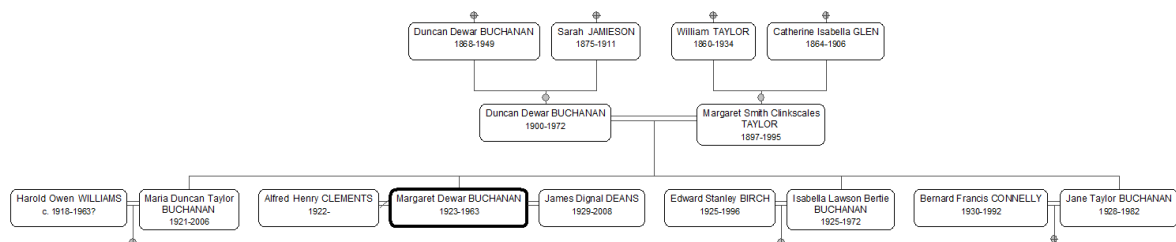


## Week 6 - Margaret A Life Cut Short



*Margaret Dewar Buchanan, 16<sup>th</sup>  
April 1928 – Private Collection*

Margaret Dewar Buchanan died on 29<sup>th</sup> August 1963, aged thirty-nine. The Princess Margaret Rose Hospital on the south side of Edinburgh, where her palliative care; pain management, emotional and spiritual support was rendered, was where she was to spend the last days of her short life. Visits by her parents, sisters and their children and friends were frequent but there was little laughter at the end.



*Margaret Dewar Buchanan family tree*

Margaret, or Magga as she was known throughout her life, was born to Margaret (Meg) and Duncan Buchanan on Saturday 29<sup>th</sup> December 1923 at their home at 3 Beaumont Place [Renamed Bowmont Place c1960], Edinburgh. Thirty years later a similar building, number 6, on the opposite side of their street became known as the ‘penny tenement’ during a disaster where a number of people almost lost their lives.

Magga was the second child, born two years and eight months after her older sister Maria, who, for unknown reasons was, throughout her life, called Marie [pronounced Mari as in the song ‘Marie’s Wedding’]. The family home in one of the ten or more flats in the building, was situated in the St Leonards area of Edinburgh’s Old Town and was in a street on the periphery

joining the Old Town with Holyrood Park, where the Palace of Holyrood house [King Charles III residence in Scotland] stood.

Tenements in the street had been hastily constructed on poor foundations in the 1800's and on completion around 1812, named after the Marquessete of Beaumont and Cessford, one of the titles of the Duke of Roxburghe.



*Beaumont Place c1959 – Image was part of Dumbiedykes [area] Survey that was carried out in 1959 for the Libraries and Museums Committee of Edinburgh Town Council*

Beaumont Place was identified in the 1950s, as one of Edinburgh's housing black spots and part of the slum clearance programme (Section 3 of the Housing (Repairs and Rents) (Scotland) Act, 1954) and was listed as high priority for demolition within a large-scale redevelopment of the Dumbiedykes, St Leonard's area.

An extract from the Edinburgh Evening News of the time reported;

‘LIKE A dormant volcano, it was a disaster waiting to happen, but sadly the authorities failed to act in time. The Penny Tenement collapse of 1959 provided the city fathers with a rude wake-up call. The 5-storey “Penny Tenement” at 6 Beaumont Place had threatened to fall down for decades. It was situated in St Leonards, a district of the city, which, along with neighbouring Dumbiedykes, had long been regarded as a slum.

Fast forward to the 1950s and 6 Beaumont Place was in a perilous state of decay; sections of its gable end were missing, and it had been propped up by huge timber struts for over 20 years. Even the building's landlord, Mr D. Rosie, knew it was doomed. He had attempted to sell it to a local MP for one penny after being faced with hefty repair orders - lending the block its memorable name.

At 5am on the morning of 21 November 1959 the back wall of the Penny Tenement came down with a tremendous crash. Terrified residents were woken immediately. Many of them, including a two-year-old infant, fell with the rubble through the floors. The two-year-old's mother, Mrs Betty Brock, sustained severe leg injuries while jumping from the third floor to save her young daughter’.

An affected individual wrote years later, in 2005;

*"I was 5 years old at this time. I remember two firemen and my father trying to grasp me but to no avail. I tried to crawl along a floor beam with encouragement from them. There was no floorboards as they had vanished. I remember my dad trying in the dark to reach me and grasping my hand, and even today I can sense the desperation in that hand. alas I slipped from the beam into the prevailing darkness in amongst all the rubble and had a safe landing on top of a bed, unscathed. My sister Margaret was 14 months old. She fell out of the building along with her cot and blankets, she ended up in an old cooker oven, the blankets cushioned her fall."*

The slum clearance programme originated with Section 3 of the Housing (Repairs and Rents) (Scotland) Act, 1954. However, in 1959, before the demolition work was carried out, the tenement collapsed, giving the tenants and neighbours the fright of their lives, and causing uproar in the community.

Within months of the disaster, 6,000 slum properties were cleared.

The house itself was basic. Electricity, when it was installed, was rudimentary, as was running water. There were no proper washing or bathing facilities, instead children used the large

*"I also remember that my dad was the only one to have put electricity into our room and kitchen and my mother chasing the mice with a brush before entering our abode..."*

Belfast sinks and parents opted for the 'steamie' which was a public wash house and often contained baths as well as a swimming baths. Most rooms had large, single glazed windows and fireplaces where a coal fire could be lit. The ceilings were tall which meant that any heat that was generated took a long time to reach the level of the floor, where most children played.

Nearby was the Holyrood Park. Dominated by Arthur's Seat hill with the Salisbury Crags and Samson's Ribs cutting into its western flanks. Although the Queens Drive cut around the park, the area was generally safe for young children to play in, more so than the local St Leonards Station & Coal Depot or any of the many breweries' working nearby.

Magga's father Duncan Dewar Buchanan, whom she was named after, was a coal miner and had been since he was seventeen. After growing up in Bo'ness, near Linlithgow, he had gone into mining, perhaps Bo'ness Pit, before joining the Royal Navy as a stoker during the first world war and returned to the coal face after he was demobbed.

*'Shafts were rigged out with short wooden ladders resting on crossbeams when the shaft was too deep for one sloping ladder. Those descending the shaft went down the first short ladder of six or eight feet rungs, passed along the beam a foot or two, then on to the other ladder, and so on till they complete their dangerous descent'.*

*Historical sketch of Bo'ness c1550 – 1850 by James Salmon 1913*

Thankfully, things in the mines had improved since 1850, when Duncan had married Margaret Smith Clinkscales Taylor in the Spring of 1920 and together, they had moved East into Edinburgh to live with Meg's widowed father William Taylor and his second wife, at 33 Guthrie Street, before the birth of the young couple's first daughter and Magga's older sister, Maria [Marie] Duncan Taylor Buchanan.

Duncan, like many newly employed young men in 1917, had experimented with drinking and smoking, although anecdotally his father, also named Duncan Dewar Buchanan, was a drinker and prone to violence which may have either contributed to or put Duncan off 'the drink'. On entering the Navy at seventeen years old (although his Service Certificate showed 12th

September 1890; making him twenty-seven), he had been given cigarettes as part of his daily rations to; ‘help calm the nerves and boost morale’. When Magga was born and throughout her formative years, she was exposed to cigarette smoking at home and smog in the streets where she played as a child. They knew little of the hazards back then that we know of today.

The city streets of ‘Auld Reekie’ (Old Smokey), were so named after the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> century high buildings and narrow streets, and its high concentration of smoke producing homes filling the air with thick smog, which was still prevalent when Magga’s second sister was born. Meg gave birth to Isa, Isabel Lawson Bertie Buchanan, on the 16<sup>th</sup> December 1925 in the Royal Maternity Hospital.

Tobacco was first discovered by the native people of Mesoamerica and South America and later introduced to Europe and the rest of the world. Archaeological finds indicate that humans in the Americas began using tobacco as far back as 12,300 years ago.

Smoking was popular and for centuries it was believed to bring health benefits. In 1618 the Royal College of Physicians published the first standard book of medicines in England, and recommended the hot and dry tobacco leaf as a useful remedy for cold and lethargy. In 1665, during the outbreak of Bubonic plague, it was believed the disease was spread by bad smells. Smoke was used for protection, and those tasked with disposing of the dead smoked a clay pipe to ward off illness.

Although Duncan was working constantly, Meg’s father William Taylor’s home, at 33 Guthrie Street was only a ten-minute walk from the house and so he and his wife Maria, could visit or be visited. William’s first wife, and Megs mother, Catherine Isabella Glen, had died when Meg was only nine, suffering for five years before succumbing to chronic Brights disease, an inflammatory disease of the kidneys. Nowadays the disease is known as ‘acute glomerular nephritis’. William had married Maria in 1913 when Meg was fifteen and the family had consolidated in Maria’s home at 33 Guthrie Street.

The Primary School Magga attended is yet to be determined but there were three within easy walking distance of their home; James Clark School at St Leonards Hill [now flats] and Davie Street School were each just five minutes away with Davie Street having the benefit of a wash house next door to the playground whereas Drummond Street School was a ten-minute walk, but then it was only four minutes further to grandad William’s.

As Magga grew, so too did her enjoyment at visiting granny and grandad Taylor’s house at Guthrie Street on a weekend because it meant there was a chance, they might go on an adventure, or shopping as her mum explained the walk.

Six hundred years previously the Cowgate, just a hundred yards from, and thirty feet or so below the level of grandad’s house, had been a loch, until it was drained to make way for houses and the newer tenements of the period, but there was no sign of water in 1925. As Magga walked along holding mum Meg’s hand, they passed enormous dray horses pulling carts loaded with goods awaiting delivery to the shops and houses, along the same route from the east which farmers had used a hundred years before when they had to bring their cows to market via the gate in the Flodden Wall that surrounded the city.

The local shops were opened up early each day, and in the busy Grassmarket area, dominated by the craggy rock face with Edinburgh Castle sitting atop, there were still regular markets stalls. In years gone by, where there had once been cattle and horse fairs at one end and corn sold in its wide-open grass market space at the other, there was now a cobbled road surrounded by shops and houses. The grassed area that had once been the place the animals grazed before

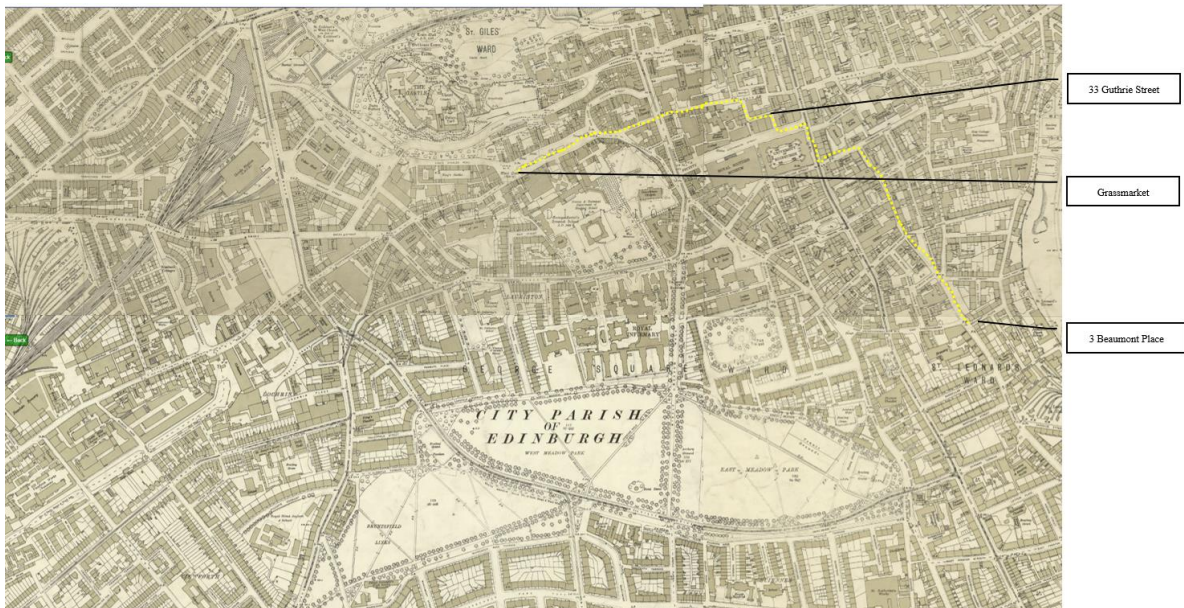


sale and whence the area got its name was long gone, to be replaced by raised grass beds and unfamiliar trees.

The background babble of conversation was strange to Magga’s ears, due in part to the area once having been a haven for immigrants to the city, including many Italians. As Magga’s five-year-old legs carried her onwards, the cobbles underfoot seemed to whisper their tales of the last hanging in the area almost one hundred and fifty years before including that of Half-Hingit Maggie who, after being hung, miraculously came back to life and was allowed to go free.

In the early twentieth century the Grassmarket was known locally as ‘Little Italy’ due to the many Italian immigrants that settled here. Many of the new arrivals became musicians or sold ice-cream from street carts. To attract attention, they shouted “Gelati, ecco un poco” (Ice Cream, here’s a little) which got them the nickname the Hokey Pokey men.

Half-Hingit-Maggie (1702 – c1764) was a fish-wife who came to fame after being convicted of killing her newly born baby. She worked at an inn in Kelso in the Scottish Borders, and fell pregnant after a relationship with the innkeeper's son. After concealing the fact of her pregnancy, the baby duly arrived, prematurely. It is unclear whether the baby was stillborn or died shortly after birth, and if the latter how it died. Either way, Maggie abandoned the body on the banks of the river Tweed, where it was found. Maggie was arrested and subsequently tried in Edinburgh. Maggie lived for another forty years after her ‘hanging’.



*Ordnance Survey Edinburghshire 1:2500; III.7, III.11, III.8 and III.12, all Published 1933 showing, in yellow the route from Beaumont Place, via Guthrie Street to the Grassmarket*

Whatever school she attended or route she took to and from it is lost for now but seems of little consequence because, within months of starting that first school, Magga and the family moved two miles to the west, to a new home and the birth of her youngest sibling, Jean.

Jane Taylor Buchanan was born on 14<sup>th</sup> December 1928 at 16 Downfield Place, Edinburgh, in the Dalry district.

Older sister Marie attended Lorne Street Primary School which was back across the other side of Edinburgh near the top of Leith Walk but there is no record located so far noting where Magga went to Primary School, although there were certainly schools closer than Marie's including; Dalry Primary School - just two streets away, and Roseburn Primary School which was across the main railway line and beside the new Murrayfield Rugby Stadium built on top of the old polo playing fields.

During her time at primary school, Magga also joined the Brownies. During the first weeks she received her Brownie handbook and learned The Brownie Law: '*The Brownie gives in to older folk, the Brownie does not give in to herself*'. Perhaps she also helped to build the new guiding headquarters by donating her pocket money to Baden Powell's Short of Stuff (SOS) Appeal where two shillings and a sixpence (12p) bought a brick.

When Magga's grandfather William passed away in April 1934, the family had already moved house twice more. The first was in 1932 when they moved into 77 Dickson Street, which was near the Lorne Street School sister Marie attended but then on the 4th September 1933, they moved to 81 Morrison Street, which was noted in the entry register for Marie at James Gillespie's High School. Meg and Duncan obviously had plans.

On 2<sup>nd</sup> September 1935, Magga, aged 11, started her secondary education with a bursary allowing her to attend James Gillespie's Secondary School almost a mile away from home and across the other side of Bruntsfield Links.

The bursary, or financial help, covered at least school fees and her uniform, the same as her sister Marie.

James Gillespie's High School was founded in 1803 as a result of the legacy of James Gillespie, an Edinburgh tobacco merchant, and was administered by the Merchant Company of Edinburgh and later, Edinburgh's Education Board.

One famous alumnus of Gillespie's was Muriel Spark who wrote 'The Prime of Miss Jean Brodie'. The novel, based on one of her teachers - Christina Kay, was later made into a film. Did Ms Kay also teach Magga?

Walking to school in 1935, Magga would not have been surprised to see women smoking openly in the street and on the links. Most smokers were men in the 1920's but at the end of that decade and into the thirty's, cigarette companies began targeting women who, after working in factories during the First World War and earning their own wages, realised they could afford these 'luxuries'. Women even began appearing in tobacco adverts in the late 1920s and early 1930s. One of the major ways tobacco companies aided in the feminisation of cigarettes was portraying cigarettes as glamorous and fashionable.

By 1937 when the family flitted again, this time to 68 Whitson Road in the Saughton area of the city, their neighbours in the block of six flats were Meg's older brother George and his wife Helen. 'Flitting', at least in Scotland is the term used for moving house although in some cases



Isa with big sister Magga in Brownie outfits  
c1933 – Private Collection





it was used by individuals to describe moving home secretly to avoid rent or creditors. The term ‘moonlight flit’ was also used and describes the act as carried out in darkness.

Magga had also joined the Girl Guides and was a keen musician. However, the almost three-mile daily journey to school meant the hours walk each way was a summer only enjoyment and using the electric tram or the bus was the norm, still leaving little time at the end of each day for musical practice.

When she left James Gillespie’s at sixteen years old, the schools records note that on leaving on the 14<sup>th</sup> June 1940 it was to follow sister Marie into the Civil Service but after schooling had been interrupted by



*A blurry image of Magga and sister Marie taken at Charlestown in the summer of 1937 – Private Collection*

the Second World War, so too would her Civil Service employment.

At just sixteen when war began, evacuation was possible for many schoolchildren but as yet unproven in Magga’s case, then just before her seventeenth birthday in December 1941, the Government passed a second National Service Act making all unmarried women and all childless widows between the ages of 20 and 30 liable for call-up for service; with a choice of working in industry or joining one of the auxiliary services – the Auxiliary Territorial Service (ATS), the Women's Auxiliary Air Force (WAAF) or the Women's Royal Naval Service (WRNS). Twenty-year-old sister Marie was therefore eligible to be conscripted. She joined the WAAF’s.



*Margaret Buchanan c1939 – Private Collection*

During the war the threats to Edinburgh were directed mostly against the docks and the rail bridge crossing the Firth of Forth (The Forth Bridge) but the family all had their own respirators and there was a probably a bomb shelter in the back garden of the tenement as opposed to an Anderson Shelter, which were issued free to all householders who earned less than £250 a year. These shelters were made from six curved sheets bolted together at the top, with steel plates at either end, and measuring 6 feet by 4 feet 6 inches, the shelter was supposed to accommodate four adults and two children.

The shelters were half buried in the ground with earth heaped on top.

Magga watched her father go out each night for his duties as a warden where he spent many evenings walking around the local area on the lookout for fires after air raids.

She left school to work sometime between the ages of sixteen and eighteen and as well as her music, found herself a job in an office, where lots of people smoked, so Magga may have started then.

*The British American Tobacco company, BAT, who sold 15 billion cigarettes in 1915 alone, claimed that profits dipped during the Second World War.*

According to an academic paper<sup>1</sup> on smoking prevalence dated 17<sup>th</sup> March 2016;

- Before World War II, the prevalence of smoking among men was about 90%, and that prevalence increased among women from 15% in 1928 to 33% in 1938
- In 1942 alone, the average consumption per adult over the age of 15 years was 6.5 cigarettes daily, suggesting almost 195 million were smoked every day
- 85,410 tonnes of cigarettes were manufactured in 1942

On the 18<sup>th</sup> December 1943, less than two weeks before her twentieth birthday, Magga married.

Alfred Henry Clements, at twenty-one, was a glazier to trade and may have lived near the family home at Whitson Road, at some point in his early life, but in the wedding register he notes his address as 53 Craigentenny Road, which is the opposite side of the City. Number 6 Whitson Terrace however, was less than 300 yards away from the family home and was the address given by Magga as her 'usual residence'. Strange too but one of the witnesses to the ceremony, Magga's younger sister Isa who was eighteen, also put this down as her address. Were the girls branching out on their own or had the family moved again? Magga's occupation was noted as 'clerkess'.

After the year end, Magga could wait no longer and at the beginning of 1944 she signed up to the Auxiliary Territorial Service or A.T.S. Women were tasked with a range of vital war roles in the Service including almost 56,000 who were serving with anti-aircraft units. Although not allowed to fire the guns, women were allowed to serve in all theatres of war with the A.T.S. Information and details of her career in the military have yet to be uncovered.



*Magga in ATS and Marie in WAAF outfits circa 1944 – Private Collection*

As war drew to an end, the Buchanan household celebrated another marriage when younger sister Isa married Edward 'Ted' Stanley Birch at the Westfield Halls on 17<sup>th</sup> February 1945 and continued to give her address as 6 Whitson Terrace as did one of her witnesses, younger sister Jean. Ted was a general salesman but also a cadet in the Royal Air Force and Isa was a clerkess at the Department of Agriculture for Scotland. Both Ted and Isa smoked.

No sooner than the ink had dried on Isa's marriage certificate than oldest sister Marie also decided to marry her wartime boyfriend Harold. In July 1947 the pair wed at Saughton Hall Congregational Church, Saughton Hall Road, Edinburgh. After serving in Malta and then being demobbed, Harold, whose barracks was near Edinburgh when the couple met, found himself a job as an assistant manager in a shoe shop in Wrexham, North Wales, where He



originated from. Marie, worked in the Executive Office of the Department of Agriculture, Scotland, and still lived at 6 Whitson Terrace.

With their nest now almost empty, Duncan and Meg along with twenty-year old Jean, moved again to what would become Meg and Duncan's home for twenty or so years at 300 Calder Road, Sighthill, Edinburgh.

By 1950 all of the Buchanan girls had settled into jobs and enjoyed hectic social lives. Both Marie and Magga played instruments and both were accomplished accordion players although Magga also branched out to learn how to play guitar and later the drums. Isa had two sons, Kenneth, born in 1948 and Michael in 1950. Jean was seeing Frank Connelly who was recovering from Tuberculosis, firstly at Cowglen Military Hospital in Glasgow and then Glen O' Dee Sanitorium, near Banchory.

*Whilst the girls continued with their work and social life, a study was being conducted by Richard Doll and Austin Bradford Hill, an English epidemiologist and statistician, who demonstrated that the risk of lung cancer was related to the number of cigarettes smoked per day (the risk was 25 times higher in those who smoked >25 cigarettes a day than in nonsmokers) Doll and Hill's case-controlled study involved British physicians who smoked. They found that the death of the physicians was directly related to cigarette consumption.*

On 12<sup>th</sup> July 1951 an action was brought by Alfred Clements against Margaret Dewar Buchanan or Clements and a Decree of Divorce was granted by Lord Mackintosh. Divorce had become more common between couples as the population went through massive social change during and after World War Two when the divorce rate in Britain went from 16% to 27%. After peaking in 1948 when 63,000 divorces were granted, it began to drop but rose again steeply in the 1960's.

In 1937, three additional grounds of divorce were introduced through the 'Matrimonial Causes Act 1937'. These were known as "matrimonial offences" and included cruelty, desertion and incurable insanity but the cause of Magga and Alfred's divorce remains a mystery.



*Jean, Frank and Magga on the turf, Glen O Dee Sanitorium 1952 – Private Collection*

The photograph on the left show Magga, recently divorced, and her sister Jean, two of the four devoted sisters, who were full of life and energy.

Jean had recovered from pulmonary tuberculosis two years previously so knew what Frank was going through.

Frank and Jean married on 11<sup>th</sup> September 1954 at St Cuthbert's Roman Catholic church, Slateford Road, after Jean had converted to Catholicism. Just five weeks later Magga married for the second time.

James Dignal Deans was six years younger than Magga and was a joiner to trade, living in the Craigentenny area of the town. The Deans household was on the opposite side of the Craigentenny Road at number 90, and less than 100 yards from Magga's first husband's home. Did the two men know each other as boys or

young men? Perhaps Magga met them through each other... The witnesses were the newlyweds, Frank and Jean.

Since her divorce, Magga, understandably during these turbulent years, had moved back home, so her musical instruments, including sister Isa's full drum kit, were set up in Meg and Duncan's spare room. Her latest job included short hand typing but her place of work remains a mystery.

With a busy work and social life and the arrival of four more nephews including: two to Marie and Harold; Duncan born 1955 and Owen in 1957, and two to Jean and Frank; Frank in 1956 and Peter in 1957, visits to and from the families meant there was never a quiet moment.



*Magga with nephews Michael (Mike) and Kenneth (Kenny) c1953 – Private Collection*

During this period Magga's hair had gone 'bleached' blonde but the smoke from the almost constant cigarette in her hand had yellowed the front of it.

Did Magga and husband James enjoy their marriage? Initially perhaps, but things were perhaps not as they seemed. The marriage was fractious. Anecdotally James was removed more than once from Meg and Duncan's home at Calder Road, primarily for using his fists to get his way. During the mid-fifties Magga re-appeared with regular frequency at the family home at Calder Road suggesting the marriage was deteriorating. The couple divorced on 22<sup>nd</sup> March 1960.

*"I remember the caravan holiday as if it was yesterday. The enlarged family; mum and dad [Frank and Jean], me and Pete, Aunt Isa with cousins Kenny and Mike, Granny and Granda [Meg and Duncan] and Auntie Magga all spending two weeks sharing a caravan and a chalet in Blairgowrie. We weren't all there at the one time, people just came and went. It was a long summer and when we were in the caravan, I remember hearing the adults in the chalet singing and playing music"*

*Frank T Connelly 2010*



*Magga at Blairgowrie Caravan & Chalet holiday, July 1962 – Private Collection*

Magga always smoked, but never quite lit one from the other, or chain smoked. Usually, she had a cough of one sort or another but then her father Duncan was like that too. When the

cough became worse, she sought out her local doctor; the news was not good and a specialist appointment was made.

After seeing a specialist, her worst fears were confirmed; Cancer.

Treatment could begin quickly and so Magga prepared her family but after only a short period, she returned to the specialist who after more protracted tests concluded that some skin lesions which had appeared on previously healthy skin, were in fact indications of Carcinomatosis.

Carcinomatosis isn't a type of cancer. It's a rare condition that means cancer in one part of the body has spread, blanketing another part of the body with several new tumours. Sometimes, carcinomatosis is the first indication you have cancer. But in Magga's case she had already been dealing with it. Carcinomatosis was a sign the cancer was getting worse and couldn't be cured. The treatment now would just be to ease the symptoms and to give her as much time as possible with her loved ones.

There were many visits and visitors to Magga whilst she lay in hospital dying, and somewhere there exists a photograph of Magga lying back on the bed pillows whilst sister Jean holds her hand as she explained why sons Frank and Peter were dressed as a policeman and a red Indian. I like to think she was smiling.

Half of all life-long smokers die early, losing on average 10 years of their life. Smoking related deaths made up 16% of all deaths across the UK in 2016

Margaret Dewar Buchanan, or Clements, or Deans died on 29<sup>th</sup> August 1963. Her death certificate noted Secondary Carcinomatosis/ Primary Lesion not detected 1 year. She was just thirty-nine years old. Research is ongoing to try and determine and clarify how or what organs may have been affected primarily but lungs are thought to be her main discomfort and the primary source of the disease.

## Postscript

In 2023 the cost of smoking to the UK Government is £12.6 billion pounds per year. This is made up of £1.4 billion spent on social care for smoking related care needs, £2.5 billion spent on NHS services and £8.6 billion of lost productivity in businesses.

In 2019, the most recent date records are available, the deaths attributable to smoking over time in the United Kingdom was 74,600, 32.3% of all deaths. In females, 21% of all admissions were for conditions caused by smoking.

Smoking has an effect on most organs:

- Brain: Smoking increases the risk of having a stroke by at least 50%
- Heart: Smoking can double the risk of having a heart attack
- Bones: Smoking can cause bones to become weak and brittle which increases the risk of osteoporosis in women
- Lungs: Smoking causes 84% of deaths from lung cancer and 83% of deaths from COPD
- Circulation: Smoking increases blood pressure and heart rate
- Fertility: Smoking can cause a lack of sexual appetite and impotency in men, and can make it harder for females to conceive
- Mouth and throat: Smoking can increase the risk of cancer in lips, tongue, throat, voice box and gullet
- Stomach: Smoking increases the chance of getting stomach cancer or ulcers
- Skin: Smoking prematurely ages skin by between 10 and 20 years



## Endnotes

<sup>1</sup> International Smoking Statistics – United Kingdom, by Barbara Forey, Jan Hamling, John Hamling, Alison Thornton, Peter Lee, on behalf of the Wolfson Institute of Preventive Medicine dated 17 March 2016

## References

The architecture and industries of Fountainbridge, Edinburgh - Alex Adamson, Lynn Kilpatrick and Miriam McDonald, Historic Environment Scotland (HES) 2017

International Smoking Statistics – United Kingdom, by Barbara Forey, Jan Hamling, John Hamling, Alison Thornton, Peter Lee, on behalf of the Wolfson Institute of Preventive Medicine dated 17 March 2016

Imperial War Museum - the-vital-role-of-women-in-the-second-world-war

Everyonehealth.co.uk

My.clevelandclinic.org

*[digital.nhs.uk/data](https://digital.nhs.uk/data)*

*[WWW.Undiscoveredscotland.co.uk](http://WWW.Undiscoveredscotland.co.uk)*

The Tobacco Industry and Advertising: Women Smoking in Interwar Britain by Nishah Malik 3rd January, 2023

<http://www.scottishdistancerunninghistory.scot/what-was-a-steamie/>