

## I.

NOTES ON HATTON HOUSE, MID-LOTHIAN. BY J. R. FINDLAY, Esq.,  
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Hatton or Halton House, the property of the Right Honourable Lord Aberdour, is situated in the parish of Ratho and county of Mid-Lothian, eight miles west of Edinburgh, and within three miles of Mid-Calder, on the most southerly of the three great coach-roads between the capital and Glasgow. It is fully two and a half miles distant from the Mid-Calder or Kirknewton station of the Caledonian Railway on the south, and of the Ratho station of the North British Railway on the north.

Retired by situation, Hatton does not court attention as the scene of any striking historical event; though with Queen Mary's romance-haunted name it is so far connected as being the place at which Bothwell lay on the night of April 23-4, 1567, before the abduction of his sovereign-mistress. Of its later history tradition affirms that last century the Earls of Lauderdale at Hatton vied with the Earls of Hopetoun in splendid hospitalities; at which time it had upwards of fifty bedrooms and stabling for seventy horses. There was no residence in the Lothians west of Edinburgh to compare with Hatton House, save Hopetoun. In strange contrast to such eminence and celebrity is the obscurity into which, in more recent days, the building has fallen; for to many persons, even in Edinburgh, interested in antiquities and specimens of national architecture, Hatton is still unknown. It is more to be regretted, however, for our present purpose, that a like oblivion has overtaken almost all record of its original erection and subsequent enlargements. One cause of this is, that all the title-deeds for an interval of 140 years—between 1377 and 1512—have disappeared, though they seem to have been extant up till 1623, in which year a careful inventory of them, which still exists, had been taken.

Long neglected, and partially demolished and dismantled, the mansion-house in those respects reflects the diminished proportions and shorn magnificence of the estate itself. The property connected with the mansion-house, extending to 500 imperial acres, was purchased by the Right

Honourable the Earl of Morton (whose noble seat and estate of Dalmahoy adjoin) from Mr Davidson of Muirhouse, in 1870, for L.42,000. But this is only a fragment, about a fourth part, in fact, of the original property which was sold by the eighth Earl of Lauderdale in 1792—and at that time money was of greater value, and land in less demand than now—to the trustees of General Scott, for his daughter, Miss Scott of Scotstarvet, for the sum of L.84,000. It is difficult to arrive precisely at the present value of the land which formed the estate as sold in 1792, but it may be approximately estimated at about L.250,000. The patronage of the parish of Ratho pertained to Hatton, having with the teinds been purchased by Charles Maitland of Haltoun from Lord Forrester, to whose ancestor, Sir John Forrester, they had been granted “by the Archbishop of St Andrews by Apostolic authority, in virtue of the Pope’s Leaden Bull to that effect,” on “the penult day of October 1444.” The estate, on being bought by Lord Morton, was subjected to what may be here called its final subdivision. His Lordship retained about half, the eastern half, of the land, and included it in the entail of Dalmahoy. The other, or western half, on which the mansion-house stands, was transferred by his Lordship to his son Lord Aberdour, who, with consent of General Gibson and others, heirs of entail, exchanged New Saughton or Cammo, near Cramond, which he inherited from his mother (who was Miss Watson of Saughton) for Hatton, which is now held under the Saughton entail.

In Sir Robert Sibbald’s manuscript “Description of Scotland, 1683,” now in the Advocates’ Library, under the head Mid-Lothian, it is stated that among “the houses upon the west side of Gogar Burn from the head descending northward,” we have, with Kirknewton (now Meadowbank, formerly called “Kirknewton in the Muir”), Humbie, Aldistoun, and Over Gogar, “the noble dwelling of Haltoun, the residence of the Earle of Lauderdale, where are fine gardens, and a large park, with a high wall about it.” In Dr Jamieson’s edition (1817) of “Slezer’s Theatrum Scotiæ,” a view of Hatton House, as it appeared in the end of the seventeenth, and probably for most part of last century, is to be found, under the misnomer of “Argile House.” The view is of the nature of a bird’s-eye view; from no available point could all the features of house and landscape shown there be simultaneously surveyed, unless, indeed, from a balloon; and there are inaccuracies in details, such as occur in almost all

those plates: but the main features are correct, and the peculiarities of the building itself, and of the surrounding landscape, amply identify the plate as a representation of Hatton. In Macfarlan's "Geographical Collections relating to Scotland, containing a particular description of shires, parishes, burroughs, etc., in that kingdom," 1749, vol. iii. p. 130, also in MS. in the Advocates' Library, Haltoun is mentioned as "a house of great strength, and well built of aslure work, with a strong mantle wall round about the same." Even in the present state of comparative decadence the house is still a striking example, substantially intact, and perhaps unique in its form and scale, of the Scoto-French mansion or chateau of the seventeenth century, superinduced on a much more ancient tower.

Among the original deeds of Hatton was "ane confirmation granted by Robert, King of Scots, to John of Halton of the Town and Lands of Halton, dated and sealed at Skoone, 11th June 1374." It is a somewhat singular circumstance that 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 sallary for being Justiciary-Clerk upon the south side of the Water of Perth." This gift was "sealed and dated 14th January, in the third year of his reign—viz. 1374." 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 of Hatton from John de Hatton, the purchase being ratified by King Robert the Second as Baron of Ratho and superior thereof. The "Charter of Alienation and Vendition granted by John of Hatton to Allan de Lawdre and Elisabeth, his spouse," bears that it is so granted "for a certain sum of money paid by the said Allan to him for aliment of his body, in his great necessity."

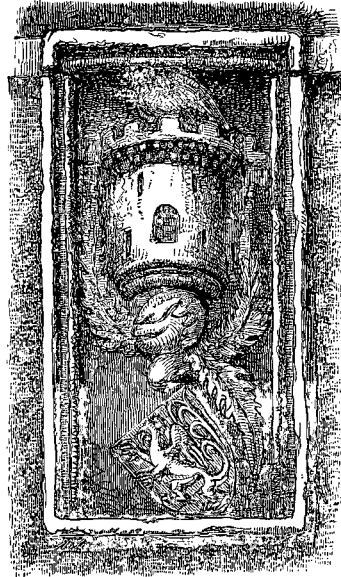
The Lauders were an important and ancient family, the original ancestor having, it is said, been one of the Anglo-Norman barons who came to Scotland in 1056 with Malcolm Canmore. "The family came," says a MS. History of the Lauderdale Family, "originally out of Lauderdale, from whence they probably took their surname Lauder; they had a pretty handsome small estate in that country, which they possessed till 1614, when they sold it to John, Earl of Lauderdale." The family had possessions in Peebles as well as in Mid-Lothian and Berwickshire; and being proprietors of the island of the Bass, were generally styled the Lauders of the Bass. William Lauder, who had been Archdeacon of Lothian, was

promoted to the bishopric of Glasgow in 1408, and died in 1425, leaving his mark on Glasgow Cathedral, for he laid the foundation of the vestry, and built the steeple up to the first battlement, where the arms of Lauder of Hatton are still to be seen,—as they are also on the south front of Hatton House. (See the accompanying woodcut.)

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.

In 1451, we find William Lauder of Hatton prominent in connection with the assassination of Douglas by James the Second in Stirling Castle. It was by him that the king, in the words of an old chronicler,<sup>1</sup> “sent out of Stirling a special assurance and respite, under his privy seal, and subscribed with his own hand,” which was also subscribed by the lords who were with him. “This being done, the foresaid William Lauder of Haltoun passed to the foresaid Earl William of Douglas, and brought him to Stirling to the king.” The unexpected and fatal end of that interview it is not necessary here to recount. When the

brother of the murdered earl, burning for revenge, took up the quarrel of his house with the king, and Scotland was plunged afresh, as Burton says, into “civil war from the Border to the Moray Firth”—a war in which as an earlier historian<sup>2</sup> expresses it, “towns and castles were destroyed on both sides, and no kind of hostility was pretermitted”—nothing could be



The Lauder Arms on south front of Hatton House.

<sup>1</sup> A Short Chronicle of the Reign of James the Second, King of Scots. Privately printed by Mr Thomas Thomson.

<sup>2</sup> Hume of Godscroft, in his “History of the House of Douglas and Angus.”

more likely than that the fortified tower of Hatton would suffer at the hands of the Douglas faction. It seems to have been captured and held in the Douglas interest; and re-taken after a siege, for the carrying on of which the king supplied much important material. The following entries occur among the outlays and expenses in the accounts of the king's chamberlain, rendered at Edinburgh, 2d July 1453 :—

“For four carts prepared for the carriage of the great bombard, and for stones fashioned for the said bombard, and for darts and arrows, and for the making of a smith's shop, and the making of bows, and for the fabrication of the instrument called the Sow, prepared for the siege of the house of Haltone; and for the wages of artificers and workmen constructing the said instruments by ordinance of Alexander Napier, master of work of the said work, and by orders of the accountor, as appears by the book and schedules of the said Alexander in his account, xlvi. lib. xv s. vi d.

“And there is allowed to the accountor for the hire as well of men as horses at Haltone in the time of the siege, of the same, and for iron caps called Salattis, given to the servants and archers of the king; and for pitch, bitumen carts, and the carriage of divers beams, and for the wages and expenses of masons and carpenters present at the tower of Haltone.”<sup>1</sup>

It is most likely that “the great bombard” here mentioned was no other than Mons Meg, transported on “four carts” from Edinburgh to Hatton. In a paper upon Meg and her wanderings, contributed by Mr J. Hewitt, author of “Arms and Armour in the Middle Ages,” to the *Archæological Journal*,<sup>2</sup> he quotes the accounts of the Lord High Treasurer for 10th July 1489, referring to the transport of the big gun, “on the expedition of James the Fourth to besiege Dumbarton Castle,” as the first appearance of Mons for which we have a contemporary voucher. But if we can believe that she was at the siege of Threave Castle, there is nothing improbable in her being at Hatton shortly afterwards; and again in 1455 at Abercorn, where the old chronicler we have already quoted says the king “gart strek mony of the towns down with the gret gun, the

<sup>1</sup> The accounts of the Great Chamberlain of Scotland and some other officers of the Crown, rendered at the Exchequer, vol. iii. pp. 574, 576.

<sup>2</sup> Vol. x. 1853.

whilk a Franche man schot richt wele ; and falyeit na schot within a faldome quhar it was chargit him to hit."

Sir George Lauder, who succeeded in 1507, and two of his brothers, fell with their king at Flodden. In consideration of his father's and uncles' death in battle, Sir George's son, again a William de 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. The said William also received from the king licence to fortify or re-edify his house at Halton, and "appoint porters and other officers thereat," "he being disturbed by the family of Bothwell." This license is said to have been signed by the king himself—about which there must be some mistake, as his majesty was then only three years of age—and was dated at Stirling in the second year of his reign, being sealed with the unicorn in absence of the seal.

This date, 1515, is the earliest which can, with anything like certainty, be fixed down upon any part of the existing buildings of Hatton House. To this period of re-edifying and fortification is most likely referable the great central tower, which is still, in spite of alteration and encrustment, a fine example of the peel tower or keep, showing on a ground-plan something like a cube with a smaller one set alongside of it. In some cases, as at Neidpath, this form seems to have been produced by the addition of a later tower to the original; but at Hatton, the whole of the tower is obviously of simultaneous date, whether that be 1515, or any earlier year between that and 1377, when John de Halton sold the estate to the Lauders. But there is no date or architectural feature by which experts can determine whether it be five centuries old or only three and a half. If such ever existed, it may be plausibly conjectured that they had been obliterated in the course of the alterations by which the ancient tower was made to harmonise with and form part of the seventeenth-century chateau.

The tower walls are all between eight and nine feet thick; very solidly built; the doors and window-openings exhibiting fine flat arches of coursed ashlar. The three floors of which this central building, exclusive of the ground-floor, consists, are severally divided into two, or at most three apartments; there being generally one large and lofty chamber on each floor, the others much smaller, though not less lofty: in the walls

are a number of closet recesses. A spiral stair, lighted by narrow arrow-hole windows, ascends from the ground-floor to the leads, a height of sixty feet. Of two small arched chambers placed one above the other, the upper is somewhat peculiar. The under one is a mere dark vault, the upper one enters from the spiral stair by an angled passage, is strongly vaulted in stone, and is lighted by a small window originally secured by stanchions, about 8 inches wide by 2 feet high. It is 7 feet high in the



centre of the arch; the floor measuring 12 feet by 11. These chambers were most likely the guardrooms of the original fortalice.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> "There is close similarity," says Dr Allen Thomson, "between Hatton Tower and that of Niddry. I compared them carefully, and found them almost identical in thickness of walls, disposition of the rooms, entrance, staircase, &c. The round staircase was only introduced in the early part of the fifteenth century. The whole of the towers of Hatton and Niddry must have been built at one time, and probably

Among papers relating to Hatton of which there is record in the depositories of the noble family of Lauderdale, are traces of early and close alliance between the Bothwell family and the Lauders of Hatton. One, dated the 7th December 1506, refers to a "Bond by the Earl of Bothwell to Sir William Lawder of Hatton, whereby Bothwell obliged himself to put Hatton in his house without impediment to himself or his servants." Again there is a note of a "Tack by William Earl of Bothwell to Sir George Lauder of Hatton, of his lands of Crofthall and Parks and Holm without any maill for sixteen years after date"—dated the 29th July 1512. It is more than half a century after this date that Hatton appears for a moment on the page of history as the lodging of the Earl of Bothwell on the night previous to his so-called "ravishment" of Queen Mary. On the 21st April 1567, Mary went to Stirling to visit her son; and two days after, on the 23d, as it is curtly stated in Murray's *Diary*, "she cam to Lynlythgow, and Bothwell came to Haltoun hard by." Nicholas Hubert, called French Paris, and described by Dr Burton<sup>1</sup> as "a creature of Bothwell's, whom he had brought from France, and placed in the service of the Queen," was the fit messenger between the lovers. In the record of his examination, on 10th August 1569, at St Andrews, where he was executed on the 16th of the same month as an accessory to the murder of Darnley, we have, in Hubert's own words, a picturesque glimpse of Bothwell at Hatton:—

"Il dict et confesse que la nuit auparavant que la Royne fust ravie et en levee du dit Sieur de Boduel que Mons<sup>r</sup>. d Ormistoun vint parler a la Royne bien secretment à Lythquow; la-dessus la Royne escript une lettre par le dict Paris et parce qu'il ne scavoyt bein le chemyn, la Royne le feist conduyre par le dict Ormistoun chez Monsieur de Halton, la ou le dict Sieur de Boduel estoit en bonne compaignie, et mesures les capitanes couches aupres de luy et daultres; et trouvant le dict Sieur de Boduel endormye les veille et luy dict, Monsieur voyla des lettres que la Royne vous envoyè. Eh bien, Paris, ce dit-il, couche toy la ung peu; cependent je m'envoys escryre, et apres avoir escript il dict au dict Paris,

both about the same time, and by the same planner or builder." East Cairns Castle, near Causewayend, seems to have been an edifice of like construction, on a smaller scale.

<sup>1</sup> "History of Scotland," vol. iv. p. 342.



recommendes me humblement a la Majeste et luy dictes que j'yray aujourdhuy la trouver sur la chemyn au pont."<sup>1</sup>

Linlithgow is fully ten miles from Hatton as the crow flies; and on the rough bridle-roads of the sixteenth century, Paris and Ormiston must have had a hard night's riding.

In the end of the sixteenth century, a Sir Alexander Lauder married Mary Maitland, a daughter of Sir Richard Maitland of Thirlestane and Lethington (whose son and successor was the famous Secretary), thus connecting the two families of Maitland and Lauder two generations before the one, as we shall presently see, 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," says our MS. History, "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.

It was Charles Maitland who built the modern Hatton, environing the old tower with an elaborate case of wings and turrets; and turning to ornament the warlike features of the fortified home of the Lauders. His second son John, who succeeded to the earldom after the death, without issue, of Richard, the eldest son, added to his father's already ambitious structure, their respective shares of the work being distinctly traceable by dates still existing on various parts of the buildings.

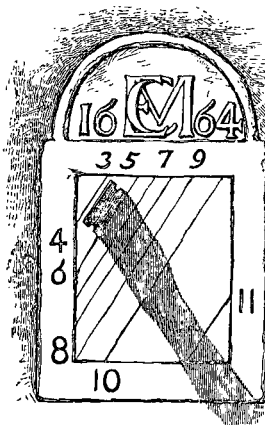
Charles Maitland was an important public man, General of the Mint, a Lord of Session—his title Lord Hatton, Treasurer-Depute of Scotland (1670), a baronet (12th May 1672), Sheriff of Edinburghshire, and a member of the Privy-Council of Scotland. Speaking of him in 1671, Bishop Burnet says—"The Earl of Lauderdale had for many years treated his brother the Lord Hatton with as much contempt as he deserved; for

<sup>1</sup> See Malcolm Laing's "History of Scotland," vol. ii. p. 217.

he was both weak and violent, insolent and corrupt." Besides affairs of state, he seems to have had his hands full of his own and his brother's business. Many of the Duke's letters to him give proof of the latter fact; and the MS. History of the Lauderdale's already referred to, speaks thus of his personal transactions—

"Lord Hatton added to this estate of Hatton the estate of Spittleton, and some parts of the lands of Over Gogar, also the patronage and teinds of the kirk and parish of Ratho. He also bought the lands of Humbie, Auchnowshell, and Ravelrig, in this county, which were all again sold off in order to help him out of the difficulties in which his brother, the Duke of Lauderdale, had involved him. He also purchased several old lands in the Canon-gate, and built that spacious lodging now under the name of Queensberry's, which was also sold for payment of his debts."

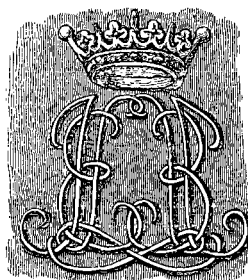
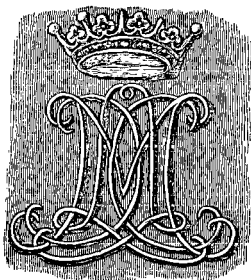
The dates on Hatton House in Charles Maitland's time begin in 1664, but as this date appears high up on a wall-dial in one of the corner towers, we may infer that the work must have been going on for some years previously, and it must have been continued for at least eleven years longer, as another dial at the west end is dated 1675. The dates in his son Earl John's time range from 1696 to 1704. The mansion and its surroundings thus belong to



at least three periods—1st, the tower to the fifteenth century or early part of the sixteenth century at least; 2d, the great mass of the encasing chateau, to the seventeenth century; 3d, the entrance hall, grand staircase, drawing-room (all formed in the space between the projecting wings of the east front), along with the external stairs and platform at the lion gateway, and the porch and its adornments may have been added late in the seventeenth, or more likely early in the eighteenth century: 1704 is the date of a stone arbour in the grounds, which is much in the same style. Those latest additions are in the style of the Renaissance; and are therefore somewhat out of keeping with the prevailing Scottish or Scoto-French

style. A considerable portion of the house, at the north-west corner, probably a whole wing, and its corresponding corner-tower completing this square form of the mansion, was demolished within the past century for the sake of the building materials; but otherwise the mansion itself now stands substantially as built by Charles Maitland, and augmented and adorned by his son Earl John. Some of the enclosing walls of the flower gardens on the south and east fronts, shown in Slezer's plate, have, however, been removed; the lines of the foundations of several of these may yet be traced on the ground.

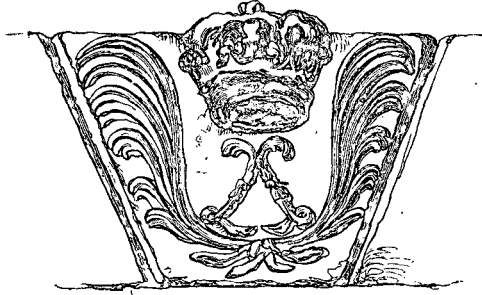
The initials of Charles Maitland and Elizabeth Lauder are seen at Hatton in at least four places. On the pillars of a side gateway the letters C. M. on the one hand, and E. L. on the other, still stand out in



bold relief as sharply as if chiseled yesterday; and the two dial-plates already referred to, high on the south-east tower and west wall, bear the same initials intertwined in monograms. The same monogram is cut in the iron flag of the vane which surmounts the tower; veering about there in the wind for over two hundred years. The initials of his son John, the fifth earl, appear on the outer stone staircase in the shape of a monogram of the letters J. E. L. surmounted by a coronet (see the foregoing woodcut); the corresponding stone on the other side of the staircase bearing the initials of his wife, Margaret Cunningham, daughter and heir of Alexander Cunningham, tenth Earl of Glencairn, "by whom he got a pretty large dowry," part of it, no doubt, spent on their extensive additions to and embellishments of Hatton. On the two stone pavilions on the ter-

race (which are seen in their original state in Slezer's view), a monogram composed simply of the letter L coroneted appears (see woodcut); this, of course, gives no precise index, within a hundred years or so, of the date of their erection.

It is, as seen from the south-east, either at hand or from a distance, that the mansion presents its most picturesque aspect, both the southern and eastern façades coming thence into view ; but from all points it affords many fine combinations of circles and angles, quaint windows, and towering chimney-stalks. The natural slope of the ground must have been partially levelled to form the plateau on which the house is situated, and the terrace level is maintained to the east and south by a massive retain-



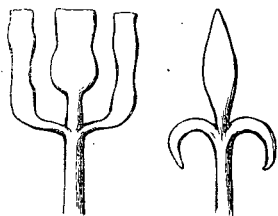
ing wall 19 feet high.<sup>1</sup> Under the terrace is a large bath-house ; the walls and ceiling of which are said to have been at one time entirely crusted over with shells in grotto fashion. This subterranean apartment, 20 feet long by 12 wide and 10 or 12 high, is surrounded by a stone seat, with niches in the wall for urns or busts, and the floor was a tessellated pavement of octagonal slabs of freestone and black marble. The bath itself is a circular basin of freestone 10 feet in diameter and 4 feet deep, into which the water flowed from an ornamental font in the wall, having

<sup>1</sup> One peculiar feature that shows the grand scale on which the mansion was planned and built is the great sewer, a fine arched conduit of nearly 206 yards in length, executed throughout in coursed ashlar, 5 feet high and 3 wide. Large built drains for surface water surround the whole building.

previously passed through the basin of the great fountain in the terrace above.

In planning his mansion on so grand a scale, and adorning it so profusely, Lord Haltoun had only imitated, at a distance, the magnificence of his brother's seat in the south. Evelyn, in his diary, under date 27th August 1678, says—"After dinner I walked to Ham, to see the house and garden of the Duke of Lauderdale, which is indeed inferior to few of the best villas in Italy itself. The house furnished like a great prince's; the parterres, flower-gardens, orangeries, groves, avenues, courts, statues, perspectives, fountains, aviaries, and all this at the banks of the sweetest river in the world, must needs be admirable."

There is little carving or ornamental work on the mansion; the Lauder coat of arms on the southern front (see p. 127), and a curiously decorated semicircular window-sill (see p. 137) in the north-east towers are almost all that are now visible. This coat of arms and the window-sill are both



Ornamented Stanchions.

of earlier date than the seventeenth century. The coat of arms had probably been removed from the ancient tower; the carved sill has likely had a similar transit. The style of dress on the figure indicates the time of James the Fifth. The iron stanchions in this little tower window may be marked as peculiar, blossoming out into thistles and *fleurs-de-lis*. Internally one very ornate pargeted ceiling, two others of less pretension, and a small

apartment, apparently a boudoir, in one of the small towers, enriched by carvings in wood heavily gilded, are almost the only remaining indications of the former decorative grandeur of the mansion.

At the instance of William Noble of Dunottar, one of the Commissioners for Dumbartonshire, an accusation of perjury was raised against Lord Halton, in connection with the part he had taken in the prosecution of James Mitchell, who had tried to shoot Archbishop Sharp in 1668. The charge was disposed of by a Parliament summoned and holden at Edinburgh on the 28th of July 1681, by His Royal Highness the Duke of York, the King's High Commissioner.

Dr Hill Burton, giving the result of the proceedings, says—"The charge was dropped, but it left its stain. The offence named was perjury, and Hatton's plea, that his conduct came short of perjury, was an admission of dishonour. To infer perjury there must be a more absolute untruth; and it must be proved that the witness was conscious at the moment that what he swore to was absolutely untrue."



Carved Window-sill.

On the death of the Duke of Lauderdale, 24th August 1682, Lord Halton succeeded as third earl; the dukedom and English peerages expiring. The duke's power had come to an end some time before he died; and his brother, not only by the prosecution above referred to, but otherwise, shared the evil fortunes, as he had so amply shared the good, of his powerful relative.

Earl Charles died in 1691, and was succeeded in his honours only by his son Richard (born 1653).

During a long residence abroad Earl Richard occupied himself with his translation of Virgil, a posthumous publication, first printed, without date, about 1720; which was of sufficient merit to induce Dryden, who saw it in MS., to transfer some of the lines into his own translation. A man of letters, Richard Maitland was also a collector of books, his library being one of the choicest of his time. John Evelyn, in a long letter on libraries, addressed to his friend Pepys (12th August 1689), sets Lord Maitland's library far above his uncle's, the duke's.

The only trace of this lettered and estimable earl, in connection with the family seat, consists in a service of communion and baptismal plate which he presented, during his father's lifetime, to the parish church. There are two communion cups or basons—for they are large bowl-shaped vessels—each having round the outside rim the inscription, "Given by Richard Lord Maitland in 1684 to the service of God, for the Church of Rutha." The other two pieces consist of a large plate or flat bason, about twenty inches in diameter, and a small mug or ewer, each bearing the Lauderdale arms, and inscribed "For the service of God, given by Richard Lord Maitland to the parish Church of Rotha, anno 1685." The vessels are all without chasing or any kind of ornament, and are more quaint than elegant.

John, the fifth earl, has already been mentioned as having added to and embellished the mansion-house at Hatton. He had concurred in the Revolution of 1688, and became a Lord of Session under the title of Lord Ravelrig in 1689. He died in 1710; and, his eldest son James having predeceased him, he was succeeded by his second son Charles, who died in July 1744, and was buried in the family aisle in Ratho Church, where the bodies of his father, mother, and many others of his family were interred.

The sixth earl was succeeded by his eldest son James, who married in 1749 Mary, the daughter and co-heir of Sir Thomas Lombe, alderman of London.

This is the earl, in praise of whose magnificent hospitality at Hatton tradition is still vocal. Among other marks of the high state which he kept there, it is recorded that he maintained the last of the regular old hawking establishments that existed in Scotland. He died at Hatton in 1789, within a month after the death of his countess, and both were

buried in a vault under Ratho Church. He was succeeded by his son James, the eighth earl, with whom the connection of the Lauderdale family with Hatton ceases, by his sale of the estate in 1792 to General Scott's trustees.

This eighth earl was known in youth as "Citizen Maitland," who was a writer and diplomatist of considerable mark, and survived till 1839, when he died in his eighty-first year.

Hatton, after remaining some time in the market, was again resold in 1797 by the trustees of General Scott's eldest daughter, who by this time had become the Marchioness of Titchfield (subsequently Duchess of Portland), to Mr James Gibson of Ingliston, afterwards Sir James Gibson-Craig, Baronet, of Riccarton. Mr Gibson made the purchase in anticipation of the great rise which took place in the value of land, broke up the property, and resold it in separate portions to many different parties. The house lot was bought for £14,000 by the Rev. Dr Thomas Davidson.

In 1812, Hatton became, and was for three years, the summer residence of Francis Jeffrey previous to his taking up his abode at Craigerook, and Francis Horner, on a visit to Edinburgh in 1812, writes to his sister:—"I have been for a couple of days to Hatton, where Jeffrey lives in a great house, and writes his reviews in a little gilded closet." This "little gilded closet" is the boudoir already mentioned; it is singular that with so many fine large rooms at command Jeffrey should have selected so small a study; but at Craigerook afterwards he worked in a similar little cell opening off a drawing-room.

Hatton was subsequently for some years occupied by Sir David Wedderburn, Bart., Postmaster-General for Scotland, and afterwards by Mrs Grant of Congalton; by Mr Bell, and his son-in-law, the present Lord Moncreiff; by Mr George Moir, the Professor of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres in Edinburgh University; by Professor Allen Thomson; and by Mrs Maconochie Welwood.