

bought by the Grand Duke Nicholas when he visited Edinburgh. Allan afterwards painted some scenes from Scottish history, suggested by the novels of Sir Walter Scott. Mr. Lockhart, M.P., bought his 'Death of Archbishop Sharpe,' and Mr. Trotter, of Ballendean, his 'Knox admonishing Mary Queen of Scots,' which was exhibited in 1823, and engraved by John Burnet. His 'Death of the Regent Murray' (exhibited 1825) was purchased by the Duke of Bedford for 800 guineas, and gained the artist his election as an associate of the Royal Academy. In 1826 he was appointed master of the Trustees' School, Edinburgh, an office which he held till a few years before his death.

Soon afterwards Allan's health gave way, and he was threatened with blindness. For rest and change he went to Rome, and, after spending a winter there, proceeded to Naples, Constantinople, Asia Minor, and Greece. In 1826 he exhibited 'Auld Robin Gray,' in 1829 the 'Prophet Jonah.' In 1830 he returned to Edinburgh restored to health. His picture of the 'Slave Market, Constantinople,' was purchased by Alexander Hill, the publisher, and 'Byron in a Fisherman's Hut after swimming the Hellespont' (exhibited 1831) by R. Nasmyth, who also bought Allan's portraits of Burns and Sir Walter Scott, which were engraved by John Burnet. A smaller one of Scott in his study was engraved for the 'Anniversary,' a periodical edited by Allan Cunningham, and one of Ann Scott by her father's empty chair, called the 'Orphan,' was bought by Queen Adelaide. In 1834 he visited Spain and Morocco. In 1835 he was elected a Royal Academician, and in 1838, on the death of Sir George Watson, president of the Royal Scottish Academy. In 1841 he went to St. Petersburg, and in the same year succeeded Wilkie as limner to the queen in Scotland, an office which was, as usual, followed (in 1842) by knighthood.

In 1843 Sir William exhibited the 'Battle of Waterloo from the English side,' which was purchased by the Duke of Wellington, and the next year went again to St. Petersburg, where he painted, for the Czar, 'Peter the Great teaching his Subjects the Art of Shipbuilding,' a picture now in the Winter Palace. The last large work which he finished was a second view of the battle of Waterloo, this time from the French side. It was exhibited at Westminster Hall in 1846, in competition for the decorations of the Houses of Parliament, but was unsuccessful. He visited Germany and France in 1847. At the time of his death in Edinburgh, on 23 Feb. 1850, Sir William was engaged on a large picture of the 'Battle of Bannockburn,'

which is now in the National Gallery of Scotland. A portrait by Sir William Allan of Sir Walter Scott is in the National Portrait Gallery.

Sir William Allan was not a great painter; but he deserves to be remembered in the history of English art for the impulse he gave to historical composition, and the example he set in depicting the manners of unfrequented countries. In the distinguished society in which he moved, he was noted for the geniality of his disposition, his natural humour, and his power as a mimic.

[Notes and Queries, 2nd series, vi. 528; Athenæum, 1850, pp. 240-1; Art Journal, 1849, pp. 108-9; Catalogues of Royal Academy, National Gallery, and National Portrait Gallery; Redgrave's Dictionary of Artists.] C. M.

ALLARDICE, ROBERT BARCLAY (1779-1854), pedestrian, generally known as **CAPTAIN BARCLAY**, was the son of Robert Barclay, representative of the family of Barclays of Ury, who took the name of Allardice upon his marriage to Sarah Ann Allardice in 1776. The marriage was dissolved in 1793; Mrs. Allardice married John Nudd in 1795, and died in July 1833. Robert was born in August 1779, succeeded to the family estate after his father's death in 1797; went into the 23rd regiment in 1805, and served in the Walcheren expedition in 1809 as aide-de-camp to the Marquis of Huntly. He devoted himself to agriculture and improved the local breed of cattle. He married Mary Dalgarno in 1819; and their only child Margaret married S. Ritchie in 1840, and settled in America. After his mother's death, Captain Barclay claimed the earldom of Airth on the ground of his descent from William, Earl of Monteith, (*d.* 1694). The case was heard before the House of Lords in 1839; and in 1840 Captain Barclay claimed also the earldoms of Strathern and Monteith, but proceedings were ultimately dropped. In 1842 he published a short account of an agricultural tour made in the United States in the preceding spring. He died 8 May 1854, from paralysis, having been injured three days previously by a kick from a horse. Captain Barclay is known by his extraordinary pedestrian performances. His most noted feat was walking one mile in each of 1,000 successive hours. This feat was performed at Newmarket from 1 June to 12 July 1809. His average time of walking the mile varied from 14 min. 54 sec. in the first week to 21 min. 4 sec. in the last, and his weight was reduced from 13 st. 4 lb. to 11 stone. Though he had not trained himself regularly, he was so little exhausted

that he started for the Walcheren expedition on 17 July in perfect health. He had previously accomplished many remarkable feats. In 1801 he had gone 110 miles in 19 hours 27 min. in a muddy park; in the same year he did 90 miles in 20 hours 22 min. 4 sec.; in 1802 he walked 64 miles in 10 hours; in 1805 he repeated this feat, and on another occasion walked 72 miles between breakfast and dinner; in 1806 he walked 100 miles over bad roads in 19 hours; and in 1807 78 miles on hilly road in 14 hours; in 1808 he started at 5 a.m., walked 30 miles grouse-shooting, dined at 5, walked 60 miles to his house at Ury in 11 hours, after attending to business walked 16 miles to Laurence Kirk, danced at a ball, returned to Ury by 7 a.m., and spent the next day partridge-shooting, having travelled 130 miles and been without sleep for two nights and three days. In 1810-11 he rode twice a week 51 miles to hunt, and after hunting returned the same night. A year later he went 33 miles out and home three times a week for the same purpose. At the age of 20 he could lift half a ton, and lifted a man weighing 18 stone, standing upon his right hand and steadied by his left, from the floor to a table. Barclay's strength was inherited. His ancestor, the first Barclay of Ury, was one of the strongest men in the kingdom, and his sword, too heavy for ordinary men, was preserved in the family; his grandfather (great-grandson of this first Barclay and grandson of the apologist) was known as 'the strong'; and his father was a 'noted pedestrian,' who walked from Ury to London (510 miles) in 10 days, and had also walked 210 miles in three days, and 81 miles in about 16 hours. He was six feet high, and remarkably handsome. A portrait of Captain Barclay is given in 'Pedestrianism,' with a minute account of his athletic feats.

[Pedestrianism, by the author of the History of Aberdeen (W. Thom), 1813; Gent. Mag. (new series), vol. xlii.; History of the Earldoms of Strathern, Monteith, and Airth, by Sir Harris Nicolas, 1842.] L. S.

ALLDE, ALDEE, or ALDEY, EDWARD (fl. 1583-1634), printer, son of the John Allde mentioned below, was made free of the Company of Stationers by patrimony 18 Feb. 1583-4, and resided for some time with his father near St. Mildred's Church, Poultry. In 1560 he was fined 5s. for printing a ballad without authority. He left the Poultry in 1590 for the sign of the Gilded Cup, without Cripplegate, and appears to have been more of a printer than his father, whose business was chiefly selling books.

He was chosen to go to 'my Lord Maiours dynner' in 1611 (ARBER, *Transcript*, iii. 695). Entries in the registers occur under his name down to 1623. On 29 June 1624 'Master Aldee' acquired the stock of 'Mistress White,' consisting of twenty-one works, among which may be mentioned 'Arden of Feversham' (1592), Baxter's 'Sir Philip Sydney's Ourania' (1606), Greene's 'Orpharion,' &c. (*ib.* iv. 120). There is one more entry in respect to Master Aldee on 5 May 1627. After his death, which is supposed to have taken place about 1634, his widow (who could not be admitted to the company) carried on the business in the name of a son by a former husband (*ib.* iii. 701-2).

[Ames's Typ. Antiq. ed. Herbert, ii. 1238.]
H. R. T.

ALLDE, ALDAYE, ALDE, or ALDYE, JOHN (fl. 1555-1592), stationer and printer, was the first person on the registers to take up the freedom of the Stationers' Company, when in January 1555 he paid the modest sum of 6s. 8d. for the customary breakfast to the brotherhood. His name appears in the original charter of the company in 1557. From 1560 to 1567 he received many licenses for ballads and almanacs, but for little else. He then began to print more books, chiefly of a popular nature, but continued his incessant production of ballads, many of which are to be seen in Huth's 'Ancient Ballads and Broad-sides' (1867). Herbert seems to have possessed or examined but few books of this press; the list of examples is much enlarged by Dibdin. Allde lived 'at the long shop adjoining to St. Mildred's Church in the Pultrie,' and, judging from the considerable number of apprentices bound over to him from time to time, must have carried on a flourishing bookselling trade. After his death his widow Margaret continued the business, and took an apprentice on 23 April 1593, when she was described as 'widowe, late wife.' On 25 June 1594 and 3 March 1600 she took two more apprentices, and then her name disappears from the registers.

[Arber's *Transcript of the Stationers' Registers*; Ames's *Typogr. Antiq.* ed. Herbert, ii. 889, ed. Dibdin, iv. 571.] H. R. T.

ALLEINE, JOSEPH (1634-1668), author of 'An Alarm to the Unconverted,' was descended from the Alleines of Sibbes' county—Suffolk. As early as 1430 some of them, descending of Alan, lord of Bucken-hall, settled in the neighbourhood of Calne and Devizes, whence came the immediate ancestry of 'worthy Mr. Tobie Alleine of