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WAID, ANDREW, Lieutenant in the Royal Navy, a native of Anstruther, died near London in the year 1804. Having no issue, he executed a trust disposition and settlement on the 4th December 1800, by which he disposed and conveyed his whole property, heritable and moveable, real and personal, after paying annuities of £203 15s to various persons whom he named, and others whom he substituted in their room after his death, to twelve trustees for the purpose of erecting an academy at Anstruther, his birth-place, for the reception, accommodation, clothing, and education, as well as maintenance of as many orphan boys and seamen's boys, in indigent circumstances, giving the preference to orphans, as the whole of his estate would admit of, and appointed the erection of the said academy to be set about as soon as £100 sterling of the foresaid annuities should cease. The testator died in June 1804. The amount of trust funds at Whitsunday last (1866) was about £7000, and the annuities still remaining a burden on the funds amount to £90 yearly.

WALKER, JAMES, Rear-Admiral of the Red, C.B., and K.T.S.—This brave and distinguished officer was the son of James Walker of Inverdivat, in Fife, and of Lady Mary, third and youngest daughter of Alexander, Earl of Leven and Melville. He entered the navy about 1776 as midshipman in the Southampton, frigate, in which he served for five years, principally on the Jamaica station, and in the grand fleet under Sir Charles Hardy. In August 1780 he had a narrow escape, being sent to assist in removing the prisoners from a captured privateer which suuk, and it was some time before he was rescued from the waves. In 1781 he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant, and appointed to the Princess Royal, but almost immediately exchanged into the *Torbay*, 74, in which he served under Sir Samuel Hood in the operations at St Christopher's, and the memorable engagement with the *Count De Grasse*. After the peace of 1783, Lieutenant Walker spent some years in France, Italy, and Germany; and in 1788, when a war broke out between Russia and Turkey, was offered the command of a Russian ship, but could not obtain leave to accept it. He was subsequently appointed in succession to the *Champion*, *Winchelsea*, *Boyne*, and *Niger*. The last was one of the repeating frigates to Earl Howe's fleet in the battle of June 1. 1794; and Mr Walker was advanced to the rank of commander for his conduct as lieutenant and signal officer on that glorious day. Immediately after this promotion he went as a volunteer with his late Captain, the Hon. A. K. Legge, and his old messmates of the *Niger*, in the *Latona*. At the beginning of 1795 he was appointed to the

Terror bomb; and in June following assumed the temporary command of the *Trusty*, 50. In this vessel he was sent to convey five East Indiamen to a latitude in which they might be safely left; which having done, he heard on his return of a large fleet of merchantmen which had been for some time lying at Cadiz in want of convoy, and under heavy demurrage. Conceiving he could not be more beneficially employed than in protecting the commerce of his country, Captain Walker thought fit (in contravention of his orders, which were to return to Spithead), to take charge of these vessels, which he conducted in perfect safety to England. Two memorials of the Spanish merchants residing in London represented to the Admiralty "that the value of the fleet amounted to upwards of a million sterling, which but for his active exertions would have been left in great danger, at a most critical time, when the Spaniards were negotiating a peace with France." The Spanish authorities, however, having resented his having assisted the merchants in removing their property, it was deemed right to bring Captain Walker to a court-martial on his return to Plymouth; and it being found that he had acted without orders, he was broke. At the same time it was no small consolation to his feelings to know that the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty appreciated the motives by which he had been actuated, and interested themselves in his favour. About eight months after, the Spanish Ambassador received orders from his government to request that the whole transaction might be forgotten, and Mr Walker was restored to his rank of commander in March 1797. In the summer of 1797, while the mutiny raged at the *Nore*, Captain Walker suggested a plan for attacking the *Sandwich* with the smasher guns invented by his relative General Melville, and volunteered to conduct the enterprise. It so happened that a plan exactly similar had been adopted by the Board of Admiralty not an hour before, and Captain Walker was immediately appointed to the command of a division of gun boats, fitted at Woolwich; but before he arrived at Gravesend the mutineers had been induced to surrender. He was then ordered to act as Captain of the *Garland* frigate, and to conduct the trade bound to the Baltic as far as *Elsinoir*. On his return from that service, he removed into the *Monmouth*, 64, employed in the North Sea. In Lord Duncan's memorable battle of the 11th October 1797, the *Monmouth* was closely engaged for an hour and a-half with the *Delft* and *Alkmaar*, ships of the line, and compelled them both to surrender. The latter was taken in tow immediately after the action, and, notwithstanding the heavy gale that ensued, Captain Walker did not quit her until he had the satisfaction of anchoring her safely in Yarmouth Roads. He was immediately confirmed in the rank

of Post-Captain, and the command of the *Monmouth*, and received the naval gold medal and the thanks of Parliament. On the 19th December following he assisted in depositing in *St Paul's* the colours captured in the recent naval victories. Captain Walker subsequently commanded in succession the *Veteran*, 64, *Braakel*, 56, *Prince George*, 98, *Princes* of the same force, and *Isis*, 50. The last was one of Lord Nelson's division in the battle of Copenhagen, 2d April 1801, and was most warmly engaged for four hours and a-half with two of the enemy's heaviest block ships and a battery of fourteen guns. Its loss in this sanguinary battle amounted to 9 officers and 103 men killed and wounded. In the ensuing summer Captain Walker obtained the command of the *Tartar* frigate, and was ordered to convoy a fleet of merchantmen to the *Jamaica Station*, where he received a commission from the Admiralty, appointing him to the *Vanguard*, 74. On the renewal of hostilities in 1803, he was employed in the blockade of *St Domingo*, and while on that service captured the *Creole*, 44, having on board the French General *Morgan* and 530 troops, and the *Duquesne*, 74—the latter after a chase of twenty-four hours and a running fight of an hour and a-half. Shortly after his return the town of *St Marc* surrendered, after a blockade of fourteen weeks; as also did the garrison of *Cape Francals* when the dominion of the French was at an end. Captain Walker returned to England, with only 160 men, although nearly that number of French prisoners was embarked on board his ship,—a circumstance which rendered the utmost vigilance necessary. He was subsequently appointed to the *Thalia* frigate, and sent to the *East Indies*; and afterwards to the *Bedford*, 74, one of the squadron sent by Sir W. Sidney Smith to escort the *Royal Family* of Portugal from *Lisbon* to *Rio Janeiro*. On his arrival there, the *Prince Regent*, in consideration of Captain Walker's unremitting attention to the Portuguese fleet during a long and tempestuous voyage, signified his intention of conferring upon him the order of *St Bento D'Avis*; but some objections having been stated by his spiritual advisers on account of Captain Walker's religion, his Royal Highness determined to revive the military order of the *Tower and Sword*, of which he created him a *Knight Commander*—an honour subsequently conferred on many British officers. The *Bedford* was afterwards employed in the blockade of *Flushing* and other services until September 1814, when Captain Walker received orders to assume the command of a squadron, on board of which was embarked the advanced guard of the army sent against *New Orleans*. During the course of their unsuccessful attack, in which Admiral Sir *Alexander Cochrane* and Rear-Admirals *Malcolm* and *Codrington* assisted, Captain Walker was left in charge of the line of battle ships, which, on account of the shallow water,

could not approach within one hundred miles of the scene of action. In 1814 Captain Walker was selected to accompany the *Duke of Clarence* to *Boulogne*, for the purpose of bringing to England the Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia. After the peace, he commanded the *Albion*, *Queen*, and *Northumberland*, third-rates, the last of which he paid off, 10th September 1818, and thus closed a continued service of twenty-one years as Post-Captain. He was nominated a *Companion of the Bath* on the extension of that honourable order in 1815, and advanced to the rank of Rear-Admiral at the coronation of *King George the IV.*, the promotion on that memorable occasion ending with him. The Rear-Admiral's death occurred on the 13th July 1831, while on a visit to his son, commanding the *Coast-Guard of Blutchington*, near *Seaford*. Rear-Admiral Walker was twice married. His first wife was a daughter of the *Right Hon. General Sir John Irvine, K.B.*; his second and widow was a daughter of *Amoldus Jones Skelton, Esq.*, of *Branthwaite Hall*, in *Cumberland*, first cousin to the *Marquis Cornwallis*, and *M.P.* for *Eye*. His eldest son, *Melville*, is an officer of dragoons; his second, *Frederick*, a *Lieutenant R.N.*; and his third, *Thomas*, died in that rank in 1829.

WALKER, The Right Rev. JAMES, D.D., Bishop of *Edinburgh*.—Dr Walker, Primus of the *Scottish Episcopal Church*, was born at *Kirkcaldy* in the year 1772, and after passing through the regular course of a college education in his native country, he entered *St John's College, Cambridge*, where he graduated B.A. in 1793 and M.A. in 1796. On his return to Scotland he was ordained to the ministry in 1793; and, engaging at first in literary pursuits, he for some time acted as sub-editor of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, the third edition of which was then passing through the press under the auspices of *Bishop Gleig*. While in this employment he contributed many valuable articles to that national work, and also exercised, in the frequent absence of his friend the Bishop, a general superintendence over the whole publication. At that period, too, he gave to the world several tracts and discourses published anonymously. Towards the close of the last century he was induced to accompany a young baronet abroad as his tutor, on which occasion he spent two or three years on the continent. While at *Rome* he signalised himself as the first Protestant clergyman who established a regular church service there, and administered the *Holy Communion* according to the *Church of England Book of Common Prayer* to the English residents. In Germany he enjoyed the society of some of the most distinguished men in that country, and made himself acquainted with the principles of their philosophy, more especially of those transcendental speculations which, at that epoch, occupied the minds of metaphysical enquirers. The article on the system of

Kant, inserted in the supplement to the *Encyclopædia*, was the fruit of his researches while resident at Weimar. He afterwards settled in Edinburgh as minister of St Peter's Chapel, Roxburgh Place, a charge which he held for a number of years, till increasing infirmities obliged him to resign its more active duties. On the death of Bishop Sandford, in January 1830, Mr Walker was unanimously elected his successor; and, on the resignation of Bishop Gleig, about 1837, he was chosen by his brethren to be their head or president under the ancient title of *Primus*. He also filled the office of Pantonian or Divinity Professor to the Episcopal Communion in Scotland. Amidst all his avocations his favourite pursuit was theology, in which he had read much, and systematized his knowledge with great success. He was not only highly respected for his acquirements as a theologian, but much esteemed for his amiable and Christian qualities as an individual. He was a particular friend of Bishop Low, and often visited him at his residence in the Priory of Pittenweem; and in the summer of 1805 he accompanied him in his first tour in the Highlands. Captain Walker, a brother of Dr Walker, lived in the Priory for several years as Bishop Low's friend and companion, and died there in January 1854. For some years before his death Bishop Walker had been afflicted with a rheumatic affection, first caught in crossing the Alps many years previous; and latterly, although not confined to bed, he was unable to move without assistance. He died on the 5th March 1841. Besides the tracts and discourses mentioned, he published some single sermons and pastoral charges, and edited Bishop Jolly's "Sunday Services," to which he prefixed an interesting memoir.

WALLACE, WILLIAM, LL.D., a talented mathematician, was born at Dysart in September 1768, and was the son of a tanner. After having been taught to read at a private school, kept by an old woman, he was sent to a public seminary, where he learned to write; but the still more important branch of education in his case—that of arithmetic—he learned at home from the instructions of his father. His father having been unsuccessful in business, removed to Edinburgh, where William was bound apprentice to a bookbinder; still, however, dwelling under the paternal roof, and availing himself of his father's course of instruction. Besides this he was wont, when opportunity offered, to read such books as were placed under his charge for binding. His mind having been thus awake to action, his favourite bias quickly took the lead. He purchased a few mathematical books, and poured over them till they could teach him nothing further. In this way, we are told, before he had reached his twentieth year he was a considerable proficient in elementary geometry and trigonometry, Algebra, with fluxions, conic sections, and astronomy. During this successful pursuit of scientific knowledge, he was likewise so

fortunate as to form an acquaintance with a man who assisted Dr Robison in his classroom experiments, and who offered to introduce him to the Professor. This offer Wallace, who had now finished his apprenticeship, gladly accepted. The Doctor was not long in perceiving the earnest scientific zeal of the young man, and the proficiency he had made in mathematics, and, therefore, gave him permission to attend his course of lectures on natural philosophy gratuitously. To avail himself of such a welcome opportunity, Wallace worked hard at his trade during a portion of the time that should have been devoted to rest. Nor here did Dr Robison's kind patronage terminate, for he introduced his protege to Professor Playfair, who lent him scientific books, and gave him valuable suggestions for the study of the higher branches of mathematics. Dr Robison also intrusted him with the tuition of one of his own pupils in geometry—a useful training to William Wallace, for the important charges as a public instructor, which he afterwards occupied. Finding that the trade to which he had served a regular apprenticeship afforded too little time for study, and that he might advance himself to something better, Wallace became a warehouseman in a printing office, where his opportunities of acquiring knowledge were more abundant. Here he mastered the difficulties of the Latin language by his own industry, aided by a few lessons from a college student, and afterwards studied French. He then exchanged the printing office for the situation of shopman to one of the principal booksellers of Edinburgh, and, approaching still nearer to the ultimate mark, he devoted his evenings to the teaching of mathematics as a private tutor. As this last occupation was more congenial than the other, he devoted himself to it entirely, having abandoned the shop for that purpose; and a short time afterwards he was appointed assistant teacher of mathematics in the Academy of Perth. This was in 1794, when he had attained his twenty-sixth year, and acquired such a reputation that the most scientific men in Edinburgh welcomed him as a brother. Soon after he had settled in Perth he married, and for nine years after there was a lull in his hitherto changeable course, during which he quietly discharged the duties of his somewhat obscure and humble calling. But the time thus spent was not spent in idleness, as he evinced when the fitting season arrived. Among the fruits of his studies at Perth were three articles, which successively appeared in the respective publications for which they were intended. The first, which was presented to the Royal Society of Edinburgh in 1796, was entitled "Geometrical Porisms," with Examples of their Applications to the Solution of Problems. About the same period he contributed the article "Porism" to the third edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. His third article, which he presented to the

Royal Society of Edinburgh, contained a new method of expressing the co-efficients in the development of the formula that represents the mutual perturbation of two planets, to which was added an appendix, giving a quickly converging series for the rectification of an ellipse. The scientific men who were qualified to judge of these papers bore high testimony to their accuracy and originality. The time at length arrived when Mr Wallace was to be elevated to a more fitting sphere of action. From the obscurity of Perth, his reputation had so widely diffused itself that in 1803 he was invited to stand as candidate for the office of mathematical master in the Royal Military College, some time before established at Great Marlow, in Buckinghamshire. He consented, moved to this by the advice of his venerated friend, Professor Playfair, and was immediately elected to the office. It is interesting to notice that, in the following year, his countryman, Mr Ivory, who, like himself, had been the subject of struggle and change, and who had also fought his way to scientific reputation, was elected to the Professorship of Mathematics in the same college. On the removal of the institution to Sandhurst, in Berkshire, Mr Wallace accompanied it, and continued to teach in a manner that secured the approbation of the directors. In 1818 his sphere of educational duty was extended, in consequence of a resolution of the directors of the college that a half-yearly course of lectures on practical astronomy should be given to the students, and that Mr Wallace should be the lecturer. As this course also was to be combined with instructions on the manner of making celestial observations, a small observatory was erected for the purpose, and furnished with the necessary instruments. This addition to the routine of a military education has done much to remove the objections often brought against our bravest officers of the army, on account of their deficiency in the science of their profession. Another movement was now to occur in the changeful career of Mr Wallace. In 1819 Professor Playfair died; Mr (afterwards Sir John) Leslie was appointed to succeed him; and by this transference the Chair of Mathematics in the University of Edinburgh became vacant, and open to competition. The height of Wallace's ambition was to obtain a Scottish Professorship, and accordingly he threw himself into the contest with his whole heart and energy. In the trial of candidates, which was a keen one, he was successful; and he brought the maturity of his experience as a teacher, as well as his rich scientific acquirements as a mathematician, to a chair, but too often filled with men unpractised in the common ways of life, and whose whole occupation is to muse and dream over a problem. Many of the scientific men of the present day can still remember with gratitude the efficiency with which Mr Wallace discharged the duties of his Professorship, and the impulse

which his teaching imparted to their studies. He thus continued to labour till 1838, when he was obliged to retire from office in consequence of ill health; and on his retirement Government expressed its sense of the value of his services, both at Sandhurst and Edinburgh, by conferring on him a pension, and the University of Edinburgh by making him a Doctor of Laws. Five years of private life succeeded, during which, however, his mind was not idle in his favourite pursuits, as was attested by his productions during this period, while he was unfitted by sickness for the usual intercourse of society. Having reached the age of seventy-five, he died at Edinburgh on the 28th of April 1843.

WARDLAW, THE FAMILY OF.—This Anglo-Saxon family was amongst those that fled into Scotland at the period of the Conquest, and being hospitably received by King Malcolm Canmore, settled in that kingdom. Of the Wardlaws, Cardinal Wardlaw compiled a genealogical account from their first coming from Saxony to England about the beginning of the sixth century up to his own time, a copy of which was in the royal library of France until the Revolution; and according to family tradition the elder branch of the house, the Wardlaws of Torrie, had also a copy, which was carried down to his own time, the close of the fifteenth century, by Sir Henry Wardlaw. Sir Henry Wardlaw, knight of Torrie, county of Fife, married a niece of Walter, the Great Steward of Scotland, and had issue. Sir Henry was succeeded at his decease by his eldest son, Sir Henry. This gentleman married in 1696 Elizabeth, second daughter of Sir Charles Halkett, Bart. of Pitferrane, by whom he had, with four daughters, his successor, Sir Henry, at whose decease, without issue, the title reverted to his uncle, Sir George, who married Miss Oliphant, and was succeeded by his only son, Sir Henry, a military officer, at whose decease, unmarried, the baronetcy devolved upon his uncle, Sir David. This gentleman married Jean, only child and heiress of Rolland, of Craighouse, and was succeeded by his only son, Sir Henry, who married Miss Janet Taylor, by whom he had two sons and five daughters; and dying in 1782 was succeeded by his elder son, Sir David. This gentleman married Margaret, daughter of Andrew Symson, Esq. of Broomhead, by whom he had five sons and three daughters, and was succeeded 13th April 1793 by his youngest and only surviving son, Sir John, a colonel in the army, who married Jean, second daughter of Charles Mitchell, Esq. of Pitcaidie and Balbridge (and sister of the late Admiral Sir Andrew Mitchell, and of Sir Charles Mitchell), by his wife, Margaret Forbes, niece of Sir David Forbes, Bart. of Newhall, by whom he had several children; but left at his decease in 1823 an only surviving daughter and heiress, Jane, who married Andrew Clark, Esq. of Comrie Castle, county of

Perth, who has assumed the additional surname of Wellwood, eldest son of Robert Clark, Esq. of Comrie Castle, by Isabella, eldest daughter of R. Wellwood, Esq. of Garvock, niece to the late Rev. Sir H. Moncrieff Wellwood, Bart., and grand-niece to Sir R. Preston, of Valleyfield. Sir John dying thus without male issue, the baronetcy devolved on his cousin, Sir William, who married in 1782 Elizabeth, daughter of George Anderson, Esq., by whom he had issue—George, born in 1785, a surgeon in the Royal Navy, who died unmarried in 1817; John, born in 1787, died unmarried in 1820; Alexander, late baronet; William, present baronet, and other children. The eldest son to survive, Sir Alexander, born in 1792, died unmarried in 1833, and was succeeded by his brother, the present baronet. Sir William Wardlaw, of Pitreavie, county of Fife, born 15th May 1794, succeeded his brother as thirteenth baronet, 20th January 1833.

WARDLAW, HENRY, founder of the University of St Andrews, and Bishop of that See, was descended from the Wardlaws of Torrie in Fife. He was the nephew of Walter Wardlaw, Bishop of Glasgow, who in 1381 was created a Cardinal by Pope Urban VI. Having received the usual education of one intended for the church, it is supposed at the University of Paris, he was appointed, by his uncle, Rector of Kilbride, and by virtue thereof became precentor in the Cathedral Church of Glasgow. He afterwards went to Avignon, and while there, was, in 1404, preferred by Pope Benedict XIII. to the vacant See of St Andrews. On his return to his native country soon after, bearing the additional title of Pope's Legate for Scotland, his first care was to reform the lives of the clergy, who had become notorious for their licentiousness and profligacy. In May 1410 Bishop Wardlaw founded a College at St Andrews, on the model of that of Paris, for teaching all manner of arts and sciences, for which, in the year following, he procured a confirmation from the Pope, having despatched one Alexander Ogilvy for the purpose. During the time he was Bishop two persons were, by his orders, burnt at the stake for heresy; the one of them, John Resby, an Englishman, in 1422, and the other, Paul Craw, a Bohemian, in 1432. Bishop Wardlaw, according to Dempster, was the author of a book, "De Reformatione Cleri et Oratio pro Reformatione conviviurum et luxus," which, however, appears to have been nothing more than a speech on the sumptuary laws of the kingdom, delivered by the Bishop in the Parliament that met at Perth in 1430. He died in the Castle of St Andrews, April 6, 1440, and was buried in the church of that city, with greater pomp than any of its predecessors had been.

WATSON, ROBERT, LL.D., an elegant historian, was born at St Andrews about 1730. He was the son of an apothecary of

that town, who was also a brewer. He received his education at the school and University of his native place, and also entered on the study of divinity; but a strong desire of improving himself in every branch of human knowledge, under the most eminent professors, induced him to remove first to the University of Glasgow, and afterwards to that of Edinburgh. His ardour in the pursuit of learning led him to study eight hours every day, a rule which he observed throughout his life. Having applied himself, with great industry, to acquiring a knowledge of the principles of philosophical or universal grammar, he prepared a course of lectures on style and language, and also one on rhetoric, both of which he delivered at Edinburgh, and on this occasion he secured the countenance, approbation, and friendship of Lord Kames, Mr Hume, and other eminent men of that day. About this time he was licensed to preach; and a vacancy having occurred in one of the churches of St Andrews, he offered himself a candidate for it, but was disappointed. Soon after, however, on the retirement of Mr Rymer, he obtained the Professorship of Logic in St Salvador's College, to which was added, by patent from the Crown, that of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres. On the death of Principal Tullidolph, in November 1777, he was appointed, through the influence of the Earl of Kinnoul, Principal of the College, and at the same time presented to the church and parish of St Leonard. He had previously received the degree of Doctor of Laws. Dr Watson wrote the "History of Philip II. of Spain," published in 1777, which obtained for him a considerable degree of literary reputation. He had finished the first four books of a "History of the Reign of Philip III.," when he died, March 31, 1781. The work was completed, by the addition of two more books, by Dr William Thomson, and published in 1783. Dr Watson married a lady of singular beauty and virtue, the daughter of Dr Shaw, Professor of Divinity in St Mary's College, by whom he had five daughters, who survived him.

WEMYSS, ADMIRAL JAMES, was the eldest son of General Wemyss of Wemyss, M.P., his mother being a daughter of the first General Sir William Erskine, who served in America, and subsequently on the continent with H. R. H. the Duke of York. Admiral Wemyss was born in 1789. He entered the navy as a midshipman on board the Unicorn frigate, Captain Charles Wemyss, in 1801. We afterwards find him serving in the Tonnant, 80, and Culloden, 74; the former ship commanded by Sir Edward Pellew, afterwards Viscount Exmouth, and employed off Ferrol and Corunna; the latter bearing that officer's flag as Commander-in-Chief in India. In 1807 Mr Wemyss acted as Lieutenant of the Victor sloop, Captain George Bell, and bore a part in one of the most sanguinary fights that ever took place on any vessel's deck.

Shortly after this he was appointed Flag-Lieutenant to Sir Edward Pellew, with whom he served off the Scheldt and in the Mediterranean, where he was promoted to the command of the Pylades sloop, 1st February 1812. On the 5th October 1813 Captain Wemyss assisted at the capture of twenty-nine French vessels, lying in Port d'Ansa, chiefly laden with timber for the Arsenal at Toulon. In April 1814 he received the thanks of the House of Commons for his "ready assistance" during the successful operations against Genoa. Immediately after the reduction of that fortress, Captain Wemyss was appointed to command the Rainbow, 26, which ship he paid off in the month of December following. His post commission bears date 1st July 1814. Captain Wemyss married, 8th August 1826, Lady Emma Hay, sister to the Earl of Errol. The Admiral represented the County of Fife in Parliament for many years, and was well known and highly popular.

WEMYSS, JAMES HAY ERSKINE, Esq. of Wemyss, M.P., Lord-Lieutenant of the County of Fife, was born on the 27th April 1829. He was the son of Admiral Wemyss of Wemyss and Torry, one of the most ancient families in Fifeshire, and Lady Emma Hay, sixth daughter of William, sixteenth Earl of Errol. On the 17th April 1855, he married Millicent Anne Mary, second daughter of the late Honourable John Kennedy Erskine, of Dun, a direct descendant of the famous reformer of that name. By this union Mr Wemyss left issue, two sons and two daughters. The eldest son, Randolph Gordon, was born in 1858. Mr Wemyss was elected M.P. for this county at the general election in 1859, and discharged the duties of his position with faithfulness and acceptability. On the death of the Earl of Elgin, the Queen was pleased to bestow upon him the office of Lord-Lieutenant. Mr Wemyss died at London on the 29th of March 1864, in the thirty-sixth year of his age. On his death, Sir Robert Anstruther, of Balcaskie, Baronet, was appointed to fill his place, both as representative of Fifeshire in Parliament, and as Lord-Lieutenant of the County.

WEMYSS of Bogie, THE FAMILY OF.—Sir James Wemyss, the first of the Wemyss', of Bogie, was the second son of Sir David Wemyss, lord of that Ilk, progenitor of the Earls of Wemyss. He obtained from his father, in patrimony, the lands of Bogie, with many others too numerous to specify. Sir James had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him by King James VI., and was appointed Vice-Admiral of Scotland in 1591. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Melville, of Raith, by whom he had several children, but none of them arrived at maturity, except one son, James, who married Margaret, daughter of Andrew Kininmonth, of that Ilk, by Helen, his wife, daughter of Henry, Lord Sinclair, and

by her he had three sons and a daughter—John (Sir), of Bogie, who became his grandfather's heir; David, of Balfarg, who carried on the line of the family, as hereafter mentioned; Henry, whose descendants now represent the family, as shown hereafter. Sir James died in the year 1640, having lived to a very great age, and was succeeded by his grandson, Sir John Wemyss, who had the honour of knighthood conferred on him by King Charles I. He married twice—first, Margaret, daughter of Sir John Aiton, of that Ilk; and secondly, a daughter of Sir Archibald Johnston, of Warristoe, by neither of whom had he any children. He lived in great extravagance, and died in 1679, leaving the estate overwhelmed with debt, and was succeeded by Sir James Wemyss, eldest and only surviving son of David, of Balfarg, who was a great loyalist, and invariably attached to the interests of the royal family. Being negligent of his private affairs, and a very bad economist, he greatly increased the encumbrances which were left upon the estate by his uncle. Upon the death of David, Earl of Wemyss, in 1680, without male issue, Sir James became the male representative; and, by the old investitures, would have succeeded both to the estates and honours of Wemyss, but Earl David having altered their destination, and having resigned them into the hands of the Crown, obtained a new grant of the estate and honours to himself in life, and to his youngest daughter, and her heirs male in fee. The Nova Scotia baronetcy, however, conferred on his predecessor, 29th May 1625, devolved on Sir James as the heir male (which he declined to assume), but he and his posterity ever after carried the arms of Wemyss simply, without any mark of cadence. He married a daughter of Sir John Aiton, of that Ilk, by whom he had three sons and one daughter, who, with their families, all died, excepting his eldest son, John. Sir James was, in 1704, created a baronet by Queen Anne, by patent to him and his heirs whomsoever; and dying soon thereafter was succeeded by his only son, Sir John Wemyss, of Bogie, who married a daughter of Sir William Lockhart, advocate, by whom he left one son, Sir James Wemyss, of Bogie, who, being no economist, found himself, not many years after his succession, in such difficulties as to be under the necessity of parting with the family estate which had been handed down to him loaded with debt. He accordingly sold it, and retired to his house in Kirkcaldy, where he died a bachelor a few years afterwards. Upon that event the representation in the male line devolved on the descendants of Henry Wemyss, third son of James, and grandson of Sir James Wemyss, the first of Bogie, the eldest surviving of whom was the Rev. James Wemyss, minister of the parish of Burntisland, his great-grandson, who married Christian, daughter of Samuel Charteris,

Esq., Solicitor of Customs for Scotland. By that lady he left several daughters and one son, Sir James Wemyss, the present baronet, who was served heir to the baronetcy on the death of his father.

WEMYSS, Sir JAMES, of Bogie, succeeded to the baronetcy of Nova Scotia on the demise of his father in 1821.

WILKIE, Sir DAVID, a celebrated Scottish painter, was born in the parish of Culter, Fifeshire, on the 18th November 1785. He was the third son of the Rev. David Wilkie, minister of Culter. Having very early displayed his ability for drawing, his father sent him in 1799 to the Trustees' Academy in Edinburgh. In 1803 he won the first premium for painting in the Academy, and returned home in the following year. He now earned his living by painting small portraits, and he had made great progress in the practice of painting. He went to London in 1804, and lived for some time unnoticed; but his "Village Politicians," exhibited in 1806, laid the foundation of his reputation. His "Blind Fiddler" exhibited in the following year as one of his masterpieces. He was elected an associate of the Royal Academy in 1809, and a member in 1811. In 1826 he went to Rome, and spent three years in visiting Italy and Spain. Wilkie was knighted in 1836. In 1840 he set out on a tour to the East, painted the portrait of the young Sultan at Constantinople, and died on his way home in the Straits of Gibraltar in 1841. Wilkie's works are very numerous. They are well known from engravings. The two already mentioned and his "Chelsea Pensioners" are perhaps the finest of his works. Thomas, Earl of Kellie, sat to him for his portrait, and it was placed in the county room at Cupar.

WILSON, ROBERT, was born in the parish of Carnbee. Having received a classical education he studied for the medical profession, and practised for some time in St Andrews. Being of a literary turn he has contributed many pieces of descriptive verse to the periodicals. In 1856 he published a duodecimo volume of "Poems" at Boston, United States. His other publications are a small volume on "The Social Condition of France," "Lectures on the Game Laws," and several brochures on subjects of a socio-political nature. He resided some time at Aberdour, and has at different periods shown an able and active interest in the political movements in the county.

WILSON, the Right Rev. WILLIAM SCOT, Bishop of Glasgow and Galloway, was born at Pittenweem about the year 1808. His father was a pious and indefatigable clergyman, and his son did not dishonour his father's house, nor suffer his monitions to be forgotten. Under the inspection of his parents he grew in wisdom and knowledge, evincing much amiability and talents of a respectable order. In the year 1821 he was sent to be educated by the

late Rev. John Murdoch, at Keith, Banffshire, where the most of the Episcopal candidates for holy orders then received all their lore. He was nine or ten years in Mr Murdoch's family, and was a great favourite. Bishop Jolly, when he came on his annual visitations, was particularly fond of him, and took great delight in hearing of his sage demeanour, which Mr Murdoch was from time to time so proud to boast of. When a boy at Keith he always accompanied Bishop Jolly on his rounds through his small diocese. Mr Wilson afterwards went to King's College, Aberdeen, and then to the Pantonian Theological Hall in Edinburgh, presided over by Primus James Walker and Bishop Russell. He then went as a tutor to some families in Leith and Fortrose. Afterwards, when he was of age, Bishop Low ordained him in St John's, Pittenweem, in 1827, to assist as Deacon in Inverness-shire, from which he went to Ayr to gather the members of the church in that town and environs. He wrought hard for many years, not receiving more than £30 yearly as stipend; but he has raised a large plain chapel wherein most of the county families assemble for worship. Summer visitors crowd to it during the bathing season, and now it is in a most prosperous condition. Mr Wilson had three brothers and two sisters. David, the eldest, went out to India, and made a fortune, and returned and bought the estate of Inchrye. He died there suddenly in 1862. James also went abroad, and being equally successful returned to his native county, and bought a property in Kinross-shire, which the Bishop on his brother's decease succeeded to as well as Inchrye. The office of Synod Clerk in the Diocese of Glasgow and Galloway was long satisfactorily filled by the Rev. Mr Wilson, and after the demise of the amiable W. Wade, of Paisley, by whose laborious exertions the church there was built, he succeeded to the Deanship. Bishop Trower resigning his See in 1859 the suffrages of his brethren fell on Dean Wilson, and he was then consecrated Bishop of Glasgow and Galloway. As successor to two such men as Bishops Russell and Trower Bishop Wilson had a place to fill as difficult as it is honourable. He brought to his task, however, the ripe experience gained in a long and faithful exercise of the second order of the Christian ministry. To a loyal and zealous interest Bishop Wilson unites a thoroughly accurate knowledge of its position and wants, and a prudence equal to his knowledge. His reverence is one of those tried men who are peculiarly valuable to the church in troublous times, and his value will be proved as time passes on.

WISHART, GEORGE, was the son of a country gentleman, the Laird of Pittarrow, in Mearns, and was born about the beginning of the sixteenth century. He first appears as a teacher of Greek at Montrose. He is next heard of in Bristol, where he became a preacher, and was brought before

the ecclesiastical authorities and condemned as a heretic on account of the denunciations of the worship paid to the Virgin. He then went abroad and spent some time in Germany and Switzerland. On his return, he entered Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, where he diligently prosecuted his own studies, and faithfully superintended the studies of others. In 1543 Wishart returned to Scotland, and preached with great earnestness and success in Montrose and Dundee. In consequence of the opposition of the Romish party he was compelled to withdraw from Dundee, and proceeding to the west country, preached to great multitudes in Ayrshire. He was afterwards confined, on account of his reformed doctrines, in the Castle of Edinburgh, and was afterwards transferred to that of St Andrews. Eighteen charges were brought against him relating to the number of the sacraments, auricular confession, extreme unction, prayer to saints, the marriage of priests, and other dogmas of the Romish Church, and though he made a vigorous and impressive defence, he was, of course, found guilty, and condemned to be burned. Wishart bore his agonizing sufferings with great fortitude, and died expressing his confident hope of a reward in heaven. There can be little doubt that the public indignation, excited by his execution, contributed to hasten both the death of Cardinal Beaton, his judge, and the downfall of Popery in Scotland. Evidence has been adduced, however, from the State Paper Office, to prove that Wishart was a party to a plot against the Cardinal's life, which deprives Wishart of the honour of martyrdom.

WOOD, THE FAMILY OF.—The name of Wood occurs at an early period in the Scottish annals. William de Bosco was Cancellarius Regis, and is mentioned from 1170 to 1246. The Woods of Craig in Angus, of Bonyton in the same county, and of Golpny in Aberdeen, were all of them ancient families, probably springing from one common stock. The Woods of Largo, the only branch belonging to the county of Fife, were founded by Admiral Sir Andrew Wood, the first Laird of Largo. (See separate article.) His children were—Andrew, who succeeded him, and Alexander, vicar of North Berwick and of Largo, who, in 1560, had "The Grange" from the Nuns of North Berwick, in pledge for a sum of £1000 lent by him, which was spent in repairing the injury done to the convent by the English. In 1565 he received an absolute charter to these lands, and in 1572 a charter of Earlsferry and its harbour. He married, after 1548, Elizabeth Crichton, widow of Dishington of Ardross, and died in 1592, leaving no legitimate issue. Besides these sons, Sir Andrew had also Robert, and possibly James and Henry, and a daughter, Catherine, married to Alexander Spens, some say of Lathallan, and others of Wormiston. Andrew Wood, the second Laird of Largo, held in the favour of James V. the same place

which his father had occupied in that of James IV. In 1526, when the monarch was fifteen years old, he granted to him by charter the lands of East Dron, in Fife. In 1528, on the forfeiture of the Earl of Angus, he received a grant of the lauds of Ballendarg and Drumshed, in the regality of Kirriemuir, and also the half of the King's lands of Shiremuir. In 1537 we find him in possession of the half of Lingo, and in 1538, on the forfeiture of Lord Glamis, he received a grant of the Island of Inchkeith, "lying in our sea, overagainst our burgh of Kinghorn," on condition of delivering twenty-four rabbits yearly at the feast of the circumcision. In 1541 he has a new charter of Norther Fawfield and Frostleyis, in which these lands are said to have formerly belonged to David Myrton, of Cambo. On the 16th of June 1542 he received a new charter of the lands of Largo, Hallhill, and Monturpie, (Montripple), Fawfield, Frostleyis, and Inchkeith, all by a new tenure, incorporated with the lands of Largo into a barony. At the close of the same year he was one of those present at the melancholy death of James V. at Falkland. In 1546 he acquired the lands of Balbrekie from James, son of John Douglas, of Balbrekie, in payment for money advanced by him. In 1547 he was taken prisoner at the battle of Pinkie; and in 1564 he received, in return for his faithful services, a new grant of the half of Shiremuir. In 1566 he purchased from the Earl of Rothes the lands of Ballingall and Pitgeddie, in the barony of Leslie, which were settled on his third son, James. Andrew Wood was twice married; first, c. 1528, to Abson Home, daughter of Home of Unthank; and secondly, before 1573, to Dame Jean Forman Lady Kellie. He died in 1579. By his first wife he had Andrew; John, of Tullydavic, to whom we have given a separate article; James, the ancestor of the Woods of Lambieytham and Grange; William; Arthur, of Gatesyde (who had two children, Robert and Agnes); and Elizabeth, who married William Bruce of Earlshall. Thomas, the father of John Wood, who built the hospital at Largo, was probably his youngest son. See JOHN WOOD. Andrew Wood, son of the last, died a few days before his father, so that he was never Laird of Largo. In 1556 he received a royal charter confirming a grant to him by his father of the lands of Balbrekie. In the same year he married Giles or Egidia Gourlay, who survived him. His children were Andrew; Robert (who had a daughter, Helen); and Helen, who perhaps married Patrick Learmonth of Callange. Andrew Wood of Largo, the third laird, was made coroner of Fife in 1582. This office had formerly been held by Michael Balfour of Burlie, but was given to Wood because Michael Balfour, grandson of the former, and son of James Balfour, of Pittendreich, was incapable of holding it, by reason of the forfeiture of his father on account of his concern in the murder of

Darnley. Andrew Wood was also Comptroller (computer rotulorunn) from 1581 to 1587; and on his resigning that office he was found to have spent, in bearing the expenses of the royal house, nearly seven thousand pounds out of his own means, for seven thousand merks of which he had burdened the estate of Largo. This is acknowledged in a letter under the great seal, which goes on to say "that as no present occasion offers for repaying the said debt Andrew and his heirs shall have full power to hold the barony of Largo, notwithstanding of its being thus once pledged." In 1591 he has a charter of novodamus of Shiremuir; and in 1594 and 1596 he has new charters to the barony of Largo, comprehending Largo, the Cotelands, and Mynclands, the Mylnetoun, and Seatoun; Halhill and Montripple; Fawfields, Frostleyis, Brewerslands; Inchkeith; Balbreky, Balbreky Mill, Auldhall, and Shiremuir. He married Elizabeth Lundy, by whom he had Andrew; John (who had three sons — Robert, Andrew, and John); William, Lilius, Isabella, and Christina. The pecuniary difficulties in which the family was placed compelled at last the sale of the estates. Previously to the sale, Andrew Wood, of Largo, with consent of his eldest son, Andrew, granted four charters, which all received royal confirmation. The first, dated 1607, was in favour of his second son, John, granting him an annuity of two chalders of barley from the lands of Largo. The other three, bearing the common date of 1610, are in favour of his daughters, granting to each of them a third part of the lands of Shiremuir, Norther Fawfields, and Over Cumberlands. He died soon after, but the exact date is not ascertained. Andrew Wood, fiar of Largo, never entered into possession of the estate, which was sold in his father's lifetime. He married Jean Drummond, second daughter of the first Lord Madderty, and appears to have attached himself to the court now removed to London; and probably this course of life tended to increase the encumbrances of the family. In 1632 he became burghess of Perth, and in 1635 he procured the same honour for his servant or apprentice, Andrew Drummond, natural son of Lord Madderty. Andrew Wood had no issue, and with him terminated the direct line of the family. In 1775 His Excellency John Wood, Governor of the Isle of Man, obtained matriculation in the Herald's Office of the arms of Wood, of Largo, as chief of the name. He traced his descent from the Rev. Alexander Wood, an Episcopal clergyman, outed about 1690. This Alexander is said to have married a daughter of the Rev. Richard Brown, of Salton, who again married a daughter of the Rev. Robert Ker, of Haddington, who was a son of the Rev. John Ker, of Salt Preston, who was a son of Ker, of Fawdon Side, by his second wife, the widow of John Knox. This Rev. Alexander Wood was certainly residing at

Balhouseie, near Perth, in 1695 and 1698 as chamberlain to Thomas Hay, of Balhouseie, afterwards Viscount Dupplin, and although there is no proof of the relationship he may have been a relative of Andrew Wood, fiar of Largo. He died in 1790, leaving three sons. The eldest, Robert, was Under-Secretary of State for Scotland during the Secretaryship of the Earl of Roxburgh, with whom he claimed kindred. Perhaps he is the same Robert Wood who is made burghess of Perth in 1678 as servitor of Henry Ker, brother of the Earl of Roxburgh. The second surviving son of the Rev. Alexander Wood was William, who in 1695 was made burghess of Perth, whence he removed to Paisley, and finally settled in Glasgow. He is mentioned in Carlyle's Autobiography, p. 105. The third son was Mark, who settled in Perth, where he was apprenticed in 1698, and became a burghess in 1705. The children of William Wood, of Nether Gallowhill, Renfrew, were John, Governor of the Isle of Mar, who died without male issue; Andrew, Rector of Darlington, and chaplain to the King, who died unmarried; William, captain in the army, who married Lady Catherine Cochrane, only daughter of Thomas, sixth Earl of Dundonald, and had one daughter, Mary, who married Robert Boyle, of Shettleston, and had issue; Alexander, who died young; and several daughters, one of whom married a gentleman of the name of Blair, and had a daughter who became Lady Kinfauns. Mark Wood, of Perth, married Jean Mercer, of Potterhill. His children were— Alexander, of Burncroft; Thomas, who died young; and Robert, a physician in Perth, to whom we shall return. Alexander Wood, of Burncroft, who became heir and lineal representative of the Governor of Man, married Jean, daughter of R. Ramsay, of Dundee, and died in 1778. His children were Sir Mark Wood, of Gattonspark; Sir George Hay Wood, of Ottershaw Park; Sir James Atholl Wood, and other children who died unmarried or without male issue. Of these three sons Sir James died unmarried; Sir Mark married Rachel Dashwood, and died in 1829, leaving a daughter, Rachel, married to W. J. Leckwood, of Dew's Hall, and a son, Sir Mark Wood, who married Eliza Newton, of Standon Hall, and died without issue in 1837, thus opening the succession to his cousin. Sir George Hay Wood married Frances Remington, of Bartonend House, and died in 1824. His children were George, late of Ottershaw and Potterspark, now of Childown, born 1814 (who on the death of his cousin, Sir Mark Wood, claimed to be heir male and representative of the family of Wood, of Largo, and was so matriculated in the Herald's College); Frances Mary, married in 1831 to the Rev. Horatio Montague; and Georgina, married in 1835 to Lord George Paultet. We return now to Robert Wood, physician in Perth, youngest

son of Mark Wood, who married Anne, daughter of James Smith, of Aithairney. His children were—James, of Keithock; William, father of James and of Mrs Collins; Thomas, a lieutenant-colonel; and a daughter married to Martin Lindsay, of Dowhill. There was another family of Woods at Largo probably connected with the lairds of Largo. The first of whom we have to mention is "Andrew Wood in the Kirkton of Largo," who styles the then laird "his master." He died in 1581, leaving two sons, Andrew and Alexander, "in the Kirkton." The latter married Helen Swayne, and died in 1595, leaving four daughters. Andrew Wood, the other son, became laird of Stravithie, and was twice married—first to Margaret Monypenny, who died in 1597, and secondly to Janet Duddingston, who survived him. He died in 1610, leaving Andrew, second laird of Stravithie; Helen, who married Andrew Stevenson, Burgess of Pittenweem; and probably James, who married Catherine Greg, had in 1593 a charter to some property in Pittenweem, and died before 1598. It is well to mention that about the time when Admiral Sir Andrew Wood received the estate of Largo there was another Andrew Wood styled "hostiarius Camerae Regis," or "doorkeeper of the king's chamber," who in 1488 received royal letters, granting to him the lands of Balbigno. It was probably the same individual who in 1491 purchased the lands of Esthill, in the county of Perth, and is in the charter styled "*dilecto familiari armigero Andree Wood de Blairtown, hostiario camerae nostrae.*" He seems to have been ancestor of the Woods of Balbigno, and has sometimes been confounded with the Admiral. We now turn to the Woods, of Grange, who spring from James, third son of the second laird of Largo, who in 1566 purchased Grange from his brother, John Wood, of Tullydavie, who had bought it from his uncle, Alexander. In 1585 he acquired from Alexander Hay, Clerk Register, the half of the lands of Balrymont Wester. In 1591 he receives a charter to one-third of the lands and mylne of Lambieytham, which had formerly belonged to Andrew Lundy, brother of the laird of Lundy, as well to another third which had been acquired by him; and in 1595 he has a charter to the Newmylne, near St Andrews. He married, c. 1566, Janet Balfour, daughter of David Balfour, of Burghlie, and Annas Forrester, by whom he had Thomas, who predeceased his father; Alexander, his heir; William, to whom we return; James, who died unmarried in 1597; Helen, Margaret, and Christian. James Wood died in 1596. Alexander Wood, of Grange and Lambieytham, inherited from his father, besides these lands, the Newmylne, Balrymont Wester, Gawstoun, Gallorig, and Cluny, in the barony of Pittencriff; half the lands of Lochtown, in the barony of Kippo; Monturpie and the third part of

Melgum (probably held of Wood of Largo,) besides detached portions of Strathtrym, Contray, and Ardross; also several tenements in Pittenweem. He married, c. 1597, Elizabeth, fourth daughter of Sir David Wemyss, by whom he had one son, and died in 1606. James Wood, of Grange and Lambieytham, was a minor at his father's death, and his uncle William was his tutor. He appears to have sold Lambieytham. Before 1638 he married Margaret Munro, and in 1647 he married Catherine Pitcairn, from the parish of Falkland. He was plundered by a troop of Cromwell's horse then quartered at Burntisland, and died in 1669, being buried the next day for fear of the creditors arresting the corpse. His children were James, his heir, Elizabeth, and Catherine, who, in 1640, married Captain Kinninmont. James Wood, of Grange, who, in 1644, married Elizabeth, sister of Sir William Nisbet, of the Dean. In 1648 he was Rutenmaster in Prince Charles' Life Guard, and levied a troop of horse, for which service an Act of Parliament was passed in his favour in 1661. The estate of Grange was sold immediately after his father's death, and so none of his children inherited it. He left John, born in 1651, and James, born in 1657; but nothing more is known of this branch of the family. William Wood, second son of the first Laird of Grange, who died in 1606, appears to have had several children. Two of them, Andrew and David, settled in Earlsferry, and were magistrates in that burgh. The third, James, resided in Elie. He appears in 1656 as witness, along with Lundie of Strathairly, and Lindsay of the Mount, at the baptism of the son of William Lundie, in Lundie Mill. This James Wood seems to have had three children, William; John, who married Elspeth Henderson; and Margaret. William Wood resided in Earlsferry in a house which even at the present day bears the mark of having been superior to its neighbours. He was twice married; first, to Elspeth Smith, and secondly, to Janet Wilson in Elie in 1708. His children were John, born 24th March 1692; Catherine, born 1695, who married Patrick Cowie; and Ann. Jehn Wood was entered at Drumeldrie School as a bursar in 1705, was infeft in his father's house in 1720, and was bailie of Earlsferry in 1722 and 1725. He married, in 1721, Ann, daughter of James Carstairs, tenant in Kincaigden, by whom he had James, born 1721; William, born 1723; and John, born 1738, to each of whom we shall return; and Margaret, who married William Sym, farmer in the parish of Forgan, and afterwards of Kilmany. James, Captain and merchant in Elie, married, in 1746, Mary, daughter of Alexander Chalmers. His children were Alexander, born 1755; and Anna, born 1757, who married Walter Wood, merchant in Elsinour, and whose son we shall have to mention immediately. Alexander Wood, merchant in Elie, married, in 1780, Ann, daughter of the Rev. John

Nairn, by whom he had Mary, his heiress. Mary Wood married her cousin, James Wood, M.D., son of Walter Wood and of Anne Wood; and their surviving children are the Rev. Walter Wood, Elie, and Alexander Wood, M.D., Edinburgh. William Wood, the second son of John Wood and Ann Carstairs, married, in 1775, Anna, daughter of Patrick Chalmers. His children were John; Patrick, to whom we have given a separate article; Walter, who married Miss Denniston and died without issue; Anna Mary, and Helen. John Wood married Miss Deuniston, and is represented by his eldest son William, merchant in New York. John Wood, third son of John Wood and Ann Carstairs, married Mary Crook, daughter of a West India merchant. He had many children, most of whom died without issue. We shall only notice Henry Wood, who settled in Edinburgh, and married Elizabeth Walrond, by whom he had John Stewart, Alexander, Henry, William, and Theodore. John Stewart Wood married, first, Mary Ann Buchanan, and second, Catharine Paterson, relict of Charles Rocheid of Inverleith, and died in 1863, leaving issue by both marriages.

WOOD, SIR ANDREW, of Largo, a celebrated Scottish Admiral of the sixteenth century. — This noted ocean warrior is generally stated to have been born about the middle of the fifteenth century at the old Kirkton of Largo. The only evidence bearing on this point, however, is a charter in his favour in 1490, giving to him and his wife the Cotelands and milne lands of Largo, which formerly belonged to Helen Arnot, daughter and heiress of the deceased John Arnot, of Largo, and spouse of the deceased William Wood, and which were resigned by her. Such a charter might, of course, follow on a purchase of these lands by Sir Andrew from Helen Wood, but it is also possible that William Wood and Helen Arnot were the father and mother of the Admiral. Sir Andrew may have been descended from the Woods of Bonnyton in Angus, as Abercrombie says he was. There appears, at any rate, to have been some acknowledged affinity between the families, for as early as 1511 there is the confirmation of a charter by Sir Andrew Wood, of Largo, in favour of Walter Wood, of Bonnyton. Sir Andrew, however, lived in Leith, as in 1482 and 1487 he is designed in charters "*Commoranti in Leith.*" In 1470 he gifted a house in Leith to Trinity College, Edinburgh, and in 1509 he mortgaged to the Kirk of Largo the rents of two tenements in Leith. The first mentioned house can be traced in the Trinity College records, first in 1558, into the possession of his son, Robert, who married Elizabeth Logan, probably of the Logans of Restalrig, and secondly into the hands of Thomas, son of this Robert, who succeeded him in 1573. But in 1511 and 1515 James Wood has charters to the same house; the first time conjunctly with his wife, Janet Mugy, and

the second conjunctly with his wife, Agnes Gray. Probably he was another son of the Admiral's older than Robert and very likely was the James Wood in whose ship the Lyon Herald went to France in September 1514. Perhaps Mr Henry Wood who, in 1497 has a presentation to the Deanery of Restalrig "*quhan it sal happen to vak,*" was another son of the Admiral. By James III. Sir Andrew was employed in several warlike and diplomatic missions which he executed with fidelity and honour. His genius for naval warfare had been cultivated by his frequent encounters with French, English, and Portuguese pirates, in defence of his ships and merchandise, as a Leith merchant trader. He possessed and commanded two armed vessels of about 300 tons each, called the *May Flower* and the *Yellow Caravel*. With these he made voyages to the Dutch and Hanse towns, whither in those days the Scots sent wool and hides, bringing "therefrom small mency and haberdashery ware in great quantities; moreover half the Scottish ships came generally laden from Flanders with cart-wheels and wheelbarrows." He bravely attacked and repulsed a squadron of English ships which appeared in the Firth of Forth in 1481, and the same year gallantly and successfully defended Dumbarton when besieged by the fleet of Edward IV. Four years before this, however, Sir Andrew appears to have obtained letters of infederation, conveying to him the King's lands of Largo, to "keep the King's ship in repair, to pilot and convey the King and Queen in visit to St Adrian's Chapel in the Isle of May." James III. granted him as Master of the "*Yellow Kervall*" (Alexander, Duke of Albany, being then Lord High Admiral), a charter of the lands of Largo, and the same monarch, on 18th March 1482, conferred on him for his eminent services by land and sea, in peace and in war, by another charter under the Great Seal to him and his heirs in fee the lands and village of Largo. He also knighted him. This charter was confirmed by James IV. in 1497. Sir Andrew Wood is famed in the history of his country no less for his faithful adherence to his sovereign when abandoned by his nobles, than for his courage and naval skill. Prior to 1487 he appears to have entirely given up trading as a merchant, and to have devoted himself to the service of the King. Early in 1488, when the rebellious nobles had collected an army and marched upon the capital, the King took refuge on board one of Sir Andrew Wood's ships, then anchored in Leith Roads, and crossing over to Fife, landed there, resolved to throw himself on his northern subjects for support. The ships of the Admiral had been lying at Leith for some time previous to sailing for Flanders, and, on their weighing anchor, a report was spread that James had fled to the low countries. Upon this the malcontents "seized on his luggage and furniture in their passage to the Forth, surprised his

castle of Dunbar, furnished themselves with arms and ammunitions out of the royal stores, and overran the three Lothians and the Merse, rifling and plundering all honest men." James speedily found himself at the head of a well appointed force of 30,000 men, and re-crossing the Forth in April 1488 he marched past Stirling, and pitched his standard near the ancient Castle of Blackness. He soon, however, disbanded his army, on account of a pacification which then took place; but the rebel lords again mustering their vassals, he was defeated at Sauchieburn on the 11th of the following June, and the unfortunate monarch, on riding from the field, fell from his horse, and was stabbed to death by a pretended priest in the miller's cottage at Beaton's Mill, a hamlet in Bannockburn, into which he had been carried at the time he was endeavouring to make his way across the country to Sir Andrew Wood at Alloa, where the latter was cruising with his two ships—the *May Flower* and *Yellow Caravel*. On the right bank of the Forth Sir Andrew kept several of his boats close by the shore to receive the King if the tide of battle turned against him; and he often landed with his brothers, John and Robert, and "a competent number of men, hoping to share in the dangers of the day, but no such opportunity occurred." The insurgent nobles had advanced with their victorious army to Linlithgow, and a report reached their camp that while sailing up and down the Forth Sir Andrew Wood's ships had been seen taking on board men wounded in the battle, and there was good reason for believing that the King, whose fate was unknown, having effected his escape, was on board one of them. This occasioned the insurgents to remove their camp to Leith. Thence messengers were sent to Sir Andrew, in name of James, Duke of Rothesay, Prince of Scotland, the King's son (whom the insurgents had kept with them and forced to act against his father), to enquire if this was the case. Sir Andrew solemnly declared that the King was not with him, and gave the messengers leave to search the ships. A second message was sent requesting an interview. To this he agreed, on condition that the Lords Seton and Fleming should remain on board his ships as hostages for his safe return. On his appearance before the council, and being introduced to the young Prince (James IV.) he is said to have wept as he approached, timidly asking, "Sir, are you my father?" "No," said Sir Andrew, "I am not your father, but his faithful servant, and the enemy of those who occasioned his downfall." Again he was asked whether the King was not in one of his ships. "I would to heaven he were," was the reply, "for then he would be in safety; then I could defend him from the traitors, who, I fear, have slain him, and whom I hope to see rewarded as they deserve." He then withdrew, just in time to save the lives of the

hostages, whom his sailors were preparing to hang at the yard-arm, despairing of the return of the Admiral. Of Sir Andrew Wood's interview with the rebel Lords, Lindsay of Pitcottie has given a graphic and circumstantial account, and although the affecting statement that the young King, James IV., mistook him for his father has been generally received, yet is this likely to have been the case? There is no hint in history of his ever having been excluded from his father's company, and at the time of the interview the youthful King was sixteen years of age, and must (we should suppose) have known his father's personal appearance well. Besides, is it at all probable that he could have been misled by the noble and dignified aspect of the Admiral, or by any fancied resemblance which he bore to James III., as some writers assume? We rather think not. This would make a mere child of him, though then a young man. The insurgent nobles, indignant at the report they had received from Sir Andrew, summoned all the skippers of Leith to their councils, and commanded them to rig and man all their ships to subdue Andrew Wood; but their answer was, that *ten* of their best ships would not be able to cope with his *two*. Notwithstanding these angry passages between Sir Andrew and the nobles, he appears to have received from the young King the same marks of confidence which had been bestowed by his father. James III. was slain in June 1488, and on the 27th of July in the same year a charter passed the Great Seal, confirming the former charters which he had received, and especially quoting at length the charter of 1482. During the next year, although there was a truce with England, English pirate ships infested the coast of Scotland, and the King applied to Sir Andrew Wood to rid the country of this annoyance, recommending him at the same time to add to the number of his vessels, that he might be able to meet on equal terms the squadron of pirate ships which was known to be at the mouth of the Firth. "No," said the Admiral, "I will have only my own two, the *Flower* and the *Yellow Caravel*." And so he dropped down the Firth, sometime in the early summer of 1489, and found the English cruising off Dunbar. He immediately engaged them, and after an obstinate combat, of which no record has been preserved, he brought the whole fleet as prizes into the roads of Leith. For this service he received a pension of £20 from the fee mails of Largo. In 1490 he received the charter already mentioned of the Cotelands of Largo, which appears, however, as has been said before, to have been the consequence of a purchase or a private gift, and not of the royal favour. If we are to believe the Scottish historians, King Henry of England, although in the time of truce, he could not openly attempt retaliation, or give his countenance to hostilities, took care to let it be understood that nothing would be more grateful to him

than the defeat and capture of Wood; and Stephen Bull, an enterprising merchant and seaman of London, was encouraged to fit out three vessels, manned by picked mariners, a body of crossbows, and pikemen, with various knights who volunteered their services. With these he set forth in the month of July 1490, intending to intercept Sir Andrew on his return voyage from Holland, whither he had been conveying a fleet of Scottish merchantmen. Then ensued that famous naval combat, of which historians give so full an account, and which the minstrels of the day celebrated throughout all Europe—

The Scotsmen fought like lions bold,
And many English slew;
The slaughter that they made that day,
The English folk shall rue.

The battle fiercely it was fought,
Near to the Craig of Basse;
When next we fight the English loons,
May nae waur come to pass.

As a mark of royal favour, Sir Andrew received a charter under the Great Seal, of date the 18th of May 1491, in which license is given him to "build a castle at Largo with iron gates, on account of the great services done and losses sustained by the said Andrew, and for the services it was confidently hoped he would yet render; and because the said Andrew had, at great personal expense, built certain houses and a fortalice on the lands of Largo, *by the hands of Englishmen captured by him*, with the object of resisting and expelling pirates who had often invaded the kingdom and attacked the lieges." In 1494 Sir Andrew obtained the lands of Norther Fawfields by advancing the sum of £100 owing by Arthur Forbes of Rires, for which the lands had been distrained. In 1504 he received another charter, confirming two charters of sale, granted by William Forbes, of Rires, son of Arthur Forbes; the one of the lands of Frostleyis, and the other of the lands of Norther Fawfields. And finally, in 1511, there is a further charter by which King James confirms the sale by William Forbes "to an honourable man, Andrew Wood, of Largo, and his spouse, of my lauds of Norther Fawfields and Frostleyis, on account of a certain sum of money gratuitously and wholly discharged for me in the time of my great exigency and urgent necessity, by the hands of the said Andrew." In a similar way Sir Andrew seems to have acquired, in 1505, the dominical lands of Rossie, in liquidation of a debt due to him by David Rossie of that ilk. From the time of the defeat of Stephen Bull, Sir Andrew held a place very near the throne; and his wise counsels, especially in commercial matters, were much listened to by the King. Under his direction measures were taken for building a fleet, as the discovery of America had by this time turned the attention of all the sovereigns of Europe to naval affairs. In the year 1500 there is a notice of an

indenture between the King and Sir Andrew, by which the latter receives "all and hail the Mains of Dunbar with the keys of the Castle;" and in the following year there is a protection granted to him under the Privy Seal "against all causes movit against him or Elizabeth, his spouse, by the King's Highness or any other person." What the cause for granting this protection was cannot now be discovered. In 1503, during the sitting of Parliament, he obtained a new charter to himself and his wife of the lands of Largo with the Cotelands, mylne lands and brewlands of the same, on account of "the good gratuitous and faithful service rendered by him both in peace and war, and because of his defending our castle of Dunbar at the time when an English fleet and army came by sea to besiege and take it." No notice of any such expedition is to be found in the pages of our historians. In the same year, however, he is required to deliver the Castle of Dunbar into the hands of Andrew, Bishop of Moray, who receives a nine years' tack of the Mains of Dunbar. Shortly after, probably in 1504, Sir Andrew Wood was employed along with Barton in command of a fleet against the insurgent chieftains of the Isles, in which expedition he was as usual eminently successful. Laying siege to the strong insular fortress of Kernburg, after an obstinate resistance by the MacIans of Glencoe, and the warriors of Torquil Macleod, he succeeded in reducing it, and in making prisoner Sir Donald Dhu. Sailing up the Sound of Jura, the Admiral sent Sir Donald to the ancient castle of Innes-Connel in Lochawe, from which, however, Sir Donald escaped three years subsequently. On his return Sir Andrew acquired some additional land at Largo, for in 1506 he has a charter under the Great Seal to two acres which formerly belonged to John Brown. Meanwhile the Scottish navy continued to flourish, and it became the King's desire to possess the largest and most magnificent ship in the world. Louis XII., of France, sent him shipbuilders and two large vessels as models, and in the year 1512 Jacques Farette finished the "Great Michael," which had been several years in building in the royal docks at Newhaven, then named "Our Lady's Port of Grace." Her length was 240 feet, and her breadth 56 feet to the water's edge, but only 36 within. She carried 35 guns and 300 small artillery, while her complement was 300 seamen, besides officers, 120 gunners, and 1000 soldiers. Admiral Sir Andrew Wood was appointed to be her captain, and Barton her lieutenant; but when in the following year King James unwisely resolved to commence hostilities with England, the fleet of thirteen great ships, at the head of which was the Great Michael, was put under the command of the Earl of Arran, a nobleman of no experience in naval affairs. Instead of obeying the orders he had received from the King, who, with the object of encouraging

his seamen, embarked on the Great Michael, and remained on board till they had passed the May, Arran conducted the fleet to Carrickfergus which he stormed and pillaged, returning to Ayr with his plunder. Incensed by such conduct, James despatched Sir Andrew Wood to supersede Arran in the command, but before the experienced seaman could reach the coast the fleet had again sailed. Some doubt hangs over the fate of this armament. Part of it certainly reached France, whether it was destined, but the Great Michael is said to have been lost by Arran in an exploit against Bristol; and the defeat of Flodden intervening, she was robbed of her equipage, and rotted on the coast in course of years. While King James was making preparations for the fatal expedition which terminated so ruinously at Flodden, and indeed was almost ready to set out, Sir Andrew Wood resigned his lands into his hands, and received a new charter, dated 21st August 1513, granting to him and his wife "the lands, cotelands, and brewlands of Largo; the lands of Fawfield and Frostleyis in the barony of Rires, and the lands called Brewerslands united into a barony for ever; the principal message to be the 'hall wallis of Largo.'" And the charter recites anew the good service done by the said Andrew in keeping the castle of Dunbar against the English, and the buildings and other good deeds done by him. After the defeat at Flodden Sir Andrew Wood was sent to France to bring the Duke of Albany to Scotland, where he arrived on the 19th of May 1515, to assume the Regency during the minority of James V. In 1526 the battle of Linlithgow Bridge occurred, which resulted from an attempt on the part of the Earl of Lennox to rescue the young King from the domination of the Douglasses. Sir Andrew was sent specially to protect Lennox, but he arrived only in time to behold the unhappy Earl expiring under the sword of Sir James Hamilton after quarter had been asked and given. Sir Andrew, now an aged man, appears soon after this to have retired from public life, and to have spent his remaining days in his Castle of Largo, where he kept up his old seafaring habits by cutting a canal from his house to the Parish Church, along which he was rowed in state every Sunday in an eight-oared barge. The traces of the canal are still to be seen, and the tree to which the barge used to be moored perished only within the last few years. Sir Andrew lived to a good old age. He is described by Mr Tytler as "a brave warrior and skilful naval commander, an able financialist, intimately acquainted with the management of commercial transactions, and a stalwart feudal baron, who, without abating anything of his pride and his prerogative, refused not to adopt, in the management of his estates, some of those improvements whose good effects he had observed in his travels over various parts of the continent." He is said to have died in 1521, and was buried in the

family aisle of Largo Church, where his tomb is still pointed out. Within the grounds which surround Largo House there is a circular tower which formed part of the old castle inhabited by Sir Andrew, and which, it is alleged, once formed a jointure house of the Queens of Scotland. Sir Andrew left by his wife, Elizabeth Lundie, whom he married before 1487, three sons and a daughter, some account of whom will be found in the article, Wood, Family of. The lands and barony of Largo passed from the descendants of Sir Andrew Wood to a Mr Peter Black, and from him to Sir Alexander Gibson, of Durie, who sold them to Sir Alexander Durham, Lord-Lyon-King-at-Arms, with whose descendants they still remain.

WOOD, Mr JOHN, of Tullydavie, was the son of Andrew Wood, the second Laird of Largo. He was educated for the church, and took his degree of M. A. in St Leonard's College, St Andrews, in 1536. By some he has been styled vicar of Largo, but for this there does not appear to be any foundation. He attached himself to the service of the Prior of St Andrews, afterwards the Earl of Moray, whom he accompanied to France on the occasion of the marriage of Queen Mary to the Dauphin in 1558. He joined the Reformers, and at the first General Assembly in December 1560, his name occurs among those at St Andrews who were considered qualified for "ministering and teaching." In 1553 he has a charter to the lands of Mylndownie, in the county of Dumbarton, along with the right of advocacy to the chaplaincy of the chapel of the Virgin Mary, beneath the parish church of Dumbarton, purchased from James Nobill, of Ardarden. Probably Mylndownie is a mistake in the copy of the charter for Tullydavie. John Wood was nominated an extraordinary Lord of Session in 1562, by the title of Tullydavie; but in consequence of his participation in Moray's enterprise in 1565, he was deprived of his seat on the bench, and warded in the Castle of Dumbarton. In 1566, after Moray's return from exile, he was restored to the office; but there being no vacancy, he held it temporarily during the absence of the commendator of Kilwinning, having the promise of the first vacancy. In 1564 he received from the Earl of Moray the lands of Easter Byn, and in the charter he is designed "*dilecto familiari servitori.*" Soon after he sold to his nephew James the lands of Grange, which he had purchased from his brother. In 1566 we find him bearer of a letter from the Regent Moray to Cecil; in 1567 his name appears at the articles resolved on by the General Assembly. In 1568 he made more than one journey to England upon the Regent's business, during one of which the very remarkable letter was addressed to him by John Knox, which Calderwood has recorded in his history (Vol. II., p. 427.) On the 21st May (the battle of Langside had been fought on the 13th, and Queen

Mary had fled to England), he is in London, and after returning to Scotland, he is in London again on the 20th August. On the 25th he writes from Berwick to Leicester and Cecil. On the 6th of September he is in Edinburgh, where the treasurer furnished him with "fync black velvet and black satiu for a dress." The Scottish Commissioners, of whom the Regent was one, went into England on the 27th of September. Wood was in London on the 24th of that month, and appears afterwards to have repaired to York, where the conferences between the English and Scotch Commissioners were held. John Wood drew up the proofs against Queen Mary, and at the conference he sat beside the Earl of Moray, with the paper containing the accusation concealed for security in his bosom; for Moray was determined that it should not be produced till he had assurance that judgment would be pronounced by the English Queen. Cecil told him that he had ample assurance already. "Where," said he, "is your accusation?" "It is here," said Wood, plucking it from his bosom; "and here it must remain till we see the Queen's handwrite." But as he spoke the Bishop of Orkney snatched the paper from him, and sprung with it to the table, pursued by Wood, and, amid the ill-suppressed laughter of the English Commissioners, laid it before them. He fell into disgrace at the English Court along with his master, when the intrigues of the latter with Norfolk were discovered. The Regent Moray returned to Scotland on the 2d of February 1569, not without being exposed to some danger, for 200 Liddesdalemen, employed by the Queen's faction, lay in wait for him between Morpeth and Berwick. In the month of March following, Wood was again sent to London, and in May was entrusted with a paper by Queen Elizabeth to be conveyed to Scotland. In the Assembly, which sat in July of the same year, Mr John Wood was employed by the Earl as his organ of communication on several matters of interest which passed between them on the 22d of January 1570. The Regent set out from Stirling to go to Edinburgh, and Wood was sent by the Countess of Moray to warn him to avoid the town of Liuthgow. Nevertheless he held on his purpose, and so met his death, being shot by Hamilton, of Bothwellhaugh, as he passed along the street. Wood did not long survive his master, for on the 15th of April he was slain by a party of Teviotdale men, Arthur Forbes, of Rires, and his son Arthur, being the chief abettors of the deed. John Forbes, the eldest son of the Laird of Rires, appears to have been slain at the same time; and in September we find his father denounced as a rebel for the murder of Wood. There is in existence a letter, of date 26th March 1570, written by Dame Anna Keith, widow of the Regent, and entrusted to the care of John Wood as bearer, to be conveyed to the Earl of Morton. The character of Mr John Wood has,

like that of all the other actors in these times, been viewed through the disturbing medium of party spirit, so that even at this day it is impossible to estimate it correctly. With his master, Moray, he is accused of duplicity, and Melville represents him as ambitious and mercenary. There is no doubt that he was hated by the Queen, because, says Calderwood, "he flattered her not in dancing and other things;" but Throckmorton, the English Ambassador, describes him as a man of much virtue and sufficiency; and certainly he was an accomplished man of business, and was taken into the councils of the wisest and best men of his time. A remarkable proof of this is to be found in the clever but mischievous pasquinade which was handed about after the death of the Regent, with the intention of blackening his character and Knox's. This paper, which has been printed by Calderwood, is in the shape of the report of the speeches made at a pretended conference among the leaders of that party, in which are introduced Lord Lindsay, Wishart, of Pittarow, John Knox, Hadiburton, tutor of Pitcur, James Makgill, Clerk-Register, and Mr John Wood. The man to whom John Knox could write the letter already referred to, ending with the words, "The Lord assist you with his holy spirit, and put an end to my travails, to His owg glory and to the comfort of His kirk; for assuredlie, brother, this miserable life is bitter unto me," must certainly have been one whom the reformer regarded with much confidence, and in whom he felt that there was a spirit kindred with his own.

WOOD, JOHN, of Orkie.—This gentleman was son of Thomas Wood and Margaret Logie, and grandson of one of the Lairds of Largo; but of which of them we shall defer enquiring until we have narrated the facts of his life. Nothing is known of his early history, but in 1633 he is designated as Gentleman of his Majesty's Privy Chamber; in 1636 as one of the gentlemen of the Queen's Majesty; and in 1641 as scrivitor to the Queen's Majesty; and in 1681, after his death, he is described as having been "during the whole tract of his life, servant to King James VI., Charles I., and his Majesty's royal Consort." In 1633 he formed one of the royal suite when the King was crowned at Scone; on which occasion he was made a Burgess of Perth; and in 1641 he was made a Burgess of Edinburgh, being in attendance on the King at a banquet given to him in that city. It does not appear how John Wood made his money, but he seems to have lent it to various persons about the Court. A portion had been lent to the famous Hay, Earl of Carlisle, but for this the only return which he obtained was an assignment on the customs of the province of Carlisle, in North America, which does not appear to have turned out to be worth anything. Another large sum was lent to Sir William Anstruther on the security of the barony of Anstruther, in

which Wood was infert in 1636. Another sum of 15,000 merks was advanced in 1648 to the Earl of Crawford, who was forfeited by Cromwell in 1654. It was then provided by an Order in Council that the Earl's creditors should be satisfied within two years either in money or land; and a commission was issued to certain persons, among whom were Forbes of Rires; Gourlay of Kineraig; Sir John Preston of Airdrie; and Lindsay of Wormiston, to value the estates of the Earl of Crawford, and make legal assignments. In consequence Mr Wood in 1656 received the estate of Orkie, in satisfaction of his debt with 7200 merks of interest. In order that he might avail himself of the Order in Council as a person "capable of the benefit of the ordinance of pardon and grace," he was obliged to procure certificates of his having resided peaceably in Scotland for ten years previous to 1654. Accordingly he proved that he had resided one year with Scotstarvit, one year with St Monance, one year at Cockpen, five and a-half years in Mr Robert Preston's house in Inzefear, Torryborn, one and a-half years in Lord Colville's, at Cromie, and half a year at Longshaw House, in all ten and a-half years. This would make his residence in Scotland to have commenced not later than the first half of 1644. The tradition current in the locality is, that on his return he landed at Elie, whence he sent a message to his kinsman at Grange desiring him to give him a meeting. This is likely enough, for long before that time Largo had been sold, and the heir of the house was then a merchant in Perth. It is added that the Laird of Grange imagined that the purpose of the application was to procure pecuniary assistance. And this, also, is not improbable, for though John Wood could not but have been known as a man of wealth, yet the times were not such as to permit any one to calculate on the prosperity of a courtier. About 1655 Mr Wood furnished for himself a house in Edinburgh; and soon afterwards he formed the plan of rebuilding the wall of Largo Church-yard in which his ancestors were buried. This work, which cost him fifty pounds, was accomplished in the summer of 1657, and he ordered a stone to be fixed on it with an inscription, bearing that he had caused it to be built on his return from his travels after an absence of 55 years. If he intended that these 55 years were to be reckoned as terminating in 1644 when he first returned to Scotland, and if he was fifteen years old when he left his native land, then he must have been seventy years of age in 1644, and eighty-seven, or near it, when he died, which is the less likely, as he had just before undertaken a journey to London. It is more probable that he meant to count the fifty-five years backward from the erection of the stone. And the summer of 1657 is in the fifty-fifth year from the journey of James VI. to take the crown of England, which was in April 1603. If John Wood was then fifteen years

old, and went up in the suite of one of the noblemen, he would in 1657 be seventy, and seventy-four in 1661. This shows that he could not be the grandson of the third laird, who was born c. 1559. Was he then grandson of the father of the third laird? This is just within the limits which the dates prescribe, for his father, Thomas, might be born about 1506. But the inscription which he caused to be placed on his tombstone in 1657 was, "Sir Andrew Wood, of Largo, his youngest son, Thomas, lies here, buried with his wife, Margaret Logan, and their son, John Wood, Esq." Now, in the will of Andrew Wood, the father of the third laird, Robert is distinctly stated to be the name of his youngest son, and besides, he could not be properly designated either as "Sir Andrew" or as "of Largo," seeing that he was neither knight nor baronet, and only heir-apparent when he died. But, after all, the supposition most likely to be true is, that John Wood was grandson of the second laird, who was married to his first wife in 1528. Thomas might quite well be born, perhaps, of his second wife, in 1555, and John in 1587. And this second laird is often designated "Sir Andrew" though not, so far as we have noticed, in any royal charter. On the restoration of Charles II., Mr Wood instantly repaired to London, where he executed a codicil to his will in December 1660, and died in February 1661. Wealthy as he was, he appears to have died in very straitened circumstances by the accident of having spent during his illness all the money he had by him. A bill of exchange for £50 was sent from Scotland for his use, and while in the act of endorsing it, he became senseless and soon afterwards expired. The bill, therefore, could not be negotiated; and the report that he had died in extreme poverty, not leaving wherewithal to bury him, having reached Lord Lauderdale's ears, he applied to the King, and received £10 for his funeral, at which his friends in London were much ashamed, and took measures to have it paid back, advancing themselves what was necessary in the meantime. Mr Wood, in his will, directed that his body should be embalmed and buried in the vault which he had prepared in Largo church. Accordingly, the corpse was put on board John White's ship, on the 11th of March, and landed in Elie on the 20th of March 1661. From some unexplained reason, although preparations had several times been made, the funeral did not take place till the 22d of July, during all which time the body lay in Elie church. Mr Wood left behind him several drafts of his will, by one of which, drawn up in 1658, he gifted certain monies to his cousin, John Wood, son of James Wood, of Grange, and of Elizabeth Nisbet. This child was at that time under seven years of age, and had, therefore, been born after his return to Scotland, and probably named after him. By the will which he executed in 1660 he left to his cousin John,

£1200; to Janet Porterfield, spouse of James Makgill, minister of Largo, £240; to Jean Annaud, spouse of Robert Traill, minister in Edinburgh, £100; to Helen Annaud, spouse of Mr Hutchinson minister in Edinburgh, £100; to Helen Hunter, spouse of Robert Honeyman, minister at Newburn, £100; to Catherine Wood, spouse of Mr William Wemyss, £33 6s 8d; to Andrew Wood, resident beside Largo Kirk, £66 13s 4d; and by a codicil executed at London, to his cousin Andrew Wood — shillings, debarring him from preventing his corpse being removed into Scotland. Before his death, he had also spent 800 merks in building a school-house and schoolmaster's house at Drumeldrie, and he left by will 500 merks for completing this work. By a deed of mortification he left the lands of Orkie in the hands of trustees for the purpose of building a grammar school in Drumeldrie, in case it was not built during his lifetime, and for providing the salary of a schoolmaster and the maintenance of four poor scholars of the name of Wood, "on the father's or mother's side," to be admitted at the age of seven, and to remain to the age of fifteen, and then to receive one year's allowance to enable them to commence an honest trade. By another deed he left a sum of about £2000 to build an hospital at Largo, in which thirteen poor persons of the name of Wood, either on the father's or mother's side, should be maintained, each having a chamber to himself. After many meetings of his executors on the subject, the hospital was commenced in 1665 and completed within two years. It was a very plain building containing fourteen rooms, each with a bed, a closet, and a loom. The cost of the whole together, with the garden walls, the bridge at the entrance, and the gardener's house, amounted to £1476. In the year 1830, the old house having somewhat fallen into decay, the present elegant and ornamental building in the Elizabethan style, was erected from designs furnished by Mr James Leslie. It accommodates sixteen individuals, and was erected for the sum of £2000. The annual allowance to each inmate is £15.

WOOD, JAMES, M.D., 19, Royal Circus, Edinburgh, long one of the leading physicians of the city, though for the last ten years he had retired from the active exercise of his profession, was the father of the Rev. Walter Wood, Elie, and of Dr Alexander Wood, Edinburgh, and has also left one surviving daughter. He was born at Elsinore in 1785, his father being Walter Wood, an Edinburgh merchant, who had temporarily settled there. His grandfather was Thomas Wood, who farmed the land on which a great part of the New Town of Edinburgh is now built, and was the youngest son of Alexander Wood, merchant in Edinburgh, who married the daughter and heiress of Jasper Johnston of Warriston and Curriehill. Dr James Wood was educated at the University of Edinburgh, where

he took his degree. He married in 1811 Mary daughter of Alexander Wood, merchant in Elie (Wood, Family of), and began his medical practice in Dundee, which he soon after left for Cupar in Fife, and finally settled in Edinburgh, in 1822. Partly from ill-health, but still more from the singular modesty of his disposition, he never took the prominent place in public life to which his talents and high character entitled him. But he was well known and greatly respected and beloved by a wide circle of patients and friends, who could always rely on his heartfelt sympathy and sure judgment on every emergency.

WOOD, The Rev. WALTER, minister of the Free Church in Elie, an accomplished scholar, theologian, and geologist, was born at Dundee in October 1812; but his mother's family (also Wood) had for many years resided in the neighbourhood of Elie, at all events since 1650, and traced their descent from Admiral Sir Andrew Wood, of Largo. He was educated first at the Edinburgh Academy, under Archdeacon Williams, then rector, and afterwards he entered the University of Edinburgh, where he speedily acquired distinction. In the last year of Professor Sir John Leslie, Mr Wood obtained the gold medal in the natural philosophy class, and took the degree of M.A. in 1832. Amid the studies of a severer nature he found relaxation in works of science and literature; and having studied for the church, in May 1838 he was ordained minister of the parish of Westrother. At the Disruption Mr Wood adhered to the Free Church. In March 1845 he was translated from Westrother to Elie, and in the same year he married Agnes, daughter of George Scott, Esq., of Boundry Bank, Jedburgh. Mr Wood has contributed many articles to the *Presbyterian* and *North British Reviews*, and to the *Journal of Prophecy*. In 1851 he published a work entitled, "The Last Things; an examination of the Doctrines of Scripture concerning the Resurrection, the Second Coming of Christ, and the Millennium." His last work was published in 1862, and is entitled, "The East Neuk of Fife; its History and Antiquities, Geology, Botany, and Natural History in general," which interesting work must have cost him a vast amount of research and literary labour.

WOOD, ALEXANDER, M.D., an Edinburgh Physician, was born at Cupar in Fife, in the year 1816, and is a younger son of James Wood, M.D., of Edinburgh. He received his education for the medical profession at the Edinburgh University, where he took his degree of M.D. Dr Wood has devoted his attention to every branch of his interesting profession, and early gave such demonstrations of his eminent abilities as to mark him out for distinguished honours. In December 1858 Dr Wood was elected President of the Royal College of Physicians. The following year he was re-elected to the

same office, and in December 1860 he was elected for the third time, an unexampled honour conferred upon him on account of the eminent services he had rendered to the College. He was also presented by the College with a portrait of himself, painted by the celebrated Sir John Watson Gordon. Dr Wood was married at Liverpool in 1842, to Rebecca, daughter of Sir John Massey. Dr Wood is a gentleman who is an excellent public speaker, and who, to a clear, intelligent, and well-cultivated mind, unites many of the most excellent qualities of the heart. His manner is frank, open, and ingenuous; while in everything he says or does there is a manly firmness and independence of character, which invariably secures for him the esteem and respect of all who know him. In politics Dr Wood is a reformer of all abuses, and a zealous advocate for civil and religious liberty.

WOOD, Captain PATRICK, son of Wm. Wood, merchant, Elie, and Ann Chalmers (see Wood, Family of), was born in 1783. He obtained a commission in the 7th Madras Native Infantry about the year 1800, and took part in most of the actions from that date to the close of the Mahratta war. In 1810 he was present at the capture of the Isle of France, after which he returned to Great Britain, and immediately proceeding to Spain he offered his services to the Duke of Wellington then commencing his peninsular campaign. His application, however, was too late to be received. After some years spent in America in mercantile occupations, Captain Wood in 1821 emigrated to Van Dieman's Land (now called Tasmania), being one of the first settlers in that colony, where he acquired considerable property. In these early times the life of a settler was very hazardous, and Captain Wood met with his full share of adventure, and could recount many moving incidents and dangerous encounters which had occurred to him in the bush. He married, 1828, Miss Jane Paterson, by whom he had seven children. His sons are all settled in Tasmania, where John Denneston Wood, the eldest, has been for a short time Attorney and Solicitor-General. One of his daughters is married in Scotland. Captain Wood married, second, Miss Jane Fowler, by whom he had two sons (one of whom survives), and after twice circumnavigating the globe, he died at Edinburgh in 1846.

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M.D., Anstruther, was born at St Andrews in the year 1817. He was the son of Mr William Woodcock, merchant in St Andrews, and his mother was the daughter of Mr James Ballantyne, of the Customs, Anstruther, and a sister of the late Captain John Ballantyne, R.N., residing there. The parents of Mr Woodcock being in a respectable position in life, and resident in a city where educational institutions of all kinds are conducted on a scale peculiarly liberal and extensive, resolved to give him a first-class education, and he was placed at an early age at the English school there. He subsequently attended the usual course at the Grammar School, and from thence passed to the University of St Andrews, where, we are informed, he was distinguished by his polished manners, quickness of apprehension, and retentiveness of memory — qualities which he continued to possess to the end of his life. He afterwards studied medicine at the University of Edinburgh with remarkable success, and took the degree of M.D. there in the year 1840. He then lost no time in acquiring experience in his profession, by entering into an engagement with a general practitioner in England, with whom he remained some time. He afterwards settled at Anstruther, where he lived in family with his uncle and aunt, and was very successful in his profession. The great attention he paid to his professional duties, combined with his modesty and amiability of manner, soon gained him an extensive practice. But how uncertain is life, and all its enjoyments. In the midst of this promising career Dr Woodcock had occasion to attend a poor patient, in a crowded and ill-ventilated locality, where he inhaled the virus of a fever of a most malignant type, which at once prostrated him, and cut him off in a very few days in the flower of his age. The death of Dr Woodcock was universally lamented, and his relatives experienced the warmest sympathy from the inhabitants of Anstruther and the surrounding district on that melancholy event, where his memory is still held in grateful remembrance. Dr Woodcock had previously enjoyed good health, which was chiefly to be attributed to his temperate mode of life, his regular habits, and his mild and benevolent disposition. He was modest and unassuming, and indefatigable in the performance of his professional duties. His short but useful life terminated on the 8th day of July 1848.

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