

# BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY

## OF

# EMINENT MEN OF FIFE.

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**ABERCROMBIE, JOHN, M.D.**, an eminent physician and able author, was born in Aberdeen on the 12th of October 1780. His father, the Rev. George Abercrombie, was minister of the East Parish Church in that city. His literary education was received first at the Grammar School of Aberdeen, and afterwards at Marischal College and University, where he studied for four years, and took the degree of A.M. He studied medicine at the University of Edinburgh, taking his degree of M.D. in 1803, and soon obtained an extensive and lucrative practice in the Scottish metropolis as a physician. In 1808 he married Agnes, daughter of David Wardlaw, Esq. of Netherbeath, in Fifeshire, by whom he had a numerous family. It is as the son-in-law of a Fife proprietor that Dr Abercrombie's name finds a place in this work. On the death of Dr Gregory in 1821, Dr Abercrombie was appointed physician to the King for Scotland. He was a fellow of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, Edinburgh, and a vice-president of the Royal Society of that city. In 1834 the University of Oxford conferred on him the honorary degree of M.D., and in the following year he was chosen Lord Rector of Marischal College in his native city. In 1837 he was confirmed in the appointment of first physician to the Queen in Scotland. But the writings of Dr Abercrombie contributed no less than his skill as a physician to the maintenance of his fame. His purely professional works procured for him a high place among the modern cultivators of science; but the most permanent monument to his memory are his "Inquiries Concerning the Intellectual Powers," &c., published in 1830, and the "Philosophy

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of the Moral Feelings," published in 1833. In these works he has brought all the medical facts accumulated in the course of his extensive experience and research to bear on various moral and metaphysical questions. In particular, he threw considerable light on the subject of dreams and mental illusions, from which he drew his theory of a double consciousness. Dr Abercrombie was held in great and deserved estimation by his contemporaries—in a measure beyond what might be imagined by readers of his writings. His active beneficence, guided by uncommon sagacity, prudence, earnestness, and Christian zeal, although never obtrusive, was recognised as his distinguishing characteristic. He was much beloved, as well as greatly honoured. Dr Abercrombie died suddenly at Edinburgh on the 14th November 1844.

**ADAM, WILLIAM**, Right Honourable Lord Chief Commissioner of the Jury Court, the son of John Adam of Blair-Adam, was born on the 21st of July 1751. He was educated at Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Oxford; and in 1773 was admitted a member of the Faculty of Advocates, but never practised at the Scottish bar. In 1774 he was chosen M.P. for Gatton, in 1780 for Stranraer, &c., in 1784 for the Elgin burghs, and in 1790 for Ross-shire. At the close of Lord North's Administration in 1782 he became barrister-at-law in England. In 1794 he retired from Parliament to devote himself to his profession. In 1802 he was appointed Counsel for the East India Company, and in 1806 Chancellor of the Duchy of Cornwall. In the same year he was returned M.P. for Kincardineshire, and in 1807, being elected both for that county and for Kinross-shire, he preferred to sit for the former; in 1811 he again vacated his seat for his professional duties. Being now esteemed a sound lawyer,

his practice increased, and he was consulted by the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, and many of the nobility. In the course of his parliamentary career, in consequence of something that occurred in a discussion during the first American war, he fought a duel with the late Mr Fox, which happily ended without bloodshed, and gave occasion to a joke by the latter—that had his antagonist not loaded his pistol with *Government powder* he (Fox) would have been shot. In 1814 he submitted to Government the plan for trying civil causes by jury in Scotland. In 1815 he was made a privy councillor, and was appointed one of the barons of the Scottish Exchequer, chiefly with the view of enabling him to introduce and establish the new system of trial by jury. In 1816 an Act of Parliament was obtained, instituting a separate Jury Court in Scotland, in which he was appointed Lord Chief Commissioner, with two of the judges of the Court of Session as his colleagues. He accordingly relinquished his situation in the Exchequer, and continued to apply his energies to the duties of the Jury Court, overcoming by his patience, zeal, and urbanity, the many obstacles opposed to the success of an institution altogether new to our Scotch practice. In 1830, when sufficiently organised, the Jury Court was, by another act, transferred to the Court of Session. On taking his seat on the bench of the latter for the first time, addresses were presented to him from the Faculty of Advocates, the Society of Writers to the Signet, and the Solicitors before the Supreme Courts, thanking him for the important benefits which the introduction of trial by jury in civil cases had conferred on the country. In 1833 he retired from the bench; and died at his house in Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, aged 87. He married early in life a sister of the late Lord Elphinstone, and had a family of several sons—viz., John, long at the head of the Council in India, who died some years before him; Admiral Sir Charles Adam, M.P.; William George, an eminent king's counsel, afterwards Accountant-General in the Court of Chancery, who died 16th May 1839, three months after his father; Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick, who held a command at Waterloo, afterwards High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, and subsequently Governor of Madras; and a younger son, who died abroad.

ADAM, SIR CHARLES, K.C.B., Vice-Admiral of the Red, born on the 6th October 1780, was the second son of the subject of the preceding sketch. This officer entered the navy 15th December 1790, on board the Royal Charlotte yacht, Captain Sir Hyde Parker, lying at Deptford; and on removing in 1793 to the *Robust*, 74, commanded by his uncle, the Hon. George Keith Elphinstone, was present as midshipman at the investment and subsequent evacuation of Toulon. In the *Glory*, 98 (Captain John Elphinstone), which ship he next joined,

Mr Adam bore a warm part in Lord Howe's action, 1st June 1794. He appears to have been then successively transferred to the *Barfleur*, 98, and *Monarch*, 74, bearing each the flag of his relative, the Hon. Sir G. K. Elphinstone, whose official approbation he elicited for his signal services as acting-lieutenant in command of the *Squib* gun-brig at the carrying of the important pass of Maysenbergh during the operations which led to the surrender of the Cape of Good Hope in 1795. In October of the latter year, being appointed acting-lieutenant of the *Victorious*, 74 (Captain Wm. Clark), he proceeded to the East Indies, and on 9th September 1796 participated, in company with the *Arrogant*, 74, in a long conflict of nearly four hours with six heavy French frigates, under M. Serecy, which terminated in the separation of the combatants after each had been much crippled, and the *Victorious* had suffered a loss of 17 men killed, and 57, including her captain, wounded. Mr Adam, whom we subsequently find officiating as acting-commander and captain from August 1796 to August 1797 of the *Swift* sloop and *Carysfort* frigate, was at length, on his return to England in the *Polyphemus*, 64 (Capt. Geo. Lumsdaine), confirmed to a lieutenantcy, 8th February 1798, in his old ship, the *Barfleur*, Captain James Richard Daeres. On 16th May following he obtained official command of the *Falcon*, fire-ship, but was soon afterwards transferred to the *Albatross*, 18, and ordered with despatches to the Cape of Good Hope, whence he ultimately accompanied an expedition sent to the Red Sea, for the purpose of intercepting the French in their meditated descent upon India. Having been advanced to the command, 12th June 1799, of the *La Sybille*, of 48 guns and 300 men, Captain Adam, while in that ship, assisted at the capture and destruction, 23d August 1800, of 5 Dutch armed vessels and 22 merchantmen in Batavia Roads; made prize in October following of 24 Dutch proas, four of which mounted 6 guns each; on 19th August 1801, off Mahé, the principal of the Seychelle Islands, he took, with the loss only of two men killed, and a midshipman slightly wounded, after a gallant action of twenty minutes amidst rocks and shoals, and under fire from a battery on shore, the French frigate *La Chiffone*, of 42 guns and 296 men, of whom 23 were killed and 30 wounded. On arriving with his trophy at Madras he was presented by the Insurance Company at that place with an elegant sword, valued at 200 guineas; and the merchants at Calcutta also subscribed for him a sword and a piece of plate. Having at length returned to England and been appointed to the command, 23d May 1803, of *La Chiffone*, which had been added to the navy as a 36-gun frigate, Captain Adam cruised with success in the North Sea and Channel until the summer of 1805; and on 10th June in that year, with the *Falcon* sloop, *Clinker* gun-

brig, and *Frances* armed cutter, under his orders, after a chase of nine hours, during which the British suffered somewhat from the incessant fire of the forts along shore, drove under the batteries of *Écamp* a division of the French flotilla, consisting of 2 corvettes and 15 gun vessels, carrying in all 51 guns, 4 eight-inch mortars, and 3 field pieces, accompanied by 14 transports. While next in command, from 27th August 1805 to 6th April 1810, of the *Resistance*, 38, he witnessed Sir John Warren's capture (13th March 1806) of the *Marengo*, 80, flagship of Admiral Linois, and 40-gun frigate, *Belle Poule*; brought a considerable quantity of freight home from *Vera Cruz* in February 1807; took, 27th December following, *L'Aigle*, privateer of 14 guns, and 66 men; conveyed a large body of general officers to the coast of Portugal in 1808; after, here the King of the French from *Port Mahon* to *Palermo*, and was otherwise actively and usefully employed. On removing from the *Resistance* to the *Invincible*, 74, Captain Adam commenced a series of very effectual co-operations with the patriots on the coast of *Catalonia*, where, and on other parts of the coast of *Spain*, he carried on for a considerable time the duties of senior officer, and greatly annoyed the enemy. In particular, at the defence of *Tarragona*, in May and June 1811, he highly distinguished himself under Sir Edward Codrington; and in May 1812, he directed, with characteristic zeal and ability, the operations which led to the capture of the town of *Almeria*, where the castle of *San Elmo*, situated upon an almost inaccessible rock, and all the sea defences and batteries which protected the anchorage of the place, were blown up. In June 1813, after a siege of five days, Captain Adam took, with assistance of Lieutenant-Colonel *Prevost*, of the 67th Regiment, the fort of *St Philippe* in the *Col-de Balaguer*, near *Tortosa*, armed with 12 pieces of ordnance, including 2 ten-inch mortars and 2 howitzers, with a garrison of 100 officers and men. He likewise, while in the same ship, acquired the approval of Sir Edward *Pellevé*, the Commander-in-Chief, and of the Board of Admiralty, for the successful manner in which he conducted an important negotiation with the *Dey of Algiers*, having for its object a cessation of the depredations which had been for some time carried on by that potentate on the subjects of the Spanish Government. Shortly after the paying off of the *Invincible*, Captain Adam, on 16th May 1814, assumed the special and temporary command of the *Impregnable*, 98, bearing the flag of H. R. H. the Duke of *Clarence*, in which ship he landed the Emperor of *Russia* and the King of *Prussia* at *Dover*, on the evening of the 6th June, and was afterwards present at the grand naval review held at *Spithead*. He left the *Impregnable* on the 29th of the latter month, but was nominated, 15th Dec. following, acting-captain of the *Royal Sovereign* yacht, in which he continued until 7th Feb.

1816. Being re-appointed to that vessel, 20th July 1821, he accompanied *George IV.* in his visits to *Ireland* and *Scotland*, and was occasionally engaged in attendance on other royal personages. He was superseded in the *Royal Sovereign* on his promotion to flag rank, 27th May 1825; and attaining the rank of Vice-Admiral, 10th January 1837, was subsequently employed as Commander-in-Chief in *North America* and the *West Indies*, with his flag on board the *Illustrious*, 72, from 17th August 1841 until May 1845, when he retired on half-pay. Sir Charles Adam was nominated a *K.C.B.* 10th January 1835. He represented in Parliament, from 1831 to 1841, the conjoined counties of *Clackmannan* and *Kinross-shires*; was First Naval Lord of the Admiralty from April 1835; obtained the Lord-Lieutenancy of *Kinross-shire* 1st April 1839; and was appointed in 1840 one of the *Elder Brethren* of the *Trinity House*. In July 1846 he again took office as First Sea Lord of the Admiralty; but on July 23, 1847, he was appointed to the *Governorship* of *Greenwich Hospital*. He married, 14th October 1822, *Elizabeth*, daughter of *Patrick Brydone, Esq.*, and sister of the *Countess of Minto*. He died September 16, 1853.

ADAM, ROBERT, architect, was born at *Kirkcaldy* in 1728. He was the second son of Mr *Wm. Adam*, of *Maryburgh*, who, like his father, was also an architect, and who designed *Hopetoun House*, the *Edinburgh Royal Infirmary*, and other buildings. After studying at the *University of Edinburgh*, Robert, in 1754, proceeded to the *Continent*, and resided three years in *Italy*. In July 1757 he sailed from *Venice* to *Spalatro*, in *Dalmatia*, to inspect the remains of the palace of the Emperor *Dioclesian*. In 1762, on his return to *England*, he was appointed architect to the King, an office which he resigned two years afterwards, on being elected member of Parliament for the county of *Kinross*. In 1764 he published, in one folio volume, a splendid work containing 71 engravings, and descriptions of the ruins of the palace of *Dioclesian* and of some other buildings. In 1773 he and his brother *James*, also an eminent architect, brought out "The Works of R. & J. Adam" in numbers, consisting of plans and elevations of buildings in *England* and *Scotland*, erected from their designs, among which are the *Register House* and *College of Edinburgh*, and the *Glasgow Royal Infirmary*. He died on the 3d March 1792, and was buried at *Westminster Abbey*. The year before his death he designed no fewer than 8 public buildings and 25 private ones. He also excelled in landscape drawing. His brother *James*, sometime architect to the King, and the designer of *Portland Place*—one of the noblest streets of *London*—died on the 17th Oct. 1794. From them the buildings in the *Strand* derive their name, being the work of the two brothers.

ADAM, WILLIAM PATRICK, Esq. of *Blair-Adam*, son of the late Admiral Sir

Charles Adam, K.C.B., was born in 1823, and married in 1856 Emily, daughter of General Wylie, C.B. He was educated for the legal profession, and called to the English bar. Subsequently he discharged with great credit the duties of a high civil post in the East India Company's service. After his return home he was chosen to represent the united counties of Clackmannan and Kinross in May 1859. As a statesman Mr Adam is held in high respect. His chief characteristics are dignity and energy, accuracy and acuteness, with perfect self-possession. It may not be uninteresting also to state that Mr Adam is kind and benevolent in private life, as in public affairs he is just and impartial.

ADAMSON, PATRICK, Archbishop of St Andrews during a very stormy period of the Reformed Church of Scotland, a man of brilliant talents and attainments, who, through the allurements of ambition, drew on himself great obloquy and much suffering, was born at Perth in 1536. In the records of the period he is frequently named Patrick Constance or Constantine. He studied at St Mary's College, St Andrews, and having embraced the reformed doctrines he was in 1560 invested with the clerical office, and soon after became minister of Ceres, in Fife. As a preacher he was eloquent and impressive; and as a writer of Latin poetry he was little inferior to Buchanan, Arthur Johnston, or Andrew Melville. About 1565 he quitted his pastoral charge, and in the capacity of tutor accompanied James, the eldest son of Sir James Makgill of Rankellour, in Fife, Clerk-Register, in his travels to the Continent. At the Universities of Padua and Bourges he studied civil and canon law; and upon his return to Scotland in 1570, when he married, he vacillated as to the choice of the profession he should follow. Declining the office of Principal of St Leonard's College, St Andrews, which before his return Buchanan had resigned in his favour, he commenced practice at the bar; but at the urgent request of the General Assembly he resumed his original profession, and was appointed minister of Paisley. In the contest between the supporters of prelacy and royal supremacy in matters ecclesiastical Adamson professed a concurrence in the views of Melville, whose society he courted. In 1575 he left his charge at Paisley on being appointed chaplain to the Regent Morton; in 1577 he was appointed Archbishop of St Andrews and primate of all Scotland, and though before being admitted he declared his adhesion to the principles of ecclesiastical polity contained in the Book of Discipline, few or none of his brethren had any confidence in the sincerity of his professions. Adamson resided sometime in England as ambassador from James to Elizabeth; and after his return in 1584 continued to correspond with Archbishop Whitgift and Dr, afterwards Archbishop, Baucroft. In April 1586 he was excom-

municated by the Synod of Fife for having assumed the office of bishop, and supported the measures of the Court for the overthrow of the Presbyterian polity. In 1588 he was formally accused before the Assembly, and his deposition was the result. Deprived of his emoluments, and neglected even by James, whose policy he had but too zealously promoted, Adamson was now left to endure sorrow, privation, and sickness. He even sought and obtained relief for himself and his family from his opponent, Andrew Melville. He was subsequently, in compliance with his professedly earnest entreaties, released by the Synod of Fife from their sentence of excommunication upon his transmitting a subscribed recantation of his views on which he had previously acted. The genuineness of the document is unquestionable; but the sincerity of his submission and the value to be attached to the recantation are, from the circumstances under which they were made, still matters of ecclesiastical controversy. He died Feb. 19, 1592. It is pleasant to add that a beautiful little Latin poem, published in his works, and breathing a spirit of ardent piety, was composed by him a short time before his death. A collected edition of his works, in quarto, was published by his son-in-law, Thos. Wilson, at London, in 1619.

ADAMSON, JOHN, was born at Morton of Pitmillie, Fife, about 1789, and entered the navy, 21st June 1803, as midshipman on board the Britannia, 100, Captain, afterwards Rear-Admiral, the Earl of Northesk, under whom he fought as master's mate at Trafalgar, 21st October 1805; and on the completion of the victory was sent to assist in navigating the Berwick, one of the captured 74's. While next attached, from 1806 until 1809, to the Lavinia, 40, Captain Lord William Stuart, on the Channel and Mediterranean stations, he witnessed the surrender of a frigate and store-ship; assisted on different occasions in cutting seven merchantmen from under the enemy's batteries, and was once sent to Malta in combined charge of two prizes. Being invested with the command, in July 1809, of a gun-boat mounting a long 24-pounder forward, and a carronade abaft, with a complement of 37 men, Mr Adamson, who had not as yet passed his examination, took an active part in all the operations connected with the expedition to the Walcheren, and was particularly praised by the late Sir George Cockburn for the precision of his fire during the bombardment of Flushing. After further service in the Formidable, 98, Captain James Nicoll Morris, and Victory, 100, bearing the flag of Sir James Saumarez (to a lieutenancy in which ship he was confirmed 6th July 1811), he joined, early in 1812, the Hannibal, 74, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir Philip Charles Durham, with whom he continued actively to serve in the Christian VII., 80, and Bulwark, 74, on the Home station until November 1813. He was then successively appointed senior

of the Elk, 20, Captain John Curran, lying at Portsmouth, and Favourite, 18, Captain Hon. James Ashley Maude, in which latter vessel we find him returning home from America with the ratification of the treaty concluded at Ghent between Great Britain and the United States, and subsequently employed in the East Indies in co-operation with the army against the province of Cutch. The Favourite being paid off in June 1817, Mr Adamson remained unemployed until November 1825, when he obtained an appointment as agent for transports afloat. He continued in that service, commanding successively the *Vibilia*, *Hope*, *Cato*, and *Neva* transports in every quarter of the globe, until again placed on half-pay 22d May 1832, on which occasion he received a very flattering, unsolicited letter of approbation from the Commissioner at the head of the transport department. He has since been professionally unemployed.

ALEXANDER, ANDREW, LL.D., Prof., St Andrews, was a native of the neighbourhood of Glasgow, where he attended first its High School, and afterwards was one of the most distinguished students at its College. He was a college companion of Dr Muir, of Edinburgh, for whom through life he continued to cherish a warm regard (a regard which was cordially reciprocated), and with whose general sentiments he largely sympathised. Dr Alexander was tutor for some time in the family of Lord Colchester, Speaker of the House of Commons. He also acted as assistant to the Professor of Latin in his native University, from which he was taken, in 1818, to fill the Chair of Moral Philosophy in King's College, Aberdeen; and in 1820 he was selected for the chair of Professor of Greek in the University of St Andrews, which he retained till his decease. His connection with this University gives him a place in our pages. Of the manner in which he performed the duties of that office, one who knew him well, says:—"Throughout his whole incumbency he seems to have possessed in a rare degree the faculty of attaching the students to him, and the tribute of respect paid him some years ago was one of the most successful of its kind. When I was myself a student under him, he was in full vigour, and was one of the professors most highly esteemed for kindness of manner, his earnest desire for the progress of his students, and his deep interest in their spiritual welfare. His Sabbath evening class for the reading (accompanied by expository remarks) of the Greek New Testament was greatly valued by the more earnest students, and was in the then state of St Andrews a great boon to them. Here was one at least who felt we had souls to be cared for, and was not frightened to break through the bonds a freezing routine had imposed, that he might speak to us about matters of the deepest concern. This spirit of earnestness sought vent for itself in other ways still less connected with his official position. More than twenty years ago he

originated the St Andrews Tract Society for the distribution of the *Monthly Visitor*, over which he has ever since continued to preside; and it was a source of much gratification to him in his latter days that this humble instrumentality for good appeared to be more or less appreciated and blessed. In connection with this Society, about the year 1839, he commenced a monthly meeting for prayer, which, with the assistance of several young friends, he carried on for several years. Generally at these meetings he was accustomed to read a sermon or address from some printed volume, and in this way many of Bradley's sermons, and White (of Dublin's) addresses were read to crowded audiences on week-day evenings in the Madras College. His earnest and impressive manner of delivery made these services interesting and attractive. Sometimes he was in the habit of giving discourses of his own at these meetings, and during one winter a series of lectures on the Character and History of Abraham, and during another, a series on the Conversion and Restoration of the Jews, were delivered with great acceptance. His appearances in the pulpit in those days were always able and impressive, and his discourses in the Town Church on Sacramental Fast-days were greatly relished." In 1822 he married a daughter of Mr Proctor, of Glamis, by whom he left four sons and three daughters; and some years ago he received the degree of LL.D. from Marischal College, Aberdeen. He took a deep interest in the Church Extension movement; subscribed to the erection both of St Mary's and Strathkinness Chapel; and at the opening of the latter place, preached a sermon which was afterwards remodelled and published as "Lectures on Church Establishments." The volume was very favourably received at the time, and is still worthy of attention. Years brought on many infirmities, and greatly narrowed the field of his usefulness. But to the last he continued to take a deep interest in the religious questions of the day, and on Christian union—a subject which he pressed earnestly and often on various sections of the Church. His latest effort was a lecture delivered in Dundee. He published a "Form of Morning and Evening Prayer," for use among operatives in large factories, displaying the same earnest, large-hearted spirit that characterised him in more vigorous days. Having for some years given up preaching, he subsequently resumed his functions, and was a most popular and attractive preacher—with powers of eloquence which arrested and commanded attention. He was frequently, as an elder, a member of the General Assembly, and spoke in that court. His views as a churchman and a Christian were liberal and catholic. He viewed with the deepest regret the Free Church secession, but adhered without hesitation to the Church of Scotland. He was greatly respected by all denominations in St Andrews as a man of upright and Christian

principles; and although exhibiting occasionally somewhat peculiar traits of character, was really, and by the common consent of those who knew him best, a good man. In 1854, after his increasing defect in hearing, he was obliged to employ an assistant in the Greek classes. He died in 1859 after a comparatively short illness.

ANDERSON, JOHN, D.D., minister of Newburgh, was born at that town about the year 1796. His father was a general merchant there, and held the responsible office of a magistrate of the burgh for the long period of 42 successive years. His mother was the daughter of a wealthy Strathearn farmer, and sister of the Rev. Dr Stuart, sometime minister of Newburgh. Mr Anderson received the rudiments of his education in the parish school of his native town, and at an early period began to manifest superior powers, making rapid progress in all those branches of a liberal education which form a necessary preparation for the ministry. Having completed his preparatory studies, Mr Anderson entered the University of St Andrews, where he remained seven sessions, and took prizes in every class he attended. He afterwards proceeded to Edinburgh and finished his philosophical and theological courses; and having passed his examination as a probationer with much honour and credit, he was duly licensed to preach the Gospel by the Presbytery of Cupar. In 1821 he was presented to the church and parish of Dunbarney, and continued there till 1833, when a vacancy having occurred in Newburgh, and the patron having granted a leaf of *three* to the congregation, Mr Anderson obtained the appointment by nearly the unanimous selection of the voters. During the long period which has since elapsed the subject of this memoir (who received the degree of D.D. in 1840) proved himself to be a sound and orthodox divine, firmly attached to the Church of Scotland, and an able defender of her doctrines. As a preacher he was serious and impressive, inculcating the great duties of Christianity with plainness and simplicity, and without the slightest degree of enthusiasm. Indefatigable in the discharge of his professional duties, Dr Anderson devoted a portion of his leisure hours to the gratification of his literary and scientific tastes. As a geologist he was one of the most distinguished of his day. Of his contributions to that science during the last 25 years it is impossible for us, in a sketch of this kind, to give a full account; but we may mention his "Monograph of Dura Den," "The Course of Creation," and "The Geology of Scotland." This last forms the leading introductory part of the "Pictorial History of Scotland," by Virtue & Co. "The Course of Creation" has been successfully published in the United States of America, and has run through several editions. Dr Anderson contributed the Gold Medal Prize Essay on the Geology of Fifeshire, and which was published with

sections and maps in the Highland and Agricultural Society's Transactions of 1840. He enjoyed also the distinguished honour of having several fossils called after him by Agassiz and Huxley. A paper on the "Conflicts of Science," in the *Christian Magazine* for October 1854, marks the scientific habits and extensive reading of the learned author. The "Flisk Address" of 1843 showed strongly his views on the controversy of the Disruption—it sold in tens of thousands, and went through several editions. His interest in Sabbath schools is evinced by his "Catechism on the Lord's Prayer," and other contributions of a similar kind. He was a member of the British Association, and a constant attendant of its meetings, where he read several excellent papers on geology. It may here be of interest to recal the fact that in 1859, at the Aberdeen meeting, he read an elaborate paper "On the Remains of Man in the Superficial Drifts," in the course of which he controverted the views of Sir Charles Lyell and others as to the antiquity of the human species; and which evoked from Sir Charles a strong expression of concurrence, particularly as to the caution necessary to be observed on arriving at conclusions as to the antiquity of the human race founded on the association of bones in caverns with human remains. Dr Anderson subsequently published this paper in pamphlet form. We understand he had in preparation for the press a work to be entitled "The Course of Revelation," being a sequel to his former work—namely, "The Course of Creation." In reference to the "Monograph of Dura Den" we may state, that in 1859 Dr Anderson was associated with the late Dr George Buist and Mr David Page in bringing to light the remarkable geological phenomena of that district, the discovery of the fossil fishes of which has rendered that locality of late years a source of great attraction to the geological student. Indeed, it was principally through Dr Anderson's advocacy that two successive grants were obtained from the British Association to prosecute the geological researches in that now classical locality. Nor was he less assiduous in elucidating the history of Lindores Abbey, Macduff's Cross, and other objects of antiquarian interest which lay within his parish. As chaplain of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Fife, he officiated at laying the foundation of various public edifices throughout the county. It was mainly through his instrumentality that the "Bell School" of Newburgh was established, and in many respects his parish was much benefited by his influence and his exertions. He took great interest in the promotion of his congenial studies, and was the author of a motion in the General Assembly of 1860 for making the study of natural science compulsory on students of the Established Church. He also took great delight in the modern system of public lectures, and gave frequent and gratuitous

service to many of the associations throughout the county, regarding these lectures as an excellent means of popularising his favourite studies. Finally, Dr Anderson was one of those peculiarly-gifted men who can make science pleasant, if not fascinating, by imparting to it the charm of poetic interest. The late Rev. Doctor was distinguished for his gentlemanly bearing and urbanity of manners; and in the social circle he was a universal favourite on account of his flow of spirits and his great conversational powers. This learned and amiable man died on March 16, 1864, at Nice, in the 68th year of his age, and has left an only son—the Rev. John Anderson, minister of Kinnoul, and author of “The Pleasures of Home,” “Glencoe,” “Bible Incidents,” and various articles in reviews.

ANDERSON, ALEXANDER, of Montrave, in early life entered the East India Company's service. He went out to India in 1810 as cadet in the Madras Engineers. The *Astell*, the ship in which he sailed, in company with two other Indiamen, were attacked off the Mauritius by two French frigates. After a severe action the two Indiamen struck their colours, but the *Astell* escaped, with, however, a heavy loss in killed and wounded. He was employed in 1811 on the successful expedition against the Island of Java, under Sir Samuel Auchmuty, and at the siege of Cornelis. He was employed during the Mahratta war of 1817-18; was present at the battle of Mahidpore, and at the siege of Talneir, where he was severely wounded. He was also at the sieges of Chandas and Asseerghur in 1818, after which he returned to enjoy his family estates in Fife. For the last twenty-five years he resided constantly in the county, and while devoted to improving and beautifying his property, he gave a large portion of his time to the service of the county. Many of those regulations which work so well for the conduct of our public business owe their existence to his wisdom and forethought. To every department he frankly lent his able and ready hand. For a series of years he presided over the Finance Committee, again over the Police Committee, then over the County Prison Board, and Board for County Buildings. At the county meetings a lead was often assigned to him in important questions. The confidence reposed in him by the Commissioners of Supply showed their feeling that the interest as well as the honour and dignity of the county were alike safe in his hands. Only a few months before his death the Lord Lieutenant, with general approbation, placed the deceased's name in the list of Deputy-Lieutenants, an honour he fully merited. On the bench at Quarter Sessions, and in the district Justices' Courts, we admired the deceased's uprightness and sagacity. He dealt to all what he thought impartial justice, and without fear or favour. He never entered the Court-room in connection with any party or pledged to any par-

ticular course. He quickly saw where the truth lay, and gave his judgment accordingly. He was probably one of the best police magistrates that ever sat on a bench—making the delinquent feel and smart for his offence, but without any approach to undue severity. At the general and district road meetings the deceased usually gave his attendance, and took an interest in all their proceedings, as well as in the out-door work of seeing to the bettering of our highways. The question of Road Reform, which was first started in this county, engaged the deceased's attention, and at the May county road meeting he obtained a Committee to consider whether road money might not be raised by a better and more equitable system than collecting at toll-bars. To this important public question he was directing his mind when so suddenly taken away. The official gentlemen of the county joined in the general lamentation for the deceased, as he treated one and all with uniform kindness and consideration, and everywhere inculcated the sound and acceptable precept—that public work should be well done and properly remunerated. He was a general favourite with a very large circle of friends in and out of the county, and as a neighbour was much beloved. The hospitalities of Montrave will be held in agreeable remembrance. He died on 24th June 1855, aged 61, leaving a widow and seven children—three of them young gentlemen in the India Company's Service—to mourn their irreparable loss. His remains were interred in the family burying place in Scoonie churchyard with all possible privacy, in conformity with a desire expressed by the deceased himself.

ANDERSON, Captain ALEX. JOHN, of the late 38th Native Infantry, H.E.I.C.S. Among those connected with Fife who fell in the bloody war lately carried on in India was Captain Anderson, eldest son of the foregoing Major Anderson. This gallant officer having served for some time in India received a furlough for three years, previous to the breaking out of the Indian rebellion, and was residing at St Andrews with his wife and family when he was suddenly called away to the scene of conflict, leaving those near and dear to him in Fife. On receiving the order he accordingly hurried off, his youngest son dying a few days after his departure. On reaching India he was attached to the Sikhs, and on the 9th March 1857, while bravely battling at Lucknow, he was mortally wounded in the neck, and died almost immediately, leaving a wife and three children to mourn over his early though honourable death in the service of his Queen and country.

ANDERSON, GEORGE, Ferrybank, was born at Kirkcaldy in 1787, his father being a retired officer of the 17th Dragoons, who died in 1797. Mr Anderson was educated at Kirkcaldy, and entered the navy in 1804 on board the *Moselle*, in which he served for two years in the North Sea, also at the blockade of Cadiz, and subsequently in the

Mediterranean and on the coast of North America. He afterwards served for a short time in the *Acasta*, and then in the *Porcupine*, in which vessel he continued for two years, and joined in a good deal of active service, principally on coasting expeditions and night attacks on gun boats and shore batteries. In 1809 he was promoted to paymaster on board the *Mercury*, where he remained about a year, and was then transferred to the *Roman*. His last appointment was to the *Fantome*, in which he served from 1811 to 1814, when that vessel was lost on the coast of North America. Belonging more properly to the civil branch of the service, he could join in fighting expeditions only as a volunteer, but uniformly did so, and usually had command of one of the boats. On many of these expeditions, and particularly in the Adriatic and Mediterranean, and in the Chesapeake, Rappahannock, and Elk rivers. On one of these occasions he engaged in the cutting out of a large polacre ship, *La Nostra Signora del Rosario*, mounting eight long six-pounders, in reference to which Captain Duncan in his official despatch writes:—"When I consider that this vessel was moored to a beach lined with French soldiers, within pistol shot of two batteries, a tower, and three gun-boats, carrying each a 24-pounder and thirty men, that from the baffling winds she was an hour and twenty minutes before she got out of range of grape (the enemy maintained the heaviest fire I ever saw), and that the attack at first was perfectly prepared for, I cannot find words to express my admiration of the intrepid conduct of all, officers, seamen, and mariners, employed." For this and similar expeditions Mr Anderson was specially named in several *Gazettes*, and ultimately received a medal with two clasps. He would no doubt have received many more but for the arbitrary rule that clasps were only given for services for which some officer engaged got promotion. Mr Anderson retired on half-pay in 1814, after which he married and settled in Liverpool for many years. In 1822 he removed to Havre de Grace, where he resided for ten years as managing partner of the well-known mercantile house of Dennistoun & Co. In the same capacity he resided for two years in New Orleans, and then retired from that firm to settle once more in his native town of Kirkcaldy, where he took charge of the branch of the Glasgow Bank (afterwards merged in the Union Bank). He continued there for the very long period of seventeen years, during which he was twice elected Provost of the burgh, and took a most active part in all public matters connected with the locality. Amongst many considerable improvements which he carried out during his reign, that of which he was most justly proud was the erection and organisation of the Burgh School. This building will stand a monument to the interest he took in education, and the valu-

able services he rendered it. He also took a prominent part in all the political movements of his time, strictly and consistently advocating Liberal views, and greatly contributing to the successes of many of those keen party contests for which the county of Fife has been a famous battle-field. From the first imposition of the Corn Laws he was their strenuous and uncompromising opponent. He advocated his opinion with his pen even previous to 1822, when only a small minority had arrived at those convictions which so long afterwards he had the satisfaction of seeing spread and strengthen by slow degrees into a triumphant cause, and subsequently into an almost universal faith. Endowed with great intellectual power and indomitable energy, combined with the loftiest integrity and disinterestedness of aim, he was a powerful ally to his own party, and gained the respect, and in many cases even the warm friendship of his opponents. He was constant in his friendships as in his principles, open-handed in his charities, and ever ready to assist in every good work. In 1850 he retired from public life, purchasing the beautiful estate of Luscar, in the west of Fife, where he resided till a few years ago. He then sold that property, and came to reside at Ferrybank, near Cupar, where he died on 31st August 1863, closing a worthy life at the ripe age of seventy-seven, surrounded by his mourning family, and regretted by a large circle of friends. Mr Anderson was a keen sportsman both with rod and gun, and it was while on a fishing excursion at Lochleven that the illness attacked him which cut him off. On Friday the 4th September the remains of Mr Anderson were conveyed by special train, accompanied by a large number of gentlemen from Cupar and district, to their last resting-place in Kirkcaldy churchyard. On reaching the latter station the mournful procession was considerably augmented by many of the principal inhabitants of the town, whose attendance testified to the high respect in which the deceased gentleman was held in the place where he formerly resided for so many years. In token of the deep feeling of regret felt by so many, the bells tolled during the time of the funeral.

ANDERSON, The Rev. JAMES, minister of the Established Church, Cultra, was born in 1804, and studied at Glasgow and Edinburgh Universities. He was afterwards for some time tutor to the Earl of Hopetoun's family, at Ormiston, and on being licensed to preach was for a short period stationed at Largoward as a missionary. The United College of St Andrews presented him to the parish of Cultra in 1839, at which time he was ordained by the Presbytery of Cupar. The clerkship of the Presbytery having become vacant by the death of the Rev. Mr Birrell in 1842, Mr Anderson was elected to that office, the duties of which he discharged with great acceptance. He was a person of very



active habits; and having made himself master of the laws of the Church, he prepared a book of Church Forms with a view to publication, but was anticipated in his project by one nearly similar from another hand. In other departments he laboured more successfully, as may be shown by his "Minister's Directory," an excellent book for students, which has run through two or three editions; and by his "Light and Darkness," consisting of a series of prayers for those in affliction. For some time before his death Mr Anderson experienced a great deal of family affliction, having lost two daughters, which so preyed upon his mind that he became a victim to heart disease. There was something peculiar in the manner of his death. While driving in a carriage to a meeting of the Presbytery, along with a friend, the vehicle suddenly came in contact with a passing cart, and in consequence of the shock he fell, and received several injuries. This, however, did not deter him from going to the Presbytery and performing his duties. He afterwards transacted some other business in Cupar, and then visited the house of a friend, where he took ill, and it was considered necessary to convey him home in a close carriage. During the evening and throughout the course of the night the illness continued, when he fell into a sort of stupor, and gently breathed his last, on 30th September 1863, in the 59th year of his age, and 24th of his ministry. He was an active, faithful, and useful clergyman, much and justly regretted by his brethren. He left a widow, two sons, and two daughters, to mourn his sudden death.

**ANDERSON, Colonel JOHN**, a distinguished engineer officer in the East India Company's service, died at the siege of Lucknow from excessive fatigue. He was born at Starr, in the parish of Kilmany, on the 2d September 1809. He was the youngest son of James Anderson, tenant of Starr. In 1829 he was appointed ensign in the E.I.C. Engineer Service, and at the outbreak of the Rebellion was appointed chief engineer officer in the Oude district. He was in command of the Engineers at the siege of Lucknow, and was honourably mentioned in the despatches of General Inglis. Colonel Anderson was twenty-eight years in India, never having returned home during all that period, but he had his arrangements made to return when the rebellion broke out. He left a widow and large family. Two of his sons are officers in Her Majesty's service.

**ANSTRUTHER of Anstruther, THE FAMILY OF.** Before giving the lives of several illustrious cadets of this ancient house, we premise a short history of the family itself. In the year 1100, William de Candela was Lord of Anstruther. At that early period it was customary for nobles to adopt their surnames from their lands, and it was rare to find a Scottish baron who possessed a family name besides his territorial designation. One of the few ancient Scottish

nobles of the time of King David I. who enjoyed this distinction was William, Lord of Anstruther. He had already a noble name. He was not the founder of his family. He was a son of the noble race of De Candela, and in the year 1100 he was one of the most considerable of the barons of Fife. It is not known how long his ancestors had possessed the barony of Anstruther before that period. It is more probable that he was a foreign nobleman, who obtained a grant of lands from King David I., as was the case with so many distinguished strangers at that period. Few, however, brought with them a family name. The greater number of the ancient races in Scotland sprang from ancestors who had no name except that of their lands, and it is an honour to the house of Anstruther to be descended from an ancestor already noble so early as 1100; a fact which determines the ascertained nobility of the family for eight hundred years. William de Candela is known to have been Lord of Anstruther about the year 1100, but there is no original grant of the barony to show the exact year in which it was first conferred on him or on his ancestor. He lived through the reign of David I., and did not die until the commencement of that of Malcolm IV., who ascended the Scottish throne in the year 1153. His son William, Lord of Anstruther, was a pious benefactor to the Abbey of Balmerino, and died in the reign of King William the Lion, which commenced in 1165. His son, Henry, in compliance with the usage of Scotland, assumed the name of his lands as his surname, and disused that of De Candela. He is styled Henricus de Anstruther Dominus de Anstruther, in a charter wherein he confirms his father's pious donations to the Abbey of Balmerino, in 1221, in the reign of Alexander II. His son Henry, Lord of Anstruther, was also a pious benefactor of religious houses, as we learn from charters granted during the reign of Alexander III. He was a crusader, and accompanied St Louis to the East. He assumed for his arms the three nails of the cross, now represented by three piles sable on a silver shield. In his old age he was compelled to swear fealty for his barony of Anstruther to Edward I., in 1292 and 1296. For many generations the chiefs of this family were munificent benefactors to religious houses. In the reign of Louis XII. of France two sons of the family held high commands in the Scottish Guards, attending the person of that monarch and his successor. In 1513 Andrew, Baron of Anstruther, was killed, along with James IV., at Flodden. His grandson of the same name was killed at Pinkie in 1547. Sir James, the thirteenth in descent from William de Candela, was high in favour with King James VI., by whom he was knighted, in 1585 appointed hereditary Grand Carver to his Majesty, an office still held by his descendant. In 1592 he was Master of the Royal Household. Sir William, his son, was

gentleman of the bedchamber to James VI., and was made a Knight of the Bath at his coronation in London in 1603. His brother, Sir Robert, was a diplomatist of great eminence. He was employed by James I. and Charles I. on many important embassies. In 1628 he was sent as ambassador extraordinary to his master's near connection, the King of Denmark, with whom he was in especial favour as a boon companion no less than as a diplomatist. In a protracted revel the Danish King was so much delighted with his company that he actually resigned the Danish Crown to him, with which Sir Robert was invested during the remaining days of the feast. In 1629 he was ambassador to the Emperor of Germany; and he was sent by Charles I. and the Elector Palatine as their plenipotentiary to the Germanic Diet at Ratisbon, and in 1630 he was ambassador to the princes of Germany at Helibronn. The ambassador's son, Sir Philip, was a most zealous and devoted royalist. He had a high command in the King's army, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Worcester. He was severely fined by Cromwell, and his estates were sequestered until the Restoration. He lived until 1702, and saw two of his sons created, in the same year, 1694, baronets of Nova Scotia. He had five sons, two of whom were baronets, and three knights. 1. Sir Philip, who carried on the line of the family. 2. Sir James, whose line is extinct. 3. Sir Robert, ancestor to the baronets of Ealcaskie. 4. Sir Philip, who had a daughter married to the Earl of Traquair. 5. Sir Alexander, who married the Baroness of Newark, and was father of the third and fourth Lords Newark. Sir Robert, the third son, was created a baronet in 1694. His son, Sir Philip, second Baronet of Ealcaskie, married a grand-daughter of the Marquis of Tweeddale, by a daughter of the Earl of Buccleuch, and had issue, 1. Sir Robert, who carried on the line of his family, and was great-grandfather to Sir Robert, the present baronet; 2. Colonel John Anstruther, whose son, John Anstruther, took the name of Thomson for the estate of Charleton, and was father of the present Mr Anstruther Thomson of Charleton, who is twenty-first in direct male descent from the founder of the House of Anstruther. Sir William Anstruther, the old royalist's eldest son, whose biography we will immediately give, was created a baronet in 1694. By a daughter of the Earl of Haddington he had a son, Sir John, who married Lady Margaret Carmichael, eldest daughter of the second Earl of Hyndford—a most fortunate alliance, as it has saved the eldest branch of the house of Anstruther from beggary. On the extinction of the house of Hyndford, by the death of Andrew, last Earl, in 1817, the great Carmichael estates devolved upon the Baronet of Anstruther as heir-general of the family, and these estates are now all that remain to the present Baronet, who is the twenty-first in direct

male descent from the founder of the family, and who succeeded his youthful nephew in 1831. He was not long in possession before he became inextricably involved, and at length, after many years, he succeeded in breaking the entail of the Anstruther estates, and sold them in 1856, together with the mansion of Elie House, to one of the brothers Baird, who has thus come into possession of one of the most ancient family properties in Scotland. Sir Windham Anstruther is still possessed of the great Carmichael estates in Lanarkshire, which are in equal value to those he has alienated. In the Rev. Mr Wood's "History of the East Neuk" we find the following curious anecdote:—Sir James Anstruther, the father of the knight of whom we are now to speak, was much connected with the Court of Queen Mary. He was master of the household and heritable carver, and received the honour of knighthood. His son was, therefore, born in a courtly atmosphere, and naturally became attached to his sovereign, King James, who was about his own age. It is said that, on one occasion, Sir William Anstruther, on entering the royal presence, observed a smile on the faces of the courtiers, which he was convinced had some connection with his own entry. After paying his duty to his sovereign, he took his place in the circle, and by-and-bye inquired into the cause of the signs of mirth which he had observed. "Why, Sir William," said the lord to whom he addressed himself, "we heard your footsteps as you came along the gallery, and His Majesty"—"Ay, man," interrupted King James, who had overheard the question, "His Majesty said that it could be none other than the burly laird of Anst'er that was at the door, for nane o' them a' had sae heavy a tread as you." "Weel may I tread heavy," said Sir William, kneeling before the King, "when I carry the hail lands of Anstruther on my back. But a boon, my liege, a boon," added he, while a twinkle of irrepressible drollery lurked about the corner of his eyes. "Ou, ay," said the good-natured monarch, "ye're just like the lave o' them; its aye 'a boon, a boon.' I'm thinkin' if Solomon had my place, he wadna hae said that the horse-leech had twa daughters, for there are half a hunder about me, dally cryin' 'Give, give.' But let's hear your request," said he, perceiving that there was a mixture of jest and earnest in his manner which betokened some amusement, and King James dearly loved a laugh. "Sire," said the knight, "I carry, as I said, the hail lands of Anstruther on my back, and my supplication is, that I may have leave to wear them as long as they will stick to me." "Troth, man," said the King, "I ken na preceesly what ye mean; but rise up, rise up, Sir William, let's look at ye. Odds, man, I begin to hae some glimmer of yer purpose. Saw ye ever sich raiment?" said he, looking round to the smiling courtiers, as he examined a suit made of the richest

foreign velvet, and adorned with every costly extravagance of the tailoring art. "Wae fu' wastry, wae fu' wastry," said the monarch, "are ye no ashamed of such folly? It'll no be lang that the lands of Anst'er'll stick to ye, if ye carry on at this rate." "Sir," said Sir William, again bending before his sovereign, "the hail lands of Anstruther are now on my back; what honours my master's Court I count not wastry. Give me but what I ask, that my lands shall cleave to me as long as I can wear them." The petition was granted, the knight returned home, the superb court dress was doffed, and the king was, by and bye, told that as Sir William was to keep his lands as long as he could wear his coat—he was determined not to be in any haste to wear it out. The velvet suit was preserved for many generations as an heir-loom in the family, and was at last cut into shreds by an old lady whose propensities for turning to account all odds and ends outweighed her veneration for the ancient garment and the ancient story. The anecdote has generally been tacked on to the story of Fisher Willie and the Laird of Thirdpart, as though it detailed the scheme by which Sir William Anstruther obtained a royal pardon for the slaughter of Thirdpart. But the incident evidently belongs to a different period; and the tradition that the court dress was preserved at Elie House till a comparatively recent date, assigns it to the Sir William that lived in the reign of James, and not to the Sir William who lived in the reign of King Robert the Bruce, for there was no laird of that name between them. Family history throws some light on the narrative, for we find that Sir William Anstruther was obliged to mortgage the barony of Anstruther to Patrick Black, *Master Tailor to His Highness the Prince*, who actually entered into possession, and issued charters to the vassals, and from whom the knight succeeded in recovering the lands by some means which do not clearly appear, but which might very probably be the exercise of the royal favour.

ANSTRUTHER, SIR WILLIAM, of Anstruther, Bart., eldest son of Sir Philip Anstruther, by Christian, daughter of Major-General Lumsdaine of Innergellie. He was member for the county of Fife in the Scottish Parliament during the administration of the Duke of York, and joined in the opposition to the Court measures of that period. He represented Fifeshire from 1689 to 1707, and seems to have taken an active part in all parliamentary proceedings at that period, particularly for securing and establishing the Protestant religion—the government, laws, and liberties of Scotland. He was appointed an ordinary Lord of the Court of Session at the Revolution, took his seat on the bench on the 1st November 1689, and shortly after was nominated one of His Majesty's Privy Council and Exchequer. He was, as elsewhere mentioned, created a baronet in 1694; and the same year also

got a charter from Queen Anne, dated 29th April, "of the baronies of Anstruther and Ardross, and many other lands, with the heritable bailiary of the lordship and regality of Pittenweien, and the offices of searcher, and giving cockets for the ports of Anstruther and Elie." The same charter constituted him "heritably one of the *cibo cides*, or carvers." He was at the same time appointed Master of the Household. On the 9th November 1704 he was nominated one of the Lords of Justiciary, in the room of Lord Aberuchil, and died at his lodgings in Edinburgh, on the 24th day of January 1711.

ANSTRUTHER, the Right Honourable Sir JOHN, of Anstruther, Baronet, a distinguished lawyer, was born about the year 1754, and succeeded his brother, Sir Philip, in 1808. Sir John was created a baronet of Great Britain on the 18th May 1798, when constituted Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature in Bengal. He married Maria, daughter of Edward Brice, Esq., of Berners Street, London, and had issue:—John, his successor; Windham, the present baronet; Marianne, who married on the 23d March 1833, James Anstruther, Esq., of Tillycountry. Indian Sir John (as he was called) retired from the bench in 1806, and afterwards became representative in Parliament for the eastern district of Fifeshire. He died in London on the 20th Jan. 1811, and was succeeded by his eldest son.

ANSTRUTHER, SIR JOHN, of Anstruther, Bart., who married, 11th January 1817, Janet, daughter of the late Major-General David Dewar of Gilston, and left an only (posthumous) child. Sir John having inherited the entailed property in Lanarkshire of the Carmichael family, at the decease of the last Earl of Hyndford in 1817, assumed the additional surname and arms of Carmichael. He died of typhus fever at Edinburgh on the 28th January 1818, and his widow, Lady Janet Carmichael Anstruther, married Robert Bullock Marsham, D.C.L., the warden of Merton College, Oxford. His son, the posthumous child,

ANSTRUTHER, SIR JOHN CARMICHAEL, of Anstruther and Carmichael, Bart., inherited the family honours at his birth on the 6th February 1818. This young gentleman died in the thirteenth year of his age, having been accidentally killed while on a shooting excursion. The baronetcies and estates then reverted to his uncle, the present

ANSTRUTHER, SIR WINDHAM CARMICHAEL, a baronet of Nova Scotia and of Great Britain, heritable carver of the royal household in Scotland, who was born on the 6th March 1793, succeeded his nephew in 1831, and married first, in 1824, Meredith Maria, second daughter of Chas. Wetherell, Esq. (who died on 10th April 1841), by whom he has a son and heir, Windham Charles James. Sir Windham married secondly, Ann Constance, daughter of Allen Williamson Grey, Esq., and by her had issue:—Windham George Conway; Mariana Constance; Marian Alice. Sir Wind-

ham is the eighth baronet of Nova Scotia, and fourth of Great Britain.

ANSTRUTHER, SIR RALPH ABERCROMBIE, of Balcaskie, Baronet, was born on the 1st March 1804, and died at Balcaskie, on the 18th of October 1863, in the sixtieth year of his age. He succeeded his grandfather, Sir Robert Anstruther, as fourth baronet in 1818. Sir Ralph was the son of General Anstruther, who entered the Guards at a very early period of life, and after a number of successful campaigns distinguished himself at the celebrated battle of Vimiera, and subsequently commanded the rearguard of the army, which he brought safely into Corunna, where he died next day of exhaustion. His remains were interred within the citadel, and Sir John Moore, by his own desire, was buried by the side of the accomplished and gallant general. Sir Ralph was for some time Captain in the Grenadier Guards, and if he did not distinguish himself during his connection with that fine regiment, as his father had done before him, it was only because he had not the opportunity. On the occasion of the first general election after the passing of the Reform Bill, Sir Ralph contested the St Andrews burghs in the Conservative interest, against Mr Johnston of Rennyhill; but the latter was the successful candidate, though not by a great majority. A change of circumstances, however, gradually modified Sir Ralph's political sentiments, and he afterwards became more a Liberal than a Conservative. In all county matters Sir Ralph took an active interest, and lent valuable assistance in discussing questions coming before the Commissioners of Supply. As a mark of the esteem and high sense of his abilities entertained by the county gentlemen, he was elected their Convener in 1855—an office which, as General Lindsay of Balcarres used to remark, is the highest honour that can be conferred upon a county gentleman. After the death of the late Onesiphorus Tyndal Bruce, Esq. of Nuthill, joint Convener with General Lindsay, the latter gave in his resignation, and Sir Ralph was appointed to the office. He held the Conventership till 1860, when he was obliged to resign in consequence of ill health, which from that time till the day of his death continued to decline. During the five years he occupied the county chair, he acquitted himself with a kindliness and forbearance, yet with a dignity and strict conformity to the rules of business. How zealously and attentively he discharged his duties, and how much he commended himself to the Commissioners, was testified by the memorial drawn up by the county gentlemen on his retirement, conveying "the grateful sense they entertained of his valuable and efficient services during the years that he had so ably and so satisfactorily filled the office, and their best wishes for his future happiness and prosperity in every relation of life." He was succeeded in the Con-

ventership by John Whyte Melville, Esq., who still holds the office. Some years ago Sir Ralph was appointed Rector of St Andrews University, and was all along very popular among the students. This office, like that of the Conventership, he felt obliged to resign from failing health. Sir Ralph married, on the 2d September 1831, Mary Jane, eldest daughter of the late Major-General Sir Henry Torrens, K.C.B., by whom he had three sons and two daughters, all of whom, with the exception of his second son [*vide* Henry Anstruther] survive. In private life Sir Ralph was much esteemed by all parties, and ardently loved by an attached family. The urbanity of his manner, the kindness of his disposition, and his liberality to the poor and to all benevolent objects, won for him the warmest admiration and attachment. He is succeeded in the baronetcy and estates, which consist of Balcaskie and Leven in Fife, and Braemore Lodge in Caithness, by Colonel Robert Anstruther, his son, an able officer in the Rifle Volunteers of Fife.

ANSTRUTHER, HENRY, was the second son of Sir Ralph Abercrombie Anstruther of Balcaskie, Bart. His father was a soldier's son; his mother a soldier's daughter. He was born at Balcaskie on the 4th June 1836, and entered the army in 1852. He was but a stripling of sixteen when he first grasped the colours of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, the gallant 23d regiment. The regiment was then commanded by his uncle, the late Major-General Sir Arthur W. Torrens, Deputy Quartermaster General, the brother of his mother—Lady Anstruther. Ere he enrolled in the Queen's service there is every reason to believe that he entertained serious thoughts of religion, a consequence of his excellent home culture under religious parents; nor did he forget those precious lessons. In an extract from one of his letters, dated 3d August 1854, Guards' Camp, Gevrechle, he says—"I pray that God may take away my hard heart, and give me a heart to know and love Him for Christ's sake." The next extract is very touching. The letter from which it is taken was written when the army was being decimated by cholera, and is dated Camp Monastir, 18th August 1854.

"Thank my dear mother for her little tract and hymn, and tell her that I will be sure to learn it by next Sunday, as if I were going to say it to her in the sitting room. I only wish I really was to be there; but we can only pray that God may preserve us all to meet some day at dear old Balcaskie, should it be His will. I ought to be very thankful to Him for having preserved me in all this sickness, as I am still very well indeed." The hymn was learnt, as he tells his mother in the following extract, dated as before, 23d Aug. 1854:—"I have learnt the hymn you sent, my dearest mother, and can say it quite well." Our next extract bears date 17th August 1854, when he is on the march to Varna.

The expedition to the Crimea had been determined on; the preparations are well nigh completed; in a few days they will sail from Varna to Eupatoria. . . . "I trust my dearest mother that I do think more seriously than I used to do, and I think I feel so much more comfort in my Bible; for if I read it attentively, and look at the passages you marked in it, I always find some verse suits my condition when I feel rather *doon* at the thoughts that I may never see you all again. . . . I shall have to carry the colours in any operation we undertake, so I must take care that no Russian gets hold of them. . . . I will take care that my Bible is sent to you, my darling mother; it is the only thing I value. . . . I cannot bear to think that you should have to read this melancholy letter, but it must be done. . . . God bless and keep you all in my earnest prayer; and grant that we may all meet again. Give my best love to dearest papa; do not let him distress himself very much about me. . . . That God may bless and keep you all, whatever happens, is the earnest prayer of your affectionate son, H. A." Our next extract bears date the 21st September, the day after the battle of the Alma. By this time the troops had all lauded. They had left their camp, and were on their way to Sebastopol, when they encountered the Russians in position and in force on the banks of the Alma. An action was fought on the 20th—brief but glorious. It was a baptism of fire above and of blood below. Henry Anstruther had been anticipating that his first fight would be his last, and he was preparing for it accordingly. With a beloved companion, on the Monday previous to the battle-day (Wednesday), he went out from the camp, and on the hillside above it they read and prayed together. For months he had been looking at death, and he could now look at it complacently, for it would appear that Death's sting was gone. And so he went to the battle without fear. "He carried the Queen's colours of the regiment. When last seen alive he was within forty yards of the Russian earthwork which cost us so dearly, rather in advance of the line, which, owing to the impetuosity of the attack and the nature of the ground, had become somewhat extended, and by waving his sword in one hand and the colours in the other he seemed desirous of offering a rallying point for the men. Here he fell, shot through the heart, and the colours which he carried was pierced by no less than twenty-six balls, and covered with his blood." If sympathy with the honoured family who were thus plunged into deep distress could in any measure alleviate the bitterness of the stroke, they had it in the unanimous public feeling of the county, and far beyond its bounds. Soon after the tidings of the battle reached this country, the following verses appeared in the *Times* newspaper, of date the 15th October 1854, and it will be seen that Henry Anstruther's death and

burial are the subject. It may also be mentioned that the lines are from the elegant pen of the Dean of Westminster, and that the author personates a friend whose letter gave a graphic account of the fatal news of the young soldier's death, with the sad closing scene of his burial.

## AFTER THE BATTLE.

We crowned the hard-won heights at length,  
Baptized in flame and fire;  
We saw the foe's sullen strength,  
Forced, grimly, to retire.

Saw close at hand, then saw mora far,  
Beneath the battle smoke,  
The ridges of the shattered war,  
That broke and ever broke.

But one, a Scottish household's pride,  
Dear many ways to me,  
Who climbed that death path by my side,  
I sought, but could not see.

Last seen, what time our foremost rank  
That iron tempest tore—  
He touched, he scaled the rampart's bank,  
Seen then, and seen no more.

Our friend to aid, I measured back  
With him that pathway dread;  
No fear to wander from our track,  
Its landmarks—English dead.

Light thickened; hut our search was crowned,  
As we too well divined;  
And after briefest quest we found  
What we most feared to find.

His bosom with one death-shot riven,  
The warrior boy lay low;  
His face was turned unto the heaven,  
His feet unto the foe.

As he had fallen upon the plain,  
Inviolate he lay—  
No ruffian spoiler's hand profane  
Has touched that noble clay.

And precious things he still retained,  
Which by one distant hearth,  
Loved tokens of the loved, had gained  
A worth beyond all worth.

I treasured these for them, who yet  
Knew not their mighty woe;  
I softly sealed his eyes, and set  
One kiss upon his brow.

A decent grave we scooped him, where  
Less thickly lay the dead,  
And decently composed him there  
Within that narrow bed.

Oh! theme for manhood's bitter tears:  
The beauty and the bloom  
Of scarcely twenty summer years  
Shut in that darksome tomb.

Of soldier sire the soldier son—  
Life's honoured eventide  
One lives to close in England, one  
In maiden battle died.

And they that should have been the mourn'd  
The mourner's part obtain:  
Such thoughts were ours as we returned  
To earth its earth again.

Brief words we read of faith and prayer  
Beside that hasty grave,  
Then turned aside and left him there—  
The gentle and the brave.

I calling back, with thankful heart,  
With thoughts to peace allied,  
Hours when we two had knelt apart  
Upon the lone hillside,

And, comforted, I praised the grace  
Which him had led to be  
An early seeker of that Face  
Which he should early see. R.C.T.

In the church of St Monance a monument has been erected to the memory of the deceased, bearing the following inscription:—  
“In memory of Henry Anstruther, Esq., second Lieutenant 23d Royal Welsh Fusiliers, who was born 4th June 1836, and fell in the battle of the Alma, 20th September 1854, while carrying the Queen's colours of the regiment, this Monument is erected by the Clergy, Tenantry, and others connected with the Estates of Balcaskie, Watten, &c., as a tribute to his simple faith, affectionate heart, and undaunted courage; and as a token of their deep sorrow for his early but glorious death.”

**ANSTRUTHER, SIR ROBERT**, of Balcaskie, Baronet, son of the late Sir Ralph Abercrombie Anstruther, was born on 28th August 1834. He was an officer in the Guards until 1862, when he retired with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He is now a lieutenant-colonel in the Fife Regiment of Rifle Volunteers. He succeeded his father in 1863; and in 1864 he was elected M.P. for Fifeshire in room of the late J. H. E. Wemyss, Esq. of Wemyss and Torrie; and has since been appointed Lord-Lieutenant of the County. His political principles are understood to be of the advanced Liberal school; but he expresses himself willing to support any measures provided they are such as he can consistently approve, and are founded on the wants of the country and the rights of the people. In private life Sir Robert is regarded with the highest respect.

**ANSTRUTHER, JAMES HAMILTON LLOYD**, Esq. of Hintlesham Hall, county of Suffolk, was born the 21st December 1807, married first, on the 6th December 1838, Georgiana Charlotte, eldest daughter of the Hon. Lindsay Burrell, and by her (who died 21st September 1843) has issue:—Robert Hamilton; Priscilla Barbara Elizabeth. Mr Anstruther married secondly, on 1st Nov. 1847, the Hon. Georgiana Christiana, daughter of George, fifth Viscount Barrington, and by her has Francis William, James, and Basil and Cecil, twins. Mr Anstruther is uncle to the present Sir Robert Anstruther of Balcaskie, M.P., being the second son of the late General Anstruther by Charlotte Lucy, his wife, only daughter of Colonel James Hamilton (grandson of James, fourth Duke of Hamilton) by Lucy, his wife, daughter of Sir Richard Lloyd of Hintlesham.

**ARNOT, THE FAMILY OF.** The name of Arnot, not a common one in Britain, seems to be most frequent in the counties of Fife and Kinross, in the latter of which it probably had its origin when surnames began to be assumed. Family names were often derived from landed possessions, and the word “Arnaght,” from the Gaelic, signifying “high lands,” is supposed to have given the family of Arnot their name. The

original seat of the Arnots seems to have been the uplands on the southern slope of Bishop Hill, in Kinross-shire, a little east of Lochleven. There the chief of the name had extensive possessions for nearly 700 years; there still stands, in good preservation, commanding a noble prospect of the loch and the vale of Leven, the stronghold of the family, Arnot Tower; there are Arnot Hill and Little Arnot; and in the vicinity there are still many residents of the name of Arnot—branches, no doubt, of the old stock, fondly lingering around the homes of their fathers. It is curious that the derivation of the French name “Arnauld,” believed to be the same as the Scottish “Arnot,” has been traced to the same Celtic source. De Maguy (Le Nobiliaire Universel, Paris, 1855) says—“The names, Arnauld, Arnaud, Arnoud, Arnay, &c., are of Celtic origin, and signify, ‘an inhabitant of a mountainous region.’” And the principal charges in the shield of that French family are a cheveron (as the Scottish Arnots have) and three hills, or hill-tops, denoting their mountainous origin. Some chroniclers claim a high antiquity for the family of Arnot, asserting that they obtained their lands on the banks of Lochleven in the time of Kenneth M’Alpin (843-859 A.D.). Of this we shall only remark, that perhaps it might be difficult to disprove it. There are traces of the Arnots in charters early in the twelfth century. In the middle of that century, Arnald, son of Malcolm de Arnot, is Abbot of Kelso, and grants lands on Douglas Water “Theobaldo Flammatico,” the first notable man of the Douglases (Douglas’ Peerage). Arnald was afterwards Bishop of St Andrews, the cathedral of which he is said to have founded—*Legate a latere*—and died in 1163. Sir Michael Arnot, said to have married a sister of the Earl of Fife, was drowned at the siege of Lochleven in 1334. His son was popularly known as “David the Devil,” as alleged, from his “untoward looks,” but probably also from “untoward deeds”—if traditions still lingering in the vicinity of Arnot Tower can be relied on. David’s two grandsons, William and James, were ancestors of two leading branches of the family. William’s son, John Arnot of Arnot, who married Marjory Boswell (of the Balmuto family), was killed at Bogie Bushes, when assisting his brother-in-law, Boswell, in an encounter with the Livingstones. According to the custom of the times, Arnot’s relatives took revenge by killing one of the Livingstones, and had to fly in consequence. Some went to England, and to these several Arnolds in that country trace their descent; one went to the north of Scotland, and from the latter, we believe, is descended Dr Neil Arnot, the distinguished author of “The Elements of Physics.” John Arnot was succeeded by his son John, who by his wife, Catherine Melville (of the Caribee family), had 18 sons and one daughter. The father of this

numerous tribe was a half-brother of Isabel Sibbald (daughter of Marjory Boswell by a second marriage), the mother of the famous Earl of Angus, called Bell-the-Cat; who, having great influence at the Court of James IV., was enabled to advance his cousins to various preferments in Church and State. One became Bishop of Galloway. Another, Robert, who was a favourite at Court, had conferred upon him the lands of Woodmylne, in the north of Fife, adjoining the Loch of Lindores, and fell at Flodden with his royal master. He is spoken of as captain-general of Stirling Castle. From this Robert were descended the Arnots who had Woodmylne till the beginning of the seventeenth century, the Arnots of Balcormo, and the Arnots of Fernie. One of the latter married the heiress of Balfour Lord Burleigh, and had that title conferred upon him. From him are descended the present Balfour of Fernie and Bruce of Kennet, claimants of the Burleigh peerage, as well as the Lord Burleigh who was attained for joining the rising of 1715. To return to the main branch of the family. In 1629 a baronetcy was bestowed by Charles I. on Michael Arnot of Arnot. He was followed by Charles, David, John (a lieutenant-general in the army; died in 1750), and John, who seems to have been the last baronet; and now the baronetcy is unclaimed. Previous to 1766 the Arnot estates were acquired by Bruce of Kinross, in whose family they still remain. It does not now seem to be known who is the representative of the ancient house of Arnot. James, the other grandson of David of the untoward looks and name, had the estates of Broccoli and Colbrandspath (Cockburnspath). His descendant, Sir John, who flourished in the time of James VI., acquired large possessions. He was a man of considerable standing, and held the offices of Treasurer-Depute of Scotland and Lord Provost of Edinburgh. He bought for his grandson the estate of Woodmylne from the descendant of Robert Arnot; but it did not remain much above a hundred years in the family, having been sold soon after the murder of Arnot, yr. of Woodmylne, in 1700, by Montgomery. From this second family of Arnot of Woodmylne was descended Dr Archibald Arnot, the eminent army surgeon, who attended Napoleon at St Helena in his last illness, and whose skill and conduct to the illustrious exile in trying circumstances have been highly appreciated in France. A memoir of him, by E. de St Maurice Cabany, was published in Paris in 1836. Dr Arnot died at Kirkcounell Hall in 1855, in the 84th year of his age. Maternally, he was descended from the family of Irving of Kirkcounell. The Arnot families at present heritors in the county of Fife are the Arnots of Balcormo, Chapel, and Lochieland, and (see above) the Balfours of Fernie. Elsewhere there are the Arnots of Alerly and of Stoneyhall, also derived from the old stock of Arnot of that ilk.

ARNOT, HUGO, an historical and antiquarian writer of the eighteenth century, was the son of a merchant and ship-proprietor at Leith, where he was born, Dec. 8th, 1749. His name originally was Pollock, which he changed in early life for Arnot, on falling heir, through his mother, to the estate of Balcormo, in Fife. As "Hugo Arnot of Balcormo, Fife," he is entered as a member of the Faculty of Advocates, December 5th, 1772, when just about to complete his twenty-third year. Previous to this period, he had had the misfortune to lose his father. Another evil which befel him in early life was a settled asthma, the result of a severe cold which he caught in his fifteenth year. As this disorder was always aggravated by exertion of any kind, it became a serious obstruction to his progress at the bar; some of his pleadings, nevertheless, were much admired, and obtained for him the applause of the bench. Perhaps it was this interruption of his professional career which caused him to turn his attention to literature. In 1779 appeared his "History of Edinburgh," one volume quarto, a work of much research, and greatly superior in a literary point of view to the generality of local works. The style of the historical part is elegant and epigrammatic, with a vein of causticity highly characteristic of the author. From this elaborate work the author is said to have only realised a few pounds of profit; a piratical impression, at less than half the price, was published almost simultaneously in Dublin, and, being shipped over to Scotland in great quantities, completely threw the author's edition out of the market. A bookseller's second edition, as it is called, appeared after the author's death, being simply the remainder of the former stock, embellished with plates, and enlarged by some additions, from the pen of the publisher, Mr Creich. Another edition was published in 8vo in 1817. Mr Arnot seems to have now lived on terms of literary equality with those distinguished literary and professional characters who were his fellow townsmen and contemporaries. He did not, however, for some years publish any other considerable or acknowledged work. He devoted his mind chiefly to local subjects, and sent forth humorous pamphlets and newspaper essays, which had a considerable effect in accelerating or promoting several public works, for which he received the freedom of the city. We are told that Mr Arnot, by means of his influence in local matters, was able to retard the erection of the South Bridge, as well as the formation of Leith Walk, chiefly by objecting to the proposed means of raising the money. In 1785 Mr Arnot published "A Collection of Celebrated Criminal Trials in Scotland, with Historical and Critical Remarks," one volume quarto; a work of perhaps even greater research than his "History of Edinburgh," and written in the same metaphysical and epigrammatic style. In the front of this volume appears

a large list of subscribers, embracing almost all the eminent and considerable persons in Scotland, with many of those in England, and testifying, of course, to the literary and personal respectability of Mr Arnot. This work appeared without a publisher's name, in consequence of a quarrel with the booksellers. Mr Arnot only survived the publication of his *Criminal Trials* about a twelvemonth. The asthma had, ever since his fifteenth year, been making rapid advances upon him, and his person was now reduced almost to a shadow. While still young, he carried all the marks of age; and accordingly the traditional recollections of the historian of Edinburgh always point to a man in the extreme of life. Perhaps nothing could indicate more expressively the miserable state to which Mr Arnot was reduced by this disease than his own half-ludicrous, half-pathetic exclamation on being annoyed by the hawling of a man selling sand on the streets: "The rascal," cried the unfortunate invalid, "he spends as much breath in a minute as would serve me for a month!" Among the portraits and caricatures of the well-known John Kay may be found several faithful, though somewhat exaggerated, memorials of the emaciated person of Hugo Arnot. As a natural constitutional result of this disease, he was exceedingly nervous, and liable to be discomposed by any slight annoyances; on the other hand he possessed such ardour and intrepidity of mind, that in youth he once rode on a spirited horse to the end of the pier of Leith, while the waves were dashing over it, and every beholder expected to see him washed immediately into the sea. On another occasion, having excited some hostility by a political pamphlet, and being summoned by an anonymous foe to appear at a particular hour in a lonely part of the King's Park, in order to fight, he went and waited four hours on the spot, thus perilling his life in what might have been the ambush of a deadly enemy. By means of the same fortitude of character he beheld the gradual approach of death with all the calmness of a Stoic. The Magistrates of Leith had acknowledged some of his public services by the ominous compliment of a piece of ground in their churchyard, and it was the recreation of the last weeks of Mr Arnot's life to go every day to observe the progress made by the workmen in preparing this place for his own reception. It is related that he even expressed considerable anxiety lest his demise should take place before the melancholy work should be completed. He died November 20th, 1786, when on the point of completing his 37th year; that age so fatal to men of genius that it may almost be styled their characteristic. He was interred in the tomb fitted up by himself in South Leith. Besides his historical and local works, he had published, in 1777, a fanciful metaphysical treatise, entitled "Nothing," which was originally a paper read before a well-known debating club,

styled the Speculative Society; being probably suggested to him by the poem of the Earl of Rochester on the equally impalpable subject of *Silence*. If any disagreeable reflection can rest on Mr Arnot's memory for the free scope he has given to his mind in this little essay—a freedom sanctioned, if not excused by the taste of the age—he must be held to have made all the amends in his power by the propriety of his deportment in latter life; when he entered heartily and regularly into the observances of the Scottish Episcopal communion, to which he originally belonged. If Mr Arnot was anything decided in politics, he was a Jacobite, to which party he belonged by descent and religion, and also by virtue of his own peculiar turn of mind. In modern politics he was quite independent, judging all men and all measures by no other standard than their respective merits. In his professional character he was animated by a chivalrous sentiment of honour, worthy of all admiration. He was so little of a casuist, that he would never undertake a case unless he was perfectly self-satisfied as to its justice and legality. He had often occasion to refuse employment which fell beneath his own standard of honesty, though it might have been profitable, and attended by not the slightest shade of disgrace. On a case being brought before him of the merits of which he had an exceedingly bad opinion, he said to the intending litigant, in a serious manner—"Pray, what do you suppose me to be?" "Why," answered the client, "I understand you to be a lawyer." "I thought, Sir," said Arnot, sternly, "you took me for a scoundrel." The litigant, though he perhaps thought that the major included the minor proposition, withdrew abashed. Mr Arnot married early in life, and left eight children—three sons and five daughters. His eldest son Htgo succeeded to the family estate, and was for a short time in the army. His youngest son, Lawrence, was also in the army, and greatly distinguished himself in the East Indies and the Peninsula. He received public thanks for his conduct in command of the 12th Portuguese at Salamanca. At the battle of the 28th of July 1813, he received a fatal wound, of which he died shortly after at Vittoria. Christian, Mr Arnot's eldest daughter, married Dr Peter Reid, of Edinburgh, who, on the death of his uncles, the Boswells, became the representative of the old Fife family—the elder line of the Boswells of Balmuto, who possessed that property from about 1430 to 1722. Their second son, Dr David Boswell Reid, distinguished himself first as the introducer of practical classes on chemistry in Edinburgh, and subsequently for the very efficient system of ventilating large buildings he devised, which is in operation in the Houses of Parliament, St George's Hall, Liverpool, and some of the Scottish prisons. Mr Arnot's second daughter, Margaret, married an English gentleman of property of the



name of Tyler. His third daughter, Lilius, married Asbury Dickins, Esq., long Secretary to the Senate of the United States of America. Both of these left several children. Mr Arnot's lineal ancestor, Peter Arnot, acquired Balcomro by marriage with an heiress of the Abercrombie family. Peter was the second son of Robert Arnot of Woodmylne, who fell at Flodden. Robert Arnot was a younger son of John Arnot of Arnot, whose family, which for nearly seven hundred years owned the lands on the east bank of Lochleven, is the original of the Scottish Arnots, as well as of some of the Arnots or Arnolds in England.

ARNOT, NEIL, M.D., an eminent writer on physics, was born at Dysart in the year 1788. He was the author of several scientific works. He studied at Aberdeen, and gained the first prize of his class in 1801 at the Grammar School there; he then entered the University, where he obtained the degree of M.A. in 1806. In the same year he removed to London, and soon got the appointment of surgeon in the naval service of the East India Company. In 1811 he further pursued his professional studies under Sir Everard Home, surgeon of St George's Hospital, and afterwards settled as a medical practitioner in London, where he became distinguished as a lecturer. In 1827 he published his great work, "Elements of Physics, or Natural Philosophy, General and Medical, explained in plain language." In 1838 he wrote an "Essay on Warming and Ventilating," subjects to which he had devoted much attention. He is also known as the inventor of the "Arnot stove," the "Arnot ventilator," and the "water bed." Dr Arnot's "Elements of Physics" is one of the best written productions of its kind, and has been translated into nearly all the European languages. He died a few years ago, and his widow is at present living in Dysart.

ARNOT, Rev. DAVID, D.D., minister of the High Church, Edinburgh, was born at Scoonie in Fife about the year 1799, and is the son of a respectable farmer in that parish, who afterwards removed to another farm in the parish of Largo. He received the early part of his education at the parish school, and afterwards attended the University of St Andrews, where he went through the usual curriculum of classics and philosophy followed at that ancient seminary. Being originally designed for the Church of Scotland, he applied himself assiduously to the study of philosophy and divinity, and became a distinguished student. Having made great progress in theology and general literature, and being duly licensed as a preacher of the Gospel, he was appointed assistant to the minister of Ceres, from whence he went to Dundee and was settled there, but afterwards Mr Arnot was translated to the High Church of Edinburgh, where he still continues as minister of the first charge, the duties of which he discharges with much credit and acceptability.

NO. III.

While a student at St Andrews he published a volume of poems—besides other literary productions—of which favourable notices were written by Professor Gillespie. Dr Arnot is chaplain of the Grand Lodge of Free Masons in Scotland. With the history and antiquities, the poetry and traditions of his native land, Dr Arnot is familiarly acquainted. He possesses a vast fund of general information, and a fine taste in literature and natural philosophy, and we believe he is a member of several learned and scientific bodies.

ARNOTT, ARCHIBALD, M.D., of the 20th Regiment, was born about the year 1771, and entered the army in early life—(he is alluded to in the family history of the Arnotts)—and he was formerly conspicuously and creditably known as the medical attendant of Napoleon when dying at St Helena. Dr Arnott retired from active service after a continuance in the army of upwards of sixty years. He died at his residence in Dumfriesshire on the 6th July 1855, in his eighty-fourth year. During his long and active life he was for a few years attached to the 11th Dragoons, but for a much longer period he was with the 20th Foot, sharing the perils and exploits of that regiment on the Nile, in Calabria, Portugal, Spain, Holland, and earning a medal with clasps for Egypt, Maida, Vimeira, Corunna, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse. After the war Dr Arnott accompanied his regiment to St Helena and India. At St Helena he became the medical attendant of Napoleon Bonaparte. Arnott's professional ability, ingenuous character, and upright and dignified deportment as an officer and a gentleman, at once secured for him the confidence of the illustrious invalid, whose good opinion, strengthened by daily intercourse, ripened into warm attachment and sincere esteem. Shortly previous to his dissolution the Emperor gave signal testimony of his appreciation of Dr Arnott. Napoleon, as he lay on his death-bed, had a valuable gold snuff-box brought to him, and with a dying hand, and a last effort of departing strength, he engraved upon its lid with a pen-knife the letter "N," and presented it to Arnott. The Emperor also bequeathed to Dr Arnott 12,000 francs; and the British Government, to mark its approbation of his conduct, granted him £500 more. Napoleon expired with his right hand in that of Dr Arnott. Dr Arnott was almost the last survivor of those whose names will be handed down to posterity in connection with the last days of Napoleon. The Doctor's masculine and tenacious mind was richly stored with recollections and anecdotes of that momentous period; yet, with the exception of a clear and distinct "Account of the last Illness, Decease, and *Post-Mortem* Appearances of Napoleon Bonaparte," published in 1822, he could never be induced to write on the subject. Dr Arnott latterly retired to his estate of Kirkcounell Hall, and spent the evening of

his days beneficially to the neighbourhood, and honourably to himself, both in the relations of life and in his public duties as a magistrate and heritor.

ARNOTT, Sir JOHN, is a native of Auchtermuchty, son of John Arnott, Esq., manufacturer there. His career has been one of high prosperity. He served an apprenticeship with Mr James Russell, draper, Cupar, on the completion of which he went to the famous Irish House of Cannoek & White. Here his fine business capacity, correct and careful habits, and untiring energy soon brought him into notice, and he was adopted as a partner by the firm. Since then he has established numerous business firms in England, Ireland, and Scotland, and amassed a large fortune. Sir John is of a very charitable disposition. The Queen conferred on him the honour of knighthood in 1859. He was for several years Mayor of Cork, and was the most popular of any who have filled the highest municipal office in that city for many years. He sat for some years in Parliament as member for Kinsale. Unlike many gentlemen who rise to eminent positions in the world he does not forget his native place, as the poor of Auchtermuchty well know.

AUCHMUTY OF THAT ILK, an old Fifeshire family, formerly possessing lands in the parish of Newburn. The barony of Auchmutie embraced the properties of Drumeldry and Lawbill. In 1600, Captain Auchmuty, a descendant of this ancient house, settled at Brianstown in Longford, Ireland, and that estate is still in the possession of his descendants. There are still one or two families of the name resident in Fife.

AYTOUN, THE FAMILY OF. The Aytoun family in Scotland is sprung from the Norman family of De Vesey in England, who possessed the great barony of Sprouston in Northumberland, and of whom a long thread of pedigree is given by Sir William Dugdale in his Baronetage of England. The family of De Vesey was of great antiquity, but the family name is now extinct. One of the family much distinguished himself as one of the barons who compelled King John to grant the Magna Charta, for securing the lives and properties of the English subjects. His name is appended to the Magna Charta. About the same time a younger son of the family, Gilbert de Vesey, came into Scotland, and received from King Robert I. the lands of Aytoun in the Merse, and changed his name, by royal authority, to the estate, as was the custom of the period. The Aytoun family continued in the Merse until the reign of James III., when a brother of the house of Home married the heiress, and carried the estate into that family. This lady's uncle, her father's younger brother, Andrew Aytoun, was Captain of Stirling Castle, and Sheriff of Elgin and Forres during the reign of James IV. To him the King gave by his charters, "pro fidelis et bono servitio, terras de Nether-

Dunnure in vicecomitatu de Fyfe," in 1507, "terras de Kilgour," in 1504, and "terras de Glenduekie," in 1506. These estates were at a subsequent period, by a new charter from the Crown, called Aytoun, and the elder branch of the family denominated of that ilk. Captain Aytoun had three sons and seven daughters. His eldest son John succeeded him in the estate of Aytoun, his second son Robert obtained the estate of Inchdairnie, and Andrew, his third son, succeeded to the estate of Kinaldie. The estate of Kinaldie, from an examination of the charters, appears to have come into the possession of the Aytoun family about 1539, when there is mention of a John Aytoun, who, there is reason to believe, was a younger brother of the Captain of Stirling Castle. He was succeeded by his son, Robert Aytoun, in 1547, who, dying probably without issue, left his estate to his uncle's youngest son. Margaret Stewart, the widow of Robert Aytoun of Kinaldie, was married to John Winram, the celebrated sub-prior of St Andrews, and some curious facts are mentioned in the Commissary Records of St Andrews regarding a dispute after her death, in March 1573, between Andrew Aytoun of Kinaldie, with his two sons, John and Robert, and Winram, for succession to several of her gold trinkets, and some rents of her estate of the Mause of Kirkness, &c. (See "Aet Buik of the Commissariat of St Andrews," p. 130.) Andrew Aytoun, the third son of the Captain or Governor of Stirling Castle, obtained the estate of Kinaldie about 1567. His name is mentioned in the Matriculation Register of the students of St Andrews university in 1539. He was the father of Sir Robert Aytoun. David Aytoun, the grandson of Andrew Aytoun of Kinaldie, distinguished himself, along with other two elders, as the prosecutors of Archdean Gladstones, before the Presbytery of St Andrews, for drunkenness, and almost every other vice, which led to his deposition by the celebrated General Assembly at Glasgow, in 1638. A handsome marble monument was erected to the memory of David Aytoun in the old church of Demino, which, however, was removed on the erection of the present church in 1825. The family of Aytoun of Kinaldie was at one period one of the best connected and extensive proprietors in the eastern district of Fifeshire. Besides the estate of Kinaldie, they possessed the estates of Kippo, Carhurrie, Hilary, Northquarter, Westside, Egtoun, Little Kildunean, Lochton, Wilkiestoun, and Cookstoun, in the parish of Kingsbarns, with many other portions of land in various parts of the country. The estate of Kinaldie remained in the possession of the family, in a direct male line, for upwards of 200 years, until it was alienated from it by the will of the second last proprietor, John Aytoun, jun. All the family of this person seem to have died young save his eldest son, Capt. Alexander Aytoun, who succeeded him, but

he left the estate that, in the event of his son dying without issue, the estates should be possessed by a nephew of his wife, James Monypenny, brother of Colonel Alexander Monypenny of Pitnilly. The brothers and relatives of John Aytoun, on the death of Captain Alexander Aytoun, questioned the validity of the will, but after a protracted litigation before the Court of Session and House of Lords, its validity was affirmed, and the estate of Kinaldie, with the estates of Kippo, Carhurie, &c., departed wholly out of the original Aytoun family. On the succession of James Monypenny to the estates he took the family name of Aytoun, but in twelve years after, in 1778, was obliged to sell the estate of Kinaldie to defray the expenses of ascertaining his right to the property. The large estates of Kinaldie and Kippo were at one period so independent, and possessed so many heirs, that it is said Thomas the Rhymmer, among a long thread of prophecies regarding the dilapidations of properties in the *East Neuk*, foretold, "that none of woman born should succeed to the estates of Kinaldie and Kippo save those of Aytoun blood." The prophecy has been stated to have proved correct, and to have been fulfilled by James Monypenny being brought into the world by the Cæsarian operation. As far as can possibly be ascertained, all the male representatives of the family of Aytoun of Kinaldie are extinct. The only mention we have heard of any of the Aytouns, after their attempt to regain their paternal inheritance in 1750, is of a Mrs Aytoun, a widow, and her two daughters, who lived for some time in Crail and Anstruther, and were afterwards found by the late Capt. (Sir) James Black of Anstruther at Portsmouth, who knew their dog when it jumped and fawned upon him. Following the dog he was led to the house, and called on them. It is said it was they that lost their family estates by the will of John Aytoun. The family of Aytoun of Aytoun, the eldest branch of the family, is also now extinct, and the Governor of Stirling Castle is represented through his second son Robert of Inchdairnie. In 1829, John Aytoun, Esq. of Inchdairnie, served himself nearest and lawful heir male, and head of the family of Aytoun, and he is at present represented by Roger Sinclair Aytoun, Esq. of Inchdairnie, M.P. for the Kirkcaldy district of Burghs, Fifeshire.

AYTOUN, SIR ROBERT, "a very illustrious knight, most adorned by every virtue and species of learning, especially poetry," and a favourite courtier in the reign of James VI., calls for a somewhat extended notice, as one of Fife's most gifted sons. He was the second son of Andrew Aytoun of Kinaldie, and from the inscription on his monument in Westminster, it appears he was born in the castle on that estate in 1570. His uncle, Robert Aytoun, was the ancestor of the Inchdairnie branch of the family. Of Sir Robert's early history little is known. Whether he got

his elementary education in a grammar school, or was taught by a tutor, has not been recorded; but there is no doubt he studied at the university of St Andrews, from the fact that his name is found in the Matriculation Register, in which it is stated he was enrolled as a student in 1584, along with his elder brother. Four years thereafter, having finished his curriculum, he took the degree of Master of Arts, for the purpose, it is supposed, of studying civil law at the university of Paris. He then visited France, where he resided for a considerable time. He was not long on the Continent before he distinguished himself in learning and literary pursuits. If he did not, like the celebrated "Admirable" Crichton, who was only ten years his senior, and an alumnus of the same *alma mater*, make a dazzling figure before foreign Professors, challenging all to learned encounter, he was a youth of great attainments, for it is stated by Dempster that he was a writer of Greek and French, as well as of Latin and English verses, and that he left behind him in France "a distinguished proof and reputation of his worth." On his return in 1603 to Britain he addressed an elegant panegyric in Latin to King James on the occasion of his accession to the throne of England. Its merits attracted the notice of the King, whose knowledge of Latin, from having studied under Buchanan, "the Scottish Virgil," was by no means contemptible, and there is little doubt this poem was the means of obtaining the royal favour, and was, in fact, the making of his fortune, for we find that immediately afterwards he was raised to offices of distinction and honour in connection with the court. On his monument it is inscribed that he was private secretary to Queen Anne, gentleman of the bed-chamber, a privy councillor, master of the requests, and master of the ceremonies. At a subsequent period he also held the office of secretary to the Queen of Charles I. As an instance of the confidence which James reposed in him, it is recorded on the same monument, that Aytoun was employed to convey copies of one of the King's works, supposed to be his "Apology for the Oath of Allegiance," to the German courts. It was while here that the honour of knighthood would seem to have been conferred upon him. At all events, Aytoun's name does not appear in the records of any of the British authorities on that subject, while there is every probability that he was elected to the Order of the Golden Fleece by Rodolph the Second of Germany, who possessed the earldom of Flanders, and who, in all likelihood, bestowed the honour, to testify his regard for his friend and ally King James, and to mark his appreciation of the learning and courtly accomplishments which the poet-ambassador would no doubt display. Aytoun was also Prefect to St Catherine, and the same biographer supposes that this ancient and military order of knighthood was

conferred upon him by some of the other kings or emperors to whom he had carried the royal work, which was not only dedicated to Rodolph, but generally "to all the Right High and Mighty Princes and States of Christendome." Aytoun was on terms of intimacy with all the most eminent men of his time—poets, wits, philosophers, and, in fact, all the *litterati* that adorned that illustrious period. He was the boon companion of Thomas Hobbes and "and rare Ben Jonson." In his address to the reader in his translation of Thucydides, Hobbes says the work "had passed the censure of some whose judgment I very much esteem," and we have the authority of Aubrey that the friends here referred to were Aytoun and Ben Jonson. By the antiability of his manner, the modesty of his pretensions, and the superiority of his abilities, Aytoun appears to have won his way to the good graces of all with whom he came in contact. "Ben Jonson, in his celebrated conversation with Drummond of Hawthornden, while slashing all his contemporaries by his poignant and bitter satire, made it his boast that Sir Robert Aytoun loved him dearly." But of Aytoun's many friends, perhaps there was none with whom there existed the same close and endearing intimacy as that with Sir James Balfour of Dennylyne, another of Fife's eminent men, and a poet of some merit, though none of his pieces seem to have been preserved. They held office at the same court, and thus were often brought together. Ultimately, indeed, they became distantly related to each other by marriage. On the 21st October 1630, Sir James Balfour married Anna, daughter of Sir John Aytoun of that Ilk, by his spouse, Lady Elizabeth Wemyss, fourth daughter of John, first Earl of Wemyss. Aytoun purchased the estate of Over Durie in Perthshire; but whether he ever resided on the property is uncertain, although the scenery, so beautifully undulated with hill and dale, would have been a fit subject for his muse, and, indeed, would seem to have inspirited him to some of his glowing strains. The most of his verses, however, which have been handed down to us, were addressed to the followers of the court, and no doubt partake a good deal of extravagant flattery. Further particulars of the author's history are not known. His monument contains almost the only record which has been preserved, and from it he appears to have died in March 1638, in his sixty-eighth year. The mortal remains of the poet were consigned to Westminster Abbey, to mingle with the dust of the illustrious dead; and a magnificent monument of black marble, with his bust in brass gilt, was erected to his memory and in expression of his worth, by his nephew, Sir John Aytoun, Knight of the Black Rod in England, and younger brother of the proprietor of Kinaldie. The monument is situated in the south aisle of the choir of Westminster Abbey, at the corner of Henry V.'s chapel, and both it

and the bust are in excellent preservation, while the bust of Henry, the hero of Agincourt, has long disappeared. The inscription is in Latin, of which the following is a translation:—

Sacred to the Memory of a very illustrious Knight, Sir Robert Aytoun, most adorned by every virtue and species of learning, especially poetry. He was descended from the ancient and eminent family of Aytoun, at the Castle of Kinaldie in Scotland. Being appointed Gentleman of the Bed-chamber by his most gracious majesty King James, he was sent to the Emperor and Princes of Germany with a royal little work, defending royal authority; and having been made Prefect of St Catherine, he became Private Secretary, first to Anne, and then to Mary, the most serene Queens of Great Britain. He was also a Privy Councillor, Master of the Requests, and Master of the Ceremonies. His soul being restored to its Creator, while his mortal remains are here deposited, awaits the second coming of the Redeemer.

Leaving King Charles, he returns to his Royal sire; and bidding adieu to Queen Mary, he revisits Queen Anne; and exchanges the honour of the Palace for the exalted glory of Heaven.

He died, unmarried, in the Palace of Whitehall, not without the greatest grief and lamentation of all good men, in 1638, aged sixty-eight years.

As a testimony of his devoted and grateful mind, John Aytoun has erected this mournful monument to the best of Uncles.

Here lies entombed the unrivalled example of worth—the glory of the Muses—of the Court and Country—of Home and Abroad.

Only a few of Sir Robert's poetical effusions have been preserved, and for these we are mainly indebted to his intimate friend, Sir James Balfour, who, although he did not keep any of his own verses, made careful copies of some of Aytoun's. They were never, however, published in any collected form till very recently, being allowed to float about in detached pieces, or perchance sink into oblivion. Several of his Latin poems were printed by Sir John Scot of Scotstarvit in the work called "*Deliciae Poetarum*," published at Amsterdam in 1637. But almost all his other verses would probably have been for ever lost had not his biographer, Mr Charles Roger (whom we have already quoted, and of whose work we have availed ourselves in writing this notice), taken the trouble to collect them, and give them in the shape of a respectable volume, which was only published in 1844. Mr Roger tells us that "the manuscript from which the greater number of the English poems in his edition are published was accidentally discovered and purchased by him at the sale of books of the late Miss Hadow, an old residenter in St Andrews, daughter of Dr George Hadow, Professor of Hebrew in St Mary's College." "This manuscript he conceives to have been transcribed from the original by Master John Sharp, the youngest son of Archbishop Sharp, who was baptized at St Andrews on the 16th February 1666, on which occasion David Aytoun of Kinaldie, nephew of the poet, acted as one of the witnesses," and he imagines that it must

have come into the Hadow family by the intermarriage of Mr James Hadow, Principal of St Mary's College, with one of the family of the Archbishop. Sir Robert Aytoun has the honour to be the first Scotchman who, after the union of the Crowns, forsook his native tongue and wrote English verse with elegance and purity. It has, indeed, been contended that Drummond of Hawthornden was the first; but this could not be, as Aytoun was Drummond's senior by fifteen years, and was a constant writer of English verses when attending the Court, twelve years before the first known production of his rival was published. Though Sir Robert has left no epic poem behind him, and though his muse was chiefly confined to complimentary verses to his friends, many of his effusions "are conceived in a fine and tender strain of fancy, that reminds us more of the fairy strains of Herrick than anything else." It is matter of deep regret that so few of the verses of this exquisite Scottish bard should have been handed down. Few as they are, they have called forth universal praise. His contemporaries spoke highly of them, amongst whom was Dempster, who says that all Aytoun's "poems are written in a style of unusual elegance, and abound in the most happy sentiment." Burns and Allan Cunningham were admirers of his verses, some of which were paraphrased by the former. Coming down to still more recent critics, a whole host might be quoted who sing his praises. Mr Laing, in the first volume of the Bannatyne Miscellany, thus remarks on the poetry of Aytoun:—"Those poems which we have been able to recover display so much elegance of fancy and sweetness of versification as to occasion a regret that their number should not have been sufficient for separate publication." Though never married, Sir Robert was evidently an admirer of the gentler sex, and some, if not all, of his best pieces are devoted to the virtues or the failings of those to whom he had been affianced. His verses "On Woman's Inconstancy" are perhaps his best, though there are other pieces much longer and little inferior. A beautiful song, beginning, "I do confess thou'rt smooth and fair," which Burns did not improve by rendering into Scotch, is generally attributed to Aytoun. If at times he might be inclined to take cynical views, and if he should sometimes adopt a lugubrious strain, he was not without the happiest, the deepest, and the purest feelings. How else could he have written the following lines?—

" True love hath no reflected end,  
The object good sets all at rest,  
And noble spr'its will sweetly lend,  
Without expecting interest.  
It's merchant love, it's trade for gain,  
To harter love for love again,  
It's usury, nay, worse than this,  
For self-idolatry it is."

An English version of "Auld Lang Syne" was written by the poet, and is not the least beautiful of his pieces. In a note upon

it Mr Roger says:—"This celebrated song has been ascertained to have been rendered in its present form by Aytoun, although it appears as anonymous in various collections. Aytoun, however, was not the original author, but simply gave it an English version. It was probably first written by one of the earlier Scottish poets, as the language, in its original form, appears very antiquated. This song had evidently early acquired much celebrity, as in both its Scottish and English dress it will be found highly appreciated in most of our old collections of Scottish and English verses. It has undergone, what very few old songs or ballads have done, three different dresses, the latter of which was by Burns, with much more success than in his attempt on the former song. Burns' version has become the favourite and solace of every family circle, and has procured the most unbounded admiration. Aytoun's version has been in a great measure forgotten since it was remodelled by Burns, but it still receives and deserves much applause among all the admirers of old English poetry. Indeed many of the verses breathe an elegance and pathos rarely to be found in any songs, either ancient or modern, and all of them are sweet and melodious." Though somewhat lengthy, we make no excuse from giving it entire:—

OLD LONG SYNE.

PART I.

Should old acquaintance be forgot,  
And never thought upon,  
The flames of love extinguished,  
And freely past and gone?  
Is thy kind heart now grown so cold  
In that loving breast of thine,  
That thou canst never once reflect  
On old long syne?

Where are thy protestations,  
Thy vows and oaths, my dear,  
Thou made to me, and I to thee,  
In register yet clear?  
Is faith and truth so violatèd  
To th' immortal gods divine,  
That thou canst never once reflect  
On old long syne?

Is't Cupid's fears, or frosty cares,  
That make thy spr'its decay?  
Or is't some object of more worth  
That's sto'en thy heart away?  
Or some desert makes thee neglect  
Him, so much once was thine,  
That thou canst never once reflect  
On old long syne?

Is worldly care so desperate,  
That makes thee to despair?  
Is't that makes thee exasperate,  
And makes thee to forbear?  
If thou of that were free as I,  
Thou surely should be mine;  
If this were true, we should renew  
Kind old long syne.

But since that nothing can prevail,  
And all hope is in vain,  
From these rejected eyes of mine  
Still showers of tears shall rain.

And tho' thou hast me now forgot,  
 Yet I'll continue thine,  
 And ne'er forget for to reflect  
 On old long syne.

If e'er I have a house, my dear,  
 That truly is called mine;  
 And can afford bot country cheer,  
 Or ought that's good therein;  
 Tho' thou were rebel to the King,  
 And beat with wind and rain,  
 Assure thyself of welcome, love,  
 For old long syne.

## PART II.

My soul is ravished with delight  
 When thee I think upon;  
 All griefs and sorrows take the flight,  
 And hastily are gone;  
 The fair resemblance of thy face  
 So fills this breast of mine,  
 No fate or force can it displace,  
 For old long syne.

Since thoughts of thee do banish grief  
 When I'm from thee removed,  
 And if in them I find relief  
 When with sad cares I'm moved,  
 How doth thy presence me affect  
 With ecstasies divine,  
 Especially when I reflect  
 On old long syne.

Since thou hast robb'd me of my heart  
 By those resistless pow'rs  
 Which Madam Nature doth impart  
 To those fair eyes of yours,  
 With honour it doth not consist  
 To hold a slave in pyne;  
 Pray let your rigour then desist,  
 For old long syne.

'Tis not my freedom I do crave  
 By deprecating pains,  
 True liberty he would not have,  
 Who glories in his chains;  
 But this, I wish the gods would move  
 That noble soul of thine  
 To pity, since thou canst not love,  
 For old long syne.

In Latin poetry Sir Robert is equally happy. In it he unites the smoothness of Virgil with the sweetness of Ovid and the classic elegance of Horace. There are many of his verses which we could have wished to quote; but to do so would extend beyond the limits of this work. To conclude this notice we cannot do better than give the following extract from Mr Roger's excellent biography:—"What were Aytoun's personal attractions cannot now be ascertained. It is certain that, although he was the acknowledged favourite of the royal court, and daily increased in the estimation of his sovereigns, he was allowed to sing the disdain of his mistress to his latest hour, having died unmarried. Every biographer and historian who record his name, mention his amiability of manners and winning address. He appears to have been the perfect model of exquisite politeness and courtly accomplishments. These, added to his profound and extensive learning, and great poetical genius, ought justly to rank among the prodigies of his age. Probably, taking no interest in the public affairs and political

movements which distracted and convulsed the empire, he had recourse to his poetic muse to resound the praises of the Court, and to pass the pleasing hour. To his other accomplishments Aytoun added that of extreme modesty, which prevented him from publishing his English poetic strains, and thus, in a great degree, bereft himself of posthumous fame."

AYTOUN, ANDREW, of Kinglassie, third son of John Aytoun of Kinaldie, was admitted advocate on the 23d March 1639, and nominated an ordinary Lord of Session on the 14th February 1661. He died at Kinglassie on the 25th March 1670, "being ane auld man," as a venerable biography of him quaintly remarks.

## B.

BAINBRIDGE, HENRY, is second son of the late George Cole Bainbridge, Esq. of Gattenside Hoose, Roxburghshire. This officer passed his examination on 26th Sept. 1836; served for some time as mate in the Howe, 120, and Caledonia, 120, flag-ships in the Mediterranean and at Devonport, under Sir Francis Mason and Sir David Milne, and on 21st February 1845 was promoted into the Rolla, 10, Captain John Simpson, with whom he served on the coast of Africa as first lieutenant. He is now employed in the coast guard service at Elie, Fifeshire. He married on 5th March 1845, Mary Agnes, daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Harvey, K.H., inspecting field-officer of the Leeds district.

BAIRD of Elie. THE FAMILY OF. About the end of last century, there lived in the parish of Monkland, near Glasgow, a small farmer, in humble circumstances, of the name of Baird. By his wife, who had been employed in a neighbouring farm-house, he had a numerous family of sons, who between the year 1820 and the year 1859, have, by dint of ability, judgment, honesty, and frugality, raised themselves to the position of the first mercantile men in Scotland. To this must be added the advantage of rare good fortune and propitious circumstances, which does not diminish their merit, for there is no use in a ball being placed at a man's feet, if he has not strength and dexterity to kick it, and to keep it up. The coal and iron trade in the Monklands had not yet been developed. The sagacity and enterprise of the Bairds were devoted to that object, and in the course of a few years, they rose from the position of farmers to that of thriving ironmasters, and then gradually advanced until they distanced all others in the same line in Scotland, and placed themselves on a footing with the Guests and Baileys of South Wales. In the meantime, these numerous and enterprising brothers have acted with praiseworthy ambition in acquiring landed possessions, which give them an influence in the country far beyond the mere accumulation of pounds,