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ANTIQUITY

OF THE

**FAMILY OF DICK:**

EXTRACTED FROM

*PLAYFAIR'S BRITISH ANTIQUITY,*

ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE

ORIGIN AND PROGRESS

OF THE

**Rank, Honours, and Personal Merit**

OF THE

*NOBILITY OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.*

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**READING :**

PRINTED BY R. HORNIMAN,

BROAD - STREET.

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1826.



ANTIQUITY  
OF THE  
FAMILY OF DICK.



THE surname of Dick is of considerable antiquity in Scotland, and it is the general opinion of our antiquaries, that that they are of Danish extraction : it is also believed, that Dick, or Dyck, in this country, has the same origin with Van Dyke, or Lords of the Dykes, or Dyke Graafs, as they are called, an office of great trust and eminence, being the guardians of the bulwarks against the sea and rivers in the flat countries of Germany.

The first of the name we have on record is William De Dyke, who was Alderman, or first Magistrate, of the city of Edinburgh in 1296, before the institution of a Lord Provost ; and it appears from

our histories and records, that the Dicks were proprietors of lands in several counties in Scotland some centuries ago. It is also well authenticated, and much to their credit, that the progenitors of this respectable family were great promoters of commerce, and did no small service to their country in the mercantile way, by their extensive trade both foreign and domestic. Their immediate ancestor was

James Dick, who lived in the reign of King James V.; he was a considerable merchant, and resided chiefly at Arbroath, for the conveniency of the shipping and his foreign trade. And in a charter under the Great Seal, is designed merchant-burgess of Arbroath, dated in January, 1539.\* James died in the

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\* Cotemporary with this James, lived Sir Alexander Dick, who, being bred to the church, was Archdeacon of Glasgow, and got a charter under the Great Seal “domino, Alexander Dick, Archidecano Glasgauen, terrarum de Dollerburn, Dogflatt,” &c., in the county of Peebles, dated the 29th of September, 1518.



reign of Queen Mary, and left a son, Alexander Dick, whose chief residence was in the Orkneys, where he had some landed property; and after the Reformation (being a man of knowledge and learning), he was appointed Provost of the cathedral church of Orkney. He afterwards sold some tenements of land in Orkney, to William Gude, burgess in Kirkwall by his disposition, dated the 7th of January, 1571, confirmed to him by a charter under the Great Seal, dated the 13th of April, 1576\*.

He died before the year 1580, and was succeeded in his lands in the Orkneys by his son Mr. John Dick also a man of abilities, and who for some time resi-

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\* About this time lived John Dick, of Cartmore, who got a charter under the Great Seal, "to him and to Elizabeth Kinninmonth, his wife, and Henry Dick, their son, of the lands of Easter Catmore," &c., in the county of Fife, dated the 12th of May, 1587. Also George Dick, of Meiklewood, got a charter under the Great Seal, of the lands of Meiklewood, Airshire, dated the 4th of June, 1600.

ded in the Orkneys, where he had considerable property, viz the islands of North Ronaldsay, Ormsay, &c. ; and having applied himself to commerce, carried on a very extensive and advantageous trade with Denmark. Having taken the command of one of his own ships of considerable force, he went in her to that kingdom in prosecution of his business, about the time King James VI. went to visit his Queen. He returned with the squadron which conducted the Queen to Scotland, in 1590 ; became a great favourite of the King, and afterwards resided chiefly at Edinburgh. He married Margaret Stewart, decended of the ancient family of Rosythe, by whom he had a son, William, afterwards Sir William ; and dying about the end of the reign of King James VI., was succeeded by his only son.

Sir William Dick, the first Baronet, who from his youth betook himself en-

tirely to commerce. He was a man of great application, became one of the most eminent bankers in Scotland, and acquired considerable wealth even in his father's lifetime, which appears by his advancing to the King the sum of six thousand pounds sterling to defray his household expences, when he had a Parliament in Scotland in 1618. In 1628, he farmed the customs on wine at six thousand two hundred and twenty-two pounds sterling, and the crown-rents in Orkney at three thousand pounds sterling per annum, and afterwards the Excise. Sir William, by his connections with the Northern islands and Denmark, introduced a most advantageous and extensive trade from the Baltic to the Firth of Forth; also from the Meditereanean: by which, and his negotiating bills of exchange from Holland, he acquired great riches; for besides the islands of North Ronaldsay, Ormsay, and his pa-

ternal inheritance in the Orkneys he was possessed of many lands and baronies in the Southern counties, viz., the baronies of Braid, St. Giles's, Grange, North Berwick, Leuchie, Briggs, Heugh, Blackfoord, Green Bank, Craighouse, and Plewlands, in East and Mid-Lothians, the lands and barony of Twynam in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, several lands about Dumfries, &c., all which are confirmed to him by no less than eight charters, under the Great Seal, from King Charles I. The first of them was granted to him and Elizabeth Morrison, his wife, of the lands of Braid, &c., in the county of Mid-Lothian, dated the 2nd of August, 1631: which lands he immediately got erected into a free barony by the King's royal precept, wherein are these words " Attour our said sovereign Lord, for the good and faithful services done and performed by the said Sir William Dick, to his Majesty and his

Highness, umquhile father of worthy memory, in time bygane, and for several other good reasons and considerations moving us &c., de novo, &c., to be called the barony of Braid, in all time coming, &c.” This precept is dated in the said year 1631; and this barony became one of the chief titles of his family. Sir William was a man of great spirit, prudence, integrity, and sagacity, and having joined the Earl of Montrose and other loyalists for the national Covenant, in defence of the liberties of their country was greatly trusted by the Parliament, and as he was by far the most opulent merchant in Scotland, was elected in that critical year, Lord Provost of Edinburgh, in 1638, and again in 1639. About this time, he had a settlement of his affairs, and a disposition of part of his effects, to be divided amongst his children, amounting to about six hundred thousand merks. But by the particular

account of his whole estate, heritable and moveable, made up by his son, Alexander some time after, he appears then to have been worth two hundred thousand pounds sterling. When King Charles I. intended to come to Scotland, he sent to Sir James Carmichael, his Treasurer, to provide money for his expences, &c.; Sir James acquainted the General (Leslie) that there was very little money in the Treasury, they therefore applied to Sir William Dick, who frankly lent them one hundred thousand merks, for which he got security on the King's Revenue, dated the 9th of August, 1641. The King being perfectly convinced and satisfied of his loyalty, conferred the honour of knighthood upon him, which appears by his charter under the Great Seal, "domino Willielmo Dick de Braid, militi, decimarum et vicariarium, de Craig, Balgonie, Cleghorn," &c., dated the 27th of <sup>June</sup> ~~January~~, 1642; and he also

created him a Baronet, by patent to his heirs male whatever. Some time after, there was a bill drawn upon him by order of Parliament, for no less than twenty thousand pounds sterling, which he was obliged to pay, and got the government's security for it, along with that of many of the nobility. He was one of the Committee of Parliament in 1644, one of the Committee of Estates in 1645, and again in 1646. But as soon as he perceived the rufing faction at the time were likely to drive matters to extremities, he withdrew from public business, (for which he was classed among the Malig-nants, an epithet then given to all the loyalists), and they extorted from him at different times no less than sixty-four thousand nine hundred and thirty-four pounds sterling, as appears by a printed statment thereof laid before the Parliament, for which he obtained all the security the government could give.



But the Parliament having sold some of his lands at five years' purchase, and by other acts of oppression, reduced his family to very indigent circumstances, for which, though they made several applications to the government, they never got the smallest redress, except some trifles, which will be mentioned in their proper places ; Sir William, finding his family fortune and affairs so much reduced, went to London during Cromwell's usurpation, and demanded payment of the money he had advanced upon the government's security, Instead, however, of getting satisfaction, he was thrown into gaol, and died at Westminster, on the 19th day of December, 1655.. By Elizabeth, his wife, Daughter of John Morrison, of Preston-grange and Saughtonnall, (then a considerable family of Mid-Lothian), he had five sons and two daughters ; 1 John, of Braid ; 2. Andrew, afterwards Sir



Andrew, of Craighouse; 3. William, of Grange; 4. Alexander, of Heugh, progenitor of Prestonfield; and, 5. Lewis, of whom the late Sir John Dick was descended. The daughters were, 1. Catharine, married to Sir Patrick Nisbet of Dean, Bart., and had issue; and, 2. Elizabeth, married to Sir John Nicholson, of Laswade, Bart., and also had issue.

Alexander, fourth son of Sir William Dick, of Braid, Baronet, received from his father in patrimony, the lands of Heugh, near North Berwick; upon which he got a charter under the Great Seal from King Charles I., “Alexandro Dick, filio dom. Willielmi Dick de Braid,” &c., dated November, 1642. He married Helen, daughter of Sir James Rochhead, of Innerleath, Bart., by whom he had one son, James, his heir, and two daughters: 1. Janet, married to George Gordon, of Woodhall, Esq.; and, 2.

———, married to ——— Syderfe, of Collegehead, Esq. He was succeeded by his son,

James, afterwards Sir James, of Prestonfield, who having betaken himself to commerce, became a considerable merchant in Edinburgh, whereby he acquired a good fortune, made several large purchases, particularly, the lands and barony of Priestfield, afterwards called Prestonfield, (from some of the lands of the Prestons bought in), which became the chief title of his family; and upon account of his own merit as a citizen of Edinburgh, the loyalty and sufferings of his predecessors, &c., was created a Baronet by King Charles II. under the title of Sir James Dick, of Prestonfield, by his royal patent, dated the 2nd of March, 1677. He also purchased the lands of Corstorphine, and several other lands belonging to the Prestons of Craigmillar, which he united to the barony of

Prestonfield, and greatly improved that place with good grass inclosures, which remain in pastures to this day, being laid down in the year 1687, when the principal mansion-house of Prestonfield was built; and these seem to be the earliest improved and inclosed lands in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh. He came from London in 1682, with the Duke of York, and was with him in the Gloucester man of war when she struck on a sand-bank. He was one of the few who escaped in the long-boat (as did his Royal Highness, and Mr. Churchill, afterwards Duke of Marlborough, in another), and so saved his life, though many of the first rank, who remained in the ship, perished\*. That same year, he

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\* Extract of a letter from Sir James Dick, of Prestonfield, to Mr. Patrick Elies, merchant in London, dated at Edinburgh, the 9th of May, 1682.'

“ Upon Sunday last at eight o'clock at night, His Royal Highness and his retinue that were alive, arrived safe here, there being a most sad disaster upon the Saturday

was elected Lord Provost of Edinburgh, and again in 1683. He was a jurymen on the Earl of Seaforth's trial in 1693. He married Anne, daughter of William Paterson, of Drumure, in the county of Fife, by whom he had several children,

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before. At seven o'clock in the morning, the man of war called the Gloucester, Sir John Berry, Captain, where his Highness was, and a great retinue of noblemen and gentlemen, whereof I was one; the said ship did strike in pieces, and did wholly sink, upon the bank of sand called the Lemon and Oar, about some twelve leagues from Yarmouth. This was occasioned by the wrong calculation and ignorance of a pilot, which put us all in such consternation, that we knew not what to do, the Duke and the whole that were with him being all in bed when she struck; the helm of the said ship having broke, and the man being killed by the force thereof, at the said first stroke. When the Duke had got his clothes on, he enquired how things stood, she being sunk nine feet water in the hold, and the sea coming in at the gun ports; and all the seamen and passengers were not at command, every man studying his own safety, forced the Duke to go out at the large window of the cabin, where his little boat was ordered quietly to attend him, lest the passengers and seamen should have thronged so in upon him, as to drown the boat; which was accordingly so conveyed, as that none but Earl Winton, and the President of the Session, (Sir George Gordon of Haddo, afterwards Earl of Aberdeen), with two of his bed-chamber men, (one of these

but none of them lived to be married, except his daughter, Janet, who married Sir William Cunningham, of Caprington, Bart., as may be seen in the pedigree of that family. Sir James having no surviving male issue made an entail

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was John Churchill, afterwards Duke of Marlborough), went with him, but were forced to draw their swords to hold people off. We seeing his Highness gone, did cause tackle out with great difficulty the ship's boat, wherein the Earl of Perth got in, and then I went by jumping off the shrouds in the boat; the Earl of Middleton immediately after me did jump into the same upon my shoulders; withal there came the Laird of Touch, with several others, besides the seamen that were to row, which we thought a sufficient number for her loading, considering there was going such a great sea, occasioned by the wind N. E., and that we saw that at the Duke's boat there was another overwhelmed by reason of the greatness of the sea, which drowned the whole in her except two men whom we saw riding on her keel, which they say were saved. This made us desire to be gone; but before we were aware, there leaped from the shrouds about twenty or twenty-four seamen in upon us, which made all the spectators and us to think we were sinking; but not being able to come at, being so thronged, and all having given us over for lost, did hinder one hundred more to leap in upon us. Among them that were left, were my Lord Roxburgh and Laird Hopetoun, and Mr. Littledale Roxburgh's servant, and Dr. Levingston, the President of

of his estates of Prestonfield and Cors-  
torphine, in 1699, “ to himself and the  
heirs male of his own body, which fail-  
ing, to the second and younger sons suc-  
cessively of his daughter Janet, by the  
said Sir William Cunningham, and their

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the Session’s man; all being at the place where I jumped  
would not follow, since it seems they concluded more safety  
to stay in the vessel, than to expose themselves to any  
other hazard, all which persons in an instant were wash-  
ed off and all drowned. There perished in this disaster  
above two hundred persons; for I reckoned there were  
above two hundred and fifty seamen, and I am sure there  
were eighty noblemen and gentlemen, their servants being  
excluded; my computation was we were about three hun-  
dred and thirty in all, of which I cannot understand one  
hundred and thirty to be saved.

“ Our difficulties and hazards that were in that boat  
were wonderful to be all saved, for if they had not thought  
us all dead men, I am sure there would have been  
many more jumped into the boat above us, for we were so  
thronged we had no room to stand; so when we were forc-  
ing ourselves off the ship, she being sinking by degrees  
all the time, was like to sink our boat down and besides,  
the waves were so boisterous that we were like to be struck  
in pieces upon the wreck so sinking; this was not but with  
great difficulty we forced out the boat from the ship; and  
when we came to row to the nearest yacht, the waves  
were such, and we overloaded, that we every moment  
thought to have been drowned; and being about midway

issue male," &c. He also got a Baronet's patent from Queen Anne, the dignity to go according to the entail of his estate, they so succeeding being obliged to carry the name and arms of Dick, &c., which patent is dated the 22nd of

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to the yatches, there were a great many swimming for their lives, who catched all a dead gripe of our boat, holding up their heads above water crying help; which hinderance we kept off, and their hands loosed, telling them they would both lose themselves and us. This would not do to make them loose their gripe; but they were forced by several in our boat, except one that took hold of me, which I caused catch in the boat lest I should have been pulled down; and when it pleased God to bring us wonderfully to one of the yatch's sides, being much less as one quarter mile distant, they not daring to come nearer by reason of the bank of sand upon which we were lost. And if it had not been that there were guns shot from our ship, showing them our distress by that sign, the other men of war that were immediately following, would have come into that same disaster; but they immediately did bear off, and the four yatches came up as near as they durst, and sent off their boats to help; but all that could be done could not prevent this great loss of two hundred men, as I have said.

"I was in my gown and slippers lying in bed when she first struck, and escaped as I have said in that condition. When unexpectedly and wonderfully we came to the yatch's side called Captain Saunders; we were like to be crushed



March, 1707. He afterwards made another entail to the same series of heirs as above, in 1710, &c. He died in 1728, in the eighty-fifth year of his age, and having no surviving issue male, in him ended the whole male line of Alexander,

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in pieces by the yatch, which by reason of the great sea was like to run us down, till at length a rope was cast which was so managed that we came to the leese, and there every man clam for his life, and so did I taking hold of a rope, and so made shift upon the sides till I came within men's reach, when at last I was hauled in. When I looked back, I could not see one bit of the whole great ship above water, but about a Scot's ell of the Staff, upon which the royal standard stood, for with her striking she came off the sand-bank which was but three fathom; and her draught was eighteen feet, so there was eighteen fathom water on each side, where she struck, for she broke in the deepest place. Now, if she had continued on the three fathom, and broke in pieces there, all would have had time to save themselves; but such was the misfortune, that she wholly overwhelmed and washed all into the sea that were upon her decks, excepting relief by boats which certainly would have been, if she had but staid half an hour more. So that to conclude this melancholy account, all the above persons, our countrymen that were of respect I have told. There are of English respect dead, my Lord Obrien, and my Lord Hyde's brother, who was a Lieutenant of the ship."



fourth son of Sir William Dick, of Braid, Baronet; but he was succeeded in his whole estate by his only surviving child,

Janet Dick, heiress of Prestonfield, &c. who was married to Sir William Cunningham, of Caprington, Bart., by whom she had a numerous issue, of whom were, 1. Sir John, who succeeded his father in the estate of Caprington; 2. Sir William, who became his mother's heir;\* and, 3. Sir Alexander, who carried on the line of this family.


Sir Alexander Dick, (until then Doctor Alexander Cunningham), succeeded

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\* This Sir William Dick, second son of Janet Dick, heiress of Prestonfield, succeeded to the estate and honours of his grandfather, Sir James, in virtue of the entail and patent, and was the second Baronet of Prestonfield. He married Anne, daughter of Sir James Montgomery of Royston, Bart., one of the Senators of the College of Justice, third son of George, first Earl of Cromarty. She died in 1741; and he on the 14th of January, 1746, without issue; when his estate and honours, according to the above destination and patent, devolved upon his immediate youngest brother, Sir Alexander, who was the third Baronet, as in the text.



to his brother the second Baronet, and was the third Baronet of Prestonfield. He was born the 22nd of October, 1703. Whilst his two elder brothers had the prospect of succeeding to ample fortunes, the one as heir to his father, and the other to his mother, the provision made for a younger son was not sufficient to enable him to live in a manner agreeable to his wishes, without the aid of his own exertions. His inclination led him to make choice of the profession of medicine; and after being instructed in the preliminary branches of education, at Edinburgh, he began his academical studies in the science of physic at the University of Leyden, under the celebrated Boerhaave, at that time the most eminent professor in Europe. After having completed the usual academic course under Boerhaave and his colleagues, he obtained the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the University



of Leyden, on the 31st of August, 1725; and upon that occasion, he published an inaugural dissertation, “*De Epilepsia*,” which did him great credit. Not long after this, he returned to his native country, and had the honour of receiving a second diploma for the degree of M. D., which was conferred upon him by the University of St. Andrew’s, on the 23rd of January, 1727; and on the 7th of November, in the same year, he was admitted a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh.

Dut after Doctor Cunningham (for at that time he bore his paternal name, as we have already noticed) had received those distinguished marks of attention at home, he was still anxious to obtain further knowledge of his profession, by the prosecution of his studies abroad.

With this intention he made the tour of Europe; and although medicine was uniformly his first and princi-

pal object, yet other arts and sciences were not neglected. During this tour, he resided for a considerable time in Italy; and there an elegant classical taste, and extensive knowledge of the history and antiquities of the country enabled him to derive all the advantages which could be desired by a man of taste.

Upon his return to Britain, Mr. Hooke, a gentleman with whom he had formed an intimate friendship, and who possessed a large fortune in Pembrokeshire, persuaded him to settle as a physician in that country. For several years he practised medicine there with great reputation and success, and was much respected and admired, both as a physician and a man. But his elder brother, Sir William Dick, the second Baronet, dying without issue, on the 14th of January, 1746, he succeeded to the family estate and title of Prestonfield, assuming from

that period, in terms of the patent and entail of that estate, the name and arms of Dick. Very soon after the death of his brother, he left Pembrokshire, and fixed his residence at the family seat of Prestonfield, in Mid-Lothian, little more than a mile from the city of Edinburgh. Although he now resolved to relinquish medicine, as far as regarded pecuniary views yet from inclination he still continued to cultivate it as a useful and agreeable science. With this view he supported a friendly and intimate correspondence with the physicians of Edinburgh; and he soon distinguished himself by paying particular attention to the business of the Royal College, in the list of whose Members his name had been enrolled at a very early period of his life. In the year 1756, he was unanimously chosen President of the College; and as his fellow Members were fully convinced of his zeal, as well as of

his abilities, they afterwards elected him to that office for seven years successively. It was indeed their earnest wish that he should have continued still longer as their head ; but this he positively declined, as he thought that he should thus deprive other gentlemen of a dignity, to which, from their merit, they were well entitled. But after his resignation of the office of President, his attachment to the College, and his earnest endeavours to promote its interest, continued unabated. He not only contributed liberally towards the building of a hall for their accommodation, but strenuously exerted himself in promoting every undertaking in which he thought that the honour or interest of the College was concerned. As a testimony of the sense which his fellow Members entertained of his services, a portrait of him was, by their unanimous suffrages hung up in their hall ; a mark of distinction

which has never been bestowed, either before or since that time, upon any other Member.

But the College of Physicians were not the only set of men who were benefited by his exertions. He was also long distinguished as an active and zealous Member of the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh; and when they resolved to join their influence as a body, in seconding the application to the Crown from the University, for the establishment of a new Society under royal patronage, and on a more extended plan, having for its object the cultivation of every branch of science, erudition, and taste, he had an active hand in procuring the establishment of that institution. Accordingly, when his Majesty was graciously pleased to grant a charter for incorporating the Royal Society of Edinburgh, the name of Sir Alexander Dick stands enrolled as one of the first on the



list. For many years he discharged the duties of a faithful and vigilant manager of the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh. It was his constant endeavour to render that establishment at once subservient to the relief of the distressed, and to the advancement of medical education; and while he showed himself a sincere friend to the poor, he was also remarkable for the countenance and encouragement which he gave to modest merit, particularly among the students of medicine. Indeed, possessing a high degree of public spirit, he took an active share in promoting every undertaking which he thought would be beneficial either to his country in general, or to the city of Edinburgh in particular. To him its inhabitants are much indebted for many excellent high roads in the neighbourhood; and hardly one internal improvement was suggested or executed, during his residence at Preston-



field, which he was not instrumental in promoting, with an activity which did him the highest honour : in this, too, he had engaged from a very early period, as he was chosen one of the ten Directors of the Public Works at Edinburgh, as early as 1752 ; and in 1761, also, he had been appointed one of the extraordinary Directors of the Select Society for promoting the reading and speaking of the English Language in Scotland.

To enumerate all his patriotic exertions would far exceed our possible limits ; but we must observe, that when seeds of the true rhubarb were first introduced in Britain by the late Dr. Mounsey, of Petersburg, he not only bestowed great attention on the culture of the plant, but also on the drying of the root, and preparing it for the market. His success in these particulars was so great that the Society in London for the Encouragement of Arts and Commerce

presented him, in the year 1774, with a gold medal, with an appropriate inscription.

It would, indeed, be a difficult matter to sum up the character of this highly respectable individual in a few words; but it may be justly said, that while he was steady in the pursuit of every object which engaged his attention, his conduct, in every transaction through life, was marked with the strictest honour and integrity. This disposition, and his conduct, not only led him to be constant and warm in his friendship to those with whom he lived in habits of intimacy, but also procured him the love and esteem of all who really knew him. Notwithstanding the keenness and activity of his temper, yet its striking features were mildness and sweetness. He was naturally disposed to put the most favourable constructions on the conduct and actions of others. This was pro-

ductive of much happiness to himself, and of general benevolence to mankind. And that serenity and cheerfulness which accompanied his conduct through life were the attendants even of his last moments; for, on the 10th of November, 1785, he died, with a smile upon his countenance. Although he had already passed the eighty-second year of his age, a period at which the faculties both of mind and body have in general so far failed that death is rather to be wished for than otherwise, yet not only his judgment, but his spirit for exertion still remained unimpaired. His death, therefore, even at that advanced age, was a great loss to society.

He first married, in April, 1736, his cousin Janet Dick,\* daughter of Alex-

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\* This lady was descended from Sir Andrew Dick, second son of Sir William and Elizabeth Morrison, as already mentioned in the text. Sir Andrew was bred to the law, was an Advocate before the Court of Session, and appointed Sheriff of Orkney, as appears by a Charter, dated

ander Dick, Esq., Merchant, and at that time representative of Sir William Dick, the first Baronet of Braid; by her (who died at Prestonfield, the 26th of December, 1760) he had a son, born the 10th of May, 1752, died the 14th

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the 6th of March, 1646. He got from his father the lands of Craighouse and Plewlands, and had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him by King Charles II. His first wife was Christian Morrison, (only daughter and heiress of Henry Morrison, merchant in Edinburgh, by Jane Spotswood, his wife) and with her he received a very handsome fortune. By her he had a son William, and a daughter, Elizabeth, who both died without issue. His second wife was Jane, daughter of Sir John Leslie, of Newton, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, a younger son of Andrew, fifth Earl of Rothes, and progenitor of Lord Lindores; by her he had two sons: Lewis, who was his father's heir; and George, who was an officer in the army, married and left an only daughter, Nicolas. Lewis Dick, the eldest son, was a Captain in the army, and became at length the rightful heir and representative of Sir William, the first Baronet, on the death of his great grandson, (descended from his eldest son, John) without issue: he married an English lady, and by her had only one son, Alexander Dick, Esq., who was a merchant in Edinburgh, and married, in 1710, Margaret Scott, a daughter of the family of Rossir, by whom he had one son, Patrick, who died about 1735, without issue, and two daughters: Janet, married to Sir Alexander Dick, as in

of February, 1753; and three daughters:  
 1. Anne, born the 19th of January, 1748, died the 25th of September, 1752;  
 2. Janet, born the 1st of March, 1749, and died at Salisbury Green, the 12th of June, 1806: 3. ———, born the 15th of May, 7 59. To his second wife, Mary, eldest daughter of David Butler, Esq.; of the county of Pembroke, South Wales. he was married on the 23rd of March, 1762, and by her he had three sons and four daughters; 1. William, his heir; 2. John, born the 10th of June, 1767, who succeeded his nephew, and is the present and sixth Baronet; 3. Robert-Keith, born the 14th of April, 1773. The daughters were, 1. Elizabeth, born the 22nd of March, 1764, and married

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the text; and Anne, who died without leaving any issue; so that the representation of the first, second, and fourth sons of Sir William, the first Baronet of Braid, is extinct; the third son, William, is represented by Sir Lauder Dick, of Fountainhall, Bart.; and the fifth was ancestor of the late Sir John Dick, Consul at Lisbon.

in November, 1788, to the Honourable Robert Lindsay, of Leuchars, and have issue six sons and four daughters ; 2. Mary, born the 6th of March, 1765, and died in the following year ; 3. Mary, born the 1st of May, 1766, and married the 14th of December, 1789, to Alexander Pringle, of Whitebank, Selkirkshire, Esq., and have issue five sons and six daughters ; 4. Margaret, born the 15th of January, 1771, and married the 15th of January, 1793, to James Stark, Esq., of Kingsdale ; he died the 22nd of October, leaving three daughters, Sir Alexander dying, as was before observed, on the 10th of November, 1785, was succeeded by his eldest son, as in the note\* ; but the line of succession is carried on by his second son.

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*Creation.*—First Patent of Prestonfield, 2nd March, 1677 ;  
 Patent of Entail, the 22d of March, 1707.

\* Sir William Dick, the fourth Baronet, of Prestonfield, was born the 7th of January, 1762, and having engaged in military pursuits was, at the age of sixteen, Adjutant in

Sir John Dick, the sixth and present Baron of Prestonfield, who succeeded his nephew on the 2nd of June, 1808.

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the 1st regiment of Foot Guards, and soon after promoted to a Captain in the 10th regiment of Foot, but he retired from the army on succeeding to the estate; he afterwards was promoted to the rank of Major in the Mid-Lothian Fencible Cavalry, in which situation he was serving at the time of his death. He married at Paris on the 3rd of March, 1786, Miss Johanna Douglas, heiress of Garwaldscot, in the county of Peebles; and by her (who died at Prestonfield, the 4th of November, 1794) he had a son, Alexander, born the 8th of December, 1786, who succeeded him, and five daughters: 1. Elizabeth, died young; 2. Mary, married the Rev. David Wauchope of the English church, second surviving son of the late John Wauchope, Esq., of Edmonstone, from which marriage a son was born, named John; Mary, his mother, died on the 24th of February, 1810; 3. Anne; 4. Agnus-Johanna; and, 5. Elizabeth. Sir William died (in the assembly at Durham, at which city he was then on service with his regiment) the 19th of November, 1796, and was succeeded by his only son,

Sir Alexander Dick, the fifth Baronet, of Prestonfield, who died shortly after coming of age, the 2nd of June, 1808, and was succeeded by his uncle John, second son of Sir Alexander, the third Baronet.





ANTIQUITY  
OF THE  
FAMILY OF LAUDER-DICK,  
(OF FOUNTAINHALL.)

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THOUGH this family having assumed the name of DICK, from their marriage with the heiress of the Grange branch of that family, yet their real male line is that of LAUDER. This was anciently written Lawider, and Lauther, and was first assumed from the lands and barony of Lauder, the eldest branch being called of that Ilk, or of Laudertower.\*

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\* The chief was Lauder of Laudertower. 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

The first upon record is Robert Lau-  
der, who was one of those brave chief-  
tians that adhered to the gallant Sir  
William Wallace; and from him was  
descended.

Robert Lauder of that Ilk, or of Lau-  
dertower, who lived in the reign of  
James IV., and had a son.

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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  
Lothian, whose predecessor, Sir Allan Lauder, of Nor-  
ton, 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  
Lochaw, predecessor to the Earl of Argyle, 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 Heretable Bailies of Lau-  
derdale.

Alexander Lauder, of Hatton, did quit the office in fa-  
vour of John Maitland, Lord Thirlstane, Lord Chancellor  
of Scotland, whose sister, Mary, he had married, but  
had no sons, and he gave his estates and second daugh-  
ter to Charles Maitland, Earl of Lauderdale, brother-  
german to the Duke; but the family was represented by  
Lauder of Bielmouth.

Andrew Lauder, who appears, however, to have been a younger son, and married Elizabeth Ballenden, daughter of ——— Ballenden, of Laswade, by whom he had three sons: 1. ———; 2. ———; 3. Andrew. The two eldest of these young men were cut off with many of their relatives, in a fray with the Homes and Cranstons, in the minority of James VI., but the youngest, Andrew, survived, and retired for protection to his mother's friends. Andrew Lauder was succeeded by his youngest son.

Andrew Lauder, married to Janet Ramsay, daughter of David Ramsay, of Polton, descended of the family of Dalhousie. By her he had a son.

Sir John Lauder, of Newington, who is said to have been a Baronet; of this, however, we are not certain, as the present title seems to be assumed on a patent of a later date. He left several sons

and daughters, and was succeeded by his eldest son.

Sir John Lauder of Fountainhall, Bart., to which rank he seems to have been elevated in 1690 having attained the rank of a Lord of Session in the preceding year. Sir John was brought up to the law, and left several very curious manuscripts, particularly a collection of the decisions of the Court of Session, from 1678 to 1712, which has since been published in 1761. He married Margaret, second daughter of Sir Alexander Seton, Lord Pitmedden, a Lord of Session, (her sister Anne at the same time marrying William Dick, of Grange, Esq., as recorded in the note below) and by her had several children, the eldest of whom, Andrew, succeeded him. The daughters were, 1. Helen, married George, the fourth Lord Banff; 2. Isabel, married Thomas Scot, of Millenie, Esq.; 3. Janet, married Charles Con-

galton. of that Ilk, and died in the eightieth year of her age, the 4th of April, 1751. Sir John was succeeded by his eldest son.

Sir Andrew Lauder, who married Isabel, only child and heiress of William Dick\*, third Baron of Grange, and had by her three sons: 1. William, died without issue at Calcutta, the 4th of Jan-

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\* William, the third son of William Dick, of Braid, obtained from his father in patrimony the lands and barony of Grange, &c., upon which he got a charter under the Great Seal, "*Willielmo Dick, juniori feudatori de St. Giles-Grange, terrarum de Schenes,*" &c., in Edinburghshire, dated the 6th of January, 1645. In the year 1637 he married Janet, daughter of ——— Macmath, an opulent merchant in Edinburgh, descended of the ancient family of the Macmaths, of that Ilk, and by her he had one son, William, his heir, and three daughters: 1. Margaret, married to Captain James Leslie, of Lumqubat; 2. Janet, married to Mr. Massie; 3. ———, married to Patrick Crawford, Doctor of Medicine. He was succeeded by his son,

William Dick, Esq., second Baron of Grange, who married, first, a daughter of Sir John Leslie, of Newton, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, and a younger son of Andrew, the fifth Earl of Rothes; by her he had two daughters: 1. Anna, married to Peter Leith, of Craighall, Esq.; 2. Janet, married to Mr. Mungo Carnegie.

uary, 1763; 2. John, died without issue; 3. Andrew, the present Baronet. Of the daughters, the second, Janet, died the 27th of September, 1791. Lady Dick died the 7th of November, 1758, having with consent of her husband, disposed of her estate of Grange to her third son. Sir Andrew was succeeded

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Advocate. He married, secondly, Charles, daughter of Robert Leslie, of Kinclaven, third son of Patrick, first Lord Lindores, by his wife Catharine Basset, an English lady, who was nurse to King William, and, it is said, saved his life, as he was a tender child, born in the seventh month; by her he had one son, William, his heir, and a daughter, ———, married to ——— Christie, Esq.; of Newhall, father of Capt. John Christie, of Baberton, and Archibald Christie, of Keith, and three daughters. He was succeeded by his son.

William Dick, Esq., third baron of Grange, who married Anne, daughter of Sir Alexander Seton, of Pitmedden, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, by whom, who died the 2nd of April, 1764, he had only one daughter, who survived him, Isabel, who became his heir. He dying without sons, in 1755, in him ended the whole male line of William, the third son of Sir William Dick, of Braid, Bart.; but he was succeeded in the estate of Grange, by his daughter,

Isabel, who was married to Sir Andrew Lauder, of

by his third, but eldest surviving son.

Sir Andrew-Lauder Dick, the present Baronet, of Fountainhall. He has long borne the character of an upright and patriotic country gentleman, exerting himself in furthering every measure which can tend to improve the situation of his native country, particularly with

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Fountainhall, Bart., her own cousin-german, by whom she had a numerous issue, as in the text.

The male line of Dick, of Braid, being now extinct, we give a light sketch of the pedigree of the last Sir John; and begin with.

Louis, the fifth son of Sir William Dick, Bart., of Braid, whose great grandson, Sir John was undoubted male representative of the first Sir William, as will be shown hereafter. He obtained from his father in patrimony, forty thousand merks, according to his last disposition, and having betaken himself to a seafaring life was commander of a frigate in his Majesty's service. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir James Foulis, of Collington, Bart., by whom he had one son, Andrew, his heir, and having settled in England, died there anno 1649, and was succeeded by his son.

Andrew Dick, of West Newton, Esq., in Northumberland, who, in July, 1672, married Mary Scott, heiress of, Coupland, by whom he had a son, Andrew, his heir, and a daughter, Margaret, born in August, 1673. He was succeeded by his son.



respect to roads of communication; in these works he has always been attentive to the judicious and economical disposal of the public money, and has also expended large sums from his own private purse, not only on the roads running through his own estates in the parish of Pencaithland, but also in their

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Andrew Dick, Esq., born in 1676, who, anno 1715, married Janet, daughter of Roger Durham, Esq., of New Castle upon Tyne, by whom he had three sons and two daughters. 1. Durham, who died without issue; 2. John the late Sir John Dick, who became his father's heir; 3. Andrew, who died without succession. The daughters were, 1. Isabella; 2. Mary. He died in the sixty-eighth year of his age, anno 1744, and was succeeded by his son.

Sir John Dick, Bart., who was bred a Merchant, went abroad in 1739, resided for some time in Holland, and was, by his late Majesty King George II., appointed his Consul in Tuscany, anno 1754; and the same office was confirmed to him by his present Majesty, who also conferred on him the distinguished honour of Knight of the Bath; which office of Consul he enjoyed for many years, until he was promoted to the very lucrative and confidential situation of Head Auditor and Comptroller for the Army Accounts, at London, in which appointment he gave the most perfect satisfaction, and discharged his duty in the office for several years, without having accepted any reward.



vicinity. He married, the 25th of October, 1783. Miss Elizabeth Brown, eldest daughter of Thomas Brown, of Johnstounburn, Esq., by whom, who died the 29th of January, 1787, he has a son, Thomas Lauder, born the 13th of August, 1784, married at Relugas. the 8th of February, 1808, to Miss

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The male line of the four eldest sons of the first William having entirely failed, as has been already noticed in other pedigrees, this Sir John, lineally descended of Louis, the fifth son, became undoubted heir male and representative of Sir William Dick, of Braid, Bart., his grandfather's grandfather, and consequently had undoubted right to his baronetship, &c. Whereupon a respectable jury was summoned at Edinburgh, the 14th of March, 1768, who unanimously served him heir to the honours and title of Bart, which had lain dormant since the death of that Sir William, who was great grandson of the first Sir William, by his eldest son, who married Nicholas Bruce, fourth daughter of Sir George Bruce of Carnock. This Sir John married Anne, daughter of Joseph Bragg, Esq., of Somersetshire, sister of the General of that name, but had no issue. This lady, who was born on the 13th of October, 1720, died the 31st of January, 1781. Sir John did not marry again, and died in 1805, without leaving children.

Charles-Anne Cumin, by whom he had a daughter, Susan, born the 8th of December, 1808, and died the 28th of March, 1809.

*Creation*—25th of January, 1690,

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Sir John's nearest relations and heirs at law were the Prestonfield family, who would have succeeded to a large fortune, but Sir John was induced in his old age to leave almost the whole to a stranger, and three of that stranger's friends.











