

BALFE, VICTORIA. [See CRAMPTON.]

BALFOUR, ALEXANDER (1767–1829), novelist, was born in the parish of Monkie, Forfarshire, Scotland, on 1 March 1767. His parents were both of the humblest peasantry. Being a twin, he was from his birth under the care of a relative. He was physically weak. His education was of the scantiest. When a mere lad he was apprenticed to a weaver. Later he taught in a school in his native parish, and many lived to remember him gratefully for his rough and ready but successful teaching of them. In his twenty-sixth year (1793) he became one of the clerks of a merchant manufacturer in Arbroath. In 1794 he married. He commenced author at the age of twelve. Not very long after he filled 'the poets' corner' in the local newspaper. Later he contributed verse to the 'British Chronicle' newspaper and to the 'Bee' of Dr. Anderson. In 1793 he was one of the writers in the 'Dundee Repository' and in 1796 in the 'Aberdeen Magazine.' Four years after his removal to Arbroath he changed his situation, and two years later, on the death of his first employer, he carried on the business in partnership with his widow. On her retirement in 1800 he took another partner, and, having succeeded in obtaining a government contract to supply the navy with canvas, in a few years he possessed considerable property. During the war with France, he published patriotic poems and songs in the 'Dundee Advertiser,' which were reprinted in London. To the 'Northern Minstrel' of Newcastle-on-Tyne he furnished many songs, and a number of poems to the Montrose 'Literary Mirror.' He wrote an account of Arbroath for (Sir David) Brewster's 'Encyclopaedia,' and several papers for Tilloch's 'Philosophical Journal.' In 1814 he removed to Troctick, near Dundee, as manager of a branch of a London house. In the following year it became bankrupt, and Balfour was again thrown on the world. He found a poor employment as manager of a manufacturing establishment at Balgonie, Fifeshire. In October 1818, for the sake of his children's education, he transferred himself to Edinburgh, and obtained a situation as clerk in the great publishing house of the Messrs. Blackwood. Unhappily in the course of a few months he was struck down by paralysis, and in June 1819 was obliged to relinquish his employment. He recovered so far that he could be wheeled about in a specially prepared chair. His intellect was untouched, and he devoted himself to literature. In 1819 appeared his 'Campbell; or the Scottish Probationer' (3 vols.). The

novel was well received. In the same year he edited Richard Gall's 'Poems,' with a memoir. In 1820 he published 'Contemplation, and other Poems' (1 vol.). In 1822 came his second novel of the 'Farmer's Three Daughters' (3 vols.), and in 1823 'The Foundling of Glenthorn; or the Smuggler's Cave, a Romance' (3 vols.). In 1825 he republished from Constable's 'Edinburgh Magazine' 'Characters omitted in Crabbe's Parish Register' (1 vol.), and his 'Highland Mary' (4 vols.) in 1827. He died on 12 Sept. 1829. The 'Remains,' entitled 'Weeds and Wildflowers,' were edited by Dr. D. M. Moir (Δ) with a sympathetic memoir, whence ours is mainly drawn. Balfour wrote his novels for 'the Minerva Press,' as needing 'daily bread,' but he never pandered to the low *morale* of its habitual readers. Pathos and shrewdness of insight and a very graphic faculty of sketching character are his chief characteristics. Canning sent him a grant of 100*l.* in recognition of his ability and misfortunes.

[Balfour's Remains, edited by Dr. D. M. Moir.]
A. B. G.

BALFOUR, SIR ANDREW (1630–1694), botanist, was born on 18 Jan. 1630 at Balfour Castle, Denmiln, Fifeshire; the youngest son of his parents, Sir Michael Balfour, and Joanna, daughter of James Durham of Pike-row. His eldest brother James [see BALFOUR, SIR JAMES, 1600–1657] was thirty years his senior, the family consisting of five sons and nine daughters. He was baptised on the day of his birth, and his education was conducted in the parish school of Abdie, and afterwards at the university of St. Andrews; at the latter he began his study of natural history and medicine, and then came to Oxford. He spent some years in foreign travel; in France he studied in Paris, Montpellier, and Caen, also in Italy at Padua, but spent most time in Paris, studying medicine, anatomy, and botany, in the royal garden, of which Jonquet was then prefect. On his return, after taking his degree of M.D. at Caen on 20 Sept. 1661, he stayed long in London in the practice of his profession, Harvey, De Mayone, Glisson, and Wharton being named as his compeers. He travelled as tutor to the Earl of Ross again on the continent, and spent four years in France and Italy, visiting Zanoni at Bologna, who showed him the unpublished plates of his 'Historia Plantarum,' and Torre at Padua. After fifteen years' travel abroad he returned to St. Andrews, where he recommenced the practice of medicine, but afterwards removed to Edinburgh. A year or two after his settlement at the latter place he began his botanic garden; procuring seeds from Dr.

Robert Morison of Blois, and afterwards of Oxford, and M. Marchant of Paris, and others, he soon had more than a thousand species in cultivation. He founded the public botanic gardens at Edinburgh about 1680 by the good offices of Lord Patrick Murray of Levestone, and he transferred thither his own plants to the care of Sutherland, the first curator, who published a catalogue in 1683. On Lord Murray's death in 1671, the cost of maintenance fell upon Balfour and Sir Robert Sibbald, until the university granted an annual subsidy from the corporate funds. He died 10 Jan. 1694, aged 62, leaving his curiosities and manuscripts to Sibbald. After his death his son published at Edinburgh in 1700 'Letters writtē to a Friend' [Lord Murray], containing excellent directions and advices for travelling through France and Italy. Sibbald published in 1699 a life of Sir Andrew and his brother Sir James, under the title of 'Memoria Balfouriana.'

[Sibbald's *Memoria Balfouriana*, Edin. 1699; *Actuarium Musei Balfouriani e Museo Sibbaldiano*, Edin. 1697; *Pulteney's Sketches*, ii. 3, Lond. 1790.] B. D. J.

BALFOUR, CLARA LUCAS (1808–1878), lecturer and authoress, was born in the New Forest, Hampshire, on 21 Dec. 1808. Her parents' name was Liddell; she was their only child, and on the death of her father in her childhood, her mother, who was a woman of much intellectual power, left Hampshire and took up her residence in London. Miss Liddell was educated with extreme care by her mother; and in 1827 became the wife of Mr. James Balfour, of the Ways and Means Office in the House of Commons, her new home being in Chelsea. There, in 1837, some socialistic movement opposed to her views was being actively organised; she wrote a tract against it, completely breaking it up, for which Mrs. Carlyle called upon her to thank her, and began a friendship with her; and there also, in the same year, in the month of October, she first turned her attention to the teetotal agitation (*Our Old October*, reprinted as a penny pamphlet from the 'Scottish Review'). Having taken the pledge at the Bible Christians' chapel, a very humble meeting-place close by her house, and having from that moment adopted teetotalism as the earnest business of her life, Mrs. Balfour, in 1841 (after removing to Maida Hill), began her career as a temperance lecturer at the Greenwich Literary Institution, and with much power, but much also of modesty and quiet charm, continued the public advocacy of her principles for nearly thirty years. Her lectures

were not, however, confined to the temperance topic. She lectured on the influence of woman on society, and kindred subjects; and she held the post for some years of lecturer on *belles lettres* at a leading ladies' school. Her publications, mostly to advocate temperance, but also with a theological aim, and covering a varied surface, had an immense sale, and were very numerous. They were as follows: 1. 'Moral Heroism,' 1846. 2. 'Women of Scripture,' 1847. 3. 'Women and the Temperance Movement,' 1849. 4. 'A Whisper to the Newly Married,' 1850. 5. 'Happy Evenings,' 1851. 6. 'Sketches of English Literature,' 1852. 7. 'Two Christmas Days,' 1852. 8. 'Morning Dew Drops,' with preface by Mrs. Beecher Stowe, 1853. 9. 'Working Women,' and several short sketches, as 'Instructors,' of Mrs. Barbauld, Mrs. Trimmer, Mrs. Sherman, Hannah More, &c., 1854. 10. 'Introductory Essay to Ann Taylor's Maternal Solicitude,' 1855. 11. 'Bands of Hope,' 1857. 12. 'Dr. Lignum's Sliding Scale,' 1858. 13. 'Frank's Sunday Coat,' 1860. 14. 'Scrub,' 1860. 15. 'Toil and Trust,' 1860. 16. 'The Victim,' 1860. 17. 'The Warning,' 1860. 18. 'The Two Homes,' 1860. 19. 'Sunbeams for all Seasons,' 1861. 20. 'Drift,' 1861. 21. 'Uphill Work,' 1861. 22. 'Confessions of a Decanter,' 1862. 23. 'History of a Shilling,' 1862. 24. 'Wanderings of a Bible,' 1862. 25. 'A Mother's Sermon,' 1862. 26. 'Our Old October,' 1863. 27. 'Cousin Bessie,' 1863. 28. 'Hope for Number Two,' 1863. 29. 'A Little Voice,' 1863. 30. 'A Peep out of the Window,' 1863. 31. 'Club Night,' 1864. 32. 'Troubled Waters,' 1864. 33. 'Cruelty and Cowardice,' 1866. 34. 'Bible Patterns of Good Women,' 1867. 35. 'Ways and Means,' 1868. 36. 'Harry Wilson,' 1870. 37. 'One by Herself,' 1872. 38. 'All but Lost,' 1873. 39. 'Ethel's Strange Lodger,' 1873. 40. 'Lame Dick's Lantern,' 1874. 41. 'Light at last,' 1874. 42. 'Women worth Emulating,' 1877. 43. 'Home Makers,' 1878. Besides these, 'Lilian's Trial' was being published at the time of Mrs. Balfour's death in the 'Fireside'; 'Job Tufton' appeared as late as 1882 in the National Temperance publications; and 'The Burmish Family,' and 'The Manor Mystery,' are other tales brought out posthumously. Of these works several were printed again and again, and the 'Whisper to the Newly Married' reached as many as twenty-three editions. Mrs. Balfour contributed many of these shorter tales, in the first instance to the 'British Workman,' 'Day of Days,' 'Hand and Heart,' 'Animal World,' 'Meliora,' 'Family Visitor,' 'Home Words,' 'Fireside,'

'Band of Hope Review,' and the 'Onward' series. Others were issued as Social Science Tracts, and some published by the Scottish and the British Temperance Leagues.

Mrs. Balfour's last public appearance was at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, in May 1877, when she was elected president of the British Women's Temperance League. She died at Croydon 3 July 1878, aged 70 years, and was buried at the Paddington Cemetery, the Rev. Dawson Burns, M.A., preaching her memorial discourse (which was afterwards published) in the Church Street Chapel, Edgware Road.

A son of Mrs. Balfour, Mr. J. S. Balfour, was M.P. for Tamworth on the liberal side.

[Templar and Temperance Journal, 10 July 1878; Hand and Heart, 12 July 1878; The Oracle, 22 July 1882, p. 60; Notice prefixed to Home Makers, 1878.] J. H.

BALFOUR, FRANCIS, M.D. (*n.* 1812), Anglo-Indian medical officer, appears to have taken the degree of M.D. at Edinburgh. He entered the East India Company's service in Bengal as assistant-surgeon on 3 July 1769, was appointed full surgeon on 10 Aug. 1777, and retired from the service on 16 Sept. 1807 (*DODWELL and MILES' Indian Medical Officers*, 4-5). He afterwards returned to Edinburgh; but the date of his death is uncertain. He appears to have been living in 1816.

Balfour lived for several years on terms of some intimacy with Warren Hastings. He dedicated a book—'The Forms of Herkern'—to him in 1781, and addressed him a letter in the same year complaining of the want of courtesy shown him by other officials in the East India service at Lucknow (*Addit. MS.* 29151, f. 109). In May, June, and July 1783, Balfour, while at Benares, corresponded frequently with Hastings in an abortive attempt to disclose a plot between the resident of Benares, Francis Fowke, and Rajah Cheyte Sing, which he claimed to have discovered (*Addit. MSS.* 29159, ff. 257, 388, 394, 400; 29160, ff. 49, 50, 69, 83, 104, 116). Balfour not only interested himself in politics and medicine, but devoted much time to Oriental studies. 'The Forms of Herkern . . . translated into English . . . by Francis Balfour,' was published at Calcutta in 1781, and re-published in London in 1804. It is a state letter-writer in Persian; a vocabulary is given by the translator at the end. Balfour was one of the earliest members of the Bengal Asiatic Society, founded, under the presidency of Sir William Jones and the patronage of Warren Hastings, in 1784. To the 'Asiatic Researches' ('Transactions of the Bengal

Asiatic Society') Balfour contributed in 1790 a paper on Arabic roots, showing how the Arabic language had entered into the Persian and the language of Hindostan (ii. 205), and in 1805 a paper entitled 'Extracts from *Telzeebul Mantik*; or the Essence of Logic, proposed as a small supplement to Arabic and Persian Grammar, and with a view to elucidate certain points connected with Oriental Literature' (viii. 89).

Balfour's medical works were as follows: 1. 'Dissertatio de Gonorrhœa Virulenta,' 1767. 2. 'A Treatise on Sol-Lunar Influence in Fevers,' vol. i. Calcutta, 1784; 2nd ed. London, 1795; 3rd ed. Cupar, 1815; 4th ed. Cupar, 1816. A German translation of the book, with a preface by Herr Lauth, appeared at Strasburg in 1786. Balfour here expounds his favourite theory, that fevers are under the direct influence of the moon, and reach their critical stage with the full moon. 3. 'Treatise on Putrid Intestinal Remitting Fevers,' 1790; 2nd ed. 1795. 4. A paper on the Barometer in the 'Asiatic Researches' (iv. 195), 1795. 5. A paper on the Diurnal Variations of the Barometer, 'Edinburgh Phil. Trans.' (iv. pt. i. 25), 1798. 6. A paper on the Effects of Sol-Lunar Influence on the Fevers of India in 'Asiatic Researches' (viii. 1), 1805.

[Authorities cited above; Watt's *Bibl. Brit.*; Balfour's works; *Dict. of Living Authors*, 1816.]
S. L. L.

BALFOUR, FRANCIS MAITLAND (1851-1882), naturalist, the third son of James Maitland Balfour, of Whittinghame, East Lothian, and Lady Blanche, daughter of the second Marquis of Salisbury, was born at Edinburgh, during a temporary stay of his parents there, on 10 Nov. 1851.

His first years were spent at Whittinghame, where a love for natural science, carefully fostered by his mother, early developed itself in him, and led him, while still a boy, to make not inconsiderable collections of the fossils and birds of his native county. After two years spent in a preparatory school at Hoddesdon, Herts, he entered at Harrow in 1865. In the ordinary studies of the school he did not greatly distinguish himself, but, under the guidance of one of the masters, Mr. G. Griffith, he made rapid progress in natural science, especially in geology. His attainments in this direction, together with the increasing proofs that he possessed a character of unusual strength, led those around him thus early to conclude that he would before long make his mark. In October 1870 he entered into residence at Trinity College, Cambridge, and, being now able to

devote his whole time to his favourite studies, soon began to show what manner of man he was. At Easter 1871 he became natural science scholar of his college, and very shortly afterwards, under the guidance of the Trinity prælector of physiology, Dr. Michael Foster, threw himself with great ardour into the investigation of certain obscure points in the development of the chick. For by this time his earlier love for geology had given way to a desire to attack the difficult problems of animal morphology, and these he, like others, saw could be best approached by the study of embryology, that is the history of the development of individual forms. The results at which he arrived in this, so to speak, apprentice work were published in the 'Quarterly Journal of Microscopical Science' in July 1873.

In December 1873 he passed the B.A. examination in the natural sciences tripos, and almost immediately after started for Naples to work at the Stazione Zoologica, which had recently been established by Dr. Anton Dohrn. He foresaw that the embryonic history of the elasmobranch fishes (sharks, rays, &c.), about which little was at that time known, would probably yield results of great morphological importance. Nor was he mistaken. His first year's work on these animals yielded new facts of supreme importance concerning the development of the kidneys and allied organs, concerning the origin of the spinal nerves, and concerning the initial changes in the ovum and the early stages of the embryo. And these facts did not in his hands remain barren facts. With remarkable power and insight he at once grasped their meaning, and showed how great a light they shed on the relations of sharks both to other vertebrates and especially to invertebrates. He made them tell the tale of evolution.

The worth of the young observer's works was soon recognised. In his college it gained for him a fellowship, while both in England, and perhaps even more abroad, biologists at once felt that a new strong man had arisen among them. The elasmobranch work took, however, some time to complete; it was carried on partly at Cambridge, partly at Naples, for the next two or three years, and the finished monograph was not published till 1878. Meanwhile, in 1876, he was appointed lecturer on animal morphology at Cambridge, and he threw himself into the labour of teaching with the same ardour, and showed in it the same power, that were so conspicuous in his original investigations. His class, at first small, soon became large, and before long he had pupils not content with knowing what was known, but anxious like

himself to explore the unknown; besides, students in embryology came to him from outside the Cambridge school, it may almost be said from all parts of the world. No sooner was the elasmobranch monograph off his hands than he set himself to write a complete treatise on embryology, the want of such a work being greatly felt. This *opus magnum*, which appeared in two volumes, one in 1880, the other in 1881, is in the first place a masterly digest of the enormous number of observations, the majority made within the last ten or twenty years, which form the basis of modern embryology. As a mere work of erudition and of lucid exposition it is a production of the highest value. But it is much more than this. In it there are embodied the results of so many inquiries carried out by Balfour or by his pupils under his care, that the book comes near to being even in matter an original work, while on almost every page there is the touch of a master hand. Every problem is grasped with a strong hold, cobwebs are brushed away with a firm but courteous sweep; and as the reader passes from page to page, subtle solutions of knotty points and bright suggestions for future inquiry come upon him again and again. Not once or twice only, but many times, the darkness in which previous observers had left a subject is scattered by a few shining lines. It is a work full of new light from beginning to end.

Nor was the world tardy in acknowledging the value of the young morphologist's labours. In 1878 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1881 received a 'royal medal' for his discoveries. Oxford was most anxious to gain him as a successor to the late Professor G. Rolleston, and Edinburgh made repeated efforts to secure him for her chair of natural history. But he would not leave his own university, and in recognition of his worth and loyalty a special professorship of animal morphology was in the spring of 1882 instituted for him at Cambridge.

In June 1882, his health having been impaired by an attack of typhoid fever during the previous winter, he started for Switzerland, hoping by some Alpine climbing, of which he had become very fond, and in which he showed great skill, to make complete the recovery of his strength. On 18 July he and his guide set out from Cormayeur to ascend the virgin peak of the Aiguille Blanche de Peuteret. They never came back alive. A few days later their dead bodies were found on the rocks by an exploring party. Either on the ascent or descent, some time apparently of the next day, the 19th, they must have fallen and been killed instantaneously. His

body was brought home to England and buried at Whittinghame.

Probably few lives of this generation were so full of promise as the one thus cut short. The remarkable powers which Balfour possessed of rapid yet exact observation, of quick insight into the meaning of the things observed, of imaginative daring in hypothesis kept straight by a singularly clear logical sense, through which the proven was sharply distinguished from the merely probable, made all biologists hope that the striking work which he had already done was but the earnest of still greater things to come. Nor do biologists alone mourn him. In his college, in his university, and elsewhere, he was already recognised as a man of most unusual administrative abilities. Whatever he took in hand he did masterly and with wisdom. Yet to his friends his intellectual powers seemed a part only of his worth. High-minded, generous, courteous, a brilliant fascinating companion, a steadfast loving friend, he won, as few men ever did, the hearts of all who were privileged to know him.

[Personal knowledge.]

M. F.

BALFOUR, SIR JAMES (*d.* 1583), of Pittendreich, Scottish judge, was a son of Sir Michael Balfour, of Mountquhanny, in Fife. Educated for the priesthood, he adopted the legal branch of the clerical profession, as was common in Scotland at this period. Having taken part with his brothers, David and Gilbert, in the plot for the assassination of Cardinal Beaton, he shared the fate of the conspirators, who, on the surrender of the castle of St. Andrews, in June 1547, to the French, were allowed to save their lives by service in the galleys. John Knox, his fellow prisoner in the same galley, who looked upon Balfour as a renegade, and denounces him as a manifest blasphemer and the principal misgiver of Scotland for his desertion from the party of the reformers, records his release in 1549, which, according to Spottiswoode, a less adverse authority, was due to his abjuring his profession. Soon after he became official of the archdeaconry of Lothian, and chief judge of the consistorial court of the archbishop of St. Andrews. He continued for some years to support the policy of Mary of Guise, then, passing over to that of the lords of the congregation, was admitted to their councils, and betrayed their secrets. He was rewarded by the preferment of the parsonage of Flick, in Fife. Soon after Queen Mary's return to Scotland, he was nominated an extraordinary lord, 12 Nov. 1561, and on 15 Nov. 1563 an ordinary lord, of the court

of session. The abolition, in 1560, of the ecclesiastical consistorial jurisdiction, one of the first fruits of the Reformation, led to great confusion with reference to the important causes that had been referred to it. Besides others, all those relating to marriage, legitimacy, and wills, were in its control, and it was found necessary to institute a commissary court at Edinburgh in its stead. Balfour was the chief of the four first commissaries, and the charter of their appointment, on 8 Feb. 1563, is printed in the treatise which has received the name of 'Balfour's Practicks.' With other partisans of Bothwell and Bothwell himself he is said to have escaped from Holyrood on the night of Rizzio's murder, but Macgill, the lord clerk register, having been deprived of that office for his share in the plot, Balfour succeeded to the vacancy. Common rumour, supported in this instance by probable evidence, assigned to Balfour the infamous part of having drawn the bond for Darnley's murder, and provided the lodging, a house of one of his brothers, in the Kirk o' Field, where the deed was done. Though not present, according to the confessions of the perpetrators, he was accused of complicity by the tickets or placards which appeared on the walls of Edinburgh immediately after the commission of the crime. His appointment, during the short period of Bothwell's power, to the incongruous post—for a lawyer—of governor of Edinburgh Castle; his acting as commissary in the divorce suit by Lady Bothwell against her husband, and as lord clerk register in the registration of Mary's consent to the contract of marriage with Bothwell, leave no doubt that he was a useful and ready instrument in the hands of the chief assassin, and received his reward. With an adroitness in changing sides in which, though not singular, he excelled the other politicians of the time, he forestalled the fall of Bothwell and made terms with Murray by the surrender of the castle, receiving in return a gift of the priory of Pittenweem, an annuity for his son out of the rents of the priory of St. Andrews, and a pardon for his share in Darnley's death. According to the journal ascribed to Mary's secretary, Nau, it was by the advice of Balfour, 'a traitor who offered himself first to the one party and then to the other,' that the queen left Dunbar and took the march to Edinburgh which led to her surrender at Carberry Hill. He was present at the battle of Langside, in the regent's army. Having surrendered the office of lord clerk register to allow of the reinstatement of Macgill, a friend of the regent Murray, Balfour received

a pension of 500*l.* and the presidency of the court of session, from which William Baillie, Lord Provand, was removed on the ground that he was not, as the act instituting it required, of the clerical order—a mere pretence on the part of the leader of the protestant party. That he betrayed Bothwell by giving the information which led to the interception of the casket letters is doubted, not because such an act would be in the least inconsistent with his character, but because it is deemed by many a more probable solution of the mystery that the letters were fabrications. During the regency of Murray he was suspected of intriguing with the adherents of the queen while ostensibly belonging to the party of the regent, and he was deprived of the office of president in 1568. Shortly before the death of Murray, Balfour was imprisoned, on the accusation of Lennox, for his share in Darnley's murder; but a bribe to Wood, the regent's secretary, procured his release without trial, and though he lost the presidency of the court he retained the priory of Pittenweem. After the accession of Lennox to the regency, he was forfeited on 30 Aug. 1571, but he made terms with Morton in the following year by abandoning his associates on the queen's side, Maitland of Lethington and Kirkcaldy of Grange, and negotiating the pacification of Perth in 1573. Not unnaturally distrusted, even by those he pretended to serve, and doubting his own safety, he soon afterwards fled to France, where he appears to have remained till 1580, and in 1579 the forfeiture of 1571 was renewed by parliament. On his return he devoted himself to the overthrow of Morton, which he accomplished, it has been said, by the production of the bond for Darnley's murder which he had himself drawn, but more probably of the subsequent bond in support of Bothwell's marriage with Mary. The last certain appearance of Balfour in history is in a long letter by him to Mary, on 31 Jan. 1580, offering her his services; but he is believed to have lived till 1583, from an entry in the books of the privy council on 24 Jan. 1584, restoring his children, which refers to him as then dead. By his wife Margaret, the heiress of Michael Balfour, of Burleigh, he had three daughters and six sons, the eldest of whom was created by James Lord Balfour of Burleigh in 1606. Balfour appears to have been a learned lawyer, and is praised by his contemporary, Henryson, for the part he took in the commission issued in 1566 for the consolidation of the laws. Some parts of the compilation, published in 1774 from a manuscript in the Advocates' Library, were taken from the collection probably

made by him in connection with this commission. But the special references to the Book of Balfour (*Liber de Balfour*) and the fact that there was a subsequent commission issued by Morton in 1574, in which, although he was a member, his exile in France cannot have admitted of his taking a leading part, deprive him, in the opinion of the best authorities, of the claim to the authorship of the whole manuscript, which has unfortunately been published under his name, and is known as 'Balfour's Practicks,' the earliest text-book of Scottish law. The character drawn of him by an impartial historian is borne out by contemporary authority. 'He had served with all parties, had deserted all, yet had profited by all. He had been the partisan of every leader who rose into distinction amid the troubled elements of those times. Almost every one of these eminent statesmen or soldiers he had seen perish by a violent death—Murray assassinated, Lethington fell by his own hand, Grange by that of the common executioner, Lennox in the field, Morton on the scaffold. . . . Theirs was, upon the whole, consistent guilt. Balfour, on the other hand, acquired an acuteness in anticipating the changes of party and the probable event of political conspiracy which enabled him rarely to adventure too far, which taught him to avoid alike the determined boldness that brings ruin in the case of failure and that lukewarm inactivity which ought not to share in the rewards of success' (TYTLER, *Life of Craig*, p. 105). Member of a house which had, in the words of Knox, 'neither fear of God nor love of virtue further than the present commodity persuaded them,' he was himself, in the briefer verdict of Robertson, 'the most corrupt man of his age.'

[Knox's History of the Reformation; Spottiswoode's History of the Church of Scotland; Keith's History; Bannatyne's Journal; Sir James Melville's Memoirs; Goodal's Preface to Balfour's Practicks.] Æ. M.

BALFOUR, SIR JAMES (1600–1657), of Denmiln and Kinnaird, historian and Lyon king-of-arms, the eldest son of Sir Michael Balfour of Denmiln in Fife, comptroller of the household of Charles I, and Joanna Denham, was born in 1600. The youngest of the family was Sir Andrew Balfour [q. v.], an eminent botanist, the friend of Sir Robert Sibbald, who has written his life, along with that of Sir James, in a small and now scarce tract, 'Memoria Balfouriana sive Historia rerum pro Literis promovendis gestarum a clarissimis fratribus Balfouris DD. Jacobo barone de Kinnaird equite, Leone rege armorum, et

DD. Andrea M.D. equite aurato, a R. S., M.D. equite aurato, 1699.' The family of this branch of the Balfours was so remarkable for its numbers that Sir Andrew told Sibbald his father had lived to see 300 descendants, and Sir Andrew himself twice that number descended from his father. Yet the male line is now extinct, and, with the exception of the two subjects of Sibbald's memoir and their brother David, who became a judge, they do not seem to have been men of note. After a good education at home Balfour was sent to travel on the continent, and after his return, although he had shown some inclination for poetry in his youth, when he translated the 'Panthæa' of Johannes Leochæus (John Leech) into Scottish verse, he devoted himself to the study of the history and antiquities of Scotland. It was his good fortune, remarks Sibbald, to be stimulated to this line of study by the number of his countrymen who cultivated it at that time: Archbishop Spottiswoode and Calderwood, the church historians; David Hume of Godscroft, the writer of the history of the Douglasses; Wishart, afterwards Bishop of Edinburgh, the biographer of Montrose; Robert Johnston, who wrote the history of Britain from 1577; the poet Drummond of Hawthornden, the historian of the Jameses; the brothers Pont, the geographers; with the circle of friends, Sir Robert Gordon of Straloch, Sir John Scot of Scotstarvet and others, who contributed to the great atlas of Scotland published by Blaeu at Amsterdam; and Robert Maule, commissary of St. Andrews, a diligent antiquary and collector of the stamp of Balfour himself. Balfour was himself addicted to heraldry, and, to perfect himself in it, went to London in 1628, where he made the acquaintance of the English College of Heralds and Dodsworth and Dugdale, then the leading English historical antiquaries. To the 'Monasticon' of Dugdale he contributed a brief account of the religious houses of Scotland. On his return he was knighted by Charles I on 2 May 1630, made Lyon king-of-arms, and crowned by George Viscount Dupplin as king's commissioner by warrant dated 20 April 1630. He was created a baronet 22 Dec. 1633, and deprived of the office of Lyon by Cromwell about 1654. During the civil war he remained in retirement at Falkland or Kinnaird, collecting manuscripts and writing historical memoirs or tracts.

As none of his works, except his 'Annals of the History of Scotland from Malcolm III to Charles II,' and a selection of his tracts (edited by Mr. James Maidment, 1837), have been printed, it is worth while to give Sib-

bald's list of these in manuscript, most of which are now preserved in the Advocates' Library, although some were lost at the siege of Dundee, where they had been sent for safety.

The list is as follows: 1. 'A Treatise on Surnames, but especially those of Scotland.' 2. 'A Treatise of the Order of the Thistle.' 3. 'An Account of the Ceremonies at the Coronation of Charles I at Holyrood;' and 4. 'Of Charles at Scone.' 5. 'An Account of the Coats of Arms of the Nobility and Gentry of Scotland.' 6. 'A Genealogy of all the Earls of Scotland from their Creation to 1647.' 7. 'An Account of the Funeral Ceremonies of some Noble Persons.' 8. 'An Account of those who were knighted when he was Lyon.' 9. 'An Account of the Impresses, Devices, and Mottoes of several of our Kings and Queens.' 10. 'The Crests, Devices, and Mottoes of the Scotch Nobility.' 11. 'Injunctions by Sir James Balfour, Lyon King, to be observed by all the Officers-at-Arms.' 12. 'The True Present State of the Principality of Scotland.' 13. 'Lists of the various Officers of State in Scotland and of the Archbishops of St. Andrews.' 14. 'Memorials and Passages of State from 1641 to 1654.' 15. 'A Full Description of the Shore of Fife.' 16. 'A Treatise on Gems and the Composition of False Precious Stones.' Besides these he wrote several miscellaneous works, chiefly on heraldic subjects.

More important than the original work of Sir James Balfour was his diligence as a collector, which preserved, shortly after the dispersion of the treasures of the monastic libraries, many of the chronicles, cartularies, and registers of the Scottish bishoprics and religious houses, since published as the 'Chronicle of Melrose,' the Cartularies of Dunfermline, Dryburgh, Arbroath, and Aberdeen, the Registers of the Priory of St. Andrews and the Monastery of Cupar. A full list of these and his other manuscripts is given by Sibbald. His valuable library, along with that of his brother Sir David, was dispersed by auction after the death of the latter, and the catalogue printed at the close of Sibbald's memoir is a valuable record of the library of a Scottish gentleman in the seventeenth century. Balfour was four times married, and died in 1657, surviving his father only five years. He was interred in Abdie Church. The 'Annals' are not of much value, except in that part which is contemporary, and even in that they are jejune, preserving, however, some interesting particulars, chiefly in relation to the ceremonies in which he took part as Lyon king.

[Sibbald's *Memoria Balfouriana*, 1699; Bal-

four's Historical Works, edited by James Haig from the Manuscript in Advocates' Library, 1824.] Æ. M.

BALFOUR, JAMES (1705-1795), philosopher, was born at Pilrig, near Edinburgh, in 1705, and, after studying at Edinburgh and at Leyden, was called to the Scottish bar. He held the offices of treasurer to the faculty of advocates and sheriff-substitute of the county of Edinburgh. In 1754 he was appointed to the chair of moral philosophy in the university of Edinburgh, and in 1764 transferred to that of the law of nature and nations. He was the author of three philosophical books: 1. 'A Delineation of the Nature and Obligation of Morality, with Reflexions upon Mr. Hume's book entitled "An Inquiry concerning the Principles of Morals."' This book was published anonymously, the first edition in 1753, the second in 1763. 2. 'Philosophical Essays,' published anonymously in 1768. 3. 'Philosophical Dissertations,' published in 1782 under the author's name. These writings are marked by a calm tone of good sense and good feeling, but are not very powerful in thought. Dr. M'Cosh, in his work on the 'Scottish Philosophy,' says of him: 'He sets out (in his "Delineation") with the principle that private happiness must be the chief end and object of every man's pursuit; shows how the good of others affords the greatest happiness; and then, to sanction natural conscience, he calls in the authority of God, who must approve of what promotes the greatest happiness. This theory does not give morality a sufficiently deep foundation in the constitution of man on the character of God, and could not have stood against the assaults of Hume. . . . In his "Philosophical Essays" he wrote against Hume and Lord Kaimes, and in defence of active power and liberty. Like all active opponents of the new scepticism, he felt it necessary to oppose the favourite theory of Locke, that all our ideas are derived from sensation and reflexion.'

Balfour's mother was a Miss Hamilton, of Airdrie, great-grandaunt of the late Sir William Hamilton, Bart., professor of logic and metaphysics in the university of Edinburgh 1836-1856. His eldest sister married Gavin Hamilton, bookseller and publisher in Edinburgh (also, it is believed, a member of the Airdrie family), whose eldest son was Robert Hamilton, professor of mathematics in Marischal College and University, Aberdeen, author of a treatise on the national debt.

[The Imperial Dictionary of Universal Biography; Anderson's Scottish Nation; M'Cosh's

Scottish Philosophy; Letter to the writer from John M. Balfour-Melville, Esq., of Pilrig and Mount Melville, great-grandson of Professor Balfour.] W. G. B.

BALFOUR, JOHN (*d.* 1688), third LORD BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH, succeeded his father Robert, second Lord Balfour of Burleigh [q. v.], in 1663. In his youth he went to France for his education. In an 'affair of honour' he was there wounded. He returned home through London early in 1649, and married Isabel, daughter of another scion of his house—Sir William Balfour [q. v.] of Pitcullo, Fife, lieutenant of the Tower. The young married pair set off for Scotland in March. They found the father strongly displeased. The displeasure took the preposterous shape of asking the general assembly of the kirk of Scotland to annul the marriage. The petition was quietly shelved. The plea for the dissolution of the tie was 'the open wound' he still bore, and which paternal wrath deemed a disqualification for marriage. He died in 1688, leaving besides Robert, his heir and successor, two sons and six daughters. This Lord Balfour of Burleigh has been traditionally styled 'Covenanter,' which he assuredly never was. On Sir Walter Scott must be laid the blame—if blame it be—by having appropriated the name and designation in his 'John Balfour of Burley' in 'Old Mortality.' John Balfour, the 'Covenanter,' was historically 'of Kinloch,' not of Burleigh, and the principal actor in the assassination of Archbishop Sharp in 1679. For this crime his estate was forfeited and a large reward offered for his capture. He fought at Drumclog and at Bothwell Bridge, and is said to have escaped to Holland, and to have there tendered his services to the Prince of Orange. It is generally supposed that John Balfour of Burley died at sea on a return voyage to Scotland. But in the 'New Statistical Account of Scotland,' under 'Roseneath,' strong presumptions are stated for believing that he never left Scotland, but found an asylum in the parish of Roseneath, Dumbartonshire, under the wing of the Argyll family. According to this account, having assumed the name of Salter, his descendants continued there for many generations, the last of the race dying in 1815. Scott noted in his 'Old Mortality,' that in 1808 a Lieutenant-colonel Balfour de Burleigh was commandant of the troops of the King of Holland in the West Indies.

[Authorities as under BALFOUR, ROBERT, second Lord Balfour; Scott's Old Mortality, note 2, 3; Anderson's Scottish Nation; Letter from the present Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kennet.] A. B. G.

BALFOUR, JOHN HUTTON (1808–1884), botanist, was born in Edinburgh on 15 Sept. 1808, his father having been a surgeon in the army, and one of his near relatives having been James Hutton, author of the 'Theory of the Earth.' After completing his early education at the High School of Edinburgh he studied at St. Andrew's and Edinburgh Universities, graduating M.A. and M.D. Edin., the latter in 1832. He gave up the intention of seeking ordination in the church of Scotland, for which he at first prepared, became M.R.C.S. 1831, F.R.C.S. (Edin.) 1833, and, after studying some time in continental medical schools, commenced medical practice in Edinburgh in 1834. He had previously been greatly attracted to botanical studies by Professor Graham's lectures and excursions, and continuing to enlarge his botanical knowledge, in 1836 he was prominent in establishing the Botanical Society of Edinburgh, and in 1838 the Edinburgh Botanical Club. In 1840 he commenced to give extra-academical lectures on botany at Edinburgh, and had considerable success. In 1841 he succeeded Dr. (afterwards Sir) W. J. Hooker as professor of botany at Glasgow University, and thenceforward gave up medical practice. In 1845, on the death of Graham, Balfour became professor of botany at Edinburgh, and was nominated regius keeper of the Royal Botanic Garden and queen's botanist for Scotland. Becoming F.R.S. (Edinburgh) in 1835, he was for many years an active secretary of the society. For thirty years he was dean of the medical faculty of the university of Edinburgh, in which capacity he was most valuable to the medical school, and very popular with the students. His botanical excursions with pupils were most energetically conducted, and extended to almost every part of Scotland. He ascended every important peak, and gathered every rarity in the flora. Under his care and in co-operation with the curators, the Macnabs, father and son, the Royal Botanic Gardens were much enlarged and improved, and a fine palm-house, an arboretum, a good museum, and excellent teaching accommodation provided. He was the first in Edinburgh to introduce classes for practical instruction in the use of the microscope. He retired from office in 1879, when he received the title of emeritus professor of botany, became assessor in the university court for the general council, and each of the three universities with which he had been connected conferred on him the degree of LL.D. For many years he was a fellow of the Royal Society of London, and a member of a large number of British and foreign scientific societies. He died at

Inverleith House, Edinburgh, on 11 Feb. 1884.

Inducted into botany before microscopical work had been largely developed, and before the advent of modern views on vegetable morphology and physiology, Balfour was almost necessarily for the most part a systematic botanist. His original work was not extensive, and it is as a teacher and writer of text-books that he was chiefly known. His teaching was painstaking and conscientious, earnest and impressive, and characterised by wealth of illustration and a faculty of imparting his own enthusiasm. He was impartial in the breadth of his teaching, and ever anxious to assimilate new knowledge. His character was deeply religious, and he saw in the objects of nature indubitable evidences of a great designing mind. His geniality was contagious, and it is related of him that on his botanical excursions, as the party neared the habitat of some rare Alpine herb, the wiry and energetic professor—'Woody Fibre' as they called him—would outstrip all in his eagerness to secure it; and that in toiling up a long ascent, his jokes and puns would keep the whole party in good spirits.

Balfour was for many years one of the editors of the 'Annals of Natural History' and of the 'Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal,' and contributed important articles to several cyclopaedias. In biography he wrote: 'Biographical Sketch of Dr. Golding Bird,' Edin. 1855; 'Biography of J. Coldstream,' Lond. 1865; and a 'Sketch of D. T. K. Drummond,' prefixed to 'Last Scenes in the Life of Our Lord,' 1878. His botanical text-books went through numerous editions, and included a 'Manual,' 1848, revised 1860; a 'Class Book,' 1852; 'Outlines,' 1854; 'Elements,' 1869; a 'First' and a 'Second Book,' with other minor manuals; 'Botanist's Companion,' 1860; 'Botanist's Vade Mecum; 'Guide to the Royal Botanic Gardens, Edinburgh,' 1873. His 'Introduction to Palaeontological Botany,' 1872, was the least successful of his botanical works. He wrote several botanical-religious books, such as 'Phyto-Theology,' 1851, entitled in its third edition, 'Botany and Religion; 'Plants of the Bible,' 1857; 'Lessons from Bible Plants,' 1870. He also wrote the botany in MacCrie's 'Bass Rock,' 1848.

[Scotsman, 12 Feb. 1884; Athenæum, 16 Feb. 1884; Nature, 21 Feb. 1884.] G. T. B.

BALFOUR, NISBET (1743–1823), a most distinguished officer under Lord Cornwallis in the American war of independence, was not (as Draper's 'American Biography' asserts)

the son of a small bookseller in Edinburgh, but the last representative of the Balfours of Dunbog in the county of Fife. Harry Balfour, the first laird of Dunbog, was the third son of John, third Lord Balfour of Burleigh [q. v.], and in the middle of the last century officers had very little chance of rising to higher rank who were not of good family. He was born at Dunbog in 1743, and entered the army as ensign in the 4th regiment in 1761. He was promoted lieutenant in 1765, and captain in 1770, but did not see service till the outbreak of the American war. He distinguished himself at the battle of Bunker's Hill, where he was severely wounded, and at Long Island and Brooklyn. In August 1776 his services were so conspicuous at the taking of New York, that he was sent home with the despatches announcing the success, and was promoted major by brevet. He at once returned to America, and struck up a warm friendship with many of the younger officers, including Lord Cornwallis and Lord Rawdon. He was present at the battles of Elizabethtown, Brandywine, and Germantown, and, after being appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 23rd regiment in 1778, accompanied Cornwallis to Charleston. After the capture of the city he was appointed commandant at Ninety-Six, and there 'by his attention and diligence,' says Cornwallis, succeeded in raising 4,000 militia among the loyal colonists. In the following year he accepted the difficult and invidious post of commandant at Charleston, and there acquitted himself to the complete satisfaction of Cornwallis. He obeyed to the letter the rigorous orders of Cornwallis against the colonists, and incurred much odium for carrying out the execution of a planter named Isaac Hayne, which Lord Rawdon had ordered. 'You have done what few officers in our service are capable of doing,' wrote Cornwallis to Balfour on 12 Nov. 1780, 'and have voluntarily taken responsibility on yourself to serve your country and your friend' (*Cornwallis Despatches*, Cornwallis to Balfour, i. 46). When the war was over, Balfour was rewarded for his services with the rank of colonel and the appointment of aide-de-camp to the king. He was also appointed, with a lawyer named Spranger, on a commission to award the money granted by parliament to those loyal colonists who had suffered in the war. He now enjoyed high reputation, and moved in the best military society, and in 1790 Mr. Stewart, of Castle Stewart in Wigtonshire, who had married his only sister, returned him to parliament for the Wigton Burghs. In 1793, on the outbreak of the war with France, he was promoted major-

general, and received the command of a brigade in the force which his old comrade, Lord Rawdon, now Lord Moira, was to take to the west coast of France. With the rest of Lord Moira's army, Balfour joined the Duke of York in Flanders in 1794. Though Lord Moira returned home, Balfour volunteered to continue his services in any capacity in which he could be useful, and assisted General Ralph Abercromby in commanding the reserve till December 1794. He never again saw active service, but continued to sit in parliament, first for Wigton Burghs and then for Arundel, till 1802. He was made colonel of the 39th regiment in 1794, and promoted lieutenant-general in 1798, and general in 1803. He retired to his family seat, Dunbog, and there died at the advanced age of eighty, in October 1823, being then sixth general in seniority after sixty-two years' service. He bequeathed Dunbog to his nephew William Stewart, who took the name of Balfour. His reputation was made in the American war, and the friendship of such generals as Hastings and Cornwallis seems to justify it.

[For Balfour's services see the Royal Military Calendar. For his services in America consult Bancroft's History of the United States, passim, and the contemporary accounts of the war in South Carolina; see also the Cornwallis Despatches, edited by Ross, 1859. For the campaign in Flanders, see the Journals and Letters of Sir Harry Calvert.] H. M. S.

BALFOUR, ROBERT (1550?–1625?), Scotch philosopher and philologist, is believed to have been born about 1550. According to the statement of David Buchanan, he derived his lineage from a distinguished family in Fifeshire, but he has himself informed us (*Commentarius in Cleomedem*, 196) that he was born in Forfarshire, probably near Dundee. From a school in his native district he was sent to the university of St. Andrews, and thence he proceeded to the university of Paris, where he attracted much attention by the ability with which he publicly maintained certain philosophical theses against all opponents. Afterwards he was invited to Bordeaux by the archbishop of that see, and there he became a member of the college of Guienne. He was elected professor of Greek, and at length, probably in 1586, was appointed principal of the college, which he continued to govern for many years. It appears that he was alive in 1625, but the date of his death is not recorded. Balfour left behind him the character of a learned and worthy man, the only fault attributed to him by one biographer being his zealous

adherence to the Roman catholic faith. His contemporary, Dempster, says he was 'the phoenix of his age; a philosopher profoundly skilled in the Greek and Latin languages; a mathematician worthy of being compared with the ancients; and to those qualifications he joined a wonderful suavity of manner, and the utmost warmth of affection towards his countrymen.' His reputation as a scholar rests mainly on his commentary on Aristotle.

The titles of his works are: 1. '*Ἐπίτομον τῶν κατὰ τὴν ἐν Νικαίᾳ ἁγίαν Σύνοδον πραχθέντων*' Paris, 1599, 8vo; Heidelberg, 1604, fol. An edition of the Greek text, accompanied by a Latin translation. Gelasius, with Balfour's translation, has been reprinted in several editions of the *Concilia*. 2. '*Cleomedis Meteora Græce et Latine*. A Roberto Balforeo ex MS. codice Bibliothecæ Illustrissimi Cardinalis Ioyosii multis mendis repurgata, Latinè versa, et perpetuo commentario illustrata.' Bordeaux, 1605, 4to. This work was commended by Barthius and other learned men, and even in the present century it was held in such estimation that it was republished by Professor James Bake at Leyden in 1820, 8vo. 3. '*Prolegomena in libros Topicorum Aristotelis*,' 1615, 4to. 4. '*Commentarii in Organum Logicum Aristotelis*,' Bordeaux, 1618, 4to. 5. '*Commentarii in lib. Arist. de Philosophia tomos secundus, quo post Organum Logicum, quæcumque in libris Ethicorum occurrunt difficilia, dilucide explicantur*,' Bordeaux, 1620, 4to.

[Buchanan, *De Scripturibus Scotis*, 129; Dempster, *Hist. Ecclesiastica Gentis Scotorum*, 119; Irving's *Lives of Scottish Writers* (1839), i. 234-46; Anderson's *Scottish Nation*, i. 217; Chambers's *Biog. Dict. of Eminent Scotsmen*, ed. Thomson, i. 68; *Cat. of Printed Books in Brit. Mus.*] T. C.

BALFOUR, ROBERT (*d.* 1663), second LORD BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH, military commander, was son of Sir Robert Arnot of Fernie, chamberlain of Fife. He married Margaret, daughter of Michael Balfour of Burleigh and Margaret, daughter of Lundie of Lundie, and his wife succeeded her father (who was created 7 Aug. 1606 Lord Balfour of Burleigh) as Baroness Balfour of Burleigh. Thereupon, by a letter from the king (James I) Arnot became Lord Balfour of Burleigh, the second holder of the title. At the assembly of the Scottish parliament in 1640 (11 June) the 'estates' appointed him their president. He was continued in the office in 1641, and was one of the commissioners for a treaty of peace with England in 1640-1. He was also constituted of the privy council 'ad vitam aut culpam' by the parliament of

Scotland 11 Nov. 1641. During the wars of Montrose he was energetic on the side of the government. He assumed military command, but was not successful. Montrose defeated him 12 Sept. 1644 near Aberdeen, and again (with General Baillie) at Kilsyth, 15 Aug. 1645. He was opposed to the celebrated and unfortunate 'engagement' to march into England for the rescue of the king. He had weight enough to dissuade Cromwell then from the invasion of Scotland. In 1649, under the act for putting 'the kingdom in a posture of defence,' he was one of the colonels for Fife. He was further nominated in the same year one of the commissioners of the treasury and exchequer. He died at Burleigh, near Kinross, 10 Aug. 1663. His wife died before him (in 1639). They had one son [see BALFOUR, JOHN, third Lord Balfour of Burleigh] and four daughters.

[Lamont's *Annals*, MS.; Balfour's *Annals*, MS.; Douglas's *Peerage of Scotland*, by Wood, 2 vols. folio, 1813; George Crawford's *Peerage of Scotland*, 1716, folio, pp. 53-4; Sibbald's *Kinross and Fife*; Anderson's *Scottish Nation*.] A. B. G.

BALFOUR, ROBERT (*d.* 1757), fifth LORD BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH, Jacobite, when a youth fell in love with a 'pretty face,' far inferior in rank, much to the annoyance of the family. He was sent to travel abroad in the hope that he would forget his attachment. Before he set out he declared to his lady-love that if in his absence she married he should kill her husband. Notwithstanding the threat, she did marry a Henry Stenhouse, schoolmaster at Inverkeithing, acquainting him beforehand of the hazard. On Balfour's return his first inquiry was after the girl. On being informed of her marriage, he proceeded on horseback (with two attendants) directly to the school at Inverkeithing, called Stenhouse out, deliberately shot him (wounding him in the shoulder), and quietly returned to Burleigh. This was on 9 April 1707. The poor schoolmaster lingered twelve days, and then died. Balfour was tried for the murder in the high court of justiciary on 4 Aug. 1709. The defence was ingenious, but inadequate. He was brought in guilty, and sentenced to be beheaded on 6 Jan. 1709-10. But a few days prior to this he escaped from the prison ('Heart of Midlothian') by exchanging clothes with his sister, who resembled him. He skulked for some time in the neighbourhood of Burleigh, and a great ash-tree, hollow in the trunk, was long shown as his place of concealment. On the death of his father, in 1713, the title devolved on him. His next appearance was at the meeting of Jacobites

at Lochmaben, 29 May 1714, when 'the Pretender's' health was drunk at the cross, on their knees, Lord Burleigh denouncing damnation against all who would not drink it. He engaged in the rebellion of 1715. For this he was attainted by act of parliament, and his estates forfeited to the crown. He died, without issue, in 1757.

[Anderson's Scottish Nation; Maclaurin's Criminal Trials; Rae's History of the Rebellion.]

A. B. G.

*For
visions
e
eket
back
volume*

BALFOUR, SIR WILLIAM (*d.* 1660), parliamentary general, of the family of Balfour of Pitcullo, Fifeshire, appears to have been born before the accession of James I to the English throne, for in 1642 he obtained a naturalisation bill (*Lords' Journals*, 28 May 1642). He entered the Dutch service and continued in it till 1627. In that year he became lieutenant-colonel in the Earl of Morton's regiment, took part in the expedition to the isle of Rhé, and was noticed as being one of the officers most favoured by the Duke of Buckingham (*FORSTER, Life of Eliot*, ii. 78). In January 1628 he was charged by the king, in conjunction with Colonel Dalbier, to raise 1,000 horse in Friesland, but the suspicions this project aroused in the Commons obliged the king to abandon the plan, and to assure the house that these troops were never meant to be employed in England. On the death of Sir Allen Apsley, Sir William, who is described as one of the gentlemen of the king's privy chamber, was appointed governor of the Tower (18 Oct. 1630, *Cal. S. P., Dom.*). In October 1631 he was employed on a confidential mission to the Netherlands. He also received many other marks of the king's favour, including the grant of a lucrative patent for making gold and silver money in the Tower (1633). Nevertheless Balfour, 'from the beginning of the Long parliament, according to the natural custom of his country, forgot all his obligations to the king, and made himself very gracious to those people whose glory it was to be thought enemies to the court' (*CLARENDON*, iv. 147). Perhaps religious motives had something to do with this change of parties, for Balfour was a violent opponent of popery, and had once beaten a priest for trying to convert his wife (*Strafford Corr.* ii. 165). Strafford was entrusted to Balfour's keeping, and though offered 20,000*l.* and an advantageous match for his daughter, he refused to connive at the earl's escape, or to admit Captain Billingsley and his suspicious levies to the Tower (2 May 1641, *RUSHWORTH*, iii. i. 250). The king, therefore, persuaded or obliged

Balfour to resign his post in the following December. The accounts given of the causes of this resignation differ considerably (*CLARENDON*, iv. 101; *GARDINER, History of England*, x. 108; and the pamphlet entitled *A Terrible Plot against London and Westminster*). When the parliament raised an army Sir William was appointed lieutenant-general of the horse, under the nominal command of the Earl of Bedford. He commanded the reserve at Edgehill, broke several regiments of the king's foot, and captured part of his artillery. Ludlow describes him spiking the king's guns with his own hands, and all accounts agree in praise of his services. He did not take part in the first battle of Newbury, having gone abroad to try the waters on account of his health (*Lords' Journals*, 2 Aug. 1643). In the spring of 1644 he was detached from the army of Essex with 1,000 horse to reinforce Waller, and shared the command at the victory of Alresford. His letter of 30 March 1644 to Essex, relating the battle, was ordered to be printed. He then rejoined Essex, accompanied him into Cornwall, and took Weymouth and Taunton (June 1644). When the infantry was forced to surrender, he broke through the king's lines, and 'by an orderly and well-governed march passed above 100 miles in the king's quarters,' and succeeded in joining General Middleton. At the second battle of Newbury he commanded the right wing of the parliamentary horse (see *Manchester's Quarrel with Cromwell*, Camden Society; and the letters signed by Balfour, p. 55). This was Balfour's last public exploit; with the organisation of the new model he retired from military service. The House of Commons appointed a committee 'to consider of a fit recompense and acknowledgment of the faithful services done by him to the public' (21 Jan. 1645), and the House of Lords voted the payment of his arrears (7,000*l.*) and specially recommended him to the Commons (21 July). But some intercepted correspondence seems to have awakened suspicions and caused delays in this payment (see *Commons' Journals*, 25 March and 12 April 1645). ~~Sir William Balfour's will was proved in 1660.~~ *

[Clarendon's History of the Rebellion; Vicars's Parliamentary Chronicle; Calendar of Domestic State Papers; Riecraft's Champions (1647) contains a portrait and panegyric of Sir William Balfour (No. xviii.); in the Strafford Correspondence (vol. i. 88, 97, 120) are some passages which appear to prove that Balfour was indebted to the king's favour for the Irish estate which he is said to have purchased from Lord Balfour of Clonawley.]

C. H. F.

* Balfour was buried in St. Margaret Westminster, on 28 July 1660
(A. M. Burke, Memorials of St.

1784

* **BALFOUR, WILLIAM** (1785-1838), lieutenant-colonel, was a boy-ensign in the 40th foot at the Helder, and won the approval of Sir John Moore. He served on the staff of Major-general Brent Spencer in the Mediterranean and at the capture of Copenhagen, and received a brevet lieutenant-colonelcy for service in the field with the 40th in the Peninsula and south of France in 1813-14. After a few years on half-pay, he became lieutenant-colonel of his old regiment, commanding it for several years in New South Wales, and he was afterwards in command of the 82nd foot in Mauritius. He retired from the army in 1832, and died in February 1838.

[Army Lists; London Gazettes; Gent. Mag. 1838.] H. M. C.

BALGUY, CHARLES, M.D. (1708-1767), physician, was born at Derwent Hall, Derbyshire, in 1708, and was educated at Chesterfield grammar school and St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M.B. in 1731, and M.D. in 1750. He practised at Peterborough, and was secretary of the literary club there. He contributed to the 'Philosophical Transactions' (No. 434, p. 1413), and in 1741 he published, anonymously, a translation of Boccaccio's 'Decameron.' This has been several times reprinted, and is the only good translation in English. He wrote some medical essays, and particularly a treatise 'De Morbo Miliari' (Lond. 1758). He died at Peterborough 28 Feb. 1767, and was buried in the chancel of St. John's Church, where is a marble monument to his memory, describing him as 'a man of various and great learning.' The statement that he translated the 'Decameron' is evidenced by the notes of his school friend, Dr. Samuel Pegge, in the College of Arms, who expressly mentions the fact.

[Pegge's Collections in the College of Arms, vol. vi.; Derbyshire Archaeological Journal, vi. 11; Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, vi. 4, 74, 122.] S. O. A.

BALGUY, JOHN (1686-1748), divine, was born 12 Aug. 1686 at Sheffield. His father, Thomas, who was master of the Sheffield grammar school, died in 1696, and was succeeded by Mr. Daubuz, under whom John Balguy studied until admitted at St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1702. He wasted two years in reading romances, but upon meeting with Livy turned to classical studies. He graduated as B.A. in 1705-6 and M.A. in 1726. Upon leaving Cambridge he taught for a time in the Sheffield grammar school, and 15 July 1708 became tutor

to Joseph Banks, son of Mr. Banks of Scorton in Nottinghamshire, and grandfather of the famous Sir Joseph Banks. In 1710 he was ordained deacon, and in 1711 priest, by Sharp, archbishop of York; and in the last year entered the family of Sir Henry Liddel, of Ravensworth Castle, Durham, who presented him to the small livings of Lamesby and Tanfield. He wrote a new sermon every week for four years, and afterwards burnt 250 sermons in order that his son might be forced to follow the example of original composition. In 1715 he married Sarah, daughter of Christopher Broomhead, of Sheffield, and left Sir H. Liddel to settle in a house of his own, called Cox-Close, in the neighbourhood. In 1718 he took part in the Bangorian controversy, defending Hoadley against Stebbing. Bishop Hoadley and the booksellers—who thought that the public were tired of the subject—induced him to desist after publishing two pamphlets; and Hoadley persuaded him also to suppress in 1720 a letter to the famous Dr. Clarke which it was thought might injure the doctor's chances of preferment, though dealing with the purely philosophical question of natural immortality. Balguy was a disciple and admirer of Clarke, and his chief publications were in defence of Clarke's philosophical and ethical doctrines. They are:—'A Letter to a Deist,' 1726, in which he attacks Shaftesbury; 'The Foundation of Moral Goodness,' 1728, which is an answer to Shaftesbury's disciple, Hutcheson, and argues, after Clarke, that morality does not depend upon the instincts or affections, but upon the 'unalterable reason of things.' A second part, published in 1729, is a detailed reply to the criticisms of a friend (Lord Darcy, as the younger Balguy tells us), who had defended Hutcheson. In 1730 he published 'Divine Rectitude,' in which he argued that 'the first spring of action in the Deity' was 'rectitude;' whilst Mr. Grove declared it to be 'wisdom,' and Mr. Bayes to be 'benevolence.' It was followed by 'A Second Letter to a Deist,' defending Clarke against Matthew Tindal's 'Christianity as Old as the Creation,' and by a pamphlet called 'The Law of Truth, or the Obligations of Reason essential to all Religion.' These tracts were collected in a volume dedicated to Hoadley. In 1741 appeared 'An Essay on Redemption,' of a rationalising tendency, and considered by Hoadley to be stronger in the 'demolishing' than the 'constructive' part. He also published (1727-8) an essay and sermon upon party spirit. Two volumes of his sermons were published in 1748 and 1750 (NICHOLS, *Anecdotes*, iii. 220, and ix. 787).