

extracts from divines of all kinds, a narrative of the life of our Lord. It was published anonymously in 1861 under the title of 'The Messiah,' and the substance of the work was reissued in 1866 in 'The Devout Christian's Help to Meditation on the Life of our Lord Jesus Christ.' Mr. Anderson died 8 March 1874. A posthumous work ('Geron, the Old Man in Search of Paradise'), a collection of short discourses on a holy life, was published in 1877, with a biographical notice by Rev. George Williams.

[Memoir prefixed to Geron; Works of J. L. Anderson; Westwood & Satchell's Bibl. Piscatorica, pp. 1 and 66.] W. P. C.

**ANDERSON, ADAM** (1692?-1765), the historian of commerce, was probably a native of Aberdeen, and born about 1692. He was for forty years, if not longer, a clerk in the South Sea House. In a letter from him (*Add. MS.* 6860, fol. 4), dated 1 Feb. 1759, to his friend Andrew Mitchell, an Aberdeen man, afterwards English resident at Berlin, he complains of inadequate promotion in the South Sea House, and expresses a desire to obtain 'a small sinecure or place which might be supplied by deputation to enable me to wear out my few years to come with a little more comfort.' It is, however, stated in the 'Gentleman's Magazine' (liii. 41), with reference to his position in the South Sea House, that he 'at length arrived to his acme there, being appointed chief clerk of the Stock and New Annuities there till his death.' According to the same authority he was one of the trustees for establishing the colony of Georgia, and a member of the court of assistants of the Scottish Corporation of London. His name also appears (*NICHOLS'S Literary Anecdotes*, ii. 119) in the list of trustees to carry out an act of Queen Anne's for the establishment of parochial libraries at home and in the colonies. In person he is described as having been 'tall and graceful,' and he was twice married. He died at Clerkenwell 10 Jan. 1765.

In the year preceding his death appeared his great and only work, bearing the title, 'An Historical and Chronological Deduction of the Origin of Commerce from the earliest accounts to the present time, containing an History of the great Commercial Interests of the British Empire. To which is prefixed an Introduction exhibiting a View of the ancient and modern State of Europe; of the Importance of our Colonies and of the Commerce, Shipping, Manufactures, Fisheries, &c., of Great Britain and Ireland, and their influence on the Landed Interest, with an Appendix containing the Modern Politico-

Commercial Geography of the several Countries of Europe' (London, 2 vols., fol. 1764). Coming down from the earliest times to the year 1762, Anderson's work is a monument of stupendous industry. Composed in the form of annals, it is not merely a record of commercial progress and colonial enterprise, but a history of the political, industrial, and social development of all civilised countries, and especially of Great Britain and Ireland. Abstracts of all treaties, acts of parliament, and pamphlets in any way bearing on commerce or kindred matters, are added, together with statistical accounts of the national finances, of prices, currency, and population. The early portions of the work are untrustworthy, but Macpherson attached sufficient value to its chapters from 1492 onwards to reproduce them in his 'Annals of Commerce.' In the introduction to his work Anderson showed himself in advance of his time, and exposed several of the fallacies of the mercantile system. He condemned industrial monopolies, and advocated the naturalisation of foreign protestants, and a uniformity of weights, measures, and coinage for all the nations of Christendom.

[Notice in *Gentleman's Magazine*, liii. 41-2 (reproduced in *Nichols's Literary Anecdotes*, ix. 491); Anderson's work, editions of 1764 and 1787; Preface to Macpherson's *Annals of Commerce* (1805).] F. E.

**ANDERSON, ADAM, LL.D.** (d. 1846), writer on physics, sometime rector of the Perth Academy, afterwards professor of natural philosophy at St. Andrew's University, died 5 Dec. 1846. He contributed original papers on the measurement of the heights of mountains by the barometer, the hygrometric state of the atmosphere, the dew point, and the illuminating power of coal gas, to *Nicholson's 'Journal'*, vol. xxx. 1812, to Thomson's 'Annals of Philosophy,' vol. ix. 1817, and to the 'Edinburgh Philosophical Journal,' vols. ii, iv, xi, xii, xiii, &c. The Perth gasworks were originally constructed under his superintendence, and he introduced many improvements leading to the economical production of gas. He wrote the articles 'Barometer,' 'Cold,' 'Dyeing,' 'Fermentation,' 'Evaporation,' 'Hygrometry,' 'Navigation,' and 'Physical Geography' in Brewster's 'Edinburgh Encyclopedia' (completed 1830), and the article 'Gaslight' in the 'Encyclopædia Britannica.'

[*Gent. Mag.* 1847, xxvii. 221; *Royal Soc. Cat. Sci. Papers*, vol. i.] G. T. B.

**ANDERSON, ALEXANDER** (1582-1619?), mathematician, was a native of Aberdeen. Little is certainly known about him;

but the year 1582 is assigned as that of his birth on the authority of a print representing him in 1617 as of the age of thirty-five. He taught mathematics in Paris early in the seventeenth century, and appears to have been a friend of Vieta, who died in 1603, and whose posthumous writings he edited with great ability, developing much that was only indicated, and demonstrating much that was barely stated. He alludes more than once to the poverty of his circumstances; abstruse studies and the neglect of common and easy life brought him, he tells us, more wisdom than riches (*Vindiciæ Archimedis*, Dedication). He is not heard of after 1619, the date of his last publication, and is accordingly believed to have died about that time. The celebrated James Gregory was, on the mother's side, connected with his family. His works are as follows:—

1. 'Supplementum Apollonii Redivivi,' Paris, 1612, in which he displays a remarkable command of the ancient analysis, and supplies the deficiencies in Ghetaldi's attempted restoration of the lost book of Apollonius *Περὶ κωνῶν*. 2. 'Atrialogia pro Zetetico Apolloniani Problematis à se jam pridem edito in supplemento Apollonii Redivivi,' Paris, 1615, an addition to the preceding. 3. 'Francisci Vietæ de Equationum recognitione et emendatione tractatus duo,' Paris, 1615, contain Vieta's improvements in the transformation and reduction of algebraical equations, with an appendix by Anderson, showing that the solution of cubic equations can be made to depend upon the trisection of an angle. 4. 'Ad Angularium Sectionum Analyticarum Theoremata καθολικώτερα,' Paris, 1615, dedicated to Charles, Prince of Wales, adds to Vieta's theorems on angular sections demonstrations subsequently incorporated in the edition of the French algebraist's works published by Schooten, at Leyden, in 1646. 5. 'Vindiciæ Archimedis,' Paris, 1616, refutes the claim of Lansberg, a Belgian astronomer, to have solved the problem of the quadrature of the circle, and criticises Kepler's 'Stereometria.' 6. 'Animadversionis in Franciscum Vietam à Clemente Cyriaco nuper editæ brevis Διάκρισις,' Paris, 1617. 7. 'Exercitationum Mathematicarum Decas Prima,' Paris, 1619. Two works of Anderson on stereometry seem to have perished. One is mentioned by himself (*Er. Math.*), and copies of both (the second entitled 'Stereometria Triangulorum Sphæricorum') were in possession of Sir Alexander Hume until long after the middle of the seventeenth century.

[Correspondence of Scientific Men (Rigaud), ii. 178, 515; Montucla, Hist. d. Math. (1799-

1802), i. 606, ii. 5; Hutton, Phil. and Math. Dict. (1815), i. 90, 115; De Morgan in S.D.U.K. Dictionary (1842-4), ii. 577; Abstract of Geom. Writings of A. A. (T. S. Davies), App. to Ladies' Diary, 1840.] A. M. C.

**ANDERSON, ALEXANDER** (d. 1811), botanist, was appointed in 1785 superintendent of the government botanic garden at St. Vincent, where he showed much activity. He was a correspondent of Sir Joseph Banks, through whom he contributed to the Royal Society in 1789 an account of a bituminous lake in St. Vincent, which was afterwards published in the *Philosophical Transactions* for that year. In 1791 he went into Guiana on a botanising expedition; the plants he obtained being sent to Banks, are now in the herbarium of the British Museum. The Society of Arts voted him a silver medal in 1798 for a paper upon the plants in the garden at St. Vincent. He contemplated the production of a flora of the Caribbee islands, some sheets of which he sent to Banks; but this project was never carried out. He resigned his post in July 1811, and died on 8 Sept. in the same year.

[Loudon's *Gardener's Mag.* i. 194 (1826); Banks, Correspondence (MS.), 3 May 1789, and 30 March 1796.] J. B.

**ANDERSON, ANDREW** (d. 1861), the 'champion draught-player of Scotland,' was a stocking weaver by trade, and continued to work at his business until within a short period of his death, which occurred at Braidwood, near Carlisle, Lanarkshire, 1 March, 1861. He published 'The Game of Draughts simplified and illustrated with practical diagrams,' Lanark, 1848; second edition, Glasgow, 1852—a work which is regarded as an authority on the subject of which it treats. A third edition, revised and extended by Robert McCulloch, was published at Glasgow and New York in 1878.

[Gent. Mag. cex. 472; Introduction to third edition of the Game of Draughts.] T. C.

**ANDERSON, ANTHONY** (d. 1593), theological writer and preacher, was, according to Tanner, a native of Lancashire, and was for many years rector of Medbourne, in Leicestershire. According to the parish register he was presented to the benefice in 1573, and held it until 1593, the date of his death. Early in 1587 Anderson was appointed to the vicarage of Stepney near London, and to the rectory of Denge in Essex, both of which he appears to have held in conjunction with his living in Leicestershire (Newcourt, *Repertorium* (1708), i. 740, ii. 212).

In July 1592 he was promoted to the office of subdean of the Chapel Royal, after having held for some years previously the post of 'gospeller' there; and his name is found appended to many documents, relating to the management of the Chapel Royal, still preserved among its archives. Anderson died on 10 Oct. 1593. His published works, which are of a puritanic character, consist of sermons, prayers, and expositions of scriptural passages. From the fact that he dedicated one of his publications to 'Edmund Anderson, Esq., sergeant-at-law to the queen' [see ANDERSON, SIR EDMUND], it is possible that he was related to the lord chief justice of that name. The following is a list of his writings: 1. 'An Exposition of the Hymne commonly called Benedictus, with an ample and comfortable application of the same to our age and people, by Anthony Anderson, preacher.' A dedication to the Bishop of Lincoln is dated from Medbourne, 15 Jan. 1573-4. 2. 'A Godlie Sermon, preached on New Yeares Day last before Sir William Fitzwilliam, Knt., late Deputie of Ireland, at Burghley. Hereto is added a very profitable Forme of Prayer, good for all such as passe the Seas,' London, 1576, 8vo. 3. 'A Sermon of Sure Comfort preached at the Funerall off Master Robert Keylwey, Esq., at Exton, in Rutland, the 18th of March 1580-1,' London, 1581, 12mo. 4. 'A Sermon preached at Pauls Crosse, the 23rd of Aprile, being the Lords Day, called Sunday,' London, 1581. This sermon is again dedicated to Sergeant Anderson. 5. 'The Shield of oure Safetie, set fourth by the Faythfull Preacher of Gods holye Worde, Anthony Anderson, upon Symeons sight in hys Nunc Dimittis,' 1581. It is dedicated to the Bishop of London. 6. 'Godlye Prayers made by Anthonie Anderson.' License to print this work, under the hand of the Bishop of London, was granted to John Wolfe 3 Aug. 1591 (*ARBER'S Transcript of the Stationers' Company Register*, ii. 592).

[Tanner's *Bibliotheca Britannico-Hibernica*, pp. 40-1; Nichols's *History of the County of Leicester*, ii. part i. 721, 723; Old Cheque Book of the Chapel Royal (Camden Soc.), pp. 5, 33, 62, et seq.; Watt's *Bibliotheca Britannica*, i. 29 h; Maitland's *Index of English Books in Lambeth Library*, p. 4; *Brit. Museum Catal.*] S. L. L.

**ANDERSON, CHRISTOPHER** (1782-1852), theological writer and preacher, was born at Edinburgh, 19 Feb. 1782, and was the son of William Anderson, a respectable merchant. Christopher began life in an insurance office, but being much interested in missions, and having resolved to become a

foreign missionary, he gave up his secular work, and studied for the ministry. His family and friends were deeply imbued with the spirit of Robert and James Haldane, and Anderson's lot was thrown among this class. It was found, however, that his health did not justify his accepting a missionary appointment, and he therefore became minister of a small congregation in Edinburgh, known as 'English Baptists.' To this congregation, gathered through his own exertions, Anderson ministered till within a very short period of his death.

Anderson was much interested in the Scottish Highlands, and was a founder of the Gaelic School Society. To him was similarly due the establishment of the Edinburgh Bible Society—an independent association, not a mere branch of the British and Foreign Society. He was a very cordial supporter of the Serampore mission in India, a friend of the missionaries, and undertook many a journey to explain its objects and collect funds in its behalf. He published two memorials on the diffusion of the Scriptures in the Celtic dialects; and, in 1828, a volume of 'Historical Sketches of the Native Irish.' His chief work was the 'Annals of the English Bible.' On 4 Oct. 1835, being the tercentary of the publication of the first complete English Bible by Coverdale, Anderson published a sermon on 'The English Scriptures, their first reception and effects, including Memorials of Tyndale, Frith, Coverdale, and Rogers.' He then undertook his more elaborate 'Annals,' and laboured upon it from 1837 to 1845, when it was published in two volumes. The publication of this work brought its author into contact with many new friends, and gave him a leading position in this branch of literature. Another of Anderson's publications was entitled 'The Domestic Constitution,' intended to show that the christian home was the main school where the christian character might be expected to be formed and developed. This book was acknowledged to be the work of a devout and powerful mind, and in many quarters exercised a considerable influence. Anderson died on 18 Feb. 1852. He never received any public recognition of his labours. The university of New York would have sent him a diploma, had he not expressed his unwillingness to receive it. At his death he left a considerable collection of early English bibles, including several rare editions.

[Life, by his nephew, Edinburgh, 1853.]

W. G. B.

**ANDERSON, SIR EDMUND** (1590-1605), lord chief justice of the court of Common Pleas, was descended from a Scotch

family which, after a long settlement in Northumberland, migrated to Lincolnshire, and was born in 1530 at Flixborough or Broughton, in the latter county. After spending a short time at Lincoln College, Oxford, Anderson became in June 1550 a student of the Inner Temple, and 'by indefatigable study,' says Anthony à Wood, 'obtained great knowledge of laws.' In 1567 he was appointed both Lent and Summer 'reader' at his inn of court, and a reference to him in Plowden's reports of the chief contemporary cases proves him to have acquired a considerable practice before 1571. Three years later he was nominated 'double reader' at the Inner Temple, and in Michaelmas term, 1577, he became a serjeant-at-law. In 1579 he was advanced to the highest dignity attainable at the bar, that of serjeant-at-law to the queen.

As an assistant judge on circuit, Anderson began to exercise judicial functions soon after this promotion, and in 1581 he conducted cases of importance in both the eastern and western counties. At Bury, in the Norfolk circuit, Robert Brown, the founder of the sect of Brownists, or Independents, was brought before him on a charge of nonconformity, and in sentencing him to a term of imprisonment Anderson emphatically expressed his intention, fully carried out in his subsequent judicial career, of upholding the Establishment against puritan dissent by every means in his power. On the western circuit, in November of the same year, Anderson presided at the trial of Campion and other seminary priests, charged with 'compassing and imagining the queen's death,' and here, as in many similar cases with which he was connected, he assumed an attitude of personal hostility to the prisoners. The evidence adduced against Campion and his followers was somewhat slender, but the judge in an introductory speech 'with grave and austere countenance dismayed the prisoners,' and secured their conviction by his rhetorical invective.

Anderson's vigorous support of the crown's authority against its various opponents did not go unrewarded. The Bishop of Norwich requested Lord Burghley to call the queen's attention to his energy in the conviction of Brown, and the government showed themselves grateful for his action towards the catholic conspirators. Soon after the death of Sir James Dyer, the lord chief justice of the Common Pleas, Anderson was promoted to the vacant office, and he took his seat on the bench on 2 May 1582, receiving at the same time the honour of knighthood. Fleetwood, the recorder of London, in a letter to

Lord Burghley describing his investiture, writes in the highest terms of the learning and facility he displayed on that occasion in arguing some very difficult points of law, which were proposed for his decision by leading members of the bar. 'And this one thing,' the recorder proceeds, 'was noted in him, that he despatched more orders and answered more difficult cases in that one forenoon than were despatched in a whole week in the time of his predecessors.'

As lord chief justice of the Common Pleas, Anderson took part in all the famous state trials that kept England in a frenzy of excitement during the last years of Elizabeth's reign. In September 1586 he was a member of the commission appointed to try Babington and his associates, and in very aggressive language he interrogated the prisoners, and 'spoke their condemnation.' A month later he proceeded to Fotheringay Castle to assist at the arraignment of the Queen of Scots, and he took a very prominent part in the trial of Secretary Davison on the charge of improperly carrying out the order for Mary Stuart's execution. When pronouncing sentence in the case, Anderson made a subtle distinction between the act and its performance, acquitting the prisoner, as Fuller states, of malice, but censuring him for indiscretion. In 1588 he was chosen to proceed to Ireland on judicial business, and remained there from 25 July to 1 Oct. (*Lansd. MS.* 57, f. 15). In the following year Anderson took part in the trial of the Earl of Arundel; and at the trials of Sir John Perrot, lord deputy of Ireland, on 17 April 1590, of the Earl of Essex on 19 Feb. 1600-1, and of Sir Walter Raleigh in 1603, Anderson made himself notorious by his harsh bearing towards the prisoners. In the case of Cuffe, who was charged with abetting Essex in his conspiracy, the lord chief justice treated Coke, the attorney-general, who conducted the prosecution, with the same bluntness as the prisoner. They were both, he said, indifferent disputants, and, addressing himself to Coke, reminded him that he sat on the bench to judge of law and not of logic (*CAMDEN, Annales*, iii. 866, ed. Hearne).

Anderson's conduct towards the puritans was marked by excessive severity, and in 1596, in a charge to the jury on the northern circuit, he attempted to justify his attitude by declaring that all those who opposed the established church opposed her majesty's authority, were enemies to the state and disturbers of the public peace. But no general statement of this kind can excuse Anderson for his action in the case of John Udall, a puritan minister, charged, before

himself and other judges, with libelling the bishops and with being concerned in the authorship of the Martin Marprelate pamphlets. By a series of brutal interrogations Anderson successfully endeavoured to trap Udall into a confession of guilt, 'as to which,' writes Hallam (*Const. Hist.* i. 206), 'the proof was deficient,' and to another judge, who urged some milder treatment of the prisoner, he replied, 'I pray you let us make short work with him.' The chief justice's speeches throughout the trial seem to justify the charge made against him by a nonconformist writer, that he 'desired to tronk the poor man out of his life' (PERCE, *Vindication of the Dissenters* (1717), part i. pp. 129-131). Nor was Udall's case the only one in which Anderson allowed his personal feelings to get the better of his judgment. According to Strype, he frequently used 'many oaths and reproachful revilings on the bench' against the protestant sectarians, and at the trial of a clergyman charged at Lincoln in 1596 with omitting some prayers in the liturgy, he is described as standing up, bending himself towards the prisoner 'with a strange fierceness of countenance,' and calling 'him "knave" oftentimes, and "rebellious knave" with manifold reproaches besides.'

But, in spite of his habitual harshness and impatience, Anderson had many of the qualities of a great judge. Although his treatment of catholics and nonconformists was in strict accordance with the policy of Elizabeth's ministers, a spirit of sturdy independence marked his relations with the court. In April 1587, when the Earl of Leicester had procured from the queen letters-patent granting a subordinate office in the court of Common Pleas to one of his creatures, Anderson, with his brother judges, refused to ratify the appointment on the ground that the sovereign could not by any exercise of prerogative dispose of the office. Similarly, in Easter term 1592, Anderson drew up a protest in behalf of the judges against the frequent imprisonment of 'her highness's subjects . . . by commandment of any nobleman or counsellor,' and urged the lord chancellor and lord treasurer to secure for every suspected person a fair trial in a court of law (ANDERSON'S *Reports*, i. 297; HALLAM'S *History*, i. 234-6, 387). The protest, which is somewhat obscurely worded so far as it limits the personal power of the crown itself, has an interesting history. Its meaning was much debated by lawyers and politicians in 1627. The attorney-general, Sir Robert Heath, on the part of the king, quoted it in a mangled form to support the arbitrary imprisonment by Charles I of the five knights

who had refused to contribute to the loan of that year; but Coke produced Anderson's own manuscript in the House of Commons on 1 April 1628, and Anderson's words were incorporated in a resolution giving all prisoners the right to a writ of *habeas corpus*. The resolution afterwards formed a clause of the petition of right (GARDINER'S *History* (1884), vi. 215, 244). Nor would Anderson tolerate the 'insolence of office' that often characterised the conduct of petty magistrates. At the Leicester assizes of 1599 the chief justice was informed that a shoemaker had been committed to prison by the mayor for saying, after the maypole of the town had been pulled down, that he hoped to see 'more morrice dancing and maypoles,' and Anderson peremptorily ordered the offender's release. Anderson likewise endeavoured to diminish as far as possible 'the law's delays,' and he is justly credited with considerable personal courage. When an affray took place in his presence on the Somersetshire circuit in 1602, 'the Lord Anderson himself,' at the age of seventy-two, writes Manningham in his 'Diary,' 'onely with his cap in his hande, took a sworde from a very lustie fellow,' and so quelled the disturbance (MANNINGHAM'S *Diary*, p. 41, Camden Soc.).

In civil cases, Anderson's conduct was almost always patient and impartial, and he was renowned for his knowledge of law and his readiness in applying it. His reports, which were first published in 1664, consist of notes of cases taken by him while at the bar and on the bench between 1574 and 1603, and show great industry and learning. The book was long regarded as an authority by lawyers; a manuscript copy of it, in French, is preserved in the British Museum (*Addit. MS.* 25193). Lloyd, in his 'State Worthies' (p. 803), writing about 1665, describes Anderson as 'a pure legist, that had little skill in the affairs of the world, always alleging a decisive case or statute on any matter or question, without that account of a moderate interpretation, some circumstances of things require, being so much the less useful as he was in compliant.' But beside this verdict may be placed the well-supported statement of a reporter of Anderson's judgments, that he was never bound down by precedents, that he always gave judgment according to reason, and if there was no reason in the old law-books, he disregarded them (GOLDSBOROUGH'S *Reports*, 1653, p. 96).

Anderson died on 1 Aug. 1605, and was buried at Eyworth in Bedfordshire, where an elaborate monument was erected to his

memory. Francis Bacon, writing at the time of his death, speaks of him as 'the late great judge' (SPEDDING'S *Life of Bacon*, iii. 257). Anderson married Magdalen, daughter of Christopher Smyth, of Annables, in Hertfordshire, by whom he had nine children, and from him in the male line are descended the Earls of Yarborough. He amassed a considerable fortune by his practice at the bar, according to Lloyd, and multiplied many times the thousand pounds that he inherited from his father; he lived in some splendour first at Flixborough, probably his native village, then at Asbury in Warwickshire, and afterwards at Harefield Place in Middlesex, and at Eyworth in Bedfordshire. Foss states that Anderson entertained the queen at Harefield, and was presented by her with a diamond ring, but, according to Nichols, Anderson had sold Harefield Place to Sir Thomas Egerton, the lord keeper, in 1601, and by him Elizabeth was entertained on her only recorded visit to the house, in July 1602 (*Progresses of Queen Elizabeth*, iii. 581). Although Anderson's judicial career of twenty-three years' duration was not rewarded by a peerage, Elizabeth ordered him to preside over the House of Lords during an illness of the lord chancellor in 1687 (*Lords' Journal*, ii. 1276).

Besides Anderson's law reports, published after his death, he drew up several expositions of statutes enacted in Elizabeth's reign which remain in manuscript at the British Museum (*Lansd. MSS.* 37 fol. 21, 38 fol. 6). Goldesborough's 'Reports,' published in 1653, have often been attributed to Anderson, but they are merely records of his judgments in the chief cases brought before him, and were collected by the lawyer whose name they bear.

[*Biographia Britannica*; *Foss's Judges of England*, vi. 51; *Wood's Athen. Oxon.* (ed. Bliss), i. 753; *S. D. U. K. Biog. Diet.*; *Fuller's Worthies*, ed. Nichols, ii. 15; *Lloyd's State Worthies*, pp. 803-5; *State Trials*, i. 1051, 1128, 1167, 1235, 1251, 1271, 1315, 1333, 1334, ii. 1; *Strype's Annals*, iii. and iv.; *Notes and Queries*, (1st series) xii. 8, (3rd series) ix. 217, 269, 309; *Addit. MSS.* 5756 f. 110, 5845 p. 331, 6704 f. 136; *Lansd. MS.* 57, f. 15.] S. L. L.

ANDERSON, GEORGE (A. 1740), was a mathematician, about whom nothing is known beyond what is contained in eight letters addressed by him to the celebrated mathematician, William Jones (father of Sir W. Jones, the Orientalist), which were printed from the Macclesfield papers in 1841. They give proof of singular ability in treating the most advanced mathematical problems of the time, and by many indications show the writer (contrary to an editorial surmise) to have

occupied a respectable position in life. The first three are dated from Twickenham, Aug.-Oct. 1736; the last was written 27 Sept. 1740, at Leyden, where the writer had just entered upon a 'train of studies and exercises' at the university. He expressed in 1739 a strong desire to be admitted to the Royal Society, but his name does not appear upon the list of its members.

[*Correspondence of Scientific Men of the Seventeenth Century*, ed. S. J. Rigaud (1841), Oxford, i. 293-366; *De Morgan* in *S. D. U. K. Biog. Diet.* ii. 576; *Index of Leyden Students*, pub. by Index Soc., p. 3.] A. M. C.

ANDERSON, GEORGE (1760-1796), accountant-general to the Board of Control, was born at Weston, Buckinghamshire, in Nov. 1760. His parents were in no way distinguished from the peasant class to which they belonged, and he himself worked as a day labourer until near the close of his seventeenth year. He had, however, been early smitten with a passion for mathematical studies, and in 1777 he sent to the 'London Magazine' solutions of some problems which had appeared in its pages. His letter attracted the notice of a gentleman of scientific acquirements from the neighbourhood of Weston, named Bonnycastle, who sought out the writer, and found him threshing in a barn, the walls of which were covered with triangles and parallelograms. The incident caused some local sensation, and it was felt that such uncommon talents should not remain without cultivation. Mr. King, vicar of Whitchurch, accordingly took charge of his education, and, after some preliminary instruction at a grammar school, sent him to Wadham College, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1784. His patron destined him for the clerical profession; but after he had taken deacon's orders, he found that his tastes were otherwise directed, and came to London in search of employment in January 1785. Through the influence of Scrope Bernard, M.P., brother-in-law to Mr. King, he shortly obtained a situation under the Board of Control, in which his arithmetical powers were so conspicuous as to secure his advancement to the post of accountant-general. While laboriously engaged in preparing the Indian budget for 1796, he was attacked with illness, and died in a few days, the victim of his assiduity, 30 April 1796. His death was deplored as a public loss by Mr. Dundas, then at the head of the Board of Control, and no Indian budget could, in fact, be produced that year. He married in 1790, but left no children. A pension was obtained for his widow by Mr. Dundas. In character he was amiable and unpretending. He pub-

lished in 1784 a translation from the Greek of the 'Arenarius' of Archimedes, with preface, notes, and illustrations of considerable merit; to which he added a version of the Latin Dissertation of Clavius. His only other work was a lucid and accurate statement as to the condition of Indian trade and finance, entitled 'A General View of the Variations which have been made in the Affairs of the East India Company from the Conclusion of the War in India in 1784 to the Commencement of the present Hostilities,' 1792.

[Chalmers's Gen. Biog. Dict. (1812); Gent. Mag., May 1796; Annual Necrology for 1797-8; Watt's Bibl. Brit.] A. M. C.

**ANDERSON, SIR GEORGE WILLIAM, K.C.B.** (1791-1857), an Indian civil servant, was the son of Mr. Robert Anderson, a London merchant. Entering the Bombay civil service in 1806, Anderson was principally employed upon judicial duties until December 1831, when he was placed in administrative and political charge of the southern Mahratta districts, under the designation of principal collector and political agent. Both as a judicial officer and as a revenue and political administrator, Anderson's work repeatedly elicited the commendations of successive governments of Bombay, including those of Mr. Elphinstone, Sir John Malcolm, and Lord Clare, and also of the court of directors of the East India Company. In those days the superintendence of the police was vested in the district or zillá judge, and Anderson's exertions for its improvement, especially at Surat, were attended with marked success. He was employed by Mr. Elphinstone in framing the first systematic code of laws attempted in British India, known as the 'Bombay Code of 1827,' which was a great advance upon anything previously attempted in India, and served to prove by thirty years' experience of its working that there was no difficulty in applying a general code, founded upon European principles, to the mixed populations of India.

Partly in consequence of the experience which Anderson had gained in the performance of this duty, and partly in consequence of the ability which he evinced as a judge of the company's chief court of appeal, the *Sadr Diwáni* and *Foujdári Adálat*, and as a judge of circuit, in which latter capacity he submitted several valuable reports on the condition of the people and on the judicial administration, Anderson in 1835 was selected by the court of directors as the Bombay member of the newly constituted Indian Law Commission, of which Mr.

(afterwards Lord) Macaulay was president. This important office Anderson held until March 1838, when he was appointed a member of the council of the governor of Bombay. In April 1841, on the retirement of Sir James Carnac, he succeeded as senior member of council to the office of governor of Bombay, and held that important post until relieved by Sir George Arthur in June 1842 [see ARTHUR, SIR GEORGE]. The period during which Anderson officiated as governor of Bombay was a very busy and, during the latter part of it, a very anxious time in India. The first war with China was in progress, and, Bombay being the headquarters of the Indian navy and the nearest Indian port to England, many of the arrangements connected with the expedition had to be made through the government of Bombay. The position of our army in Afghanistan was a cause of still greater anxiety, especially after the destruction of the Cabul force: posts were still held by Bombay troops in the neighbouring countries of Beluchistán and Sind, and all the arrangements connected with their relief and reinforcement devolved upon the government of Bombay. As the temporary head of that government, Anderson was brought into close relations with the governor-general, and both from Lord Auckland and from his successor, Lord Ellenborough, he received most cordial acknowledgments of the effective aid rendered by him during that critical period. The court of directors, as a special mark of their recognition of Anderson's public services, extended his term of office as a member of council for one year beyond the prescribed period of five years. Anderson finally retired from the Indian civil service in February 1844, on which occasion the governor of Bombay, Sir George Arthur, placed upon record a minute reviewing his long official career, and testifying to the 'zeal, judgment, and ability,' combined with 'the most conscientious integrity and strict impartiality,' which had given peculiar value to his advice as a member of council.

In 1849 Anderson, having previously received the honour of knighthood and having been made a companion of the Bath, was appointed governor of Mauritius, which island at that time was in a very depressed condition. After having held this post little more than sixteen months, he was transferred to the government of Ceylon; but during the short period that he remained at Mauritius, he effected or inaugurated several important reforms. Among these was the introduction of municipal government into Port Louis, the principal town in the island, the establish-

ment in the districts of local magistrates who were invested with a summary jurisdiction in petty civil suits, the establishment of trial by jury, the introduction of a paper currency, arrangements for increasing the supply of labour by immigration, and for establishing steam communication with England via Aden, and a reduction of the public expenditure. On relinquishing the government he was presented with addresses by representatives of all the leading bodies in the colony.

Sir George Anderson's appointment to the government of Ceylon at the time at which it was made was a distinguished mark of confidence; for owing to a rebellion on the part of the Cinghalese which had recently taken place, the ill-judged measures which had accompanied its suppression, and the personal differences which had arisen between the late governor, Lord Torrington, and some of the chief officials in the island, the colony was in a very disorganised condition. The state of feeling which resulted from these occurrences could not fail more or less to embarrass the position of the new governor. Party spirit ran high, and the situation was aggravated by differences which unfortunately arose between the bishop of Colombo and several of his clergy. Anderson seems to have fully sustained his previous reputation. As in India and in Mauritius, so also in Ceylon, reforms in the judicial system, having for their object promptitude in the administration of justice and simplification of the procedure of the courts, engaged much of his attention. He developed the resources of the colony by improving the communications, exercised a strict control over the expenditure, and by his conciliatory bearing towards the chiefs and principal headmen of the central province, he restored the confidence of the Cinghalese portion of the population. After governing the colony for nearly four years and a half, the failure of his health compelled him to resign his post in the spring of 1855. He had been advanced to a knight commandership of the Bath on his appointment to Ceylon. He died 17 March 1857, in the sixty-seventh year of his age.

Anderson was married three times, and left a widow and fifteen children, the eldest of whom, the late Sir Henry Lacon Anderson, K.C.S.I., also a Bombay civil servant, rose to a high position in that presidency, and died in March 1879, being then a secretary at the India office.

[Annual Register, 1850, 1851, 1857; Records of the Government of Bombay; Mauritius Addresses, 1848-9; Records of the Government of Ceylon; private correspondence.] A. J. A.

ANDERSON, JAMES (1662-1728), Scotch genealogist and antiquary, was born at Edinburgh 5 Aug. 1662, being a son of the Rev. Patrick Anderson, a nonjuring clergyman, who was sometime minister of Lamington, in Lanarkshire, and who, during the persecutions in the reign of Charles II, had been incarcerated in the state prison on the Bass Rock. He was educated at the university of Edinburgh, where he was admitted to the degree of M.A. 27 May 1680. Having chosen to adopt the profession of the law, he served his apprenticeship to Sir Hugh Paterson, an eminent member of the Society of Writers to the Signet, and was admitted to the privileges of that body of legal practitioners 6 June 1691. His profession afforded him numerous opportunities to study ancient documents. He soon became fond of antiquarian research, and it appears from his correspondence that at an early period he formed an intimacy with Captain John Slezer, the author of the 'Theatrum Scotiæ,' whose historical investigations and personal disappointments bear so striking a resemblance to his own. It is probable, however, that Anderson might have passed through life in comparative obscurity but for a circumstance which occurred during the excitement consequent upon the proposed union between England and Scotland. In 1704, while feeling ran very high on this subject, an English lawyer named William Atwood, who had been chief-justice of New York, published a pamphlet entitled 'The Superiority and direct Dominion of the Imperial Crown and Kingdom of England over the Crown and Kingdom of Scotland.' The author of this work revived the claims of Edward I to the crown of Scotland, with many insulting sneers at the pretensions of Scottish independence. It curiously happened that Anderson, though altogether unknown to Atwood, was appealed to by him as an eye-witness to vouch for the trustworthiness of some of the charters and grants by the kings of Scotland. The charters in question are the well-known documents, supposed to have been forged by Harding the chronicler, of which no one now supports the authenticity. Anderson, in consequence of such an appeal, deemed himself bound in duty to his country to publish what he knew of the matter, and to vindicate the memory of some of the best of the Scottish kings, who were accused by Atwood of a base and voluntary surrender of their sovereignty. Accordingly, in 1705, he published 'An Historical Essay, showing that the Crown and Kingdom of Scotland is Imperial and Independent,' Edinb. 1705, 8vo. It is a clear,



well-written treatise, and was at the time a conclusive criticism on the forged charters. The work was so acceptable to his country that the Scottish parliament granted him a reward, and ordered thanks to him to be delivered by the lord chancellor in presence of her majesty's high commissioner and the estates. This was done, and at the same time parliament ordered Atwood's book to be burnt at Edinburgh by the hands of the common hangman.

The assurances of support which Anderson received on this occasion tempted him to relinquish his profession, and to embark on his great undertaking—the collection of facimiles of Scottish charters and other muniments. It appears that before the union he had received a grant of 300*l*. In the last Scottish parliament held at Edinburgh his claims were brought forward by a committee who reported, on 12 Feb. 1707, that they 'do presume to give it as their humble opinion that the said Mr. James Anderson has made as great advance in the said matter as the time and difficulty in the performance could permit, and that his earned industry in a matter so useful, undertaken on the recommendation of parliament, deserves further encouragement to enable him to support the charge, and carry on he design uniformly, and with that beauty of execution which will be expected in a work begun by so great authority.' It was found that besides the 300*l*. voted to him he had spent 500*l*. in his project. The parliament recommended to the queen the repayment of this sum, and the advance of a thousand guineas to Anderson; and 'in consideration of his good services to his country, and of the loss he suffers by the interruption of his employment in prosecuting he said work, do further recommend him to her majesty as a person meriting her gracious favour in conferring any office of trust upon him.' Mr. John Hill Burton has observed that it was a favourite practice of the Scottish parliament to vote sums of money to public benefactors, leaving them to collect he money as they best could. In Anderson's case, however, there was not even a vote, because the Scottish parliament had net only to cease for ever, and he merely obtained a recommendation to the parliament of Great Britain, by which assembly his peculiar claims were not very likely to be recognised.

Soon after the union Anderson removed o London, where for many years he led a most unhappy life, his time being divided between the labours of completing his project and a series of unsuccessful attempts to

get his claims attended to by government. George Lockhart of Carnwath, in his 'Commentarys,' gives the following curious illustration of Anderson's disappointments:—

'This gentleman, by his application to the subject of antiquities, having neglected his other affairs, and having, in search after antient records, come to London, almost all the Scots nobility and gentry of note recommended him as a person that highlie deserved to have some beneficial post bestowed upon him; nay, the queen herself (to whom he had been introduced, and who took great pleasure in viewing the fine seals and charters of the antient records he had collected) told my Lord Oxford she desired something might be done for him; to all which his lordships usuall answer was that ther was no need of pressing him to take care of that gentleman, for he was *thee* man he designd, out of regard to his great knowledge, to distinguish in a particular manner. Mr. Anderson being thus putt off from time to time for fourteen or fifteen months, his lordship at length told him that no doubt he had heard that in his fine library he had a collection of the pictures of the learned, both antient and modern, and as he knew none who better deserved a place there than Mr. Anderson, he desired the favour of his picture. As Mr. Anderson took this for a high mark of the treasurer's esteem, and a sure presage of his future favour, away he went and got his picture drawn by one of the best hands in London, which being presented was graciously received (and perhaps got its place in the library): but nothing more appeared of his lordships favour to this gentleman, who having hung on and depended for a long time, at length gave himself no furdur trouble in trusting to or expecting any favour from him; from whence, when any one was asked what place such or such a person was to get, the common reply was, "A place in the treasurer's library."

Matrimonial troubles augmented the difficulties of Anderson's position; for it appears that he left behind him in Scotland a second wife, who was illiterate and ill-tempered, and who had charge of the children of a previous marriage, of whom she gives a very bad report in her letters to their father.

In 1715 he received the appointment of postmaster-general for Scotland, but he only retained it for a year and a half, though he continued to draw the salary of that office—200*l*. a year—in the form of a pension. In a memorandum dated 1723 he states that of his outlay before the union 140*l*. was still uncompensated; and crediting the government with 1,500*l*. (200*l*. a year for seven

years and a half), he states the balance due to him at £202l. He had in the meantime made an attempt, through his friend Sir Richard Steele, to relieve his embarrassments by selling his library to George II, but the negotiation failed. He had been compelled to halt, or at all events to proceed slowly, in his great undertaking, and in 1718 he is found advertising that those who wished to patronise it 'could see specimens at his house above the post-office in Edinburgh.' While, however, the great object of his life remained uncompleted, he was enabled to publish 'Collections relating to the History of Mary Queen of Scotland. Containing a great number of original papers never before printed. Also a few scarce pieces reprinted, taken from the best copies, 4 vols., Edinb. 1727-28, 4to. The original documents contained in this volume are invaluable to historical students. George Chalmers, it is true, insinuated that there was reason to question Anderson's honesty as a transcriber, but he failed to mention any specific instance. Such insinuations were a weakness of Chalmers when the facts of a case did not happen to agree with his own prejudices.

Anderson died very suddenly of apoplexy in London on 3 April 1728, having finished the collections for his great work only a few days previously. He had been compelled to pledge the plates of his 'Diplomata,' and in 1729 they were sold for 530l. Afterwards they were put into the hands of Thomas Ruddiman, and at length the long-expected work was published under the title of 'Selectus Diplomatum & Numismatum Scotiæ Thesaurus, in duas partes distributus: Prior Syllogem complectitur veterum Diplomatum sive Chartarum Regum & Procerum Scotiæ, una cum eorum Sigillis, a Duceano II ad Jacobum I, id est ab anno 1094 ad 1412. Adjuncta sunt reliquorum Scotiæ et Magnæ Britanniæ Regum Sigilla, à prædicto Jacobo I ad nuperam duorum regnorum in unum, anno 1707, coalitionem; Item Characteres & Abbreviaturæ in antiquis codicibus MSS. instrumentisque usitatæ. Posterior continet Numismata tam aurea quàm argentea singulorum Scotiæ Regum, ab Alexandro I ad supradictam regnorum coalitionem perpetuâ serie deducta; Subnexis quæ reperiri poterant eorundem Regum symbolis heroicis.' Edinb. 1739, fol. The introduction professes to be the production of Ruddiman, but it is not known how far Anderson left the materials for it among his manuscript papers.

[A Collection made by James Maidment of printed papers and MSS. relating to Anderson, preserved in the British Museum (10854 ff.); John Hill Burton, in Biog. Dict. Soc. D. U. K.

ii. 580-582; MS. Addit. 4221 f. 22; Maidment's *Analecta Scotica*; Chambers's Biog. Dict. of Eminent Scotsmen, ed. Thomson, i. 37; Chalmers's Life of Ruddiman, 151 seq.; The Lockhart Papers, i. 371; Anderson's Scottish Nation, i. 125; Notes and Queries, 1st ser., viii. 347, xi. 439; 2nd ser., v. 251, 272, 471, vi. 27, 107, 184, vii. 372, viii. 169, 217, 327, 457, 475; 3rd ser., i. 144, iii. 507, x. 262; Memorials of Dr. Stakelay (Surtees Soc.)] T. C.

ANDERSON, JAMES, D.D. (1680?-1739), preacher and miscellaneous writer, brother of Adam Anderson [see ANDERSON, ADAM, 1692-1765], was born, about 1680, at Aberdeen, where he was educated, and probably took the degrees of M.A. and D.D. In 1710 he was appointed minister of the presbyterian church in Swallow Street, London, whence he was transferred, in 1734, to a similar charge in Lisle Street, Leicester Fields. According to the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' he is said to have been 'well known among the people of that persuasion resident in London as Bishop Anderson,' and he is described as 'a learned but imprudent man, who lost a considerable part of his property in the fatal year 1720.' Several of his sermons were printed. One of them, 'No King-Killers,' preached in 1715, on the anniversary of the execution of Charles I, was a zealous defence of the conduct of the presbyterians during the civil wars, and reached a second edition. Anderson was a freemason, and when, in 1721, on the revival of freemasonry in England, the grand lodge determined to produce an authoritative digest of the 'Constitutions' of the fraternity, the task was assigned to him (ENTICK's edition (1747) of the *Constitutions*, p. 194 et seq.). It was as a grand warden of the lodge that he presented to it, on completing his task, 'The Constitutions of the Free Masons; containing the History, Charges, Regulations, &c. of that Most Ancient and Right Worshipful Fraternity. For the Use of the Lodges. London. In the year of Masonry 5723, Anno Domini 1723.' This work, which passed through several editions, was long recognised by the English freemasons to be the standard code on its subject, and was translated into German. An American facsimile of the first edition of 1723 was issued at New York in 1855, and there are reprints of the same edition in Cox's 'Old Constitutions belonging to the Freemasons of England and Ireland' (1871) and in the first volume of Kenning's 'Masonic Archæological Library' (1878). Anderson also contributed to masonic literature 'A Defence of Masonry, occasioned by a pamphlet called "Masonry Dissected"' (1738?), which was translated into German,

and is reprinted in Oliver's 'Golden Remains of the Early Masonic Writers' (1847).

In 1732 appeared the work by which Anderson is chiefly remembered, 'Royal Genealogies; or, the Genealogical Tables of Emperors, Kings, and Princes, from Adam to these times.' Professedly based on 'Genealogische Tabellen' of Johann Hübner, it was largely supplemented by Anderson's industry. While the earlier sections of the work are of little historical value, the later are often of use in relation to the genealogies of continental dynasties and houses. The volume closes with a synopsis of the English peerage, and in the preface the author intimated his readiness, if adequately encouraged, 'to delineate and dispose at full length the genealogies of all the peers and great gentry of the Britannic isles.' Anderson's last work, which he was commissioned to undertake by the first Earl of Egmont and his son from materials furnished by them, bore the title, 'A Genealogical History of the House of Yvery, in its different branches of Yvery, Lovel, Perceval, and Gournay;' but the first volume alone was completed when Anderson died on 25 May 1739, and a second volume, subsequently published, was due to another pen (see 'To the Reader' in vol. ii.). The work was soon withdrawn from circulation on account of some disparaging remarks in it on the condition of the English peerage and on the character of the Irish people. It was re-issued, however, without the offensive passages, in 1742 (see *Notes and Queries*, 1st series, iv. 158, and *Letters of Horace Walpole* (1857), i. 107 n., and ii. 145). Much of the genealogical matter in the book has been pronounced to be mythical (DRUMMOND'S *Histories of Noble British Families* (1846), art. 'Percival'). Another work of Anderson's, 'News from Elysium, or Dialogues of the Dead, between Leopold, Roman Emperor, and Louis XIV, King of France,' was published shortly after his death in 1739.

[Anderson's Works: Brief notice (sub nomine) in Catalogue of the Edinburgh Advocates' Library; Gentleman's Mag. liii. 41-2; Gowans's Catalogue of Books on Freemasonry (New York, 1856); Kloss, Bibliographie der Freimaurerei (1844). F. E.]

**ANDERSON, JAMES** (1739-1808), economist, was born at Hermiston, near Edinburgh, in 1739. At the age of fifteen he lost his parents, and undertook a farm which had long been in his family; he attended Cullen's lectures upon chemistry to improve his agricultural knowledge, and introduced the use of what was afterwards called the 'Scotch plough.' He afterwards took a farm called

Monkshill, in Aberdeenshire. In 1768 he married Miss Seton, of Mounie, Aberdeenshire, by whom he had a large family. He had published several essays upon agriculture, and in 1780 received the LL.D. degree from Aberdeen. In 1783 he moved to Edinburgh, and privately printed some remarks upon the Western Scotch fisheries. Though otherwise a generally orthodox economist, Anderson desired protection for the fisheries. Bentham remonstrated with him in a forcible letter, which offended Anderson for the moment, though Bentham afterwards wrote to him about the Panopticon in terms implying considerable confidence. Their intimacy dropped after an unexplained misunderstanding in 1793. In 1784 Pitt employed Anderson to survey the fisheries. In some correspondence with Washington, published in 1800, Anderson says that Pitt withheld remuneration because he 'dared do so.' In 1790 Anderson started a weekly paper in Edinburgh, called the 'Bee,' which, at its conclusion in 1794, filled eighteen volumes, containing many useful papers on economical and other topics. Some papers on the political progress of Great Britain induced government to begin a prosecution, which was dropped upon Anderson's declaring that he would be responsible. One, Callender, having charged Lord Gardenstone, a judge of sessions and an occasional contributor, with the authorship, Anderson announced that they were written by Callender himself. In 1797 Anderson moved to Isleworth, where he led a retired life, amusing himself with agricultural experiments. From 1799 to 1802 he published, in monthly parts, 'Recreations in Agriculture, Natural History, Arts, and Miscellaneous Literature,' which formed six volumes. His first wife died in 1788, and in 1801 he married a lady who survived him. He died 15 Oct. 1808.

Anderson is said to have done much for Scotch agriculture. He is specially noticeable as having published in 1777 a pamphlet called 'An Inquiry into the Nature of the Corn Laws, with a view to the Corn Bill proposed for Scotland,' which contains a complete statement of the theory of rent generally called after Ricardo. The passage is given in M'Culloch's 'Literature of Political Economy.' The same theory is expounded in the 'Recreations,' v. 401-28 (see M'Culloch's edition of Adam Smith). He is the author of many tracts: his first publication was 'Essays on Planting,' in Ruddiman's 'Edinburgh Weekly Magazine,' 1771; others are 'Observations on the Means of exciting a Spirit of National Industry,' 1777; 'An Account of the present State of the

Hebrides, &c., 1785; 'Observations on Slavery,' 1789; 'A General View of the Agriculture and Rural Economy of the County of Aberdeen,' 1794; 'On an Universal Character,' 1795. A full list of his works is given in Anderson's 'Scottish Nation.'

[Gent. Mag. lxxviii. 1051-4; Bentham's Works, x. 127, 254, 258.]

**ANDERSON, JAMES, M.D.** (*d.* 1809), botanist, was physician-general of the East India Company at Madras. It appears from Dodwell and Milne's list of medical officers in India that James Anderson was assistant-surgeon in 1765, surgeon in 1786, member of the medical board in 1800, and died 5 Aug. 1809. Anderson gave an account in a series of letters to Sir Joseph Banks (published at Madras 1781) of an insect resembling the cochineal, which he had discovered in Madras Gardens, superintended by Anderson, were cultivated for these insects, and when the die obtained from them did not answer, other insects were introduced from Brazil. Anderson afterwards attempted to introduce the cultivation of silk into Madras, and paid attention to other plants of commercial value, such as the sugar-cane, coffee plant, American cotton, and European apple. He published several series of letters upon these topics at Madras in 1789-96. He also published a paper on the minerals of Coromandel in the 'Phoenix,' 1797; and 'A Journal of the Establishment of Napal and Tuna for the Prevention or Cure of Scurvy,' &c., Madras, 1808.

[Royle's Essay on Productive Resources of India, pp. 57-63, 137, 142, &c.; Brit. Mus. Cat.]

**ANDERSON, JAMES** (1760-1835), captain in the navy, having served through the war of American independence as a midshipman, and through the first French revolutionary war as a lieutenant, was, in 1806, made a commander, and employed for several years in command of the Rinaldo brig against the enemy's privateers in the Channel. He was advanced to the rank of post-captain in 1812, and in August 1814 was appointed to the *Zealous*, of 74 guns, and sent out with stores to Quebec, where he was ordered to winter. The ship was old and rotten, very badly manned, and inadequately equipped; and Captain Anderson, judging that it was impossible to stay at Quebec without sacrificing the ship, returned to England; on the charge of this action being contrary to his orders, he was tried by court martial, and acquitted of all blame. Lord Melville, then first lord of the admiralty, was extremely dissatisfied at this decision, and

said to Anderson: 'If Canada fall, it will be entirely owing to your not wintering the *Zealous* at Quebec;' to which Anderson replied: 'I rather think it will be in consequence of proper supplies, in proper ships, not having been sent out there at a proper season of the year.' The fact seems to be that Lord Melville had meant to sacrifice the *Zealous*, in order to have a ready excuse for any disaster that might happen in Canada, and was annoyed that his subterfuge had been destroyed by her captain's promptitude and resolution. The difference of opinion with the first lord of the admiralty, combined with the reduction of the navy at the peace, deprived Anderson of any further service. He employed his leisure in scientific and literary pursuits, and is said to have contributed several articles to different magazines. The only one which bears his name is 'Some Observations on the Peculiarity of the Tides between Fairleigh and Dungeness,' in the 'Philosophical Transactions' for 1819, p. 217. He died 30 Dec. 1835.

[Ralf's Naval Biography, iv. 323; Marshall's Royal Naval Biography, supplement, part iii. (vol. vii.) 15; Gent. Mag., 1836, i. 211.]

J. K. L.

**ANDERSON, SIR JAMES CALEB** (1792-1861), inventor, was the eldest son of John Anderson, the founder of Fermoy [q. v.], by his second wife, Elizabeth, only daughter of Mr. James Semple, of Waterford. He was born 21 July 1792, and was created a baronet 22 March 1813, as a mark of approbation, on the part of the government, of the great public services rendered to Ireland by his father. Sir James was a celebrated experimentalist in steam-coaching, and took out various patents for his inventions. He lodged specifications in 1831 for 'improvements in machinery for propelling vessels on water,' in 1837 for 'improvements in locomotive engines,' and in 1846 for 'certain improvements in obtaining motive power, and in applying it to propel carriages and vessels, and to the driving of machinery.' He died in London 4 April 1861. By his marriage, in 1815, with Caroline, fourth daughter of Mr. Robert Shaw, of Dublin, he had two sons (both of whom died unmarried) and six daughters. As he left no male issue, the baronetcy became extinct.

[Patents, 6147, 7407, 11273; Notes and Queries, 3rd series, vii. 153; Gent. Mag. cxx. 588.]

T. C.

**ANDERSON, JOHN** (1668?-1721), theologian and controversialist, was tutor to the celebrated John, duke of Argyll

Greenwich. He was ordained minister Dumbarton, and here he entered the lists the controversy between Episcopacy and sbyterianism. Great anxiety was felt at time by the presbyterian clergy in con- tion with the general use of the English rgy in the episcopalian congregations, ich had not been in common use among n till the beginning of the eighteenth cen- y. About 1710 Anderson published 'A Dia- ie between a Curate and a Countryman,' in 1711 'The second Dialogue between the ate and the Countryman respecting the lish Service.' He next published 'The ntryman's Letter to the Curate, wherein, des an historical view of the English rgy, the assertions of Sage, the author he "Fundamental Character of Pres- ery," concerning its universal usage in land at the time of the Reformation, are examined and proved to be false.' eply to this was published by an episco- an clergyman, Mr. Calder, which drew h a rejoinder from Anderson, 'Curate ler whipt,' a title that may readily suggest bitterness by which it was characterised.

ork by which Anderson continues to own is a 'Defence of the Church Go- ment, Faith, Worship, and Spirit of the sbyterians,' published in 1714 in reply to a k entitled 'An Apology for Mr. Thomas nd, or an account of the manner how, the reasons for which, he separated from Presbyterian party and embraced the union of the Church' (Edin. 1712). publication has always been considered of the ablest defences of the presbyterian em.

out the beginning of 1717 steps were n for translating Anderson to Glasgow. magistrates were favourable, and the iaters hostile; but after an appeal to the eral assembly, his translation took place 720, and he became minister of what was called the Ramshorn church, now St. id's. He afterwards published six letters n the 'Overtures concerning Kirk Ses- s,' a subject on which there was con- rable discussion at that time. 'In these ers,' says M'Crie, 'he does not appear great advantage. They were answered etter temper and with much ability by essor Dunlop of Edinburgh.' Wodrow, speaks of him as 'a kind, frank, com- y man when not grated,' owns that he d be passionate and bitter, and tells how, nswer to his remonstrance with him for Billingsgate style of his letters to curate er, he said that 'it was the only way to ce Calder.' After his removal to Glas- , he seems to have fallen both in ability

and character. Though he had been the champion of presbytery, he fell under the cen- sure of his brethren for what they considered an unpresbyterian service—a sort of conse- cration sermon preached at the opening of his church. He died in 1721, at the age of 53.

Professor John Anderson, his grandson [q. v.] (son of the Rev. James Anderson, minister of Roseneath), founded Anderson's College, Glasgow, and erected a tombstone over his grandfather's remains (see *infra*).

[Wodrow's Letters; Scott's Fasti.]

W. G. B.

**ANDERSON, JOHN** (1726-1796), na- tural philosopher, was born at Roseneath, Dumbartonshire. After the death of his father, the minister of Roseneath, he was educated at Stirling by an aunt, Mrs. Turner, whom he afterwards repaid for the expense. He was officer in a corps raised to resist the rebellion of 1745. He studied at Glasgow, where, in 1756, he became professor of oriental languages, and in 1760 professor of natural philosophy. He was specially inter- ested in practical applications of science, and allowed artisans to attend his lectures in their working dress. He planned the forti- fications raised to defend Greenock against Thurot in 1759. He sympathised with the French revolution, and having invented a cannon in which the recoil was counteracted by the condensation of air in the carriage, he went to Paris in 1791 (after failing to attract the attention of the English govern- ment), and offered it to the National Con- vention, who placed a model in their hall, in- scribed 'The gift of science to liberty.' He translated into French two essays he had already written on war and military instru- ments, and distributed them among the people of Paris. He invented a plan for smuggling French newspapers into Germany at this time by means of small balloons. His principles made him unpopular with the other professors; and he brought an action against them in regard to the accounts, which he lost, though malversation was afterwards shown to have existed. Elaborate statements of the dispute were issued by both Anderson and his opponents. He published in 1786 the 'Institutes of Physics,' which went through five editions in ten years. He wrote various periodical papers, one of which, 'Observa- tions upon Roman Antiquities lately dis- covered,' appeared as an appendix to Roy's 'Military Antiquities' in 1793, and was separately published in 1800. He also helped to obtain a collection of Roman remains, found near the wall of Antoninus, for the university. He died 13 Jan. 1796.

Anderson left all his apparatus, library, &c., for the foundation of an educational institution in Glasgow, which bears his name. Funds were raised by subscription; Thomas Garnett was appointed professor of natural philosophy under the trust 21 Sept. 1796; and on 21 June 1797 the institution was incorporated. Dr. Garnett was succeeded in 1800 by Dr. Birkbeck, who gave free lectures to 500 operative mechanics; and the institution has since been extended.

[Glasgow Mechanics' Magazine, ii. 412-4, iii. pp. v-ix and p. 215; Brit. Mus. Cat.]

ANDERSON, JOHN (A. 1799), wood engraver, was born in Scotland, and was well educated. He was a pupil of Thomas Bewick. He cut (after drawings by J. Samuel) the blocks which illustrate 'Grove Hill,' a poem, very sumptuously issued by T. Bursley in 1799. This book, for the beauty of its cuts and the care with which they are printed, will bear comparison with Somerville's 'Chase.' The best work of Bewick is technically hardly better than that which Anderson shows in 'Shakespeare's Walk' in the book in question. His treatment of foliage is sometimes such as to remind one strongly of the cuts in Bloomfield's 'Farmer's Boy.' Perhaps to him these cuts (which Mr. Croal Thompson has finally taken from Bewick) may be attributed. He also engraved illustrations to an edition of Junius. Redgrave says he formed 'a style of his own and showed much ability, but did not long follow his profession. He went abroad on some speculation, and was lost sight of. He died early in the century.' Historians of the wood-engraver's art should give to the author of such work as has been described a more important place than he has yet obtained.

[Redgrave's Dict. of Painters.] E. R.

ANDERSON, JOHN, M.D. (d. 1804), practised as a physician at Kingston, in Surrey, and subsequently, for several years before his death, was physician to, and a director of, the General Sea-bathing Infirmary at Margate, where he died in June 1804 at an advanced age. He wrote for his doctor's degree, which he took at Edinburgh, a dissertation 'De Scorbuto,' published in 1772. He was also author of 'Medical Remarks on Natural Spontaneous and Artificial Evacuations,' London, 1788; and of 'A Practical Essay on the good and bad Effects of Sea-water and Sea-bathing.' He was a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.

[Gent. Mag. lxxiv. 978; Anderson's works mentioned above.] G. V. B.

ANDERSON, JOHN (A. 1816), founder of Fermoy, born in very humble circumstances, was son of David Anderson, of Portland, N.B. Having scraped together a few pounds by some petty dealings, he removed to Glasgow, and by a venture in herrings acquired 500*l.* In 1780 he established himself at Cork, where he became an export merchant and trafficked in provisions, the staple trade of the place. In a few years he realised 25,000*l.*, and laid it out in the purchase of four-sixths of the Fermoy estate, which is picturesquely situated on the river Blackwater, nearly in the centre of Munster. He resolved to make a town of Fermoy, and succeeded in constructing the handsomest country town in Ireland. Mr. D. Owen Madden, writing in 1848, says: 'The streets are spacious, and the town is tastefully designed. There is a neat square; there are fine churches for religious worship, and several private residences of respectability in the neighbourhood. The place looks bright and happy—not like the other dreary and dilapidated country towns in Ireland. Two large barracks, built in squares on the northern side of the town, contribute to the imposing appearance of the place. Fermoy has now 7,000 inhabitants. Sixty years ago the place was a dirty hamlet, consisting of hovels, and a carmen's public-house at the end of the narrow old bridge; now there is a cheerful and agreeable town, pleasant society, a good deal of trade, and more prosperity than might be expected.' With reference to the barracks it should be stated that when the French came into Bantry Bay the government was unable to procure land, except on the most extravagant terms, for encamping the troops in the south of Ireland. Lord Carhampton, commander of the forces, explained the difficulties to Anderson, who at once removed them by giving land on his Fermoy estate without any charge for the required encampment; and he afterwards gave forty acres rent free, on which the barracks of Fermoy and Buttevant are built.

Anderson erected for himself a handsome residence at Fermoy, and placed himself at the head of the community which rapidly began to grow around him. Meantime he had not given up his business, and he discounted to a considerable extent. On the proposed establishment in Ireland of the mail-coach system, Anderson, at a moment when no other man of capital and position would venture on so hazardous an undertaking, offered to embark on the enterprise. His proposal was readily accepted, the government stipulating that he was to provide the whole of the necessary means.



The roads, which were at that period little better than horse-tracks, he was bound to repair and alter at his own cost. This Herculean task he lived to accomplish, and thus opened the country from north to south and from east to west. Anderson likewise established an agricultural society and a military college, and laboured in every possible way to civilise and improve his adopted country. The government so highly appreciated Anderson's services that a baronetcy was offered to him, which he declined. It was, however, conferred, in 1813, on his eldest son, James Caleb Anderson. Subsequently Anderson sustained considerable losses in consequence of his speculations in Welsh mines and other undertakings, and a meeting of his creditors was held at the King's Arms Inn at Fermoy on 19 June 1816. The meeting was also attended by several of the nobility and the principal commissioners in the south of Ireland, who passed a series of resolutions which constitute a proof of the high estimation in which, despite his misfortunes, Anderson continued to be held. We have been unable to obtain particulars respecting Anderson's subsequent career and the date of his death.

[Notes and Queries, 3rd series, vii. 153; D. Wren Madden's Revelations of Ireland, 268-285; Anderson's Scottish Nation, i. 133; Irving's Book of Scotsmen; Burke's Dictionary of the Peerage and Baronetage (1862), 23, 24.] T. C.

ANDERSON, JOHN (*Jl.* 1825), genealogist, writer to the Signet, and secretary to the Scottish Society of Antiquaries, an institute founded at Inverness in March 1825, wrote a 'History of the Family of Frisell Fraser, particularly Fraser of Lovat, embracing various notices illustrative of National Customs and Manners, with original correspondence of Simon Lord Lovat, 1825,' to, pp. 208. He also wrote the prize essay on the 'State of Science and Knowledge in the Highlands of Scotland . . . at the period of the Rebellion in 1745, and of their progress up to the establishment of the Northern Institute for the Promotion of Science and Literature in 1825,' which was published in 1827, and obtained the gold medal offered to competitors by Sir George Stewart Mackenzie. He resided at Walker Street, Coates Crescent, Edinburgh, in 1825, but the dates of his birth and death are not on record.

[Prefaces to Anderson's Works.] J. W.-G.

ANDERSON, JOHN (1789-1832), genealogist, of Hamilton, Lanarkshire, was born, on June 1789, at Gilmerton House, Midlothian, became a licentiate of the Royal

College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, and while passing the college examinations was appointed by the Duke of Hamilton (then Marquis of Douglas) first surgeon to the Lanarkshire Militia, and afterwards his own medical adviser, positions which he held to the time of his death. He was very unassuming, of social disposition, and noted for his benevolence. He died 24 Dec. 1832 of inflammation of the brain.

His large work, 'Historical and Genealogical Memoirs of the House of Hamilton,' 4to, was published at Edinburgh in 1825; a supplement was issued in 1827. For twenty-nine years before his death Anderson was engaged upon a 'Statistical History of Lanarkshire,' and also upon a 'Genealogical History of the Robertsons of Struan,' but neither of these works appears to have been printed.

[Gent. Mag. ciii. pt. i. 648; Advocates' Library Cat. i. 131.] J. W.-G.

ANDERSON, JOHN (1795-1845), a diplomatic agent and writer on questions of Eastern policy and commerce, was born in Scotland (*Mission to Sumatra*, p. 116), and presumably in Dumfriesshire, in 1795. Receiving an appointment to the civil service of the East India Company in 1813, he became a 'writer' in Pulo Penang, or Prince of Wales's Island. He was promoted in 1821, when he held the position of deputy-warehousekeeper and Malay translator to the government, to the rank of 'factor,' and to the discharge of the functions of deputy-accountant, deputy-auditor, accountant to the recorder's court, and commissioner to the Court of Requests; the duties of which offices were continued to him on his preferment, in 1823, to be 'junior merchant.' By various steps he had become, in 1826, accountant and auditor, accountant-general to the recorder's court, superintendent of lawsuits, and Malay translator, and in 1827 attained the dignity of 'senior merchant,' with the offices of secretary to government and Malay translator. Later in the same year he was made a justice of the peace for Penang, Singapore, and Malacca (*Singapore Chronicle*, 6 Dec. 1827). In 1830 he was 'at home' (*East India Register and Directory*, 1831). His first publication was a work entitled 'Political and Commercial Considerations relative to the Malayan Peninsula and the British Settlements in the Straits of Malacca,' Prince of Wales Island, 1824. This work consists of reflections on the Siamese conquest of Quedah and Perak; an exposition of the advantages likely to result from declaring Quedah and the whole of the Malayan states under the protection of the British government; and a

descriptive sketch of the tin countries on the western coast of the peninsula of Malacca. In February and March 1823 Anderson had acted as agent to the governor of Pulo Penang for procuring engagements from native potentates in Sumatra, the sultans of Delly and Siack, and the Rajah of Langkat (SIR C. C. ARCHISON'S *Collection of Treaties, Engagements, and Sunnuds relating to India and neighbouring Countries*, 8vo, Calcutta, revised edition, vol. i. 1876). Anderson's Sumatran employment bore fruit a few years later in his 'Mission to the East Coast of Sumatra, in 1823, under the direction of the Government of Prince of Wales' Island: including historical and descriptive Sketches of the Country, an Account of the Commerce, Population, and the Manners and Customs of the Inhabitants, and a Visit to the Batta Cannibal States in the Interior,' 8vo, Edinburgh, 1826. On his return to this country Anderson entered actively into mercantile and other duties in London, in the course of which he produced a work entitled 'Acheen, and the Ports on the North and East Coasts of Sumatra: with incidental Notices of the Trade in the Eastern Seas, and the Aggressions of the Dutch,' 8vo, London, 1840. This volume attracted much attention to the state of British commerce in the parts of the world of which it treated. Anderson died, after a short illness, at his house, No. 1 Euston Place, Euston Square, on 2 Dec. 1845, as correctly stated in the 'Gentleman's Magazine' for January 1846 (p. 104). In the first sentence of a more extended notice in the same periodical for the following month (p. 208), he is perplexingly described as 'of Bond Court, Walbrook, and Prince's Place, Kennington,' and as having died on 15 Jan. 1846, at the age of 75; being unaccountably confounded with Mr. John Adamson, a London merchant of the two specified addresses, whose obituary occurs in the 'Gentleman's Magazine' for March 1846 (p. 329).

[East India Register and Directory, 1813-1831. *Gent. Mag.* as above; *Literary Gazette*, 17 Jan. 1846.] A. H. G.

**ANDERSON, JOHN** (1805-1855), the founder of the mission of the Free Church of Scotland at Madras, was the son of a Scotch farmer. Born in Galloway, in the parish of Kelpatrick-Durham, he received the rudiments of his education in the parish schools, and in his twenty-second year entered the university of Edinburgh, where he obtained prizes in Latin and in moral philosophy, distinguishing himself by his facility in Latin

composition, and studying theology and church history under Chalmers and Welch. In 1836 he was ordained a minister of the church of Scotland, and in the same year was sent out to Madras as a missionary. The branch of missionary work to which Anderson devoted himself, was education. At that time the standard of education among the natives of the Madras presidency was very low. Anderson's object, as stated in the prospectus of the first mission school opened by him at Madras, was 'to convey through the channel of a good education as great an amount of truth as possible to the native mind, and especially of Bible truth,' the ultimate aim being 'that each of these institutions shall be a normal seminary in which teachers and preachers may be trained up to convey to their benighted countrymen the benefit of a sound education and the blessings of the gospel of Christ.' Anderson laid great stress upon education and native preachers in all missionary effort. The first school established by Anderson, which formed the nucleus of the institution now known as the Madras Christian College, speedily acquired a high reputation. The number of pupils rapidly increased, although the school was on several occasions almost broken up on the conversion to christianity of some of the pupils, and also by the admission of pupils of low caste. Notwithstanding these difficulties and the establishment of a very efficient government school, in which the instruction given was purely secular, the mission school prospered, and in the course of a few years branch mission schools were established in the town of Madras and in some of the principal towns in the neighbouring districts. One of the leading features in Anderson's method of instruction was the practice of making the pupils question each other on the subject of the lesson, a practice which, at that time, was new, at all events, in India. In 1841 the first native converts, two in number, were baptised, and in 1846 these two converts and another were licensed as preachers, and were ordained in 1851. Anderson never looked forward to numerous conversions as the immediate result of mission work.

In 1839 Anderson was joined by a second missionary, Rev. Robert Johnston, who proved a most valuable coadjutor. In the course of a few years the number of Scotch missionaries was increased to four. In 1843, on the disruption of the church of Scotland, Anderson and his colleagues joined the Free Church, and thenceforward the mission was carried on in connection with that church. The subject of female education soon attracted Anderson's attention. There was no diffi-



culty in securing the attendance of girls of the lower castes; but in the case of native caste girls the difficulty was, and still is, very great. Indian girls marry early, and native parents see none of the material benefits to be derived from their education, which induce them to send their sons to mission schools, even at the risk of their being led to change their religion. But these obstacles were gradually overcome in some measure, and before Anderson's death seven hundred Hindu and Mohammedan girls, the majority of the former belonging to families of good caste, were under instruction in the schools of the mission. In this branch of his work Anderson was greatly helped by Mrs. Anderson. Anderson died at Madras in March 1855, after a short illness. He had laboured indefatigably for eighteen years at the work for which he had been set apart; only once during that period revisiting his native land, whither he was accompanied by the Rev. P. Rajahgopal, one of his first converts. His constitution, naturally strong, had become enfeebled by his incessant toils and anxieties in a debilitating climate.

[Braidwood's True Yokefellows in the Mission Field, Nisbet, 1862; Madras Native Herald.]

A. J. A.

**ANDERSON, JOHN HENRY** (1815-1874), conjuror and actor, was known as Professor Anderson, the Wizard of the North, and during many years appeared before the public as a performer of feats of legerdemain. For brief periods he tenanted in turn several of the London theatres, and travelled with his exhibition and apparatus through the provinces, to the colonies and America. His 'great gun trick'—in which he pretended to catch in his hand a bullet from a musket discharged by one of his audience—was at one time a much-admired illusion. He occupied Covent Garden Theatre for some months at the close of 1855 and the beginning of 1856, performing his conjuring tricks, producing a Christmas pantomime, and attempting the personation of William in 'Black-eyed Susan,' and Rob Roy in the melodrama of that name. His season closed with an entertainment described as a 'Grand Carnival Complimentary Benefit and Dramatic Gala, to commence on Monday morning and terminate with a *bal masqué* on Tuesday.' The *bal masqué* was 'a scene of undisguised indecency, drunkenness, and vice.' Between four and five o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, 5 March, Anderson ordered the National Anthem to be played and the gas to be lowered, to warn the revellers to depart. Suddenly the ceiling was discovered to be on fire. The masquers

had barely time to escape. In half an hour the destruction of the building was complete. Anderson is chiefly memorable from his connection with this catastrophe.

[Morley's Journal of a London Playgoer, 1866; Irving's Annals of Our Time, 1871.] D. C.

**ANDERSON, JOSEPH** (1789-1877), lieutenant-colonel, a veteran officer and leading colonist in Victoria, was born in 1789, and in 1805 was appointed to an ensigncy in the new 2nd battalion (since disbanded) of the 78th Highlanders, with which he served in Sicily, in the descent on Calabria and the battle of Maida in 1806, and in the luckless expedition against the Turks in Egypt in 1807. As a lieutenant in the 24th foot he fought in the Peninsular campaigns between 1809 and 1812, at Talavera, where he was wounded, at Busaco, at the defence of Torres Vedras, at Fuentes d'Onor, and in many minor engagements. In 1812 he was promoted to a company in the York chasseurs, a corps for West India service recruited chiefly from foreigners, and with it he was present at the recapture of Guadaloupe in 1815. The island had hoisted the tricolor on receipt of the news of Napoleon's return from Elba, and as the garrison refused to treat, the place was attacked and taken, after some sharp fighting, by a British force under General Sir J. Leith, seven weeks after the battle of Waterloo. Lieutenant-colonel Anderson was subsequently in the 50th foot, with which he served long in Australia and India. He was many years military commandant and civil governor of the penal settlement at Norfolk Island, and commanded a brigade in the Gwalior campaign of 1843, where he was wounded at the battle of Punniar. After forty-three years' hard service he retired from the army in 1848, and became a squatter on the Goulburn river soon after the erection of Victoria into a separate colony in 1850, and was made a member of the legislative council of Victoria in 1852. He died at his residence, Fairlie House, South Yarra, on 18 July 1877. His son, Colonel William Acland Anderson, C.M.G., who was once a subaltern in his father's regiment, was for some time commissioner at the Gold Fields, and succeeded the late Major-General Dean Pitt as commandant of the volunteer forces of Victoria.

[Hart's Army Lists; Heaton's Australian Dictionary of Dates.] H. M. C.

**ANDERSON, LIONEL**, *alias* **MUNSON** (*d.* 1680), Roman catholic priest, was tried with seven others for high treason under the statute 27 Eliz. c. 2, which banished from

the realm all subjects of her majesty born within her dominions who had received orders from the see of Rome. This statute, which under Elizabeth had been very vigorously administered, became after her death practically a dead letter, and so remained until the panic into which the nation was thrown by the fabrications of Oates and Bedloe led to its resuscitation. The trial was held at the Old Bailey on 17 Jan. 1680, before lord chief justice Sir William Scroggs, lord chief baron Montagu, justices Atkins, Dolben, Ellis, Jones, Pemberton, the recorder Sir G. Jefferies, and a jury. The prisoners were not allowed the benefit of counsel, and indeed the most skilful advocate must have been of little avail before judges who were determined to presume everything against rather than for the accused. Sir J. Keiling and Mr. Serjeant Strode prosecuted. The witnesses were Oates, Bedloe, Dangerfield, and Fraunce. Dangerfield thus proved Anderson a priest: 'My lord, about the latter end of May or beginning of June, when I was a prisoner for debt in the King's Bench, this person took occasion to speak privately to me, and desired me to go into his room. He told me that he had received a letter from my lady Powis, and that letter was burnt. But the next letter that came from my lady Powis he would show it me. And he did so; and the contents of the letter was, as near as I can remember, just this: "Sir, you must desire Willoughby to scour his kettle," which was to confess and receive the sacrament to be true to the cause.' Anderson pleaded that in staying in the realm he was acting under an order from the council, and demanded that the three points necessary to bring him within the statute—viz. (1) that he was born in England, (2) that he had received orders from the see of Rome, (3) that in remaining within the realm he was acting contrary to the statute—should be expressly proved. No evidence was forthcoming to prove any one of them, but the judges presumed them all against him, holding that the mere fact of his having performed mass (which he admitted) was sufficient to make him guilty; and so they held of all the prisoners. One of them, however, Lumsden by name, proving to be a Scotchman, was acquitted, and another, Kemish, who was too ill to defend himself, was remanded. What became of him is not known; all the others were sentenced to be hanged, drawn, and quartered, and were executed accordingly. In an account of the trial published shortly after its occurrence Anderson is described as 'an ancient man and seeming to be sick,' and in the report of the trial itself there occurs a passage which sug-

gests that he was suffering from physical weakness; but his bearing on that trying occasion indicates firmness and courage, and his manner of conducting his defence exhibits no trace of mental decay. In the course of the trial Oates having alleged that Anderson was an Oxfordshire man, he denied it, asserting that he was the son of a gentleman of quality in Lincolnshire, well known to the lord chief baron Montagu, a statement which that judge did not hesitate to corroborate; and this is also borne out by his alias Munson, which is obviously identical with Mounson or Monson, the name of an ancient Lincolnshire family with which the Andersons of that county had often intermarried. Collier, in his 'Historical Dictionary' (2nd edition, 1688), notices one Lionel Anderson as lineally descended from the ancient family of the Andersons of Northumberland (afterwards settled in Lincolnshire), assigning Broughton as the chief seat of the family, and mentioning amongst others of their marriage connections the family of the Mounsons.

[Journals of the House of Commons, ix. 369, 370; Sir William Temple's Memoirs, part iii. in Works ed. 1814, ii. 521; Cobbett's State Trials, vii. 811, 823, 833-5, 839, 841, 848, 862; A Brief Account of the Proceedings against the Six Popish Priests, condemned for High Treason the 17th day of this instant January 1679-80, viz: Lionel Anderson, alias Munson, William Russel, George Parry, Henry Starkey, James Corker and Will. Marshall, two Benedictine Monks formerly tried with Wakeman, with whom was likewise tried Alexander Lumsden.] J. M. R.

ANDERSON, LUCY (1790-1878), musician, the daughter of Mr. John Philpot, a music-seller, was born at Bath in December 1790. She received her first musical instruction from her father, who intended her to adopt the harp as her instrument, but, in spite of the weakness of sight from which she always suffered, she soon made such progress with the pianoforte as to appear as a solo player at a very early age. She played at a concert at Weymouth for the benefit of Bannister in 1802, and soon after coming to London (about 1818) was regularly engaged at all the principal concerts. In 1820 she married George Frederick Anderson, a distinguished violinist, and for some time master of the queen's private band. In 1829 Mrs. Anderson played at the Birmingham festival, and continued to play in public until 1862. As a teacher she was much sought after, and numbered amongst her pupils the queen and other members of the royal family. Mrs. Anderson was the first female pianist who appeared at the Phil-



nic concerts, and was also the first to introduce into England many of the great works of Beethoven, Hummel, and other composers. Judged by the modern standard of pianoforte playing, she might have been considered deficient in executive power, but this was amply atoned for by the richness of her style, her powers of expression, her feeling, and her excellent touch and fingering. She was on the best terms with many of the great musicians with whom she came in contact in the course of her career. After amassing a considerable fortune, she retired from public life in 1862. Died 24 Dec. 1878.

See *Webster's Dictionary*, i. p. 65; private information from Mr. W. G. Cousins.] W. B. S.

**ANDERSON, PATRICK** (1575-1624), Scotch Jesuit, was a native of Elgin or Aberdeen, his mother being a sister of Dr. John Anderson, bishop of Ross. After a rudimentary education at the Elgin grammar school, and a course of classical study in the university of Edinburgh, he entered the Society of Jesus at Rome in 1597, and in due time acquired the reputation of an eminent mathematician, philosopher, and divine. Sent home as a missionary, he arrived in Scotland in November 1609, and proceeded at once to his native country, where his ministrations were highly successful, and his death escapes from his persecutors very difficult. He left Scotland for Paris to meet the superior, Father James Gordon (Huntly), in 1611. It is a remarkable fact that at the time of his departure there was but one Jesuit in all Scotland. To supply this dearth of missionaries collected nearly a hundred promises who were eager to enter the priesthood.

In 1615 he became the first Jesuit of the Scotch college in Rome. Returned to Scotland he was betrayed by a Scotch Catholic and committed to the stocks in Edinburgh. During his rigid imprisonment there he held several polemical discourses with presbyterian divines, and proofs of his learning and constancy. He was threatened with the barbarous torture of the 'boots,' and was daily expecting death when he was liberated by the intercession of the French ambassador, the marquis Desfiat, who chose him for his successor. He died in London 24 Sept. 1624. His works are:

*The Ground of the Catholike and Relligion in the Word of God.* With the history and Continuance thereof, throughout the Kingdomes and Ages. Collected out of the Fathers Conferences, Discourses, and Dis-

putes, which M. Patricke Anderson, of the Society of Iesvs, had at severall tymes with sundry Bishops and Ministers of Scotland, at his last imprisonment in Edenburgh, for the Catholike Faith, in the yeares of our Lord 1620 and 1621. Sent vnto an Honourable Personage by the Compyler and Prisoner himselfe.' 3 parts or vols. 1623, 4to. 2. 'Memoirs of the Scotch Saints.' MS. formerly preserved in the Scotch College at Paris. 3. Father de Backer mentions, in his list of Anderson's works, 'Copia de las Cartas que se embiaron de Escocia a nuestro Padre Claudio Aquaviva, Preposito general de la Compañia de Jesus, por un Padre de Escocia, de la misma Compañia a quatro de Enero del año 1612. Por este relacion se puede ver el estado bueno de las cosas de la Christianidad de Escocia, fol. 10 ff. De Escocia, á quatro de Enero, 1612. De V. P. hijo, y siervo indigno Patricio Andersono.'

[Oliver's *Collectanea S. J.* 16; Foley's *Records*, vii. 9; Ribadeneira, *Bibl. Script. Soc. Jesu*, ed. Southwell, 645; Dodd's *Church History* (1737), ii. 393; De Backer, *Bibliothèque des Écrivains de la Compagnie de Jésus* (1869), i. 147; *Catholic Mag. and Review* (Birmingham, 1835), vi. 17.] T. C.

**ANDERSON, PATRICK** (*fl.* 1618-1635), physician, was author of 'The Colde Spring of Kinghorne Craig, his admirable and new tryed properties so far fourth as yet are found true by experience' (1618), dedicated to John, earl of Mar; and a very rare book called 'Grana Angelica; hoc est, Pilularum hujus nominis insignis utilitas, quibus etiam accesserunt alia quedam pauca de durioris Alvi incommodis propter materise cognitionem, ac vice supplementi in fine adjuncta,' Edinburgh, 12mo, 1635. The latter describes some mild aperient pills, the prescription for which Anderson says that he brought from Venice, which continued in 1843 to be sold in Edinburgh by the proprietor of an ancient patent. In 1625 Anderson saw through the press a religious work, called 'The Countesse of Marres Arcadia,' written by James Caldwoode, minister of Falkirk, and to it he prefixed a long dedicatory epistle addressed to the Countess of Mar, one of his patients. He wrote a history of Scotland in three folio volumes, preserved in manuscript in the Advocates' Library. After his death Anderson's friends published a satirical dramatic poem by him, entitled 'The Copie of a Baron's Court, newly translated by Whats-you-call-him, clerk to the same. Printed at Helicon beside Parnassus, and are to be sold in Caledonia.' This piece was reprinted in a limited edition in 1821, and to it an account of the author was prefixed.

In several of his works Anderson is described as physician to Charles I.

[Anderson's Scottish Baron's Court, 1821; T. H. Burton in S.D.U.K. Dict.; Brit. Mus. Cat.]

ANDERSON, ROBERT (A. 1668-1696), was a mathematician and silk-weaver of London, whom John Collins, one of the early members of the Royal Society, helped with the loan of books and the supply of scientific information (*Stereometrical Propositions*, Preface). He devoted special attention to improving the art of gunnery, and during at least twenty-one years from 1671 conducted some thousands of experiments with cannon mounted at his own expense on Wimbledon Common, showing that his means must have been considerable. 'I am very well assured,' he says (*Genuine Use and Effects of the Gunne*, p. 32), 'I have done more, being a private person, than all the engineers and gunners with their yearly salaries and allowances, since the first invention of this warlike engine.' He wrote: 1. 'Stereometrical Propositions variously applicable, but particularly intended for Gageing,' 1668, an ingenious, though uncouth little work, condemned by J. Gregory as 'pitiful stuff' (*Correspondence of Scientific Men* (Rigaud), ii. 258), but mentioned with approval in 'Phil. Trans.' iii. 785. An appendix entitled 'Gaging Promoted' followed in 1669 (noticed in *Phil. Trans.* iv. 960). 2. 'The Genuine Use and Effects of the Gunne, as well experimentally as mathematically demonstrated. A new Work of Singular Use unto Generals of Armies, Enginiers, and other Artists. *Tam Marte quam Mercurio*. With Tables of Projection, etc. by Thomas Streete,' 1674. 3. 'To hit a Mark, as well upon Ascents and Descents, as upon the Plain of the Horizon,' 1690. A short Discourse is added 'Of Granadoes, Carcasses, and Fireballs,' with 'Warlike Musick illustrated in several Consorts of Phrygian Flutes, clearly demonstrated by Principles of Musick and Mathematicks;' the last a ponderous scientific joke. 4. 'To cut the Rigging, and Proposals for the Improvement of Great Artillery,' 1691. 5. 'The Making of Rockets. In two Parts. The First containing the Making of Rockets for the meanest Capacity. The other to make Rockets by a Duplicate Proposition, to 1,000 pound Weight or higher,' 1696. Dedicated to Henry, Earl of Romney, Master-General of the Ordnance, from whose favour the author hoped for a trial of his improvements in artillery practice. 6. Watts (*Bib. Brit.*) mentions as the latest of his works a 'Treatise on the Use and Effects of the Gunne,' London, 1713, 4to.

[Hutton, *Phil. and Math. Dict.* i. 116; Montucla, *Hist. d. Math.* ii. 89; De Morgan in S. D. U. K. Dict. ii. 576.]

A. M. C.

ANDERSON, ROBERT, M.D. (1750-1830), editor and biographer of the British poets, was born on 7 July 1750 at Carnwath in Lanarkshire. On the death of his father, a small feuar, or copyholder, in 1760, his family was left in straitened circumstances; but Robert, having received his early education at the parish schools of Carnwath and Libberton, and at the grammar school of Lanark, was sent to the university of Edinburgh to qualify himself for the ministry of the church of Scotland. Soon forsaking theology for medicine, he became surgeon to a dispensary at Bamborough Castle, but, after taking his degree of M.D., he married, and finding himself able to relinquish the practice of his profession, he settled finally at Edinburgh, and devoted himself to literary pursuits. He had already edited a volume of poems, written by himself and James Graeme, a youthful friend who died at an early age in 1782. Anderson also contributed a sketch of his friend's life to the 'Gentleman's Magazine.'

Some years afterwards, an Edinburgh publishing firm projected the issue of a selection from the edition of the English poets for which Johnson had written his 'Lives.' Anderson recommended a much more comprehensive enterprise than the publication of mere extracts from a collection into which no poets anterior to the Caroline age had been admitted, and from which Scottish poets were, as a rule, excluded. His plan was accepted, and thus originated what his publishers styled 'A Complete Edition of the Poets of Great Britain' (1792-5), furnished with biographical and critical notices written by the editor. The work consisted originally of thirteen volumes, to which a fourteenth was added in 1807. Chaucer, Surrey, Wyatt, and Sackville are the earliest poets included, and it was with great difficulty that Anderson could induce his publisher to admit any pre-Shakespearean author. His labours as editor procured him the esteem of Bishop Percy, with whom he afterwards regularly corresponded; and Southey (*Quarterly Review*, July 1814) thanked 'good old Dr. Anderson' for what he had succeeded in effecting towards the republication of our older poets, and complimented him on making many of the Elizabethan poets generally accessible for the first time. In 1798 the first edition of the collection, one of 2,000 copies, was nearly sold off, and the issue of a second was contemplated (Percy Correspondence in NICHOLS's *Illustrations of the Literary History of the Eighteenth Century*, vii. 74).

Some of the biographical and critical notices which appeared in the collection were ex-



panded by Anderson and afterwards published separately. That of Johnson, which was published in 1795, with a third edition in 1815, has no special value. Dr. Anderson also published a separate edition of Blair's 'Poetical Works' with a life (1794), and an edition of 'The Works of John Moore, M.D.' (father of Sir John Moore), with 'memoirs of his life and writings' (1818). To a separate edition of the 'Miscellaneous Works of Smollett' (1796, 3rd edition 1806), he likewise prefixed an enlarged memoir, which was subsequently published by itself as the 'Life of Smollett.' At the suggestion and with the aid of Bishop Percy, Anderson prepared for publication, before the bishop's death in 1811, a new edition of Grainger's poems (Percy Correspondence in NICHOLS'S *Illustrations*, vol. vii. *passim*), but it did not appear until 1836, some years after Anderson's death.

Dr. Anderson was for a time the editor of the 'Edinburgh Magazine,' a position which enabled him to encourage young men of talent and promise. He was among the first to recognise the genius of Thomas Campbell, for whose 'Pleasures of Hope' he procured a publisher, and who gratefully dedicated to Anderson the volume of verse in which that poem first appeared. Anderson was a most amiable, kindly, and hospitable man, and his house was for many years one of the literary centres of Edinburgh. He died there on 20 Feb. 1830.

[Dr. Anderson's Works; Memoir (by his son-in-law, David Irving) in 7th and 8th editions of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, and notice in *New Monthly Magazine* (then edited by Thomas Campbell) for June 1830 (mostly reproduced in *Annual Biography and Obituary for 1831*, p. 475); *Beattie's Life and Letters of Campbell* (1849), i. 194, &c.] F. E.

ANDERSON, ROBERT (1770-1833), a Cumbrian poet, was born in Carlisle, 1 Feb. 1770. He was at first sent to a charity school supported by the dean and chapter of his native city, and afterwards he attended the Quaker school of Carlisle, taught by one Isaac Ritson. This was the sum of his educational advantages. At ten years of age he began to earn his living as an assistant to a calico printer, and somewhat later he was bound apprentice to a pattern drawer in Carlisle. In pursuance of his calling he spent five years in London, and there the gratification of hearing songs sung at Vauxhall seems first to have fired his ambition as a poet. His earliest effort was entitled 'Lucy Gray,' and was a poetic rendering of a story he had heard from a Northumbrian rustic. Lucy had been the village beauty, who died in her seventeenth year, and was

soon followed by her lover. The simple story probably suggested to Wordsworth the beautiful lines (written in 1799 and published first in 1800) beginning:

She dwelt among the untrodden ways.

The name and metre of Wordsworth's 'Lucy Gray' seem also to have been taken from a poem of Anderson's. In 1798 Anderson published this poem in his first volume, but it was not until seven years later that he issued the ballads in the Cumbrian dialect by which his name is known, though he wrote and published his popular ballad, 'Betty Brown,' in 1801. Anderson was by no means the first to write verse in the dialect of his district. Thomas Sander-son gives the name of Josiah Relph, of Sebergham, as that of the first Cumbrian poet who wrote in the dialect, and Sir F. Madden mentions a Rev. Robert Nelson, of Great Salkeld, as contemporary with Relph. Certainly Susanna Blamire, Ewan Clarke, and Mark Lonsdale, as well as Josiah Relph, were anterior to Anderson. The humour of Anderson placed him ahead of all competitors in the esteem of the peasantry. Anderson drew his materials from real life, was much feared for his personal attacks, had a keen eye for the ludicrous, and pictured with fidelity the ale-drinking, guzzling, and cock-fighting side of the character of the Cumbrian farm labourer. Perhaps his best dialect poems are 'The Impatient Lass,' 'King Roger,' 'Will and Kate,' 'The Bashful Wooer,' 'Lae Stephen,' 'The Lass abuin Thirty,' and 'Jenny's Complaint.' These poems are certainly destitute of those qualities which were supposed to place Anderson by the side of Burns, but some of them are made interesting by a vein of true rustic poetry, and all are valuable for the picture they afford of country manners and customs that are now almost, if not quite, obsolete. Late in life Anderson fell into habits of intemperance, and eventually into extreme poverty, and was haunted by the fear of ending his days in St. Mary's workhouse. He died in Carlisle 26 Sept. 1833. The portrait prefixed to one of the volumes of Sidney Gilpin's anthologies of Cumbrian songs shows a refined face of the cast of that of Wordsworth. The country people still living who remember Anderson describe with a good deal of humour the outbursts of misanthropy that tormented him in his last years. 'If ye happen'd to say til him, "It's a fine morning, Mr. Anderson," ten to yan bit his reply wad be, "Dust'e tak me for a fool or a bworn idiot? I kent that lang afooar I saw thee!"' In 1805 the 'Cum-

brian Ballads' were published in Wigton, but the best edition is that in 2 vols. published in Carlisle in 1820.

[Poetical Works of R. Anderson, with life of the author written by himself, Carlisle, 1820; Ballads in the Cumberland Dialect, Alnwick, 1840; Songs and Ballads of Cumberland, edited by Sidney Gilpin, Carlisle, 1874.] T. H. C.

ANDERSON, THOMAS (1832-1870), botanist, was born in Edinburgh 26 Feb. 1832, and was educated for the medical profession, graduating as M.D. at Edinburgh in 1853. His attention was early directed to botany, and while at the Edinburgh university he obtained a gold medal for the best local collection of plants, and assisted in arranging the Indian herbarium. In 1854 he entered the Bengal medical service, and went to Calcutta. Subsequently he went to Delhi, where he was actively engaged during the mutiny, returning to Calcutta in 1858. His health failing, he came home, and the steamer being detained at Aden for some days, he made an interesting collection of the plants of that region, upon which he based his 'Florula Adenensis,' published in 1860. About this time he returned to India, taking temporary charge of the Calcutta Botanic Garden during the absence of Dr. Thomas Thomson, whom he afterwards succeeded as director. He did much to improve the garden, and introduced valuable medicinal plants, especially cinchona and ipecacuanha: to him is due the institution of the experiments which led to the successful cultivation of the former in India, and he issued many valuable reports upon the subject. In 1864 he undertook to organise and superintend the forest department in Bengal, but after two years he was forced to abandon this work by the pressure of his other duties. In 1868 he was compelled by serious illness to return home, but subsequently recovered, and devoted himself with much energy to working out from herbaria and his own collections the flora of India. The difficult order *Acanthaceae* received his special attention; but before his work could be completed he was again attacked by illness, and died at Edinburgh of disease of the liver on 26 Oct. 1870. He was a man of studious habits and amiable disposition, and his loss left an important gap among Indian botanists.

[Trans. Bot. Soc. Edinburgh (1873), ii. 41-5; Journ. Bot. 1870, 368.] J. B.

ANDERSON, THOMAS, M.D. LL.D. (1819-1874), chemist, was the son of a physician at Leith, from whom he acquired scientific tastes. After passing through the High School of Leith and the Edinburgh Academy, he be-

came a medical student in the university of Edinburgh. Here he obtained (1839-40) the biennial 'Hope Prize,' and he graduated M.D. in 1841, choosing for his thesis 'The Nature of the Chemical Changes which take place in Secretion, Nutrition, and the other Functions of Living Beings.' In 1842 he studied under Berzelius in Stockholm; in 1843 in the Giessen laboratory under Liebig; and he afterwards visited Bonn, Berlin, and Vienna, returning to Edinburgh an accomplished chemist. He became a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh in 1845; a year later an extra-academical university teacher of chemistry, and in 1848 chemist to the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, an appointment which he held to within a short time of his death.

In 1852 he succeeded Dr. Thomas Thomson as regius professor of chemistry in the university of Glasgow. In 1859 he was elected President of the Glasgow Philosophical Society; and in 1867 president of the Chemical Section of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. The Royal Society of Edinburgh awarded him the Keith medal in 1856, and the Royal Society of London one of the royal medals in 1872. His last years were passed in much mental and bodily suffering, and he died on 2 Nov. 1874.

Anderson's earliest researches were on a new mineral species, and on the atomic weight of nitrogen. He conducted an elaborate inquiry into 'The Products of the Destructive Distillation of Animal Substances,' which resulted in the discovery of a new pyridine series, and of certain fatty amines. Then he examined the action of sulphur upon fixed oils, and obtained a new definite organic sulphide. His paper 'On the Crystalline Constituents of Opium,' was very exhaustive. In 1861 he published a work on 'Anthracene and its Derivatives,' and somewhat later interesting theoretical memoirs on the Platino-pyridine Bases, and on the Polymerisation of Pyridine, and Picoline. His agricultural experiments, which extended over nearly a quarter of a century, are almost all published in the 'Journal of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland.' He examined the composition of wheat, beans, and turnips at different periods of their growth, and made a number of analyses of soils, manures, plant ashes, and oil cakes. His 'Elements of Agricultural Chemistry' was published in 1860, and although not very original in treatment, it gave a clear summary of the science at that date. Anderson was an organic and agricultural chemist, and but rarely turned his attention to inorganic bodies.

[Journal of the Chemical Society of London (1875), pp. 1309-13.] G. F. R.



ANDERSON, WALTER (*d.* 1800), historian, was for fifty years minister of Chirnside, Berwickshire. He was the author of a rare (anonymous) book (said to have been suggested in joke by Hume), 'The History of Cræsus, King of Lydia, in four parts, containing observations (1) on the Ancient Notions of Destiny; (2) on Dreams; (3) on the Origin and Credit of Oracles; (4) and the Principles on which their Responses were defended against any attack,' 12mo, 1755. It is chiefly a translation from Herodotus, with a serious discussion of the inspiration of oracles. It was ridiculed in the first 'Edinburgh Review,' and in Smollett's 'Critical Review.' In 1769 he published a history of France under Francis II and Charles IX, in 1775 a continuation to the edict of Nantes, and in 1783 another to the peace of Munster. Each book, it is said, was paid for by the sale of a house. In 1791 he published a volume on the 'Philosophy of Ancient Greece,' said to show reading and an improved style. He died 31 Aug. 1800 at Chirnside.

[Burton in S.D.U.K. Dict.; Anderson's Scottish Nation; Chalmers's Biog. Dict.; Gent. Mag. lxx. 999.]

ANDERSON, WILLIAM (*d.* 1778), surgeon and naturalist, accompanied Captain Cook as surgeon's mate in the Resolution in 1772-75, and as naturalist on board the same vessel on that commander's third voyage. He contributed the vocabularies of the various languages printed in the official relation of the former voyage, and his observations during the early part of the latter are cited by Cook in his own words. Amongst these may be mentioned an account of the Kerguelen cabbage, *Pringlea antiscorbutica*. His health began to fail towards the end of 1777, and he died of consumption on 3 Aug. 1778; an island sighted the same day was named Anderson's Island in his memory. Two papers by him, upon poisonous fish and a detached rock near Cape Town, are in the 'Philosophical Transactions,' vols. 66 and 68. His commander, in the narrative of the voyage, testified in strong terms to his sense of his abilities and devotion; and Robert Brown, in founding the genus *Andersonia* chiefly in honour of him, speaks in eulogy of his devotion to botany. In the Banksian Library in the British Museum there are manuscript lists of animals and plants noted by him during his two voyages.

[Cook and King's Voyage to the Pacific Ocean, i. 84, 106, 145, 321, ii. 440-1; Brown's Prodr. Mus. Floræ Novæ Hollandiæ, p. 553; Dryander's Cat. Bibl. Banks. ii. 32, iii. 184; Hooker's Companion to Bot. Mag. ii. (1836) 227.] B. D. J.

ANDERSON, WILLIAM (1757-1837), marine painter, exhibited at the Academy between 1787 and 1814. He was born in Scotland and brought up as a shipwright. His works, usually of small size, show a seaman's knowledge, and his drawing is correct and careful in all that concerns shipping. His water-colour paintings are pleasing, and have an interest for those concerned in the development of the art, but are not otherwise noteworthy. He painted on one occasion the interior of Westminster Abbey, and some landscapes, but his subjects are most often river scenes 'neatly painted, low and agreeable in colour.' In the print room at the British Museum is a large water-colour drawing, dated 1791, excellently representative of the painter. Five 'views of the battle of the Nile' were engraved in aquatint by William Ellis (1800) after drawings by Anderson. At South Kensington there are two good examples of his work. His later work shows some advance upon his earlier, which was rather like tinted drawing than true water-colour painting.

[Redgrave, Dictionary of Painters; Nagler, Künstler-Lexicon, ed. 1872.] E. R.

ANDERSON, WILLIAM (1766-1846), horticulturist, was born in Scotland, his father having been, just previous to the rising of 1745, forester and gardener to a Jacobite laird in the western highlands, who had some share in favouring the escape of Charles Edward. About 1790 he entered upon gardening work in some nurseries near Edinburgh, and subsequently made his way to London, where he became gardener to James Vere, of Kensington Gore, a wealthy silk merchant who had a large collection of plants. In 1814 he was appointed by the Society of Apothecaries gardener—a title changed during his occupancy of the office to curator—of their botanic garden at Chelsea, a post which he filled until his death. He at once set to work to raise the garden from the state of neglect into which it had fallen, and his efforts were attended with great success. In person he was tall and burly, somewhat rough in manners and appearance, but warm-hearted and charitable. He was elected an associate of the Linnean Society in 1798, and became a fellow in 1815; he contributed various papers on horticultural subjects to the 'Gardener's Magazine' and 'Horticultural Society's Transactions.' He died at Chelsea, 6 Oct. 1846, and is buried in the churchyard of the old church.

[Proceedings of Linnean Society, i. 331; Field and Semple, Mem. Bot. Gard. Chelsea (1878), 119, 203-5.] J. B.

**ANDERSON, WILLIAM (1805-1866)**, miscellaneous writer, was born at Edinburgh 10 Dec. 1805. His father was supervisor of excise at Oban, and his mother the daughter of John Williams, author of the 'Natural History of the Mineral Kingdom.' He was thus a younger brother of John Anderson, the historian of the house of Hamilton [see **ANDERSON, JOHN, 1789-1832**]. After receiving a good education in Edinburgh he became clerk to a Leith merchant, but subsequently entered a lawyer's office in Edinburgh. At an early period he began to contribute to the newspapers, and in 1830 published a volume of verse, entitled 'Poetical Aspirations,' which reached a second edition in 1833. This was followed by a volume of prose and verse, entitled 'Odd Sketches.' After a short residence in London in 1831 he obtained a situation on the 'Aberdeen Journal.' In 1836 he returned to London, where he formed a rather extensive literary connection, and in 1839 brought out the 'Gift of all Nations,' an annual which numbered among its contributors Thomas Campbell, Sheridan Knowles, the Countess of Blessington, and Miss Pardoe. In the same year he also published 'Landscape Lyrics,' which reached a second edition in 1854. In 1842 he became editor of the 'Western Watchman,' a weekly newspaper published at Ayr; in 1844 he was chosen subeditor of the 'Edinburgh Witness,' which, although the articles of Hugh Miller had secured it a wide circulation, had hitherto been subedited in a very perfunctory manner; and in 1845 he became the chief sub-editor of the 'Glasgow Daily Mail,' the first daily newspaper published in Scotland. On account of the serious effects on his health of severe night labour, he was two years afterwards compelled for a time to abandon literary work, and he never formed any subsequent connection with a newspaper. With the exception of a volume of 'Poems' published in 1845, and the 'Young Voyager,' 1855, a poem descriptive of the search after Sir John Franklin, and intended for juvenile readers, the remaining works of Anderson are of the nature chiefly of popular compilations. They include an edition of the 'Works of Lord Byron,' with a life and notes, 1850; the 'Poems and Songs of R. Gilfillan,' with a memoir, 1851; and a 'Treasury' series, embracing the 'Treasury of Discovery,' 1853; of the 'Animal World,' 1854; of 'Manners,' 1855; of 'History,' 1856; and of 'Nature,' 1857. Of a somewhat higher character than these compilations are the 'Scottish Nation,' 1859-63, an expansion of his 'Popular Scottish Biography' published in 1842; and 'Ge-

nealogy and Surnames,' 1865. The 'Scottish Nation,' though diffuse and ill arranged, displays great industry and a minute acquaintance with Scottish family history; while 'Genealogy and Surnames,' amid much that is commonplace, contains some curious information not easily accessible elsewhere. Anderson was, however, more successful as a composer of verses than as a prose writer; for though his poetry, both in English and vernacular Scotch, is generally sweet and tuneful, his compilations are not characterised by much merit of a literary kind. He died suddenly at London 2 Aug. 1866.

[Rogers's *Scottish Minstrel* (1870), pp. 327-8; Wilson's *Poets and Poetry of Scotland*, ii. (1877), 269-72; Irving's *Book of Eminent Scotsmen*, p. 10.] T. F. H.

**ANDERSON, WILLIAM, LL.D. (1799-1873)**, theological writer and preacher, was born on 6 Jan. 1799, at Kilsyth, near Glasgow, where his father, Rev. John Anderson, was minister of a congregation of what was then called the Relief church, afterwards merged in the United Presbyterian. William Anderson became a minister in the same communion, having been ordained in 1822 pastor of the congregation in John Street, Glasgow, an office which he held till his death, though for some years he had retired from its more active duties. Very early in his career Dr. Anderson manifested an eccentricity which procured for him the *sobriquet* of 'daft Willie Anderson.' He showed much resolution in his early youth in insisting on his right to read his discourses in the pulpit from manuscript, and in his vindication of the use of the organ in public worship.

As a preacher he was popular, but his powers were more forcibly displayed on public platforms. He was an uncompromising opponent of slavery, an enthusiastic supporter of oppressed nationalities, an eager advocate of political reforms in the interest of the people, and a cordial supporter of liberal measures generally. He was likewise a strenuous advocate for the separation of church and state. On one occasion in London, in pleading the anti-slavery cause, he appeared on the same platform with Daniel O'Connell, and made so favourable an impression that O'Connell and the audience urged him to continue his speech when the time allotted to him came to an end.

Dr. Anderson was a great favourite with the community of Glasgow, and, in a sense, held a similar position to that of Dr. Chalmers before him, and that of Dr. Norman Macleod after him. He encouraged independence of thought and action, and had no



fear of the traditionary opinion that politics ought not to be introduced into the pulpit. He was a strenuous opponent of the Church of Rome. He was a strong millenarian, and in early life had come under the influence of Edward Irving and Mr. Cunningham of Lainshaw.

Dr. Anderson published many pamphlets and several books. His larger productions were two volumes of sermons, a volume on *Regeneration*, one on the 'Filial Honour of God,' and two volumes on the *Mass and Penance*. His theological position was that of a moderate Calvinist.

In social life his wide general knowledge, his humour, his store of anecdotes and memorable sayings, rendered him singularly attractive.

He received the degree of LL.D. from his own university of Glasgow in 1850.

[*Life*, by the Rev. George Gilfillan, of Dundee, 1873.] W. G. B.

**ANDERTON, HENRY** (1630-1665 ?), portrait painter, born 1630, was a pupil of Robert Streater, at one time a famous painter, and in choice of subjects he followed his master. He painted portraits, landscapes, still-life and historical subjects. He made a tour in Italy, and was employed by the court on his return. In 1665, according to Nagler, he stood in high repute. He died soon after. His most celebrated work was a portrait of Mrs. Stuart, afterwards duchess of Richmond. His success with this portrait obtained for him a sitting from Charles II and many of his courtiers. There are no engraved portraits bearing his name, and it is supposed that much of his work may have been ascribed to Sir Peter Lely, of whom he was in some sort the rival.

[Walpole, *Anecdotes of Painting*; Nagler, *Künstler-Lexicon*, ed. 1872; Füssli, *Allgemeines Künstler-Lexicon*; Redgrave, *Century of Painters*, 2 vols., and *Dictionary of Painters of the English School*; Bryan, *Dictionary of Painters*, 2 vols. 1816; S. D. U. K. *Biographical Dict.*; De Piles, *Art of Painting*, from the French, with an *Essay towards an English School*, 1706.]

E. R.

**ANDERTON, JAMES** (fl. 1624), was a catholic controversialist, who, in the first quarter of the seventeenth century, published several learned works under the name of 'JOHN BREBELEY, Priest.' Of his personal history hardly anything is known, and the statements concerning him are very conflicting. The Rev. Charles Dodd, in his 'Church History of England, chiefly with regard to Catholics,' published between the years 1737 and 1742, asserts that 'John Brebeley' is 'either a fictitious name, or at least assumed by James Anderton of Lostock, in Lan-

cashire, a person of singular parts and erudition, as well as master of a plentiful estate; who, having published several controversial treatises, assumed the name of Brebeley in order to conceal his person, and secure himself against the penalties he might incur upon that account. Several authors I meet with positively affirm Mr. Anderton to have been the composer of the said works. Which is confirmed by some circumstances. The manuscripts in his own handwriting are still preserved in the family: where I have also seen a collection of protestant books with marginal notes by Mr. Anderton, and the passages scored with a pen accordingly as he had occasion to transcribe them and insert them in his works.' Dodd also states expressly and emphatically that Anderton was a layman. According to the pedigree of the family printed in Baines's 'History of the County Palatine of Lancaster,' the master of the 'plentiful estate,' during the earlier part of the seventeenth century, was Roger Anderton of Birchley, who died in 1640, but he had a brother James, of whom Baines says that he 'went abroad and became a catholic clergyman.' On the whole it seems probable, in spite of Dodd's positive assertion to the contrary, that James Anderton was a priest and a younger brother.

The works of Anderton are: 1. 'The Protestants Apologie for the Roman Chvrch. Deuided into three severall Tractes.' It passed through three editions. In the preface to the second, which appeared in 1608, in the shape of a closely printed quarto of more than 800 pages, the author addresses an 'Advertisement to him that shall answer this Treatise,' namely to Dr. Morton, afterwards bishop of Durham, and 'maketh bould to premonish him hereby of three things. First that in such his answer he would (at the least for so much therof as is yet to do) be pleased to take notice of this edition, and not insist upon advantage of the other first, which was imperfect: and being (as was at first signified) published without the authors knowledg, was in such and other respects, suppressed by the authors speciall meanes, some few copies therof (which were at first over hastily divulged) onely excepted.' The first edition thus complained of was published, according to Dodd, in 1604. The same writer states that the third edition was published in 1615; and a Latin translation of it, by William Rayner, a doctor of the Sorbonne, was published at Paris in the same year. The work, on its first appearance, attracted much attention. Dr. Morton, afterwards bishop of Durham, in the preface to his answer to it, acknowledges