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To Mr. Alexander Lauder

with kind regards from

W. L. Deussen

Glasgow 22 Oct 1898

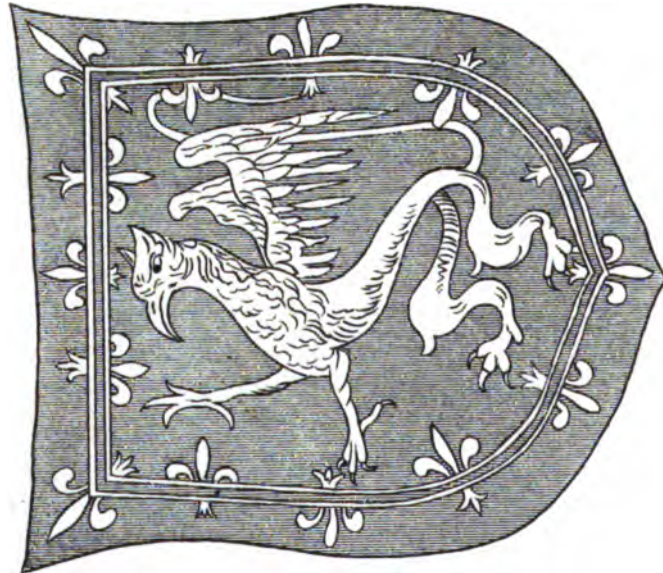
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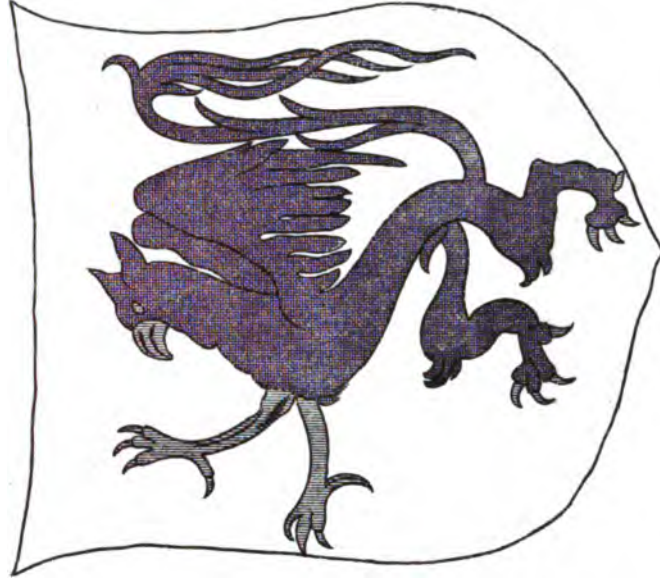


*Lairds of the Bass*



LAUDER OF THE BASS.

*Lairds of Galterney*

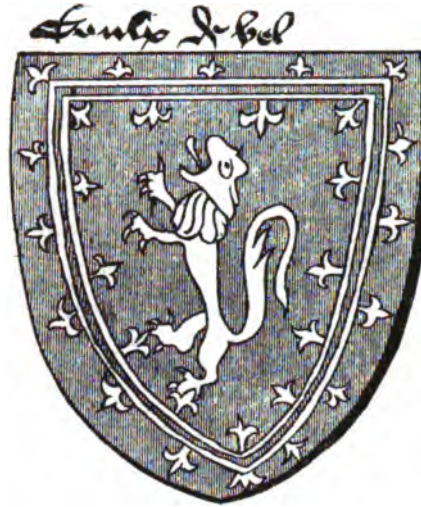


LAUDER OF HATTON.

FROM SIR DAVID LINDSAYS "HERALDIC MANUSCRIPT" 1542.



LAUDER OF BASS.



LAUDER OF BIEL.

FROM 'STODART'S "SCOTTISH ARMS".'



FROM NISBET'S "SYSTEM OF HERALDRY".



NOTES  
ON  
HISTORICAL REFERENCES  
TO THE  
SCOTTISH FAMILY  
OF  
LAUDER

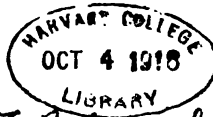
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*G. F. Parkman fund*

Stemmata quid faciunt, quid prodest, Pontice, longo  
Sanguine censi, pictosque ostendere vultus  
Majorum, et stanteis in curribus Æmilianos,  
Et Curios jam dimidios, humerosque minorem  
Corvinam, et Galbam auriculis nasoque carentem?  
Quis fractus generis tabula jactare capaci  
Corvinam, posthac multa contingere vinga  
Fumosos equitum cum dictatore magistros,  
Si coram Lepidis male vivitur; effigies quo  
Tot bellatorum, si luditur alea pernox  
Ante Numanitinos; si dormire incipis ortu  
Luciferi, quo signa duces et castra movebant?

JUVENAL.

TO

MRS. ARCHIBALD LAUDER,

WIFE OF THE PROMOTER OF THE WORK,

THIS SMALL VOLUME

IS RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED BY

THE EDITOR.



## P R E F A C E.

It may be thought by some that the history of a private family can offer but little of interest to the casual reader, but when it is considered that the annals of those families whose names and actions are traceable through the most turbulent periods of the history of their country, necessarily throw a certain light on many important and sometimes obscure events, it does not appear unreasonable to contend that such works have an historical interest to others than the family immediately concerned, although naturally the latter will attach more importance to the records of those transactions.

And probably this short compilation of facts and dates, regarding the Scottish family of LAUDER, selected from sources of unimpeachable authority, will be found, from this point of view, no less deserving perusal than other histories of a similar character.



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It is therefore hoped that the reader will not be of opinion that much valuable time has been expended on a useless subject—a first impression which an uninterested person might find it difficult to avoid.

The work is necessarily antiquarian in its character, unlikely therefore to interest those who rarely bestow a thought upon the past, unless it be to subserve some present and personal purpose. But, however indifferent such persons may be to investigations of this nature, they would show a like indifference, at least to a certain extent, to all other branches of historical study.

In those cases—and they are numerous—where a LAUDER took part in the stirring incidents of the heroic period of Scottish history, some details of the events are given in order to render the narrative more easily understood. Historical accuracy, so far as attainable, being almost indispensable in such works as the present, *verbatim* extracts from a large number of authorities are put *en évidence*, and will be found in the Appendix. Indeed, the exuberance of this part of the work may remind the reader of the French proverb:—“*La sauce vaut mieux que le poisson.*”

In printing the Appendix the various original texts have been carefully adhered to, and the only extent to which it has been deemed expedient to interfere was in occasionally removing the contractions, or, in some instances where the chronological order

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had been entirely disregarded, in altering the arrangement. No change has been made which did not appear unavoidable, strict regard having been had to the injunction set forth in the following stanza from Chaucer's *Prologue*:—

Who so shall telle a tale after a man,  
He moste reherse, as neighe as eber he can,  
Everich word, if it be in his charge,  
All speke he never so rudely and so large;  
Or elles he moste tellen his tale untrewe,  
Or feinen thinges, or ffinden wordes newe.

It is the pleasing duty of the Editor to express his obligation to WALTER DENHAM, Esq., who has rendered him valuable assistance in the preparation of this work, and whose efforts to contribute to its accuracy deserve this special acknowledgment.

## INTRODUCTION.

IF any apology were necessary for printing this narrative, surely no more eloquent one could be adduced than the following quotation from Lord Lyndsay's *Lives of the Lyndsays* :—

“ Nothing, as it appears to me, can be less rational than the vulgar scoff at pedigree and genealogy. The adage so constantly quoted by the antiquary that no one who could lay claim to family antiquity ever despised it, undoubtedly meets with exceptions; but a reverence for the past, and a desire to establish a connection between it and self, are instinctive in human nature. And if instinctive, then, rightly directed, they must be ennobling principles. ‘ Whatever,’ says our great moralist, ‘ withdraws us from the power of our senses; whatever makes the past, the distant, or the future predominate over the present, advances us in the dignity of thinking beings.’ I do not see why this sentiment might not have originated under the ruined towers of the De Veres or Percies, as well as among the cloistered cells of Iona. It is a mistake to suppose that the old feudal barons were uniformly worthless, tyrannical, unintellectual despots. Some of them undoubtedly were so, and those too of whom most is heard in history, and from whose character consequently the modern idea of the whole class is taken. But many of them, on the contrary, were

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worthy of all esteem and affection, courteous, frank, refined, kind, and Christian. . . . . Descent therefore from one of the great historical families of Europe—or even from the less illustrious—or even from a mere line of respectable, undistinguished progenitors, when considered as a chain establishing a connection with the past—may well be considered as a valuable heritage, a source of lawful satisfaction, an influential though subordinate principle in the formation of character and the regulation of conduct through life. Few who have studied human nature will dispute this. The inheritance of an illustrious name may have but a slight influence in restraining a bad man from the commission of a dishonourable action, but there cannot be a doubt of its invigorating influence on those who are worthy to bear it; it is an incentive to virtue, to emulation, to consistency—and God forbid that in days like these we should cut away one sapling, however weak, which may assist us in climbing the rough, and rocky, and hilly path of honour and virtue which is set before us. At the same time, the sluggish—those who are disposed to rest their claims to consideration on the merit of their ancestry, and not their own individual activity—should remember Sir Thomas Overbury's pithy sarcasm on such characters, that they resemble potatoes, of which the only valuable portion is under ground. It was in truth a noble saying of the late Lord Clarendon, that birth conveyed no merit, but much duty, to its inheritor."

No doubt these remarks, however warrantable—nay, necessary—in a book so exhaustive as that of Lord Lyndsay's, must appear grandiloquent and altogether out of proportion to the claims of this small volume; but the general idea which is conveyed may be considered—without presumption—to be common to every work of a similar nature. Others have made use of more forcible terms in the expression of their opinions on the subject; but few, if any, have been able to place the whole case in so unassuming, yet persuasive and convincing form, before the impartial reader.

The noble author is not one of those numerous writers who assert that none despises family pretensions but those who have

no title to long descent; his reasons for publishing the result of his genealogical investigations as to the origin of his own family, and for encouraging and stimulating similar inquiry amongst other families, are plainly stated in the work just cited, and serve as a justification for the appearance of each and every book treating of genealogy. He says:—

“Do not allow yourselves to fall into the common prejudice, that GENEALOGY is a dry uninteresting study—Lethe’s wharf her paradise, and her votary dull as the weed that fattens there. The Spirit of Discovery breathes expectation as eager, and enjoyment as intense, into the heart of the enthusiastic Genealogist as into that of a Bruce or a Humbolt. His researches resemble theirs; he journeys, as it were, into the mountains of an unexplored land . . . . He starts with a few isolated names in view—the sole remembrances that Time has spared of the race whose origin and early annals he is ambitious of elucidating. Rolls of charters are laid before him; he examines them one by one, his rapid eye recognising at once, in the body or among the witnesses of the document, the one familiar name, the object of his enquiry. By his side lie the tablets wherein he registers each newly discovered clansman, with exact reference to the date and purport of the deed that testifies of his existence. Nothing wearies him. Chieftains start to light whose very names have been forgotten; the casual hint of relationship thrills through him . . . . he hurries to his closet, and there, arranging his notes in chronological order, broods over them in silence, till a ray of light flashes from among them—the warriors of old time arise and defile before him; a patriarch leads the array, his children follow after him, and their sons and grandsons, gliding side by side, close the ghostly procession. Nor is it a mere dream, for they assume the very rank, and defile in the very order of time, in which the eye of the antiquary has just discovered that they lived. . . . .”

“Every family should have a record of its own. Each has its peculiar spirit, running through the whole line, and, in more or less development, perceptible in every generation. Rightly viewed, as a most powerful but much neglected instrument of education, I can imagine no study more rife with pleasure and instruction.—Nor need our ancestors have been Scipios or Fabii to interest us in

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their fortunes. We do not love our kindred for their glory or their genius, but for those domestic affections and private virtues that, unobserved by the world, expand in confidence towards ourselves, and often root themselves, like the banian of the East, and flourish with independent vigour in the heart to which a kind Providence has guided them. And why should we not derive equal benefit from studying the virtues of our forefathers? An affectionate regard for their memory is natural to the heart; it is an emotion totally distinct from pride,—an ideal love, free from that consciousness of requited affection and reciprocal esteem which constitutes so much of the satisfaction we derive from the love of the living. . . . .”

“. . . . . Remember, remember—if some of these ancestors have deserved praise, others have equally merited censure,—if there have been ‘stainless knights,’ never yet was there a stainless family since Adam’s fall. ‘Where then is boasting?’—for we would not, I hope, glory in iniquity.

‘Only the actions of the just  
Smell sweet and blossom in the dust.’”

In this volume we have endeavoured to follow counsel so convincingly given; but if our effort to place on record a coherent history of the ancient family of Lauder should end in comparative failure, the result will be attributable not to the lack of material, but rather to its ineffective application.

## CHAP. I.

It is customary in such works as the present to devote some space to a consideration of the probable origin and meaning of the name of the family whose history is being traced. A writer in the *Encyclopædia Britannica* says—"Names, and the study of proper names of persons and places, are not without scientific and historical importance, but, on the whole, are perhaps matter of curious interest." That this observation is in general true, few will be disposed to deny ; but, in going back on the records of a particular family, much more than mere "curious interest" is evoked:

"Our names and ancestry, renowned or no,  
Free from dishonour 'tis our pride to show."

All proper names originally conveyed a meaning, and conjecture has not been idle with the name of LAUDER, as the following quotations will demonstrate :—

Sir Edmund Burke says : "The surname of Lauder, anciently De Lavedre, is of Norman origin." Nisbet, in his *System of Heraldry*, remarks : "Those of the name of Lawider, or Lauder, or Lauther, which is differently wrote, according to the customs of ancient times, and the different apprehensions of the writers, for



the name is local from the town and lands of Lauder, *i.e.*, lower than the hills that surround it, of which they have been ancient possessors, . . . were designed Lauders of that Ilk, or of Lauder-Tower." Anderson's *Scottish Nation* refers to the name thus: "Lauder, a surname said to have been originally de Lavedre. The surname, however, is more likely to have been derived from the Leader water, called by Camden, in his *Britannia*, Lauder; the vale through which it flows being, from a very early period, called Lauderdale. The Celtic word *Laudur*, signifying the lesser river, or the river which breaks forth, is thought by some to apply to the Leader, which occasionally, after heavy rains, overflows its banks, and overspreads the neighbouring lands." Cosmo Innes, in his work, *Concerning some Scotch Surnames*, gives Lauder as a place-name; whilst M. A. Lower, in his *Patronymica Britannica*, has the following:—

"LAUDER.—A royal burgh in Berwickshire which gives name to the district of Lauderdale.

LAWDER.—A parish in Berwickshire, *hodie* Lauder.

LAUDERDALE.—The great district of Berwickshire, which gives title to the noble house of Maitland, in old times gave a surname to this family."

Writing on this subject recently in *Notes and Queries*, Mr. C. H. E. Carmichael says:—

"Any inquiry concerning the origin and meaning of a name of that ilk is equivalent to an inquiry into the origin and meaning of the place-name from which it was assumed. It seems to be admitted on all hands that the name of the royal burgh of Lauder, and consequently that of the ancient house of Lauder of that ilk, is derived from the water of Leader, sometimes written Lauder, which flows through,

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and gives its name to, the Lauderdale. Testimony to this effect is concurrently borne by Anderson, *Scottish Nation*, s.v. Lauder of that ilk and of the Bass, and by Lewis, *Topographical Dictionary of Scotland*, s.v. Lauder, Royal Burgh.

Granted by David I. to Hugh de Moreville, Constable of Scotland, a portion of the Lauder estate, viz., the lands of Thirlstane, was given by the Constable to one of his kinsmen, whose heiress carried it into the house of Maitland. And the Earl of Lauderdale is still the principal heritor in the parish. The two forms, Lauder and Leader, are shewn concurrently in use by Lewis, when he says (*op. cit.*) that the town [*i.e.*, Lauder] is delightfully situated in the centre of the vale, upon gently rising ground between the river Leader and the south burn of Lauder. . . . What the name of the water of Leader, or Lauder, may mean, I must leave to Celtic scholars to explain. It is enough for me to have shown the source of the name of the Lauders of that ilk and of the Bass."

In making this last assertion the writer "protests too much"; and although we cannot but hesitate in differing from his opinion, the following considerations will, we think, go far to prove that his conclusions, and those of the other authorities cited, are, with the exception of Burke, erroneous and untenable.

It is scarcely necessary seriously to discuss the theory that Lauder owes its name to the fact that it is situated lower than the adjacent hills, a situation not peculiar to that town, whilst we shall dismiss, as hardly more deserving of notice, the suggestion that the Leader has been so called, on account of its breaking forth from time to time and overflowing its banks, a riparian casualty of which the Leader has, by no means, a monopoly.

That De Lavedre was a place-name is more than likely, but it is very improbable that the place was Lauder.

The first De Lavedre, as distinctly stated by Burke, bore that appellation in 1056, and at that time gave his name to the estate which he had received from the king. In all likelihood, the original

name was De Lawedre, as the "w" appears in the names of several of the successors of the first baron ; and it has been pointed out by a writer on the subject, that the presence of this letter, in the name of a Norman baron, indicates a Flemish origin for its bearer. And this suggestion of an original "w" is rendered all the more probable by the fact that, in various old charters—to which further reference will presently be made—the name of the place is spelled LAUUEDER, an orthography which is also to be found on a fac-simile of a "Portion of the ancient parochial map of Scotland," attached to the *Origines Parochiales Scotiæ*.

It by no means follows, that because a family is now known as "of that ilk," the place-name must *necessarily* have been in existence prior to the surname. Lauder is a case in point ; Lauder of Lauder, became by analogy Lauder of that ilk, solely on account of the fact that the names were identical, and without regard to whether the place-name or the surname were the original.

Jamieson, in his *Scottish Dictionary*, says (*s.v.* Ilk) :—

"Some have supposed, that where any family has this title, the family surname has originally been imposed on the estate. Camden clearly shews, that the reverse has been the case in England ; that families of this description have had their surnames from their lands. This he proves incontestably from the existence of the names of such places, before any surnames were used in England ; as well as from the signification, structure, and termination of some of these names. It is highly probable that the same observation is, in most instances, also applicable to Scotland. Such designations as MacFarlane of MacFarlane, MacNab of MacNab, and many others of the same kind, plainly declare that the lands have been denominated from the surnames of the families ; because these are patronymics, and could not originally belong to possessions. . . . According to Boece, Malcolm Canmore, in a Parliament held at Forfar, rewarded the nobles who adhered to him, ordaining that, after the custom of other nations, they should

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take their surnames from their lands, which had not been the case in former times; *ut quod antea non fuerat, aliarum more gentium, a praediis suis cognomina caperent*. At this time, he adds, many new surnames were given to Scottish families, as Calder, Locart, Gordon, Setoun, etc., and many other names of possessions, from which those brave men, who had received them from the king as the reward of their valour, derived their names. This account is confirmed by Buchanan, from the extract he had received from the records of Icolmkill."

A writer of authority on this subject has stated that *Ilk* does not essentially refer to the estate, because many chiefs parted with their original estates, and afterwards used that title long; as for example—Porterfield, Ralstoun, Whitefurd, etc., of that ilk.

Now, there is nothing in the preceding extracts tending to show that Lauder must necessarily be a place-name. Lower, *Patronymica Britannica*, says: "It is asserted in Father Augustin Hoy's 'Genealogie of the Sainteclairs' that Malcolm Canmore called a general council at Forfar, in 1061, in which he directed his chief subjects to adopt names from their territorial possessions." He continues: "I cannot say, however, that I have seen any proof of territorial surnames in Scotland before the XII. century, and they are certainly unusual before the XIII." Taking this remark in conjunction with the fact that De Lavedre was so designated in 1056, consequently five years previous to the holding of the parliament above referred to, and that Burke positively states that the name was given to his lands, there can be little difficulty in arriving at a decision in favour of the theory that, in this case, the surname was anterior to the place-name. "I see no reason," proceeds the writer just quoted, "for departing from the year 1000 as the proximate date for the assumption of family names. The practice commenced in Normandy, and gradually

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extended itself into England, Scotland, and Ireland." Camden remarked that there is no "village in Normandy that gave not denomination to some family in England." Lower says regarding Scotland: "Many of the Norman noblesse who had brought family names across the channel, transferred themselves to North Britain, and of course did not drop those designations into the river Tweed."

Dixon, writing on the subject of surnames, says that until within about the last two centuries, the orthography of but few had become fixed; they being generally written according to the fancy of the writer, and, when spelled as pronounced, often lost all trace of their original. A glance through the pages of the Appendix to this volume will show a bewildering diversification in the orthography of the name of Lauder, which is often spelled several different ways in one and the same document.

That the name of the town of Lauder and that of the river Leader were ever synonymous, is an idea which the following extracts from the *Liber Sancte Marie de Melros* will show to be inadmissible:—

Carta Regis de terris de Melros, Eldune et Dernewic, cum pasturis et piscaturis. *Aqua de Leder*. Rege David 1124-1153.

Confirmatio Regis de terris quas dedit Rex David, cum piscaturis de Seleschirche et Berwickstrem. *Fluvius de Ledre*. Rege Malcolmo IV. 1153-1165.

This form is maintained in several other charters Rege Willelmo 1165-1214. Under this reign there is a "Carta Alani constabularii Scotie, de Alwentchawis," in which mention is made of *terras in territorio de Lauuedir*.

This spelling is also applied to the family name in another

document: Confirmatio Patricii de Dunbar, comitis Marchie, de terris monasterii infra dominium suum. *Robertus de Lauuedirr tunc noster seneschallus.* Rege Roberto I. 1306-1329.

The change of the double "u" into "w" is shown in a document written in French, and dated 4th September, 1319. It is entitled: "Lettre d'attorne pur doner seysine," and is granted to "Robert de Lawedir Justice de Lounes, . . . Donez a la langley en la terre de Meuros le quart ior de Septembre en lan de grace m ccc et disneifme."

Another variation appears in the following:—Carta Georgii comitis Marchie de toto bosco super territorio vocato le Soroulesfeilde. *Robertus de Lawedre, consanguineus noster.* Rege Roberto III. 1390-1406; whilst in two later documents the name is again diversified: *Magister Willielmus de Lawedirr, archidiaconus Laudonie.* Rege Jacobo I. 1406-1436. *Magister Robertus de Lawedre, canonicus Glasguensis.* Rege Jacobo II. 1436-1460.

In a charter of King Malcolm IV. to the monks of Melros, of the lands of Galtuneside, the following sentence occurs in defining the boundaries: "As the river Leder falls into the Tweed, and thence upwards as far as the burn of Fauhope, which falls into the Ledre, and thence upwards by the same burn, etc.;" and in a charter of William the Lion (1165-1214), both Lauueder and Lauuederdale are mentioned, as is also Loweder in another document of the same reign. In this latter charter reference is made to the "great causeway which descends from Windeslaue to Lauwder;" and in 1208 there is a charter of arable lands west of the Leder, between the road going towards Louueder and the Leder.

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A near approach to the modern spelling is found in a document: Renunciato Roberti Lawder de eodem, de terra debatabili de Alanschawis et ly Mercleuch. *Robertus Lawder,—Valterus Lawdar,—villa de Lawder.* Rege Jacobo IV. 1488-1513.

From these records it can, therefore, be seen that there existed concurrently at that remote period: the family name, DE LAUEDER; the place-name, LAUEDIR; and finally, the name of the river, LEDER or LEDRE.

It thus appears to be only reasonable that the testimony of these documents should be taken in preference to the various theories of the authorities cited, whatever may be the weight of their individual opinion. We consequently find that the surname Lauder can be traced back to the forms, Lauedir or Lawedir; that this form is probably of Flemish origin; that the first De Lavedre is stated to have been an Anglo-Norman baron; and seeing that Flemish barons came over with the Normans; considering further that the Griffin was, and has continued to be, the emblem borne on the coat of arms of the Lauders, and that—as will be seen from the following chapter—this symbol was *especially frequent with the Germans*; we venture to hazard the surmise that it is to Germany we have to look for the source whence the Lauder family has originally sprung.

## CHAP. II.

It has been truly said that an inquiry into the Heraldry of the past leads us back direct to the fountain-head of human history, and it is no less true that an investigation into the origin of the coat of arms borne by a particular family, irrefragably confirms what is true in its traditions, and fills up lacunæ in its annals with events, which would otherwise be lost in oblivion.

Many writers maintain that Heraldry had its origin in Assyria, and adduce in support of that contention the similarity of the principal heraldic animals to those found on Assyrian sculptures. Nisbet, in fact, mentions even greater antiquity as being within the bounds of probability. He says: "Some conclude that the use of *arms* was antediluvian, and after the flood, was continued among the children of Noah, and afterwards, more particularly, and in greater perfection among the Children of Israel, as they endeavour to prove from the prophecy of Jacob and Moses, and more especially from the second chapter of the Book of Numbers, where God gives express command, 'that every man of the Children of Israel shall pitch by his own standard, with the ensign of his father's house.' And further, they urge the use and practice of armories in succeeding ages among the Egyptians, Assyrians, Grecians and Romans."



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Be that as it may, it is beyond doubt that coats of arms had their origin in the East, and perhaps nothing contributed so much to their permanent adoption in Europe as the Crusades, especially the last three (1191-1248) in which the nobility of all Christian lands was represented.

Many German writers on Heraldry claim for the Fatherland the earliest adoption of the custom of wearing coats of arms. Hefner writes: "Da nun sicherlich die Vermehrung der Wappen bei allen abendländischen kristlichen Völkern ziemlich gleichen Schritt gehalten haben wird, so können wir nicht wol behaupten dass die Deutschen die ersten Wappen gehabt haben, aber viel lässt sich festhalten dass sie kein anderes Volk früher gehabt haben als eben das Deutsche." Hefner thus contends that if the Germans were not the first to carry coats of arms, there was no other people who had done so before them; and he adds that the oldest known Roll of Arms is a German one—the Zurich *Wappenrolle*—consisting of thirteen sheets of parchment, and containing 478 coats of arms. A portion containing other 109 shields has been lost.

According to Mr. Boutell, Heraldry in England may be considered to have first assumed a definite and systematic character during the reign of Henry III. (1216-1272), and consequently it would be futile to attempt to discover what were the original armorial bearings of the earliest barons *De Lavedre* of whom we have cognisance. There appears to be good presumptive reason for discarding the theory of dimidiation—to which further reference will presently be made—and for assuming that the LAUDER symbol of THE GRIFFIN originated with the "Soldier of the Cross," who, in all probability, bore it in Palestine during the third crusade.

In the opening pages of the Appendix will be found extracts

from various authorities on the subject of the armorial bearings assumed by the different branches of the family of LAUDER.

For the sake of perspicuity, the following *resumé* is submitted to the reader:—

LAUDER OF THAT ILK OR OF LAUDERTOWER. This, the original family, is said by Nisbet to have carried a Griffin for their armorial figure.

LAUDER OF HATTON. *Arg.* a griffin *salient (segréant) sable*, winged, beaked and armed *gules*, holding a sword with its fore-foot, supporting a Saracen's head, proper; crest, a tower with a demi-griffin issuing out of the top of it: motto, *Strike alike*. According to Stodart, the tower was added for crest, with the motto: "*Vivit post funera virtus.*"

*Note.*—Alan Lauder, the first designed of Hatton, was not the first to assume the Saracen's head. A reference to Nisbet (see App., p. vii.) will show that the sword and Saracen's head had been adopted by some of the earlier descendants of the Crusader.

LAUDER OF NEWINGTON is said by Stodart to have registered arms 1672-78—*gules*, a griffin *salient arg.* in dexter canton a tower *or*; crest, a balance equilibrated *or*; motto, *Mediocria firma*. Burke gives the griffin "*segréant sable.*"

LAUDER OF FOUNTAINHALL had a patent of arms in 1699, *gules* a griffin *rampant argent*, armed and langued of the first, within a bordure of the second, and the badge of Nova Scotia in the dexter chief point; crest, a tower *arg.*, masoned *sable*, with the port-cullis down, on the top of the embattlement a man in a watching posture: motto, *Turris prudentia custos*; supporters, two lions *rampant arg.* standing on a compartment, on which are these words, *ut migraturus habita.*

LAUDER OF BASS carried *gules*, a griffin *salient*, within a double tressure flowered and counterflowered *argent*; crest, a solan-geese sitting on a rock, proper: motto, *Sub umbra alarum tuarum*; supporters, two angels, proper.

*Note.*—Nisbet (vol. i., p. 343) states that the Lauders of Bass carried *gules*, a lion *rampant argent*, etc., and cites Ponts' and Workman's manuscripts, where these arms are supported with two lions. But the *lion* is probably an error, as further on (p. 432) he gives the arms as above. Sir Thomas Dick-Lauder, in a letter to Mr. Crawford, W.S. (App., p. xlix.), dated 18th December, 1847, states that the Lauders of Bass made several changes upon the original family arms, for, whilst they preserved the griffin on the shield, they took angels for supporters instead of the white lion used by the chief, and instead of the crest of the chief family, a tower with a man in a watching posture looking out of it, they assumed the crest of a gannet sitting upon a rock. The Lauders of Bass, anterior to Robert Lauder, younger, sometimes had lions for supporters, for these barons were not solely designated as "of Bass." This may account for a remark by Nisbet regarding the armorial bearings of Lauder of Bass, to the effect that in some books they were supported by two lions, but upon an old stone in the church of North Berwick the arms are supported by two angels, proper. Stodart, *sub.* "LAUDER OF YE BASS," gives an extract from "Workman's *Illuminated Heraldic Manuscript*" (1565-6), "supporter added on the sinister side a lion *séjant gardant*."

LAUDER OF BELHAVEN AND WESTBARNES. Arms, the same as of Bass, charging the griffin's breast with a heart ensigned with an imperial crown, all proper, for difference—his wife having been a Douglas. Crest, the trunk of an old tree budding, proper; motto, *Repullulat*.

LAUDER OF WINEPARK, 1745. *Gules*, a griffin *segreant arg.* within a bordure of the last, charged with four hearts, ensigned with imperial crowns, proper, and as many crescents *gules*. Crest,

a dexter hand holding a scimitar, and on the point thereof a Saracen's head, all proper.

DICK-LAUDER OF FOUNTAINHALL (1688). Quarterly, first and fourth a griffin *segréant*, within a bordure *argent* for LAUDER; second and third, *argent* a fess *wavy az.* between three mullets *gules* for DICK. Crests: for Lauder, a tower embattled *argent*, *massoned sable*, thereon a man in a watching posture full-faced, his head and shoulders only appearing, proper; for DICK: a stag's head erased, proper, attired *or*. Mottoes: for Lauder, *Turris prudentia custos*; for Dick, *Virtute*.

Stodart says that the griffin segreant appears on very old seals, and that so far back as 1425 the then Sir Robert Lauder of the Bass bore the royal tressure, with the lions as supporters.

Thus the constituent or essential feature of the Lauder coat of arms is the GRIFFIN, whilst the LION used as supporter is probably one of the most primitive of heraldic figures. Nisbet says that the Griffin is a chimerical creature, half an eagle and half a lion, frequent in arms, *especially with the Germans*. He adds that the griffin is said by some to be the symbol of ecclesiastical and civil authority joined together; the first indicated by the fore-part of the eagle, and the other by the hinder part of the lion. And he continues: "Others say the griffin, by its fore-parts, represents wisdom, as Chassaneus: '*Gryphus significat sapientiam jungendam fortitudine, sed sapientiam debere præire, fortitudinem sequi.*' Its proper posture in armories is to be *rampant* or *salient*, and then sometimes said by the English to be *segréant*."

Another version is given by Marc de Wilson, Sieur de la Colombière, *La Science Héroïque* (1669). He says:—"Les Griffons sont animaux imaginaires, grotesques, et chimeriques  
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qui ne se trouvent qu'en peinture, lesquels les anciens ont feint estre moitié Aigles et moitié Lions, pour dénoter la force jointe avec la vtesse, et vne ardente vigilance à garder les choses qui leur sont commises ; comme les naturalistes Payens ont fait croire aux ignorans, que ces animaux gardoient les mines d'or avec vne vigilance continuelle, et en défendoient l'accès avec vne obstination enragée. Les mêmes anciens avoient le Griffon en vne si grande estime qu'ils disoient que le Dieu Apollon s'en servoit bien souvent pour tirer son chariot, comme nous le colligeons de ces deux vers de Claudian :

At si Phœbus adest, et frænis gripha jugales  
Riphœo tripodas repetens detorsit ab axe."

In writing under this head, Boutell says that the Griffin or Gryphon, combining as it does the bodily attributes of the lion and the eagle, is of the same family with a group of the sculptured figures of Assyria, its customary attitude being erect, with wings expanded. He also elsewhere remarks that unless this monster be held to be a veritable member of the family of mediæval griffins, whose ancestry flourished in the remote ages of Assyrian greatness, the griffin of English heraldry might reasonably be regarded as the product of a development of the practice of dimidiation.

This so-called dimidiation was a method of impalement, and consisted in cutting into halves, by a *vertical* section, each coat of arms, and taking the dexter half of the husband's arms, and the sinister half of the wife's arms, and placing the two halves side by side in contact, to form a single combined armorial composition. This manner of *Impalement by Dimidiation*, as it was styled,

appears to have been extended into English heraldry during the reign of Edward I. (1272-1307.)

We take the liberty of appending here an extract from the letter already referred to, as having been contributed by Mr. C. H. E. Carmichael to a recent number of *Notes and Queries*.

"The griffin in the coat of Lauder of that ilk does not afford any clue to the meaning of the name, nor do I find any special symbolism attributed to this animal of heraldic invention. It does not seem to be definitely ascertained whether it arose from the practice of dimidiation, as Mr. Boutell in one place suggests, or from the use of the similar, perhaps identical, animal in Assyria, as suggested in another part of Mr. Boutell's *Heraldry*. I cannot say that I think the Assyrian origin very probable. I should prefer the dimidiation theory, unless it be altogether a creature of fancy, as Sir Bernard Burke holds (*Gen. Armory s.v.*)"

Hefner, whom we have already cited, catalogues the Griffin amongst "Monsters" (*Ungeheuer*). He allows its dual composition, and says of this emblem: "Der Greif ist im oberen Theil Vogel, im untern Löwe, und seine Vorderfüsse sind daher Vogelkrallen, seine Hinterfüsse Löwenpranken. Dass der Greif den Schweif zwischen den Füßen eingezogen tragen solle oder müsse wird durch Hunderte von alten Mustern widerlegt, u. a. (Schwarz in Silber) LAUDYR, Schottland."

From a remark in the foregoing quotation, there is a plain inference that at one time it was the habit in Germany to represent the Griffin with his tail drawn under him. If this were the early form of the figure, and the hinder-part be really the hinder-part of a lion, the idea will occur to many that the original symbol—a lion with his tail between his legs, although not altogether unknown in heraldry, was not the most war-like emblem imaginable. The bearer of such a coat of arms might have adopted the appropriate motto:—*In curso præceleri salus*.

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Whatever be the real origin of the Griffin, it is extremely difficult to imagine that the dimidiation hypothesis satisfactorily accounts for it. The Assyrian derivation of the figure is much the more probable.

It may be noticed *en passant* that the "old example" of a griffin with up-lifted tail, to which Hefner makes reference, appears to be that carried by the Lauders of Hatton; *argent a griffin saillant sable*.

Allusion is made in a previous page to an observation of Stodart's, to the effect that, in 1425, the then Sir Robert Lauder of the Bass bore the Royal Tressure. This tressure, Boutell explains, "is a double orle enriched with fleur-de-lys: it is blasoned on the Royal shield and in several of the baronial shields of Scotland." In heraldry the fleur-de-lys is generally emblematic of royalty. Boutell says that the tressure first appears on the shields of Alexander III. A.D. 1249-1287. It is not easy to reconcile this statement with Stodart's assertion above referred to, which claims the existence of the Royal Tressure twenty-four years before the *earliest* date mentioned by Boutell.

In the Appendix (p. x.) will be found an extract from Sir George Mackenzie's *Science of Heraldry*, in which he gives a quaint description of the nature and purpose of the orle, bordure, and tressure. He says that the orle is a small inward bordure, the tressure being a diminutive of the orle; and where there are two of these, as in the arms of Scotland, it is a *tænia gemella*, or double tressure. There seems to be a probability that the right to carry the royal tressure on their armorial bearings was granted to the Lauders of Bass about the period of its introduction into *Scottish* heraldry, in recompense of some signal service rendered to the

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Crown at a time which may have been considerably earlier than the extension of the tressure to *English* heraldry, on account of the close alliance then existing between Scotland and France.

Nisbet, however, seems again to differ from the authorities just cited. He says of the tressure :—“ This armorial figure has been of old used in the royal ensign of the Kings of Scotland, to perpetuate the ancient and memorable league between them and the Kings of France. It has been communicated by our Kings—first to their children, and afterwards to their eminent subjects. David, Earl of Huntingdon, brother to King William, carried on his arms a double tressure. By our ancient and modern practice the double tressure is not allowed to be carried by any subject without a special warrant from the sovereign, and that in these two cases: firstly, to those who were descended of daughters of the Royal family; secondly, to those who have merited well of their king and country, as a special additament of honour.” If Stodart and Boutell be correct in assigning the introduction of the tressure in Scotland to the thirteenth century, Nisbet must be egregiously mistaken in asserting its existence in the time of William the Lion, whose brother, David, Earl of Huntingdon, was accompanied to Palestine by Robertus de Lavedre in 1188.



## CHAP. III.

ON the death of Duncan, King of Scotland, who was assassinated by Macbeth at Bothgowanan, near Elgin, in 1039, his two infant sons, ultimately known as Malcolm Canmore and Donald Bane, fled from the usurper, Malcolm taking refuge in Cumberland, whilst Donald found an asylum in the Hebrides. Their mother was sister to Siward, Earl of Northumberland; and this powerful noble, instigated by Macduff, the potent Maormor of Fife—who had fled from the Scottish Court in consequence of the threatening attitude which Macbeth had assumed towards him—invaded Scotland in 1054 with a numerous army; displaying his banner on behalf of his nephew, the banished Malcolm. The invading army, bent on redressing the wrongs of Malcolm, and avenging the slights to which Macduff had been exposed by Macbeth, left Northumberland, with the approbation, perhaps by the command, of Edward the Confessor, and, under the Danish Earl, its commander, engaged Macbeth's forces in the neighbourhood of the regicide's celebrated castle of Dunsinnan. Macbeth was defeated, and escaped from the battle; but Osbert, Siward's son, was killed. Siward returned to Northumberland, and died at York in 1055. Meanwhile, Malcolm, assisted by a number of Anglo-Norman barons, whom Siward had led into the field, continued his conflict with Macbeth; and it is amongst this

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company of Anglo-Normans that the first DE LAVEDRE, of whom there is historical record, comes into view. Macbeth was slain at Lumphanan by Macduff, on the 5th December, 1056, and his kinsman, Lulach, was placed on the throne. No party espoused the cause of this feeble successor of Macbeth. Malcolm soon discovered his hiding-place, and slew him at Essie, in Strathbolgie, on the 3rd April, 1057. On Malcolm's efforts to recover his kingdom being crowned with success, he gave grants of land to the leaders of the enterprise; and, for the important services which De Lavedre had rendered, he obtained various grants of lands, particularly in Berwickshire, to which, as stated on a previous page, he gave his own name, according to the custom of the time, and, there is authority for saying, in obedience to a direct royal command to that effect. This baron was also invested with the hereditary bailiesship of Lauderdale.

No particular record seems to have been found respecting the three immediate successors of this De Lavedre; but there can be no doubt that the family had settled down on the estate granted by Malcolm to the first baron, as, a few generations later, mention is made of

JOANNI LAUDER, *filio secundo de Laudertown*, who, was succeeded by

ROBERTUS DE LAVEDRE,—a soldier of the Cross in 1188,—he having accompanied David, Earl of Huntingdon, brother of King William the Lion, to the Holy Land, in the third crusade. As an emblem of his presence in Palestine at the Holy War, he got for his crest a Saracen's head and a sword. The next in descent was

ROBERT DE LAVEDRE, whose name appears as a witness in a

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charter of John de Mautelant, to the Abbey of Dryburgh. He was succeeded by

WILLIAM DE LOWEDRE of Lowther, who was Sheriff of Perth in 1251. He is witness to a charter of King Alexander III. (1249-1286). After him came

SIR ROBERT DE LAWEDRE of the Bass, who fought at the battle of Stirling Bridge, which occurred on the 12th of September, 1297. This engagement took place between Wallace, on the one part, and the English army, under John Warenne, Earl of Surrey, Edward's governor of Scotland, and Hugh de Cressingham, the treasurer, on the other. The latter, with thousands of his devoted followers, fell on the field, or perished in the Forth. This Sir Robert died in 1311. According to Nisbet there was a tombstone in the aisle of the lairds of Bass, in the old church of North Berwick, their burying-place, whereupon were cut in Saxon letters : *Hic jacet bonus Robertus Lauder magnus Dominus de Congleton et le Bass, qui obiit mense Maii; MCCCXI.* (see Appendix, p. viii.). On this subject, *The Bass Rock* states that the tombstone bore the inscription : "Here lies the good Robert Lauder, the great laird of Congalton and the Bass, who died May, 1311." This is evidently a translation of the original, as the contractions quoted by Nisbet point pretty clearly to the authenticity of his version. The burial-place in the "Auld Kirk" was much encroached on by the sea; the tombstone has disappeared; not a vestige now remains of the former grave-yard; and of the "Auld Kirk," which hallowed it, nothing is left but a small dilapidated ruin, only its arched main doorway and font being entire. This baron was succeeded by

SIR ROBERT DE LAWEDRE of the Bass, who followed in his father's footsteps, by attaching himself to the fortunes of Wallace

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in his patriotic endeavours to secure the freedom of his country. He is frequently denominated "the brave associate of Sir William Wallace." He had a charter from William de Lamberton, Bishop of St. Andrews (copy of which will be found in the Appendix) of that portion of the island of Bass, over which the abbey of St. Andrews had until then retained a right, the larger part of the island having already been in possession of the Lauders for some generations. The condition of this charter was an annual payment of one pound of white wax in name of feu-farm: "*reddendo unam libram cere nomine albe firme.*" This was confirmed by the charter of John Forfar, Prior to St. Andrews, and is dated the 4th of June, 1316. It was stolen along with a number of other documents from the Grange House, Edinburgh, by a housebreaker, 11th September, 1836, and has never been recovered; "The Grange House" was then the residence of Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, Baronet. Sir Robert was ambassador to England from Robert I. upon various occasions, one of these being in 1323, and was engaged in similar service for King David Bruce. On page xxviii. of the Appendix will be found an allusion to a ratification by King Edward III. of England, *et totum consilium*, dated at Northampton the 4th of May, 1328, of a treaty, concluded at Edinburgh on the 17th March of that year, between Robert, King of Scots, and the plenipotentiaries of the said King Edward III. To the faithful performance of all the articles of this treaty, Sir Robert swore by the soul of the King of Scots, and on the Holy Gospels. This oath was taken in presence of the Bruce, and by his special command. At this time Sir Robert was justiciary of the Lothians and that part of Scotland to the south of the Forth.

The Extracts from the "Index of Records of Charters," con-

tained in No. xx. of the Appendix to this volume, mention several charters granted by Rob. I. to this baron of the lands of Penkate-land, Nisbet and Colden, and of Lethberd Mill. He was witness to a charter in 1342. Sir Robert de Lawedre was present at the battle of Halidon Hill, but, according to Knyghton, he was prevented from taking any active part in it through advanced years. As this battle exercised no little influence on the destiny of the Quarrelwood branch of the family, it is thought expedient to take notice of the event in the following chapter.

## CHAP. IV.

KING ROBERT THE BRUCE died at Cardross on the 7th of June, 1329, leaving Scotland somewhat in a state of unrest, and not free from danger, on account of a strong desire on the part of Edward III. to free himself from the obligations to which he had bound himself by the treaty of Northampton alluded to in the previous chapter. *Mars gravior sub pace latet.* David II., then only eight years of age, and his youthful queen, had been crowned at Scone, when Edward, son of John Baliol, seeking to overthrow the dynasty of the Bruce, and assisted by a party of malcontent nobles, surprised and defeated the Scots at Dupplin on the 22nd September, 1332. He, thereafter, took possession of Perth, and was crowned at Scone, on the 24th September, 1332. Baliol acknowledged Edward III. as his feudal lord, and surrendered the liberties of the kingdom. However, on the 16th December of the same year, he was suddenly attacked at Annan by the Earl of Moray, defeated, and driven out of Scotland. This served Edward III. as a pretext to aver that the Scots had broken the treaty of Northampton, to the faithful observance of which Sir Robert de Lawedre had so solemnly sworn. Edward accordingly threw off the mask, openly espoused the cause of Baliol; invaded Scotland in person along with Baliol, and laid siege to the castle of Berwick. On the 18th of July, 1333, the Scottish army crossed the Tweed to relieve the besieged, and encamped at Dunsepark. Thereupon

the King of England and Edward Baliol drew up their forces on HALIDON HILL, situated to the west of the town of Berwick. A marsh divided the hill from the opposite eminence on which the Scottish commanders had arranged their forces. The nature of the ground rendered it impossible for the English position to be attacked by cavalry; the Scottish army accordingly fought on foot. Contrary to the advice of the senior officers, the Scots advanced through the marsh, thousands being slain by the English archers. Extricated at length from the marsh, they attacked the enemy with great fury; but notwithstanding their courage and impetuosity, they were too fatigued to sustain the success which had attended their first attack. Many of the principal Scottish nobles and barons of high rank were slain, and with them fell no fewer than fourteen thousand men. This disastrous defeat took place on the 20th of July, 1333. The consequences were the immediate delivery of the town and castle of Berwick to the English, and the subsequent submission of almost the whole kingdom to Baliol. An M.S. Chronicle of England describing this battle says:—

“Ande the Scottes come in this araye in iiii bateilles ageste the ii Kingges of Englund and Skottelond, as it is schewed herafter plenely by the names of the Lordes, as ye mough se in this nexte writingge. . . . In the iiii. warde of the bateilles of Skotelond were these Lordes whose names folowe: . . . .  
Archibald Douglas . . . . Roberte Laweder”

This “Roberte Laweder” is Sir Robert de Lavedre, son and successor to the Sir Robert referred to at the conclusion of the preceding chapter. Immediately after the fatal event just delineated in outline, Sir Robert, being Justiciary of the North, hastened to occupy Urquhart Castle, Loch Ness, for David II. It is on record that this castle was one of the four Scottish strongholds which

defied the power of Edward III.; the others were: Dumbarton, held by Malcolm Fleming; Lochleven, by Allan de Vipont; Kildrummie, by Christian Bruce, sister of Robert the First. The castle of Lochmaben is also said to have been held for David Bruce by Patrick de Chartres; whilst a stronghold on Lochdoune, on the borders of Carrick, was retained for the king by John Thomson, a soldier of fortune.

*De orygyne cronycle of Scotland*, by Wyntown, written before 1424, and consequently one of the oldest and best authorities extant, gives the following quaint account of the occupation of these strongholds:—

Throuch all Scotland bráde and wyde  
 All worthyd Inglis men in that tyde,  
 Owtane foure Castellis, and á Pele;  
 Dare Námys sall I tell you welle.  
 Dwnbrettane wes the pryncypale,  
 For thyddyr-wart repayryd hále  
 De Folk, that yharnyd til lyve frely:  
 Schyr Malcolme Flemyng the worthy  
 Of that Castelle wes Capytane.  
 Syne wes Loch Levyn, quharof Alane  
 De Vypownt Lord wes and Ledere,  
 Dat governyd hym welle in all that Were.  
 De thryd Castelle was Kylvrwmy,  
 Dat Dame Crystyane the Brws stowtly  
 Held wyth Knychtis and Sqwyeris,  
 Dat reddynt abowt thame welle thare Merys.  
 Syne *Wrquharde* wes ye ferd Castell  
 De qwhilk *Schyr Robert* kepyt welle  
*of Lawedyr*, that wes worthy,  
 And dawntyd hys nyctbowris, that war hym by.  
 De Pele wes syne in-to Lowch Dwne,  
 Dat kepyt than Jhon Thomas Swyn  
 Wyth few men: for till assay  
 It weille, fere owt was of thare way.



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It is supposed that about this time Sir Robert acquired the lands of Quarrelwood, Grieshop, Brightmoney, and Kinsteary, which continued to be possessed by his descendants, in the female line, for many generations. He designates himself as "Robertus de Lavadre, Dominus de Quarrelwood, in Moravia," and by that title gives a charter of lands *in and near his burgh of Lauder* to Thomas de Borthwick, which is witnessed by John de Mauteland (Maitland), the sixth of the Lauderdale family. This Sir Robert de Lavedre was granted a charter by John Pelmore, Bishop of Moray, for good services, of the half-davoch lands of "Aberbreachy," and the lands of Auchmunie, within the barony of Urquhart, for payment of four merks yearly, dated at Elgin, 1333. On page xxvii. of the Appendix, a reference will be found to a pension granted to Robert Lauder, justice by-north the Water of Forth to "Roberto de Lawedre, militi, annue pensionis 20l. de exitibus justiciarie ex parte boreali aque de Forth," dated at Dunfermline, 1st October, 1362. He founded a chaplaincy in the Cathedral Church of Moray, the deed being dated at Dunfermline, 1st May, 1362. The gift is confirmed by a writ from King David Bruce, dated at Elgin, 10th May, 1367.

Like his grandfather, this Sir Robert seems also to have been called "the good," as Fordun's *Scotichronicon* alludes to him as "*Thomas (Robertus) de Lavedir, qui vocatus est bonus*"; whilst in the *Extracta ex variis Cronicis Scocie* he is denominated "*Robertus Lawdyr, vocatur bonus*," (See Appendix, p. xxvi.). This Sir Robert is said to have been not only alive when his great-granddaughter was married in January, 1365, but able to enter into a deed with his grandson in 1366. He must have attained to a patriarchal age.

## CHAP. V.

SIR ALAN DE LAWEDRE succeeded his father, Sir Robert, and was afterwards designed "of Hatton," having been granted a charter by Robert II. "of the town and lands of Haltoun, in the barony of Rathow, vic. de Edinburgh, whilk John de Haltoun resigned." In 1370, the same monarch confirmed to him charters of the lands of Whiteslade, Birkyside, Lygeardwood, Monston, Merton, Urmontston, etc., for further details regarding which the reader is referred to Appendix, No. xx. Sir Alan married Alicia Campbell, a daughter of Sir Colin Campbell of Lochawe, ninth of the Argyle family, and predecessor to the Earl of Argyle. Under date, St. Andrews, 13th June, 1371, King Robert II. confirmed to them two carrucates of land in Norton, in the county of Edinburgh, given when he was Steward of Scotland, and on the 10th of March following, Sir Alan received "una protectione perpetua" from that king, who seems to have held him in high esteem. He also received at that time a charter for half of the lands of Lauder. Several of these charters were granted with the consent of King Robert's eldest son and heir, John, who afterwards reigned under the title of Robert III. The *Rotuli Scotie* record several safe-conducts from Edward III., viz.:—for Alanus de Lawedre, 8th February, 1358–9; Robertus, fil. Alani de Lawedre, mercatore,

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4th November, 1364; Alanus de Lauwedyr de Scotia, 3rd May, 1373; whilst from Henry IV. there is a safe-conduct for Willielmus de Lawadir and Alanus de Lawedir de Scotia, 18th September, 1404. Among the original deeds of Hatton was a confirmation granted by Robert, King of Scots, to John of Halton, of the town and lands of Halton, dated Scone, 11th June, 1374; and in the same year, the king gifted to "Allan de Lawdre" ten pounds sterling yearly as his salary for being Justiciary-Clerk "upon the South side of the Water of Perth." It may be presumed that the salary here alluded to is identical with the one mentioned in the *Index of Records of Charters* (Appendix, No. xx.), where it is spoken of as "ane pension furth of the justiciarie be-south Forth." In 1368 Alan de Lauder was fined £1000 "for disturbing the justiciar's court, and using words contemptuous of the king and the judges." Sir Alan was Constable or keeper of Tantallan Castle, and on page lix. of the Appendix will be found copy of a charter dated there, 1381-1388, by which he receives from James, Lord Douglas, a grant of certain specified lands in North Berwick. In the early years of the 15th century he was killed with the Douglas in Spain. Sir Alan de Lawedre had by his wife, Alicia Campbell, three sons: Robert, his successor; Alexander, Bishop of Dunkeld; and William, Bishop of Glasgow and Chancellor of Scotland. As these two ecclesiastics occupied a very prominent position in the kingdom, and were frequently charged with missions of High State, it may be of advantage to review what is known regarding them, before reverting to Sir Alan's successor, SIR ROBERT LAWEDRE of Bass.

## CHAP. VI.

ALEXANDER LAUDER, BISHOP OF DUNKELD, son of Sir Alan Lauder of Hatton, is stated by Keith to have been brother-german to the Bishop of Glasgow, whilst Fordun designates him "venerabilis vir, et omni morum probitate conspicuus, magister Alexander Lawedre, rector de Ratho, *frater uterinus* recolendæ memoriæ domini Willelmi episcopi Glasguensis et regni cancellarii." He was promoted to the see of Dunkeld *ad requæstum regis* in the month of May, 1440, and died at Edinburgh on the 11th October following. He was interred in the parish church of Lauder, the burying-place of his ancestors. He had a safe-conduct from Hen. VI., 13th May, 1423, and on the 19th November of that year. Another was furnished him on 8th June, 1424, and again he had a safe-conduct 30th November, 1432.

WILLIAM LAUDER, BISHOP OF GLASGOW, a younger son of Sir Alan Lauder of Hatton, was first archdeacon of Lothian. In the year 1405, he has a safe-conduct from King Hen. VI. "Magistro Gulielmo Lauder archidiacono Laudoniae, veniendo in regnum Angliæ penes præsentiam regis pro quibusdam expediendis;" and another on 5th July, 1406. The see of Glasgow becoming vacant in 1408, Lauder was preferred by Pope Benedict XIII., who, at

Avignon, then contested the papal supremacy with Gregory XII. at Rome, and consequently did not hold his appointment by the election of the chapter. In 1423, Murdoch, Duke of Albany, Regent of Scotland, made him Lord Chancellor in succession to the Bishop of Aberdeen, and on the 9th August of that year, he was nominated first commissioner for treating about the redemption of King James I. On 13th February, 1406, "Maistre Guillame Lawedre licencie en loys Archidiacre de Louthian en leglise de Saint Andrieu" is amongst the commissioners to Charles, King of France, from "*nostre treschier et ame cousin Robert Duc d'Albanie,*" in order to renew the alliance with France against "*les Anglois noz enemis et aduersaires communs;*" and under the same date there is an instrument, "Obligatio Ludovici Regis de Jerusalem;" or as in the text: "Loys roy de Jerusalem," in which "*Maistre G de Lawedre licencie en droit canon et civil, archediacre de Louthiant en leglise de Saint Andrieu*" is an ambassador to France. He was Bishop and Lord Chancellor until his death, for on the 14th June, 1425, Bishop William de Lauder was dead, and the see vacant on the 19th of May following. Bishop Lauder built the Crypt under the Chapter-house of the Cathedral Church of Glasgow, where the arms of Lauder of Hatton are carved in several places. He also added the stone steeple and battlement to the tower, already built, and placed his arms, a griffin *salient* with a cherub for crest, on the centre panel of the western parapet, where it still remains in perfect preservation. He had safe-conducts from Hen. VI., 12th May and 3rd December, 1423, the latter "*Commissarii assignantur ad tractandum cum commissariis Scotiae.*"

Keith and Stodart both mention other three contemporary prelates of the name of Lauder, but there does not appear to be

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sufficient evidence to show their relationship to the two bishops above referred to. These were:—

**GEORGE LAUDER** of Balcomy, **BISHOP OF ARGYLE**, who was vicar of Craill in 1425, and afterwards preceptor of the hospital of St. Leonards at Peebles. He appears to have been promoted to this bishopric about 1427, for on the 25th July of that year, King James I. appointed his successor to the preceptory, then vacant by his promotion. In 1444, with the concurrence of his brother Patrick, he gave to the prior of St. Andrews liberty to dig stones out of his quarry of Balcomy. He was "episcopus Lismoren" in 1462.

**ROBERT LAUDER, BISHOP OF DUNBLANE.** The date of this bishop's promotion is not clear, but he was bishop in 1449, and in the year 1451 was sent, jointly with the Bishops of Glasgow and Moray, into England. This prelate, amongst several others, obtained letters of safe-conduct from King Henry VI. of England, dated April 22nd, 1449, and he was one of the ambassadors appointed by the King of Scotland to the English monarch 3rd November, that same year. And 22nd January, 1452, he and several others, obtained letters of safe-conduct on going on a pilgrimage to Canterbury. He was still Bishop of Dunblane in 1465.

**THOMAS LAUDER, BISHOP OF DUNKELD.** Thomas Lauder, preceptor or master of Soltray hospital, and tutor to King James II., was promoted to this see in 1452: He exercised his functions very laboriously until the year 1476, when, being unable any longer to endure the fatigue, by reason of his advanced age (for it was said that he was no less than 60 years old when he had charge of the king's education), he resigned in favour of James Livingston the dean. He was "Magister domus hospitalis de Soltra," 1440-41.

This prelate built a bridge over the river Tay near to his own palace: He obtained an erection of the bishop's lands on the north side of that river into one barony, called the barony of Dunkeld, as likewise of those on the south side to be called the barony of Aberlady; and founded several chaplainries and prebends, partly in Edinburgh and partly in Dunkeld. He died on the 4th November, 1481. Further details regarding this bishop will be found in the Appendix (pp. xv. and xxx.).

## CHAP. VII.

SIR ROBERT LAWEDRÈ of Bass, eldest son of Sir Alan Lauder of Hatton, succeeded him. He was commonly known as "Robert with the boreit whynger," and must have been designated "of Bass" for a considerable time anterior to the death of his father, as Burke states that Robertus Laweder, *Dominus de la Bass*, was witness to a charter of Richard Edgar to Robert Edgar of Wedderlie, in the year 1384, at least sixteen years prior to the death of Sir Alan, and Froissart mentions "Sir Robert Lauder, a renowned hero," as having been present at the battle of Otterburn, which took place on the 19th August, 1388. The *causus belli* on this occasion was the defeat of Henry de Percy, the renowned "Hotspur," by James, Earl of Douglas, who overthrew the English Champion in single combat and carried off his pennon. In order to recover the pennon, which was placed before the Douglas's tent, Hotspur, with the English army, engaged the Scots at Otterburn. He was completely defeated, over three thousand of his army having been left dead on the field, but the brave Douglas was killed before the fate of the battle had been decided.

This conflict was followed by a series of inroads by the border barons, which continued, without intermission, for over ten years, when a truce was agreed upon between the English and the Scots.



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This truce was, however, of short duration. Tytler states that the eastern marshes were exposed to constant ravages by the Earl of March and the Percies, the former of whom could not bear to see his vast possessions in the hands of the Douglas. In order to put a stop to these destructive invasions, the Scottish border barons—the Hamiltons, the Hepburns, Cockburns and LAUDERS—assembled their united power and frequently engaged the common enemy. On one of these occasions, in the year 1402, this little army, under Sir Patrick Hepburn of Hailes, invaded the north of England and laid waste the country. Having, however, proceeded too far, Percy and March were able to intercept the Scots at Nesbit Moor, where a desperate conflict took place. The Scots were only four hundred strong, and the battle, which had been long, bloody and doubtful, was at last decided by the arrival of two hundred men from the garrison of Berwick to reinforce the English. Hepburn was killed, and his bravest knights were either slain or taken prisoners. This latter fate befel Sir Robert Lauder. The date and means of his liberation do not appear to be on record, but on 15th June, 1411, "Robertus Lawedyr, miles," has a safe-conduct from Henry IV.

In 1406, Robert III., apprehensive of danger to his son James (afterwards James I.), from the Duke of Albany, his brother, who had shortly before then starved to death the heir apparent, David, Duke of Rothesay, at Falkland Palace, placed the youthful prince temporarily on the island of Bass till a vessel could be procured to convey him to France. Hence he embarked, but was treacherously way-laid under the orders of Henry IV., captured off Flamborough Head, and confined in England for the long period of nineteen years. The intelligence of this untoward event caused

the death of Robert III., an occurrence which unexpectedly ministered to the ambition of the Duke of Albany, who at once assumed the Regency of Scotland. The following quotation from Wyntown's *Cronykil*, already referred to, would seem to indicate that at that epoque the Bass was far from being the desolate island it now appears:—

Schire Dávy Fleming of Cumbirnal  
 Lord, a Knycht stout and bald,  
 Trowit and luvit wel wyth the King,  
 Our Prynce resávit in his keiping :  
 And wyth this Lord than als-sá fast  
 Through Lowthiane Est on he past  
 Tyl North Berwik, and there he gat  
 A Bate, and that Lord in-til that  
 He gert be rowyt to the Bas ;  
 Thayre his Schip he bidand was.

In-to the Castell of the Bas  
 Oure Kingis Sone yeit bidand was,  
 His Schip, a quhil frá this wes done,  
 Dis James oure Lord the Kingis Sone,  
 And wyth hym of Ordinance  
 Of Orknay the Erle, to pas in France  
 And wyth hym thare for to be ;  
 Few wes ordanyt má Menyè.  
 Bot yeit he wes thare purvait wele  
 Of honest Clething, and Wéschele  
 Of Silver bricht, and Jowelis má  
 Our Prynce had wyth hym thare alswá.  
 And quhen he saw the Schip cum down  
 Frá Leith, he máid hym redy bown :  
 Wyth hym the Erle of Orknay, thare  
 And all the láve, that wyth thame were,  
 In-to that Schip thai máid Entrè  
 In-till intent to pas the Se.

On 3rd February, 1423-4, "Robertus de Lawedre de Basse, chr.," has a safe-conduct from Henry VI., given, it may be presumed, on the occasion of his proceeding to England as one of the Scottish ambassadors to that King, to treat about the liberation of King James the First. Sir Robert was then designed "our lovite of the Bass." He has another safe-conduct dated 13th December, 1423. He married Agnes Fallow of Fallow, by whom he had, besides his successor, a daughter Mariota, married to Sir Alexander Home of Home, who died in 1456.

## CHAP. VIII.

SIR ROBERT LAWDRE, called *of Edrington*, and designed "son of our lovite of the Bass," next succeeded to the estates. It is said that about the year 1450 he obtained from James II. a grant of the manor of Edrington, in Berwickshire, but that property appears to have been already in the possession of the family, because, in a safe-conduct dated 12th May, 1423, his father is designated "Robertus de Lawedre *de Edryngtounne*," and on 3rd December of that year he is again so designed; in both instances being associated with his brother William, Bishop of Glasgow. Also, in the *Index to the Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland*, Sir Robert de Lauder *of Edrington*, is recorded as being ambassador to treat for the liberation of James I. in 1423, and, according to Nisbet, Sir Robert Lawder *de Edrington*, Dominus de le Bass, was Justiciarius Laudoniae in the reign of King James I., 1406-1436.

On the 2nd of February, 1477, this Sir Robert, along with Lord Home and Adam Blackadder of that ilk, was deputed by James III. to conduct safely to Edinburgh those persons appointed to convey from Edward IV. two thousand merks as an instalment of his daughter the Princess Cecilia's dowry, this princess being affianced to the eldest son and heir of the King of Scotland. The

marriage contracted between the Princess Cecilia and James IV. did not take place, but she ultimately married John, Viscount Welles.

On 13th September, 1489, he purchased from Hugh, son of Sir Patrick Dunbar, his lands of Beil, in East Lothian, and his mill of Mersington in Berwickshire. A friendly intercourse seems long to have existed between the family of Lauder and that of Dunbar, "Patricius de Dunbar de Bele" being thrice included in safe-conducts to this Sir Robert's father and to his uncle the Bishop of Glasgow, 12th May, 16th September, and 3rd December, 1423. This Sir Robert Lawdre, designed also *of Bass*, was in Parliament 1471, 1478, 1481, 1483, and served on a parliamentary committee, 1488. He had a safe-conduct from Henry VI., 30th May, 1453, "novæ induciæ inter reges Angliæ et Scotiæ, cum confirmatione." He married Isobel, second daughter of the first Lord Yester, John Hay of Yester. Crawford's *Peerage* refers to a charter to them dated 1496. Douglas's *Baronage* states that a marriage took place in 1475 between John Swinton of that ilk and Katherine, daughter of Lauder of Bass. Another daughter, Margaret, was married to Alexander Home of Polwarth, by whom he had three daughters: this gentleman died in 1532.

In the *Carte Monialium de North Berwic*, under date 5th May, 1493, reference is made to "nobilis vir Robertus Laudir dominus Insule de Bas."

## CHAP. IX.

SIR ROBERT LAWDER of Bass, son of Sir Robert Lawdre of Edrington, was the last of the family who used *indiscriminately* the titles of Lauder and of Bass. He is so designated in an indenture between him and the preaching friars of Dundee of date 1531, which document was abstracted from the charter chest of the Grange House on the occasion already referred to, and has not been recovered.

He had a safe-conduct from Henry the Eighth in 1511, and again, along with some others, on 24th January and 27th July, 1512.

On the 24th September, 1512, "Robert Lauder of ye Bass, knight," was present at a trial in Edinburgh, and his name appears again, 7th April, 1529, and 7th November, 1537. (*Vide* Appendix, No. xv.)

Sir Robert built the hospital of North Berwick, and, in the *Protocol Book* of that town (1539-62) there is allusion made to the "locus hospitalitatis domini de Bas in North Berwick," elsewhere designated "the Laird of Bass hospital." He is referred to in the *Carte Monialium de Northberwic*, 24th June, 1548; 27th August, 1557; 14th September, 1560, and 28th March, 1562. (Appendix, p. lviii.).

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Sir James Balfour states in his *Annals*, under date 1548, that "Robert Lauder of Basse, with the Frenche garisone of Dumbar castle, takes the Englische prowisione going from Berwick to Hadingtone; killes many shouldiours, and takes the Gouvernor of Hadingtone, named Wilford (quha had come to aid them), prissoner."

Queen Mary's marriage with Bothwell, who was regarded as the prime instigator of the murder of Lord Darnley, induced a number of the Scottish nobles to form an association having for its object the overthrow of the intriguing duke. They accordingly resolved to set out for Borthwick Castle—where the Queen and Bothwell then resided—in order to effect his capture. Mary and Bothwell being apprised of this intention, assembled their followers at Dunbar, where they were joined by many of the border barons, and along with them was Sir Robert Lauder of Bass. The Queen's army then numbered about two thousand men: with these, Mary and the duke left Dunbar on 14th June, 1567, and advanced to Seaton against the confederate lords. Her next step was to entrench herself on Carberry-hill within the old works which had been thrown up by the English army previous to the battle of Pinkie. The following day her opponents marched from Edinburgh, their arrival on the scene of the impending conflict creating a general panic in the queen's army, desertion being so rapid that she and Bothwell were left with only sixty gentlemen and a band of hack-butters. In these circumstances immediate surrender to the associated nobles was inevitable, and this course Mary pursued, Bothwell, however, escaping on horseback from the field. The queen was conducted back to the capital riding between the Earls of Morton and of Athole.

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The *Protocol Book* of North Berwick mentions Robert Lauder of the Bass, 1555, 1561.

Sir Robert married Mariotta or Alison Cranstoun, and died in 1561. Besides his eldest son, Richard Lauder of that ilk, his successor, he left a somewhat numerous family, the second of whom, Robert, received from him the Bass and other East Lothian lands, thus creating a new family. One of his sons, Sir Robert Lauder of Popil, knight, married Margaret, daughter of William, fifth Lord Hay of Yester, and widow of James, seventh Lord Borthwick. A daughter, Elizabeth, was married to David Preston of Craigmiller, son and heir-apparent of Sir Simon Preston of Preston, knight, as appears from a charter to them of the barony of Preston, lying on the river Esk. Sir Simon died in March, 1593. Another daughter, Katherine, was married in 1552 to her cousin, Sir John Swinton of Swinton, grandson of John Swinton mentioned at the end of the preceding chapter. The direct line will now be followed, whilst we shall recur to the second son as **ROBERT LAUDER, YOUNGER, OF THE BASS.**



## CHAP. X.

RICHARD LAUDER, the successor to his father's estate of Lauder, was a Senator of the College of Justice by the title of Lord Lauder, and as his successor was appointed in 1575, he is supposed to have deceased before that year. It is said, however, that his name does not appear in Brunton and Haig's *Account of the Senators of the College of Justice*; but on July 9, 1575, James Meldrum, younger, of Segie, is appointed an ordinary lord on the temporal side in place of *William* Lauder of that ilk, of whom no account is given. He married Mary MacDougal, daughter of the Laird of Mackairstone, in Teviotdale, by whom he had his eldest son

ROBERT LAUDER of Lauder, who flourished in 1575. It may be presumed that this is the laird of Bass to whom Moysie refers, as being one of the representatives of the baronies concerning a feud between Lord Maxwell and the laird of Johnston, 12th November, 1593. He left a son

ROBERT LAUDER, who, it would appear from the *Retours of Service*, was served heir to his great-grandfather, Sir Robert Lawder of Bass, in 1628, of an estate in Sunderland, Selkirkshire. He appears on an assize (Pitcairn's *Criminal Trials*), 21st July, 1624. Robert, in turn, was succeeded by his only son, also

ROBERT LAUDER, who died about 1658, leaving an only child,

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Isabel Lauder of that ilk. This lady married Alexander Home, one of the Bailies of Lauder, and died in 1683, leaving four daughters, Margaret, Anna, Christina, and Isabella Home, among whom the Lauder property was divided. Robert having died in 1623, without male issue, the eldest branch of the family became extinct, and the direct line was carried on by Richard's second son, William, ancestor of the *Fountainhall* branch of the family.

## CHAP. XI.

WILLIAM LAUDER, called "of the Dails," erroneously named *Robert* by Nisbet,—as is pointed out by Burke,—burgess of Lauder, had a charter of some lands in 1542, from Sir Robert Lauder of the Bass. who styles him *dilectus consanguineus*. He married Jean or Elizabeth Bellenden, daughter of Bellenden of Lasswade, by whom he had three sons: Robert, who died without issue; William, called "Will of the West Port," who is referred to in a document entitled "Remission in favour of the pannell, the Earl of Home, &c., dated 17th November, 1607, as *Willielmo Lauder, Ballivi burgi nostri de Lauder, vocat. Williame at the West-Port*; he was stabbed on the bench by the Earl of Home and a party of Humes and Cranstouns, who, after setting fire to the Tolbooth, broke in upon him while sitting in the court-house of Lauder as hereditary bailie. He, also, having no issue, the succession fell to the youngest brother,

ANDREW LAUDER, who is said to have retired to his mother's friends at Melvin Mill, Lasswade, in order to avoid further bloodshed. The accounts of the assassination of the hereditary bailie of Lauder are somewhat conflicting: Nisbet says that of Robert Lauder's three sons, "the two eldest were cut off, with many of their relations, in a plea, by the Homes and Cranstons, in the

minority of King James VI., but the youngest surviving son; Andrew, retired to his mother's friends." The *Analecta Scotica* states: "the eldest son's issue are extinct. Mr. William, the second son, was killed by the Homes and the Cranstons, with several others of his kindred, when they brant the tour of Lawder, 1598. Andrew Lauder, the third son of Robert of that ilk, to shun any farder blood, he retired to his mother's friends in Leswaid, and lived in Melvin Milne," whilst Anderson, in his *Scottish Nation*, observes that Robert, the eldest son, "died without issue." At all events, there can be no doubt that a branch of the family of Lauder had settled down at Melvin or Melville Mill, not far from Bellenden, the property of Andrew's grandfather, as in the *Indexes to the Services of Heirs*, it is recorded that James Lauder was served heir of his father, George Lauder, in Melvillmill, 2nd July, 1726, and a reference to the *Fasti Ecclesie Scoticanæ* (App., p. xviii.) will show that in 1752, the Rev. James Lauder, *born at Melville Mill, Lasswade*, so late as 1706, was presented to the parish of Dun, and that, consequently, Andrew's relations had not then at least become extinct. He married: firstly, Janet Ramsay, daughter of Ramsay of Hillhead or Polton, a cadet of the Dalhousie family, and secondly, Isobell Borthwick, daughter of the Laird of Johnstonsburn or Soutrie, and by her had issue. By his first wife he had one only son,

JOHN LAUDER, who succeeded to the estates. He is designed *of Newington, Edrington, and Fountainhall*. He was at one time a merchant in Edinburgh, of which town he subsequently became a bailie. He was three times married, though only one marriage is chronicled by Burke. By his first wife, Margaret Spire, he had

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three children, one of whom, a daughter, Margaret, married Colin Campbell of Blythswood; by his second wife, Isabel Eleis, daughter of Alexander Eleis of Mortonhall, he had fourteen sons and two daughters; and by his third wife, Margaret Ramsay, daughter of George Ramsay of Iddington, he had four sons and two daughters—twenty-five children in all by his three wives. A somewhat involved paragraph in the *Analecta Scotica* (App. p. xii.) traces the descent of Isabel Eleis, by whom he had his eldest son and successor, Lord Fountainhall. He is said to have acquired the Fountainhall property in 1681, and was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia in 1688.

SIR JOHN LAUDER, LORD FOUNTAINHALL, second baronet, was born in Edinburgh, 2nd August, 1646. He was a distinguished lawyer and statesman, and was admitted advocate, 5th June, 1668, having previously prepared for the pursuit of his profession at the University of Leyden. From that time he continued to record the decisions of the Court of Session, and it is to his labours that the profession is indebted for the valuable collection styled *Fountainhall's Decisions*. At the trial of the Earl of Argyle in 1681, for an alleged illegal construction of the Test, Sir John acted as counsel, along with Sir George Lockhart and six others. The eight advocates of Argyle having signed an opinion that his explanation of the Test contained nothing treasonable, were called before a Committee of the Council, and after being examined on oath, they were dismissed with a censure and warning from the Duke of York. Previous to this, Mr. Lauder was knighted, and about the same time he acted as one of the assessors of the City of Edinburgh. In April, 1685, he was elected to Parliament as one of the members for the county of Haddington.

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He was afterwards frequently re-elected, and, during the long period that he sat in the legislature of his country, his conduct was characterised by moderation and independence. To the despotic measures of the government previous to the Revolution he offered all constitutional resistance, and his zealous support of the Protestant religion was the cause of his being exposed to some trouble in May, 1686. He firmly opposed the attempt of James VII. to abolish the penal laws against the Roman Catholics; and his reasons for so doing are inserted at length in his *Diary*. After the Revolution he was appointed a Lord of Session, and took his seat, 1st November, 1689, with the title of Lord Fountainhall, and within three months afterwards he was nominated a Lord of Justiciary. In 1692 he was offered the post of Lord Advocate, which he declined, not being allowed to prosecute the actors in the massacre of Glencoe, an event which has left such an indelible stain on King William's memory. Sir John was Commissioner of supply for Haddington 1685, 1689, 1690, 1704; and was in parliament 1685-1686, 1690-1702, 1702-1707. In 1685 the barony of Fountainhall was ratified to him and to his son John; he took the oath of allegiance 1703, and voted on the clauses of the Treaty of Union 1706-1707. During the protracted discussions on this Treaty, Sir John Lauder was regular in his attendance in Parliament, acting generally in opposition, and he finally voted against it. Soon after, age and infirmities compelled him to resign his place in the Justiciary Court, and some time before his death he also relinquished his seat in the Court of Session. He died 20th September, 1722. He was married to Janet Ramsay, daughter of Sir Andrew Ramsay of Abbotshall, baronet, also a senator of the College of Justice, and left a numerous family. To

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this Sir Andrew Ramsay the Bass rock had some time previously been transferred. In October, 1671, Sir Andrew sold the island to the government for the sum of £4000 after it had continued in the possession of the Lauder family for about five centuries, they being the earliest proprietors of the Bass of whom there is any record. A son, Robert, died 17th December, 1695, and another son, William, died 21st July following. A daughter, Isabell, married, about 1709, Thomas Scott of Millenie, a cadet of the Buccleuch family. George, fourth Lord Banff, baptised 4th August, 1670, succeeded his father 1713, and died 1718. He married on 11th January, 1712, Helen, daughter of Sir John Lauder of Fountainhall, bart., and by her had two sons: John George, fifth Lord Banff, and Alexander, sixth Lord Banff. Lord Fountainhall's eldest son,

SIR JOHN LAUDER, third baronet, was served heir to his father, 14th May, 1723. Sir Alexander Seton, first baronet of Pitmedden, and a senator of the College of Justice by the title of Lord Pitmedden, who died in 1719, was married to Margaret Lauder, daughter of William Lauder, Clerk of Session, who died 1696. Their second daughter, Margaret, married in 1696, Sir John Lauder of Fountainhall, third baronet of the descent. A case is reported in Lord Fountainhall's *Decisions*: "Dame Margaret Lauder, Lady Pitmedden and her husband *v.* Sir Robert Gordon of Gordonston," 18th December, 1707. "Mr. John Lauder, younger, of Fountainhall," is referred to in his father's *Chronological Notes of Scottish Affairs*, under date 30th November, 1680. Sir John was a commissioner of supply 1699, 1704. He died in February, 1728. According to Burke he had by his wife, Margaret Seton, his eldest son and successor,

SIR ALEXANDER LAUDER, "who, dying unmarried in 1730, the

title and estate devolved on his brother." But, in the *Indexes to the Services of Heirs in Scotland*, no mention is made of this Sir Alexander, while there is special record that

SIR ANDREW LAUDER, bart., of Fountainhall, was served heir male of tailzie, and provision special to his father, Sir John Lauder, bart., of Fountainhall (who died Feb., 1728), in the barony of Fountainhall, the service being recorded 27th October, 1731. About 1750 this Sir Andrew married his cousin Isobel Dick, only child and heiress of William Dick, Esq., of Grange, by whom he had three sons. He died in March, 1769, his wife surviving him until March, 1779. At his death he was succeeded by the third and only surviving son,

SIR ANDREW LAUDER (or DICK-LAUDER, as he is styled in the *Indexes to Services*). He married Elizabeth Broun, daughter of Thomas Broun, Esq., of Johnstonburn; and, dying in 1820, was succeeded by his eldest son,

SIR THOMAS DICK-LAUDER, baronet, of Fountainhall and Grange, who was born in 1784. In early life he entered the army, and afterwards took up his residence in Morayshire, where he remained till 1832, when he removed to the "Grange House," near Edinburgh. He married in 1808, Charles Anne Cumin, only child and heiress of George Cumin, Esq., of Relugas, on the banks of the Findhorn. By her he had two sons and ten daughters. He had succeeded to the baronetcy in 1820. In 1839, Sir Thomas was appointed Secretary to the Board of Scottish Manufactures, and also, immediately afterwards, Secretary to the Board of British White Herring Fishery. The duties of these Secretaryships he continued sedulously to discharge, till interrupted by his last illness. He was for some time Secretary to the Royal Institution for the



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encouragement of the Fine Arts, an office which he relinquished about two years before his death. He was a fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and a deputy-lieutenant of the counties of Moray and Haddington. Sir Thomas Dick-Lauder was an eminent author: he was one of the first contributors to *Blackwood's Magazine*, which was started in 1817. He wrote for several other magazines of that period; and for the *Edinburgh Cyclopaedia* he drew up an excellent statistical account of Morayshire. He also published two romances, *Lochandhu* in 1825, and *The Wolf of Badenoch* in 1827. A list of his works is given in Anderson's *Scottish Nation*, from which book the foregoing details have been mainly derived. Sir Thomas died on 29th May, 1848. He was succeeded by his elder son,

SIR JOHN DICK-LAUDER, who was born in 1813, and married, 22nd May, 1845, Lady Anne Dalrymple, second daughter of North, ninth earl of Stair, and had issue, four sons and three daughters. Sir John served for twelve years in the E.I. Company's Bengal army, and was a deputy-lieutenant for Midlothian. He died 23rd March, 1867, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

SIR THOMAS NORTH DICK-LAUDER of Fountainhall, the present baronet, who was born in 1846.

## CHAP. XII.

In this place the descent of the *Hatton* or *Halton* branch of the Lauder family will be taken into consideration. This collateral line is stated by *Hatton House* (a special work on the subject, from which an extract is given in the Appendix, p. xlv.) to have proceeded from Sir Alan de Lauder through his son William, but this statement is doubtless erroneous, because, as previously mentioned in this volume (Chap. v.), Sir Allan's son, William, was Bishop of Glasgow and Chancellor of Scotland, and consequently could not possibly be the ancestor of the Lauders of Hatton. It would rather appear extremely probable that Sir Alan Lauder had another son,

ALEXANDER LAUDER, who succeeded to the Hatton estates on the death of his father, shortly after the year 1400 (*vide ante*), for Douglas's *Peerage* says that "the second Sir John Forrester had two daughters, the youngest of whom, Elizabeth, was married to Sir Alexander de Hatton, knight, as appears from a charter of Robert, Duke of Albany, to Alexander de Lauder, and Elizabeth Forrester his wife, daughter of Sir John Forrester of Corstorphine, knight, of the lands of Plat, Westhall, and Northraw, in the Barony of Rathow, dated 7th December, 1408, and this document

is registered in the *Index of Records of Charters, 1309-1413*. He married Lady Helen, daughter of Archibald, fourth Earl of Douglas, "the Tyneman," who was killed at Verneuil, in Normandy, 17th August, 1424. A large number of Douglas's followers attended him on this occasion, and there is every probability that his son-in-law, Alexander Lauder, shared the Earl's fate at Verneuil. Marshal Douglas, Duc de Touraine, as the Earl was styled in France, led the French troops against the English under the Duke of Bedford. At the onslaught an altercation between Douglas and Narbonne as to precedence threw their troops into confusion, and a disastrous defeat was the result; Douglas, Sir Alexander Lindsay, Robert Stewart, Sir John Swinton, and two thousand others having been left dead on the field.

The following interesting account of this battle is from Villaret's *Histoire de France*:—

Le comte de Douglas s'étant fait rendre compte de la disposition des Anglois, assembla le conseil de guerre, où l'on agita si l'on attendroit ou si l'on prévien-droit l'ennemi. Le père Daniel, sur la foi de la chronique de S. Denis, séduit d'ailleurs par cet amour propre national, si naturel à tous les hommes, rapporte que le comte d'Aumale, le vicomte de Narbonne et les autres chefs furent d'avis de ne pas accepter le combat, et que ce sentiment fut rejeté par le connétable Stuart et les capitaines Ecossois, qui ayant à leur tête le comte de Douglas, décidèrent pour l'attaque. D'autres historiens affirment précisément le contraire : ils assurent que Narbonne insista pour marcher aux Anglois et pour forcer leurs lignes ; que le général Ecossois ayant vainement représenté la témérité de l'entreprise fut obligé de céder à Narbonne, qui menaçant d'aller affronter seul les ennemis, entraîna la pluralité des suffrages. Il est assez difficile de choisir entre deux opinions si diamétralement opposées. Ce qu' il y a de certain, c'est que le comte de Narbonne commença l'attaque, et que l'armée Royaliste composée de vingt mille hommes de bonnes troupes, commandée par une noblesse intrépide, attaqua les Anglois avec

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furie, fit des prodiges de valeur, à la réserve des troupes Italiennes qui prirent la fuite, et fut entièrement défaite. Un détail plus circonstancié de cette action seroit superflu. C'est toujours le meme défaut de réflexion, d'ordre, d'intelligence et de subordination. On observera qu' à cette action, ainsi qu' aux précédentes, on ne fit point usage d' artillerie, et que les hommes d'armes des deux nations combattirent à pied, ce qui sembloit indiquer dès-lors l'utilité de l'infanterie dans une bataille.

Cinq mille hommes restèrent sur le champ de bataille, parmi lesquels on comptoit le comte de Douglas, James de Douglas son fils, le connétable Stuart, Harcourt, comte d'Aumale, Narbonne et une multitude presqu' incroyable de gentilshommes; car la perte tomba principalement sur les chefs et sur la noblesse. Cette victoire, plus disputée que les précédentes, coûta seize cents hommes aux Anglois.

This estimate of the English loss is accepted by most authorities, but the total loss of the allied Scottish, French, and Italian army is generally computed at about four thousand men. Villaret is in error in saying that James, son of the Earl of Douglas, was killed in this action. The Scots, as usual, bore the brunt of the battle. Alexander was succeeded by

WILLIAM LAUDER, his son, who seems to have died about 1442, for in that year,

ALEXANDER LAUDER is served heir of his father, William. This Alexander must have died before 1451, as at that time, his successor,

WILLIAM LAUDER of Hatton, came prominently into notice in connection with the assassination of Douglas, by James the Second, in Stirling Castle. This extraordinary event is deserving of notice.

In 1449, William, eighth Earl of Douglas, held the office of lieutenant-general of Scotland, in which high position he contrived to usurp the government and to tyrannise over King James the

Second. This monarch's indignation being aroused to the highest pitch, by the execution of a nephew of Sir Patrick Gray, captain of the guard, in defiance of an order under the royal seal, the king determined to crush the power of his dangerous vassal, and to put down the insolence of aristocratic tyranny. But James, aware of the overwhelming force which Douglas was ready to bring into the field, hesitated before resorting to strong measures, and suppressing his natural anger, he sent Sir William Lauder of Hatton, who had attended Douglas on his pilgrimage to Rome, with a message to him expressive of the King's desire to enter into a personal conference, and promising absolute security for his person. It is also said that many of the nobles had solemnly transmitted a written obligation to the Earl, by which they bound themselves, even if the King should show an inclination to break his promise, that they, to the utmost of their power, would compel him to observe it. Douglas, believing himself secure under the royal protection and the oath of the nobility, came with a small retinue to Stirling, in company with Sir William Lauder of Hatton. The day after his arrival he not only dined but supped with the King, who, apparently desirous of having some private conversation with the Earl, took him aside into an inner chamber in which were a few of his most intimate counsellors. There the King remonstrated with Douglas upon his conduct, but the Earl—unused to be addressed in such a manner—replied with haughty insolence. Upon this James broke into ungovernable fury, drew his dagger, and stabbed the Earl, first in the throat, and instantly after in the lower part of the body. Sir Patrick Gray, who was in the room, at one blow felled Douglas with his pole-axe; and the rest of the nobles who stood near the King, rushing in upon the dying man, attacked him

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with their knives and daggers, so that he instantly expired, covered with twenty-six wounds. The window was then thrown open, and the mangled body cast into an open court. Shortly thereafter, Sir James Douglas, brother of the murdered Earl, and six hundred barons and gentlemen, followers and supporters of the family, invaded Stirling, took the letter of assurance, subscribed by the names, and guaranteed by the seals of the Scottish nobles, nailed it to a board which they tied to the tail of a sorry horse, and dragged it through the streets, concluding the outbreak by plundering and setting fire to the town.

The *Rotuli Scotie* record safe-conducts to John Lauder of Hatton, 14th June, 1464, and to Alexander Lauder of Hatton, 14th March, 1465-6. Sir William Lauder was in parliament 1471, 1484, and 1487. Douglas's *Peerage* says that "Sir Alexander Napier of Merchiston, who died betwixt 24th Oct., 1473, and 15th Feby., 1473-4, married Elizabeth Lauder, probably a daughter of the Laird of Hatton." His successor,

SIR GEORGE LAUDER, succeeded to the estates in 1507, but did not long enjoy his possessions, as he and his two brothers, James Lauder and Sir Alexander Lauder of Blyth, fell with their King at Flodden. Sir Alexander was Provost of Edinburgh from 1500 to 1513, the year of his death, and he was Justice Depute in 1508-9, 1512, and 1513. In April, 1504, he is styled in the *Records of the Burgh of Edinburgh*, "Sir Alexander Lauder of Hatton, Prepositus." He was in Parliament for Edinburgh, 1503, 1505, and was a commissioner for holding parliament, 1504, 1505. The battle of Flodden was an event fraught with so dire consequence to the Lauders of Hatton that it is deemed expedient briefly to describe it.

King James IV. invaded England, 13th August, 1513, in despite of the counsel and remonstrances of his veteran officers and nobles. Tytler ascribes to infatuation his obstinacy in prosecuting this war; James fixed his camp on Flodden-hill, the eastern spur of the Cheviot mountains, and in that strong position awaited the approach of the English army. The English, under the Earl of Surrey, crossed the river Till, on 8th September, and, doubling on the Scottish position, marched northward round the hill of Flodden, and re-crossed the river by the bridge of Twissel, James romantically refusing to allow his artillery to fire on the enemy, thus allowing them to defile over the bridge at leisure. James had taken possession of Brankston-hill, whilst meantime, Surrey placed his entire line between the Scottish King and his country, and was able, by an easy ascent which led to Flodden, to march upon the rear of the enemy, whom he attacked without delay. The English numbered twenty-six thousand strong at the lowest computation, and were drawn up in a long double line, with a body of cavalry in the rear. The Scots slowly descended the hill to meet the enemy, and the action began by a mutual discharge of artillery. This was followed by an impetuous charge by the Scots on the English vanguard, which was completely routed, but ultimately the assailants were driven back with great slaughter. The highlanders, unable to reach the enemy with their broad-swords and axes, which formed their only weapons, broke up their array and rushed, sword in hand, upon the English pikemen, who stood their ground, and the Scots, being unable to recover their ranks, were totally routed. Meantime James fought in the front of the battle, and the contest was uncertain when he fell pierced by an arrow, and mortally wounded

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in the head by a bill-hook, within a few paces of the Earl of Surrey, the English commander. The battle lasted from half-past four of the afternoon of Friday, 9th September, 1513, and continued till after nightfall, when darkness separated the combatants. At this time Surrey was uncertain of the result, but when morning broke it was seen that the Scots, becoming aware of their immense loss, and having heard that the King and almost all the nobility were slain, had silently retreated to their own country. When the battlefield was examined there were found of the English few men of note fallen, but about five thousand soldiers, chiefly of the ranks; but of the Scots, there lay the King and his son, the Archbishop of St. Andrews, dead on the field, with two bishops, two mitred abbots, twelve earls, thirteen lords, five eldest sons of peers, fifty knights and chiefs, and of gentlemen a number uncalculated. There was scarcely an historical name which did not lose a member on that fatal field, the Scottish loss being estimated at ten thousand men. Surely none of these suffering families had greater cause to deplore the consequences of that sanguinary conflict than the LAUDERS OF HATTON, who seem to have narrowly escaped extinction. Sir George was succeeded by his son,

SIR WILLIAM LAUDER, who obtained from James the Fifth, in consideration of his father's and uncles' services and deaths in battle, "the relief of all his lands lying in the shires of Edinburgh, Berwick, and Peebles." This document is dated 19th July, 1515. On 8th June, 1519, William Lauder protests against any interference with his lands of Burghmuir, inherited from his uncle, Sir Alexander Lauder of Blyth. These lands were given by charter to a previous William Lauder, in the time of Robert III. He was on an assize in 1540, and in parliament 1560. On 3rd



April, 1548, Sir William Scott of Balweary, got a charter of the lands of Invertiel, in Fife, and married Helen, daughter of this Sir William. Another daughter, Janet, married James Forrester of Corstorphine, who had a charter to him and Janet Lauder his wife, of the lands of West Craigs of Corstorphine, and of Clerkingtoun, dated 5th February, 1555-6. *The Works of John Knox* mention William Lauder of Halton under date 1559, and in 1570 he is "appointed to conveene before the nobilitie presentlie assembled in Edinburgh." (*Hist. of the Kirk of Scotland.*) He is mentioned in Pitcairn's *Criminal Trials*, 23rd March, 1532; 14th April, 1534; 24th September, 1566; 8th December, 1570; on which latter date, "William Lauder of Halton—with others—was vnlawit in the panis of xl pundis for non-comperance to pass vpoune the said assyise." His successor was

SIR ALEXANDER LAUDER, his son, who apparently did not succeed to the estates without some trouble. Amongst the *Acta Parliamentorum*—Regis. Jacobi VI. (Dec. 10, 1585)—there is "Ane act annulland the infestments maid to gilbert Lauder of Balbardeis, and his sone of the Landis and leving of Haltoun." This act fully describes the extent of the Hatton estate as at that date, and proceeds: "gilbert lauder of balbardeis be lang consuetude perfytlie wnderstanding the simple of the said Sr W<sup>am</sup> be certane malignand and craftie practices abusing the said alexanderis fatheris ignorance to his awin greedie appetite and vnhonest commoditie within the space of sewin zeiris lastbypast allurit and intysit the said Sr W<sup>am</sup> to annalie vnto w<sup>am</sup> Lauder eldest sone to the said gilbert his airis and assignais heretable all and hail the landis foresaidis be simulat and cullerit venditioun Seing he nathir had money to pay nor payit ony money thairfor." . . . The

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act continues observing that it is strange Sir Wiliam should thus alienate "the haill landis he had in the warld he having the saidis alexander and *James lauder brither germane* sonis procreat of his awn body be lauchfull mariage of thair mothir quha is discendit of ane honourabell hous." There does not appear to have been any near relationship between Sir William Lauder and Gilbert Lauder of Balbardeis, as this act in one place terms the latter "ane strangear." This alienation was declared of no effect. He married Mary Maitland, a daughter of Sir Richard Maitland of Thirlestane and Lethington. Playfair, in his *British Antiquity*, adds that Alexander quitted office in favour of this lady's brother, John, Lord Thirlestane, Lord Chancellor of Scotland. He was killed at the battle of Pinkie, which was fought on the 10th September, 1547. This battle was occasioned by the refusal of the Scots to give their infant queen, Mary, to her grand-uncle, Henry VIII., as a wife for his son, afterwards Edward VI. Henry died before the battle was fought, but he had ordered the war to be pushed on actively. The English were excellently appointed in artillery and cavalry, while the Scots, although numerous, were ill-armed, and undisciplined. The Scottish army was in position in the neighbourhood of Musselburgh, under the command of the Earl of Arran, whilst the English, led by the Duke of Somerset, encamped near the hill of Inveresk, planting their ordnance on the eminence commanding the Scottish position. Arran, contrary to the advice of his best officers, ordered an advance upon the enemy, and this advance numbered ten thousand men. The English cavalry, charging upon the left wing, under Angus, met with a severe and sanguinary repulse, and, had this portion

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of the army been supported by the rest, the fate of the battle had then been decided. Later in the day still another such opportunity was lost, and finally, a panic, created by the flight of a body of highlanders, threw the whole army into disorder; the most dreadful carnage ensued, the pursuit lasting for five hours, the retreat having sounded only on the approach of night. Sir Alexander is said by *Hatton House* to have been succeeded by his son, but Playfair states distinctly that he had no sons, whilst on the unquestionable authority of the *Retours of Service*

ALEXANDER LAUDER of Hatton, heir of Alexander Lauder, *his uncle*, is served, 6th May, 1606, heir to lands in the barony of Wiston, Lanarkshire, and on 14th April, 1603, to lands in Peebleshire. In the reign of Robert III., 1390-1406, there is a charter given by James Sandilands of Calder, to George Lauder of Halton, of lands in the barony of Wiston. These are probably the lands inherited by Alexander, but it is not clear who this George Lauder is, unless he be still another son of Sir Alan, first of Hatton, preceding Alexander, of whom there is record in 1408. In 1621, he was one of the commissioners under James VI., "for the plantation of kirks where kirks is yet unplanted," and he was, in the same year, in parliament for Edinburgh principal. He married Lady Susanna, a daughter of James, seventh Earl of Glencairn, and Mariot, second daughter of Sir Colin Campbell of Glenurchy, who died in 1610.

This Sir Alexander was succeeded by his brother, RICHARD LAUDER, the last of the Lauders of Hatton; he entered into possession of the estates in 1625. On 18th May, 1625, he was

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served heir to his brother, Alexander Lauder of Hatton, in certain lands in Peeblesshire, whilst another *Retour* says that Richard Lauder, heir of Alexander Lauder, feudatory of Haltoun, his brother-german, was served heir of the lands of Halton and of certain property at Cringletie in Peeblesshire, &c. Richard was on committees of war for Edinburgh, 1647, 1648; he was Commissioner of Excise, 1661, and Justice of Peace, 1663. Douglas's *Baronage* says:—"About 1630 mention is made of the marriage of a daughter of Scott of Millenie to Lauder of Hatton. The Scotts of Millenie are cadets of Buccleuch." He had no male issue, but he had two daughters, the elder of whom, Jean, married, in 1650, Sir John Elphinstone of Calderhall, and left issue. This lady's dowry consisted in money. He settled the barony and other lands, all *de novo* erected into a free barony 1660, on his younger daughter, Elizabeth, who married at Hatton, 18th November, 1652, the Hon. Charles Maitland, afterwards Earl of Lauderdale, they and their successors being bound to take the surname and carry the arms of Lauder of Hatton. It was by this marriage of the younger brother of the Duke of Lauderdale that the property of Hatton became one of the chief possessions of the Lauderdale family. Besides the Hatton estate he got the lands of Overgogar, Norton, and Platts. In the *Acts of Parliament for Scotland* (1663) there is recorded the ratification of a charter to Charles Maitland and Elizabeth Lauder his wife, daughter of Richard Lauder of Halton, of the lands of Halton and Norton, under condition that their heirs take the surname of Lauder and quarter the arms of Lauder of Halton and Maitland of Lauderdale. He died 1695. By his wife, Elizabeth Lauder, he had issue: Richard, fourth Earl of Lauderdale; John, fifth Earl of Lauderdale, and other six children.

This John Maitland, brother and successor to Richard, Earl of Lauderdale, was sometime designated Sir John Lauder of Haltoun; he sat in parliament for Edinburghshire, 1685-6, 1689, 1689-93 (as Sir John Maitland of Ravelrig, 1693, until he succeeded his brother as Earl of Lauderdale, 28th August, 1696). Previous to his accession to the title he was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia, 18th November, 1680; Advocate, 30th July of the same year; Lord of Session, 28th October, 1689, as Lord Ravelrig; Privy Counsellor at the Revolution; Colonel of the Edinburghshire Militia, 1689; took his seat in parliament, 8th September, 1696, when he supported the Union, and was General of the Mint, 1699. In 1693 he assumed the designation of "Lauder of Haltoun," in lieu of "Maitland of Ravelrig." He died 30th August, 1710, having married Margaret, only child of Alexander Cunningham, tenth Earl of Glencairn; she died 12th May, 1742, leaving, with other issue, a son, Charles, sixth Earl of Lauderdale.

## CHAP. XIII.

In this chapter we shall take within our purview the junior branch of the family, resident, about 1550, either on the island of Bass or in the adjacent burgh of North Berwick, and then designated solely of the Bass. We consequently revert to page 53, where it is stated that

ROBERT LAUDER, YOUNGER, of the Bass, received from his father, Sir Robert Lauder, the Bass and other East Lothian lands, including Beilhaven and West-Barns. He is alluded to in the *Protocol Book* of North Berwick, 1553 and 1554, whilst in the *Carte Monialium de North Berwic*, under date 24th July, 1556, there is found an account of "the handfasting of Robert Lauder younger of the Bass and Jane Hepburn dochter to Patrik Erll Bothwell." He is also mentioned in the same work, 29th April, 1553. He was in parliament, 1572, and, among those present at a convention held at Edinburgh, 24th November, 1572, were "Robertus Lauder miles de Bass Junior georgius hwm de spott and Jacobus forester de Corstorphyn." He seems to have been succeeded by

JAMES LAUDER, for Pitcairn's *Criminal Trials* records that on 15th December, 1580, Walter Lauder, "serwand to vmlq̄ the Lairde of Bass," was tried for the "crewall murthour of vmquhile

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Mr. James Lauder of the Bass, his maister; committit in the moneth of October." This servant was found guilty of being act and part in the murder and was executed. The next was, apparently,

GEORGE LAUDER of Bass, who was on the Privy Council, 1592, 1593, as, in an Act (James VI., 5th June, 1592), "The Nominatioun and establisching of oure souerane lordis privie counsaill," "Maister george lauder of bass" is included in a list of the "baronis knichtis and gentlemen nominat to be of his hienes privie counsaill." He was on the Articles 1592, and that same year was a commissioner for punishing slayers of solan geese and other birds on the Bass. This commission is contained in a "Ratificatioun of ane act of secreit counsaill (James VI., 5th June, 1592), in faouris of the laird of bass," which narrates that "Vnderstanding how proffitable the solane geiss and vtheris fowlis quhilk hantis reparis and biggis within the Ile of bass zierlie Ar to the common weill of this realme and haill leigis of the same and how hurtfull the slaying and distroying thairof ar to the haill subiectis of this realme Maid and constitute Maister george lauder of bass his aris and assignais and successouris lardis of bass his hienes commissioneris To tak and apprehend all and quhatsumeuir persoun or personis quha happynis to slay ony of the saidis giess." In 1593 he was appointed one of the commissioners to examine into James the Sixth's debts, and to make arrangements for his proposed visit to the Isles. George Lauder of Bass was also, in October of that year, one of the "special persons" of the estates to whom was remitted the offers of the three Popish lords, the Earls of Angus, Huntley, and Errol, to consider and determine. Also, in 1593, the lordship and bailiary of Tynningham, with the office of heritable

justiciar, and the erection of the town into a free barony and regality were ratified to him. This act is to be found amongst the *Acta Parliamentorum, Jacobi VI.*, and as it gives a full detail of the family possessions as at that date, along with other interesting particulars, the document is reproduced here *in extenso*.—

FORSAMEKLE as Oure souerane lord with expres aduise and consent of his hienes trustie and weil-belouit counsellour Johnne lord thirlestane his hienes chancellair S<sup>r</sup> thomas lyoun of auldbar knicht thesaurair vmqle S ludouic bellenden of auchnoule knicht iustice clerk for the tyme and m<sup>r</sup> Robert douglais provest of lincluden collectour generall and thesaurair of his maiesties new augmentatiounis hes maid and grantit vnder his maiesties greit seill Ane charter and infetmēt contening ane new dispositioun for dyuerse and sindre guid caussis contenit thairintill To his hienes Trustie and weil-belouit counsellour m<sup>r</sup> george lauder of bass his aris maill berand the armes and surname of lauder and assignais quhat-sumeuir heretable Off all and sindre the landis of the lordschip of tynninghame vndirwritin viz the manis of tynninghame tuentie husband landis tuentie coit landis fyve brewlandis the mylne of Tynninghame wardlandis gilliesichot the suyth land with the fisching in the wattir of tyne alsweill fresche as salt within the sey flude The lochis and cwingharis of the saidis landis of tynninghame All and haill ane annuellrent of ten markis money of this realme to be vpliftet at twa termes in the zeir witsunday and mertimes in winter be equall portionis furth of all and haill the half of the toun of auldhame liand in the said lordschip of tynninghame All and haill the principall mansioun tour and fortalice barnis zardis and doucait of tynninghame The landis of briggis eister and waster grenespott baxter landis als doucott aikair liand in the toun of tynninghame Off all and haill the landis of lochhouse extending to tua husband landis and sex aikaris of land with all and haill the landis callit harkarislandis spenslandis and gilleislandis with tennentis tennandries and seruice of frie tennentis of the foirsaidis haill landis partis pendicles and pertenentis thairof lyand as said is And alsua the office of balliarie of all and haill the foirsaid lordschip of tynninghame alsweill of the propertie as tennandrie thairof Off all and haill the Ile of bass with the pertinentis all liand within the lordschip of tynninghame regalitie of sanctandris constabularie of



hadingtoun and scherefdome of edinburgh Off all and hail the landis of newgrange pensheillis priestlaw kingsyde frieris dykes and winter scheillis with tennentis tennandries and seruice of frie tennentis partis pendicles and pertinentis thairof Togidder with the commoun pasture in the east and west mvres of lammermvre callit the commounties of Inuerveik thornetoun and dunbar rex<sup>tes</sup> with priuilege To cast and winne peittis turffis fewall fail and dowatt In and throw the partis and boundis of the saidis mvres and commounties quhaireuir the said m<sup>r</sup> george and his foirsaidis sall think maist expedient liand within the said constabularie of hadingtoun and sherefdome of edinburgh And of all and hail thre aikaris of arable land with the pertinentis lyand beside the burgh of hadingtoun in the sched callit baxterflat besyde the nungait of hadingtoun Togidder with the foirsaid office of balliarie of the landis of knowis scowgall broxmonth auldhame halkerslandis spenslandis gillieislandis and of the hail lordschip of tynninghame alsweill of the propirtie as tenendrie of the foirsaidis hail landis and vtheris abonewrittin And hes maid creat and erectit the toun of tynninghame in ane frie burgh of baronie and regalitie To be callit in all tymes cuming the burgh of tynninghame Gevand grantand and committand to the said burgh in all tymes cuming frie libertie and priuilege to by and sell and to haue and hald within the same ane mercat day ilk oulk and frie fair zierlie vpoun the xxj day of september To continew aucht dayis with all and sindre vther fredomes priuilegis liberties commodities and Immvnities quhatsumeuir pertening or knawin iustlie to pertene to ane frie burgh of baronie with power To big ane port and heavin vpoun ony pair of the saidis landis of tynninghame quhair the sey flowis and quhair the samyne may be maist convenientlie biggit with all and sindre fredomes anchorages and custumes pertening or knawin iustlie to pertene to ane port and heavin at lenth specifit and contenit in the said charter And siclyk hes maid and constitute the said m<sup>r</sup> george his airis maill and assignais foirsaidis his ma<sup>tes</sup> heretable iusticiaries and lordis of the direct lordschip of all and sindre the landis and vtheris abonewrittin contenit in the said charter alsweill of the propirtie as tennandrie thairof within and throw all the boundis of the samyne and hes gevin and disponit to him the heretable iurisdiction and direct lordschip thairof with frie chapell and chancellarie with escheittis vnlawes and vtheris commodities contenit thairin And hes vnite erectit creat and incorporat the foirsaidis hail landis of burgh and baronie and vtheris rex<sup>tes</sup> contenit thairin In ane frie baronie and regalitie To be callit in all tymes cuming the baronie and

regalitie of tynninghame ordaning the foirsaid castell to be the principall messuage of the said haill baronie And ane sesing to be tane thairat to be ane sufficient seasing of the foresaidis haill landis and vtheris abone rehersit To be haldin of his maiestie in fie and heretage frie baronie and regalitie heretable for euir ffor ane certane zierlie few dewty thairin contenit as the said charter of the dait the sext day of august the zeir of god J<sup>m</sup> v<sup>o</sup> lxxxxj zeris in the self at mair lenth proportis. THAIR FOIR oure said souerane lord and estaitis of this present parliament for the causes contenit in the said charter and for the guid trew and thankfull seruice done to his maiestie and his hienes maist noble progenitouris of worthie memorie be his hienes said trustie and weilbelouit counsellour m<sup>r</sup> george lauder of bass and vtheris his predicessouris quhome of he hes lineallie discendit in all tymes bygane as become trew and faithfull sublectis without defectioun frome thair loyall and dewtifull obedience hes ratifiet appreuit and confermit and be the tennour of this present act for him and his hienes successouris ratifies appreuis and perpetuallie confermis the foirsaid charter and infestment In all the heidis pointis clausses articles circumstances Immvnties priuilegis and conditionis at lenth contenit thairin Efter the forme and tennour of the same in all pointis And als his maiestie and estaitis foirsaidis be the tennour heirof decernis declaris and ordanis the samyne To be als effectuell valide and sufficient to the said m<sup>r</sup> george and his foirsaidis for thair peceable bruiking Joysing and possessing of the saidis haill landis office of balliarie port and heavin burgh of baronie priuilegis liberties and Immvnties and all vtheris speciallie and particularlie contenit in the said charter perpetuallie in all tymes cuming siclyk as gif the said charter and infestment wer at lenth insert and contenit word be word in this present act Notwithstanding that the samyne is not insert nor contenit heirin Anent the quhilk and with supplement of all faultis and defectiounis that may be proponit and obiectit aganis the said charter validitie and effect thairof Oure said souerane lord with aduise of the saidis estaitis hes dispensit And be the tennour heirof Irreuocablie dispensis for euir.

This George Lauder of Bass was in a convention at Linlithgow, 1593; and his name appears in an act drawn up there, 31st October of that year, on the occasion of the adjournment of a meeting; he was in another convention at Holyrood, 1593, 1596, 1598; and at

Edinburgh, 1594, 1596. He was in parliament, 1593, 1594, 1596, 1598; and he was on various commissions, 1593, 1598, and 1599. In Pitcairn's *Criminal Trials*, under date 23rd December, 1595, George Lauder of Bass is mentioned in conjunction with Charles Lauder, "sone and air of vmq<sup>le</sup> Andro Lauder on Wyndpark," whilst in a trial, 12th February, 1596, the Laird of Bass is exempted from passing on an assize, "in respect he is a Counsallour." From Chambers' *Domestic Annals* (vide Appendix, p. xlvi.), it would seem that this George Lauder had married Isobel Hepburn, probably a relative of his mother. In 1621, there is a reference to "The chartor maid be vmq<sup>le</sup> george Archebishope of S'tandrois to vmq<sup>le</sup> Mr george Lauder of Bass and his airs Off all and haill the landis of Scony Monflowrie Bambeith threipland Levin porte and heavin of Levin And of the toun and baronie of Levin customes and dewties belanging thairto Mylnes milnelandis multoris and fischingis Off the water of Levin And off the vther liberties priuiledgis and donatiounis mentionat in the said chartor and disponit to the said Mr george Lauder and his aires heretable." The charter here referred to appears to have been dated 4th July, 1609. He was succeeded by his son

GEORGE LAUDER of Bass. The *Retours of Service* record that George Lauder of Bass was served heir of George Lauder of Bass, his father, 15th July, 1613. Another *Retour* states that Robert Lauder was served heir of George Lauder of Tynninghame, his father, in certain properties in Haddingtonshire, 27th February, 1606, this being probably the beginning of the dispersion of the Lauder possessions amongst the various collateral branches. That the thirty-five years subsequent to the act granted to this George Lauder's father, had brought sore disaster to the fortunes of the

family is abundantly made manifest by the following paragraph in Chambers' *Domestic Annals of Scotland*, under date 2nd December, 1628:—"George Lauder of the Bass, and his mother, 'Dame Isobel Hepburn Lady Bass,' were at this time in embarrassed circumstances, 'standing at the horn at the instance of divers of their creditors.' Nevertheless, as was complained of them, 'they peaceably buik and enjoy some of their rents, and remain within the craig of the Bass, presuming to keep and maintein themselves, so to elude justice and execution of the law.' The Lords of Council issued a proclamation, threatening George Lauder and his mother with the highest pains if they did not submit to the laws. A friend then came forward and represented to the lords 'the hard and desolate estate' of the two rebels, and obtained a protection for them, enabling them to come to Edinburgh to make arrangements for the settlement of their affairs."

This George Lauder and his mother are mentioned in an "Act in favour of James Livingstoun of Beill" (Charles I., 1633), where allusion is made to "The chartor and infestment grantit wnder his Majesties great seale . . . to the said James Livingstoun his airs and assignais quhatsumever Of the lands and baronie of Beill Comprehending the lands baronies kirks patronages and vthers mentionat in the said infestment With the maner places mylnes multors and vthers mentionat thairin Proceeding vpon the resignatione of the said James Livingstoun And of George lawder of bass And Issobell hepburne Lady bass his mother." Further evidence of this process of dismemberment of the estates is found in an "Act in favour of Maister James Bannatyne of Newhall," a Senator of the College of Justice, "all

and hail the lands of Newhall With the toure fortalice maner place orchards zeards pairts pendicles and pertinents thairof with the mylne and mylne lands of Newhall astrict multurs and sequells of the samyne And of all and hail the lands of Billingruge Howden hiemurecroce wodheid and wodfute With the housses biggings zeards toftes croftes pairts pendicles and pertinents All lyand within the constabularie of Hadingtoun and shirefdome of Edinburgh To be haldin fra the saids Thomas and Williame cockburnes and thair airs of George lawder of Bass his airs and successors than thair jmmediat lawfull superiors of the saids lands mylne and vthers abonewrittine with the pertinents in fie and heretage for ever of the dait at Edinburgh the saxt day of July The zeir of god j<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> tuentie zeirs Togider with the chartor of confirmatione thairof maid and grantit be James Livingstoun grwme of his Majesties bedchamber now superior of the saids lands mylne and vthers abonewrittin in place of the said George lawder of Bass late superior thairof In favours of the said Maister James bannatyne," and some years later there is another document, an "Act in favour of Sir Robert dowglas of Spott" (Charles I., 1633), which, in describing a boundary, says:—"And thairfra passing toward the eist be the arable lands of dowchrie sumtyme perteining to George lawder of bass."

In further illustration of the great extent of the family estates in the time of Sir Robert Lauder of Bass, reference may be made to a "Ratification in favours of Sir Hugh Dalrymple of Northberwick of the Lands and Barony of Northberwick," including "All and hail the Lands and Barony of Northberwick comprehending the lands mills teinds patronages and others underwritten to wit all and hail the dominical Lands of Northberwick with the Lands called Fairmelands

or Farmeackers of old possest by Robert Lauder of Bass and his subtennants with the cunninghar lands commonly called the links of the samine lying betwixt the said dominical lands and the sea extending the said dominical lands ackers and links in the haill to fifeteen husband lands . . .” The charter was dated at Hampton Court, 5th April, 1700.

And in Thomson’s *Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland* (Charles II., 1661), there is an “Act in favours of Johne Earle of Lauderdale his Majesties Secretarie Anent the makeing vp of his writts, &c.,” which is the outcome of a petition made by the Earl to the effect that at “the time of the late troubles the said Earle his writs and evidences of his lands and others wer totallie spoiled And that be putting and hyding of them vnder the ground in the yeard of Balcarras wher the vnderwater came throw the seems of the yron chists wherin they wer put, and spoyled the saids writs” and craving that a commission be appointed to verify the alleged destruction of the documents. The commission was appointed, and they found it “sufficiently proven That the saids writts and evidents wer put vnder the ground in the yeard of Balcarres in three yron chists in the year 16— years after the feight of Dumbar and that the same have been totallie spoiled and losed” in the manner stated. The Act, therefore, “Declars Statuts and Ordains the Inventars (whairof the tenors followes and are verbatim heirafter insert) To be als valeid effectuall and sufficient authentick and forceable and to make als great faith in judgement and outwith the same in tyme comeing. . . . As if the principall evidents wer extant of the dates tenor and contents mentioned and exprest in the saids Inventars.”

In these lengthy inventories the following documents are cata-

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logued : "A procuratorie of resignation be Robert Lawder of Basse in the hands of the baillies of Lawder ane or mae of all and haill the tenement of land bounded &c. lyeing on the southside of the streit and lykewise of all and haill his sex merk land of Swanslie Lawrence-land Melbotshaugh and a piece of land lyeing betuixt Sheilfeild and Blakchester within the libertie of the burgh forsaid in favours of his beloved Cousine William Lauder burges ther according to the forme tenor and effect of ane indentit Charter to be made betuixt him and the said William apud Beill 13 April 1542. . . Indented Charter of all and haill the tenement forsaid and of the forsaid's sex merk lands of Swainslie Lawrenceland Melbotshaugh and peice of land betuixt Sheilfield and Blakchester be the said Robert Lawder of Basse to the said William Lawder to be holden of the King in Burgage, and for payment to the hospitall of Northberwick of 20 merks yeerly Apud Beill 13 May 1542. Charter of warrandice granted be William Lawder to William Cairncrosse of Comislie of the forsaid's lands and tenement in warrandice of the annualrent of 20 merks for the which Robert Lawder of Bass wes infest in a tenement of land in Edinburgh. Apud Lawder 13 August 1542. Procuratorie of resignation be the said William Lawder in favours of his son Robert Lawder his aires and assignayes of all and haill the forsaid's lands and tenements and diverse other tenements within the burgh of Lawder apud Comuslie 25 Junij 1544. . . to be holden of the Queen in burgage and for payment of 20 merks to the hospitall of Northberwick builded be wmq<sup>ll</sup> Robert Lawder of Basse apud Lawder 13 Augusti 1544. . . Instrument of Sasine to James Lawder as brother and air to the said Robert Lawder of the tenements forsaid and of the lands of Swainslie Melbotshaugh and Lawrenceland containing likewise the said

James his resignation of the saids tenements and lands in favours of Gilbert Lawder his brother . . . 1560. . . Charter granted be the said James Lawder brother and air to Robert Lawder of the tenements and lands exprest in the tuo former instruments of the said Gilbert Lawder likewise his brother &c to be holden of the Queen in burgage and for payment of the few ferme vsed and wont To Robert Lawder of Basse and his aires Apud Lawder 20 January 1563. . . A contract betuixt the said William Lawder and Andrew Lawder in Melvinemilne taking the burden on him for James and Robert his sons beareing a wodset of the saids lands and tenements vnder reversion of 1000 lib at Edinburgh 7 August 1635. . . Disposition be William Lawder to me of his burgeship of Lawder with his aiker and parte belonging therto beareing a procuratorie of resignatione at Gilbertoun 24 Aprile 1637. . .”

The time at which the Bass Rock itself ceased to be numbered amongst the possessions of the Lauder family is not apparent. There can be no doubt, however, that this ancient crag, with which their name had been so long associated, would be about the last portion of the estates with which the Lairds of Bass would part. Indeed, there is evidence in support of this assumption. In 1581, James the Sixth paid a visit to the Bass, and in the Treasurer's accounts in this reign, under the above date, is entered as paid:—"Item, To Alexander Zoung, his Hienes servitour for his Grace's extraordinar expenses in his jorney towardis the Bass, conforme to his Hienes precept, as the samin with his acquittance productit vpon compt proportes, xl. li." (£40:0:0). James seems to have conceived a strong desire to obtain possession of it for the Crown. It is said that he offered



the Laird of Bass whatever he pleased to ask for the Island; upon which Lauder replied, "Your Majesty must e'en resign it to me, for I'll have the auld crag back again." The Rock is said to have fallen into other hands shortly after this, but the foregoing charter to George Lauder shows that it must have remained in the possession of the family for more than a dozen years longer, as that document is dated in 1593, and is likely to have remained in force for some time, whilst, at a later date (December, 1628), George Lauder and his mother are known to have resided on the Bass. Charles I. instituted a claim to the possession of the rock, the following being among his Instructions to the President of the Session, 10th November, 1626:—"That you cause prosecute our right concerning the Bass, with all expedition, for affectuattng of that end you have from us." However, in April, 1651, a requisition was sent to the keeper of the Bass praying that the island might be made secure for the safe keeping of the Church records from an anticipated—(and ultimately successful)—attack by Cromwell, to which answer was made that "the Laird of Waughton, *to whom that strength belongs*, being personallie present, most gladlie offered to receive them," and, two years later, (31st July, 1663, Charles II.), an act of parliament opens with the phrase—"Forasmuch as be ane act of the pretendit Committie of Estates in January 1651 It appeares that the laird of Waughtoun and his servants who had the keepeing of the house of Bass for the tyme . . ." Having fallen into the possession, first of the Laird of Waughton, and thereafter of Sir Andrew Ramsay of Abbotshall, the Bass was purchased from the latter in October, 1671, by Lord Lauderdale, in name of the Government to become

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a state prison, and in 1706, it was granted by the Crown to President Sir Hew Dalrymple, reserving the power of re-fortifying it should this be expedient. It remains the property of his lineal descendant, Sir Hew Dalrymple of North Berwick, Baronet.

This George Lauder, according to Calderwood's *History of Scotland*, was knighted on the occasion of the coronation of King James the Sixth's Queen, 17th May, 1590. This authority states that before the Queen "went out of the chamber, the Chancellor was made Lord Thirlstane and the Laird of Basse and several others were dubbed knights." As may be seen from the charter on page 77, the Laird of Bass at that time was George Lauder, father of this George Lauder. The latter was probably succeeded by

SIR ROBERT LAUDER of Bass. Robert Chambers, in the preface to his *Scottish Songs*, says, on the subject of "*Maggie Lauder*," that in an old manuscript volume of genealogical collections which he had discovered in the library of the Faculty of Advocates, he found a note to an account of the ancient family of Lauder of the Bass, narrating that:—

"There hath been a tradition in the Burgh of North Berwick, and country about, handed down to this time from father to son, that when Oliver Cromwell, that grand usurper, hypocrite, and great wicked man, lay with his army encamped about Dunbar, before the battle of Downhill, that he had sent a party to *North Berwick*, where Sir Robert Lauder, then of Bass, had his house, with barnyard and other office houses. The party entered the barn, where the corn was sacked up, ready to be carried out to be sown; the party having offered to carry off the corn for the use of their master, the Lord Protector (as they called him) his army, Sir Robert's servant went into the house, and acquainted Mrs. Margaret *alias* Maggie Lauder, Sir Robert's sister, who had the management of his family and affairs. She immediately ordered the sharpest knife and flail to be brought to her,

and went into the barn, where, after upbraiding the party, she ripped up the sacks, and managed the flail with such dexterity, that she beat off the party; for which she most deservedly may be accounted amongst the greatest and most glorious heroines of the age. *Sir Robert was obliged at that time to abscond because he was a loyalist, as all of that and other families of that name have almost always been, and still continue.*"

The battle of Dunbar took place on 3rd February, 1650, at which time, as already stated, the Bass was in the keeping of the Laird of Waughton. This Sir Robert Lauder was apparently the last of his line.

But even this comprehensive dispersion of the estates belonging to the Lauders of Bass did not wholly exhaust the family connection with the patrimony, for the lands of Beilhaven and West Barns, which had been received from his father by Robert Lauder, younger, were inherited by his son,

MAURICE LAUDER, who seems to have sat in parliament for Dunbar in 1585. According to Nisbet he was succeeded by his son,

ALEXANDER LAUDER; but, in 1641, there is a confirmation of a grant of land "To vmq<sup>ll</sup> Williame Lauder in belheaven sone and aire of vmq<sup>ll</sup> Mawries Lawder burges of Dumbar for all the dayes of his lyftyme And efter his deceis to Alexander Lawder his eldest sone and than appeirand aire." Alexander received a charter of these lands, granted by King James VI., of the date 1594, to him and to his eldest son,

GEORGE LAUDER, who married Elizabeth Lauder, and who granted, in 1666, a disposition and charter of the lands of Belhaven and West Barns to his eldest son,

ROBERT LAUDER of Belhaven and West Barns, who is said,

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by Nisbet, to have married in 1672, Mary, daughter of Patrick Douglas of Standingstone. The armorial bearings of this Robert Lauder are those described by Nisbet (Appendix, p. viii.). He was in Parliament 1685, and was a Commissioner of Supply for Haddington 1689, 1690. He, in turn, granted a charter to his eldest son,

ROBERT LAUDER, afterwards Sir Robert Lauder, designed of Beilmouth. Sir Robert was in parliament 1704, and married, 25th April, 1694, the Hon. Helen Ogilvy, a daughter of George, second Lord Banff. He was succeeded by

ARCHIBALD LAUDER, who was served heir to his father, Sir Robert Lauder of Beilmouth, 22nd April, 1710. His successor was

ROBERT LAUDER of Beilmouth, who, it would appear from the *Indexes to Services*, married Marjory, daughter of Mr. John Hendry, Edinburgh. Stodart's *Scottish Arms* says that he seems to have been the last of his line.

## CHAP. XIV.

Thus, with the exception of the FOUNTAINHALL line, all the other collateral branches either had become extinct or were merged in some other family. It is not, however, to be supposed that the name of LAUDER had on that account ceased to be a household word in the district with which the name and fortunes of the family had so long been united. It is evident that the Lauders could not all find adequate accommodation on the island of the Bass, and we know from the charter previously alluded to (p. 40), that so far back as 1381-88 Sir Alan Lauder received from James, Earl of Douglas, extensive property in the burgh of North Berwick; and with this town the branch of the family which we are proceeding to consider was continuously and intimately connected for many generations. Playfair says that the Lauders of that ilk had for long been heritable bailies of Lauderdale; and Stodart remarks that "from 1471 to 1600 the barons of Bass sat in almost every parliament." In like manner, the branch now under consideration, who were resident on the mainland, may be said to have had the management of the municipal affairs of the burgh under their hands from about 1500 till the beginning of the present century. The first of this line of whom there is notice is

JOHN LAUDER, a contemporary and probably a brother of

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Robert Lauder, younger, of the Bass. In the *Protocol Book* of North Berwick, John Lauder is Bailie August, 1544; whilst John Lauder, captain of the Bass, occurs November, 1561. The next appears to be

THOMAS LAUDER, who was a bailie 1545-1553; February, 1555-1560. He is mentioned in the *Protocol Book*, January, 1562, 1563; 8th October, 1565, 1566, and May, 1569.

THOMAS LAUDER, younger, is referred to 1570, and "Thomas Lauder, filius Thoma Lauder, burgess de North Berwick," 1571. He attended the Conventions of Royal Burghs on behalf of North Berwick at various places, 1578 to 1612. (Appendix p. xxxvi.).

ALEXANDER LAUDER was Commissioner for North Berwick at a Convention held at Edinburgh, 28th March, 1626, and he was a town councillor 7th May and 10th October, 1638.

JOHN LAUDER, elder, was in the town council of North Berwick, 9th July, 1653, and 23rd October, 1661. He was Bailie 3rd October, 1655. The *Stent Rolls* of North Berwick allude to him, April, 1658; July, 1661; April, 1663; May, 1664; August-September, 1665; 1666; and finally, December-January, 1669-1670. He died 31st July, 1671, having married Anna Olipher, by whom he had his eldest son,

JOHN LAUDER, younger, who was a town councillor 6th December, 1681, and a bailie, 19th March, 1656; 2nd February, 1676; 16th March, 1679; 1st August, 1681; 1st October, 1682; 27th October, 1689 to 27th October, 1690; 15th February and 2nd August, 1692; 2nd August, 1693. He is witness to a baptism 29th October, 1654. He is mentioned in the *Stent Rolls*, April, 1658; July, 1661; April, 1663; August-September, 1665; 1666; December-January, 1669-1670. He had by his

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first wife two sons and a daughter, and by his second wife, Anne Crawford (probably a daughter of William Crawford, likewise a bailie and contemporary of John Lauder, elder), whom he married in December, 1660; he had issue: two sons and three daughters. His eldest son by this second marriage was

ARCHIBALD LAUDER, who was baptized 15th December, 1661. He was a councillor 14th December, 1685; and a bailie 7th June, 1694; 11th November, 1699; 3rd June, 1700; 13th May, 1701; 8th March, 1703; 11th November, 1704; and 21st March, 1705. He is again bailie, 4th October, 1715, and 28th September, 1717. Archibald Lauder married Jean Home, likely a daughter of Bailie Alexander Home of North Berwick, and by her had issue: five sons and four daughters. His second son,

ALEXANDER LAUDER, was baptized 22nd January, 1691. This member of the family seems also to have aspired to municipal honours, as the *Stent Rolls*, 1763-4, allude to "the late Bailie Alexander Lauder." He married Beatrix Yule, and had four children, a daughter and three sons, the eldest of whom,

HUGH LAUDER, was baptized 20th April, 1718. He married in December, 1737, Elizabeth Hogg, daughter of Bailie Thomas Hogg and Agnes Murray—she having been baptized 8th January, 1721. Hugh Lauder's name occurs in the *Stent Rolls* under date March, 1744, 1765-6; 1772; 1780; whilst in 1763-4, Bailie Hew Lauder is mentioned. His family consisted of three sons and a daughter, the eldest of whom was

ARCHIBALD LAUDER. He was baptized 15th December, 1737, and married Marion Anderson, who died in June, 1820. Her husband predeceased her, he having died in March, 1818. They are both buried in the churchyard of North Berwick, of which

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burgh he had long been Chief Magistrate. He was consequently the last representative of the family to hold office in the local parliament, a seat in which seems to have been transmitted from father to son for about ten generations. He had a numerous family: six sons and five daughters. The eldest son,

ROBERT LAUDER, was born 11th May, 1764. He married Anne Boag, and had issue four sons and two daughters. The youngest son, Richard Lauder, born 12th July, 1791, married Margaret Latta, and died at Leith, 18th May, 1864. He was apparently the last of his line resident in North Berwick, and the last of the name to be interred in the family burying-ground there. Robert's eldest son was

ARCHIBALD LAUDER, who was born in 1812, and married 25th October, 1831, Eliza Gordon. He died at Glasgow in 1867. His family consisted of seven sons and two daughters, the third son being again

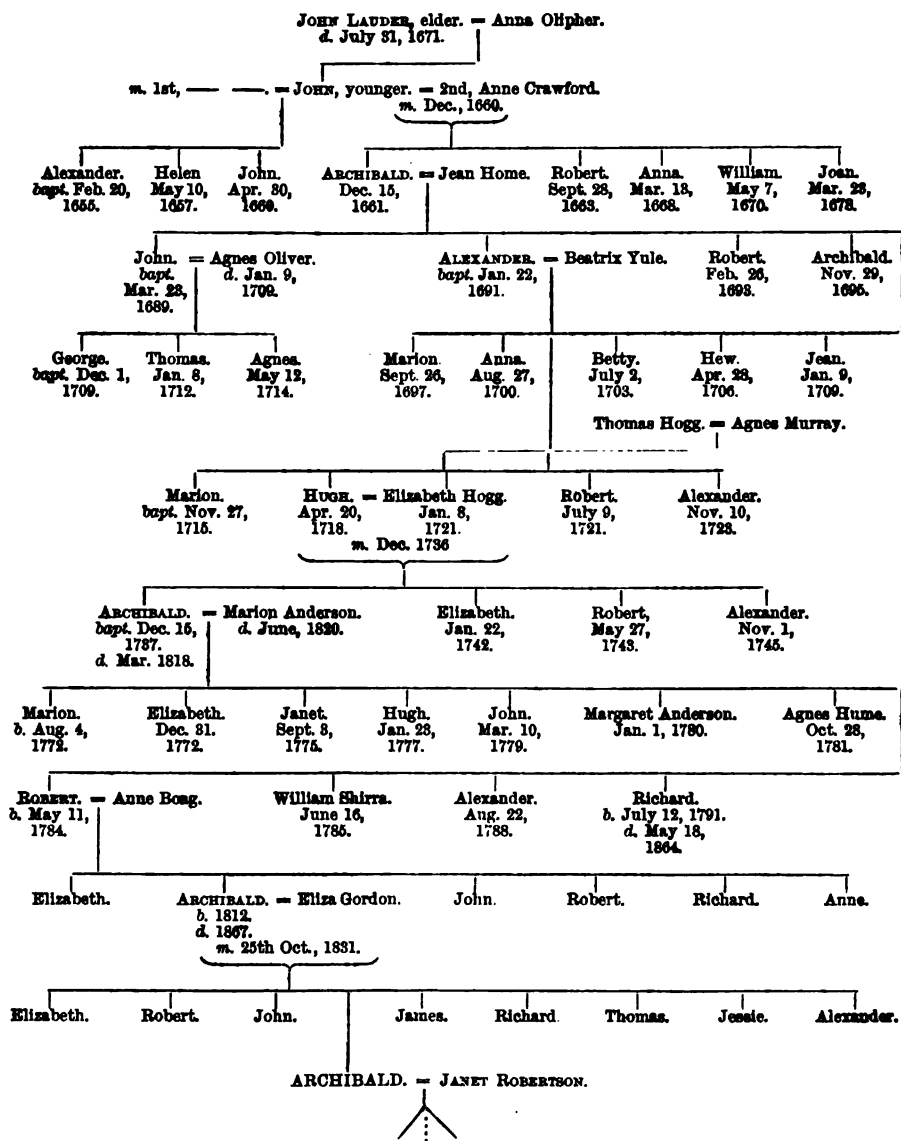
ARCHIBALD LAUDER, the promoter of this work. On 8th October, 1861, he married Janet Robertson, and has issue ten sons and four daughters.

The line which we have just followed has been mainly traced by searching the Registers of the parish of North Berwick—(1654 to 1819)—which are preserved in the General Registry Office, Edinburgh, whilst References of date prior to 1654 have been obtained from the Archives of that Burgh. The Records subsequent to 1st January, 1820, are still retained in the parishes to which they pertain.

The gradual growth of this branch of the family, and the extent of its ramification, will readily be perceived by a slight examination of the accompanying diagram, representing the



## Pedigree of the Lauders of North Berwick.



The following are *verbatim* extracts from the Registers of North Berwick of those entries which specially affect the particular line adhered to in the foregoing tree. It may be observed that the mothers' names are not inserted in the Birth Registers until 1686:—

—— Decemb. 15 (1660) ——

Contracted John Lauder, bailiffe, with Anna Craufoord both in this Congreg<sup>n</sup>

—— Decemb. 15 (1661) ——

Also baptized Ard. Lawder sonne lawfull to John Lawder younger. witnesses  
Mr. William Heage Robert Waker

—— July 31 (1671) ——

Deceased John Lauder elder relict of umq<sup>l</sup> Anna Olipher

—— Jan. 22 (1691) ——

Bapt: Alexander son law<sup>l</sup> to Archbald Lauder and Jean Hoome in Kinbeith  
Mills. witt. John Lauder in Northberwicke and John Craufoord in the Rodes

—— Apr. 20 (1718) ——

Alex<sup>r</sup> Lauder & Beatrix Youle in this paroch had a child baptized here named  
(Hugh) wit. James Watson & John Lauder

—— *Jan. 8 (1721)* ——

Thomas Hogg and Agnes Murray had a child baptized called (Elizabeth) witnesses Wm Hogg and Walter Castelan

—— *Dec. 11 (1736)* ——

Hugh Lauder & Elizabeth Hogg both in this parish gave up their names to be proclaimed in order to marriage—witnesses Alexander Lauder & John M'Kenzie

—— *Dec. 15 (1737)* ——

Hugh Lauder and Elizabeth Hogg had a child baptized (Archbald) witnesses Robert Hogg & Alex<sup>r</sup> Lauder

—— *May 13<sup>th</sup> (1784)* ——

Archibald Lauder merch<sup>t</sup> & Marrison Anderson his wife had a son born 11<sup>th</sup> baptized the above date. Witnesses, Messrs W<sup>m</sup> Swinton & W<sup>m</sup> Hogg & named Robert

## CHAP. XV.

It may perhaps be of advantage to take brief notice here of some members of the Lauder family whose records have not hitherto fallen within the scope of our narrative, but who, in a work of this nature, cannot be altogether left out of view. We therefore append, in chronological order, a short account of a few of these offshoots, beginning with

THE LAUDERS OF QUARRELWOOD. As stated in a previous chapter (p. 38), it is supposed that Sir Robert Lauder, about 1333, acquired the lands of Quarrelwood, Grieshop, Brightmoney, and Kinstear, which continued to be possessed by his descendants *in the female line* for many generations. An only daughter of Sir Robert Lauder, Ann, was married in 1335, to Sir Robert Chisholme, who was descended from a Roxburgh family of that name, and her father conveyed to her, or her husband in her right, the lands of Quarrelwood, Brightmoney, Kinstear, and others. Sir Robert Chisholme had a daughter, Janet, married to Hugh Rose of Kilravock, January, 1365, and to whom he conveyed various lands in Strathnairn. This Sir Robert Chisholme was at that time Constable of Urquhart Castle, a charge conferred upon him in 1364, in succession to his father-in-law, Sir Robert Lauder. An extract from the marriage contract will be found in the Appendix,

No. xxxvi. Sir Robert is supposed to have had no heir-male of his own body, and to have been succeeded by his brother, John Chisholme. He, in turn, was succeeded by his son, Robert Chisholme, who had a daughter and only child, Morella, proprietrix of the lands of Quarrelwood, etc., the heir-male of the Chisholmes succeeding to the paternal estate in Strathglass. Morella Chisholme married Alexander Sutherland, third laird of Duffus, of that name, who thereupon added to his armorial bearings a boar's head erased, being part of the arms of Chisholme.

EDWARD LAUDER. Edwardus de Lauadre, archidiaconus Laudonie, is mentioned under date 25th February, 1425, and according to the *Rotuli Scotiae* "Edwardus de Lawedre, archidiaconus de Laudon in ecclia. Sti. Andree in Scotia" had a safe-conduct from Henry VI., 4th February, 1423-4. Again he had safe-conducts from that king 8th June, 1424, and 9th June, 1425. He was described as "a man both learned and wyse."

JOHN LAUDER, designated by Calderwood "Parsoun of Mar-bottle," and by Foxe, "parson of Morebattle," acted as public prosecutor in the trials of several of the Scots Worthies, about the middle of the sixteenth century. An interesting extract from *The Works of John Knox* will be found in the Appendix (p. xviii.) *in re* the trial of George Wishart, at which Lauder acted as public accuser. John Lauder was educated at St. Andrews, and his name occurs among the Licentiates "in Pedagogio," in the year 1508. In a Decree dated at St. Andrews, 16th October, 1518, he designates himself: "Ego Johannes Lauder, artium magister, clericus Sancti Andree diocesis, publicus sacris Apostolica et Imperiali auctoritatibus notarius, ac in officio Scriptoris archivii Romane Curie matriculatus ac descriptus." As may be seen from

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the extract just referred to, he was frequently employed in Church matters at Rome and elsewhere. As one of the auditors of the Chamberlain's accounts for the Archbishoprick of St. Andrews from 1540 to 1549, he was styled Archdeacon of Teviotdale; and in February, 1551, he was designated Archedene of Teviotdale and Notary Public of St. Andrews. According to the *Extracta ex Variis Cronicis Scocie*, 5th June, 1542, "M. Villiem Gybsone, byschop of Libariensis and suffraganeus to Dawid Beton, Cardynall and Archebysschop of Santandros, consecrat and dedicat the paris kyrk in the craig of the Bass, in honor of Sant Baldred, bysschop and confessor, in presens of maister Jhon Lawder, arsdene of Teuidaill, noter publict." In 1551, this John Lauder signed a deed as "*Secretarius*" of Archbishop Hamilton. A note to *The Works of John Knox* says: "as this deed was cancelled, and reconfirmed in 1556, without any notice of his name, it may be conjectured that he died during that interval." It is elsewhere stated, however, that John Lauder, Archdeacon of Tweeddale is witness to a confirmation charter of George Dury to the burgesses of Dunfermline, 2nd August, 1549.—(Henderson's *Annals of Dunfermline*, p. 197).

HENRY LAUDER of St. Germain's, who had been king's advocate, was appointed a senator of the College of Justice, 13th January, 1538. He was son of Gilbert Lauder, an Edinburgh burgess. Gilbert Lauder was a bailie of the City of Edinburgh, 15th November, 1520; 15th April, 1521; and he was one of the Council, 1534-5; 1536; 1537; and 1539. In the *Registrum Cartorum Domus de Soltre*, under date 16th August, 1516, mention is made of "Magister et Dominus Henricus Lauder," and in a letter sent to the Court of Session by the king, he is styled "our lovit familiar clerk, Mr. Henry Lauder, our advocate." In 1538,

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Mary of Guise, widow of the Duc de Longueville, was married to James V. in the cathedral of St. Andrews, and on the occasion of the Queen's entry into the capital, it was "devysit that Maister Henry Lawder be the persoun to welcum the Quenis grace in sic abulyement, and with the words in Fransche, as sall be devysit with avyse of Maister Adame Otterburne, Maister James Fowlis and Dauid Lyndsay." He was king's advocate and in parliament 1538; 1540; 1541; and, in 1542, he voted for the appointment of the Earl of Arran as Governor of Scotland. He was Commissioner for holding parliament, 1544; 1545; 1546 and 1548. In Pitcairn's *Criminal Trials* Mr. Henry Lauder is alluded to as queen's advocate, 25th June, 1557. Henry Lauder, advocate, was served heir of his father, Gilbert Lauder, burgess in Edinburgh, "in certain lands of old entent" in Kirkcudbrightshire, 25th October, 1556. In the Appendix (No. xxxii.) will be found several other *Retours of Service* consequent on the death of this Gilbert. Henry Lauder died in 1561.

JEAN LAUDER. John Lindsay, brother to Sir David Lindsay of Edzell, born in 1552, raised to the bench by the title of Lord Menmuir, married for his first wife Dame Marion Guthrie; for his second wife Dame JEAN LAUDER, the Dowager Lady of Corstorphine—"a termagant," says Lord Lindsay, "concerning whom I have nothing pleasing to relate, except the fact of her husband's forbearance, and the provision he made for her comfort after his decease." He had no issue by her. A note to the *Lives of the Lindsays* describes "Articles of agreement between Mr. John Lindsay (Lord Menmuir) and Dame JEAN LAUDER his spouse," signed at Edzell, 15th May, 1595. She had been imprisoned in consequence of her outrageous behaviour. She was to live with

him in his houses of Balcarres, Edinburgh, and Clerkington, and to receive a thousand marks a year, and she engages on her part to desist from all enormities of conduct in future, and she undertakes to procure the obligation of Mr. GEORGE LAUDER of the Bass, and others of the name, and the Sinclairs of Roslin and Ravensheuch, that the said LADY JEAN LAUDER shall not meddle with her husband's effects, &c. These articles are signed by all the LAUDERS, and also by the Lindsays—Lord Menmuir's friends. "DAME JEAN LAUDER," observes Riddell the historian, "must have had something of the turbulence of the Bass Rock and winds in her, being evidently of the old LAUDERS of the Bass, who preferred Bass to all the world."

ROBERT LAUDER was a notary public who practised in North Berwick and its neighbourhood in the middle of the sixteenth century. Every Protocol in the *Protocol Book* of North Berwick (1539–1573) is subscribed by "Robertus Lawder notarius manu sua qua supra." In the *Carte Monialium de Northberwic* he is styled "Robertus Lauder, capellanus, 12th August, 1544, and 30th March, 1562, whilst in the *Liber Collegii nostre Domine* (The Book of our Lady College) a document "Littera dominarum Priorisse et conuentus monasterij de Northbervik" (29th November, 1541) is signed by the prioress and others of the sisters "withe oure handis at the penn before the witness abouewrittyn and the notaris followyng:— . , . Robertus Lauder presbyter Sanctiandree diocesis sacra auctoritate Apostolica notarius."

COLIN LAUDER. The *House of Edgar* states (p. 9) that Dr. Colin Lauder was a direct descendant of the first baronet of Fountainhall. He married Margaret, daughter of James Edgar, writer in Edinburgh, an honorary burghess of the city, and private



clerk or secretary to Sir Gilbert Elliot, the first baronet of that family. Colin Lauder appears as a member of the Royal College of Physicians in Ruddiman's *Edinburgh Almanac* for 1799, and as a member of the Royal College of Surgeons 1799, and also in 1809.

A very cursory perusal of some of the lists of names to be found in the Appendix will suffice to show that, besides the lines which have been followed in the preceding pages, many other branches of the family may easily be traced. The interested reader is particularly referred to the extracts from the *Rotuli Scotiæ*—which, it may be noted, however, are wanting from 22nd January, 1327, to 1st April, 1333—to the *Fasti Ecclesiæ Scoticanæ* and to the *Retours of Service*.

THE END.

# APPENDIX.



# APPENDIX.

## NO. I.

*From Playfair's "British Antiquity." Appendix, page 216 (Vol. VIII.).*

### LAUDER.

The chief was LAUDER of Lauderstower. Bass disputes for it, but the earliest charter of Bass bears "JOANNI LAUDER, filio secundo genito de Laudertown."

Hatton is certainly descended of Laudertower, but so ancient, that one of his predecessors was at the Holy Wars with David, brother to King William, and got there, for his crest, a Saracen's head and a sword.

The chief of the name was LAUDER of Hatton, in West-Lethian, whose predecessor, Sir Allan Lauder of Norton, in the days of King Robert the Bruce, acquired the lands of Hatton from John Hatton of that ilk, and was confirmed therein by the said King; he married Elizabeth Campbell, daughter to ——— Campbell of Lochawe, predecessor to the Earl of Argyll, and was killed, with the Lord Douglas, in Spain, as he returned from the Holy Sepulchre.

These of the family have been very considerable barons, and since that time they were Honorable Bailies of Lauderdale.

Alexander Lauder of Hatton did quit the office in favour of John Maitland, Lord Thirstane, Lord Chancellor of Scotland, whose sister Mary he had married, but had no sons, and he gave his estates and second daughter to Charles Maitland, Earl of Lauderdale, brothergerman to the Duke: but the family was represented by LAUDER of Bickneth.

## NO. II.

*From "Burke's Peerage," 1847 and 1878.*

The surname of *Lauder*, anciently *De Lavedre*, is of Norman origin, and the Scottish historians mention the first De Lavedre as one of those Anglo-Norman barons, who accompanied Malcolm Canmore into Scotland in 1056 to assist that prince in recovering his kingdom from the usurper Macbeth; for this important service De Lavedre obtained from the king grants of lands, particularly in Berwickshire, to which he gave his own name, as other knights, similarly recompensed, did, in obedience, according to Boethius, of a direct royal command to that effect. De Lavedre was also invested with the hereditary bailiesship of Lauderdale.

The next of the family of whom there is particular notice is—

ROBERTUS DE LAVEDRE, who seems to have been the 5th baron in descent from the above—he was a Soldier of the Cross in 1188; after him came—

ROBERT DE LAVEDRE, who witnesses a charter of John de Mautelant to the abbey of Dryburgh.

WILLIAM DE LOWEDRE of Lowther, Sheriff of Perth, 1251, who witnesses a charter of King Alexander III.

SIR ROBERT DE LAVEDRE of the Bass, who fought at Stirling Bridge in 1297, and died in 1311.

SIR ROBERT DE LAWEDRE of the Bass, the brave associate of Sir William Wallace, who had a charter from William de Lamberton, bishop of St. Andrews, of that fragment of the island of Bass over which the abbey of St. Andrews had until then retained a right, the Lauders having already possessed the larger part of it for some generations. This charter was stolen along with a number of other documents from Grange House, Edinburgh, by a housebreaker, 18th September, 1836, and has never been recovered. This Sir Robert was ambassador to England from Robert I. upon various occasions. In 1323, he was one of the proxies in the oath of peace with Edward II., on which occasion he swore "on the soul of the Bruce," for its due maintenance by the Scottish king. He was justiciary of the Lothians and that part of Scotland to the south of the Forth, in 1328, and in 1333 he was present at the battle of Halidon, though he was then too old to dismount and take a part in the fight, which took place on foot. His son—

SIR ROBERT DE LAVEDRE, was also at the battle of Halidon Hill, in the 3rd division of the army, under Archibald Douglas, Lord of Galloway. After the defeat, Sir Robert hastened to occupy Urquhart Castle, Loch Ness, for David II.; it stands recorded as one of the four Scottish strongholds which defied the power of Edward III. He was frequently designed "of Quarrelwood" in Moray, and by that title gives a charter of lands in and near his burgh of Lauder to Thomas de Borthwick, which is witnessed by John Mautelant (Maitland), the 6th of the Lauderdale family. His son—

SIR ALAN DE LAWEDRE, witnesses the above charter, and has several charters for different lands in 1370, one of which is for half of the lands of Lauder. He has also a charter of the lands of Halton (Hattoun) in the Barony of Ratho, from John de Halton. He married Alicia, daughter of Sir Colin Campbell of Lochawe, the 9th of the Argyll family, by whom, besides Robert his successor, he had William, bishop of Glasgow and chancellor of Scotland in 1423, who built the steeple of Glasgow

Cathedral; another son of Sir Alan de Lawedre, was Alexander, bishop of Dunkeld in 1440. Sir Alan de Lawedre was killed with "the Douglas" in Spain, and was succeeded by his eldest son—

SIR ROBERT LAWEDRE of Bass, surnamed "Robert with the boreit Whynger," one of the ambassadors to Henry V. of England in 1424, as was also his brother bishop William the chancellor, to treat about the liberation of King James the First of Scotland, when he was designed "Our lovite of the Bass." He married Agnes Fallow, and by her had a son—

SIR ROBERT LAWDRÉ, called of Edrington, and designed "son of our lovite of the Bass." He was one of those appointed to convey the Queen's portion of 2000 marks to Edward IV. in 1477. He purchased Biel (Haddingtonshire) in 1489, is designed of Bass, in 1506, and had a safe conduct to England in 1511, from Henry the Eighth. He married Isabel, 2nd daughter of John Hay, the first Lord Yester, by whom he had—

SIR ROBERT LAUDER of Bass, so designed in a curious indenture between him and the preaching friars of Dundee, of date 1531, which document was also robbed from the charter chest in 1836, and never recovered. Down to this Sir Robert, the titles of Lauder and of Bass were indiscriminately used by the family, and it is his armorial bearings that are given as those of Lauder of Bass, in the works of Sir David Lindsay of the Mount, Lord Lion King at Arms. He married Alison or Mariotta Cranstoun, and died in 1561. Besides his eldest son, Richard Lauder of Lauder, who was his successor, he left a son Robert, to whom he gave the Bass and other East-Lothian lands, thus creating a separate family with that title.

RICHARD LAUDER of Lauder, was a senator of the College of Justice, by the title of Lord Lauder; and as his successor was appointed in 1575, he must have died before that year. He married Mary, daughter of MacDowall of Mackairston, by whom he had his eldest son Robert Lauder of Lauder, who flourished in 1575, whose line terminating by the death of his son and grandson, the direct line was carried on by Richard's second son—

WILLIAM LAUDER (erroneously called Robert by Nisbet), who flourished about 1575 and 1600, and who married Jean, daughter of Bellenden of Lasswade. By her he had three sons, Robert and William, who both d.s.p., and—

ANDREW LAUDER, who resided at Melvin Mill about 1595. By his first wife, Janet, daughter of Ramsay of Hillhead or Polton, a cadet of the Dalhousie family, he had his eldest son—

I. JOHN LAUDER, Esq., of Newington, Edrington, and Fountainhall, who was created a *Baronet of Nova Scotia* in 1688, and who, as has been shewn by the extinction of the elder branches, became the representative of the family. Sir John married Isabel Elleis of Morton Hall, and was succeeded by his eldest son—

II. SIR JOHN LAUDER, 2nd bart., who was nominated a senator of the College of Justice, by the title of Lord Fountainhall in 1689. He was the well-known author of the "*Law Decisions*" and many curious historical manuscripts. He married Janet, daughter of Sir Andrew Ramsay of Abbotshall, baronet, also a senator of the College of Justice by the title of Lord Abbotshall, by whom he had several children; and he was succeeded at his death, 1722, by his eldest son—

III. SIR JOHN LAUDER, 3rd baronet; who, in 1696, married Margaret, daughter of Alexander Seton of Pitmedden, bart., a senator of the College of Justice by the title of Lord Pitmedden. By her he had his eldest son and successor—

IV. SIR ALEXANDER LAUDER, 4th baronet, who, dying unmarried in 1730, the title and estate devolved on his brother—

V. SIR ANDREW LAUDER, 5th baronet, who married his cousin Isobel, only child and heiress of William Dick, Esq., of Grange, by whom (who was in a direct descent from the Royal House of Plantagenet) he had three sons; and at his death he was succeeded by the 3rd and only surviving son—

VI. SIR ANDREW LAUDER, 6th bart. of Fountainhall and the 1st Dick of Grange. This gentleman married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Broun, Esq., of Johnstonburn; and dying in 1820, was succeeded by his only son—

VII. SIR THOMAS DICK-LAUDER, born in 1784, married in 1808 Charles-Anne, only child and heiress of George Cumin, Esq., of Relugas, by whom he had two sons and ten daughters (three of whom died in infancy). Sir Thomas, who was the lineal male representative of the families of LAUDER TOWER and BASS, and, through a female, of DICK of *Braid and Grange*, d. 29th May, 1848, and was succeeded by his elder son—

VIII. SIR JOHN DICK-LAUDER, who was born in 1813, and married, 22nd May, 1845, Lady Anne Dalrymple, 2nd daughter of North, 9th earl of Stair, and had issue, four sons and three daughters. Sir John, who served for twelve years in the E.I. Company's Bengal army, and who was a deputy lieut. of Mid-Lothian, died, 23rd March, 1867, and was succeeded by his eldest son—

IX. SIR THOMAS NORTH DICK-LAUDER, the 9th and present baronet.  
*Creation, 1688.*—Burke states in his *Order of Precedence (Baronetcies)* that this baronage ranks No. 224 in a total of 861.

### NO. III.

*From "System of Heraldry," Alexander Nisbet, 2 vols., London, 1816.*

*Vol. I., p. 343.*—THE GRIFFIN.—A chimerical creature, half an eagle and half a lion, with large ears, frequent in arms, especially with the Germans. Those who have been, or are vassals and dependents, and carry a lion for their proper arms, whose overlords and patrons carried eagles, do frequently carry this creature as composed of both. Some say the griffin is the symbol of ecclesiastical and civil authority joined together; the first shewn by the fore-part of the eagle, and the civil power by the hinder part of the lion. Others say the griffin, by its fore-parts, represents wisdom joined to fortitude, which should follow wisdom, as Chassaneus; "Gryphus significat sapientiam jungendam fortitudine, sed sapientiam debere præire, fortitudinem sequi." Its proper posture in armories is to be *rampant* or *salient*, and then sometimes said to be *segreant*, by the English, that is, as if he were ready to flee. Those of the name of LAWIDER, or LAUDER, or LAUTHER, which is differently wrote, according to the customs of ancient times, and the different apprehensions of the writers, for the

name is local from the town and lands of Lauder, *i.e.*, lower than the hills that surround it, of which they have been ancient possessors, carried a griffin for their armorial figure, and were designed Lauders of that Ilk, or of Lauder-Tower. One of the family accompanied David, Earl of Huntingdon, brother of King William the Lion, to the Holy War; to perpetuate which, some of his descendants made the griffin to hold a sword by his fore foot, supporting a Saracen's head, proper; of whom was descended Allan Lauder, who gets a charter of the lands of Whitlade and Moriston in the shire of Berwick, from Robert, Earl of Strathern, with the consent of John his eldest son and heir, both afterwards kings, by the names of Robert II. and III. This Allan Lauder was afterwards designed of Hatton, as in a charter granted by King Robert II. of the lands of Ratho, in the shire of Mid-Lothian, *anno regni 7<sup>mo</sup>.* of whom were descended the Lauders of Hatton, who carried *argent*, a griffin *salient sable*, beaked and membered *gules*, holding a sword with its fore foot, supporting a Saracen's head, proper; crest, a tower with a demi-griffin issuing out of the top of it: motto, *Strike alike*. This family ended in an heir-female, in the reign of King Charles II., who was married to Mr. Charles Maitland, brother-german to the Duke of Lauderdale. He was afterwards Earl of Lauderdale, grandfather to the present Earl of Lauderdale.

LAUDER of Bass, originally from Lauder of that Ilk, carried *gules*, a lion rampant *argent*, with a double tressure flowered and counter-flowered with flower-de-luces *or*; crest, a solan-geese sitting on a rock, proper: motto, *Sub umbra alarum tuarum*. Pont's and Workman's Manuscripts, where these arms are supported with two lions.

ROBERT LAUDER gets a charter from *William de Lambertton*, Bishop of St. Andrews, of the half of the Isle of Bass, *reddendo unam libram cere nomine Albæ firmæ*, which is confirmed by the charter of John Forfar, Prior to St. Andrews, of the date the 4th of June, 1316.

In a charter of Richard Edgar to Robert Edgar of Wedderlie, amongst the witnesses are, *Johannes Haliburton Dominus de Dirleton*, and *Robertus Lawider, Dominus de la Bass*, in the year 1384.

SIR ROBERT LAUDER, upon his resignation of the lands of Balgone and Bass, and Edrington in the shire of Berwick, gets a new charter of these lands from King James I. This family is now extinct.

The only principal family of the name now standing is that of Sir JOHN LAUDER, of Fountainhall, in East-Lothian, Baronet, and one of the Senators of the College of Justice, who carries *gules*, a griffin rampant within a bordure *argent*; crest, a tower *argent*, masoned *sable*, with the portcullis down, on the top of the embattlement, a man is in a watching posture: motto, *Turris prudentia custos*; supporters, two lions rampant *argent*, standing on a compartment, on which are these words, *Ut migraturus habita*, as in Plate of Achievements. So recorded in the Lyon Register, as descended of Lauder of that Ilk, the above arms being conform to those of his progenitors, cut upon grave-stones of old dates, which are preserved by the said Sir John, who is lineally descended of Andrew Lauder, a son of Robert Lauder of that Ilk, and Lauder-Tower, and his wife Elizabeth Ballenden, daughter to Ballenden of Lasswade, by whom he had three sons; the two eldest were cut off, with many of their relations, in a plea, by the Homes and Cranstons, in the minority of King James VI., but the youngest surviving son, Andrew, retired to his mother's friends.



He married Janet, daughter of David Ramsay of Polton, descended of the family of Dalhousie; of them was descended Sir John Lauder of Newington, Baronet, whose eldest son is the above-mentioned Sir John Lauder of Fountainhall.

*Vol. I., p. 432.*—LAUDER of Bass carried *gules*, a griffin *salient*, within a double tressure counter-flowered *argent*; crest, a solan-geese sitting on a rock, proper: motto, *Sub umbra alarum tuarum*; by some books supported by two lions: but upon an old stone in the church of North-Berwick, the above arms are supported with two angels, proper, as in Plate of Achievements. And also, in the aisle of the lairds of Bass, in the old church of North-Berwick, where they were interred, there is a tombstone, whereupon are cut, in Saxon letters, these words: *Hic jacet Bus* (i.e. *bonus*) *Robertus Lauder mns* (i.e. *magnus*) *Dus* (*Dominus*) *de Congleton et le Bass, qui obiit mense Mati*; some read *mcccxii*, and others read *mccccxi*.

This family continued in a lineal descent till the reign of King Charles I. I said before, page 344, that the family was extinct; but upon better information, I find the nearest branch is Lauder of Beilmouth, now representer of the family of Bass, as appears by several certificates under the hands of several gentlemen of probity, that Robert Lauder, a younger son of Sir Robert Lauder of Bass, got from his father part of the lands of Beilhaven and West-Barns; and Robert was succeeded by his son Maurice in these lands, which Maurice was the father of Alexander Lauder. I have seen a charter of these lands granted by King James VI., of the date 1594, to the said Alexander Lauder, and his eldest son George: Which George Lauder grants a disposition and charter in the year 1666, of the lands of Beilhaven and West-Barns, to his eldest son Robert, procreate betwixt him and his wife Elizabeth Lauder: Which Robert grants a charter to his eldest son, Mr Robert Lauder, procreate betwixt him and his wife Mary, daughter of Patrick Douglas of Standingstone, in the year 1672. Mr Robert, afterwards Sir Robert Lauder, designed of Beilmouth, father of Archibald, father of the present Robert Lauder of Beilmouth, the eighth person of the family in a lineal descent.

I did see the above evidents in Robert's custody, whose great-grandfather recorded his armorial bearing in the Lyon Register thus:

“ROBERT LAUDER, Portioner of Beilhaven and West-Barns, descended of the family of the Bass, bears *gules*, a griffin *salient*, within a double tressure flowered and counter-flowered *argent*, the same with Bass; and charges the breast of the griffin with a heart ensigned with an imperial crown, all proper, for his difference, upon account his wife was a Douglas; crest, the trunk of an old tree budding, proper: motto, *Repullulat.*”

(*Vol. II.*), *Nisbet—Appendix, p. 37.*—*Historical and Critical Remarks on the Ragman Roll.*

*Henry de Laudere, i.e., Lauder.* After this we find *Robertus de Laudere pater*, and *Robertus de Laudere filius*, who was Justiciary under King David II. As his heir and successor *Sir Robert Lauder de Edrington, Dominus de le Bass, was Justiciarius Laudoniae* in the reign of King James I. Lauder of Hatton appears to be come of them in the days of Robert II.

## NO. IV.

From "Scottish Arms," B. R. Stodart, Edin., 1881. Vol. II., p. 174.

LAUDER OF HALTOUN, L.; there is added a crest, a tower, with the motto, "*Virtus post funera virtus.*" Afterwards the griffin in the arms was borne holding a sword in its fore-paw, supporting a saracen's head proper; crest—a demi-griffin issuing from a tower; motto—"Strike alike."

Alan Lauder possessed Hatton, in the county of Edinburgh, early in the reign of Robert II.; the laird sat in parliament 1471, and subsequently. Mr. Richard, last of Hatton, who died 1675, having no male issue, settled that barony and other lands, all *de novo* erected into a free barony 1660, on his younger daughter, Elizabeth, and her husband, Hon. Charles Maitland, afterwards Earl of Lauderdale, they and their successors being bound to take the surname and carry the arms of Lauder of Hatton. The elder daughter, Jean, married in 1650 Sir Thomas Elphinstone of Calderhall, and left issue.

The printed pedigrees of the Lauders are very misleading.

In the remarks on the Ragman Roll in Nisbet's Heraldry, Henry de Laudere is said to have taken the oaths, but this is not so; the name is Henry de Larder.

This name is taken from Lauder in Berwickshire, and a family long remained there with the designation of Lauder of that Ilk; Robert, last of the direct line, was dead in 1658, leaving an only child, Isobel Lauder of that Ilk, wife of Alexander Home, bailie of Lauder; in 1683 she was dead, leaving three daughters, among whom the Lauder property was divided.

William, called "of the Dails," burghess of Lauder, living in 1577, had a charter of some lands in 1542, from Robert Lauder of the Bass, who styles him *dilectus consanguineus*, and was ancestor of John Lauder of Newington, merchant in Edinburgh, who, as "descended of the old family of Lauder of that Ilk," registered arms 1672-78—gules, a griffin salient argent, in dexter canton a tower or; crest—a balance equilibrated or; motto—"Mediocria firma." He acquired Fountainhall 1681, which was erected into a barony the next year, and was created a baronet. In 1699 his son, Sir John, a senator of the College of Justice, had a patent of arms with two lions argent as supporters; on the coat the tower was omitted, and a bordure argent substituted as a mark of difference. The crest and motto were also altered.

The griffin segreant appears on very old seals, and in 1425 Sir Robert of the Bass bore the Royal treasure with the lions as supporters.

Sir Robert was justiciary in the reign of Robert I.; Alexander, Bishop of Dunkeld, died 1411; Thomas, Bishop of Dunkeld, died 1481; William was Bishop of Glasgow and Chancellor of Scotland, and died 1425; Robert was Bishop of Dunblane 1447; and George, Bishop of Argyle 1427-62.

Mr Henry Lauder of St Germain's, King's Advocate and Senator of the College of Justice, who died in 1561, was son of Gilbert, an Edinburgh burghess.

The Lauders of the Bass long held that rocky island and great estates in East-Lothian, including Tynninghame, Balgone, Pencaitland, &c. They seem to have been in financial difficulties early in the seventeenth century, and parted with most of their property; a branch retained Bialmouth. Sir Robert of that place was knighted, and Robert of Bialmouth, who died there 1768, seems to have been the last of his line.

From 1471 till 1600 the barons of Bass sat in almost every parliament.

Alexander, Provost of Edinburgh, sat in parliament 1503-5.

*Vol. II., p. 258.* 135. LAUDER OF YE BASS. L.; supporter added on the sinister side a lion sejant gardant.

These extracts are from Part VI., entitled "Workman's Illuminated Heraldic Manuscript, c., A.D. 1566-8."

## NO. V.

*From "The Science of Heraldry." Sir George Mackenzie, Edin., 1680.*

LAUDER OF HALTON.—Argent, a Gryphon Salient sable winged, beaked and armed Gules.

LAUDER OF BASS.—Gules, a Gryphon salient within a tressure counterflowered argent.

An Orle is a little Bordur, but both the one and the other are given to recompense such as have given protection and defence: For the Bordur defends what is within it, and therefore *Scotland* got the Orle Flower deluc'd from the French, to recompense the assistance the *French* got from the *Scots* in all the Wars. . . . The Orle is an inward Bordur, and the Tressure is the diminutive of the Orle, and where there are two of these, as in the Arms of *Scotland*, it is called a double tressure—*tania gemella*.

## NO. VI.

*From Burke's "General Armory," London, 1878.*

LAUDER (Bass, Scotland).—Gu., a griffin segreant within a double tressure flowered and counter-flowered ar. *Crest*—A solan goose sitting on a rock ppr. *Motto*.—Sub umbra alarum tuarum. *Supporters*—Two angels, ppr.

LAUDER (Belhaven and Westbarnes; descended from LAUDER, of Bass).—Arms, the same as of Bass, charging the griffin's breast with a heart ensigned with an imperial crown all ppr. for diff. *Crest*—The trunk of an old tree budding ppr. *Motto*—Repullulat.

LAUDER (Hatton, Scotland).—Ar., a griffin segreant sa.

LAUDER (Newington, ancestor of Fountainhall, 1672).—Gu., a griffin segreant sa. in the dexter canton a tower or. *Crest*—A balance equilibrated or. *Motto*—Mediocria firma.

LAUDER (now Dick-Lauder, Fountainhall, co. Haddington, bart., 1688. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, gu., a griffin segreant within a bordure ar. for LAUDER; 2nd and 3rd, ar. a fess wavy az. betw. three mullets gu., for DICK. *Crests*—For LAUDER: a tower embattled ar., massoned sa. thereon a man in a watching posture

full-faced, his head and shoulders only appearing ppr. ; for DICK: A stag's head erased ppr., attired or. *Supporters*—Two lions ar. *Mottoes*—For LAUDER: Turris prudentia custos; for DICK: Virtute.

LAUDER (Winepark, Scotland, 1745).—Gu, a griffin segreant ar. within a bordure of the last charged with four hearts ensigned with imperial crowns ppr., and as many crescents gu. *Crest*—A dexter hand holding a scymitar, and on the point thereof a Saracen's head all ppr.

## NO. VII.

*From "Analecta Scotica," Edin., 1834.*

Genealogy of Sir John Lauder of Fountainhall, Knight and Baronet, one of the Senators of the College of Justice. (From Nisbet's MS. Genealogical Collections).

*Arms*—Gules, a griffin rampant argent, armed and langued of the first, within a border of the second, and the badge of Nova Scotia in the dexter chief point:—For crest, a tour argent, portcullis down and massoned, sable, on the embattlement a man in a watching posture, above all on an scroll, for motto, Turris pendentis custos: *Supporters*, two lions rampant, argent, standing on a compartment with the words, ut migraturus habita.

His predecessor was Robert Lauder of that ilk, son of . . . Lauder of that ilk, and . . . Macdougall, his lady, daughter to the Laird of Mackairstone, in Teviotdale, descended of a younger brother of the old Lauders of Lauder, for which they carried the foresaid border as a mark of cadencie on their seals, tombs, and monuments (now matriculat in the Lord Lyon's books) in the town of Lauder, where they always dwelt till of late. Robert Lauder of that ilk, had with his lady, Elizabeth Ballanden, daughter to Ballanden Laird of Leswaid, three sons, . . . Mr. William and Andrew.

The eldest son's issue are extinct. Mr. William, the second son, was killed by the Homes and the Cranstons, with several others of his kindred, when they brant the tour of Lawder, 1598.

Andrew Lauder, the 3rd son of Robert of that ilk, to shun any farder blood, he retired to his mother's friends in Leswaid, and lived in Melvin Milne, in Leswaid parish, and married Janet Ramsay, daughter to David Ramsay of Polton in the same parish, a cadet of the familie of Dalhousie, and with her had only one son, John. To his second wife, he married Isobell Borthwick, daughter to the Laird of Johnstonburn or Soutrie, and with her had issue.

John Lauder, the eldest son of Andrew Lauder, was a merchant\* in Edinburgh,

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\* In Scotland "merchant" used to be applied to dealers of every description—a grocer was a merchant—so was a haberdasher. More recently the word has been restored to its proper meaning, viz., a wholesale trader.

and thereafter one of the baillies in the town, and was made knight and baronet. He married to his first wife Margrat Spire with whom he had a daughter, Margrat married to Collin Camble of Blisewood.

To his second, Isobell Eleis, daughter of Mr. Alexander Eleis of Mortonhall, and Margaret Uthward (commonlie called Edward), daughter to Nicol Uthward, Dean of Guild of Edinburgh, whose father was Provost thereof, 1592. The said Mr. Alexander Eleis was a sone of Patrick Eleis of Stanhopmilnes, and his spouse. Isobel Seton, daughter to John Seton of Parbroath, and Margaret Nisbet, daughter to Adam Nisbet, merchant to Queen Mary of Lorraine (the Laird of Dean's predecessor), procreat by the said Adam upon Beatrix Ambrosia, daughter to Monsieur Ambrose, an Italian, who cam to Scotland with the said Queen, mother to Queen Mary, and served her in the qualitie of Secretarie; and the said Adam Nisbet's mother was Marrian Inglis, daughter to James Inglis, merchant in Edinburgh, and predecessor to the present Laird of Nether Cramend; and [Adam] Nisbet's grandmother was a dochter of Eleis of Stanhopmilnes.

## NO. VIII.

*From Douglas's "Baronage," 1798.*

In 1541 William Foulis of the Colinton family got a charter of Bounytoun, Linlithgow: in it is mentioned the name HELEN LAUDER, wife of the said William Foulis. In 1610 Sir James Foulis of Colinton—great grand-nephew of the preceding, had a charter of the lands of Craig-Lockhart. This gentleman married Mary, daughter of SIR JOHN LAUDER OF HATTON.

About 1630, mention is made of the marriage of a daughter of Scott of Millenie, to LAUDER OF HATTON. The Scotts of Millenie are cadets of Buccleuch.

On 3rd April, 1548, Sir William Scott of Balweary got a charter of the lands of Invertiel in Fife. He married HELEN, daughter of SIR WILLIAM LAUDER of Hatton. In 1475 took place the marriage of John Swinton of that ilk, with KATHERINE LAUDER, daughter of LAUDER OF BASS.

In 1552 Sir John Swinton, grandson of the preceding, married his cousin KATHERINE LAUDER, daughter of ROBERT LAUDER OF BASS.

Sir Alexr. Seton, 1st bart. of Pitmedden, and a Lord of Session by the title of Lord Pitmedden, who died in 1719, was married to MARGARET LAUDER, daughter of WILLIAM LAUDER, Clerk of Session: their second daughter Margaret married SIR JOHN LAUDER of Fountainhall, the third baronet of the descent. About 1709, Thomas Scott of Millenie, married ISABEL LAUDER, a daughter of SIR JOHN LAUDER, Bart. (Lord Fountainhall).

Isabel Dick, heiress of Grange about 1750, married her cousin-german SIR ANDREW LAUDER of Fountainhall, baronet.

## NO. IX.

*From Douglas's "Peerage," Edin., 1813.*

**PRESTON.** Lord Dingwall.—XI. David Preston of Craigmiller, son and heir-apparent of Sir Simon Preston of Preston, knight, married while under age Elisabeth, daughter of Robert Lauder of Bass, as appears from a charter to them of the barony of Prestoun, lying on the river Esk, in the county of Edinburgh. He died in March 1593.

**HOME.** Earl of Home.—IX. Sir Alexander Home of Home died in 1456, having married Mariota, daughter of Sir Robert Lauder of Bass, by whom he had issue:—1, Sir Alexander; 2, George; 3, John; 4, Patrick; 5, Nicholas.

**OGILVY.** Lord Banff.—VII. George, second Lord Banff, had issue . . . 3. Hon. Helen Ogilvy, married 25th April 1694, to Sir Robert Lauder of Bielmouth. IX. George, fourth Lord Banff, baptised at Banff 4th Aug. 1670, succeeded his father 1713, and died 1718. He married 11th January 1712, Helen, daughter of Sir John Lauder of Fountainhall, Bart., a Lord of Session, and by her, who died 22 October 1743, had two sons:

- 1 John George, 5th Lord Banff.
- 2 Alexander, sixth Lord Banff.

**CAMPBELL.** Duke of Argyle.—IX. Sir Colin Campbell of Lochow married a daughter of the house of Lennox, and by her had three sons and a daughter, Alicia married to Alan Lauder of Hatton. King Robert II., 13th June 1371, confirmed to them two carucates of land in Norton, in the county of Edinburgh, given when he was steward of Scotland.

**DOUGLAS.** Duke of Douglas.—IX. It is said that Archibald, fourth Earl of Douglas, who had the popular appellation of Tyne-man, on account of his losing many in battles, had two more daughters: Lady Helen, married to Alexander Lauder of Hatton, and Lady Mary, married to Sir Simon Glendonwyn of Glendonwyn. (This Earl was killed at Verneuil in Normandy, 17th August, 1424).

**FORRESTER.** Lord Forrester.—II. The second Sir John Forrester had two daughters; the youngest of whom, Elisabeth, was married to Sir Alexander de Lauder of Hatton, knight, as appears from a charter of Robert, Duke of Albany, to Alexander de Lauder, and Elisabeth Forrester his wife, daughter of Sir John Forrester of Corstorphin, knight, of the lands of Plat, Westhall, and Northraw, in the barony of Rathow, dated 7th December, 1408. VIII. James Forrester of Corstorphin married Janet, daughter of Lauder of Hatton. He had a charter to him and Janet Lauder his wife, of the lands of West Craigs of Corstorphin, and of Clerkingtoun, 5th February, 1555-6.

**CUNNINGHAM.** Earl of Glencairn.—XIX. James, seventh Earl of Glencairn, married Mariot or Margaret, second daughter of Sir Colin Campbell of Glenurchy, and by her, who died in 1610, had issue . . . 6. Lady Susanna, married to Sir Alexander Lauder of Hatton.

**HOME.** Earl of Marchmont.—IV. Alexander Home of Polwarth married, secondly, Margaret, daughter of Sir Robert Lauder of Bass, by whom he had three daughters. (Alexander Home died in 1532).

**HAY.** Marquis of Tweeddale.—XII. John Hay of Yester had a daughter, Isobel, married to Robert Lauder of Bass; Crawford refers to a charter 1496 (*Crawford Peer.*,

485). XVI. William, fifth Lord Hay of Yester, had a daughter Margaret, married first in 1582 to James, seventh Lord Borthwick; secondly to Sir Robert Lauder of Popil, knight, son of Sir Robert Lauder of Bass. This Margaret had a son John, eighth Lord Borthwick.

MAITLAND. Earl of Lauderdale.—XV. Charles, third Earl of Lauderdale, married at Hatton, 18th November 1652, Elizabeth, only daughter and heiress of Richard Lauder of Hatton, in the county of Edinburgh, with whom he got Hatton, Overgogar, Norton and Platts, and by her had issue, Richard, fourth Earl of Lauderdale, John, fifth Earl of Lauderdale, and other six children.

NAPIER. Lord Napier.—VI. Sir Alexander Napier of Merchiston, who died betwixt 24th Oct. 1473 and 15th Feby. 1473-4, married Elisabeth Lauder, probably a daughter of the Laird of Hatton.

## NO. X.

*From Keith's "Scottish Bishops," Edin., 1824.*

DUNKELD. Alexander Lauder, 1440.] Alexander Lauder, Rector of Ratho, son of Sir Allan Lauder of Haltown, and brother-german to Bishop Lauder of Glasgow, was promoted to this see in the month of May, 1440, and died on the 11th October thereafter at Edinburgh, and was interred at the church of Lauder with his ancestors.

ARGYLE. George Lauder, 1427.] George Lauder or Lawater of Balcomy, in vic. de Fife, was probably immediate successor to Bishop Finlay, who fled to Ireland in 1425, and died there soon after. Mr. Lauder being bred to the church, was vicar of Crail in anno 1425, and was afterwards master, or preceptor of the hospital of St. Leonards, "prope villam de Peebles." He was promoted to the bishopric of Argyle as early at least as 1427. For, on the 25th of July that year, King James I. gave to David Reat, his confessor, "vicario ordinis prædicatorum," the preceptory of the said hospital, then vacant by the promotion of Mr. George Lauder to the bishopric of Argyle. He was also bishop of this see anno 1444, when, with the consent of Patrick Lavater, his brother and heir of tailzie, he gives to the prior of St. Andrews liberty to dig stones out of his quarry at Balcomy, for repairing that convent: George is "episcopus Lismoren." anno 1449, and annis 1442, 1452, 1453 and anno 1462.

DUNBLANE. Robert Lauder, 1448.] Robert, (surnamed Lauder by Archbishop Spotiswood) succeeded Bishop Ochiltree; but at what precise time he was promoted to the see of Dunblane is not clear. He is bishop here anno 1449, and in the year 1451 he was sent jointly with the bishops of Glasgow and Moray into England. This prelate is likewise in a like commission:—"Robertus episcopus Dunblanensis"; amongst several others, obtains letters of safe-conduct from King Henry VI. of England, dated April 22, 1449, and he was one of the ambassadors appointed by the King of Scotland to the English monarch 3rd November that same year. And 22nd January 1452, amongst others, he obtains letters of safe-conduct when they went on a pilgrimage to Canterbury (24th Sept. 1451). Robert is bishop here 1452, also anno 1456. Robert is likewise bishop of Dunblane anno 1465.

**DUNKELD.** Thomas Lauder, 1452.] Thomas Lauder, preceptor or master of Soltray, *al.* Soutray,\* and tutor to King James II., was next preferred to this see, and exercised his functions very laboriously, until the year 1476, when being unable any longer to endure the fatigue, by reason of his advanced age (for it was said that he was no less than 60 years old when he had charge of the king's education), he resigned the see of Dunkeld in favour of James Livingston the dean. This act of this bishop gives clear light to the title of a charter in the Register, B. 9, No. 50, p. 56, viz.:—"Carta confirmationis super cartam per Thomam olim episcopum Dunkelden. et nunc episcopum in universali ecclesia, 13 Martii 1480, factam." He was "Magister domus hospitalis de Soltra" anno 4to Jac. II. Thomas is bishop here anno 1455. He is bishop anno 1456, item anno 1462, likewise anno 1455, 1458, 1472 et 1473. Thomas and James are both bishops of this see, anno 1478. This bishop built a bridge over the river Tay near to his own palace: He obtained an erection of the bishop's lands on the north side of that river into one barony, called the barony of Dunkeld, as likewise of those on the south side to be called the barony of Aberlady; he founded several chaplainries and prebends, partly in Edinburgh and partly in Dunkeld; and purchased two lodgings, one in Edinburgh, another in Perth, for himself and his successors. He died on the 4th November 1481.

**GLASGOW.** William Lauder, 1408.] William Lauder, son to Sir Allan Lauder of Haltoun (vulgo Hatton), in the shire of Midlothian, was first archdeacon of Lothian. In the year 1405, there is a safe-conduct from the king of England, "Magistro Gulielmo Lauder archidiacono Laudoniae, veniendo in regnum Angliae, penes praesentiam regis pro quibusdam negotiis expediendis." When the see of Glasgow became vacant, anno 1408, he was preferred merely by the provision of Pope Benedict XIII., who set up for Pope at Avignon, in opposition to Gregory XII. at Rome, and not by the election of the chapter. He was bishop here in the year 1411. He was bishop 1417. Murdo, duke of Albany, regent of the kingdom, made him lord chancellor anno 1423, in the room of the bishop of Aberdeen; and the same year, the 9th of August, he was nominated first commissioner for treating about the redemption of King James I., which was at last effectuated the next year, 1424. Accordingly he is bishop and chancellor 1423 and 1424, and he continued in that office until his death; for he was bishop here and lord chancellor the 14th day of April, in the 20th year of King James I., and William de Lauder, bishop, was dead, and the see vacant, May 19, anno 1426. This bishop laid the foundation of the vestry of the cathedral church, and built the great steeple of stone, as far as the first battlement, where the arms of Lauder of Hatton are still to be seen cut in stone in several places. Bishop Lauder died June 14, 1425.

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\* This hospital, or religious house, was seated among the hills called Soutra, which lie between East-Lothian and the Merse or shire of Berwick. I have found him designed (says Macfarlane) "Magister Thomas Lauder, magister de Soltra," 26th Feb. 1439. He obtained letters of legitimation under the great seal, dated 20th February, 1472.



## NO. XI.

*"Origines Parochiales Scotiae," Vol I., p. 1, Edin., 1851.*

The 7th day of July 1136, is the date of the consecration of the Cathedral church of Glasgow, built by John, the first bishop, after the restoration of the bishoprick by King David I. It was rebuilt by his successor Herbert, and re-consecrated in 1197 by Jocelin, with two assisting bishops. Bishop Bondington, who died in 1258, is said to have completed the cathedral as planned by Herbert and Jocelin. Bishop Robert Wishart had obtained timber from King Edward I. for making a steeple, but used it for constructing engines against that king's castles. The steeple was built of stone, as it now stands, by *Bishop Lauder*, who died in 1425. He added the battlements to the tower, built previously, and made the crypt under the chapter-house. Bishop Cameron, who died in 1447, built the chapter-house. The crypt of an intended southern transept, the beautiful rood-loft and decorated stairs were the work of Bishop Blacader, who died in 1508. The cathedral was never completed.

NOTE.—On "Portion of the Ancient Parochial Map of Scotland," annexed to vol. I., Lauder is shown as LAUKDER on the river LEDER.

## NO. XII.

*Abridged from "Fasti Ecclesie Scoticae," Rev. Heno Scott, Edin., 1867.*

## THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

## COCKBURNSPATH PARISH—Presbytery of Dunbar.

In 1610, the REV. JOHN LAUDER was minister—removed from Auldcamus; died before 22nd May, 1627.

## STENTON PARISH—Presbytery of Dunbar.

In 1593, the REV. JAMES LAUDER, A.M., was minister, laureated at Univ. of Edin., 1591, continued in 1597.

## WHITEKIRK PARISH—Presbytery of Dunbar.

In 1639, the REV. ROBERT LAUDER, A.M., was minister, laureated at Univ. of Edin., 26th July, 1623; demitted, 1673; re-admitted and collated as conjunct minister, 23rd Oct., 1673, his son being his colleague and successor. Had two sons, George his successor to the benefice, and Alex. nominated bursar to the Presbytery, 4th March, 1684.

## WHITEKIRK PARISH—Presbytery of Dunbar.

In 1674, the REV. GEORGE LAUDER, A.M., son of the preceding, admitted minister. Licensed, 7th July, 1671; presented, 23rd Oct., 1673; ordained, 8th April, 1674; demitted after the Revolution in 1688; married, 27th July, 1683, Janet Loch.

**TYNINGHAM PARISH**—Presbytery of Dunbar (now united to Whitekirk).

In 1628, the REV. JOHN LAUDER, A.M., was minister, laured at Univ. of Edinburgh, 1609; member of assembly, 1638, 1643, 1644, 1648; died, 29th April, 1662, aged 73. A son, Alexander, died before 20th May, 1663.

**ECOLLES PARISH**—Presbytery of Dunse.

In 1691, the REV. JOHN LAUDER was minister—this appears to have been a disputed settlement; died in July, 1729, in 39th of his ministry; married Margaret Borthwick, and had a daughter Margaret who married Mark Sandilands of Edinburgh.

**MORDINGTON PARISH**—Presbytery of Chirnside, Berwick.

In 1695, the REV. ALEXANDER LAUDER, A.M., was minister, born 1667, took his degree at the Univ. of Edin., 2nd July, 1684. Ordained 29th Oct., 1695, and died at Edin., 27th June, 1719: he was author of one of the best written defences of Presbytery then extant (1707).

**LAUDER PARISH**—Presbytery of Earlstoun, now Lauder.

In 1584, the REV. ALEXANDER LAUDER was minister, had his degree at Univ. of St. Andrews, 1581. He had a son Andrew and a daughter Elizabeth.

**WHITHORN PARISH**—Presbytery of Wigton.

In 1638, the REV. ANDREW LAUDER, A.M., was minister, had his degree at the Univ. of Edin., 22nd June, 1633; was a member of assembly in 1638, 1645, 1646, 1647 and 1648. Called to Ayr in latter year, but declined.

**DALIEL PARISH**—Presbytery of Hamilton.

In 1659, the REV. JOHN LAUDER was admitted minister—deprived on Establishment of Episcopacy, 1st Oct., 1662. Indulged and re-admitted to the parish in 1670; again deprived by the Privy Council, 1684; again admitted, 1687; translated to WEST CALDER, Presbytery of Linlithgow, in 1690; died, 1691, in 32nd year of his ministry. He had issue, Isabel, David, and John.

**ABERDALGIM PARISH**—Presbytery of Perth.

In 1668, the REV. DAVID LAUDER, A.M., was minister, took his degree at St. Andrews University, 1662, translated to INVERKEITHING parish, Presbytery of Dunfermline, 1676; died, Nov., 1681, aged 40, in the 14th of his ministry.—Lillias Grahame, widow.

**FORGANDENNY PARISH**—Presbytery of Perth.

In 1667, the REV. WILLIAM LAUDER was minister, died at Candlemas, 1572; author of a "Tractate concerning the Office and Dewtie of Kyngis, Spiritual Pastouris and Temporal Jugis," published (in verse) in 1556, 4to.

**LOGIEBRIDE PARISH**—Presbytery of Dunkeld, now united to Auchtergaven.

In 1569, the REV. JAMES LAUDER was minister (previously he was Exhorter). His stipend in 1574 was £3. 6s. 8d.

**KNOCKBAIN PARISH** (formerly KILMUIR WESTER)—Presbytery of Chanonry.

In 1595, the REV. JAMES LAUDER, A.M., was minister. He obtained his degree at the University of Edinburgh, 12th Aug., 1592, and was translated to—

**ARDEBSIEK PARISH**, Presbytery of Nairn, 1597, and to—

**AVOCH PARISH**, Presbytery of Chanonry, in 1607. He demitted the benefice in favour of his son in 1642, but is still mentioned 4th Dec., 1655.

**AVOCH PARISH**—Presbytery of Chanonry.

In 1642, the REV. WILLIAM LAUDER, A.M., eldest son of the preceding, was minister. Laured at King's College, Aberdeen, 1632. Presented by Charles I., and

was alive in 1688. Married the eldest daughter of Murdoch Mackenzie, Chamberlain of Lewis, author of Elogia 37 and 38 (Forbes's Fun. Sermon.).

FETLAR and NORTH YELL—Presbytery of Burravoe (Shetland).

In 1567, the REV. WILLIAM LAUDER was minister. His stipend was £4 8s. 10d.; removed to Hamnavoe, 1585.

FETLAR and NORTH YELL PARISH—Presbytery of Burravoe (Shetland).

In 1595, the REV. JAMES LAUDER, apparently son of the preceding, was minister, in 1596 he was removed to—

YELL, in the same presbytery.

DUN PARISH—Presbytery of Brechin.

In 1752 (22nd Nov.), the REV. JAMES LAUDER was presented to this parish by the Hon. David Erskine, one of the Lords of Session. He was born at Mellville Mill, Lasswade, in 1706. Licensed, 31st Oct., 1744, and died 10th April, 1802, aged 96, in the 49th of his ministry. He was a person of slender habit, genteel address, temperate and regular in every respect, fond of air and exercise, remarkable for smoking tobacco, with his memory and judgment good to the last, while he uniformly supported the character of a Christian and a gentleman. He married, 9th Nov., 1771, Esther Campbell, who died 24th June, 1828. He wrote the account of the parish for Sinclair's Statistical Account. He performed parochial duty till he was 94 years of age.

## NO. XIII.

*From "The Works of John Knox" (Wodrow Society), Edin., 1846.*

"The Condemnation of M. George Wischeart, Gentleman, who suffered Martyrdom for the Fayth of Christ Jesus, at St. Andrewes in Scotland, anno 1546, Marche 1; with the Articles objected against him, and his Answeres to the same.

. . . And when he (Dean John Wynrame) ended his Sermon, incontinent thei caused Maister George to ascend unto the pulpet, there to heir his Accusatioun and Articles; for rycht against him stood up one of the fedd flok, a monstere, Johnne Lawder, ladin full of cursingis, written in paper, of the which he took out a roll boyth long and also full of cursingis, threatnynges, maledictionis, and wordis of devillesh spyte and malice, saying to the innocent Maister George so many cruell and abhominable wordis, and hit him so spytfullie with the Popis thunder, that the ignorant people dreded least the earth then wold have swallowed him up quick. . .

. . . When that this fedd sow had red throwghout all his lying minasingis, his face runnyng doune with sweat, and frothing at the mouth lyik ane bayre, he spate at Maister George his face, saying, "What ansuerest thow to these sayingis, thow runnigat, tratour, theef, which we have dewlye proved by sufficient witnes against thee?" Maister George, hearing this, satt doune upoun his kneis in the pulpete, making his prayer to God. . .

A foot note says:—Mr. John Lauder, who acted as public accuser or prosecutor on other occasions, as well as this of Wishart, was educated at St. Andrewes. His

name occurs among the Licentiates "in Pedagogio," in the year 1508. In a Decree Arbitral, dated at St. Andrews, 16th October, 1518, he thus designates himself: "Ego JOHANNES LAUDER, artium magister, clericus Sancti Andree diocesis, publicus sacris Apostolica et Imperiali auctoritatibus notarius, ac in officio Scriptoris archivii Romane Curie matriculatus ac descriptus."—(Rental Book of St. Andrews, 1550.)—From the Treasurer's accounts we find that he was frequently employed in Ecclesiastical negotiations. Thus in 1533:—

"Item, to Maister Johne Lauder, to pass to Rome in the Kingis erandis, maid in fynance V<sup>o</sup> [500] frankis, price of ilk frank xs. vjd., Scottis money,"... £262 10s.

"Item, gevin to him at his departing, to by him horse and uther necessaris, ... .. £40."

"Item, to Robene Bertoun, for the fraucht of ane litill schip, in the quhilk the said Maister Johne past in Flandes, ... .. £25."

"Item, dresses to his twa servandis," &c. Again, in 1534:—

"Item, to Maister Johne Lauder, to performeis certaine the Kingis Grace's erandis in Rome, J<sup>m</sup> [1000] frankis. Summa, ... .. £525."

In July 1541:—

"Item, to Maister Johnne Lauder, for his [labours] in writing of directionis to the Courte of [Rome?] for promotioun of the Abbayis of Coldinghame, [Kelso, and] Melros, to the Kingis Grace sonis."

The Accusatioun of Adame Wallace and his Answeris (1550), [p. 238.] . . . Thei begyn to accuse him, (Maister Johnne Lauder was Accusatour,)—"That he took upoun him to preach."

A foot-note says:—"To the notices at page 152, respecting John Lauder, it may be added, that being one of the auditors of the Chamberlain's accounts for the Archbishoprick of St. Andrews, from 1540 to 1549, he is styled Archdeacon of Teviotdale.—(MS. Rental Book, Advocates Library). In Foxe's account of the trial of Adam Wallace, 1550, Lauder is called parson of Morebattle. In February 1551, he is styled Archedene of Teviotdale, and Notary Public of St. Andrews.—(Acta Parl. Scot., vol. II., p. 489). In the same year, Lauder signs a deed as "*Secretarius*" of Archbishop Hamilton, (MS. Rental Book, at St. Andrews:) as the deed referred to was cancelled, and reconfirmed in 1556, without any notice of Lauder's name, it may be conjectured that he died during that interval."

WILLIAM LAUDER of Haltoun is mentioned in the same volume under date 1559 (p. 350).

#### NO. XIV.

*From Calderwood's "History of the Kirk of Scotland." (Wodrow Society.)*

Vol. I., p. 263.—Trial of Adam Wallace, 1550. . . . At the farther end of the chancellarie wall, [in the church of the Blacke Friars in Edinburgh], in the pulpit, was placed Mr. Johne Lawder, Parsoun of Marbotle, accuser, cled in a surplice, and a reid hood.

Vol. II, p. 543.—William Lawder, Laird of Hattoun is, along with Andrew Lord Uchiltrie and many others, "appointed to conveene before the nobilitie presentlie assembled in Edinburgh" (1570).

Vol. V., p. 95.—Coronation of King James VI.'s Queen. Upon the Lord's day, the 17th of May, 1590, the queene was crowned in the Abbey Kirk [Edinburgh]. Before she went out of her chamber, the Chancellor was made Lord Thirlstane; . . . the Laird of Basse and several others were dubbed knights. In 1593 the Laird of Basse was one of a committe appointed by James VI. to examine into his affairs.

Vol. V., p. 278.—The name of George Lawder of Basse appears in an act drawn up at Linlithgow, 31st October, 1593, on the occasion of the adjournment of a meeting held there.

## NO. XV.

*From Pitcairn's "Ancient Criminal Trials in Scotland," Edin. 1833.*

**Slaughter.**—Sept. 18, (1566).—WILLIAM LAUDER, brother-german of Gilbert Lauder of Balbardie, found caution to underly the law at the next Justice-aire of Berwick, for the cruel Slaughter of George Wedderat, burgess of Lauder, committed in the month of September 1565. Sep. 19.—Robert, and Richard, son and heir apparent of Robert Lauder of that Ilk, and Robert Lauder, son of unq<sup>le</sup> Thomas Lauder in St. Leonardis, found caution to answer for the same crime.

**Abiding from the Post to pass towards Stirling.**—Jul. 17 (1584).—GILBERT LAUDER of Balbardie, Williame Lawder, his sone and appeirand sir.—Dilaitit for remaining and abyding at hame fra our souerane lordis oist, raid and armie, ordanit to haif conuanit at Halirudhous, and theirfra to haif past towardis Striueling (for resisting of the tressonabill attemptatis of certane tratouris and rebellis, quhilkis had tane the said burcht and Castell of Striueling). The quhilk day, the personis enterit on pannell, produceit ane Licence, grantit to thame be the Kingis Maestie and lordis of his hienes Secreit Counsals, exameand thame fra oistis, raidis and armeis; quhilk exemptioun is of the dait, at Halrudhous, the xxiiij day of Apryle, 1584—(Sic subscribitur) JAMES R. HUNTLE LOCHINWARE.

ROBERT LAUDER OF YE BASS, k<sup>nt</sup>, is cited (vol. I., \*78) as being present at a trial *in re* a "Feud between the Maxwells and the Creichtons—Slaughter of the Laird of Kirkpatrick, while at the Horn, &c," at Edinburgh 24 Sept. 1512, whilst ALEXANDER LAUDER is *Justiciarius deputatis* (Sept. 28), the verdict being signed on 31 Sept. by (amongst others) "Alexander Lauder of Blyth (kny<sup>t</sup>) Prouest of Edinburghe."

Aug. 30 (1529)—ROBERT LAUDER, the young Laird of Bass and others, were americiated for not appearing to underly the Law for Convocation of the *Meges* coming with the Laird of Nudry against the Laird of Edmonstoune.

Apr. 7 (1529)—Remission to ROBERT LAUDER OF BASS and xj others for treasonably intercommuning, resetting and assisting Archibald, late Earl of Angus, George D. his brother, and Archibald their uncle.

Nov. 7 (1537)—Respitt to ROBERT LAUDER OF BASS, and v vtheris for the treasonbill Intercommonyng with Inglisamen, in tyme of Weir &c. For xix yeris (At Striueling V<sup>o</sup> merkis).

THE LARDE OF BASS is one of the "Assisa" in the case "Convocation of the Reges—Invasion—Wounding, &c.—Dec. 9, 1561.

Dec. 15 (1580)—Murder.—WALTARE LAUDER, serwand to vmq<sup>la</sup>. the Lairde of Bass. Dilaitit of art and pairt of the crewall murthour of vmq<sup>hile</sup> Mr James Lawder of the Bass, his maister; committit in the moneth of October. (There is marked on the margin of the Record "Connict. et decollat.")

Oct. 31 (1593)—(apud Lynlythgow)—A commission is granted to—amongst others—GEORGE LAUDER of Bass.

Dec. 23 (1595)—Charge Aganis Personis Under Beidlie Feid to appear before the King and Council 'at Haliruidhous' and 'that they keip their ludgeingis efter their cuming, quhill thay be speciallie sand for,' &c.\* GEORGE LAUDER of Bass, and CHARLES LAUDER sone and air of vmq<sup>la</sup>. Andro Lauder on Wyndpark, vpoun Jan. v.

In a trial, Feb. 12 (1596), the Laird of Bass appears amongst the "exceptions against the persons summoned to pass upon the Assise," in respect he is a Counsellour.

A forgery trial, 27 April (1512), takes place before "ALEXANDER LAUDER de Blythe, milite, Preposito de Edinburgha."

Oct. 20 (1594)—Gilbert Lawder slaine, in Linlithgow, be the Cranstounis.

Mar. 23 (1532), William Lauder of Haltoun was americiated for not appearing to enter on this assise.

Apr. 14 (1534) William Lawder of Haltoun appears in a case on this date.

Mar. 29 (1546), Alex. Lauder of Haltoun appears as surety for John Sandelandis.

Sept. 24 (1566), Williame Lauder of Haltoun is surety for James Wodderspvne of Brighous.

Dec. 8 (1570), William Lauder of Haltoun—with others—was "vnlawit in the panis of xl pundis for non-comperance to pass vpoun the said Assyise."

May 14 (1588), (Sir) William Lauder of (in) Dunbar, is cited as one of the "Assisa."

June 25 (1557), Mr. Henry Lauder is alluded to as Queen's Advocate.

Nov. 22 (1509), Alexander Lauder de . . . (Bass?) miles, is on an assise.

May 18 (1530), Robert Lauder of that Ilk is mentioned.

Nov. 7 (1565), Gilbert Lauder, in Quhilsleid, delatit of the Slauchter of vmq<sup>la</sup>. George Wedderat (burgess of Lauder, vpon the said George's lands and croft, lying near the Water of the said burgh); committed vpoun the xxviij day of September last by past (upon old feud, certain purpose, and forethought felony). Amongst the "Prelouctouris for the said Gilbert" is "The Laird of Lawder."

Robert Lauder of that Ilk appears on the Assisa in a Sheep and Cattle Stealing Case, Jul. 21, 1624.

\* This in consequence of a feud with Lord Berthwick.

In a document entitled "REMISSION in favor of the pannel, the Earl of Home, &c." dated 17 Nov. 1607, is found the designation "*Willielmo Lauder, Balliui burgi nostri de Lauder, vocat. Williame at the West-Poirt, intra Pretorium nostrum de Lanark.*"

**Supplying the English at Lauder—Common Treason.**—Jul. 18 (1549)—WILLIAM LAUDER in *Lauder*, Convicted of the treasonable Intercommuning, resett, supply, and assistance given to our ancient enemies the English, being within the Fortalice near to the burgh of Lauder; continually furnishing them with meat and drink, from the time of the building thereof, in the month of . . . . . 1547: AND for leading and conducting the said English to the foresaid Fortalice, and other places at their will, to the spoiling, wasting, and destruction of the kingdom, and conquest thereof; revealing and shewing to our said enemies the secrets of the kingdom: AND specially, for carrying and sending Letters and close writings of Sir Hugh Willeby, and other Englishmen, within England and Scotland, in a treasonable manner: AND for common Treason.—BEHEADED.

**Theft—Resetting Thieves and Treators, &c.**—Oct. 9 *die Lune* (1506).—CUTHBERT LAUDER, of Todrik, Convicted of art and part of the Theft and concealment of two horses from Alexander Turnbull furth of Braidlé: Item (here follow various counts)—DRAWN and HANGED.

April 1 (1555)—William Lawder, for forging a discharge in the name of an Italian, was banished and declared Infamous in all time coming.

Williame Lauder, bailzie of Dumbar, is on assise, April 20 (1620), as is also (June 29, 1577), Alex. Lauder of Winmoguhe.

## NO. XVI.

*From "Chronicon de Lanercost, 1201-1346." Edin., 1839.*

In an account of the treason, capture, and execution of Andrew de Harcla, governor of Carlisle, *dominicus Hugo de Louther* is mentioned as assisting at the capture of the unfortunate earl (Feb. 25, 1323), for which he was, along with others, rewarded by Edward II.

"Rex autem dominum Antonium et alios qui comitem ceperant, abundanter respexit, videlicet, dominum Antonium de Lucy de manerio de Cokermouth, dominum Ricardum de Denton de villa de Thoresby juxta Karleolum, dominum Hugonem de Moriceby de parte villæ de Culgaythe, quæ quidem pars fuit prædicti Andrea comitis, dominum HUGONEM DE LOUTHRE de [ . . . ], Ricardum de Salkelde de villa de Magna Corkeby."

## NO. XVII.

From "*Rotuli Scotias in Turri Londinensi et in Domo Capitulari Westmonasteriensi asservati.*" London, 1814-19, 2 vols., folio.

- A.D. 1296, 5th Oct.—Hugo de Louthre.—24th Ed. I.  
 A.D. 1297, 31st Aug.—Hug' de Louthre.—25th Ed. I.  
 A.D. 1309, 26th Oct.—*Pro defensione Marchie vicine Karliolo contra Scotos*, Hug' de Louthre.—3rd Ed. II.  
 A.D. 1311, 20th May.—Hugo de Louthre.—4th Ed. II.  
 A.D. 1316, 7th Aug.—*Salvus conductus pro Johanne de Harcla et Willielmo de Somervill, negotiatoris pro deliberatione captivorum in Scotiae . . .* and Hugo de Louthre.—10th Ed. II.  
 A.D. 1319, 8th June.—Hugo de Louthre (Kendale, Westmorland).—12th Ed. II.  
 A.D. 1319, 20th July.—Hugo de Louthre (Kendale, Westmorland).—13th Ed. II.  
 A.D. 1336-7, 20th March.—Hugo de Louthre.—11th Ed. III.  
 A.D. 1340, 24th Aug.—Hugo de Louthre (apud Karliolum).—14th Ed. III.  
 A.D. 1341, 1st June.—*Rez Edwardus mandat quod omnes homines defensabiles in comitatibus Cumbriae et Westmerlandia parati sint ad proficiendum contra Scotos, castrum Stryvelyni obsidentes.* Hugo de Louthre.—15th Ed. III.  
 A.D. 1342, 2nd June.—Hugo de Louthre, grant for services.—16th Ed. III.  
 A.D. 1344, 22nd May.—Hugo de Louthre.—18th Ed. III.  
 A.D. 1344, 18th Aug.—Hugo de Louthre.—18th Ed. III.  
 A.D. 1344, 18th Aug.—Hugo de Louthre.—18th Ed. III.  
 A.D. 1344, 15th Nov.—Hugo de Louthre.—18th Ed. III.  
 A.D. 1345, 20th Ap.—Hugo de Louthre.—19th Ed. III.  
 A.D. 1346-7, 20th Jan.—Hugo de Louthre.—20th Ed. III.  
 A.D. 1358-9, 8th Feb.—Hugo de Lauther, chivaler.  
     Johannes de Lauthre, filius.  
     Thomas de Lauthre, consanguineus.—33rd Ed. III.  
 A.D. 1318, 7th Oct.—Johannes de Louthre (Karliolum).—12th Ed. II.  
 A.D. 1319, 8th June.—Johannes de Louthre.—12th Ed. II.  
 A.D. 1333, 26th July.—Letter of protection for (amongst others) Robtus. Loter de Berewico *sup.* Twedam.—8th Ed. III.  
 A.D. 1333-4, 4th Mar.—Robts. de Wyndegates et antecessores sui—Robts. de Loweder le Lang. (*Mandatum de liberando mesuagium terram et partem piscariae, Roberto de Wyndegates.*)—8th Ed. III.  
 A.D. 1333-4, 4th Mar.—*Mandatum de liberatione mesuagiorum, tostorum, &c., in Berewico* 'Robts. de Lowedre seniori et idem Robts. de Loweder ea dedit Robts. fil suo.'—8th Ed. III.  
 A.D. 1333-4, 4th Mar.—Willus. Loudour.—8th Ed. III.  
 A.D. 1333-4, 4th Mar.—Willus. Loudour.—8th Ed. III.  
 A.D. 1333-4, 4th Mar.—Robertus de Loweder, senior.—8th Ed. III.  
 A.D. 1334, 15th June.—Robertus de Lowedre, *constituitur justitiarius regis Angliae in Laudonia.*—8th Ed. III.



- A.D. 1335, 18th Oct.—29th Oct., 9th Nov., 13th Nov., 21st Dec. ; Robertus de Lowethre, miles.—9th Ed. III.
- A.D. 1335, 20th Dec.—Safe-conduct for Robertus de Laweder, miles, and others.—9th Ed. III.
- A.D. 1337, 2nd Sept.—*De pensione septem solidorum quaque hebdomada Elizabethæ de Lowedere solvenda.*—11th Ed. III.
- A.D. 1346, 8th Dec.—*Mandatur quod magnates Scotiae, in praelio apud Nevill's Cross capti, ad Terram Londinii ducantur ; et solutio redemptionis pretii captivibus promittitur.*—Robts de Lothar de Bartho de Dermond Alamand et Robto. Cheaholm, prisonibus, &c.—20th Ed. III.
- A.D. 1358-9, 8th Feb.—Alanus de Lawedra.—33rd Ed. III.
- A.D. 1364, 4th Nov.—Robtus. fil. Alani de Lawedre, mercator.—38th Ed. III.
- A.D. 1364, 28th Nov.—Wills. de Lawedir, mercator de Scot'.—38th Ed. III.
- A.D. 1365, 20th May.—Ector de Lowether.—39th Ed. III.
- A.D. 1365-6, 14th Oct.—Ector Laweder armaiger de Scot' and seven associates have a safe-conduct.—40th Ed. III.
- A.D. 1373, 3rd May.—Alanus de Lauwedyr de Scotia.—47th Ed. III.
- A.D. 1389, 5th Oct.—Thomas de Lawedra.—13th Ric. II.
- A.D. 1403-4, 6th Mar.—Galfridus Louthir.—5th Hen. III.
- A.D. 1404, 18th Sept.—Safe-conduct for Willielmus de Lawedir and Alanus de Lawedir de Scotia.—5th Hen. III.
- A.D. 1405, 27th Aug.—Magr. Willm. de Lawedra, archidiaconus Laudonia.—6th Hen. III.
- A.D. 1406, 5th July.—Magr. Willm. Lawedir, archidiaconus Laudonia.—7th Hen. III.
- A.D. 1411, 15th June.—Robertus Lawedyr, miles.—12th Hen. III.
- A.D. 1411, 24th Sept.—Georgius de Lawedra, mercator.—12th Hen. III.
- A.D. 1413, 10th June.—Galfridus Louthir.—1st Hen. V.
- A.D. 1423-4, 3rd Feb.—Jacobus de Lawedre de Scotia.—2nd Hen. VI.
- A.D. 1423-4, 3rd Feb.—Robertus de Lawedre de Basse, chr.—2nd Hen. VI.
- A.D. 1423-4, 4th Feb.—Edwardus de Lawedre, archidiaconus de Laudan in ecclia. Sti. Andree in Scotia.—2nd Hen. VI.
- A.D. 1423, 12th May.—Venerabilis pater Wills epus Glasguen' cancellar' Scotie, Patricius de Dunbar de Bale, Robtus de Lawedre de Edryngtoun—de Scotia, militea.—1st Hen. VI.
- A.D. 1423, 13th May.—Alexander de Lawedre, archidiaconus Dunkeldansia.—1st Hen. VI.
- A.D. 1423, 13th May.—Salvus conductus pro Georgio et Roberto Laweder et navi eorum.—1st Hen. VI.
- A.D. 1423, 16th Sep.—Patricius de Dunbar, miles, Robtus de Laweder, miles.—2nd Hen. VI.
- A.D. 1423, 19th Nov.—Alexander de Lawedre, archidiaconus de Dunkelden in Scotia.—2nd Hen. VI.
- A.D. 1423, 3rd Dec.—Venerabilis pre. Willmus. epus Glasguensis ; Patricius de Dunbar de Bale ; Robertus de Lawedre de Edryngton. (*Commissarii assignantur ad tractandum cum commissariis Scotie*).—2nd Henry VI.

- A.D. 1423, 4th Dec.—Safe-conduct, Georgius de Lawedre, Robertus de Lawedre.—2nd Hen. VI.
- A.D. 1423, 4th Dec.—Gilbtus de Lawedre.—2nd Hen. VI.
- A.D. 1423, 13th Dec.—Jacobus de Laweder de Scotia.—2nd Hen. VI.
- A.D. 1423, 13th Dec.—Robtus de Laweder de Basse, chr.—2nd Hen. VI.
- A.D. 1424, 8th June.—Alex. de Laweder, archidiaconus de Dunkelden, et Magr. Edwardus de Laweder, archidiaconus de Laudon.—2nd Hen. VI.
- A.D. 1424-5, 4th March.—*Salvus conductus pro duobus mercatoribus Edinburgensibus in Belgium profecturis.* Robtus de Lawedre, Thomas de Lawedre.—3rd Hen. VI.
- A.D. 1425, 9th June.—Magr. Edwardus de Laweadre.—3rd Hen. VI.
- A.D. 1425-6, 7th Feb.—Robtus de Lawedre, Thomas de Lawedre.—4th Hen. VI.
- A.D. 1429, 5th May.—Willmus de Lawedre.—7th Hen. VI.
- A.D. 1430-31, 16th Jan.—Alexander de Lawedre.—9th Hen. VI.
- A.D. 1432, 6th May.—Alexander Lawedre.—10th Hen. VI.
- A.D. 1432, 30th Nov.—Magr. Alex. de Lauadir.—11th Hen. VI.
- A.D. 1434, 25th June.—Alexander Lawder.—13th Hen. VI.
- A.D. 1439, 23rd Nov.—Alexander Lawedre.—18th Hen. VI.
- A.D. 1446, 26th June.—Willielmus Lawedre de Halton, armiger.—24th Hen. VI.
- A.D. 1450, 12th Nov.—Willielmus Lauthre and Alanus de Lauthre.—29th Hen. VI.
- A.D. 1451, 12th May.—Willielmus de Lawdre de Halton—Alanus de Lawdra.—29th Hen. VI.
- A.D. 1453, 30th May.—Robertus Lawedre (*Novae inducie inter reges Angliæ et Scotiæ, cum confirmatione*).—31st Hen. VI.
- A.D. 1464, 14th June.—Johes. Lawidir de Hawton, miles.—4th Ed. IV.
- A.D. 1465-6, 14th Mar.—Alex. Lawidir de Hawton, miles.—6th Ed. IV.
- A.D. 1470, 20th Nov.—A safe-conduct to Robertus Lauder, and two others.—49th Hen. VI. [*sic*. 10th Ed. IV. ?]
- A.D. 1512, 27th July.—A safe-conduct to Robertus Lawder de Basse, miles, and 5 others.—3rd Hen. VIII.
- A.D. 1512, 24th Jan.—A safe-conduct to Robertus Lawder de Bass, miles, and 4 others.—4th Hen. VIII.

## NO. XVIII.

*From Fordun's "Scotichronicon." Edinburgh, 1759.*

Vol. II., p. 311.—*Adhuc de bello de Halidona, et de deditiōe Berwici regi Angliæ.* Abhinc infra paucos dies, Anglici cum Eadw. de Balliolo universum regnum, dispositis hinc inde custodibus castrorum, justiciariis, vicecomitibus, et officariis, in manibus suis resaisiaverunt, exceptis duntaxat quatuor castris, cum uno fortalicio, videlicet Dumbretan, cujus custos fuit dominus Malcolmus Flemyng; Lochlevin, cujus Alanus de Veteri-ponte; Kildromy, cujus domina Christiana de Bruce;\* *Urquhart, cujus dominus THOMAS † DE LAVEDRE, qui vocatus est bonus, custodes exstitere; et fortalicii de Louchdoun, quod tunc Anglicè vocabatur Pele, custos erat valens vernaculus, Johannes videlicet Thomæ.*

P. 432.—*De conflictu de Nesbit secundo, per nobilem Patricium Heyburn de Halea.* . . . Capti sunt enim ibi incliti milites, viz. Johannes et Thomas Haliburton, ROBERTUS LAWEDRE DE LE BASS, Johannes et Willelmus Cockburn fratres, cum multis valentibus armigeris, et quasi flos militiæ magnæ partis Laudoniæ; domini Johannes et Thomas Haliburton, obsidibus datis, postquam domum pervenerunt, in profluvio ventris occubuerunt.

P. 502.— . . . Cui successit, ex provisione Apostolicæ sedis, ad requisitum regis, venerabilis vir, et omni morum probitate conspicuus, magister ALEXANDER LAWEDRE rector de Ratho, frater uterinus recolendæ memoriæ domini Willelmi episcopi Glasguensis et regni cancellarii. Hic dominus Alexander fuit decus morum et censor virtutum, qui nondum consecratus vix stetit per annum præsul. . . . Hic obiit in Edinburgh, xj. die Octobris, A. Dom. MCCCXLI. et sepultus est in ecclesia parochiali de Lawedre, loco sepulturæ suæ parentelæ. . . .

## NO. XIX.

*From "Extracta ex Variis Cronicis Scotia." Edin., 1842.*

*Bellum de Halidone, 1333. (P. 164).*—Edwardus de Balliolo, Anglis sibi assignatis et associatis, cepit dominari in toto regno, redditis sibi municionibus, exceptis quatuor et vno fortalicio conseruatis per subscriptos; videlicet Dounbertane per Malcomum Flemyng, Lochlevin per Alanum de Veteri Ponte, alias Wepunt, Kyndromi per dominam Christianam Broys, *Vrquhart per dominum Robertum Laudyr, vocatum bonum, et fortaliciū de Lochdounne vocatum lie Pele per Johannem Thome.*

1542—(p. 255).—The v. d. of Juny, M. Villiem Gybsone, byschop of Libariensis and suffraganeus to Dawid Beton, Cardynall and Archebysschop of Santandros, consecrat and dedicat the paris kyrk in the craig of the Bass, in honor of Sant Baldred, bysschop and confessor, in presens of maister Jhon Lawder, arsdene of Teuidaill, noter publict.

\* Roberti I. regis soror.

† Robertus, MS. Cupr.

## NO. XX.

From "Index of Records of Charters granted by Sovereigns of Scotland between 1309 and 1413." Edin., 1798.

- 55 Carta to Robert Lauder, of the lands of *Pentketland et de Nisbyt, que fuerunt Thomæ de Pentketland.* Rob. I.
- 62 — to Robert Lauder, of the lands of Colden, within the barony of Dalkeith, *que fuit Petri Lauband, Militis, nuper de preditiõne erga Regem et regnum conuicti.* Rob. I.
- 68 — to Robert Lauder, of Pentketland and Nisbet, quilts were Thomas Pentketland, *et quas idem Thomas forisfecit.* Rob. I.
- 89 — to Robert Lauder, of the *mills* of Lethberd, *quod fuit quondam Philippi de Lyndesay, et quod Simon de Lyndesay, miles, frater ejusdem Philippi, forisfecit.* Rob. I.
- 21 — to Allan Lawder, of 10l. furth of the justiciary by-south Forth. Dav. II.
- 49 — to Allan Lauder, of ane pension furth of the justiciarie be-south Forth. Dav. II.
- 5 — to Robert Lauder, justice by-north the water of Forth, of ane pension. Dav. II.
- 67 — to Roberto de Lawedre, Militi, annue pensionis 20l. de exitibus justiciarie ex parte boreali aque de Forth; apud Dunfermelyne, 1 Oct. a. r. 34. Dav II.
- 277 — Confirm. carte concessæ per Regem dum fuerat Senescallus Scotie. . . . Alano de Lawedre tenenti nostro de Whytalad, wardas, maritagia, releuia, annuos redditus, albas firmas, et earum duplicaciones, cum curiarum eschaetis, et seruitiis libere tenentium de tenendria de Birkysyd, Lygeardwode, et Meustoun, que de nobis tenentur in capite, infra vic. de Berwyoo super Tweydam. Rob. II.
- 278 — Confirm. donationis quam Malcolmus, filius Johannis, filii Nigelli de Carrik, fecit Alano de Lawedre, de terra de Mertoun, que fuit quondam Alani le Suche, de medietate terre dominici de Lawedre, cum medietate molendini fullonis ejusdem, que fuit quondam Domini Johannis de Balliolo et de terra de Newbyggyng, in constabularia de Lawedre, infra vic. de Berwyk super Tuedam; apud Sanctum Andream, 13. Junii, an. reg. 1<sup>mo</sup>. Rob. II.
- 279 — Confirm. donationis quam Hugo de Eglyntoun, Miles, fecit Alano de Lawedre, de terra de Nortoun, in baronia de Boshaw, in vic. de Edynburgh; apud Sanctum Andream, 13. Junii, an. reg. 1. Rob. II.
- 280 — Confirm. donationis quam Willielmus Comes de Douglas fecit Alano de Lawedre, de terra de Urnotstoun, in regalitate de Lawedre; apud Sanctum Andream, 13. Junii, an. reg. 1.
- 281 — Confirm. donationis "quam nos fecimus dum nos eramus Senescallus Scotie," Alano de Lawedre, et Alicie Cambell, et eorum diutius viventi, de duabus carucatis terre in villa de Nortoun, in baronia de Rathew, in vic. de Edynburgh, que fuerunt Ibbok et Minote de Nortoun antiquorum tenentium earundem, et quas Fynlaus filius Henrici resignavit; apud Sanctum Andream, 13. Junii an. reg. 1<sup>mo</sup>. Rob. II.

- 329 "Evidentie Alano de Lawedre alias concessa, que sunt septem numero, cum una protectione perpetua, renovate sunt, de data, 10. die mensis Martii, an. reg. Regis 2<sup>do</sup>." Rob. II.
- 1 Carta Regis Davidis 2<sup>di</sup> confirmans cartam concessam per Willielmum Comitem de Ross . . . data apud castrum dicti Comitis de Urcharde, 4<sup>to</sup> Julii, an. Dom. 1342, testibus . . . Dominus Roberto de Lawedre. . . . Dav. II.
- 9 "Collo, sic. Tractatus pacis firmate." This deed is in French. It is a ratification by King Edward III. of England "et totum consilium," dated at Northampton, the 4th of May, in the 2<sup>d</sup> year of that King's reign, viz. 1328, of a treaty, concluded at Edinburgh on the 17th of March, 1327, (i.e. 1328) between Robert King of Scots and the Plenipotentiaries of said King Edward III. By this treaty it is agreed, 1<sup>mo</sup>, That a marriage should be solemnized as soon as possible between David, eldest son and heir of the King of Scots, and Johanna, sister of the King of England, both being then under age; . . . 3<sup>mo</sup>, and finally, Hugh Earl of Rosse, and Robert de Lawedre Justiciary of Lothian, in presence of, by the special command, and on the soul of the King of Scots, swore on the Holy Gospels, to the faithful performance of all the articles of the treaty. Dav. II.
- 104 Carta to Allan de Lawder, of the town and lands of Haltoun, in the barony of Rathow, vic. de Edinburgh, whilk John de Haltoun resigned. Rob. II.
- 8 ——— to Allan de Lauder, of the lands of the Burrow Moor of Edinburgh, by resignation of Richard Broun. Rob. II.
- 21 ——— given by James Sandilands of Calder, to George Lauder of Haltoun, the lands of Sornefawlache, Greinhill, of the barony of Wistoun, by resignation of Marion Pettendreich. Rob. III.
- 39 ——— to William Lauder, of his lands in Borrow Moor, Edinburgh. Rob. III.
- 12 ——— Con. of a charter . . . dated Corstorfyne, 20th Aug. 1406; witnesses . . . Mr. William de Lawedr Archdean of Lothian. . . . Rob. duke of Albany.
- 42 ——— to Alexander de Lauder, and Elizabeth Forster his spouse, daughter to Jo. Forster of Corstorphyne, of the lands of Plat, Westhall, and North Baw, in the barony of Rathow, and shire of Edinburgh, on the resignation of said Alexander, holden of the Prince. Rob. duke of Albany.
- 13 ——— Con. of a charter . . . dated Dyriltoun, 8th June, 1409; witnesses . . . Robert de Lawedre. . . . Rob. duke of Albany.

## NO. XXI.

From "Extracts from the Records of the Burgh of Edinburgh," A.D. 1403-1523.  
Edinburgh, 1869.

Vol. I, p. 2.—*3rd October, 1403.* At an election of officers of the guild James of Lawder and Will. of Lawder are of "thame that comperit and wes sworne."

P. 40.—*17 October, 1431.* Jhone of Lawder is mentioned in an "Actum pro Stallangiatoribus," whilst in "the setting of the buiths under the auld tollbuith" he is assigned "the nixt (eistmaist) for iij li." He is again mentioned, 6th October, 1492, and 24th February, 1495.

P. 162.—In an instrument "pro Francisco Touris," dated 22nd May, 1516, we read:—Testibus, magistro David Lauder vicario de Ersledon . . . Willelme Lauder.

P. 188.—*8 June, 1519.* The samyn day, Maister James Foulis in the name and behalf of Williame Lauder of Haltoun protestit that quhateuer war done be the inqueist aboue writtin hourt him nocht nor his landis of the Borrowmuir, as air till vmquhill Sir Alexander Lawder his eme, and for remeid of law quhane and quhair it offerit.

P. 207.—*1521.* xx Julii hora quarta post merediem. The lard of Wauchton for him and the lard of Bass protestit that sen thai war commandit be the Kingis lettres till cum to this toun till resist the Kingis rebelles, and as thair collegis baronis of the cuntre war nocht redy as thai war, and as the lordis promittit to thaim, as thai allegit, that therfor na perell mycht be imput to them, et dominus Wauchton petiit instrumentum. Testibus, preposito balliuis et communitate.

The prouest baillies and consall requyrit the lard of Wauchton and the lard of Bass that thai and thair folkis suld remane still in the tovn, and quhat part thai wuld tak anent the resisting of the Kingis rebellis the tovne suld tak the samyn and pas with thaim, et prepositus petiit instrumentum. Testibus, magistro Roberto Galbrath et Vincentio Strathachin.

The lard of Wauchton in his naim and the lard of Bass offerit thame till do within the toune as thai war requyrit to be the Kingis lettres and out of the toune thai suld do syklyk as vtheris baronis wald do, et petiit instrumentum. Testibus vt supra. Acta in pretorio. [Pro villa et baronibus penes defensionem domini nostri regis et ville.]

P. 209.—*14 June, 1522.* Gilbert Lauder is one of a committee of six "personis ordanit to be wairnit till compeir vpoun the ground of the said land to morne efter none till apprys the samyn" and he is a witness, 18th August, 1524.

Vol. II, p. 58.—*12th September, 1532.* The quhilk day, in the presens of the prouest baillies and counsalle, Gilbert Lauder, procuratour and in the name and behalf of Sir Gilbert Lauder, renuncit and puralie and simplie resignit the alterage and seruice of Sanct Nicholace alter, scituat within the College Kirk of Sanct Geyll, in the handis of the prouest baillies and counsalle as patronis to the samyn, and incontinent the said prouest baillies and counsalle gaif the said alterage to Sir David Purdome, be the deliuering of ane bouet as vse is, efter the foundation. [The gyft of Sanct Nicholace alter.]

*25 September, 1532.* The quhilk day, the prouest baillies counsalle and communitie granttis till Gilbert Lauder the landis of Petravye in Fyfe in few, as thay

that ar patronis to the samyn quhillk now Sir Gilbert Lawder chaipplane of Sanct Nycholace alter, in augmentatioun of the rentale of the said chaipplanrie, viz. for xxvj merkis, that is vj merkis mair nor it wes wont till gyf, to be brukit and joysit be the said Gilbert and his airis, induellaris within the toun of Edinburgh, and granttis till his charter thairof thair commoun seill in the best forme can be maid. [Nota.—The patroneg of Pettrawy in Fyfe the townys.]

P. 89.—*17 July, 1538.* Entris of the Quenes Grace. Item, it is deuyait for the honour of the Kingis Grace and the guid towne at the entry of owre Souerane, that thair be 12 persouns accowtarit and arrayit in gowms of veluott with thair pertinentis, viz. foure thairof in purpour, vtheris foure in tanny, and vtheris foure in blak veluott; That ar to say . . . Gilbert Lawder in tanny. [Array in gowms].

P. 91.—Item, it is deuyait that Maister Henry Lawder be the persoun to welcum the Quenis grace in sic abulyement, and with the words in Fransche, as sall be deuyait with avyae of Maister Adame Otterburne, Maister James Fowlis and David Lyndsay.

In the Dean of Guild's Accounts, 1552-53, the names of Gilbert Lauder and James Lauder appear.

## NO. XXII

*From "Charters and other Documents relating to the City of Edinburgh." Edin., 1871.*

(P. 75), Thomas, Bishop of Dunkeld, is witness to a Grant by King James the Second, dated Edinburgh, 4th November, 1454; (p. 77), he is also witness to Letters Patent, Edinburgh, 5th November, 1454. In a "Confirmation of the Foundation of the Collegiate Church of the Holy Trinity, 1462" (p. 100), amongst the grants to "the first prebendary after the Provost" is one of "quinque solidos de domo domini Thome episcopi Dunkeldensis" (five shillings from the house of the Lord Thomas, Bishop of Dunkeld), whilst in a "Bull by Pope Pius II. (p. 110-4), dated 14th Kal. Julii (18th June), 1462," he is styled "Venerabilis frater noster Thomas modernus Episcopus Dunkeldensis" (our venerable brother Thomas, present Bishop of Dunkeld).

(P. 58), A Grant by Sir Robert Logan of Restalrig to the Community of Edinburgh, dated Edinburgh, 27th February, 1413-14, says: "Presentibus nobilibus viris Giorgio de Lawedre tunc preposito dicti Burgh." . . . (There being present, noble man, George of Lawedre, then provost of the said Burgh. . . .)

## NO. XXIII.

*From Sir James Balfour's "Annales," vol. I.*

(1402).—This yeire, the batell of Nisbet was foughtin betuix Sir Patrick Hepburne of Hailes, Knight, and George Dumber Earle of Marche &c. quherein Sir Patrick was slain and of prissoners ther was taken Sir Robert Lauder of Basse. . . .

(1548).—Robert Lauder of Basse, with the Frenche garisone of Dumber Castle takes the Englishe prowisione going from Berwick to Hadingtone named Wilford prissoner.

## NO. XXIV.

*From Moysie's "Memoirs of the Affairs of Scotland," 1578-1603. Edin., 1830.*

P. 28.—Schortly efter (Dec., 1580,) the guid mane of Northberwick wes sent ambassadour to Ingland. . . . Quho returnit with ane generall ansuer.

P. 86.—Vpone the xxij day of the said monethe of Junij (1591), the erle Bothwele brak ward out of the castle of Edinburgh at twa houris in the morning, be the conuoy of Gilbert Lauder quho went with him.

P. 108.—"The laird of Base" is one of the representatives for the baronies concerning "ane great trouble" which, "about this tyme (12 November, 1593), fell out betuix the lord Maxwell and the laird of Johnstoun."

## NO. XXV.

*From "Reports on the State of certain Parishes in Scotland," 1627. Edin., 1835.*

PAROCHS OF DIRILTOUN.—At Diriltoun the sixt of Maij 1627—For the Tryall of the worth and rent of everie roume of the parochine in stocke and teind we declair as followis: . . . (p. 116.)—*Elbottle.* James Lauder hes thrie husband landis and vj aikers in Elbottle of the quhilk the two part is waist being overblowen with sand, and lie land, quhair of the laboured land is estimate in stocke to ij chalderis victuall, the teind led be my Lord is estimate till viij bollis victuall. . . . (p. 117) *Diriltoun.* . . . Item Johne Lauder hes vij aikers estimate worth v bollis and a halfe, the teind led be my Lord estimate to v firlettis ij peckis. . . . (p. 119) *Furdilaw.* Thomas Lauder hes iij aikeris in Furdilaw quhilk payes to him viij bollis yeirlie, the teind therof quhilk my Lord getis is estimate to v firletis becaus a good part of it payes teind to the Viccar.



## NO. XXVI.

*From Arnol's "Criminal Trials," from 1536 till 1784 (Glasgow, 1812),  
page 433, Note VI.*

## EXPENSE OF BURNING A WITCH. A.D. 1649.

I am indebted for this curious paper to the polite and obliging communication of Mr. William Henderson of the Glasshouse, Glasgow, a descendant of Mr. Logan of Burncastle, on whose lands the unhappy sufferer lived. The accompt is a voucher of a payment made by Alexander Louddon, factor on the estate of Burncastle, the proprietor being then a minor and infant. It is entered in the factor's books thus:—  
"Mair for Margarit Dunhome the time she was in prison, and was put to death,  
065 14 4.

*Count gifn out be Alexander Louddon in Lylston, in ye yeir of God 1649 yeiris,  
for Margrit Dollmoun in Burncastell.*

Item, in ye first, to Wm. Currie and Andrew Gray, for the watching of hir ye space of 30 days, inde ilk day xxx sh inde	xlv lib Scotts
Item mair to Jon Kinked for brodding of her	vi lib Scotts
Mair for meat and drink and wyne to him and his man	iiij lib Scotts
Mair for cloth to hir	ij lib Scotts
Mair for twa tare treis	xl sh Scotts
Item mair for twa treis, and ye making of them, to the warkmen,	iiij lib Scotts
Item to ye hangman in Hadingtoun and fetchin of him, thrie dollores for his pens, is	iiij lib xiiii sh
Item mair for meit and drink and wyne for his intertinge,	iii lib Scotts
Item mair for ane man and twa horss, for ye fetecheing of him, and taking of him hame agane	xl sh Scotts
Mair to hir for meit and drink ilk ane day, iiij sh the space of xxx dayes, is	vi lib Scotts
Item mair to ye twa officers for yr fie ilk day sex shilline aught pennies, is	x lib Scotts
Summa is iiij scoir xii lib xiiij sh	

GILBERT LAUDER.  
UM. LAUDER BILLAURA.

Takin of this above written soume twentie-seavin pundis Scotis qlk the said umql Margrit Dinham had of her ain:

92 14 0
27 0 0
<hr/>
65 14 0

## NO. XXVII.

*From Lord Fountainhall's "Chronological Notes of Scottish Affairs," 1680-1701. Edin., 1822.*

P. 4.—Mr. John Lauder, younger, of Fountainhall, went and conversed them in prison the day before their death (30th Nov., 1680); but they were so begotted, that he could not gett them convinced of their folls, but were all for cutting off the King.

P. 194.—Mr. William Gordon made agent to the town of Edinburgh, in place of Mr. Robert Lauder, at the Scots Parliament, dissolved 8th October, 1686.

P. 197.—(4th Nov., 1686). . . . In this affair ther arose a question betwixt John Lauder and John Jousie, Chirurgeons. . . .

P. 260.—Mr. Robert Lauder, and some other gentlemen at Dunbar, by commission from the Councill, upon some presumptions, condemned ane old woman for a witch. She was brought before the Councill, and they enclined to assolzie her, and sent her back to prison; for the main thing proven, was her threatening such as refused to give her money, and some evil accidents befalling them shortlie thereafter. But, on 12th July, 1688, being brought again before the Councill, she was remitted back to Dunbar, to be brunt there, if her Judges pleased, because she had confessed once, though she retracted.

P. 272.—Robert Lauder, son to Lord Fountainhall, dyed 17th Decr. 1695.

P. 274.—Lord Fountainhall, his son William [Lawdar] dyed, 21st July, 1696.

## NO. XXVIII.

*From Lord Fountainhall's "Decisions," 2 vols. Edin., 1758.*

Mr. Robert Lauder, one of the Clerks of Exchequer, against John Penman, merch<sup>t</sup> in Edin. March 5, 1684. Vol. I. 278.

Mr. William Lauder v. Watson and others. March 18, 1685. Vol. I. 355.

Colin Lauder, Merch<sup>t</sup> in Edin. v. Chalmers of Gadgirth. Jan. 24 and Mch. 4, 1685. Vol. I. 333 and 349 (*re silver-lace, &c.*).

John Lauder, Chirurgeon-Apothecary in Edin. v. William Henderson. June 18, 1687. Vol. I. 457.

Colin Lauder and others v. Janet Trotter. July 28 and 29, 1687. Vol. I. 472.

John Lauder, Chirurgeon-Apothecary in Edin. v. John Robertson, Portioner in Tranent. Dec. 7, 1687. Vol. I. 487.

Mr. William Lauder v. Sir James Dick of Priestfield. July 26, 1688. Vol. I. 514.

Dr. Lauder v. Walter Burnside. Feb. 16, 1697. Vol. I. 767.

William Lauder of Winepark v. Earl of Lauderdale. Nov. 28, 1704. Vol. II. 243.

Dame Margaret Lauder, Lady Pitmeddin and her husband v. Sir Robert Gordon of Gordonston. Dec. 18, 1707. Vol. II. 404.

The Lady Gungreen v. Helen Lauder, and Mr. James Lauder, Provost of Haddington, her husband. Feb. 1, 1693. Vol. I. 552.

## NO. XXIX.

From "Collectanea Genealogica," Foster. London, 1882.

## MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.—SCOTLAND.

LAUDER——laird of Bass—a minor baron in parliament 1592, 1593 conv. bis; 1594 conv., 1597 conv., 1598 conv.; 1599 conv., and 1605 conv.

(Probably Sir Robert Lauder of Bas, father of Sir Robert Lauder of Popil, knt.)

———laird of Haltoun—*Edinburghshire*, 1621.

Alexander, provost—*Edinburgh*, 1504 bis.

Andrew—*Lauder*, 1583 bis.

Charles, of Park, merchant—*Lauder*, 1681-2.

George (or John Levington)—*North Berwick*, 1649.

Hugh—*Dunbar*, 1587.

James—*Dunbar* 1645, *Renfrew* 1645, ses. 2, *Dunbar* 1646-7 (or William Purves) 1648.

James—*Dunbar* 1661-3 (and Thomas Purves, two of the bailies "conjunctly and severally"); 1665 conv., 1667 conv. (merchant burgeses, bailie) 1669-72. *Haddington* 1690 (Mr., bailie, late provost), until his death s.b. 13th Aug. 1696.

John (sir), of Fountainhall, senator of the college of justice—*Haddington constabulary*, 1685-6, 1690-1702, 1702-7.

Sir John Lauder of Fountain Hall, co. *Haddington* (grandson of Andrew Lauder and Janet, dau. of Andrew Ramsay of Polton) advocate 1668, counsel to the Duke of Monmouth at his trial 1686, appointed an ordinary lord of session as Lord Fountainhall at the revolution 1689, and a lord of justiciary 1690, declined the appointment of lord advocate 1692; created a baronet of Nova Scotia, 25th Jan., 1690, with remainder to his issue male; d. 20 Sept. 1722, and had issue, ancestor of Sir Thomas North Dick-Lauder.

John (sir) of Haltoun—*Edinburghshire*, 1685-6, 1689 conv., 1689-93 (as Sir John Maitland of Ravelrig), 1693, until he succeeded as Earl of Lauderdale, s.b. 28 Aug. 1696.

Sir John Maitland of Ravelrig, 5th Earl of Lauderdale (on the death of his brother Richard, 1695), created a baronet of Nova Scotia, 18th Nov. 1680, advocate 30th July 1680, lord of session 28th Oct. 1689, as Lord Ravelrig, P.C. at the Revolution, col. *Edinburghshire* militia 1689, took his seat in parliament, 8th Sept. 1696, supported the Union, general of the mint 1699 (2nd son of Charles, 3rd Earl of Lauderdale by his wife Elizabeth, only dau. and heir (*sic*) of Richard Lauder of Hatton), assumed the designation of "Lauder of Haltoun," 1693, in lieu of "Maitland of Ravelrig"; d. 30th Aug. 1710, having m. Margaret, only child of Alexander Cunningham, 10th Earl of Glencairn, she died 12th May, 1742, leaving with other issue a son Charles, 6th Earl.

Maurice—*Dunbar*, 1585.

Robert—*North Berwick*, 1600.

Thomas—*North Berwick*, 1579-1583—1612, 1617.

William, bailie of *Edinburgh*—1528.

William—*Lauder*, 1649.

## NO. XXX.

From "Extracts from the Records of the Burgh of Edinburgh," A.D. 1403-1528.  
Edinburgh, 1869.

## LIST OF PROVOSTS, BAILIES, &amp;c. OF THE CITY OF EDINBURGH.

- A.D.  
1369. William de Lawedre, *Bailie* (9th January).  
1403. James of Lawder . . . Will of Lawder, *Duodene Burgi* (8rd October).  
1411. George de Lawdre, *Bailie* (2nd July).  
1413. GEORGE OF LAWEDRE, *Prepositus* (27th February).  
1427. GEORGE DE LAWEDER, *Prepositus* (6th June).  
1430. GEORGE DE LAUDER, *Provost*.  
1433. Alan de Lawedre, *Bailie* (20th February).  
1437. Alan de Laweder, *Bailie* (4th June).  
1437-8. George de Laweder, *of the Council* (13th February).  
1481. Johne of Lawder, . . . *Great Duscans and Deacons*.  
1492. John Lawder, *of the Council* (6th October).  
1500. ALEXANDER LAUDER, *Provost* (22nd April 8th December).  
1501. ALEXANDER LAUDER, *Provost* (22nd April and 8th December).  
1502. ALEXANDER LAUDER, *Prepositus* (17th January).  
1503. ALEXANDER LAUDER, *Provost* (11th March).  
1504. Sir ALEXANDER LAUDER of Haltoun, *Prepositus* (16th and 22nd April).  
1505-6. ALEXANDER LAUDER, *Provost* (October; 17th Jany.).  
1506. ALEXANDER LAUDER, *Prepositus* (13th August).  
1507. ALEXANDER LAUDER, *Prepositus* (13th and 23rd March).  
1508 9. ALEXANDER LAUDER, *Provost* (27th May), and *Justice Depute* (16th June and 26th January).  
1509. ALEXANDER LAUDER, *Prepositus* (30th May, 19th July, 16th October, and 26th January).  
1510. ALEXANDER LAUDER of Blyth, *Provost* (11th October and 27th February).  
1511. Sir ALEXANDER LAUDER of Blyth, *Provost* (24th April, 20th May, 1st January and 27th February).  
1512. Sir ALEXANDER LAUDER of Blyth, *Provost* and *JusticeDepute* (27th April, 28th September, 5th November, 9th December, and 8th January).  
1513. Sir ALEXANDER LAUDER of Blyth,\* *Prepositus* and *Justice Depute* (5th April).  
1519. William Lauder, *Bailie* (28th February).  
1520. William Lauder, *Bailie* (20th April).  
Gilbert Lauder, *Bailie* (15th November).  
1521. Gilbert Lauder, *Bailie* (15th April).  
1527. William Lauder (11th December).  
1527-8. William Lauder, *Bailie* (7th October to 25th September).  
1532-3. William Lauder, *Bailie* (11th October to 25th September).

\* Sir Alexander Lauder was slain at Flodden on 9th September, 1513.—*Craufurd's Memoirs of Haltoun*,

1532-3.	Gilbert Lauder, <i>Dean of Guild</i> .
1534-5.	Gilbert Lauder, . . . <i>of the Council</i> .
1536.	Gilbert Lauder, Walter Lauder, . . . <i>Men of Gude</i> (31st May), whether councillors or not does not appear.
1537.	Gilbert Lauder, <i>of the Council</i> (10th April).
1539.	Gilbert Lauder, <i>of the Council</i> (6th August).

## NO. XXXI.

*From "Extracts from the Records of the Convention of Royal Burghs" (1295-1711),  
Dr. Marwick. Edin. 1880.*

Northberweik,	{ A Convention Minute is signed by Iohnn Quhitlaw, one of the baillies of - - - }	Edinburgh,	4th April, 1552.
Northbervik,	- Iohne Quhytlaw, commissar,	- Dundee,	- 18th Sept., 1555.
Northbervik,	- Thomas Lawder, commissioner,	- Stirling,	- 18th July, 1578.
Northbervik,	- Thomas Lawder, commissioner,	- Dundee,	- 1st Oct., 1578.
Northbervik,	- Iohnn Spens, - - -	- Glasgow,	- 24th Feb., 1579.
Northbervik,	- Thomas Lauder, - - -	- Stirling,	- 5th August, 1579.
Northbervik,	- Thomas Lawder (signed Lauder),	- Edinburgh,	October, 1579.
Northbervik,	- Hew Baillie, - - -	- Edinburgh,	17th April, 1581.
Northbervik,	- Ihone Spens, - - -	- Edinburgh,	17th Oct., 1581.
Northbervik,	- Thomas Lawder, baillie,	- Edinburgh,	10th June, 1583.
Northbervik,	- Thomas Lawder, - - -	- Linlithgow,	13th July, 1584.
Northberwick,	- Thomas Lawder (sig. Lauder),	- Haddingt'n,	12th July, 1585.
Northberwick,	- Robert Olear (sig. Olifeir),	- Cupar,	- 2nd May, 1586.
Northbervik,	- Hew Baillie—Robert Olipher,	- Edinburgh,	30th Oct., 1587.
Northberuik,	- Robert Oliver, - - -	- Aberdeen,	- 8th June, 1590.
Northberuik,	- Thomas Lauder, - - -	- Edinburgh,	23rd Jan., 1592.
Northberuik,	- Thomas Lauder, - - -	- Dysart,	- 11th June, 1593.
North Bervik,	- Thomas Lawder, - - -	- Stirling,	- 27th June, 1594.
Northberuik,	- Thomas Lauder, - - -	- Edinburgh,	4th July, 1597.
Northberuik,	- Robert Lauder, - - -	- Kinghorn,	- 13th June, 1600.
Northe Beruik,	- Hew Bailzie, - - -	- Haddingt'n,	5th July, 1603.
Northbervik,	- Thomas Lawder, - - -	- Edinburgh,	24th April, 1604.
Northberuik,	- Thomas Lawder, - - -	- Edinburgh,	14th June, 1609.
Northe beruik,	- Thomas Lawder, - - -	- Cupar,	- 4th July, 1609.
Northberwik,	- George Baillie, - - -	- Crail,	- 3rd July, 1610.
Northberwik,	- George Baillie (baillie),	- Stirling,	- 2nd July, 1611.
Northbervik,	- Thomas Lauder, - - -	- Edinburgh,	23rd Oct., 1612.
North berwick,	- George Baillie, - - -	- Edinburgh,	14th Sept., 1613.

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Northberuick,	-	Alexander Lauder,	-	-	-	Edinburgh,	28th March,	1626.
Northberwick,	-	Alexander Home,	-	-	-	Edinburgh,	6th July,	1669.
Northberwick,	-	Alexander Home,	-	-	-	Edinburgh,	4th July,	1676.
Northberwick,	-	Alexander Home,	-	-	-	Edinburgh,	4th July,	1682.
Northbervik,	-	John Hoome,	-	-	-	Edinburgh,	3rd July,	1694.
Northbervik,	-	John Home,	-	-	-	Edinburgh,	2nd July,	1695.
Northbervik,	-	John Home,	-	-	-	Edinburgh,	7th July,	1696.
Northbervik,	-	John Home,	-	-	-	Edinburgh,	4th July,	1699.
Northbervik,	-	Archibald Lauder,	-	-	-	Edinburgh,	2nd July,	1700.
Northbervik,	-	John Horne (? Home),	-	-	-	Edinburgh,	1st July,	1701.
Northberuick,	-	Archibald Lauder,	-	-	-	Edinburgh,	3rd July,	1705.

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Lawder,	-	-	Gilbert Lawder is "commissar,"	-	-	Edinburgh,	17th Oct.,	1575.
Lawder,	-	-	Andro Lawder,	-	-	Edinburgh,	20th Jan.,	1575.
Lauder,	-	-	Andro Lauder,	-	-	Edinburgh,	24th April,	1577.
Lawder,	-	-	Androw Lawder,	-	-	Edinburgh,	3rd May,	1577.
Lawder,	-	-	Androw Lawder,	-	-	Edinburgh,	17th April,	1581.
Lawder,	-	-	Androw Lawder (zounger),	-	-	Edinburgh,	17th Oct.,	1581.
Lawder,	-	-	Androw Lawder,	-	-	Ayr,	10th June,	1583.
Lawder,	-	-	James Lawder,	-	-	Edinburgh,	30th Oct.,	1587.
Lawder,	-	-	Chairlis Lawder,	-	-	Edinburgh,	29th July,	1607.
Lawder,	-	-	Alexander Home,	-	-	Edinburgh,	6th July,	1686.
Lauder,	-	-	Charles Lauder,	-	-	Edinburgh,	3rd July,	1694.
Lauder,	-	-	George Lauder,	-	-	Edinburgh,	4th July,	1710.

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Dumbar,	-	-	Moreis Lauder,	-	-	Stirling,	5th August,	1579.
Dumbar,	-	-	Maurise Lawder,	-	-	Glasgow,	23rd Feb.,	1579.
Dunbar,	-	-	Moreis Lawder,	-	-	Edinburgh,	17th Oct.,	1581.
Dumbar,	-	-	Robert Lauder (sig. Lawder),	-	-	Perth,	15th June,	1582.
Dumbar,	-	-	William Lawder,	-	-	Edinburgh,	7th Dec.,	1582.
Dunbar,	-	-	Robert Lawder,	-	-	Ayr,	10th June,	1583.
Dumbar,	-	-	Robert Lawder,	-	-	Linlithgow,	13th July,	1584.
Dumbar,	-	-	Henry Lauder,	-	-	Dundee,	5th July,	1606.
Dumbar,	-	-	James Lauder,	-	-	Edinburgh,	3rd July,	1655.
Dumbar,	-	-	James Lauder,	-	-	Edinburgh,	29th May,	1660.
Dumbar,	-	-	James Lauder,	-	-	Edinburgh,	18th June,	1663.
Dumbar,	-	-	James Lauder,	-	-	Edinburgh,	14th Oct.,	1669.

## NO. XXXII.

## RETOURS OF SERVICE.

*From "Inquisitiones Generales." Edin., 1811.*

No. 49. 11th Oct., 1600.—GILBERT LAUDER, heir of GILBERT LAUDER, his father.

No. 557. 15th July, 1613.—GEORGE LAUDER of Bass, heir of GEORGE LAUDER of Bass, his father.

Nos. 763 and 764.—SAMUEL LAUDER, heir of EDMOND LAUDER, his father.—11th July, 1618.

No. 1132. 22nd April, 1624.—RICHARD LAUDER, Residenter in Pirn, son of WILLIAM LAUDER, heir of RICHARD LAUDER OF THAT ILK, his uncle.

NOTE.—There is a place called Pirn in Peeblesshire, and probably this Richard Lauder's residence was there.

No. 2059. 26th June, 1634.—ALEXANDER LAUDER, Quhitsomewolt, heir portioner of Alexander Robison, his uncle by his mother's side.

NOTE.—This place of Quhitsomewolt is doubtless "Whitsome" in Berwickshire.

No. 2364. 23rd May, 1638.—ROBERT LAUDER, burgess in Lauder, heir of CATHERINE LAUDER, his sister.

No. 3383.—Helen Wright, wife of WILLIAM LAUDER, heir portioner of James Wright of Gladswood, her father.—18th December, 1647.

No. 5827.—CATHERINE LAUDER, heiress of ROBERT LAUDER, Deputy Town Clerk of Dundee, her father.—21st August, 1675.

No. 6381. 12th April, 1682.—JAMES LAUDER, son of GEORGE LAUDER, burgess in Dunbar, heir of Ann Hopper, daughter of James Hopper of Bomhouse, his mother.

No. 6596.—WILLIAM LAUDER, heir of Mr. JOHN LAUDER, Edinburgh, his father.—11th Dec., 1684.

No. 6675.—WILLIAM LAUDER, heir of JOHN LAUDER, his father.—17th October, 1685.

No. 6703. 22nd Jan., 1686.—AGNES LAUDER, heiress of JOHN LAUDER, in Calder, her father.

No. 7538. 22nd November, 1694.—Helen Forrest, daughter of David Forrest of Gimmers Mylnes, by ROBINA LAUDER, his spouse, heir portioner of ROBERT LAUDER of Gunsgreen.

NOTE.—Gimmers Mills is near Haddington. Gunsgreen is near Eyemouth—a few miles from Dunbar.

No. 7689. 2nd April, 1696.—Lady MARGARET LAUDER, wife of Sir Alex. Seton of Pitmedden, bart., daughter of WILLIAM LAUDER and Katherine Hunter—heiress of the said William Lauder, one of the Clerks of Session—her father.

No. 8196. 23rd Jan., 1700.—JOHN LAUDER, heir of COLIN LAUDER, merchant, burgess in Edinburgh.

No. 8239. 13th Aug., 1700.—ELIZABETH LAUDER, heiress of JOHN LAUDER.

*From "Inquisitiones Speciales." Edin., 1811.*

HADDINGTONSHIRE—No. 31. 27th Feb., 1606.—ROBERT LAUDER, heir of GEORGE LAUDER of Tynningham, his father, in certain properties.

HADDINGTONSHIRE—No. 111. 20th Jan., 1625.—GEORGE LAUDER, heir of WILLIAM LAUDER, burghess in Dunbar, his father, in 6¼ acres of land in said burgh.

HADDINGTONSHIRE—No. 226. 18th Aug., 1652.—Sara Tod, heir portioner of WILLIAM LAUDER and JAMES LAUDER, her mother's brothers, "in two-third parts of hous in burgh of Dumbar," &c.

HADDINGTONSHIRE—No. 371. 1st Feb. 1692.—HELEN LAUDER, daughter of ROBERT LAUDER of Gunsgreen, wife of JAMES LAUDER of Haddington, &c., &c., to certain property in Haddington.

EDINBURGHSHIRE—No. 49. 11th Oct., 1600.—GILBERT LAUDER, heir of provision of MARGARET LAUDER, daughter of GILBERT LAUDER, sometime merchant and burghess in Edinburgh, &c., &c., in certain feu duties in said burgh.

EDINBURGHSHIRE—No. 50. 11th Oct., 1600.—GILBERT LAUDER, heir of JAMES LAUDER, son of deceased GILBERT LAUDER, &c.

EDINBURGHSHIRE—No. 222. 26th May, 1607.—AGNES LAUDER, spouse of David Lindsay, Edinburgh, heir portioner of her sister MARGARET LAUDER.

EDINBURGHSHIRE—No. 223. 26th May, 1607.—ELIZABETH LAUDER, spouse of Hugh Somerville in Lochend, heir portioner of Marg<sup>r</sup> Lauder, her sister.

EDINBURGHSHIRE—No. 541.—RICHARD LAUDER, heir of ALEXANDER LAUDER, feudatory of Haltoun, his brother-german, in lands of Haltoun, barony of Ratho—also in certain property at Cringletie in Peeblesshire, &c.

BERWICKSHIRE—No. 12. 7th April, 1585.—ROBERT LAUDER of that Ilk, heir of ROBERT LAUDER of that Ilk, his uncle, in certain lands, &c., (forest of Lauder, &c.).

BERWICKSHIRE—No. 98. 14th July, 1614.—ROBERT LAUDER of that Ilk, heir of ROBERT LAUDER of that Ilk, his uncle, in certain lands, &c.

BERWICKSHIRE—No. 101. 7th Nov., 1615.—ROBERT LAUDER of Murcleuch, heir of JAMES LAUDER of Murcleuch, his father, in lands situated in the bailiery of Lauderdale.

NOTE.—Muircleuch is three miles from Lauder.

BERWICKSHIRE—No. 131. 4th Sept., 1623.—ROBERT LAUDER of that Ilk, heir of ROBERT LAUDER of that Ilk, his father, in lands at Lauder, &c.

BERWICKSHIRE—No. 135. 1st July, 1624.—GEORGE LAUDER, heir of WILLIAM LAUDER, burghess in Dunbar, lands of Derrington.

BERWICKSHIRE—No. 309. 26th Aug., 1658.—ISOBEL LAUDER of that Ilk, heir (*sic*) of ROBERT LAUDER of that Ilk, her father, in certain lands, &c., in Lauder.

BERWICKSHIRE—No. 414. 1st Nov., 1683.—Margaret, Anna, Christina, and Isobella Home, heirs portioner (*sic*) of ISOBELLA LAUDER, spouse of Alex. Home, one of the Bailies of Lauder—their mother—in certain property in Lauderdale.

KIRKCOUBRIGHTSHIRE—No. 25. 25th Oct., 1556.—HENRY LAUDER, advocate, heir of GILBERT LAUDER, burghess in Edinburgh, his father, in certain lands of old entent, &c.

LANARKSHIRE—No. 62. 6th May, 1606.—ALEX. LAUDER of Haltoun, heir of ALEX. LAUDER of Halton, his uncle, in certain lands in barony of Wiston.



PEEBLESSHIRE—No. 21. 14th April, 1603.—ALEX. LAUDER of Halton, heir of Alex. Lawder of Halton, who died at the battle of Pinkie, in certain lands, &c.

PEEBLESSHIRE—No. 67. 18th May, 1625.—RICHARD LAUDER, heir of Alexander Lauder of Halton, his brother, in certain lands in Peeblesshire.

PEEBLESSHIRE—No. 137. 21st June, 1655.—JOHN LAUDER of Hethpool, heir of Alexander Lauder of Hethpool, *his guidahir* in the lands of Hethpool, parochin of Peebles.

ROXBURGHESHIRE—No. 253. 31st March, 1670.—Elizabeth Scott and Anna Scott, the latter being spouse to CHARLES LAUDER—served heirs (*sic*) to George Scott, brother of Sir Walter Scott of Whiteslaid, their father.

SELKIRKSHIRE—No. 42. 20th June, 1628.—ROBERT LAUDER of that Ilk, heir of ROBERT LAUDER of that Ilk, his great-grandfather, in estate of Sunderland.

### NO. XXXIII.

*From "Indexes to the Services of Heirs in Scotland." Edin., 1863.*

- LAUDER, Eliz., to her father, John Lauder, Lieutenant of Capt. Strachan's Troop of Dragoons. Heir General.—Dated 13th Aug., 1700.
- Helen, to her brother, William Lauder, son of John Lauder, writer in Edinburgh. Heir General.—Dated 12th Sept., 1702.
- John, to his father, Colin Lauder, merchant burghess in Edinburgh. Heir General.—Dated 23rd Jan., 1700.
- Robert, son of J. Lauder, coppersmith in Edinburgh, to his grandmother, Marion Langlands or Henderson in Bo'ness. Heir General.—Recorded 6th June, 1709.
- Walter, to his father, Charles Lauder, clerk of the Burgh of Lauder. Heir General.—Dated 27th Dec., 1707.
- William, of Wynepark, to his grandfather, George Scott, brother of Sir W. Scott of Whiteslid. Heir General.—18th Aug., 1705.
- Andrew, to his father, Andrew Lauder, writer in Edinburgh. Heir of Provision General.—Dated 16th Jan., 1718.
- Archibald, to his father, Sir Robert Lauder of Beilmouth. Heir General.—22nd April, 1710.
- Catherine, (or Mouat), widow of — Mouat of Balquholly, to her mother, Euphan Bathgate, wife of Rt. Lauder, Dep. Clerk, Dundee. Heir General.—Recorded June 23rd, 1718.
- Charles, writer, Edinburgh, to his father, Provost James Lauder, Sheriff Clerk of Haddington. Heir General.—2nd Oct., 1718.
- Elizabeth, (or Scott), widow of Charles Lauder, Town Clerk of Lauder, to her brother, John Scott, portr., of Jedburgh. Heir General.—17th June, 1718.
- George, merchant in Edinburgh, to his brother, Robert Lauder of Rose Craig. Heir General.—23rd Feb., 1723.

- LAUDER, James**, to his father, George Lauder in Melvellmill. Heir General.—2nd July, 1726.
- John (Sir)**, of Fountainhall, to his father, Sir John Lauder of Fountainhall, a Lord of Session. Heir General.—14th May, 1723.
- Robert**, to his brother, Alex. Lauder, son of Sir John Lauder of Fountainhall, bart. Heir of Prov. General.—16th April, 1724.
- William**, to his father, William Lauder, doctor of medicine, who died 1724. Heir Special, in 7000 merks, over the lands and barony of Eymouth, mains and lands of Wedderburn, &c., Berwickshire.—Dated 10th July, 1729.
- Andrew (Sir)**, of Fountainhall, bart., to his father, Sir John Lauder of Fountainhall, bart., who died Feb., 1728. Heir male of Tailie and Provision Special, in the Barony of Fountainhall, including East and West Templehall, Huntlaw, and Edinburghshire.—Recorded Oct. 27, 1731.
- Colin**, to his uncle, William Lauder, surgeon, son of Colin Lauder, merchant in Edinburgh. Heir General.—Dated 7th Jan., 1738.
- Colin**, Surgeon in Handysyde's Regt. of Foot, to his father, John Lauder, Surgeon, Edinburgh. Heir General.—Dated 7th Jan., 1738.
- George**, of Pitscandlie, to his father, Sir Robert Lauder of Beilmonth. Heir male and of Prov. General.—22nd Jan., 1730.
- Jean**, to her father, David Lauder of Huntlywood, Advocate. Heir Portioner General.—14th July, 1730.
- Margaret (or Sandilands)**, wife of Mark Sandilands, merchant, Edinburgh, to her father, John Lauder, minister at Eccles. Heir General.—2nd Aug., 1738.
- Marion**, to her father, David Lauder of Huntlywood, Advocate. Heir Portioner General.—14th July, 1730.
- Marjory (or Hendry)**, wife of Robert Lauder, jun., of Beilmonth, to her father, John Hendry, shoemaker, Edinburgh. Heir Port. General.—Dated 28th Jan., 1735.
- Charles**, writer in Edinburgh, to his father, James Lauder, Provost and Sheriff Clerk of Haddington, who died July, 1696. Heir Special in 10,000 merks over the lands and mains of Waughtoun, Haddingtonshire.—12th Oct., 1741.
- John**, to his father, John Lauder, coppersmith in Edin. Heir General.—2nd April, 1747.
- Mary (or Forbes)**, wife of Colin Lauder, military surgeon, to her grandmother, Jean Smith or Heriot in Edinburgh. Heir General.—Dated 22nd July, 1741.
- Charlotte**, to her father, Charles Lauder, writer in Edinburgh. Heir Port. General.—19th June, 1755.
- Isabel**, to her father, Charles Lauder, writer in Edinburgh. Heir Port. General.—19th June, 1755.
- George**, a burges of Lauder, to his father, William Lauder, burges, and late a Bailie of Lauder. Heir General.—27th March, 1765.
- George**, baker, burges of Lauder, to his mother, Margaret Thyne. Heir General.—27th March, 1765.

- LAUDER, James**, to his father, John Lauder of Carolside. Heir General.—25th Nov., 1768.
- William** (or Maxwell), son of G. Lauder, writer, Dumfries, to his godfather and godmother Robert and Esther Maxwell of Killylung. Heir of Prov. General.—19th March, 1762.
- Janet** (or M'Clellan), to her brother Robert, son of Robert M'Clellan, gardener, Summerhall. Co-heir of Prov. General.—25th March, 1779.
- Colin**, surgeon in Edinburgh, to his sister, Mary Lauder. Heir General.—8th Feb., 1787.
- James**, of Carolside, to his mother, Agnes Adam, widow of John Lauder of Carolside. Heir General.—11th March, 1788.
- Margaret** (or Crawford), in Dublin, to her sister, Euphemia Crawford, widow of Robert Gray, Merchant, Edinburgh. Heir General.—30th July, 1783.
- William**, weaver in Harehead, to his brother, James Lauder, tailor in Edinburgh. Heir General.—11th March, 1788.
- Alexander**, smith in North Berwick, to his brother, John Lauder, smith, there. Heir General.—12th Sept., 1793.
- Elizabeth**, daughter of Colin Lauder, surgeon, Edinburgh, to her grandfather, John Milne, founder there. Co-heir of Prov. General.—14th Feb., 1792.
- Francis**, son of Colin Lauder, surgeon, Edinburgh, to his grandfather, John Milne, founder there. Co-heir of Prov. General.—14th Feb., 1792.
- George**, son of Colin Lauder, surgeon, Edinburgh, to his grandfather, John Milne, founder there. Co-heir of Prov. General.—14th Feb., 1792.
- John**, son of Colin Lauder, surgeon, Edinburgh, to his grandfather, John Milne, founder there. Co-heir of Prov. General.—14th Feb., 1792.
- Lucy**, daughter of Colin Lauder, surgeon, Edinburgh, to her grandfather, John Milne, founder there. Co-heir of Prov. General.—14th Feb., 1792.
- Mary** (or Sutherland), widow of the Rev. F. Lauder, Fredericktown, U.S., to her aunt, Marjory Stuart, Canongate. Heir Portioner General.—23rd December, 1795.
- Rose**, daughter of Colin Lauder, surgeon, Edinburgh, to her grandfather, John Milne, founder there. Co-heir of Prov. General.—14th Feb., 1792.
- William**, son of Colin Lauder, surgeon, Edinburgh, to his grandfather, John Milne, founder there. Co-heir of Prov. General.—14th Feb., 1792.
- LAWDER, Elizabeth** (or Cunningham), wife of J. Cunningham of Woodhall, to her brother, Archibald Lawder of Edingtoun. Heir Portioner General.—Recorded 4th Sept., 1705.
- LAUDER, Elizabeth** (or Cunningham), wife of J. Cunningham of Woodhall, to her brother, Sir George Lauder of Idingtoun, who died June, 1700. Heir portioner of Line and Conqt. Special in Idingtoun, and fishings on Whytewater, &c.—Berwickshire, 2nd Oct., 1705.

- LAUDER, Margaret** (or Fairholm), wife of J. Fairholme of Babertone, to her brother, Archibald Lawder of Edingtoun. Heir Port. General.—Recorded 4th Sept., 1705.
- LAUDER, Margaret** (or Fairholm), wife of J. Fairholm of Babertoun, to her brother, Sir George Lauder of Idingtoun, who died June, 1700. Heir port. of Line and Conqt. Special in Idington, and fishings on the Whyte-water, &c.—Berwickshire, 2nd Oct., 1705.
- LAUDER, John**, to his father, Alexander Lauder, Procurator and Writer in Edinburgh. Heir General.—6th Oct., 1742.
- William**, to his father, George Lawder, surgeon in Edinburgh. Heir General.—16th March, 1753.
- Andrew (Sir), Dick** of Fountainhall, Bart., to his father, Sir Andrew Lauder of Fountainhall, Bart., who died March, 1769. Heir male of tail, prov. sp. in Templehall, &c., Haddingtonshire; and parts of the barony of Cranstoun, Edinburghshire.—14th April, 1777.
- Andrew, Sir (Dick)**, of Fountainhall, Bart., to his mother, Dame Isabella Dick-Lawder, wife of Sir Andrew Lauder. Heir General.—24th March, 1779.
- James**, in Burnside of Drumblade, to his grandfather, John Dawney, merchant in Auchterless. Heir of Prov. General.—23rd July, 1777.
- Agnes (or Adam)**, widow of John Lauder of Carolside, to her brother, John Adam of Whitlade. Heir General.—18th Jan., 1781.
- MOFFAT, William**, son of William Moffat, merchant, Edinburgh, to Mary Lauder, first wife of the said Wm. Moffat. Heir of Prov. General.—24th June, 1771.
- LAUDER, Jean** (or Amos), wife of Geo. Amos, labourer, Jock's Lodge, to her father, Andrew Lauder in Hamilton. Heir Port. General.—30th Dec., 1801.
- May (or Muir)**, wife of Alex. Muir, coalmaster, in Culross, to her father, Andrew Lauder, Hamilton. Heir Port. General.—30th Dec., 1801.
- RUTHERFORD, James**, Edinburgh, to his mother, Agnes Lauder, wife of Henry Rutherford of Hunthill. Co-heir of Prov. General.—30th April, 1804.
- VENNER, Corrybine Morris**, captain of an East Indiaman, to his uncle, James Lauder of Whitlaid, who died Jan., 1799. Heir Port. General, in Whitlaid, Redfoordgreen, and Drycleughshiells, Selkirkshire.—17th Sept., 1800.
- VENNER, John Lauder**, of Whitlaid, to his granduncle, John Adam of Whitlaid. Heir Portioner General.—19th June, 1805.
- VENNER, John Lauder**, above designed, to his brother, Corrybine Morris Venner of Whitlaid, who died 29th Nov., 1803. Heir Special, in half of Whitlaid, Redfoordgreen, and Drycleughshiells, Selkirkshire.—Dated 11th Sept., 1805.
- VENNER, John Lauder**, above designed, to his granduncle, John Adam of Whitlaid, who died Sept., 1780. Heir Portioner Special, in Whitlaid, Redfoordgreen, and Drycleughshiells, Selkirkshire.—Dated 25th Dec., 1799.

## NO. XXXIV.

## QUARRELWOOD, NOW CALLED QUARRYWOOD.

*From "History of the Province of Moray," Lachlan Shaw. 3 vols. Glasgow, 1832.*

THIS estate, in its present bounds, is much more extensive than it was in ancient times. . . . In old writings it is written "Querelwode," "Correilwod," and "Quarelwode"; and, as it had this name before there were quarries in the hill, it may be somewhat difficult to ascertain the meaning of the word. The word "Quarrel" in old writings, sometimes means a quarry of stones; it also sometimes stands for *game*, or the engines by which game is killed. . . . The first proprietor of Quarrelwood, of whom we have any distinct account, is Sir Robert Lauder or Lavedre. His father, also Sir Robert, was Justiciary of Lothian, and Ambassador to England, in the time of King Robert Bruce, and engaged in similar service for King David Bruce. Both father and son seem to have been present at the battle of Halidon Hill, in 1333, after which fatal event the younger Sir Robert, being Justiciary of the North, hastened to occupy the Castle of Urquhart, on Loch Ness, one of the few fortalices which held out against the power of Edward of England. It is supposed that at this time he acquired the lands of Quarrelwood, Grieshop, Brightmony, and Kinsteary, which continued to be possessed by his descendants, in the female line, for many generations. He designates himself as "Robertus de Lavadre, Dominus de Quarrelwood, in Moravia." This Robert Lauder obtained a charter from John Pilmore, Bishop of Moray, for good services, of the half davoch lands of Aberbreachy, and the lands of Auchmunie, within the Barony of Urquhart, for payment of four merks yearly, dated at Elgin, in the feast of St. Nicholas, 1333. He founded a chaplainry in the Cathedral Church of Moray . . . for his own soul, and those of his ancestors and successors. The deed is dated at Dunfermline the 1st May, 1362, which gift is confirmed by a writ from King David Bruce, dated at Elgin, the 10th May, in the 36th year of his reign. Sir Robert Lauder is said to have had a family of sons and daughters. One daughter was married to Sir Robert Chisholm, and her father conveyed to her, or her husband, in her right, the lands of Quarrelwood, Kinsteary, Brightmony and others. He had a daughter, Janet, married to Hugh Rose of Kilravock, to whom he conveyed various lands in Strathnairn. He is supposed to have had no heir-male of his own body, and to have been succeeded by his brother, John Chisholm, who was again succeeded by his son, Robert, who had a daughter and only child, Morella, proprietor of the lands of Quarrelwood, &c.—the heir-male of the Chisholms succeeding to the paternal estate in Strathglass. Morella Chisholm married Alexander Sutherland, third laird of Duffus, of that name, who thereupon added to his armorial bearings a boar's head erased, being part of the arms of Chisholm.

*Re Pluscarden Priory.*—Robert de Chisholm, who was Lord of Quarrywood, near Elgin, refused to pay multures to the Prior. . . . Quarrywood is in the parish of Spynie, and is so called from a rich quarry of freestone in these lands. It belonged in 1365 to Sir Robert Lauder, whose grandson, Sir Robert de Chesholme, then Constable of Urquhart Castle, in January, 1365, married his daughter to Rose of Kilravock. Shaw wonders that Sir Robert could be alive when his great-grand-

daughter was married, but the *Lauders of the Bass* were a stout race, and he was not only alive, but able to enter into a deed with his grandson in 1366.

From "*History of the Religious House of Pluscardyn*" (in *Moray*). 1881.

The Chisholms of *Hoxburgh* had married into the family of *Quarrelwood*. . . .

## NO. XXXV.

From "*Haltoun House*" *Edin.* 1875.

Among the original deeds of *Haltoun* was "an confirmation granted by Robert, King of Scots, to John of *Haltoun* of the Town and Lands of *Haltoun*, dated and sealed at *Skoon*, 11th June, 1374." . . . In the same year the king gifted to *Allan de Lawdre* "Ten Pounds sterling yearly during the king's pleasure, as the said *Allan's* salary for being *Justiciary-Clerk* upon the south side of the *Water of Perth*." . . . It was this *Allan de Lawdre* or *Lauder* (who was also *Constable* or *Keeper of Tantallon*) who, three years later—*i.e.*, in 1377—purchased the estate from *John de Haltoun*. *Sir Allan de Lawdre* died soon after 1400, and was succeeded by his son *William*, "in all his lands and heritages in the shires of *Edinburgh*, *Berwick*, and *Peebles*;" and in 1442 we find *Alexander Lauder* served heir of his father *William*. . . . *Alexander* must have died before 1451, for in that year we find *William Lauder of Haltoun* prominent in connection with the assassination of *Douglas* by *James the Second* in *Stirling Castle*. . . . *Sir George Lauder*, who succeeded in 1507, and two of his brothers, fell with their king at *Flodden*. One of the brothers was named *James*, the other is styled *Sir Alexander Lauder of Blyth*. In consideration of his father's and uncle's services and deaths in battle, *Sir George's* son, again a *William Lawdre of Haltoun*, obtained from *James the Fifth* "the relief of all his lands lying in the shires of *Edinburgh*, *Berwick*, and *Peebles*," date 19th July, 1515. . . . In 1585, there is an Act "for annulland the infetments maid to *Gilbert Lauder of Balbardeis* and his sone of the landis and leving of *Haltoun*," and it recites the complaints of *Alexander Lauder*, son and heir of *Sir William Lauder of Haltoun*, in which he avers that the aforesaid *Gilbert Lauder*, practising upon the simplicity of his father, the proprietor of *Haltoun*, had induced him by a pretended sale to convey to him as his eldest son *William* the lands and baronies of *Haltoun*, etc., to the exclusion of his son *Alexander* the complainer.

This *Sir Alexander Lauder* married *Mary Maitland*, a daughter of *Sir Richard Maitland of Thirlestane* and *Lethington*, thus connecting the two families of *Maitland* and *Lauder* two generations before the one merged in the other. Dying in 1610, he was succeeded by his son, also *Alexander*, who in 1621 was one of the *Commissioners* under *James the Sixth* "for the plantation of kirks where kirks is yet unplanted."

This Sir Alexander was succeeded in 1625 by his brother Richard, who had two daughters, the eldest of whom was married in 1650 to Elphingstone of Calderhall, to whom he gave money, and settled his whole estate upon Mr. Charles Maitland, his wife, and their heirs, in their contract of marriage in 1653. It was by this marriage, which was celebrated at Hatton in February of that year, of Charles Maitland, younger brother of the Duke of Lauderdale, and his successor as Earl, to Elizabeth Lauder, that the property of Hatton became one of the chief possessions of the Lauderdale family.

## NO. XXXVI.

*From "A Genealogical Deduction of the Family of Rose of Kilravock." Edin., 1848.*

KILRAVOCK FOURTH.—The last Hugh dying, was succeeded by his son Hugh, third of that name, and fourth in the familie.

I finde him mentioned in a contract matrimoniall betwixt him and Joneta de Chesholme, daughter to Sir Robert Chesholme, constable of the castle of Urquhart. He was also Chesholme of that Ilk, and in right of his mother, daughter to Sir Robert Lauder, succeeded to Quarrellwood, Kinsterie, Brightmannie, &c.

In this contract the following is found:—*Preterea idem dominus Robertus manucapit firmiter quod apponet suam diligentem intimam et fidellem curam modo quo poterit cum omnibus viribus suis, ad procurandum statum hereditabilem de prenomiatis terris de Cantrabundie cum pertinentijs de domino Roberto de Lauder avo suo. In casu quo idem dominus Robertus de Chesholme poterit obtinere statum hereditabilem de predicto domino Roberto de Lauder . . . . in feodabit predictum Hugonem in dicta terra de Cantra cum pertinentijs, in forma liberi maritagij. . . .*

## NO. XXXVII.

*From Chambers' "Domestic Annals of Scotland," vol. II., page 20. Edin., 1859.*

Dec. 2, 1628.—*George Lauder* of the Bass, and his mother, "Dame Isobel Hepburn Lady Bass," were at this time in embarrassed circumstances, "standing at the horn at the instance of divers of their creditors." Nevertheless, as was complained of them, "they peaceably bruik and enjoy some of their rents, and remain within the craig of the Bass, presuming to keep and maintain themselves, so to elude justice and execution of the law." A Scotch laird and his mother holding out against creditors in a tower on that inaccessible sea-rock, form rather a striking picture to

the imagination. But debt even then had its power of exorcising romance. The Lords of Council issued a proclamation, threatening George Lauder and his mother with the highest pains if they did not submit to the laws. A friend then came forward and represented to the lords "the hard and desolate estate" of the two rebels, and obtained a protection for them, enabling them to come to Edinburgh to make arrangements for the settlement of their affairs.—(*Privy Council Records*).

## NO. XXXVIII.

## THE BASS.

From "*Bellenden's Boece*," vol. I., cap. xxxvii.

Boece describes the Bass as "ane wondrous crag, risand within the see, with sa narro and strait hals (passage) that na schip nor bait may arrive bot allanerlie at ane part of it. This crag is callit the Bas; unwinnabil be ingine of man. In it ar coves, als profitable for defence of men, as they were biggit be crafty industry."

From "*The New Statistical Account of Scotland*," vol. II., p. 330. 1845.

*The Bass*.—Facing Tantallon Castle on the north, in the mouth of the Frith, about a mile and a-half from the shore, stands the immense rugged circular rock called the Bass. It is fully a mile in circumference. It rises 420 feet above the surface of the sea, and from the fathomed depth of the waters around, it may be estimated about 600 feet in total height. On the north, it is peculiarly lofty and precipitous, and stupendously overawing. On the south, it is somewhat conical in form, sloping moderately down nearly to the base. It has been fancifully stated to resemble in this aspect the spoon and knife and fork-box, such as used to grace our family sideboards. Its superficies is guessed at seven acres. A caverned passage penetrates through the rock from north-west to south-east, where the rock grandly projects, perhaps, forty feet. The cavern is passable even at full-tide, if the sea be calm. The Bass is inaccessible save on one flat shelvy point to the south-east; the south and the north side of this point are the only two landing-places. Commanding this point, is a small fortalice at the extremity of the curtain. At one time, the fortification could be reached only by ladders, or a bucket and chains, raised at the crane bastion; but afterwards, the ascent was by three flights of stairs within the rampart, each protected by a strong gate: these inner gates have long ago disappeared. The fort and the dungeons are all unroofed, and in ruins. *Blackader's Cell* is still pointed out with its three small iron-barred windows to the west, and awakens many a solemn sacred feeling. One solitary gun yet remains of the ancient defence, now much corroded: the few other cannon on the Bass were brought thither from Leith only in 1822, to salute George IV. on his visit to Scotland, when the southern landing-place was somewhat prepared in the possibility of his Majesty landing there. The King of Belgium visited the Bass in 1819,



About half-way up the acclivity of the rock, a little below the old effaced garden, are the interesting remains of a chapel, pretty entire. The niches for the fonts shew that it was built prior to the Reformation. When the Bass became the Bastile of Scotland, the state-prison for the persecuted Covenanters, this chapel was desecrated by being made the ammunition magazine for the garrison.

How early this island was tenanted by man, is quite unknown. It is traditionally reported to have been a residence of Baldred, the apostle of East-Lothian, even in the sixth century. It is on authentic record, that it was inhabited in the beginning of the fifteenth century; for in 1406, Robert III. placed his son on the Bass (afterwards James I.) to be beyond the cruel machinations of his uncle, the Duke of Albany, till a vessel was procured to convey him to France; and hence he embarked in his memorable ill-fated voyage, which terminated in his nineteen years captivity in England. It is familiar to our readers that he was treacherously way-laid by directions of Henry IV., and captured off Flamborough Head: when the intelligence was conveyed to his father in Rothesay, he sunk in bitterest anguish into an immediate grave.

The Bass for many generations was the property of an ancient family, styled *Lauder of the Bass*, one of whom is stated to have been a compatriot of Wallace. The family residence, however, it is believed, was not on the Bass, but in the town of North Berwick. A large flat stone in the desolated cemetery at the Auld Kirk, is said to mark their burial-place. This family, it would seem, at length fell into decay, and the Bass underwent various transferences. It was purchased by Government in October, 1671, from Sir Andrew Ramsay of Abbotshall, for the sum of £4000. Bigotry was then rampant, and tyranny was triumphant. The prisons of our northern kingdom were gorged with the persecuted, and the Bass was converted into a state-prison for the Covenanters under Charles II. It served this debased purpose during the reigns of the last two deluded monarchs of the House of Stuart. It held out for several years after the Revolution against the new dynasty, amidst numerous and vigorous enterprises for its subjection, and was signalised as the last place in Great Britain that yielded to the dominion of William III. In February, 1701, he directed the fortifications to be demolished. Ultimately in 1706, the Bass was granted by the crown to President Sir Hew Dalrymple for one Scots panny, reserving the power of re-fortifying the Bass, if Government at any time should think it proper to do so. The fort and prison were afterwards dismantled. The walls remain in naked desolation.

The island is let to the keeper for £30 yearly, on a lease of nineteen years. He resides at Canty Bay, an opposite hamlet on the shore, a mile and a-half from the rock, where boats are always to be had in the season for the conveyance of visitors. The best season for visiting the Bass is June and July, during the incubation of the geese; and the best hours are early in the morning or evening. The tenant of the Bass alone possesses the key of the Castle; and it is to the honour of the keeper to record, that the Sabbath is kept inviolate, and on weak days alone the Bass is to be visited.

There are about seven acres of grassy surface on the rock, which afford pasture for about thirty sheep. The pasture rent is from £5 to £7 annually. The sheep are in high estimation for their very peculiar excellencies, and bring a high corresponding price.

It is a curious remnant of olden ecclesiastical privilege, that twelve solan geese, *entire, with the feathers on*, are annually paid to the minister of North Berwick,—the vicar of the Bass.

*From "The Bass Rock." Edin., 1848.*

The earliest proprietors of the island on record were the ancient family of the Lauders, who, from this, were usually designated the Lauders of the Bass. A charter of it in favour of Robert Lauder from William de Lambert, bishop of St. Andrews, dates as far back as 1316. According to Henry the Minstrel, Robert Lauder accompanied Wallace in many of his exploits. In the aisle of the lairds of the Bass, in the old church of North Berwick, a tomb-stone once bore the following inscription, in Latin-Saxon characters:—"Here lies the good Robert Lauder, the great laird of Congalton and the Bass, who died May, 1311." The crest they assumed from it was quite characteristic,—a solan goose sitting on a rock; but the motto was rather a burlesque on the original, "Sub umbra alarum tuarum." The island continued in the possession of this ancient family for about five centuries.

SIR THOMAS DICK LAUDER of Fountainhall, Bart., to MR. CRAWFORD, W.S.

THE GRANGE HOUSE, 18th December, 1847.

DEAR SIR,

It has occurred to me that it may be just as well to put you in possession of the fact, that the family of Lauder of Lauder Tower and the Bass, continued to be the same until the time of the Indenture I sent you. The Bass then went into a junior branch of the family, and, as the shortest way of explaining this, I may quote from the Burke Peerage and Baronetage the matter taken from our family documents:—"Sir Robert Lauder of Bass, so designed in a curious indenture between him and the preaching friars of Dundee, of date 1531, which document was also robbed from the charter-chest, by the house-breaker, in 1836, and never recovered. Down to this Sir Robert, the titles of Lauder and of Bass were indiscriminately used by the family, and it is his armorial bearings that are given as those of Lauder of Bass in the works of Lindsay of the Mount. He married Alison or Mariotta Cranstoun, and died in 1561. Besides his eldest son, Richard Lauder of Lauder, who was his successor, he left a son Robert, to whom he gave the Bass, and other East Lothian lands, thus creating a separate family with that title." This junior family made several changes upon the original family arms, for whilst they preserved the griffon in the shield, instead of the white lion used by the chief, they took angels as supporters, and, instead of the crest of the chief family, a tower with a man in a watching posture looking out of it, they assumed the crest of a gannet sitting upon a rock. One of the last lairds of Bass was with Queen Mary upon Carberry Hill, at the time she was taken to Edinburgh by the Lords. Not long after this, this branch of the family fell into decay, after which the Bass underwent various transferences, until it was afterwards sold to the Government by Sir Andrew Ramsay, Lord Abbotshall, Lord Provost of Edinburgh, who was my great-great-grandfather, having been father-in-law to Lord Fountainhall. The

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sum paid for the Bass was £4000, and the sale was in October, 1671. Near the harbour of North Berwick, on a sandy eminence close to the shore, stand the remains of what is traditionally called the "Auld Kirk." In the burial-place of this, which has been much encroached upon by the sea, a large stone lies flat in the green centre of the area which the building must have enclosed, and is said to mark the place of interment of the Lauders of the Bass.—I am, dear Sir, yours truly,

THOS. DICK LAUDER.

*Charter of Willielmus de Lamberton, Bishop of St. Andrews, to Robert Lauder of Bass, of their part of that Island, 4th June, 1316.*

Omnibus hanc cartam visuris vel audituris Willielmus miseracione diuina sancti Andrei Episcopus salutem in Domino: Sciatis nos vtilitate ecclesie nostre pensata dedisse concessisse et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse Roberto de Lauwedre pro homagio et seruicio suo totam partem nostram Insule in mari que vocatur le Bass iuxta Aldham in Laudonia; Tenend. et habend. dicto Roberto et heredibus suis de nobis et successoribus nostris in perpetuum cum omnibus libertatibus commoditatibus et aysiamētis suis ac pertinenciis libere et quiete in omnibus et per omnia sine aliquo retinemento; Reddendo ipse Robertus et heredes sui nobis et successoribus nostris apud Tynnyngham ad festum Pentecostes singulis annis vnam libram cere nomine albe firme tantum pro omnibus terrenis seruiciis et demandis que de dicta Insula cum pertinenciis a nobis vel successoribus nostris exigi poterunt vel demandari Nos vero Willielmus et successores nostri predicto Roberto et heredibus suis predictam partem nostram Insule del Bass cum pertinenciis suis contra omnes homines et feminas warantigabimus acquietabimus et defendemus in perpetuum. In cuius rei testimonium presenti carte sigillum nostrum fecimus apponi. Dat, apud Wegdall quarto die Junii Anno Domini mccc sexto decimo iliis testibus Dominis Willielmo et Willielmo dei gracia de Melros et de Dryburgh, Abbatibus Dominis Jacobo de Douglas, Alexandro Senesscallo, Henrico de Sancto Claro, Roberto de Keith, militibus et aliis.

TRANSLATION.

To ALL men by whom this Charter shall be seen and heard, William, by the grace of God Bishop of Saint Andrews, wishing salvation in the Lord:—Know ye that we, valuing highly our Church's advantage, have Granted, and by this our present Charter have Confirmed, to Robert Lauder for his homage and service the whole of our part of the Island in the sea which is called the Bass, near to Aldham in Lothian; TO HOLD and TO BE HOLDEN by the said Robert and his heirs from us and our successors for ever, with all liberties, commodities, and easements, and with the pertinents, freely and quietly in all and by all without any reservation; Paying therefor the said Robert and his heirs to us and our successors at Tynnyngham, at the term of Whitsunday yearly, one pound of white wax in name of feu-farm, for all lands, services, and demands which can be exacted or demanded by us and our successors for the said Island with the pertinents: THEREFORE we William and our successors do hereby Warrant, Maintain quiet, and Defend to the foresaid Robert and

his heirs, our foresaid part of the Islauid of the Bass with the pertinents of the same, for ever, and that against all men and women: IN TESTIMONY whereof, we have made and appointed our seal to be fixed to this present Charter. Given at Wedall the fourth day of June, in the year of our Lord 1316, before these witnesses, Lords William and William by the grace of God of Melrose and of Dryburgh, with the Lords Abbots, James of Douglas, Alexander Stuart, Henry Sinclair, Robert Keith, Esquires, and others.

This work also contains copy of a document, entitled "Ratificatioun of ane act of secreit Counsaill in favouris of the laird of Bass, maid upon the xxj day of Januar, the zeir of god J<sup>m</sup> V<sup>o</sup> fourscoir thre zeiris." This document was granted to "Maister george lauder of bass, his aris and assignais and successouris lardis of bass."

*From "Saint Baldred of the Bass." Edin. 1824.*

The Bass pays annually twelve geese to the Church of North Berwick, as part of the minister's stipend ("and two to the schoolmaster," adds Chambers' *Gazeteer of Scotland*).

Amongst a multitude of prisoners confined in the Bass the most remarkable were—

- 1.—Alexander Peden, of prophetic memory (1677–81).
- 2.—Thomas Hog, minister of Kiltern (1677).
- 3.—Gilbert Rule, minister at Alnwick (1680).
- 4.—Alexander Gordon of Earlston (1683).
- 5.—John Blackadder, a lineal descendant of the house of Tulliallan, who died in 1685, after five years' confinement.

## NO. XXXIX.

### NORTH BERWICK.

*From "Extracts from the Records of the Convention of the Royal Burghs of Scotland," 1677-1711, J. D. Marwick. Edin., 1880.*

#### BURGH OF NORTH BERWICK.

The estait of North Berwick as given in by George Simsons, ther clerk, one of ther baillies being absent, the other sick, who compeired befor James Fletcher, provost of Dundie, and Alexander Walker, baillie of Aberdeen, commissionars appoynted by the royall borrowes for visiting the wholl south and westerne borrowes

be south the river of Forth, who gave in an account of the patrimonie and state thereof as follows :

1. First article, answered that the comon good of Northberwick extends to 19 lib. 6s. 8d. for the year 1690, ther being no other bookes produced to the visitors but for that year.

2. Second article, answered they have no mortificationes.

3. Third article, they are not concerned therein.

4. Fourth article, they are not concerned therein.

5. The magistrates being absent could get no accompt of ther theasaurie bookes save only ther comon good.

6. Sixt article, for malt, wine and brandie, soe inconsiderable the vent thereof that its not worth the mentioneing, ther being only five firlofts of malt sold weekly.

7. Ships they have none nor ferrie boats except two fish boats which payes nothing to the towne.

8. Its answered they have no pairt of ships, barks, or boats without ther towne, ther being none of them in a conditione.

9 article, that ther cess is payed by a yearly tax on ther houses and borrow aikers.

10. Ther ministers stipend is payed by the heretors of the paroch.

11. That ther publict works, such as ther harbour, tolbooth, and streits and servants fees are all payed out of the comon good.

12. The clerk declairs he cannot give ane accompt of the maills of the towne houses.

13. They have neither weekly nor yearly marcata.

14. That Dirletoune being a burgh of barronie lyes within a mylle to them ; there are some merchants in it but they conceive of no great value.

This is the trew accompt of the condition of the said burgh, given up, upon oath, by George Simsone, towne clerk, to the saids two visitors, the eighteen day of Aprile 1692 years, and subscrivit be him. *Sic subscribitur*: Geo. Simsone, clerk.

*Abridged from the "Ordnance Gazetteer of Scotland." Edin., 1882.*

North Berwick, a watering-place of Haddingtonshire,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles WSW. of the Bass by water. Mainly consisting of the long High Street, running E. and W. parallel to a modern seaward row. North Berwick fronts a little greenstone promontory which forms a small natural harbour, and right and left of which are Milsey and North Berwick Bays. Behind the town conical North Berwick Law rises 612 feet above the level of the sea.\* The harbour is dry at low water, and never too easy of access, but possesses a tolerable pier, and carries on a fairish trade in the import of guano and coal, and the export of potatoes for the London market. . . . The "Auld Kirk" by the harbour, on the sandy eminence that once was an islet joined

\* This height is given, not at 612, but as 940 feet, in well-nigh every work on Scottish topography. The *font erroris* seems to have been the *New Statistical*.

to the shore by arches, is an interesting but dilapidated ruin, with only its arched main doorway and font entire. . . . North Berwick owes its incorporation as a royal burgh to a charter of Robert III. (1390-1406), confirmed by James VI. in 1568, and it is governed by a provost, a bailie, a treasurer, 6 councillors, 2 town-clerks, and a procurator-fiscal; whilst since the Union it has united with Haddington, Dunbar, Jedburgh, and Lauder in returning one member to parliament, its parliamentary constituency numbering 212 and its municipal 217 in 1881, when its corporation revenue amounted to £317, and its valuation to £9273 11s. Pop. of parliamentary burgh (1851) 863, (1861) 1164, (1871) 1399, of whom 900 were in the royal burgh, (1881) 1698.

## NO. XL.

## LAUDER.

*From Wilson's "Gazetteer of Scotland." Edinburgh, 1832.*

LAUDER, town and parish on west border of Berwickshire. The town stands on Leader river, seven miles north-north-west of Earlston; possessed some consequence in the time of William the Lion; was the scene of the execution of James III's favourites by the Earl of Angus, "Bell the Cat"; unites now with Jedburgh, Haddington, Dunbar, and North Berwick in sending a member to Parliament; has long presented a worn and dull appearance; adjoins the mansion of Allanbank and the Earl of Lauderdale's seat of Thirlstane Castle; real property 1880-81, town, £2,456, Pop., 964; landward part, £21,591, Pop. 1940. Many ancient camps, many tumuli, and traces of a Roman Road are among the hills.

## NO. XLI.

*From Anderson's "Scottish Nation," vol. II. Edin., 1861.*

LAUDER, a surname said to have been originally *de Lavedra*. The first of the name is stated to have been one of those Anglo-Norman barons who accompanied Malcolm Canmore to Scotland in 1056, and obtained from that monarch certain grants of land, particularly in Berwickshire, to which he gave his own name, being also invested with the hereditary bailiwick of Lauderdale. The surname, however, is more likely to have been derived from the Leader water, called by Camden, in his

Britania, Lauder; the vale through which it flows being, from a very early period, called Lauderdale. The Celtic word *Laudur*, signifying the lesser river, or the river which breaks forth, is thought by some to apply to the Leader, which occasionally, after heavy rains, overflows its banks and overspreads the neighbouring lands. . . .

Sir Robert de Lavedre of the Bass fought at Stirling Bridge in 1297. The family of Lauder were the earliest proprietors on record of the island of the Bass, in the frith of Forth, and were usually designated the Lauders of the Bass. According to Henry the Minstrel, Sir Robert de Lauder of the Bass was the associate of Wallace in many of his exploits. . . .

His successor, also Sir Robert de Lauder, was justiciary of the Lothians and that part of Scotland to the south of the Forth in 1328, and in 1333 he and his son, Sir Robert de Lauder, of Quarrelwood in the county of Nairn (*sic*), who held the office of justiciary of all the country to the south of the Forth, were present at the disastrous battle of Halidon, under Archibald Douglas, lord of Galloway, regent of Scotland, called the Tyneman, who was slain in the fray. Sir Robert Lauder, the son, was constable of the royal castle of Urquhart on Loch Ness, and bravely defended that stronghold, one of the four which successfully held out against the power of Edward III. By the title of Sir Robert Lauder of Quarrelwood he granted a charter of lands in and near "his borough of Lauder," to Thomas de Borthwick, which is witnessed by John de Mautelant, the sixth of the Lauderdale family, and his brother, William, and also by his own son, Sir Alan de Lauder, and by his grandson. His only daughter, Ann, heiress of Quarrelwood, married in 1335 Sir Robert Chisholme, who in 1364 succeeded his father-in-law, as constable of Urquhart castle.

Sir Robert's son, Sir Alan de Laudere of Hatton in Mid Lothian, had several charters for different lands about 1370, in the shire of Berwick, from Robert, earl of Strathern, afterwards Robert II. From him descended the Lauders of Hatton. He had three sons, namely, Robert, his successor; William, bishop of Glasgow, and chancellor of Scotland in 1423, who built the steeple of Glasgow; and Alexander, bishop of Dunkeld in 1440.

The eldest son, Sir Robert Lawedre of the Bass, surnamed "Robert with the Boreit whynger" . . . was in 1453 one of the conservators of the truce between James II. and Henry VI. of England.

His son, Sir Robert Lawedre, about the year 1450 obtained from James II. a grant of the manor of Edrington in Berwickshire. . . . On the 2nd of February, 1477, with Lord Home and Adam Blackadder of that ilk, he was deputed by James III. to conduct safely to Edinburgh the persons who were conveying from Edward IV., two thousand merks as an instalment of his daughter the princess Cicely's portion. On 13th September, 1489, he purchased from Hugh, son of Sir Patrick Dunbar, his lands of Beil, in East Lothian, and his mill of Mersington in Berwickshire. In 1506 he is designed of the Bass, and in 1511 he had a safe-conduct to England from Henry VIII. . . .

In 1593 George Lauder of Bass was appointed one of the commissioners to examine into his majesty's debts, and to make arrangements for his proposed visit to the Isles. He was also in October of the same year one of the "special persons" of the estates to whom was remitted the offers of the three Popish lords, the earls of Angus, Huntly, and Errol, to consider and determine. . . .

Richard Lauder of Lauder is said to have been a senator of the College of Justice, by the title of Lord Lauder, and as his successor on the bench was appointed in 1575, he is supposed to have died before that year. His name, however, does not occur in Brunton and Haig's Historical Account of the Senators of the College of Justice, but, under date July 9, 1575, James Meldrum, younger of Segie, is appointed as an ordinary lord on the temporal side, "in the place of *William Lauder* of that ilk," of whom no account is given. Richard had three sons.

His eldest son was Robert Lauder of Lauder, on the death of whose son and grandson, the direct line was carried on by Robert's next brother, William, who had three sons, namely, Robert, who died without issue; William, called "Will of the West Port," who was dirked on the bench, by the earl of Home and a party of Humes and Cranstouns, who, after setting fire to the Tolbooth, broke in upon him while sitting in the court-house of Lauder as hereditary bailie. Having no issue, he was succeeded by his younger brother, Andrew Lauder, whose son, John Lauder of Newington, Edrington, and Fountainhall, at one time a merchant and magistrate of Edinburgh, was created a baronet of Nova Scotia in 1688.

## NO. XLII.

*From "General Index to the Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland." Edin., 1875.*

LAUDER OF ADINSTOUN, Sir Lues, sheriff-principal of Edinburgh, in parliament :—1628.

OF AULHOUSE, Robert, Renfrew :—1685.

OF BALBARDEIS, Gilbert and William : reduction of their infefments :—1585.

OF BASS, Robert, in parliament :—1471, 1478, 1481, 1483 ; on a committee of parliament :—1488. Robert, younger, in parliament :—1572. Laird, appears at the calling of suits :—1579. George, on the privy council :—1592, 1593 ; on the Articles ;—1592 ; commissioner for punishing slayers of solan geese and other birds on the Bass :—1592 ; the lordship and bailiary of Tininghame, with the office of heritable justiciar, and erection of the town into a free burgh of barony and regality, ratified to him :—1593 ; in a convention at Linlithgow :—1593 ; at Holyrood :—1593, 1596, 1598 ; at Edinburgh :—1594, 1596 ; in parliament :—1593, 1594, 1596, 1598 ; commissioner on petitions :—1593 ; on meal :—1598 ; on the coin :—1599.

OF BELHAVEN, Robert, Haddington :—1685.

OF BELMOUTH (Beilsmouth), Robert, commissioner of supply for Haddington :—1689, 1690 ; Sir Robert :—1704.



LAUDER—*continued.*

OF EDRINGTON, Sir Robert de, ambassador to treat for the liberation of James I. :—1423.

OF FOUNTAINHALL, Sir John, commissioner of supply for Haddington :—1685, 1689, 1690, 1704; for the militia :—1689; senator of the college of justice :—1690; in parliament :—1685, 1686, 1690, 1693, 1695, 1696, 1698, 1700, 1703, 1704, 1705, 1706; barony of Fountainhall ratified to him and to his son John :—1685; on committees :—1690, 1700; examined on oath in a reduction of forfeiture :—1690; signs the Association :—1696; takes the oath of allegiance :—1703; votes on the clauses of the Treaty of Union :—1706, 1707. John, younger, commissioner of supply :—1696, 1704.

OF HALTOUN, in parliament :—1471, 1484, 1487. William, on an assize :—1540; in parliament :—1560; commissioner for musters :—1574. Sir William, cited as a rebel :—1590. Alexander: on his petition, the alienations made by his father Sir William, to Lauder of Balbardies, of the lands and living of Halton, declared of no effect :—1585; in parliament for Edinburgh principal :—1621. Laird, on committees of war for Edinburgh :—1647, 1648. Lairds, commissioners of excise :—1661; justices of peace :—1663. Charter to Charles Maitland and Elizabeth Lauder his wife, daughter of Richard Lauder of Halton, of the lands of Halton and Norton, under condition that their heirs take the surname of Lauder and quarter the arms of Lauder of Halton and Maitland of Lauderdale, ratified :—1663. Sir John, in parliament for Edinburgh :—1693, 1695.

OF IDINGTOUN, Sir George, Berwick :—1696.

OF KINGSBARNES, Haddington :—1648.

OF NESBIT, Gilbert, Berwick :—1649.

Alan de Lauder, fined £1000 for disturbing the justiciar's court, and using words contemptuous of the king and the judges :—1368.

Alexander, provost of Edinburgh, on the Articles :—1503; in parliament :—1503, 1505; commissioner for holding parliament :—1504, 1505.

Andrew, in parliament for Lauder :—1584.

Andrew, to certify character of ministers :—1654.

Charles, in parliament for Lauder :—1681.

George, in parliament for North Berwick :—1649.

Henry, king's advocate, in parliament :—1538, 1540, 1541; votes for Arran as governor :—1542; during his absence, Thomas Kincairgy appointed advocate to the queen :—1544; commissioner for holding parliament :—1544, 1545, 1546, 1548.

Hugh, in parliament for Dunbar :—1587.

James, in parliament for Renfrew :—1645; for Dunbar :—1645, 1646, 1648, 1661, 1662, 1663, 1667, 1669, 1670, 1672; another commissioner admitted for Dunbar in his room :—1646; on committees of war :—1647, 1648; of Estates :—1648; commissioner of excise :—1661; justice of peace :—1663.

**LAUDER—continued.**

James, in parliament for Haddington :—1690, 1693, 1695 ; excused from attendance in parliament :—1695.

John, in convention for Dunbar :—1665.

Lieutenant-colonel : letter to him on the Earl of Mar's death :—1689.

Maurice, in parliament for Dunbar :—1585.

Robert de Lowedre, ambassador to conclude peace between England and Scotland :—1323 ; witnesses a charter :—1342.

Robert, captain, forfeited :—1568 ; pardoned :—1578.

Thomas, in parliament for North Berwick :—1579, 1584, 1612, 1617.

William, licentiate of laws, archdeacon of Lothian, commissioner to renew the alliance with France :—1406.

William, commissioner for holding parliament :—1528.

William, in parliament for Lauder :—1649.

**LAUDER, BURGH OF.****COMMISSIONERS TO PARLIAMENT.**

Andrew Lawder :—1584.

William Lauder :—1649.

Charles Lauder :—1681.

**LOTHIAN, ARCHDEACON OF.** George Lauder, ambassador to France :—1406 ; the archdeacon on committees of dooms :—1469, 1471.

**NORTH BERWICK.****COMMISSIONERS TO PARLIAMENT FOR THE BURGH.**

Commissioners not named :—1478, 1481, 1487, 1566.

Thomas Lauder :—1579, 1584.

Thomas Lauder, 1612, 1617.

**HOSPITAL.** Procuratory of resignation of certain lands by William Lauder to his son Robert, to be held of the queen for payment of 20 merks to the hospital of North Berwick, built by Robert Lauder of Bass, dated 1544.

**HADDINGTON.****COMMISSIONERS TO PARLIAMENT FOR THE SHIRE.**

John Wedderburn of Gosford, and Sir John Lauther :—1685, 1686.

Lairds of Stevenson and Ormistoun, Sir John Lauder of Fountainhall, and William Morrison of Prestongrange :—1690.

Sir Robert Sinclair of Stevenson, Sir John Lauder of Fountainhall, William Morrison of Prestongrange, William Hepburn of Beinston :—1693, 1695, 1696, 1698, 1700.

Sir John Lauder of Fountainhall, Andrew Fletcher of Salton, William Nisbet of Dirleton, and John Cockburn, younger, of Ormistoun :—1703, 1704, 1705, 1706.

## NO. XLIII.

*From "Carte Monialium de Northberwic." Edin., 1847.*

LAUDER, JOHANNES. (P. 39).—1524, January 4. Instrumentum resignationis domine Alisone Home.

LAWDER, JOHANNES, archidiaconus Tevidalie. (P. 57)—Confirmatio Johannis Lawder archidiaconi Tevidalie et Georgii Cuik canonici Dunkeldensis commissariorum 26 Februarii A.D. 1540 secundum cursum et computationem ecclesie Scoticane.

LAUDER, ROBERTUS. (P. 39).—1524, January 4. Instrumentum resignationis domine Alisone Home. LAUDER, ROBERTUS, capellanus. (P. 60).—1544, August 12. Carta Isobelle Hume priorisse et Margarete Hume electe super duobus molendinis de Northberwik. "Roberto Lawder notario publico capellania." (P. 83).—1562, March 30. The teynd schaves of Est Craig—"apprevit be us Robert Lauder and Sir Alexander Quhit publict notaris." LAWDER, ROBERTUS, dominus Insule de Bas. (P. 38).—1493, May 5. "Nobilis vir Robertus Laudir dominus Insule de Bas" Bulla Alexandri Sexti Pape.—Alexander VI. Papa dat in mandatis ad inquirendum an Robertus Laudir dominus insule de Bas nitatur erigere parochialem ecclesiam infra limites parochialis ecclesie S. Andree de Northberwic, monasterio de Northbernyk canonici unite, et super eo decernendum. Provisone in terras dicti R. interdicti sententia proferatur sine mandato speciali. (P. 62).—1548, June 24. Robertus Lauder de Bas. Carta margarete priorisse super xxiiij terris husbandiis et dimidia. (P. 74).—Aug. 27, 1557. *Anent the geis of the Bas.*—Protestatus est Robertus Lawder de Bas prout sequitur. That quhair Thomas Carrik burges of Northtberwyk had coft his geiss of the Bas and subscriuit ane contract to the said Thomas vpone syk pricis and deliuerans and rasait of the said geis lyk as the contract beris at mair lenthth ex quo dictus Robertus Lawder de Bas petiit instrumenta Acta erant hec apud Northtberwyk in cemeterio eiusdem hora quarta coram his testibus Johanne Sanbeid THOMAS LAWDER Jacobo Stevensone Roberto Lyell. Insuper Thomas Carrik allegavit pari forma That the said Robert had brokkyn promes to hym and that the said Robert suld haue resaut certain geis in the hows that vald nocht sell Ex quo Thomas Carrik petiit instrumenta. (P. 76).—Sep. 14, 1560. *Presentatio capellani hospitalis confratrum pauperum.* Personaliter accesit providus vir Robertus Lawder de Bas indubitatus patronus hospitalis confratrum pauperum et capellanie perpetue eiusdem prope villam de Northtberwyk perpetue fundate et situate ad sacellum seu capellam huiusmodi hospitalis predicti. . . . (P. 82).—Martii 28, 1563, *Dame Margaret Howme and Robert Lawder of the Bas.* Johannes Balye filius naturalis quondam magistri Barnardi Baillye deuenit fideiussor et cautionarius ac debitor nobili et potenti viro Roberto Lauder de Bas pro summa centum novem librarum et quatuor solidorum sibi deben per venerabilem dominam Margaretam Howme priorissam monasterii de Northtberwyk . . . Et eodem die thair vas compt and reknyng maid betuix dame Margret Howme of Northtberwyk and Robert Lauder 'of the Bas of all comptis reknyngis of ferme beir and of all restis therof quhilk the said priores allegit ves awand hyr be the said Robertis subtenentis duelling in Northtberwyk and at the day and dait of thir presentis the said dem Margret priores grantit hyr veill content and thankfullye payit be the said Robert and his tenentis forsaid of all ferme beir quhilk thai var in vse to pay to hyr extending

yeirlie to sax scoir bollis ferme beir ilk ane for thair awyn pert respectiue of the quhill ferme beir the said priores quiet clames and dischargis the said Robert Lauder his airis executouris and assignais and all the inhabitouris of the towne of Northberwyk subtenentis and fermerouris to the said Robert to the day and dait of thir presentis.

LAUDER, ROBERT, younger of the Bas. (P. 67)—Apr. 29, 1553. *The service of William Lawder and William Wod.*—That the said William Lawder and William Wod band and oblest thame for the gratitudis abone vrittyng for to mak lesum service to the said Robert Lawder youngar and to be continually at syk reddines quhen the said Robert passis to ryd or ony vther lesum service in this that thai suld serue hym conforme to the ois of gentyllmen and curtesy of the relme the said Robert nocht to charge thaim to na mater bot that thai mado off thair honor for the quhill the said Robert sall thankfully pay ay and quhill he enter to his landis to the said Wilyeme Lawder ilk yeir for seruice forsaid twyntye pundis gud and vsuall mony at twa termes and to Wilyeme Wod ten merkis mony forsaid all cauellacioun fraud and gill put away. (P. 72)—Jul. 24, 1556. *The handfasting of Robert Lawder younger of the Bas and Jane Hepburn.* Syr Valter Robertsons vicar of Abyrdowr ministrat and execut the office anent the handfasting betwix Robert Lawder younger of the Bas and Jane Hepburn dochter to Patrik Erl Bothwell in thir vordis following I Robert Lawder tak yow Jane Hepburne to my spousit vyf as the law of Haly Kirk schawis and therto I plycht yow my trewth and syklyk I the said Jane Hepburne takis you Robert Lawder to my spousit husband as the law of haly Kirk schaws and therto I plycht to yow my trewth and execut the residew of the said maner of handfasting conforme to the consuetaud vsit and wont in syk casis. (P. xxv.)—*The Rentall of Northberwick v Kirkis.* . . . North Berwick Kirk. . . Item, set to Alexander Hoym the maynis of Northberwick, with the fferm akaris occupyit be Robert Ladar of the Bas, ffor the sovm of xxxv lib. few maill.

CARTA JACOBI COMITIS DE DOUGLAS, 1381-1388.

Jacobus comes de Douglas dominus baronie de Northberwyk . . . dilecto nostro Alano de Lawedyr pro suo bono servicio nobis impenso omnes terras subscriptas cum suis libertatibus et pertinenciis jacentes in burgo nostro de Northberwyk nos contingentes pro defectu heredum antiquorum tenentium earundem . . . incipiendo ad altam viam que se extendit versus ecclesiam Sancti Andree ex parte orientali et sic per altam viam burgi ex parte australi vsque ad tenementum Willelmi Broun ex parte occidentali et sic ex parte utraque usque ad mare ex parte boriali Tenendas . . . adeo libere . . . sicut aliqua terra in burgo domini nostri Regis vel alicujus comitis vel baronis poterit dari . . . Reddendo . . . nobis et heredibus nostris et successoribus dominis baronie de Northberwyk novem denarios pro burgi firma. et capellano beate Marie virginis divina celebranti in ecclesia parochiali de Northberwyk sex solidos et octo denarios sterlingorum quos recipere solebat antiquis temporibus de dictis terris . . . Apud castrum nostrum de Temptaloun. Hiis testibus dominis Roberto Thoma et Willelmo de Colvele. Gilberto de Grame. Ricardo de Bekyrtoun militibus. Johanne rectore de Douglas. Warino . . . tunc ballivo burgi nostri de Northberwyk et multis aliis.

## NO. XLIV.

*From the "Protocol Book" of North Berwick.*

Vol. I. (Feb. 3, 1539—Dec. 14, 1562):—

John Lauder, *bailie* (Aug., 1544).

Thomas Lauder, filius, *bailie* (1545-1550; Feb. 1555, 1560).

Giorgius Lauder and his brother Robert (1546); George (1548).

Robertus Lauder di Bass (1555).

Robert Lauder of ye Bass (1561).

Robert Lauder of ye Bass, yr. (1554).

John Lauder, captain of the Bass (Nov., 1561).

Robert Lauder, younger of ye Bass gives the "landis of litell Spott to his eldest brother natural William (29th April, 1553), witnesses George Lauder and Robert Lauder, notar."

Vol. II. (Jan. 1, 1562—Nov. 23, 1569):—

Thomas Lauder (Jan. 1562, 1563; Oct. 8, 1565—setting of ye landis of Fairlaw, 1566—of Fairlaw, May, 1569).

Ihon Lauder in faire-lawess of fitar (April 8, 1564).

Johannes Lawder in Fairnilawess occurs (1565) in a marriage contract between—Robert Lauder of ye Bass and Elizabeth Guy.

William Lauder (April 6, 1565, 1568).

Archibald Lauder (1566, 1568).

Patrick—with the two preceding—resign "villany land" to Robert Lauder of ye Bass (1568).

Vol. III. (Dec. 2, 1569—April 13, 1575):—

Patrick Lawder (1570, 1571).

Thomas Lauder, younger (1570); Thomas Lauder filius Thoma Lauder burgess de North Berwick (1571).

William Lauder (1571); William Lauder, captain of the Bass (1571); William Lauder, filius naturalis Roberti Lauder de Bass. William Lauder sonn naturall to robert Lauder of ye Bass (1571).

Androw Lawder (1571, 1572).

Archibald Lauder (1571).

1572, 30th April. The quhilk day Androw Lauder burgess of Lauder subscrivit to William Lauder Captain of ye Bass ane exposition to gydde wy<sup>t</sup> ane obligation datit ye day and dait hierof as ye tenor fyrst of ye exposition following Be yt kend till all men be yir presentis me, Androw Lauder, burgess of lauder, to be bound and oblast and be ye tenor hierof bindis and oblais me my aris and assignais to William Lauder elder sonn naturall to Robert Lauder of ye Bass. . . .

## NO. XLV.

*From the "Burgh Court Book" of North Berwick, 7th February, 1633,  
to 22nd July, 1726.*

- A.D.  
 1638. Alexander Lawder, *of the Council* (7th May and 10th October).  
 1639. George Lauder, *of the Council* (16th October).  
 1644. George Lauder, *of the Council* (6th June).  
 1646. George Lauder, *of the Council* (7th October).  
 1647. George Lauder, *of the Council* (27th October).  
 1649. George Lauder, *of the Council* (10th October).  
 1653. John Lauder, *of the Council* (9th July).  
 1655. John Lauder, *Bailie* (3rd October).  
 1656. John Lauder, younger, *Bailie* (19th March).  
 1661. John Lauder, *of the Council* (23rd October).  
 1676. John Lauder, *Bailie* (2nd February).  
 1677. William Lauder, *of the Council* (28th June).  
 1679. William Lauder, *of the Council* (19th March).  
 — John Lauder, *Bailie* (16th March).  
 1680. William Lauder, *Bailie* (10th November).  
 1681. John Lauder, *Bailie* (1st August).  
 — William Lauder, *Bailie* (1st August).  
 — John Lauder, *of the Council* (6th December).  
 — Alexander Lauder, *of the Council* (6th December).  
 1682. John Lauder, *Bailie* (1st October).  
 1685. Archibald Lauder, *of the Council* (14th December).  
 1689. William Lauder, *Bailie* (19th September).  
 — John Lauder, *Bailie* (27th October to 27th October, 1690).  
 1692. John Lauder, *Bailie* (15th February and 2nd August).  
 1693. John Lauder, *Bailie* (2nd August).  
 1694. Archibald Lauder, *Bailie* (7th June).  
 1699. Archibald Lauder, *Bailie* (11th November).  
 1700. Archibald Lauder, *Bailie* (3rd June).  
 1701. Archibald Lauder, *Bailie* (13th May).  
 1703. Archibald Lauder, *Bailie* (8th March).  
 1704. Archibald Lauder, *Bailie* (11th November).  
 — John Lauder, *Bailie* (11th November).  
 1705. Archibald Lauder, *Bailie* (21st March).  
 — John Lauder, *Bailie* (21st March and 7th October).  
 1706. John Lauder, *Bailie* (12th February).  
 1707. John Lauder, *Bailie* (6th February and 7th June).  
 1709. John Lauder, *Bailie* (7th March—1st October).  
 1711. John Lauder, *Bailie* (24th September).  
 1712. John Lauder, *Bailie* (7th October).  
 1713. John Lauder, *Bailie* (19th August).  
 1715. Archibald Lauder, *Bailie* (4th October).  
 1717. Archibald Lauder, *Bailie* (28th September).

## NO. XLVI.

*From the "Stent Rolls" of North Berwick, 1658 to 1841.*

1658.	April,	-	-	-	-	Joyne lauder, elder. Joyne lauder, younger. William Crauford.
1661.	July,	-	-	-	-	John Lauder. Jo <sup>n</sup> Lauder, younger, William Crauford. Alexander Hooime.
1663.	April,	-	-	-	-	Jo. Lauder, elder. Jo. lader, younger. William Craford.
1664.	May,	-	-	-	-	W <sup>m</sup> . Crauford. Jo. lauder, elder.
1665.	Aug.-Sep.,	-	-	-	-	Jo. Lauder, elder. Jo. Lauder, younger. William Craford.
1666,	-	-	-	-	-	Johne Lauder. Johne Lauder, younger. Alex. Home. Alex. Crauford.
1669-70.	Dec.-Jan.,	-	-	-	-	John Lauder, elder. John Lauder, younger.
1743.	June-Dec.,	-	-	-	-	Mr. Hogg's tenement.
1744.	March,	-	-	-	-	John Lauder's tenement. John Lauder's house. Alex. Home's tenement. Hugh Lauder's house.
1747-8,	-	-	-	-	-	James Anderson's tenement. John Lauder's house.
1753,	-	-	-	-	-	John Lauder.
1763-4,	-	-	-	-	-	John Lauder's tenement. Tenements of the heirs of Alex. Home. Tenements of the heirs of Bailie John Home. Bailie Hew Lauder's tenement. Tenement of the late Bailie Alexander Lauder. Archibald Lauder.
1765-6,	-	-	-	-	-	John Lauder's heirs tenement. Hew Lauder.
1771,	-	-	-	-	-	Archibald Lauder.
1772,	-	-	-	-	-	Hew Lauder.
1780,	-	-	-	-	-	Hew Lauder. Archibald Lauder.
1788,	-	-	-	-	-	Archibald Lauder.

NOTE.—The Rolls from 1789 to 1798 are wanting, and the name of LAUDER does not appear thereafter.















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