

at this university he was appointed head of a famous church ('rector cujusdam insignis ecclesie'), and henceforward devoted himself in the retirement of his parish to the study of the Scriptures and the care of his flock.

His writings consist of 'Homiliæ in quatuor Evangelia,' 'Commentarii in Epistolas Paulinas,' 'Illustrationes in Petrum Langobardum,' and other works of a similar kind. Two manuscripts of this author are still preserved in the library of Lincoln College, Oxford—the one written in an early fifteenth-century hand; the other the gift of Robert Flemming, a near kinsman of Richard Flemming, the founder of this college (1427). We thus get a date later than which our author cannot have flourished; and Leland, Bale, and Pits conjecturally assign him to the reign of Edward II (1320). Other manuscripts of Acton's works are said by Tanner to be in the Bodleian library and that of Peterhouse, Cambridge.

[Leland's Comment. 357; Bale, 393; Pits, 412; Tanner's Bibl. Brit.; Cox's Cat. MSS. (Lincoln, 52, 53).] T. A. A.

**ACWORTH, GEORGE, LL.D.** (*d.* 1578?), civilian and divine, was educated at Peterhouse, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.A. in 1552-3. He was admitted a fellow of his college 26 Jan. 1553-4, and graduated M.A. in 1555, subscribing the Roman catholic articles imposed in that year upon all graduates. During the reign of Queen Mary he resided abroad, studying the civil law in France and Italy. On the accession of Queen Elizabeth he returned to England, and was elected public orator of the university of Cambridge in 1559. At the close of that year he obtained a prebend in the church of Southwell, which he resigned in 1566. He was admitted an advocate in 1562, and created LL.D. of Cambridge in the following year. Dr. Acworth was chancellor and vicar-general to Horne, bishop of Winchester. About 1570 he became a member of the household of Archbishop Parker. He was employed in a visitation of the church and diocese of Canterbury in 1573, and we find him holding the rectory of Wroughton, in Wiltshire, on 4 May 1575, when he had a faculty to hold another benefice at the same time. Though a man of considerable talent, he was idle, addicted to drinking, and otherwise of dissolute habits. On this account he lost all his preferments in England, but on 18 March 1576-7 was constituted master of the faculties and judge of the prerogative court in Ireland. The last notice we have found of him is dated 20 Dec. 1578, when letters-patent were issued to him

and Robert Garvey to exercise ecclesiastical jurisdiction in Ireland.

Dr. Acworth is the author of: 1. 'Epistola de Ratione Studiorum suorum,' 1560. MS. in the library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. 2. 'Oratio encomiastica in restitutione Buceri et Fagii,' printed in Buceri's 'Scripta Anglicana.' 3. 'De visibili Romanarchia, contra Nich. Sanderi Monarchiam προλεγόμενον, Libri duo,' Lond., 1573, 4to. 4. Preface to the second book of Buceri's Works. Dr. Acworth also assisted Archbishop Parker in the compilation of his celebrated work, 'De Antiquitate Britannicæ Ecclesiæ.'

[Tanner's Bibl. Brit.; Coote's Civilians, 46; Index to Strype's Works; MS. Cotton. Titus B, xiii. 256; Cooper's Athenæ Cantab. i. 381, 566; Nasmith's Cat. C.C.C. MSS. 169.] T. C.

**ADAIR, JAMES** (*d.* 1798), serjeant-at-law and recorder of London, was educated at Peterhouse, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1764, and M.A. in 1767. He was subsequently called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn. In the quarrel between Wilkes and Horne Tooke in 1770, he intervened on the side of Wilkes, who publicly replied in Adair's behalf to the attacks made upon him by Tooke, and the notoriety that he thereby acquired was of material service to him in his professional career. In 1771 he took a prominent part, as one of the counsel for the defence, in certain legal proceedings that followed the great trial of the printers and publishers of Junius's letters. Eight years later, his support of the popular cause secured for him the office of recorder of London, and he continued in that position until 1789. His resignation of the post in that year was due partly to his many professional engagements in the court of Common Pleas, which left him little time to attend to the affairs of the city, and partly to his political views. The members of the London corporation had transferred their political allegiance between 1779 and 1789 from the whigs to the Tories under the younger Pitt, and with the latter Adair had at the time nothing in common. From 1780 until his death, he sat in parliament as the whig representative first of Cocker-mouth and afterwards of Higham Ferrars. His temporary connection with Wilkes gained him for a time the reputation of being a Wilkite, but in truth he was a rather timid whig. He was for some years a member of the famous whig club; but on the outbreak of the French revolution he parted company with Fox, with whom he had previously been connected. As king's serjeant he was associated, in 1794, with the attorney-general

Sir John Scott, afterwards Lord Eldon, in the prosecution of Thomas Hardy and his old enemy Horne Tooke; in 1796 he, with the Hon. Thomas Erskine, afterwards lord chancellor, was assigned by the court as counsel for the defence of William Stone, charged with high treason as a champion of the French revolution, and the prisoner's acquittal was doubtless in some measure due to Adair's energetic conduct of his case (*State Trials*, xxv. 1820 et seq.). Adair's horror of the French revolution did not, however, diminish with his years; at an advanced age he joined a force of London volunteers, raised in 1798, when England was menaced with invasion. The fatiguing discipline to which he thus subjected himself shortened his life. He died suddenly while returning from shooting exercise on 21 July 1798, and was buried in the Bunhill Fields burying-ground, near his parents' graves. At the time of his death he was king's prime serjeant-at-law, M.P. for Higham Ferrars, and chief justice of Chester.

Adair is the reputed author of: 1. 'Thoughts on the Dismission of Officers, civil and military, for their conduct in Parliament,' 1764, 8vo. 2. 'Observations on the Power of Alienation in the Crown before the first of Queen Anne, supported by precedents, and the opinions of many learned judges, together with some remarks on the conduct of Administration respecting the case of the Duke of Portland,' 1786, 8vo. 3. 'Discussions of the Law of Libels,' 1786, 8vo. Almon in his 'Anecdotes' fully summarises the first two of these pamphlets, and applauds 'the learned serjeant's regard for the constitution,' his ability as a lawyer, and his honesty as a man.

[Gent. Mag. lxxviii. part ii. 720-1; Chalmers's Biog. Dict.; Almon's Anecdotes (1797), i. 82-92; Junius printed by Woodfall (1872), iii. 380 et seq.] J. M. R.

**ADAIR, JAMES MAKITTRICK** (1728-1802), originally named **JAMES MAKITTRICK**, was a native of Inverness, and took the degree of M.D. at Edinburgh in 1766. He practised before and after that date at Antigua, and one of his works, with the title of 'Unanswerable Arguments against the Abolition of the Slave Trade,' was in vindication of the manners of its residents. His medical writings enjoyed a considerable reputation on the Continent; his degree thesis on the yellow fever of the West Indies was reprinted in Baldinger's collection of medical treatises (Göttingen, 1776), and his 'Natural History of Body and Mind' was also translated abroad. After returning from Antigua he followed his profession at Andover, Guildford, and Bath,

and wrote, for the benefit of those resorting to the latter place, a volume of medical cautions for invalids. Wherever he went he provoked animosity. At one time he was in Winchester gaol for sending a challenge to a duel; at another period he was engaged in controversy with Dr. Freeman and Philip Thicknesse. Thicknesse published an angry letter to him in 1787, and Adair replied with an abusive dedication to a volume of essays on fashionable diseases. When Thicknesse wrote his 'Memoirs and Anecdotes,' his opponent replied with a list of 'Facts and Anecdotes' which he pretended that Thicknesse had omitted. He assumed the name of Adair about 1783; it was probably his mother's maiden name, but Thicknesse asserted that it was stolen from a physician at Spa. His death occurred at Harrogate, 24 April 1802.

[Adair's works; Gent. Mag. 1802, lxxii. part i. 475, 582.] W. P. C.

**ADAIR, JOHN** (d. 1722), an eminent Scottish surveyor and map maker, lived during the close of the seventeenth century and the first quarter of the eighteenth century. The earliest known mention of his name is by Sir Robert Sibbald, his patron, from whom Adair received his first public employment. In 'An Account of the Scottish Atlas,' a kind of prospectus published in Edinburgh, 1683, we read: 'The Lords of His Majesties Privy Council in Scotland gave commission to John Adair, mathematician and skilfull mechanick, to survey the shires. And the said John Adair, by taking the distances of the seuerall angles from the adjacent hills, had designed most exact maps, and hath lately made an hydrographical map of the river of Forth geometrically surueyed; wherein, after a new and exact way, are set down all the isles, blind-rocks, shelves and sands, with an exact draught of the coasts, with all its bayes, headlands, ports, havens, towns, and other things remarkable, the depths of the water through the whole Frith, with the courses from each point [of the compass], the prospect and view of the remarkable islands, headlands, and other considerable landmarks. And he is next to survey the shire of Perth, and to make two maps thereof, one of the south side, and another of the north. He will likewise be ready to design the maps of the other shires, that were not done before, providing he may have sufficient allowance thereof. And that those who are concerned may be the better perswaded thereto, there is joyned with this account the map of Clackmannan Shire taken off the copper plate done for it, where may be seen not only the towns, hills, rivers, and lakes, but also

the different face of the grounds, which are arable, and which moorish; and by convenient marks you may know the houses of the nobility and gentry, the churches, mills, woods, and parks' (p. 4).

For the better enabling Adair to carry on the design an act of tunnage was passed by parliament 14 June, 1686, 'In favour of John Adair, geographer, for surveying the kingdom of Scotland, and navigating the coasts and isles thereof' (1st Parl. Ja. VII, cap. 21). At this period it would appear that his connection with Sir R. Sibbald had ceased. While engaged on this work he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, 30 Nov. 1688. In a report of the committee of privy council, Aug. 1694, 'The Committee appointed to examine the progress made by John Adair in the maps of Scotland do find that there are elleuen maps made by him relating to the land, and nyne relating to the sea.' The money raised in favour of Adair by the act of 1686 being found insufficient to cover his expenses, a new act of tunnage was passed 16 July 1695. In 1703 was published his 'Description of the Sea Coasts and Islands of Scotland, with Large and Exact Maps for the use of Seamen. By John Adair, Geographer for that Kingdom. Edinburgh, fol.' Of this work the first part only was printed; it is now rare. The second part was never published. The committee on public accounts, in their report laid before parliament 21 July, 1704, state 'that four of our number did visit Mr. Adair's work, who told us it was far advanced and deserved encouragement' (*Acta Parl.* vol. xi. App. p. 49). Another act of tunnage was then passed in his favour, 8 Aug. 1705, but the second part never appeared, and his papers are not known to have been preserved.

Adair probably died in London towards the end of 1722, for we find that in 1723 his widow obtained from government some remuneration for her husband's labours and losses, which last must have been considerable, as Adair, as early as July 1694, stated in a memorial to the lords of the privy council that these losses were 'three times more than ever was gotten from the collectors upon the accompt of Tunnage.' Among the records of the court of Exchequer is an 'Inventory of the Maps and Papers delivered by Jean Adair, Relict of Mr. John Adair, Geographer, F.R.S., to the Right Hon<sup>ble</sup> the Barons of exchequer in persuance of a Warrant from the Lords Justices, dated 21st June, 1723;' as is also a minute of the Barons of Exchequer, Martis 19<sup>o</sup> Nov. 1723, to the following effect: 'Mrs. Adair, Relict of Jn<sup>o</sup>

Adair, late Geographer, having given upon oath an Inventory of all Maps and Papers belonging to her late Husband, in pursuance of the Lord Justices Sign Manual, dated 21st June past, Ord<sup>d</sup> that the same be lodged in the Rem<sup>t</sup> Office, and the Precept for payment of her allowance of £40 p<sup>a</sup> an. be delivered to her.'

Some of Adair's surveys are preserved in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh; others, MS. maps, probably copies, are preserved in the King's Library, British Museum. According to Gough, other sketches remained in the hands of his daughter, Mrs. Douglas.

Gough also mentions that 'Mr. Bryan shewed the Society of Antiquaries, in 1724, two drawings of the whole coast of Scotland, upon the Frith of Forth as high as Stirling, and of the Cluyd to Glasgow, and of the Solway Frith to Carlisle,' by the late John Adair (*British Topography*, vol. ii. p. 577).

One of the charts found in his 'Description of the Sea Coasts and Islands of Scotland' is of peculiar interest; it bears the following title: 'A true and exact Hydrographical Description of the Sea Coast and Isles of Scotland Made in a Voyage round the same by the great and mighty prince James the 5th. Published at Paris by Nicolay D'Aulphinois, & Cheif Cosmographer to the French King, anno 1583; and at Edinburgh by John Adair, Fellow of the Royal Society, anno 1688. James Moxon sculp. (Adair brought 'Moxon ane engraver' over from Holland in the previous year, 1687.) This chart is engraved on a half folio sheet, the same size as the original, which is extremely rare, entitled 'Vray et exacte description Hydrographique des côtes maritimes d'Ecosse, & des Iles Orchades, Hebrides, avec partie d'Angleterre et d'Irlande, servant à la navigation. Par N. de Nicolay D'Aulphinois Sieur d'Arfeuille et de Belar, premier Cosmographe du Roy, 1583.' This again occurs in a book equally rare, but known as 'La Navigation du Roy d'Ecosse Iaqués cinquieme du Nom . . . par Nicholay d'Arfeuille.' Paris, 1583, 4to. A copy of this book with the original chart is preserved in the Grenville Library, British Museum.

The remaining documents of Adair that call for notice in the Inventory are as follows:

'Principal Manuscripts not printed:—

'A Journal of the Voyage made to the North and West Islands of Scotland by John Adair, Geographer, in the year 1698, consisting of fifteen full sheets, and seems to be the original by his own hand.'

A list of nine maps relative to the said journal:—1, Channel between Hoy and Po-

mona; 2, West Coast of Ross; 3, Island and Port of Cana; 4, Scalpa, with the Coast of Harris; 5, East Coast of Uist; 6 and 7, Views of the foresaid Islands; 8, South Coast of Sky; 9, South Islands of Orkney.

[Sir R. Sibbald's Account of Scottish Atlas, 1683, fol.; Rich. Gough's British Topography, 1780, vol. ii., 4to; G. Chalmers's Caledonia, vol. ii. 1810, 4to; Watt's Bibliotheca Britannica (Authors), vol. i. 1824, 4to; Papers relating to John Adair, 1686-1723, printed in Bannatyne Miscellany, vol. ii. 1836, 4to; Biographical Dictionary, Soc. D.U.K. 1842, 8vo.] C. H. C.

**ADAIR, PATRICK** (1625?-1694), presbyterian minister, was of the family of Adair of Galloway, originally Irish (Fitzgeralds of Adare). He is usually treated as son of Rev. William Adair of Ayr (who administered the solemn league and covenant in Ulster 1644), but was probably the third son of Rev. John Adair of Genoch, Galloway. He was eyewitness, 'being a boy,' of the scene in Edinburgh High Church, 23 July 1637, when stools were flung at the dean and bishop on the introduction of the service-book. This places his birth about 1625. He entered divinity classes of Glasgow College in December 1644, and was ordained at Cairncastle, co. Antrim, 7 May 1646, by the 'army presbytery' constituted in Carrickfergus 10 June 1642 by the chaplains of the Scottish regiments in Ulster. In 1648 Adair and his patron, James Shaw of Ballygally, were appointed on a committee to treat with General Monk and Sir Charles Coote, the parliamentary generals in Ulster, for the establishment of presbyterianism in those parts. But, on the beheading of Charles I, the presbyterian ministers of Antrim and Down (Milton's 'blockish presbyters of Clanneboye') broke with the parliament and held a meeting in Belfast (February 1649), at which they protested against the king's death as an act of horror without precedent in history 'divine or human,' and agreed to pray for Charles II, who, for his part, promised to establish presbyterianism in Ulster. The parliamentary generals replaced the presbyterian by independent and baptist ministers, and Adair had to hide among the rocks near Cairncastle. In March 1652 he took part in a public discussion on church government between presbytery and independent ministers at Antrim Castle. He was the mouthpiece of the ministers who declined (October and November 1652) to take the engagement to be true to the commonwealth against any king, and was one of two ministers appointed to wait on General Fleetwood and the council in Dublin (January 1653) to seek relief therefrom. Being told that papists might plead conscience

as well as they, Adair drew a famous distinction between the consciences of the parties, 'for papist consciences could digest to kill protestant kings.' No relief was obtained, and commissioners were sent from Dublin in April to search the houses of such ministers as had not sought safety in flight. Adair's papers were seized, but restored to him through the daring act of a servant-maid at Larne. The commissioners devised a plan for transplanting the Ulster presbyterians to Tipperary, but the scheme was abortive; and in April and May 1654 we find Adair in Dublin pleading for the restoration of tithes to the presbyterian ministers, and obtaining instead a maintenance by annual salary (the first *donum* to Irish presbyterians). They got 100*l.* a year apiece till the Restoration, but preserved their independence, not observing the commonwealth fasts and thanksgivings. Adair was one of eight ministers summoned to the general convention at Dublin, February 1660, at a time when there were hopes of a presbyterian establishment, soon dispelled by the restoration of Charles II. Jeremy Taylor, consecrated bishop of Down and Connor 27 Jan. 1661, summoned the presbyterian ministers to his visitation, and on their not attending declared their churches vacant. Thus Adair was ejected from Cairncastle parish church. He went to Dublin to seek relief for his brethren from the Duke of Ormond, lord lieutenant, but could obtain only permission for them to 'serve God in their own families.' In 1653 he was apprehended and sent to Dublin on a charge of complicity in Blood's plot, but discharged after three months with a temporary indulgence on condition of living peaceably. About 1668 a meeting-house was built for him at Cairncastle. Adair was one of the negotiators in 1672 for the first *regium donum* granted to presbyterians by Charles II. On 13 Oct. 1674 the Antrim meeting removed Adair to Belfast, in succession to Rev. William Keyes (an Englishman), not without opposition from the Donegal family, who favoured the English rather than the Scottish type of presbyterianism. After the defeat of the Scottish covenanters at Bothwell Brig (June 1679) fresh severities were inflicted on the Ulster presbyterians; their meeting-houses were closed and their presbytery meetings held secretly by night. James II's declaration (1687) gave them renewed liberty, which was confirmed by the accession of William III, though there was no Irish toleration act till 1719. Adair headed the deputation from the general committee of Ulster presbyterians, who presented a congratulatory address to William III in London 1689, and obtained

from the king a letter (9 Nov. 1689) recommending their case to Duke Schomberg. William, when in Ulster in 1690, appointed Adair and his son William two of the trustees for distributing his *regium donum*. 'There has been no minister, at any period in the history of Irish presbyterians, engaged in such a continued series of important transactions as Patrick Adair' (ARMSTRONG). Late in life he drew up 'A True Narrative of the Rise and Progress of the Presbyterian Government in the North of Ireland,' extending from 1623 to 1670, which it is to be regretted that he did not finish. For the religious history of the period it is invaluable. Adair died in 1694, probably at its close, as his will was proved 6 July 1695. He married first his cousin Jean (died 1675), second daughter of Sir Robert Adair of Ballymena; second, a widow, Elizabeth Anderson (*née* Martin). He left four sons, William (ordained at Ballyeaston 1681, removed to Antrim 1690, and died 1696), Archibald, Alexander, and Patrick (minister at Carrickfergus, died June 1717), and a daughter Helen.

[Adair's True Narrative, ed. Killen, 1866 (cf. correspondence on errors of this edition in Northern Whig, October and November 1867); Reid's Hist. of Presb. Ch. in Ireland, 2nd ed. 1867; Witherow's Hist. and Lit. Mem. of Presb. in Ireland, 4th ser. 1879; C. Porter's Cong. Mem. Cairncastle, in Christ. Unitarian, May and June 1865, and Ulster Biog. Sketches, 1883; Armstrong's Appendix to Ordination Service, James Martineau, 1829, p. 91; Disciple (Belf.), February 1883; Funeral Register (Presbyterian) at Belfast.] A. G.

**ADAIR, SIR ROBERT** (1763-1855), the last survivor of Charles James Fox's friends, was the son of Robert Adair, sergeant-surgeon to George III, and Lady Caroline Keppel. He was born on 24 May 1763, and was sent to Westminster school, and thence to the university of Göttingen, where Canning, who styled him 'bawba-dara-adul-phoolah' and many other names, satirised him as falling in love with 'sweet Matilda Pottingen.' Before he was twenty he was ranked among Fox's intimate friends, and, had the whig minister gained the seals of the foreign office in 1788, Adair would have been his under-secretary. When the French revolution broke out, he visited Berlin, Vienna, and St. Petersburg, to study its effects on foreign states, and to qualify himself for diplomatic office. Some of his political opponents believed that he had been despatched by Fox to Russia to thwart the policy of Mr. Pitt, and the accusation was reproduced in 1821 in the Bishop of Winchester's 'Memoir of Pitt,' which brought about an angry correspondence in print be-

tween the bishop and Adair. He sat in parliament for the whig boroughs of Appleby and Camelford. During Fox's tenure of office in 1806 he was despatched on a mission to Vienna to warn Austria of the dangers to which she was exposed from the power of France, and on his return from Vienna was sent by his old antagonist Canning to Constantinople to open up a negotiation for peace with the Porte. Memoirs of these missions were published by Sir Robert Adair in 1844-1845. From 1831 to 1835 he was engaged on a special mission in the Low Countries, where his exertions prevented a general war between the Flemish and the Dutch troops. For his services in the East he was created a K.C.B. in 1809, and at the time of his death he was the senior knight of the order. His successful mission in 1831 was rewarded by his appointment as member of the privy council, and the grant of the highest pension which could be awarded to him. Among his other writings are a reprint in 1802 and 1853 of Fox's 'Letter to the Electors of Westminster in 1793, with an application of its principle to subsequent events, and a sketch of the character of the late Duke of Devonshire (1811). His wife was Mlle. Angélique Gabrielle, daughter of the Marquis d'Hazincourt. His stores of recollection of diplomatic and political life made him a frequent guest at the chief whig houses of London, and his name is frequently mentioned in the diary of Tom Moore. Full of years and honours he died at Chesterfield Street, Mayfair, on 3 Oct. 1855.

[Gent. Mag. 1855, N.S., xlv. p. 535; Lord Albemarle's Fifty Years of Life, i. 225; Lord John Russell's Memorials and Correspondence of C. J. Fox, vol. ii. appendix.] W. P. C.

**ADALBERT LEVITA or DIACONUS** (fl. 700), an early English saint, was the contemporary of St. Willibrord (658-738) and his fellow-worker in the conversion of the Frisians. He is said to have been the first archdeacon of Utrecht, and to have been despatched by Willibrord to preach the gospel in Kennemaria (702), where he built a church at Egmont, near Alkmaar, in North Holland. The date of his death is given by Le Cointe as 25 June 705. This Adalbert was patron saint of Egmont, where his faithful worshipper, Theodoric I, count of Holland (c. 122), erected a shrine for his relics. At the bidding of Egbert, archbishop of Treves and grandson of Theodoric I, who believed himself to have been cured of a fever by this saint's intercession, certain 'monachi Mediolacenses' (Metloch, near Saarbrück, in the diocese of Treves) drew up in the tenth century a life of Adalbert. This life, together with another account