

WAUCHOPE OF NIDDRIE-MERSHELL.



STA PROMISSIS.

THE Mansion-House of Niddrie-Merschell stands in the vicinity of the ruins of Craigmillar Castle, in the parish of Libberton, and is distant about three and a quarter miles south-east of Edinburgh. The barony is not very extensive, but it is compactly situated, and the soil is fertile. In charters and other documents it is described as consisting of the "twa pairt and third pairt" lands of Niddrie-Merschell—these divisions having formed different possessions in remoter times. A small stream, having its source in the Pentland Hills, winds past the house, and contributes much to the beauty of the undulating grounds which form the park. It drives the mill of Niddrie, as well as those of Brunstain, and empties itself into the Forth, at the Magdalene Bridge, bounding the Regality of Musselburgh on the west.

Around the old Mansion-House, which stood on the rising ground east of the rivulet from the present, a hamlet had grown up, called the village of Niddrie. It occupied both sides of the stream, and the public road passed through it. It contained at one time three hundred families, three breweries, and fourteen houses which sold liquor.* This village has altogether disappeared, though some of the houses existed until a few years ago. The only hamlets now in

* Rev. Thomas Whyte's Account of the Parish of Libberton.

the barony are the Mill-town and Whitehill, which latter is chiefly inhabited by colliers.

A chapel, called "Capella de Nudry-Merschale," stood on the north side of the rivulet, at the west end of the present Mansion. It was one of the two chapels which, besides the parish kirk, existed in the parish of Libberton in former times. It was dedicated to God and the Virgin Mary, "in honorem sancte crucis," and held of the Abbey of Holyrood. The clergyman who officiated on its foundation, in 1502, when Archibald Wauchop de Nudry-Merschale, with the consent of his spouse, Euphame Skowgale, made a mortification, "ad sustentationem unius capellani in divinis celebrantis, et in perpetuum celebraturi ad magnum altare capelle," was styled "Dominus Willielmus Werok," and had a manse, an acre of ground for a glebe, the privilege of having two cows fed in the common pasture, and twelve merks paid him yearly, at the usual terms of Whitsunday and Martinmas, from the lands of Pylmuir, in the parish of Currie, which, with Ravelrig, at that time belonged to the barony of Niddry-Merschell.* "There was, in Catholick times, an organ loft in the chapel. Three priests lived in the village for serving it, one at the east end of it, one at the west, and one in the middle, just over against the House."† The chapel was destroyed by a mob from Edinburgh, after they had demolished the royal chapel at Holyrood House, in 1688. Nothing of it now remains save what is used as the burying-vault of the family. It is neatly enclosed, and secured by an iron gate. On a tomb inside, near where the great altar is supposed to have stood, there is the following inscription:—

"This tome ves biggit be Robert Vauchop of Nydrymarischal, and enteris heir, p.p., 1587."‡

This Robert is said by Mr Whyte, in his account of the Parish of Libberton, and repeated by Chalmers in his *Caledonia*, to have been the founder of the chapel, and they quote the date as 1387. The second figure is somewhat defaced, and might be taken for a 3; but

* Great Seal Register.

† M.S. Notes, 1700.

‡ The tomb is a rude building, about 10 ft. by 8 ft. 8 in., and 3 ft. deep. The inscription occupies a large slab—removable when required—set in the west end of the structure. The meaning of the letters "p.p." before the date is rather a puzzle. We cannot hazard a satisfactory solution.

circumstances lead us to the conclusion, after mature consideration, that it is a 5, and that the real date is 1587. In that year William Wauchope died, and was buried in the tomb. A large stone, placed horizontally above it, records the fact in the following terms: "Haer. lyes . ane honorabil . man . William . Wauchop . Nidre . Merschil . quha . deceast . ye . vi . day . of . Februar . 1587." This William's son and heir was *Robert*, who, it seems probable, built the tomb for the reception of his father's remains, and as a place of sepulture for the family in time coming. The reading of the inscription we would therefore render thus: "This tomb was built by Robert Wauchope of Niddrie-Merschell, and inters here, p.p. 1587." Not that he himself was interred there, but that he *inters* there. In other words, it is his, or his family's place of burial. This is the most grammatical reading of the inscription.

It is thus clear from the charter of mortification that the chapel was founded by Archibald in 1502.* There could be no chapel without a great altar, of which he was the undoubted founder; and as the tomb is built near where the great altar stood, there could have been no such tomb in 1387, when neither chapel nor altar existed.

It would be interesting to learn how the name of Niddrie came to be given to the lands. The word is evidently of the British form of the Celtic, and is sometimes spelled *Nidrof* and *Nidraif* in old documents. The historian of Libberton parish—the Rev. Mr Whyte—derives it from the Gaelic *Niadh* and *Ri*—which compound word would signify the King's Champion. Unlike that of Craigmillar, immediately adjacent, the name is not derived from any peculiar topographical feature; and there is an upright weather-worn stone, of large dimensions, in a field immediately west of Niddrie House, which in all likelihood marks the scene of some important conflict during the British period of our history. The etymology of the King's Champion might thus be supposed to receive some countenance; but there are other two Niddries within the bounds of the Lothians, so that to account for so many King's Champions is out of the question.

The addition of *Merschell*, *Marischal*, or *Marshal* (we prefer the first and oldest spelling), to the name, we are told by Sir George

* This charter is dated 2d Feb. 1502.

Mackenzie, Nisbet, and others, arose from "the heads of this family of Wauchop of Niddrie [having been] hereditary Bailies to Keith Lords Marischal, and Marischal-Deputes in Mid-Lothian: from the Lords Marischal they had the lands of Niddry designed Niddry Marischal." The Rev. Mr Whyte repeats this statement, with the verbal confirmation of Lord Hailes—no mean authority; but we must confess we have not met with anything like proof of the fact. No doubt Gilbert Wauchope of Niddrie repeatedly held the office of deputy-marshal in the reign of James V., but this is of too recent a date to have much weight. At the same time it seems to have been the traditional belief of the Wauchope family that such was the case.

There had been a family, who assumed the name of *Nudrie*, in possession of at least a portion of the lands of Niddrie-Merschell prior, though only by a short period, to any notice of the Wauchopes in the charters of these lands—the first of which is to *Gilbert Wauchope* in the reign of Robert III. The rolls of our early charters, however, are very imperfect. It must be kept in mind, at the same time, that the demesne of Gilmerton was cultivated or farmed out by David I., both when Prince of Cumbria, and after his succession to the Scottish throne, and it remained in possession of the crown till the time of Robert the Bruce, so that no charters of these lands exist of an earlier date than his reign. Those to whom they were farmed, or by whom they were held, were called the King's tenants. For example, in August 1296, according to Prynne, Alan de Libertoun, and David de Libertoun, the *tenants of the King*, in Edinburghshire, swore fealty to Edward I. The first of the Wauchopes may, therefore, have come in upon this title.* It thus seems doubtful as to the origin of the addition of *Merschell* to the name—though it is extremely probable that, as in other instances, it was derived from the Keith Marischals in some way or other.

Wauchope is a local patronymic. There is a Wauchopdale in Roxburghshire, and a small stream called the Wauchope runs into the Rule. Wauchope is also the name of an ancient parish, river,

* According to Nisbet, the Heriots were at one time proprietors of Niddrie-Merschell. John Heriot, who has a charter from Archibald, Earl of Douglas, of the lands of Trabroun, is styled "filius et heres dilecti confederati nostri Jacobi de Heriot de Nidrie Marischel." This charter was confirmed by James I., 1443.

and vale, in Dumfries-shire, which now forms part of the modern parish of Langholm. Chalmers describes it as pleonastic, derived from the Gaelic *uagh*, a den, and the Gothic *hope*, a short valley. Wauchope Castle, in Dumfries-shire, the ruins of which are still traceable, was the first home of the Lindsays in Scotland. Wauchope House, the "gudewife" of which corresponded with Burns, is also in that district; but the Wauchopes of Niddrie-Merschell, and all of the name, are known to have belonged originally to Roxburghshire.

It would be futile to hazard a guess as to whether the first of them came from Normandy with William the Conqueror, or from the *Dane-law* in England, during the reigns of Malcolm Caenmore or David I., or sprang from the old British race, by whom the independence of the kingdom of Strathclyde was so long maintained against numerous foes. The patronymic, at all events, appears to have been derived from the lands, as was that of the Douglasses, of which powerful race the Wauchopes became vassals. Mackenzie, in his "Lives of Eminent Scotsmen," says they "had their first rise in the reign of Malcolm Caenmore, about the year 1062," and that they came from France. Of their antiquity there can be no doubt, but their advent with the Conqueror seems matter of conjecture. In the list of foreign settlers, during the reigns we have mentioned, the name does not appear. It used to be, and probably still is, fashionable to trace families from the Normans; but the truth is, the Scandinavians of Cumberland, Northumberland, Lincoln, and Yorkshire, from whence most of the feudal settlers in Scotland were drawn by Malcolm and David, were a kindred people, and quite as warlike and honourable. Nor were the ancestors of those of native origin less so. The great Randolph of the Brucean wars, according to Chalmers, was of Celtic and Border descent.

"They of the name of *Wauch*, by our old books of blazon," says Nisbet, "carry the same with Wauchope, sometimes adding a *fess*;" and the writer of the ms. notes already referred to, was of opinion that "Wauchtoun, or Wauchoptoun, in E. Lothian, belonged to this family" [the Wauchopes]. This, however, is supported by no evidence. The earliest notice of these lands occurs in a charter by Robert II. to "William de Lindsay, of the lands of Drem, in the

constabulary of Haddington, vic. de Edinburgh, whilk pertained to Johana de Erth of Wauchton, and which William de Gourlay, her son and heir, resigned.*

The first we find of the patronymic of *Wauchope* is *Ada de Waleuhope*, who witnesses a charter by Symon de Lyndsay to the Abbey of Melrose,† in the reign of William the Lyon, who ascended the throne in 1165. *Dominus Ada de Waleuhope*, evidently the same person, also witnesses another charter to the Abbey in the same reign; and *Ada de Walchope* is witness to a charter in the succeeding reign of Alexander II. In this reign (8th Feb. 1247), Wauchope, as a locality is thus mentioned in one of the Melrose documents—“Et eciam pasturam ad octo boues et octo vacas in *Wauchop*.” In 1389, Robert II. confirmed a charter of James, Earl of Douglas, to *Alexander de Walchope*, of the lands of *Walch-ope*, and to the heirs of his body; whom failing, to Sir Adam de Glendonwin, who had married his daughter, and to his heirs.‡ Thus it is established that the Wauchopes were originally settled in Roxburghshire, and that they were vassals of the Douglasses.

There was an old branch of the Wauchopes, who possessed the lands of Culter, in Aberdeenshire. According to a transumpt of a charter,§ in the charter chest of Cumming of Culter, these lands were confirmed by Alexander II. to Robert Wauchop, son to Allan Wauchop—“nos dedisse concessisse et hac nostra charta confirmasse Roberto de Waluchop filio Alani de Waluchop pro homagio et servicio suo terram de Tulmacboy per has divasas,” &c. This charter is dated 16th October, in the 33d year of his reign—1247. *Robertus de Walohop*, and *Dominus Robertus de Walichope*, who witness charters by Alexander Cumming, Earl of Buchan, to the Priory of St Andrews, || were probably one and the same person. The lands of Culter, went with a daughter of Sir Adam Wauchop to Cummin of Inverlachie, “of whom,” says Nisbet, “is lineally descended Cummin of Culter.”

* Robertson's Index.

† Cart. of Melrose.

‡ Douglas' Baronage.

§ A copy of this charter, published in Whyte's Account of Libberton parish, is amongst the Niddrie papers.

|| The charters in the cartulary of the Priory of St. Andrews are all dated prior to 1413.

Mackenzie, in his "Lives of Eminent Scotsmen," derives the Wauchopes of Niddrie-Merschell from the Aberdeen branch, but neither he nor Nisbet offer any proof of the fact, although it is probable enough. Both the properties in the south and north passed by heirs female; but as these were the only known branches of the family,* they must have sprung from the one or the other; and are now unquestionably the chief of the name.

The difficulty of tracing the first of the *Wauchopes of Niddrie-Merschell* has been aggravated by the destruction of their more ancient muniments. "The family of Nidrie Marshal," says the m.s. notes, "was forfeited in James the 2d's time, for making an inroad into England, so that by that means most of the old charters and evidents were lost." The estate was again forfeited in Queen Mary's time, the lairds, elder and younger, having espoused her cause; and the house was afterwards burned by their neighbours, who were at feud with them—"at which time a fatal blow was given to our charters. The few that were left were afterwards destroyed, when the English came to Scotland in Cromwell's time. They were closed up partly in a cellar, built up with stone and lime, which an old rug discovered, partly were carried to Dundee by my grandfather, Sir John, and after the town was taken by General Monk, were lost or destroyed. Sir John kept only bonds." In corroboration of this statement, it may be mentioned that there is a small bundle of charters and other documents in the charter chest at Niddrie House, which have evidently been recovered from the flames, most of them being partially burned and blackened, and otherwise injured. The oldest of these, in direct connection with the family, is a charter of the two merk lands of Gilmerton, from Patrick Hering, in favour of Archibald Wauchop of Niddrie-Merschell, and is dated 4th Feb. 1498.

As already stated, a family of the name of Nudrie appears to have preceded the Wauchopes in at least the three part lands of Niddrie-Merschell—the date of their last charter of confirmation being 18th Oct. 1364. Yet the Wauchopes may have been contemporaneous in the "twa pairt lands." The first to whom a charter appears is

* The Aberdeen Wauchopes were no doubt transplanted, like the Gordons, Frasers, Lindsays, &c., from the south.

Gilbert Wauchop, who had a charter of "the lands of Niddery," from Robert III., who began to reign in 1390. It is possible that he was not the first of the family in possession of lands in Niddrie. His immediate predecessors may have been King's or ecclesiastical tenants.* *Thomas Wauchope*, mentioned in the Ragman Rolls in 1296, for instance, is described as a holder from the Bishop of St Andrews, *in the county of Edinburgh*; and the idea might be still farther pushed. In "the Lawis of the Merchis betuix Scotland and England," 1249, the name of *Robertus de Walewope* occurs along with *Henricus de Brade*, *Alanus de Newbigging*, &c., parties evidently belonging to the county of Edinburgh. Thus the Robert of 1249 might have been the father of *Thomas* of 1296, and *Thomas* the father of *Gilbert* of 1390.†

Whatever conjectures may be indulged in as to the more remote ancestors of the Wauchopes of Niddrie-Merschell, there can be no doubt as to the existence of

I. *Gilbert Wauchope*, who had a charter "of the lands of Niddery" from Robert III., whose reign extended from 1390 to 1406.‡

II. *Patric de Wachope* and *Isabel* his spouse are mentioned in the Acts of the Lords Auditors, 6th Nov. 1470, as pursuing *George Lord Setoun* "for the spolicioun and takin of twa oxin of the lands of Grenedikis pertaining to the said Isabell, be resoun of terce and thrid, and takin be the said lord for the malis of the said lands, be resoun of gift made to him of the warde of the said lands," &c. The Lords Auditors found that *Lord Setoun* had done wrong, and ordained him to return the oxen.§ Though not designed by the

* It may be worth noticing here that the teinds of Niddrie were Bishop's teinds. By the erection of the See of Edinburgh, in 1633, part of the Bishop's patrimony was "Totas et integras parochias ecclesiasticas de Whitekirk, St. Cuthberts, Libertoun," &c. There is a discharge by Mr James Aikenhead, factor to the Rev. Father in God, *George*, Bishop of Edinburgh, to Sir John Wauchope of Niddrie for teind tack duties. 1666, 67, 68, and 1669, dated 15th Nov. 1670. *George Wisheart* was consecrated Bishop of Edinburgh, 1st June 1662, and died 1671. Mr Aikenhead, who grants the discharge, was his factor.

† A *Thomas Walchope* had a charter from Robert II. "Carta Thomae de Walchope, de decem libris sterlinen. annuatim, per manus camerarij," Methven, 4th Sept. 1378. This *Thomas* was most likely of the Aberdeen branch of the Wauchopes.

‡ Robertson's Index. Only a few of the charters in this Index now exist. Had this charter been accessible it might have thrown some light on the ancestry of *Gilbert*.

Acta Auditorum.

property, there is every probability that they were of Niddrie-Merschell. They could not be of Wauchope in Dumfriesshire, for that belonged to the Lindsays, nor of Wauchope in Roxburghshire, for that property had passed to the Glendonwins. The lands of *Greenside*, which may be the modern variation of *Greendiks*, are in the vicinity of Niddrie-Edge, and the inheritance of the Setons lay chiefly in Edinburghshire, and not far distant. The lands of Greendiks belonged to Isabel in life-rent, and Lord Seton was her ward, or guardian.

III. Archibald Wauchope of Niddrie-Merschell had sasine of the Crown lands of Pilmer, in favour of himself, and Gilbert, his son and heir, and Isabella his (Gilbert's) spouse, 3d June 1489.* He was tutor to Archibald Quhitlaw, and at his instance James Hering of Tulybole was ordained by the Lords Auditors, 28th April 1491, to pay to Quhitlaw xii merks of mail. He was, about the same time, (16th March 1490,) in a suit before the Lords Auditors, against the Laird of Wauchton, respecting the lands of Houston, in Haddingtonshire, which were claimed by both, the one in virtue of an assedation from "frier Alexander Blith," and the other of one from "frier Thomas Dickson."† Niddrie seems ultimately to have gained his point. He had a tack of the teind sheafs, or tithes, of the lands of Nudry-Merschell, from Robert, Abbot of Holyrood, dated 11th June 1493.‡ Patrick Hering, *dominus de Gilmertoun*, granted a charter in favour of Archibald Wauchope of Niddrie-Merschell and Eufeme his spouse, of the two merk lands in Gilmertoun, dated 4th Feb. 1498.§ This charter is witnessed by Mr David and Mr William Wauchope. They are not designed, but they were no doubt, from the title *magister*, ecclesiastics, and connected with the Niddrie family. Archibald, with consent of his spouse, Euphamie Skowgall, granted a charter of mortification of twelve merks yearly from the lands of Pylmure, together with a house and an acre of land, as a glebe and manse, and the pasturage of two cows, for the support of a chaplain of the Holyrood altar

* Broughton Regality Records.

† Acta Auditorum.

‡ Niddrie charter chest.

§ Ibid.

founded in Niddrie, dated 2d Feb. 1502.* He and Gilbert, his son and heir, had sasine of the office houses, and part of the lands of Houston, 15th Sept. 1502.† He had a crown charter of the three husband lands called Boggisland, in Gilmerton, 27th March 1503;‡ and he had sasine of his part of the lands of Gilmerton, 4th Jan. 1507. Besides his heir,

1. Gilbert, who succeeded,

he probably had

2. Robert, Archbishop of Armagh, who died at Paris, on his way home from the Council of Trent, on the 10th Nov. 1551. Amongst the older documents in the Niddrie charter chest, partially destroyed by fire, there are three which have reference to him. One of them is an instrument of installation to the vicarage of Keith-Humbie (now Humbie parish) in Haddingtonshire, dated 11th April 1527. The other two are connected with his presentation to the prebendary of Ruffil, by George, Bishop of Dunkeld, on the decease or demission of "Magis. Daudid Wauchop, ultimi prebendarij possessoris eorund.," who was probably his uncle. The Laird of Niddrie-Merschell acted as his procurator. His Christian name is obliterated, but it was no doubt Gilbert, his brother: ". . . auchop de Nidry-Merschall procuratori et eo nomine venerabilis et egregij viri magistri Roberti Wauchop." The documents are dated in 1529. According to Mackenzie's account of the Archbishop, we would be inclined to think that the most of his time, prior to being called to Rome in 1535, had been passed in Paris, but the documents before us show that this was not the case.
3. Margaret, married to William Dundas of Dundas, who succeeded his father, 16th March 1494.§

[In the reign of James IV., *Gilbert* and *George* Wauchope are witnesses to a bequest by Bernard Bell, of four merks of annual from the lands of Alan Wilson, Leith, to the Abbey of Melrose.|| They were probably sons of Archibald.]

IV. Gilbert Wauchope of Niddrie-Merschell had a charter, as heir-apparent to Archibald 6th Nov. 1504, and a charter of confirmation, from James IV. of the "Villae de Gilmertoun," 15th Dec. 1504.¶ He must have been twice married, first to *Isabella* ———,

* Register of the Great Seal.
 † Broughton Regality Records.
 ‡ Register of Great Seal.
 § Douglas Baronage.
 || Cart. of Melrose.
 ¶ Niddrie charter chest.

mentioned in the sasine of 1489 ; 2dly, to *Janet Ker*, but of what family does not appear.* In the charter chest there is a discharge from the superior and convent of Kelso, to *Janet Ker*, Lady of Niddrie, of the "malis and fermes" of the Kirk lands of Humbie, and the two parts of the Kirk of Dudingstone, 22d July 1515. Another discharge is from Thomas, Abbot of Kelso, to Janet Ker, spouse of Gilbert Wauchope of Niddrie-Merschell, for the rents of the same lands, dated 30th March 1518. There is an instrument of resignation, by Patrick Hering, of the lands of Ladyland, in the county of Edinburgh, in favour of Gilbert Wauchope of Niddrie, dated 1520.† Gilbert was involved in the feuds with the Edmonstons and Waughtons. In 1534 (3d. Nov.) he had a mandate from Pope Paul III. to the Provosts of the churches of Douglas, Setoun, and Dalkeith, to confirm to him, by apostile authority, the lands of Quhitinche and others granted to him by the Abbot of Holyrood. In 1534-5 (Jan. 15) Sir Patrick Hepburne of Wauchtoune, knt. and thirty-four others, found security to underly the law for "unbesetting" the highway for the slaughter of Gilbert Wauchope of Niddrie-Merschell. The old feud about the lands of Houstoun property had been whetted by the grant of Quhitinch. In 1535 (28th April) he had a protection for himself and family from James V. He had sasine of Whytrig, Wallaceflat, &c., 25th Oct. 1536 ; also of Overmosshouses, 9th April 1537. In 1539 (21st March) he had to issue a summons of eviction against Hepburne and his tenants, "occupiers of the lands of Quhitinche ;" and Paul III. had again (3d May 1539) to issue a mandate in his favour.‡ Gilbert took an active part in promoting the Reformation, and frequently filled the office of Deputy-Marshal in Parliament, from 1527 to 1535.§

He was dead before 1540. He had issue—

1. Gilbert, who succeeded.

* From a mutilated document in the Niddrie charter chest, she seems to have been the relict of Richard Lawson in Humby. It is a "Tack of the lands of Cummer, by the Abbot of . . . to Janet Ker, and James Lawson, her son, relict and heir of the late Richard Lawson, in Humby——"

† Niddrie charter chest.

‡ Niddrie charter chest.

§ Acts of Parliament.

2. William, mentioned in a deed respecting the lands of Pointadois in 1540. He was probably the deputy-marshal of Parliament, 11th March 1538.
3. Euphame, married, in 1529, to Sir John Edmonstone, knt. of Edmonstone. In that year (15th Nov.) she had a charter of confirmation of a life-rent from the three-part lands of Niddrie-Merschell. She had another (8th April 1550).

There is a procuratory, dated 18th Sept. 1553, granted by James Dundas of that Ilk, to Robert Spady and James Dawling, to make lawful intimation to John Edmonstoun of that Ilk, and Euphame Wauchope, his spouse, to compear into Saint Giles' Kirk of Edinr. upon the 10th day of Nov. 1553, and there, upon Saint James's altar the apostle, situate within the same, to receive 700 merks for redemption of an annual rent of £42 money Scots yearly, uplifted out of John Mowbray, ffar of Barnbougall, his lands of Little Barnbougall, to the reversion of which annual rent the said James Dundas acquired right from the said John Moubraif—with intimation on the back thereof, dated 26th Sept. 1553.

4. Katherine, married to William Liddail of Halkerston, was, we should suppose, another of Gilbert's daughters: "Willielmo Liddaill de Halkerston, et Katharinæ Wauchop, ejus sponsæ," had a charter of the lands of Alybank, in Selkirkshire, 12th Jan. 1552. *

V. Gilbert Wauchope of Niddrie-Merschell, and Alisone Hamilton, his spouse, had, as heir to Gilbert his father, sasine of the lands and barony of Niddrie, 18th May 1537. † There is a band anent the ratification of the lands of Pointadois, in the lordship of Stow, by Peter Cornwell of Grenhard, to Gilbert Wauchope, son and heir of the late Gilbert Wauchope of Niddrie, and his brother William, to be held of David, Archbishop of St Andrews, dated in 1540. ‡ He had sasine, as heir to Gilbert, his father, of the lands of Pilmuir, 7th May 1542. § There is a crown charter by Queen Mary, to "Gilberto Wauchope de Nudry-Merschell, et Alisone Hamiltoun, ejus conjugii, de certis partibus terrarum de Nudry," 11th April 1549. The same parties had another charter from Queen Mary, "de parte terrarum de domicilium de Nudry-Merschale," 7th June 1550. || In

* Great Seal Register.

† Gen. Retours.

‡ Niddrie charter chest.

§ Broughton Regality Records.

|| Great Seal Register.

1556 (28th May) Gilbert Wauchope of Nudry-Marschell was on the assize of John Somerville of Camnethane, tried for oppression, &c.* He and his spouse had sasine of the lands of Burnhouses and Corbane, 7th Oct. 1566.† There is an instrument of sasine of ten merks of annual rent of the lands of Whitehill, to Gilbert Wauchope of Niddrie-Merschell and Alisone Hamilton, his spouse, and Effame Wauchope, their daughter, dated in 156-.‡ Gilbert and his son and appearand heir, William, had a tack of the teind sheaves of Niddrie and the mains thereof, for nineteen years, from Robert Stewart, Commendator of Holyrood, dated 19th August 1568.§ Alisone Hamilton, spouse of Gilbert Wauchope, was a daughter of Hamilton of Innerwick. He died in August 1571.|| The inventory was made and given up by Alisone Hamilton, whom he constituted his sole executrix. Including the amount of inventory goods, stock, corn, &c.—and debts owing, he left £3054, 2s. 8d. Scots, to be divided according to his latter will, dated “at Nudry the 27th May 1571,” as follows:—“Imprimis, to Margaret Wauchope, his neice,¶ dochter to Gilbert Wauchope, his sone, ane hundreth merks. Item, to Ker, my neice, dochter to vmquhile Katherine Wauchop, my dochter, spous to Robert Ker, her dochter father, ane vther hundreth merks. Item, leive the haill rest of the thrie thousand awand me to Alesoune Wauchope, young Lady Greneherd,** and to Eufame Wauchope, my dochteris, to be equalie dividit betwix thame.” His widow died in 1589. Her will is recorded 13th June 1590. They had issue—

1. William, designed of Houston, who succeeded. In 1554 (8th March), he had sasine of the lands of Niddrie, Pilmuir, Gilmerton, &c., with an annual rent of four merks.†† Jan. 28, 1556, William Wauchop, son and heir apparent of Gilbert Wauchop of Nudry-Merschell, and others, found surety to underly the law for killing wild fowl (game) with culverinis and pistolettis, from May 1552 to November 1556.‡‡

* Criminal Trials.

† Niddrie charter chest.

‡ Charter chest—document partially destroyed.

§ Niddrie charter chest.

|| His will is recorded 1st December 1573.

¶ She was not his *neice*, but his grandchild. In the same way *nephew* was employed to signify grandchild as well as brother's son.

** The same property, no doubt, mentioned in the ratification of 1540.

†† Niddrie charter chest.

‡‡ Pitcairn's Criminal Trials.

2. Gilbert. There is a crown charter from James VI. to "Gilberto Wauchope de Stottencleuch, et Joneta Symson, ejus sponsa, terrarum de Stottencleuch, Haddingtonshire, and Edinburgh, 25th June 1592."* Gilbert seems to have been succeeded by his son, William, whose brother, Gilbert Wauchope in Goddiscroft, was set upon on a Sunday night in Aug. 1608, when he was without arms, and slain by William Nisbet in Newton Leyis, and others. His widow, Marion Heislop, and William, his brother, were the pursuers of Nisbet before the Lords of Council and Session, 9th Sept. 1608.† He had also a daughter, Margaret, mentioned in the legacy of his father. The will of Alexander Wauchope of Stottencleuch is recorded 29th June 1647.‡ Another Alexander Wauchope of Stottencleuch appears in 1695; and Alexander Wauchope of Stottencleuch occurs as one of the heritors of East Lothian, in a petition, May 27, 1700.§ Wauchope, elder and younger, of Stotincleugh, are in the Commission of Supply for Haddingtonshire, 1704.|| The descendants of this branch of the Wauchopes are said to have kept a toy shop in Edinburgh.¶
3. Abraham. There is an instrument of redemption of an annual rent of ten merks, furth of the lands of Niddrie, from Abraham Wauchope, by William Wauchope of Niddrie-Merschel "suo fratre" 1574.** He appears as a witness, and is styled "Abrahamo Wauchop, filio Dominio Gilberti Wauchop," in a charter by Gilbert to his daughter Eufamie, of the lands of Burnhouses, in 1566.††
4. John Wauchope, in Niddrie, (brother of William Wauchope of Niddrie-Merschell) and Eliza Dundas, his spouse, had sasine of an annual rent from the lands of Niddrie, 22d April 1582.‡‡ There is a lease of the vicarage teinds of Newbigging, belonging to the vicar of Pennycuick, by William Pennycuick, parson and vicar of Pennycuick, to John Wauchope, baillie of Nudry-Merschele and his heirs, 29th Dec. 1593;§§ and he had an assignation of the teinds of Niddrie from Sir James Sandilands of Slamanno, 3d July 1599. "The Baillie of Nudrie's sons were nocht to supply him"—that is, they were not to assist James Wauchope, son of Gleghorne, in his duel with Auchmuttie. "William Wauchope, sone lauchfull to umquhile Johnne Wauchope, baillie of Nudrie," was dilatit for the slaughter of John Symson, messenger in Edinburgh, &c., Nov. 19, 1602. The Niddrie family were under forfeiture at the time, and it is probable that this slaughter arose out of the legal proceedings and irritation consequent thereon. William was tried for the offence, and beheaded at the cross of Edinburgh.¶¶
5. Adam, who acquired the property of Caikmuir, in Berwickshire. He was an advocate. Adam Wauchope of Caikmuir appears as one of the *prolocutouris* in the trial of Alexander and Olipher Sinclair, for the slaughter of the Earl of Bothwell's servant, 17th Dec. 1565: and he and others were "continued to the Justice Aire of Edinburgh," for abiding from the Raid of Leith in 1571. He died in 1578: his will is recorded 4th July of that year. He was succeeded by his son, Adam, who had a charter of the lands of Little Blackburn, 10th Dec. 1576.¶¶¶ In that document he is styled heir-apparent of Adam Wauchope of Caikmure. He came under the law for abiding from the Raid of Dumfries in 1587.** His will, made up by himself in 1647, is recorded 1st May 1649. Agnes

* Great Seal Register.
Acts of Parliament.
†† Niddrie Ch. Chest.
‡‡ Criminal Trials.

† Pitcairn's Criminal Trials.
‡ Ibid.
‡‡ Broughton Reg. Rec.
‡‡‡ Great Seal Register.

† Com. Records.
** Niddrie Ch. Chest.
‡‡‡ Niddrie Ch. Chest.
*** Criminal Trials.

Murray, his relict, was executrix for Walter and Isabella, their two youngest bairns. Mention is made of Margaret, dochter natural to Knight Robert Wauchope,* and another daughter, named Agnes. In a deed† of George Wauchope of Penicle, dated 23d Feb. 1664, he is said to be brother german to Patrick Wauchope of Caikmuir, which Patrick was probably father of "John, the macer," so styled from being a macer in the Court of Session. He had a charter from Charles II. of certain lands in Eyemouth, Berwickshire—"Carta confirmationis Joanni Wauchope, clavigeri, terrarum in Eyemouth, 28th Jan. 1669." He died in 1684. His will is recorded 15th April of that year; and that of Jonet Aikenhead, relict of John Wauchope of Kaikmure, 16th Aug. 1701.‡ His son, Frances, was served heir to him in 1684.

6. George, a merchant and bailie in Edinburgh. In the sasine of the lands of Burnhouses and Corbane given by "George Wauchop, bailie in that part," to Gilbert Wauchope and Alisone Hamilton, in 1566, he describes himself as son to Gilbert Wauchop: "Insuper delecti meis Georgeo Wauchop, filio Gilberti Wauchop de Nidry-Merschell." He had a charter of the lands of Gleghorne, Haddingtonshire, in 1592:—"Carta confirmacio Georgii Wauchop, mercatoris burgensis de Edinburgh, terrarum de Gleghorne, Had. et Edin. 25th June 1592."§ One of his sons, James, was slain, "at the combat, in St Leonard's Hill, on the 20th April 1600 (a Sunday), by Robert Auchmuttie, barber" (barber-chirurgion). Each of the combatants had two followers. The "Baillie of Niddrie's sons" were James Wauchope's seconds. The duel, originating in some insulting words, while in company in the city, was fought without license. Auchmuttie was tried, condemned, and beheaded.
6. Alesoune, Lady Greneherd.
7. Eupheme, married to Henry Halyburton of Merton.

VI. William Wauchope of Niddrie-Merschell. He married, 1st, Anne, daughter of Hepburn of Wauchton, by whom he had Robert, his heir; and 2dly, 1560, Margaret, widow of Sir James Dundas of Dundas,|| daughter of Sir James Sandilands of Calder, and sister of the first Lord Torphichen. He probably succeeded before the death of his father. There is a precept of *clare constat*, by Adam, Bishop of Orkney and Zetland, for infefting William Wauchope of Nudry-Merschell in the four merk lands of the barony of Ahammer, or Quhitinch, in the constabulary of Haddington, 1563.¶ As grandson of Gilbert Wauchope of Niddrie, he had sasine of the four merk lands of Ahammer, 6th April 1577.** On the 15th June of the same year, he was one of the assize on the trial of John Semple of Bel-

* This is probably the individual alluded to in Chambers' recent work, "The Domestic Annals of Scotland," which says:—"Robert Wauchope of Caikmuir, a suspected Papist, was accused before the Presbytery of the crime of going yearly bare-footed in pilgrimage to the cross of Peebles, meaning possibly the church of the Holy Cross there. He confessed that he had been accustomed to do so formerly, but for some years had given up the practice, as a rite unprofitable and ungodly."—*Presbytery Records*, 1591.

† General Register. ‡ Com. Records. § Niddrie Ch. Chest.
 || Broughton Regality Records. ¶ She was a widow in 1556. ** Niddrie Ch. Chest.

trees.* Though William's name does not occur in connection with any of the feuds at the time, yet he had a protection from Queen Mary, dated 8th May 1555. He died in 1587, as appears from the inscription on his tomb in the vault at Niddrie House—"Haer · lyes · ane · honorabil · man · William · Wauchop · of · Nidre · Merschell · quha · deceisit · the · vi · day · of · Februar · 1587." He had issue—

1. Robert, who succeeded. He seems to have been styled of Houston, before his father's death.
2. Gilbert. "Precept of seisin of the lands of Quhitinche, in Haddingtonshire, to Gilbert, son of William Wauchope of Nidrie-Merschell, by Adam, Bishop of Orkney and Commendator of Holyrood," 1576.
3. George, Professor of Civil Law at Caen, in Normandy, was, in all likelihood, a son of this Niddrie.

VII. Robert Wauchop of Niddrie-Merschell married, 1st, in 1558, Margaret Dundas, daughter of his step-mother, by whom he had—

1. Archibald, his heir.
2. Mary, married 1583, to Gavin Sandilands of Lumfodda.

He married, secondly, Margaret, daughter of Sir James Douglas of Drumlanrig, ancestor of the Duke of Queensberry, widow of William, Earl of Menteith, and of Edward Crichton of Sanquhar,† by whom he had probably—

1. William, tutor of Niddrie.
2. George Wauchope, "brother to vmquhile Archibald Wauchope, appearand of Nudrie-Marschell.

The Laird of Niddrie was a zealous supporter of Queen Mary; and he and his son, Archibald, were deeply engaged in the feuds of the times. Both of their names appear in the "charge aganis personis denunceit rebellis," 12th June 1587.‡ Robert Wauchope must have died before 1601, on the 16th January of which year William is mentioned as "tutor of Niddrie" in a horning against William Fenton, maltman, Canongate.§

Archibald, his heir, died before him. He was of a bold and reckless humour, and took up the feud against the Edmonstouns with great keenness. While in concealment in Skinner's Close, Edinburgh, his servant gave the alarm that his enemies had surrounded the house. With the view of escaping, or destroying himself, rather than be taken, he sprang out of a storm-window, and, in falling, broke his neck. This must have occurred before 1598, in which

* Criminal Records.

† Acts of Parliament.

‡ Douglas' Peerage.

§ Canongate Records.

year he is spoken of as the late Archibald. He therefore predeceased his father, and, of course, never succeeded to the property. He married, in 1584, Rachel M'Gill, daughter of Sir James M'Gill, Knt. of Rankeilor, and widow of Stewart of Rosyth. He was under forfeiture in 1592, when, on the petition of his spouse, Parliament passed an Act in her favour, by which she was allowed her portion and "conjunct fee and terce of the levying of Rosyth," and also what she was infert in by her marriage with Archibald Wauchope. He had at least one son,

Francis, who succeeded.

Meanwhile the forfeited estate of Niddrie was conferred on the Edmonstouns—the feudal enemies of the family. Andrew Edmonstoun of Edmonstoun had a crown charter of "binæ partis Baronie de Nuddre-Mershiell et terrarum de Gilmertoun," 23d March 1597; and another of the lands of Gilmertoun, &c., 1st Dec. 1603.* In 1603 the lands of Niddrie-Merschell were acquired from Edmonstoun by Sir James Sandilands of Slamanno.

VIII. Francis Wauchope of Niddrie-Merschell was rehabilitated, or restored, in 1603. The letter of James VI., addressed to Sir David Murray, comptroller, for this purpose, is dated the 29th September 1603. He was served heir of his grandfather, 11th January 1604. The family MS. notes say, that, "after Sir† Archibald's forfaulture, Sir Francis, his son to get back the estate, married Secretary Sandiand's daughter, and engaged for him and his friend's cautioner to the value of 200,000 merks, which distressed him so as he was forced to quit the country." This must have been in consideration of the estate, which was not, at least formally, restored to him till 1608. Sir Francis died at Holy Island, on his way home from Holland where he had a commission in the Dutch service, but in what year we have not discovered. Dame Jean Sandilands, widow of the Laird of Niddrie, was alive in 1631, in which year she is mentioned in a contract between John Wauchope, her son, and Mr James Sandilands, commissary of Aberdeen, in reference to the lands of Niddrie-Merschell, which had been comprised from Sir Francis Wauchope, Knight, in favour of Sir James Sandilands, in 1612. Mr Sandilands resigns all claim to Niddrie-Merschell, with

* Great Seal Register.

† He does not appear ever to have been knighted.

consent of his wife, Katherine Paterson, and their son, Thomas Sandilands, 9th Aug. and 8th Sept. 1631.*

Sir Francis and his lady had seven children, the eldest of whom was—

1. Sir John, who succeeded.
2. Francis, a captain in the army.
 1. John, a Colonel in the army. "Colonel Wauchop's regiment" is repeatedly mentioned in the public documents of 1688-9.† In *Fountainhall's Notes*, alluding to the Privy Council—it is said, "15th Maij 1688," the Chancellor produced among others, "ane letter [from the King] reducing two companies out of Douglass's regiment, and adding them to Collonell Wauchop's." He took part with King James, and fought against King William in Ireland. He was one of the principal officers under Sarsfield. After the Treaty of Limerick, he went abroad and distinguished himself both in the French and Spanish service. He was killed in the war of Catalonia in 1694.
 2. Francis was also in the army, and followed the fortunes of his royal master.
 3. Helen, married to Captain Robert Young. Died in 1694.
 4. Elizabeth, married, first to George Willes, quarter-master of his Majesty's Life-Guard. The contract of marriage is dated in 1665.‡ She married, 2dly, into the Riddell family.
 5. Margaret, married to John Maxwell of Cars.
 6. Francis seems to have lived chiefly at Niddrie, and to have acted as Bailie over the barony.
 3. William.

IX. Sir John Wauchope of Niddrie-Merschell, was a person of great prudence and sagacity, and managed to restore the broken fortunes of the family. He at the same time continued to take an active part in public affairs, down almost to the very close of a long and useful life. He succeeded his father, Sir Francis, probably about 1632, in which year (21st Jan.) he had a charter from Charles I. of the lands and barony of Niddrie-Merschell, which charter was ratified by Act of Parliament in 1641.¶ In 1642 he married Anna, daughter of Sir Andrew Hamilton of Redhouse, next brother to Thomas Earl of Haddington. By this marriage there were—

1. Andrew, who succeeded.
2. John of Edmonston. He was christened, it is said, when Charles I. was in Scotland, in 1633. The King, it is added, was present at the ceremony, and took from his own neck a beautiful gold and enamel chain, which he

* Niddrie Charter Chest.

† Acts of Parliament.

‡ Niddrie Charter Chest—Petition to the Lords of Council and Session, 1695.

¶ Acts of Parliament.

placed round that of the child. It is still in the possession of the family. He was bred to the bar, and promoted to the bench, by the title of Lord Edmonston, 14th Nov. 1682. He married *Anne*, only daughter of James Raith of Edmonston, and succeeded to the estate, of which he had a crown charter in 1671.*

3. Margaret, married to Andrew Ker of Cavers.
4. Anna, married to Francis Scott of Gorrenberrie.

On the 18th Dec. 1643, Sir John resigned "the lands and barony of Niddrie-Merschell, and tennandrie of Tounyettam," in favour of himself and his son, Andrew;† and on the 6th Dec. 1644, there was a charter by Charles I. "in favour of Sir John Wauchope of Niddrie-Merschell, Knight, in life-rent, and Andrew Wauchope, his eldest son, and the heirs male," &c. of the lands and barony of Niddrie-Merschell, with the house, gardens, orchards, mill, multures, coals and coal-works connected with it, and the patronage of the chapel adjacent. Also the lands of Tounyettam, Chirrietrees," &c. The instrument of sasine, following upon this charter, is dated 10th December 1644.‡

While active in public affairs, Sir John exercised great judgment in the management of his estate, and was in the course of time enabled to repair the inroad which had been made upon it.

His first lady being dead, Sir John married, secondly, Dame Jeane Ker, relict of Sir John Ker of Lochtour. The contract of marriage is dated 16th June 1652. By this contract she was to have one thousand merks yearly after the death of Sir John, independent of any other provision that might be made for their children. She had sasine of the manor place of Lochtour, and of a yearly annual rent of 1200 merks, to be uplifted out of the lands and barony of Lochtour, 19th Dec. 1642.§ By this marriage there was a son.

James, who was served heir of provision of his father, by the second marriage, 22d October 1685.¶

The lands of Lochtour were acquired chiefly through wadset. The Kers got so overwhelmed with debt and law expenses, that it became impossible for them to retain the property.

* Elizabeth Raits, younger, lawful daughter of umquille James Raits of Edmonstone, had sasine of an annual rent of six hundred merks yearly, from the lands of Niddrie-Merschell, granted by Sir John Wauchope and his sons Andrew and John, 4th April 1667. This was no doubt as a provision for the younger sister of the heiress of Edmonstone.

† Niddrie Charter Chest.

‡ Ibid.

§ Ibid.

¶ Gen. Retours

Sir John died in January 1682.* By his will, dated 24th of April 1665, he ordained his "corps to be buried in [his] awine buriall place in Niddrie Chapell." Before his death he had, by a regular disposition, conveyed the estate to his son and heir.

X. Andrew Wauchope of Niddrie-Merschell. He married, in 1656, Margaret, eldest daughter of Sir John Gilmour, Knight, of Craigmillar, President of the Court of Session. The "contract of marriage, betwixt Andro Wauchope, fiar of Niddrie, and Margaret Gilmor, daughter of Sir John Gilmor, advocate," is dated 4th Sept. 1656. This proceeded upon a comprising by Scott of Thirlstane.† Andrew, who unlike his father, was a Roman Catholic, managed his affairs with much prudence, and generally had considerable sums out at interest on bonds.

Andrew Wauchope died on the 10th February, leaving only three sons out of nine. His spouse Margaret Gilmour, pre-deceased him, having died 22d October 1705.

1. William, who succeeded.
2. James, a merchant in Edinburgh.
3. Doctor Gilbert.
4. Barbara, married to Sir George Seton of Garlton, or Garmilton, Haddingtonshire.
5. Elizabeth, married to Sir William Wallace of Craigie, Bart. She was Sir William's *third* wife. James, her brother, as he himself states in his notes, married a daughter of the Knight of Craigie by his *second* union. Between the Craigie and the Niddrie families there was a strong bond, originating in the political feelings of the times—both being attached to the Cavalier party. Sir William fought under the banner of Dundee at Killiecrankie.
6. Agnes. She was alive, and had a house at Silver Craigs, near Glasgow, in 1711, when she and her husband had a decret of aliment against Andrew Wauchope of Niddrie and his tutors.‡

XI. William Wauchope of Niddrie-Merschell. He married, 25th April 1705, Margaret, eldest daughter of Gilbert Menzies of Pitfoddles. The contract of marriage is dated the 3d and 24th April of that year.§

William does not seem to have possessed robust health, and he died rather suddenly, on the 18th June 1711, in his thirty-fourth year. His lady predeceased him on the 5th April of the same year. They left a son—

* Niddrie Charter Chest.—Extract of his will from the Com. Records.

† Niddrie Charter Chest.

‡ Ibid.

§ Ibid.

Andrew, only five years of age at the time, having been born on the 22d August 1706. He was taken to Edmonston, on the Monday following his father's death, where his youthhood was passed. He was killed, it is said, in a duel, while abroad, in the 20th year of his age.

Before his death William granted a disposition and assignation *omnium bonorum* in favour of his son, dated 3d May 1711; and on the 27th June he made his testament, nominating ten tutors, "whereof fyve Protestants and fyve Papists."* This gave rise to a new difficulty, in consequence of the Act against Papists formerly mentioned. James, the uncle of the young Laird, who resided at Niddrie House, was one of the Popish tutors. The latter were legally incompetent. The opinion of counsel was that the Protestant trustees, forming a quorum, were entitled to act, just as if the others had refused or died; and on the 2d July 1711, Sir William Baird of Newbyth, and John Baird, younger thereof; John Wauchop of Edmiston; Andrew Wauchop, his brother-german; and John Don of Altenburn, petitioned the Lords of Council and Session to be empowered to act as tutors of "Andrew Wauchop, now of Niddry."† This petition was of course granted.

With the view, no doubt, of making a settlement as to the moveables, most of the effects at Niddrie were disposed of by public sale at this time.

XII. Andrew Wauchope, son of James, the brother of William, and grandson of Andrew, the old laird, succeeded his cousin in 1726. The precept of George I. "in favour of Andrew Wauchope of Niddrie-Marshall, as heir of the deceased Andrew Wauchope of Niddrie-Marshall," is dated 11th March 1726.

The young laird was not of age when he succeeded. He would be in his fifteenth year.

Andrew Wauchope married Helen daughter of the Hon. Sir Andrew Home of Kimmerghame, son of Patrick first Earl of Marchmont. The contract of marriage is dated in 1734.‡ The issue of this marriage were—

* Charter Chest.

† The other parties nominated by the deceased were—Charles, Earl of Traquair, James Wauchop, merchant in Edinburgh. "Mr Gilbert Wauchop, Doctor of Medicine, my brother-german," "Margaret Irving, Lady Pitfoddels, my mother-in-law," "William Menzies of Pitfoddels, my brother-in-law," ("the said James Wauchop, my brother, being always one.")

‡ Niddrie Charter Chest.

1. Andrew, the heir.
2. William. He entered into a contract of wadset with his father, in September 1763, by which he advanced £4000 on the lands of Frogden, &c.
3. John, W. S. He carried on business for many years in Edinburgh.
4. Jean, married to Dr John Walker, Professor of Natural History in the University of Edinburgh.
5. Margaret.

Andrew Wauchope died 22d August 1784. His lady predeceased him. In the burial vault of the family at Niddrie, a marble tablet, inscribed with a long and warm eulogium, records her death at Bath, where she had been for her health, and where she was interred, 30th September 1780. She had been married 45 years, and bore 15 children. He was succeeded by—

XIII. Andrew Wauchope of Niddrie-Merschell. He was a captain in the 1st regiment of dragoon guards, and fought at the well known battle of Minden. In the ballad composed by Sir Walter Scott, when George IV. visited Scotland in 1822, entitled, "Carle, now the King's come," he is thus alluded to—

"Come stately Niddrie auld and true,
Girt with the sword that *Minden* knew,
We have o'er few sic lairds as you,
Carle now the King's come."

He had a precept furth of the Chancery for infefting him as heir to his father in the lands of Halterburnhead and Frogden, 17th October 1786. He married, 26th September 1776, Alicia, daughter of William Baird, Newbyth, and sister of General Sir David Baird, Bart., by whom he had—

1. Andrew, killed at the battle of the Pyrenees, in command of the 20th foot.
2. William who succeeded.
3. John.
4. George, merchant in Leith, of the firm of Wauchope and Moodie. He had a charter of the lands of Frogden from his father in 1811.
5. Robert.
 1. Alice.
 2. Helen, married to John Spottiswoode, of Spottiswoode. The contract of marriage is dated 26th October 1809.
 3. Jane.
 4. Anne, married to the Rev. David Wauchope, of the Edmonston family.

Andrew Wauchope had sasine of the lands and barony of Niddrie-Merschell, &c., 2d March 1808; and in 1811 he resigned them in

favour of himself, in life-rent, and of "Andrew Wauchope, armiger," his son, in fee, upon which sasine was given the same year. He was succeeded by his second son—

XIV. William Wauchope of Niddrie-Merschell, Lieut.-Colonel in the army. He had a special retour as heir of his brother, Andrew, who was killed at the battle of the Pyrenees in 1813, and an instrument of sasine thereon, 21st January 1817. He married in that year, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Robert Baird of Newbyth, and niece of the Marchioness of Breadalbane. The contract of marriage is dated 9th November 1816. He had issue—

1. Andrew, the present Laird.
2. Hersey-Susan-Sydney, married, in 1842, to George Elliot, Capt. R.N., eldest son of the Hon. Admiral Elliot.

XV. Andrew Wauchope of Niddrie-Merschell, the present proprietor, succeeded in 1826, being then a minor. He married, 26th March 1840, Frances-Maria, daughter of Henry Lloyd, of Lloydsborough, Co. Tipperary, by Harriet-Amelia, his wife, youngest daughter of Sir John Craven Carden, Bart., of Templemore, and has issue—

1. William, born in September, 1841.
2. Harriet-Elizabeth-Frances.
3. Andrew-Gilbert.
4. Hersey-Mary-Josephine.

Mrs Wauchope died at Harrowgate, 25th June 1858.

