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GENEALOGY COLLECTION

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III

(1)
William Douglas
of Lochleven

(2)
Peter Browne of
Finnerlie

(3)
Archibald Douglas

(4)
Elizabeth Brown

(5)
Robert Brown

(6)
Robert Brown

(7)
Anna Brown

(8)
Euphame Browne

(9)
William Morton

(10)
John Douglas

(11)
Margaret Forrester

(1) and (2) Signatures of William Douglas of Lochleven, afterwards Earl of Morton (the custodian of Queen Mary), and Peter Browne of Finnerlie (No. 6 Finnerlie Writs, date 1578). (3) and (4) Signatures of their grandchildren, Archibald Douglas of Kirkness, and Elizabeth Brown, who were united in marriage, 1612 (Marriage Contract No. 10, Finnerlie Writs). (5) and (6) Signature of Robert Brown of Finnerlie, serbitor to King James VI., father of Elizabeth, Anna, and Euphame Brown. (7) Signature of Anna Brown, Lady Arnot of that ilk. (8) Signature of Euphame Brown. (9) Signature of William, Earl of Morton (1612). (10) Signature of John Douglas. (11) Signature of Margaret Forrester, mother of Archibald Douglas.

Genealogical Notes ^c

ANENT SOME

Ancient Scottish Families

WITH INDEX

BY

David Marshall, f.S.A. Scot.

(LOCHLEVEN PLACE, KINROSS)

Introduction and Annotations

BY

John Brown Brown-Morison of Finnerlie

f.R.S.E., f.S.A. Scot.

PRIVATELY PRINTED AT PERTH

By J. Y. NICOLL

1884



Gentle Reader,—This little privately printed brochure, as its Title implies, is simply a collection of Genealogical Notes, which we have chosen to preserve in this form, in case, perchance, like many others of the same class, they might be “as water spilt on the ground, which cannot be gathered up again.”

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The deductions which have been made may be taken at what they are worth, as constructions indeed, similar to those which the geologist builds up from the fossil fragments which he has dug from the ancient strata of the earth's crust.

If this pursuit is also your indulgence, you may find, by help of the Index and References, information which may be of use to you. If so, and on your part you can give any to us, we shall in turn be only too grateful.



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Introduction to the Notes.

THE first conception of the enquiry, of which the following pages are the result, arose from a desire to prove the truth of an old tradition of my family, which had existed for the better part of three centuries—“That the lands of Finderlie, as a portion of a larger estate, had been held by them, in conjunction with a family of Shaw, long before the date of their acquisition by my great-great-grandfather in 1711.” This has been fully corroborated by the discovery of the older Finderlie writs by Mr. David Marshall, F.S.A., Scot., in his search for materials for his forthcoming History of Kinross-shire.

The identification of my great-great-great-great-great-grandfather as the second son of Peter Broun of Finderlie is as yet, however, without that full documentary proof which is necessary to substantiate legally and with perfect precision my claim to represent the family of Broun of Sauchie in the male line, and I shall be grateful to any one who can give me a clue to the original Charters of Sauchie or Balquharne.

Are the Brouns of Sauchie a branch of the Brouns of Cumber-Colstoun in Haddingtonshire? or of the Brouns of Coustoun and Otterstoun in Fife? or have all the three families the same origin? are the questions which we desire to have answered.

William Broun of Cumber-Colstoun, and his wife Margaret (her surname is not given), gets a Charter of Segarystane in 1433 (Colstoun Writ).

William Broun of Colstoun has a Charter to the lands of Malcomstoun, Quhitlaw, and Little Currie in 1395 (Robertson's Index of Missing Charters).

William Broun (undesigned) gets a Charter to half of Sauchie, half of Finderlie, half of Auchindrane, on the resignation of Margaret de Annand (his mother, perhaps,) in 1431, and again in 1439 to half of Gardenkeir, in which he is styled of Sauchie. He is alive in 1480, as in that year William is styled his son and heir.

William Broun (styled son and heir of William Broun of Sauchie) gives an obligation to James Shaw in 1480.

In 1500 he is designed of Sauchie when acting as bailie for William Broun of Colstoun, his son?

He must have had a son, Alexander, who succeeded him in Sauchie, since in 1510 we find Alexander served heir to Alexander last seized in that barony.

William Broun of Coustoun gives a charter to Alexander, his son and heir, and to his wife, Margaret Halket, of the lands of Quhitlaw, Malcomestoun, and Little Currie in 1476.

He gives Otterstoun in 1486, and Gardenkeir in 1480, to William Broun, his son. This last William sells Gardenkeir in 1511. A letter to that effect was found in the Cumber-Colstoun charter chest.

In 1536 John Broun succeeds as heir to his father, Alexander, in half of the barony of Sauchie, and half of the lands of Balquharne, and in 1537 to half of the lands of Finderlie.

In 1500 William Broun of Colston [son?] directs a precept to William Broun of Sauchie [father?] to infest Robert Colville in the lands of Gardenkeir.

In 1514 Otterstoun is in possession of Isobella Broun (his daughter).

On examination of the above it strikes one readily that the progress of Sauchie titles as given on the left side is both clear and unbroken, and that the former confusion of the Cumber-Colston pedigree has arisen from mixing with it the right hand, or Coustoun portion.

Coustoun, or as it is sometimes written Colstoun, Coustin, and Colstain, must be an entirely different place from Colstoun, or rather Cumber-Colstoun in Haddingtonshire, as we find from the Charters of the latter, there could not be a laird of that place of the name of William in 1476.

There are three hypothetical explanations possible—

(a). The one thrown out in my monograph* on Crawford's notice of Broun of Colstoun, viz., that the Coustoun and Otterstoun Brouns were a Fifeshire family, quite distinct from that of Cumber-Colstoun,

*This was written without the information we have drawn from Crawford's Notes of the Writs of Sauchie. I feel now inclined to recede from the first part of this hypothesis as under that fresh light untenable.

and that the Sauchie Brouns were a branch of the latter family.

(*b*). That the William Broun of Colstoun who got a Charter of Malcomstoun, &c., in 1395, was a different person, and of a different family from William Broun of Cumber-Colstoun, who had Segarystane in 1433.

That it was the former who married Margaret de Annand, and that it was his son, a second William, who had the Charter to Sauchie in 1431, and to Gardenkeir in 1439.

That the latter must have been alive in 1480, and had a son, a third William, who, during his father's lifetime is sometimes styled the son and heir of William Broun of Sauchie, sometimes as of Coustoun.

That this third William before he succeeded to Sauchie had two sons, Alexander and William.

Alexander Broun, the eldest, must have had Sauchie for a short time after 1500, but had from his father in 1476, then styled of Coustoun (his grandfather, William of Sauchie being still alive), the lands of Malcomstoun, &c., to which his great-grandfather had had a Charter in 1395.

That Alexander died in 1504, as his son, Alexander, after six years non-entry, in 1510, is served heir to his father, Alexander.

That in 1536 this last Alexander is succeeded by his son, John, who sold Sauchie to his cousin, James Shaw.

William, the second son, received from his father in 1486, Otterstoun, and previously (in 1480) Gardenkeir (to which his grandfather, the second William, had a Charter in 1439), and evidently, on his father's succession to Sauchie, also to the lands of Coustoun, since we find in 1500 William Broun of Sauchie [the father?] acts as bailie to William Broun of Colstoun [the son?] in the infestment of Robert Colville, in the lands of Gardenkeir.

(Sauchie was next to Gardenkeir, whilst Coustoun and Otterstoun were many miles off—this may explain the act).

That this fourth William is the one mentioned in the "letters" found in the Cumber-Colstoun Charter Chest, as having sold in 1511 the lands of Gardenkeir.

(c). That the William Broun of Colstoun who had a Charter to Malcomstoun in 1395 is the same as the William Broun of Cumber-Colstoun who had a Charter to Segarystane in 1433, at which latter date he must have been an old man.

The Margaret of that Charter is the Margaret de Annand who resigned in 1431 in favour of her second son, William Broun, who then becomes of Sauchie, his elder brother being the John who succeeded to Cumber-Colstoun.

From this period the explanation as given in (b) will hold good.

The appearance of Margaret de Annand in all former pedigrees of the Cumber-Colstoun family, and the reference to Gardenkeir in the Colstoun Writs give a certain weight to this last hypothesis.

J. B. BROWN-MORISON.

MURIE HOUSE, PERTHSHIRE,
1884.



Annand of Sauchie.

A.D. 1296—A.D. 1431.



Annand of Sauchie.

A.D. 1296 - A.D. 1431.

THIS surname was most probably derived from the fertile strath or vale of the Annan in Dumfries-shire, which is the more likely, that the bearers of it carried the arms of the Bruces of Annandale "Argent a Saltier and Chief gules," assumed by most of the old families of Annandale from their feudal superiors. (Chalmers's Caledonia, Vol. III., p. 78; Sir George Mackenzie's Science of Heraldry, Edinburgh, 1680, p. 5). Nevertheless we fail to find any of the name among "the knights and yeomen" who permanently occupied the soil of that princely domain.

William de Annand, of the county of Forfar, swore fealty to Edward I. in 1296.

The Annands of Auchter-Ellan in Aberdeenshire (of whom the first baron is reported to have died in 1326) existed in high repute for several centuries (Burke's Landed Gentry, 1850).

King Robert III. confirmed a charter by Sir Thomas Hay, Lord of Errol, Constable of Scotland,

to Thomas Annand, of the lands of Gurdy in the barony of Capet (Caputh) Perth (Robertson's Index, p. 143). The Constable died in 1406 (Douglas's Peerage of Scotland, Vol. I. p. 546).

Henry le Fitz Annand swore fealty to Edward I. in 1296 (Ragman Rolls, Bannatyne Club, 1834).

Henry de Annandia, who seems to have been his son (Appendix to Vol. II. of Nisbet's Heraldry), got a charter from King Robert the Bruce of the lands of Salacheth (Sauchie) and Balecharn (Balquharne) in the territory of Mestry and shire of Stirling (Registrum Magni Sigilli Regum Scotorum, p. 17; Robertson's Index, p. 8, where the names are written "Salachothie" and "Balecharun"). From the same king he had a charter of Salchay (Sauchie) in the shire of Clackmannan, wherein he is styled "dilectum fidelum nostrum," dated at "Peyblis," 10th June and 18th year of the king's reign (1324) (Notes of the Writs of Sauchie by George Crawford, folio M.S. 35, 4, 15, Advocates' Library, Edinburgh; Appendix to Nisbet's Heraldry, Vol. II. p. 35, 1742). Among the missing Charters of Robert I. (The Bruce) there is one to Henry Annan of the lands of Aughindrairie in the sheriffdom of Ayr, forfeited by Robert Broun "quas Robertus Broun forisfecit" (Robertson's Index, p. 14). Henry of Annand was sheriff of Clackmannan in 1328 (Exchequer Rolls of Scotland, Vol. I. chapter v.) "He

left," says Crawford, "David de Annanda in the Records of King David [II.] and Robert [II.], who got a Charter of John Cranston's lands (Ridel of Cranstoun), failing himself [said John of Rydall, see below] to David de Annand, knight, 33 of King David."

Sir David de Annand signalised himself by his prowess in the attack made by the Scots, under the Earls of March and Moray, upon the Earl of Namur and his band of foreign knights, at Edinburgh, while on their way to join Edward III. at Perth, in 1335.

"The two parties met on the Borough Muir; for the foreign troops, imagining that the country was wholly in possession of the English, had advanced fearlessly towards Edinburgh. The mercenaries, however, clad in complete steel, and strongly mounted, made a desperate defence; nor was it till the appearance of the Knight of Liddesdale, with a reinforcement, that they found themselves compelled to retreat into the town. Confined within the streets and lanes, the conflict now changed into a series of single combats; and it is interesting to remark the warm spirit of chivalry which diffuses itself into the details of our ancient historians in their description of this event. They dwell with much complacency on a famous stroke made by Sir David de Annand, a Scottish knight, who, enraged by a wound from one of the mercenaries, raised himself in his stirrups, and wielding a ponderous battle-axe

with both hands, hewed down his opponent with such force that the weapon cut sheer through man and horse, and was only arrested by the stone pavement, where the mark of the blow was shown in the time of the historian. The foreign soldiers were at last driven up the High Street to the Castle. This fortress had been dismantled, but Namur and his knights took their stand on the rock, and having killed their horses, piled their bodies into a mound, behind which they, for a while, kept the Scots in check. They were at last compelled to surrender; and Moray and Douglas treated their noble prisoner, who was near kinsman to their ally, the King of France, with much generosity. He and his brother knights and soldiers were set at liberty without ransom, and their captors accompanied them with an escort across the English border. But this act of courtesy cost Moray dear; for, on his return, his little party was attacked by the English under William de Pressen, Warden of Jedburgh Forest, and entirely routed. The Regent was taken prisoner and instantly ironed, and shut up in the strong castle of Bamborough; Douglas, however, had the good fortune to escape a second captivity in England, but his brother, James Douglas, was slain" (Tytler's History of Scotland, Vol. 1., pp. 178, 179, Edinburgh, 1864).

Sir David de Annand was taken prisoner by the English at the battle of Neville's Cross or Durham in

1346 (*Rotuli Scotiæ*, p. 678). Confined at Bristol, he got a pass in 1348 (*Ibid*, p. 419, and Appendix to Lord Hailes' *Annals of Scotland*, Vol. II., p. 388).

John of Rydall had a charter from David II., on his own resignation, of the lands of Cranstoun in the shire of Edinburgh, to him and the heirs of his own body, whom failing to David de Annand, Knight, Edinburgh, 23 January, and 33 of the king's reign (1362). (*Reg. Mag. Sig.*, and *Crawford's Notes of Sauchie Writs.*)

Sir David de Annand was present in the Parliament held at Perth, 13 January, 1364 (*Robertson's Parliamentary Records*, p. 101). He was likewise present at the coronation of King Robert II. at Scone, 26 March, 1371, and took the oaths of homage along with the assembled Prelates and Barons (*Ibid*, p. 119).

Alexander of Lindsay obtained a charter of the lands of Fothnevyn, or Fothenevin, from Robert II., with the office of Forester of the Forest of Plater, in the shire of Forfar, on the resignation of David de Annandia, Knight, 25 April, 1375 (*Reg. Mag. Sig.*, p. 138; *Robertson's Index*, pp. 120-129).

Sir David de Annand is a witness to one of the Charters of Confirmation by David II. concerning the marriage of John, eldest son, by his first wife, of Alexander of Cockburn, and Joneta, daughter and heiress of Sir Alexander Lyndesay of Ormyston, in East Lothian, 23 February, and 39th year of the king's reign (1368).

(Robertson's Index, p. 86; Lives of the Lindsays, Vol. I. p. 46).

David Annand got a charter from David II. of the "forfaultire" of Margaret Lovell in the barony of Innerkyn, Fife; and another of the town of Pettacherache, with the north part of the barony of Innerkeithing, with the coldeheughe and milne of Craggefood by forfeiture of the said Margaret (Robertson's Index, p. 47).

John de Annandia was one of the collectors of the Ransom of the King, David II., for Clackmannan, in 1360 and in 1373-74 (Exchequer Rolls of Scotland, Vol. II., pp. 34 and 420). He might be a son or brother of Sir David.

Robert de Annand had an annual pension for life from David II. out of the burgh mails of Aberdeen, and the king calls him his cousin ("*consanguineo nostro*"). The Charter is dated at Aberdeen, 5 December, and 40th year of the king's reign (1369). The printed volume of the Great Seal Register, p. 63, No. 203, gives the amount as five (*quinque*) marks sterling; Robertson's Index, p. 86, as four (*quatuor*) marks. This may have been one of the Auchter-Ellan branch.

Islay de Annand of Sauchie, probably the son of Sir David de Annand (Crawfurd's Baronage, M.S., Advocate's Library, Edinburgh, 34, 3, 9, pp. 63-65), was succeeded by his daughters and co-heiresses:—

Margaret, the elder, who married William Broun of Colstoun or Coustoun.

Mary, who married James Shaw of Greenock (Ibid and Appendix to Nisbet's Heraldry, Vol. II., p. 35).

By these marriages the Barony of Sauchie (the "Principale Manerum" of which went to William Broun as husband of the elder daughter), the lands of Gartenkeir in Clackmannan, of *Findertie* in Kinross, and of Auchindrane in Ayr, were divided.

The probable pedigree of the Annands is as follows:—1296, Henry le Fitz Annand, father of Henry de Annand, in 1324, father of Sir David de Annand, 1335-75, father of Islay de Annand, father of Margaret and Mary de Annand.

[This is all we have been able to collect with regard to this almost forgotten family.

They lived in a rude but withal a chivalrous age, and the life of its most prominent member may be epitomized in the slightly altered lines written by his illustrious descendant, Sir Walter Scott—

"He carved at his meal
In gloves of steel,
And drank the red wine
Through his helmet barred."

J. B. B. M.]

Handwritten notes:
"The Annand family"
"Scott - 14"
"The Annand family"
"Scott - 14"

Broun of Sauchie,
Balquharne, and Fínderlie.

A.D. 1395—A.D. 1884.



Broun of Sauchie, Balquharne, and Finderlie.

A.D. 1395—A.D. 1884.

IN 1395 William Broun of Colston had a charter from King Robert III. of the lands of Malcomstoun, Whitlaw, and Little Curry. (Robertson's Index, page 145.) William Broun obtained a charter from King James I. of Scotland of the half lands of Sauchie, and half lands of Gardynker or Gartyrker in the shire of Clackmannan, half lands of Fynlory, now Finderlie, in the shire of Kinross, and half lands of Auchendrane in the shire of Ayr, on the resignation of Margaret de Annandia, wife of William Broun of Colstoun, or Couston, to whom the lands belonged heritably, as co-heiress with Mary de Annandia, her sister, wife of James Shaw of Greenock, of their father, Islay de Annand of Sauchie, who was probably the son of Sir David de Annand, styled of Sauchie by Crawford in his Lives of Crown and State Officers, folio, 1726, page 366.

The lands so resigned are limited to the heirs of the said William Broun, whom failing to John of Shaw,

son and heir of James of Shaw "*scutiferi nostri*." This charter is dated at Falkland, 6 April, and 26 year of the king's reign [1431]. (Crawfurd's Notes of Sauchie Writs; Nisbet's Heraldry, Vol. II., Appendix, p. 35, 1742; Crawfurd's Baronage, MS., Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, 34, 3, 9.)

William Broun has no designation in the epitome of the charter given by Crawfurd in his MS. Notes of Sauchie Writs, but that author in his MS. Baronage, and the writer of the Appendix to Nisbet's Heraldry, style him William Broun of Colstoun, husband of Margaret de Annand.

It is more probable that this charter was in favour of William Broun, her son, especially as John of Shaw, her sister Mary's son, was to succeed, failing heirs of the said William. The charter is not on record in the Great Seal Register, and the original has not been traced.

Eight years from this date (1439), Andrew, Abbot of Dunfermline granted two feu charters of the lands of Gartenkeir, lying in the Regality of Dunfermline, the one, of half the lands to James Shaw of Greenock, that of the other half lands to William Broun, designed of Sauchie. The lands are said therein to have been previously held at farm for many years from the Abbot and his predecessors. Both the charters are of the same date, at the Monastery of Dunfermline, 9 June, 1439.

(Registrum de Dunfermelyn, pp. 290, 291 ; Nos. 411, 412, Bannatyne Club, 1842.)

William Broun of Sauchie was appointed as one of the Barons of Parliament to make a retour of the rents of the Barons of Clackmannan "anent the tax" in 1467. (Robertson's Parliamentary Records, p. 151.)

Infestment was given by William Monteith of the Carse, Sheriff of Clackmannan, to William Broun, son and heir-apparent to William Broun of Sauchie, 1471. (Notes of Sauchie Writs by George Crawford.) This is probably the same as the William of Coustin next mentioned. The lands are not named by Crawford.

William Broun, designed of "Coustin," was one of the Assize at the Perambulation between the lands of Kyngorn, Wester and Easter, 6 October, 1457 ; and at the Perambulation of the lands of Gaytmilk, belonging to the Abbot of Dunfermline, and the lands of Admulty, belonging to David de Admulty of the same, 7 June, 1466. (Registrum de Dunfermelyn, pp. 345, 346, 354-356 ; Sibbald's History of Fife and Kinross, p. 89, folio, 1710. Sibbald writes the name Colstain.)

Alexander Broun, son and heir-apparent of William Broun of Couston, and Margaret Haket, his spouse, had a charter by King James III., as tutor and governor to his eldest son, James, Duke of Rothesay, of the lands of Quhitlaw ; also to the said Alexander,

by himself, of the lands of Malcomestoun and Little Curry, lying in the barony of Ratho and shire of Renfrew, on the resignation of the said William Broun, to be held of the Prince and Steward in fee and heritage, for the rights and services due and wont, reserving the frank tenement of the said lands of Malcomestoun and Little Curry to the said William for his lifetime, and a reasonable third part to Marion, his spouse, dated Edinburgh, 18 September, 1476. (Reg. Mag. Sig., Lib. 8, No. 131.)

This Margaret Halket was a daughter of James Halket, fourth Baron of Pitfirran, by a daughter of Sir John Boswell of Balmuto (Douglas's Baronage of Scotland), by Mariotte, daughter and co-heiress of Sir John Glen of Balmuto (*Ibid.*), descended from Robert Glen and Margaret Bruce, illegitimate (?) daughter of King Robert the Bruce. (Robertson's Index, p. 33.)

This is evidently the Alexander mentioned below as last served in the Barony of Sauchie in 1510.

As we have already seen, William Brown of Colstoun, Alexander's great-grandfather, had a charter of the lands of Malcomestoun and Little Curry from Robert III. in 1395. He is without doubt the husband of Margaret de Annand, and the father of William Broun of Sauchie. The question, Was he the same as William Broun of Cumber-Colston, whose wife's name is Margaret? is not yet solved.

James IV. confirmed a charter by John Broun, burgess of Edinburgh, to his son, Andrew Broun of the lands of Malcumstoun in the shire of Edinburgh and regality of Renfrew, dated 5 June, 1498. (Reg. Mag. Sig., Lib. 13, No. 412.)

There is a Charter of Alienation by James Shaw of Sauchie to his cousin, William Broun, son and heir to William Broun of Sauchie, in 1480, probably of his half of Gardenkyr. (Crawfurd's Notes of Sauchie Writs.)

Adam, Abbot of Dunfermline, grants a charter to William Broun, son of William Broun of Colstoun, of *all* and singular the lands of Gardenkyr, on William's resignation, 1480. (Ibid.)

[This is evidently the second son of the William below, who is sometimes styled son and heir of William Broun of Sauchie and sometimes as "of Colstoun." It is clear that this cannot be Cumber-Colston, as there is no William laird of that place at this date. Alexander, therefore, is the son and heir; William the second son of William Broun of Couston, the son of William Brown of Sauchie.—J. B. B. M.]

James Shaw of Sauchie grants an obligation to his weil-beloved cousin, William Broun, son and heir til William Broun of Salchy, having bought lands from him in the Easter Sauchie, 20 June, 1480. (Ibid.)

King James III. confirms a charter by William Broun

of Colstoun to his son, William Broun, of the lands of Otterstoun in the shire of Fife, reserving to himself the freehold (frank tenement) thereof, and a terce for his wife, who is not named. The charter is dated at Edinburgh, 2 August, 1486. Confirmation 4 August, 1486. (Reg. Mag. Sig., Lib. X., No. 60.)

In the Index of Missing Charters of Robert II. there is one to Richard Broun of the East half of the lands of Otterstoun, Fife, by resignation of John Lambertoun. (Robertson's Index, p. 144). "Ricardus Broun de Otterstoun" was a witness at the Perambulation betwixt the lands of Kirkness and Lochore, 6 July, 1395. (Liber Cartarum Prioratus Sancti Andree in Scotia, pp. 2-5.)

[This William is the same as above, who got Gartenkeir, the second son of William Broun of Couston, grandson of William Broun of Sauchie.—J. B. B. M.]

He left only daughters—no son—as seen in this charter. Andrew Wardlaw and Isobella Broun, his affianced spouse, had a charter of the lands of Otterstoun in the shire of Fife, which belonged heritably to the said Isobella, and was resigned by her for their conjunct infeftment, 3 April, 1514. (Reg. Mag. Sig., Lib. 19, No. 41.)

Precept from Adam, Abbot of Dunfermline, for infefting William Broun, son to William Broun of Colstoun, in the lands of Gartenkeir, 1487.

Alienation by William Broun to James Shaw of Sauchie of his lands of Badquarne (Balquharne) in the barony of Sauchie and shire of Clackmannan, 24 March, 1488.

Precept for infefting Robert Colville of Hilton as heir to Robert Colville of Hilton, his father, who died seized in Gartenkeir, 1500. (Notes of Sauchie Writs.)

William Broun of Colstoun directs a Precept to William Broun of Sauchie as his "bailie" for infefting Robert Colville, as above, from which Crawford infers that "Sauchy Brown and Broun of Colstoun seem two distinct people," and referring to Colville, says "He was Director of the Chancery," which has been interpreted to mean that William Broun, designed of Colstoun, was Director of the Chancery. This is groundless. Robert Colville of Hiltoun, ancestor of the Lords Colville of Culross and Ochiltree, and first of Cleish, was appointed Director of the Chancery by Royal Charter, 17 June, 1488, and fell at the battle of Flodden, 9 September, 1513. (Reg. Mag. Sig., Lib. 12, No. 5; Douglas's Peerage of Scotland, Vol. I., p. 352.)

[This William must have got Colstoun from his father and William Broun of Sauchie must now be dead, and succeeded by his son, William Broun, formerly styled of Colstoun, and also son and heir of William Broun of Sauchie. He acts in this case as

bailie to his second son. The following is his eldest son, Alexander, whom we have seen before as having Malcomestoun. His father must have died soon after this date (1500), and he must have succeeded and held Sauchie for a short time until 1504, for we have a]

Precept direct to William Monteith de Carse, Knight, ac vicecomitatum de Clackmannan, for infesting of Alexander Broun as heir to his father, *Alexander Broun*, who died last, seized of tota et integra dime-dietatum Terrarum Baronice de Sauchy, &c., which had been in the king's hands by non-entry for six years, 1510. (Crawfurd's Notes of Sauchie Writs.)

Alienation by William Broun of Gardenkeir to James Shaw of Sauchy, Knight, of his lands of Gardenkeir, 1511. (Ibid.)

Among the Cumber-Colstoun Writs are letters by Alexander Stewart, Archbishop of St. Andrews, showing that William Broun of Colstoun sold to James Shaw of Sauchie, Knight, the lands of Gardenkeir in the shire of Clackmannan, belonging heritably to the said William Broun, and held by him in chief of the Monastery of Dunfermline, and hereby granting to the said William Broun and his heirs and assignees the reversion of the said lands, and in payment of the price thereof. Dated at the Monastery of Dunfermline, 28 August, 1511. (Cumber-Colstoun Writs, No. 31.)

[This William is the younger brother of the Alex-

ander above mentioned, and the Colstoun can not be Cumber-Colstoun, as John is the Laird of that place at this time. The existence of this letter seems to point to a relationship between the families of Sauchie and Cumber-Colstoun.—J. B. B. M.]

William Broun, natural son of the *late* William Broun of Coustoun, had a Precept of Legitimation, 7 March, 1526. (Reg. Sec. Sig., Vol. VI., fol. 53-6.)

[This William of Coustoun must have died before 1514, the date of the Charter of Otterstoun to his daughter, Isabella. Crawford says that Colstoun went to another daughter, Elizabeth, who married a Mr. Hamilton, whose son, John, got a charter to Gardenkeir in 1548, who changed his name to Broun, and was the father of George Broun, who was forfeited in 1568 for being present at the battle of Langside. He then mixes up this family with that of Cumber-Colstoun.—J. B. B. M.]

“John Broun filius et heres quondam Alex. Broun de Sauchy ac orientali latus terrarum de Sauchy, principale manerum earundem et dimedietatum terrarum de Balquharne, as heir to his father, is infest in the said lands, as seems to have been come off the eldest sister, 1536.” (Crawford’s Notes of the Writs of Sauchie.)

In the Register of the Great Seal there is a Charter by James V., confirming a charter by *John Broun* in favour of Alexander Schaw of Sauchy, of all and whole

his lands of Sauchy and Balquharne, in consideration of a certain sum of money paid by the said Alexander to the said John *in his urgent necessity*, to hold from the said John Broun and his heirs of the King in fee and heritage, with the rights and services due and wont. Grants along with the lands the advocacy of the chapel of St. Blane. Signed and sealed by the granter at Sauchy, 30 January, 1536. Confirmation dated at Edinburgh, 8 February, same year. (Reg. Mag. Sig., Lib. 26, No. 66.)

John Broun (who as above sold his lands of Sauchie and Balquharne, but retained the superiority which gave him the rank of a lesser Baron, also accorded to his son, Peter*) had sasine of the half lands of Finderlie, Kinross-shire, holding of the Crown as heir to the late Alexander Broun, his father, 9 November, 1537. He purchased the other half of the lands of Finderlie from the said Alexander Shaw, who held them as the descendant of Mary de Annand, and was seized therein 15 January, 1543, when he is designed of Balquharne, which he seems to have been able to redeem, but

*George Tait, Esquire, Lyon Depute, in his Note as to those who had the right to use Supporters, says—"Lawful heirs-male of the bodies of the smaller Barons who had the full right of free barony prior to 1587, when representation of the minor Barons was fully established, upon the ground that those persons were Barons, and sat in Parliament as such, and were of the same order as the titled Barons."

Sauchie remained in possession of the Shaws. He married Gelise Shaw, most probably a daughter of the Laird of Sauchie, his cousin, and had by her, at least, one son, Peter, his heir. He was killed at the battle of Fawside, or Pinkie, 10 September, 1547—long styled in Scotland Black Saturday. [See Finderlie Writs discovered by Mr. Marshall in the Kinross House Charter-room, where they had lain unknown for nearly two hundred years.]

Peter Broun, son and heir of John Broun above designed, had sasine of the half lands of Finderlie, holding of the Crown, 10 November, 1548,* and of the other half lands, holding of Sauchie, 7 March, 1559. Of the latter he made resignation for heritable infeftment to be given to Robert Broun, "his son and appearand air," reserving his own life rent, and that of Gelise Shaw, his mother, and they had sasine thereof, 29 September, 1590. (Ibid.) He had at least two sons, Robert, his heir, and *John*, who is mentioned in a letter in which the King, James VI., grants "to Robert Broun ayd in his heines wyne Sellair," a gift of the "escheit of all guidis," &c., of "Petir Broun of Balquharne, Johnne Broun, his sone, and Jealles Schaw, his mother," they having been "put to the

*When yet a child, by Act of Parliament made before the battle of Fawside, by which the heirs of those who fell were to be considered of lawful age.

horne" at the instance of Johnne Stalker, elder in Caverskie, Johnne Stalker, zounger thair, Robert Stalker in Costachtane (Coalsnaughton), &c., "for not finding of sufficient caution and souirty that thai suld be harmles and skaithles of thame in thair bodyis, landis, and guidis," dated 24 May, 1593. (Registrum Secreti Sigilli, Vol. LXV., fol. 195.)

In the Confirmed Testament of Laurence Mercer of Mekillour, who died 29 January, 1580, we have "Item awand be *Barroun Broun* for ane annual-rent annaleit be him furth of the landis of Finlawrie, lxxx yeiris crope, the sowme of xl. merkis," and John Russell was "awand," as cautioner for *Barroun Broun* and others, for meal "sauld to thame out of the Girnall of Addie, of lxxix yeiris crope, xxvi lib. viii s. iiiii d. (Commissariat of Edinburgh.)

The Testament of "Vimquhile Johnne Douglas, in Keniestoun," in the parish of Portmoak, Kinross-shire, who died in December, 1592, has the following item, "awin be *Barroun Broun* of Finlarrie the soume of v lib. vi s. viii d. (Ibid).

[The above point to the fact that Peter Broun, like his father, who had parted with his barony of Sauchie in his urgent necessity, had also got into pecuniary difficulties.—J. B. B. M.]

Robert Broun, his eldest son, we find holding the post of Assistant in his Majesty's Wine Cellar in 1587.

and as Sir James Schaw of Sauchie was appointed Master of the Wine Cellar during all the days of his life, with power to make deutes under him in the said office, given under the Privy Seal of James VI. at the Royal Castle of Stirling, 29 September, 1582, we have fair ground to infer that Sir James created his kinsman, Robert Broun, one of these deutes. (Notes of Sauchy Writs.)

Robert Broun (or as he, like his father, spells his name Broune; Robert's daughters, Anna and Euphemia, write their name with the English *w* and the final *e*, they having lived much in England seem to have followed its fashion, but Elizabeth does not) had a gift of the Escheat of the goods, &c., of Alexander Merschell of Auchingowny, Perthshire, dated Burlie, 10 August, 1587. (Reg. Sec. Sig., Vol. LV., fol. 197.)

He had a letter formally granting him the office of second Assistant in His Majesty's Wine Cellar held by him for some time past with all perquisites, and assigning him 40 lib. Scots of fee yearly. Dated at Edinburgh, 6 May, 1589. (Ibid. Vol. LIX., fol. 129.)

He had a gift of the Escheat of the goods, &c., of John Drysdail, younger of Little Barnbowgall, for a treasonable attack upon Holyrood House by night, Edinburgh, 31 January, 1591. (Ibid. Vol. LXIII. fol. 151.)

The half lands of Finderlie held from the Crown were resigned by Peter Broun, who reserves his frank-

tenement, or life-rent, into the hands of the King in favour of Robert Broun, his son, and Katherine Douglas, his spouse, daughter of the deceased John Douglas in Kinneston, 4 March, 1595. (Finderlie Writs.) The "guidman of Kinneistoun" appears to have been a cadet of the House of Lochleven, "Brother to William Douglas of Lochleven," according to Crawford. (Laurus Crawfordiana, MS. 34, 3, 4, Advocates' Library.) As no infestment followed this resignation, the co-heiresses were afterwards served to Peter Broun, their grandfather, in the said half lands.

Robert Broun, designed eldest lawful son of Peter Broun of Balquharne and Katherine Douglas, his spouse, had sasine of the half lands of Finderlie and lands of Auchingowny, holden of Sauchy, 10 March, 1595. (Finderlie Writs.)

He was in the train of King James VI. at Perth on the tragic denouement of the extraordinary plot known in our history as the Gowrie Conspiracy, 5 August, 1600, and "accompanyit Johne Hamyltoun to feche the hameris vp to the galry" in Gowrie House, and "past vp the littill black turnepyke, and at his first entrie within the chalmer he saw the erle of Gowrie lyand dead, Thair being at that tyme in company with his majestie, Sr. Thomas Erskene, Sr. Hew Heres, Sr. John Ramsay, and George Wilsoune." (Deposition of Robert Broun, servant to the King, at the trial for the

Gowrie Conspiracy, Acta Parliamentarum Jacobi VI. A.D 1600, Vol. IV., p. 212).

Robert Broun of Balquharne, His Majesty's Servant-in-Ordinary, was naturalised in England by Act of Parliament in the seventh year of James I. He was alive in 1614. He left no male issue, and was succeeded by three daughters and heirs portioners :

I. Anna Broun, who married Sir Michael Arnot of that Ilk ; marriage contract dated Charing Cross, London, the 7th, and Arnot and Fernie the 20th and 22nd days of April, 1612. Tocher, 12,000 merks Scots, for which the lands of Auchingownie, Balquharne, and Finderlie were appraised at the instance of Walter Arnot of that Ilk, her father-in-law, in 1614. (Finderlie Writs.) She had issue two sons and nine daughters :

(1) Colonel Charles Arnot, who married Helen Reid, heiress of Pitlethie ; marriage contract dated 13 June, 1643. Col. Arnot predeceased his father and mother 7 January, 1652, leaving a son, (Sir) David, who succeeded his father, grandfather, and mother ; and two daughters, Marie and Helen. His relict married June 30, 1655, Andrew Bruce, younger of Earlsall. She died April, 1671. (2) William, a Lieut.-Col. in Holland, who married a daughter of Sir M. Bane.

(1) Lady Pittillock of that Ilk ; (2) Anna, married George Balfour of Balbirnie ; (3) Elizabeth, *m.* William Balfour of Ballo ; (4) Margaret, *m.* John Malcolm of

Balbeadie, and was mother of the first baronet ; (5) Isobel, *m.* Lundy of Drums ; (6)———*m.* Arnot of Lochrig ; (7) Catherine, *m.* John Whyte of Bennoch ; (8)———*m.* John Alexander, writer in Edinburgh, 2nd son of the Laird of Skeddoway, in Fife ; (9) Mrs. Marie Arnot, who died in the Parish of Portmoak, in the year 1700. (Balfour's Annals ; Lamont's Diary ; Sasine Records of Fife ; Douglas's Baronage of Scotland ; Funderlie Writs ; Mr. Henry Malcolm's Collections in Crawford's MS. Papers, Advocates' Library ; Kinross Writs, Commissariat of St. Andrews.)

II. Elizabeth Broun *m.* (1) Archibald Douglas of Kirkness ; marriage contract dated at Dalkeith, Culross, and Kirkness in Scotland, 25, 27, and 30 June, and at the Strand, *near* London in England, 22 October, 1612. Tocher, 10,000 pounds Scots. (Morton Papers in Kinross Charter Room.) This Archibald Douglas was the eldest son of Sir George Douglas of Kirkness by Margaret Forrester his spouse, and grandson of William Douglas, first Earl of Morton, of the house of Lochleven, keeper of Queen Mary ; and was under age at the date of the marriage (*Ibid.*), of which there was issue Colonel Sir William Douglas of Kirkness, knight, who was killed at the battle of Dunbar, 3rd September, 1650, leaving issue.

The present Marquis of Northampton who has added the name of Douglas to that of Compton, and is

now Laird of Kirkness, is the lineal descendant, and presentative of Archibald Douglas and Elizabeth Broun.

On the death of Archibald Douglas, she married, before 3rd September, 1620, William Keith of Annacroich (sometime servitor to William, Earl of Morton, second of the Lochleven family), and Sheriff-Depute of Kinross-shire, 1631-35, but by him had no issue. (Finderlie Writs, Kinross Writs, Sasine Records of Fife, &c.)

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III. Euphame Broun married Thomas Turnbull, fear of Skeddisbus, and had sasine of the half lands of Finderlie held of Sauchie, 19 December, 1629. (Finderlie Writs.)

In 1635, Dame Anna, Elizabeth, and Euphame Broun, daughters and heirs-portioners of the deceased Robert Broun, their father, and "oyes and heirs to the deceast Peter Broun, their grandfather," with consent of their husbands, sold the lands of Finderlie to Robert Duncan, flour merchant and maltman in Kinross. Sir Alexander Shaw of Sauchie, at the same time, making resignation of his Superiority over the half lands. The Disposition and Charter of the half lands holden of the king is dated 30 October, and 9, 10, and 12 November, 1635. The Charter by Euphame Broun, with consent of Sir Alexander Shaw, the superior, is of date 30 October, and 10 November, 1635. (Ibid.)

In 1697 the lands of Finderlie passed into the

possession of Henry Burt of Balado, from whom his nephew, John Broun, great-grandson of the John below, and eldest son of John Broun of Nether Craigow (the immediately adjoining estate to Finderlie), purchased them back to the family in 1711. (Family tradition quoted in Introduction, and Finderlie Titles.)

John Broun, the younger son of Peter Broun of Balquharne and Finderlie, who has been mentioned above in page 29, married Isabel Bannatyie. He died in 1645, his widow in 1683. (Tombstone in Orwell Old Churchyard, and Letter of Escheat, Reg. Sec. Sig., Vol. LXV., fol. 195.) (See Introduction.)

John Broun, his son, in Nether Craigow, Kinrossshire, 16th March, 1678, obtained a charter of the Mill and Mill lands, and the just and equal half of the town and lands of Nether Craigow, from Sir William Bruce of Balcaskie and Lochleven, knight and baronet, and was infeft therein on the 30th of the same month. On 29 October, 1680, he had sasine of an annual rent out of the lands of Meikle Seggie. In 1682 he was chosen to the office of Elder in his parish church, along with Sir William Bruce and Lord Balfour of Burleigh. He married Mavis Reid, who died in May, 1682. He died in 1688, aged 58. (Judicial Rental of the Baronies of Kinross, Seggie, &c., 1675, in Kinross Charter-Room; Craigow Mill Writs, Commissariat of St. Andrews; Tombstone in Orwell Old Churchyard; Sasine Records

of Fife and Kinross; Kirk Session Records of Orwell.)

John Broune of Craigow, his only son (the last who spells his name with the final *e*), and Elspeth Burt, his wife, had sasine of all and whole the lands of Craigow Mill, with mill lands, multures, and pertinents lying in the parish of Orwell and shire of Kinross, in implement of a Contract Matrimonial, of date 9th October then instant, betwixt the said John Broune, younger, and the said John Broun, elder, his father, and the said Elspeth Burt, daughter of the deceased John Burt of Balado Easter, with consent of Henry Burt of said Balado, her brother german, 22 November, 1682. He had a Precept of Clare Constat by Sir William Bruce of Kinross, the superior, of date 25 November, 1691, whereon he was infest as heir to the whole estate of his deceased father, 2 November, 1692. By Elspeth Burt he had, with other children, a son John.

He married, secondly, 8 July, 1698, Issobell Ballantyne, sister and heiress of James Ballantyne of Broomhills of Wester Balado, and had James, and Sarah, who married, in 1727, John Ballantyne, portioner of Wester Balado, and afterwards in Arnot Mill, nephew of Mr. John Ballantyne, minister of Monifieth from 1710 to 1738. Issabell designed eldest daughter of John Brown of Craigow Mill, married Robert Lilburn, portioner of Duncrevie and Hilton—marriage contract dated 5 June, 1723. Christian married David Robert-

son of Touchie—marriage contract dated 28 December, 1733—who had, with others, James Robertson of Touchie; Mr. John Robertson, minister of the Gospel at Jedburgh, 1765-1806; Robert, who settled in the U.S. of America in 1793, and left a worthy stock, of whom may be named his grandson, the brave and talented Lieut.-Col. Robertson of Fort Wayne, Indiana, U.S.

In the year 1726 the laird of Craigow Mill disposed of his lands to James Broun, only surviving son of his second marriage with Issobell Ballantyne, ancestor of the Browns of Orchard, Lanarkshire (which see), and died before 19 July, 1727. (Writs of Craigow Mill, Commissariat of St. Andrews; Sasine Records of Fife and Kinross; Writs of Touchie; Parish Records; Annals of the United Presbyterian Church; Scott's Fasti; Tombstone in Orwell Churchyard; Letters communicated by the Misses Condie, late of Ledlation, now in possession of their cousin, Col. Robertson.)

John Broun of Finderlie, eldest son of the above designed John Broun of Craigow Mill, by Elspeth Burt, his first wife, married (1) Janet Stevenson, eldest daughter of John Stevenson of Easter Cocklaw, Fifeshire—marriage contract dated 7 September, 1711—who died in 1725, and had Margaret, John (born 1714, died 1726), Elizabeth, Robert and Henry, twins, d.s.p., Robert, d.s.p.; (2) Janet Flockhart, and had Ebenezer, born 1726, Janet, and Jean, who died in 1758, aged 18. He had the

lands of Finderlie assigned to him by his uncle, Henry Burt (who had held them from 31 May, 1697), 12 May, 1711, and had sasine thereof 12 December thereafter, and at same date Janet Stevenson, his wife, obtained a life-rent sasine of the lands ; also of an annual rent out of the lands of Earnyside in the barony of Tulliebole, in warrandice in case of eviction of the said lands of Finderlie. (Sasine Records of Fife and Kinross ; Tombstone in Orwell Churchyard ; Parochial Registers ; Writs of Finderlie.)

Ebenezer Broun of Finderlie, eldest surviving son of John Broun of Finderlie, had a Disposition from his father of the lands of Finderlie, 21 June, 1749 ; and in the year 1757 he purchased the adjoining properties of Brocklaw and Sergeant Croft. In 1749 he married Christian Thomson, daughter of Peter Thomson of Meikle Seggie. On a separate tombstone in the Churchyard of Orwell, erected to their memory by their grandson, Major the Honourable James Brown, M.L.C. of St. Vincent, W.I., the name is for the first time spelt Brown, while on the family tombstone it is in the old Scottish form of Broun, but without the final *e*. Their son, John, seems to have been the first to adopt the English style. They had John, Peter, Ebenezer, Robert, Mary, who married Robert Reddie of Netherhall, and Ann, who married James Greig of Coldrain. (Finderlie Writs ; Tombstone in Orwell Churchyard ; and Parish Registers.)

John Brown of Finderlie, eldest son of said Ebenezer, had a Disposition from his father of the lands of Finderlie, 2 April, 1781. He married (1) Christian Thomson, his cousin, daughter of Peter Thomson of Seggie, who died 25 January, 1785, by whom he had no surviving issue; (2) in August, 1786, Jean Beveridge, daughter of James Beveridge of West Tulliochie, and sister of James Beveridge of West Balado, and had Ebenezer, James, John, Christian, and Agnes. (Finderlie Writs, &c.) He was succeeded by his only surviving son.

The Rev. James Brown of Finderlie, who married, in 1838, Mary Neil Hay, daughter of the Rev. James Hay, D.D., Kinross, and niece and heiress of David Morison, sometime Lord Provost of Perth. She died in 1843. He died in 1846.

The following obituary notice of him occurs:—"It is with deep and sincere regret that we have to record this month the death of the Rev. James Brown, Balbeggie. He expired on the 21st February at Kinross, in the house of his father-in-law, the Rev. James Hay, D.D., in the 21st year of his ministry. He was the last surviving son of John Brown of Finderlie, one of an ancient and respectable family in the parish of Orwell, Kinross-shire. He passed through an extensive course of education at the Universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow, not only in those preliminary studies which

are required for the Christian Ministry, but also in the study of Medicine, in which he attained the degree of Master of Surgery. He was ordained by the Presbytery of Perth on the 5 October, 1825.

“As he was justly considered to possess very high medical skill, and his attendance and prescriptions being entirely gratuitous, the applications were numerous, not only in his own congregation, but in the whole district around.

“He was indeed viewed as a generous and kind benefactor, to whom all of every religious denomination had equal access, and whoever made application to him was visited in the kindest and most courteous manner. Never, perhaps, was there man more loved and esteemed by all classes and denominations.” (Quoted in the Life of the Rev. James Hay, D.D.) He left an only son.

John Brown Brown-Morison of Finderlie, born 1840, married 1864 Eve Magdalene Waugh, daughter of George Waugh, and grand-daughter of the Rev. Alexander Waugh, D.D., of London. (Chambers's Eminent Scotsmen.) He succeeded through his mother in 1866 to the estate of his aunt, Miss Morison Hay-Morison of West Errol and Cupar Grange, Perthshire, who was Institute of Entail under the will of David Morison, sometime Lord Provost of Perth, when he assumed, by authority of the Lord Lyon, King-at-Arms, the surname and Arms of Morison. In 1873

he obtained an Act of Parliament (Morison's Estate Act, Chap. I., 36 and 37 Vic.), and sold the estate of Cupar Grange, in order to purchase that of Murie, which adjoins West Errol. He is a Deputy Lieutenant for the County of Perth, a Magistrate for the Counties of Perth and Kinross, Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and late Lieutenant 3rd Batt. "Black Watch" (Perthshire Militia). He has issue—Maud, born 1865, died 1865; Guy Edward, born 1867; Muriel, born 1868, died 1875; Valentine Dudley Ogilvy, born 1869; Gwendolen, born 1873; Blanche Aimée, born 1874; Basil, born 1875. (Burke's Landed Gentry; Bateman's Landowners.)

BROWN OF ORCHARD.

Note
 James Broun, the only surviving son of the second marriage of John Broun of Craigow Mill and Isobell Ballantyne, had a Disposition of the lands of Craigow Mill from his father in 1726. He married Jean Rutherford, eldest daughter of Edward Rutherford of Path Mill, in February, 1730. He had two sons, who succeeded each other—

Edward Brown of Craigow Mill, infeft in 1764, and was succeeded by

The Rev. James Brown of Craigow Mill, his brother german, sometime minister at Conner in the County of Antrim, Ireland, 1776. He married Christian Forrest,

one of the four daughters of John Forrest of Orchard, Carluke, Lanarkshire, who died in 1759. By her he had three sons, James, John Brown, M.D., and Capt. Edward Brown. He disposed Craigow Mill to his eldest son,

James Brown of Craigow Mill, 29 November, 1791, who married Elizabeth Bruce, an orphan ward of James Harvey, Esq. of Brounlee, Carluke, Lanarkshire, and had a daughter, Elizabeth, who married Andrew Gillies, advocate, Edinburgh, without issue, and a posthumous son,

James Brown, designed of Orchard, which he acquired as below, who sold the lands of Craigow Mill to the Earl of Dunmore in the year 1843. He married Elizabeth Scott, only daughter of George Scott of Easter Daldowie and Greenoakhill, Lanarkshire, and had issue, James Brown, now of Orchard; Elizabeth Alexander Brown, who died at the age of 14 years; and Rebecca Scott Brown, who married Major G. T. Thornton.

James Brown of Orchard, who is a magistrate for the County of Lanark, and late Captain, 3rd Batt. Scottish Rifles, married (1), in 1869, Marion Annie Johnston, and by her had issue, Elizabeth Scott, *b.* 1870; Marion Annie, *b.* 1872; James Ronald, *b.* 1873; and Alexander Aitkin, *b.* 1874; (2), in 1876, Letitia Kate Gilchrist, only child of the late James Gilchrist,

merchant, Calcutta, and has issue, Ernest Scott, *b.* 1880; Vera Scott, *b.* 1881; and Ivy Letitia, *b.* 1882.

FORREST OF ORCHARD.

John Forrest of Orchard died in 1759, leaving four daughters:—

(1.) Margaret, who married 1st, John Steel of Orchard; 2nd, James Gilchrist of Gilfoot.

(2.) Christian, as mentioned before, who married the Rev. James Brown of Craigow Mill.

(3.) Mary, died unmarried.

(4.) Janet, married George Brown, merchant in Glasgow, and died without issue.

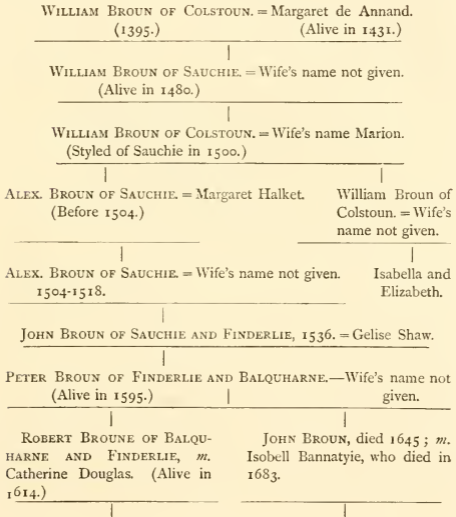
Margaret and Christian divided the estate after the death of their sisters Mary and Janet, Margaret taking Orchard, and Christian Hill of Orchard.

Margaret Forrest and James Gilchrist, her husband, conveyed Orchard to their youngest son, John Gilchrist, in 1798, who, becoming insolvent, conveyed the property to trustees for the use of his creditors, who sold it to Allan Fullarton in 1819, by whom it was resold to the late James Brown of Orchard in 1825.

Christian Forrest, and the Rev. James Brown, her husband, conveyed Hill of Orchard to John Brown, their second son (the eldest getting Craigow), who, having died unmarried, was succeeded by the late

James Brown of Orchard, his nephew, son of his elder brother, as heir of Conquest.

The following is a probable Sketch Pedigree, as deduced from the above notes. The dates do not necessarily refer to births or deaths :—



Anna Broune *m.* Sir Michael Arnot of Arnot, 1614—family supposed to be extinct.

Elizabeth Broun *m.* (1) Archibald Douglas of Kirkness, 1612, represented by the Marquis of Northampton of Kirkness; (2) William Keith of Annacroich.

Euphame Broune *m.* Thos. Turnbull of Skeddisbus.

JOHN BROWN OF CRAIGOW MILL, died 1688; *m.* Mavis Reid, who died 1682.

JOHN BROUNE OF CRAIGOW MILL, only son of John B. of Craigow Mill, *m.* (1) in 1682 Elspeth Burt, and had by her a son, JOHN, and others. He *m.* (2) in 1698 Issabell Ballantyne, and had with other children JAMES and Sarah who *m.*, 1727, John Ballantyne, portioner of Wester Balado; Issabel, *m.*, 1723, Robert Lilburn, portioner of Duncrevie and Hilton; Christian, *m.*, 1733, David Robertson of Touchie, and had issue—

JOHN BROWN OF FINDERLIE, eldest son of John Broun of Craigow Mill, *m.* (1) in 1711, Janet Stevenson of Cocklaw, who *d.* in 1725, and had Margaret, John, who *d.* 1727, aged 13; Elizabeth; Robert and Henry, twins, *d.s.p.*; and Robert, *d.s.p.*; (2) *m.* Janet Flockhart, and had by her EBENEZER, who succeeded, Janet, and Jean, who *d.* 1758, aged 18.

JAMES BROWN OF CRAIGOW MILL, *m.*, 1730, Jean Rutherford, and had

EDWARD BROWN OF CRAIGOW Mill, 1764, and

THE REV. JAMES BROWN OF CRAIGOW MILL, who succeeded his brother, 1776, and *m.* Christian Forrest of Orchard. He disposed of Craigow Mill to his eldest son

EBENEZER BROUN OF FINDERLIE (eldest surviving son of John Broun of Finderlie), *m.*, 1749, Christian Thomson, and had JOHN, Peter, Ebenezer, Robert, Ann, who *m.* James Greig of Coldrain, and Mary, who *m.* Robert Reddie of Netherhall.

Major Hon. James Brown of St. Vincent, W.I.

JOHN BROWN OF FINDERLIE, *m.* (1) Christian Thomson, without surviving issue; (2) *m.* Jean Beveridge, and had Ebenezer, JAMES, John Christian, and Agnes.

REV. JAMES BROWN OF FINDERLIE, only surviving son, *m.* Mary Neil Hay, *d.* 1846.

JOHN BROWN BROWN-MORISON OF FINDERLIE, their only son, *m.*, 1864, Eve M. Waugh. Children—Maud, *b.* and *d.* 1865; Guy Edward; Muriel, *d.* 1875; Valentine Dudley Ogilvy; Gwendolen; Blanche Aimée; Basil.

JAMES BROWN, 1791, who *m.* Elizabeth Bruce, and had Elizabeth, who *m.* Andrew Gillies, and

JAMES BROWN OF ORCHARD, who sold the lands of Craigow Mill in 1843. He married Elizabeth Scott, and had JAMES, Elizabeth Alexander, and Rebecca Scott, who *m.* Major Thornton.

JAMES BROWN NOW OF ORCHARD, his only son, *m.* (1) in 1869, Marion Annie Johnston, and had Elizabeth Scott, Marion Annie, James Ronald. Alex. Aitken; (2) in 1876, Letitia H. Gilchrist, and has Ernest Scott, Vera Scott, and Ivy Letitia.



Broun of Carsleuch.

A.D. 1546—A.D. 1706.



Broun of Carsleuch.

IN a Genealogy of the Family of Arnot of Arnot by Mr. Henry Malcolm, minister of Ballingry from 1684 to 1701 (at which time he was deprived for not taking the oaths), it is said that Patrick Broun of Balquharn and Finderlie "was brother to Carseleith in Galloway" (MSS. Collection of Mr. George Crawford, 35. 4. 15. folio, Advocates' Library, Edinburgh); but if any relation he could not be nearer than a nephew.

According to the learned Antiquary, Mr. Thomas Crawford, who died in 1663, the armorial bearings of "Broun of Otterstone in Fife of old" were "*or* a Chevron sable 3 fleurs de lis persé, caried be the Brouns of Balquharne, Fordell, Finmount in Fife, and Carsleuch in Galloway."

Lindsay of Carsleuch is supposed to have been a collateral branch of the now extinct family of Fairgirth in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, a very early branch of Covington, one of the remoter cadets of the House of Crawford, sprung from Sir Philip, eldest son of Sir John de Lindsay, Chamberlain of Scotland in the reign of Alexander III., whose son, John, acquired the barony of Covington in 1423. (Lives of the Lindsays, Vol. II.,

pp. 287, 288.) James Lindsay was owner of Carsleuch in 1483. (Ibid., Vol. I., p. 432.) Elizabeth Lindsay (probably his daughter), heiress of Carsleuch, married Richard Broune, before 1546. [As Peter Broune of Balquharne and Finderlie was a minor when he succeeded his father, John, in 1547, this Richard, if one of the family, might have been an uncle (he could not be a brother), the son of Alexander Broun of Sauchy, who was seized in that barony in 1510.—J. B. B. M.]

Richard Broune of Carslyth had a charter of alienation from Alexander Mackulloch of Cardines of the lands of Bagby and Kirkmakbreck in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, which was confirmed by a charter under the Great Seal of James V., dated at Linlithgow, 29 December, 1537. (Reg. Mag. Sig., Lib. 26, No. 59.)

John Broun, son and heir-apparent of Dame Elizabeth Lindsay of Carsleuch, and of Richard Broune, her husband, had a grant from his mother in favour of himself and Catherine Gordon, his spouse, and their heirs male, whom failing to the heirs of the said John, to be held of the queen and her successors, of two mercates out of her seven merk lands of Carsleuch, half of the mill of the same, three merk lands of Storrains, &c., lying in the parish of Kirkdaill and stewartry of Kirkcudbright and shire of Dumfries; also of the six merk lands of Firth and Firth-hall; 36s. 8d. lands of Culmaur in the parish of Urr and same shire; also of the 20s.

lands of Gilchristcleuch, called the Bankend, &c., in the barony of Crawfordjohn and shire of Lanark. Confirmed by a charter under the Great Seal of Queen Mary, dated at Edinburgh, 5 August, 1546. (Reg. Mag. Sig., Lib. 29. No. 381.)

June 27, 1578-79, John Broun in Carsleuch. John Lord Maxwill americiated in ffourty pounds for non-production of Johnne Broun of Carsleuch before the Justiciar or his deputies, to underly the law, for art and part of the slaughter of James M'Culloch of Barholme, committed on the 17th day of April last. (Nicholson's History of Galloway, Vol. II., 1841, Appendix, p. 2.)

Gilbert Broun, second lawful son of the deceased John Broun of Carsluth, received confirmation of a charter by his father in his favour, from King James VI. of the lands of Bakbie and Kirkmabreck in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, 17 November, 1581. (Reg. Mag. Sig., Lib. 35, No. 510.)

John Broun, apparent of Carsleuch, obtained the escheat of the goods of Cuthbert Broun and Thomas Broun, lawful sons of the late John Broun of Carsleuch, for slaughter, Edinburgh, 15 December, 1581. (Reg. Sec. Mag. Sig., Vol. XLVIII., fol. 51.)

Thomas Broun, son of John Broun of the Land, had a gift of the escheat of the goods of Mr. Harbert Broun, brother lawful to John Broun of Carsleuch, 18 April, 1590. (Ibid., Vol. LX., fol. 125.)

John Broun of Cârsluthe had a precept of a Charter of Confirmation of two charters by John, Commendator of Sweetheart, to John Broun of Carsleuch—(1) of the £3 lands of Lochhill; and (2) of the 20s. lands of Clauchane, Land, and others, all lying in the barony of Lochkindeloch and stewartry of Kirkcudbright, dated Holyrood, 12 May, 1587. (*Ibid.*, Vol. LVI., fol. 168.)

Janet Broun, relict of the late Thomas Broun in Lochhill, received precept of a charter in life-rent, and to John Broun, elder, procreated betwixt the said Thomas and Janet, of all and whole the £3 lands of Lochhill, &c., in the parish of Kirkendeloch, and stewartry of Kirkcudbright, dated Holyrood, 19 December, 1588. (*Ibid.*, Vol. LVIII., fol. 95.)

Charles Broun, son of John Broun of Carsluite, had precept of a Charter of Confirmation by Mr. Gilbert Broun, perpetual Commendator of the Monastery of Sweetheart, of the half of the corn mill of the barony of Lochkendelo, and a half of the astricted multures, which half the said John Broun had in tack at the date, lying in the parish of Kirkonner and stewarty of Kirkcudbright, dated Edinburgh, 31 July, 1591. (*Ibid.*, Vol. LXIV., fol. 69.)

This Gilbert Broun was the last Abbot of Sweetheart, and, according to Spotiswood, "was descended of the family of Carsluth." (*Account of the Religious Houses in Scotland; Appendix to Hope's Minor Pra-*

ticks, Edinburgh, 1734.) He had three natural children, Thomas, Richard, and Catherine. Thomas obtained a charter of certain lands, teinds, and fishings in the Nith, in the lordship of New Abbey (Sweetheart) and stewartry of Kirkcudbright, whom failing to Richard, his brother, whom failing to Catherine Broun, his sister, whom failing to said Mr. Gilbert Broun. Precept of charter dated Holyrood House, 4 August, 1592 (Reg. Sec. Sig., Vol. LXIV., fol. 85.)

Gilbert Broun of Barbeth obtained a Royal Letter ratifying and confirming Letters of Pension by Gilbert Broun, Abbot of Sweetheart, of 40 merks annually out of certain lands belonging to Thomas, son of the late John Broun of Carsleuch, dated Holyrood, 30 December, 1595. (Reg. Sec. Sig., Vol. LXVIII., fol. 101.)

The following charters are in the Register of the Great Seal :—

Charter to Gilbert Broun of Blackbie of the lands of Kirkmabreck and Balmackraill, Kirkcudbright, 28 July, 1622. (Book 50, No. 111.)

Charter to John Broun of Carsluith, and Marion Hay, his wife, of the lands of Kirkmabreck, Kirkcudbright, 9 August, 1630. (Book 52, No. 321.)

Charter to William Broun, brother german of John Broun of Carsluith, of the lands of Meikle Furthead, Kirkcudbright (Book 57, No. 318), 18 December, 1643.

Charter to Robert Broun of Carsluith of the lands of Carsluith, &c., Kirkcudbright, 8 March, 1695. (Book 74, No. 49.)

Under date 12 July, 1706, Lord Fountainhall reports a Decision of the Court of Session in a complicated case concerning the jointure lands of "Anne Boyd, relict of — Brown of Carsluith," who married "Maxwell of Cuill in 1660," and the "Tocher" of the wife of the Laird of Carsleuch, her son, a daughter of Creighton of Crawfordston, whom Broun, the pursuer, married in 1680. (Decisions, Vol. II., pp. 342, 343.)

Beyond this we have been unable to trace the family.

Broun of Colstoun.

A.D. 1272—A.D. 1884.



Broun of Colstoun.

THE barony of Colstoun, in East Lothian, lies about two miles south of Haddington, the county town, and has been in possession of the family for at least six hundred years. How much longer it is impossible to tell, for want of documentary evidence.

Down to 1513 the lands were commonly known by the name of Cumber-Colstoun, Cumer-Collyston, Comer-Colston, &c., but after that date the prefix Cumber, whatever it might mean, is dropped.

The Lairds of Colstoun seem to have taken an active interest in the affairs of the Burgh of Haddington, where they held property; and are said to have had their burial-place within the famous Franciscan church of Haddington, "The Light of Lothian" (*Lucerna Laudonicæ*), of which they were benefactors from the period of its foundation in the reign of Alexander II. (Writs of Colstoun, kindly opened up by The Lady Susan Broun Burke and The Right Honourable Robert Bourke, her husband; Genealogy and Baronetage by Sir Richard Broun; Chalmers's Caledonia, Vol. II., p. 507.)

There has been much confusion and error, hitherto, in all the pedigrees of this family, and the object of the present sketch is to deduce the succession from original sources and good authors.

Sir David Broun, knight, Lord of Cumber-Colltoun in the 23rd year of the reign of Alexander III. (1272), bestows part of his lands in the territory of Cumber-Colltoun on the Superior of the Church of Holyrood at Edinburgh, "for the soul of King Alexander, and for the soul of my lord King Alexander, his son." In the Colston Charter Chest there is both a copy and a transumpt of this deed; the latter dated at Haddington, 17 May, 1466. (Colstoun Writs, Nos. 1 and 2.)

Sir Richard Broun relates that "the Baron of Colston (the above, we presume) married the daughter of Hugo de Gifford, Baron of Yester (See Scott's *Marmion*), and as they were proceeding to church, the wizard lord stopped the bridal procession beneath a pear tree, and plucking one of the pears gave it to his daughter saying, that as long as the gift was preserved good fortune would never desert her or her descendants." The "Host," in his weird "Tale" in *Marmion*, affirms of "Sir Hugo," that

" A braver never drew a sword,
 A wiser never, at the hour
 Of midnight, spoke the word of power ;
 The same, whom ancient records call
 The founder of the Goblin-Hall."

“There is a singular story (says a writer in Fullarton & Co.’s Gazetteer of Scotland, Vol. 1., p. 236, 1845) connected with the family of Colston, one of the ancestors of which married the daughter of his neighbour, the famous warlock of Gifford, described in *Marmion*. As they were proceeding to the church—so runs the tale—the wizard lord stopped the bridal procession beneath a pear tree, and plucking one of the pears, he gave it to his daughter, telling her that he had no dowry to give her, but as long as she kept that gift good fortune would never desert her or her descendants. This must have occurred before 1267, in which year, according to Sir David Dalrymple, Hugh Gifford de Yester died; and the pear is still preserved in a silver box. About two centuries ago a maiden lady of the family chose to try her teeth upon it, and very soon after two of the best farms of the estate were lost in some litigation: the only misfortune that has befallen the inheritance of the ‘Coalstons in six centuries—thanks, perhaps, to the Warlock pear.”

“They had a pear in their family which they esteemed their palladium,” Crawford tells us in his MS. Baronage. “It’s reported that Betty Mackenzie, when she married George Broun of Colstoun, the first night she came to the House of Colston, dreamed she had eat the pear, which her father-in-law looked on as a bad omen, and expressed great fears that she should

be an instrument in the destruction of the House of Colston.

David Broun of Cumber-Collyston had a charter from King David II. of the lands of Segarystane in the Constabulary of Haddington, belonging to the king by reason of forfeiture, dated at Edinburgh, 10 June, and 29 year of reign (1358). (Colston Writs, No. 3.) He is probably the same who has an annual rent of six merks for life out of the lands of Newby in the shire of Peebles from that king, 1st July, and of the king's reign the 34th year (1363). (Reg. Mag. Sigilli; and Robertson's Index, p. 73.) David Broun of Colstoun, A.D. 1374, seals with a lion rampant. (Stodart's Scottish Arms.)

John Broun, son of David Broun of Cumber-Collyston, and Agnes, his spouse, had a charter from the same king (David II.) of the lands of Cumber-Collyston in the constabularie of Haddington and shire of Edinburgh on his father's resignation. Dated at Edinburgh, 6 December, and 32nd year of the king's reign (1361). (Colstoun Writs, No. 4; and Robertson's Index, p. 52.)

[Sir] William Broun of Cummyr-Colstoun had a charter granted to him by James I. of Scotland of the lands of Segarystane in the barony of Cummyr-Colstoun and shire of Edinburgh, to be held by him and his wife, Margaret (her surname is not given), in fee and heritage of the crown. Dated at Edinburgh, 16

August, and 27 year of the king's reign (1433). (Colstoun Writs, No. 53.)

[In Mr. Thomson's MS.S. account of the Colstoun family he is said to have succeeded the above John in 1402, and to have been a prisoner in England until April, 1413, after which he was knighted. He gives, however, no authority. The question we wish answered is—Is this William the same as the husband of Margaret de Annand, and is she the Margaret of the above deed? In 1395 William Broun of Colstoun, or Couston, the undoubted husband of Margaret de Annand, had a charter, as we have seen, of Malcomestoun, Whitlaw, and Little Currie. If he is the same, and Mr. Thomson is correct, his father, John Broun of Cumber-Colstoun, was alive at that date, a circumstance which would account for his style of Coustin, and not Cumber-Colstoun.—J. B. B. M.]

John Broun of Cumber-Colston, his son, married Helen Hepburn. On the 10 August, 1457, the magistrates and town council of Haddington granted an obligation in favour of a worshipful man, John Broun of Comer-Colstoun, relative to repairing the choir of the church of Haddington. He had previously sealed an Indenture made between the Prior and Convent of St. Andrews and the parish of Haddington bailies and council thereof, and is supposed to have been Provost of Haddington at the time. (Colstoun Writs, No. 9.)

He granted a charter to Ronald Broun, his son, of the lands of Little Kettlestoun in the shire of Linlithgow, dated Edinburgh, 17 June, 1471, failing heirs male of the said Ronald's body the whole to revert to the granter and his heirs. Charter confirmed by James III., 25 February, 1471-2. (Reg. Mag. Sig., Lib. 7, No. 138.)

[In his MS. Mr. Thomson makes Ronald the second son of *Sir William*, and his eldest son the Alexander, who, as we have seen, is of the Sauchie line.]

John Broun, son and apparent heir of John Broun of Cumer-Colstoun (the above), had sasine of a merk land of Duncanlaw from the Preceptor of Torphichen, into whose hands it had fallen by Recognition, 31 January, 1475. (Colstoun Writs, No. 17.) He had also sasine as son and apparent heir of John Broun of Cumer-Colstoun, on a Precept by William Knolles, Preceptor of Torphichen, upon resignation of Marion Abernethy, 3 February, 1479. (Colstoun Writs, No. 18.)

John Broun of Commyr-Colstoun (doubtless still the father, see No. 29,) had charters of two annual rents out of tenements in the "Syde Gate" of the burgh of Haddington, 10 March, and 20 April, 1481. (Colstoun Writs, Nos. 20 and 21.) *John de Broun de Colstoun* is a witness to a charter by David Hepburn of Waughton to his son and heir, Kintigermus Hepburn, and his wife, Margaret Lauder, of the lands of Waugh-

ton, 16 September, 1498. (Had. Col., quoted in Nisbet's Heraldry, Vol. I. p. 378.) He had a Commission from the burgh of Haddington to be their Procurator for gathering the mails of the friars acres of the deceased Rauf Aglin, who (Rauf) had infest the burgh in the same. This Commission to last for five years. Dated at Haddington, 27 January, 1499. (Colstoun Writs, No. 26.) He had a charter from William Maitland of Lethington, in which he is designed of Camer-Coilstoun, of two acres of Threiphaugh on the north side of the water of Bolton in the lordship of Lethington. Dated at Lethington, 24 April, 1499. (Writs of Colstoun, No. 27.)

John Broun of Colstoun obtained a Precept of Clare Constat from John, Preceptor of Torphichen, for infesting him, as *heir to the deceased John Broun, his father*, of one merk of Templeland of Duncanlaw, 27 March, 1506, and upon which he was duly infest. (Ibid., Nos. 28 and 29.)

There is a Declaration by the bailies of Haddington that they infest the chaplain of St. John's Altar within the parish kirk of Haddington in a perpetual service granted by John Broun of Coalstoun. Dated at Haddington, 15 February, 1507. (Ibid., No. 30.)

Patrick Broun of Comir-Colstoun was infest upon a Precept from Chancery as heir to his father, the deceased John Broun of Comir-Colstoun, in all and whole

the barony of Comir-Colstoun in the constabulary of Haddington and shire of Edinburgh, which was done at the door of the Place of Colstoun, 31 October, 1513. (Ibid., No. 35.) According to Mr. Thomson, said Patrick was killed at Flodden on the 9th of the previous month, which is certainly a mistake. He did not, however, long survive his father, who may have been killed there.

George Broun of Colstoun succeeded his brother, Patrick, and was infest in the half barony of Little Kettleston in the shire of Linlithgow, as heir to his brother, Patrick Broun, 9 November, 1514. (Ibid., No. 36.) He had a Letter of Gift of the Relief of the lands of Colstoun upon a sasine as heir to the late Patrick Broun, his brother, 6 March, 1515. (Reg. Sec. Sig., Lib. 5., fol. 45.) He obtained a decret as heir of Patrick Broun of Colstoun, his brother, and as heir and successor of the deceased John Broun of Colstoun, his father, against Richard Maitland of Lethington, anent the Warrantice of the lands of Erinscleuch, which were sold by the late William Maitland of Lethington to the late John Broun of Colstoun, dated 15 November, 1515. (Writs of Colstoun, No. 37.) He was infest in the Templelands in Duncanlaw and Oxton, as heir to the late John Broun, his father, on a Precept by the Preceptor of Torphichen, dated 30 August, 1518. (Ibid., No. 39.) He obtained a charter from Alex-

ander Cockburn of Newhall of his Templelands of Sandersdean, containing eleven acres, with mansion house, &c., for his graturudes and good deeds abundantly rendered to the granter. Dated 5 October, 1519. (Ibid., No. 43.)

He married Marion Hay, daughter of John, 3rd Lord Hay of Yester, and died before 15 February, 1519-20, when John, Lord Hay of Yester got the ward of his lands with the marriage of George Broun, son and heir of the said George, or of any other heir who might succeed. (Reg. Sec. Sig., Vol. VIII., fol. 119.) The Abbot of Holyrood granted a Tack to Marion Hay, relict of George Broun of Colstoun, and to George and John Broun, their sons, of the lands of Sandersdale, which were occupied by the said deceased George Broun, 23 July, 1520. (Colstoun Writs, No. 46.)

Their daughter, Janet, married (1) William Urquhard of Burdsyards ; (2) Alexander Cumming, 8th Baron of Altyr. She had a Charter of Donation from the said Alexander Cumming, her husband, in liferent of the dominical lands of Dolace, in the barony of the same and shires of Elgin and Forres, 21 November, 1541 ; Confirmed by Charter under the Great Seal, 6th December, 1542. (Douglas's Baronage of Scotland, p. 334 ; Reg. Mag. Sig., Lib. 28, No. 426.)

George Broun of Colstoun succeeded his father,

and obtained sasine as heir to the deceased George Broun of Colstoun, his father, of the Templelands of Uxton and Duncanlaw on a Precept from the Preceptor of Torphichen, 7 June, 1524 (Colstoun Writs, Nos. 47, 48); also of a tenement of land in the "Giffird gait," 10 March, 1535. (Ibid., 50.) He married Janet Hoppringle, daughter of "the deceast" David Hoppringle of Smailholm, marriage contract dated 22 January, 1536, he being then a minor. (Ibid., No. 52.) He was served heir to his father in the barony of Colstoun, 20 January, and in half of the barony of Little Kettlestoun, 3 February, 1538. (Ibid., Nos. 54 and 55.) There is an agreement between George Broun of Colstoun and John Lawty regarding an annual rent which belonged to John Broun of Colstoun, the said George's "*guid schyr*" (grandfather), in Haddington, 9 July, 1541. (Ibid., No. 64.) He had a charter from Mary Queen of Scots to himself and Janet Hoppringle, his wife, of the lands and barony of Colstoun, with a new erection, on his own resignation, 26 March, 1548. (Ibid., No. 68.)

Margaret Broun, daughter of George Broun of Colstoun, had a Precept of charter of the lands of Gilkerstoun, with the Mill, &c., in the constabulary of Haddington and shire of Edinburgh, resigned by James Lawson of Humby, to be holden of the Queen, &c., in liferent, and by the heirs born between her and Robert

Lawson, son and heir of the said James Lawson, whom failing, by the heirs of the said James whomsoever. Edinburgh, 13 November, 1550. (Reg. Sec. Sig., Vol. XXIV., fol. 46.)

“James Broun, my son and apparent heir,” is a witness to a Letter Procuratory by George Broun of Colstoun, appointing John Broun, son and heir of the late Mr. William Broun, burgess of Haddington, dated 6 November, 1559. (Colstoun Writs, No. 77.) He evidently d.s.p.

George Broun of Colstoun sat in Parliament in 1560. A Summons of Treason was issued against him in 1567. (Acts of the Parliament of Scotland, Vol. II.-III., 6a.)

He had two younger brothers—John Broun, whose line ended in Andalusia, who married Robert Alexander Dalzell, 10th Earl of Carnwath; and William Broun, who married a daughter of Swinton of that ilk, and had issue. His line is represented by William Broun of 1 Hyde Park Gardens, London.

Patrick Broun of Colstoun, eldest surviving son of the late George Broun of Colstoun, was served heir to his father, and Janet Hoppringle, his mother, in February, 1568. Henry Broun, brother german of the said Patrick, being present. (Colstoun Writs, No. 81.) He got a remission for presence at the battle of Langside and other treasons, dated Haddington, 9 January,

1573 (Reg. Sec. Sig., Vol. XLI., fol. 146); and had a charter to himself, and Elizabeth Ramsay, his wife, of the Dominical lands of Colstoun and half barony of Little Etilstoun, resigned for new infeftment, 20 July, 1574. (Reg. Mag. Sig., Lib. 34, No. 147.) In the Supplemental Descriptive Catalogue of Ancient Scottish Seals by Henry Laing, Edinburgh, 1866, p. 24, are notices of two seals of Patrick Broun of Colstoun appended to documents dated respectively 1574 and 1597. His daughter, Susanna, married John Dundas of Morton, Linlithgowshire, 3rd son of John Dundas of Newliston. (Douglas's Baronage of Scotland, p. 177.) He died 17 October, 1603. (Burke's Peerage and Baronetage, Ed. 1884.)

George Broun of Colstoun was served heir in Special of Patrick Broun of Colstoun, his father, in the lands and barony of Colstoun, lands of Dalgourie, Myreside, Sandersdane, and Seggersdane, in the constabulary of Haddington, April 26, 1604. (Printed Retours, Vol. III., p. 84.) He got a Confirmation Charter of the half barony of Little Kettlestoun, Linlithgow, 20 April, 1611. (Reg. Mag. Sig., Lib. 46, No. 317.) He married in 1599 Euphemia Hoppringle, daughter of James Hoppringle of that Ilk (?), and had two sons, James and George.

James Broun of Colstoun, the eldest son, married Anne Heriot, daughter and heiress of Robert Heriot

of Trabroun, and had a charter to himself, and Anne Heriot, his future spouse, of parts and portions of the lands and barony of Colstoun, resigned by his father (who reserves his liferent of the mains of Colstoun, with manor house, &c., and to Euphemia Hoppringle, his wife, her liferent of the lands of Dalgourie, with mansion, manor house, &c.) Dated 18th November, 1625. (Burke's Peerage and Baronetage; Reg. Mag. Sig., Lib. 51, No. 66.)

George Broun, second son of George Broun of Colstoun, and Euphemia Hoppringle, had a charter of the barony of Thornydykes, &c., lying in the shires of Berwick and Edinburgh, 23 February, 1633, on the resignation of John Cranstoun, with consent of Lord Cranstoun (Reg. Mag. Sig., Lib. 54, No. 114), from whom is descended Sir William Broun, Baronet of Colstoun, who represents the family in the male line. (See below.)

George Broun, eldest son and heir-apparent of James Broun of Colstoun, and Margaret Murray, his affianced spouse, eldest daughter of Sir David Murray of Stanhope, knight, by Lady Lilius Fleming, his spouse, daughter of John, Earl of Wigton, obtained a charter of parts and portions of the lands and barony of Colstoun in conjunct fee and liferent, on resignation of his father (who reserves his liferent, and to Anne Heriot, his wife, her conjunct fee), 1 March, 1648.

He is said to have had issue a daughter, Lilius, who married James Bannatyne of Newhall. (Reg. Mag. Sig., Lib. 58, No. 106; Douglas's Peerage and Baronage; and Burke's Peerage and Baronetage.)

(Sir) Patrick Broun of Colstoun succeeded his brother. In his service to the lands and barony of Colstoun, May 6, 1658, he is designed "Patrick Broun, younger of Coalstoune, *heir mail* of George Broune fiar of Coalstoun, *his immediate elder brother.*" (Printed Retours.) From Patrick being designed younger, it appears that his father, James, was still alive. Subsequently to the Restoration he made resignation of his lands into the hands of the crown, and obtained a charter, with a new erection of the barony of Colstoun, in favour of himself and his heirs male, &c., under the Great Seal, dated Whitehall, 25 June, 1669; and in consideration of his zeal for the royal service, and the firm fidelity of his ancient family, he was created a knight-baronet of Nova Scotia, with remainder to his heirs male for ever, 16th February, 1686, (Sir Richard Broun's Baronetage, 1844; Reg. Mag. Sig., Lib. 70, No. 140.) He married—(1) Alison Sinclair, daughter of James Sinclair of the Stevenson family; (2) Jean Ramsay, daughter of John Ramsay of Edington, and widow of Mr. Robert Ker, minister of Haddington, and had issue, Sir George and Robert of Newhall. (Burke's Peerage and Baronetage.)

Sir George Broun, 2nd Baronet of Colstoun, according to Chalmers, was Sheriff-depute of Edinburgh, within the constabulary of Haddington, 1670-81. (*Caledonia*, Vol. II., p. 411.) He had a Charter of Adjudication of the lands of Newtonlees, Haddington and Edinburgh, 1st February, 1688; also a charter of the barony of Colstoun, in which he is designed younger of Colstoun, to himself and the Lady Elizabeth Mackenzie, his wife, daughter of George, 1st Earl of Cromarty, on his father's resignation, 30 March, 1692. He died without issue in 1718. (Reg. Mag. Sig., Lib. 71, No. 121, Lib. 72, No. 182; Douglas's Peerage of Scotland; Burke's Peerage and Baronetage.)

Robert Broun (of Colstoun) married Margaret Ballantine, daughter and heiress of James Ballantine of Newhall, and was designed of Newhall. He obtained a Crown Charter of the lands and barony of Colstoun to himself, and Margaret Ballantine, his spouse, for her liferent security of 2000 merks, and to the heirs male procreat betwixt them, whom failing to the heirs female, but always bearing the name and arms of Broun of Colstoun, on the resignation of Sir George Broun of Colstoun, his elder brother, dated 7 July, 1699. He was drowned 31 May, 1703, along with his sons, Patrick and George, in a stream on the Colstoun estate, leaving four daughters:

- (1). Jean, who inherited Colstoun, and *m.* Charles Broun of Gleghornie.
- (2). Margaret, *m.* Colonel David Kyle.
- (3). Elizabeth, *m.* (1) John Hamilton of Udston ;
(2) in 1732, Mr. John Williamson, minister of Inveresk.
- (4). Mary, *m.* Robert Waddell of Muirhouse. (Burke's Peerage and Baronetage; Douglas's Baronetage, Reg. Mag. Sig., Lib. 75, No. 122.)

George Broun of Colstoun, advocate, eldest son of Jean Broun, Lady of Colstoun, by the deceased Charles Broun of Colstoun, her husband, got a charter under the Great Seal of the lands and barony of Colstoun to himself and the heirs male begotten betwixt him and the now deceased Elizabeth Dalrymple, his wife, whom failing to the heirs male of his body of any subsequent marriage, whom failing, to the heirs female by the said deceased Elizabeth Dalrymple, reserving to the said Jean Broun her liferent of the house and other parts of the subject. Dated 26 July, 1746. (Reg. Mag. Sig., Lib. 98, No. 187.)

In the Historical Account of the Senators of the College of Justice of Scotland, George Broun of Colstoun is said to have been a son of Sir George Broun of Colstoun, which is a mistake. From that work we learn that he was admitted advocate, 1734, appointed Sheriff-depute of the county of Forfar, 1748, was

raised to the bench and took his seat by the title of Lord Colstoun, 18 December, 1756, nominated a Lord of Justiciary, 1765, and died at Colstoun, 6 November, 1776. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Hugh Dalrymple of North Berwick, President of the Court of Session, born 28 September, 1722, and they had a daughter, Ann, who married Sir David Dalrymple of Hailes, Baronet, a Lord of Session and Justiciary, and a son, Charles Broun of Colstoun. (Douglas's *Peerage of Scotland*, Vol. II., pp. 524, 526.) It is proper to state, however, that according to Burke's *Peerage and Baronetage*, for the present year, Elizabeth Dalrymple, Lady Colstoun, was a daughter of David Dalrymple of Drumore.

Charles Broun of Colstoun, advocate, married at Edinburgh, April 23, 1783, Miss Christian M'Dowal, eldest daughter of John M'Dowal, Esq. of Logan—an ancient family in the County of Wigtown. (*Scots Magazine*, Vol. XLV., 1783, p. 222; *Edinburgh Evening Courant* for April, 26, 1783.)

Christian Broun of Colstoun, only child and heiress of Charles Broun of Colstoun, was born 28 February, 1786, and married at Edinburgh, 14 May, 1805, George, 9th Earl of Dalhousie, a distinguished military officer, and had issue, George, Lord Ramsay, born 1806, died 1832, unmarried; Charles, born 1807, died 1817; James-Andrew, 10th Earl, created a Marquis, born

22 April, 1812. She died 22 January, 1839. He died 21 March, 1838, and was succeeded by his only surviving son. (Douglas's and Burke's Peerages.)

James-Andrew Brown-Ramsay, Marquis of Dalhousie, Governor-General of India, married 21 January, 1836, Lady Susan-Georgina, daughter of George, Marquis of Tweeddale (who died on her passage home from India, 6 May, 1853), and had issue two daughters:

I. Lady Susan-Georgina (now of Colstoun), who *m.* 21 November, 1863, the Right Hon. Robert Bourke, M.P., P.C., 3rd son of Robert, 5th Earl of Mayo.

II. Lady Edith-Christian who *m.* 9 August, 1859, Sir James Ferguson, Bart. of Kilkerran, and died 28 October, 1871.

PROBABLE SKETCH PEDIGREE OF
BROUN OF CUMBER-COLSTOUN.

A.D.

1. 1272. Sir David Broun of Cumber-Colstoun *m.* a daughter of Hugo de Gifford before 1267.
2. 1358. David Broun of Cumber-Colstoun alive in 1374. Wife's name not given.
3. 1361. John Broun of Cumber-Colstoun. Wife's name, Agnes.
4. 1402-33. Sir William Broun of Cumber-Colstoun. Wife's name, Margaret [de Annand ?]
5. 1457. John Broun of Cumber-Colstoun *m.* Helen Hepburn.
6. 1506. John Broun of Cumber-Colstoun. Wife's name not given.
7. 1513. Patrick Broun of Cumber-Colstoun.
8. 1514. George Broun of Colstoun succeeded his brother, *m.* Marion Hay, and had George, John, and Janet.
9. 1520. George Broun of Colstoun *m.* Janet Hoppringle, and had James (named in 1559), who died before his father, and Patrick, William, and Margaret.
10. 1568. Patrick Broun of Colstoun *m.* Elizabeth Ramsay.

11. 1604. George Broun of Colstoun *m.* Euphemia Hoppringle, and had James and George of Thornydykes, from whom the present baronet of Colstoun is descended.
12. 1625. James Broun of Colstoun *m.* Anne Heriot, and had George and Patrick.
13. 1648. George Broun, fiar of Colstoun, *m.* Margaret Murray, and had a daughter, Liliast (?).
14. 1658. Sir Patrick Broun of Colstoun, Baronet, succeeded his brother, and *m.* (1) Alison Sinclair ; (2) Jean Ramsay, and had Sir George and Robert of Newhall.
15. 1692. Sir George Broun of Colstoun *m.* Lady Elizabeth Mackenzie : sold Colstoun to his brother, Robert, in 1699, and died in 1718 without issue.
16. 1699. Robert Broun of Colstoun and Newhall *m.* Margaret Ballantine, and had Patrick, George, Jean, Margaret, Elizabeth, and Mary. He was drowned with his two sons 1703.
17. 1703. Jean Broun of Colstoun, his eldest daughter, *m.* Charles Broun of Gleghorne, and had George.
18. 1746. George Broun, Lord Colstoun, *m.* Elizabeth Dalrymple.
19. 1776. Charles Broun of Colstoun *m.* Christian M'Dowal.

20. 1805. Christian Broun of Colstoun *m.* George, Earl of Dalhousie.
21. 1839. James-Andrew Broun-Ramsay, Marquis of Dalhousie, *m.* Lady Susan Georgina Hay, daughter of the Marquis of Tweeddale.
22. 1860. Lady Susan-Georgina Broun Bourke of Colstoun *m.* the Right Hon. Robert Bourke, 3rd son of the Earl of Mayo.

EXCERPTS FROM MR. THOMSON'S MSS.
COLSTOUN FAMILY.

ARMS OF FAMILY ON BURIAL PLACE,
HADDINGTON CHURCH.

A.D.

1120. Walter de Broun said to witness Charter of Prince David of Cumberland, afterwards David I., and to be progenitor of this family.
1248. Philip de Broun mentioned in Charter de Mowbray to Moncrieff of that Ilk of lands in Perthshire. This Philip, Mr. Thomson describes as the earliest member of family known to him.
1270. Sir David Broun, his son, knighted by Alexander III. He corresponds with your David Broun of Cumber-Colstoun, No. 1 of your Inventory.
1296. Sir David's son, John Broun of Colstoun, submitted with other gentry to Edward I.
1307. Richard Broun of Colstoun, son of John, sided with Baliol, and was afterwards appointed by Edward of England a Warden of the Marches. He was forfeited by King Robert Bruce,
- 1320.

1358. His son, David Broun of Colstoun, got Charter of Segaryston. By his wife, Agnes , had a son and successor.
1361. John Broun of Colstoun, who got charter thereof, reserving liferent of his father and mother, David and Agnes, was succeeded by
1402. William Broun of Colstoun, his son, afterwards Sir William. Prisoner in England till April, 1413, and had Charter of Resignation from King James I. to himself and his wife, Margaret.
1471. Alexander, eldest son of Sir William, got charter to himself, and Margaret Halket, his spouse, from James III. of lands of Whitelaw, Malcolmstoun, and Little Currie, &c. The 2nd son of Sir William Broun, named Ronald, got Little Kettlestone from his father, but dying, the estate reverted to Sir William. The 3rd son, William, got the estate of Otterstoun in Fife, and is said to have been progenitor of the Brouns of Fordell.
1499. John Broun of Colstoun, son of the preceding, got Charter of Threphaugh from Maitland of Lethington. [Yours No. 27.]
1513. Patrick, eldest son of John, was served heir to his father and died at Flodden. [Yours 35.]

1514. George, the second son of John, succeeded his brother, Patrick, married Marion Hay, daughter of 2nd Lord Yester referred to in your No. 46, died 1519, and was succeeded by his *son*. [Yours 36, and 37, and 39.]
1536. George Broun of Colstoun [yours 47, 50, 51, 52], who married Janet Hoppringle. In 1548 he got a Charter of Queen Mary erecting the lands of Colstoun, &c., into a free barony. He was succeeded by his 2nd son.
1569. Patrick Broun of Colstoun, who married Elizabeth Ramsay of Dalhousie. [81.]
1604. His son, George, succeeded about 1600. Had two sons—viz.,
1625. James, the eldest son, married Agnes Heriot, and got Great Seal Charter of Colstoun, Dalgowrie, &c., and George, the 2nd son, who got Charter of Thorniedikes, and from him the present Colstoun baronet is descended. James left 4 sons.
1648. George Broun of Colstoun, the eldest, was succeeded by
1658. Patrick, James' 2nd son. Got Great Seal Charter of Colstoun and half of Kettleston to himself, his wife, and issue. Was created a Baronet, 1686. Was succeeded by his eldest son,

1695. Sir George Broun of Colstoun, who married daughter of Earl of Cromartie, and sold the estate to his brother, Robert, for 140,000 merks.
1699. Robert Broun of Colstoun married Miss Ballantyne, and left only daughters.
1705. Jean, the eldest daughter, succeeded. Married Charles Broun of Glenhornie, descended of Colstoun, and was succeeded by
1746. Their eldest son, George, afterwards Lord Colstoun. Left one
1760. Son, Charles, who succeeded him, and married Miss M'Donald of Logan.
- Christian Broun, heiress of Colstoun, married the Earl of Dalhousie, their son, the Marquis of Dalhousie.
- The Lady Susan Broun Bourke, present proprietor of Colstoun.

[Mr. Archibald Broun, to whom I am indebted for the above, says that Mr. Thomson has the following Note on the Pedigree which he has followed:—
[J. B. B. M.]

“ This Pedigree refers to an old Catalogue of Colstoun titles, *now lost*. My Inventory was of documents sent to me by Mr. Henry Watson in a box found in the safe of Dalhousie Castle, 5 January, 1871.—T. T.”]

BROUN, Sir William of Colstoun, County Haddington, *b.* December, 1848 ; *s.* his father as 10th baronet, 10 June, 1882 ; *m.* 12 April, 1871, Alice-Jane, 2nd daughter of William Peters, Esq. of Petersville, Under Treasurer of New South Wales, and has issue—

- I. James-Lionel, *b.* 1875.
- II. William-Arthur, *b.* 1876.
- III. Reginald Augustus, *b.* 1878.
- IV. McBryde, *b.* 1882.
 - I. Elizabeth-Eleanor-Maude, *b.* 1873.
 - II. Alice-Marion Blanche, *b.* 1881.

LINEAGE.

The family of Broun were in possession of the lands of Colstoun, county Haddington, as far back as the 14th century.

PATRICK BROUN of Colstoun, *d.* 17 October, 1603, was *s.* by his son, GEORGE BROUN of Colstoun, who *m.* 1599, Euphemia, daughter of James Hoppringle of that ilk, and had two sons,

I. JAMES of Colstoun, who *m.* 1625, Anna, daughter and heir of Robert Heriot of Trabroun, and *d.* 1668-9, having had issue—

1. GEORGE of Colstoun, who *m.* Margaret, daughter of Sir David Murray of Stanhope, county Peebles, and *d.* 1657, having had a daughter, Lilius, *m.* to James Bannatyne of Newhall,

2. PATRICK of Colstoun, who succeeded his brother, of whom as 1st baronet.

II. George of Thornydikes, Berwickshire, *m.* Marion Turnbull, and had—

1. Alexander of Bassendean, Berwickshire, *m.* (1) Catherine, daughter of Sir Alexander Swinton of Swinton; (2) Mary, daughter of Robert Bruce of Kinnaird, and widow of John Macpherson, and had issue—

George (Sir) of whom as 3rd baronet.

Alexander (Sir) of whom as 4th baronet

2. James *d.s.p.*

3. George, who had a son, Alexander, whose son, James, was by Alison Brodie, his wife, father of Sir Richard, 6th baronet.

I. Patrick Broun of Colstoun, sheriff depute of Haddington, was created a *Baronet of Nova Scotia*, 16 February, 1686, with remainder to his heirs male for ever. He *m.* (1) Alison, daughter of James Sinclair of the Stevenson family; (2) Jean, daughter of John Ramsay of Eddington, and widow of Mr. Robert Ker, minister of Haddington, and had issue—

1. George (Sir), 2nd baronet.

II. Robert, *m.* Margaret, daughter and heiress of James Bannatyne of Newhall, county Haddington. He was drowned 31 May, 1703, along with his sons,

Patrick and George, in a stream on the Colstoun estate, leaving four daughters—

1. Jean, inherited Colstoun, and *m.* Charles Broun of Cleghornie. Their son, George Broun, was a lord of Session under the title of Lord Colstoun, and by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of David Dalrymple of Drumore, had a son, Charles Broun of Colstoun, advocate, whose daughter, Christian, *m.* 1805, George, Earl of Dalhousie.
2. Margaret, *m.* Colonel David Kyle.
3. Elizabeth, *m.* (1) John Hamilton of Udston; (2), 1732, Mr. John Williamson, minister of Inveresk.
4. Mary, *m.* Robert Waddell of Muirhouse.

Sir Patrick *d.* 1688, and was succeeded by his eldest son.

II. SIR GEORGE of Colstoun, *d.s.p.* 1718, when he was *s.* in the title by his cousin (grandson of his uncle George).

III. SIR GEORGE of Thornydikes, who *d. unm.* 15 August, 1734, and was *s.* by his brother.

IV. SIR ALEXANDER of Bassendean, who *m.* Beatrix, daughter of Alexander Swinton of Mersington, a lord of Session, and *d.* 1750, having had a son.

V. SIR ALEXANDER, who *m.* 1755, Mally, daughter of Colquhoun of Glins, and *d.* 1775, having had two daughters, Agnes and Beatrix, but no male issue, when the baronetcy devolved on his cousin (see above).

VI. Rev. Richard Broun, minister of Kingarth, and afterwards of Lochmaben, who never used the title, and *d.* 13 December, 1781, leaving by his wife, Robina, daughter of Col. Hugh McBryde of Beadland, Ayrshire, with several daughters, two sons,

I. James, 7th baronet.

II. William of Newmains, who *m.* Nancy, daughter of Col. Peter Mainguy of Guernsey, and *d.* in 1831, leaving three sons—

1. William-James, lieut.-col. of the Guernsey Militia, and Government Secretary of Guernsey, *m.* July, 1824, his cousin, Susan, 2nd daughter of James Mainguy, Esq.
2. Peter Nicholas, Colonial Secretary of Swan River, *m.* 1824, Caroline, daughter of James Simpson, Esq., and *d.* 1846, leaving McBryde, James, and Charles, and five daughters.
3. Richard-McBryde, *m.* 1837, Anne, only child of G. Leake, Esq., and has George and William, and two daughters.

The elder son,

VII. Sir James, *b.* 20 March, 1768, of Mayfield, near Lochmaben, the name of which he changed to Colstoun Park. He was served heir male general to his cousin, Sir Alexander, in 1826, and resumed the

baronetcy. He *m.* (1) in 1798, Marion, eldest daughter of Robert Henderson, Esq. of Cloughheads, by Janet Carruthers, his wife, heiress of Whitecroft, and by her (who *d.* in 1825) had four sons and one daughter—

I. Richard, 8th baronet.

II. Robert Henderson, R.N., surgeon to the naval hospital Haulbowline, *d.* 7 November, 1848, *umm.*

III. William, 9th baronet.

IV. Hugh McBryde, in holy orders, minister of the Free Church, Lochmaben, *b.* 1806, *m.* September, 1854, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Alexander Carruthers, Esq., late of Warmanbie, county Dumfries, and has had (1) Alexander; (2) McBryde, *d.* an infant; (3) Marion-Jane.

I. Janet-Nancy-Sophia, *d. umm.* in February, 1847.

Sir James Broun *m.* (2) 29 April, 1835, Janet (who *d.*, his widow, 17th June, 1868), eldest daughter of R. Watson, Esq. of Edinburgh. He *d.* 30 November, 1844, and was *s.* by his eldest son.

VIII. SIR RICHARD, who *d. umm.*, December, 1858, and was *s.* by his brother.

IX. SIR WILLIAM, *b.* July, 1804, *m.* 18 July, 1843, Elizabeth, second daughter of John Smith, Esq. of Drongan, county Ayr, and had issue—

- I. James, R.E., *b.* 1844, *d.* 31 January, 1872, on board H. M. S. "Jumna."
 II. William, 10th baronet. III. John Smith, *b.* 1853.
 IV. David-Limond, *b.* 1855.

I. Eleanor-Yale, *m.* 21 December, 1875, George-Augustus Ibbetson, Esq., eldest son of John Ibbetson, Esq. of Ealing, Middlesex, and *d.* 22 May, 1882.

- II. Marion-Henderson. III. Elizabeth-Smith. IV. Mary. V. Isobella-Gilmore. VI. Anna-McBryde.

Sir William *d.* 10 June, 1882.

Creation.—16 February, 1686. *Arms*—a chevron between three fleurs-de-lis, or, *Crest*—a lion rampant, holding in the dexter forepaw a fleur-de-lis, or, *Motto*—Floreat Majestas. *Residence*—Dumfries. (From Burke's Peerage, Baronetage, and Knightage for 1884, pp. 176, 177.)

The following Notes have been kindly contributed by Robert Riddle Stodart, Esquire, Lyon Clerk Depute, Lyon Office, Edinburgh. Supplemented, in the case of Eastfield, by memoranda from the Great Seal Register, Register of Sasines and Services in Chancery : in that of Ellistown, by information most readily given by Captain William Brown, R.N., of Ainslie House, Edinburgh, and in regard to the descendants of Sir Alexander Hope and Dame Georgina Alicia Broun, from Burke's Peerage and Baronetage for 1884 :—

Robert Brown, bookseller, stationer, and printer in Edinburgh,
1650-67, probably father of

Thomas of Eastfield, Edinburgh, stationer there, baillie, 1680, registered. *Arms*, 1685, azure a chevron checquy argent and gules between three fleur de lis, or. *Crest*—a dexter hand reaching forth a closed book proper. *Motto*—Delectat et aruat. Entailed at Eastfield, 12 September, 1701.

Robert, stationer in Edinburgh, *m.* (1) Margaret Sydsenf; (2) Margaret Dundas.

(1.) John, baptized 1661—witnesses, his uncle Thomas, John Brown, merchant, Mr John Sydsenf.

(2.) Charles, baptized 17 December, 1674 was of Gleghornie, in Haddingtonshire, a Commissioner of Supply, 1704, *m.* in 1710, Jean Broun, heiress of Colstoun.

James, surgeon-apothecary, *m.* Marion Deans.

Rachel, baptized 11 August, 1692—witnesses, Thomas Brown, late Bailie of Edinburgh, Charles Brown of Gleghornie.

George, Lord Colstoun.

Charles of Colstoun, 22 February, 1794, heir of entail and provision special to Thomas Brown of Eastfield.

Lady Dalhousie.

— *m.* Alexander Martin, M.D. of Little Airies.

Agnes Martin *m.*, Contract 8 March, 1758, James Brown, bookseller, Edinburgh. Her uncle, George of Colstoun, is a party to the Contract.

[NOTE.—George Drummond of Carlowrie disposed three oxgates of the lands of Eastfield, alias Rotten-

raw, with the manor place, &c.. county Edinburgh, to Alexander Drummond, his second son, and Jauiet Clerk, daughter of the deceased John Clerk of Pennycook, according to their Contract of marriage of date at Edinburgh, 10 August, 1682, and registered in the Books of Council and Session, 21 September, 1703, which lands were disposed by the said Alexander Drummond of Eastfield, with consent of Mary Kincaid, his spouse, to Thomas Brown, designed merchant, and sometime one of the bailies of Edinburgh, 23 November, 1696, and ratified by the said Mary Kincaid, 4 August, 1703. Thomas Brown of Eastfield granted a Disposition of the lands to James Brown, his second son, and the heirs male of his body, whom failing, to Thomas Brown, his grandson, eldest son of his eldest son, William Brown, and the heirs male of his body, secluding all his other heirs, male or female whatsoever, whom failing, to Charles Brown of Colstoun, designed in the Precept of Gleghornie, his brother's son, and the heirs male of his body, whom failing, to the heirs male of the said Thomas Brown, the granter, of the name of Brown, and whom all failing, to his nearest heirs and assignes whosoever. James Brown of Eastfield was succeeded by his nephew, Thomas Brown, who obtained a Crown Charter of the lands on the Resignation of the deceased George Drummond of Carlowrie, 29 November, 1710, and had Sasine thereof,

5 March, 1711. He died in 17—, and was succeeded by Charles Brown of Colstoun, grandson of Charles Brown, designed of Gleghornie, who was served heir in special to said Thomas Brown of Eastfield, 22 February, 1794. (Reg. Mag. Sigilli, Lib. 85, No. 14, Part Reg. of Sasines, county Edinburgh, Vol. LXXVIII., fol. 252-256, Service in Chancery.)]

—————Brown of Ellistown, Roxburgh, m.c., 1700.
 —————Tait (Pedigree of Kerr of Redden).

George of Ellistown, *m.* Helen, daughter of Walter Scott of Harden, son of Walter, Earl of Tarras.

George of Ellistown and of James, archi-
 Lindsaylands,* Lanarkshire, called tect, built Brown
 cousin of Lord Colstoun, was a Com- Square and
 missioner of Excise in Scotland: George Square,

*The estate of Lindsaylands lies near Biggar, and still belongs to Browns. William Brown of Lindsaylands was a Commissioner of Supply, 1698-1704. William of Lindsaylands dead in 1757. Jean *m.*, Contract dated 20 July, 1757, Robert Mercer of Scotsbank, Selkirk, and Kirklands, Fife. Her descendant, J. J. Mercer of Scotsbank, tells me that the Browns of Eliston and Firth are relatives through this marriage. He thinks she was sister of George the Commissioner of Excise (?).

[“Sabbath, 24 July, 1757, Doctor Robert Mercer, Phisician in Selkraig, and Miss Jean Brown, Daughter of the deceast William Brown of Lindsaylands, Esquir, now in Lady Yester’s Kirk parish.” Proclamation of Bans, Marriage Register of Edinburgh, 1745-1758.]

registered *Arms*, 16 August, 1769, Edinburgh, where he is said to be descended of the Colstoun family (?)—Gules on a chevron between three fleurs-de-lis, or, a crescent of the field between two martlets azure. *Crest*—a lion rampant proper. *Motto*—Spero. He *m.* Dorothea, daughter of Colonel James Dundas of Dundas, M.P., 21st September, 1769. Sold Ellistown before 11 June, 1804, when he was served heir male of entail and provision general of Thomas of Eastfield. [It is proper to state, however, that this Service is not in the Index of the Services in the Records of Chancery.]

George Brown of Ellistown and Dorothea Dundas had issue of their marriage—

- I. William, *b.* July 12, 1770, *d.* in infancy.
- II. Forbes, *b.* November 13, *d.* December 3, 1771.
- III. Jane-Maria, *b.* February 18, 1773, *m.* at London, 11 June, 1805, Thomas, Viscount Hampden, *d.s.p.*

- IV. Margaret, *b.* February 5, 1775, *m.* at Edinburgh, 2 September, 1800, Sir David Wedderburn, Bart. of Ballendean, *d.* 14 February, 1845, without surviving issue. He *d.* 7 April, 1858.
- V. James, *b.* February 29, 1776, *d.* May, 1780.
- VI. George, *b.* May 17, *d.* May 17, 1778.
- VII. Georgina-Alicia, *b.* March 25, 1781, *m.* at Edinburgh, 23 September, 1805, Brigadier-General, the Hon. Alexander Hope (afterwards General Sir Alexander Hope, G.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of Chelsea Hospital, M.P.), youngest son of John, 2nd Earl of Hopetoun, *b.* 2 December, 1769, *d.* 19 May, 1837. Lady Hope *d.* in 1875, and had issue—
1. John-Thomas, *b.* 1807, *m.* 2 March, 1835, Lady Frances-Anne Lascelles, daughter of Henry, 2nd Earl of Harewood, and *d.* 17th of the following month. Lady Frances *d.* 6 December, 1855.
 2. George-William of Luffness, M.P. for Windsor, *b.* in 1808, *m.* 1836, Caroline-Georgina, bed chamber woman in ordinary to Her Majesty, daughter of Henry-James, 2nd Lord Montague

of Boughton, and *d.* 18 October, 1863, having had issue —

Henry Walter of Luffness, J.P. and D.L., late Captain Grenadier Guards, *b.* 1839.

George-Robert, Captain, R.N., *b.* 1841, *d.* July 12, 1882.

Montagu, Captain, late 92nd Foot, *b.* 1844, *m.* 2 November, 1876, Constance-Maud, only daughter of James Fletcher, Esq. of Rosehaugh, N.B., and has a daughter, Caroline-Violet-Mary, *b.* 11 September, 1878.

Edward-Stanley, barrister-at-law, *b.* 1846.

Douglas, *b.* 1848.

Herbert-James, barrister-at-law, *b.* 1851.

Caroline-Jane. Lucy-Georgina.

3. James-Robert Hope-Scott of Abbotsford, Q.C., *b.* in 1812, *m.* (1) 19 August, 1847, Charlotte-Harriet-Jane, daughter of John Gibson Lockhart, Esq., and grand-daughter of the great SIR WALTER SCOTT, Bart., by whom (who *d.* 20 October,

1858) he had Walter-Michael, *b.* 2 June, 1857, *d.* 11 December, 1858, and Mary-Monica of Abbotsford, *b.* 2 October, 1852, *m.* 21 July, 1874, the Hon. Joseph Maxwell, Rifle Brigade, who has adopted the additional name of SCOTT. Mr. Hope Scott *m.* (2) 7 January, 1861, Lady Victoria Alexandrina, eldest daughter of Henry-Granville, 14 Duke of Norfolk, and by her (who *d.* 20 December, 1870), had Philip-James, *d.* the day after his birth, 9 April, 1868; James Fitzalan, *b.* 18 December, 1870; Mina-Margaret; Catherine-Mary (twin with her sister Minna), *d.* the day of her birth; Josephine-Mary; and Theresa-Anne. Mr. Hope-Scott *d.* 27 April, 1873.

4. Alexander, *b.* in 1814, *d.* in 1835.

1. Louisa-Dorothea, *m.* to Lord Henry Kerr.

VIII. Robert of Firth, Edinburgh, *b.* March 7, 1785, *d.* 9 March, 1864, *m.* Grace, daughter of Samuel Anderson, banker in Edinburgh, by Jane, daughter of Sir James Hay, Bart. She *d.* 25 January, 1882, in her 78 year.

Her brothers were David Anderson of Moredun, and Adam, Lord Anderson, who both *d.s.p.* The children of Robert Brown of Firth and Grace Anderson were—

1. Captain Robert, 16th Regiment, *m.* E. Dewar, *d.* 27 December, 1874, leaving issue—Henry, and Percy.
 2. George, *d.* in infancy, 1837.
 3. George Samuel Brown, Commander, R.N., *d.* 10 July, 1877, aged 36 years.
 4. William, Commander, R.N., Ainslie House, Edinburgh, *b.* 1841.
 5. Henry, *b.* 1844, *d.* 18 October, 1866, aged 21.
 1. Jane, *d.* 25 May, 1846, aged 8 years.
 2. Louisa-Dorothea, *m.* 1868, Captain, afterwards Major Anderson.
 3. Eliza.
- 1X. Henry, *b.* May 25, 1787, *d.* 7 April, 1788.

Shaw of Sauchie.

A.D. 1431.—A.D. 1733.



Shaw of Sauchie.

“THE Lands of *Greenock* belonged to *Sauchie*,” says Nisbet, “which one of his Progenitors purchased by marrying the co-heiress of *Galbreth* of *Greenock* in the Reign of Robert III., which Lands continued in the Family of *Sauchie* till the Reign of King James V. That Alexander Shaw of Sauchie gave the Lands of *Greenock* in Patrimony to John Shaw, his eldest son, by his 2nd wife, Elizabeth, daughter of William Cunningham of *Glengarnock*. The Family of *Sauchie*, through Failure of Succession, fell into *Greenock*, who is now Lineal Representative and Chief of the Name.” (Nisbet’s Heraldry, folio 1722, p. 431.)

The Shaws of Sauchie are now represented by the Right Honourable the Earl Cathcart, and Sir Michael Robert Shaw-Stewart of Greenock, Baronet. (See Burke’s Peerage, Art. Shaw-Stewart.) [The Shaws, like the Cathcarts, Wallaces, and others, were originally vassals of the Stewarts, and so grouped around Paisley Abbey and are recorded in its Register. In 1284 John de Shaw is mentioned. In 1296 Fergus del Shawe, and Symund del Shawe, in the Ragman Roll, and

William de Shaw, ancestor of the Shaws of Hailly and Sauchie. Their original charter of Hailly before 1309 was extant in Nisbet's time. Lindsay of Pitscottie calls Sir James, the Sauchieburn Shaw, "Laird of Sauchie *alias* Halie." Ed. 1749, p. 159. C.]

(1.) James Shaw of Greenock married Mary de Annand, co-heiress of Sauchie, before 1431. He had a Charter of the half lands of Gartinker, in the Regality of Dunfermline and shire of Clackmannan, from Andrew, Abbot of Dunfermline, dated 9th June, 1439, (Reg. de Dun.) Crawford says in his notes of Sauchie Writs that James Shaw married Mary Annand, and had—

(2.) John, but "in 1439 John has died, and by Mary de Annandia he had James of Sauchy, and George, Abbot of Paisley;" but he, elsewhere, says George, Abbot of Paisley, "was a younger son of *John Schaw* of *Sauchy* and *Greenock*, by *Mary*, his wife, one of the two Daughters and Co-heirs of Sir *David Ammand* of Sauchie,"—that he was born in the end of the reign of James I., chosen Abbot of Paisley, 1476; Lord High Treasurer of Scotland, 1495; demitted the government of the Abbey to Robert Schaw, a nephew, for which he had the royal assent by Letters under the Great Seal, 1st March, 1498. Abbot George died in 1504. (Crawford's Officers of State, pages 366, 367, 368, folio 1726.) Robert Schaw, Abbot of Paisley,

was made Bishop of Moray in 1524. He was on a commission of embassy to England during the time he was bishop. He died in the year 1527, and had the character of a man of great virtue. (Keith's Catalogue of the Scottish Bishops, p. 184, 8vo., 1824.) It is not improbable that he may be the "Maister Robert Schaw" who figures in Dunbar's poem of the "Dance in the Quenes chalmere." (Pinkerton's Ancient Scottish Poems, Vol. I., p. 94, 1786.)

"Jacobus Schaw de Sauchy" is a witness to a charter in favour of Newbottle, in 1467. (Hay's Memoirs, MS., Adv. Lib.)

"James Schaw of Salquhy" was Comptroller of the House of King James III., 1471. Adam Wallace of Craigie precedes him in 1468, and Alexander Leslie of Warderis succeeds him in that office in 1472. (List of Great Officers of State, appended to Scot's Staggering State of Scots Statesmen, p. 174; Beatson's Political Index, Vol. III., p. 88.)

James Schaw of Sauchie (Sauchy, Sauquhy, or Schauchy) was in the Parliaments of 1467, 1469, 1471; on Committee of Complaints, 1474. (Robertson's Parliamentary Records, pp. 149, 153, 168, 183, 536.)

When the Castle of Dunbar was besieged by James III. in May, 1478, which was "kept out for his brother, the Duck of Albaney," a cannon-shot from the beleagured stronghold struck dead, we are told, at the

same moment, three of the best knights in the king's army—viz., Sir John Colquhoun of Luss, Sir Adam Wallace of Craigie, and Sir James Shaw of Sauchie. (Historical Works of Sir James Balfour, Vol. I., p. 202 ; Tytler's History of Scotland, Vol. II., p. 215.) I am disposed to accept of this Sir James as second in the series of the Lairds of Sauchie, but he has been thought an interpolation, not having been named by Crawford. Lord Cathcart suggests that he may have been a natural son of the House of Sauchie.

(3.) James Shaw of Sauchie made resignation of his lands of Sauchie in the shire of Clackmannan, of Greenock in the barony and shire of Renfrew, and of certain lands in the bailiary of Cunningham and shire of Ayr, and obtained new infestment to himself, and Isobel, his spouse, in 1483. (Crawford's Notes of Sauchie Writs.)

He was made Captain of Stirling Castle by James III. (Dr. Lees says he was hereditary Governor), with the custody of Prince James, his eldest son, but he early joined the conspiracy against his sovereign, delivered the prince to the conspirators, who put him at their head, and refused to admit the king to his own castle. (Lindsay's History of Scotland, pp. 137, 139, 140; Tytler's History of Scotland, Vol. II., pp. 235, 239.)

Along with his son, John Shaw of Alveth, he had the keeping of the Castle of Stirling by charter under

the Great Seal of James IV., 20 January, 1488-89 (Reg. Mag. Sig., Lib. 12, No. 74); and from the same king he and his sons, John Shaw of Aluoth, David Shaw, and Richard Shaw, had a Remission under the Great Seal for their share in the unnatural rebellion which culminated in the battle of Sauchieburn and death of the king, his father, 18 June, 1488. The Remission is dated at Stirling, 19 May, 1489. (Notes of Sauchie Writs.) He acquired the 40 shilling lands of Banchry in the shire of Clackmannan, on a Charter of Alienation by Thomas Nairn, burgess of Nairn, 1490. (Ibid.)

Archibald, master of Halyburton, eldest son and heir of George, 4th Lord Halyburton, married Helen [Elene] Schaw, daughter of —— Schaw of Sauchie. He died before his father, leaving a son, James, who succeeded his grandfather as 5th Lord Halyburton. (Douglas's Peerage of Scotland, page 322.) His relict married Sir Patrick Home of Polwart before 28 April, 1490, and a daughter of theirs, Alison Home, married her cousin, Sir James Shaw of Sauchie. (Douglas's Peerage of Scotland, Vol. II., pp. 176, 177.) [Home was a big man in his day: went on a pilgrimage to Canterbury, 1493, just 100 years after Chaucer. Sir Patrick was Comptroller of Scotland, 1499-1502. Allison Home's sister was Abbess of North Berwick. At this period the family of Shaw must have been of great importance by reason of their position and

alliances, and the offices held. (Lord Cathcart.)

(5.) James Shaw had sasine of the lands of Greenock-Shaw "as heir of the deceased James Shaw of Sauchy, his grandfather, who died infeft in the lands of Greenock-Schaw, which had been in the king's hands by the space of one year, 1492, so that old James, the grandfather, has died in 1491, and left, probably by John Shaw of Alva, his son, so called in the records of 1488, James, his oye, who was his heir." (Notes of Sauchie Writs.)

Sir James Shaw of Sauchie, knight, was infeft in the half barony of Salquhy as heir to James Shaw, his grandfather, in the tenth year of the king's reign (1498). He had a charter by James IV. of the lands of Auchingovny, in the barony of Forguntdeny, and shire of Perth, on the resignation of Sir James Haliburtoun, knight, Lord of said barony, 3 March, 1502. (Reg. Mag. Sig., Lib. 14, No. 27.) He had a Charter to himself and Alison Hume, his spouse, of the lands of Greenock-Shaw, &c., 4 December, 1506. (Reg. Mag. Sig., Lib. 14, No. 282, and Notes of Sauchie Writs.) He had a charter on an apprising of parts of the lands of Greenock, and of Class (or Clash), and third part lands of Eister Gartquheny, lying in the barony of Calendar and shire of Stirling, 4 November, 1507. (Reg. Mag. Sig., Lib. 15, No. 2; Notes of Sauchie Writs.) He had a Tack from James IV. to his familiar lovit,

James Shaw of Sauchy, knight, and Alison Hume, his spouse, and Alexander Shaw, their son, and heir apparent of the king's lands of Westerton of Tolycultry, under the Privy Seal, at Edinburgh, 16 September, 1508. Sir James sat in the Parliament of 1513. (Notes of Sauchie Writs ; Robertson's Parliamentary Records, p. 536.) There is a Discharge by Adam Lindsay of Dowhill to Mr. John Spense of Cowdon in a law plea by the said Adam against Sir James Shaw of Sauchy, knight, and Alison Hume, his spouse, 1526. (Ibid.) He had a Letter of Reversion from Mr. John Campbell of Lundy, and Dame Isabell Gray, Lady Dudop, his spouse, of the "mare half" of the lands of Auchingowny, to whom the lands were woodset under redemption for the "soum of Twelf scor and Ten merkis vsuall money of Scotland." Dated at Perth, 1st February, 1526. (Morton Papers, Box 1, No. 3, Kinross Charter Room.)

(6.) Alexander Shaw, then apparent of Sauchie, granted to John Shaw, his brother, a Charter of the liferent of the lands of Ryal, to which his seal is appended ; on which Crawford remarks, that this is the first John Shaw of Broich for certain, the date is 1511. (Notes of Sauchie Writs.) He had a Crown Charter of the Westertown of Tulliecultre, &c., in which he is designed son and heir of James Shaw of Sauchy, knight, 8 May, 1513. (Reg. Mag. Sig., Lib. 18, No.

195.) As son and heir of the deceased Sir James Shaw of Sauchy, knight, he gave in a supplication to the king, which was granted, that in regard his lands lay in different shires he might be infeft in Clackmannan for all, 21 January, 1528. (Notes of Sauchie Writs.) He was retoured to Sir James Shaw of Sauchie, his father, in the half lands of the barony of Sauchie, with tower and fortalice of the same, then in the superior's hands for two months, 4 March, 1528, so that the father had died in January, 1528. (Ibid.) Crawford mentions another "Retour of Alexander Shaw of Sauchie to James Shaw, knight, his father, in 1529." He had sasine as heir to his father in the Estate in 1529. "One of the witnesses is William Graham of Callender, whose mother was Margaret Shaw, and his father, George Graham of Callender, Montrose's brother, who was killed at Flodden. She might be aunt to Alexander Shaw of Sauchy." (Ibid.) He had sasine of the half lands of Findlary in the sheriffdom of Kinross, 10 May, 1529 (Writs of Finnerlie); also, a charter under the Great Seal of the sixth part town and lands of Banchre, united to the barony of Sauchie in the shire of Clackmannan, 11th September, 1529, (Reg. Mag. Sig., Lib. 23, No. 91), and a Charter of Alienation by James Hamilton of Fynart of the lands of Fynart to Alexander Shaw of Sauchie, and the heirs male betwixt him and Elizabeth Cunningham, his

spouse, 1539. (Notes of Sauchie Writs.) He obtained a Charter of Confirmation from James V. of a charter by John Brown of Sauchie in his favour of his lands of Sauchie and Balquharne, 8 February, 1536. Another charter by James Hamilton of the lands of Fynart in his favour, dated 29 February, 1539, was confirmed by one of James V., dated 31st December, 1540. (Reg. Mag. Sig., Lib. 27, No. 94, and Notes of Sauchie Writs.) In the Register of the Great Seal there is the Legitimation of James and Patrick Schaw, two natural children of Alexander Schaw of Sauchy, 18 March, 1546. (Reg. Mag. Sig., Lib. 29, No. 392.) The Testament of "Jonet Shaw, dochter of vmquhile Alexander Shaw of Sauchy" (who died in February, 1573), was confirmed 11 February, 1580 (Commissariat of Edinburgh). John Shaw, brother of Alexander Shaw of Sauchie, had a charter by James, Comendator of Melrose, *Cistertionsis Ordinis*, of the lands of Balinslie in Berwickshire, 1546, whereupon Crawford says, "This is for certain John Shaw of Broich who is after that in the Council Records." (Notes of Sauchie Writs.)

(7.) (Sir) James Shaw of Sauchie had a precept from Henry Wardlaw, fear of Torry, for infesting him as heir to Alexander Shaw, his father, in the lands of Gilmerston, &c., in Fife, 29th April, 1547; and another from the same, dated the following day. Witnesses to

to the first, John Shaw, uncle to the said James Shaw, and James Shaw and Patrick Shaw, his brothers, *car-nelibus*. This John Shaw is supposed by Crawford to be the father of John Shaw of Broich, and William, "maister of Wark" to the king. John was father to the Countess of Annandale. (Notes of Writs of Sauchie.) John Murray, 1st Earl of Annandale, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Schaw, knight. (Douglas's Peerage, Vol. I., p. 69.) He had a Precept of Sasine, whereby he was infest as heir to his father, Alexander Shaw, 1555 (Notes of Writs of Sauchie); and a charter of the superiorities of the lands of Fynnart in the shire of Renfrew, 1 March, 1556. (Reg. Mag. Sig., Lib. 31, No. 367.) There is a charter in the Register of the Great Seal to Marjory Kirkcaldy, spouse of James Shaw of Sauchie in liferent, and to James Shaw, her son and heir apparent, heritably of the lands of Coldoun, Cavilstoun, and Brunthill, in the shire of Kinross, on resignation by the said James Shaw of Sauchie, dated 2 May, 1558. (Ibid. Lib. 31, No. 421.) James Shaw of Sauchie had a charter from James VI. to himself and Marjory Kirkcaldy, his spouse, in liferent, and to James Shaw, their son, in fee of the barony of Sauchy, dated Apud Castrum de Stirling, 4 August, 1578. (Ibid. Lib. 35, No. 548, and Lib. 36, No. 586, and Writs of Sauchie.) John Shaw, son lawful to ane right honourable man, Sir

James Shaw of Sauchy, knight, is named in 1582. (Writs of Sauchie.) "Will Shaw, Master of the Wark, is cal'd brother to John Shaw of Broiche in 1582, in a charter to him by James Shaw, appearand of Sauchy." (Ibid.)

[Crawfurd, in his Notes of Sauchie Writs, says it was this Sir James's daughter who was the king's mistress [query, Sir Alexander]. Elizabeth Shaw had several children by the King James V., the "Gude man of Ballengeich." 1532, a son was born [see Treasurer's Accounts, April 2, 1532]. This son was afterwards James, Abbot of Melrose, his Tutor, the famous George Buchannan. Abbot James died 1558.] (Lord Cathcart.)

(8.) (Sir) James Shaw of Sauchie succeeded his father. King James VI., with advice of the Lords of his Secret Council, "made and constitute our Lovit Servitor, James Shaw of Sauchy, Master of our Wyne Seller, and gives him the said office during all the days of his life, with power to him to make deutes under him in the said office: Given under the Privy Seal at our Castle of Stirling, the 29th of September, 1582." (Ibid.) [Hereditary Office, September, 1529, Privy Seal Warrant appointing Alexander Shaw of Sauchie Master of H.M. Wine Cellar for all the days of his life, with powers to minister and depute as freely as unquhile James Shaw of Sauchie, his grandsire. (Lord Cathcart's M.S.)]

John Shaw of Broich, and Eupham Shaw, spouse to James Shaw of Sauchie, with consent of Marjory Kirkcaldy, his mother, granted a Renunciation to the said James Shaw of Sauchie in 1587. (Writs of Sauchie.) The King (James VI.) granted "Regress to the lands of Sauchie, notwithstanding that James Shaw of Sauchy had sold and Alienate per Cartos and Sasines Willmo. Shaw filio quondam Johanis Shaw de Broich nostri servitori and assignatiis totos and integros terras et Barroniam de Sauchy and Wester Tilycultry and Coudon, 1588. Sir James Shaw of Sauchie, knight, granted a liferent charter to Dame Margaret Meldrum, his spouse, in 1599; Sir David Meldrum of Segey, knight, is a witness. Margaret Meldrum, Lady Sauchie, called daughter to *James* Meldrum of Segey in 1601. (Ibid.)

June, 30, 1609, *Sir John Schaw* of Arnecumbrie, knight, was served heir to William Schaw, "operum praefecti," his uncle, in the lands and barony of Sauchie, and lands of Wester Tulliecultrie. (Printed Retours.)

James Bannatie in Cowdoun, and Margaret Crawford, his spouse, had sasine of an annual rent of three bolls barley, and three bolls oat meal, out of the lands of Cowdoun in the barony of Sauchie, by annexation, and county of Kinross, proceeding on a Charter of Sale in implement of an Obligation by Sir James Shaw of Sauchie. Obligation dated 6th June, 1604; Charter,

10th July, 1617; Sasine, 2nd September, same year. (Sasine Records of Fife and Kinross, Vol. I., fol. 28.)

James Kay, advocate, and Katherine Mastertoun, his spouse, had sasine in liferent, and Marie Kay, their daughter, heritably, &c., of the lands of Cavilstoun in the County of Kinross, by union and annexation in the barony of Sauchie and shire of Clackmannan, reserving the coals lying under the said lands, upon a charter by Sir James Shaw of Sauchie, with consent of Alexander Shaw, his eldest son, and others, dated———1622. (Ibid. Vol. IV., fol. 77.)

Henry, 12th Earl of Crawford, married (1) Beatrix, daughter and heiress of George Charteris of Kinfauns, and had issue—Sir John Lindsay of Kinfauns, and George, 13th Earl of Crawford; (2) Elizabeth, daughter of Sir James Shaw of Sauchie, and had issue—Alexander, *d.s.p.*, and Ludovick, 14th Earl of Crawford. (Douglas's Peerage of Scotland, Vol. I., p. 381.)

(9.) (Sir) Alexander Shaw of Sauchie was served heir to Sir James Shaw of Sauchie, knight, his father, in the lands and barony of Sauchie, and in the lands of Coltoun [Coldon], Cavilstoun, Brunthill, &c., August 27, 1623. (Printed Retours.) He granted a charter to Helen Bruce, his wife, daughter of Sir Robert Bruce of Clackmannan, and Dame Helen Durie, his spouse, in 1625 (Notes of Sauchie Writs and Douglas's Baronage of Scotland, p. 239.); and was served heir to

Alexander Shaw of Sauchie, his great-grandfather, in the superiority of half the town and lands of Finlarie, December 22, 1630, wherein he was infest 15 May, 1635. (*Retours of Service, Finderlie Writs*).

Among the "Knights dubid by his Majestie [King Charles I.] during his abood in Scotland," in 1633, was Sir Alexander Shaw of Sauchie on the 16 July. (*Historical Works of Sir James Balfour, Vol. IV., p. 367.*) "The Laird of Sauchy," as Commissioner for the shire of Clackmannan, "rode" in the Parliament which "sate doune" on the 31 August, 1639. He was also Commissioner for the shire of Clackmannan in the Parliament of 1645. (*Ibid. II., p. 356; III., p. 308.*)

Robert Meldrum of Tullibadie granted a charter of the lands of Coldoun, Cavilstoun, and Brunthill, &c., with consent of Sir Alexander Shaw of Sauchie, knight, and Dame Helen Bruce, his spouse, to Thomas Mitchell-portioner of Alloa, and Elizabeth Setoune, his spouse, dated Alloa, 1st August, 1649. Confirmed by a Crown Charter of date 22 July, 1661. (*Reg. Mag. Sig., Lib. 58, No. 38.*)

Thomas Mitchell resigned said lands in favour of John Ranken, indweller in Kinross. The Letter of Sale by Mitchell is given with consent of Elizabeth Setoune, his spouse, and Sir Alexander Shaw of Sauchie, knight, and is dated Edinburgh, Sauchie, and Clackmannan, 14, 18, and 19 December, 1660.

George Shaw is a witness to the subscription of Sir Alexander Shaw, his father, at Sauchie, on 19 December. The Instrument of Sasine is dated 26, and recorded at Crail, 27 December, 1660. (Sasine Records of Fife and Kinross.) Among the Writs of Sauchie seen and noted by Crawford is an "Obligation by Sir Alexander Shaw of Sauchy, with consent of George Shaw, his son and heir apparent, 1661."

We give the substance of a few relative charters in the Great Seal Register, following on the above, of which the first shows how the lands of Sauchie "fell into Greenock," hitherto a matter of speculation :

Charter to Sir John Shaw of Greenock, knight baronet of the Barony of Sauchie, with castles, towers, &c., in the shire of Clackmannan; and lands of Baquhairne, with houses, &c., in the same shire; lands of Gairdinkeir in the Regality of Dunfermline and shire of Clackmannan (with the usual pertinents), all of which belonged heritably to the deceased [Sir] Alexander Shaw of Sauchie, and the deceased Sir James Shaw of Sauchie, and upon the 28 of March, 1682, they were adjudged from George Shaw, son, and lawfully charged to enter heir in special to the said deceased Sir Alexander Shaw, his father, and to the deceased Sir James Shaw, his grandfather, at the instance of the deceased Sir John Shaw of Greenock, knight baronet, father of Sir John Shaw, now of

Greenock, in satisfaction to the said Sir John, of debts amounting to £134,666 13s 4d Scots, by Decreet of the Court of Session, and as having right as heir served and retoured to the said Sir John Shaw, his father, before the Bailies of Canongate, 4 January, 1694. The charter is dated 7 January, 1698. (Reg. Mag. Sig., Lib. 74, No. 159.)

Charter in favour of Sir John Shaw of Greenock, knight-baronet, his heirs and assignees whosoever, of the lands and barony of Sauchie, &c. (as before), which belonged before to the said Sir John Shaw, and were resigned by him by procuratory, dated 19 Decembre 1698, in favour and for a new infeftment to himself, his heirs and assignees whosoever, of the said lands and barony; and, moreover, with a *novo damus* changing the holding to taxed ward from the former holding of blenche ferme, in which these lands were held before, by Gift of Recognition granted by Charles II. to Sir Henry Bruce of Clackmannan upon resignation by John Keirie of Sherdell, 166—, disjoining also the lands and barony of Sauchie, lands of Bowquhairne, and Gardinkeir, with the teinds and pertinents, from all lands, baronies, lordships, and earldoms, to which they were formerly annexed, and of new erecting the barony of Sauchie in one whole free barony, the Place of Sauchie to be the principal messuage, to hold of the Crown in fee and heritage, rendering yearly for the

lands of Gardinkeir £4, and for the whole teinds one penny in name of blenche, and for the lands and old Barony of Sauchie, comprehending the lands of Bowquhairn, the rights and services contained in the original infeftments. Dated 12 January, 1699. (Ibid., Lib. 75, No. 144.)

Charter to Sir John Shaw of Greenock, his heirs, and assignees whosoever, heritably and irredeemably, of the lands of Boquharne, being parts of the barony of Sauchie; and the lands of Gardenkeir, proceeding upon his own resignation. Dated 12 February, 1733. (Ibid., Lib. 94, No. 13.)

Charter to Sir John Shaw of Greenock of the lands and barony of Sauchie; and of the lands of Strickleckie in the parish of Row and shire of Dumbarton. The lands of Sauchie, &c., on his own resignation. Strickleckie proceeds upon the resignation of Sir James Smollet of Bonhill, who got them on resignation by James, Duke of Montrose. Dated 26 July, 1733. (Ibid., Lib. 94, No. 121.)

In the *Edinburgh Evening Courant* for Monday, August 18, 1783, the Lands and Estate of Myretoun and *Balquharn*, in Clackmannanshire, are advertised to be sold by Public Roup at Stirling, upon Friday, 26 September following, by the trustee for the creditors of James Guild of Myretoun, the proprietor. The advertisement states that the lands "have been for many

years in the natural possession of the aforesaid James Guild and his sons," and that "The articles of roup and progress of writs will be seen in the hands of James Wright, writer in Stirling; and copies of the inventory and articles will be seen in the hands of Mr. Stephen Maxwell, merchant, Glasgow, and Robert Jamieson, writer to the Signet, Edinburgh."

The Genealogy of the Family of Shaw of Sauchie, according to Crawford, is—(1.) James Shaw of Greenock, who *m.* Mary de Annand; (2.) John, his son and heir apparent; (3.) Sir James, infest 1483; (4.) Sir John of Alveth, who had a son; (5.) Sir James, who, in 1498, is served to Sir James, his grandfather (*avi sui*), and died in 1528; had (6.) Alexander, father of (7.) Sir James, father of (8.) Sir James, father of (9.) Sir Alexander, father of (10.) George, who died without issue.

PROBABLE SKETCH PEDIGREE OF SHAW OF
SAUCHIE.

(1431.) Sir James Shaw *m.* Mary de Annand.

John Shaw <i>d.s.p.</i>	Sir James Shaw of Sauchie.	George Abbot of Paisley.
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Sir James Shaw *m.* Isobell (1483).

John Shaw of Alveth.	David Shaw.	Richard Shaw.
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(1526.) Sir James Shaw of Sauchie *m.* Alison Hume.

(1534.) Alexander Shaw of Sauchie <i>m.</i> Elizabeth Cunningham.	John Shaw.
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Sir James Shaw of Sauchie <i>m.</i> Marjory Kirkcaldy. (Master of the Wine Cellar.)	John Shaw.
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Sir James Shaw *m.* Margaret Meldrum before 1596.

(1625.) Sir Alexander Shaw of Sauchie *m.* Helen Bruce.

George Shaw of Sauchie.

DESCENT OF SIR WALTER SCOTT,
BARONET, FROM THE SHAWS OF SAUCHIE,
AND ANNANDS OF SAUCHIE.

John Shaw, son of [Sir James] Shaw of Sauchie, had a son, Patrick Shaw, minister of Selkirk (1595-1634), who married Anne, daughter of Sir John Murray of Philiphaugh, and died before 25 July, 1646, leaving three sons, John, Adam, and James, and a daughter, Marion.

John Shaw, the eldest son, was minister of Selkirk (1634-1664), and married Anna Murray, who had sasine along with him of the lands of East Mains, called Heleinshaw, 13 September, 1661. He had four sons, Patrick, Gideon, John, and James, and a daughter, Jean.

Christian Shaw, grand-daughter of Mr. John Shaw, minister of Selkirk, married the Rev. John Rutherford, minister of Yarrow, and had two sons, Robert and John, and two daughters, Jean and another.

John Rutherford, the younger son, was born 1st August, 1695, became in 1726, Professor of the Practice of Medicine in Edinburgh University, and died in 1779. Professor Rutherford married (1) in 1731 Jean, elder daughter of Sir John Swinton of Swinton; (2) in 1743 Anne M'Kay.

Anne Rutherford, eldest daughter of Professor John Rutherford, by his first wife, married in 1758 Walter Scott, W.S. (eldest son of Robert Scott and Barbara Haliburton), and was the mother of

SIR WALTER SCOTT, Baronet,
who was the seventh son of his parents, born at Edinburgh, 15 August, 1771.

(Gleaned from Genealogical Memoirs of Scott and the Haliburtons, by the Rev. Charles Rogers, LL.D.)

Since going to Press the following additional Notes relative to the Shaws of Sauchie have been extracted, by kind permission, from the Parochial Registers of the Parish of Clackmannan in the hands of the Registrar General, H.M. New Register House, Edinburgh. The Register of Baptisms for that parish begins in 1595, and of Marriages in 1593. In the former, P. stands for parents, B. for baptized, W. for witnesses, Lau^r or Law^l for lawful (child). In the latter, the numbers, 1, 2, 3, show the banns to have been regularly proclaimed, although neither this nor the date of the marriage is always given:—

B A P T I S M S.

27 July, 1595.

“Harie Schaw, brother to the Laird of Saquhy,” is a witness to the baptism of “Harie, son to James Quhyt in Saquhy.”

xxx. of Januar, 1595 [6].

- P. James Schaw of Sauchie, Margret Meldrume.
 B. Marjorie, lau^t
 W. Arche. Brvce of Kennet, Ronald Maistertoun.

26 Apryl, 1597.

- P. James Schaw of Sauchie, Meldrum.
 B. Katherine, lau^t
 W. James Bruce, apperand of polfulis, William Schaw.

23 Apryll, 1598.

- P. James Kirkaldie, Nance Gillespie.
 B. William, bastard.
 W. William Schaw, brother to the Laird of Sauchie,
 Jhone Schaw of Broicht./ His penaltie xiiiis.
 iiiid. delyuerit to Rot. Quhyt./

[Only two leaves of the Register extant, between 1599 and 1609, and these are dated respectively 1601 and 1603.]

At Clakmanan, the 27 of November, 1601.

- P. Sr. James Schaw of Sauchie, knight, Dame
 Meldrum, thair.
 B. Jonatt, Lau^t
 W. Sr. Art. Bruce of Clackmannan, kny. Rot. Bruce,
 appeirand of Wester Kennett, Thomas Zounger
 of Leitgreine.

[The Record of Baptisms wanting from 1612 to 1626.]

14 of December, 1626.

- P. Alexr. Shaw of Saquhy, Helene Bruce, doghter to
Sr. Rot. Bruce of Clackmanane, knyt.
B. Heline, Law^{ll}
W.

The 6 of July, 1629.

- P. Alexr. Shaw of Saquhy, Heline Bruce.
B. James, Lau^{ll}
W. Sr. Rot. Bruce of Clakmanan, Alexr. Shaw, servitor
to the Laird of Saquhie.

The 24 of Januarie, 1632.

- P. Allexr. Shaw of Saquhy, Helene Bruce.
B. Robert and Johne, Law^{ll}
W. Sir Rot. Bruce of Clakmanane, Wm. Haliday of
Tulliboll.

The 8 Agust, 1633.

- P. Sr. Allexr. Shaw of Saquhy, knyt., Dame Helene
Bruce.
B. William, law^{ll}
W. William Halliday of Tullibol, Mr. John Hay of
Easter Kenett.

The 12 of Januar, 1636.

- P. Sr. Alex. Shaw, D. Helen Bruce.
B. Hary, Law^{ll}
W. Sr. Rot. Bruce, James Gib.

The 25 of Aprill, 1637.

- P. Sr. Alexr. Shaw of Saquhey, D. Helein Bruce.
 B. Georg, Law^{ll}
 W. Sr. Rot. Bruce, Sr. Wm. Murray, Powmais.

The 29ber., 1638.

- P. Sr. Allexr. Schaw of Saquhey, D. Helen Bruce.
 B. Wm., Law^{ll}
 W. Sir Rot. Bruce of Clak., Mr. Rot. Bruce of West
 Kenet.

[This record blank from 1647 to 1666.]

MARRIAGES.

14 March, 1595.

- 1,2,3. James Brvce, apperand of Poufullis, be his awin
 Letter, and Marjorie Schaw, Douchter to the
 Lady Sauchie, eldar, in presens of Archibald
 Brvce of Kennet, and James Melving in
 Sauchie, and hes found Rot. Anderson thair
 cautioun.

Mareit on Tysday, the 27 day of Apryll.

The 2 of December, 1599.

- 1,2,3. Qlk day compeirit Harie Lindsay of Coreston
 in Fyf, and Margaret Schaw, in the Court of
 the Qwene's Ma^{tie}, and sister germane to
 Sir James Schaw of Sawquhie, and desyrit

thair banes of Mariage to be proclomit, and for ordour keiping in all poyntis, as befor bay^t the saidis pairties hes found Wm. Schaw, brother to the said Margaret, cautione vnder the paine of x. libs.

[Record of Mariages wanting from 3 July, 1604, till 2 June, 1609.]

21 of November, 1609.

Harie Schaw.

Harie Schaw, Brother to the lard of Saquhy, Christane Callender[?] daughter to the gudman of Bordy, desyris their banes to be proclomit and promise to be obedient to the ordor.

Harie Schawe.

Appendix.



Appendix.

"SCARLETT," English "Grey," Scottish "Gray," and even Irish "Green," to the eyes of the many appear "good names," while Brown is essentially vulgar, to be classed only with Smith, Jones, and Robinson. Notwithstanding this modern idea, the penalty of philo-progenitiveness, we find that old Nisbet says—"The name of BROWN is ancient with us."

The tradition of the Colstoun family is that their origin was French, and that they were connected with the Royal House of France. In its form of Le Brun the name was certainly borne by the Counts of Lusignan and Valence in Poictou, one of whom, Hugh le Brun, married Isabel of Angouleme, widow of King John of England. David le Brun, his cousin, went to Ireland in 1185, and founded the family of Lord Oranmore and Browne in that country. Lords Sligo, Kenmare, and Kilmaine derive from later English settlers of the name.

The surname of the family de Couci was Le Brun. This family was one of the proudest in France, and Ingleram le Brun, who, on account of three alliances

with Royal Families, was called "Le Grand," affected a regal pomp, and considered all titles as beneath his dignity. His *Cri de Guerre* was characteristic,

Je ne suis Roy, ni Prince aussi
Je suis le Seigneur de Couci.

His daughter, Mary le Brun, married Alexander the Second of Scotland, and as we have the first mention of the Colstoun Brouns in connection with a grant of land on their part for prayers for the souls of this king and his son, Alexander, we may from this, in conjunction with the family tradition, fairly infer that that family came from France in her train, and were also her kinsfolk.

Those of the surname of SHAW are said to be descended from the second son of Duncan, Earl of Fife, and to have taken their ancestor's name as a surname. (Collections of the most remarkable Accounts that relate to the Families of Scotland, MS. 34, 6, 8, Advocates' Library.) "The Sirname of SHAW with us, carries Azure *three covered cups*, Or." The covered Cups of Shaw of Sauchie were borne from the earliest times as hereditary Cup-bearers to the Scots Kings. (Nisbet's Heraldry; Lord Cathcart.) Earl Cathcart, who has kindly compared the above account of the Shaws with his own MS., considers that the Sir James Shaw killed at Dunbar "was probably not the head of the Sauchie family, but a cadet or natural son of that

house," and that the Sir James of Sauchieburn fame was the brother of George, Abbot of Paisley.

SAUCHIE TOWER has been most ably described in a paper read by Mr. Bennet at a meeting of the Alloa Archaeological Society on March 13, 1883, and we venture to give the following extracts from it:—

The Tower is a plain square building, about 38 feet \times 34 feet, and 45 feet in height to the wall heads, its entrance front being to the west. It is roofless, and the upper floors are gone, but including an attic floor there have been six stories, two of them being in the basement, which is barrel vaulted. The walls are six feet thick, except on the west side of the lower three stories, where there are several small vaulted chambers, and here the external walls are only about two feet thick, the arches being sufficiently strong to carry the thicker walls above. To the left of the entrance is a circular newelled staircase going right up to the battlements, where it is terminated by a pentagonal turret with a conical roof. There is one large apartment on the ground floor, and a small cellar on the west side entering from it. In the large chamber is a well, now filled up, in an arched recess formed in the south wall. The floor above, which, as indeed are all the others, is entered from the staircase, similarly consists of one apartment. Some of the oak beams of the floor yet remain. These two floors were most likely used as storerooms. Occupying a place over the entrance, and midway between the first and second floors is the kitchen. This is a vaulted apartment, very small, but conveniently provided with aumbries; and as regards position it is probably unique, being as it were scooped out of the haunch of the vault over the basement, and the thickness of the west wall. The fireplace is at the south end, and is recessed into the south wall, so that it is actually wider than the kitchen itself. It is now greatly blocked up, a modern fireplace having been built in front of it.

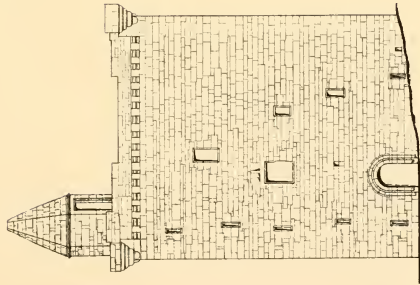
The second floor formed the Hall, the principal apartment of the Tower, and when perfect, with the walls hung with tapestry, or more

probably stamped leather, and the corbel courses, and the beams of the ceiling decorated in colours, this must have been a noble apartment. At the entrance door there has been a timber screen, forming a kind of porch, and concealing the entrance to a garderobe, or necessary closet, formed in the thickness of the wall. All the windows have arched recesses, and, as usual, have stone seats at the sides, and aumbries in the jambs. A serving chamber or buttery is entered from the window recess on the west side, and has a hatchway for passing the viands into the Hall. The principal feature of the Hall is the fine fireplace—eight feet wide—with a projecting lintel and hood mouldings, supported on richly moulded jambs with capitals and bases of Flamboyant character. It is curious that while the mouldings of the fireplace jambs and bases are in excellent preservation, the upper portions of the capitals are completely destroyed, and it seems as if they must have been wantonly defaced first of all, and that exposure to the weather had completed their destruction. There is also a water drain, with an ogee-shaped arch head, in the Hall.

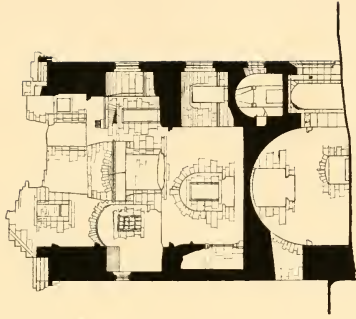
The floor above was the Solar—the private apartments of the Baron—or as it is termed in “Piers Plowman’s Vision,” the “pryvee parlour.” The size of this apartment is increased by the absence of any chambers on the west side, and there is a recess in the S.E. corner with two arches, the one springing from the side of the other, which may have been for the best bed, or for an oratory. There is a water basin near the floor in the window recess in the north wall. The floor above was probably a dormitory, while the attic would serve as a guard room or lumber room.

The stone gutters on the battlements, and the corbelling round the tower are yet perfect, but the parapet is completely gone. A part of it on the south side remained entire down to a few years ago, and showed the crenellations, but it became ruinous, and was removed. There are small circular turrets at the angles, and beside that at the N.E. corner are the remains of a bartisan boldly corbelled out. At the side of the staircase turret is a series of steps leading up to a look-out post, formed between the turret and the tower roof, and which commands an extensive prospect.

Sanchie Tower, Clackmannanshire.



Front or West Elevation.



Section - Looking South.

Scale of 10

0

20

40

60 feet.

Measured and Drawn by
James B. Finlay
1880.

Sanchie Tower, drawn by Mr Bennett, Alloa.

The garderobes in the Tower are a feature worthy of notice. They are four in number—one in the hall, already mentioned: one directly above it, entering from the staircase; and two in the solar—and they are all formed in the thickness of the walls. In some of them the seats, of stone, yet remain, and are all provided with flues going downwards in the walls, and which have no visible outlets. On the north side of the building, at the ground level, there is an arch over a built up opening, and this is likely to be the entrance into a cess pit or chamber formed in the wall, into which these flues from the garderobes would discharge, and which would be cleaned out from time to time. Similiar arrangements are found in other buildings of the period, and in some, as at Balvaird Castle, Fifeshire, there are stone spouts, showing that the garderobes and this chamber were cleansed with water. There does not, however, appear to have been any such method in use here. In notes to published drawings of Balvaird Castle, it is pointed out that the arrangement just described illustrates very forcibly the lines in the old Scottish ballad of "Edom o' Gordon":—

"Set fire to the house," quoth fause Gordon,
 "Sin' better may na be;
 And I will burn hersel' therein,
 But and her babies thrie."

"And ein wae worth ye, Jock, my man,
 I paid ye weil your fee,
 Why pu' ye oot my grund-wa-stane,
 Lets in the reik to me?"

"And ein wae worth ye, Jock, my man,
 I paid you weil your hyre;
 Why pu' you oot my grund-wa-stane,
 To me lets in the fyre?"

The "grund-wa-stane" is, of course, the moveable stone closing the external aperture of the cesspit, the position of which an old domestic was sure to know, while the flues leading to the different floors would afford ready entrance to the smoke and flames.

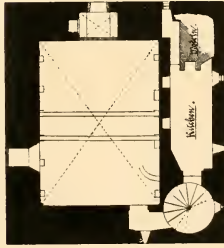
Several of the windows yet retain the original wrought iron grilles by which they were secured. These are constructed of crossed iron

bars, passing the one through the other in such a way that the grille would require to be removed as a whole before an entrance could be forced. In all probability the doorway would be provided with an iron "yett" similarly constructed, but no traces of it now remain. The bar by which the door was fastened must have been a ponderous one, for the socket into which it was pushed when not in use is nearly four inches square.

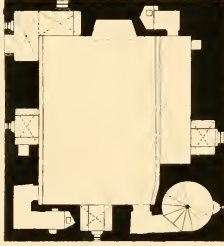
Yetts of this description are to be found in several old buildings, but they are not common, many having been removed in more peaceful times, while in 1606 the Privy Council ordained that all iron yetts in houses belonging to persons below the ranks of barons should be "removit and turnit in plew irnis or sic other necessar wark as to the awners sall seem expedient." Whether or not the iron yett of this Tower was put to such a use cannot now be known.

No traces of a wall of enciente or of a moat or ditch are now to be found on the north, east, or south sides of the Tower, but both can yet be made out on the west side, the ditch in the depression at the back of the houses fronting the tower, and the wall in the back wall of the houses themselves. The lower storey of the older part of these houses consists of three vaulted apartments, with their floors at different levels to suit the slope of the ground, and connected by flights of steps. They are evidently—though considerably modernised—the work of an earlier period than the storey above, the work of which corresponds with the date—1631—carved on the panel over the porch. These rooms appear, from their construction, to be probably of the same age as the Tower, and afford an example of an arrangement found in buildings situated in peaceful districts, of chambers being built on the inner side of the fortification wall, in order to afford increased accommodation to the proprietor and his family. This presumption is strengthened by the existence of an *aillet*, or arrow slit with circular openings at top and bottom, in the wall of the most northerly apartment, a form which would not likely be found in XVII. century work. The details of the upper storey, and especially the porch and "fore stair," have all those features characteristic of the Scottish Architecture of the XVII. Century. In

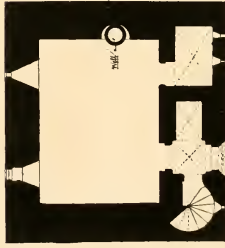
Sauchie Tower, Clackmannanshire.



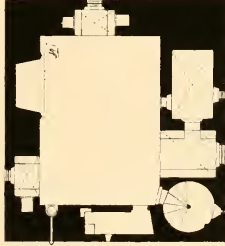
Plan of First Floor.



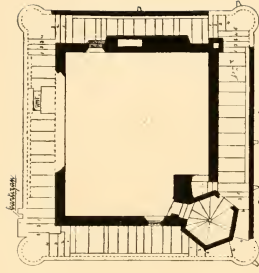
Plan of Third Floor - 366c.



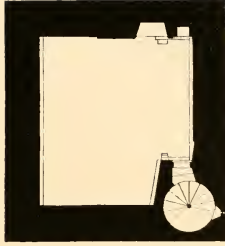
Plan of Second Floor.



Plan of Ground Floor - 366d.



Plan of Battlements.



Plan of Tower - 366e.

*Measured and Drawn by
James B. Kennell.
1880.*



Sauchie Tower, drawn by Mr Bennett, Alloa.

the pediment over the porch is a panel with a shield bearing the arms of the Schaws, three covered cups, and having for supporters two savages with clubs. The upper corners of the panel have the initials "A.S." of Alexander Schaw, who built this portion, and between them the Schaw motto "I mein weill," with the date, 1631. Above the panel there is for crest a tree with a bird on a branch, and three birds underneath. Two figures stand, one on each side of the panel, holding in their hands scrolls, on which is inscribed the pious couplet, one of a kind frequently met with in buildings of this period :—

BY PROMIS[E] MADE RESTORED YE BE
TO HA[VE A] BLESED ETERNATT[V].

The artist has been very realistic, and has made the words follow the scrolls accurately, so that some of them have to be read backwards in reversed letters. The pediment has evidently required considerable repairs at some past time, and one or two portions of the scrolls are defaced. The windows have dormer gables over them, and underneath that to the left is engraved "EN BIEN FAISANT," on that to the right is "IE ME CONTENTE." The two phrases may be taken as forming one sentence, and freely translated—"In well doing I satisfy myself," a paraphrase of the Schaw motto.

The question, by whom was the tower built? is, from the absence of any date upon it, one impossible to answer. From the marks of refinement and taste displayed in its construction, Mr. Bennett is inclined to place that date not earlier than 1430. On the other hand, the tower is of the old keep form, and the entrance door, unlike that of Clackmannan, for which is claimed a much older age, is in its style pure Norman. We are, therefore, inclined to give it at least a century more, and consider it to be the work of Henry de Annand, who acquired the estate in 1324.

There is no doubt that it belonged to the Shaws in 1528, although the *principale manerum* (which may be translated the baronial rights, which attached to the estate as a whole) was in the hands of the Brouns in 1536. It may have been sold by them to the Shaws in one of those transactions—*e.g.*, that of 20 June, 1480—of which we have notes in the Sauchie Writs, and not redeemed before the ultimate sale of East Sauchie in 1536 by John Broun.

By Scotch law the eldest heiress has the mansion house and the rights of free barony when they existed.

It is the current belief that the Annands of Sauchie were related to the royal house of Bruce, and although such may have been the case, as seems probable by the style (*consanguineo nostro*) given by David II. in 1369 to Robert de Annand, it was certainly not in the way that is popularly accepted. According to Father Hay, Robert Bruce, eldest son of Adelin de Bruce, a nobleman of Normandy, who, about 1050, came with divers other noblemen to England attending Queen Emme, and settled there, “assisted King Edgar in recovering the crown usurped by Duncan, his base brother, and Donald Bane, his uncle, and was rewarded with the marriage of Agnes Annand, heritrix of the lordship of Annandaill.” (Hay’s Memoirs, Tom. II., pp. 29 and 30, *circa* 1700; MS., Advocates’ Library, No. 34, 1. 9.)

Sir Robert Douglas states, that the lady of Robert de Bruce (2nd of Skelton), having died, leaving him a son and heir, he came to Scotland with David I., and that it is affirmed by some historians that King David procured Bruce in marriage Agnes Annand, heiress of the rich lordship of Annandale (Peerage of Scotland, p. 127. Edinburgh, folio 1764). but both these statements are withdrawn by Wood in his edition of Douglas's Peerage, published in 1813.

That Hercules of historical research, the unwearied Chalmers, informs us that "The middle district of Dumfries-shire from the lands of Dunegal in Stranith, to the territories of Meschines in Cumberland, was early granted by David to Robert de Bruce: to be held by him under the same tenure as Meschines enjoyed his estate under the English king. It has been doubted by antiquarians and genealogists whether Robert de Brus acquired Annandale by *marriage* or by *grant*: and even Sir James Dalrymple questions if there ever was such a grant: yet, here it is, from the original in the British Museum:—

"C. Davidis Regis Scotiæ Roberto de Brus *Estrahanent* [Straannan] totam terram a divisa Dunegal de *Stranith* usq ad divisam Rand. Meschina et ut illam teneat cum omnibus consuetudinibus quas Rand. Meschin unquam habuit in Cardivil et in terra sua de Cumberland illo die in quo unquam meliores et libe-

riores habuit. Teste Eustathis fil. Johannis, Hugo de Morvill, et Alan de Perci, et Will. de Somerville, et Berengero de Engamo, Rand. de Scales, Willo de Morvill, Herui fil. Warin, Edmund de Camer. Apud Sconam."

This charter was confirmed by a charter of William the Lion, granted in Bruce's Castle of Lochmaben, wherein the king and his retinue were guests. The king now reserved the Pleas of the Crown. (Chalmers's Caledonia, Vol. III., pp. 73, 75, and notes.)

The same authority states that at the epoch of Domesday Book, 1086, Robert de Brus was an opulent baron in Yorkshire. His son, Robert, appeared in the court of Henry I. with Earl David (afterwards David I.), and was probably of the same age, and an attachment was formed between them which long existed, and that "these circumstances show, with sufficient clearness, the true causes of that very extensive grant, both of territory and privileges, soon after the accession of David to the throne in 1124." The second Robert Bruce (first of Annandale) married AGNES, daughter of Fowlke Pegnel, who brought with her the manor of Carleton in Yorkshire, by whom he had two sons, Adam and Robert, and a daughter, Agatha. Adam, the eldest son, took his father's English estates, and became the progenitor of the Bruces of Skelton; Robert, his second son, took Annandale, and became the progenitor of a race of

kings ; Agatha married Ralph, the son of Ribald of Middleham in Yorkshire ; and from her father she had in free marriage the manor of Ailewick in Hertness. (Chalmers's Caledonia, Vol. III., p. 74 ; Douglas's Peerage of Scotland, edited by Wood, Vol. I., p. 316.)

Neither Sir Richard Broun nor Sir Bernard Burke were aware of the *grant* of Annandale to Robert Bruce, other than by *marriage*, or they must have noticed it.

SHAW OF SAUCHIE.

Among the "Knights made" after the baptism of Prince Frederick Henry, eldest son of James Sixth of Scotland and First of England, at Stirling, 30 August, 1594, was JAMES SCHAW OF SAUCHIE. (Calderwood's History of the Kirk of Scotland, Vol. V., p. 344.)

(Sir) James Schaw of Sauchie was one of the assize at the Court of Justiciary holden at Linlithgow, 10th January, 1606, upon a trial for high treason of six of the more obnoxious of the ministers of the General Assembly, which met at Aberdeen in July, 1605, and had been most arbitrarily dissolved by King James VI., viz.—Mr. John Forbes, minister of Alford, the moderator ; Mr. John Welsh, minister at Ayr ; Mr. Andrew Duncan at Crail ; Mr. Robert Dury at Anstruther ; Mr. John Sharp at Kilmany ; and Mr. Alexander Strachan at Creich, who were found guilty by a majority

of three in a packed jury, the Laird of Sauchie, to his honour be it said, being in the minority of six "who absolved them *simplicitor*." Sentence upon these venerable clergymen was deferred until the king's pleasure should be known, and it was thought they might be set at liberty after a little confinement, but in November, 1606, orders came from London to banish them out of his Majesty's dominions, and they were accordingly brought from the castle of Blackness, where they were warded, to Leith, whence they took ship, and were safely landed in France. (Ibid., Vol. VI., p. 388; M'Crie's Sketches of Scottish Church History, pp. 142-145; Scot's Narration, pp. 152, 155.)

Sir James Schaw of Sauchie *m.* Christian, daughter of Sir David Bruce (V.) of Clackmannan (1473-1497). (Douglas's Peerage of Scotland, p. 235, and 2nd Edition, Vol. I., p. 513.)

THE SHAW'S OF KINROSS-SHIRE,

We have seen that the Chiefs held the lands of COLDON, &c., in that county, for upwards of a century. Several branches of the family also held lands there. John of Schaw purchased half of BLAIR of CRAMBY (or CRAMBETH), from Robert de Wyntown in 1480, which Elizabeth Schaw, lady thereof (probably a daughter), and John Balfour, her husband, sold to Robert Colville of Hiltoun, ancestor of the Lords Colville of Culross and

Ochiltree, in 1506. The previous year she had disposed the lands of Haltoun and Middle Cleish to Colville. (Reg. Mag Sig., Lib. 9, No. 32 ; Ibid., Lib. 14, Nos. 317. 341.)

Christian Wavane, Lady of Dirleton, granted a precept for infefting Richard Shaw, son of George Shaw, and George, son of Richard, in the lands of NETHER-CRAIGO, in the barony of Segy, in 1506. (Crawfurd's Notes of Sauchie Writs.) George Shaw, and Margaret Weymes, his wife, were in possession of the lands of LETHANGIE, in the Regality of Dunfermline, and parish of Kinross, in 1518, which were held by their descendants down to 1675. (Writs of Lethangie and Retours of Service.) "Ane honourable man, JOHNNE SCHAW, PORTIONER OF SEGY," gives Sasine on behalf of James Schaw of Sauchie, of the half-lands of Finderlie, to Peter Broune, son and heir of John Broune of Finderlie, 29 September, 1590. He was ancestor of the Shaws (formerly) of Meikle Seggie, Gospetrie and Balneathil. (Finderlie Writs and Sasine Records.)

The following of the name of BROUN swore fealty to Edward I. of England in 1296:—William Broun de Gamelshes, del counte de Edenburgh ; William le Broun de Laweder, del counte Berewyk ;

Gunnyd Broun, tenant le Roi, du counte de Edenburgh; Johan Broun, del counte de Berewyk; Rauf Broun, de counte de Berewyk. (Ragman Rolls, Bannatyne Club, 1834). Walter de Broun, 1120; Philip de Broun, 1248; John Broun, 1296; and Richard Broun, 1307; are all included by Mr. Thomson in his notes of the pedigree of the house of Colstoun, as were the two first and the last by Sir Richard Broun, but their immediate connection to that house is by no means certain. John Broun, as may be seen in the above extracts from the Ragman Rolls, is designed of the county of Berwick, and Richard Broun (who, with some others, was convicted of treason by the Parliament held at Scone, in August, 1320, and suffered the punishment of death) is docketed by Mr. Stodart as a son of Sir John Broun, sheriff of Aberdeenshire, and brother of John Broun of Midmar, in that county, ancestor of Broun of Fordel.

BROWN OF FORDEL.

George Brown, bishop of Dunkeld (1494-1515), was a son to George Brown, treasurer of the burgh of Dundee, who was a younger son of the Browns of Mydmar, who flourished for some generations in the counties of Aberdeen and Forfar. The bishop's mother was Jean Baleny (another account says Johanna Bal-

birny). In the year 1493, Bishop Brown gave the lands of Fordel in Perthshire, to Richard Brown, his brother, whose posterity enjoyed them, until of late that the family ended in a daughter, Antonia Brown, married (1667) to Alexander Dunlop of that ilk, in the county of Ayr (Keith's Scottish Bishops, pp. 91, 92.) The Browns of Finmount, county Fife, and of Muirtoun and Pitkany, in the same shire, were cadets of Fordel. There is no foundation for the report mentioned by Mr. Thomson (page 81) that William Broun of Otters-toun was the progenitor of the Browns of Fordel.

BRUCE OF POWFOULIS.

While this sheet was passing through the press we were indebted to Thomas Dickson, Esqr., Curator of the Historical Department of H.M.G. Register House, Edinburgh, for the following notes with reference to the Bruces of Powfoulis, Stirlingshire, taken from the Retours, Register of the Great Seal, and Mrs. Cumming Bruce's Book on the Bruces and Cumyns, from which it would appear that the marriage of James Bruce and Marjory Schaw (see p. 124) has been hitherto overlooked.

Andrew Bruce had a charter of three bovates in Powquhillis and other lands, 23 October, 1529. (Reg.

Mag. Sig.) He *m.* (according to Mrs. Cumming Bruce), Janet Napier, 1531.

Archibald Bruce of Powfoulis. I have found him only in his son's service. According to Mrs. Bruce, he married Mariota Napier.

James Bruce of Powfoulis, served heir of Archibald Bruce, his father, and Andrew Bruce, his grandfather, 19 November, 1603. Sir James *m.* (according to Mrs. Bruce), Marjory, *sister of Andrew Rollock of Duncrub* (who *m.*, secondly, Colonel Robert Bruce of Kinnaird, 1643), and *d.* in 1639.

Archibald Bruce of Powfoulis, served heir of Sir James Bruce of Powfoulis, his father, 13 March, 1641. *m.* (according to Mrs. Bruce), Helen, daughter of Alex. Hamilton of Kinglass.

James Bruce of Powfoulis, according to Mrs. Bruce, was served heir in 1643; *m.* Anna, daughter of Sir John Bruce of Kincavil; fell at Dunbar in 1651.

James Bruce of Powfoulis, served heir of James Bruce of Powfoulis, his father, 23 September, 1653.

Mrs. Cumming Bruce does not notice this last; but gives after James, who fell at Dunbar, Sir James Bruce of Powfoulis, *m.* Janet, daughter of Sir Henry Bruce of Clackmannan, served heir to Michael, brother of his grandfather, 8 June, 1681.

James *m.* Anne Crawford, by whom he had his heir and several daughters; 2ndly, Jean Baird, by whom he had two sons—and concludes with the note—"The family still flourishes, but the lands have passed into other hands." Mrs. Bruce gives no authority for her statements, but in regard to the three first she seems to have followed Sir Robert Douglas, according to whom Janet Napier, and Mariota Napier were both of the house of Merchistoun. Alexander Napier of Merchistoun, and Andrew Bruce of Powfoulis, his brother-in-law, obtained leave from King James V. to pass into the parts of France, and there to remain at their pleasure for the space of three years after the date of the licence, under the sign manual and Signet of the King, at Stirling, the 18 day of , and of his reign the 22nd year, 1534-35. (Douglas's Peerage of Scotland, Vol. ii., pp. 287, 288.)

In 1583 Archibald Bruce of Powfoulis and his brother, Ninian, had, along with Robert Douglas in Drumgarland, James Colvile of Easter Wemyss, and James Edmestoun of Newton, servitor *pro tem.* of the Earl of Mar, a remission for participation in the Raid of Ruthven.

The following is the Precept for Bruce's remission:—

“Preceptum remissionis Archibaldi Bruce de Powfoulis et Niniane Bruce, ejus fratris, pro arte et parte

proditorie prescientie, celationis et executionis captio-
 detentionis et captivitatis nobilissime persone S. D. N.
 regis, in et prope locum de Ruithven, in Mense
 Augusti, anno Domini millesimis quingentesimo octu-
 agesimo secundo, commissarum, et pro sequutione
 ejusdem Apud Striviling, Edinburgh, Perth, et alia
 loca hucus regni ; Et pro factione et subscriptione con-
 federationum cum quibuscunque personis pro fortifica-
 tione et defensione ejusdem criminis, et pro omnibus
 actione et crimine, que eis preceden. vicesimum sep-
 timum diem mensis Junij ultime elapsum tantummodo
 inde imponi vel sequi poterint, &c. Apud Striviling
 vicesimo quarto die mensis Octobris, anno Domini j^m
 v^c octuagesimo tertio. Per Signetam."

Regist. Secreti. Sigilli, Lib. xlix, fol. 167.

LINDSAY OF CORSTOUN.

This family is not named by Lord Lindsay in his
 Lives of the Lindsays. The estate of Corstoun lies in
 the parish of Strathmiglo, Fifeshire. The three pound
 land of "Coxstoun," which stands in the Valuation of
 Fife, 1517, in Sir Robert Sibbald's History of Fife and
 Kinross, is probably a misprint for Corstoun. On 10th
 June, 1529, John, 5th Lord Lindsay of Byres, had a
 charter of the Superiority of the lands of CORSTOUN, in

the County of Fife, &c. In 1652 Corstoun was owned by Mr. David Ramsay, son of Vmquhill James Ramsay of Corstoun. "The Ramsays," says Sibbald, "had a good estate here, and of them were some notable families, as Ramsay of *Balmean* in the *Mearns*." (Sasine Records of Fife and Kinross; Sibbald's History of Fife, &c., fol. 1710.) When Sibbald wrote, Corstoun had passed from Ramsay to one *Cahoun*. In the Valuation of Fife, 1695, the rental of the lands is stated at £418 Scots. Among the Freeholders of Fife in 1803 is "Robert Balfour of Corston, younger of Balbirnie." (See notice of the marriage of "Harie Lindsay of Corston," and Margaret Schaw, pp. 124, 125.) Probably Harry Lindsay belonged to the Byres family. (Letter of Thomas Dickson, Esq.; Douglas's Peerage of Scotland, Vol. i., p. 385.)

The SIGNATURES in *fac-simlie* fronting title, are as follow—viz., those of William Douglas of Lochleven, and Peter Broune of Finderlie, from an Instrument of Perambulation of the marches of Brocklaw and Finderlie, dated 11th November, 1578 (Finderlie Writ); of Archibald Douglas of Kirkness and Elizabeth Broun, Robert Broune of Finderlie, Margaret Forester, and William, Earl of Morton, from the Contract of Marriage of the said Archibald and Elizabeth, 1612; and of Dame Anna and Eupham Broun, from the Finderlie Writs.

CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS.

- Page 21, line 5.—After the words, “anent the Taxt,” add, for the marriage of James III. (1467).
- Page 24, line 6.—Instead of “No. 60,” *read* No. 160.
- Page 37, line 25.—For “John Brown,” *read* John Broune.
- Page 40, line 8.—For “James Beveridge,” *read* Alexander Beveridge of West Balado.
- Page 46, line 20.—For “John Brown,” *read* John Broun.
- Page 53, line 23.—In place of “fol. 51,” *read* fol. 76.
- Page 55, line 6.—Instead of “his sister,” *read* their sister.
- Page 59, line 19.—For “Burke,” *read* Bourke.
- Page 68, line 1.—For “obtain,” *read* obtained.
- Page 73, line 12.—For “No. 121,” *read* No. 120.
- Page 74, line 9.—For “No. 122,” *read* No. 120.
- Page 77, line 18.—Add, and William.
- Page 77, line 22.—Instead of “William,” *read* Henry.
- Page 77, line 24.—Add, and had George and Susanna.
- Page 89, line 13.—After “Arms” add *Gules*.
- Page 97, line 17.—Instead of “Major Anderson,” *read* the late Samuel Anderson, Major R.E.C.M.L.
- Page 103, line 5.—In place of “p. 184,” *read* 148.

Page 103, line 23.—Delete “ p. 536.”

Page 119, line 10.—Add Jonet Shaw.

Page 119, line 12.—Instead of “ Sir James Shaw *m.* Margaret Meldrum before 1596,” *read* Sir James Shaw *m.* Eupham Shaw before 1587 (see page 112), and (2) Margaret Meldrum before 1596.

For the CHILDREN of Sir James Shaw of Sauchie and Dame Marjory Kirkcaldy, his wife ; of Sir James Shaw of Sauchie and Dame Margaret Meldrum, his wife ; of Sir Alexander Shaw of Sauchie and Dame Helen Bruce, his wife, see the Extracts from the Parochial Registers of the Parish of Clackmannan, pp. 121, 122, 123, 124, 125.

While sincerely thanking all who have aided us in the preparation of these Notes, we desire particularly to express our grateful acknowledgments to the Right Honourable the Earl Cathcart ; the Right Honourable Lady Susan Georgina Broun Bourke of Colstoun, and her husband, the Right Honourable Robert Bourke ; Sir Graham Graham Montgomery, Baronet, of Stobo Castle and Kinross, &c. ; John S. Broun, Esq. ; R. R. Stodart, Esq., Lyon Clerk Depute ; Thomas Dickson, Esq., Curator of the Historical Department of H.M. General Register House ; and the Rev. Walter M'Leod, of Edinburgh, whose valuable assistance, at all times cheerfully rendered, has been especially useful to us in the reading of the Finderlie and Colstoun Charters.

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