

BIOGRAPHICAL ANNALS

OF

The Parish of Colinton.

BY

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'LITERARY HISTORY OF GALLOWAY,' 'LIFE OF SAMUEL RUTHERFORD,'
ETC., ETC.

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—
MDCCLXIII.



TO

MY SON-IN-LAW,

John Hutchinson Robertson, M. D.,

SINGAPORE, EAST INDIES,

AND TO

MY ELDEST SURVIVING DAUGHTER,

Mary-Anne,

HIS WIFE,

THE FOLLOWING PAGES ARE

MOST RESPECTFULLY AND AFFECTIONATELY

INSCRIBED.

Preface.



AFTER an adult residence of more than half a century in the neighbouring capital, the author has recently retired to Colinton Bank; an eligible villa in the parish of that name, with which he had not any previous connection. This publication, therefore, does not result from local reminiscences or from local attachments. In point of fact he is, at this moment, all but entirely ignorant both of the present state of the parish, and of its existing inhabitants.

This little work, consequently, owes its origin not to the feelings, however interesting, to which he has referred, but to far higher and to far more sacred motives—to a wish to do something like justice to worth, to learning, and to great public services, and to rescue from oblivion names which, while perhaps forgotten here, are worthy of venerable remembrance.

The idea of this volume was first suggested to the author's mind by the circumstance (which would be a source of pride to any locality), that the illustrious historian, Dr Robertson, was maternally descended from this parish. Of this circum-

stance the present writer was always aware ; but starting from this point, and pushing his researches farther, he discovered that no other rural parish in Scotland, so far as known to him, can boast of so many distinguished men connected with it by birth or descent, by property or residence.

In preparing these pages for the press, the author has taken advantage of the facilities so generously afforded by the keepers alike of our public libraries and of our national muniments. Free access was liberally afforded him to the Parochial Records deposited in the Register House ; and to George Seton, Esq., advocate, Secretary in that department, his warmest thanks are due. The Kirk-session of this parish readily placed all official documents in their possession at his command ; and to Mr James Russell, Session-Clerk, he is much indebted for the politeness shown him in this matter. The author has likewise solicited information from gentlemen at a distance, to some of whom he was personally unknown ; and they all received his application with courtesy. The names of these gentlemen are generally recorded in connection with the subjects on which they could throw light ; while to all of them he begs to express his grateful acknowledgments. But, in discharging an agreeable duty, he cannot refrain from recording, in this place, the names of William Robertson, Esq. of Kinlochmoidart ;—of Captain Monro of Craiglockhart ;—of the Rev. Hew Scott, of Anstruther-Wester (see p. 70) ;—of the Rev. Thomas Mitchell, of Oldhamstocks ;—of the Rev. David Munro, of Coldingham ;—

of the Rev. Philip Jervis Mackie, of Elgin;—and of his respected partner in business, Mr William Gibb: but the name of Mr Andrew Wilson, merchant, Coldingham, demands special reference. Mr Wilson's knowledge of genealogy and antiquities connected with Berwickshire is only equalled by his readiness in favouring others with the result of his own inquiries. The author cannot conclude these prefatory remarks without taking the liberty of referring to the great obligations under which he lies to Lord Dunfermline, who has done him the honour of taking an interest in the progress of this humble volume; the merits of which, if it have any, are largely due to the kind hints and valuable information which its compiler had the privilege of deriving from his Lordship.

The plan adopted in this composition could not easily be methodized. It is necessarily desultory and unchronological. The work consists chiefly of bare annals—of collateral details—and of detached notices; not of lengthened narratives, or of continuous biography. But the author trusts that, notwithstanding, he has been enabled to throw light on the various subjects of which he treats, and thus, to some extent, to promote the honour of his adopted parish.

‘Vixere fortes ante Agamemnona
Multi, sed omnes illacrymabiles
Urgentur ignotique longa
Nocte, carent quia vate sacro.’

COLINTON BANK, NEAR EDINBURGH,
15th January 1863.

Biographical Annals.



N the churchyard of Colinton there is a splendid monument, which is nearly entire, except as regards the following simple inscription, recently brought to light, and all but illegible, having been covered with rubbish beyond the memory of the present generation :

‘ Here lies Mr David Pitcairn of Dreghorn, who departed this life 27th January 1709, and of his age the 60 year ; leaving behind him Mary Anderson, his wife, with five sons and seven daughters by her.’¹

Mr Pitcairn,² writer to the Signet in Edinburgh, was pro-

¹ Monteath’s ‘Theatre of Mortality,’ reprinted in ‘Collection of Epitaphs,’ p. 82. Glasgow, 1836. ‘Two damask towels are in the possession of the session, given, in 1706, by David Pitcairn of Dreghorn.’ — ‘Statistical Account,’ § Colinton, p. 128.

² Mr Pitcairn, who, as will soon appear, was so remarkable for illustrious descendants, could boast of progenitors no less eminent. He was sprung from the ancient and honourable family, of which, in his day, Dr Archibald Pitcairn, famous as a Latin poet, and as ‘the honour of his profession in Scotland,’ was the head. Dr Webster dedicates his Memoirs of that remarkable man (Edin. 1731, 8vo) to Dr William Pitcairn of London, son of the proprietor of Dreghorn, as a ‘kinsman.’ Both Mr Pitcairn and the physician were descended

prietor of the estate of Dreghorn in this parish. He seems to have resided much on the property, to have taken a deep interest in all parochial matters, and to have enjoyed, in a remarkable degree, public respect and confidence. He was, for example, an active and efficient member of the kirk-session, which he represented for many years, at different times, in the Presbytery of Edinburgh, and in the Synod. In 1694, 'the session recommend to Mr Pitcairn's care the provision of our kirk until the minister (Mr James Thomson) return from the North, where he has been ordered to go by the Synod ;'¹ and when, in the year following, Mr Thomson received a call to be one of the ministers of Elgin, Mr Pitcairn and George Porteous of Craiglockhart, heritors, and Edward Burton and James Davie,² elders, were appointed to represent the parish

from the posthumous child of Andrew Pitcairn of Pitcairn (Fifeshire), who, with no fewer than seven brothers, fell at Flodden (1513), gallantly fighting by the side of their sovereign. Of this house was the famous Robert Pitcairn, commendator of the monastery of Dunfermline, and Secretary of State, in the time of James VI. The above mentioned Dr William Pitcairn of London was in possession of one of the only two portraits of his celebrated relation, known to exist ; and the proprietor of Dreghorn named (1697) one of his sons Archibald, in honour of the great physician. Dr Archibald Pitcairn appears to have been the last of his family of that name, who held the ancestral estate. His only son died unmarried ; but he had a daughter, Janet, who became the wife of Alexander, fifth Earl of Kellie ; and the ancient seat of the Pitcairn family seems to have been sold. The daughter, Lady Kellie, had two sons, who successively succeeded to the title ; but both died unmarried, and the Earldom of Kellie is now conjoined with that of Mar. (Sibbald's 'Hist. of Fife,' pp. 363-4 ; Webster's 'Life of Dr Pitcairn,' pp. 8-9, 31 ; Chalmers' 'Hist. of Dunfermline,' i. 199-201, 487 ; Weber's 'Flodden Field,' 200 ; 'Stat. Account.') Sir Ralph Abercromby of Balcaskie married Lady Janet, youngest daughter of Lord and Lady Kellie.

¹ 'Session Records,' 10th Dec. 1694.

² Appendix, No. I.

in the various church courts, including the General Assembly, and 'to do for us to the utmost of their power, wishing them from our hearts all success in the affair.'¹ Their efforts, however, were unavailing. 'The minister informed the session that the General Assembly, notwithstanding of all reasons by them given, had transported him to the town of Elgin, in the North, to repair thither against the 1st of May 1696, the church here to be declared vacant against the 1st of June thereafter, upon the account of which they were very sorry.'²

¹ 'Session Records,' 1695-6.

² Mr Thomson's attachment to Colinton, in addition to the statement in the text, appears from his having frequently officiated there after his induction at Elgin. He was married in 1696, immediately before going north, to Elizabeth Paterson, widow of George Turnbull of Currie, parish of Borthwick, and daughter of the Rev. Thomas Paterson, minister of that parish, and sister of his successor in the living. Having become a widower, he married a daughter of Brodie of Lethen, likely a grand-daughter of Alexander Brodie of Lethen, who married (1653) the youngest daughter of Sir Thomas Craig of Riccarton, the great feudalist. Mr Thomson had a son of the same name, who was brought up to the medical profession; but whether he was ever engaged actively in that line of life, is not known. In the title-page of his translation from the Greek of 'The Commentaries of the Emperor Marcus Antoninus, by James Thomson, *Genl.*,' he assumes a designation not applicable to a man employed in medical practice. Besides, in his Preface (12 pages) he says, he thought the task 'no unmanly or unprofitable amusement in an abundance of time.' This work (Lond., 1 vol. 8vo, 1747) was printed 'for the translator:' a proof that he had received no great encouragement from publishers, but that himself undertook the whole risk of the speculation. He sold his patrimonial estate of Newton, parish of Collessie, county of Fife. London was his usual place of residence. He died unmarried, in 1760. It may not be uninteresting to mention that Principal Robertson contemplated the publication of an English version of 'Marcus Antoninus,' but abandoned the idea when an anonymous translation of that ancient author appeared in Glasgow

The vacancy was not filled up till January 1697, when, after sermon by Mr Hart, minister of Ratho,¹ a call in favour of Mr Thomas Paterson was submitted to the congregation, 'and was signed by my Lord Lauderdale [as proprietor of Easter and Wester Hailes], Baberton [Alexander Brand as proprietor of Redhall and other lands in this parish], by Dreghorn [Mr Pitcairn], heritors,—the Lord Colinton giving his consent; by all the session, and several masters of families.'²

Mr Paterson having been elected to the neighbouring parish of St Cuthbert, the session (17th August 1699) nominated John Cunningham of Woodhall, and David Pitcairn of Dreghorn, heritors, and Edward Burton and David Denholm³ elders, to attend the Presbytery, and to oppose his removal. The result was not favourable to the session; but no farther steps were taken in the matter; and Mr Paterson was inducted into his new charge as colleague to the famous

in 1742. Mr Thomson's work was not published till five years after this date (Stewart's 'Life of Robertson,' p. 2). Mr Thomson, senior, died at Elgin in 1726. He was uncle to the Rev. Thomas Thomson, minister of Dailly, and granduncle to two gentlemen (sons of that clergyman)—the late Thomas Thomson, advocate, and the late Rev. John Thomson, minister of Duddingston; the former, author of the 'Abridgment of Retours,' 3 vols. fol., and whose valuable services in the preservation and publication of Scottish Records are beyond all praise; the latter, while a faithful clergyman, one of the most distinguished landscape painters that Scotland ever produced. ('Memoir of Thomas Thomson,'—a beautiful specimen of biography, presented to the Bannatyne Club by James T. Gibson-Craig and Cosmo Innes, Esquires, in 1854.)

¹ Mr Hart was afterwards translated to Old Greyfriars', Edinburgh. (*Vide* his curious 'Journal,' printed in 1832. 4to, pp. 80.)

² 'Session Records:' also Appendix, No. I.

³ 'Minutes of Session.'

David Williamson;¹ in which he remained till his death in 1276.

The author has been so fortunate as to ascertain the family to which 'Mary Anderson,' whose name occurs so unostentatiously on Mr Pitcairn's monument, belonged; information of which there was no trace or tradition in this district. That lady was the daughter of the Rev. Patrick Anderson, Minister of Walston, Presbytery of Biggar. Mr Anderson would not submit to ecclesiastical tyranny, nor conform to Episcopacy, even in its modified shape, as introduced by Charles II. He was in consequence, *outed* or ejected from his charge, along with above three hundred of his brethren of similar principles, and ordered to confine himself to the parish of Kilbarchan; but whether he went thither is not well known; at all events, he eventually took up his residence in Edinburgh. He was called before the Privy Council² there, under the charge of having kept conventicles in his house in Potterrow, then a respectable suburb of that city, during the years 1674 to 1678,

¹ David Williamson, who was a most acceptable and successful clergyman, and was so highly esteemed by the Church, that he was chosen Moderator of the General Assembly in 1702, was arbitrarily deprived of his living in 1662, and thereafter exposed to persecution and imprisonment; but, when free, he continued to hold conventicles. He was restored to his charge in St Cuthbert's at the Revolution; and died in 1706. Having successively married no fewer than *seven* wives, his name was, as his memory still is, associated with intense and profane raillery and sarcasm. By his *seventh* wife, he had a son, an advocate, who became town-clerk of Edinburgh, and clerk to the Commission of Teinds, and who died in 1795, eighty-nine years after the death of his father. ('Scots Magazine.')

² Sir James Foulis of Colinton, one of the Judges of the Court of Session, under the title of Lord Colinton, was a member of the council. ('Spottiswoode's History,' Appendix, p. 35.)

both inclusive, and of corresponding with John Welsh and other intercommuned persons. In spite of his denial, he was pronounced guilty, and sentenced to imprisonment on the Bass, unless he found caution to the amount of 2000 merks, to the effect that he would remove from Edinburgh, and not come within five miles and a half of the city, and not converse with any but those of his own family. 'This,' says Wodrow, 'was a very hard and iniquitous sentence.' Mr Anderson, however, found the necessary security, and retired with his family to Dalkeith, within the prescribed bounds.¹ But, like the majority of the ejected clergy,² he does not seem to have complied very rigidly with the terms on which he escaped confinement on the Bass. 'He had set up a meeting-house at Dalkeith (1687); and at the order of the Duchess of Monmouth and Buccleuch, he was forbidden, and threatened with imprisonment.'³ The least liberty, however, taken by Mr Anderson, or even suspected by that lady, was sure to have incurred her displeasure.

This worthy man survived the Revolution; and the parishioners of Walston petitioned the Presbytery of the bounds to have their beloved pastor restored to them. Towards the end of 1689, this object was effected. But he did not long survive his return; for he died in the following year, and was buried among his own people. The probability is that he had attained to an advanced age, as he had been ordained at Walston in 1655.³

Mr Pitcairn, as we have seen, died in 1709, and left a widow and a numerous family. He was succeeded in his

¹ 'Wodrow,' i. 325, ii. 212, 475. 'Crookshanks,' i. 129.

² Fountainhall's 'Chronological Notes,' p. 232.

³ 'New Statistical Account of Scotland,' § Lanarkshire, 257-8.

estate of Dreghorn by his eldest son, Patrick, who followed the same honourable profession as his father, and who, for family purposes, sold the property in 1715 to George Home of Kello. Mrs Pitcairn survived her husband upwards of twenty years, and died at Bristo, in the near neighbourhood of Edinburgh, as is attested by the following extract from the Parochial Register of Funerals: 'December 27th, 1729.—The Lady Dreghorn, from Bristo, buried in her own isle [aisle]; mortcloth, nine pounds Scots, being in a hearse.'¹

¹ The author cannot yet take leave of the Andersons. The Rev. Patrick Anderson had a son, named James, a brother of Mrs Pitcairn, and who was the celebrated antiquary and historian. He was educated at the University of Edinburgh, in which he graduated as A.M. in 1680; and he entered the Society of Writers to the Signet eleven years thereafter. His father must have been possessed of considerable private fortune, else he could not have been able to support himself and family for nearly thirty years without any official income, and to bring up his son to one of the learned professions. Mr James Anderson soon rose to eminence. An English lawyer of the name of Attwood having published a work, entitled 'The Superiority and Direct Dominion of the Imperial Crown and Kingdom of England over the Crown and Kingdom of Scotland,' Mr Anderson lost no time in producing a reply under the title of 'An Historical Essay, showing that the Crown and Kingdom of Scotland is imperial and independent.' Edinburgh 1705. The author's triumph was complete. The Scottish Parliament voted that the sum of £4800 Scots be awarded to him, and also that the public thanks of Parliament be given him by the Lord Chancellor. He afterwards relinquished the legal profession, and eventually settled in London, in order to devote his time exclusively to his favourite researches. In 1715, previously to his removal south, he was, in recognition of his great merits, appointed Postmaster-General for Scotland—a respectable position, which, however, he soon resigned; but the income (£200 sterling) was continued to him as a pension for life. While in London, he published 'Collections relating to the History of Mary, Queen of Scots,' in four volumes—a work of extreme value, and well known to all students of history. But his

Of the numerous family of Mr and Mrs Pitcairn, the author shall not attempt minutely to trace the history. He had two sons that attained to eminence, one as a physician in London, and another as an officer in the British Army. 'Dr William Pitcairn' says the Rev. Dr Carlyle of

great work was posthumous, the *Selectus Diplomatum, et Numismatum Thesaurus,—opus in se magnificum et vere regium,—*and appeared in 1739, in one volume, folio, under the learned editorship of his friend Thomas Ruddiman, who prefixed an elaborate dissertation, a specimen of elegant latinity. Mr Anderson had died suddenly in London in April 1728. He enjoyed the friendship of many of the most distinguished scholars and statesmen of his day. He left a family, consisting of a son and four daughters. The son, Patrick, became Comptroller of the Stamp Duties in Scotland, and died in the house once inhabited by his father in Fountainbridge, in 1763. His wife had predeceased him. One of his daughters was married to George Crawford (third son of Thomas Crawford of Cartburn), the celebrated author of the 'Peerage,' and of the 'History of Renfrewshire;' but, so far as the author knows, the family is now extinct. Mr Anderson was granduncle of Principal Robertson; but as the former spent the latter years of his life in London, it is not probable that the future historian ever saw him. A collection of his letters and MSS., called the 'Anderson Papers,' in eight volumes, may be found in the Advocates' Library; where, also, an original painting of him is preserved.

The Rev. Patrick Anderson had a nephew (and of course cousin of Mrs Pitcairn), Mr David Anderson, also a clergyman, who had imbibed very different sentiments from those of his uncle, and entertained them as honourably and as conscientiously. After having been for sometime Professor of Humanity in St Leonard's College, St Andrews, he was appointed, in 1679, to the church and parish of Dunbarnie, in the vicinity of Perth, and was next year translated thence to be one of the ministers of that city. At the Revolution, he declined (having sworn allegiance to the royal family of Stewart) to recognise the Revolution settlement; and was, in consequence, deprived of his ministerial charge. He had married, in 1680, the second daughter of Andrew Blair of Inchyra, second son

Inveresk,¹ 'a very respectable physician in London, was a cousin of Dr Robertson, whose mother was a Pitcairn: we became very intimate with him. Drs Armstrong² and Orme were also of their society. Pitcairn was a very handsome man, a little turned of fifty³ [this refers to the year 1758], of a very gentlemanly address. When he settled in London, he was patronized by an Alderman Behn, who, being a Jacobite, and not doubting that Pitcairn was of the same side, as he had

of Sir John Blair of Balthayock, Knight, by the daughter and heiress of Lord Forret (son of Sir Michael Balfour of Denmills, one of the oldest families in Fife), one of the senators of the College of Justice. He died at Perth in 1697. His family is represented by David Anderson of St Germain's, Esq., who is his great-great-grandson, and by other persons of that name, of the greatest respectability. One of the latter, the late Samuel Anderson of Moredun (then residing at Hailes House, in Colinton), perhaps from his connection with the Pitcairn family, presented £100 to the kirk-session, the interest of which to be distributed among the industrious poor. ('Statistical Account,' § Colinton; Cant's 'Muses Threnodie.' Perth, 1774, p. 187; 'Biographical Dictionary.' London, 1843; Douglas's 'Baronage,' p. 442. Private information communicated by my old and esteemed friend, the Rev. John Struthers of Prestonpans. See also Chalmers's 'Life of Ruddiman,' pp. 75, 151-62. To George Chalmers, Scotland owes much for his 'Caledonia,' and other learned works; but a more illiberal author never perhaps existed; and as James Anderson was a Whig and a Presbyterian, and for no other proper reason, he is the object of most unjust sarcasm on the part of this learned writer.)

¹ Dr Carlyle, on this occasion, had arrived in London previously to Dr Robertson. The object of the former was to attend the marriage of his sister to the Dr Thomas Dickson mentioned in the extract, who was a native of Dumfries, and cousin-german to the young lady.

² This was the celebrated Dr John Armstrong, author of 'The Art of Preserving Health:' a native of Castleton (of which parish his father was minister), Roxburghshire, and who died in 1779.

³ As Mr Pitcairn died in 1709, we may infer that Dr Pitcairn was his youngest child. See *ante*, pp. 1, 2.

travelled with Duke Hamilton,¹ set him up as a candidate for Bartholomew's Hospital. During the canvas, the Alderman came to the Doctor, and asked him with impatient heat if it was true that he was the son (he was grandson) of a Presbyterian minister in Scotland, which Pitcairn not being able to deny, the other conjured him to conceal that circumstance like murder, otherwise it would infallibly blow them up. He was elected physician to that hospital, and soon rose to great business in the city.

'Dr Pitcairn was a bachelor, and lived handsomely, but chiefly entertained young Scotch physicians who had no establishment. Of these, Drs Armstrong and Dickson were much with him. As our connections drew Robertson and me frequently to the city before my sister's house was ready, we both took up our lodging at his house. We never saw our landlord in the morning, for he went to the hospital before eight o'clock; but his housekeeper had orders to ask us at breakfast if we intended to dine there, and to tell us when her master was expected. The Doctor always returned from his round of visits before three, which was his hour of dinner, and quite happy if he found us there. Exactly at five, his chariot came to the door to carry him out on his afternoon visits. We sat as long as we liked at table, and drank excellent claret. He returned soon after eight o'clock; if he found his company still together, which was sometimes the case, he was highly pleased. He immediately

¹ Dr Pitcairn made a continental tour, as family physician, with James, sixth Duke of Hamilton, whose wife was the beautiful Miss Gunning, who, in one year after his Grace's death (1758), married the fifth Duke of Argyle. From this connection, and from his own personal and professional merits, Dr Pitcairn moved in the highest circles of London.

entered into our humour, ate a bit of cold meat, drank a little wine, and went to bed before ten o'clock. This was an uncommon strain of hospitality, which, I am glad to record, on repeated trials, never was exhausted. He lived on in the same manner till 1782, when he was past eighty; and when I was in London for the last time, he was perfectly entire, and made his morning tour on foot. I dined once with him at that period, with a large company of ladies and gentlemen, and at Dr Hamilton's,¹ his cousin, of St Martin's Church, on both of which occasions he was remarkably gay. He survived for a year or two longer.² Dr David Pitcairn, the son of his brother, the major, who was killed early in the American War, was heir both of his fortune and of his professional merit.³

Of the daughters of the Dreghorn family, one (Mary) was married, in June 1707, to the Rev. James Nisbet, the minister of Innerwick,³ and another (Eleanor) to the Rev. William

¹ Dr Anthony Hamilton became one of the Prebendaries of St Paul's (1767-1812), and was married to a daughter of Dr Terrick, Bishop of London (1764-77). (Smyth's 'Biographical Illustrations of St Paul's,' pp. 96, 106, 110.) App., No. II.

² Dr Pitcairn died, unmarried, 15th November 1791. ('Scots Magazine.') He was at different times president of the Royal College of Physicians, and was a member of the Royal Society; and though unknown as authors, both Dr Pitcairn and his nephew did much to advance medical science. About the year 1765, 'Dr William Pitcairn, and subsequently Dr David Pitcairn, successively physicians in Bartholomew's Hospital, delivered lectures, probably occasional ones, on medicine. Further additions to the course of instruction were made by Mr Abernethy, who was elected assistant-surgeon in 1787, and by whom, with the assistance of Drs William and David Pitcairn, the principal lectures of the present day were established.' (Cunningham's 'London,' p. 36, edit. 1850.)

³ Mr Nisbet, when translated to Edinburgh, lived in a portion of the *land* or pile of houses in the High Street which fell on the 24th

Robertson, minister of Borthwick; and both of these clergymen were subsequently translated to churches in Edinburgh.

The Rev. William Robertson was the second son of William Robertson of Gladney, near Cupar-Fife, who was a younger son of the proprietor of Muirton, county of Elgin, fourth in descent from the Robertsons of Struan, the head of the family. Robert Robertson of Struan, from whom the Muirton branch sprang, was married to his relative, Eleanora, daughter of the Earl of Athole (Stewart), by his wife, Eleanora, daughter of the Earl of Orkney (Sinclair). The Stewarts, Earls of Athole (now represented, through a female, by the Duke of the same name), were descended from Sir John Stewart of Bonkyl (Bunkle), Berwickshire, who had married the only daughter and heiress of Sir John Bonkyl of that Ilk. The Robertsons, therefore, could boast of the highest lineage.¹

November 1861, and occasioned a lamentable loss of life. Mr Nisbet met with an accident when going up the 'common stair,' and fractured his skull. He survived two days, and died in June 1755, in his eightieth year. His son, brother of Principal Robertson's wife, the Rev. Patrick Nisbet, D.D., minister of Hutton, near Moffat, was author of 'An Abridgment of Ecclesiastical History from the commencement of Christianity to the beginning of the present century' (1700), Edinburgh, 1776, 1 vol. 8vo, pp. 343. This is a very judicious performance, but not elaborate, and was not reprinted. Dr Nisbet married Miss Stirling, a daughter of a respectable medical practitioner in Glasgow. He left two daughters; and some of his grandchildren are still living. He died in 1803, having held the living of Hutton for thirty-six years. His wife predeceased him. He was a most estimable man. ('Letter from the Rev. R. H. Whyte, minister of Dryfesdale, and clerk to the Presbytery of Lochmaben.')

¹ Douglas's 'Peerage,' vol. i, pp. 44-8, 336-43. Crawford's 'Renfrewshire,' p. 332.

The Rev. William Robertson,¹ who became minister of Old Greyfriars' in Edinburgh, left, by his wife, Eleanora Pitcairn,² two sons, of whom William, the future historian, was the elder, and six daughters. Of the younger members of this family we shall afterwards speak.

Principal Robertson was born in the Manse of Borthwick in 1721, and, after studying in the University of Edinburgh,

¹ The Rev. William Robertson had a sister, Mary, married to William Adam of Maryburgh and Blair, near Kinross, the celebrated architect, and the father, by this union, of the brother architects, Robert and James Adam, both so distinguished in the same profession. Mr and Mrs William Adam (along with other children) had a daughter, who married the Rev. Dr Drysdale, the able coadjutor of Principal Robertson in conducting the ecclesiastical polity of the Church; and another daughter, married to John Clerk of Eldin, author of the 'Essay on Naval Tactics,' and father of the late Lord Eldin. The Right Honourable William Adam of Blairadam, Lord Chief Commissioner of the Jury Court, was their grandson. ('Life of Professor Dalzel,' whose wife was a daughter of Dr Drysdale, p. 61.)

² Of this lady, Lord Brougham, after characterising her husband as remarkable 'for the sweetness of his placid temper, and the cheerfulness of his kindly disposition,' writes, Mrs William Robertson 'was a woman of great ability and force of character; but, like many of that cast, women especially, she was more stern and severe than amiable; and this contrast, unfavourable to the one, redounded to the augmented love of the other. It cannot be doubted that the son's [Principal Robertson's] character derived a strong tincture from both parents; but that, while he was mild and gentle in his temper, and of an engaging demeanour, his firmness and decision, nay, his inclination towards the Stoical system of morals, and even to a certain extent of Stoical feeling too, was derived from his mother.'—'Life of Dr Robertson,' p. 232-3, in 'Men of Letters in the Time of George III.'

The author cannot resist stating that his Lordship's Memoirs of his granduncle, Dr Robertson, is invaluable, inasmuch as it gives every characteristic phase of his character and manners so minutely and graphically that the individuality and identity of his great kinsman are minutely portrayed, and handed down to posterity. Of the truth of this assertion, the foregoing extract may serve as an example.

was ordained minister of Gladsmuir in 1744, about which date his father and mother died, within a few days of each other, of putrid fever. The bereaved family were taken to their brother's Manse of Gladsmuir, where they remained till they severally were settled respectably in life.

Dr Robertson married, in 1751, his cousin, Miss Mary Nisbet, daughter of the Rev. James Nisbet of Edinburgh, already mentioned; both of them being grandchildren of Mr and Mrs Pitcairn of Dreghorn. The 'History of Scotland'—which, as it was the first, is perhaps the best of all his works, and than this no praise can go higher—appeared in 1759; previously to which, namely in 1758, he had been translated to Lady Yester's Church in Edinburgh, and five years thereafter was transferred to the Old Greyfriars'; and it is not unworthy of remark, that both his father and his father-in-law had been ministers of the latter charge. In 1762, when Provost Drummond, who was the greatest benefactor of the city that the Scottish capital ever knew, filled the civic chair, Dr Robertson was elected Principal of the University of Edinburgh; a position most congenial to his tastes and habits, and to which he did the highest honour. He had before this date become the acknowledged leader, on the moderate side, of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, and so continued till 1780, when he voluntarily retired from ecclesiastical politics. Of the many high tributes of praise paid to Principal Robertson, as an eloquent, skilful, and powerful debater, the author need not adduce authorities, as his all but unrivalled character in this respect is universally admitted.¹

¹ Stewart's 'Life of Robertson,' and the authorities therein quoted; The Rev. Dr Somerville's 'Life and Times,' pp. 94, 95; Lord Brougham's 'Life,' pp. 238-9; Carlyle's 'Autobiography,' *passim*; Sir Henry Moncrieff's 'Life of Dr Erskine,' *passim*.

After a career most honourable, in all respects, to himself, to his family, and to his country, Principal Robertson died in June 1793, in the 72nd year of his age, leaving a widow and five children, three sons and two daughters. Mrs Robertson survived her husband for nearly eight years, having died in March 1801.

Of his sons, the oldest, William, was educated for the profession of the law, and was admitted a member of the Faculty of Advocates in 1775, and, three years afterwards, was elected procurator for the Church of Scotland. In 1805, he was nominated a judge of the Court of Session, on which occasion he assumed the title of Lord Robertson. He retired from the bench, of which he had been an ornament, in 1826, and died in 1835. He had been twice married, first, to Miss Boyd, sister to Mrs Robertson Williamson of Lawers, Perthshire, wife of the late Lord Balgray, one of the Senators of the College of Justice; and second, to Miss Cockburn of Rochester, county of Berwick. His Lordship, however, had no family. This gentleman, 'an eminent lawyer at the Scotch bar,' says Dugald Stewart, 'has been only prevented by the engagements of an active profession, from sustaining his father's literary fame.' He was, however, the editor of the fragments of the 'History of Virginia,' and the 'History of New England,' left in MS. in an unfinished state, by his deceased parent.¹

Dr Robertson's 'two younger sons,' says his eloquent biographer, 'both of whom very early embraced a military life, have carried his vigour and enterprise into a different career of ambition,—the one, repeatedly mentioned with distinction in the history of Lord Cornwallis's military operations

¹ Stewart's Life of 'Dr Robertson,' pp. 204, 302-3.

in India, attained the rank of General, and died unmarried at Edinburgh in 1845; the other was Lieutenant-Colonel of a regiment serving in Ceylon, and Deputy Adjutant-General of His Majesty's Forces in that island. He raised the first Malay regiment in Ceylon.' He married, in 1799, Margaret Macdonald of Kinlochmoidart,¹ sister and heiress of Lieutenant-Colonel Macdonald, Governor of Tobago, who died in 1804. On the death of Colonel Robertson Macdonald (for he assumed his wife's surname) in 1845, he was succeeded by his eldest son, now William Robertson of Kinlochmoidart,

¹ The intelligent reader will remember that Prince Charles, the Pretender, spent a week at Kinlochmoidart, namely, from the 11th to the 18th of August 1745, previously to his erecting his standard at Glenfinnan on the 19th of that month. The act of indemnity in 1747 comprised the names of 'Æneas and James Macdonald, brothers to the late Kinlochmoidart.'—'Chambers' History of the Rebellion,' pp. 39, 409. But the chief himself, Donald Macdonald, grandfather of Mrs Robertson Macdonald, fell a victim to his principles, and was the only Highland chieftian brought to the scaffold in connection with the rebellion of 1745. He had not drawn a sword in the insurrection; but his great crime was having entertained the Prince in his house, and having afterwards gone on an embassy for him to the laird of M'Leod and to Macdonald of Sleat. He suffered the death of a traitor in Carlisle, in October 1746. The family (almost every branch of which has for centuries followed the military profession) had uniformly espoused the cause of the Stewarts, from the time of Charles 1. downwards. The house of Kinlochmoidart was burnt by the King's troops in 1746; and the widowed mother (a sister of Lochiel's) and her family were exposed to dreadful deprivations and sufferings. (Ib. 393; Browne's 'Hist. of the Highlands,' iv., pp. 92-4.)

It may not, perhaps, be a great violation of propriety to mention that Mr Robertson of Kinlochmoidart (who is married to a daughter of James Beck of Priors Hardwick, county of Warwick) has two sons, and also one brother; so that the perpetuation of the distinguished family to which, as its representative, he does honour, is meanwhile secured.

Esq., the grandson of the Principal, and the lineal representative of the Robertsons, and one of the representatives of the Pitcairns of Dreghorn.

Of Dr Robertson's two daughters,¹ Mary the elder became the wife of Patrick Brydone, Esq., Lennel (rented from Lord Haddington), in the parish of Coldstream, in 1785. This 'matrimonial alliance between his eldest daughter and Mr Brydone, the celebrated traveller, a gentleman, too, well known for his scientific pursuits, as well as distinguished for his amiable manners and kindness of disposition, had contributed materially to her father's happiness; and he liked to pass a few weeks, in the summer or autumn, at the delightful residence of Lennel, on the southern border, where that excellent person lived.'²

Mr Brydone's father, the Rev. Robert Brydone, was (1725) ordained assistant and successor to the Rev. John Dysart, minister of Coldingham, and succeeded to the charge seven years afterwards.³ Within less than two years after his in-

¹ The Principal had another daughter, his youngest, named Janet, who died in December 1789. ('Scots Magazine.')

² Lord Brougham's 'Life of Dr Robertson,' p. 279.

³ Mr Dysart, who became A.M. in Glasgow College, in 1680, was ordained minister (1686) of a Presbyterian church at Dalton, Northumberland. In 1691 he was translated to Langton, Berwickshire, and, five years afterwards, was inducted at Coldingham; so that his ministry extended over the long period of 46 years. At his death, he left £200 Scots to the poor of Coldingham. He was peculiarly severe in his ecclesiastical discipline. When Mr Brydone was ordained his assistant and successor, he liberally surrendered to him a half of his entire official income; a proof that he was possessed of ample private means. (Communications politely furnished by the Rev. David Dunlop of Langton, and by the Rev. Alexander Christison of Foulden.)

duction, he married Elizabeth (born 1700), daughter of his venerable constituent; and by her had a family of six sons and three daughters, who all died in comparative youth, except John, who died in his 25th year, in 1755, and Matthew (born in 1731) and Patrick (born in 1736), both of whom long survived their father.¹ The former became a merchant in Berwick, and died unmarried about the end of last century. Of the latter, we shall soon speak.

The Rev. Mr Dysart was twice married, first to Miss Bishop, whose only daughter became the wife, as already stated, of the Rev. Mr Brydone; and second to Mary Sandilands, grand-daughter of the fourth Lord Torphichen,² and widow of Major Menzies of Culdares, by whom she had no children. The fortune which Mr Dysart got with his first wife, was invested by him, in 1709, in the purchase of Abbey Park, an estate in the parish of which he was minister; and this property he settled successively on *her* two children,—her son John, and her daughter Mrs Brydone,—exclusive of the issue of their father's second marriage. There is a disposition of the property, executed in 1739, in favour of 'Elizabeth.

¹ 'Parish Registers of Coldingham.'

² This lady became heiress of Couston, an entailed estate, parish of Bathgate, and assumed the name of Sandilands. She was succeeded in that property by her son, the Rev. Matthew Dysart Sandilands, minister of Eccles, who had married Miss Home of Swinewood (Suonwood), Coldingham, 'a much valued relation' of David Hume, and his intimate epistolary correspondent. (Mackenzie's 'Life of John Home,' i. pp. 102-7. Burton's 'Life of David Hume,' i. p. 337. 'St. Account,' § Bathgate.) The estate of Couston is still in the possession of the same family; the present proprietor being Thomas Lewis Nimmo Sandilands—the name of Dysart having been allowed to drop. (Information kindly communicated by John Scott Moncrieff, Esq., C.A., Edinburgh.)

Dysart and Robert Brydone, her husband, and the longest liver of them in liferent, and John Brydone, their son, his heirs and assignees whomsoever, in fee.¹ On the respective deaths of Mr and Mrs Brydone (their son John having predeceased them), the estate went to their oldest surviving son, Matthew.

The Rev. Mr Brydone, a man highly esteemed, both as a clergyman and as a private gentleman, died in 1761, at the advanced age of seventy-five.² His widow thereafter went to reside with her oldest son at Berwick. She survived her husband a little above three years. Her remains were interred in Coldingham churchyard.

Mr Patrick Brydone, the youngest surviving son of the minister of Coldingham, and who married Miss Robertson,³ the oldest daughter of the Principal, was educated at the University of Edinburgh; and his course of study was miscellaneous, but liberal, though not specially meant to have prepared him for any of the learned professions, or for any particular sphere of life. The natural bent of his tastes was scientific. Though Mr Brydone 'was neither a surgeon nor physician, he applied himself to the study of medicine and natural philosophy. In November 1757, he communicated

¹ Information politely communicated by Thomas Landale of Temple Hall, Esq., a property contiguous to Abbey Park.

² 'Tombstone in churchyard of Coldingham.'

³ Sir Walter Scott, in reference to a visit paid at Minto House (1825), says, 'There was my very old friend Mrs Brydone, the relict of the Traveller, and daughter of Principal Robertson, and really worthy of such a connection.'—Lockhart's 'Life of Scott,' vi. p. 170, first edition. And Burns, the poet, who paid a visit at Lennel House in 1787, characterises the same lady 'as a most elegant woman in her person and manners; the tones of her voice remarkably sweet.'—Chambers's 'Life of Burns,' ii., p. 80.

to Dr Whytt [Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine] of Edinburgh, an account of a cure of palsy which he had effected by means of electricity. This case Dr Whytt laid before the Philosophical Society, and it is published in the 50th vol., Part i. of their Transactions in that year ; and in the second Part of the same volume, is a farther account of the effects of electricity in another letter from Mr Brydone to Dr Whytt, dated January 9th, 1758.¹

Mr Brydone, in after-life, contributed various articles on electricity and meteorology to the Royal Society of London, of which he was a member ; one of these (1772), in the shape of a letter to Sir John Pringle, containing an account of a fiery meteor, with some new electrical experiments, was dated from the Manse of Eccles, the residence of his brother, the Rev. Mr Dysart Sandilands.

Mr Brydone's two visits to the Continent, in company with Mr Beckford of Somerley, Suffolk, and with Mr Fullarton of Fullarton respectively, are well known ; the former being made in 1767-8, the latter in 1770-1. His 'Travels in Sicily and Malta,' in two volumes, published in 1773, a work of varied merit, was the result of this second tour.

In the notice of his life in the 'Annual Obituary,' he is said to have entered the Army; and such was the fact; but owing to his high character and to his respectable connections, he was, in 1776, nominated to an important and valuable civil appointment, that of Accountant and Comptroller-General of the Stamp Duties in England ; a situation which he retained till his death. How often he required officially to visit London,

¹ Carre's 'History of Coldingham,' p. 79. Professor Whytt was proprietor of Bennoch, and was the progenitor of the present Mr Whyte Melville.

or whether the functions of the principal were mainly performed by a deputy, we know not; but certain it is, that Lennel House continued to be his place of residence; and there he lived in an elegant and hospitable style, seeing the best company; and there he spent his leisure hours in the quiet but dignified pursuits of his favourite sciences. The author of 'Marmion' alludes to Mr Brydone in the following encomiastic lines:

'Where Lennel's convent closed their march,
 There now is left but one frail arch,
 Yet mourn thou not its cells;
 Our time a fair exchange has made;
 Hard by, in hospitable shade,
 A reverend pilgrim dwells,
 Well worth the whole Bernardine brood
 That e'er wore sandal, frock, or hood.'

The Lennel family were distinguished for their attention to the wants of the poor, not forgetting those in Coldingham. A family in this latter place named Cossar, who had been the object of their liberality, had their three daughters baptized in honour of their benefactors; namely, 'Mary Robertson,' 'Brydone,' and 'Dysart.' *Ex uno disce omnes.* Mr Brydone, after a long life, honourably spent, died in June 1818, at the venerable age of eighty-two.

Three daughters survived their father, and one of them (Mary) became the wife of the late Earl of Minto, and was the mother of the present Earl, of Countess (Lady John) Russell, of Baroness Dunfermline, etc. Another of them (Elizabeth) was married to her relative, the late Admiral Sir Charles Adam of Blairadam, whose son, W. P. Adam, now of Blairadam, represents the county of Kinross in Parliament; while the third daughter (Williamina) became the wife of the Very Reverend Dr Gilbert Elliot, present Dean of Bristol. Of

these three ladies, Lady Adam is the only survivor, and is the grand-daughter of Principal Robertson; but their respective descendants are considerably numerous.

Eleanor, the youngest daughter of Dr Robertson, was married, in 1778, to John Russell, Esq., junior, Clerk to the Signet.¹ She survived her husband; and of her family, the eldest son, Mr John Russell, who recently died at the venerable age of eighty-two, followed the same honourable profession as his father: in truth, the late Mr Russell was the fourth of the same christian name and surname who, in lineal succession, were eminent members of the Faculty of Writers to H.M. Signet.²

We now come briefly to speak of Dr Robertson's sisters

¹ Mr Russell's father was author of the 'Theory of Conveyancing,' Edinburgh, 1788, 8vo. A second edition appeared in 1790.

² The Russells were of great respectability, and of ancient descent. William Russell, proprietor of Kingseat and Slipperfield, in the parish of Linton, Peeblesshire, was fined £600 Scots for non-conformity in 1662. ('Wodrow,' i., p. 272.) But how long previously these lands had been in the possession of this family, the author has not ascertained. His son and grandson successively inherited the estate. The latter was minister of the parish of Stobo, in the same county; and having married the heiress of Lockhart of Braidshaw, parish of West Calder, and county of Mid Lothian, left children, of whom the fourth son was the first John Russell, C.S. The family is now represented by Mr Alexander James Russell, C.S., great-great-grandson of that gentleman, and great-grandson of Principal Robertson. ('Retor. Abbrev.,' § Edin. An. 1633. Pitcairn's 'Trials,' iii., 565. Pennicuk's 'Description of Tweeddale,' pp. 110, 160, 165, 341. Edinburgh, 1815.)

The late Mr Russell had a sister (died in 1850), who was married to the late Sir William Nicolson of Carnock, and was the mother of the present baronet, Sir Frederick William Erskine Nicolson, Royal Navy.

and only brother. The eldest sister, Mary, became the wife of the Rev. James Syme, minister of Alloa.¹ Of this lady, who, previously to her marriage, superintended the household affairs of her brother in the Manse of Gladsmuir, Lord Brougham remarks: 'In her sound judgment he [Dr Robertson] always had the greatest confidence; for he knew that to great beauty she added a calm and firm temper, inherited from her mother, but with greater sweetness of disposition.'² The Rev. Mr Morren characterizes her as 'a woman of a

¹ Mr Syme is erroneously designated D.D. in the 'Peerages.' That title was very rare at the date referred to, even in the case of aged and distinguished clergymen; and it is without a precedent, even now, that so young a minister, however respectable and learned (and Mr Syme was both), ever had that academical honour conferred on him.

His settlement in Alloa was a violent one, particularly on the part of the colliers resident in the parish. The ordination was conducted by a committee, nominated by the Commission of the General Assembly,—the Rev. Alexander Gordon of Kintore presiding. Not a single member of the Presbytery of Stirling was present on the occasion. Mr Syme had been tutor, for a short time, at Tullibody, to Ralph Abercromby (son of George Abercromby, Esq.), afterwards the illustrious general; and it was through the influence of that gentleman that he obtained the presentation from the Crown. 'Notwithstanding the manner of his settlement, he became very popular; and his early death was universally regretted. In the 'Stat. Account' (§ 'Alloa') the statement is verified: 'the parishioners became much attached to him.' And the late Principal Lee, who was old enough to have known many of Mr Syme's contemporaries and friends, assured the present author that that young minister not only became popular in the parish, but was one of the most promising men in the church. (Letters from the Rev. Andrew Brown, minister of the neighbouring parish of Alva, and Presbytery Clerk, whose ancient friendship with the author induced him to take a deep interest in this investigation. Morren's Annals, i., pp. 185, 365.)

² 'Life of Dr Robertson,' p. 236.

very superior mind ;¹ and a private letter from the highest authority, addressed to the author, says, 'she was a person of very wonderful talents.'

Mr Syme, the eldest son of the Rev. Walter Syme, minister of Tullynessle, Aberdeenshire, was ordained at Alloa in November 1750, and died in January 1753, after a short incumbency of little more than two years.² He left a widow, who survived him for upwards of half a century, and died in April 1803,—and an only child, Eleanor, who was married on the 25th May 1778 to Henry Brougham, younger of Brougham Hall.³ The union was productive of five children, of whom Henry, now Lord Brougham, is the eldest, and is great-great-grandson of Mr and Mrs Pitcairn of Dreghorn. His Lordship was born in No. 21 St Andrew's Square, Edinburgh, on the 19th September 1779. Mrs Brougham died at Brougham Hall, on the 31st December 1839, in her eighty-eighth year, not more venerable for advanced years than estimable for good sense and many amiable qualities.

Lord Brougham married, in 1819, Mary Anne Eden, niece of the Lords Auckland and Henley, and widow of

¹ 'Annals of the General Assembly,' i., p. 186. It is deeply to be regretted that the worthy author, who died minister of Brechin in 1847, had not survived to complete his very valuable work.

² As the minister of Tullynessle was married to Miss Elizabeth Gordon, on the 9th of August 1722, and as his son, the minister of Alloa, died on the 29th of January 1753, the latter could not have completed his 29th year. (Letter from the Rev. William Paull, present minister of Tullynessle.) Mr Syme of Alloa had one brother and three sisters. *Iliac passion* was the complaint of which he died.

³ Mr Brougham, after his marriage, made Edinburgh his residence; and having died there, on the 10th February 1810, in his sixty-seventh year, was interred in Restalrig churchyard, where an unpretending monument was raised to his memory.

John Spalding of Holm, Kirkcudbrightshire,¹ and had two daughters, Sarah-Eleanor, who died in infancy, and Eleanor-Louisa, who was cut off in her nineteenth year. . The Queen has recently paid a graceful tribute to literature and science, as also to eminent public services, by granting to his Lordship a new patent of nobility, whereby the Brougham peerage—of which it would be painful to witness the extinction—descends to his only surviving brother, Mr William Brougham, and to his heirs male. Would that the Canning peerage could be so perpetuated!

Of Dr Robertson's other sisters our limits will not allow us to say much. One of them was married to Mr James Cunningham (descended from the Rev. Alexander Cunningham, minister of Ettrick), who, though he inherited, from his father, Hyndhope, a small estate in Yarrow, carried on business in Edinburgh. His son, Alexander Cunningham, Member of the Faculty of Writers to the Signet, is well known as 'the principal Edinburgh friend' of Robert Burns.² Another son, William, was a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Honourable East India Company's Service, and was present at the siege of Seringapatam, and battles of Assaye and Argaum. He was for several years on the Duke of Wellington's staff in India, and was honoured by repeated marks of his Grace's regard. He died at No. 10 Hope Street, Edinburgh, on 20th April 1851. The family of Hyndhope is now represented by James Cunningham, Esq., F.R.S.E. and Writer to the Signet, No. 50 Queen Street, and grand-nephew of Principal Robertson.

¹ Lady Brougham's son, by her first marriage, succeeded his father in that estate, and is still in possession. The ancestor of the Spalding family was minister of Parton, in the same county (1693-1714).

² Chambers's 'Life of Burns,' iv., p. 223.

The venerable minister of Ettrick, who was ejected from his living in 1662, had a son, Alexander, who attained distinction. Having been educated in Holland, he acted, at various times, as travelling tutor in the noble families of Argyle, Newcastle, and Hyndford. He was employed by William III. (to whom he had become personally known in Rotterdam), in a negotiation with France, respecting the trade between that country and Scotland. He was appointed by George I. minister to the State of Venice, and continued in that capacity from 1715 to 1720. He afterwards passed barrister in London, and was much employed as a chamber counsel. He was married, and had a family; and died in 1739. He was author of a 'History of Great Britain from the Revolution in 1688 to the Accession of George I., written in Latin. The original work was not published, but a translation, executed by Dr William Thomson, appeared in two vols. 4to, in 1787. He is characterized as 'a man learned and curious in books.' Dr Irving speaks of him as 'a man of learning and talents,' and as having made 'some important additions to the common stock of materials for the history of the eventful period to which his work relates.'¹

Another sister became the wife of Mr Gifford, whose grandson is the present John Richardson of Kirklands, Roxburghshire, formerly an eminent solicitor in London. 'John Richardson,' says Lord Cockburn, 'was the last of the association that was devoured by hungry London. This was in 1806. But he has been incorporated, privately and publicly, with all that is worthy in Edinburgh, and all that

¹ 'Scots Magazine,' 1804; 'Statistical Account,' Selkirkshire, § 'Ettrick;' Irving's 'Literary Scotchmen,' ii. 234-8; Tytler's 'Life of Kames,' iii., pp. 3-5.

is worthy in London, throughout his whole life. No Scotchman in London ever stood higher in professional and personal character. The few verses he has published, like almost all he has written, are in the style of simple and pensive eloquence. His early and steady addiction to literary subjects and men would certainly have made literature his vocation, had he not foreseen its tortures and precariousness when relied on for subsistence. But, though drudging in the depths of the law, this toil has always been graced by the cultivation of letters, and by the cordial friendship of the most distinguished literary men of his age.¹

Mr Richardson's name is honourably and frequently mentioned in the Life of Sir Walter Scott and of other public men. He was one of the original members of Scott's *Friday Club*, and also of the *Bannatyne Club*. In connection with his extensive business in London, he found it expedient to become a member of the Faculty of Writers to the Signet in Edinburgh in 1823. He purchased Kirklands in 1825. Of his family, one daughter was married to Mr Reeves, editor of the *Quarterly Review*, and another is the wife of Sir Thomas E. Colebrooke, Bart., M.P. for Lanarkshire.

A fourth sister of Dr Robertson was married to Mr Bruce, one of whose daughters became the wife of James Gray, W.S., and another of Elphinston Balfour, the eminent publisher. A brother of these ladies, Colonel Bruce, of the India Service, died unmarried at Bath, about twenty years ago.

Another sister was married to Archibald Hope, Secretary to the Bank of Scotland; but this union was not productive of children.

The youngest sister, Eleanor, died unmarried in 1816; the

¹ Cockburn's 'Memorials,' pp. 181-2.

chief mourner at her funeral being her nephew, the present Mr Robertson of Kinlochmoidart, then young.

Dr Robertson's only brother, Patrick, a most estimable man, became a jeweller in Edinburgh, and was eminent in that line. He died at Harrogate in 1790, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health. He married Miss Montgomery; and of his children, one daughter survives. Mr Patrick Robertson 'is represented as having been a man of address, and as having materially assisted the Doctor in accomplishing some of his measures during the sitting of the General Assembly, when ecclesiastical politics ran high, and the votes nearly equal.'¹

Such, with some collateral notices, were the numerous and distinguished descendants of 'Mr David Pitcairn of Dreghorn' and of 'Mary Anderson, his wife.' Perhaps no private gentleman (though of aristocratic descent, yet in business, and not a large landowner) was ever the progenitor of so many persons remarkable in themselves, or who, by intermarriages, formed such high connections as to rank, intellectual abilities, and acknowledged public services. The monument to the memory of Mr and Mrs Pitcairn in the churchyard of Colinton should ever be regarded as a just ground of virtuous pride to the inhabitants of the parish; and it is confidently hoped that proper means will be adopted to ensure its perpetuation. Certain we are that Mr Macfie, the present proprietor of Dreghorn, now entering on possession, and to whom technically the sacred ground belongs, will be the first to encourage that good work, and to aid in saving from farther desecration that hallowed spot associated with all that is honourable and venerable in the estimation of right-thinking and patriotic men.

¹ Bower's 'University of Edinburgh,' iii., p. 39.

Foulis of Colinton.



THE name of Foulis is of Norman origin;¹ and the first of the family settled in Scotland during the reign of Malcolm III. (1056-93).

They are supposed to have given their name to the Estate of Foulis in Perthshire. Renigald de Foulis, said to be descended from that house, is a witness to a charter in the time of Alexander I. (1216-39). In the reign of James I. (1407-37), William Foulis was archdeacon of St. Andrews, provost of Bothwell, and keeper of the Privy Seal.² By a daughter of Sir William Ogilvie he had two sons, of whom James, the younger, became a merchant in Edinburgh;³ and having married a daughter of Thomas

¹ The Foulis use for armorial bearing three leaves, called *feuilles* in the old Norman dialect,—not *fleurs*. (Burke's 'Peerage,' p. 435.)

² Keith's 'Scottish Bishops,' p. 466. Nisbet's 'Heraldry,' ii., p. 18.

³ In an Abridgment of the Acts of Sederunt, he is said to have been a skinner, to which Lord Pitmedden subjoins: 'This is no reflection; for Secretary Cecil's father is said to have been the same in Stamford in England.' (Hailes' 'Catalogue.') Whether merchant or tradesman, or both combined, he must have held a high social position, else it is unlikely he could have allied himself by marriage with such an ancient and honourable house as that of Fordel. The Foulis were connected with Edinburgh prior to the date at which we have arrived. Patrick Foulis, for example, was one of the magistrates in 1431. ('Nisbet.')

Henderson of Fordel, was the father of James, the founder of the Colinton family.¹

This James, afterwards knighted, adopted the profession of the law, and rose to eminence. In 1527, he was appointed king's advocate conjunctly with Sir Adam Otterburn. We find Sir James as Clerk Register in 1531; and he was one of the original judges of the Court of Session on its foundation in the year following. These two latter offices, along with other minor appointments, he held till his death in 1549.

Sir James Foulis had bought the estate of Colinton in 1519 from Lord Kilmaurs, eldest son of the Earl of Glencairn. All printed authorities combine in making that year the date of the virtual purchase. But we have been favoured with a perusal of the charter conveying the property to Foulis; and the date of that deed is 1531. Lord Kilmaurs seems long to

¹ The younger sons of wealthy families generally adopted merchandise as their profession, at a period when we had neither a standing army, nor colonies, nor any other suitable opening for aspiring young men. Nor was the Court of Session founded till 1532; and the law afforded employment to a very limited number. To be a merchant in any of our royal burghs, an individual required previously to be a burghess and a member of the Guildry; privileges which required no small amount of capital. A poor man, or a mere adventurer, could seldom, if ever, find his way into the mercantile rank. Trading in our municipal towns was almost exclusively in the hands of well-born persons; and as burghesses enjoyed virtual monopoly in every department of business, competition was less keen, and profits much higher, than in more modern times. Hence fortunes, often very large ones, were not unfrequently realized. In addition to the instance in the text, we may adduce those of the following families in the neighbourhood, all founded by successful merchandise,—the Dicks of Prestonfield, the Foulis of Ravelston, now represented by the Foulis of Colinton, the Trotters of Mortonhall, the Earls of Hopetoun, the Lords Corstorphine (represented by the Earl of Vernlam), Inglis of Cramond, the Sivrights of Meggetland, the Rocheids of Inverleith, the Clerks of

have been in pecuniary difficulties; and he had got the king's authority (as superior of the lands) to alienate his estate; and he had actually disposed of certain portions of it to William Sempill, son of Lord Sempill, and to others. In the charter in question no precise sum is mentioned as purchase-money; on the contrary, this clause occurs, 'for certain sums of money paid to me by the said James, and other thanks and gratuities done, and for to be done by him to me.' The advances made by Foulis must have been large—larger than the value of that portion of the barony conveyed to him; for the charter guarantees to him, in addition, the payment of five merks yearly from the estate of Comiston, then belonging to Kilmaurs. Nor is this all. The vendor confers on the purchaser the power of redemption of those parts of the estate

Penicuik, Johnstone of Warriston, Chiesley of Dalry and Redhall, Little Gilmour of Inch, etc.

To give a single instance in last century, William Gibson, a younger son of John Gibson of Durie, became a merchant in Edinburgh, and, having married a daughter of Professor James Balfour of Pilrig, was father of the late Sir James Gibson Craig of Riccarton. This John Gibson of Durie had married Helen, daughter of the Hon. William Carmichael of Wester Hailes, by Helen, daughter of Thomas Craig of Riccarton. The Hon. Mr Carmichael was the son of the first, and father of the fourth, Earl of Hyndford, a title which became extinct in 1817. This noble family is so far represented by Sir William G. Carmichael, Bart., of Skirling.

There existed a previous connection between the families of Durie and Riccarton, inasmuch as Margaret, the eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Craig of Riccarton, the famous Feudalist, became the wife of Sir Alexander Gibson of Durie, Senator of the College of Justice, —the progenitor of the Gibson-Craigs, of the Gibson-Carmichaels, and of the Gibsones of Pentland. (Tytler's 'Life of Sir Thomas Craig,' pp. 318–29.) It may be stated that the mother of the John Gibson of Durie mentioned above, was a daughter of Sir John Foulis of Colinton: in other words, that lady was the great-grandmother of Sir James Gibson-Craig.

already sold; and we know that the latter took advantage of the privilege, and became ultimately proprietor of the whole barony. We, therefore, see no very strong reason for altering the date (1519) given above, at which time James Foulis was, if not the actual, at least the virtual proprietor of all the lands formally conveyed by the charter of 1531.

Foulis had long previously married Catherine Brown of Hartree, cousin to Sir Adam Otterburn; and it is not improbable that this connection may have induced Sir Adam to dispose of his original estate of Aldhame, and to purchase that of Redhall.

The Foulis of Colinton continued to flourish, and to extend their connection by intermarriages with the best families,¹—with the Haldanes of Gleneagles, the Lauders of Hatton, the Hepburns of Humbie, the Gibsons of Durie; and the first Earl of Haddington married, in 1593, Margaret, a daughter of James Foulis of Colinton, from whom the present representative of that noble house is descended. So powerful, indeed,

¹ A younger branch, David Foulis (son of James of Colinton, by Agnes Heriot of Lymphoy), accompanied James VI. to England in 1603; and having obtained a grant of Ingleby, in Yorkshire, was created a baronet in 1619. This branch recently ended in a female, married (1850) to the present Lord de Lisle and Dudley, who thereupon assumed the additional surname of Foulis. (Burke's 'Peerage.' 'Nisbet,' ii., pp. 18, 19.)

A brother (Thomas) of the baronet of Ingleby was not less fortunate in life, though in a different sphere. He became a goldsmith in Edinburgh, and was appointed, by James VI., master of the Mint, or of the 'Cunzie House.' He was contemporary with George Heriot, to whose last will and testament he is a witness; and he divided with that benevolent individual the royal custom in the department of business to which they both belonged. In 1594, the king (James VI.) owed Foulis no less a sum than £14,598 Scots. Not long afterwards, he lent an additional sum of £2000 Scots to his royal customer; and

did the family become, that, in 1609, we find James Foulis 'retoured,' as heir of his father, in the lands and barony of Colinton, comprehending the lands of Swanston, of Dreghorn, of Bonaly, of Brewlands of Colinton, of Baads and Pilmure, of Pilmure Oxgangs and Comiston; also of Easter Lymphoy, of the Church lands of Currie, with the common pasture in the lands and muir of Kinleith, of lands of Bonaly called Bonaly Wallace, Pilmuir Oxgangs,¹ Auchengane, Little Fordel, and Kirkslop.² He was also proprietor of the barony of Ratho (which continued in the possession of a branch of his family till 1778), and of Bonnington, in St Cuthberts, bordering on North Leith. The estates of Craiglockhart, New Mains, and Bowbridge were afterwards acquired. Alexander, the son of this extensive landowner, was created a baronet in 1634, and was succeeded by his only son, James, who had the honour of knighthood conferred on him during his father's lifetime. This Sir James espoused the royal cause both during the civil war and under Cromwell, and was thereby ex-

ultimately the debt increased to 'nine score thousand pounds' Scots (£180,000); and, without going into particulars, the result was that the sovereign granted him the lead mines of Crawford Muir and Glengonnar, now well-known by the name of Leadhills; which valuable property came into the possession of the noble house of Hopetoun (where it still remains) by the marriage (1688) of James Hope (the ancestor of the present Earl) to Anne, grand-daughter of Thomas Foulis, master of the Mint. (Douglas's 'Peerage.' Nisbet's 'Heraldry,' § Foulis. 'Pitcairn,' i., 253, 344.)

¹ Oxgangs is not, properly speaking, the name of any one place. The word means merely a measure of extent; the singular oxgang indicating such a portion of land (thirteen acres) as an ox can plough in the course of a year. Hence in this parish we read of Colinton Oxgangs, Bonaly Oxgangs, Pilmuir Oxgangs, etc. (Jamieson's 'Scottish Dictionary.')

² 'Retor. Abbreviatio,' § Edinburgh.

posed not only to much personal suffering, but had his large estates plundered and dilapidated. After the Restoration, the subject of his grievous losses were brought under the notice of Parliament; and the following minute contains the painful particulars:—

‘The report under-written was presented and read in Parliament, whereof the tenor follows: the Earls of Dumfries and Callender, the Lord Carden [Sir Archibald Stirling, Lord of Session], and Commissioners for Stirling and Ayr appointed by the Lord Commissioner, his Grace, and the Lords of the Articles, to take trial of the losses sustained by the Lord Colinton, do find that, in anno 1648, he disbursed £6,600 Scots of his own proper money upon the levying of a regiment of horse for his Majesty’s service, and that by and attour the great expense he was at after the defeat of Preston. *Item*, finds by the testificate of several gentlemen, his neighbours, that in the year 1650, he had his whole tenants’ houses, barns, byres, and whole onsets in the town and lands of Craiglockhart and Bowbridge, totally burnt by the usurper’s army; all which are estimate by the said gentlemen to £4,000 Scots. *Item*, it is certified by the said gentlemen that he had his whole plenishing within the manor place of Colinton burnt or taken away by the said usurper; and that all the doors and windows, iron work, and much of the lofting and roof, were burnt, pulled down, and destroyed, or taken away by the said usurper; and that he had several other houses, barns, and byres in Colinton burnt, and much of the planting cut; all estimate by the said gentlemen at £10,000 Scots. *Item*, that he had his whole corns and other stock upon the Mains of Colinton, then laboured and possessed by himself and his own servants, all destroyed and taken away, estimate by the said gentlemen at £3,033 Scots. *Item*, it is certified by a

great many gentlemen, heritors, within the parish of West Kirk, and under their hands, that the said Lord Colinton, in the year 1650, had the Manor House of Bonnington, and the whole tenant houses, barns, and onsets belonging thereto, destroyed and burnt; estimate by the said gentlemen to £6,000. *Item*, finds that when he was taken prisoner at Eliot [Forfarshire], there were taken from him in gold-money, jewels, and horses to the value of £3,000 Scots. *Item*, his whole estate being laid waste in the years 1650 and 1651, as also sequestrated by the usurper, till the year 1654, his estate, then consisting of the barony of Colinton, barony of Ratho, and lands of Bonnington, being yearly worth £12,200 Scots, conform to the rental produced, his loss of the said four years' rents, defalking [excepting] £1,334 received out of the lands of Ratho, together with £2,000 reckoned in the former article as one year's rent of the Parks and Mains of Colinton, amounts to £45,033 Scots. Sum of the whole losses above-written extends to £77,666; and it is our humble opinion that the said losses should be recorded in the books of Parliament. Which report being taken into consideration by the Lord Commissioner and Estates of Parliament, they have appointed and appoints the same to be recorded in the books of Parliament.¹

This almost incredible destruction of property was alone sufficient to have ruined any family, and did, in point of fact, bear most heavily even on the ample resources of Sir James Foulis: in short, while the loss reduced this patriotic man to comparative poverty, his descendants have ever since laboured under the weight of the burden thus entailed on them. Dreg-

¹ 'Acts of the Parliament of Scotland,' edited by Thomas Thomson, Advocate, vol. vii., pp. 345-6.

horn, Craiglockhart, Comiston, New Mains, and other lands were sold; and the position of the family has ever since been seriously affected.

Meanwhile, Sir James had married Barbara, daughter of Alexander Ainslie of Dolphinton; and at the Restoration, the king did not forget his faithful adherent, whose loyalty had been attended with such a signal sacrifice of property. On the restoration of the supreme court, he was nominated one of the judges; and thirteen years thereafter, he was appointed Lord Justice Clerk. He died in 1688. His eldest son, of the same name, had, meanwhile,—namely, in 1674,—been also raised to the bench; on which occasion he assumed the titular designation of Lord Redford. At his father's death, he succeeded him as representative in Parliament of his native county (judges being at that time eligible for seats in the legislature), and continued to represent Mid-Lothian till the Union. He adopted the extreme conservative views of his predecessor; and in his place in Parliament, opposed the Revolution Settlement; and when that auspicious event took place, demitted his seat as a judge. He was also averse to the union of the two kingdoms, and struggled against that salutary measure. He was, in point of fact, a Jacobite at heart; but, perhaps, luckily for his own sake, and that of his family, he died a twelvemonth previously to the Rebellion of 1715, and escaped the dangers to which that rising gave birth.¹

Lord Redford had married a daughter of John Boyd, Dean of Guild in Edinburgh, by which union he got security, for

¹ Lockhart's 'Memoirs Concerning the Affairs of Scotland,' pp. 227, 254, 291. This author, George Lockhart of Carnwath, and then laird of Craiglockhart, had espoused the same political sentiments as Sir James Foulis, but carried them to a more extreme extent. See also Haig's 'Senators,' pp. 404-5.

his wife's fortune, over lands in Corstorphine, to the extent of £10,162, 4s. 8d. Scots.¹

The direct line of the Colinton family having failed at the death of the sixth baronet, the title and estates devolved on his kinsman, James Foulis of Woodhall, who died in 1810; and this gentleman's great-grandson, Sir James, a minor, now represents this ancient and distinguished house.

In what way this succession took place it is not difficult to explain. George Foulis, a brother of the baronet of Ingleby, and of Thomas the goldsmith, the eventual laird of Leadhills, became a merchant in Edinburgh, and rose to the magistracy in 1618. He married, in 1608, Janet, the only child of George Bannatyne,² son to the laird of Newtyle, and brother to Thomas, who became a judge of the Court of Session under the title of Lord Newtyle. George Foulis was successful in business: he also acquired a considerable dowry by his wife, with whom he lived for twenty-nine years; and he predeceased her, having died in 1633.³ Meanwhile, he had purchased Ravelston in the neighbouring parish of Corstorphine.

¹ 'Retor. Abbrev.,' § Edinburgh.

² The memory of George Bannatyne, who was a merchant in Edinburgh, is honourably known in the republic of letters. He compiled that invaluable collection of Scottish poetry (800 folio pages) which bears his name, and which was preserved at Woodhall till 1712, when the transcriber's grandson, William Foulis of Woodhall, bestowed it on his kinsman, the Hon. William Carmichael (of Wester Hailes); and the third Earl of Hyndford, who succeeded to it, presented it to the Advocates' Library in 1770. A selection from the materials which it contains was published by Allan Ramsay under the title of the 'Ever-Green;' and Lord Hailes afterwards gave to the world another selection from the same MS. The 'Bannatyne Club' is so called in honour of the interesting compiler.

³ 'Monumental Inscriptions,' p. 23.

John Foulis of Ravelston had been created a baronet, in 1661, by Charles II., whose partiality for the family of Foulis we have already mentioned. Sir John married the daughter and heiress of Sir Archibald Primrose of Dunipace, which estate was settled on the eldest son of this marriage and of his heirs, on the condition of their assuming the name of Primrose; and in order to perpetuate his own patronymic, he purchased Woodhall from the Cunninghams about the year 1701, which property he settled on his second son William,¹ whose descendant, as we have stated, thus became baronet of Colinton, and the head of the family of Foulis.²

¹ 'Nisbet,' i., 139.

² The last baronet of Ravelston, who had married (1724) Mary, daughter of the first Earl of Rosebery, engaged in the Rebellion of 1745; and, in consequence, was beheaded at Carlisle as a traitor in November following. 'This day,' says he, 'I am to suffer for my religion, my prince, and my country. For each of these, I wish I had a hundred lives to spend.' (Chambers's 'History of the Rebellion,' p. 394.) His lady attended him to the last: and, returning to Scotland, died next month. Sir Archibald had sold Ravelston to James Keith, writer in Edinburgh, in 1726,—in whose family it still remains. The Dunipace branch of the Foulis is extinct, except as represented by Sir James of Colinton.

Sir Adam Otterburn of Redhall.

THE name of Sir Adam Otterburn¹ of Redhall is known to every scholar. His father was a merchant in Edinburgh, and was slain at Flodden; his mother, a daughter of Brown of Hartree: consequently he was a near kinsman of the first Sir James Foulis of Colinton. He studied law, and became a member of the Faculty of Advocates. At the institution of the College of Justice in 1532, the parish which this pamphlet is meant to illustrate, can boast that, of the fifteen judges of whom that judicatory originally consisted, two were landowners within its bounds,—Sir Adam Otterburn and Sir James Foulis, both knights, and both having been previously appointed conjunct king's advocate. At what exact date the former bought Redhall is not specified, his first territorial title being that of Aldhame, county of Haddington; but he ultimately made Redhall the seat of his family. Though a

¹ The name of Otterburn, though undoubtedly of Saxon origin, occurs in our Scottish annals previously to the birth of the subject of this notice. Allan Otterburn was secretary to Murdoch, Duke of Albany, governor of the kingdom, who was executed at Stirling in 1424; and Nicolas Otterburn was *Clericus Rotulorum* in the reign of James II. (1438–60); and it is not improbable that Sir Adam represented one or both of these functionaries, or belonged to a branch of the same family. ('Nisbet,' i., 331; see *post*, p. 59.)

judge, he was employed in a diplomatic capacity both in England and France; and at home he acted a conspicuous part in many of the most important transactions of his time. He was Lord Provost of Edinburgh both before and after he was raised to the bench; and he represented that city in the Scottish Parliament. Sir Ralph Sadler, a high authority, says, 'He was reputed to be as wise a man as any in Scotland.' When debating the subject of the proposed marriage of Mary, the young Queen of Scots, with Prince Edward of England, Sadler relates the following spirited remarks as made by Sir Adam on the occasion: 'If,' said Otterburn, 'your lad were a lass, would you then be so earnest in the matter, and could you be content that our lad should marry your lass, and so be King of England?' 'I answered,' observes Sir Ralph, 'that, considering the great good that might ensue of it, I should not show myself zealous to my country if I should not consent unto it.' 'Well,' said he, 'if you had the lass, and me the lad, we could be well content with it; but I cannot believe your nation would agree to have a Scot to be King of England; and likewise, I assure you, that our nation will never agree to have an Englishman to be King of Scotland. And though the whole nobility of the realm would consent unto it, yet our common people, and the stones in the street, would rise and rebel against it.'¹

In those critical times, however, in which he lived—when faction and rebellion were always more or less prevalent—even the most moderate and consistent men could not easily avoid giving offence; and Otterburn was not an exception to the truth of this remark. He was thrown into prison on

¹ 'Sadler,' ii., pp. 318, 359. Haig's 'Senators,' pp. 25-7. Maitland's 'History of Edinburgh,' p. 226.

account of an alleged correspondence with the banished Douglasses. He was fined £1000 Scots; and Nicol Cairncross, baker, Edinburgh, having become cautioner for his good behaviour, he was liberated in 1539; but how long he was in durance is not stated.¹

Sir Adam was twice married; first to Janet Rhynd, and second to Euphane Mowbray; and for the safety of the souls of the two Ladies Otterburn, he presented forty solidi to the altar of the blessed Virgin in St Giles, Edinburgh.² He died in 1548.

But while thus eminent, and while his name is intimately associated with public affairs, he is perhaps better known as the friend of George Buchanan, though he was much the junior of the great poet, who survived him upwards of thirty years. One of his epigrams is professedly transformed from Otterburn's hexameters: *Argumento sumpto ex Adami Otterburni Equitis clarissimis Hexametris*; and he embalms his name in an epigram addressed to himself:—

'Lana mea est (inquis) tua tela est, cum tibi reddo
 Hæc de carminibus carmina facta tuis.
 Synthesin è propriâ textam si dem tibi lanâ,
 Gloria Palladiæ non minor artis erit.
 Nec minus insigni Lysippus laude feretur,
 Ære licet fingat signa animosa tuo.

Subtrahe materiam, nihil artem posse fatemur:
 Sed pretium gemmis majus ab arte venit.
 At mea sedulitas fumos non colligit istos;
 Si non culpabor, sat mihi laudis erit.'—*Epig.*, lib. ii.

¹ Haig's 'Senators,' p. 26.

² Tytler's 'Life of Sir Thomas Craig,' pp. 54, 115. The second Lady Otterburn must have been a near relative of the Prestons of Craigmillar, as the arms of Otterburn and Mowbray, with others, are blazoned on the castle of that name. ('Trans. Antiq. Society,' i., 327.)

That man must have been no mean scholar, and no mean poet, whom the greatest in both departments,—*sui seculi facile princeps*,—thus eulogizes, and thus regards as a model.

But, unluckily for the literary fame of Otterburn, and unluckily for the character of Scottish Latinity, not even a fragment of his poetical compositions seems ever to have been committed to the press, or is now known to exist. The name of the poet survives; his verses have perished.

Eheu! quid olim lusit Anacreon
Delevit ætas.

Otterburn, who left a family, was succeeded in Redhall by his eldest son, Sir John, who married Jane, the second daughter of the Earl of Athole, by his second wife, the daughter of the sixth Lord Forbes.¹ The Otterburns ultimately ended in a female, Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas, who resigned his estate to her as heiress in 1616. This young lady had previously become the wife of Sir James Hamilton of Hoperig, eldest son of Alexander Hamilton of Innerwick, from which latter house was sprung Thomas, the first Earl of Haddington.²

The marriage of Anne Otterburn to Sir James Hamilton was productive of children, of whom the second son, Andrew, succeeded to the estate of Redhall. He seems to have followed a military life, and to have attained the rank of major. It was during his time (1650) that Cromwell laid siege to the castle of Redhall; and, after a valiant resistance on the part of

¹ Pitcairn's 'Crim. Trials,' ii., p. 528. 'Nisbet,' ii., pp. 54, 178, 528.

² 'Nisbet,' ii., 178. Sir Adam had a daughter who became the wife of Sir John Wemyss of that Ilk, now represented by the noble family of that name. This marriage took place in 1530—a date that Otterburn survived for eighteen years—a proof that he must have attained an advanced age.—*Ib.* ii., 35, *App.*

Major Hamilton, who had provided himself with a small body of soldiers, to the number of sixty, the fortress was taken, and all that were in the house were made prisoners, and stripped naked: only the laird himself was afterwards set at liberty—Cromwell ‘commending much his valour and activity for holding out so stoutly against him that house of Redhall.’¹

The republican general sacked the house, seizing all the money and property therein, which was much, says Nicol, by reason that ‘sundry gentlemen about had put their goods there for safety.’² The castle must have been all but destroyed, as petards and cannon were used at the siege: at least there is no evidence that it was ever again inhabited; and it is much to be regretted that its ruins have been allowed to disappear. At all events, this heartless destruction of a private gentleman’s residence, and this plundering of his goods, seem to have occasioned the downfall of the representatives of the Otterburns; and the estate was not long afterwards sold.³ The last of the family in Scotland was Alexander Hamilton, who married a daughter of the Marquis of Lothian, and was Postmaster-General for Scotland, and died in 1763. His son was keeper of H.M. stores at Woolwich. He had a family; but nothing farther is known.⁴

¹ Nicol’s ‘Diary,’ p. 24.

² *Ib.*

³ App., No. III.

⁴ Colinton, in addition to Sir Adam Otterburn, has had other gentlemen connected with it who have been Chief Magistrates of Edinburgh, namely, George Drummond, of Easter Hailes (one of the Commissioners of Excise, and who died in 1766, in his 80th year), occupied the civic chair six different times (in all, 12 years), who accomplished greater public improvements in the city than the aggregate body of Provosts both before and since his time; George Haliburton of Redford, Lord Provost, 1740–2; and Sir James Forrest of Comiston, 1837–43. The father of George Home of Dreghorn was Chief Magistrate in 1698–1700.

Lord Woodhall.

HAVING treated of Otterburn, a Lord of Session, and of three of the Foulis, each of whom attained to the same dignity, it seems proper, for the sake of continuity, that reference should here be made to other individuals belonging to Colinton, who became Senators of the College of Justice.

The name of Hugh Cunningham here presents itself. The Cunninghams were connected with this parish before either the Foulis or the Otterburns. We have already mentioned that Sir James Foulis purchased the barony of Colinton from Lord Kilmaurs, oldest son of the (first) Earl of Glencairn.¹ Sir William Cunningham of Kilmaurs, the progenitor of the Glencairn family, and of various others of the same name, married the elder of the co-heiresses of Sir Robert Danielstone [Denniston] of that Ilk,² and in addition to Glencairn, Finlayston and other properties, got, by this marriage, the baronies of Redhall and Colinton in this parish.³ While

¹ The name of this parish was originally Hailes; and Colinton was only a barony within its bounds; but from the importance of this barony, and from the great influence of the Foulis, its possessors, the word Colinton gradually superseded the original appellation.

² Crawford's 'Peerage,' pp. 167-8.

³ The names of landed properties are vague, and mean different

these two leading estates passed into other hands, Woodhall, belonging to the barony of Redhall, continued in the possession of a branch of the Cunninghams from the period above referred to till about 1700,¹ or the following year, when it was purchased, as we have already seen, by Sir John Foulis of Ravelston, with whose descendants it still remains.

While the Cunninghams were always resident on their estate, and took a deep interest in parochial affairs, being often active members of the kirk-session, none of them attained to any distinction, except Hugh Cunningham, who was admitted a member of the Faculty of Advocates in 1607; and having served as Commissary of Dumfries, was created a Lord of Session in 1637, and took his seat as Lord Woodhall. He died in 1639. Another laird of Woodhall was Commissary of Edinburgh in the reign of Charles II.²

extents at different times; and we are not aware whether the estates mentioned in the text, and others, were more or less extensive than they are at present.

¹ The last notice of this family (which was connected with Colinton for upwards of three hundred years) in the parish records, is as follows: '1700, John Cunningham of Woodhall, and Elizabeth Lauder, his wife, a daughter baptized: witnesses, Sir James Foulis of Colinton (Lord Redford), Alexander Brand of Castlebrand, John Fairholm of Baberton, and Archibald Lauder, laird of Adington;' the last mentioned likely being the father or other near relative of the lady. A branch of the Cunninghams was settled for many generations in the neighbouring parish of Currie.

The estate of Woodhall, which included Bonaly in the seventeenth century, seems to have been long encumbered before it was sold. ('Retor. Abbrev.,' in 1603 and 1621.)

² Haig's 'Senators,' p. 297.

Lords President Gilmour and Lockhart.

THERE are two persons who were, in succession, Lord Presidents of the Court of Session, who, though not resident in Colinton, were land-owners in the parish, namely, Sir John Gilmour of Craigmillar, who had purchased the estate of Craighlockhart from the Colinton family, and Sir George Lockhart of Carnwath, who had bought that property from Gilmour.

Both these gentlemen were elevated to the bench—Gilmour as Lord President—at the Restoration. He resigned his judicial dignity in 1670, from age and infirmity; and died the year following. He was also a Lord of Exchequer, a Privy Councillor, and representative of Mid-Lothian in the Scottish Parliament. He was a consistent friend to moderate counsels; and ‘the bold stand which,’ says Lord Hailes, ‘he made in behalf of the Earl of Argyle (1661), will ever be remembered to his honour.’¹ He declined to vote for the capital punishment of the insurgents taken at Pentland in 1666.² Bishop Burnet characterizes him ‘as an eminent lawyer, and a man of great integrity.’³ His Lordship was

¹ ‘Catalogue,’ Notes, p. 20.

² Haig’s ‘Senators,’ p. 352.

³ ‘History of his own Times,’ i., pp. 125, 135.

author of 'Decisions of the Lords of Council and Session from 1661 to 1666,' which appeared in 1701, in one volume 4to.

Mr Little Gilmour of Craigmillar is the representative of President Gilmour's family, as also of Clement and William Little, whose signal services in effecting the foundation of the College of Edinburgh, have always been specially appreciated.¹

Though Craiglockhart had been acquired from the Gilmours by Sir George Lockhart (who was also proprietor of Dryden, in the neighbouring parish of Lasswade, which was his seat in this county), it had, centuries previously, been the property of the same family, from whom it took the name which it still retains—Sir Simon Lockhart having, so early as the time of Alexander III. (1249–85), purchased the estate from William Lamberton, its previous possessor.²

Sir George Lockhart had a brother, Sir William, who married a niece of Oliver Cromwell, and who, with other high offices, was ambassador under the Protector, at the Court of France; and this connection was the cause, in addition to his own professional merits, why the subject of this brief notice was appointed, in 1658, advocate to Cromwell; 'so long as he demean himself well therein.' At the Restora-

¹ Professor Dalziel's 'History of the University of Edinburgh,' pp. 3, 4, 15, 17, etc.

² The fortalice of Craiglockhart, a narrow square tower or *keep*, was, as is evident from the character of the building, erected by the Lockharts, and is not less than six hundred years old. The basement storey, arched, and the shattered walls of the second, still fortunately remain; and if no sacrilegious hand intervene, may last for centuries. Every vestige of its precincts has disappeared. Great care should at once be taken to preserve this venerable pile from farther decay.

tion, he was not allowed to act, even as an ordinary advocate, till he had humbly knelt, and taken the oath of allegiance to Charles II.; but he did not on this account become obsequious to the Court: on the contrary, he firmly opposed many of its most arbitrary measures. He is celebrated for his fearless and eloquent defence of the Earl of Argyle in 1681. He rose to the most extensive practice at the bar; and Bishop Burnet says that 'he was the most learned lawyer and the best pleader I have ever known in any nation, and he had all the lawyers almost in a dependence on him.' 'He was long regarded,' says Lord Macaulay, 'as one of the first jurists, logicians, and orators that his country had produced; and enjoyed also that sort of consideration which is derived from large possessions; for his estate at that time was such as few Scottish noblemen possessed.'¹

He was appointed Lord President of the Court of Session in 1685, a place that 'he had rather taken by storm than gained by unworthy concessions; and his opposition to many of the unconstitutional acts of Charles's reign had been so stern and effective that James deemed it wise to have his aid and countenance in office.'² But he was not destined long to occupy the high position which his talents and his independent character had gained. His death, which took place in 1689, was tragical. He fell by the hand of an assassin.³

¹ 'History of England,' ii., p. 118; Burnet's 'Own Times,' i., p. 414.

² Burton's 'History of Scotland,' i., p. 73.

³ John Chiesley of Dalry, and of Redhall in this parish, had resisted a claim made by his wife (whom he had used barbarously and turned out of doors) for aliment for herself and her ten children; and the parties having submitted the case to the arbitration of the Lord President and of Lord Kemnay, the decision was in favour of the mother and her family. 'A savage hatred of the judges,' says

George Lockhart of Carnwath, the eldest son of the Lord President, who succeeded him in his extensive estates,—was representative of Lanarkshire in the Scottish Parliament till the Union, and of Mid-Lothian from that time till 1715. As a legislator, he distinguished himself by opposing all the measures of the Court, and by his keen advocacy of Episcopacy, and of the claims of the exiled royal family. He eventually supported the standard of the Pretender, and took a leading interest in that unhappy and hopeless cause. But though

Lord Macaulay, 'had taken possession of Chiesley's mind, and had goaded him to a horrible crime and a horrible fate.' He at once resolved, and avowed his resolution, to inflict vengeance. He deliberately went with a loaded pistol to the High Church, which the Lord President officially attended; and, after sermon, as his Lordship was entering his own house in the Old Bank Close, he lodged a ball in the body of his victim; and death instantaneously ensued. The murderer did not attempt to escape, but seemed satisfied with what he had done. He was at once apprehended; and by the orders of the Convention of Estates, was summarily tried by the Lord Provost (Sir John Hall of Dunglas), and was sentenced to have his right hand cut off,—to be thereafter hanged on a gibbet, with the pistol, the instrument of murder, suspended from his neck,—and his body to be hung in chains. This sentence was immediately carried into execution.

John Chiesley, who is said to have served in the Army, was the son of respectable parents; of Walter Chiesley, a brewer in Edinburgh (whose father was minister of Quothquan, now annexed to Libberton, Presbytery of Biggar), and of his wife, a daughter of Archibald Tod, who was Lord Provost of Edinburgh, 1651-4. In 1696, seven years after the execution of the murderer, we find a Walter Chiesley 'retoured' in Redhall, Dalry, and Gorgie. ('Retor. Abbrev.) But it is thence evident that Redhall had been subdivided, as we find in the same year, Alexander Brand of Baberton served heir to his father in lands bearing the same name. (*Ib.*) The murderer had a daughter, Rachel Chiesley, who became the wife of the Honourable James Erskine of Grange, second son of the tenth Earl of Mar, and a Senator of the College of Justice, under the title of Lord

he suffered imprisonment for a time, and had to flee to the Continent, he contrived to escape with his life, and to save his estates. He married the daughter of the ninth Earl of Eglinton; and was slain in a duel in 1732. His family is represented by the baronet of Carnwath. Lockhart is well known as the author of 'Memoirs concerning the Affairs of Scotland,' published, without his knowledge, in 1714. The 'Lockhart Papers' did not appear till 1817.¹

Grange. Lady Grange, as his wife was called, a violent, outrageous woman, threatened to murder her husband, and slept with lethal weapons under her pillow—a befitting daughter of so savage a father. The consequence was, she was forcibly seized by her husband and accomplices (1732), and taken to Hesker, a small island, one of the Hebrides, where she was detained two years. She was then conveyed to St Kilda. On the affair getting wind, and the law threatening to interfere, she was removed to Harris, where she died in 1745, nine years before her husband. The Chiesleys, through the male line, have long ceased; and the descendants and representatives of the family, through Lady Grange, are the present Earl of Mar and the branches of that noble house. (Carlyle's 'Autobiography,' 7-16; 'Douglas Peerage,' § Mar.)

¹ Lockhart was served heir to his father in Craiglockhart in 1690 ('Retor. Abbrev.,' § Edinburgh), soon after which period he disposed of that property to George Porteous, herald painter to the King; and the son and successor of the latter sold it, previously to 1730, to John Parkhill, from whose son, Captain Parkhill, the celebrated Dr Monro, *secundus*, purchased it in the year 1779. Mr Parkhill, it may be mentioned, entered the Merchant Company of Edinburgh (instituted 1681) in 1708, and was treasurer of that body in 1717 and 1721. ('Hist. Notes as to the Merchant Company,' App., 17, 27. This very valuable and elegant volume, which has been printed for private circulation at the sole expense of Charles Lawson, Esq. of Borthwickhall, then, for the second time (1862), Master of the Company, now Lord Provost of the city, will form a lasting memorial of his Lordship's liberality and public spirit.)

Lord Dreghorn.

JOHAN MACLAURIN was another person connected with this parish, who became one of our supreme judges. He was the son of the illustrious individual who was elected a Professor of Mathematics in the College of Edinburgh, *ipso Newtono suadente*.¹

Mr Maclaurin was born in December 1734; and became a member of the Faculty of Advocates at the age of twenty-two. He married, in 1762, Esther, daughter of Dr George Cunninghame, physician in Edinburgh, by whom he had a large family, of whom three, two sons and a daughter, survived him. His wife died of putrid fever in 1780. About the time of his marriage, he sold his paternal estate in Roxburghshire;² and, with the proceeds, purchased Dreghorn,³

¹ Sir Isaac Newton was so anxious to secure Maclaurin's services as an academical teacher that he offered to contribute £20 as an addition to his salary; an offer, however, which, while it was so honorable both to Newton and Maclaurin, the Town Council, the patrons, declined to accept, but without themselves increasing the income. (Professor Dalzel's 'History of the University of Edinburgh,' p. 395.)

² Drygrange, parish of Melrose. (The Rev. Mr Milne's 'Parish of Melrose,' 1847, p. 40.)

³ From George Dempster of Dunnichen and Skibo; one of the most important agricultural improvers, and one of the best known Scots-

where he uniformly spent his vacations. His practice at the bar was considerable; and he was nominated to the judicial bench in January 1788, on which occasion he assumed the title of Lord Dreghorn. He died, of the same disease which carried off his wife, in December 1796, at the comparatively early age of sixty-two, and was buried in the same grave with his father. His eldest son, Colin Maclaurin, sold the estate, within a year of his father's death, to Mr Alexander Trotter (a younger son of the Bush family), paymaster of the Navy, whose name is well known in connection with Lord Melville's celebrated trial in 1806.

Lord Dreghorn was a conscientious and painstaking judge. His tastes were literary. His classical attainments, particularly his acquaintance with the Roman authors, were eminent; indeed, the elegant Latin epitaph inscribed on his father's tomb in the Greyfriars' Cemetery, and which is said to have been composed by himself, has gained him the name of an accurate scholar. Nor is he entirely unknown as an author. He published an 'Essay on Literary Property' in 1772; a 'Collection of Criminal Trials' in 1774; and an 'Essay on Patronage.' The first volume of 'The Transactions of the Antiquarian Society' contains a paper contributed by him, entitled an 'Essay to prove that Troy was not taken by the Greeks.' He was in the habit of keeping a diary, in which he inserted his thoughts on various subjects; and of these writings he made a selection, which he directed to be published

men, of his day. Mr Maclaurin must have bought only Dreghorn proper, as his share of a parochial assessment of £5, 10s. 6d. was only 8s. 4d., being a thirty-third part. ('Session Records.') Part of the old manor-house of Dreghorn, as inhabited by Mr and Mrs Pitcairn, still remains; and the additional storey is said to have been the work of Mr Maclaurin when he was raised to the bench.

after his death. His 'Works' accordingly appeared in two volumes 8vo, in 1798, with a 'Memoir' of his life prefixed. The first volume consists of poems, or rather of verses that rhyme; for his mental temperament had nothing akin to poetical inspiration; and he should never have tried even versification. The following are perhaps the best lines he ever wrote:—

'If in these pages sometimes there be found
A line imperfect, or discordant sound,
Do not deride, but disregard the flaw:
His nation, Scotland,—his profession, Law.
The first, invidious laboured as he sung,
To hide the graces of the English tongue;
The niggard last deny'd sufficient time
To smooth the verse, and modulate the rhyme.'

The second volume contains his prose writings, no fewer than thirty-six articles in number, all common-place, and devoid of vigorous thought, or ingenious views. He was possessed of learning, and of a great love for literature; but he was altogether devoid of genius, and should never have attempted original composition.

On public questions, his views were liberal. He was opposed to the policy that dictated the American war; he felt sympathy with the French Revolution; he was in favour of parliamentary reform. He eventually declined all dinner invitations; because on such occasions, in those heated times, conversation assumed a political turn; and, being a judge, he wished to escape from the free expression of his sentiments.

In private life, though of a hasty temper, he was a most exemplary person, kind, lively, and agreeable. He was a spare man, but nearly six feet in height; and his figure considerably eccentric. A portrait of him is prefixed to his posthumous 'Works.'

Lord Cockburn.

WE now venture to approach a name admired everywhere, and by every body, associated as it is with all that is national, lively, and accomplished: that of Henry Cockburn. But we dare not venture to dwell on the rare merits of one whose memory is dear, not more to his surviving friends, than to the whole Scottish people. He was born in the year 1779. Descended of an old family, and liberally educated, he did honour to all these advantages. His father, representative of the Cockpen branch of an ancient house, was, at one time, sheriff of Mid-Lothian, and afterwards one of the Barons of Exchequer: his mother was the younger of the two daughters of Captain Rannie of Melville. Her sister became the wife of Henry Dundas, the first Lord Melville. But though of Tory birth and Tory connections, he early joined the rank of the Whigs, at a time, too, when such an alliance threatened seriously to obstruct his professional advancement. Not a public meeting was held in Edinburgh to promote burgh or parliamentary reform, or for the removal of any political or local grievance, that he did not attend, and did not support by the influence that attached to his personal and professional character, and by the energy of his eloquence. He even officiated as chairman at the great public dinner (attended by no fewer than 850 persons), given in 1825 to Mr, now Lord, Brougham.

But his unhesitating honesty of purpose had its reward. He was appointed Solicitor-General in 1830, Francis Jeffrey being Lord Advocate,—and raised to the bench, as Lord Cockburn, in 1834.

He had many years previously taken a long lease of Bonaly, in this parish, from the Governors of Gillespie's Hospital; and his own words on the subject are too striking and characteristic to be omitted:

'In March, 1811, I married,¹ and set up my rural household gods at Bonaly, in the parish of Colinton, close by the northern base of the Pentland Hills; and, unless some avenging angel shall expel me, I shall never leave that paradise. I began by an annual lease of a few square yards, and a scarcely habitable farm-house. But, realizing the profanations of Auburn, I have destroyed a village, and erected a tower, and reached the dignity of a twenty-acred laird. Everything, except the two burns and the mountains, is my own work, and, to a great extent, the work of my own hands. Human nature is incapable of enjoying more happiness than has been my lot here; where the glories of the prospects, and the luxury of the wild retirement, have been all enhanced by the progress of my improvements, of my children, and of myself. I have been too happy; and often tremble in the anticipation that the cloud must come at last. Warburton says that there was not a bush in his garden on which he had not hung a speculation. There is not a recess in the valleys of the Pentlands, nor an eminence on their summits, that is not familiar to my solitude. One sum-

¹ His wife was Miss M'Dowall, a niece of William M'Dowall of Garthland and Castlesemp, Her two sisters were respectively married to the late Lords Fullerton and Dundrennan.

mer, I read every word of Tacitus in the sheltered crevice of a rock (called "My Seat") about 800 feet above the level of the sea, with the most magnificent of scenes stretched out before me.'¹

Soon after he became a judge, he built, as stated above, a tower, after the fashion of the old Scottish castle, or border *keep*, which is by far, both in itself and for its many associations, the most interesting object, 'the lion of the parish,' to use the words of the 'New Statistical Account.' Pity it is, that, at his death, circumstances did not admit of this classic place, with which his name will ever be connected, being retained by his family.


Not feeling quite well, when attending the Circuit Court at Ayr in Autumn 1854, he found it expedient to return home; where he died of dysentery after a few days' illness, intensely and universally lamented. His remains were interred in the Dean Cemetery, where a few of his surviving friends have erected an elegant monument to his memory. His 'Life of Lord Jeffrey,' and his 'Memoirs of his Time,' particularly the latter, contain such a picturesque description of usages now modified or laid aside, and such a mass of curious and important knowledge, personal and social, that both works will become more valuable by lapse of time, and can never be forgotten. He contributed various articles to the 'Edinburgh Review;' and in 1852, he was the author of a pamphlet,— 'How to Promote the Deformities of Edinburgh:' a publication of the most useful tendency, and the grand object of which was to arouse the public, particularly the municipal authorities, to avoid architectural desecration, and to respect the characteristic beauties of the northern metropolis.

¹ 'Memorials,' 254-5.

His Lordship's figure was about the middle height, erect, and muscular. His countenance was manly: his eye particularly bright and radiant. His voice was silvery and musical. His command of language was copious and fluent. He was not regarded, however, as eminently learned in the law; and his success at the bar, though at one time very great, was not equal to that of some of his contemporaries. But when he made himself thoroughly master of any case, he showed that he was capable of the highest efforts. The Jury Court was the scene of his most brilliant achievements; and there he had few, if any, rivals. Similar remarks apply to his character as a judge; but such was his strong good sense, that it not unfrequently happened that, when in a minority, or when he was the only dissentient in his own judicatory, his views, when the case was appealed, were triumphant in the court of last resort.

At all events, he was, for about half a century, the great favourite in the Scottish capital; and he, along with Lord Jeffrey, Lord Murray, Sir James Gibson-Craig, James Stuart of Dunearn, and a few others, may be said to have developed and directed public sentiment in that city; and there will his name, as well as theirs, be ever held in grateful remembrance.

The Rev. John Gyndman, D.D.

T may, with propriety, be mentioned that the successive parochial ministers of Colinton, though very few of them were eminent, either as leading churchmen or as authors, have, since the Reformation,¹ been a most respectable, faithful, and exemplary order of men. We have examined the minutes and records of many parishes; and truth warrants us

¹ Of the ancient ecclesiastical state of this parish, of which St Cuthbert was the tutelary saint, we shall not speak minutely. The church of Hailes, now Colinton, with a right to the teinds and lands belonging to it, were conferred on the monks of Dunfermline, by Ethelred, Earl of Fife, son of Malcolm Canmore (1095-1124). That grant was soon afterward recalled, and transferred to the canons of Holyrood. The reason assigned for this step is not very dignified: namely, that when Malvoisine, Bishop of St Andrews, was on a visit at Dunfermline, there was a deficiency of wine after supper. The prelate was thereon incensed; and, by way of punishment, made the transference in question; though it is said that no blame attached to the monks, but that the Bishop's own attendants had consumed what had been provided for the use of their haughty master. But though this conveyance was made, the monastery of Dunfermline retained the superiority of Easter Hailes. The family of Crichton held these lands of the monks for the payment of a certain feu-duty; and after the forfeiture of Lord Crichton in 1484, the lease was thereby cancelled, and Easter Hailes reverted to the monastery. The canons,

in making this strong affirmation. It is mentioned, however, in a recent account of the parish,¹ that the Rev. Samuel Nimmo, ordained as minister here in 1686, was 'deposed' in 1691. That expression is extremely unguarded. Mr Nimmo, entertaining episcopal principles, was not 'deposed' in the proper sense of that word, but 'deprived' of his living, because he conscientiously declined to acknowledge the Revolution Settlement, or to recognise Presbytery as then established. He was,

after a considerable interval, feued them (1506) to Thomas Forrester of Stratheny. It is stated that, in 1534, Adam Otterburn (then of Redhall, or soon afterwards), and his son John, got Easter Hailes in exchange for lands in Fife given to James Beaton, Archbishop of St Andrews; but particulars are not specified. ('Hist. of Dunfermline,' by the Rev. Dr Chalmers, Edin. 1844, 219-224; 'Caledonia,' III., 794; *Scotochronicon*, viii., 62.)

But while the superiority of Easter Hailes was vested in the monastery of Dunfermline, the church of Hailes continued as a distinct and separate interest. It was ultimately withdrawn from the monks of Holyrood, and conferred on the Hospital of the Knight Templars of St Anthony, in Leith,—a transference ratified by Bishop Kennedy of St Andrews in 1445; and it continued with them till the Reformation. App. No. IV.

For some time after this happy era, the church of Hailes did not enjoy the advantages derived from having a separate parochial minister. Along with the great majority of parishes, owing to the paucity of preachers, the people of Hailes had necessarily to content themselves with the services of a reader, or exhorter, who was a mere layman. We find that, soon after the Reformation, Alexander Forrester was reader here, with a stipend of *xiii.l. x.s. vii.d.* Scots (about £1, 2s. 6d. sterling), 'togudder with the vicarage parsionarie of Haillis to be paid out of the thrid of the hospitale of Sanct Anthony in Lethe.' ('Register of Ministers, Exhorters, and Readers,' by A. Macdonald, Edin. 1830.) And in 1574, 'Andrew Robeson, reidare at Haillis,'—with the same stipend; only, instead of an allowance from the Hospital, he has some kind of victual (not stated) out of the church lands. ('Miscellany of the Wodrow Society, ed. by David Laing, i., p. 367.)

¹ 'New Stat. Account,' § Colinton, p. 117.

in point of fact, *ejected*, on account of his ecclesiastical views, perhaps not so violently as were the Rev. Patrick Anderson and his presbyterian brethren in 1662; but if honour and sympathy are lavished on the one class, something like similar treatment is due, and on the very same grounds, to the other. The Revolution caused the gibbet and the stake to be laid aside; but it is a great historical question whether, for sixty years after that glorious epoch, the pains and penalties inflicted on both the nonjuring clergy and laity, were not, in point of spirit at least, as bitter and unrelenting as were those to which the Covenanters were exposed during the tyrannical reign of Charles II. and of his successor.¹

The name of the Rev. Dr John Hyndman is recorded in the annals of the church. He was a native of Greenock or its vicinity, and was likely descended from the Hyndmans of Lunderston, an old family in the neighbourhood of that town. Certain it is that he was presented to Innerkip, the parish in which that estate is situated; but having, about the same time, received a call to Colinton, he preferred the latter, and was ordained minister here in 1746. He was translated, six years

¹ The General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, in an address to Queen Anne in 1712, in opposition to the proposed Act of Toleration, says that the measure 'is such as gives a large license almost to all error and blasphemy, throws up all good discipline, to the dishonour of God, and the scandal and ruin of the Christian religion.' And the Associate Synod, in 1742, on the same subject, uses the following words: 'As this boundless toleration is a stroke and judgment upon this Church and land, so the growth of error and superstition,—the genuine fruits and effects of the same,—may be justly reckoned among the causes of the Lord's wrath against sinful, backsliding Scotland.' (M'Kerrow's 'Hist. of the Secession,' i., pp. 133-6. Burton's 'Hist. of Scotland,' i., 355; ii., 36-44, 332. Keith's 'Catalogue,' edition 1824, Appendix *passim*.) Sounder principles, both ecclesiastical and civil, now happily prevail.

afterwards, to St Cuthbert's, and thence to Lady Yester's. He had meanwhile been appointed Almoner to the King; an office not of great emolument, but of some distinction.

In 1760, Dr Hyndman and Dr Robert Dick, minister of Trinity College, were nominated by the General Assembly as commissioners to visit the Highlands and Islands, in order to the more effectual application of the Royal Bounty;¹ and the thanks of the ensuing Assembly were returned to them for their Report, and for their diligence in the matter.

Dr Hyndman belonged to the Moderate party in the Church, and was what is called Second to Dr Patrick Cumming,² the leader of that side, previously to the time when Dr Robertson was recognised in that high capacity. 'When Robertson was translated to Edinburgh in 1758, he very soon obtained that ascendancy in the councils of the Moderate party, which he preserved unimpaired for upwards of twenty years.'³ Dr Hyndman was unanimously elected moderator of the General Assembly, 1761; and in his concluding address, he says he was 'a younger man, and a younger minister, than had ever filled the chair.'⁴ In April 1762, he and Duncan Macfarlane,

¹ An annual sum given by the sovereign for the purpose of extending religious knowledge in these quarters—a committee of the General Assembly having the management of the money. This royal donation was begun in 1725, and consisted of £1000; it was raised to £2000 by George IV., and still continues at that rate. (Morren's 'Annals of Gen. Assembly,' i., 197.)

² Dr Cumming, in addition to being one of the ministers of Edinburgh, was Professor of Church History from 1727 till 1762, when he resigned, and was succeeded by his son Robert. He was proprietor of Relugas; and having married Miss Jane Lauder of the Fountainhall family, he is now represented by the present baronet of Fountainhall. (Morren, i., 235.)

³ Morren's 'Annals of the General Assembly,' i., pp. 325-4.

⁴ *Ib.*, ii., p. 244.

minister of Drymen, went to London, in the name of the Church of Scotland, to present the Commission's address to the King, on the occasion of his marriage. He died in August of that year, at a comparatively early age. His widow¹ survived him for forty-nine years, and died in 1811.

Hyndman is supposed to have been the author of a pamphlet entitled 'A Just View of the Constitution of the Church of Scotland,' to which a satire on the Moderate party, under the name of 'Ecclesiastical Characteristics,' written by the Rev. John Witherspoon, then of Paisley, afterwards President of Princeton College, America, was intended as an answer.

Hyndman, from the high position which he held in the councils of the Church, and from his frequent translations to more dignified cures, must necessarily have been no ordinary man. Crawford terms him a 'man of considerable eminence;' and Dr Carlyle characterizes him as a 'clever fellow, a good preacher, and a good debater in Church courts;' yet we cannot omit mentioning that, as the subject of this brief notice drew up the libel (1757) against Dr Carlyle for attending the theatre, and for witnessing the representation of the Tragedy of Douglas, the minister of Inveresk entertained a strong prejudice against Hyndman; and hence the following piece of unsupported gossip:—'Being unfortunate in his family, he had taken to tipping and high politics. . . . He finished his constitution, and became apoplectic.'² In answer to this accusation, Dr Robertson, who had supported Carlyle with all his influence on the occasion referred to, and who, therefore, did not agree with Hyndman in that matter,

¹ Mrs Hyndman's maiden name was Margaret Dalrymple; but whether she was any relation of Robert Dalrymple, laird of Dreghorn (1735-54), does not appear.

Crawford's 'Benfrewshire,' p. 424. Carlyle's 'Autobiography,' p. 429.

intended to have employed the latter, if he had lived, in the same confidential capacity in the Church as Dr Cumming had formerly done.¹ The Principal, however, secured the co-operation of perhaps a more judicious and more efficient clergyman, in the person of his kinsman, the Rev. Dr Drysdale, one of the ministers of the Tron Church.²

¹ Carlyle *ut supra*.

² This eminent divine was the son of the Rev. John Drysdale, minister of Kirkcaldy, and of a daughter of Provost Ferguson of that town. After having been successively minister of Kirkliston and of Lady Yester's, Edinburgh, he was, in 1765, translated to the Tron Church. He was appointed one of the Deans of the Chapel Royal, and Clerk of the General Assembly. He was twice Moderator, namely, in 1773 and 1784. He died in 1788. His wife (*vide ante*, p. 13) was full cousin of Principal Robertson; and he was succeeded as Clerk of Assembly by his son-in-law, Professor Dalzel. The latter superintended the publication of two volumes of the Doctor's posthumous sermons, with a memoir of the author prefixed. These discourses have been much admired for their elegance.

The Rev. John Walker,

M.D. AND D.D.

THE memory of Dr Walker still lingers in this parish. His father was rector of the Grammar School, Canongate;¹ and having the advantage of being educated under the care of his learned parent, he became an eminent classical scholar. Having studied for the Church, he was ordained minister of Glencorse in 1758; translated five years afterwards to Moffat, and thence to Colinton in 1783.

Meanwhile he had assiduously directed his attention to botany, and to cognate subjects; and his residence at his two successive livings, afforded him the most excellent opportunity of prosecuting his favourite studies; and so highly were his attainments in this department appreciated, that he was nominated by the Crown, in 1779, Professor of Natural History in the University of Edinburgh.²

¹ This seminary has ceased to exist; but long before, and for some time after, this period, it was regarded as a rival to the High School of Edinburgh. Indeed, so important was it, that in 1636, Mr Alexander Gibson, Professor of Humanity in the University, resigned his academical chair, and accepted the Rectorship of the Canongate Grammar School. (Professor Dalzel's 'History of the University,' p. 103.)

² This chair was instituted in 1770. The first professor was Dr Robert Ramsay of Blackcraig, physician in Edinburgh; but he is said

This appointment could not, in one sense, have been better bestowed. But it was inappropriately conferred on a clergyman, whose residence was, at that time, a day's journey from the seat of the University, and was otherwise incompatible with the due discharge of his clerical functions. The result was, that while he continued in Moffat, he gave only one short course of lectures in Edinburgh. But, four years afterwards, namely in 1783, he obtained a presentation to the church and parish of Colinton; a distance of about four miles from his College; and after his removal thither, he regularly performed his academical duties,—having apartments in the Canongate, of which he could avail himself. He was most successful as a professor; and in this way, and by his published works, gave a remarkable impulse to the study of the science which he taught.

Dr Walker also delivered a course of lectures on agriculture; and this circumstance is said to have suggested to the late Sir William Pulteney the propriety of founding the chair for teaching that science in the University; which he did in 1790.¹

seldom, if ever, to have delivered lectures. The museum, however, had been established, through Principal Robertson's influence, in 1765. (*Ib.*, p. 440; and Bower's 'History,' iii., p. 44.)

¹ The founder of the chair was William, son of Sir James Johnstone of Westerhall, and of Barbara, daughter of the fourth Lord Elibank. He became a member of the Scottish bar in 1751, and rose to eminence as a counsel learned in the law. On his marriage to Frances Pulteney, heiress of the princely Bath estates, he dropt his own patronymic, and assumed the name of Pulteney only, by which he is best known. In 1772, he succeeded to the property and baronetcy of Westerhall. His wife was created Baroness Bath in 1792, and, eleven years afterwards, Countess. Their only child, Henrietta Laura, married General Sir James Murray, but had no issue; and died in 1808, when

Nor was he less important as a churchman. Being employed (1764) by the Trustees for the Annexed Estates to visit the Highlands and Islands, in order to report on the natural productions, state of agriculture, commerce, etc., in these regions, the General Assembly took advantage of this appointment, and authorized him to repair to those places not visited by the Commissioners in 1760, and to supplement the information then obtained. His Report was very able, and he received the thanks of the Church.¹ He had preached before the Commissioner to the General Assembly so far back as 1761; and twenty-nine years afterwards, he was elected moderator of that supreme judicatory, the highest ecclesiastical honour which the Church has to confer.

In 1765, a doctorate of medicine was conferred on him by the University of Glasgow, as also that of divinity by the College of which he had been an alumnus. He was a member

the title of Bath became extinct. Sir William Pulteney, who had predeceased his daughter by three years, was succeeded in Westerhall by his nephew, Sir John Lowther Johnstone, whose grandson now enjoys the Scotch title and estates. Sir William, who began his legislative career in 1768, under the name of William Pulteney, as representative of the united counties of Nairn and Cromarty, was a member of seven successive Parliaments; and though he kept aloof from party, and acted an independent part, he had considerable influence in the House, and was much respected by both sides. Notwithstanding his enormous wealth, he was comparatively penurious in his personal and domestic expenditure; but was generous in advancing every good object, and was, perhaps, the means of promoting the interests of a greater number of promising young men (the Malcolms of Burnfoot, for example) than any other person of his day. The chair of agriculture, founded and endowed by him, will form a lasting memorial of his public spirit. (For an impartial account of his character, *vide* Dr Somerville's 'Life and Times,' 260-2.)

¹ Morren's 'Annals,' ii., pp. 267, 295.

of the Royal Society, and associated with the most eminent men of his day. He was married, in 1789, to Miss Wauchope of Niddrie. He laboured under blindness some years before his death, which took place on the 31st December 1803. He was buried in the Canongate churchyard. He had no family. His widow died in May 1827.

His character was highly respectable; and though a secession from the Church took place on his induction to Colinton, this resulted not so much from any objection personal to himself, as because his was the first appointment to that church by a patron, without the least reference to the feelings or wishes of the people.

The following is from the pen of Lord Woodhouselee:—‘ It was his custom, for a great part of his life, to indulge himself in nocturnal study; seldom feeling the resolution to quit his books and papers till four or five o’clock in the morning, and of course passing the best part of the day in bed; a practice which destroyed a good constitution, and in the end was attended with the total loss of eyesight, for the last six or seven years of his life. Yet, though thus deprived of the principal source of his enjoyments, and deeply suffering from domestic misfortune [the long and severe illness of his wife, both mental and physical], the blessings of a well-regulated mind, an equal temper, a happy flow of animal spirits, and a memory rich in knowledge, and stored with amusing anecdotes, not only rendered his conversation delightful to his friends, but supplied the means and power of still occupying his time with his favourite literary and scientific pursuits. It was but a very few weeks before his death that the author of this work [the ‘Life of Lord Kames’], who lost in him one of his earliest and most valued friends, in the course of many pleasant hours passed with him at his beautiful parsonage

house, and in his garden at Colinton, drew from him various particulars of the life and character of their common friend Lord Kames, which have served to improve these *Memoirs*.¹

We may observe that Dr Walker was remarkable, at every period of his life, for punctilious nicety of dress. His conversation, though often partaking of humour, was precise and artificial. 'His appearance in the pulpit,' says Mr Bower, 'was also somewhat stiff and formal. The same observation may be made in regard to his manner when he delivered lectures in the professor's chair.' A characteristic print of him may be found in Kay's 'Portraits.'²

¹ Woodhouselee's 'Memoirs of Lord Kames,' ii., pp. 143-4. *Vide* the same work, *passim*, for notices of Dr Walker. *Vide* also Bower's 'History of the University of Edinburgh,' iii., pp. 218-28.

² Vol. ii., p. 178; Bower's 'History,' *ut supra*. App., No. V.

Mr Walker presented to the parish, in 1808, two silver communion-cups.

The Rev. John Fleming.

NO account of Colinton could be reckoned complete, unless it contained notices of the life of Mr Fleming, minister of that parish, who, though not an author, was a very remarkable man.

He was well descended ; his paternal forefathers having been landowners in the parish of Bathgate for not less than two centuries. He succeeded his father in two small estates, which are now in the hands of his nephew, Mr James Fleming. He was particularly proud of being the representative, through his grandmother, of Edward Marshall of Keymuir, parish of Muiravonside, who suffered martyrdom at Edinburgh in 1685, for the active part he had taken in the rising which led to the battles of Drumclog and Bothwell Bridge. His estate had been forfeited three years previously. Julia, the daughter of the martyr, became the wife of Michael Fleming of Craigs, the grandfather of the subject of this brief sketch. The anniversary of the martyrdom (4th December) he was in the habit of commemorating, so long as his health continued good, by a dinner given to a few of his Whig friends.¹

¹ Edward Marshall left his testimony against all who had gone contrary to the covenanted work of reformation ; owned that he was

Mr Fleming was born at Craigs in 1750. He studied for the Church; but previously to his appointment to a pastoral charge, he acted as factor to the Earl of Rosebery; and the friendship of all the members of that noble family he enjoyed till his death. He was ordained minister of Carrington in 1789, and translated to Colinton in 1804; livings which were voluntarily offered him by the respective patrons of these parishes. He was offered two other charges, which he declined to accept. Some years before his death, he was seized with palsy, from which he never recovered; and he necessarily had to employ a regular assistant (the Rev. George Struthers),¹ to ensure the efficient discharge of parochial duty.

at Bothwell, but would not acknowledge it to be rebellion. They asked him if he would own James VII. as king of Britain: he told them that he owned him as far as he owned God, His cause and people. . . . He exhorts his friends not to be discouraged with these threatenings of men for the cause of Christ; and concludes with recommending his wife and children to God, and taking a comfortable farewell of all worldly enjoyments.' (Crookshank's 'History,' ii., pp. 213-4; 'Wodrow,' iii., pp. 235; 'Cloud of Witnesses,' in which his dying declaration is given *ad longum*.)

¹ Mr Struthers acted as assistant in this parish from 1819 till the death of Mr Fleming. He was much esteemed, both by the minister and the people; and the latter would have been highly satisfied had he been appointed successor in the living. Mr Struthers, who had obtained license as a probationer by the presbytery of Ayr in 1818, having failed in getting preferment in Scotland, emigrated to our North American colonies. He was settled (date unknown) at Horton, Nova Scotia. He thence went to be minister of St Mark's, British Guiana, which, however, he left within three years; and, returning to Nova Scotia, became minister of Cornwallis in that province. He continued in that charge till 1857, when it became vacant; but whether by the death of the incumbent is not known. Mr Struthers became an adherent of the Free Church. (Information obtained from the Rev. Hew Scott of Anstruther Wester, whose minute knowledge of Scottish ecclesiastical matters is acknowledged by the best judges.)

On one occasion, when the sacrament was being dispensed, he attempted to address his people, but speech failed him; and he had abruptly to desist. He died in 1823; and was buried in his native parish.

Being the son of a practical farmer, and having had for some time the management of extensive estates, he was distinguished for his scientific knowledge of agriculture, inso-much that he was frequently consulted about the valuation of land; and when so employed, he did not hesitate to accept the usual professional fee.

But though, in this way, he added considerably to his income, though he enjoyed the revenue derived from his patrimonial estate, and though a succession of £2000 accrued to him by the death of a younger brother, a merchant in Glasgow, he did not add much, if anything, to the means bequeathed to him by his father. He was, indeed, extremely penurious in his personal and domestic habits;¹ but he was liberal to an almost incredible degree. 'He was,' says the Rev. Dr Scot (for so he spelt his name), 'of a truly bene-

¹ In this respect Mr Fleming was very peculiar. He was not always clerical even in his dress. A coat made of Galashiels blue cloth—not of the most modern cut—with covered buttons, larger than the usual size, a black vest also with covered buttons, and small-clothes of dark-coloured cassimere, with metal buttons, and, for many years, top boots, especially when he travelled, formed his favourite costume. But latterly the top boots gave way to *leggens*. He dressed, however, always canonically when engaged in clerical duty. He wore bands when in the pulpit, but seldom used a gown. We may take this opportunity of stating that his figure was bulky, and his features large and strongly marked, and altogether he had more the appearance of a lusty farmer than of a clergyman. A portrait of him was painted by Watson of Edinburgh, and afterwards engraved. It is an excellent likeness. Another (a miniature) by Mr Mungo Burton, which is in the possession of that eminent artist.

volent spirit, greatly interesting himself for real merit, and munificently relieving real distress. However attentive he might be to pecuniary matters, he was nobly generous on proper occasions; and, by his judicious economy, enabled to give more assistance to others in lending money, and sometimes to his great loss, than any other man in the same rank of life.¹ There are, indeed, many instances, as we are assured on the best authority, of his advancing sums of money to needy but deserving parishioners, of which, when he found it had been well employed, he declined repayment.

He was all but a republican in politics, and was fearless in asserting his views, on this or any other subject. 'In his early and middle life,' says the same reverend writer, 'he was keen in politics, but cooled as he advanced in years. His notions of civil government were chiefly drawn from Locke. . . . He was deeply convinced of their importance, and never concealed them even in the most critical times.' From his attachment to the political principles of our countryman Buchanan, he meant, as Dr Scot informs us,

¹ Sermon preached on the first Sunday after Mr Fleming's interment, by the Rev. Dr David Scot, minister of Corstorphine, and afterwards published. In mentioning this respected name, the author recalls a long intimacy with that learned person. He was born of humble but creditable parentage, his father being a jobbing gardener in the parish of Carrington. He was a candidate for the Hebrew Chair in the University of Edinburgh in 1812, when the celebrated Dr Murray, an early friend and patron of the present author, was elected. He was ordained minister of Corstorphine in 1814; was appointed Professor of Oriental Languages in St Mary's College, St Andrews, in 1833, and died next year. He left a widow, but no family. He was the editor of Dr Murray's posthumous great work, 'The History of the European Languages, Ancient as well as Modern.' Dr Scot's extreme diffidence in manner, approaching to awkwardness, was not less remarkable than his great erudition.

to have published an edition of that great man's work, *De Jure Regni apud Scotos*; but that intention was never carried into execution.

His ardent public principles drew his attention to the study of Political Economy; and (what is honourable to his memory) he instructed his Trustees, in the event of certain contingencies, to found a professorship of that science in the Universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow respectively, with an annual endowment of £200 for each. This fact is remarkable, particularly as, in the times in which he lived, Political Economy was only in its infancy, and its leading principles were not merely not recognised, but systematically violated, by the British Legislature. In this important department he was far before his age,—a circumstance which was the main cause of this brief notice of an enlightened man.

Mr Fleming, while he made the foregoing conditional provision, and left the bulk of his property to his nephew, his sister's son, who assumed the surname of his maternal uncle, did not overlook the interests of his parish.¹ After bequeathing to thirty old personal friends (most of them men of public importance), the choice *seriatim* of a book each (irrespective of the number of volumes to which it might extend), he devoted the remainder of his collection to the parish library for the use of the inhabitants.² He did more: he left a sum of £240 to be invested in the name of the minister and kirk-session, the annual interest to be applied,

¹ He also bequeathed a separate sum (£1,500) to the only daughter of his sister, and to the family of the former.

² These friends selected the most valuable works, amounting in all to 218 volumes; the remainder, or 223 volumes, of a miscellaneous kind, were added to the parish library,—a boon which, it is hoped, the parishioners duly appreciate.

first minister, he undertook a responsible and critical task; but his prudence, his assiduous discharge of pastoral duty, and the character he had gained for theological learning, overcame all difficulties; and the fifteen years which he spent in this parish he seems to have looked back upon with deep interest.

While at Slateford, he formed habits of severe study to which he ever afterwards adhered; and it was while in this, his first charge, that he published his 'Essay on the Inspiration of the Scriptures,' a work which established his character as a learned divine. The comparatively obscure place which had hitherto formed the scene of his ministrations and study, was regarded by the Church to which he belonged as not sufficiently worthy of him; and in 1801 he was removed, to the regret of his congregation, to Glasgow, as assistant and successor to the Rev. Mr Pirie of Greyfriars; and he became sole minister of that church in 1810. But higher honours awaited him. On the death of Professor Lawson of Selkirk, who had succeeded the Rev. John Brown as Professor of Divinity under the Associate Synod, Dr Dick was nominated

so offensive to some, that they withdrew from communion with the Church, and applied to the Associate Synod for supply. The somewhat unpopular settlement of Dr Walker in Colinton gave an additional impulse to the movement; and hence the origin of the Slateford congregation. Another circumstance soon afterwards supplied an addition of members. The Rev. John Thorburn, minister of the Reformed Presbyterian Church at Pentland, having died in 1788, and no successor being appointed, several persons that had belonged to his congregation joined that of Slateford, first as hearers, and some of them ultimately as members. (Mr Thorburn was the author of *Vindiciae Magistratus*. See Monumental Inscription in Pentland churchyard.) The manse and chapel at Slateford were built for Dr Dick, who, on his translation to Glasgow, was succeeded by the Rev. John Belfrage, M.D., at whose death the Rev. William Thomson, the present incumbent, was (1833) elected to the vacant charge.

to the vacant chair; and how efficiently he discharged the duties of his new office is well known by the publication, since his death, of his 'Lectures on Theology,' four volumes 8vo, which appeared in 1834, under the superintendence of his son, Andrew Coventry Dick, Sheriff-Substitute of Bute. Dr Dick had published, during his life, in addition to his work on 'Inspiration' already mentioned, various occasional discourses, some of them controversial; a volume of 'Sermons;' and 'Lectures on the Acts of the Apostles,' the latter in two volumes.

This worthy man, after an illness of only two days, died on the 25th of January 1833, equally esteemed and lamented. He had married, soon after his induction at Slateford, Jane, daughter of the Rev. George Coventry, Secession minister at Stichel, Roxburghshire, and sister of Dr Andrew Coventry, Professor of Agriculture in the College of Edinburgh, appointed to that chair on its foundation in 1790.¹ A doctorate of Divinity had been conferred on him, in 1815, by Princeton College, New Jersey.

'In person, Dr Dick was about the middle size, well proportioned, and, to the last, erect, noble, and graceful in his mien. . . . His forehead was ample. . . . His eyes were dark; his other features regular.'²

¹ 'Memoir' prefixed to his 'Lectures on Theology;' and M'Kerrow's 'History of the Secession,' ii., 309, *et seq.*, *ib.*, 386.

² Dr Coventry died in 1831, having filled the chair upwards of forty years. *Vide ante*, p. 65.

The Rev. Archibald Alison.

WE now proceed to mention, with reverence, the name of an individual whose connection with Colinton, though not of many years' continuance, will ever be regarded as an honour to this parish. We refer to the Rev. Archibald Alison; an eloquent preacher, a distinguished philosopher, and an amiable man.

Mr Alison was born in Edinburgh in 1757, and was the son of Mr Andrew Alison, a member of the Merchant Company, who was twice (1760 and 1763) one of the magistrates of that city. He attended the University of Glasgow; and so distinguished himself in his various studies as to procure an exhibition in Balliol College, Oxford, where he successively took the degrees of A.M. and LL.B., the latter in 1784, in which year he received orders in the English Church; and after various steps of ecclesiastical preferment, obtained chiefly through the kindness of Sir William Pulteney; and being invited by another eminent friend, Sir William Forbes of Pitsligo, and by the Vestry of the Episcopal Church, Cowgate, Edinburgh, he returned to his native city, and became minister of that chapel in 1800. His congregation and he afterwards removed to St Paul's, York Place. He had long the happiness of having as his colleague a man of congenial senti-

ments and tastes,—the late Rev. Dr Robert Morehead, descended of the Herbertshire family, county of Stirling, a relative and intimate friend of Lord Jeffrey, and who died, Rector of Easington, in Yorkshire, in 1842.¹ Illness compelled Mr Alison to relinquish all public duty in 1831; and he died eight years afterwards, at the venerable age of eighty-two, lamented, as he had been venerated during his long life. His 'Essay on the Nature and Principles of Taste,' which appeared first in 1790, and which has since been much extended and improved, has gone through numerous editions, both in this country and in America, and will never allow his name to die. (See an ingenious notice of this work, written by the late Lord Jeffrey, in the 'Edinburgh Review,' vol. xviii.) He also published two volumes of Sermons, compositions of great beauty and eloquence; and a 'Memoir of Lord Woodhouselee' in the 'Transactions of the Royal Society,' 1818.

Mr Alison had married, so far back as 1784, Dorothea, daughter of the celebrated Dr John Gregory, and of his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Lord Forbes. The name of Dr Gregory has been embalmed in elegant verse by the author of 'The Minstrel.' Of Mr Alison's family, two sons and a daughter survived him. Of his sons, the eldest was Dr William Pulteney Alison, Professor successively of the Theory and Practice of Physic, author of works of the highest authority in medical science, and who was long at the head of his profession as a physician in Edinburgh. His philanthropy and beneficence were highly honourable to his character. His Tracts on the Management of the Poor (though rather sentimental than philosophical,) exercised no small influence in procuring legislative interference on the subject. He had married his cousin,

¹ 'Life of Lord Jeffrey,' *passim*.

the daughter of the late Dr James Gregory of Edinburgh. The state of his health induced him to resign his academical chair in 1855 ; and he died at Woodville, in this parish, on 23rd of October 1859, in the 70th year of his age.

Mr Alison's youngest son is Sir Archibald, Sheriff of Lanarkshire, and the author of the 'History of Europe from the French Revolution,' and of many other elaborate works. His surviving daughter (a widow,) resides at Woodville, a small property purchased by her venerable parent, in which he spent, in dignified retirement, the latter part of his useful and virtuous life.

'It is the first time' (1801), says Francis Horner, 'I have met with Alison; and I am quite taken with his conversation : he appears to me to possess a fund of diversified and miscellaneous information, and to have gradually formed the acquisition, not only with the vigour of an original and reflecting mind, but with the temper of a mind happily harmonized, and free from all the shackles of theory as well as of prejudice. This information is likewise communicated not only with the most unaffected ease, and with an air of perfect liberality and candour, but with a mixed sensibility and pleasantry, which I have seldom seen so well blended together. If I should be fortunate enough to become acquainted with Alison, I persuade myself his conversation would contribute to the melioration of my character.'¹

'Archibald Alison, the author of the *Essays on Taste*,' says Lord Cockburn, 'was then the most distinguished of the episcopal clergy of Edinburgh; and, so far as I know, of Scotland. A most excellent and agreeable man; richly imbued

¹ 'Memoirs of Francis Horner,' by his brother, Leonard Horner, Chambers' ed., pp. 92-3.

with literature; a great associate of Dugald Stewart, Playfair, Dr Gregory, Jeffrey, Francis Horner, and all the eminent among us; delightful in society; and, in truth, without a single defect, except the amiable one of too soft a manner. As a preacher, he was a consummate artist, in his own peculiar line of feeling and impressive elegance. His voice was clear and sweet; his taste very refined; and his air and gesture very polite. It was the poetry of preaching. The prevailing defect was, that it was all too exquisite. The composition, the sentiments, the articulation, and the look were in too uniform a strain of purity and feeling. To the hearer, cloyed by a system of studied perfection, artlessness, or even coarseness, would have been a relief. Notwithstanding this deduction, however, from the effect of exertions which always derive their greatest charm from simplicity, it was impossible to hear Alison preach without being moved and delighted. Even at this distance of time, his discourses during the occasional fasts and thanksgivings throughout the war, the whole of which I heard, still thrill in my ear and my heart. He was almost the only preacher I have ever known, who habitually made the appearance of external nature, and the kindred associations, subservient to the uses of the pulpit. This copious and skilful application of the finest, and most generally understood, elements of taste, was one great cause of his peculiar success; and, managed with judgment, sensibility, and taste, it explained how those who sometimes entered his chapel determined to dislike his excess of art, rarely left it without being subdued by the beauty and impressiveness of his eloquence.¹

¹ 'Memorials,' pp. 305-6. *Vide* also 'Edinburgh Evening Courant,' 25th May 1839; and 'Biographical Dictionary,' London, 1843, § Alison.

Dr Andrew St Clair.

WE have already spoken of two academical professors,—the Rev. Dr Walker and Dr Alison; also of the Rev. Dr Dick, professor under the Associate Synod; but our list is not yet exhausted.

Andrew St Clair, Doctor of Medicine, was the youngest son of Matthew St Clair of Herdmanston, Haddingtonshire, by a daughter of Sir Thomas Carre of Cavers; one of the oldest families of the St Clairs; and the name of the laird of Herdmanston appears in the Ragman's Roll in 1296. Dr St Clair's elder brother, Charles, was the grandfather of the present Lord Sinclair.¹

Dr St Clair studied under Boerhaave and other foreign professors; advantages which in his youth could not be realized at home, inasmuch as no medical school then existed in Scotland; and the same remark applies to the sister kingdom. He took his degree at the University of Angers, in France, in 1720.

He was one of the pioneers of medical science in the University of Edinburgh. In 1724, four years after the illustrious Monro had begun to prelect in the College, we find

¹ Douglas's 'Peerage,' ii., § Sinclair; Nisbet's 'Heraldry,' ii., § Ragman's Roll.

that St Clair, John Rutherford, Andrew Plummer, and John Innes had started as private lecturers on subjects connected with the healing art; and that, at the date referred to, they had purchased at their own expense a house for a chemical laboratory, contiguous to the College garden;¹ and that, in consequence, they memorialized the Town Council 'that they might be allowed the use of that ground for the better carrying on their design of furnishing the apothecary shops with chemical medicines, and instructing the students of medicine in that part of the science.'² This garden had been entirely neglected, owing to the superannuation of, George Preston, Professor of Botany. The Council granted the free use of the ground for ten years, on the condition that the memorialists would dress it, and keep it in order. One of the memorialists (Dr John Innes) having died, the remaining three thereafter obtained the use of the garden on similar terms for twelve years, from 1738, even after Dr Alston, a most efficient teacher, had superseded Preston in the chair of Botany.³

Such devoted zeal, and such beneficial results following from the disinterested efforts of Dr St Clair and his coadjutors, induced the Town Council, in 1726, to transfer the labours of these

¹ This garden, called the Physic Garden, was situated on the ground immediately west of what were the Trinity College Church and Trinity Hospital, and now occupied as the station of the North British Railway.

² Prof. Dalzel's 'History of the University,' p. 394.

³ Dr Alston, a native of Hamilton, and who was termed Professor of Botany and Medicine, delivered two courses of lectures annually, one on *Materia Medica* in winter, and the other on Botany in summer. He was appointed King's Botanist; and, during his time, the Royal Botanical Gardens were instituted at Holyrood Palace. He was the author of many books, important in their day, in the two departments on which he lectured. He was succeeded by Dr John Hope, in 1761.

gentlemen to the College; Dr St Clair and Dr Rutherford to be Professors of the Theory and Practice of Physic, and Plummer and Innes of Medicine and Chemistry. The four were at first allowed only two votes at the meeting of the Senatus; but, three years afterwards, they were granted a vote each, thus really making them on a par with the literary members of that learned body.

The department of the Theory of Medicine was assigned to Dr St Clair,¹ who was equally successful and popular as a public instructor. He prelected in Latin, as was then, and for thirty or forty years thereafter, the invariable practice in the College; and Dr Carlyle speaks of Dr Monro and Dr St Clair 'as men of eminence,' and of the latter as 'the most eminent Latin scholar at the time, except the great grammarian Ruddiman.' 'The Professors of Medicine then taught in Latin, and Dr St Clair was of that first set, who raised the fame of the school of medicine in Edinburgh above that of any other in Europe.'² 'With what grace and elegance would the humane, the inimitable St Clair explain the institutions of his master (Boerhaave), whose nervous simplicity he studied to exemplify, though not with servile imitation. When he differed in opinion from that great man, with what diffidence would he express his own! Ever the students' friend, and their example, in a noble simplicity of manners, and in a manner becoming a gentleman and a physician.'³

In the year 1747, he is spoken of as 'valetudinary';⁴ and it is not unlikely that he resigned his academical chair soon

¹ To Dr Rutherford was assigned the Practice of Physic; the eminent Dr John Gregory became his successor in 1766.

² 'Autobiography,' pp. 44, 48-9, 109.

³ Thomson's 'Life of Dr Cullen,' ii., p. 52.

⁴ Prof. Dalzel's 'History of the University,' p. 418.

after this period; at all events, he purchased the estate of Dreghorn in 1754,¹ to which he seems to have retired, after a life of great energy and usefulness both as a professor, and

¹ The estate of Dreghorn was sold, either previously to Dr St Clair's death, or immediately thereafter. No property has, perhaps, ever changed hands so often as that in question, particularly since Mr Patrick Pitcairn disposed of it, in 1715, to George Home of Kello. The following is a list of the successive owners since that date:—

1. George Home of Kello, W.S. (hence called *Clark* Home), from 1715 to 1735. Mr Home's father was Lord Provost of Edinburgh, 1698–1700. He sold a part of Dreghorn to Forrest of Comiston, in 1732; but a descendant of the latter resold it to Mr Alexander Trotter, in 1803. (David Mallet, the poet, was tutor in Mr Home's family.) See App., Note VI.

2. Robert Dalrymple, W.S., from 1735 to 1754. Mr Dalrymple was son of the proprietor of Waterside, county of Dumfries; and was the law-agent, as well as kinsman, of the noble family of Stair. He had two sons,—Hugh, Attorney-General of Grenada, who was the author of *Rodondo*, a political poem, famous at the time; and Primrose, a captain in the Royal Navy. The family is now extinct. Both Mr Home and Mr Dalrymple were members of the kirk-session.

3. Dr Andrew St Clair, from 1754 to 1760.

4. George Dempster of Dunnichen and Skibo, from the latter date to 1763–4. Mr Dempster represented the Perth District of Burghs for thirty years, from 1761 inclusive. He then retired from Parliament, and devoted himself chiefly to agricultural improvements. He and Sir William Pulteney of Westerhall were the two most important public Scotsmen (commoners) of last century. He died in 1818, in his eighty-fourth year.

5. John Maclaurin, Lord Dreghorn, from 1763–4 to 1796; and his son, Colin, an advocate, sold it, in the year following, to

6. Alexander Trotter, Paymaster of the Navy, who was succeeded (1847) by his son Archibald, and whose grandson, Mr Coutts Trotter, disposed of it, in 1862, to

7. R. A. Macfie, merchant in Liverpool, now of Dreghorn. (The territorial dates kindly furnished by Mr James T. Jamieson, writer, Edinburgh.)

a medical school, proved unsuccessful. That honour was reserved to others at a later period.¹

And that honour may be said virtually to belong, as already stated, to Mr John Monro; whose initiatory and persevering efforts in the cause, for nearly twenty years, has given his name a high place in the history of that department of science to which we refer: at all events, that distinction has never been denied to his son, Dr Monro, *primus*, who, after having studied at London, Paris, and Leyden, and having returned to Edinburgh, was (January 1720) nominated Professor of Anatomy by the Royal College of Surgeons, and was the first systematic lecturer on that subject in the northern metropolis; Messrs Drummond and M'Gill, to their honour be it recorded, having resigned in his favour. This great acquisition was due, not to the patrons of our University, but to the enlightened views of the learned body just specified. Nor were the services of Dr Monro secured to the University till nearly six years thereafter,—namely, in November 1725.

The salutary effects of this appointment were all but instantaneous; for aided, as he gradually was, by the prelections of a few fellow-lecturers and colleagues, some of whose names have already been mentioned, the medical school of Edinburgh was established; and it soon attained to a degree of celebrity as to attract students, not only from all parts of the United Kingdom, but from abroad.

¹ Professor Dalzel's 'History of University,' pp. 215, 343. In 1713, Dr James Crawford was nominated Professor of Chemistry (but without a salary): he is termed a 'Titular Professor,' and of course never lectured. In less than six years afterwards, he is translated to the Chair of Oriental Languages; a department certainly little akin to chemistry (*ib.*, 322); and he continued, for some time, to hold both these uncongenial chairs. Nor was a successor in the Chair of Chemistry appointed till 1726 (*ib.*, 416). App., No. VII.

At the date of Dr Monro's nomination to the Anatomical Chair, no medical faculty existed in the University. The examination for the degree of M.D. was, on the application of the Principal, conducted by the Royal College of Physicians, which had been established in 1681; and the result of the examination was intimated to the Principal; and, if favourable, the degree was bestowed. This practice was continued till 1725, when the medical professors had become sufficiently numerous to undertake this important duty.¹

Dr Monro, in combination with the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons (the latter incorporated so early as 1505), and with other professional men, exerted themselves to found the Royal Infirmary. In these enlightened efforts they were ably assisted by George Drummond, so long the public-spirited chief magistrate of the city. Their labours were eventually crowned with success; and the Infirmary was open for the reception of patients in 1729. Dr Monro delivered lectures on clinical surgery in the Institution, and otherwise took a deep interest in every part of its management.

In June 1754, he presented a representation to the patrons, to the effect that he had taught with success for 35 years; that the annual number of his students had been upwards of 200 for many years past; and suggesting that his son (his youngest) should be nominated his colleague and successor. This wish was at once gratified. Three

¹ The degree of M.D. was all but unknown at this period. The first medical doctorate conferred by the University was at so late a date as the year 1705; the second was in 1711. Nor was that degree bestowed on more than ten individuals previous to the settlement of Dr Monro in Edinburgh, in 1720. (Prof. Dalzel's 'History,' pp. 293, 308, 312, etc.)

years afterwards, a new commission was granted to him and to his son, on the request of the former, 'as they were now both doctors of medicine, which none of them had been formerly.'¹

In 1759, he resigned his chair in favour of his son; but the old gentleman continued, almost to the close of an active and useful life, to deliver his clinical lectures in the Infirmary. He had ever taken an active personal interest in all benevolent and public-spirited matters. He died in 1767. He had married Isabella, second daughter of Sir Donald Macdonald of Sleat. His youngest son, as we have seen, succeeded him; and another son, Dr Donald Monro, who had settled in London as a physician, was the author of several medical works. He wrote *Memoirs of his father* (to which we refer), prefixed to the collected edition of the publications of the latter, which appeared in 1781. He died at London in 1802.

Dr Monro, *secundus*, fully realized the splendid career of his father. Indeed, the names of both are about the most brilliant that adorn the annals of the University with which they were so long connected. In 1764, Dr Monro, *secundus*, got, on application to the patrons, £300, to build a new anatomical theatre; and in his memorial he states that 'within these forty years the town had received from the students of anatomy, on the lowest calculation, above £300,000; and, during the last twenty years, above £10,000 *per annum*.'² The Doctor himself advanced the money, which was to be repaid him at the rate of £100 annually for three years.

After a memorable career of academical labour, his son, the

¹ Prof. Dalzel's 'History,' p. 427.

² *Ib.*, p. 434.

late Dr Alexander Monro, *tertius*, was associated with him in the Anatomical Chair in 1798; but his venerable father continued to take an active interest in the business of the class for fourteen years thereafter. In 1810, the latter presented to the University his own collection of anatomical preparations, including that of his father, on the condition that they be used by his eldest son and himself during their respective lives; and, after their death, by their successor in office.¹ He died in October 1817, in his eighty-fifth year, having been officially connected with the College for the unusually long period of sixty-three years.

The publications of these two distinguished men, father and son, we do not presume to be able to analyze; nor shall we attempt to enumerate them. Only this we may say, that their respective works form the brightest era in medical and anatomical science in Scotland. Dr Monro, *primus*, was the founder of that Society by which the famous 'Medical Essays and Observations' were given to the world; and in which most of his own original treatises appeared. He acted as secretary to this Association, and as editor of its works. He was also connected with another Society, from which emanated 'Essays, Literary and Physical,' and which ended in the institution of the Royal Society.²

Dr Monro, *tertius*, was an accomplished physician and skilful anatomist. In 1825, he published 'Elements of Anatomy.' He resigned his professorship in 1846; and the reader will observe with interest that the Anatomical Chair was not vacant for the long period of 120 years, having been successively filled by a member of the same family, from

¹ Bower's 'History of University,' iii., p. 365.

² 'Life' prefixed to his collected Works, 1781.

father to son, during that lengthened time; a case quite unprecedented.¹

Dr Monro, *secundus*, purchased Craiglockhart, in this parish, in the year 1779. He was succeeded by his son, the late Doctor, at whose death, in 1859, it became the property of his eldest son, now Captain Alexander Monro of Craiglockhart.²

¹ The remarkable case of the family of Gregory here presents itself. Not to speak of the Professorships held in other Universities, no fewer than six of the name occupied academical chairs in the College of Edinburgh:—*first*, James Gregory (son of the Rev. John Gregory of Drumoak, Aberdeenshire), the famous inventor of the telescope that bears his name, Professor of Mathematics, first at St Andrews, and afterwards in Edinburgh from 1674 till his death in 1675; *second*, his nephew, David Gregory (after a notable vacancy of eight years), from 1683 till 1691, when he was elected Savilian Professor of Astronomy at Oxford; *third*, James Gregory, brother of David, and Professor of Mathematics from 1692 till 1725, when he retired from old age; *fourth*, Dr John Gregory (son of James, Professor of Medicine in Aberdeen, and grandson of the inventor of the telescope), Professor of the Practice of Physic, from 1766 till his death in 1773; *fifth*, Dr James Gregory (who succeeded his father), Professor successively of the Practice and Theory of Physic, from 1776 till his death in 1821; *sixth*, Dr William Gregory, son of the preceding (after filling the Chemical Chair at Aberdeen), Professor of Chemistry from 1844 till his death in 1856: an aggregate academical incumbency in the College of Edinburgh of 106 years.

² *Vide ante*, p. 50.

John Allen.

WE have yet another medical notice to submit to our readers, though the subject of it was not a physician, but a member of the College of Surgeons. Nor did he, properly speaking, follow medicine as a profession.

John Young, an eminent brewer in Edinburgh, had purchased Redford from George Halyburton, Lord Provost of Edinburgh (1740–42).¹ One of Mr Young's daughters, Mrs Allen, a widow, succeeded to that property, either in whole or in part, and resided in the manor house. She had a son, James, who often represented his mother at meetings of heritors, and who, at her death, succeeded to his maternal property. He married Beatrix, daughter of Robert Wight,

¹ Mr Halyburton had bought Redford from the Foulis as early at least as 1719, and sold it to Mr Young in 1740–1. There were other Edinburgh brewers connected with this parish as landowners,—namely, Bailie John Cleghorn, of New Mains (purchased from the Riggs of Morton, descended of the Riggs of Carbery, and now represented by Home Rigg of Downfield), and Thomas Cleghorn of Firhill, who bought that property in 1730; but both of these families have long ceased to have property in Colinton. New Mains was repurchased by the Riggs, and it is now the heritage of Alexander Welwood Rattray, a minor. Firhill, whatever was its extent, is now incorporated with New Mains.

farmer, Kingsknowe, also an elder in the parish; and the subject of this notice, John Allen, was born at Redford in 1771. His father, who followed the profession of the law in Edinburgh, having fallen into pecuniary embarrassment, his hereditary estate was sold to John Home,¹ coachbuilder in Edinburgh. Mr Allen then retired to a house in the village of Colinton, long known by the name of the Lint-mill, where he soon afterwards died; and his widow, some time subsequently, became the wife of Thomas Cleghorn, then farmer at Stanope Mill. Mr Cleghorn, a most respectable man, afterwards built Kenleith Paper Mill, and removed thither. Himself and wife died there; and the only son of their marriage emigrated to America.

By the kindness of his stepfather and his mother's relations, young Allen received a liberal education; and, having chosen medicine as his profession, he was apprenticed to Mr Arnot, surgeon in Edinburgh; and having attended the necessary

¹ Mr Home belonged to a family of great enterprise in their line. 'The art of coachbuilding,' says Hugo Arnot, 'was first set up in Edinburgh about the year 1696. . . . At first the business consisted only in repairing coaches that had been made at London, and afterwards a few clumsy carriages were begun to be built; but in the year 1738, Mr John Home, coachmaker, who had carried on the business for some time, went to London, where he completely instructed himself in the art. He returned to Edinburgh, provided with suitable work-tools, which, till then, were not so much as known in the city. . . . In this manner the art of coachmaking was brought to a perfection that not only enabled the coachmakers of Edinburgh to supply the nobility and gentry of Scotland with carriages, but also encouraged their exportation.' ('Hist. of Edin.,' p. 465.) Married, at Redford, 7th June 1791, 'Dr James Cleghorn, Professor of Anatomy in the University of Dublin, to Agnes, daughter of the late Mr Alex. Home, coachbuilder in Edinburgh.' ('Scots Magazine.') Redford was sold to Mr Alexander Trotter about the end of last century.

academical classes, he became a member of the College of Surgeons. So eminent indeed were his professional acquirements that, so early as 1794, when only twenty-three years of age, he became a public lecturer on Physiology; and so distinguished were his literary attainments, that, next year, he published 'Illustrations of Mr Hume's Essay concerning Liberty and Necessity, in answer to Dr Gregory of Edinburgh;' and in 1801, he gave to the world a translation of 'An Introduction to the Study of the Animal Economy,' written by Cuvier.

But amidst his literary and professional pursuits, he took a deep interest in the critical politics of his time. He was a great admirer of the principles involved in the French Revolution, and his views were bordering on Democracy. He was one of a party of twenty-four who dined together in 1789, in honour of the destruction of the Bastille by the French people. The party consisted of John Clerk, Malcolm Laing, Adam Gillies, John Thomson, David Cathcart, and others equally distinguished, of whom Sir James Gibson-Craig was the last survivor.

Mr Allen's liberal politics gained him the acquaintance of the Earl of Lauderdale, 'one of the friends of the people' (to use the party language of that excited time); and his Lordship, in 1802, recommended him to Lord Holland as family physician and as travelling companion. In that year he accompanied Lord and Lady Holland to the Continent, where they remained, chiefly in Spain, till 1805. He ever afterwards lived in Holland House; and, even though he survived his Lordship, he continued an inmate of that splendid mansion till his own death, which took place in 1843. Through Lord Holland's influence, he was appointed Warden of Dulwich College in 1811, and Master seven years afterwards. 'His attention,'

says General Fox, 'to the schools and charities belonging to the institution, will long be remembered with affection and gratitude.'

But though thus in a dignified position, and though mingling, confidentially, with the best society in England, scholars as well as statesmen, it is questionable whether Allen did not thereby limit the field for the healthy development and exercise of his great learning and talents. His success, for example, as a teacher of Physiology was all but unrivalled. Lord Cockburn characterizes him as 'the first of our private lecturers;' and Dr John Gordon remarked that 'Allen's single lecture on the circulation of the blood contained as much truth and view as could be extracted from all the books on the subject.' All the latent importance and high dignity enjoyed by him in Holland House 'was obtained,' says this learned judge, 'at too high a price, when it lost him the glory of being the first medical teacher in Europe.'¹

Mr Allen wrote much. But to overlook his contributions to the 'Annual Register,' and some minor lucubrations, we may state that he was one of the most frequent and able contributors to the 'Edinburgh Review.' His articles were chiefly connected with the British Constitution, and with French and Spanish history. His last contribution to this journal was on Church Rates in 1839. But his great production, which Lord Brougham characterizes as 'learned and luminous,' was an 'Inquiry into the Rise and Growth of the Royal Prerogative in England,' which appeared in 1830. Owing to his peculiar acquirements, and to his extensive knowledge of history and constitutional law, this work is one of the most learned and complete on the subject that has been given to the world.

¹ 'Memorials,' pp. 177, 178.

The Appendix, containing authorities and illustrations, teems with the results of an immense amount of reading and research: indeed, the work does not embody merely what its title suggests, but an analysis of the constitution and governments of almost all the ancient nations in Europe. A new edition appeared in 1849, embracing the author's last corrections, with an interesting and curious biographical sketch communicated by General Fox, and by Sir James Gibson-Craig, to which we refer as our main authority in compiling this notice.

His personal appearance, when he arrived in London as a stranger, is thus described by General Fox: 'He was a stout, strong man, with a very large head, a broad face, enormous round silver spectacles before a pair of peculiarly bright and intelligent eyes, and with the thickest legs I ever remember. His accent Scottish; his manner eager, but extremely good-natured.'

As he advanced in life, his political views, originally so violent, assumed a more moderate tone; and, as the result of reading and reflection, he became a fair constitutional Whig of 1688; but not more. 'It is certain,' says Lord Brougham, 'that, during the last thirty or forty years of his life, far from tolerating revolutionary courses, or showing any tenderness towards innovations, he was a reformer on so small a scale that he could hardly be brought to approve of any change at all in our parliamentary constitution.'¹

His character was manly and independent. He was impatient of opposition, particularly on subjects which he had deeply studied, and of which he was master. General Fox says he used 'terrific expressions' against those whom he re-

¹ 'Statesmen of the time of George III.,' vol. ii., p. 273.

garded as hypocrites, bigots, or cruel. Sir James G. Craig remarks that 'he was a very remarkable, and though he never sought for or attained a high position, he may be said to have been a great man.' 'The character of Mr Allen,' says Lord Brougham, 'was of the highest order. His integrity was sterling; his honour pure and untarnished. No one had a more lofty disdain of those mean tricks to which, whether on trifles or matters of importance, worldly men have too frequent recourse. Without the shadow of fanaticism in any of its forms, he was, in all essential particulars, a person of the purest morals; and his indignation was never more easily roused than by the aspect of daring profligacy or grovelling baseness. His feelings, too, were warm; his nature kind and affectionate. No man was a more steady friend; and his enmity, though fierce, was placable. . . . The characteristic excellence of Mr Allen's character was the rare faculty of combining general views with details of facts; and thus at once availing himself of all that theory or speculation presents for our guide, with all that practical experience affords to correct those results of general reasoning.'¹

Lord Byron terms him 'the best informed, and one of the ablest men I know,—a perfect Magliabecchi,—a devourer, a helluo of books, and an observer of men.'²

¹ 'Statesmen of the time of George III., vol. ii., pp. 274-5.

² 'Memoir' prefixed to the 2nd edition of 'The Royal Prerogative.' For further notices of Mr Allen, the author refers to 'Life of Lord Jeffrey,' and to Cockburn's 'Memorials.' We may remark that Dr John Thomson dedicated his admirable 'Life of Dr Cullen' to Mr Allen, 'as a sincere, though but feeble expression of my admiration of your intellectual endowments, and of my esteem for your private virtues, and your inflexible integrity of character.' The same eminent physician named one of his sons (now Professor Allen Thomson of Glasgow) in honour of his early friend.

This distinguished man, though his name is honoured in the republic of letters, seems all but forgotten in his native parish; and we have dwelt the longer, and with the greater pleasure, on his history and merits, in order that Colinton may know and appreciate the memory of one of her most celebrated sons.¹

¹ Of Mr Allen's life-long friend, we cannot resist the opportunity of speaking. He was the third Lord Holland, and the nephew of Charles James Fox, of whose political principles and character he entertained the highest admiration. Not only from hereditary bias, but from a thorough conviction of its soundness, his Lordship uniformly advocated Whig policy. He never had a seat in the House of Commons; but he was for 45 years a member of the Upper House, and by far the greater part of that time in opposition to the Court. He was a member of the Cabinet (with the exception of a few months in 1834-35) from 1830 till his death, which took place in 1840. As a parliamentary orator, his powers were of a high order. The liberal hospitality which he exercised made 'Holland House' the resort, not only of the most interesting persons composing English society, literary, philosophical, and political, but also of all belonging to those classes from abroad.' (Brougham's 'Statesmen,' § 'Lord Holland.') Nor, while he courted such society, was he himself unknown as an author. His 'Life of Lope de Vega' is characterized as having 'a rare degree of excellence.' 'His style is classical and animated; the narrative clear; the remarks sagacious and acute; the translation executed with closeness and fidelity, and with poetical felicity.' (*Ib.*) He published, with a preface, the fragment of 'The History of James II.' left in MS. by his eloquent uncle. His 'Foreign Reminiscences,' part of which embraces an account of his Continental tours, made in company with Mr Allen, was a posthumous work, and appeared in 1850. While it is painful to know that this noble title is extinct (1859), it is some consolation to believe that the distinguished family to whom it belonged has every likelihood of being perpetuated by the descendants of Lord Holland's only daughter, the Dowager Lady Baroness Lilford, mother of the present Lord Lilford, and of three other sons, and six daughters.

James Cleghorn.

THE remembrance of a very estimable and a very useful man here presents itself to our notice ; and we have great satisfaction in cherishing that remembrance.

James Cleghorn was a native of Dunse, having been born there in 1776. He was the son of William Cleghorn, merchant, by Isabella, daughter of John Hunter, who followed the same line of business. The families of both parents were highly respectable, and in comfortable at least, if not affluent circumstances.

Mr Cleghorn received his education at the local schools, and afterwards attended the College of Edinburgh. Though liberally educated, he was not meant for any of the learned professions. His taste lay towards agriculture ; and his family were in a condition to enable him to realize his wishes. The beautiful estate of Baldoon, near Wigtown, was let by auction, in separate farms, in 1806 ; and Mr Cleghorn became the tenant successively of Knockencur and Carscadden, at a rent which, from the change of times at the end of the French war, he found much too high, even in the face of his great energy and practical skill. The result was, he withdrew from his lease in 1815, and removed to Edinburgh. Higher, if not more interesting, occupation awaited him. He had succeeded

the eminent Mr Robert Brown of Markle as editor of the 'Farmers' Magazine' in 1812, while living at Carscadden; and he ably conducted that important journal till its close, occasioned by the bankruptcy of the enterprising publishers (Archibald Constable and Company) in 1826. At a general Meeting of the Highland Society of Scotland, on the 1st July 1822, a piece of plate of fifty guineas value, was voted to Mr Cleghorn, for an Essay by him 'On the Depressed State of Agriculture,' and the Essay ordered to be published. This paper confirmed his reputation, and proved worthy of the crisis which occasioned it.

Meanwhile, namely in 1817, Mr Cleghorn and his friend, Mr Thomas Pringle (born 1789, died 1834), had been engaged as joint-editors of a new periodical, 'The Edinburgh Monthly Magazine,' of which they were also joint-proprietors with the publisher. For this task, as admitted on all hands, they were eminently qualified; but as they both were of liberal politics, and as the public sentiments of the publisher, and of some of the more important contributors, did not harmonize with theirs; and as they complained of his interference in their editorial department, a misunderstanding took place among the parties, into the merits of which we are not called on to enter. The consequence, however, was, that after a brief career of six months, the new serial was stopped; or rather it merged into the now celebrated 'Blackwood's Magazine,' distinguished for high conservative principles.¹ In the first number of 'Blackwood,' but No. VII. in the series, including the six numbers of its predecessor, appeared that extraordinary production, the 'Chaldee MS.,' in which Messrs Cleghorn and Pringle were lampooned; but

¹ 'Poetical Works of Thomas Pringle:' Life, p. xxxii.

to the publisher's honour be it recorded, that that *jeu d'esprit* was suppressed in all the subsequent editions. But the services of both Mr Cleghorn and Mr Pringle, while thus released, were soon secured by Mr Constable for the 'Scots Magazine,' a work begun in 1739, and which terminated from the same cause as the 'Farmers' Magazine' in 1826. The subject of this memoir, it may be here mentioned, contributed many miscellaneous articles, but chiefly agricultural, to the 'Encyclopaedia Britannica.'

But Mr Cleghorn was too sagacious to trust to the precarious resources of literature alone. A taste for arithmetical and mathematical studies was one of his prominent characteristics. Not long after his removal to Edinburgh, he adopted the business of an accountant and actuary; and his talents in this department soon became appreciated by the public. He was employed by the Faculty of Advocates in his capacity of actuary when they established a Widows' Fund in connection with their learned body; and the Church of Scotland availed themselves of his services when they remodelled the basis of their Widows' Fund as constituted in 1744. But his name is more intimately associated with two important institutions, of which he was the founder. We refer to the Scottish Provident Institution, and to the National Security Savings' Bank of Edinburgh; and he was the first manager of the one, and the first actuary of the other. The author takes the liberty of stating that he had the honour of being taken into Mr Cleghorn's councils in the establishment of the latter institution, of which he still continues one of the Directors.

While engaged in the management of these two infant, but now successful, enterprises, Mr Cleghorn found it expedient, both for health and for relaxation of mind, to have a subur-

ban residence;¹ and he removed to the house in which these humble pages are written; where he died, after a short inflammatory attack, in May 1838, much regretted, as he had lived much respected; and his character was worthy of the esteem and confidence with which he was universally regarded. His business talents, which were remarkable for a happy combination of firmness and suavity, were highly appreciated. His conversation was equally agreeable and intelligent. His sound judgment and strong common sense struck every one with whom he was connected. His voice was melodious, and the quiet dignity of his manner very pleasing; but these were only on a par with his excellent moral principles.

The Directors of the Scottish Provident Institution, much to their honour, erected a plain but substantial monument in Warriston Cemetery to the memory of the founder of that flourishing Association.

¹ Both Mr Cleghorn and Mr Pringle laboured under a physical inability, inasmuch as they both were lame: the former, besides, had received a fracture of one of his legs, which aggravated the evil so much, that he became ultimately unable to walk. Before he removed to Colinton Bank, he had rented Balgreen, a villa within two miles of Edinburgh. His exercise consisted solely of his riding in an open phaeton. It may here be mentioned that Mrs Gordon, in the very interesting Memoirs of her distinguished father, Professor Wilson, says that 'Mr Pringle was a very amiable man, but his brother editor was a less agreeable person.' (Vol. ii., p. 246.) We enjoyed the intimate friendship of both gentlemen; and candour obliges us to say that this insinuation is entirely unfounded. The one was, at least, as amiable as the other; the only difference being that Mr Cleghorn was a man of business, and knew his rights. Besides, the conjunct-editors acted under the advice of a respectable law-agent, who was no less a man than Mr George Combe, afterwards so celebrated as a phrenologist and as an author. Mr Blackwood compounded with them as joint-editors, and as joint-proprietors of the magazine with himself, in addition to former advances, by a final payment of £125. (*Ib.*)

Sir William Forbes, Bart.

HIS gentleman, born in 1739, was descended, by both his father and mother, from the ancient family of Forbes; and had the title of Lord Pitsligo not been forfeited in the Rebellion of 1745, he would eventually have succeeded to that honour. As it was, on the extinction of heirs male of that noble house in 1782, he claimed and obtained from the Lyon Court the baronetcy of Pitsligo, which he transmitted to his family.

His father was a member of the Scottish Bar; but died at an early age, leaving his widow and two sons, of whom the younger did not long survive, in straitened circumstances. Young Forbes was apprenticed for seven years in the great banking house of the Messrs Coutts; and these gentlemen having settled in London, Sir William Forbes founded the banking firm with which, under various modifications in the copartnery, his name was afterwards associated. Owing to the high honour and commercial abilities of the gentlemen who conducted this undertaking, it commanded public confidence, and was signally successful. The result was, that Sir William realized a large fortune, and purchased the ancient family estate of Pitsligo. But though extensively engaged in business, he took a leading interest in all the schemes of philanthropy, and all the charitable institutions for which Edinburgh is so celebrated; and at his death in 1806, his

loss was regarded as a great public calamity. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Dr (afterwards Sir James) Hay of Haystoune, and left a large family, of whom the late Lord Medwyn was a younger son. The noble title of Pitsligo was offered (1799) to be revived in his favour, but he declined the honour. He is represented by his grandson, Sir John Stuart Forbes of Pitsligo and Fettercairn.

He seems to have preferred literary to aristocratic society. At all events, like the third Lord Holland, his connection with men of learning and genius, not only in Scotland, but in England, was a leading feature of his character. His acquaintance with the author of 'The Minstrel' and of the 'Elements of Moral Science' commenced in 1768, and continued, on the most friendly and affectionate footing, so honourable to both, till the death of the poet; and his 'Account of the Life and Writings of James Beattie, LL.D.,' was at once acknowledged as a publication of first-rate interest and importance. It appeared only a few months before the author's death; and a second edition was called for within a twelvemonth afterwards. The work extends to three volumes, and contains much important collateral information, both of a literary and biographical nature,—and is throughout characterized by the most liberal and kindly feelings on the part of its compiler.

Sir William, about the end of last century, had purchased from Sir James Foulis that part of the property of Colinton which contained the old Manor House; and though he erected an elegant mansion in its neighbourhood, his good taste would not allow the old and venerable edifice to be disturbed.¹ To

¹ This edifice was inhabited by the Sir James Foulis who died in 1791, if not till his death, at least during the greater part of his life. It

this quiet abode the worthy baronet meant to have retired, and to have spent there the remainder of an honourable life; but these hopes he was not permitted to realize. He died in Edinburgh at the age of sixty-seven, without having taken formal possession of what he regarded as his future Tusculan retreat.¹

is unroofed, but not allowed entirely to decay. Means were used to ensure its preservation both by Sir William Forbes and by the late Lord Dunfermline; as also since his Lordship's death. A gentleman, thoroughly qualified to form a correct opinion on such a subject, and who visited the castle at the author's request, is decidedly of opinion, from the character of its architecture (however much portions of it may have been modified since), that it was built about the year 1450, or at least not long after that date. We assume, therefore, that it had been erected by the Cunninghams before the estate became the property of the Foulis.

About a hundred yards west of the old fabric, stands the northern gable, all but entire, of what, in Roman Catholic times, is supposed to have been a chapel or oratory in connection with the castle. It contains two *amries* (almonries), whence charity was distributed to the poor. This chapel, judging from what remains of it, belonged to no special order of architecture, but consisted of simple masonry. 'There were domestic chapels or oratories built near the residences of great men, in which the domestic priest or chaplain officiated. In almost every parish [referring to Morayshire] there were private chapels, one or more, built by private persons, that masses might be said or sung there for their own souls, and those of their friends.' (Shaw's 'History of Moray,' p. 290.) This remark applies to the whole of Scotland.

¹ James David Forbes (grandson of Sir William Forbes), the distinguished Principal of the United College, St Andrews, was born in Colinton House, and spent his boyhood there. He entered the Faculty of Advocates in 1830; was elected Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh in 1833, as successor to Sir John Leslie; and was transferred to St Andrews in 1859.

The Right Hon. Lord Dunfermline.

MR ABERCROMBY was the son of the distinguished hero of Aboukir, General Sir Ralph Abercromby, and of his wife Mary Anne, daughter of John Menzies of Ferton, county of Perth, and was born in November 1776. He originally followed the profession of the law, and was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1800. In 1807, Mr Abercromby entered the House of Commons as member for Midhurst; which borough he represented until the dissolution of Parliament in 1812, when the late Marquis of Lansdowne, who had introduced so great a number of eminent men, among others Thomas Babington Macaulay, into public life, appreciating the high character of Mr Abercromby, procured his election for his manorial burgh of Calne; a connexion which continued for no less than eighteen years. But his enlightened views as a statesman entitled him to represent a more important and independent constituency than either of those by which he had hitherto been returned. Nor were his eminent claims in this respect overlooked. On the passing of the Reform Bill, Mr Abercromby and Mr Jeffrey, in consequence of a requisition from a large portion of the electors of Edinburgh, allowed themselves to be nominated as candidates for the parliamentary representation

of that city;¹ and though the Conservative party started a most respectable opponent (Mr Hunter Blair of Dunskey), these two liberal gentlemen were triumphantly returned by a majority of nearly three to one; and, let it be recorded as an additional honour to the constituency of the northern capital, they were both returned free of expense. The connection thus formed, solely on personal and political grounds, continued to subsist till both these distinguished men retired from parliamentary life.

Previously to the great epoch in question, Scotland had no leading representative to plead her cause, or to bring her grievances under the notice of the House of Commons, except, perhaps, Mr Kennedy of Dunure. The valuable services of Mr Abercromby were almost in every case—certainly in all important cases—solicited, and were cordially given. On the death (1827) of Lord Archibald Hamilton, for example, the question of Reform in the Scottish burghs, of which that amiable person had been the zealous champion, was vigorously espoused by Mr Abercromby. ‘The Hon. James Abercromby,’ says Lord Cockburn, the highest authority on such a subject, ‘had for many years so identified himself with the cause of his countrymen, that, long before popular election was introduced, he used to be described as the representative, not of the city, but of the citizens. No selection by the constituents could be more natural. Ever since the old bondage had begun to relax, he had warmly and steadily supported the people in all their reasonable efforts; and they who know these matters best, will be the readiest to attest that, without his sagacity

¹ The author had the honour then, as he still has, of being a member of the Liberal Committee in Edinburgh, by which all such matters are managed.

and firmness, his influence and parliamentary experience, and his earnest desire to improve the condition of his countrymen, many of their strongest claims would have been without a practical adviser in London.¹

Mr Abercromby had meanwhile held important official appointments. He accepted of office, and was appointed Judge Advocate General, under the ministry of Mr Canning, and was created a Privy Councillor. 'In January 1830, Sir Samuel Shepherd resigned his Chief Baronship [of the Exchequer in Scotland], and James Abercromby, to his amazement, was sent for by the Duke of Wellington, and offered the place; which, after great hesitation, he accepted.'² This office, however, was suppressed before the passing of the Reform Bill. Mr Abercromby was appointed Master of the Mint in 1834, with a seat in the Cabinet; and in February, next year, he attained to the highest position which a commoner can hold in this country,—that of Speaker of the House of Commons. To this elevated rank he did honour by the suavity of his demeanour, by the soundness of his judgment, and by his perfect acquaintance with parliamentary procedure. He was unanimously re-elected Speaker in 1837; but owing to enfeebled health, he found it necessary to retire; which he did in May 1839, when he had the honour of being raised to the peerage as Lord Dunfermline.

Having thus withdrawn from public life, his Lordship returned to Scotland; and having acquired from the present baronet of Pitsligo the estate of Colinton House, he adopted that place as his permanent abode; and there he passed the

¹ 'Life of Lord Jeffrey,' i., pp. 338–9. Cockburn's 'Memorials,' pp. 399, 404.

² Cockburn's 'Memorials,' p. 466.

remainder of an active and valuable life. He threw a lustre over his retirement by an act of the finest filial duty, namely, by writing *Memoirs of his illustrious father, Sir Ralph Abercromby*; a work of great candour and ability, and which gives collaterally an ample and impartial account of all the important military transactions connected with the career of that great general. This work has recently been published under the superintendence of his son, the present Lord Dunfermline, and will remain a lasting monument both of the noble biographer and of the parent whose career it traces.

But though thus engaged, his Lordship, in combination with the late Lords Murray and Handyside, with Lord Neaves, the late Bishop Carruthers, Adam Black, now M.P., and others, exerted (1847) the great influence attached to his name and character, in founding the 'United Industrial School' of Edinburgh, an institution which has amply realized the hopes of its liberal and benevolent originators.¹

¹ Of this really benevolent and Christian institution we cannot resist saying a few words (though not biographical), particularly as we could never entertain the idea of denominational or sectarian education. The founders of the United Industrial School had for their object (in addition to the ordinary charitable advantages offered by Ragged Schools,—a most unhappy name), to provide for the children of the poorest classes an industrial, practical, and moral education, irrespective of all sectarianism; while the religious instruction of the pupils was to be carefully and systematically attended to, separately, by the clergy of the various denominations to whose churches, whether Catholic or Protestant, the children might respectively belong. An institution based on such broad principles was a novelty and an experiment which many people opposed, as being visionary and impracticable. But the experience of fifteen years has satisfactorily proved that all such apprehensions were unfounded; and that the blending together, in a common secular education, of children of different creeds, is attended with the most beneficial results. As a

Of the character of the noble baron, the subject of this brief notice, it would not be good taste in us to attempt any portraiture. Of his simple but dignified demeanour, of his wisdom in council, of his independence in conduct, of his all but unerring sagacity, of the consistency with which he maintained his political principles, through good and through bad report, of his calmness, alike when these were frustrated, and when they were triumphant; of these and of the other aspects of his character, it is not for us to attempt to speak. That task must eventually devolve on an abler pen than that employed in the composition of these brief sketches.

Quando heu ullum inveniemus parem !

It remains for us merely to say that this remarkable man closed his memorable career at Colinton House on the 17th of April 1858, at the venerable age of eighty-one. He had married, in 1802, the daughter of Egerton Leigh of West Hall, Cheshire, a lady who survives her husband;¹ and he is

proof, we may refer to the various official Reports of the Directors, from which it appears that, out of 950 children who have undergone instruction in the school from its origin to the end of the year 1861, the total wages earned by the boys amounted to no less than £10,920; and by the girls, £1,552; making a total of £12,472: while their religious education was daily most assiduously cultivated and promoted. How much real good has thus been done cannot easily be expressed; and among the liberal and enlightened men by whom this admirable system was organized and carried on, none was more zealous, more judicious, and influential than the late Lord Dunfermline.

¹ Lady Dunfermline is descended from one of the most ancient and honourable families in England.

The family of Leigh was seated in the township of High Leigh, county of Chester, previously to the Conquest; and the property appears in the Domesday Book (1086) as possessed by them.

The barony continued in uninterrupted male succession till Agnes

succeeded by his only son, who concluded a long diplomatic service, as minister plenipotentiary to the Court of the Netherlands, and who retired from official life in 1858, the year of his father's death.

de Leigh, who was thrice married, first to Richard de Lymim, Lord of the moiety of Lymim in 1258, by whom she had Thomas, who assumed the name of Leigh, and obtained the estate of West Hall. By one or other of her three marriages are sprung the following great families of the Leighs :—

The Leighs of West Hall, in High Leigh.

The Leighs of Booth.

The Leighs of Adlington.

The Leighs of Stoneleigh.

The Leighs of Lyme.

Egerton Leigh, eighteenth in descent from Agnes de Leigh, was son of the Rev. Peter Leigh, rector of Lymim, who had married Mary, daughter of Henry Doughty of Broadwell, county of Gloucester. This gentleman, Egerton Leigh, succeeded to his mother's property of Broadwell, in addition to the ancestral estate of West Hall, in High Leigh. He married, in 1778, Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of Francis Joddrel, Esq. of Yeardsley and Twemlow; by which union the estate of Twemlow was added to that of West Hall.

Nine children were the issue of this marriage, of whom Egerton Leigh, Esq., is now in possession of the family estates; and Mary Anne, the eldest daughter, is the Dowager Baroness Dunfermline.

Appendix.

NOTE I., pp. 2-4.

JAMES DAVIE, mentioned in the text, was tenant in Torphin. The family to which he belonged long rented that farm, and is now represented by Mr William Davie, millwright, Colinton.

The Denholms and the Burtons appear, from the session records, to have been the most important people in the parish; inferior only to the heritors, many of whom were also members of the kirk-session. For example, the Rosses of Swanston, who were lairds of that place so early at least as 1577 (Pitcairn's 'Trials,' i. 72), and who sold it to James Hamilton about the year 1728; the said James Hamilton, whose family seem also to have been proprietors of Spylaw, which latter property was afterwards sold to James Muirhead; the Cunninghams of Woodhall; various members of the Foulis of Colinton; Pitcairn of Dreghorn; Porterfield of Comiston; Home of Redford; Home of Dreghorn, etc. ('Minutes of Session.')

The Denholms furnished seven elders successively to the session, of whom the first was James, farmer, Oxgangs (a property which a branch of that family rented for generations), and whose name occurs in 1651—the date at which the parochial minutes begin; and the session was not without one of that connection for upwards of a century. David Denholm, farmer, Dreghorn, was one of them: the place of

residence, or the occupation of the rest, is not given in the records. This family is now respectably represented by George Denham, gardener, Lasswade; by Robert Denholm, farmer, Buckstone; David Denham, farmer, Caldcoats, and by others.

Of the Burtons we can be a little more minute. From the commencement of the parochial records they occupy a prominent place; six of them having, at different times, been elders,—namely, James Burton, in Caldhame; another of the same name, tenant in Fernilaw; Edward Burton, in Powderhall, formerly of Caldhame; James, farmer in Craiglockhart (of which property the Burtons were tenants *before* 1662, and till 1753, if not longer); Alexander, proprietor of Easter Hailes; and Mungo, tenant there, his brother. At the time to which we refer,—namely, previous to 1700,—the Burtons formed a numerous clan; for in addition to those already mentioned, we find persons of that name in Dreghorn, Swanston, Woodhall paper-mill, Colinton village, Graysmill, Nether Hailes, Clewhall. On the death of the late Mr Mungo Burton and his wife, who died respectively in 1849 and 1851, and whose married life extended to the unusual period of 58 years, they were survived by nine out of their twelve sons, who ‘carried their remains to their last resting-place.’ (Inscription in Churchyard.) These nine still remain, of whom it may not be improper to mention Mr William Burton, and Mr Edward, the eminent engraver, both in Colinton; Mr Mungo, A.R.S.A., Edinburgh; and Mr Robert, parochial schoolmaster in Dalmeny; while the remaining five occupy equally respectable stations in society.

The oldest names that occur in the parochial minutes, in addition to the above, are William Wood, schoolmaster, resigned, 1669; Thomas Johnston (a native of the parish), his successor, retired, 1720; John Forrest; William Ferguson;

Alexander Lauder; John Borthwick; Adam Wilkie; Gilbert Thom, junior, Easter Hailes; Archibald Watson and William Johnston, both in Swanston; James Watson, Lothian-burn; James Durham; James Laidlaw and Adam Thomson, both in Bonaly; John Pursel, Caldhome; Walter Porterfield of Comiston; Lewis Cant, also designed of Comiston.

There is another old family, to which we cannot but refer,—that of KING, now represented by Mr Thomas King (of the firm of Messrs T. and J. King, mill-masters, West Mill), by Mr James King, Duddingston Mill, and by others. Mr Thomas King was born at West Mill, and has lived there since, upwards of seventy years. He represents a family equally old and estimable; and, with slight modifications, the different branches of it have followed the same line of business. We find, so far back as 1629, John King, in Craighlockhart, who succeeded his brother James, a flour-merchant (*pollentarius*), in certain tenements in the High Riggs, Edinburgh. ('Ret. Abb.') From the beginning of the parochial records, the name of King continuously occurs; and it promises to be a lasting one in this locality.

These statements are given on documentary evidence. Had not the author been a stranger in the parish, he might perhaps have been enabled to adduce further particulars.

NOTE II., p. 11.

Of Dr Anthony Hamilton a few words are necessary. He was the son of Alexander Hamilton, solicitor-at-law, London, and grandson of the proprietor of Wishaw (now represented by Lord Belhaven), by Mary, daughter of the Hon. Charles Erskine, of the Mar family. His aunt, Catherine Hamilton, became the wife of the Rev. Mr Pitcairn, minister of Dysart,

a near relation both of David Pitcairn of Dreghorn and of Dr Archibald Pitcairn; and hence Dr Carlyle uses, as he obviously does throughout his 'Autobiography,' the vague term 'cousin,' which in his book is susceptible of the widest interpretation as to consanguinity. Dr Hamilton was full cousin of the Right Hon. William Gerard Hamilton (son of William, barrister-at-law, and a grandson of the Wishaw family), better known as 'single-speech Hamilton,' who made only one good speech, and that so far back as 1755, the second year he was in Parliament. He had a seat in the Legislature for the long period of 42 years, and led a distinguished life. He was successively a Commissioner of Trade and Plantations, Chief Secretary for Ireland, and Chancellor of the Exchequer in that country, the last from 1763 to 1784. He died, unmarried, in 1796, in his 68th year, and was succeeded in his fortune by Alexander Hamilton of Lincoln's Inn, the elder brother of Dr Hamilton. The latter, by his wife, Miss Terrick, had a numerous family, who intermarried with some of the best houses in England. The present Bishop of Salisbury (Dr Walter Kerr Hamilton) is his grandson. (Boswell's 'Johnson,' by Croker, ed. 1860, 8vo, pp. 168-9, 742, etc.; Douglas' 'Peerage,' § Belhaven; Dod's 'Knightage'.)

Dr David Pitcairn, son of Major Pitcairn, who fell at Bunker's Hill in 1775, was married to Miss Macaul; but who that lady was, or if she had a family, the author has not learned. But the Major himself had at least two daughters; one the wife of Admiral William Campbell, a Commissioner of the Navy, whose son is the venerable Sir John Campbell, who served through the Peninsular war. He afterwards joined the standard of Don Miguel, and is a general in the Portuguese army, while he is a colonel in the British service.

He was knighted in 1815. He resides in London. The Rev. Augustus Campbell (of Liverpool), of the same family, has a daughter, who is the present Lady Gordon Cumming of Altyre. ('Peerage,' by Douglas, and Burke's; Dod's 'Knightage.')

The other daughter of Major Pitcairn became the wife of the Hon. Charles Cochrane, also a major in the army, who was killed in America in 1781. This union was productive of two children, who both died young. The widow was afterwards married to Charles Owen Cambridge of Twickenham. (Boswell's 'Johnson,' by Croker, p. 722; Burke's 'Peerage,' § Dundonald; Dod's 'Knightage,' § Campbell.)

NOTE III., p. 43.

THE earliest proprietor of Redhall ascertained by us, was Alexander de Meygners (Menzies, of which the representative is Sir Robert Menzies of that Ilk, Perthshire), who first leased and then sold the property (with the exception of Dreghorn and Woodhall) to Robert Stewart, Earl of Fife and Menteith, afterwards Duke of Albany and Regent of the kingdom, son of Robert II. (1371-90). Murdoch, son of the Duke, succeeded his father in the estate, and disposed of it to William Cunningham, of the Kilmaurs family, in the reign of Robert III. (1391-1406); and this seems to have been the introduction into this parish of the Cunninghams. The statement in the text (p. 44), which is given on the authority of all the 'Peerages,' requires some modification; but to what extent it is difficult to ascertain. The estate, or part of it, may have been purchased by the Danielstons, and again acquired by marriage by the Cunninghams: so that there may be truth in both statements. But Robertson's 'Index of the Records of Charters,' bears no reference to

the Danielstons, as having held land in this parish ; and Robertson's authority, so far as it goes, is indubitable, and never can be called in question. The reference here, however, is only negative. (Robertson's 'Index,' pp. 66, 115, 118, 138, 146, 159, 161.)

We may state that Alexander de Meygners granted a charter of the lands of Swanston and Pilmuir, in the reign of Robert III., to John Bisset (a powerful family, and who at that date held the lands of Dalry and Merchiston), with an annuity of 6s. from Redhall. ('Index,' § Redhall.)

The Cunninghams sold Redhall to Sir Adam Otterburn. From the time (1672) that the representatives of the Otterburns conveyed part of the property to John Chiesley (p. 49), the estate has successively belonged to the Brands of Baberton, to John Davidson, W.S. (whose name is honourably mentioned by Dr Robertson in the preface to his 'History of Scotland'), and to the Inglis family, of which family George Inglis, Attorney in the Exchequer for the Crown, bought it in 1755.

The surname of Inglis is old in this county. Not to speak of the family of Cramond, we find Charles Inglis, proprietor of Baberton, in the early part of last century. He was Deputy-Clerk of the Bills, and was succeeded in that office, and in his estate, in 1739, by his son of the same name. Whether this branch was connected with the Redhall family we know not. George Inglis, Attorney in Exchequer, who purchased Redhall in 1755, was son of John Inglis of Auchendinny, W.S., and grandson of John Inglis of Langbyres, Lanarkshire. He seems to have died unmarried; and his nephew, Captain John Inglis of the Royal Navy, was served heir to him in Redhall, in 1786. This gentleman saw considerable service, and rose to the rank of Rear-Admiral. He was made an honorary burghess of Edinburgh in December 1797; and his burghess ticket bears

that it was conferred on him by the Lord Provost (Thomas Elder of Forneth), and Magistrates, in testimony of the high sense they entertained of his intrepid conduct while commanding H. M. ship 'Belliqueux,' on the memorable 11th October 1797, in the engagement off Camperdown, between the British fleet under the command of Admiral Duncan, and the Dutch fleet under that of Admiral De Winter, in which the latter was completely defeated; also in testimony of the high sense the citizens of the metropolis entertained of his good services to his country in general, and to the city of Edinburgh in particular.

Admiral Inglis had married (in 1779) his cousin Barbara, daughter of Archibald Inglis, advocate, brother of George, the first of Redhall. The wife of this Archibald was Jane, daughter of James Philp of Greenlaw, of which union there were three daughters, heiresses-portioners; and Admiral Inglis married Barbara, the eldest, and eventually became proprietor of Auchendinny as well as of Redhall. One of the co-heiresses became (1757) the wife of John Monro of Auchenbowie, advocate, eldest son of Dr Monro *primus*.

The Admiral, who died in 1805, and his wife, who survived him fifteen years, left a family of five children—*first*, John Inglis of Redhall and Auchendinny, who married a daughter of Dr Monro, *tertius*, and was the father of the present proprietor; *second*, Lieutenant George, who died, unmarried, in 1849; *third*, Colonel Archibald, who died, in 1856, without issue; *fourth*, Jean, wife of Captain Coutts Crawford of Overton, Lanarkshire; and *fifth*, Sophia, wife of Benjamin Digby of Dublin. (Communication from Charles Steuart, W.S.)

The present proprietor, John Inglis, Esq., held a commission in the 11th Regiment of Hussars, and served in the Crimea during the Russian war. He has since retired from

the army; and is married to Cecila Abigail, third daughter of John Freeman of Gaines, Herefordshire.

Of the Brands of Baberton and Redhall, we cannot give a minute account. James Brand was proprietor of Baberton so early, at least, as 1671; and he must have previously possessed a portion of Redhall, and have been resident there, as in that year he had a child baptized in the parish church. ('Register of Baptisms.') In 1696, Alexander Brand succeeded his father, James, in Redhall and Wester Hailes (recently acquired from the Lauderdale family), and in Kilbaberton and Whytelaw, in the parish of Currie. This Alexander Brand—who was an extensive merchant in Edinburgh, a bailie there in 1784, and treasurer of the Merchant Company in 1786—was knighted, and was married to Helen, daughter of Lewis Craig of Riccarton, great-grandson of the distinguished feudalist. ('Hist. Notes,' by Lord Provost Lawson, *ante*, p. 50; Tytler's 'Life of Craig,' p. 320.) This family, so early as 1676, superseded the ancient designation of their various lands, and denominated their whole estate as *Castlebrand*. The creditors of George Brand, apparently the fourth of the name, sold Redhall in 1749, as already stated, to John Davidson, W.S.

The reader will perhaps recollect that Henry Mackenzie, the 'Man of Feeling,' served an apprenticeship with Mr Inglis, the first of Redhall; and afterwards became first, his partner, and ultimately his successor, as Attorney in Exchequer. It may be remarked, that, though Mr Mackenzie lived to the venerable age of eighty-five, his health was feeble in his boyhood, and that he was sent to Colinton for change of air. The cottage (on the property of Lord Dunfermline) in which he lived still remains, being the one, descending by a few steps, on the north of the public road, and about thirty

yards north-east of the house in which these lines are written. This early temporary connection with Colinton was necessarily extended after his business alliance with Mr Inglis ; and the knowledge of this fact should be cherished by the parishioners.

Henry Mackenzie was not the only person, as shown in the preceding pages, that resorted thither, principally in consequence, it is presumed, of the salubrity of the climate. In this and other respects, Colinton may justly be regarded as the *Tusculum* of the Scottish capital ; and it has been so viewed for centuries. Nor is this important aspect of the matter devoid of foundation : a fact now clearly established by the Annual Reports of the Registrar-General, both in England and Scotland. The following is the state of the case. Taking Scotland in general, the annual death-rate is 203 out of every 10,000 persons, or a small fraction less than 1 in 50. Now, the average population of Colinton for the last seven years (1855-62), was 2666; therefore, according to the above proportion, and taking the average of Scotland, the deaths should have been 53 annually, whereas (avoiding fractions on both sides, as they are nearly of equal values), they have only been 41 : in other words, the average annual number of deaths in this parish is less by 12 than in Scotland as a whole. The largest number of deaths (49) was in 1860; the lowest (33) was in 1855.

Let us take another view of the question. Laying aside the case of the towns, and of other centres of population (in both of which the death-rate is about a fourth higher than the national average), and confining ourselves to purely country districts, we find that the annual average death-rate is 168 out of every 10,000 inhabitants; which rate, when applied to Colinton, would give 44 deaths annually, whereas the annual deaths amount only to 41 ; or three deaths fewer (no mean difference) than in the other rural localities of

Scotland. Whence it may, with certainty, be inferred, that Colinton is one of the most healthy, or rather the most healthy parish, in Scotland.

The intelligent reader will know that the death-rate in England is considerably higher than in Scotland, being 219 out of every 10,000 persons, while north of the Tweed, it is only 203. If we apply the English rate to Colinton, the deaths would be above 58 per annum; whereas they are only 41. In short, the annual death-rate in this parish (according to population) is 12 below the average of Scotland, and above 17 below that of the sister kingdom. Human life, therefore, is maintained, in this place, with far less of domestic bereavement, and of family affliction than what falls to the lot of the generality of our fellow subjects. Nor do the words of the poet seem applicable to this favoured spot:—

‘Post ignem aetheria domo
Subductum, macies et nova febrium
Terris incubuit cohors;
Semotique prius tarda necessitas
Leti corripuit gradum.’

NOTE IV., p. 59.

WHETHER the following extract, taken from the heritors' minutes, may have reference to a part of the property which once belonged to the Knight Templars of St Anthony in Leith, we are not aware. The new church had been built a year previously to the date which follows:—

‘*Jan. 3, 1772.*—John Stratton, brewer in Portsburgh, and proprietor of the Temple lands at Swanston, represented to the meeting that he and his authors had always been possessed of a seat in the old church, and therefore claimed a seat in the new one. The meeting judged his claim reasonable, pro-

vided he was satisfied to pay for the area that his seat would occupy, in proportion to the rest of the heritors' shares.'

Mr Stratton agreed, and got a seat accordingly. But he ultimately declined; and the seat in question was conveyed to James Carmichael of Hailes, on the condition that he paid (which he did) the sum charged, namely, L.6, 6s.

We may here mention, that to assist in building the new church, the farmers in the parish, to their honour, voluntarily subscribed no less a sum than L.25, 8s. 6d. The kirk-session contributed L.50, 'for the benefit of part of the area for seats; to be let so as to yield 5 per cent.' Whether this portion was so let does not appear. The idea, however, of letting seats for money, is contrary to the spirit of an Establishment. The total expense of the new church was L.322, 10s. 4d. There was disbursed, at the same time, L.19, 0s. 2d., 'for repairing the manse, and the minister's barn, and the schoolhouse.'

Speaking of ecclesiastical matters, we may state that the minister and elders have ever shown the greatest anxiety to relieve the poor; and that this anxiety was well met by the liberality of the people in contributing funds for the purpose.¹ On the four days' service connected with the communion, the church collections were always surprisingly high. In 1681, for example, the amount was £63, 2s. Scots (about £5, 4s.); and in 1704 it was so high as £83, 1s. 6d. (about £6, 18s. sterling): while the population at the latter date is stated as not above 424. ('New Stl. Ac., § Colinton.') But the demand on

¹ There was some slight exception to this liberality. In 1713, 'The session being informed that several persons gave in doits [one-twelfth of a penny] and other money not current, in their charity to the poor, which is a wronging of the poor, recommends to the moderator to intimate Sabbath next, that people in this parish should forbear this unwarrantable practice.'

the part of applicants was certainly not very great. In 1651 there were only two paupers; in 1680, 'noo poor, being all dead;' in 1698 there were twelve; and in 1747, only eleven. During the great famine by which Scotland was visited in 1683, the session was in a position to grant ample relief; but to mitigate the overwhelming distress which the 'seven ill years' previously to 1700 occasioned, a voluntary assessment was, for the first time (1696), laid on land, but to what extent is not stated; the heritors and tenants paying equal shares. The number of permanent poor, however, seems not to have been increased, as two years afterwards there were no additional paupers on the roll; the assessment being meant to meet only the temporary distress, which afflicted not only Colinton, but the whole of Scotland. But while the session was able, from its own proper funds, to meet, with the exception referred to, all ordinary demands, the funds at their command had also to provide the sacramental elements and the kirk utensils, such as, 'three basins, the large table-cloth for the communion, and five smaller linens for baptisms,' etc. Nor is this all. The session seems to have upheld the school and schoolmaster's house; though, at a presbyterial visitation of the parish (20th May 1714), the committee recommended that the 'session deal with the heritors to be at the charge of repairing and upholding the school-house, and not to take it out of the poor's money, if it can be otherwise got done.' In 1703 the session disbursed £3 Scots (unquestionably not a large sum) for 'thaik for the reparation of the clerk's (schoolmaster's) house;' but even so recently as 1747, that body gave £10 sterling 'for seating the school,' which seems to have been previously without that accommodation. Nor, while the kirk-session did all this, did its Christian liberality stop here. It provided Bibles, Psalm-books, etc., for those who could

not afford to buy them; and education for the children of the poor; the latter duty not involving a large sum, the school wages being only half a merk ($6\frac{3}{4}$ d.) per quarter.

But the liberality and beneficence of the parishioners were not confined to objects within their own bounds. In 1680 collections were made 'for two ministers, one a Polonian the other a Hungarian;' in 1686, 'to help to ransom Robert Robertson from the Turks,' and 'for the town of Newburgh' (both on one day); in 1695, on two separate days, 'to redeem nine slaves and captives in Barbary,' and 'for building a stone bridge over the Clyde, near Lanark;' in 1696, 'for helping to repair the harbour of the South Queensferry;' in same year, 'for the relief of those in the Canongate who had their houses burned on November 7th;' in 1697, 'in favour of William Cranston and David Bridges, feuars, Lugton, near Dalkeith, who sustained great loss by fire;' same year, 'towards building a Protestant Church in Koningsburg;' in 1703, 'for rebuilding St Leonard's College.'—The collections, on these and similar occasions, ranged from £1, 1s. to £4, 8s., or from £12, 12s., to £53, 5s. 6d., both Scots money. Such instances of practical Christianity and of cosmopolitan generosity, so honourable to the character of our ancestors in this parish, have long been entirely unknown.

The salary allowed to the schoolmaster¹ could not at first be expected to be a fixed sum, as parochial schools were not

¹ Competition, or free trade in education, was not then recognised, as appears from the following extract, referring to the year 1685:

John Penman, smith in Bonaly (not a progenitor of the respectable farmer of the same name, now in that place), was delated and rebuked for drunkenness, which sin he confessed. He had taken up a school at Bonaly at his own hand, which the session found very prejudicial to the public school, and thenceforth discharged him from keeping a school in future in the parish of Colinton.

then established by law; but, so early as 1653, the heritors voluntarily 'promised to give the schoolmaster encouragement, by seeing to his maintenance.' What sum these gentlemen contributed is not stated, though we have no doubt that it would be liberal for the times; nor was any complaint ever made on the subject. On the establishment of parish schools in 1696, the minimum salary was fixed at 100 merks (£5, 11s. 1½d.). This sum was adopted as the endowment for Colinton, and remained unchanged till 1770, when it was doubled. The proportion of this addition (avoiding fractions) was borne by the heritors as follows: a statement showing the names of the proprietors at the time, with the relative value (old valuation) of their respective estates:—

Mr Foulis of Woodhall,	£0 19 1
Mr Forrest of Comiston, ¹	0 15 4
Sir James Foulis,	0 15 3
Mr Carmichael of Hailes,	0 14 10
Mr Inglis of Redhall,	0 12 10
Mr Trotter of Swanston, ²	0 12 6
Captain Parkhill of Craiglockhart,	0 9 7
Mr Maclaurin of Dreghorn,	0 3 4
Mrs Allen of Redford,	0 3 4
Mr Rigg (of Morton), for Colinton Mains,	0 3 4
Mr Gillespie of Spylaw,	0 1 5
	£5 10 10

¹ Captain Forrest, the ancestor of the present proprietor (Sir John Forrest, Bart.), of Comiston, bought that property in 1719, or immediately before, as, in that year, he applies for the seat in church which had belonged to his predecessor, Walter Porterfield, then of Humbie. The Porterfields had held that property (which they purchased from Sir James Foulis of Colinton) for nearly a century, as also the adjoining lands of Morton and Hillend. Lewis Cant was, at the same time (two centuries ago), designed of Comiston, indicating that he held a part of the estate known by that name.

² Mr Trotter of Mortenhall had become proprietor of those portions

The salary of the schoolmaster is now exactly nine times what it was up to 1770 ; and the school fees are more than quintupled. Such is, in part, the depreciation of money, and such, also, the advance in social comforts.

Previously to the year 1757, the heritors did not act as a distinct body, and held no separate meetings. When parochial business required, they attended the kirk-session, the minister being the official chairman ; and all parochial business was there transacted. But we cannot close this note without remarking, that the parochial records reflect the highest honour on the character of the successive ministers, and of their respective sessions. This court formed the only recognized judicatory in the parish ; and its members were indefatigable in their endeavours to check immorality, to promote virtue, to mitigate poverty,¹ and to extend the blessing of education. But it utterly failed in its well-meant but misapplied endeavours in the first of these departments. Its ecclesiastical discipline was founded on ignorance of human nature, was degrading and tyrannical. We dare not, as a matter of propriety, venture to descend to particulars. Scarcely a Sabbath elapsed that did not witness (without respect to sex or rank) at least one delinquent stand, often in 'sackcloth,' at 'the pillar,' or on 'the stool of repentance;' and when we mention that there are instances of individuals being so ex-

of Swanston which had belonged to the Rosses and Adamsons, in addition to those other portions which his family had long held.

¹ It is a grave question whether the poor, in the majority of parishes, were not more effectually taken care of, and their condition, on the whole, better under the paternal and discriminating management of the minister and kirk session, than they have been since the passing of the Poor-Law Act in 1845. At all events, the spirit of self-reliance and of self-respect was incomparably better cherished and sustained under the former system.

posed, not for one or two days, but for 26 successive Sundays (*Anno*. 1680), we have said enough. The feelings were thus blunted; the sense of shame was destroyed; all delicacy of feeling was obliterated, on the part, not merely of the culprit, but of the whole parishioners. Mr Buckle is not far wrong on this point. But more enlightened times gradually arrived, and more sound views began to be entertained both as to the punishment of immorality, and as to the promotion of practical Christianity.

By the foregoing remarks, we mean not to cast any undue reflection on the kirk-session of Colinton. What we say is general, and is applicable to every parish in Scotland, up to a given period. Times are now happily changed. The ecclesiastical court in question is now, and for nearly a century has been, of the most liberal, judicious, and useful description, eminently enjoying the respect and confidence of the public.

NOTE V., p. 68.

THE patronage of this parish seems, from the earliest times, to have been vested in the noble house of Lauderdale (proprietors of Hailes, and titulars of the teinds), and to have been restored to them in 1712, when, after having been abrogated for upwards of 20 years, it was unfortunately revived. But this right was not, for many years, exercised by that family, the choice of a minister having been allowed to remain with the kirk-session and the heritors, subject to the sanction of the people: a happy state of things, which, we humbly think, should be restored. On the translation of the Rev. Dr Hyndman to St Cuthberts, the Earl of Lauderdale (who then held no property in the parish) does not nominate a successor, but recommends one in courteous terms. The

following minute on the subject is copied from the session records:—

‘June 25, 1752.—The moderator presented to the session a letter, which my Lord Lauderdale had desired to give them, wherein my lord begs it, as a favor; that they will assist and join him in procuring a settlement in the parish for Mr Robert Fisher, minister of the Gospel at Lauder. The session, taking this into their serious consideration, unanimously resolved to sign a petition to the presbytery, praying that they would appoint a call to be moderated for Mr Fisher; and the session appointed that a letter should be written to my Lord Lauderdale, signifying their compliance with his request.’

Mr Fisher, a most excellent man, was accordingly inducted as minister of Colinton. But on his death in 1783, the same noble Earl thought himself warranted, from the change of public sentiment on the subject of patronage, not to consult the sentiments either of the session or people, but to present directly. Dr Walker was the object of his choice. The inhabitants regarded their feelings as outraged, insomuch that some of them left the Church of their fathers, and connected themselves with the Secession congregation which then met at Sighthill, and soon afterwards at Slateford, under the able ministry of the Rev. Dr Dick. (See *ante*, p. 75.)

But circumstances in this respect are changed. Lord Lauderdale sold (1828) the advowson of Colinton to the Anti-Patronage Society (a body now extinct) for £2000; and when the Act upon Calls was passed by the General Assembly of 1835, the Society advertised the patronage for sale, when it was purchased by our esteemed friend, John Dunlop, Esq., then of Brockloch, Ayrshire, now residing at Duddingston, for somewhat above £400; and that liberal gentleman (though not a member of the Church of Scotland) conferred it on the

communicants in the parish, whether males or females,—an act honourable to his name and character.

NOTE VI., p. 85.

THAT David Mallet (originally Malloch) was connected with Colinton, we regard as an honor to the parish. He was born at Crieff, where his father kept a small inn, in 1698; and received his early education there, under John Ker, a native of Dunblane, who became one of the masters of the High School, Edinburgh, and was afterwards successively Professor of Greek in King's College, Aberdeen, and of Latin in the metropolitan University. He is known as a learned author, and his 'Canticum Solomonis' may be found in Lauder's 'Poetarum Scotorum Musae Sacrae.' He died in 1741.

With this eminent man Mr Mallet contracted a great intimacy; and he maintained an epistolary correspondence with him till the death of the former. Owing to Mr Ker's recommendation, he was appointed Janitor of the High School,—a humble place certainly, but to a penniless youth not without its value. Mallet held that birth for only six months previously to February 1718, at which date he grants a receipt for his salary, amounting to 18s. 6d. sterling; but we believe there were then, as now, certain perquisites. (Steven's 'History of the High School,' p. 19.) Mallet, however supplied with funds, studied during the session 1718–19 under his former preceptor, Professor Ker, at Aberdeen. In 1720 he entered the family of Mr Home of Dreghorn, as tutor to that gentleman's sons, who seem to have been attending either the High School or the University. 'Mr Home allows me,' says Mallet, 'my learning, clothes, and diet, but no fixed salary;' but he adds, 'I am concerned in no business but revising my pupils'

lessons, so that I have enough of time for reading and writing.' (Anderson's 'British Poets,' ix. 669.) From the absurd nature of the terms of his engagement with Mr Home, causing him to feel the most miserable sense of dependence, his residence at Dreghorn could not have been happy. Nor do the family appear to have treated him liberally; but he had internal resources—the love of literature—of which none could deprive him. He had time to attend college; and he kept up a regular correspondence with Professor Ker. He formed the friendship of Allan Ramsay, and other persons of congenial taste. He also engaged in original poetical composition; and it was while at Dreghorn that he wrote his ballad of 'William and Margaret,' which holds the highest rank in the department of writing to which it belongs.

After having been about three years in the Dreghorn family, he gained a position more worthy of his merit; and to merit alone he owed it. The Duke of Montrose having given a commission to Mr Graham of Gorthy to engage a tutor for his two sons, that gentleman applied to William Scott, Professor of Greek in the University of Edinburgh, and to Adam Drummond, Professor of Anatomy in the College of Surgeons, to select a suitable person; and they coincided in recommending Mr Mallet, who was thereupon appointed, —a proof that he had distinguished himself at college, and was not only an accomplished scholar, but a prudent man.¹ His salary was £80. (*Ib.*, 671.) In 1734 the University conferred on him the honorary degree of A.M.

On his departure from Scotland, Allan Ramsay addressed

¹ Soon after his arrival in London, he wrote to Professor Ker, requesting the loan of £10 'for some months, till I receive money of my lord.' This sum was at once sent, and was duly repaid.

to him valedictory verses, in one of which he refers to 'William and Margaret' as having been previously written:—

'But he that could in tender strains,
Raise Margaret's plaining shade,
And paint distress that chills the veins,
While William's crimes are red.'

.

Dreghorn enjoys the distinction of being the place where that celebrated ballad was composed,—a circumstance that imparts a classic character to the spot, which no man of literary tastes and of ingenuous sentiments can visit without recalling the memory of Mallet, and without contrasting the dependent situation of the poet, while resident there, with the aspirations which he must have cherished.

'Movemur enim, nescio quo pacto, locis ipsis in quibus eorum quos admiramur adsunt vestigia.'

But we cannot here prosecute this subject farther. Mallet continued for several years in the Montrose family, and made the tour of Europe in company with his pupils. He wrote 'The Excursion' in 1728; 'Verbal Criticism,' 1733. His first tragedy, 'Eurydice,' was acted in 1731. He was associated with the poet of the 'Seasons' in the composition of 'The Mask of Alfred,' which was played in 1740. His 'Edwin and Emma,' a ballad inferior only to 'William and Margaret,' did not appear till 1760. Of his other works we have not time to speak. He enjoyed the friendship of the most distinguished men of the time. When the Prince of Wales set up a separate court, Mallet was appointed his secretary, with an annual salary of £200. In 1763, he was nominated to the office of Keeper of the Books of Entries in the Port of London. He was twice married. With his second wife he got a fortune of £10,000. He died in 1765.

‘His stature,’ says Dr Johnson, ‘was diminutive, but was regularly formed. His appearance, till he grew corpulent, was agreeable, and he suffered it to want no recommendation that dress could give it. His conversation was elegant and easy.’

NOTE VII., p. 88.

OF the great family of Monro, a few additional particulars may be given. Mr John Monro, father of Dr Monro, *primus*, became a member of the College of Surgeons of Edinburgh in 1703, and was president of that body in 1712 and 1713. ‘Like his distinguished relative (Lord President Forbes of Culloden), he was,’ says Dr Gairdner, ‘a staunch friend to the Revolution Settlement, and like him, too, was a good and amiable man. He is said to have had engaging manners, and to have enjoyed a large share of professional success. He had the merit of discovering the peculiar abilities of his [only] son, and of educating him to be a great anatomical teacher.’ (Historical Sketch of the Royal College of Surgeons, p. 13.) Mr John Monro married Jane Forbes, cousin to President Forbes.

We have said (p. 88) that Dr Monro, *primus*, was elected Professor of Anatomy (January 1720), by the College of Surgeons; and that he was not connected with the University till November 1725. That statement is correct. His services were not transferred to the College, nor was he a constituent member of that body, till the date in question. The only modification to be made is, that in 1722 the Patrons of the University recognized him as a Professor of Anatomy under the College of Surgeons; and as they had done to his immediate predecessors, they allowed him a salary of £15 a year.

(*ib.* p. 18.) The learned editor (Mr Cosmo Innes) of Professor Dalzel's 'History of the University' (p. 343), is in error on this subject. The Professor is right.

Major George Monro, the elder brother of Mr John Monro, and the uncle of Dr Monro, *primus*, married Miss Bruce, the heiress of Auchenbowie, Stirlingshire, by whom he had an only son, Alexander, who succeeded him in that estate, and married Ann, daughter of Sir Robert Stewart of Tillicoultry, Bart. Of this union there were five sons and one daughter; but they all died unmarried, except George Monro of Auchenbowie, M.D., who was physician to the garrison of Minorca.

Dr Monro, *primus*, purchased Auchenbowie from his uncle, the above Dr George Monro. He married (see p. 90) Isabella, daughter of Sir Donald Macdonald of Slate, now represented by Lord Macdonald. He had three sons: the *first*, John Monro, advocate, who inherited the estate of Auchenbowie from his father, and married Sophia, one of the daughters and co-heiresses of Archibald Inglis of Auchendinny, by whom he had two daughters,—Jane, who became the wife of Mr Home of Argaty, Perthshire, and Isabella, who married Ninian Lewis of Wester Plean; the *second*, Donald Monro, M.D. (see p. 90), Fellow of the Royal Society, and Physician to St George's and York Hospitals, London; and the *third*, Alexander Monro, M.D., *secundus*.

Mr and Mrs Home of Argaty left an only daughter, Sophia, who married her cousin, David Monro,¹ advocate, second son of Dr Monro, *secundus*, and who assumed the name of Binning on succeeding to the estate of Softlaw, in Roxburghshire. Two sons were the result of this marriage,—George Monro

¹ David Monro had for his second wife Isabella, second daughter of Lord President Blair of Avontoun.

Binning, the present proprietor of Softlaw and Argaty,— and Alexander Monro Binning of Auchenbowie.

Dr Monro, *secundus*, who succeeded his father as Professor of Medicine, Anatomy, and Surgery (for such is the full designation), purchased the estate of Craiglockhart in 1779. He had married in 1762, Catherine, youngest daughter of David Inglis, treasurer to the Bank of Scotland, and younger brother of Archibald Inglis of Auchendinny, formerly referred to. He had two sons and three daughters. Of the younger son, David, who assumed the name of Binning, we have already spoken. His eldest son was the late Dr Monro, who succeeded his father both in his academical chair and in his estate of Craiglockhart. Of his daughters, the eldest died in infancy; the second, Isabella, became the wife of Hugh Scott of Gala; while the youngest married Lewis Henry Ferrier of Bellsyde, county of Linlithgow, and one of the Commissioners of the Customs, Edinburgh.

Dr Monro, *tertius*, who was born in 1773, married Maria Agnes, eldest daughter of James Carmichael-Smyth, M.D., of Aithernie, Fifeshire, Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, London, and one of the Physicians to George III.¹ Twelve children were the result of this marriage, six sons and six daughters, of whom no fewer than eleven are still alive. The eldest son, Alexander Monro, Esq., captain in the Rifle Brigade, who married Elizabeth, second daughter of the late

¹ Dr Carmichael-Smyth had a son, James, who became a General in the army, was governor of British Guiana, and created a Baronet in 1821. He died in 1838, and was succeeded by his son, the present Sir James R. Carmichael; the name Smyth, which was assumed by Dr Carmichael-Smyth, in compliance with the will of his maternal grandfather, having been dropt.

Charles Balfour Scott of Woll, Roxburghshire, is the present proprietor of Craiglockhart.

The late Dr Monro was a more voluminous author than either his father or grandfather. His principal works, in addition to his 'Elements of Anatomy,' 2 vols., 1825, mentioned in the text, were, Observations on 'Crural Hernia,' 1803; an 'Essay on Hernia,' 1811; the 'Morbid Anatomy of the Gullet,' 1811; 'Outlines of Anatomy,' 3 vols., 1813; 'Observations on Small-pox,' 1818; the 'Morbid Anatomy of the Brain,' 1827; on 'Aneurism of the Abdominal Aorta,' 1827; 'The Anatomy of the Brain,' 1831.

The following curious memorandum, in the handwriting of Dr Monro, *secundus*, has been accidentally preserved. It bears the date of 12th October 1807:

'In the winter 1720-1, Dr Alex. Monro (*primus*) began to give a course of lectures on Anatomy and Surgery, which he continued to deliver till the winter 1758, assisted during the last five years by his son.

'He was, during this period of 39 years, attended by 3451 students, who, at the rate of £50 sterling, probably spent yearly by each student, expended in all £172,550.

'During the last 48 years, 13,404 students have attended us [Dr Monro, senior, and his son], who, at the rate of £80 *per annum*, have expended in all £1,072,320.

'During this period 5831 students, or nearly two-fifths of the number, came from England, Ireland and other countries; and without supposing that they expended more than the average above stated, they brought into Scotland £466,480 sterling.'

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Note.

WE have inadvertently stated (p. 82), that the family of Foulis of Ingleby ended in a female. The late baronet had an only child, a daughter, now Baroness De Lisle and Dudley, who enjoys the family estate. But her uncle, Sir Henry, in holy orders, succeeded to the title, being the 9th Baronet of Ingleby.

With reference to the Class of Anatomy, the Magistrates and Town Council, in their municipal capacity, and as patrons of the University, seem to have possessed, or claimed, a veto on public lecturing. In 1705, when Robert Elliot, 'Dissector of Anatomy' under the College of Surgeons, proposed to make 'a public profession and teaching thereof,' he applied to the municipal authorities for liberty. The application was granted; but his class met in the College of Surgeons. A similar procedure was followed by his successors, Adam Drummond and John M'Gill; and when, in 1720, these two gentlemen, who had acted for some time as joint lecturers, resigned, 'John Lauder, Deacon of the Surgeons, recommended Mr Alexander Monro, Chirurgeon, as a fit person; as also the Chirurgeon-Apothecaries, by their Act the 21st day of January, did recommend the said Alexander Monro as a fit person for the said profession;' the Council acquiesced in the recommendation, and Dr Monro was accordingly appointed. But, as none of his predecessors had had any official connection with the University, or lectured within its walls, or were members of the *Senatus Academicus*, this distinguished anatomist continued in exactly the same circumstances till November 1725, when he was formally elected Professor of Anatomy in the University; and from that date became a constituent member of the *Senatus*. The honour, therefore, of originating anatomical teaching, and of inducing Dr Monro to settle, in Edinburgh, was primarily due to the College of Surgeons, not to the Town Council of the City.—(MS. Notices by Dr Monro, *secundus*; Dalzel's 'Hist.' 291, 343.)