

**AILMER.** [See **ETHELMÆR.**]

**AILRED OF RIEVAULX.** [See **ETHELRED.**]

**AINGER, THOMAS** (1799–1863), clergyman, was born on 1 Aug. 1799 at Whittlesea and educated at the Norwich grammar school and St. John's College, Cambridge. He graduated in 1821, became curate at St. Giles's, Reading, in 1822, and afterwards assistant minister at St. Mary's, Greenwich. He married Frances Barnard in 1828, and left a family. In 1841 he was presented by Sir Thomas Maryon Wilson to the perpetual curacy of Hampstead, which he held till his death on 15 Nov. 1863. In 1861 he became honorary prebendary of St. Paul's. Mr. Ainger was energetic as a parish clergyman and poor-law guardian; he enlarged his church, and helped to found schools and a dispensary and to provide new churches in the rapidly developing district round Hampstead. His performance of the divine services is said to have been very impressive. His publications consisted of a few sermons.

[Last Sermons of Rev. T. Ainger, with Memoir, 1864.]

**AINSLIE, GEORGE ROBERT** (1776–1839), general, was the eldest son of Sir Philip Ainslie, knt., and was born near Edinburgh in 1776. He entered the army as ensign in the 19th regiment in 1793, and having political influence through his mother, a daughter of Lord Grey, was in the same year promoted lieutenant, and in the next captain in the 85th regiment. With his regiment he saw service in Flanders, and in 1799, when he was promoted major, was engaged in the short and disgraceful expedition to the Helder. He seems to have shown no particular capacity as a soldier or much ardour for a military life, and so was in 1800 promoted to a lieutenant-colonelcy in a fencible regiment. In 1802 he married a Miss Nevile, but did not again try for employment in his profession. He was, however, made lieutenant-colonel of the 25th regiment in 1807, and promoted colonel by brevet in 1810. His influential relatives now obtained him a colonial governorship, that of the island of Eustatius in 1812, from which he was removed to Dominica in 1813. He does not appear to have distinguished himself more as a colonial governor than as a soldier, and fell into the hands of a clique at whose bidding he subdued the maroons on the island with such thoroughness that it was called cruelty, and on an outcry being raised in parliament he was recalled from the West Indies in 1814. Major-general Ainslie, for he had been promoted previous to

his recall, was now free from any active employment. Nature had designed him for a savant, not a soldier. His hobby was collecting coins. The taste for coin-collecting had much decreased in England since the days of Addison, and he found a clear field for his labours. He made a specialty of Anglo-Norman coins, and travelled all over England, and, what was then a more uncommon thing, all over the rural districts of Normandy and Brittany, in search of coins. He published in 1830 the result of his labours in a magnificent quarto entitled 'Anglo-French Coinage,' adorned with many illustrations. By his industry he had got together almost a unique collection of rare coins, and, absorbed in the pursuit, died peacefully in 1839.

[For General Ainslie's services see the Royal Military Calendar, vol. iii. 3rd edition, 1820; Gent. Mag. for Sept. 1839.] H. M. S.

**AINSLIE, HENRY** (1760–1834), senior wrangler and physician, was son of Dr. James Ainslie, a physician of Kendal. He entered at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, was senior wrangler and second Smith's prizeman in 1781, and became a fellow of his college. In 1787 he obtained the university license to practise physic, and was elected physician to Addenbrooke's Hospital. In 1793 he took his M.D. degree, and then left Cambridge for London, where he was elected a fellow of the College of Physicians in 1795, and in the same year physician to St. Thomas's Hospital. He delivered the Harveian oration in 1802, but it is not in print. He resigned his post at his hospital in 1800, and, while taking some part in the business of the College of Physicians, attained to no great fame or practice as a physician (**HALFORD, Harv. Or.** 1835). He died on 26 Oct. 1834 at Grizedale, Northumberland. His portrait by F. Stewardson was engraved by W. Ward, R.A., and he is commemorated on a tablet in the church of Over Kellet, Lancashire.

[Munk's College of Physicians, ii. 377.]

N. M.

**AINSLIE, HEW** (1792–1878), Scottish poet, was born in the parish of Dailly, in Ayrshire, 5 April 1792. After a fair education, he became in turn a clerk in Glasgow, a landscape gardener in his native district, and a clerk in the Register House, Edinburgh. For a short time he was amanuensis to Dugald Stewart. In 1822, being then ten years married to his cousin, Ainslie emigrated to America, where he continued to live with varied fortune for the rest of his days, paying a short visit to Scotland in 1864. He was

attracted, on going to the New World, by Robert Owen's social system at New Harmony, Indiana; but after a short trial he connected himself with a firm of brewers, and his name is associated with the establishment of various breweries, mills, and factories in the Western States. He died at Louisville, 11 March 1878. Ainslie's best known book originated, by its title, what is now an accepted descriptive name for the part of Scotland associated with Burns. It is 'A Pilgrimage to the Land of Burns' (1820), and consists of a narrative interspersed with sprightly lyrics. A collection of the poet's Scottish songs and ballads (of which the most popular is 'The Rover of Loch Ryan') appeared in New York in 1855. Ainslie is one of the group of minor Scottish singers represented in 'Whistle Binkie' (Glasgow, 1853).

[Bibliography of Burns, 1881; Whistle Binkie, vol. i.; Wilson's Poets and Poetry of Scotland, vol. ii.; Irving's Eminent Scotsmen.] T. B.

**AINSLIE, SIR ROBERT** (1730?-1804), baronet, ambassador and numismatist, was the third and youngest son of George Ainslie, Esq., the representative of the ancient Scottish family of Ainslie of Dolphington, chief of the name, who married Jane, daughter of Sir Philip Anstruther, baronet, and died in 1733. The issue of the marriage of George Ainslie was a family of seven children, and included four daughters, three of whom were married and established in France. Sir Robert, who was born either in 1729, or most probably in 1730, is described as having 'resided in the earlier part of his life at Bordeaux,' where his father had been for some time settled as a merchant, although he is said to have returned to Scotland in 1727, and to have purchased the estate of Pilton, in the county of Midlothian (*DEBRETT'S Baronetage of England*, 1808). The elder brothers of Sir Robert were Sir Philip Ainslie, knight, who was born in 1728, and died on 19 June 1802; and George Ainslie, a general in the army, colonel of the 13th regiment of foot, and lieutenant-governor of the Scilly islands, who died on 7 July 1804.

Robert Ainslie is first noticed in the 'London Gazette,' 20 Sept. 1775: 'The king has been pleased to appoint Robert Ainslie, Esq., to be his majesty's ambassador to the Ottoman Porte, in the room of John Murray, Esq., deceased; and his majesty was pleased this day to confer upon him the honour of knighthood, upon which occasion he had the honour to kiss his majesty's hand.'

Sir Robert Ainslie left England in May, 1776, for Constantinople, where he arrived

in November following, and remained till 1792. Sir Robert Ainslie had the reputation while in Turkey of being a great favourite and boon companion of the Sultan Abdu-l Ahmed (Ahmed IV.) (*Biog. Dict. Soc. D. U. K.*).

On 8 Sept. 1796, a few years after his return to England, Sir Robert Ainslie received a grant of a pension of 1,000*l.* on the civil list, to be held 'during the joint lives of his majesty and himself' (*Annual Register*, 1798); and was elected a member of the parliament which met on the 27th of the same month, with Lord Paget as his colleague, for the close borough of Milborne Port, Somerset. At the general election of 1802, his seat in parliament was transferred to Mr. H. Leycester. Sir Robert on 13 Oct. 1804 (*London Gazette*) was created a baronet, with remainder, in default of issue male, to his nephew, Robert Sharp Ainslie, son of General Ainslie. The 'Gentleman's Magazine' for December 1796 records the death of his son:—'December 20, 1796, Mr. Ainslie, eldest son of Sir Robert Ainslie. This young gentleman was to have been married to Miss Baldwin, daughter of Mr. Baldwin, M.P. for Malton, on Thursday, but in consequence of a violent fever was carried off two days preceding.'

Sir Robert Ainslie died 'after a long illness, in the 83rd year of his age' (*Courier*, 25 July 1812) at Bath, on 21 July 1812.

Sir Robert Ainslie took advantage of his position at Constantinople to amass a collection of ancient coins from Eastern Europe, Asia Minor, and the north of Africa. The most characteristic were described by l'Abate Domenico Sestini, who dedicated to Sir Robert a work which has gone through several editions, entitled 'Lettere e Dissertazioni Numismatiche sopra alcune Medaglie rare della Collezione Ainslieana,' 4 vols. 4to, Leghorn, 1789-90, a fifth volume of which, with the enlarged title 'e di altri Musei,' appeared at Rome in 1794, and four others, referring to particular collections, were published at Berlin in 1804-6. Sestini continued his exposition of the Ainslie collection in a smaller work, and more special in its scope, entitled 'Dissertazione sopra alcune Monete Armene dei Principi Rupinensi della Collezione Ainslieana,' 4to, Leghorn, 1790. This work is at present bound up with a copy of the first four volumes of the 'Lettere e Dissertazioni,' which, according to an inscription, probably autographic, on the fly-leaf, was 'presented from S<sup>r</sup> Rob<sup>t</sup> Ainslie, June 5, 1795,' to the British Museum. Another volume of Sestini's is entitled 'Descriptio Numorum Veterum ex Museis

Ainslie, Bellini, Bondacca, Borgia, &c., Leipzig, 1796. Sir Robert had been the 'Mæcenas' of Sestini's dedication of the 'Lettere e Dissertazioni' of 1789; seven years later, in the preface to the 'Descriptio,' he was a malignant speculator and trader in antiquities.

Sir Robert Ainslie's researches embraced antiquities of various kinds, objects of natural history, and illustrations of the East and its current life. Three volumes of drawings were published, in the words of the dedication, 'under his auspices.' The first of these is entitled 'Views in Egypt, from the original drawings in possession of Sir Robert Ainslie, taken during his Embassy to Constantinople by Luigi Mayer; engraved by and under the direction of Thomas Milton; with historical Observations and incidental Illustrations of the Manners and Customs of the Natives of that Country,' eleph. fol. London, 1801. This was followed by two bilingual volumes, English and French, entitled 'Views in the Ottoman Empire, chiefly in Caramania,' &c., 1803; and 'Views in Palestine,' &c., 1804. The coloured plates in these volumes are ninety-six in number; and fifty-four were afterwards given in the first edition, and seventy-one in the second edition, of 'Views in Turkey in Europe and Turkey in Asia,' &c., London, 1810. A selection from all these appeared in 1833 as a group of engravings, uncoloured and of smaller size, with the title of 'A Series of Twenty-four Views illustrative of the Holy Scriptures,' &c.

[Debrett's Baronetage of England, 1808; Lodge's Genealogy of the Peerage and Baronetage, 1859; the London Gazette, 1775, 1804, &c.; Gentleman's Magazine, Aug. 1812, &c.; Annual Register, 1798, &c.; Biog. Dict. Soc. D. U. K.; Lowndes's Bibliographer's Manual, 1864.]

A. H. G.

**AINSLIE, ROBERT** (1766-1838), correspondent of Robert Burns, the poet, was born 13 Jan. 1766, at Berrywell, near Dunse, where his father was factor to Lord Douglas. While apprenticed to a writer to the signet in Edinburgh, young Ainslie in 1787 formed the acquaintance of Burns, and in May of the same year he made an excursion with the poet in Teviotdale and Berwickshire. Burns stayed some days at Berrywell. A sister of Ainslie, whom Burns met on this occasion, was the subject of the impromptu beginning with 'Fair maid.' Ainslie passed writer to the signet in 1789. He became an elder in the Church of Scotland, and was the author of two small religious works, 'A Father's Gift to his Children,' and 'Reasons for the

Hope that is in us.' He also contributed to the 'Edinburgh Magazine' and other periodicals. His intimacy with Burns, and his genial manners, secured him a cordial welcome in the literary circles of Edinburgh. Hogg, who speaks of him as 'honest Ainslie,' mentions, as his one failing, constitutional sleepiness, the irresistibility of which Hogg, with characteristic egotism, illustrates by stating that he has 'seen him fall fast asleep in the blue parlour at Ambrose's, with North in the chair and myself croupier.' Fourteen letters of Burns to Ainslie are included in the poet's correspondence. According to W. S. Douglas (*Works of Burns*, ii. 188), the ballad, 'Robin shure in Hairst,' refers to a juvenile amour of Ainslie. Ainslie presented Sir Walter Scott with a manuscript copy of 'Tam o' Shanter,' which he had received from Burns at Ellisland. He died 11 April, 1838.

[Works of Burns, especially the editions of Cunningham, Chambers, P. H. Waddel, and W. S. Douglas.] T. F. H.

**AINSLIE, WHITE LAW** (fl. 1788-1835), surgeon and writer on *materia medica*, was nominated assistant surgeon in the East India Company's service on 17 June 1788, and on his arrival in India was appointed garrison surgeon of Chingleput. On 17 Oct. 1794 he was promoted to the grade of surgeon, having been two years previously transferred to Ganjam. In 1810 he was appointed superintending surgeon, the court of directors having approved his motives in drawing up a scheme to improve the health of the troops in India, whilst rejecting the plan proposed. He was named superintending surgeon of the southern division of the army (Madras) in 1814, and two years later the sum of six hundred guineas was awarded to him as a mark of the estimation in which his services were held by the court of directors. In 1815 he resigned, having served twenty-seven years apparently without any furlough, and returned to England in the autumn of that year. During his residence in India he seems to have published the joint report mentioned below, a 'Treatise upon Edible Vegetables,' and the '*Materia Medica of Hindostan*.' After his return he occupied himself by launching out into different branches of literature, as shown by the appended list of works. In 1835 he refers to himself as being in the 'vale of years,' the book being dedicated to his wife.

He published the following works: 1. '*Materia Medica of Hindostan*,' Madras, 1813, 4to. 2. '*Materia Indica; or Some Account of those Articles which are employed by the Hindoos and other Eastern Nations in their*

Medicine, Arts, and Agriculture,' by White-law Ainslie, M.D., M.R.A.S., London, 1826, 2 vols. 8vo. (This is an amended edition of the foregoing.) 3. 'Clemenza, or the Tuscan Orphan; a tragic drama in five acts, Bath, 1822, 8vo; 2nd edition, 1823. 4. 'Observations on the Cholera Morbus of India.' London, 1825, 8vo. (A rejoinder to this tract was published by James Morison, the hygeist, in the same year.) 5. 'Medical Observations,' forming pp. 353-367 of vol. iii. of Murray's 'Historical and Descriptive Account of British India,' 1832, 8vo (vols. vi.-viii. Edinburgh Cabinet Library); new edition in 1844. 6. 'An Historical Sketch of the Introduction of Christianity into India,' Edinburgh, 1835, 8vo. 7. (In conjunction with A. Smith and M. Christy) 'Report on the Causes of the Epidemical Fever which prevailed in the Provinces of Coimbatore, Madeira, Dinigal, and Tinivelly, in 1809-10-11,' London, 1816, 8vo.

[MS. Records, India Office.]

B. D. J.

**AINSWORTH, HENRY** (1571-1622 or 1623), leader of the separatist congregation at Amsterdam, and controversialist, was, according to the Lancashire historians, one of an old family in that county, and is usually stated to have been born at Pleasington about 1560. The real date of his birth is 1571, and nothing very certain is known as to his birthplace and parentage. According to Baines and Abram, his father, Lawrence Ainsworth, who married Dorothy, daughter of Thomas Grimshaw, of Clayton, was one of the original governors of Blackburn grammar school, which was founded in 1567. Here, it is conjectured, Henry received the earlier part of his education. He was left an orphan at the age of thirteen. He is said to have proceeded to the university of Cambridge; but his name is not to be found in the 'Athenæ Cantabrigienses.' Dexter has pointed out a passage in Roger Williams which militates against the supposition that he was a graduate: 'That most despised (while living) and now much honoured Mr. Ainsworth had scarce his peere amongst a thousand academicians, and yet he scarce set foot within a colledge walls.'

Ainsworth was a fine type of the Elizabethan puritan—learned, sincere, earnest, and uncompromising. He attached himself to those who were styled 'Brownists,' who, under the name of 'Independents,' afterwards played so important a part in English history, and who were the ancestors of the 'Congregationalists' and other free churches of the present time. Their essential distinction was the claim that each church or congregation

should be a religious republic, regulating its own affairs in entire independence of state control, whether episcopal or presbyterian. A vigorous persecution was directed against these sectaries, and their founder is said eventually to have reverted to the church of England; but some of his followers went into exile rather than recognise the right of the secular power to dictate in such a matter. Ainsworth, about 1593, entered into the service of a bookseller at Amsterdam as a porter. Of this period it is said by Roger Williams that 'he lived upon ninepence a week and some boiled roots.' In 1596 he became 'teacher' of the church of which Francis Johnson was minister. According to one account Ainsworth came from Ireland to the Netherlands (DEXTER, p. 269). Here his powers as a Hebraist were discovered and brought into play. There were other exiles in the city, and Ainsworth, together with Francis Johnson, founded an independent church, and in 1596 was the author, wholly or in part, of the 'Confession of Faith of the People called Brownists.' The task of organising the new church was not an easy one. Amsterdam was a city of refuge for the persecuted and the destitute, and the three hundred members of the church included some who did not reflect much credit upon it. They were not regarded with favour either by the divines or magistrates of the Netherlands, and even their application to Francis Junius, then professor of divinity at Leyden, had but a lukewarm answer. Objects of persecution at home and of suspicion in exile, they added to the difficulties of the situation by internal dissension. Johnson had married a rich widow, whose fashionable attire gave offence to some of the congregation, and amongst others to the pastor's father and brother. Dexter has given a full account of this odd controversy, in which Ainsworth appears to have acted in a very conciliatory spirit. One of the objections to the lady was that in her dress she had 'bodies tied to the petticoat with points as men do their doublets and their hose, contrary to 1 Thess. v. 22, conferred with Deut. xxii. 5 and 1 John ii. 16'! John Robinson, the pastor of the American pilgrim fathers, retired to Leyden to escape from the contentions of the faithful in Amsterdam, where a further secession was headed by John Smyth, a former minister of a separatist church in Lincolnshire, whose Arminian views led to an animated controversy. The third separation in the Amsterdam society was the result of a controversy between Johnson the pastor and Ainsworth the teacher of the church. The chief point in dispute was as to the exercise of the power of the