray OBE LLD JP DL
1957	Thomas Purdie Cowie OBE
1963	William Blunt Munro MPS JP
1965	Vacant
1966	Commander John Alastair Montgomerie DSC BA JP
1983	Major James Forrest McLelland TD JP
1993	Colonel Ivan Ballantyne Tait TD FRCS FRCSE
1996	Colonel Neil Muir Sharp MBE TD CA

Chairmen of Council later Convenors of Convocation Of St John Associations in Scotland

1975	William Archibald Park Jack CBE DUniv FRIBA FRIAS FRAS FSAScot
1980	William Gordon FBIM FSAScot
1993	Joseph William Hills MA
1996	Lisle Pattison MBE TD BA FCIS

Secretaries

1947	Captain Alexander Ferguson Dick Jamieson
1963	Flight Lieutenant Peter Holroyd Drabble
1964	Grace Thomson, Mrs Robertson
1971	William Grahame
1974	Ernest Forrester Fortune MBE TD
1981	Reverend Norman McGathan Bowman MA BD
1983	William Smith
1991	Colonel George John Letham Coltart TD MA MSc CEng MICE
1996	Commander Richard Patrick Waller

Cross Bearers

1948 William Blunt Munro MPS
1963 Robert Barr Dewar
1992 James Andrew Piper Milne MInstR
1994 Vacant
1996 Norman Gray Marr ARIBA FRIAS

Sword Bearers

1947 Captain Alexander Ferguson Dick Jamieson
1957 Captain James Shand Sivewright
1961 Major Patrick Tobias Telfer Smollett of
Bonhill MC DL
1963 Commander John Alastair Montgomerie
DSC BA JP
1966 David Ian Liddle-Grainger of Ayton
FSAScot DL
1977 Major Martin Melvin Cruickshank of
Auchreoch FRGS
1996 Alastair Lorne Campbell of Airds FSAScot
Unicorn Pursuivant

Banner Bearers

1947 Major Michael Duncan Crichton-Stewart of
Falkland MC
1949 Colonel Thomas Douglas Inch CBE MC MD
FRCPE
1960 Lieutenant Colonel Patrick Stanley
Sandilands DSO
1963 Lieutenant Colonel Sir Hugh Stephenson
Turnbull KCVO KBE
1969 Captain William Sharpe Dobson VRD
FSAScot
1992 Archibald Russell
1996 Brigadier Ian Scott Taylor OBE TD

Limners

1974 Charles John Burnett MLitt DA AMA
FSAScot Ross Herald
1988 Romilly Squire DA FSAScot FRSA
1996 Clare Marie, Miss McCrory SDAD

2. KNIGHTS AND DAMES ON THE ROLL OF THE PRIORY



Arms of the Bailiff Grand Cross

Bailiff Grand Cross

1994 Arbutnott, The (16th) (J)
Viscount of, KT CBE
DSC FRSE

Knights

1949 Aberdeen & Temair, The (3rd) Marquess of, OBE JP (J)
1963 Aberdeen & Temair, The (4th) Marquess of, CBE TD JP (J)
1995 Airlie, The (13th) Earl of, KT GCVO PC FRSA DL (J)
1974 Anderson, Sir William Ferguson OBE MD FRCP (G)
1950 Argyll, The (11th) Duke of (J)
1974 Argyll, The (12th) Duke of (J)

1986 Balharrie, Brigadier John Charles MBE MC TD DL (G)
1962 Ballantrae, Brigadier the Lord, KT GCMG GCVO DSO OBE DCL (G)
LLD DLitt FRGS FRSL
1939 Barclay-Hervey of Dinnet, Sir Malcolm KCMG JP DL (J)
1987 Barr, Robert OBE (G)
1979 Beaton, Surgeon Rear Admiral Douglas Murdo CB OBE (G)
1973 Black, Frank Charles Briscoe (G)
1993 Blair, Colonel John Samuel Greene OBE TD DLitt BA ChM FRCS (J)
FSAScot
1974 Brown, Captain James Armour RD BL FSAScot (J)
1969 Bruce, Colonel George William TD DL (J)
1985 Burnet, Captain George Wardlaw LVO LLB WS (G)
1990 Burnett, Charles John DA AMA MLitt FSAScot (J)
1997 Calvert, John Anthony, BSc MB ChB DObst RCOG (G)
1955 Cameron-Head of Inverailort, Francis Somerville Cameron (G)
Clydesmuir, The (1st) Lord PC GCIE TD (G)
1937 Cochrane, The Hon Sir Archibald Douglas GCMG KCSI DSO (G)
1997 Cooper, Sidney George Wilson (G)
1961 Cowie, Thomas Purdie OBE (G)

1923 Crookshank, Colonel Chichester de Windt DL (G)
 1965 Cruickshank, Colonel Martin Melvin CIE MD BSc (J)
 1982 Cruickshank of Auchreoch, Martin Melvin FRGS (J)
 1957 Dalhousie, The (16th) Earl of KT GCVO GBE MC LLD DL (J)
 1974 Dewar, Robert Barr (J)
 1974 Dobson, Captain William Sharpe VRD FSAScot (J)
 1988 Drummond-Murray of Mastrick, William Edward Peter Louis (J)
 1986 Evans, Revd John Miles MA MDiv JD (J)
 1972 Falconer, Edwin Stuart MA JP (G)
 1947 Forrest-Hamilton, Major John (G)
 1946 Fraser-Tytler, Sir W Kerr KBE CMG MC (G)
 1900 Gordon, Major Sir Archibald Alexander CBE MVO (G)
 1985 Gordon, William FBIM FSAScot (J)
 1970 Grant, Sir James Monteith KCVO MA LLB (J)
 1976 Gray, William Macfarlane OBE FCCA FCIS DUniv JP (G)
 1963 Green, Herbert Joseph (J)
 1947 Guthrie-Russell, Sir Thomas KCSI KCIE (G)
 1977 Haig of Bemersyde, The (2nd) Earl of, OBE MA ARSA FRSA DL (J)

1974 Hamilton, The (15th) and Brandon The (12th) Duke of, BA (J)
 1997 Hardie, Brigadier Donald Graeme TD FIM (G)
 1990 Harris, Raymond McGarva CA (G)
 1947 Hay, Lieutenant General Sir Robert KCIE (G)
 1959 Hay of Seaton, Major Malcolm Vivian JP DL (G)
 1995 Hills, Joseph William MA (G)
 1957 Hobbs, Lieutenant Commander Joseph William (J)
 1982 Innes of Edingight, Sir Malcolm Rognvald KCVO MA LLB WS (J)
 1947 Innes of Learney, Sir Thomas GCVO (J)
 1949 Inverclyde, Lord DL (J)
 1978 Jack, William Archibald Park CBE DUniv FRIBA FRIAS FSAScot (J)
 1993 Jerdan, Gabriel FSAScot (G)
 1994 Johnson, Herbert Bletsoe FCIS (G)
 1911 Jones, Major General Guy Charleton CMG MD (G)
 1964 King, Sir Alexander Boyne CBE (G)
 1937 Knox, Professor George (G)
 1995 Law, David Watson AMCA FSAScot JP (J)
 1969 Lawson, Andrew (J)

1945	Letham, Sir Gordon James KCMG	(G)
1974	Liddell-Grainger of Ayton, David Ian FSAScot DL	(J)
1947	Lindsay, Major The (14th) Earl of	(J)
1955	Mackie, Professor John Duncan CBE MC MA LLD	(G)
1977	Mackie, Sir Maitland CBE BSc LLD FRAGS FEIS MInstM JP	(G)
1971	MacLehose of Beoch, Lord KT GBE KCMG KCVO	(J)
1988	McLelland, James Forrest TD JP	(J)
1970	MacLeod, James Haldane Calder TD DL	(J)
19	MacLeod, Lieutenant General Sir Kenneth KCIE CB DSO	(G)
1952	MacMillan of MacMillan, General Sir Gordon H A, KCB KCVO CBE DSO MC	(G)
1990	McNee, Sir David Blackstock QPM	(G)
1926	MacRae of Feoirinn, Major Sir Colin William CVO CBE JP DL	(J)
1965	Mar, The (13th) and Kellie The (15th) Earl of, DL	(J)
1954	Mitchell, Colonel Sir Harold Bt	(J)
1982	Moncrieffe of that Ilk, Sir Iain Bt CVO LLB PhD DL	(J)
1970	Montgomerie, Commander John Alastair DSC BA JP	(J)
1964	Munro, William Blunt	(G)

1954	Murray, Sir Andrew Hunter Arbuthnot OBE LLD JP DL	(J)
1980	Naddell, Colonel Alexander Walker ERD FRCS FRFPS FRSA FSAScot JP DL	(J)
1980	Pearson, Brigadier Alastair Stevenson CB DSO OBE MC JP	(G)
1972	Porter, Major Richard Reginald Maitland MC	(G)
1992	Reekie, Gavin Ralston OBE CEng FIFE FIMechE FIAgrE	(J)
1984	Reid, Ord Kennedy JP	(G)
1992	Reilly, Thomas MC MB ChB	(G)
1969	Riley-Smith, Professor Jonathan Simon Christopher MA PhD	(J)
1976	Robson, Thomas Falconer MA CA	(G)
1986	Ross, Thomas Alexander BL PhD	(J)
1959	Rowallan, The (2nd) Lord KT KBE MC TD	(J)
1981	Russell, Archibald	(J)
1983	Shaw, Very Revd Duncan PhD ThDr <i>Drhc</i> FSAScot JP	(J)
1993	Shaw, Professor Sir John Calman CBE BL CA FCMA MBCS JDipMA	(G)
1992	Sinclair, James McGregor FCII	(G)
1961	Sivewright, Captain James Shand	(J)
1964	Smollett of Bonhill, Major Patrick Tobias Telfer MC DL	(J)

1986	Stirling of Garden, Colonel James CBE TD BA FRICS	(J)
1964	Swapp, George DCM MM MB ChB LLD	(G)
1984	Tait, Ivan Ballantyne TD FRCSE FRCS	(J)
1974	Taylor, Matthew Edwin FSAScot	(J)
1946	Thompson, William D Cargill	(J)
1919	Thomson, Major General James CB CMG MB	(G)
	Thomson, Sir William J, LLD JP DL	
1994	Tilling, George Henry Garfield MA FCIT FSAScot	(J)
1950	Turnbull, Lieutenant Colonel Sir Hugh Stevenson KCVO KBE	(J)
1976	Wallace of Campsie, The Lord LLD SSC FCIM FRSA FSAScot JP DL	(G)
1981	Watt, Colonel Alexander James MBE TD FSAScot JP DL	(J)
1961	Watt, James MC	(G)
1923	Wilkinson, Major General Sir Percival Spearman KCMG CB	(G)
1919	Wingate, General Sir Reginald Francis Bt GCB GCVO GBE KCMG DSO	(G)
1965	Wyness, James Fenton FRIBA FSAScot	(J)
1956	Younger, Major General John E T, CB	(J)

Dame Grand Cross

1994	(Beatrice Mary) June, Marchioness of Aberdeen and Temair CBE LLD FRSE FRSAMD FRSA FRCM GRSM DL	(J)
------	--	-----

Dames

1991	Shiela, Mrs Agnew	(G)
1918	Frances, Marchioness of Ailsa	(J)
1979	Kathleen Mary, Mrs Anderson	(G)
1952	Lady Muriel Barclay-Harvey of Dinnet	(J)
1986	Dorothy Mary, Mrs Barr BEM	(G)
1918	Lady Marjorie Louise Dalrymple OBE	(G)
1959	Grace, Mrs Donaldson MBE	(G)
1986	Elizabeth Margaret Ross, Mrs Forrest	(G)
1963	Alice Ivy, Mrs Hay of Seaton	(G)
1970	Edith Joan, Mrs Henderson	(G)
1925	Grace, Lady Hunter-Weston of Hunterston	(J)
1993	Helen Paterson, Mrs Jerdan	(G)
1948	The Countess of Lindsay	(G)

- 1923 Lady Margaret MacRae of Feoirinn OBE JP (J)
 Isabella Mary, Mrs MacRae-Gilstrap of Eilean Donan (G)
- 1991 Agnes Muir, Mrs McVean (G)
- 1997 Marjorie Graham, Mrs Matheson (G)
 Catherine Scott, Mrs Maxwell
- 1974 Mary, Lady Mitchell (J)
- 1926 Gwaldys Marie de Grasse, Mrs Ramsay of Laggan (G)
- 1979 Margaret Mary Smith, Mrs Shinnie (G)
- 1994 Betsy Lawson, Mrs Sinclair (G)
- 1979 Yvonne Menna Leggat, Mrs Smith MA (G)
- 1979 Georgina Scott, Mrs Sutherland (G)
- 1967 Mary Winifred, Lady Warren (G)
- 1938 Cicely Mary, Lady Wilkinson (G)

3. CHRONOLOGICAL SYNOPSIS

The Priory

- 1945 Committee for Scottish Affairs draws up seven-part programme with the following aims
- I to open a hospital
 - II to establish Medical Comforts Depots
 - III to create a library
 - IV to support the Jerusalem Hospital
 - V to start a home for the elderly
 - VI to open at least one more hospital
 - VII to teach first aid
 - VIII to operate mobile clinics
- 1946 Committee proposes that Scotland be a Priory
- 1947 Prior Created
- I Hospital opened in Glasgow (with the Chancery in the same building)
 - II Twenty Medical Comforts Depots opened
 - III Library started
 - IV Money Sent to the Jerusalem Hospital
- 1948 Order Committees formed in Edinburgh and Aberdeen
 Another eleven Medical Comforts Depots opened
 First annual festival held in Glasgow

- 1949 VII First aid and home nursing classes run in Glasgow
Annual festival held in Edinburgh
- 1950 V Hospice for the elderly opened at Carberry Tower
VI Nursing Home opened in Aberdeen
St John Association of Scotland established
Friends of St John, Aberdeen, established
Chapter General orders Priory to stop first aid classes
Annual festival held in Glasgow
- 1951 Annual festival held in Edinburgh
- 1952 Annual festival held in Glasgow
- 1953 Edinburgh Committee took over the running of the Edinburgh Home for Working Mothers with their Children
Friends of St John, Edinburgh, established
Annual festival held in Aberdeen
- 1954 Annual festival held in Glasgow
- 1955 Foundation Dues and Obligations became payable to the Priory (instead of the Chapter General which had returned only one half of them to Scotland)
Annual festival held in Glasgow

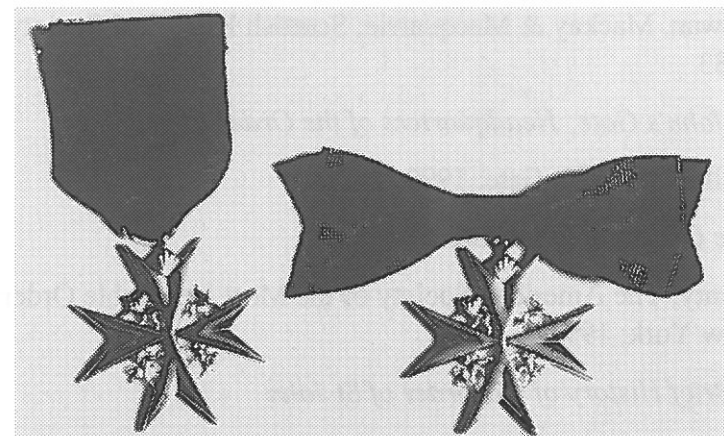
- 1956 Annual festival held in Edinburgh
- 1957 Skerrybrae gifted to the Order and a Moray Committee created to manage it
V Edinburgh Committee bought the Home for Mothers and began to run it as a home for the elderly
Friends of St John organisations converted into Branches of the Association
Annual festival held in Aberdeen
- 1958 Annual festival held in Glasgow
- 1959 Annual festival held in Edinburgh
- 1960 Annual festival held in Aberdeen
- 1961 Glasgow Committee planned to open home for the elderly in Langside
Carberry Tower gifted to Edinburgh Committee by Lord Elphinstone
Annual festival held in Glasgow
- 1962 Order Committee formed in Glasgow
Annual festival held in Edinburgh
- 1963 Home opened for the elderly in Langside
Annual festival held in Aberdeen

- 1964 Annual festival held in Glasgow
- 1965 Annual festival held in Stirling
- 1966 Annual festival held in Edinburgh
- 1967 Aberdeen Committee developed closer relations with Mountain Rescue
Annual festival held in Aberdeen
- 1968 Glasgow Hospital closed and plans made to sell Chancery
Annual festival held in Edinburgh and Torphichen
- 1969 Torphichen Order Committee created
Annual festival held in Glasgow
- 1970 St John Youth Association created with branches at Denny and Torphichen
St John Association of Scotland disbanded and each former Branch of it became an Association
Annual festival held in Aberdeen
- 1971 Stirlingshire Order Committee created
Present Chancery opened in Edinburgh
Annual festival held in Glasgow
- 1972 Annual festival held in Edinburgh

- 1973 Annual festival held in East Kilbride
- 1974 Annual festival held in Edinburgh
- 1975 Glasgow Committee open sheltered housing in Partick
Annual festival held in Edinburgh
- 1976 Annual festival held in Stirling
- 1977 Old People's Holiday Flat in Level operational
Annual festival held in Perth
- 1978 Annual festival held in Edinburgh
- 1979 Home for the Blind and Disabled opened in Strathyre
Edinburgh Committee gifted a narrow boat to the Seagull Trust
Annual festival held in Glasgow
- 1980 Glasgow Committee acquired new property in Langside
First bed endowed by Priory in Jerusalem
Annual festival held in Dunfermline
- 1981 Carberry hospice closed and sold (the donor waiving his right of repossession)

- 1982 Annual festival held in Stirling
- 1983 Glasgow Committee opened new residential home at Langside
Annual festival held in Perth
- 1984 Annual festival held in Edinburgh
- 1985 Annual festival held in Glasgow
- 1986 Edinburgh hospice closed and sold
Medical student post at Jerusalem Hospital sponsored by Priory
Polmont complex opened
Annual festival held in St Andrews
- 1987 Annual festival held in Aberdeen
- 1988 Annual festival held in Edinburgh
- 1989 Annual festival held in Perth
- 1990 Annual festival held in Dunblane
- 1991 Annual festival held in Glasgow
- 1992 Annual festival held in St Andrews

- 1993 Edinburgh Committee open holiday home for Alzheimer sufferers and carers
Annual festival held in Aberdeen
- 1994 Annual festival held in Edinburgh
- 1995 St John Hospital, Aberdeen sold
Second bed endowed in Jerusalem Hospital
Annual festival held in Dundee
- 1996 St John Crusader II gifted to Seagull Trust
West Lothian Association becomes caretaker of Torphichen Preceptory
Annual festival held in Glasgow
- 1997 50th Anniversary service, Torphichen Parish Church
Annual festival held in Inverness



Current Badge of Serving Brother and Serving Sister

4. FURTHER READING

Many books are available in the Library and all members of the Order and Associations are welcome to visit the Library and borrow from it. The books listed here are a selection which provides an introduction to the Orders of St John.

The Knights of St John in the British Realm

King & Luke; St John's Gate; 1967

The Knights of St John

Mackay & Riley-Smith; City of Edinburgh Museums and Art Galleries; 1976

Sanctuary and the Privilege of St John

Mackay; West Lothian History and Amenity Society; 1978

The Knights of St John of Jerusalem in Scotland

Cowan, Mackay & Macquarrie; Scottish Historical Society
1983

St John's Gate; Headquarters of the Order of St John

Willis; St John's Gate; 1990

The Orders of Saint John

Sainty; The American Society of the Most Venerable Order;
New York; 1991

A Brief History of the Order of St John

Willis; St John's Gate; 1994