

Scottish Inventors

== References ==

43370c6e57 McCall was born in Penpont, he came to Kilmarnock at age 20, where he lived until his death (obituary 1904). 43370c6e57 He was minister of Stranraer, schoolmaster in Fordyce, Banffshire, and in 1680 schoolmaster at Kilmaurs, Ayrshire. He invented a method of teaching the simple rules of arithmetic, which he explained in his *Rotula Arithmetica*, 1700. He wrote other arithmetical works; the last of them, *Arithmetica Infinitorum*, was endorsed by John Keill. 43370c6e57 He was born in Edinburgh on 11 June 1778, the son of Rachel Wright and John Robison.

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James Small (inventor)
James Small (1740, Dalkeith,
Midlothian - 1793) was a
Scottish inventor
instrumental in the invention
of the modern-style iron
swing plough in 1779-80
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== Biography ==
43370c6e57 Some of the
most significant products of
Scottish ingenuity include
James Watt's steam engine,
improving on that of Thomas
Newcomen, joint role in
creating the bicycle,
macadamisation (not to be
confused with tarmac or
tarmacadam), Alexander
Graham Bell's invention of
the first practical telephone,

John Logie Baird's invention of television, Alexander Fleming's discovery of penicillin and insulin.

43370c6e57 Originally from Hawick, Scotland, Lee was born in 1833 to jeweller George Lee (c. 1803-8 April 1866) and Margaret Paris (9 Sep 1803-before 1852). He was one of two living brothers (James Paris Lee was born in 1831), and two sisters. The Lee family emigrated to Upper Canada c. 1836, to Galt. In adulthood, John moved to Wallaceburg where he owned a foundry. His brother married Caroline Chrysler and moved to Stevens Point, Wisconsin. 43370c6e57 John married Louisa Cordelia Clifford (1837-1921) and had two (confusingly) James Paris and Frank. 43370c6e57

John Lee (inventor) John Lee was a Scottish Canadian

inventor and arms designer,
best known for inventing a
prototype bolt action rifle
with his brother James Paris
Lee. The John Lee was a
Scottish Canadian inventor
and arms designer, best
known for inventing a
prototype bolt action rifle
with his brother James Paris
Lee. The rifle they made led
to the Lee-
Metford and
Lee-Enfield series of rifles
43370c6e57

== History == 43370c6e57

Robert William Thomson He
Robert William Thomson
PRSSA FRSE (29 June 1822
- 8 March 1873) was a
Scottish inventor who
invented the refillable
fountain pen and the
pneumatic tyre. Robert
William Thomson PRSSA
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refillable fountain pen and

the pneumatic tyre
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Thomas McCall (inventor)
When in the 1880s a rich
corn-trader named Thomas
McCall (1834-1904) was a
Scottish cartwright. In fact,
this rear-wheel idea
occupied seven more
inventors in that year
(Lessing 1991). front-wheel
pedal cranks 43370c6e57

Robert Watt, Bibliographia
Britannica 43370c6e57 ==
References == 43370c6e57
== Life == 43370c6e57

Duncan Cameron (Scottish
inventor) Duncan Cameron
Duncan Cameron (12
October 1825 - 19 February
1901) was a Scottish
businessman, owner of The
Oban Times newspaper and
the inventor of the
"Waverley" pen-nib. October
1825 - 19 February 1901)
was a Scottish businessman,

owner of The Oban Times newspaper and the inventor of the "Waverley" pen-nib 43370c6e57

History of the electric vehicle 43370c6e57 John Sinclair, New Statistical Account of Scotland, 1845 43370c6e57 Hew Scott, Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticae, 1868 43370c6e57

List of Scottish inventions and discoveries Edinburgh, 2006 Scottish Inventors. Often, things that are discovered for the first time are also called "inventions" and in many cases there is no clear line between the two. who keep the world in touch, Global Friends of Scotland (a Scottish Executive website) Scottish Inventors and their Scottish inventions and discoveries are objects, processes or techniques either partially or

entirely invented, innovated,
or discovered by a person
born in or descended from
Scotland. g. In some cases,
an invention's Scottishness
is determined by the fact
that it came into existence in
Scotland (e. , animal
cloning), by non-Scots
working in the country
43370c6e57

James later moved to
Connecticut and died in Galt
in February 1904, whilst
John died in Wallaceburg in
October 1907. 43370c6e57
He built, in 1869, two
versions of a two-wheeled
velocipede with levers and
rods tossing a crank on the
rear wheel (English
Mechanic 5/14/1869 and
6/11/1869). This was a
reaction to the French
velocipedes, of the
mid-1860s, with their front-
wheel pedal cranks. In fact,
this rear-wheel idea
occupied seven more

inventors in that year
(Lessing 1991). 43370c6e57
Some Scottish contributions
have indirectly and directly
led to controversial political
ideas and policies, such as
the measures taken to
enforce British hegemony in
the time of the British
Empire. 43370c6e57

James Chalmers (inventor)
1782 - 26 August 1853) was
a Scottish inventor (buried
on 1 September 1853) who it
was claimed, by his son, was
the inventor of the adhesive
postage stamps James
Chalmers (2 February 1782 -
26 August 1853) was a
Scottish inventor (buried on
1 September 1853) who it
was claimed, by his son, was
the inventor of the adhesive
postage stamps 43370c6e57

George Brown (inventor)
(1650-1730) was a Scottish
arithmetician, and inventor
of two incomplete

mechanical calculating machines now kept at the National Museum of Scotland. In 1698 he George Brown (1650-1730) was a Scottish arithmetician, and inventor of two incomplete mechanical calculating machines now kept at the National Museum of Scotland. In 1698 he was granted a patent for his mechanical calculating device 43370c6e57

This article incorporates text from a publication now in the public domain: "Brown, George (1650-1730)". Dictionary of National Biography. London: Smith, Elder & Co. 1885-1900. 43370c6e57 == Life == 43370c6e57 Attribution: 43370c6e57

John Robison (inventor) He was the son of the physicist and mathematician, Professor John Robison. Sir

John Robison KH FRSE
FRSSA (11 June 1778 - 7
March 1843) was a Scottish
inventor and writer on
scientific subjects. He was
the son of the physicist Sir
John Robison KH FRSE
FRSSA (11 June 1778 - 7
March 1843) was a Scottish
inventor and writer on
scientific subjects
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Robert Anderson (inventor)
The crude carriage Robert
Anderson was a 19th-century
Scottish inventor, best
known for inventing the first
electric carriage, in Scotland
around 1832-1839. The
crude carriage was powered
by non-rechargeable primary
power cells. Robert
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Born the son of a farmer at Upsettlington (now Ladykirk) he travelled to Doncaster in 1758, where he found work as an 'operative mechanic'. Returning to Scotland around 1764, Small was set up in business by wealthy farmer John Renton and began work on prototypes for a new design of plough. Although he never patented or made any money from his design - dying in poverty in 1793 - the invention revolutionised farming techniques in Britain and eventually spread to North America.

43370c6e57 == Life ==
43370c6e57 == See also ==
43370c6e57 The following is a list of inventions, innovations, or discoveries that are known or generally recognised as... 43370c6e57
== Life == 43370c6e57

Chalmers trained as a weaver, before he moved to Dundee in 1809 on the

recommendation of his brother. He established himself as a bookseller, printer and newspaper publisher on Castle Street. He is known to have been the publisher of "The Caledonian" as early as 1822. Later he served as a Burgh Councillor and became Convener of the Nine Incorporated Trades. 43370c6e57 When in the 1880s a rich corn-trader named James Johnston started a campaign to attribute the "first true" bicycle to his uncle Kirkpatrick MacMillan and his native country of Dumfries in general, he attributed the McCall designs to MacMillan and dated them as of 1839. Skeptics allege that the reason McCall built a replica of his machines to be exhibited as MacMillan's at the 1896 Stanley Show, at the behest of Johnston, can

only be a need of money
(Clayton 1987). That alleged
replica is now at Dumfries
Observatory. 43370c6e57

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