

showed that statistics, which had been previously employed chiefly in political and commercial matters, might be of great service to the progress of medicine.

Being invited to deliver the 'annual oration' before the Medical Society of London, he expanded this lecture into an octavo volume, entitled 'A Comparative View of the Mortality of the Human Species at all Ages, and of Diseases and Casualties, with Charts and Tables,' published in 1788. Before half the first edition was sold he cancelled the remainder and brought out a second and corrected edition, as 'An Arithmetical and Medical Analysis of the Diseases and Mortality of the Human Species,' 8vo, London, 1789. In this his design was to exhibit births, mortality, diseases, and casualties as being subject to arithmetical proof, to construct in fact a 'medical arithmetic,' a phrase evidently suggested by the 'Political Arithmetic' of Sir W. Petty. Although the efforts of Black have long been eclipsed by the brilliant results of Louis, Quetelet, and others in the same field, they had considerable importance in their day. The 'Dissertation on Insanity' is an expansion of a chapter in this book, and was based on observations furnished by an official of Bethlehem Hospital. His 'Sketch of the History of Medicine' is a slight work, but was translated into French by Coray.

He wrote: 1. 'A Historical Sketch of Medicine and Surgery from their Origin to the Present Time, with a Chronological Chart of Medical and Surgical Authors,' 8vo, London, 1782. In French, Paris, an vi. (1798). 2. 'A Dissertation on Insanity, illustrated with tables from between two and three thousand cases in Bedlam,' 8vo, London, 1810; second edition 1811. 3. 'Observations, Medical and Political, on the Small-pox, the Advantages and Disadvantages of General Inoculation, and on the Mortality of Mankind at every age,' 8vo, London, 1781. 4. 'Reasons for preventing the French, under the mask of Liberty, from trampling on Europe,' 8vo, 1792. 5. 'Observations on Military and Political Affairs by General Monk,' new edition, 8vo, 1796 (the last on authority of *Biog. Dict. of Living Authors*, 1816). His portrait, engraved by Stanier, was published by Sewell, 1790.

[Munk's Coll. Physicians, ii. 367; *Biog. Dict. of Living Authors* (1816).] J. F. P.

BLACK, WILLIAM HENRY (1808–1872), antiquary, was the eldest son of John Black of Kintore, in Aberdeenshire, and was born 7 May 1808. From his mother, who came of a good family (the Langleys),

possessing estates in Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire, he imbibed his love of religion, and also his thirst for antiquarian knowledge. He was educated at a private school, and at seventeen years of age became himself a tutor among families residing at Tulse Hill and neighbourhood.

As a reader at the British Museum he became acquainted with many literary men, through whose influence he obtained a situation in the Public Record Office, attaining at last to the position of assistant keeper. It was during the time he filled this post that he corrected the errors in Rymer's 'Fœdera.' He was a prolific writer, especially on antiquarian subjects. He prepared an edition of the British part of the 'Itinerary of Antoninus' (never issued), and contributed to Samuel Bentley's 'Excerpta Historica.' He catalogued the manuscripts of the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford, the Arundel MSS. in the library of the College of Arms, and Colfe's library at Lewisham, and left behind him a monograph on the Roman mile, which still awaits editing and publication.

At the time of his death he was in nomination for, and would have been elected on, the council of the Society of Antiquaries. He was one of the earliest members of the British Archæological Society, the Surrey, London and Middlesex, and Wiltshire Archæological Societies, and the founder of the Chronological Institute of London, Palestine Archæological Association, and Anglo-biblical Institute, besides being a member of the Camden Society.

His religious views were somewhat peculiar. He was the pastor of a small sect called the Seventh Day Baptists, whose chapel is in Mill Yard, Leman Street, Whitechapel, and maintained that Saturday was the Sabbath. Black died 12 April 1872. As a conscientious and painstaking antiquary, he has had few equals in the present century.

[Private information.]

J. A.

BLACKADDER, ADAM (*f.* 1674–1696), covenanter, was second son of the elder John Blackadder [q. v.], brother of Dr. William Blackadder [q. v.], physician to William III, and of Lieutenant-colonel John Blackadder [q. v.] He was born about 1659. He was bred to the mercantile profession in Stirling, and in November 1674, while still an apprentice, he was, along with several others, apprehended, because he had not subscribed the 'Black Bond' of history, and for attending conventicles. The entire household remained steadfast to their father. His eldest brother (Dr. Blackadder) presented a petition to the privy council, and obtained his temporary re-

lease. He was at least twice subsequently imprisoned, once in Fife, and once in Blackness Castle. In the latter his and Welsh's dungeons are still shown. His seizure and imprisonment in Blackness was for having been present at his father's preaching near Borrowstownness (Linlithgowshire), on which occasion no fewer than twenty-six children were baptised. Compelled by persecution to be an exile, Blackadder is found next in Sweden. He was a merchant in Sweden for nine years. Having married a Swedish lady, whom he had converted from Lutheranism to presbyterian Calvinism, they were obliged to fly the country. The penalty at the time for a Swede who changed to catholicism or Calvinism was death. About the close of 1684 he was settled in Edinburgh. Twelve years later his name is found in the Darien Papers (Bannatyne Club, 1849) among the subscribers to the Darien Company—'26 March 1696. Adam Blackadder, merchant in Edinburgh, as factor for his brother, Captain John Blackadder, in Flanders, 100l.' He wrote a narrative of his father's sufferings, worked into Dr. Crichton's full 'Life,' which he submitted to Wodrow. He is also known to have written a number of political tracts on the state of parties and the Darien scheme. The date of his death is not discoverable.

[Authorities cited under BLACKADDER, JOHN; Anderson's Scottish Nation; Wodrow MSS.; Howie's Scots Worthies; Dodd's Scottish Covenanters; Gilfillan's Scottish Covenanters.]

A. B. G.

BLACKADDER, JOHN the elder (1615-1686), Scotch divine, was son of John Blackadder, of the families of Blackadder of Blairhall and Tulliealan, whose ancestry were famous in border story, and joined in the wars of the Roses. He was born in December 1615, but where is not known. According to Scott (*Fasti*, i. 604), he was born in 1623. He studied at Glasgow under Principal Strang, his uncle. He was early distinguished for his scholarship—Oriental, Latin, and Greek. He took his degree of M.A. in 1650. Having received license he was unanimously called to the parish of Troqueer in 1652, 'one of the kirks of Galloway within the presbytery of Dumfries,' and was ordained 7 June 1653. The condition of his parish and of the county was deplorable. Bastardy and profanity were everywhere. The Bible was practically unknown. Blackadder worked hard to correct these evils. Upon the 'intrusion' of episcopacy on presbyterian Scotland in 1662, the minister of Troqueer was 'extruded' from his church and temporarily imprisoned at Edinburgh.

He afterwards retired with wife and family to Caitloch, Corsack Wood, and other places. But holding his clerical orders to be indefeasible and the enforcement of episcopacy a violation of the Act of Union, as well as the imposition of a non-scriptural form of church government, he preached eloquently to forbidden conventicles among the mountains and in the moors and glens and caves. Warrants were again and again issued against him, but he contrived to escape imprisonment, and with Welsh, Peden, Cargill, and other covenanters, continued to preach.

In 1666, 1674, 1677, the records of the privy council show that letters for his apprehension were issued. On one particular occasion, when he delivered a sermon at Kinkell, the people crowded to hear him, notwithstanding the absolute commands, with threats, of Archbishop Sharp. When the irate prelate—a renegade presbyterian—ordered the provost to march out the militia to disperse the congregation, he was told it was impossible, 'as the militia had gone there as worshippers.' In 1674 Blackadder was outlawed, and a heavy reward offered for his body. He fled to Rotterdam in 1678, and there aided in 'healing differences' between the presbyterian ministers, Fleming and M'Ward. He was again in Edinburgh in June 1679. On 5 April 1681 he was 'made prisoner in his house at Edinburgh,' and after a form of examination was sent to the Bass Rock. After four years of rigid imprisonment his health finally gave way. The privy council, in hot haste, gave permission to him to leave, on condition of confining himself to Edinburgh. But it was too late, and he died on the Bass in January 1686.

Blackadders succeeded to, but never assumed, a baronetcy which had been conferred on a member of an elder branch of his family in 1626. He married, in 1646, Janet Haining, daughter of Homer Haining of Dumfries. She died 9 Nov. 1688. Their issue were five sons (of whom Adam, John, and William are separately noticed) and two daughters.

[Scott's *Fasti*, i. 604; Anderson's Scottish Nation; Min. Glasg. Univ. 111; Edin. Guild and Reg. (Bass); Wodrow and Kirkton's Hist. and Analecta; Edin. Christian Instructor, xxiii.; New Statistical Acc. ii. iv. viii. &c.; Crichton's Memoirs, 2nd ed. 1826, full and valuable; Two Sermons on Isaiah liii. 11, in Howie of Lochgo's Faithful Contendings, 1780, pp. 72-104; Bishop Burnet's Life.]

A. B. G.

BLACKADDER, JOHN the younger (1664-1729), lieutenant-colonel of the Cameronian regiment, was the fifth son of John Blackadder the elder [q. v.], and was born

in the parish of Glencairn, Dumfriesshire, 14 Sept. 1664. Notwithstanding the persecutions to which the father was subject, the son, after receiving from him the rudiments of classical learning, attended the courses of humanity and philosophy in the university of Edinburgh. Accustomed from infancy to frequent conventicles and communions, he acquired at an early period strong Calvinistic convictions and strict and stern views of conduct and duty. When the regiment raised by the covenanting Cameronians (now the 26th of the line) was embodied by the Earl of Angus in 1689, he volunteered into it as a cadet at the pay of sixpence a day. Probably through his intimacy with the commander, Colonel Cleland, who was an old college acquaintance, he was in a few months promoted lieutenant. The regiment, by the remarkable stand it made against the Highlanders at Dunkeld, did service of the highest importance in quelling the rebellion. After the reduction of the Highlands he embarked with the regiment for Flanders, and took part in the principal sieges and battles in the campaigns of the Prince of Orange until the peace of Ryswick in 1697. On the resumption of the war in 1702, Blackadder, who had previously obtained his captain's commission, served with his old regiment in the campaigns of Marlborough. In December 1705 he was promoted major, and in October 1709 raised to the command of the regiment. Shortly before the peace of Utrecht he sold his commission, and taking up his residence at Edinburgh, and afterwards at Stirling, he occupied much of his attention with ecclesiastical affairs, becoming a member of the Society for Propagating Christianity, and also of the general assembly of the church of Scotland. Upon the news of a rising in the north in 1715 in behalf of the Pretender, he was appointed colonel of the regiment raised by the city of Glasgow, which he posted at the bridge of Stirling to guard against an attack of the highlanders, who, however, were defeated at the battle of Sheriffmuir. In consideration of his services during the rebellion he was, in March 1717, appointed deputy governor of Stirling Castle. He died 31 Aug. 1729, and was buried in the West church of Stirling, where a marble tablet was erected to his memory.

[Life and Diary of Lieut.-col. J. Blackader, ed. Crichton, 1824.]

T. F. H.

BLACKADDER, WILLIAM, M.D. (1647-1704), physician to William III, the eldest son of the elder John Blackadder [q. v.], was born in 1647. He was sent to the university of Edinburgh in 1665, and he graduated in medicine at Leyden in 1680.

Having in Holland made the acquaintance of some of the principal political refugees of England, he was frequently employed by them in important negotiations. He accompanied the Earl of Argyle in his expedition to Scotland in 1685, and having, along with Spence, the earl's secretary, put ashore at Orkney to obtain information regarding the sentiments of the people, he was apprehended and sent for examination to Edinburgh. After landing at Leith he succeeded by signs in communicating to his sister, who had joined the crowd, the necessity of burning some papers amongst the luggage forwarded to his lodgings. A search therefore revealed nothing of a compromising character; but he was retained in prison for more than a year until, through a clever device of his brother, he obtained writing materials, and sent a letter to Fagel, the pensioner of Holland, who represented the case to the British envoy in such a way that King James ordered his liberation. Thereupon he went to Holland, whence, in 1688, he was sent to Edinburgh to carry on secret negotiations on behalf of the Prince of Orange. Having imprudently ventured into the castle, he was seized by order of the governor and committed for trial; but on the news of the landing of the Prince of Orange he was set at liberty. After the revolution he was, in reward of his services, appointed physician to King William. He died about 1704.

[Crichton's Memoirs of Rev. John Blackadder, 2nd ed. pp. 295-301, and Life and Diary of Lieut.-col. J. Blackader, pp. 28-31; Wodrow's History of the Church of Scotland, ed. Burns, iv. 231, 285, 313.]

T. F. H.

BLACKADER, CUTHBERT (*d.* 1485), a chieftain of the Scottish border, received his surname and estate from James II in 1452 for his success in repelling the English marauders on the Scottish frontier. By his prowess he earned for himself the title of the 'chieftain of the south.' He and his seven sons who accompanied him on his expeditions were also named, from the darkness of their complexions, the 'Black band of the Blackaders.' When the kingdom was placed in a posture of defence against Edward IV, the Blackaders raised a force of two hundred and seventeen men, and also planted their castle with artillery, and left in it a strong garrison. During the wars of York and Lancaster Cuthbert and his sons took service in England, and fought under the banner of the red rose. In the fatal battle of Bosworth, 22 Aug. 1485, he and three of his sons were slain.

[Crichton's Memoirs of the Rev. John Blackadder (2nd ed. 1826), pp. 2-4.]

T. F. H.