

5-46951

ACCOUNT OF THE
FAMILY OF VAUX,
VANS, OR DE
VALLIBUS. 1800

Andrew Stuart Esq—

Tenby Pembrokeshire 22 Sept^r 1800

Dear Sir,

Having made out a short Account of my Family, with a view that it should be inserted in the New Baronage of Scotland, now publishing at Edinburgh, I use the liberty of sending you a copy of it, in hopes that you will have the goodness to peruse it - You would lay me under much obligation if you would take the trouble to point out any Errors into which I may have fallen, and would mention any Sources from which I might hope to procure further Information - The foreign part of the Account I would willingly have suppressed, but it was given me by a Friend and I could not politely refuse it - I can offer no Excuse for the Freedom I now use, and I acknowledge I am induced to it, by having already got some Assistance from your History of the Family of Stewart, and by my not knowing any one who to such a Power of giving Information joins so obliging

a Disposition - The old Letters of which I am in Possession are curious, and might assist in clearing up some dates. I have deposited them in the Register Office, and have a fair copy made out by Mr Robertson which I shall most willingly submit to your Inspection - I conclude with assuring you, that tho' I am proud of being descended from a good Family, Truth is my Object, and that if I have advanced any thing which is ill founded I shall be most ready to erase it - I have the honour to be with the greatest respect

Dear Sir

your most obed^t. serv^t

Rob^t. Vans Agnew.

My Agent in Scotland writes ^{me} that from Papers in the possession of the Earl of Home he has little Doubt of being able to establish more exactly the Descent of the family of Barnbarrow from that of Dirlston, but I have not yet the Particulars -

Andrew Stewart Esq^r?

Andrew Stuart Esq^r

S K E T C H
O F A
G E N E A L O G I C A L A N D H I S T O R I C A L
A C C O U N T
O F T H E
F A M I L Y
O F

Vaux, Vans, or De Vallibus:
in Scotland

Now Represented by that of

V A N S A G N E W,

O F

B A R N B A R R O W, &c.

In the County of W I G T O N,

S C O T L A N D.

P E M B R O K E:

P R I N T E D B Y W . E . W I L M O T.

M D C C C .

S. M. T. C. H.

A

THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF SCOTLAND

1000 1000 1000

1000 1000

1000 1000 1000

1000

1000 1000 1000



1000 1000 1000

1000 1000 1000

1000 1000 1000

1000 1000 1000

THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF SCOTLAND

1000

S K E T C H
OF A
GENEALOGICAL AND HISTORICAL
ACCOUNT OF THE FAMILY OF
De Vaux, or De Vallibus.

T HIS Family was first known in the County of Provence in the South of France, and with regard to its Origin there are many Conjectures. **A. D.**

The best founded seems to be that the Family was a Branch of the Visigothic Balti, a Race, which boasted having given a long Line of Monarchs to the Western Goths, with the formidable name of Alaric at the Head of the List. **500.**

A. D. The Records of those remote and barbarous Times are however too obscure to afford any regular or authentic Account, and it need not be insisted on, for there are few Families whose Vanity would not be sufficiently gratified, by finding that from before the Time of Charlemagne their History can be traced from authentic Sources, and that at so distant a Period they held a very distinguished Rank. Their principal Residence was at the Castle of BAUX, situated upon an elevated Rock near to the City of Arles, where the Ruins may yet be seen.

As it would much exceed our intended Limits to give a detailed Account of all the foreign Branches of the Name, we shall only briefly state the leading Circumstances of their History, mentioning the Authors from whom we have drawn our Information, and in whose Works further Particulars may be found.

We must however previously remind our Readers that in many Languages the Letters B and V are frequently used indiscriminately; this has not only been noticed by many Grammarians*, but is known to every one who has travelled from the Northern to the Southern Provinces of France.

* See Chambers', Moreri's & Veneroni's Dictionaries.

ORIGINAL PROVENCE FAMILY.

ABOUT the year eight hundred, Rollin or Goffelin de Baux married **A. D.**
 Hérinbrue, Daughter and Heiress to William Sovereign Count of **800.**
 Orange, and Niece to Bertha Wife to the Emperor Charlemagne.

The Family continued to be great Lords in Provence, and it appears
 from many Documents that in one thousand and forty, William de Baux **1040.**
 or de Vaux, was Prince or Count of Baux, and Sovereign of SeventySeven
 Towns and Villages which are called to this Day **LES TERRES**
BAUSSENQUES, and of which Number were Aix, Marseilles, and
 several others of much Consideration.

Raymond de Baux, his Son and Heir, married Etiennette, only
 Daughter of Gilbert Count Sovereign of Provence, and Niece to Douce,
 Wife to Raymond Berenger, Count of Barcelona. On the Death of
 Gilbert, Raymond de Baux and his Wife took Possession of Provence, of
 which Investiture was given them by the Emperor Conrad in **1146.**
 soon after their Right was disputed by Raymond Berenger, aided by his
 Uncle the King of Arragon, and about the year **1150.**
 they were obliged to renounce all their Pretensions to the County of Provence, and to do
 Homage for the Seventy Seven Towns before mentioned, of which
 they retained the Sovereignty. Of their Marriage there were four
 Sons, Hugh, William, who became a Monk, Bertrand, and Gilbert.

Hugh succeeded his Father, and endeavoured to recover Possession of
 the County of Provence, but after some Struggle, by the Intervention
 of the Emperor Frederic the Second, a definitive Treaty of Peace was
 concluded in **1177.**
 by which he and his Mother Etiennette renounced
 all claims upon Provence, but secured the independent Sovereignty of
 the Terres Baussenques without any Homage, and the Right of the
 Princes of Baux to coin Money, which, with that of the Count, had

A. D. an exclusive Currency through all Provence, was fully recognised, as also their Privilege of marching in Military Array and with Banners displayed in all the Country bounded by the Alps, the Isere, the Rhone and the Sea. Hugh left a Son,

Rainaud, who was married to Alix of Marseilles, but had no Issue.

Bertrand, Uncle to the preceding, and third Son to Raymond, succeeded and became Prince of Orange by Marriage with Tiburge, Daughter to William the Second, and Heiress to that Principality.

1181. Bertrand was assassinated in 1181 by the Instigation of Raymond Count of Thoulouse, and left three Sons, William who succeeded him, Bertrand who was the Progenitor of the Branches of Istria and of Brantoux in Italy, and Hugh, married to Barrale Viscountess of Marseilles, by whom he had but one Son, who became a Priest.

1182. William, Prince of Baux and Orange, began to reign in 1182. He assumed the Title of King of Arles, which was conferred on him by the Emperor Frederic the Second. He had by different Wives two Sons, William and Raymond.

William the eldest Son, succeeded him as Prince of Baux and Orange, and King of Arles, and the Male Descent went on till the year 1393, when

Raymond the Fifth left, by his Wife Jane of Geneva, Niece to Pope Clement the Seventh, only two Daughters Marie and Alix, the latter of whom died unmarried.

Marie de Baux, Princess of Orange, married John de Chalons, and carried the Principality into that Family, from which by another Heiress, it passed into the Hands of the House of Nassau about the year 1530*.

* The Books which have been consulted in compiling the foregoing Account are, Moret's Dictionary Articles Baux & Orange. La Pise Hist. d'Orange. Bouche Hist. de France & de Provence. Chorier Hist. de Dauphine & Ruffy Hist. des Comtes de Provence.

ITALIAN BRANCHES OF THE FAMILY OF BAUX OR VAUX.

THE younger Sons of the Provence Family, who at different times A. D. settled in Italy, were, in the Language of that Country, frequently called Del Bálso or Del Valso, and their Descendants became so considerable, and so numerous in it, that we must content ourselves with mentioning a few of the most conspicuous and most celebrated among them.

Bertrand de Baux, second Son to William II. Prince of Orange of the name, settled in the Kingdom of Naples in 1283. His Son Bertrand 1283. was Count of Montescagliose, of Squilace and of Andria. He married Beatrix, Daughter to Charles II. King of Naples and Sicily. She died in 1332, leaving a Daughter, who married Humbert Dauphin of 1332. Viennois, and a Son.

Francois de Baux, Duke of Andria, who having obtained the Principalities of Taranto and Achaia, transmitted them to his Son

Jaques de Baux, who married Agnes de Duras, Grand Daughter to John of Sicily, and assumed the Title of Emperor of Constantinople and Despot of Romania.

The Dukes of Andria continued long at the Head of the Neapolitan Nobility, and ended in an Heir Female, who about the Year 1490, 1490. married Frederic, Prince of Afragon, afterwards King of Naples.

Finally, the Name of De Baux or De Vaux, became extinct in the Kingdom of Naples, in the Person of the Earl of Castro, more than a Century ago*.

* The following Books have furnished the Materials of the foregoing Account, Dist. de Moreri. Ammirato delle Famiglie Napolit. Ferrante della Marra Disc. delle Famiglie Estinte.

NORMAN BRANCH OF THE FAMILY OF DE BAUX OR DE VAUX.

A. D. **I**N an old Manuscript History of Tournaments, formerly preserved in the Celestine Convent at Avignon, but now in England, is the following Passage, “ William Longsword, Duke of Normandy, held
929. “ a Tournament at Rouen in 929, to which he invited Combatants
“ from every part of France, and of the neighbouring Countries.

“ In consequence of this Invitation, Bertrand de Baux of Provence
“ went into Normandy, and was so well received by Duke William,
“ who conferred many Favors on him, that he settled in it, and became
“ Progenitor of the Family of De Vaux, which long held a distin-
“ guished Rank among the Nobles of Normandy.”

Several Circumstances tend to corroborate this Account of the Introduction of the Name into Normandy. Before the Time mentioned, no Notice is taken of it in Du Chesne's Collections, or in Du Moulin's History, but after that Period the Name frequently occurs. Du Moulin particularly mentions the Tournament, and the Affluence of Strangers who attended it. In a List of Feoda Normanniæ, given by Du Chesne, there are many of the Name of De Vaux or De Vallibus. In Dugdale's Monasticon it appears that a Radolfus de Vaux was a Witness to a Grant from William the Conqueror to the Monastery of Fontaines in Normandy. The same Name is to be found in a List, given by Du Moulin, of the great Lords who distinguished themselves during that Reign, and the preceding, and by another List given by the same Author, of the Names and Arms of the distinguished Persons who were at the Conquest of Jerusalem in 1096, under Robert Courtheuse Duke of Normandy and Godefroy de Buillon, it appears that Raoul de Vaux

of Normandy, bore the same Arms with De Vaux d'Orange, viz. Gules, A. D. a Bend Argent*.

The Family of De Vaux connected itself with several of the first Families in Normandy, and continued to flourish for a considerable Number of Years in that Province†.

c

* The following are the Arms borne by the different Persons of the Name who were at the Conquest of Jerusâlem.

Raoul de Vaux de Normandie D'Hermine a un Chef de Gueules a un ray d'Argent.

Bertrand de Vaux de Bourgogne de Gueules a un ray d'Argent.

Aumary de Vaux de Bourgogne party de Gueules a un ray d'Argent, contre de Gueules a une Croix d'Or Vrudee, patee & pommetee.

De Vaux d'Orange, Ecartele de Vaux & d'Orange.

Le Prince d'Orange, d'Or a un Cor d'Azur Ecartele de Vaux.

Monfieur Jacques de Vaux, Partie des Armes de France, a une Bande d'Argent & de Gueules a un Ray d'Argent.

† Further Information may be obtained from Les Recherches sur les Antiquités & l'Histoire de la Normandie par Andre du Chefne, and the before mentioned Manuscript History of Tournaments, which will probably be published.

NORMAN BRANCH SETTLED IN ENGLAND

A. D. 1066.

A. D. **H**AROLD de Vaux, or De Vallibus, Lord of Vaux, a large Parish within a League of the Town of Bayeux, in Normandy, gave that Lordship to the Abbey of the Holy Trinity at Caen, which was founded by Matilda, Wife to William the Conqueror. The Charter of Donation was, before the Revolution, in the Chartulary of the Library of the King of France, (number 5650*,) and probably still exists in the Archives of the Republic.

The Rolls of Battle Abbey, and the Chartulary of Caen, prove that Harold de Vaux came from Normandy into England, with William 1066. the Conqueror, in 1066, and that he had three Sons, Hubert, Ranulph, and Robert†. In 1072, upon receiving a Gift of the County 1072. of Cumberland from the Conqueror, Ranulph de Meschines gave large Possessions therein to the three Sons, who were his Kinsmen. To Hubert, the eldest he gave the great Barony of Gilleſland, to Ranulph, Sowerby, Carlatten, and Hubbertby, and to Robert the Barony of Dalston‡.

Those Possessions were confirmed to them by succeeding Kings, and they held directly from the Crown from about the end of the Reign of the Conqueror; for when Ranulph de Meschines exchanged Cumberland for the Earldom of Chester, he made it a Condition, that those who had received Lands from him should retain them, and become immediate Vassals of the Crown§.

* Extract taken by the Abbe de Larac, formerly Professor of History at Caen, and now in England.

† See Dugdale's Baron. & Monast. Anglic. Hutchinson's History of Cumberland. Stow's Chron. Tanner's Not. Monast. Leland Collect. Du Moulin's Hist. de la Normandie. Hist. Norman. Script. Antiq. Andre du Chene.

‡ Dugdale, and Hutchinson's Hist. of Cumberland.

§ Lord Lyttleton's History of Henry II. Notes to the 1st. Book.

GILLESLAND BRANCH.

HUBERT de Vaux, or de Vallibus, was the first Lord of Parliament for the Barony of Gillesland after the Conquest. His Wife was Gracia, and he left two Sons, Robert and Ranulph*. A. D.

Hubert granted the Lands of Denton to one Wescop, by a curious Deed, which proves his Antiquity, and shows what Sort of People inhabited Cumberland at that remote Period. It is thus addressed, "Omnibus Cumbrensis, Francigenis, Alienigenis, Danis et Normannis, Hubertus de Vallibus Salutem, &c†."

Robertus succeeded his Father, and was the second Lord of Parliament. He married Ada, Daughter and Heiress of William de Engaigne, and had one Son of his own Name, who died before him, Robertus was Sheriff of Cumberland for ten Years, and Governor of Carlisle, where in 1173 he was unsuccessfully besieged by William, King of Scotland‡. He was frequently disturbed in the Possession of the Barony of Gillesland, by a Man of the Name of Gilles Bueth, whose Ancestors had formerly held it, and in a Fray between them and their Followers Gilles Bueth was killed. 1173.

Touched with remorse for this Event, Robertus quitted the profession of Arms, and founded the Abbey of Lanercost, the Church of which was consecrated by Bernard, Bishop of Carlisle, in the Year 1169§.

Robertus, being learned in the Law, was appointed one of the Judges of the Northern District, along with Ranulph Glanvill, and Robert

* Dugdale's Monast. Anglic. vol. ii. p. 130.

† Hutchinson's Hist. of Cumberland.

‡ Dugdale's Baronage, Article Vaux. Leland's Collectanea.

§ Hist. of Cumb. Monast. Anglic. Leland's Collect. & Notitia Monastica.

A. D. Picknell, and was in such Estimation with Henry II. that he did
 1177. nothing in the North without his Advice*. In 1177, Robertus was
 one of the Witnesfes to a Decision given by Henry II. in a Dispute
 between the Kings of Castile and of Navarre†.

Ranulph, Brother to the preceding, was the next and third Lord
 of Parliament. He married Johanna and had two Sons,
 Robertus who succeeded him, and Ranulph, Lord of Triermain‡.

Robertus above mentioned was the fourth Lord of Parliament. He
 married and left two Sons, Hubertus and Robertus.

1216. In 1216, King John entrusted the Custody of the County of
 Cumberland, and of the Town and Castle of Carlisle, to Robertus.
 He however soon after joined the other Barons against the King, who
 confiscated all his Lands, in the Counties of Cumberland, Norfolk,
 Suffolk, Somerset and Dorset, and gave them to Robert de Vipont.
 The Troubles being over, his Lands were Restored to him, and in
 1220. June 1220, Robertus was one of the Barons, who in a Treaty with
 Scotland, were Sureties that Henry III. of England, would perform
 his Promise, of giving one of his Sisters in marriage to Alexander of
 1222. Scotland§. In 1222, he took the Cross, and made a Pilgrimage to
 Jerusalem. The Year after he was made Governor of the Castles of Car-
 1234. marthen and Cardigan, and in 1234, he was Sheriff of Devonshire||.

Hubertus, his eldest Son succeeded to him, and was the fifth Lord
 of Parliament. He had an only Daughter, called Matilda, who mar-
 ried Thomas de Multon, and thus the Barony of Gillelland went to

* History of Cumberland, and Dugdale's Baronage.

† Rymer's Fædera, vol. i. p. 50.

‡ History of Cumberland, and Dugdale's Baronage.

§ Rymer's Fædera, vol. i. p. 241.

|| Dugdale's Baronage.

the Multons, from whom another Heirefs, in the Reign of Edward A. D.
 II. carried it into the Family of Dacres. That Family likewise ended
 in a Female Heir, who in the reign of Elizabeth, married into the
 Family of Norfolk, and now the Barony is in the Poffeffion of the
 Earl of Carliffe*.

The Armorial Bearings of the De Vaux, or de Vallibus, of Gil-
 lefland, were Argent, a Bend, Checky, Or, and Gules†.

* Dugdale's Baronage. Hift. of Cumb. p. 51 and 135.

† Hift. of Cumb. and Gentleman's Magazine. vol. i. for 1793, p. 517.

YOUNGER BRANCHES.

THERE were feveral younger Branches of the De Vallibus, of
 Gillefland, eftablifhed in Cumberland. They are now all believed to
 be extinct, but the following Lift contains the Names of thofe of which
 the Writer of this Account has been able to find any Mention.

De Vaux of Triermaine. This Family defcended from Ranulph
 Second Son to Ranulph, third Lord of Gillefland. Roland de Vaux,
 of this Houfe, was one of the Knights entrusted with the Security of
 the Borders, in 1398*. He was again one of the Commiffioners named 1398.
 by Henry IV. to treat with the Scots, in 1405†, and in 1412, he was 1405.
 Knight of the Shire for Cumberland. This Branch became extinct
 in the Reign of Edward IV. about the Year 1462. 1462.

D.

* Rymer's Fædera, vol. viii. p. 59.

† Ibid. p. 384.

A. D. De Vaux, Lord of Hayton. A Cadet of Gillesland, was in Exist-
1100. ence in 1100, and is called Cousin to Hubertus, of Gillesland*.

Sir Roger de Vaux, of Askerton and Whitehill, descended from Gillesland, and lived in the 12th Century. He had a Son, named William†.

Vaux of Caterlen. This Branch came from a younger Son of the House of Gillesland, and possessed this Barony for many Generations. Rowland Vaux, was Representative for the City of Carlisle, in the
1453. Parliament of the 31st of Henry VI. A. D. 1453. The Arms of the Family, viz. Or, a fess Checky, Or and Gules, between three Garbes Gules banded Or, were carved upon the Gate at Caterlen Hall, surrounded with the following Legend in old Characters,

“ Let Mercy and Faithfulness never goy from thee. ”

And Underneath,

“ At this time is Rowland Vaux Lord of this Place, and builded this
1577. “ House in the Year of God, 1577. ”

This Family ended in an Heir Female, who married into that of Richmond, and having no Children, left the Estate to Curwen of Workington‡.

Vaux of Brownrig, in the Parish of Caldbeck. The last of this Branch, (who shewed good Proof that he was descended from
1747. Hubert, 1st Lord of Gillesland,) died in 1747, and the following Inscription was engraved on his Tomb,

“ Here lieth the Body of Robert Vaux, the 14th of that Name,
“ and of the Family of Brownrig, who died the 21st of May 1747.
“ aged 69 Years§.

* Hutchinson's Hist. of Cumb. vol. i. p. 152. Private MSS.

† Ibid. p. 99.

Ibid.

‡ Ibid. p. 345.

§ Ibid. vol. ii. p. 381.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE BRANCH.

VAUX, Lord of Harwedon. It appears that this Branch descended from Robert second Lord of Gillesland, and settled in the County of Northampton, before the Year 1200. In the Time of the sharp Contest between the Houses of York and Lancaster, William de Vaux was a firm Friend to the Lancastrians, and on that Account he lost all his Estates, when Edward the IV. obtained the Crown in 1461. He was afterwards killed at Tewkesbury, on the 4th of May, 1471, and his Sister Dame Catarine Vaus was taken Prisoner, her Husband Courtney Earl of Devonshire having been slain*. A. D.
1200.
1461.
1471.

His Son Nicholas, however, on the Accession of Henry VII. in 1485, not only recovered all his Estates, but was highly in that Prince's Favor, and a principal Person at the Solemnity of Prince Arthur's Marriage, where he appeared with much Magnificence. King Henry VIII. also made him Governor of the Castle of Guisnes, previous to his famous Interview, with the French King, sent him as one of his Ambassadors to confirm the Peace, and at length made him a Knight of the Garter, and advanced him to the Peerage by the Title of Lord Vaux of Harwedon. The Grandson of this Man, and third Lord, was the Poet celebrated in Walpole's Royal and Noble Authors. The Peerage remained in the Family till the year 1661, when Edward Lord Vaux died without lawful Issue. When Charles I. was Prisoner at Holmby House, he came sometimes under a proper Guard to this Lord's House, where there was a Bowling Green, a Diversion of which he was very fond†. 1485.
1533.
1661.

The Armorial Bearing of this Branch was Checky, Argent and Gules no a Chevron Azure, three Roses Or, seeded Proper‡.

* Leland's Collectanea, vol. ii. p. 606. Stow's Chronicle, p. 424.

† Rapin's Aeta Regina, p. 707. Dugdale's Baronage, vol. i. p. 525. Article Vaux. Stow's Chronicle, p. 484 and 508.

‡ Gentleman's Magazine, vol. i. for 1793. p. 517.

CASTLE SOWERBY BRANCH.

A. D. **R**ANULPH de Vallibus, next Brother to Hubertus, 1st Lord of Gillelland, had from Ranulph de Meschines the Manors of Castle Sowerby, Carlatton and Hubbertby*.

It is probable that this Ranulph de Vallibus died without Issue, for it appears that Robertus de Vallibus, of Gillelland, afterwards gave Carlatton to the Abbey of Lanercost†. It is likewise known that Castle
1242. Sowerby became the Property of Alexander King of Scotland, in 1242‡.

* Dugdale's Baronage. Hutchinson's Hist. of Cumb. vol. i. p. 48.

† Hutchinson's History of Cumberland, vol. i. p. 183.

‡ Ibid. p. 22.

NORFOLK BRANCH.

ROBERTUS de Vallibus, youngest Brother to Hubertus of Gillelland, obtained from Ranulph de Meschines, the Barony of Dalston, in Cumberland, but it appears that he settled in the County of Norfolk, where he was Lord of Bever*.

There seems to be little Doubt, that the first Possessions which the Family of De Vallibus had in England, were in Norfolk, for in an old Pedigree, in the Chapel of Naworth Castle, the Baronial House of Gillelland, Hubertus, the first Norman Possessor of that Barony is called Hubertus de Vallibus, of the County of Norfolk†, and in the Monasticon Anglicanum‡, there is the following Passage, "Præmissi

* Dugdale. Leland's Collect. Monast. Anglic. Hist. of Cumberland.

† Hutchinson's History of Cumberland, vol. i. p. 136.

‡ Monasticon Anglicanum, vol. ii. p. 19. Article Pentney.

“ Fundator Prioratus de Pentney in Agro Norfolcencie fuit Robertus A. D.
 “ de Vallibus, qui venit cum Willhelmo Duce Normannorum in
 “ Angliam.”

Robertus de Vallibus, Baron of Dalston, and Lord of Bever, founded the Priory of Pentney, in Norfolk. He likewise gave considerable Donations to the Monks of Castleacre, in the same County. His Wife's Name was Agnes, and he left three Sons, William, Oliver and Henry.

William, the second Patron of Pentney, had also three Sons, Robert, Adam, and William, Prior of Pentney.

Robert, the eldest Son of the preceding, succeeded, and had seven Sons, Robert, William, OLIVER, John, Phillip, Roger and Hugh; of those Robert and William died without Issue, and the Estates descended to

Oliver de Vaux, who was the fifth Patron of Pentney. In the 13th. 1212.
 year of King John, he gave 500 Marks and five Pallreys for a Licence to marry Petronilla, Widow of Henry de Mara, which Petronilla was first Wife to William de Longchamp. She died in the 46th Year of the 1262.
 Reign of Henry III. Oliver de Vaux was one of the great Barons, who in 1215, joined against King John, in requiring the Renewal of the 1215.
 Charter of Privileges, granted by Henry I. and the Revival of certain 1216.
 Laws of Edward the Confessor. The Year after he was excommunicated by the Pope, at the Instigation of King John, who seized upon his Estates. They were restored to him by Henry III. and in the 29th year of that King's Reign, when an Aid was levied for the Marriage 1245.
 of his eldest Daughter, Oliver de Vaux accounted for thirty-two Knights' Fees and a half*.

Robert his eldest Son, who succeeded him, and was the sixth Patron of Pentney, was followed by his Brother.

E

* Dugdale's Baron. Matt. Paris, p. 176 and 192. Ridpath's Border Hist. p. 122.

A. D. William the seventh Patron, who having married Alianore, the Daughter of William de Ferrers, Earl of Derby, one of the Heirs of William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, without the King's Permission, was fined for that Transgression*. Having no Issue, he was succeeded by his Brother,

- John de Vaux, or de Vallibus, who was the eighth Patron of Pentney, and who gave his Lordship of Botendone to the Nuns of Catesby,
1260. in Northamptonshire†. In 1260, he was summoned as one of the Barons of England, to attend Henry III. in his War against Llewellyn,
1263. Prince of Wales‡. In 1263, he and other Nobles, who are called Magnates Angliæ, came to an Agreement with Prince Edward, Son to Henry III.§. In January 1264, he is mentioned as one of the great Barons present when Henry III. agreed to make the King of France Mediator between him and his Nobles||. In the same Year he accompanied the King to France, and was made Constable of the Castle of Norwich¶.
1265. In 1265, he was Sheriff of the Counties of Norfolk and Suffolk**.
1274. In 1274, he was sent as Envoy Plenipotentiary, by Edward I. to the Council General of the Church, called by Pope Gregory X. at Lyons, and in the Commission he is stiled Nobilis Vir et Fidelis Noster††.
1276. In the Years 1276, 82 and 83, he was summoned as a Baron to the Wars in Wales‡‡.

* Dugdale's Baronage.

† Monasticon Anglicanum, vol. ii. p. 897.

‡ Rymer's Fædera, vol. i. p. 707.

§ Ibid. p. 773.

|| Ibid. p. 776. ¶ Ibid. p. 776 and 792.

** Dugdale's Baronage, Article VAUX.

†† Rymer's Fædera, vol. ii. p. 23.

‡‡ Ibid. p. 74. 190. 199 and 248.

In 1283, he was appointed High Steward of Aquitaine, with a Salary of Two Thousand Pounds per Annum*. 1283.

In 1284, mention is made of him in a Letter from Edmund of Lancaster, to his Brother Edward I. dated from Paris†.

John de Vaux died in 1288, the 16th Year of the Reign of Edward I. 1288.
By his Wife Sybill, he left two Daughters, between whom his vast Possessions, amounting to no less than Forty-four Knights' Fees, were divided.

Petronilla, the eldest, married William de Nerford, whose Heiress afterwards married into the Family of Dacres.

Maud, the second Daughter, became the Wife of William de Ros, Ancestor to the present Duke of Rutland‡.

John de Vaux bore for his Arms, Argent, an Escutcheon between Eight Martlets Gules, shewing that he was the fourth Son§.

* Dugdale's Baronage.

† Rymer's Fædera, vol. ii. p. 1087.

‡ Dugdale's Baronage.

§ Sphere of Gentry, by Silvanus Morgan, p. 64.

N O T E.

There is Reason to believe that the Name of Vaux still existed in Norfolk after the Branch of Bever and Pentney ended in Females, for it is mentioned in Rymer's Fædera, vol. iv. page 135, that a Johan. de Vaux, of the County of Norfolk, was summoned among the Great Men of the Kingdom, by Edward II. to meet him at Portsmouth in order to proceed to the Wars in Guienne the 20th of February, 1325. Ridpath's Order History, and the Fædera notice, that there were Judges of the Name of Vaux in 1305 and 1409. Blome in his Britannia says, that there lived in Bedfordshire, in 1673, a John Vaux, of Whipnhead, Esq. possessed of a good Estate. 1325.
1305.
1409.
1673.

SCOTTISH BRANCH.

IT is agreed by all Antiquarians, and is in particularly asserted by **A. D.** Sir James Dalrymple*, that the Names of Valz, Vaulz, Vasse, Vause, Vaus, Vans or Wans, are all originally the same, only varied by the Corruption of Provincial Dialects, and that they correspond with those of De Baux or De Vaux in French, and of Del Balzo or Del Vasso in Italian. All those Names having been uniformly translated De Vallibus in Latin.

The first mention made of this Name in Scotland, as far as has come to the Knowledge of the Writer of this Account, is by Hector Boethius, who says, that the Partisans of Edgar Atheling, outlawed by William the Conqueror, took Refuge in Scotland in the Year 1073, where they had Lands granted to them. Among these we find the Names of Lindefay, Vaux, &c. This Anecdote is repeated by Andrews in his History of England, who quotes the Authorities of Verstegan and Scott†, and in a History of Scotland, by R. Heron, it is mentioned, that not only the English Subjects but the Norman Barons were disaffected to the Government of William and of his Son, and that many both of the one and of the other continued to seek their Safety in Scotland with King Malcolm, who received them kindly, assigning them Possessions in his Kingdom, and retaining them in Places of Honour about his Court‡. Rapin and Hume in their Histories, notice the same Thing; and in the Harleian Miscellany, after speaking of Troubles which took place in the Reign

F

* Appendix to the Collections relative to Scots History.

† Andrews's History of England, vol. i. part 1st. p. 102.

‡ History of Scotland, by R. Heron, vol. i. book 2d. p. 247.



A. D. of William, the following Passage is to be found* : “ Out of those
 “ Confusions in England, Malcolm, King of Scotland, did take his
 “ Opportunity for Action. He received into Protection many from
 “ England, who, either for fear or for Discontentment, forsook their
 “ Country; of whom many Families in Scotland are descended, and
 “ namely these, Lindefay, VAUS, Ramsay, Lovell, Towbris, Sand-
 “ ilands, Bisset, Sowlis, Wardlow, Maxwell,” &c.

Nisbet in his System of Heraldry says, that the first of the Family
 came into Scotland in the Reign of David I. who mounted the Throne
 in 1125, and died in 1153†.

The next Mention of the Name is in Scalæ Chronica, preserved in
 the Collectanea of Leland‡, where it is said,

1174. “ That the Nobilis of Scotland came no nearer than Pembrles, yn
 “ Scotland, to meet with their King William on his Return from his
 “ Captivity in England, Anno Domini 1174, wherefore he toke with
 “ hym many of the youngger Sunnes of the Nobylmen of England,
 “ that bare hym good wyll, and gave them Landes in Scotland of them
 “ that were Rebelles to hym. These were the Names of those he toke
 “ with hym, Balliol, Breuse, Montgomery, VAULZ, Colville,” &c.

1174. Sir David Dalrymple, (Lord Hailes) in his Annals of Scotland,
 seems to give little Credit to the Testimony of Boætius; but the other
 Relations mentioned tend to corroborate his Account, and as it appears
 from the Fædera§, that a JOHANNES DE VAULZ, was one of the Host-
 ages for the Ransom of William of Scotland, in 1174; it must be con-

* Selection from the Harleian Miscellany, p. 17. Printed by Kearsley, in 1793.

† Nisbet's Heraldry, vol. ii. Appendix p. 250.

‡ Collectanea of Leland, vol. i. p. 553.

§ Rymer's Fædera, vol. i. p. 40.

cluded that the Family had been settled for some Time in Scotland, else one of the Name could not have risen to such Eminence, as to be classed among the great Men of the Kingdom, and to be chosen an Hostage on such an Occasion. A. D.

To all this may be added, that not only Tradition, but all the Antiquarians who have mentioned the Name, agree that the Family came originally into Scotland from England, and that it is highly probable, it was about the Time fixt upon by Nisbet; for during several Years before and after that Period, Cumberland belonged to the Crown of Scotland.

The last Proof which need be adduced, that the Family of De Vaux or De Vallibus, in England, and that of Vaux, Vaus, Vans, or De Vallibus of Scotland are the same, is the Similarity of their Armorial Bearings, for, in Times when Arms were borne with great Precision, and with tenacious Regard to Right and Consanguinity, we find De Vaux Baron of Gillelland, in Cumberland, bearing Argent, a Bend Checky Or, and Gules, and de Vaux or Vans Lord of Dirletown, in Scotland, bearing the same Arms excepting that the Bend was Gules only*.

Having thus stated some Proofs of the general Antiquity of the Name, and of the Connection between the De Vaux of England and those of Scotland, we shall proceed to give a brief genealogical Account of the Family since its Introduction into Scotland. In the Course of this Account we shall quote our Authority for every Thing we advance; but our principal Guide, previous to the Year 1450, must be a Manuscript History of the Family, found in the Charter Chest of Barnbarrow about twenty Years ago. This Manuscript is without Signature or Date, but from the Penmanship appears to have been written about the Year 1600, and relates no Circumstance of a later Period than 1570. Absolute Proof of its Authenticity can not be given, but almost all the

* Gentleman's Magazine, vol. i. for 1793. p. 517.

A. D. Circumstances are confirmed by other Testimonies, and as it was written nearer the Time, it may be supposed, that the Author had better Means of Information than we can now have. Besides in his Preface he declares that he has related nothing which was not vouched by Public Records, or by Documents, which he had seen in the Archives either of the Vans or of the Cassilis Families.

This Manuscript in the following Account will be quoted under the Title of the Family MSS.

FIRST DE VAUX OR DE VALLIBUS, IN SCOTLAND.

THE before mentioned Manuscript says, that a De Vallibus, PRO-
NEPOS to De Vallibus of Lanercoft, in Cumberland, fettled in Scot-
1130. land soon after the Year 1130. It does not appear that any of the
Cumberland Family was ever designed of Lanercoft, but probably
either Hubertus de Vallibus of Gillesland, who was Proprietor of
Lanercoft, or Robertus his Son, who founded the Abbey there, was
here meant, and Nisbet agrees in thinking that the Family came into
Scotland about the Time mentioned*.

Third Generation.

Philip de Vallibus, Grandson of the Preceding, had great Posses-
1160. sions upon the Border about the Year 1160†.

Fourth Generation.

Johannes de Vallibus, his Son by E. Comyn, succeeded to him, and
was possessed of the Barony of Dirletown, in East Lothian‡. This is
1174. the Man who was Hostage for the Ransom of King William, in 1174§.

* Nisbet's System of Heraldry, vol. ii. Appendix p. 250.

† Nisbet and Family MSS.

‡ Family MSS.

§ Rymer's Fædera, vol. i. p. 40. also Family MSS.

Fifth Generation.

Johannes de Vallibus, Dominus de Dirletown, Son to the preceding by his Wife M^o de Sancto Claro, is mentioned as one of the Magnates of Scotland, in the Pope's Ratification of the Peace, between Henry III. of England, and Alexander II. of Scotland, in 1244*.

A. D.

1244.

He gave in pure and perpetual Alms to the Episcopal See of Glasgow Ten Marks out of his Lands of Golyn, by Deed dated at Edinburgh, the 18th of April 1249, which was confirmed by King Alexander III. on the 4th of June, in the 29th Year of his Reign†.

1249.

He was one of the Counsellors appointed by Alexander of Scotland, for the Government of his Kingdom, at Roxburgh the 20th of Sept. 1255, at the Instance of Henry III. of England‡; and we find him afterwards with the English King at the Siege of Northampton, in 1264, along with Johannes de Comyn, Johannes de Bahol, Dominus Galavidia, Robertus de Brus, and other Scots§.

1255.

1264.

Sixth Generation.

Alexander de Vallibus his Son, who is designed Filius Johannis de Vallibus, exchanges the Annuity granted by his Father, out of the Lands of Golyn, for the same Sum out of his Miln at Haddington. The Deed bears date at Glasgow the third of February, 1267||. He was followed by his Son

1267.

Seventh Generation.

Johannes de Vallibus, Dominus de Dirletown, who was one of the

G

* Matthew Paris. p. 437.

† Chartulary of Glasgow, in the Advocate's Library at Edinburgh. Nisbet and Family MSS.

‡ Rymer's Fædera, vol. i. p. 669.

§ Matthew Paris, p. 669.

|| Chartulary of Glasgow. Nisbet and Family MSS.

- A. D.** Barons who signs the Letter from the Great Men of Scotland, dated
1289. at Briggeham, in April 1289, to Edward I. of England, proposing a
 Marriage betwixt his Son and Margaret of Norway, Queen of Scotland*.
1292. In June 1292, he swore Fealty to Edward I. at Berwick, along with
 Henry Prior of Coldingham, and about the same Time Rolland Lord
 of Galloway, and other great Men of Scotland, submitted to the Eng-
 lish King†.
1298. In the Year 1298, he obstinately defended his Castle of Dirletown,
 against Anthony Beck, Bishop of Durham‡. At this Siege in the be-
 ginning of July, the English Soldiers would have died of Hunger, had
 it not been for the Peas growing in the Fields about the Castle, which
 were at that time Ripe. A Truce was afterwards concluded here§.
1303-4. In 1303-4, Johannes submitted a second time to Edward of England,
 at Strathrode, along with Comyn of Kilbride||.

1305. In February 1305, he confirmed the Gift of his Grandfather to the
 See of Glasgow¶.

1306. The Sincerity of his second Submission to the English King seems
 to have been very doubtful, for in 1306 there is mention of him as
 one of the supposed Friends of Robert Bruce, and an Order is given
 by Edward I. to Aymer de Valence, that as soon as Johannes de Vaus,
 and Alexander de Seton, shall be returned from a Voyage towards the
 Islands, on which they were with Johannes de Moubray, he shall seize

* Rymer's Fædera, vol. ii. p. 472.

† Ibid. p. 567.

‡ Sir David Dalrymple's Annals of Scotland, p. 456. and Family MSS.

§ Andrews' History of England, vol. i. part 1st. p. 321.

|| Dalrymple's Annals, and Family MSS.

¶ Chartulary of Glasgow. Nisbet and Family MSS.

for the King the Castle of Dirletown, which he shall provide with **A. D.**
every thing necessary, and give over to Johannes de Kyngeston, to be
kept by him till farther Orders. He shall also seize all the Lands and
Valuables belonging to the Castle, and shall send the Persons of Jo-
hannes de Vaus, and Alexander Seton to the King*.

There is however Reason to believe, that either the Accusation of
Johannes de Vaus being an Adherent of Robert Bruce was ill founded,
or that he found means again to make his Peace with the English; for
we find an Order from Edward I. dated at Lenton, September 13th.
1307, to him and several other Scots Barons, to proceed into Galloway, 1307.
and suppress some Commotions occasioned there by the Partizans of
Bruce†.

Johannes was at one time Sheriff of Edinburgh, and married his
Daughter Etham to Sir William de Maulia, of Panmure, one of the
great Barons of Scotland‡. He was succeeded by his Son.

Eighth Generation.

Thomas, who married Margaret Logan. The Author of the Family
MSS. says, that he could discover nothing with regard to this Man,
but that he was a distinguished Warrior. His Name is mentioned by
Guthrie, in the Array of the Scotch Army at the Battle of Halidon Hill,
in 1333, and the same Author says, that Sir Thomas Vaus was one 1333.
of the Persons of Distinction killed at the Battle of Durham, in 1346. 1346.
Having had no Children his Estates passed to his Nephew,

Ninth Generation.

Willielmus de Vallibus, who married Catherine Douglas, and lived
to a very great Age. This Willielmus is mentioned as one of the

* Rymer's Fædera, vol. ii. p. 1013.

† Ibid. vol. iii. p. 14.

‡ Nisbet, vol. ii. part 3d. p. 50. Also Crauford's Peerage, p. 389.

Scots Prisoners taken at the Battle of Durham, and an Order, dated
 1346. December 8th 1346, is given to Thomas de Rokeby, Senior, to bring
 him and David de Anand, to the Tower of London*, and by subsequent
 Orders, it appears that he continued a Prisoner there till August
 1347. 1347†, and was then transferred to Nottingham Castle, where he was
 1354. in December of the same Year‡. In 1354, his Daughter or Sister
 Maria de Vans, was married to Thomas de Somerville, Lord of the
 Castle of Carnswich§.

1359. In October 1359, he was one of the Scots Barons, who oblige themselves to send sufficient Hostages into England for the Ransom of David King of Scotland||, and his Name appears in several Transactions between the two Countries at that Time¶, and particularly in one, whereby the Prelates of Scotland oblige themselves to denounce Ecclesiastical Censures, against those who may infringe the before mentioned Agreement about David's Ransom. The signing Witnesses, or rather Sureties, are Patricius Marchiæ, Thomas de Anegus Willielmus de Sotherland, Thomas de Mouref, Jacobus de Lyndesay, WILLIELMUS DE VAUS, David de Graham, Robertus de Erskyn, Willelmus de Levyngeston, David de Wemys, Thomas Byffet, Willielmus de Ramesay and Rogerus de Kirkpatrick Domicellus**. Willielmus had a Daughter married to John Lyle, of Duchal, Ancestor to Lord Lyle‡‡.

His eldest Son was Thomas, but he having been killed at the taking

* Rymer's Fædera, vol. v. p. 534.

† Ibid. vol. v. p. 584.

‡ Ibid. vol. v. p. 599.

§ Family MSS. and Stewart's History of the Stewarts, Appendix p. 436.

|| Rymer's Fædera, vol. vi. p. 48.

¶ Ibid. vol. vi. p. 56, 58, and 61.

** Ibid. vol. vi. p. 62.

‡‡ Crauford's Peerage, p. 291.

of Berwick, in 1355*, Willielmus was succeeded by the Daughter of A. D.
Thomas who married John Haliburton, Son to Sir Walter Haliburton.
The Arms and Title of Dirletown were assumed by her Husband, and
the former were borne quarterly by the Lords Haliburtown of Dirle-
town, as long as that Family existed†.

It ended at last in three Daughters, who married into the Families of
Lord Ruthven, (afterwards Earl of Gowrie,) of Lord Hume, and of
Ker of Faudenside, all of whom quartered the Arms of Vaus‡.

Tenth Generation.

Johannes Vaus, Vans, or de Vallibus, younger Son to the before
mentioned Willielmus, went into Galloway, where he married an
Heiress, about the Year 1384, and obtained the Lands of Barnbarrow, 1384.
which he held under the Douglas's, who were at that time Lords of
Galloway, and to whom he was allied§.

Eleventh Generation.

Robertus his Son succeeded to him, and married Euphemia Gordon,
by whom he had||

Twelfth Generation.

Johannes, who married E. Kennedy, and was one of the Ambassadors
sent by James II. of Scotland, soon after the Murder of his Father,
to Henry VI. of England. The other Ambassadors were, Alexander 1437.
Dominus de Gordon, Alexander Dominus de Montgomery, and Jo-
hannes Methven Clericus¶.

II

* Ridpath's Porder History, p. 341.

† Nisbet, and Family MSS.

‡ Ibid. Also, Crauford's Peerage.

§ Ibid.

|| Ibid.

¶ Rymer's Fædera, vol. x. p. 679.

A. D. Johannes was afterwards employed on several Occasions*.

1457. His younger Son Thomas was in April 1457 one of the Ambassadors to England†, and was designed Decanus Glasguensis et Secretarius Regius‡.

Thirteenth Generation.

Robertus, his eldest Son succeeded to him, and got a Charter confirming to him the Lands of Barglas and Barnbarrow, from Willielmus, Comes de Douglas et Dominus Galavidiæ, dated Jan. 26, 1451, and afterwards ratified by a Charter under the great Seal, August 13th. of the same Year§. Robertus had a younger Son George, who was Bishop of Galloway||, and was one of the Conservators of the Peace between England and Scotland, concluded at Aytoun, September 30th, 1498¶. He was a Man of an excellent Character, and when much advanced in Years, resigned his Bishopric in favor of — Spence, afterwards Bishop of Aberdeen**.

Fourteenth Generation.

Blanse his Son and Successor, obtained another Charter of the same Lands from James II. dated at Kirkcudbright, March 8th, 1458. He was followed by

Fifteenth Generation.

* Rymer's Fædera, vol. x. p. 688 and 695.

† Ibid. vol. xi. p. 398.

‡ Ibid. p. 403. and Lives of the Officers of State.

§ Charter in Possession of the Family, as are all the other Charters, which will in future be mentioned.

|| Keith. Nimmos' Hist. of Stirlingshire. Nisbet and Family MSS.

¶ Rymer's Fædera, vol. xii. p. 676.

** Boæthius' Lives of the Bishops of Aberdeen.

Patrick Vans his Son, who married Margaret Kennedy, of the **A. D.**
Family of Cassilis, and to him and her a conjunct Charter was granted
in the Year 1498. It appears that a Daughter of his was married to
John de Carnegy, of Kinnaird, Ancestor to the Earl of Southesk, who
was killed at the Battle of Flodden Field, in 1513*.

Sixteenth Generation.

Alexander, his Son and Heir had several Charters granted to him in
the Year 1508, which still exist in the hands of the Family. His
eldest Son,

Seventeenth Generation.

John, who married Janet Kennedy, of the Family of Cassilis†,
Alexander, his eldest Son, married Eupham Dunbar, Daughter to Sir
John Dunbar, of Mochrum, but dying without Issue Male, the Estates **1535.**
went to his Brother,

Eighteenth Generation.

Sir Patrick, who was a Man of much Reputation. Being known to **1565.**
possess great Power and Influence, he was, during the Civil Wars,
warmly solicited both by Queen Mary's and by the adverse Party. Many
original Letters from Queen Mary, from James her Son, and from
the different Regents, as also from other Persons of Eminence, are still
extant in the Possession of the Family. He attached himself to the
King's Party, and was named of the Privy Council and Exchequer,
and appointed one of the Senators of the College of Justice‡ in **1582.**
In 1587, he was sent Ambassador to Denmark, where he conducted **1587.**
himself with much Ability, and on his Return proposed to the King
a Marriage with Anne, the younger Danish Princess; for the Eldest,
by the Intrigues of the English Court, had been married to the Duke

* Crauford's Peerage, p. 446. Also Family MSS.

† Writs in Possession of the Family, and Nisbet.

‡ Papers in Possession of the Family; also Nisbet and the Public Records.

A. D. of Brunswick*. He afterwards attended the King when the Marriage was solemnized, and upon that Occasion received a Charter of Lands, and the Patronages of the Churches of Wigton, Kirkinner, Colmonel, and Kirkowan, dated at Upsal, in Norway, Nov. 30th 1589, which Charter was confirmed by the Scots Parliament, and in the Preamble Sir Patrick's great Merit and Services are very honorably set forth.

A Narrative of Sir Patrick's Embassy, written by himself, is still in the Hands of the Family.

King James continued through the Winter in Denmark; but Sir Patrick was sent home immediately after the Marriage, and was one of the Members of the Privy Council appointed to manage the Affairs of the Kingdom, during the Royal Absence. There are three Letters in the Fæderat†, from the Lords of Scots Council to Queen Elizabeth, of England, promising to do their utmost to maintain Peace and good Order, till the Return of James. The Letters are addressed to the Queen's Majesty of England, dated at Edinburgh, January 2nd 1590. and 3d 1590, and Sir Patrick signs only by the Name of his Estate.

The Signatures to the first Letter are as follows, and in the following Order ;

Culrofs, Coldenknois, Ormiston, Arbroath Controller, Dignavall, BARNBARRACHE, Pettynwem, Lenox, Hamilton, Bothwell, Thomas Mr Glamis and J. Hay.

Sir Patrick married Katherine Kennedy, Daughter to Gilbert 2nd Earl of Cassilis, and was succeeded by his eldest Son.

Nineteenth Generation.

Sir John, who was of the Privy Chamber to King James VI. of

* Rapin's History, vol. ii. p. 137. and Melville's Memoirs.

† Rymer's Fædera, vol. xvi. p. 31 and 36.

Scotland, and 1st of England, and was in such Favor with that Prince, **A. D.**
 that he had a grant of a considerable Estate in Ireland, and was designed
 of Longcastle, during his Father's Life time. He married Margaret, **1608.**
 Daughter to Uchred Mac Dowall, of Garthland, and was followed by

Twentieth Generation.

Sir Patrick his Son, who married Griffel, Daughter to John Johnston,
 of that Ilk, Ancestor to the Marquis of Annandale, by Margaret his
 Wife, Daughter to Sir Walter Scott, of Buccleugh, Ancestor to
 the present Duke. By her he had a Son, John, to whom his Grand-
 father Sir John resigns the Fee of the whole Estate by Deed, dated
 January 30th, 1640. The above Sir Patrick, with Consent of his Father,
 also provides his second Son Alexander, in the Lands of Berwhannie,
 by Charter, dated February 25th, 1640.

1640.

Sir Patrick, was succeeded by his eldest Son John, who dissipated
 a great Part of his Fortune, which had been considered as the largest
 in the County. He married Griffel, Daughter to John McCulloch,
 of Myreton, but dying without Issue Male, the Estates descended to
 his Brother,

Twenty-first Generation.

Alexander Vans; of Berwhannie. He married Margaret, Daughter to
 William Maxwell, of Monreith, and was succeeded by his eldest Son,

Twenty-second Generation.

Patrick, who distinguished himself in the Spanish Wars, having
 been present at Almanza, and at all the other Battles of that Time.
 He was a Colonel in the Army, and Member of the British Parliament
 for the Wigton District of Burghs. He married first Jean, only
 Daughter of Sir James Campbell, of Lawers, by whom he had a Son,
 Patrick, who died childless, and a Daughter married to — Brown,
 of Carleuth.

A. D. His second Wife was Barbara, Daughter to Patrick Mc Douall, of Freugh, and Aunt to the present Earl of Dumfries, by whom he had two Sons, John his Successor, and Alexander, who died young; also three Daughters, Barbara, married to — Clugston, Physician; Anne, married to Hugh Hathorn, of Castlewigg; and Margaret, who died young. The Colonel dying in 1733, was succeeded by his Son,

Twenty-third Generation.

1747. John Vans, a Gentleman of much Ability and Integrity, whose Memory will long be respected in Wigtonshire and the neighbouring Counties, for his Philanthropy, and unwearied Attention to the Agriculture and general Improvement of the Country. He married in 1747, Margaret Agnew, only Daughter of Robert Agnew, of Shuchane, by Margaret Mc Douall, another Daughter of the Family of Freugh, Robert Agnew himself, being descended from a younger Son of the ancient Family of Agnew, of Lochnaw, Bart. formerly hereditary Sheriffs of Wigtonshire. In consequence of a mutual Entail, John Vans and his Posterity assumed the Name and Arms of Agnew.

He had the following Children, Robina, married to Robert Kennedy, of Pinmore, by whom she has Children. Barbara and Margaret, died unmarried; Robert his Heir, of whom afterwards, Patrick, a Captain in the Army, who married his first Cousin Grace Hathorn, and died in the Year 1784, leaving one Son who is since dead, John Agnew, formerly in the civil Service of the East India Company, now a Banker in London, and Member of Parliament for the Burgh of Stockbridge, who married Miss Stevens, Daughter to Colonel Stevens, of Somersetshire, and has one Son, and two Daughters. John Vans Agnew, died in 1780, and was succeeded by his eldest Son,

Twenty-fourth Generation.

Robert Vans Agnew, the present Representative of the Family, born in April 1755. He married Frances Dunlop, third Daughter of John Dunlop, of that Ilk, by Frances, his Wife, only Daughter

and Heirefs of Sir Thomas Wallace, of Craigie, Bart. The Dunlops **A. D.**
 have long been considered among the most ancient Families in the
 County of Ayr, wherein they have been settled since the Year 1263.
 The Wallaces, ~~as the direct Descendants of~~ the celebrated Sir William
 Wallace, Protector of Scotland in 1297, are too well known to require
 further Notice. By the above Marriage, Robert Vans Agnew has
 eight Children now living; Five Sons, Robert, John, James, (while
 this was printing James Perished in the Queen Charlotte burnt near
 Leghorn March 17th, in which Ship he was a Midshipman,) Patrick
 and Henry Stewart; and three Daughters, Margaret, Frances and
 Maria Anne, all of whom bear the Name of Vans only, except the
 eldest Son, who assumes in Addition that of Agnew.

*being of the same
family as*

The Armorial Bearing of Vans of Barnbarrow, is Argent, a Bend
 Azure. They formerly charged the Bend with a Mollet, intimating
 that they were a younger Branch of the House of Dirletown, but as
 they now represent the principal Family, they strike out the Mollet,
 the brotherly Difference, and carry the Bend simple. The Crest is a
 Lion Rampant, holding in his Dexter Paw a Pair of Ballances proper,
 and the Motto, *Be Faithful*, or more anciently, *SOYFZ FIDELE*. The
 Supporters, which they have used ever since they represent the prin-
 cipal Family, are Two Savages with Clubs in their Hands, and
 Wreathed round the Middle with Laurel.

The principal Residence of the Family is at Barnbarrow, (anciently
 Barnbarrache,) four Miles from the Town of Wigton. It was for-
 merly an ancient Castle, from the Wall of which when it was de-
 molished by the present Proprietor, was taken a Stone, upon which
 were the Arms as before described, with the Date 1433, and the
 Initials I. V. & E. K. being those of John Vans the Proprietor **1433.**
 when it was built, and of Elizabeth Kennedy, his Wife.

Mr. Vans Agnew has been Induced to have a few Copies of the foregoing Account printed, in order to gratify the Curiosity of some Relations, and in hopes that some of his learned Acquaintances, to whom he means to send Copies, may be able to give him further Information, or at least to point out the Sources from which it may be drawn.

N. B. Since the foregoing Account has been in the Press, Papers have been discovered in Scotland, which sufficiently establish the Filiation of the Family of Barnbarrow from that of Dirleton; the principal remaining Desideratum therefore is, to be able to ascertain in a more satisfactory Manner, the Degree of Relationship which existed betwixt the first De Vaux who settled in Scotland, and the Family of that Name in England.

FINIS.

It appears extraordinary that so many Things should have happened while this Account was in the Press, but the reason is that the Country Printer to whom it was entrusted kept it nine Months in his Hands —