The Prosperity of British Empire  
through the Historcial Research of Lord Elgin Family  
in 19th Century  

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1. Introduction

The family record of Lord Elgin was the one of the most attractive and magnificent one among the many peers in Victorian high time of the British Empire.

It is said Elgin family has started from Robert Bruce of the great hero against English army of Edward 2nd in 1314 of British history in medieval time. (1)

Scotland had the Union of Crown in 1603 with England and in 1707, Scotland was economically absorbed by her counterpart of England which was so called the Union of Economy. In addition, under the reign of Queen Victoria, Scotland became closely related with England which was named the Union of Culture (2)

But Scottish economy had been subordinated to the counterpart of the South since the medieval times. The king of Scotland James 6th was invited to become the King of England in 1603 under the reason of same Stuart dynasty as the Queen Elizabeth deceased without her successor and James 6th became the James 1st of England which was called the Union of the Crown.

Then, Scottish people was obliged to receive the Union with England in 1707 because of the collapse of her economy which permitted Scottish ships to enter the English ports under the same sovereignty which had been prohibited by Cromwell of Navigation Act in 1651. In consequence of that, Scottish merchants and traders were enabled to take part in the market of English overseas settlements and colonies.

In the middle of 18th century after the Union, Scottish economy started her industrialization under the stimulation of English social and economic development.

There were firstly to develop linen and woolen industries but still only the supportive role to those of England. Though the defeat of Jacobite rebellions of 1715 and 1745 against English government, a number of Scottish war criminals of landowner and warrior was deported to America, Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

Interstedly enough, when times went, Scottish emigrants began to contribute to establish new
society under their own Scottish tradition in those countries of the new world, which became the foundation of Scottish Diaspora in 19th century. (3)

In the middle of 19th century, with the uprising of iron and smelting industries in Scotland, the economic situation was drastically changed, as Scottish iron industry showed a victory of the cost of pig iron production against the rival companies of West Midlands and South Wales.

In consequence of the great increase of cheap pig iron production at Glasgow, the international iron trade joint stock market was launched. (4)

Under the great success of industries of iron, railway, machinery industries as well as naval industries, Scotland grown up to be the real partner of United Kingdom.(5)

The West part of Scotland was named the heart of British Industries, when Britain was called the factory of the World In those flourishing days Edinburgh was applauded the capital of literature and Glasgow was that of railway and naval architecture. (6)

In world history, the duration between 1815 and 1914 was called the era of Pax Britannica and in this historical background, I would like to focus on the Lord Elgin of diplomatic activities from 7th to 9th as the symbolic behavior of Scottish well educated landlord in terms of British prosperity of the world.(7)

2. Enlightenment of Scottish Renaissance

In Scotland after the achievement of John Knox’s Religious Revolution in 1560, based on the conventional education of pragmatism, the ethics which encourage and promote to the both of natural and social science and to make a progress of industrial development became further expanded into the country.

In accordance with this movement, the four universities (St. Andrews, Glasgow, Aberdeen and Edinburgh) in Scotland could offer the subjects of further practical learnings fit for the job training than English education of two universities (Oxford and Cambridge) which offered the sophisticated subjects of literature and culture. (8)

Scottish lairds preferred to travel to the Continent and England which was called the Grand Tour which made them learned the technological and social development of foreign countries and the international view for the world.

Under the union, Scottish lairds with education entered the work of diplomatic service, as Scottish peers like Henry Dundas who had assisted greatly the English bureaucracy as well as George Hamilton Gordon, Lord Aberdeen who worked for the official network of British empire in terms of human affairs. Generally, British overseas market, newly opened for them was so attractive to Scottish peoples who could work with their possession of education and technology. (9)

On the other hand, thanks to preference of Queen Victoria, the Scottish kilt clothes which had
banned as the symbol of anti-English for many years became allowed to wear at the official meeting in Britain and Scotch whisky was also firstly recognized so the same treatment as the French wine to the royal guests in the palace. (10)

Between 1820 and 1870 while British expanded her territory and settlement overseas, on the other hand, she underwent the reform of the inland politics. Consequently the duration of 1832 Election Act and 1867 was called the era of Victorian Compromise. (11)

In 1840, Queen Victoria asked to establish the department of Civil Engineering by her order to Glasgow University, as to memorize James Watt the father of the Industrial Revolution.

In fact, the Anderson College founded by the will of Prof. John Anderson as civil learning center of higher education and Glasgow University became the core of advancement of British scientific and technological education and expanded their activities to new college of technology which had rooted into the mechanic institute to support the making of railway network and construction of iron bridge in 1840’s and 1850’s. (11)

The symbolic establishment of British prosperity of mechanical technology in 19th century were both of the Crystal Palace at London in 1851 when the London Industrial Exposition held and of the Fourth Iron Bridge in Scotland in 1890.

Scottish engineers were eager to work abroad after the almost completion of British railway network in 1840’s to the regions of European continent and the new world of North and South America, Oceania, Africa and Asia. This Scottish emigration had been accorded with expansion of Scottish banking system overseas. (12)

The high time of Scottish work abroad which was called recently as Scottish diaspora by several Scottish historian (13).

The new era of ocean navigation by steam engine enabled by the invention of Comet by Henry Bell at Clyde river and expanded through a number of shipyards at Western Scotland to build and export firstly to British and secondly to overseas shipping companies. The propeller screw and three & four internal combustion engines were also invented and popularized by Glasgow naval architects. (14)

The traditional ship of ocean navigation was the symbol of the Navigation era, which was made of wood by the use of wind power and sea tide which could carry big volume of goods but unable to overcome natural restriction and had to take a long distance to take a round of the cape of good hope of Africa to India ocean.

But the new invention steamer made it possible to navigate against those natural condition which able to regular schedule of shipping but unable to carry a big volumes of good at first. But gradually the iron hull achieved the land mark of victory of iron victory against wooden materials.

Additionally, the open of Suez Canal to pass from the Mediterranean to Indian Ocean was
possible for the traffic days drastically shorted. (15)

In reality, the transient time from big wooden ship to iron steamer was the flourishing of the special wooden ships called tea clipper which brought the material of tea from Asia to UK with high speed. American ships called California clipper was very actively engaged but the best clipper which won the match race were constructed at Scottish Glasgow shipyards. (16)

Then in the latter part of 19th century, Glasgow was called the Capital of Industries which produced over the half of railways as well as that of iron ship of the world production in late 19th century. (17)

Interesting enough, while the emigration of Scottish engineer with the new technology to Europe, America even to Japan was taken place. On the other hand under being encouraged by Scottish teacher and engineer, young peoples who would like to master the advanced science and technology preferred to take the higher education in institution of higher learning in Scotland.

Many of the university founded at the new world which were eager to promote the Industrialization launched by Scottish teachers. (18)

3. The 7th Lord Elgin and the formation of British Empire

Here, I would like to focus on the Lord Elgin’s activity of Thomas Bruce 7th, James Bruce 8th and Victor Alexander Bruce 9th in terms of stages of British Empire which based on the preceding work of Elgin Family, 1766-1917. (19)

Elgin’s family must be the one of the most brilliant Scottish elite peer. It was said that Robert Bruce, the great Scottish hero who became the King of Scotland between 1306 and 1329 who defeated English army lead by the King Edward 2nd at Bannockburn near the Stirling castle in 1314 and that the first peer of his family began with Thomas Bruce in June 1633 knighted to 3rd Earl of Kinloss. (20).

His family has been situated at Kircardine at Fife, North East Scotland facing Netherland over the North Sea. In the medieval period, Fife was the successful trading port with the European continent. (21)

In 1707 when Scotland accepted the proposal the Union from England, 4th Elgin collaborated to the Westminster government of England, although his ancestor had supported the Catholic King James 6th (to be James 1st when he moved England) against the Protestant government and to be put into the London Tower.

Nevertheless the Bruce family was trusted and became the first aristocracy knighted by English King. When 5th Lord Elgin deceased in 1771, his son William Bruce succeeded at the age seven but passed away by several months. Thomas Bruce, younger brother of William got to the 7th Elgin at the age five.
In those days in Scotland there was the uprising time of Scottish Renaissance which was backed by the ethics of the success of Scottish religious reformation and lead the philosophy of rationality and common sense to overcome the medieval Christian thought devoted in blind. (22)

Lead by Scottish thinker of Prof. William Robertson of the Principal of St. Andrew University, a number of philosophical society was set up in several cities in Scotland. (23)

The Moon society which Adam Smith founded was one of the famous society where liberal discussion was taken place and this philosophical activity transmitted to the Continent which was to initiate the era of knowledge and reason in modern world.

Thomas Bruce learned from W. Robertson esteemed the highest remarks to the study of Greek literatures and decided to proceed the civil law study to work for the diplomatic service. (24)

Thomas turned down his mother’s advice to go to Germany and chosen to study at Grand Ecole de Paris. Then after, Thomas joined the British Army and participated into the political service at several places to be qualified to the General of British Army (25)

Thomas when 24 years old, trusted by Lord Henry Dundas the leader of modernization of Scotland was dispatched to Hague of Netherland where he contributed to collect the necessary information in showing his conspicuous ability of foreign language and history and in 1790 he was welcomed to the member of upper parliament and kept it until 1840. (26)

In 1798 Bonaparte Napoleon aggressively marched on European continent and invaded Egypt and then looked for the land of Turkey. Consequently the King of UK, George 3rd ordered Thomas Bruce to as her plenipotentiary ambassador to Turkey in 1801 to protect against Russian influence. He advised tactically British Army to support Turkey to defeat French army.

Thomas Bruce was very moved to see the Parthenon shrine in Greek and asked the Sultan of Turkey Serim 3rd who had ruled the Greek at that time, to permit the relief marbles of the Parthenon Shrine brought back to Britain. In fact, Thomas invested huge cost by himself to carry the beautiful relief marbles three times to UK. (27)

In 1807 February, Russia came down to occur the Russia-Turkey war. Thomas actively moved around to collect the useful information to the alliance of Britain and Turkey to lead to the Peace Treaty of Dunelz in January 1812. (28)

In 1810 British eminent poet Byron was very upset to look the Parthenon Shrine distorted by Lord Elgin and made a famous poem of Minerva Curse to accuse of the Elgin’s conduct which gave the Elgin family became notorious in the Western world. But in reality, Thomas spent a huge money for his pleasure of the beauty which was far expensive than the price which British Museum paid later for the purchase. (29).

The Bruce family business in those days was successful in coal mining by the demand of the Industrial revolution in Scotland but because of his excess expenditure, his family finance was
nearly collapsed to the bankruptcy.

Then, the time of Thomas Bruce 7th Lord Elgin was the same era of the formation of frame work of British Empire by trade and also accorded with the initiation of Scottish diaspora to the world which was started the dynamics of technological transfer with Scottish engineer. (30)

4. The activity of 8th Lord Elgin

James Bruce who became the 8th Lord Elgin born in March 1831 as the son of 2nd wife of 7th Lord Elgin. He entered to Eton school and Oxford University with his one year younger brother of Frederic.

They became good friends of William E Gladstone, Charles Cunning and James Ramsay at the school and university who grown up to be the leaders of the British Empire (31)

Because James was firstly out of the family successor and secondly his father’s huge debt by the incident of Greek marbles, his mother made James and Frederic modestly grown up at Paris.

Since the war of American Independence in 1776, Scottish trader and merchant became further concerned with India where a number of Scottish business men became involved with the English East India Company after the Union of 1707.

They expanded their business activity expanded over the boundary to make the restriction of the East India Company unnecessary to lead the abolition of her monopoly of business in India in 1813 and in Chia in 1833. (32)

The British business interest to India had increased in 19th century owed to the navigation of steamers to India and to construction of iron railway over the India.

James stood for the MP firstly unsuccessfully in 1832 while he showed his talent in the ability of letters to support the Tory leader Wellington but in 1839 secondly was elected at Stirling for MP in Scotland. But because of the death of his elder brother, James became successor of the Lord Elgin to be obliged to resign the post.

In 1842, James was asked by the Minister of the Settlement Lord Stanley to accept the Governor of Jamaica where he went after the marriage with the daughter of Cunning Bruce. (33)

1. Jamaica

At that time, Jamaica was in the middle of social disorder and chaos caused by the British Act of Emancipation in 1833 and James faced lots of difficult troubles there. But he bravely and tirelessly devoted himself to improve Jamaica society under his confidence of promoting the philosophy of Scottish Renaissance to change Jamaica to establish modernized civil nation there.

He promoted to set up the several societies in Scottish way by the introduction of new knowledge based on J Knox’s work like as job training school in practical thought and also made up
the network among Scottish businessmen around West Indies. (34)

James turned down the reappointment of Jamaica Governorship as his administration was highly appreciated by not only by home government but also local people. He had lost his wife at the accident of wrecked ship on the arrival to Jamaica.

The British new government in 1846 under the Liberal party decided to enforce the idea of free trade all over the world by promoting either of expanding informal trade or merging the new lands by using the weapon. Such able diplomat of Scottish educated peer as James Bruce were the most highly demanded. (35)

② Canada

British government decided to send James Bruce because of his diplomatic ability to Canada in January 1847 and before the departure, he married Mary Lambert, the daughter of Earl Durham ex-governor of Canada. (36)

In those days at Canada, the country were divided by the barriers of both matters of language of English and French and regions of Upper and Lower part where were drastically antagonistic among themselves.

James Bruce arrived at Canada in January 1849 and eagerly worked for her inhabitants of the land in using his excellent French language ability. He was once narrowly deprived of his life by British who got angry of his favor of French interest. He showed his talent of communicating peoples based on the spirit of Scottish Renaissance and the deep knowledge and information related with Canada from his wife’s family.

James kept a belief of uniting the Upper Canada and Lower Canada and allowed the English and French as official language and by himself delivered his announcement in both languages at the parliament to make the sense of United Canada among the inhabitants (37)

In June 1854, James Bruce was dispatched under the governmental order to North America in order to negotiate the matter of treaty of reciprocal tariff, as Canada already faced the amalgamation with America. (38)

Laurence Oliphant, Scottish able writer born at South Africa accompanied Lord Elgin to this special mission to America. James was convinced of the future of North America economically grown up through industrialization and railway expansion to take over the South part of America and soon or later even to Canada.

In December of the same year, James deprived of the privilege of Quebec to make it equal to the other states of Canada and returned Britain to submit a future plan of Canada to the Queen Victoria.

Generally, James was so appraised by Canadian people as to call the real governor of Canada who contributed to united country. His effort was also appraised for his sovereignty in Canada for 8
years by British government. (39)

Consequently in July 1867, Canada amalgamated two other British settlements facing the Pacific Ocean was to launch the first self-governing nation with the name of the British Common Wealth world.

In those days, British economy achieved the network of free trade over the world and declared the abolition of both Navigation Act in 1854 and Mechanical Good Export prohibited Act in 1855.

From 1854 to 1856 Britain was involved with the Crimea War by Russian Empire looked for the sea port and under the leadership of Prime Minister of H.J.T. Palmerston to be called the successor of Cunning and was a member of the Whig Gray cabinet in 1830 and became the Prime Minister until his death in 1865. (40)

③ Asia（India, China and Japan）

The prosperity of British Empire was the most high time around 1860 when Queen Victoria became the Empress of India. As the Britain became the factory of all kinds of industrial goods to export to every corner of the world and by exchange imported materials and foods for Britain and her settlements. This British international trade network was successfully maintained by three inventions of telegraph in the air, steam locomotive on the land and steamer in the sea which regularly connected for the long distance over the globe.

British Economic expansion took place new incidents of Sepoy Incident in May 1857 in India as well as the Arrow Incident in the same year to be called the Second Opium War in China. (41)

In the latter part of 19th century, the most lucrative British trade must be the wealth from the triangle trade among Britain, India and China in using the opium export from India to Chia and depriving of the fortunes from China to Britain via India.

Many of Scottish free traders rushed for China to seek for the lucrative business opportunity. The British army enforced China to open five ports and Hong Kong to British settlement in August of the same year. Additionally, in October next year, China agreed Britain to the most favored nation of trade and in November to open Shanghai settlement for trade with Western nations. (42)

British Prime Minister Palmerston decided to send James Bruce of Lord Elgin of experienced diplomat with soldiers to China but his idea was rejected at the parliament by Cobden. Then he dissolved the assembly and led a victory of the general election to realize Lord Elgin with 5000 soldiers to China. (43)

Interesting enough, Lord Elgin visited Paris to have an audience of Napoleon 3rd to ask for the joint force to put down the incident in China because French missioner was killed there.

Before his departure, James was also informed by Palmerston to think of trade agreement with Japan. as America had been approaching to Japan.
On the way to China at Singapore, Lord Elgin heard of the predicament situation in India caused by Sepoy incident and decided by his own discretion to send his army to put down the riot.

Then Lord Elgin invaded China together with French army led by Jean Baptist Lui Glo and attacked Guangzhou in May 1858 and suppressed down the riots. In June of the year, Shin dynasty of China was obliged to accept the agreement at Tianjin with Britain, France, Russia and America. Then Elgin was explained by the Chinese official to need about 3-4 weeks before the ratification from Beijing government.

By this reason, the 8th Lord Elgin accompanied by Laurence Oliphant the secretary of the mission took a voyage from Shanghai to Nagasaki on 3rd August and returned Shanghai on 2nd September. (44)

During this trip, Lord Elgin visited Edo (Tokyo) to sign the Anglo-Japanese Treaty after America, Netherland and Russia. The book of the Lord Elgin’s mission written by Oliphant when published in 1860 which was highly appreciated to be a source of many British (Scottish) concerned with the small island of the Far East.

It was well known that one of the most famous diplomat in Bakumatsu Japan from Britain, Earnest Satow was very moved to read the book to come to Japan (45)

Lord Elgin on his return to China from Japan was annoyed and frustrated with Chinese arrogant and not collaborative attitude to the promise done. In the long run, after troublesome negotiation for some months he reached the compromising agreement in February 1859, Lord Elgin returned. In those days, A Scottish thought of Munro System had been adopted (46)

Nevertheless in 1859 Chinese rebellion was again taken place in China. Then the British government asked Lord Elgin again to China in June of the year as his brother Frederic was British representative in China. Although Lord Elgin asked Oliphant to go to China with him, Oliphant already asked the government to work for the diplomat in Japan. Then, Elgin employed the new secretary of H .R. Loch for his 2nd mission to China.(47)

Lord Elgin brought with him the book of Species by Charles Darwin recently published at Edinburgh University. In June 1860, Lord Elgin arrived at Hong Kong and moved soon to Shanghai to negotiate the Chinese official but he had to use the naval bombardment to make them understand the superiority of British powers. (48)

On 18th October 1860 he sent soldiers of 3500 to destroy Chinese Emperor’s fond park of the Summer Place at outskirt of Beijing and made him agreed the revised agreement on 24th of the month which China admitted the cession of territories of Hong Kong and Kowloon to Britain.(49)

On the return of Lord Elgin, he was warmly welcomed from both parties of Lord Derby of the ruling and Lord Gray of the opposition for his great achievement for the British Empire in Asia. In fact, the Queen Victoria became the Empress of India in November 1858 after British made the
collapse of Indian’s Mogul Empire in September 1857. (50)

Lord Elgin on the way back to Britain, he stopped over India where he had met an old friend of
Lord Cunning in sickness who was nominated as the first Vice-Roy of India to support the Empress
of Queen Victoria.

On his return Lord Elgin was offered the honorary posts of Lord Rector of Glasgow University
and minister of Royal Mail. (51)

Soon Lord Elgin was asked to succeed Cunning as the 2nd Vice-Roy of India and sailed and
arrived at Calcutta in March 1863. His wife Mary Louisiana arrived at India soon after then.

Again in India, Lord Elgin in the conviction of Scottish Renaissance and practical philosophy
actively worked to improve the living standard of Indian peoples while making effort to
compromising to the various and different interests among feudal landlords, races and regions.
The most difficult barrier and hindrance was Indian inherent problems which made up the Indian
history for many centuries.

Lord Elgin invited a number of Scottish teachers and engineers to India to enhance the
living standard of Indian peoples, as well as to promote the expansion of industrial development
of the infrastructure of India with setting up modern harbor, railway and canal. Lord Elgin tried
unsuccessfully to make different races recovering in peace, as well as to alleviate the excess burden
to Indian. It was his discretion to make use of the minor group of Seek race in distress to the front
position of British army, as they were obedient and fearless warriors in war time (52)

In this sense 8th Lord Elgin was the symbol of the most successful Scottish laird as well as the
contribution to the prosperity of British Victorian Economy. He in the field of diplomatic service
must be the same respectful Scottish scholar of Lord Kelvin, Professor William Thomson at Glasgow
University in scientific and academic world. (53)

Lord Kelvin was the one of the founder of Association of Promoting British Higher Technology
in 1824 together with his good friends of Scottish scientists and industrialists. (54)

In November 1863, Lord Elgin became sick of the fever and deceased at Dharamasala in
India. (55)

5. The 9th Lord Elgin and India the relative decline of the Empire

9th Lord Elgin, Victor Alexander Brice was born at Montreal in May 1849, while his father being
posted the governor of Canada. He was educated at Eaton school and Ballioli College of Oxford
University where Adam Smith was shortly belonged after Glasgow university. Then in October 1863
as his father 8th Lord Elgin James Bruce deceased, Victor got to the 9th Lord Elgin at 14 years old.
(56)

By the general election in 1868, the Liberal party made a victory and Gladstone returned the
Prime Minister until 1874 to take an effort to solve the matter of Ireland and his sovereignty was generally classified to two kinds of old and new Liberalism. (57)

Victor Bruce eagerly supported the principle of free trade policy of W.E. Gladstone, a very good friend of his father and symbolic politician of the era of British Empire. (58)

Victor naturally became one of young leaders of the Liberal party and strongly supported Gladstone’s Policy and he married with Lady Mary Louise of the daughter of first Lord Durham, J. Rambron and he was appointed the treasurer of Royal family in 1886.

Concerning the railway expansion in India which his father 8th Elgin had strongly wished to invest to both of railway corporations of East Indian and Great Indian Peninsular was launched at London in 1869 with very favorable conditions to guarantee 5% interest for 99 years and the business would be succeed by the government.

Under this circumstances until 1870 there launched 10 railway companies at each region but not successfully in the long run.

In Britain, the Prime Minister Disleli was defeated in general election by Gladstone who retuned the power to make his 2nd cabinet to appoint Ripon to 6th Vice Roy of India in 1876.

9th Lord Elgin such as his father who tried to promote the modernization of India in introducing Western education, promoting land reform and unification of the language by English and democratic election in Western but without success (59).

In 1886 the Home Rule Act proposed by Gladstone was rejected at the House of Delegates and his 3rd Cabinet was dissolve.

In India a number of famine was taken place and to solve the problem the government hastened to made a railway network over the main cities by four major railways of Bengal Central, Rohiland Kumaon, Bengal and North West, Southern Mahratha but unfortunately not to be successful. (60)

During the period of Vice Roy of Lord Elgin 9th from 1893 and 1899, there expanded the railway distance from 18,459 to 22,491 miles.

It was said that Queen Victoria thought him still young for the post and Victor himself was reluctant to receive the offer but Lord Roseberry insisted him to the successor to 8th Vice Roy of Lord Lansdowne in India.

When Gladstone returned the power in 1892, he made his 4th cabinet which Lord Elgin was officially appointed to the 8th Vice Roy of India in 1894 of the same job of his father. There were very trouble years to the country of India between Vice Roy of 2nd and 8th. There happened several conflicts and wars around the boundary with Afghanistan and Persia, Bhutan War as well as serious famines and starvations frequently occurred in many areas over the country caused by compulsory enforcement of too much rapid and unfit Westernization for the society after the destruction of the traditional feudal economy. (61)
But under his rule, there were serious problems of the cases like the starvation of Chital Expedition of the North West India in 1895 and tribal riots in 1897 further seriously the financial crisis after 1892.

Furthermore, India economy became difficult to maintain the gold standard for the trades with heavier tax on the cotton production caused the serious famine and epidemic disease.

By the change of politics in 1889, Lord Elgin returned Britain and he was honorary appointed to the member of knight of the Order of Garter same as his late father in 1902. (62)

Although Lord Elgin was commissioned to the moderator of investigating committee of the 2nd Boor War but resigned the post when he criticized the policy of Campbell Bannerman, Prime Minister of the Conservative party along with his principle. But when the liberal party returned the power Victor became the secretary of W. Churchill and the Minister of the Overseas Settlement (63)

6. Conclusion, stages of British imperialism and three generations of Lord Elgin family

It was a very famous word of the Orientalism during the British Empire prosperous period which greatly contributed by Scottish artists and merchants. (64)

Edward W. Said’s book of Orientalism raised a debate over the transient period from British Imperialism to her Post Colonial Age (65)

Scottish historian of J.M. MacKenzie of Oxford University emphasized the role of Scottish philosopher after the time of Enlightenment to European age of knowledge and reason.

In particular, Scottish painters under Charles R. Mackintosh of Glasgow school of Arts made a great role of getting the Japanese arts accepted to British and European societies. (66)

Behind scene, role of 8th Elgin and his secretary L. Oliphant must be evaluated. In fact, to E. Satow and other British diplomats who came to Asia and Japan, the 8th Elgin’s book was the text book of understanding the variety and difficulty of dealing with regional leaders of Asia.

While looking at the history of expansion of British economy to the world, the most successful enterprise must be the foundation of the English East India Company which accepted the good talented merchants from Scotland after the union of 1707 to offer the business chance and new opportunity for Scottish youth, mostly graduates of Scottish universities with education and technology.(67)

Scottish was obliged under the suppression of English economy to be accustomed to live relatively weak and poor environment. But thanks to their convention of practical and profitable work by hand, Scottish consequently became eager to find the job opportunity of better condition overseas. They were determined to live out of UK as British citizen. (68)

Scottish aristocrats and lairds although lost the privilege of her own feudal society but they were offered the opportunity of working abroad. Scottish don of the old society like Henry Dundas
helping in English administration encouraged the able Scottish youth of his second generation to work within British administrative network as function between English high officer and local leader of its settlement and colony.

In this way, when many of Scottish lairds went to America, Canada, Australia and New Zealand, as well as the rest of the world, Scottish peoples who had been exiled as political criminals by the rebellions of 1715 and 1745 and they already naturalized to the new lands with success. (69)

They welcomed their new friends from Scotland. In fact, there were existed local emigrants society in Scotland and also new immigrant society in the new lands.

The Bruce family appeared in Scottish history as the fundamental and mail family since the day of the Robert Bruce defeated English army at the Bannockburn. (70)

In accordance with the expansion of British territory, Britain as the factory of the world exported a great number of industrial goods, mechanical products, railways and naval architecture from the Western part of Scotland around Clyde areas as the heart of British Industries. When the goods were exported, engineer accompanied them to the new market as well as with the external development of Scottish banking companies. In fact, the first bank to Nagasaki and Yokohama in Japan were from Scottish banks branches in India which had dealt with Scottish business in India and China. (71)

In terms of stages of British Empire, the era of 7th Lord Elgin must be the formative days of her empire which defeated the rival of European nations economically and established the frame work of the great empire under the flag of free trade of Adam Smith thought. (72)

Then the era of 8th Lord Elgin must be the high time of British prosperity in the world by the export of steam locomotive railways and steamer navigation which enabled to connect Britain and her settlement and colony by regular transport and to rule them. In fact, around 1860, British succeed directly in reigning Indian market and indirectly that of China. (73)

In 1887, Golden Jubilee of Queen Victoria 50th anniversary as well as 60th anniversary in 1897 were widely celebrated as the most prosperous era of British Empire which changed the relationship between Britain and the overseas settlement as the former of British to international reciprocally influenced by the new Oriental culture and the latter from regional to British one. (74)

In the era of 9th Lord Elgin, the British were challenged by new rival country of America and Germany as well as by the revival of France in the world market and faced relatively the decline process of British economy. Generally as the period between 1890 and 1914, the word of the New Imperialism was called, the Elgin family also face the new situation in British history. (75)
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(56) S. G. Checkland, *op. cit (Elgins)*, p.179.


(68) C. W. Thomas, *op cit (Scotland’s Works and Worth)*, pp.64-83.


(75) Checkland, *op cit (Elgin)* p.156.

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