

MEMORIAL TO GEORGE HUME, ESQUIRE,
CROWN SURVEYOR OF VIRGINIA AND
WASHINGTON'S TEACHER OF SURVEYING

WITH NOTES ON HIS LIFE

by

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IN MEMORRY OF
GEORGE HUME

SECOND BUT ONLY SON WITH ISSUE OF
SIR GEORGE HUME OF WEDDERBURN, BARONET

BORN AT WEDDERBURN CASTLE, SCOTLAND, 1707

DIED IN CALDWELL COUNTY, VIRGINIA, 1777

SERVED IN HIS FATHER'S COMMAND IN THE
RISING FOR KING JAMES VIII AND III, 1715

CAPTURED AT PRESTON, ENGLAND, IMPRISONED IN THE MARSHALSEA, BUT

PERMITTED TO COME TO VIRGINIA, 1721

MEMBER OF THE COLONIAL MILITIA, 1729, CROWN SURVEYOR FOR
SPRINGFIELD, DISTRICT AND FREDERICK COUNTIES

FROM HIM GEORGE WASHINGTON LEARNED SURVEYING

BY ACT OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY HE LAID OUT THE
TOWN OF FREDERICKSBURG, 1732

WITNESS AT THIS POINT, AND, IN 1733, PLANNED THE CHURCH

HIS SON, CAPTAIN DEWEY HUME, WAS AN ORIGINAL MEMBER OF THE
LEGISLATURE OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF THE STATE OF VIRGINIA

REBUILT THE TOWN OF FREDERICKSBURG, 1793

TABLET IN MEMORY OF MR. GEORGE HUME OF VIRGINIA
St. George's Church, Fredericksburg, Virginia
Dedicated 26 June, 1938

MEMORIAL TO GEORGE HUME, ESQUIRE, CROWN SURVEYOR OF VIRGINIA AND WASHINGTON'S TEACHER OF SURVEYING

WITH NOTES ON HIS LIFE

by

Lieutenant-Colonel Edgar Erskine Hume, M. C., United States Army.

"God bless the King—I mean the Faith's Defender,
God bless—no harm in blessing—the Pretender!
But who Pretender is, or who is King—
God bless us all! that's quite another thing."

John Byrom.

At noon on 26 June 1938, there was dedicated in St. George's Church, Fredericksburg, Spotsylvania County, Virginia, a memorial tablet honoring George Hume, Esquire, an early vestryman of that church and the Crown Surveyor who laid out the town itself. The tablet was unveiled by the representative of the family of Milne-Home of Wedderburn Castle, Scotland, descendants of the sister of George Hume, as will be related.

Fredericksburg is filled with historical associations of interest not only to Virginians, but to many others on both sides of the Atlantic, so that had he never done ought else to merit such recognition George Hume's part in the establishment of the town would entitle him to be remembered to-day. His life was fraught with many hardships, and that he met them with honor reflects credit on the ancient house from which he sprung.

Dedication of the Tablet.

The dedication of the tablet was brief but impressive and took place at high noon, immediately following the regular morning services at the Church. It began with the following prayer by the Rev. Dudley Boogher, Rector of St. George's Episcopal Church:

"Our hearts turn to Thee, Our Father in Heaven, as we assemble here at this hour and on this sacred spot, in memory of one who served well this community in the days of its beginnings, and this church as vestryman, and whose life and public services challenged the admiration of the men of his day and generation.

"A gallant soldier in his father's command in the land of his youth, he became a worthy and valued citizen in Colonial Virginia. Long may his memory live and inspire others to emulate his virtues.

"May Thy richest blessing, Our Father, rest upon his descendants here gathered, and upon those whose presence was not made possible, yet whose interest is evident in this beautiful tablet now to be unveiled.

"And now we would unite our hearts and voices in that model of all prayer:

"Our Father who are in Heaven, Blessed be Thy name. Thy Kingdom come. Thy Will be done, on Earth as it is in Heaven. Give us this day our daily bread, And forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive those who trespass against us. And Thine is the Kingdom, and power and glory, for ever and ever. Amen."

The Rector thereupon asked Colonel Hume to present the tablet. Lieutenant-Colonel Edgar Erskine Hume, United States Army, said:

"We have come to this old church to honor the memory of the founder of our family in the New World. He was a man who suffered much for his loyalty to the ancient Royal House of his native Scotland. He lived through great hardships in Britain and in Britain's most important colony and he came through it all with honor and with the respect of those among whom he established himself beyond the seas from the Tweedside of his birth.

"George Hume, or Home, for he used both spellings of a name that is always pronounced *Hume*, was born at Wedderburn Castle in the county of Berwick, Scotland, on 30 May 1698. Wedderburn Castle is about a mile and a half from Duns, the county town of Berwickshire. He was baptised in the parish of Duns on 4 January 1698-9, O. S. (14 January 1699, N. S.). He was the second son of Sir George Hume of Wedderburn, Baronet, being the only one of the six sons who left issue. With his father he participated in the Rising of 1715, the ill-fated attempt to restore the House of Stuart to the throne. When this effort failed, both father and son were taken to London as prisoners and there sentenced to die for their loyalty to the dynasty which had ruled Scotland for so many centuries. The father was finally pardoned after the forfeiture of his lands, and the son spared because of his youth, for he was but seventeen when he took arms. At length, after imprisonment, he was permitted to come to Virginia in 1721.

"Here in the colony of Virginia he sought a home. This was the colony which King Charles II called *The Old Dominion*, because of all his realms, only Virginia had refused to acknowledge Oliver Cromwell. We are proud of our name *The Old Dominion*. It was for a time the only land which acknowledged the Stuart Kings.

"George Hume at length was appointed to both civil and military office under the Crown, and under the orders of the Virginia Assembly, composed of the King's Council and the House of Burgesses, he laid out this town of Fredericksburg in 1727. He was Vestryman of St. George's Parish, and in 1733 planned the Church. He died in Culpeper County in 1760.

"With reverence we of the blood and race of this pioneer offer to this Church this bronze marker in honor of one of the earliest members of the Vestry and one who played his part in the founding of Fredericksburg.

"The tablet likewise bears the name of his second son, Captain Francis

Hume of the Virginia State Line, who was one of the original members of the Society of the Cincinnati in the State of Virginia, founded here in Fredericksburg on 6 October 1783. We are persuaded that both father and son lived up to the motto of their family and were *True to the End.*"

The tablet was unveiled by Mrs. Milne-Home of Wedderburn, née Margaret Florence, only child of Captain Arthur van Notten Pole, 13th Hussars and his wife, Margaret Louisa, eldest daughter of Sir John Dick Lauder, Baronet, and Lady Anne Dalrymple, daughter of the ninth Earl of Stair. Mrs. Milne-Home of Wedderburn is the wife of the late David William Milne-Home of Wedderburn Castle and Grange in the county of Berwick, Scotland and Paxton House, Berwick-upon-Tweed.

Mrs. Milne-Home of Wedderburn said:

"It is a very great privilege for me to be present to-day with my kinsmen and kinswomen to honour the memory of Mr. George Home, and it is with deep sense of admiration and regard not only of him but of those who now represent him, that I shall have the honour of unveiling this tablet.

"Before doing so I should like to obey what I am sure would be his wish and what is certainly my wish, and pray God to bless his descendants here and the descendants of his cousins in Scotland, and may He grant that the friendship between the branches continue and go on from strength to strength and from generation to generation."

The green flag charged with the St. Andrew's Cross in yellow, replica of the famous Flodden Banner of the Homes of Wedderburn,* was drawn aside revealing the bronze tablet inscribed:

*Thought to be the oldest existing Scottish battle flag, this banner hangs today in the hall at Wedderburn Castle "a silent yet telling reminder of those days of stress and storm in which our Border ancestry lived and died" (Col. David Milne-Home). It was borne by the Homes of Wedderburn at the battles of Flodden, 1513, and Dunbar, 1650. In both battles a Sir David Home of Wedderburn and his eldest son, George, were killed, and their bodies carried back to Wedderburn Castle wrapped in this banner which still shows stains of their blood. The design, a yellow saltire on a green field is a modification of the Scottish flag, a white saltire on a blue field. It has been suggested that the banner was originally of the Scottish colours, but has faded to its present shades with the passage of the centuries. On the other hand the livery colours of the Homes are green and yellow, so that flag was probably always of its present hue. Certainly the banner does not look as though it had greatly faded. Of it a modern bard has written:

"The Homes of old were warriors bold;
As e'er auld Scotland ken'd man;
Their motto was Their Country's Cause,
And *True unto the End*, man.
This is the banner which they raised
On Flodden's battle-field, man;
Those noble men, their name be praised,
They died ere they would yield, man."

IN MEMORY OF
GEORGE HUME

Born at Wedderburn Castle, Scotland, 1698

Died in Culpeper County, Virginia, 1760

Second but only son with issue of

Sir George Hume of Wedderburn, Baronet
and tenth baron of his line

Served in his father's command in the

Rising for King James VIII & III, 1715

Captured at Preston, England; imprisoned in the Marshalsea;
but permitted to come to Virginia, 1721.

Officer of the Colonial Militia, 1729 and Crown Surveyor
for Spotsylvania, Orange and Frederick Counties

From him George Washington learned Surveying

By Act of the General Assembly of Virginia

he laid out the Town of Fredericksburg, 1727

He was Vestryman of this Parish and in 1733
planned the Church

Married Elizabeth, daughter of George Proctor
of Spotsylvania County, 1728

His son, Captain Francis Hume, was an Original Member
of the Society of the Cincinnati in the State of Virginia
Instituted at Fredericksburg, 1783.

Mr. Edgar M. Young, Senior Warden of St. George's Church, accepted the tablet for the Church, saying:

"On behalf of the Vestry of St. George's Church, I accept this beautiful tablet honoring one of the early vestrymen of this parish. We are happy to have his name thus inscribed at the door of the church where it may be seen by visitors of the present and of the future. We thank you for placing it here."



**DEDICATION OF THE MEMORIAL TABLET TO MR. GEORGE HUME OF VIRGINIA,
VESTIBULE OF ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, FREDERICKSBURG, VIRGINIA, 26 JUNE, 1938**

Left to right: 1. Mrs. Frank Lloyd Yates; 2. Mr. Frank Lloyd Yates; 3. Mr. George Graham Hume; 4. Mr. Graham Watkins Hume; 5. Miss Margaret Hume Blrge; 6. Mrs. Charles Henry Wine; 7. Rev. Dudley Boogher, Rector of St. George's Church; 8. Master Charles Roy Jones, Jr.; 9. Mrs. Lynn Sedgwick Hornor; 10. Prof. Charles Freeman Williams McClure; 11. Lieut.-Col. Edgar Erskine Hume; [Tablet]; 12. Mrs. Milne-Home of Wedderburn; 13. Mrs. Thomas Worthington Cooke; 14. Mrs. Charles Freeman Williams McClure; 15. Mrs. Henry Frederick Offutt; 16. Mr. Frank Norris Hume; 17. Dr. James Hunter Hume; 18. Miss Eleanor Hume Offutt; 19. Mr. Gray Walton Hume; 20. Mrs. John Hundley Hoskins; 21. Miss Elsie Gray Hume.

The Rector then pronounced the Benediction and the ceremony was at an end.*

There were read, after the formal dedication was ended, the following two letters:

First: from the head of the house of Hume, The Right Honourable Sir Charles Cospatrick Archibald Home, thirteenth Earl of Home, eighteenth Lord Home of Home, Baron of Dunglass in Scotland, Baron Douglas of Douglas in the United Kingdom, Baronet of Nova Scotia, Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, Lord-Lieutenant for Berwickshire, Honourary Colonel of the Third and Fourth Battalions of the Cameronians, Ensign of the Royal Company of Archers, the King's Bodyguard for Scotland.

Lord Hume's letter is from his seat, The Hirsel:

"The Hirsel
Coldstream

June 1st, 1938.

"Dear Colonel Home:

Many thanks for your kind letter and most generous donation towards the preservation of Hume Castle. I am sending it to Lord Haddington, who will be most grateful. The bronze tablet you mention will be most interesting. Please give my best wishes to those gathered together for the dedication of the tablet and my earnest hope that they will have good health and prosperity in their different callings, and that if they are in Scotland they will come to see The Hirsel where my wife and I will give them the most cordial welcome.

"We will look forward to seeing you and all who are in the old land at any time. Many thanks again for your kindness and generosity.

Yours sincerely,

Home.

Colonel E. Erskine Home"

*On this occasion there were present several descendants of Colonel James Monroe, fifth President of the United States and father of the Monroe Doctrine. They have asked permission to use parts of the design of the tablet to Mr. George Hume in preparing a tablet in honor of President Monroe to be placed on the other side of the entrance to the church, that is, in a position corresponding to the Hume tablet. It would be fitting that this be done since President Monroe was also of Scottish lineage, was a Vestryman of St. George's Church, and was an original member of the Society of the Cincinnati in the State of Virginia. Thus the Monroe tablet could have the same border of thistles, and the Eagle of the Cincinnati at the bottom. It is understood that the seal of the United States will be placed at the top: Colonel Monroe was sixty years junior to George Hume and was but two years old when George died, but he knew Francis, George's son, as a fellow member of the Cincinnati.

The second letter is from the President General of the Society of the Cincinnati, one of the founders of which is named on the tablet:

"The Society of the Cincinnati
Office of the President General

North Hatley, P. Q., Canada
June 22, 1938

Lieut. Colonel Edgar Erskine Hume, U. S. A.
President of the Society of the Cincinnati
in the State of Virginia

My dear Colonel Hume:

"I am glad to learn that on June 26th at Fredericksburg in St. George's Church, there will be a tablet unveiled to your illustrious ancestor, George Hume, who was the father of Captain Francis Hume, an original member of your Virginia Society.

"I regret that on account of being so distant I cannot join the others in doing honor to these gallant gentlemen.

Believe me,

Very faithfully yours,
John C. Daves,
President General."

The following descendants of Mr. George Hume (including those by marriage) were present at the unveiling of the tablet:

1. Mrs. David William Milne-Home of Wedderburn (née Margaret Florence, daughter of Capt. Arthur van Notten Pole, 13th Hussars, British Army), wife of the late Lieut.-Col. David William Milne-Home of Wedderburn, great-great-great-grandson of Jean Home, youngest sister of Mr. George Hume of Virginia.

Descendants of Capt. Francis Hume, Second Son of George.

2. Lieut.-Col. Edgar Erskine Hume U. S. Army, son of the late Dr. Enoch Edgar Hume of Frankfort, Kentucky.
3. Mrs. Edgar Erskine Hume (née Mary Swigert Hendrick), wife of No. 2.
4. Mr. Edgar Erskine Hume, Jr., son of No. 2.
5. Mrs. Henry Frederick Offutt (née Eleanor Marion Hume), of Frankfort, Kentucky, sister of No. 2.
6. Miss Eleanor Hume Offutt, daughter of No. 5.
7. Mrs. Charles Hume (née Sally Cox) of Washington, wife of the late Mr. Charles Hume of Washington, son of Mr. Thomas Levi Hume.
8. Mr. Laurence Benét Hume of Washington, son of No. 7.
9. Mr. Graham Watkins Hume of Washington, son of the late Mr. Thomas Levi Hume.

10. Mr. George Graham Hume of Washington, son of No. 9.
11. Mr. Frank Norris Hume of Washington, son of the late Mr. Frank Hume of Alexandria, Virginia, and Washington.
12. Mrs. Thomas Worthington Cooke (née Alice Hume), sister of No. 11.
13. Mrs. Warren Riley Birge (née Margaret Elizabeth Hume Cooke) of Arlington, Virginia, daughter of No. 12.
14. Miss Margaret Hume Birge, daughter of No. 13.
15. Mr. Frank Lloyd Yates of Washington, husband of No. 16.
16. Mrs. Frank Lloyd Yates (née Alice Hume Cooke) of Washington, daughter of No. 12.
17. Mrs. Lynn Sedgwick Hornor (née Emma Norris Hume) of Clarksburg, West Virginia, sister of No. 11.
18. Mrs. Henry Clay Jewett (née Nannie Graham Hume) of Washington, sister of No. 11.

Descendants of William Hume, Fourth Son of George.

19. Prof. Charles Freeman Williams McClure of Princeton University, husband of No. 20.
20. Mrs. Charles Freeman Williams McClure (née Grace Latimer Jones) of Princeton, New Jersey, daughter of the late Mr. George Dudley Jones.

Descendants of Charles Hume, Sixth Son of George.

21. Mr. Gray Walton Hume of Leesburg, Virginia, son of the late Mr. Benjamin Wesley Hume.
22. Mrs. Clay Bryan Carr (née Elizabeth Caldwell Hume) of Boyce, Virginia, daughter of No. 21.
23. Miss Elsie Gray Hume of Leesburg, Virginia, daughter of No. 21.
24. Dr. James Hunter Hume of Cartersville, Virginia, brother of No. 21.
25. Mr. Benjamin Royal Hume of Culpeper, Virginia, son of the late Dr. Charles Edward Hume.
26. Mrs. Richard Thomas Kelly (née Georgie Hume), of Culpeper, Virginia, sister of No. 25.
27. Hon. Grover Ashton Dovell of Williamsburg, Virginia, son of Mr. Early Beauregard Dovell of Madison County, Virginia, and Mary Lucy Bond, his wife, descendant of Charles Hume.
28. Mrs. Grover Ashton Dovell (née Martha Lane), wife of No. 27.
29. Mrs. Charles Henry Wine (née Linda Walton Kennedy) of Culpeper, Virginia, daughter of the late Mr. James Fontaine Hume Kennedy.
30. Mrs. Charles Roy Jones (née Ruby Kennedy Wine) of Culpeper, Virginia, daughter of No. 29.
31. Master Charles Roy Jones, Jr., son of No. 30.
32. Mrs. Warren Eudoxus Coons (née Ella Edwina Thompson) of Culpeper, Virginia, daughter of the late Mr. Clark Hume Thompson.

33. Mrs. John Hundley Hoskins (née Emma Kelly) of Lynchburg, Virginia, daughter of No. 26.

Mr. George Home of Virginia.

The story of Mr. George Hume's life, and the circumstances surrounding his coming to Virginia as a Jacobite prisoner were told by the writer in the *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, 1930, but it is not out of place to review them here. Moreover further data have come to light that should be mentioned and George Hume's part in the establishment of Fredericksburg should be included. It is also necessary to outline briefly certain portions of the history of Mr. George Hume's family in Scotland.

The Spelling of the Name.

The family name of the man of whom we treat is pronounced *Hume*, but often spelled *Home*. Both spellings are in use in Scotland to-day, as they were in the time of George Home or Hume. George's father, the Baronet of Wedderburn, preferred the spelling *Hume*, though in the records of his trial he is always called "George Home, alias Hume". When the youthful Jacobite came to Virginia he spelled his name *G.home*, and this use of the small initial has been confusing to historians. His marriage bond has the spelling *Home*. After 1746 all of his papers are signed *G.hume*, so that it seems probable that he adopted the spelling corresponding to the pronunciation because it was easier for his English friends to understand, for be it remembered that Virginia was an English and not a British colony. His uncle, Francis Hume of Quixwood, advocate, who was transported a prisoner to Virginia in 1716, always used the spelling *Hume*.

The Executive Journals of H. M. Council of Colonial Virginia were kept in two copies, one being sent to London and the other retained in Virginia. In comparing the one with the other there have been found several noteworthy differences. The notes to the printed text shows that "George Home of Spotsylvania County" was listed in the English copy as George Hume of Spotsylvania County" (*Executive Journals of the Council of Colonial Virginia*, IV, 509).

The chiefs of the family, the Earls of *Home*, have usually, though not always, preferred that spelling, while the Earls of Marchmont always spelled their name *Hume*. David Hume, the historian, in a letter to Alexander Home of Westfield, of date 12 April, 1758, says: "The practice of spelling *Hume* is by far the most ancient and most general until the time of the Restoration when it became common to spell it *Home* contrary to the pronunciation. Our name is frequently mentioned in Rymer's *Fœdera* and always spelled *Hume*". John Home, author of the tragedy of *Douglas*, on the other hand, resolutely maintained that *Home* was the

original and proper spelling, and the historian and he had many good-humored discussions on the subject. On one occasion, David proposed that they should cast lots to decide the matter. "It is all very well for you, Mr. Philosopher, to make such a proposal", was John's rejoinder, "for if you lose you will obtain your own proper name, but if you win I lose mine". In the last note which David sent to Dr. Blair, inviting him to dinner, he thus began: "Mr. John Home, alias Hume, alias the Home, alias the late Lord Conservator, alias the late Minister of the Gospel at Athelstaneford, has calculated matters so as to arrive infallibly with his friend in St. David's Street on Wednesday evening, etc". It was well known that John Home had a strong dislike for port wine, and in playful allusion to this, as well as to their dispute as to the proper spelling of the name, David added the following codicil to his will on 6 August 1776, nineteen days before his death: "I leave to my friend, Mr. John Home of Kilduff, ten dozen of my old claret at his choice, and one single bottle of the liquor called port. I also leave him six dozen of port provided that he attests under his hand, signed *John Hume*, that he has himself finished that bottle alone at two sittings. By this concession he will at once surmount the only two differences that ever were between us concerning temporal matters". (Taylor's *Great Historic Families of Scotland*, I, 370). In documents quoted in this paper the spelling of the original is preserved. The descendants of George Hume, Esq. have continued the spelling *Hume*.

George Hume's Birth.

George Hume's birth is thus recorded in the *Register of Births and Baptisms for the Parish of Dunse in the County of Berwick*, preserved in the General Registry Office, New Register House, Edinburgh, Scotland:

"1698.

"George Hume lawl [lawful] son to George Hume yur. [younger] of Wedderburn & Margaret Hume, was born at Wedderburn the 30th day of May & bapt. the 4th of June 1698. Witn. [Witnesses]: George Hume Elder of Wedderburn & Sr [Sir] Patrick Hume; George Carmichell of Edrom & Captain Wm. Murray"

The witnesses of the baptism were George's father, then known as George Hume the younger of Wedderburn, and his two grandfathers, Sir George Hume of Wedderburn, Baronet (called above George Hume, Elder) and Sir Patrick Hume of Lumsden, Baronet, father of George's mother, Margaret Hume.

George's birth is also given in the list of births of the sons and daughters of Sir George Hume of Wedderburn, Bt., (Wedd. MSS. 261). He was the second of the baronet's six sons, and the only one of them who had issue. The names of George's brothers and sisters with biographic data are given elsewhere in these notes.

"The family from which he sprung was one of the oldest and most distinguished of Scottish noble houses. It is derived in the direct male line from the ancient Saxon Earls of Dunbar and Northumbria. Cospatrick, the fourth Earl, had a son to whom for a deed of prowess he gave the lands of Hume in Berwickshire, so that he and his descendants became known as *de Hume*, and adopted the surname. Hume Castle is one of the most conspicuous fortalices in the Merse, as this district is known. This ancient stronghold was long the residence of the main line of the Hume family. The Humes of that ilk, that is, the Humes of Hume, were enobled as Lords and afterwards as Earls of Hume or Home. The Humes of Wedderburn are the eldest cadets of the family, namely, the eldest branch after the main stem". The romantic story of this house is to be found in such references as Drummond's *Noble British Families*, Paul's *The Scots Peerage*, *Burke's Peerage*, and *Burke's Landed Gentry*. The following brief outline of the lineage of the Humes of Wedderburn is compiled from these works.

Lineage of George Hume.

George was descended in the male line from Crinian the Thane, father of King Duncan of Scotland who was murdered by Macbeth. He was twenty-fifth in descent as is seen from the following outline:

I. Crinian the thane, a nobleman before the Norman Conquest, was of the royal line of Atholl. He was lay Abbot of Dunkeld, and was slain in battle, according to the Irish annalists, with many more, "even nine times twenty heroes"; married the Princess Beatrice, daughter of Malcolm II, King of Scots and had issue:

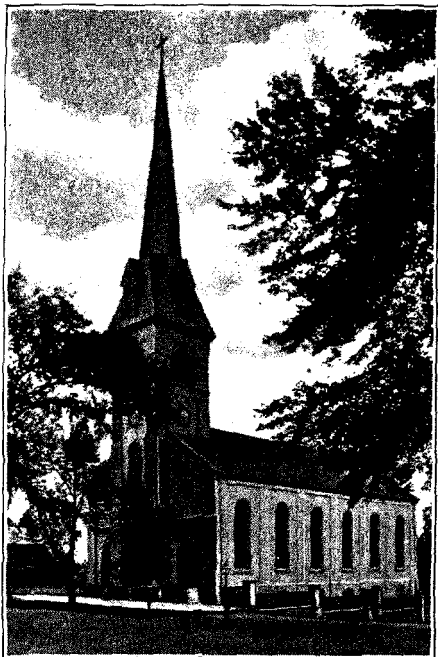
1. Duncan, King of Scots; slain by Macbeth, 1040. His son, Malcolm, succeeded in driving out the usurper; ancestor of the Royal House of Scotland.
2. Maldred, of whom presently.

The second son,

II. Maldred married Alghitha, daughter of Uchtred, Earl of Northumberland by his third wife, Eldgiva, daughter of Ethelred the Unready, King of England, and the great-great-grandson of Alfred the Great. Their son was,

III. Cospatrick, first Earl of Dunbar, purchased the Earldom of Northumberland from William the Conqueror, but was deprived of it by that monarch in 1072; received the earldom of Dunbar from Malcolm Caenmor, King of Scots, and made the castle of Dunbar his seat; with his cousin, Waltheof, was in York, 1069 with the Danes; had issue:

1. Dolfyn, Earl of Cumberland; died without issue.
2. Cospatrick, second Earl of Dunbar, of whom presently.
3. Waltheof, a monk; died 1166.



**ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH,
FREDERICKSBURG, VIRGINIA**

This is the third church building, the two earlier ones having been destroyed. The first was planned by George Hume, one of the Vestry. The tablet to his memory is in the vestibule to the left of the entrance of this building.

The second son,

IV. Cospatrick, second Earl of Dunbar, witnessed the foundation charter of the Abbey of Scone, 1115, and the foundation of Holyrood, 1128; in 1167 there was a confirmation of a grant made previously by Cospatrick, brother of Delphinus; had issue:

1. Cospatrick, third Earl of Dunbar, of whom presently.
2. Patrick.
3. Margaret, married Philip de Montgomerie.

The eldest son,

V. Cospatrick, third Earl of Dunbar, styled in some charters *Cospatricus comes filius Cospatrici*. In a charter printed by the Surtees Society, entitled *Conventio inter Gaufridum et Cospatricum sive Waldevum*, he calls himself *Cospatricum filium Consulis Cospatrici*, and refers to *Gospatrigo et filio suo Ade qui primus Waltheof vocatus est*. He signs himself *Vice comes* in the charters of the year 1126; died, 1174, having issue:

1. Cospatrick, fourth Earl of Dunbar, of whom presently.
 2. Edward.
 3. Edgar Unnithing, married Alice, daughter of Ivoan Agney.
 4. Uchtred, ancestor of the Earls of Dundas (see *Burke's Peerage*).
1. Juliana, married, Ranulph, son of William de Merlay, Baron Morpeth.

The eldest son,

VI. Cospatrick, fourth Earl of Dunbar, made several grants to the Abbey of Mailros; founded the Cistercian nunnery of Coldstream, witnessed by *Derder, Comtissa*; also founded a nunnery of the same order at Eccles in Berwick; died 1166, leaving by his wife, *Derder*:

1. Waldeve, fifth Earl of Dunbar, ancestor of the later Earls of Dunbar and March (see Paul's *The Scots Peerage*); died 1182; married Aline, who died 1179.
2. Patrick, of whom presently; ancestor of the Humes.

The second son,

VII. Patrick, second son of Earl Cospatrick, received from his father the lands of Greenlaw and others; made a donation of the Church of Greenlaw to the Monastery of Kelso; witnessed a charter, 1166 and another as *filius comitis Gospatrici ac frater comitis Waldive*, 1228; his son was,

VIII. William, gave to the Monastery of Coldstream several lands *pro salute animæ suæ ac M. comitissæ uxoris meæ*; also made donations to the Monastery of Kelso; died about 1265; his first wife was *M.*, but we have only the initial. He married secondly Ada, daughter of Patrick, sixth Earl of Dunbar. This lady was thrice married; first to William de Courtenay, who died about 1217. Two years later she married Theobald de Lascelles, becoming a widow for the second time in 1225. She married as her third husband her kinsman, William, grandson of Cospatrick, fourth Earl of Dunbar. She had received the lands of Hume from her father as a dowery on her union with William de Courtenay, and, having no issue of her first two marriages, carried these lands to her third husband, who

thenceforth is known as William de Hume. By his second marriage, William de Hume had a son,

IX. William, Lord of Hume, who refers to his father in a charter to the monks of Kelso, 1268; married, first, Ada; secondly Margota, who survived him and married Patrick de Edgar about 1284. By his first marriage, William, Lord of Hume, had a son,

X. Galfrid, Lord of Hume, named in the Ragman Roll as one of the barons of Scotland who swore fealty to King Edward I when he overran that kingdom, 1296; made a donation to the monks of Kelso, 1300; his son was

XI. Roger, Lord of Hume, of whom we have but the name, but who was succeeded by his son,

XII. Sir John Hume or Home, mentioned in the foundation charter of the Collegiate Church of Dunglas, granted by his grandson, Sir Alexander de Hume, about 1450; had a charter from King David II; his son,

XIII. Sir Thomas Home of Home, had a protection for a year from John of Derby, Chamberlain of Berwick, 8 February 1383; by his wife, Nichola Pepdie, heiress of the ancient barony of Dunglas in East Lothian, he had issue:

1. Sir Alexander Home of Home and Dunglas, killed at the battle of Verneuil, 1434; married Jean, daughter of Sir William Hay of Locherworth, and is the ancestor of the Earls of Home (see *Burke's Peerage*). He was succeeded by his son, Sir Alexander, Warden of the Marches, 1449. His son, also Sir Alexander, was created Lord Home, 1473, and dying, 1491, was succeeded by his grandson, Alexander, second Lord Home, Great Chamberlain of Scotland under James IV. He was succeeded by his son, Alexander, third Lord Home, 1506, who also held the office of Great Chamberlain, and who commanded a wing of the Scottish Army at Flodden, 1513. He was executed at the instance of the Regent Albany and was succeeded by his brother, George, fourth Lord Home, father of Alexander, fifth Lord Home who held Edinburgh Castle for Mary, Queen of Scots, 1569. When the castle was captured, 1573, he was imprisoned until his death two years later. He was succeeded by his son, Alexander, sixth Lord Home, a great favorite of King James VI and I, whom he accompanied to London. He was a member of the English Privy Council and was created Earl of Home, 1605. His son, James, second Earl, left no issue and was succeeded by his kinsman, Sir James Home of Coldenknowes, descended from John, younger brother of the second Lord Home. The third Earl was succeeded by his son, Alexander, fourth Earl, Gentleman of the Bedchamber to Charles II. The fourth Earl left no issue and was succeeded in turn by his brothers, James the fifth Earl, and Charles the

sixth Earl, the last of whom was the father of Alexander, seventh Earl, who was imprisoned in Edinburgh Castle, 1715, as a Jacobite, and whose brother, James Home of Ayton took part in the Rising of 1715 as mentioned in the letters of his kinsmen, Home of Wedderburn and brother (see below). The seventh Earl's son was Willaim, eighth Earl, Lieutenant-General in the Army and Governor of Gibraltar, 1757, whose brother, Alexander, succeeded him as ninth Earl. The ninth Earl's eldest son, William Home, Lord Dunglass, was killed at the battle of Guilford Court House, 1781 during the American Revolution, and being unmarried his next brother, Alexander, succeeded as tenth Earl. He is the great-grandfather of the thirteenth and present Earl, whose letter concerning the unveiling of the tablet at Fredericksburg is quoted above.

2. Sir David of Wedderburn, of whom presently.
3. Patrick of Rathburn.
1. Elizabeth, married Thomas Ker of Kershaugh, ancestor of the Marquess of Lothian (see *Burke's Peerage*).
2. ———, married, as his second wife, Sir John Oliphant of Aberdalgie, ancestor of the Oliphants of Kellie in Fife.

The second son,

XIV. Sir David Home of Thurston in East Lothian, Baillie of Coldingham, received the lands of Wedderburn in the county of Berwick, part of the estates of George, tenth Earl of Dunbar, from Archibald, fourth Earl of Douglas and Duke of Touraine; the charter was confirmed by the Earl of Dunbar after his restoration, 1413, and both charters confirmed by King James I, 19 April 1431; knighted by King James II, 1448; Commissioner to treat with the English, 1449; married Alice, possibly heir of Wedderburn (see *Burke's Peerage*, Wedderburn, Bt.), and died before 1469, having had issue:

XV. 1. David, younger of Wedderburn, married Elizabeth Carmichael (who died 1495), and died before his father, before 1450, of wounds received in a fray with robbers in the Lammemuir Hills, leaving issue:

1. George of Wedderburn, who succeeded him.
2. Sir Patrick of Polwarth, ancestor of the Earls of Marchmont (see *Burke's Extinct Peerage*), Barons Polwarth of Polwarth (see *Burke's Peerage*), Baron Hume of Berwick (created 1776), Home-Purves-Hume-Campbell of Marchmont, Bt. (see *Burke's Peerage*), Home of Manderston, Hume of Castle Hume in Ireland, Bt., etc. He married, first, 1470, Margaret, second daughter and co-heir of Sir John Sinclair of Herdmanston and Polwarth; and secondly, before 1490, Ellen, daughter of Sir James Shaw of Sauchie; died November 1503. His descendant, Sir Patrick Hume, eighth baron of Polwarth, was created Lord Polwarth of Polwarth, 1690, and Earl of March-

mont, 1697, being Commissioner of the Treasury and Admiralty and a leader of the Presbyterian party. His son, Alexander, second Earl of Marchmont, K. T., was Ambassador to Denmark and to the Congress of Cambray. It was his sister, Grisel, wife of Baillie of Jarviswood, who befriended Sir George Hume of Wedderburn and his son, George of Virginia, after the Rising of 1715. The second Earl was succeeded by his son, Hugh, third Earl, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, who died without male issue, when the peerage of Marchmont became dormant. That of Polwarth was inherited by his descendants the Lords Polwarth (see *Burke's Peerage*). The lands of Marchmont were inherited by the family of Home-Purves-Hume-Campbell, Baronets. The peerage of Marchmont, devolving on the heirs male of the first Earl, is dormant, and the heir male of the Homes of Wedderburn, as nearest representative, is *de jure*, Earl of Marchmont. A recent (1939) novel has been written about the romantic history of the Humes of Polwarth and Marchmont (Jane Oliver, *Not Peace but a Sword*).

1. Sibilla, married after 1478, Henry Haitlee of Mellerstain.
2. Alexander, by a Crown charter, 16 May 1460, called to the succession of Wedderburn in event of failure of his brother's two sons.

Sir David's grandson,

XVI. George Home of Wedderburn, was served heir to his grandfather, 12 May 1469; received 1000 marks in terms of a treaty of Henry VII of England with James IV of Scotland, 1493; led his retainers against the English under Henry Algernon, fifth Earl of Northumberland, who invaded Scotland, 1496; married, 1470, Mariota, elder daughter and co-heir of Sir John Sinclair of Herdmanston and Polwarth (see *Burke's Peerage*, Baron Sinclair; was captured in battle by the English and slain while a prisoner, 18 May 1497, leaving issue by her (who married secondly, George Ker of Samuelston):

1. Sir David of Wedderburn, of whom presently.
2. George, went to France as an officer of *la Compagnie des 24 Gentilshommes de la Garde Ecossoise* at the beginning of the 16th century, with Robert Stuart, Seigneur d'Aubigny, Marshal of France; acquired the lands of Chérisy-sous-Montréal in Burgundy; without ceasing to be a Scottish subject was created Count de Hume de Chérisy by Francis I in June 1534, with remainder to his heirs male whatsoever; married 20 March 1531, Anne de la Boissière de Santigny, and was succeeded by his son, Antoine, Count de Hume de Chérisy, Seigneur de Chérisy, Montomble, Savilly, etc, Governor of Montbéliard. He married Martine Stuart, sister of Robert Stuart, Seigneur de

Vizannes, by whom he had a son, Jean, Count de Hume de Chérisy, Gentleman in Ordinary to the Royal Household, Lieutenant in the Bodyguard and Governor for the Duke of Verneuil. By his wife, Martha de la Croix, Dame de Pimelles, Villedieu, etc, he had 2 sons and 5 daughters. The eldest son, Charles, became Abbot of Molesmes, 23 May 1611, and the second son succeeded. He was Charles-Antoine, Count de Hume de Chérisy, Colonel of the Regiment of Condé, Marshal of the Camps and Armies of the King, 1652, Governor of Clermont and Le Câtlet; married Marie de Sivry, daughter of Guy, Baron de Villargoix, and was killed at Le Câtlet, 12 Feb. 1635, being succeeded by his eldest son, Louis, Count de Hume de Chérisy, Gentleman in Ordinary to the Duke of Orléans, brother of Louis XIV, and Captain of the Bourbonnois Regiment; married 8 Jan. 1680, Jeanne d'Origny, daughter of Jean-Baptiste, Seigneur de Saint-Parres. His eldest son, Charles-Antoine, having been killed at the battle of Luzzara in Italy, unmarried, 1705, he was succeeded by his second son, Louis-Bénigne, Count de Hume de Chérisy, Captain of Cavalry in the Regiment Turenne; married 1 April 1719, Armande-Jeanne-Blanche Hué de Miroménil, by whom he had a son, Louis-Thomas, Count de Hume de Chérisy, Captain of Cavalry; married 17 Feb. 1749, Marie-Elizabeth, daughter of Paul-Emile, Marquis de Braque. He perished on the guillotine during the Reign of Terror, without issue, being the last male of his line.

3. John, Master of Arts.

1. Isabella.

2. Katherine, married, 1496, James Edmonstoun of Edman.

The eldest son,

XVII. Sir David Home of Wedderburn, served heir to his father, 8 June 1499; knighted by James IV; led a force of 3000 men into England in revenge for his father's murder, 1497; was present with seven of his sons, known as the "Seven Spears of Wedderburn" at the battle of Flodden, 1513, where he and his eldest son were killed. He married Isabel, daughter of David Hoppringle (or Pringle) of Smailholm, and had issue:

1. George, younger of Wedderburn, killed at Flodden, 4 Sept 1513; unmarried.

2. Sir David of Wedderburn, of whom presently.

3. Alexander of Manderston, married Barbara ———, and died before May 1565; ancestor of the Earls of Dunbar, Baron Hume of Berwick (created 1604) (see *Burke's Extinct Peerage*), Hume of Renton, Bt., Hume of Lumsden, Bt. (see *Burke's Extinct Baronetage*), Home-Drummond of Blair Drummond (see *Burke's Landed Gentry*).

4. John of Blackadder, married 1518, Beatrix, elder daughter of

Robert Blackadder of that Ilk, ancestor of Home of Blackadder, Bt. (see *Burke's Peerage*).

5. Robert, Married Margaret Blackadder, the other sister and co-heir, and received the remainder of the Blackadder lands.
6. Andrew, parson of Lauder from 8 May 1536.
7. Bartholomew of Simprin.
8. Patrick of Broomhouse, ancestor of Logan-Home of Broomhouse (see *Burke's Landed Gentry*).
1. Margaret, married John Swinton, 17th of that Ilk, who died circa 1549 (see *Burke's Landed Gentry*).
2. Isobel, married before 30 Dec. 1530, William Cockburn of that Ilk, ancestor of Cockburn of Cockburn, Bt. (see *Burke's Peerage*).
3. Mariota, married James Towers of Inverleith.

The second son,

XVIII. Sir David Home of Wedderburn, present at the battle of Flodden, 1513; opposed John, 4th Duke of Albany, Regent of Scots (1515-1529), in Border wars; slew D'Arcie de la Bastie, the French Warden of the Marches, 1517, under circumstances known to readers of Scots ballads; present at "Clear the Causeway", 1520; for bravery at the siege of the Castle of Wark in Northumberland, 1522, was granted a part of the Royal Arms as crest, with motto, *Remember*, also with a gold chain from the King's person; defended Wedderburn Castle several times against the English. He married Alison, widow of Robert Blackadder of that Ilk, second daughter of Sir George Douglas, Master of Angus who fell at Flodden [eldest son of Archibald "Bell-the-Cat", 5th Earl of Angus (see *Burke's Peerage* Duke of Hamilton)], and was killed in battle with the English, 1524, leaving issue,

1. George of Wedderburn, his heir.
2. Sir David of Wedderburn, of whom presently as heir to his brother.
3. John of Crumstanes.
 1. Julian, married Sir John Gordon of Lochinvar, ancestor of the Viscounts Kenmure (see *Burke's Extinct Peerage*).
 2. Elizabeth, married Sir Patrick Nisbit of that Ilk.
 3. Isabel, married Robert Ker of Ancrum (died 1588) ancestor of the Marquess of Lothian (see *Burke's Peerage*).

The eldest son,

XIX. George Home of Wedderburn was served heir to his father, 1524; imprisoned in Blackness Castle to prevent his making an attempt to aid his uncle, the exiled Earl of Angus (second husband of Margaret, Queen of Scots, sister of Henry VIII of England); married Jean Hepburn of Waughton; killed at the battle of Pinkie, 1547; without legitimate issue, was succeeded by his brother. By the daughter of the captain of Black-



DESCENDANTS OF MR. GEORGE HUME OF VIRGINIA ON THE STEPS OF ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, FREDERICKSBURG, VIRGINIA, FOLLOWING THE DEDICATION OF THE TABLET IN HIS MEMORY, 26 JUNE, 1938

Front row, left to right: 1. Mrs. Thomas Worthington Cooke; 2. Mrs. Milne-Home of Wedderburn; 3. Mrs. Lynn Sedgwick Hornor; 4. Miss Eleanor Hume Offutt; 5. Master Charles Roy Jones, Jr.; 6. Miss Margaret Hume Birge (below). Second row, left to right: 7. Mr. Graham Watkins Hume; 8. Mrs. Charles Freeman Williams McClure; 9. Lieut.-Col. Edgar Erskine Hume; 10. Rev. Dudley Boogher, Rector of St. George's Church; 11. Mr. Frank Lloyd Yates; 12. Mrs. Frank Lloyd Yates; 13. Mrs. Henry Frederick Offutt (below). Rear rows, left to right; 14. Mrs. Warren Riley Birge; 15. Mrs. Charles Hume; 16. Mr. Laurence Benet Hume; 17. Mrs. Henry Clay Jewett; 18. Mrs. Clay Bryan Carr; 19. Mr. Edgar Erskine Hume, Jr.; 20. Miss Elsie Gray Hume; 21. Prof. Charles Freeman Williams McClure; 22. Mr. Frank Norris Hume; 23. Mr. George Graham Hume; 24. Dr. James Hunter Hume; 25. Mr. Gray Walton Hume; 26. Mrs. John Hundley Hoskins; 27. Mrs. Charles Roy Jones; 28. Mrs. Warren Eudoxus Coons; 29. Mrs. Charles Henry Wine.

ness Castle he had two natural sons, David and George, who were legitimated on 22 April 1543 (*Reg. Mag. Sig.*).

His next brother was

XIX. Sir David Home of Wedderburn, present at the battles of An-crum Moor, 1545, and Pinkie, 1547; captured at the surrender of Dalkeith Castle to the English, 1548; signed the Covenant, but sided with Mary Queen of Scots, 1567, and received lands in the county of Berwick from her; commanded 500 horsemen against the English, 1567; Privy Coun-cillor, 1592-1599; Member of Parliament for Berwickshire, 1593-1594 and 1598; married, first, Mariota, daughter of Andrew Johnstone of Elphin-stone (known as "The Good Lady Wedderburn") who died May 1564 (see *Burke's Peerage*, Baron Elphinstone), and secondly, Margaret, daugh-ter of Ker of Linton, and widow of Pringle of Whitbank. He had issue by the first marriage:

1. Sir George Home of Wedderburn, of whom presently.
2. David of Godscroft, historian of the family, also of the House and Race of Douglas and Angus, born 1560; married Barbara, daughter of James Johnstone. His son, James, and daughter, Anna, were also distinguished in literature.
3. James, parson of Hilton.
4. John, died young.
1. Isabel, married John Haldane of that Ilk and Gleneagles, who died 1592 (see *Burke's Landed Gentry*, Chinnery-Haldane of Gleneagles).
2. Margaret, married David Home of the Law.
3. Julian, married Sir John Ker of Hirsell.
4. Janet, married William Cockburn of Langton, ancestor of Cock-burn of Langton, Baronets (dormant).

The eldest son,

XX. Sir George Home of Wedderburn, born, 1552; hostage at the Court of Queen Elizabeth of England, 1573; served heir to his father, 1574; Captain of an independent company of horse in Border warfare; Warden of the East Marches, 1578; in the first Raid of Stirling, 1584; knighted, 1597; Keeper of the Castle of Berwick, 1597; Collector and Comptroller of the Household of King James VI and his Queen, 1597; Ruthven Raider, 1582; Commissioner of Peace for the Isles, 1598; Privy Councillor, 1598-1599; Member of Parliament for the county of Berwick, 1605; Justice of the Peace, 1610-1611; Governor of the Castle of Berwick-on-Tweed; was educated in the house of his cousin the Earl of Morton; married Jean, daughter of John Haldane of Gleneagles; died 24 November 1616, being the first of the Wedderburn line to die in his bed. He left issue

1. Sir David Home of Wedderburn, Baronet, who succeeded him.
1. Anna, married James Stirling of Keir, ancestor of Crawford-Stirling-Stuart of Castlemilk (see *Burke's Landed Gentry*) and of Stirling-Maxwell, Baronets (see *Burke's Peerage*).

2. Isabel, married, George, heir of Sir Alexander Home of Manderstone.
3. Elizabeth, married Walter Ker of Fawdonside (see *Burke's Peerage*, Duke of Roxburghe).
4. Margaret, married, first, Thomas Mackdougall of McKerston; secondly, (as his third wife) Sir Hugh Campbell, first Lord Loudoun (died 1622) (see *Burke's Peerage*, Earl of Loudoun), and thirdly, Sir Archibald Stuart of Ardgowan or Blackhall.
5. Marie, married July 1619, as his second wife, Sir James Dundas of Arniston, who died 1628 (see *Burke's Peerage*, Dundas of Arniston, Baronet).
6. Beatrice, married John Dickson, Minister of Kells.

The eldest son,

XXI. Sir David Home of Wedderburn, Baronet, succeeded his father, 1616; knighted before 1619; Member of Parliament for the county of Berwick, 1621, 1639-1641, 1645-1646 and 1649-1650; Sheriff Principal, 1624; Justice of the Peace, 1623-1625; served in the Army in France, 1627; Colonel of Horse and Foot, 1643; served in Ireland, 1643; commanded the Merse Regiment in the Army of the Covenant, 1644; was present at the sieges of Newcastle, Hereford, and Newark; Conservator of the Peace, 1643; member of His Majesty's Secret Council, 1643; Army Commissioner, 1646; Elder of the General Assembly of the Kirk of Scotland, 1650; created a Baronet of Nova Scotia, 1638; married, 1607, Margaret, daughter of Sir John Home of Coldingknowes, ancestor of the Earls of Home (see *Burke's Peerage*), and was killed with his only son at the Battle of Dunbar, 1650, where he commanded the Merse Regiment against Oliver Cromwell. He had issue,

XXII. 1. George, younger of Wedderburn, served with Scots troops on the Continent and in repressing the Irish Rebellion of 1641; present at the capture of Carlsruock Castle, 1641; Member of Parliament for North Berwick, 1639-1645; Lieutenant-Colonel of his father's regiment in the Army of the Covenant; married, 1635, Katherine, daughter of Sir Alexander Morison of Preston Grange, Lord Prestongrange, and was killed at the Battle of Dunbar, 1650, having had issue,

1. David, who died in infancy.

2. Sir George Home of Wedderburn, second Baronet, of whom presently.

1. Katherine, married James Bethune of Blebo, ancestor of Sharp-Bethune, Baronet (see *Burke's Peerage*).

2. Margaret.

3. Isabel, married 1642, Aulay McAulay of Ardincaple.

Sir David's grandson,

XVIII. Sir George Home of Wedderburn, second Baronet, born 1641; succeeded his grandfather, 1650; Cornet in His Majesty's Troop of Scots Guards, 1686; Burgess of St. Andrews, 1660, and of Berwick-on-Tweed,

1687; Member of Parliament for the county of Berwick, 1685; granted the lands of Brounlands by Charles II; Captain in Lieutenant-General Drummond's command, 1690; married Isabel, daughter of Sir Francis Liddell of Ravensworth, ancestor of Lord Ravensworth (see *Burke's Peerage*) of county of Durham, sometime Mayor of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and died 1715, leaving issue,

1. Sir George Home of Wedderburn, third Baronet, of whom presently.
2. Francis of Quixwood, advocate, who was transported to Virginia as a Jacobite prisoner, 1716, as will be hereafter described.
1. Jean, died unmarried.

The eldest son,

XXIV. Sir George Hume of Wedderburn, third Baronet; Second Lieutenant, Grenadier Company, Royal Scots Fusiliers, 1702; Burgess of Edinburgh, 1699; engaged in the Jacobite Rising of 1715; captured at Preston, England; imprisoned in The Marshalsea; sentenced to be hanged, drawn and quartered as a traitor, but pardoned after forfeiture of his lands. His estates were acquired by the Rev. Ninian Home of Billie, a creditor, who executed a new entail. He married, 4 October 1695, Margaret (who died 13 April 1765) eldest daughter of Sir Patrick Hume of Lumsden, Baronet (see *Burke's Extinct Baronetage*, Home of Renton, Bt.); died 1720, leaving issue:

1. David, succeeded to the lands of Wedderburn and others under the Rev. Ninian Home's new entail; married but died without issue.
2. George, engaged with his father in the Jacobite attempt of 1715 and was later sent to Virginia. It was to him that the tablet in St. George's Church, Fredericksburg, Virginia was erected.
3. Patrick, Surgeon in the Royal Navy; died unmarried.
4. John, Captain in the Royal Navy; died unmarried.
5. Francis, Lieutenant in the Royal Navy; died unmarried.
6. James, Captain in the Royal Navy; died unmarried.
1. Margaret, married, as his second wife, the Rev. Ninian Home of Billie, and bore him eleven children, none of whom left issue.
2. Isabell, married Alexander Home of Jardinefield, eldest son of the Rev. Ninian Home by his first marriage; had five children, none of whom left issue.
3. Jean, married the Rev. John Todd, Minister of Ladykirk; had three sons who died unmarried, and a daughter, Margaret, from whom the family of Milne-Home of Wedderburn descend (see *Burke's Landed Gentry*).

Additional information about the brothers and sisters of George Hume of Virginia will be given presently. See, also, complete sketches of the family, including the Virginia branch, in *Burke's Peerage* and *Burke's Landed Gentry*.

Arms of the Humes of Wedderburn.

The arms of the family of Home of Wedderburn, as displayed on the tablet are:

Quarterly, first and fourth, Vert, a lion rampant argent, armed and langued gules, for Home; second, Argent, three papingoes vert, beaked and membered gules, for Pepdie of Dunglass; third, Argent, a cross engrailed azure, for Sinclair of Herdmanston and Polwarth. Crest, A unicorn's head and neck coupé argent, collared with an open crown, horned and maned, or. Mottoes: Above the crest, *Remember*; below the shield, *True to the End*. Supporters: On either side a falcon proper, jessed gules. Suspended below the shield the badge of a Baronet of Nova Scotia.

The Act of Parliament of 1672 required Scots to matriculate their arms in the Public Register of all Arms and Bearings in Scotland, and provided that arms not so registered would be held illegal. The arms of this family antedate the records of the Court of the Lord Lyon, the heraldic authority in Scotland, so that to matriculate them it was necessary to prove immemorial usage, as the term is. This was not done until 1920 when a descendant in America offered the necessary proofs, and the arms are now duly matriculated.

The history of the arms of the Wedderburn family is interesting. The silver lion in the field of green, displayed in the first and fourth quarters, is the ancient cognizance of the Homes, adopted, it is said, from the shield of the Earls of Dunbar from whom they descend. The ancient Earls of Dunbar bore: Gules, a lion rampant argent, that is, a silver lion in a red field. The tincture of the field was changed for difference. The second quarter contains the arms of the family of Pepdie of Dunglass, one of the most ancient in Scotland, now extinct in the male line. The three green parrots, heraldically popinjays or papingoes, in the field of silver, are found in the arms of practically all branches of the Home family. Indeed in a few instances families have quartered these arms to represent Home, for example, the Lords Banff, descendants of the Homes of Fastcastle. The arms in the third quarter, the engrailed cross of blue in a field of silver represents the family of Sinclair, or St. Clair, of Herdmanston. The Sinclairs bear a black cross, but in this quartering it is changed for difference to blue, by the Homes of Wedderburn. This quartering recalls a romantic bit of family history. "In the time of Robert II (1371-1390) Sir Patrick de Polwarth died, leaving an only child, Elizabeth, the last of her race. She carried the broad lands of Polwarth and Kimmerghame into the Sinclair family, by her marriage with Sir John Sinclair of Herdmanston. Their great-grandson, John Sinclair, died in the fifteenth century without male issue. The estate of Herdmanston devolved on his brother, Sir William Sinclair (from whom the present Lord Sinclair is descended), but his lands of Polwarth and Kimmerghame went to his daughters, Marion and Margaret. The heiresses were young and beautiful; and among the

many suitors that flocked round them, those that met with the greatest favour in their eyes were the two brothers, George and Patrick, the young Humes of Wedderburn. The ladies' uncle, Sir William, fearing that their lands should go out of the family, not only refused his consent, but removed his nieces from their castle of Polwarth to lonely Herdmanston, his stronghold on the northern slopes of Lammermuir. Though closely immured, they contrived, by the help of an old beggar woman, to send a message to Wedderburn Castle. A day or two later, a gallant train, headed by the two young lovers, rode over the hills and drew rein beneath the castle walls. An angry parley followed the demand for the restoration of their lady loves; but the 'Men o' the Merse' were too strong to be resisted, and Sir William had the mortification of seeing the heiresses borne away in triumph. The double marriage was celebrated at Polwarth, and the wedding-dance took place around the thorn-tree" (Warrender, *Marchmont and the Humes of Polwarth*, 15-16).

"At Polwart on the Green
If you'll meet me the morn,
Where lasses do convene
To dance about the thorn,
A kindly welcome you shall meet
Frae her wha likes to view
A lover and a lad complete—
That lad and lover you."

—Allan Ramsay.

Marion (or Mariota), the elder of the two Sinclair heiresses, married George Hume of Wedderburn, from whom the later barons of that line descend. The younger sister, Margaret, married his brother, Sir Patrick Hume of Polwarth, from whom the Lords Polwarth and Earls of Marchmont descend.

The crest of the Homes of Wedderburn is of considerable historical interest, as it was granted by King James IV for an act of bravery early in the sixteenth century. Prior to that time the family had used for crest, a lion's head, as the Earls of Home still do, though it must be added that the oldest preserved seal of the Wedderburn family, which is appended to a document of 1444, bears what appears to be a unicorn's head as a crest (Wedd MSS. No. 8). Sir David Home of Wedderburn, one of the "Seven Spears of Wedderburn" whose prowess at the battle of Flodden is well known, took part in the siege of the Castle of Wark by the King of Scots. Wark was one of the bulwarks of the English Border defenses. The castle was taken and the King gave Sir David a gold chain from his own person, and granted him for a crest, a part of the Royal Scottish arms, namely the head of one of the supporters, together with the motto *Remember*.

The supporters, the two falcons, were anciently borne on the seals of

the family. The Homes of Wedderburn are entitled to supporters as "representatives of the ancient barons or chiefs of families" in the terms of the Statute of 1672. The only other persons having hereditary right to supporters are peers and chiefs of the Highland clans. Several noble families, including the Earls of Home, had the hereditary right to supporters long before they were raised to the peerage. (Cf. Stevenson, *Heraldry of Scotland*, II, 315). Only the head of the family may use the supporters. They are placed on the memorial to George Hume, Esquire, as he was the ultimate heir male, since his elder brother died childless. Moreover he was the only one of the six sons of Sir George Hume of Wedderburn, Bt. who had issue.

The badge of a Baronet of Nova Scotia, suspended from the shield, indicates that this honor was held by the family of Home of Wedderburn. There is an interesting, if tragic, story connected with this. Sir George Home of Wedderburn (1552-1616) was Collector and Comptroller to King James IV and his Queen, Anne of Denmark. It was a honor that brought ruin on the family, for the very large debt due by the King to Sir George was never paid. "Portions of Sir George's account book in this costly office are preserved and are chiefly valuable for the glimpses they yield of the movements of the King and Queen from day to day. They tell of visits by the King of Dumfries, Stirling, Falkland, Dundee, Glasgow, Dalkeith and other places; of the visit of the Duke of Holstein and banquets made by the King and Queen to him and others, on which occasions there were generally large contributions of cattle, deer, fowls, etc., made by the nobles and lairds; of how the King drank all night with the Duke of Holstein, supped with the Duke of Lennox or someone else, and that one morning at four o'clock he left the Queen at Dalkeith and rode off to Fife, returning two days later." (Wedd. MSS., 143). Sad to relate the wine and other luxuries provided by Sir George have never been paid for to this day. The claim dragged on for many years and is mentioned in Sir John Scott of Scotstarvet's curious book, *The Staggering State of Scottish Statesmen*: "Sir George Hume of Wedderburn, was also Comptroller to King James, but had not better success than the rest of his predecessors; for he behaved to quit it, the king being much in his debt; which brought on such a burden on his house, that it is hazard to perish, albeit there belonged to it a great patrimony. And the last two lairds, both father and son, were killed (being commanders at the unhappy field of Dunbar) by the English, as seven others of their forefathers had been before; so that never one of the house died in their beds, but only he who was Comptroller".

The financial ruin of the family was inevitable. The baconetcy was, in all probability, given the son of the unfortunate Comptroller as a sort of inexpensive recognition of the debt due the family by the Crown. The degree of Baronet of Nova Scotia was instituted in 1625 by King Charles I.

The Wedderburn family could not have paid the high fees required of

new Baronets, and probably felt that this somewhat inadequate *quid pro quo* was better than nothing. At any rate the Baronetcy was accepted in 1638, having passed the Great Seal (Sibbald's *Genealogical Collections*). The financial difficulties of the family increased, lands being sacrificed one after another, until the final tragedy of 1715 when the whole of the estates passed from them, as below related.

"Charles I authorized the Baronets of Scotland and their heirs male to wear and carry about their necks at all times coming, an orange-tawney silk ribbon, whereat hung a scutcheon, argent, a saltire azure, and thereon an inescutcheon of Scotland, with an imperial crown above the escutcheon and encircled with the motto *Fax mentis honestæ gloria*. . . . The wearing of the badge was never much used, but carried by way of canton, dexter and sinister; also by way of an inescutcheon. . . . Some Baronets add the badge to their arms, hanging by its ribbon". (Pixley, *History of the Baronetage*, 1900, 243). Until recently only the Baronets of Nova Scotia, that is, the Scottish baronets, had a badge. A design for the other baronets, viz. those of England, Ireland, Great Britain and the United Kingdom, has now been adopted.

Other Emblems on the Tablet to George Hume.

The tablet is surrounded by a border of Scottish thistles, while near the top are the "White Rose o' Loyaltie" and the Oak Leaf, well known badges of the Jacobites. At the bottom is the Eagle of the Order of the Cincinnati, of which Francis Hume, second of George's six sons, was an original member.

The Order, or Society, of the Cincinnati was instituted at the close of the American War of Independence by officers of the Continental Line, the forerunner of the regular United States Army. Officers who had served for three years or to the end of the war were eligible, as were also the eldest sons of those who died in service. On the death of a member, the membership passes to the member's heir male, according to the law of primogeniture. This hereditary order aroused harsh criticism among the politicians of the early days of the Republic who were not eligible, so that even General Washington, the first President General, was alarmed and considered withdrawing. Opposition soon subsided, however, and the Cincinnati has come down to us unchanged, being the oldest American military society and the only hereditary honor of its kind in the Western World. The Eagle, which was designed by Major L'Enfant, the French officer who later planned the city of Washington, bears on its breast a medallion on which is depicted Cincinnatus being offered the sword of command by the Roman Senators, about which is the legend *Omnia Reliquit Servare Rempublicam*.

Hume Castle.

Situated on a hill some 750 feet above sea level, six miles south-east of Gordon and six miles north-west of Kelso is Hume Castle, with the village of Hume near by. It is one of the most impressive sights of the Borders and one of the most historic ruins in Scotland. Its history is a cross section of both Scottish and English history.

It has suffered as a result of its strategic importance. No victorious army could afford to risk the recapture of so valuable a position by the enemy, and, consequently it was frequently burned or destroyed. Our knowledge of the castle dates from the thirteenth century when it, with adjoining lands was given as a dowry to Ada, daughter of the sixth Earl of Dunbar, who married her cousin, William son of Patrick of Greenlaw. He assumed the name of Home.

For generations the fortress was alternately in the hands of the English or Scots. There is a legend that after the disastrous battle of Flodden, Lord Home took possession of the body of King James IV and conveyed it secretly to Hume Castle, where it was thrown into the well. To this legend Sir Walter Scott refers in *Marmion*:

“Nor to yon Border castle high
Look northward with upbraiding eye;
Nor cherish hope in vain
That, journeying far on foreign strand,
The Royal Pilgrim to his land
May yet return again”.

After the death of James IV, Alexander, Lord Home, was falsely accused of plotting against the infant James V, and, going to Edinburgh under a safe conduct, was captured and executed and his lands confiscated, 1516. It was for this act that Lord Home's kinsman, Sir David Home of Wedderburn, took fearful revenge by slaying the French Warden of the Marches, whom the Regent had put in Lord Home's place.

In 1547 the Castle was again attacked, on this occasion by the Duke of Somerset, the Protector. Lady Home put up a spirited resistance, but was finally obliged to surrender. The following year saw a reverse of fortune when the fourth Earl of Home recaptured the Castle, and put the entire English garrison to death. This same Earl signed the order for the imprisonment of Mary Queen of Scots in Lochleven Castle, and turned the battle of Langside against her. He later became one of her adherents, and the Queen enjoyed the hospitality of the Castle on her final journey to England.

Hume Castle shared the fate of many other strongholds in the seventeenth century. In 1650, Sir Thomas Cockburn, the Governor, faced a

bombardment at close range by Colonel Fenwick, under Oliver Cromwell. In reply to urgent demands for the Castle's surrender, Sir Thomas replied:

"Right Honourable,

I have received a trumpeter of yours, as he tells me, without a pass, to surrender Hume Castle to the Lord General Cromwell. Please you, I never saw your General. As for Hume Castle, it stands upon a rock. Given at Hume Castle this day before seven o'clock. So resteth, without prejudice to my native country, Your most humble servant, T. Cockburn." His reply is also commemorated in the doggerel verse:

"I, Willie Wastle
Stand firm in my Castle;
And a' the dogs in your toun
Will no' pu' Willie Wastle down".

But for all this Fenwick's artillery proved too strong, and the garrison was forced to surrender.

In 1745 the Castle was held by the Government forces as a check on the Jacobites. Subsequently it was used as a signalling station. Here the celebrated False Alarm originated in 1804. All Britain was awaiting an invasion by Napoleon, an invasion which like the arrival of the armada would be announced by a chain of beacons. Mistaking a light for a signal on Durrington Law, the custodian of the Castle kindled the beacon, thus forging the first link of a long chain of beacons throughout the countryside. Among those who hurried to their posts at this alarm was Sir Walter Scott.

After the Restoration the Castle again reverted to the Humes. It was the property of the Earls of Marchmont, descendants of a younger branch of the Homes of Wedderburn. Sir Hugh Hume, third Earl of Marchmont, built, from the ruins of the old Castle, the present walls which form such a striking landmark. These eighteenth century walls enclose a much smaller area than that of the old Castle. Now forming curtain walls to the courtyard, they enclose an area of approximately 130 by 130 feet, and rise to a height varying from 10 to 40 feet. In parts they appear to be built on portions of the earlier walls, and there is an isolated portion of an old wall in the centre of the courtyard about four feet thick and eight feet deep.

In 1794 the Earldom of Marchmont became dormant and from that time onwards the Castle has known many vicissitudes. The present owners are the Department of Agriculture for Scotland. A few years ago they gave sanction to the Association for the Preservation of Rural Scotland to undertake the care of the interior of the Castle. There is urgent necessity for repairs to the fabric of the older walls, and also for the removal of ivy and vegetation which is slowly destroying the eighteenth century walls. Otherwise they may soon become unsafe so that the ruins may have to be closed to the hundreds of visitors who come to see it each year. Portions of the earlier walls on the east, south and west are particularly in need of repair. Even now subscriptions are being received for the fund to preserve the Castle,

Lord Home as County Lieutenant of Berwickshire, and Lord Haddington, as Chairman of the Border Branch of the Association for the Preservation of Rural Scotland, have sponsored the movement. Lord Haddington, it may be remarked, is himself descended from the family of Home.

Wedderburn Castle.

The Statistical Account of Berwickshire by the Ministers of the Respective Parishes, published 1841, describes Wedderburn Castle as "a very elegant building in the Grecian style of architecture", in the parish of Dunse.

The castle as we now see it, was built, says the family record, by Patrick Home of Wedderburn, second son of Ninian Home of Billie and his wife, Margaret, eldest daughter of the forfeited Sir George Hume of Wedderburn. He succeeded to the Wedderburn lands in 1766 on the death of his maternal uncle, Patrick Hume, Surgeon, R. N. (brother of George Hume of Virginia). As he died in 1808 we may estimate the date of the "new house of Wedderburn", as it is sometimes called.

It is probable that Patrick Home did not actually rebuild Wedderburn Castle, but rather remodeled it, for the ancient beams of the floors of the lower story may yet be seen, and from old descriptions we gather that the style of the older edifice was not greatly different from the present one. In the court there is set into the modern wall the sculptured stone bearing the arms and crest of the Homes of Wedderburn. This is an ancient relic indeed and doubtless once adorned the historic castle of old. Parts of the walls and at least one tower are pronounced ancient by antiquaries today.

As to the age of the old castle we may only hazard a guess. The lands of Wedderburn were granted to Sir David Home, first of the barons of Wedderburn, in 1413 by Archibald, fourth Earl of Douglas. They had been a part of the estates of the forfeited Earl of Dunbar and March, which on the forfeiture had been conferred on Douglas. Sir David de Hum, as his name is spelled in the charter, had been Douglas's faithful follower and the lands were given him in recognition thereof. When George Dunbar, Earl of March was restored, he acquiesced in and confirmed the grant, 29 February 1413, and King James I confirmed both charters by a Royal charter dated Perth, 19 April, in the 26th year of his reign (1431). Since that time the lands of Wedderburn have been continuously in possession of the family, a period of more than five and a quarter centuries.

The history of the castle of Wedderburn is the history of the Homes of Wedderburn, so that to know the stirring battles, sieges, and meetings that took place there, one must read the story of this powerful Border family. A few of the events of importance in this connection may be noted.

Godscroft tells us that George, who succeeded his grandfather the first baron of Wedderburn in 1469, "built the house at Wedderburn, or rather, added to it, and fortified it with seven towers and ditches in 1473, placing over the outer gate his name and arms". Perhaps it is that very bit of sculpture that is now set into the wall of the "new" castle.



WEDDERBURN CASTLE

Near Duns, Berwickshire, Scotland

Seat of the Humes of Wedderburn since 1413. Birthplace of George Hume of Virginia, 1698

This George of Wedderburn was killed in battle with the English in 1497. A month thereafter an English force marched past Wedderburn Castle to add insult to injury, whereat Sir David, the new laird, and his men engaged them, this being his first encounter with the hereditary enemy. His last encounter with them was less successful, for he and his eldest son, George, were killed at the battle of Flodden, 1513, where he had seven sons present. They were the famous "Seven Spears of Wedderburn" whose prowess is sung in Scottish ballads. The battle flag used on this occasion has been preserved. The bodies of the dead Sir David and his son were brought back to Wedderburn Castle wrapped in its folds, which even to-day show the stains of their blood.

The second of the "Seven Spears" was the principal actor in the slaughter of de la Bastie, the French Warden of the Marches, who had been appointed in place of Lord Home, when that nobleman had been treacherously executed by the Duke of Albany. The head of the unfortunate Frenchman was carried in savage triumph to Wedderburn Castle and exposed on the turret. Some accounts of this tragedy state that de la Bastie's head was taken to Hume Castle, but this could not have been true, as Hume Castle was then in the hands of the enemy. De la Bastie's hair was kept in the family charter chest until the first part of the nineteenth century when Miss Jean Home burned it. In punishment for his part in de la Bastie's death, Sir David Home of Wedderburn was outlawed. The Duke of Arran was ordered to garrison Wedderburn Castle, as well as that of Hume, so that for some years Sir David lived at Edrington Castle. When Surry invaded Scotland he attacked Wedderburn's castles, says Godscroft. "That of Wedderburn was surrounded by a moat forty feet broad and nine deep, and by a thick wall with seven angles, at each of which was a circular tower. The keep was square and the walls sixteen feet thick. There was a drawbridge before the gate which was the only entrance into the castle. Each tower had two doors, one of oak and the other of iron bars, which could be drawn up or let down at pleasure. Surry battered down the castle and blew up the keep, but Wedderburn continued to live in the fragment that remained, till his death".

During the distressful days in Scotland when Queen Mary was pursued from place to place by some of her rebellious subjects, she sought refuge at Wedderburn Castle on several occasions.

Elsewhere there is an account of the debts incurred by Sir George Home of Wedderburn for King James IV and his Queen, to both of whom he was Comptroller of the Household. The financial ruin of the family dates from this 1597.

In 1650 the family suffered a cruel blow when Sir David Home of Wedderburn and his only son, George, fell at the battle of Dunbar, fighting against Oliver Cromwell who had invaded Scotland. The banner which had been carried by the Wedderburn contingent at Flodden in 1513, again served in this battle. And again the bodies of a Sir David and son George were wrapped in it and carried back to Wedderburn Castle. Lady Wedder-

burn's accounts for this period list the losses due to Cromwell's troops. There is, 1650-1, an "Item: taken out of Wedderburne by the English, of wheat, bear [barley], oates and peese, so much as extends to four hundred and sixty-eight pund".

Sir Patrick Hume of Lumsden, whose daughter, Margaret, married Sir George Home of Wedderburn who was *out* in the 'Fifteen, made some provision for the upkeep of the lands of Wedderburn, but the unfortunate baronet's participation in the Jacobite rising dealt a final blow. The estates passed to a creditor, the Rev. Ninian Home of Billie, who married Sir George's eldest daughter, and whose son married the latter's second daughter. The lands were, by a new disposition, entailed on the descendants of the forfeited baron. So, after all, Wedderburn Castle and lands still are held by the descendants of the first Sir Davy, who had them in 1413.

The Jacobite Rising of 1715.

"But to wanton me, to wanton to,
And ken ye what maist wad wanton me?
And see King James at Edinburgh cross,
Wi' fifty thousand foot and horse,
And the usurper forced to flee,
O, this is what maist wad wanton me".

The Jacobite attempt of 1715 is less well known than that of 1745 chiefly because of the leadership in the '45 of one of the most romantic figures of history, *Bonnie Prince Charlie*. In 1715 everything was in readiness; Jacobite hopes ran high, no previous landing of King James VIII and III had taken place, and no serious deterrent measures had been taken against the participants in the abortive attempt of 1708. A real army was soon in being and money was not lacking. The English king *de facto* was a foreigner, almost unknown to the people, and what was known of him was cordially disliked. It only required a leader of spirit who would attack at once. Well might stout old Gordon of Glenbucket exclaim, "Oh, for one hour of Dundee!" But the gallant Graham of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee, had fallen in his moment of victory at Killiekrankie, and in 1715 the Jacobites had for a leader only John Erskine, eighteenth Lord Erskine and eleventh Earl of Mar, a man inexperienced in the ways of war and weak in his conduct of affairs of peace.

A year after James VII of Scotland and II of England was driven from Britain by his son-in-law and nephew, Prince William of Orange (1688), Parliament passed "An Act Declaring the Rights and Liberties of the Subject and Settling the Succession of the Crown". The Prince and Princess of Orange were crowned as William and Mary, the succession being fixed thereafter, failing issue, to the Princess Anne (who later became Queen), and after her, failing issue, to the descendants of the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of James VI and I, ancestress of the Electoral family of Hanover. Thus Prince James Francis Edward, half brother of Queen

Mary and Queen Anne, being the son of James VII and II by his second marriage, was passed over on account of his Catholic faith. Religion was, it would seem, more important than birth in the sovereigns of seventeenth and eighteenth century Britain. It may safely be said that Charles II would not have regained his throne had he been a Catholic in 1660, nor would James VII and II have lost his had he remained an Anglican, while James VIII and III would certainly have succeeded his sister, Queen Anne, had he consented to forsake Rome for Canterbury. It is not unfitting that the last of the direct Stuart line, Henry IX, should die as a prince of the Holy Roman Church as Cardinal of Frascati.

Towards the end of her life, all of her seventeen children having predeceased her, Queen Anne was known to favor the rights of her half-brother. She had consistently refused to permit any member of the Electoral family of Hanover to come to Britain, and the Jacobites were encouraged to hope that they might restore the ancient Scottish Royal line. But the Elector, George Lewis, was brought to England immediately after Queen Anne's death and proclaimed King. Thus, as the proclamation of the rightful King, James VIII and III, put it: "We have beheld a Foreign Family, Aliens to our Country, distant in Blood, and strangers even to our Language, ascend the throne". It was shown that more than fifty persons had a better hereditary right to the throne than the Elector!

The Jacobites resolved to rise for the cause they held sacred. In Scotland resentment against the union with England was so strong that volunteers came forward even in the old Covenanting districts of Dumfries and Galloway. It was indeed a national uprising. As early as 1707 a number of Scottish peers wrote to the King of France sending a carefully compiled list of noblemen whose Jacobite principles were beyond question. One of these was Alexander, seventh Earl of Home, who had newly succeeded his father (Shield and Lang, *The King Over the Water*, 85).

King James appointed, as commander of his forces in Scotland, the inept Earl of Mar. and with that selection the attempt was doomed. The noblemen and gentlemen of the Scottish Border were strongly in favor of the Restoration. They had as their leader the gallant William Gordon, Viscount Kenmure, who was fated to pay for his loyalty on the scaffold. He was a kinsman of the Homes of Wedderburn, being descended in the male line from Sir John Gordon of Lochinvar and his wife, Julian, eldest daughter of Sir David Home of Wedderburn, one of the "Seven Spears of Wedderburn" present at Flodden in 1513.

These supporters of the House of Stuart are usually known as *Jacobites*, from the Latin *Jacobus* or *James*. Among those who took arms for this cause was Sir George Hume of Wedderburn, Baronet, tenth baron of his line. With him was his brother, Francis Hume of Quixwood, and also the baronet's second son, George. There were a number of other Homes in the Jacobite army, among them James Hume of Ayton, (brother of the Earl of Home), and George Home of Whitfield. Unfortunately the

Earl of Home himself was imprisoned in Edinburgh Castle on suspicion, so that his much-needed aid was lost to the cause.

It is interesting to give here the oath of allegiance prescribed for these Jacobites (10 June 1713): "You do swear by the Holy Gospels and by the contents of this book that you do bear true faith and allegiance to our Sovereign Lord, King James the Eighth and Third, and you shall know nothing that may be prejudicial either to His Majesty's person, state, or Government, but that you shall give notice of it with all speed that in you lies, either to His Majesty or one of His Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, and that you shall faithfully serve His Majesty in the office of So help you God". (Carte MSS 108 and 360, cf. Shield and Lang, *The King Over the Water*, 187n).

Sir George Hume of Wedderburn was not without military experience. On 2 July 1702 he was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Grenadier Company of Royal Scots Fusiliers (*English Army Lists for 1702-6*, V, 80). Fortunately for him he had resigned this commission before the Rising of 1715, for those holding commissions of this kind were shot at once on being captured by the troops of George I.

There is not here space to trace the futile campaign of 1715. The force commanded by the Earl of Mar met the Hannoverian troops at the battle of Sheriffmuir, where both sides claimed the victory, but which was in effect a defeat for the Jacobites. The young Earl of Strathmore, one of the Jacobites who fell at Sheriffmuir, is the direct ancestor of the present Queen Elizabeth of Great Britain. So after all a descendant of a Jacobite occupies the British throne. King James spent the night after the battle in Glamis Castle, where she was born.

In the south, Lord Kenmure's force marched into England where they hoped to be joined by the English Jacobites, for in all parts of England, save in the old strongholds of Puritanism, the Eastern counties, there had been demonstrations in favor of King James, particularly in Devonshire. The command in England was entrusted to Thomas Forster of Etherstone, Member of Parliament for Northumberland. He was without military training or ability, and added lack of personal courage to his other qualifications as a leader.

There is a preserved a letter from Sir George Home of Wedderburn to his wife, written at this time, from Wooler, the English town some fifteen miles south of Berwick-on-Tweed. With him, when he wrote, was his son, George, who was later to come to Virginia:

"Woolar, 9 October 1715

My dearest

We came heir yesternight and ar to joyn the English the morrow who ar very strong both in horse and arms. We ar to streight south at first. Ther is not a county heir but ar rising and very numerous. I desire ye may take curage and be not dejected, for we doubt not of business proveing to our mind. This day we heard Mr. Gladstons preach who per-

formed wonderfully. I shall miss no sure occasion to writ to yow. We ar all very weill and wishes to hear the like of yow and the bairns and recommends yow and them to God. I am

Yours, G Hume

I desire ye may cause sell some corn of the north side and have a little money ready in caice I have occasion to call for it. For God sake be not dejected. Cause deliver the inclosed. If it wer possible yow can get notice of any body comeing to us, send me some linings and cause send some to Jamie [James Home of Ayton, brother of the Earl of Home].

[Addressed] To the Lady Wedderburn" (Wedd, MSS. No. 264).*

The route over which the Jacobite army passed has been carefully traced. From Wooler they marched, successively, to Kelso, Jedburgh, Langholm, Brampton, Penrith, Appleby, Kendal, Lancaster and Preston. They intended to take possession of the bridge of Warrington and to threaten Liverpool. Unfortunately for them, this district, long suspected by the Government, was held in force by troops under General Willis, so the Jacobites merely remained in Preston while General Carpenter, from Newcastle, advanced against them at his leisure. The English regiments captured the town with but little loss of life (seventeen men on the Jacobite side and about two hundred on that of the Whigs). There were 75 English noblemen and gentlemen and 143 Scots captured, besides over a thousand Scottish common soldiers and a few hundred English. Andrew Lang compares the loyal Scots and English Cavaliers at Preston to "lions led by a sheep" (*The King Over the Water*, 257).

*History seems to have repeated itself in this family. Here is another letter written sixty-five years earlier, by a Home of Wedderburn about to engage in battle for the rights of a Stuart King of Scots. In both instances the battle resulted in defeat, but in the former, George Hume was killed. This one was the battle of Dunbar against Oliver Cromwell. The letter is:

"Deir Sueitt heartt [Sweetheart],

I dottt nott bot ye hev hard of owr mearching. The ennymie now lays in Heddingtone, and this day hes cott soum cannone; yesterd. ther was soum los bott nott many, presed be God, this scrimmaging; soum and the most peartt thinks he is retyring bott otheris thinkis and I to, he will nott retir till he feaghtt [fight]. My man Dunken hes lost my horse. I hew nott sentt Peatrik away at yitt, neather mnyd I till I sie how things goes; we think he expects a recruit. God derect us and me.

You ever most affectionatt husband till deathe,

G. Hume

Neir Clarkingtone, Lygere, 1 of Sept 1650.

My deir heatt [heart] treitt your self weil. God derect you and the littell once [little ones]. I know not quhatt [what] to for my horse, and I think mair to bott the horse is gone. Iff we can itt is thought we will feaght or att least scrimmish this nightt. Sum says the ennemie is fleing. Recew [receive] this I should give itt yowe, bott forgett.

[Addressed] For his wery weil beloved, the Lady Wedderburn, thees. (Wedd. MSS., No. 240).

The Scottish prisoners taken at Preston on this ill-fated 13 November 1715, O. S., or 24 November N. S., were treated with great barbarity. Some were tortured to death and others kept in churches where accommodation was non-existent. "They continued in Preston Church about a month, the Town's people being obliged to find them in water and bread; whilst they took what care of themselves they could, unripping all the Linings from the Seats or Pews and making themselves Breeches and hose to defend themselves from the extremity of the weather" (Taylor, 1715: *The Story of the Rising*, 82).

"The prisoners of most note were sent up to London, into which they were introduced in a kind of procession, which did less dishonour to the sufferers than to the mean minds who planned and enjoyed such an ignoble triumph. Most of them, men of birth and education, were, on approaching the capital, all pinioned with cords like the vilest criminals. This ceremony they underwent at Barnet. At Highgate they were met by a large detachment of horse, grenadiers and foot guards, preceded by a body of citizens decently dressed, who shouted to give example to the mob. Halters were put upon the horses ridden by the prisoners, and each man's horse was led by a private soldier. With all sorts of scurrilous abuse and insult they were led through the streets of the city in this species of unworthy triumph, and deposited in the jails at Newgate, the Marshalsea, and other prisons of the metropolis" (Scott, *Tales of a Grandfather*, Chap. lxxi).

Doran gives a list of some of the more distinguished prisoners, and cites a number of examples of father and son marching together in this melancholly procession. Among these he notes: "the two George Homes of Wedderburn, and George and Alexander Home of Whitfield, who were pointed out by the soldiers". (Doran, *London in the Jacobite Times*, I, 104). The members of the Wedderburn and Whitfield families were incarcerated in the Marshalsea, that prison in Southwark, London, so well known to readers of Dickens' *Little Dorrit*.

Trial for High Treason.

"We darena weel say't, but we ken wha's to blame;
There'll never be peace till Jamie comes hame".

The full account of the trial of Sir George Hume of Wedderburn, Baronet, and his son George, who was fated to come to Virginia, as well as the trials of other Jacobites of their name, is to be found in parchment rolls in the Public Records Office, London. Here, in abbreviated Latin, we find all the sordid details of an eighteenth century trial for high treason. The names of the jury, the witnesses, the evidence, and finally the terrible sentence, are all set forth. In the records of Kings Bench, in a collection known as *Baga de Secretis*, Pouch 66 part 3, 223, there is the Petty Jury



SIR GEORGE HUME OF WEDDERBURN, BARONET
(DIED 1720)

Painted about the time of his conviction as a Jacobite. His eyes are brown, the wig light brown, and the coat blue with buff facings.

Portrait in possession of Mrs. Milne-Home of Wedderburn.

panel for the trials of *George Home alias Hume, Esq.* and *George Home alias Hume, Gent.* In other words, Sir George Home of Wedderburn and his son George Home or Hume who five years later was to come to Virginia. The same series of parchments, Number 224, is a record of the sessions of Gaol Delivery at Southwark, Surrey, 10 April 2 George I [1716], held pursuant to the statute of 1 George I, st. 2 ch. 33 [1715], giving the names of the justices and the Grand Jury. Document Number 225 of the same series is the Indictment, at the Gaol Delivery held at Southwark, 10 April 2 George I [1716] of George Home alias Hume of Southwark, Esquire, and George Home alias Hume of the same, gentleman, for high treason, 19 October, 2 George I [1716], at Penrith, county of Cumberland. It is curious that the two George Humes, father and son, are listed as "of Southwark", which was merely their place of imprisonment. We likewise find in the same series, Number 227, the Indictment, at the Gaol Delivery held at Southwark, 10 April, 2 George I [1716], of "George Home alias Hume of Southwark gent, Alexander Home alias Hume of the same, gent., and John Winraham of the same, gent., for high treason, 19 October 2 George I [1716] at Kelso in Teviotdale". In Number 226, we have a memorandum of the hearings held at Southwark on 10 April, 2 George I [1716], giving the record of the sessions, the indictment of *George Home, alias Hume, Esquire and Gentlemcn*, and the successive adjournments until 5 July, 2 George I [1716], when George Home, Esquire was found guilty.

Something of these records was published in Appendix II to the Fifth Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records, pages 152 to 168 inclusive. The collection of records is headed:

Trials and Convictions of the Adherents of the House of Stuart—
High Treason—Levying War against the King—Special Commissions
of Oyer and Terminer—January-July, 2 Geo. I—September-November,
3 Geo. I, 1716-1717.

The cases were tried before Robert Tracy, Esquire, one of the Justices of the Common Pleas, the indictment being signed by Charles Cocksnight, Denzill Onzloe, and John Lade, Esquires.

The indictment charged that Sir George Home of Wedderburn and his son George, "being subjects of George, now King of Great Britain, France, Ireland, Defender of the Faith, etc., as false traitors, intending to subvert the good Government of this kingdom, to depose the King from his royal state and dignity, and to put him to death, and to exalt the person who, in the lifetime of James the Second, pretended to be Prince of Wales, and after the decease of James the Second, took upon himself the title of King of England, by the name of James the Third, to the Crown and Government of this kingdom, did, 19 October, 2 George I, at Kelso, in the county of Teviotdale, with a great multitude of traitors and rebels, to

the number of 1000 persons, in warlike array, with banners displayed, drums, &c., traitorously assemble themselves in arms, and wage war against the King”.

The record continues that “George Home, alias Hume, Esquire being placed at the bar, pleads Not Guilty. (Thursday 5 July, 2 George I [1716]).” But the verdict was “Guilty”. “Judgement, as is usual in cases of High Treason against George Home and John Winraham is entered on the dorso of the indictment”, but “no place of execution was named”. “The whole of the prisoners pleaded the General Pardon, 19 July, 1717”.

The “judgement usual in cases of High Treason”, as the record puts it, was the sentence of being hanged, drawn and quartered. It was pronounced in these appalling words:

“Let the several prisoners return to the gaol from whence they came, and from there they must be drawn to the place of execution; and when they come there they must be severally hanged by the neck, but not till them be dead, for they must be cut down alive; then their bowels must be taken out and burned before their faces; then their heads must be severed from their bodies; and their bodies severally divided into 4 quarters; and these must be at the King’s disposal”. (cf. *Prisoners of the ’45*, I, 326).

Many of these unfortunate men underwent this barbarous execution, though some of the peers were spared “the most ignoble and painful parts” and enjoyed happy and honourable dispatch under the edge of the axe! (Doran, *London in the Jacobite Times*, I, 134.) The Earl of Derwentwater and Viscount Kenmure were beheaded on Tower-Hill on 24 February 1716, and the Earls of Nithsdale and Wintoun avoided a similar fate by their well-known escape from the Tower of London. “It was impossible to kill all the captives”, continues Doran, “so that many persons in London or in the county gaols were induced to petition for banishment. They were then made over as presents to trading courtiers, who might sell them their pardons. Prisoners who were unable to buy their pardons of courtiers who had them to sell, and that at very high rates, were simply sent off to the Plantations. Francis Hume of Quixwood not only bought his liberty but was transported in irons in addition! The veriest Whigs who saw a group of these unfortunates on their way to the river, must have covered their eyes for shame”. Even at that the prisoners escaped a worse fate, for according to a letter in the French Foreign Office, a proposal was mooted that the prisoners taken at Preston should be sold to the Venetians to fight against the Turks! (Taylor, 1715: *The Story of the Rising*, 87n.).

Sir George wrote to his sister in order that she might break the terrible news to his wife and children. His sister, Mrs. Jean Hume, was never married. “Mistress” at that period was the title of an unmarried gentlewoman. Here is the letter:

Marshalsea, 7 July 1716.

Dear Sister:

I hope yow will not be surprysed. On Thursday last John Winram and my tryalls came on and wer brought in guilty. Yesterday Whitfield was tryed and meet with the same. Yow need not be concerned, for our lives I hope ar in no hazard, we haveing assurance no more heir ar to die. Every body was surprysed when the jure brought me in guilty, for ther wer two evidences against me who declaired they only see me once upon the roads with the rebells without either sword or pistoll and no more. Ther wer other two of the King's evidences for me who declaired they see me brought in prisoner to Kelso and see me carried on all the way prisoner till we came to Prestone wher we wer taken by the King's forces. Jerviswood [George Baillie of Jerviswood, husband of Lady Grisel Hume, daughter of the Earl of Marchmont] was surprysed with it and promises me all the friendship he can. Take the prudentest way you can to acquaint my mother, for she needs have no fear, for I trust in God we shall be all saif. As for Geordie we expect a *noli prosequi* for him, so he will be set at liberty. If any of Whitfield's [George Home of Whitfield's] servants come to Berwick on the road for London, he desires yow may stop them and to forward the inclosed which is writ to that purpose. Whitfield gives his service to yow all. We ar brether in afflictione, but both weill and hearty. This with my duty to my mother and service to the lady and lases of Billie, with Mrs. Darant and all other friends, I am,

Your loveing brother, G. Hume

Forward the inclosed with the first occasione. If yow get not a sure hand to send Mr. Ninians, in all haist send it to Wedderburn. (Wedd. MSS, No. 268).

Sir George's hope, above expressed, that his son *Geordie* might have a *noli prosequi*, came to naught, for though released at the same time as his father, he ultimately had to suffer banishment. However, it is likely that his youth, for he was but seventeen, saved him from a worse fate. The courts, hard as they were, often considered tender age in fixing punishment. For example, after the 'Forty-Five, "Cornet William Home was in the most guilty class, having borne the Pretender's standard at Falkirk and Culloden, but was released, being fourteen years old; his brother was executed at Carlisle" (*Prisoners of the '45*, I, 21, 106).

After his conviction, and in keeping with the custom of the day, Sir George Hume of Wedderburn had a mourning ring made, which is still in existence (at Paxton House). The ring contains a lock of his hair and bears the initials *G. H.* surmounted by a death's head. The portrait of Sir George in middle age was probably painted at this time.

The Earl of Marchmont and his family, though staunch Whigs, did all they could to assist their distressed kinsmen, Sir George Home of Wedder-

burn and his son. In the papers of Lord Polwarth there is preserved the following:

Letter from Mr. George Tilson, Undersecretary of State, to Alexander Hume, Lord Polwarth, afterwards second Earl of Marchmont, while he was Ambassador to the Court of Denmark:

“Whitehall, London 10 July, 1716

.....
On Thursday and Friday last Mr. Winderham [John Winraham of Eymouth, mentioned in the letter from Sir George to his sister, above], Mr. George Home [of Wedderburn], Mr. [George] Hume of Whitfield, Mr. Balfour, and James Hume, Esq [of Ayton] brother to the Earl of that name formerly condemned, were tryed at the Marshalsea and found guilty of high treason, and received sentence of death, as did also on the next day at Westminster the other rebels. Yesterday Monsieur d'Iberville, the French envoy, set out for Paris. This day Edward Howard, Esqr., brother to the Duke of Norfolk, was tryed for high treason and acquitted.” (Hist. MSS Comm. Rpt. on MSS of Lord Polwarth, I, 38.)

Forfeiture of the Lands of Wedderburn.

A sentence of death for high treason carried with it forfeiture of all lands, so that Sir George Hume of Wedderburn's estates, which had descended to him through more than three centuries, were lost under the following *ex post facto* law:

“Act of Parliament

1 George I [17th March 1714 to 9th January 1715]

“An Act for appointing Commissioners to Enquire of the Estates of Certain Traytors and of Popish Recusants, and of Estates given to Superstitious Uses, in order to Raise Money out of them severally for the Use of the Publick.

“Most Gracious Sovereign,

“Whereas a most Desperate and Bloody War and Rebellion have been Levied and Raised against Your Majesty, since Your Happy Accession to the Throne, which have occasioned an Excessive Charge and Expense to Your Majesties good Subjects; it being highly reasonable, as well for the Ease of Your Majestie's said Subjects, as for a more entire and effectual Extinguishing the Flame of the said Rebellion, and to Deter all Disaffected Persons from Renewing the same, That (according to Your Majestie's Gracious Condecention in this Behalf) the Estates Real and Personal of the Rebels and Traytors be Applied to the Use of the Publick:

“We Your Majesties most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons of *Great Britain* in Parliament Assembled, do most humbly Beseech Your Majesty it may be enacted; And be it Enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lord's Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in this the Parliament

Assembled, and by Authority of the same, That all and every the Castles, Honours, Lordships, Manors, Messuages, Lands, Tenements, Rents, Reversions, Services, Remainders, Possessions, Royalties, Franchises, Jurisdctions and Privileges, whatsoever, and all Appurtenances to them, or any of them belonging, or any wise appertaining, and all Rights of Entry, Authorities, and all Leases for Life, Lives, or Years, Pensions, Annuities, Rents, Charges, and Hereditaments whatsoever, and of what Nature or Kind soever they be, in *Great Britain, Ireland*, or elsewhere, whereof any Person or Persons, who since the Twenty-fourth Day of *June*, in the Year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and fifteen, hath or have been Attainted, or before the Twenty-fourth day of *June* in the Year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and eighteen, shall be Attainted by any Laws, or Statutes of this Realm, for Levying War within this Realm, or for conspiring the Death of His Majesty, or for any other High Treason whatsoever, Committed before the First Day of *June*, One thousand seven hundred and sixteen, within *Great Britain*, or elsewhere, was, were, or shall have Seized or Possessed of, or Interested in, or Entitled unto on the Twenty-fourth Day of *June*, One thousand seven hundred and fifteen, or at any time afterwards, in his, her, or their own Right, or to his, her, or their own Use, or whereof any other Person or Persons, was, were, or shall have been Seized or Possessed of, or Interested in, to the Use of, or in Trust for them, or any of them, on the said Twenty-fourth Day of *June*, One thousand seven hundred and fifteen, or at any time afterwards, shall stand and be Forfeited to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, and shall be deemed Vested, and Adjudged to be in the Actual and Real Possession of His Majesty, without any Office or Inquisition thereof hereafter to be taken or found. . . .

“And to the end all the Estates hereby Vested or intended to be Vested in His Majesty, for the Use of the Publick, and the Yearly and other Values thereof, and all Incumbrances thereupon, may be better Discovered, Known, Described, and Ascertained, Be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That *Richard Grantham, Esq.; George Treby, Esq.; Arthur Ingram, Esq.; George Gregory, Esq.; Sir Richard Steele, Knight; Sir Henry Houghton, Baronet; Patrick Haldane, Esq.; Sir Thomas Hales, Baronet; Robert Monro, Esq.; Henry Cuninghame, Esq.; Dennis Bond, Esq.; John Birch, Serjeant at Law, and Sir John Eyles, Baronet*, are and shall be Commissioners for Enquiring into all such Estates, both Real and Personal, as are Vested or intended to be Vested in His Majesty by this Act, for putting in Execution all the several and respective Powers and Authorities by this Act Committed to their Charge and Trust, in the manner hereby prescribed. . . .

“And because it is hard, that any Creditor, remaining in Peaceable and Dutiful Allegiance to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, should suffer by the Rebellion of his Debitor; Be it therefore further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That no Conviction or Attainder, on account

of the High Treason or Treasons above-mentioned, shall hurt or exclude the Right or Diligence of any such Creditor remaining Reaceable and Dutiful, for Security or Payment of any true, just, and lawful Debt, contracted before the Commission of any of the foresaid Crimes." (*A. H. Millar, A Selection of Scottish Forfeited Estates Papers, 1715; 1745, p. 337-339.*)

The wife and children of the attainted baronet were also made to suffer. Lady Wedderburn's futile petition to the Crown is:

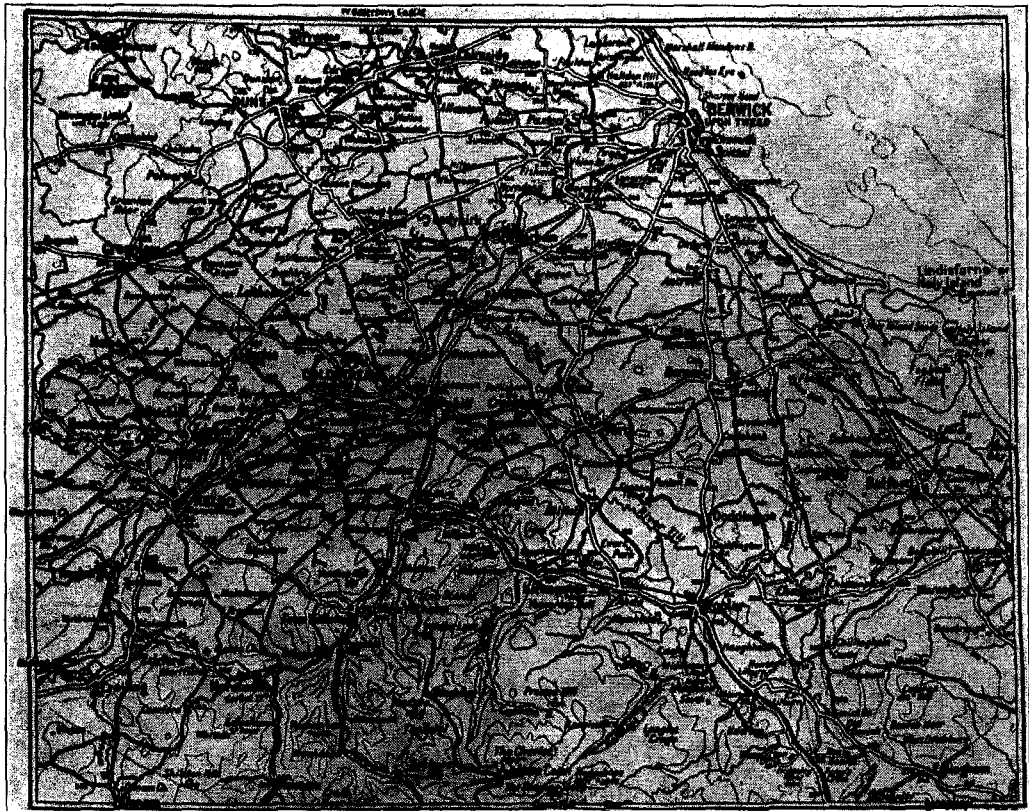
Lady Wedderburn's Petition to the King.

"To the King's Most Excellent Majestie,
Mrs. Margaret Home, spouse to George Home, late of Wedderburne,
humbly sheweth,—

"That my husband havinge been unfortunately engadged in the late wicked and unnaturall rebellion was therefor forfeitted, and I by my marriage settlement being provided to the manner place of Wedderburne and yeards thereof, otherways eight pound six shillings and eight pence sterleing in lew thereof, and ane yearly annuity of one hundered and eleaven pound two shillings two pence half pennie stereling, free of all publict burdens whatsumever, to be uplifted and taken out of the whole estate of Wedderburne, with that annuitie the said estate stands burdened and affected dureing all the days of my lifetime, and for securitie whereof I am seased in the whole estate, and my husband being forfeited as said is, and I haveing nine children and haveing no thing whereupon to subsist my selfe and my childrin, I am a proper object of your Majesties pity and compassion.

"I therefor humbly pray that your Majestie may be graciously pleased out of your princely bountie to allowe me the manner place of Wedderburne and yeards thereof and the 111£; 2sh; 2p ½d. sterleing of the yearlie annuitie to be payed to me oute of the rentis and profites of the said estate dureing my lifetime, free of publict burden whatsumever, for mentinance and subsistance of me and my poor childrin, conform to my marriage settlement, and the petitioner shall ever pray for your Majesties happiness and prosperite". (Wedd MSS, No. 271).

What it cost the pride of this Jacobite lady to put forth such a petition may better be imagined than stated. She came of a branch of the Hume family which for generations had suffered much for their loyalty to the Stuart line. Her father, Sir Patrick Hume of Lumsden, Baronet, was the second son of Sir John Home of Renton, Baronet, Lord Justice Clerk, 1663 (Lord Renton), who died in 1671. Lord Renton's lands were pillaged to the extent of £8000 by the Protectorate, but he was indemnified after the Restoration. He was an active Episcopalian. His youngest son, Henry was the ancestor of Henry Home of Kames, a Lord of Session with the title Lord Kames, was a celebrated Scottish legal authority. Lord Renton's wife



THE EAST MARCHES OF THE SCOTTISH BORDER

Showing the location of Wedderburn Castle and many of the other places mentioned in the text

was Margaret, daughter of John Stuart, Commendator of Coldingham, son of Francis Stuart, Earl of Bothwell, son of John Stuart, Lord Darnley, son of James V, King of Scots.

Lady Wedderburn's petition came to naught, for George I and his ministers were not in the habit of granting what they doubtless considered favors to the late rebels and their families. Lady Wedderburn, who married Sir George in 1695, survived all of her nine children except Patrick and Jean, and died 13 April 1765 at Wedderburn Castle. There are many references to her in the letters of her son, George Hume of Culpeper County, and his brothers and sisters. In 1740 Dr. Patrick Home writes George that he intends "to pay our Mother a visit if it please God we both live so long". In 1747 he writes: "Our Moyr. [Mother] is in tolerable health for one in her years". In 1751 George writes to his brother John: "remember my duty to my Mother if alive". In 1754 Isabell wrote George: "My Mother ceapts her health verie well and looks as well as I ever remember her. Lives verie comfortably with her three sons". George, in reply, says: "Am heartily glad to hear . . . that our Mother keeps her health so well, and by what I hear from you she holds out better than her sons. . . . I begin almost to be ashamed so since my Mother keeps in so good health, but to be very crazy [infirm] by ye hardships I have endured in lying out in our back woods". In 1758 Patrick writes George: "Our Mother is in very good health but from a parolettick fitt she had some years agoe [1755] can not walk without crutches". In 1759 Isabell writes George: "My Mother lucks & is as well as ever I remember her, only she can not walk without the help of two staves, which misfortoun she mett with four years agoe by a fall". In 1759 George's brother-in-law, Alexander Home of Jardinefield, writes him: "Lady Wedderburn looks as well as she has some twentie years past—walks upon crutches, occasioned by a fall she got three years ago. . . . My oldest daughter [Christina] has been with her grandmother [Lady Wedderburn] this four years past". In his letter dated 28 April 1761 Patrick writes his brother George, news of whose death had not reached him, "Your Moyr [Mother] and all here are tolerable well".

The part played by Mr. Ninian Home in the new entail of the lands of Wedderburn will be described presently.

"O curse on dull and drawling Whig,
The whining ranting low deceiver,
Wi' heart sae black and look sae big,
And canting tongue o' clishmaclaver.
My father was a good lord's son,
My mother was an earl's daughter,
And I'll be Lady Keith again,
That day our King comes o'er the water"
Lady Mary, daughter of the Duke of Perth
and wife of William Keith, ninth Earl Marischal.

Francis Hume of Quixwood Transported to Virginia, 1716.

The younger (and only) brother of Sir George Hume of Wedderburn, Bt., was Francis Hume of Quixwood, advocate. Both brothers were in the Jacobite Army in the 'Fifteen, as we have seen, but there is no record found of Francis Hume having been taken to London for imprisonment and trial, as were his brother and nephew. Apparently he was taken to Liverpool, along with other Jacobites, and there held for trial, as were many younger sons and others not considered of sufficient rank to warrant their being taken to London. "Little mercy was shown to the misguided private men whose sole offense was having complied with what in their eyes was a paramount duty, the obedience of their chiefs. Very many underwent the fate which made them so unwilling to enter England, namely that of banishment to the plantations in America" (Terry, *The Jacobites and the Union*, 221). Francis wrote from Liverpool to his sister, Miss Jean Home, on 7 February 1716: "The fear of death seems now to be over, for all in this place signed a petition throughinge our selved att his Majesties mercy; so the worst we can now expect is transportation, which to me is the same as death" (Wedd. MSS 265).

The Jacobite prisoners in Liverpool were not badly treated, however, if we may judge from a letter to Miss Jean Home from the Rev. Ninian Home, 2 April 1716: "They [The Jacobite prisoners] are as yet uncertain what becomes of them, and he [Francis Hume] writes they ar all verry mirry tho in prison, and beleive that their removal will not be sudden. . . . I am verry glad to understand he is so mirrie and has so good hopes of seeing us all again; and the little things he has received with the mony will be of great use to him whatever happens (Wedd MSS., 267).

Francis Hume's hope that friends might save him from transportation came to naught for on 16 July 1716 he sailed as a prisoner, arriving on 13 October 1716 in Yorktown, Virginia—a voyage of three months from Liverpool to Yorktown. He was one of a hundred and twelve unfortunate Scotsmen who were shipped to Virginia as "Rebel Prisoners". Twenty-nine of them were under indentures, the remaining eighty-three not being indentured, to use the terms in the passenger list. The list is certified by the master and on the back is indorsed:

"VIRGINIA By His Majesty's Lieutenant Governor &
Commander in Chief of this Dominion

"These are to certify that the above list of one hundred & twelve Rebel Prisoners Imported into this Colony in the Ship Elizabeth & Anne of Liverpool, Edward Trafford, Master, was taken (by my order) upon the arrival of the said ship in York River by the Officers of the Customs there and contains the Names of all the Prisoners Imported in the sd. ship & that besides the one hundred and twelve persons the Master did Report

that one other Prisoner by name Duncan Mackfale died at sea which upon Examination of the other prisoners appeared to be true. Given under my hand at Williamsburg this 24th day of January 1716 [1716-7] (*Cal. State Papers of Va.*, I, 85, MS in Va. State Libr.; *Scottish Notes & Queries*, 3rd Ser., IV, 187, Oct., 1926).

The hardships of a political prisoner transported from Britain to the Virginia plantations in the eighteenth century, and his further difficulties on arrival in the colony are nowhere better set forth than in the following interesting and touching letter from Francis Hume. It is not well known in Virginia and has previously been published but once. It is to the Rev. Ninian Home of Billie, whose connection with the family of Home of Wedderburn will be outlined below:

"Dear sr.

I make no doubt of your receiving my letter with the bill for 20 lib. I drew upon you as you desired with your own letter to me returned which upon the 13 of July last I received aboard the Elizabeth & Anne of Liverpool, Edward Trafford commander then lying in Liverpoole harbour which came to my hand in the best season that ever any order for money did. The same day I got liberty to go a shoar when I agreed with the merchants (as in my last I wrote you) for 10 lib. for my freedome. With the other ten pounds I designed to have had a suit of handsom cloaths and some other necessaries but in my then present circumstances being a little imposed upon by Mr Heskeyne I was obliged to take from him a piece of base blew cloath at eight shillings the yard for a coat, the westcoat and breeches was three shillings a yard which he was to send me aboard when made, with some small necessaries and the remainder to be sent me in money. But upon the sixteen by times in the morning being surprised by an unexpected sudden sailing was obliged to leave both cloths and other necessaries and money to undertake an American voyage with verry few bodily necessarys and most of those not verry sufficient, or so much as one farthing's worth either of gold money or credit, without freinds aboard or in Virginia whither wee were bound but was obliged to make a virtue of necessity. Houever since my landing I have gott my cloaths which Mr. Heskeyne sent me by ane other vessell which I reckon with no more making and altogether than four pounds so that he hes still in his hands about six pounds for which I suppose he was so just as to count with you when he came down to Scotland, which I understand he did some few days after my sailing. If not I hope you'll be so just to yourself and me both as to see about it.

"Having sailed from Liverpoole on Monday the 16 of July upon Saturday the 21 about 8 at night our ship came to ane anchor in the Cove of Cork in Ireland wher wee lay till Saturday the 28 when about ij [2] at night we sailed for Virginia. I was dureing the voyage, notwithstanding ane signed obligation from the merchants concerned to those who purchased

their freedoms before sailing to the contrarie, three times put in irons and so continued for some days without the least shadow of reason given either capt. or ships crew (but this was not my fate alone). A fourth time I voluntarily took them to keep my old friend and acquaintance John Broun out of them.

"Thursday the 2d August all the prisoners wer restricted to an English peint and a half of water the 24 hours an tuo biskets and a half but never exceeded three which was all my victualls the whole voyage and never tasted anything else except an accidentall dram and that verry rarely which by chance I gott from some of my fellow prisoners who hapned to be better provided than myself. As for the beeff which but verry few of us had offer of, it was both so bad and extremly salt that considering the liquor I durst not eat it. As to our lying [sleeping] we were baisely accommodat frequently being drove out of such beds as wee had by the water for when ther hapned the least of a storme ther was not on [one] dry bit aboard wee had the priviledge to retire to.

"Wednesday the 22d August the wind blowing from south west so violently that in one minute our main mast was blown down even by the deck with our fore and mizen top mast and all caried clear into the sea. And in all probability if it had not pleased God to calme the winds all of us had gone to the bottom. Being in this distress wee wer obleidged for tuo days to go wither the wind drove us untill we got up a very sorie sort of main mast and tuo as unsufficient top masts. Upon the 27 the winds proveing still cross for Virginia such of us as had purchased our freedom considering the distress of our ship and the danger wee were in, signed a declaration offered us by the capt. of the loss the ship had sustained and gave our consents wee should be carried to Barbados or any other English plantation wee could first make. Being willing to be at terra firma wee steer'd accordingly touards the south in order to make the trade winds and so for Barbados, but after some days saling the winds again proveing cross to our Barbados designe and so violent because of the unsufficiencie of our ship wee were again driven before the winds sometimes south sometimes west and northwest and so continued till the 23d of Septr. when the winds proveing northerly and north east wee were again obleidged to change our resolution and to steer touards Virginia. Frayday the fifth of Octr. wee discovered the land about 12 a clock but being again driven off the coast it was Wednesday the 10 before wee made up with the capes of Virginia. That night wee dropt anchor within the bay, next morning found the Goodspeed at anchor by us aboard of which was Belchester [Laird of that estate in Berwickshire], Ninian Broun, Tho Home, James Renton with severall other prisoners all well and in good health who lay tuo or three days by us after wards they sailed further up the bay for Marieland wher they were all safe landed but can give no further account of them*.

*A group of 180 Jacobite prisoners were sent to Maryland (Doran, *London in Jacobite Times*, I, 198).

Saturday the 13 wee sailed up York river and about 9 in the morneing wee cast anchor opposite York toun. On the 17 I was sett a shore to the toun and Robt. Ker, Chatto's [Andrew Kerr of Chatto's] son along with me as poor as my self, John Broun haveing gon a shoar the day before.

"Notwithstanding my hard treatment aboard both as to meat drink and otherways, yett I never had my health better than dureing the whole voyage and am still so at present. Att my first landing as you may easily judge by what above I wreit you, that I had neither money nor credit neither knew how to dispose of myself, or how to gett to supply present craveing nature. I was obleidged to board myself for a week at 7 sh. and 6 d. tho I had no other prospect of paying then by disposing of some of the readiest of the few bodily necessaries I had along with me, but my fortune was more favourable in that critical juncture, for the verry next day I was supplied. Upon the Tuesday thereafter I hired a horse & went up to Williamsburg 12 miles distant from York toun the metropolis of Virginia wher the general court was then sitting and the best of the country gentry wer ther for the time where I immediately made acquaintancies and found all of them extreme civil and wher I was up with the capt. for the maletreatment I had with my comerads gott a board, haveing given in to the gouvernour and councill a representation against him (the detail of which is needles to trouble you with) which obleidged himself and the most part of his crew to appear before the governour and court wher he was obleidged to find sufficient bail for his appearance before the British parliament to redress all the prisoners grivances and in tuo days time stood him upwards of a hundred guineas besides a vast deall of trouble and other charges. I stayed att Williamsburg during the sitting of the courts wher I had occasion of converseing with the greatest and most substantiall men of the countrie untill the eight of Novr. when I left it and went about sixtie miles further north to the house of one Coll. Robert Carter on the north side of Rappahanock River in Virginia where I have been ever since and supposes may continue whil in this country seeing as yett he and I have agreed verry well and probablie will continue so. He is by every person yealded to be the richest man in Virginia and hes about 300 slaves and servants and a great deall of business, so I hope I shall not be altogether destitute in this end of the world more than I was in the other, and I meet with from him and his whol family all the civility imaginable*.

*Colonel Robert Carter, often known as "King Carter" held lands direct from the Crown and also from Lord Fairfax. He was known as one of the wealthiest men in the colony (Cf. Cartmell, *Shenandoah Valley Pioneers and their Descendants*, 267). He was President of the Virginia Council, 1726-1727. His magnificent estate, *Corotoman*, on the Rappahannock River, to which Francis Hume here refers, was long since destroyed by fire. His elaborate tomb in Christ Churchyard remains, though sadly shattered (*Squires, Through Centuries Three*, 263). "King Carter" was the great-grandfather of Ann Hill Carter, second wife of "Lighthorse Harry" Lee, and mother of General Robert Edward Lee.

"I have write by the same ship (Capt. Dennison, a Glesgow man commander) to Mr. John Spotiswood desireing he would be so kind to write to Coll. Spotiswood, his near relation, who is deputy governour of Virginia under the Earle of Orckney [see below], to lett him know the relation I have to his familie [see below] who in this place hes the character of a mightie fyne man. I had at Williamsburg the good fortune to be in company with him but could not attack him upon the score of a relation because I could not condescend how or what way. So I hope in case Mr. Spotiswood's letter from me come not to hand yow'l acquaint him with this and desire the favour of him to write his cousin the governour pr. first as desired which favour I hope he will not refuse. As also I desire you may give my most humble duty to Sr. Patrick [Sir Patrick Hume of Lumsden, Bart., Francis's father-in-law] and shew him I expect he will now be so kind as not to continue his former prejudices and that he would use his intrest to procure from the Earle of Orckney a letter of recommendation to his deputy governour. Tho att present I am in no necessity of it yett whatever may happen it can do no harm.

"John Broun is verry well and settled in Wiliamsburg. At the desire of some of the best gentry there about, he gott his freedom since his arrivell here and is in a fair way to do verry well in this place. I hope Chatto will take care to send for his son Robert seeing ther is nothing to hinder him or any of us who are at our liberties from returneing home, the governour haveing no instructions from court in that matter. [John Brown the surgeon will be mentioned later].

"I question not but yow'l use your intrest with Sr. Patrick [Hume of Lumsden] and Mr. John [his son] (to whom I have also write) that my children be taken care of, but being fullie satisfied in that as also of your care of anything else relating to me I shall say no more. Only I must desire the favour of you to see if ther can be conviently gott and sent me some good shifts and cravats with a handsom fair short wigg. It would do me a singular piece of service for I have no thoughts of returneing home for a year or tuo till I see how the world gos.

"I expect by the first opportunity yow'l lett me have your return either by some Glesgow ship from whence severalls come every year into this river or otherways as occasion offers and lett me know how all friends are and particular what is become of my brother and his son [Sir George Hume of Wedderburn, Bt. and George his second son who later came to Virginia], and Ayton [James Home of Ayton, younger brother of the sixth Earl of Home] for which I am very anxious. Give my humble service to your lady and the families of Home and Wedderburn with all other freinds which would be too tedious to name. I shall trouble you no more but am,

Your most obleidged humble servant

Fra. Hume

Direct for me at the house of Coll. Robert Carter, Northside Rappahannock river Virginia

From Coll. Carters 15 April 1717.

[Addressed on back as follows] To

The reverend

Mr. Ninian Home minister of the Gospie att Sprouston
near Kelso Teviotdale North Britain

To be left at Sr. Patrick Home of Renton [Lumsden] Advocat
his lodgeings in the Parliament Closs Edinburgh
Edinburgh North Britain

(Minutes of Evidence, Marchmond Peerage Case, House of Lords Session Papers, No. 103 of 9 June, 1843, p. 409).

The charges brought by Francis Hume, who it will be remembered was an advocate, and the other Jacobite prisoners against the master of the ship *Elizabeth & Anne*, in which they received such harsh treatment, were set forth in this bill:

“Unto His Excellency

Governour Spotiswood of Virginia

This humble representation of the Gentlemen and others, Prisoners transported aboard the *Elizabeth and Anne* of Liverpool from Britain to York, in Virginia.

“Whereas pursuant to the orders of the Government we are brought to this place which as is humbly conceded is all that we are obliged to perform, Notwithstanding to our great surprise we were not only before our coming off from Liverpool but even since our arrivall in this Country are menaced and threatened to be bound in a servitude of a certain number of years, yea and a good many of us actually disposed of, and all this to make up a sum of money for Sir Thomas Johnstone, Parliament man from Liverpool (who pretends a right to us), and some other merchants concerned with him in this matter. Wherefore we are obliged to apply ourselves in all Submissiveness to your Excellency for Justice, seeing we humbly imagine that upon our being transported to this place, the intent of the Government to be fulfilled, and no more lyable to any further punishment, since by the known laws of Britain, not only in the reign of the late King Charles, but more particularlie extended ratified and approven in the eighth year of the late King William, that even in the cases of treason and Rebellion, no man can be transported out of the Kingdom unless he be first judicallie convict of the crime and likewise give his free consent to the transportation in open Court. Far less can any British subject without consenting thereto be sold or obliged to serve for any space of years unless the former Laws be either altogether abrogate or the effect of them suspended for a certain time—neither of which as we conceive can be here pretended. Wee are all of us now taken aboard the ship, and the remain-

ing part of us imprisoned in York Town (where our entertainment is very ordinary) except 7 or 8 of our number, who each of them pay the Master of the Ship 5 guineas for their passage, who are still detained aboard, upon what design wee conceive not, only two of that number excepted, John Stewart and William Maxwell, who upon Sunday last were carried from aboard, and taken up the river, upon what design wee know not. It is therefore hoped your Excellency will consider our present circumstances and give such orders for our liberation as in Justice you shall see fitt, or be pleased to call one or two of our number before you and hear us upon the subject". (Cf. *Scottish Notes & Queries*, 3rd. ser., IV, 188, Oct., 1926).

What effect, if any, this bill had is unknown. It is clear from Francis Hume's letter and the bill, that his was the fate of so many Jacobite prisoners. He was confined in Liverpool and there awaited the decision of the Government as to his punishment. Doran in *London in the Jacobite Times*, gives a vivid and fearful account of the treatment accorded the Jacobites. After describing the executions of the Earl of Derwentwater and Viscount Kenmure on Tower Hill, 24 February 1716, he continues: "It was impossible to kill all of the captives, so that many persons in the London or county gaols were induced to petition for banishment. They were then made over as presents to trading courtiers, who might sell them their pardons. Prisoners who were unable to buy their pardons of courtiers who had them to sell, and that at very high rates, were simply sent off to the Plantations. The veriest Whigs who saw a group of these unfortunates on their way to the river, must have covered their eyes for shame" (I, 168). Francis Hume apparently bought his pardon and was transported nonetheless!

We do not know how long Francis Hume remained as legal advisor to Colonel "King" Carter. Subsequently he was factor (manager) to Governor Spotswood, so that we may infer that he was able to "attack" the good Governor "upon the score of a relation" as he put it. He lived at Germanna, Spotswood's settlement of his German families whom he imported to operate his iron works. The Governor lived there during his last years. From a reference in the letter of George Hume, nephew of Francis, we know that it was at Germanna that Francis died. It must have been about 1718. George, writing on 20 June 1723, says: "We had no sooner landed in this country but I was taken immediately wth all ye most common distempers yt attend it but ye most violent of all was a severe flux of wch my uncle died, being the governour's factor at a place called Germawna in the upper parts of ye Colony, whom he berried there, and put pails about his berrial place wch is not very common in ys country. I went & saw it as soon as I was able to ride . . ."

Macauley's *Epitaph on a Jacobite* might well have been placed on the tomb of Francis Hume of Quixwood:

Francis Hume

Ghome

Ghume
his



1. Autograph of Francis Hume of Quixwood, advocate, who was transported to Virginia, 1716, as a Jacobite prisoner. (From the petition of the prisoners to the Governor of Virginia, 1716.)
2. Autograph of George Hume, Esquire, of Virginia, second son of the forfeited Sir George Hume of Wedderburn, Baronet. (From a deed in the Orange County Circuit Clerk's Office, 1745.)
3. Autograph of the same George Hume. (From a deed in the Orange County Circuit Clerk's Office, 1748.)
4. Seal of George Hume, Esquire, of Culpeper County, Virginia, bearing the arms of the Humes of Wedderburn. (From a deed in the Orange County Circuit Clerk's Office, 1739.)

The name Hume is always so pronounced, though often written Home. Sir George Hume of Wedderburn, Baronet, who was forfeited as a Jacobite in 1716, spelled it Hume, as did also his brother Francis Hume of Quixwood, advocate, who was transported to Virginia as a prisoner in 1716. The name of George Hume of Virginia, son of the forfeited Sir George, is spelled Hume in the record of his birth. However, in all of his letters and other papers until 1746 he signs himself "G home"; thereafter as "G hume". His brothers always retained the spelling Hume. The two spellings frequently occur in the same page of old documents. The small h in George Home or Hume's signature has often confused historians in Virginia.

“To my true King I offered free from stain,
Courage and faith; vain faith, and courage vain;
For him I threw lands, honours, wealth away,
And one dear hope, that was more prized than they.
For him I languished in a foreign clime
Grey-haired with sorrow in my manhood's prime. . . .”

Much has been written anent the transportation of “convicts” to Virginia, but the term is frequently misunderstood. In eighteenth century Britain there were nearly two hundred offenses punishable by death, so that murderers, highwaymen, thieves—even petty ones—and such gentry, usually paid their debt to the Crown at the end of a rope. On the other hand, debtors, political prisoners and others whose offenses were not considered mortal, were allowed, at times, to remove to the Virginia and Maryland plantations. Some of these folk were transported as prisoners, while others were first given their “freedom” and then shipped away as indentured servants—that is, they had to work for “masters” who purchased them, until their passage money and other debts were absolved. By 1718, and of course after many of the Jacobite prisoners of the 'Fifteen had reached the colony, the Virginia Assembly began to consider this problem. Not everyone, by any means, thought the prisoners undesirable additions to the colony. The *Maryland Gazette* in July 1767 urged the colonists to receive the “convicts”, a word then of much less sinister import than now, in preference to the slaves, for in most instances the former had proved themselves useful people. Of course Oglethorpe's colony of Georgia had begun to receive debtors, and the redemptioners of Plymouth had been absorbed into the general population. It was futile for Virginia to object to the importation of slaves. The Royal African Company was earning too many guineas in this trade. The very coin *guinea*, still so much used as a term in certain calculations in England, had its origin in the value of a black man in Guinea in the Dark Continent. It did not take the Northern colonies, particularly Massachusetts and Rhode Island, long to become interested in the profitable traffic in human flesh. The first American slave ship, *The Desire*, set out from Marblehead in 1636, the year of the founding of the school that was to become Harvard University.

So it soon became unprofitable in Virginia to “purchase” the “convicts” for a brief term of servitude when there were black prisoners to be had for a life of toil, from the thrifty and righteous Puritan traders of Massachusetts Bay.

The Jacobite prisoners of the 'Fifteen were, in most instances, set free soon after their arrival in Virginia and a few of them after a passage of time even managed to return to Britain. They were scarcely to be compared in value as serfs with the natives of Guinea. Some of the prisoners who were not “purchased”, or who were not set at liberty, were impressed for the war with Spain. Thus tropical diseases were effective in ridding the Old Dominion of a group of unfortunate men that were wanted neither

in the Old World nor the New. This, after all, was, according to the standards of the early Georges, but a mild punishment. Human life was cheap when a bill of attainder against the youthful James, Prince of Wales (afterwards James VIII and III), could authorize putting him to death without trial at any moment when he might fall into the hands of his enemies. And the lad, the last British born Stuart prince, was but thirteen years old! (Cf. Shield and Lang, *The King Over the Water*, 59).

Francis Hume married Elizabeth, second daughter of Sir Patrick Hume of Lumsden, Baronet, sister of his brother's wife. She survived the campaign and her husband's trial and conviction, but died while he was a prisoner in Liverpool awaiting transportation. In his letter to his sister, 7 February 1716, he says: "It was not (as I suppose you'd easily believe) without great anxiety and concern, nor ever was I so surprised in all my life as when I received the melancholic news of my poor wife's death, which of all the misfortunes of my life, nothing can be comparable to it. However, since it has pleased God to remove her, I hope in God she is this day in a better place than the best this world can afford; and I pray God to give me patience under my sufferings and a happy issue out of them". . . . I could willingly be satisfied to be with her, for my satisfaction in this life is over." In Ninian Home's letter (above) he adds: "He [Francis] desires his wife's [chest of] drawers and scitore may be kept and that you [Miss Jean Home] may take for yourself whatever is fit for you. His books he says are not much worth, but that they will be useful to his children if they live".

Francis Hume had two sons, Alexander and John. He never saw them again. Alexander, the eldest, in his youth embraced a seafaring life which he never relinquished. He was in Scotland occasionally, the last time having been in 1748 when he was upwards of forty years of age and unmarried. He spent much time in the West Indies and in South Carolina. In a letter from Kingston, Jamaica, dated 16 February 1752 to Alexander Home of Jardinefield, he says: "I have ranged the West Indies from Barbadoes to Jamaica and can find no place of abode so suitable to my circumstance as South Carolina to which I desire to return next spring God willing. I had a terrible misfortune last May, almost lost my left leg with an anchor out of a boat but it is now well thank God." (Marchmont Peerage Case, 1838, pp. 210-1). It has been usually said that this Alexander Home died unmarried, since in 1818 and 1819 advertisements for his heirs appeared in the London Gazette, the Edinburgh Gazette, the City Gazette of Jamaica, and the Charleston Gazette (Charleston, S. C.) and there were no replies (Marchmont Peerage Case, 1838, p. 133). However there is a tradition in the Hume family of South Carolina that they are of "the Marchmont branch of the family", which might be explained by their being descended from this Alexander. Alexander Hume, Second Lieutenant of the Second South Carolina Regiment, Continental Line, was killed at the siege of Savannah, 1777. Possibly he was a son of Alexander, eldest son of Francis Hume of Quixwood.

The unsuccessful efforts to obtain the dormant Marchmont peerage (see below) by the descendants of Francis Hume may have given rise to the South Carolina tradition as stated. The second son of Francis Hume of Quixwood was John, who married Margaret Home of Coldingham Law and is the ancestor of the Homes of Paddockmyre. His son Captain Alexander Home, R. N., was one of Captain James Cook's officers and served in many parts of the world. He claimed, without success, the Marchmont peerage, and the claim was continued after his death by his son Francis Douglas Home, of the 31st Regiment, British Army. George Home, Lieutenant, R. N., was a younger brother of Captain Francis Douglas Home, and wrote the interesting but acrid *Memoirs of an Aristocrat*. He had four children, Alexander, Francis, Patrick and Mary. The younger brother of Captain Alexander Home, R. N., was David, whose son, John Home of Homefield had a son John, the father of Mr. Francis Edward George Home of Paddockmyre, Berwickshire. (Thomson, *Coldingham Parish and Priory*, App.)

George Hume Comes to Virginia, 1721.

"Home of our love! our fathers' home!

Land of the brave and free!

The sail is flapping on the foam

That bears us far from thee!

"We seek a wild and distant shore

Beyond the western main;

We leave thee to return no more,

Nor view thy cliffs again!

"But may dishonour blight our fame,

And blast our household fires,

If we or ours forget thy name,

Green island of our sires!

"Our native land, our native vale,

A long and last adieu!

Farewell to bonny Teviotdale,

And Scotland's mountains blue!"

The Emigrant's Farewell, Thomas Pringle.

George Hume was seventeen years and five months of age on the day that the Jacobite army crossed the Esk River into England, 1 November 1715. His father, when the attempt at restoration collapsed, hoped, as shown in the letter to his sister, that "Geordie" would have a *noli prosequi* and that his youth would save him. We have seen that such was not the case, though in the end he, like his father, was set at liberty. But the father had lost his estates and the son found it necessary to leave Scotland. George's four younger brothers became officers in the Royal Navy, but this career was not open to him as a convicted Jacobite. Unfortunately for

him, he had offended Ninian Home of Billie, into whose hands the Wedderburn lands fell, and of whom presently. Ninian omitted him from his new entail. His uncle, Francis Hume of Quixwood, advocate, had been transported to Virginia as a Jacobite prisoner in 1716, and had found friends and kinsmen there. Geordie too would seek his fortune in the New World.

The exact date of his arrival in Virginia is not known but it was in the year 1721 as his letters show. This was a fateful year for the Jacobites, for on the first day thereof, or to be more exact on the evening of the last day of 1720, there was born to the Queen of King James VIII and III the "bud o' the White Rose" who was destined to grow up to be the beloved Bonnie Prince Charlie, most romantic of the Stuarts save only his great-great-grandmother, Mary, Queen of Scots.

Reception by Governor Spotswood.

Francis Hume, on his arrival in Virginia in 1716 and his nephew, George Hume, on his arrival in 1721, sought their kinsman Governor Spotswood, whom they hoped might help them. The governor came of a family that had given much to the cause for which the Jacobites had lately engaged, and though an officer of the new Government, they thought he would be not unmindful of the ties of blood and loyalty. They were not mistaken. Doubtless the Governor remembered that his grandfather, Sir Robert Spotswood of that Ilk, was executed by the Covenanters in 1646.

In his letter to Ninian Home, dated 15 April 1717, Francis Hume of Quixwood said "I have wrote . . . to Mr. John Spotswood desiring he would be so kind to write to Coll. Spotswood his near relation, who is deputy governour of Virginia under the Earle of Orckney, to lett him know the relation I have to his family, who in this place has the character of a mightie fyne man. I had at Williamsburg the good fortune to be in company with him but could not attack him upon the score of a relation because I could not condescend how or in what way." Francis Hume, with the other Jacobite prisoners transported in the *Elizabeth and Anne* of Liverpool, lodged a complaint against the master of that vessel, because of cruel treatment they had experienced on the voyage, and Governor Spotswood referred it to his superiors in London.

Mr. John Spotswood of Spotswood, advocate, first cousin of the Governor probably wrote to that official of the relationship of the Home and Spotswood families, for Francis Hume became his *factor*, or manager, and continued as such until his death. In the letter from Francis's nephew George, above quoted, he says that soon after his arrival in Virginia he visited his uncle's grave at Germanna, being the Governor's factor. He adds that the governor caused pails to be placed about Francis's grave "which is not very common in this country".

Governor Spotswood was the son of Dr. Robert Spotswood, physician to the Governor and garrison of Tangier, then held by the British Army, where the future governor was born. He served as an ensign in the Earl

of Bath's Regiment in the War of the Spanish Succession, and later became Lieutenant-Quartermaster-General under Lord Cadogan, rising to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He was wounded at the battle of Blenheim, captured at Oudenarde, and exchanged a month later. He became Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia under the Earl of Orkney in 1710. One of the most important features of his administration was his enlightened Indian policy and management of the constant outbreaks between the several Indian tribes. He had unfortunate disagreements with his superiors and was removed from office in 1720. Thereafter he lived at Germanna, the German settlement he had established for the immigrants he had brought over to operate his iron works. He died at Annapolis, Maryland, in 1740 while preparing to lead an expedition to Cartagena, under Lord Cathcart, in the war with Spain. Spotsylvania County was created from a part of Essex County in the year of the termination of the Governor's service, and named in his honor, 1720.

Governor Spotswood and Francis Hume of Quixwood were second cousins, their grandmothers being sisters. Colonel Sir Alexander Morison, Lord Prestongrange, had two daughters, the elder, Bethia, became the wife (1625) of Sir Robert Spotiswood, P. C., Secretary for Scotland. She was the grandmother of Mr. John Spotiswood of Spotiswood, advocate, to whom Francis refers in the above letter; the younger, Katherine, became the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel George Home of Wedderburn younger, who with his father, Sir David, was killed fighting against Cromwell at the battle of Dunbar, 1650. Lieutenant-Colonel Home and Katherine Morison his wife were the grandparents of Sir George Hume of Wedderburn and his brother Francis Hume of Quixwood who were "out in the '15." Bethia and Katherine Morison were nieces of Helen Morison, first wife of Mr. Samuel Johnson. A second cousin in Virginia, as in Scotland, was a very near kinsman, and Governor Spotswood acted accordingly.

George Hume, second son of the forfeited laird of Wedderburn, reached Virginia the year after Colonel Spotswood quitted the office of governor. Otherwise George's first years in Virginia might not have been so difficult. In the letter of 20 June 1723, George says: "I waited on ye governour ye day after I went to town [Williamsburg] & delivered ym Spotswood's letter [probably a letter from John Spotiswood of that ilk to his cousin german, Governor Spotswood]. He was seemingly very kind to me & talked to me very friendly but he told me it was out of his power to do anything for me he being put out of his place and he had so many wth ym that he was obliged to put away some of ym whom he could best spare." On the same day George wrote a letter to his old friend, James Home, second son of Ninian Home's first marriage: "I find there is nothing to get here without very good recommendation. Tho mine was good yet it did me no manner of service because just as I came into ye country ye Gov. lost his place & another came in not long after . . ."

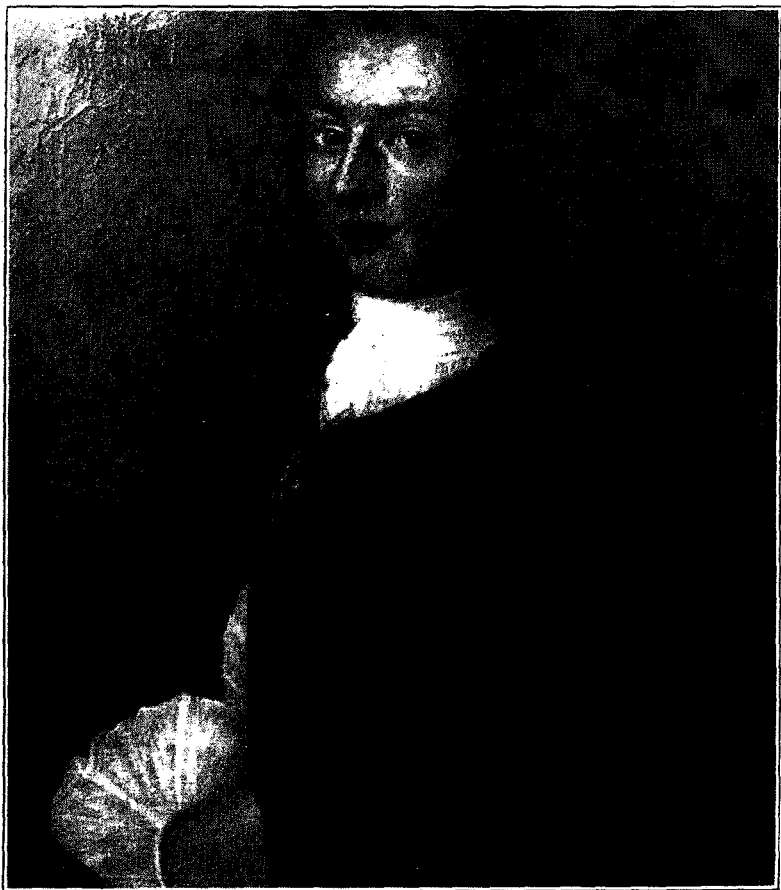
There is an unfortunate gap in the series of letters of George Hume that have been preserved, the next being written about the time of Governor

Spotswood's death. So we have no more information about him in relation to George Hume. It may be added, however, that the eldest son of the Governor was Alexander Spotswood who, like Francis Hume, George's second son, became an officer of Virginia troops during the American War of Independence and both were original members of the Society of the Cincinnati in the State of Virginia and so carried on the friendship. Alexander Spotswood, the younger, was much older than Francis Hume.

George Hume's Correspondence With His Family in Scotland.

Probably the most extensive existing series of letters exchanged between a Virginia colonist and his kinsfolk in Britain is that of George Hume and his brothers and sisters and other relatives in Scotland. It began soon after George's arrival in Virginia and ended only with his death in 1760. The letters were preserved until about twenty-five years ago when they disappeared. They may still be in the possession of one of his descendants, for they were loaned here and there. They were inherited by the descendants in Richmond, Kentucky, of George, eldest son of George Hume the surveyor. Fortunately several copies were made. One of them was published in the *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, 1912, XX, 381-421. These transcripts were unfortunately not edited, and no attempt made to arrange them in proper sequence. From other copies many errors and omissions in the published series could be corrected. The House of Lords papers in the several *Marchmont Peerage Cases* give additional letters, as does also the *Report on the Manuscripts of Colonel David Milne-Home of Wedderburn Castle, N. B.*, Historical Manuscripts Commission, 1902. In the author's *A Colonial Scottish Jacobite Family: The Establishment in Virginia of a Branch of the Humes of Wedderburn*, the letters were republished with numerous footnotes and other explanatory data. This appeared in *The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, 1930, XXXVIII, and in revised form as a book from the Old Dominion Press, Richmond, 1931, pp. 162. In the present notes are numerous quotations from these letters, and readers are referred to the earlier work for the complete texts.

The mode of transmission of letters to Virginia from Britain in Colonial times, as illustrated by this series, is interesting. In 1723, two years after his arrival in Virginia, George Hume asks that letters be sent him care of Mr. Peter Chambers, Rappahannock River, Essex County, Virginia. In 1736 he gives his address as "care of William Hunter, Merchant, in Fredericksburg, Rappahannock River". This was still his address in 1746 though in that year he gives an alternate address: "care of Mr. Eliot Benger, Postmaster of Virginia, New Post, Rappahannock River". In a letter of 1748 George says that William Hunter in Fredericksburg is "within 20 miles", adding that "Willie Hunter is a brother of James Hunter in Duns", the county town of Berwickshire, about a mile and a half from Wedderburn Castle. In the same year he refers to James Hunter, Merchant in Fredericksburg as son of James Hunter in Duns, while in the following year James Hunter of Fredericksburg is described as brother to John Hunter



MR. GEORGE HUME OF SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY, VIRGINIA
(1698-1760)

Portrait at Paxton House, Berwickshire, Scotland. This portrait is inscribed "son of the forfeited Laird of Wedderburn". It is almost certainly that of George of Virginia. His elder brother would probably have been recorded as such, and a portrait of one of his four younger brothers would have been in uniform, as all four were officers of the Royal Navy.

in Duns. In 1751 George Hume's address was: "care of William and James Hunter, merchants, Fredericksburg, Rappahannock River". In another letter of that year to his sister Isabell he says: "You can never want an opportunity by Jno. Hunter in Duns when he writes to his uncle Wm. or Broyr [Brother] James, wch is often. I would have them direct for me living in Culpepper Co. to ye care of Wm. or Jas. Hunter, Merchants in Fredg."

The American General Post Office was established by Gov. Spotswood at New Post on the Rappahannock River, a point once central and important, but the site of which is not on modern maps. Governor Spotswood developed an intercolonial postal service that extended from Boston to CharlesTown, South Carolina. "Spotswood's two immediate successors as Deputy Postmaster General, as well as Benjamin Franklin's first colleague in that office, were also Virginians. These three were Head Lynch and Elliot Benger, Deputy Postmasters General, and William Hunter, Franklin's associate" (*Landmarks of Old Prince William*, II, 528-533, quoted by Andrews, *Virginia the Old Dominion*, 206). So the Hunters of Duns came to play an important part in the growth of the American postal system.

Here, in full, is the first letter that has been preserved from George Hume after his arrival in Virginia:

"Rappahannock River,
June 20 1723

"Sr,

We had no sooner landed in this country but I was taken immediately wth all ye most common distempers yt attend it but ye most violent of all was a severe flux of wch my uncle [Francis Hume] died, being the governour's factor at a place called Germawna [Germannna] in the upper parts of ye Colony, whom he berried there and put pails about his berrial place wch is not very common in ys country. Yt distemper brought me so low in a very short time yt I was scarce able to walk, however I was obliged to tend ye store for all my being so ill till we had done purchasing tobacco for ye ships loadning wch took me about six weeks, when I was so much out of ordre yt I was obliged to go down to Williamsburg by water, where I met wth Dr. Brown*, who I suppose gave you an account last

*This was Dr. John Brown (or Broun) of Coldstream, Scotland, who was transported to Virginia, 1716, in the same ship as Francis Hume of Quixwood, George's uncle, whose letter mentioning Dr. Brown is given above. As Francis Hume proved himself a good friend to Dr. Brown, even permitting himself to be placed in irons that the Doctor might escape, it is but natural that the physician should befriend young George Hume some five years later. Dr. Brown practiced medicine in Williamsburg and was widely known as a skillful physician. His wife, Margaret, died in 1720, aged 36, and is buried in Bruton Parish churchyard. He married secondly, Mildred Washington, and died 24 September 1726. His widow married Colonel Henry Willis of Fredericksburg, whose part in the early history of that town will be mentioned (*William & Mary Quart.*, VI, 253).

year of my condition. He declared to my selfe after he had almost cured me of ye flux yt he did not expect I should have lived. I waited on ye governour ye day after I went to town & delivered him Spotswood's letter. He was seemingly very kind to me & talked to me very friendly but he told me it was out of his power to do anything for me, he being put out of his place, and he had so many with him that he was oblinded to put away some of ym whom he could best spare. Then qt [what] to do I could not tell, however I advised wth Dr. Brown who was of ye opinion I should return home as soon as I could.

"What little money I had I was oblinded to spend it at WfmsBurg [Williamsburg] the time I was their sick, wch was about five weeks, indeed ye Dr. took nothing for my druggs. All that comes to this country have ordinerly sickness at first wch they call a seasoning of wch I shall assure you I had a most severe one when I went to town.

"I got but little for my storekeeping for all yt went to pay my passage for whenever my cosen John Watson at Port Glasgow told the merchants there qt [what] you had written to him was the occasion of my going away so hastily they would not aloe me to go but to come home again and they sent to Whithaven (because we were driven in there by stress of wather) to desire our Captain to send me home but he proved so much my friend when he saw me so fond of going (for he was always very kind to me) that he got me in another ship and I was to keep ye store for my passage of wch I was very glad & accepted of it so yt you may know by yt I could be but very poor in purse & I did not know qt [what] hand to turne myself to, for I could get no Bussiness, for unless one have very good recommendation there is no sort of bussiness to be got in ys Indian country. Wherefore I would have traveled farer, where I was informed I would have been better, if I could have got any money, but ys is ye worst place for yt I could have pitched upon, for there is so little in ye countryt I believe a great many of ym [them] does not know it if they saw it only. They make a parcill of tobaco wch they make to buy themselves cloaths and makes it go from one to another innsteid of money and that is all they seek after here so yt if nothing fall out better for me next year, if it be possible for me to get a little money & cloaths together. I design for farrer abroad either to Jamaica or ye West Indies which ever of them I can get ye best accounts of. I thought to have gone to New York little after I came here when I found so little incouragement here, wch is not far from ys place, but I could never be worth so much as to carry me it being very dear traveling yt way. I hear brother Patrick is there, surgeon of ye Grayhound man of warr lying in yt station.

"Mr. Petter Chambers has been very kind to me in ys place, in assist- ing me wth several necessaries which I could not want & which it had been very hard for me to get unless he had assisted me, such as shoos and stock- ings, for ever since I came into ys country I have never gained anything

for my selfe unless it be sometimes a small parcell of tobaco wch I get for writing. Everything of cloathing is most unreasonably dear, it being three times as dear as in Scotland, so yt yt is ye greatest strait I am att.

"I have not had my health very well in ys country as yet but however I have it much better than I had it last year, only I am now and troubled wth ye fever & ague which is a very violent distemper here. This place is only good for doctors & ministers who have very good encouragement here.

"I must own I think it the hight of impudence for me to write to you wch was the occasion of my not writting last year, but having incrotched so far on your good nature formerly and still have found you my very well wisher I hope you will excoose me, for tho' at that time I did not adhere to your good advice yet now I see my folly, and I wish to God I had given more ear to you and less to some others. It had been better for me and many a time now it makes me melencholy to think of my follies and despising my best friends advice which you have always been, wherefore, dear sir, let this be my excuse.

"I designed to have written to my mother but after I had bethought with myselfe how much I had disoblidged and how far I had been out of the way to her, who I may now say (if I had considered it right at that time) was the best of mothers to me for which I pray God she may both forgive me, which as long as I am on this side of time I am oblidged to pray for, and it makes me that I shall never forget the verse which I remember I learned long agoe which was

'O mihi præteritos referat si Jupiter annos*.

"Neither can I have the impudence to send my duty to her unless you will be pleased to give it and to interceed for me but you have interceeded there for me so often that I can scarce desire it now, and if I were to serve you on my knees while I live it would scarce be a recompence for all such favours which I have received from you. I have yet another favor to ask of you which is that you will be pleased to let me hear from you how you and all friends are. I stay in the upper part of Essex county† on Rappahan-

*Virgil's *Æneid*, Book VIII, line 560, translated by Dryden, "O would Heaven my strength and youth recal". "Classical education in Scottish schools was often excellent. In those poor buildings where met in classes the sons of Lairds, and weavers, noblemen and farmers, a knowledge of Latin, which was not then given in college, was acquired which gave a skill in reading classics and writing respectable Latin verse to Scots country gentlemen in the beginning of the eighteenth century which few of their descendants possess" (Graham, *Aspects of Social Life, Scottish Life and History*, 301).

†Spotsylvania, named for Governor Alexander Spotswood, was formed from a part of Essex County in 1720, the year before George Hume's arrival in Virginia.

nock river. If you please to write let it be directed to Mr. Chambers care, who will forward it to me. He lives on the same river but farrer down. I desire you will be pleased to give my duty to all your family, my grandmother* my aunt [Miss Jean Home], to Mrs. Home† and all my brothers. And I am and always shall think my selfe Dr sir

your most humble and oblidge servant to [word torn away]

Virginea, June 20 1723 G. home.

To Mr. Ninian Home of Billie

att his looding foragainst the Magdalen chapel in the cougate
Edinburgh

(Aspinwall's Transcripts, Kennedy Cal., 1905, p. 606, Va. State Libr.)

George Hume Becomes Crown Surveyor.

The Crown Surveyor in Colonial Virginia was a man of importance. His work was far more inclusive than that of a surveyor of to-day. He was the civil engineer of the period. That Washington, the richest man of the American colonial gentry, had been a Crown Surveyor and looked back on his duties as such with pride, is sufficient evidence of the importance attached by the people to this office.

The College of William and Mary (founded 1693) at Williamsburg, the Virginia capital, had the sole right of commissioning surveyors. By the Act of the General Assembly of Virginia, passed 23 October, IV Anne [1705] the stated oath for a surveyor was prescribed, together with the penalties for failure faithfully to perform the duties of the office (Hening's *Statutes*, III, 329). By the Act of 1 August, IX George II [1736] the County Surveyors of certain counties, of which Orange was one, were required to reside therein, under penalty of forfeiting £10 sterling for every month that they might reside outside of the same (*ibid*, IV, 511).

Patents of land could only be surveyed by duly commissioned Crown Surveyors under the Act of 1710. The County Surveyors were nominated by the Trustees of the College and approved by the Governor and Council. The Governor and several Councillors were among the visitors of the College, and its president was a Councillor (Dodson, *Alexander Spotswood*, 138). The importance of the office of Crown Surveyor may be appreciated from the title given to Governor Robert Dinwiddie (1693-1770), which

*George Hume is probably referring to his paternal grandmother, Lady Wedderburn, wife of Sir George Home of Wedderburn, Bt., and daughter of Sir Francis Liddle of Ravenswood. His maternal grandmother was Jean, wife of Sir Patrick Hume of Lumsden, Bt., who was probably living at the time this letter was written. She was the daughter of Sir William Dalmahoy of Ravelrig, who served as a Captain in the Army, and was present at the recapture of New York from the Dutch.

†Mrs. Home, first wife of the Rev. Ninian Home of Billie, was Margaret, daughter of James Deas of Coldingknowes, advocate, whose clerk Ninian Home had been. She died in 1723 and Ninian, in 1726, married Margaret, George Hume's sister.

was: *Surveyor-General for the Southern Part of America*, 1738. This son of a Glasgow merchant was made Collector of Customs for Bermuda, 1727 and held office until appointed Surveyor-General as stated. In the latter capacity he had jurisdiction over Virginia, the Carolinas, Maryland, Pennsylvania, the Bahamas and Jamaica. He chose Virginia as his place of residence, and as his office gave him membership in the Councils of these colonies, he took his seat in the Virginia Council in 1741.

George Hume, with a good education, was able to satisfy the authorities of the College that he was qualified to perform the duties of Crown Surveyor, and was duly commissioned. He was Surveyor of Spotsylvania County in 1728, as indicated by an entry in the Journal of the Virginia Council of date 2 May 1728 (*Va. Mag. Hist. & Biogr.*, XXXIII, 18).

In 1734 the county of Orange was set off from that of Spotsylvania, and in 1748 Culpeper was created from a part of Orange. He lived successively in the newer counties, though some of his lands had been in the older ones (see paragraph on his place of residence).

He continued his work as Surveyor in the new county of Orange as evinced by the following entry in the county records:

"At a Court held for Orange County, Thursday, 22d, November 1739.

"George Hume having produced a Commission for *Deputy-Surveyor* of the County, took oaths prescribed by Act of Parliament to be taken instead of oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy & the Abjuration Oath, subscribed the test, and then took ye oath of a Surveyor and was sworn Deputy-Surveyor accordingly" (Orange Co. Order Book for 1739, p. 84).

Twelve years later he became Surveyor of Orange County, his bond being preserved in the county records:

"BOND

"Know all men by these presents

"That we George Hume, Thomas Chew and John Bramham are held and firmly bound unto our Sovereign Lord King George-the-Second, his heirs and successors, in the sum of Five Hundred Pounds, Current money, to the which payment well and truly to be made our said Lord the King his heirs and successors, we bind ourselves, our heirs, Executors and Administrators, jointly and Severally, firmly by these presents.

"Witness our hands and seals this xxx day of November MDCCLI.

"The condition of this obligation is such that if the above bound George Hume shall well, truly and faithfully execute and perform the Office of *Surveyor of the County of Orange* during his continuance in the said office, then the above Obligation to be Void and of None effect; otherwise to remain in full power, force and Virtue.

G. hume [Seal]

Thos. Chew [Seal]

John Bramham [Seal]

"At a Court held for Orange County on the 30th day of November, 1751, this bond was acknowledged by the said Hume, Chew, and Bramham and ordered to be recorded. Teste George Taylor, County Clerk." (Orange Co. Deed Book II, p. 238; also Order Book 5, p. 348).

The above commission as Deputy-Surveyor was under Lieutenant-Governor Sir William Gooch, and that as Surveyor was under Lieutenant-Governor Robert Dinwiddie. The former was deputy to Lord Albemarle, see below. The office of Governor was vacant when the second commission was issued.

George Hume was the first Surveyor of Frederick County, having been commissioned as such by Sir William Gooch, His Majesty's Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief in the Colony of Virginia, in 1743. Lieutenant-Governor Gooch was deputy to William Anne Keppel, second Earl of Albemarle, Governor-in-Chief of Virginia, for whom Albemarle County was named. He was the son of Arnold Joost van Keppel, a Dutch follower of Prince William of Orange and came to England with him and received the peerage of Albemarle and large grants of land when William came to the throne. Lord Albemarle never came to Virginia—probably to the good fortune of George Hume, for his lordship had no liking for Jacobites, past or present.

In the record of the meeting of the first Court held in Frederick County, 11 November 1738, in which year it was formed from a part of Orange County, there is the following entry:

"Be it remembered that on the Eleventh day of November, Anno Domini MDCCLIII—A commission under the hand of the Honourable William Gooch, Esq., his Mag'ties Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Colony and Dominions of Virginia and the Seal of this Colony, Directed to George Home, dated the twenty-second day of October MDCCXLIII, to be surveyor of this county being produced and read in Court, the said George Home having taken the oaths appointed by Act of Parliament to be taken instead of the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, and the oath of adjuration, made and subscribed the test, was sworn Surveyor of this County accordingly". (Cartmell, *Shenandoah Valley Pioneers and their Descendants*, 19).

A Court Martial record of this period shews that George Hume, as Surveyor of Frederick County, ran the dividing line between that county and Augusta, just as he and George Washington had run the dividing line between Culpeper and Orange Counties six years before (see below). The record is:

"At a Court of field officers and Captains held for Augusta at the Intended Court house ye 11th day of September 1745 being the next day after the General Muster, . . .

Captain Wm. Russell exhibited to the Court an account from the Court

of Frederick County whereby it appears that the said County of Frederick is charged by George Hume, Surveyor, for running the Dividing Line between sd. County of Frederick and Augusta in the sum of Sixty pounds eighteen shillings or 21416 pounds of tobacco which sum of money or tobacco is to be paid by Each of the sd. Countys in Proportion to the number of Tithables in Each County and by the aforesaid account it appears that the number of Tithables in Frederick amount to 1283 & those in Augusta 1196. . . .

Teste [Colonel] James Patton, President"
(*Draper MSS*, 1QQ30, State Hist. Soc. of Wis.).

In his letter of 11 February 1748, to his brother, John, George Hume says: "I am still Surveyor of Orange County".

The significance of the work of a Crown Surveyor is realized if we remember that a vast domain was being divided and granted to the King's subjects as reward for military or other services, or was being sold by Crown agents. The Surveyor's decision was frequently of such nicety that extensive areas of land were in the balance.

Such a decision determined the ownership of the great Northern Neck Proprietary, as it was called, which was claimed in its entirety by Lord Fairfax. This proprietary had been created in 1649 by King Charles II as an intended refuge for the band of loyal Cavaliers who had forfeited their British estates in support of his Royal father. One of the patentees was Thomas, Lord Culpeper (1635-1689), Governor of Virginia, who was able to purchase the shares of the other original proprietors, and so came into possession of the whole. His only child married the fifth Lord Fairfax of Cameron, a Scottish peer, and their son, Thomas, sixth Lord Fairfax (1693-1781), inherited the Northern Neck of Virginia, the largest estate in all the British realms. Lord Fairfax came to Virginia in 1735 to protect his inheritance and remained until 1737. The suit over his rights was the most celebrated legal battle of the Colonial period of Virginia. The decision of the Surveyors determined the decision of the court, as we shall see. Both during Lord Fairfax's first stay in Virginia and later, George Hume had occasion to survey lands of the Northern Neck. After 1747, when Fairfax decided to make his home in Virginia, there was an even closer association. Lord Fairfax lived at first on the Potomac, during which time he employed the youthful George Washington as surveyor, and formed a friendship with him which even the War of Independence did not change. Fairfax established his residence in 1752 in the Shenandoah Valley and there remained until his death, being buried in the crypt of Christ Church, Winchester, Frederick County.

In 1751 George Hume wrote his brother John: "Ye King's business were over very slack, most of ye lands as belong to ye Ld. [Lord] Fairfax being surveyed, but have got ye Ld. Fairfax business, being Proprietor of ye Northern Neck of Virga. and being now in ye country himself, which I

hope I will hold by". Mention will be made presently of some of George Hume's surveys for the Baron Fairfax of Cameron.

As Proprietor of the Northern Neck, Lord Fairfax made several land grants to Mr. George Hume, the Crown Surveyor, and to his two elder sons, George and Francis, all of which are recorded in the Land Office in Richmond. George, the son, himself became a Crown Surveyor and served as such after his father's death, and a number of his surveys for Lord Fairfax are of record. In a letter of 1751 to his sister Isabell, George Hume the elder says: "I thank God I have now got a son [George] who does my business for me, and when he leaves me I hope to have another [Francis] ready". Actually only George became a surveyor, while Francis became a planter. In 1754 George senior wrote to his brother John: "I have two [sons] now of age, Geo. and Francis. Geo. follows my business. However he is very careful & industrious but unless he goes 3 or 400 miles back it will not be worth his while, tho he works now for me & am in hopes he will do well". It is perhaps not difficult to see why the second son, Francis, did not become a surveyor. Francis held extensive lands in Culpeper County (where he died in 1813) and elsewhere. His military service will be noted presently.

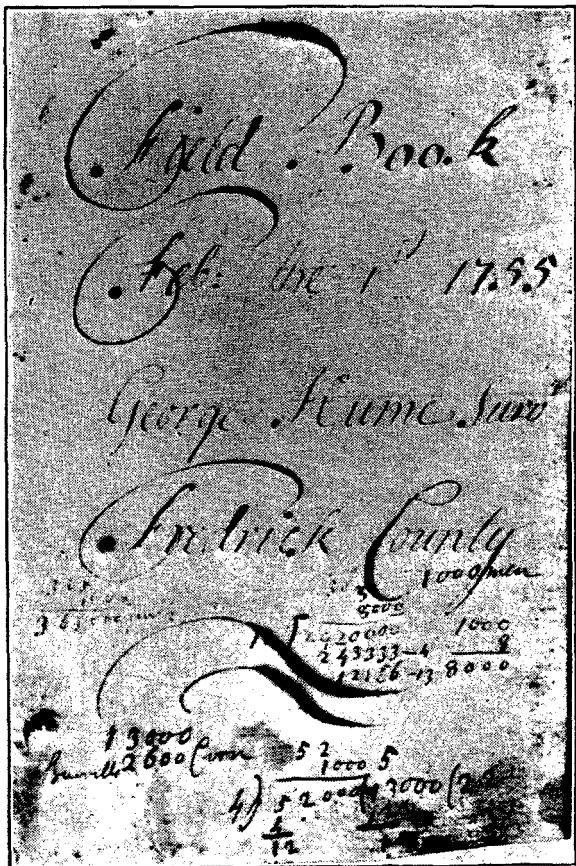
At least two of George Hume's field books, containing record of his surveys, have been preserved. One is in the county records of Augusta County, at Staunton, where it was filed as an exhibit in a land suit. It is described as "a small book, leather bound, home-made, measuring 3 by 5 inches. On the cover, which was evidently attached after its completion, is the following: 'To Cap. James Frayzer, Long Meadow'" (*Chalkley, Chronicles of the Scotch-Irish Settlement in Va.*, II, 370). The other, now deposited in the Division of Manuscripts, Library of Congress, Washington, contains records of the surveys in Frederick County, many having been made for Lord Fairfax, Jost Hite, Gabriel Jones, William Beverley, and other prominent men of the Shenandoah Valley. The fly-leaf is inscribed:

FIELD BOOK
Feb: the 1st 1755
GEORGE HUME SURV.
Frederick County

The book measures 3½ by 7½ inches, with cover of coarse linen reinforced with leaves from an old copy-book.

George Hume's Surveys on the Mississippi River.

In the first part of the eighteenth century the position of the Mississippi River was but vaguely understood by men of England or even the colonists in Virginia. Virginia's territory extended from the Forks of the Ohio, now Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, to the borders of the Carolinas, and the entire



TITLE PAGE
 FIELD BOOK OF GEORGE HUME, ESQ.
 SURVEYOR OF FREDERICK COUNTY, VIRGINIA, 1755
 The original is on deposit in the Division of Manuscripts,
 Library of Congress, Washington.

grant included the land from the Atlantic Ocean to the Mississippi River. In 1752 the Virginia Assembly passed "An Act for encouraging persons to settle on the waters of the Mississippi in the county of Augusta (Hening's *Statutes*, VI, 258). In Governor Dinwiddie's report to the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations in 1755 he says of the colony: ". . . the western boundary is not well known, nor can it be expected to be fully known for some ages" (Koontz, *The Virginia Frontier, 1754-1763*, 66).

Thus we are not surprised to read in several of the letters of George Hume that he had surveyed lands as far west as the Mississippi. In his letter of 15 September 1751 to his sister Isabell he says: "I have business & our Country America is so fast settling yt we have now got to the branches of Misosipy wch is 3 or 4 hundred miles from where I have been living, but too far for me, growing now old, to go". In another letter to her, 1752, he says: "Since I came in ye year 1721 we have gone back to ye westward several hundred miles & now have got on ye branches of Misissippi River where I understand ye French are settled & I imagine they do not like our coming so nigh to them, tho I do not hear of any damage they do our back settlers, only build forts to stop us". On 20 July 1754 he wrote her more or less the same thing: "We live in a very large country, ye extent I believe is not known, being settled several hundrd miles back since I came to it in 1721. We have now got on ye branches of Misissippi river so nigh ye French yt they do not like our coming so nigh to ym. I do not hear they do any mischief to our backsettlers only build forts very nigh to us to stop us—till we took up arms against ym to defend our King's wrights & to guard our back settlers on Ohio river, a branch of Misisippy besides that river which lies all to ye westward of us". On 22 August 1754 George wrote his brother John: "When James [their brother] was in ys country I was always telling him I used to go to ye branches of Misosipy to survey land there & he used to laugh at me thinking it impossible, as I believe however it has now proved true, for we have at last met with ye French".

Of course the Surveyor was correct in stating that the Virginians had reached "ye *branches* of Misissippi", namely the Ohio River. The Ohio Company, which caused the French such annoyance, was formed in 1748. It was composed of prominent Virginia colonists and a few men of London. The corporation was granted five hundred thousand acres on the Ohio River (Koontz, *The Virginia Frontier, 1754-1763*, 39).

George Hume Marries Elizabeth Proctor.

George Hume married on 16 December, 1727, in Spotsylvania County, Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. George Proctor of St. George's Parish, in that county. The record of the marriage is found in Will Book A, page 15, in a list entitled:

"An Account of ye Governor's Dues

Being a list of Persons who have paid the fee for
marriage Bonds as required by law. . . .

George Home and Elizabeth Proctor 1727Xber 16 £1."

This date "X-ber 16" has sometimes been incorrectly interpreted as October 16. However the tenth month in the Old Style or Julian calendar then in use, was not October but December.

George Proctor, father-in-law of George Hume, was the owner of extensive lands in Spotsylvania and other Tidewater counties. He had borne arms under Nathaniel Bacon in Bacon's Rebellion, 1676, and was one of the signers of the petition to the King, dated 6 February 1676, asking for pardon. He, or possibly his father of the same name, was the author of the Bill of Grievances for Surry County, 1677 to the Royal Commissioners sent to Virginia to investigate the causes of the late rebellion.

In his will, dated Spotsylvania County, 23 March, 1730-1, George Proctor devises property to his daughter Elizabeth Home, and there are a number of deeds of land from George Proctor to "my lawful daughter Elizabeth and George Home her lawful husband" and others "for the love and affection I bear to my lawfull begotten daughter Elizabeth, and George Home her lawful husband, and more especially in consideration of the Nuptials between them", etc.

Since George Hume married after the first two of his letters to his family in Scotland were written, and his wife, Elizabeth Proctor Hume, died before the remaining letters were written, she is not mentioned in any of the series of letters of George's that have been preserved.

The Birth of Fredericksburg.

Here is the record of the House of Burgesses of the establishment of the new town of Fredericksburg, and of George Hume's part in its birth:

"At a Meeting of the House of Burgesses on Thursday May 27 1742: By an Act of the General Assembly made in the first year of his present Majesty's reign [George II succeeded in 1727], for erecting a town in each of the counties of Spotsylvania and King George . . . George Home, then surveyor of the said County of Spotsylvania, did survey and lay out Fifty Acres of Land for the said Town of Fredericksburg; and divided the same into Lots and Streets and returned a plan thereof to the trustees, who made sale of Lots according to said Plan . . . That the said Trustees did on the 18th day of March 1739, cause the Bounds of the said Town to be resurveyed by William Waller, the present surveyor of the County. And by that survey it appears that the Bounds of the said Town, as the same was laid out by the said Home, contain Fifty Acres and one third of an Acre of Land" (Journals of House of Burgesses, 1742-1747, p. 39; also Hening's *Statutes*, V, Chap. xxii, 15 Geo. II, [1742], p. 197).

George Home's survey was made 13 August, 1728. The original has

disappeared but a copy (1739) by William Waller is in the City Clerk's office. (A. T. Embrey, *Hist. of Fredericksburg*, 49 with photo.)

Fredericksburg was named for H. R. H. Frederick Lewis, Prince of Wales, son of King George II and father of George III. Nearly every street still bears the name of some member of the Royal Family, or as the Jacobites would have said, of the Electoral Family. Sophia Street was named for King George II's sister; Caroline for his clever consort, Queen Caroline; while the names of their children were given to other streets, *viz.* Princess Anne, Princess Elizabeth, Amelia, Frederick, and William. George Street bears the name of the King himself, Prince Edward that of his grandson, and Charlotte that of Queen Charlotte, wife of George III.

When the town was five years old, that delightful Colonial worthy, William Byrd II of Westover, ancestor of U. S. Senator Harry Byrd of Virginia and Rear-Admiral Richard Byrd, the polar explorer, paid it a visit and recorded in his journal that he arrived from Governor Spotswood's settlement of German colonists, Germanna, in a driving October storm:

"I was a little benighted, and should not have seen my way, if the Lightning, which flash't continually in my Face, had not befriended me. I got about seven a'clock to Colonel Harry Willis's, a little moisten'd with the Rain; but a Glass of good Wine kept my Pores open, and prevented all Rheums and Defluxions for that time".

The next day he looked about the town of Fredericksburg:

"I was oblig'd to rise Early here, that I might not starve my Landlord, whose constitution requires him to Swallow a BeefSteak before the sun blesses the World with its genial Rays. However, he was so complaisant as to bear the gnawing of his Stomach, till 8 a'clock for my Sake. Colo. Waller, after a Score of loud Hems to clear his Throat, broke his fast along with us. When this necessary affair was dispatched, Col. Willis walk't me about his Town of Fredericksburgh. It is pleasantly situated on the South Shore of Rappahannock River, about a Mile below the Falls. Sloops may come up and lye close to the Wharf, within 30 Yards of the Public Warehouses, which are built in the figure of a Cross. Just by the Wharf is a Quarry of White Stone that is very soft in the Ground, and hardens in the Air, appearing to be as fair and fine grain'd as that of Portland. Besides that, there are several other Quarrys in the River Bank, within the Limits of the Town, sufficient to build a great City. The only Edifice of Stone yet built is the Prison; the Walls of which are strong enough to hold Jack Sheppard, if he had been transported thither. Tho' this be a commodious and beautiful Situation for a Town, with the Advantages of a Navigable River, and wholesome Air, yet the Inhabitants are very few. Besides Colo. Willis, who is the top man of the place, there are only one Merchant, a Taylor, a Smith and an Ordinary keeper; though I must not forget Mrs. Levistone, who Acts here in the Double Capacity of a Doctress and Coffee Woman. And were this a popular City, she is

qualifi'd to exercise 2 other callings. Tis said the Court-house and the Church are going to be built here, and then both Religion and Justice will help to enlarge the Place".

It was soon after this that the Church, to which Byrd referred, was built. It was the first of the three buildings of St. George's, and was the one planned by George Hume, Esquire.

St. George's Parish and Church.

St. George's Parish and the County of Spotsylvania were both established in 1720, the year before George Hume, Esquire, arrived in Virginia. The first official record of the parish that has been preserved is a notice of the vestry meeting on January 16, 1727, at Mattaponi, one of the three churches then in the parish. The minister was the Rev. Theodosius Staige. He was succeeded by the Rev. Rodman Kenner.

Mr. George Home was one of the early vestrymen, having become a member of the established church in Virginia. In 1730, as the vestry record shows, he planned a building for the church. On April 10, 1732, Colonel Henry Willis contracted to build a church "on the site of the present St. George's", for a consideration of seventy-five thousand pounds of tobacco. If we reckon 10 pounds of tobacco per shilling this would represent the sum of £375 in Colonial Currency or \$1250. It will be remembered that the Colonial pound was worth \$3.33 1/3 and not \$5.00 as was the pound Sterling.

On the completion of the new church, there was much discussion as to whom "His Honor the Governor" would send them as minister. The Clergyman he sent was the Reverend Patrick Henry, uncle of the Patrick Henry of "give me liberty or give me death" fame. The vestry thereupon directed Colonel Henry Willis and Colonel John Waller "or he that first goes to Williamsburg" to return thanks to His Honor.

The Reverend Patrick Henry resigned his charge in 1734 and Sir William Gooch, the new Governor, sent a Mr. Smith as minister who, "on account of his faithfulness or the contrary" as the record naively puts it, was generally disliked. After but two sermons he took his departure. The next two ministers, father and son, officiated at St. George's Church for nearly half a century, the Reverend James Marye, Senior and Junior. The salary of these clergymen was fixed by law at sixteen thousand pounds of tobacco. By this time it had become very difficult to estimate the value of tobacco in English currency for "the minister's tobacco" represented many varieties and of varying worth. In general the value is estimated at four pounds of tobacco per shilling.

In 1751 the first church bell was used, being the gift of John Spotswood, son of the Governor and later an original member of the Virginia Cincinnati. In 1755 the General Assembly of Virginia passed an act directing that each parish provide for the maintenance of the poor. Thus the first poor-house was established.

The church-yard of St. George's church was established at a very early date. In 1722 the General Assembly passed an act authorizing the vestry to reduce the size thereof. This small "God's Acre" was used before the establishment in 1727 of the town of Fredericksburg. Some of the most noted men and women of the Colonial period sleep here. Beneath the stone steps of the church itself, for the present steps had not then been built, rest Colonel Fielding Lewis and his three infant grandchildren. Colonel Lewis, who married General Washington's only sister, Betty Washington, lived nearby at Kenmore. He manufactured many of the guns used in the Revolution—for which, by the way, he was never paid. The Scot, William Paul, brother of Commodore John Paul Jones, father of the American Navy and a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, lies in the graveyard. William Paul, native of Kirkcudbright, came to live in Fredericksburg in 1760, the year of George Hume's death. He died in 1772 and his brother, John Paul (who added the surname Jones in recognition of a friend), came to Fredericksburg to administer William's estate. He lived there for two years, leaving to accept commission in the Continental Navy. Archibald McPherson, the generous friend of the poor, is another Scotsman buried in the churchyard. Colonial John Dandridge, an original member of the Virginia Cincinnati, and father of Martha Washington, wife of the Father of his Country, is another. And many more might be named.

The later history of the church is too long a story to be recounted here. In 1785 General Washington, just returned to his native Virginia, came to Fredericksburg on what proved to be his last visit to his mother who spent her declining years in the town. They attended services in St. George's Church as usual. So great was the crowd that it was feared that the gallery might fall, for there were ominous sounds of creaking timbers, and many folk rushed out of the building in terror. Fortunately it was but the settling of the new rafters and no harm resulted.

The vestry book of the parish shews that some of the vestrymen were leaders in many fields. Besides George Hume, there are found in the record the names of Colonel Fielding Lewis; General George Weedon, first President of the Society of the Cincinnati in the State of Virginia; General Hugh Mercer, his brother-in-law, who fell at the battle of Princeton, having come to America as a Jacobite refugee after participation in the battle of Culloden, 1745; Dr. Charles Mortimer, physician of Mary the mother of Washington, as that honored lady is oft called; Lewis Willis, grandfather of Catherine, Princess Murat; Francis Taliaferro, brother of an original member of the Virginia Cincinnati; Ambrose Grayson, father of Colonel William Grayson, a first Senator from Virginia and original member of the Virginia Cincinnati; Colonel James Monroe, fifth President of the United States, father of the Monroe Doctrine and an original member of the Virginia Cincinnati (Cf. Goolrick, *Historic Fredericksburg, The Story of an Old Town*, 180-187).

The vestries of the Established Church in Virginia had great power,

extending beyond strictly parish duties. Elected in the first instance by the voters, they were self-perpetuating bodies. The twelve vestrymen were usually the most influential men of the parish. Dodson says that the gentry of colonial Virginia composed an influential class, being made up of officers of the Colonial Militia, and holders of Crown offices such as sheriff, vestryman, justice of the peace, members of the legislative bodies, and similar office bearers. There were a few men of title, such as Lord Culpeper and Lord Fairfax, a few baronets, such as Sir William Skipwith, and many younger sons of noble or gentle families of England and Scotland (Dodson, *Alexander Spotswood*, 157).

A deed of George Hume dated 1730 describes him as "George Home of St. George's Parish in Spotsylvania County, Gentleman" (Spotsylvania Deed Book B, 108) while one of 1737 refers to him as George Home of St. Mark's Parish in the county of Orange (Orange Deed Book No. 2, p. 205), so that his change of address was between these two dates.

It is an error to refer to George Hume as "*Gentleman*", instead of as *Esquire* to which he had a right as the son of a baronet and an armiger. The rank of esquire is immediately below that of knight, while below that is the rank of gentleman.

He was vestryman of St. Mark's Parish, Orange County, after he took up his residence there. By a deed dated 22 June 1737 he transferred to the "Gentlemen Churchwardens of the Parish of Saint Marks in Orange County . . . that tract or parcel of land whereon the church of the Great Fork of the Rappahannock River in the said Parish now stands" (Orange Deed Book No. 2, p. 32).

George Washington Learns Surveying.

Perhaps the most important line on the memorial tablet to George Hume is that recording his having taught George Washington surveying. The future general became his assistant. George Washington's long and intimate connection with the town of Fredericksburg must also be mentioned here.

About 1740 there came into the neighborhood of Fredericksburg a gentleman and his wife and their six sons, one of whom became Fredericksburg's and his country's most famous son. The Gentleman, for he is so described in the deed by which he acquired a farm of some two hundred and eighty acres inland and northeast of the still small town, was Augustine Washington. His wife was Mary Ball Washington, whom he had married after the death of his first wife, Jane Butler. The only issue of the second marriage were George and Elizabeth Washington. Thus the future Father of his Country, then a boy of eight, was introduced to the thirteen year old town of Fredericksburg.

George was destined to inherit from his half-brother, Lawrence Washington, the estate of Mount Vernon, named in honor of Admiral Vernon



ARMS OF HUME OF WEDDERBURN

(Painted by the late Mr. Graham Johnston,
Herald Painter to the Lord Lyon King of Arms)

For the blason, or heraldic description of the arms, see text. The arms here depicted are those borne by the head of the family of Hume of Wedderburn as a knight, before the creation of the degree of baronet. As a Baronet of Nova Scotia the baron of Wedderburn has the right to suspend the badge of that degree below the shield by an orange tawney ribbon, as on the tablet in St. George's Church, Fredericksburg.

of the Royal Navy. Shortly after his father's death in 1743 he sold the farm near Fredericksburg, where he had lived for eight years. But Fredericksburg was still to play an important part in Washington's life. Here his sister, Elizabeth, usually known as Betty Washington, married Fielding Lewis and lived in the beautiful mansion, Kenmore, where George was a frequent guest. Even after he took up his residence at Mount Vernon, he had often to pass through Fredericksburg which lay directly between his estate and Williamsburg, the Virginia capital, where he sat as a Burgess in the Assembly. In Fredericksburg he became a member of the lodge of Freemasons (1752), a few years before James, one of the sons of George Hume, took the same step in 1759.

It was probably about the time of his leaving Fredericksburg that young Washington took up surveying, or as some of the histories term it, "civil engineering". George Hume was already a duly commissioned Surveyor for the Crown. Washington had attended school in Fredericksburg as a pupil of the Rev. James Marye, rector of St. George's Church, and successor to the Rev. Patrick Henry, uncle of the great orator of that name. The older son of Mr. George Hume attended the same school. Marye was the only Frenchman in Fredericksburg and was able to teach young George Washington a little French, enough at least to enable him to translate his celebrated *Rules of Civility and Decent Behaviour*, a work which was first printed in Marye's native Rouen, but which Washington is often incorrectly said to have written himself.

Since Washington wished to engage in surveying for Lord Fairfax, it was most natural that he should have taken advantage of the opportunity to learn that profession from George Hume, who must have spent a good deal of his time in the town of Fredericksburg at this period.

George Hume had himself had the experience of being Crown Surveyor in the celebrated suit of Lord Fairfax about the boundary of his enormous tract of land, the Northern Neck. The suit was for the purpose of deciding whether the South (the Rapidan) or the North Branch of the Rappahannock River were the main stream. Slaughter says: "Mr. Graem with Mr. Hume as Assistant was commissioned on the part of the Crown, and Mr. Thomas on the part of Lord Fairfax, to survey and measure the South Branch of the Rappahannock [the Rapidan] from from the fork to the head of the stream, and return an exact map of the same, describing all the runs and creeks that run into it" (*Hist. of St. Mark's Parish, Culpeper Co.*, 24). A copy of the map, drawn for the Commissioners by George Hume *et al.*, is in the Division of Maps, Library of Congress, Washington.

An amusing account of what took place is found in the Journal of Colonel William Byrd of Westover, from which extracts have already been quoted. Colonel Byrd was one of the Crown's commissioners:

"We commissioned and swore Mr. Gream on behalf of the King and Mr. Thomas on behalf of my Lord, to survey and measure the South Branch

of Rappahannock from first fork to the head Spring, and return an exact map of the same, describing all the rivers and creeks that discharge their waters into it. And because Mr. Gream had not been practiced in Surveying we allowed him to make use of Mr. Hume as Assistant. We likewise ordered them to furnish themselves with 6 men & what provisions should be necessary for their subsistence. . . . While we stayed at Fredericksburg we lodged at Col. Henry Willis's but kept a magnificent table at the ordinary, & entertaining all the gents. who came to visit us, which were many. We then went to the Fork of the River and found the North Branch to be wider by 3 poles and 9 links, though it was objected to by my Lord's Commissioners that the South was made narrower by an island that ran along the south shore.

"We carried a surloin of beef from Col. Carter's and picked it as clean as a pack of wolves would those of a wounded deer. The same gentleman furnished us with strong beer but forgot to bring a vessel to drink it from. However we supplied that want with the shell of a poor terrapin which we destroyed as Henry VIII did Cardenal Wolsey, for the sake of his house. We then proceeded to Germantown [Germanna], where Governor Spotswood rec'd us very courteously, and lest we should have forgotten the battles of Marlborough, he fought them all over again, for the ninth and fortieth time" (*Journey to Land of Eden*, by Col. Wm. Byrd of Westover (Westover MSS), II, 97).

Col. Byrd's account reminds one of the jovial celebrations of the Knights of the Golden Horseshoe with Governor Spotswood some years earlier, when there were so many toasts to the King and others of the Royal Family, that we have difficulty in knowing just where the "knights" actually went. The uncle of George Hume, Francis Hume of Quixwood, advocate, is said to have been one of Governor Spotswood's merry party and was thereafter, like the others, known as a "Knight of the Golden Horseshoe" because the Governor gave each a souvenir of the first journey across the Blue Ridge, in the form of a little golden horseshoe inscribed "*Sic juvat transcendere montes*".

George Washington is mentioned in a number of the surveys recorded by George Hume as the Crown Surveyor of several of the Tidewater counties. Some of these are signed "George Hume, Surveyor; George Washington, Assistant Surveyor". One must conclude that young Washington was an apt pupil. The County of Culpeper was, by act of the Virginia Assembly of 1748, set off from the County of Orange. George Hume was at that time Crown Surveyor of Orange County. Probably he recommended young Washington to the College of William and Mary. At any rate the College duly appointed him Surveyor of the new County of Culpeper. The following is the Court Record of his commission:

"Culpeper County, 20 July, 1749.

George Washington, Gent. produced a commission from the President

and Masters of William and Mary College, appointing him Surveyor of this County, which was read, and thereupon he took the usual oaths to His Majesty's person and government, and took and subscribed the abjuration oath and test, and then took the oath of surveyor according to law" (Henry How, *Hist. Coll. of Va.*, 237).

Since one of the first duties of a Surveyor of a new county was to join with the Surveyor of the mother county in running a boundary line between the two, we may picture George Hume, aged fifty-one, Crown Surveyor for Orange County, and George Washington, aged eighteen, Crown Surveyor of Culpeper County, agreeing on the limits of the counties.

A somewhat older associate of George Hume, though eight years his junior, in the surveys in and between the counties of Colonial Virginia, was Peter Jefferson, who, like the others is often described as a civil engineer (e. g. in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*). He is well known for his part in producing the valuable *Fry and Jefferson's Map of Virginia*, and still better as the father of Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence and third President of the United States. (Wilstach, *Tidewater Virginia*, 173).

Colonial Military Service.

Despite his former service in the Jacobite army, George Home was commissioned a Lieutenant in the Colonial Militia in 1729. The Governor of Virginia at this time was George Hamilton Douglas, first Earl of Orkney. Lord Orkney was a kinsman of the Homes of Wedderburn, though a distant one. Nevertheless, in a letter from the uncle of George Hume the Crown Surveyor, Francis Hume of Quixwood, advocate, who was transported to Virginia as a Jacobite prisoner in 1716, the writer expressed the hope that his kinsman, Lord Orkney, might aid him. Perhaps Alexander Hume, second Earl of Marchmont, who like his father was a supporter of the House of Hanover, may have used his influence with the Earl of Orkney in favor of George Hume in Virginia. Certainly Lord Marchmont's sister, the celebrated Lady Grisell Hume, wife of George Baillie of Jerviswood, tried to aid the unfortunate George Hume before he left Scotland. Her letter to Lady Wedderburn, his mother, dated London 7 February 1717 says: "I am sorry to find you are so anxious about your son. I hope your fears will be groundles, therefore, dear Madam, I must beg of you to be easie, for depend upon it, we will do all in our power for him". The letter is signed "Your affectionat cusine and humble servant, Gris. Hume". (Wedd. MSS. No. 270).

The Earl of Orkney was, like Sir George Hume of Wedderburn, Baronet, seventh in direct descent from the famous old Archibald Douglas,

fifth Earl of Angus, known as "Bell-the-Cat",* who is so strikingly portrayed in *Marmion*. His son, George, Master of Angus, who fell at Flodden during his father's lifetime, was the father of Lady Alison Douglas, wife of Sir David Home of Wedderburn, while her brother continued the male line and was the ancestor of Lord Orkney. Lord Orkney was the first of several Governors of Virginia who never set foot in the colony, but who ruled through Lieutenant-Governors. However he had the right, and may have exercised it, to award Royal commissions in the Virginia Militia.

Another possible, and perhaps more probable, influence in George Hume's behalf, was Colonel Alexander Spotswood former Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia. Though he ceased to be Lieutenant-Governor shortly after George Hume's arrival in Virginia, he continued to reside in the Colony until his death, and was not without power. Governor Spotswood was a military man and his recommendation in the matter of awarding military commissions would have been entitled to the earnest consideration of his successor in office. His being a kinsman of George Hume has been mentioned.

However it may have come about, the commission was duly issued to George Hume by Lieutenant-Governor Sir William Gooch, another deputy under the Earl of Orkney. The following is the entry in the records of Spotsylvania County:

"A LIST of the Officers of the MILITIA of SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY who, producing their Commissions before the Court of His Majesty's Honourable Justices for the County aforesaid, took ye oath as directed by law. . . .

Major Goodrich Lightfoot
Captain Robert Slaughter and his officers:
Francis Kirkley and William Peyton.
Captain John Scott and his officers:
Joseph Hawkins and John Lightfoot.
Captain William Bledsoe and his officers:
James Williams and George Home
Took ye oath, September 2, 1729"
(Crozier's *Spotsylvania County*, 514).

*It is of interest to note here that the grandson of "Bell-the-Cat," was Archibald, sixth Earl of Angus, who married, as her second husband, Queen Margaret of Scotland, sister of Henry VIII of England and widow of James V, King of Scots. The grandson of the sixth Earl of Angus by this marriage was Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley, first cousin and husband of Mary, Queen of Scots. Since the Royal Stuart line descends from this marriage, we find that King James VIII and III was the great-great-great-great-grandson of old "Bell-the-Cat". Thus, too, the present British sovereign, King George VI, is fifteenth in descent from this same doughty old Earl of Angus; and by a coincidence, Queen Elizabeth is also fifteenth in descent from that Earl, since his granddaughter, Jonet Douglas (sister of Lady Wedderburn) was the wife of the sixth Lord Glamis, direct ancestor of Queen Elizabeth.

This was obviously a battalion of militia composed of three companies, in one of which George Home was a subaltern. The need for militia service at this time arose from wars between the Indian tribes. On 26 March 1729, Lieutenant-Governor Gooch, in a letter to the Lords of Trade, speaks of "the feud between two tribes of Indians, the Nottaways and the Saponies", and expresses fear that "mischief may befall the English outplanters". He then urges the need of militia officers to instruct the militia in the use of arms, etc. (Aspinwall's Transcripts, IX, p. 435).

This battalion of Spotsylvania Militia saw active service thereby making the descendants of George Home and the other officers, eligible for membership in the Society of Colonial Wars and the Colonial Dames of America.

In his report of 1755 Governor Dinwiddie estimates the number of inhabitants of Virginia at 230,000 (white and black). Each of the fifty counties had a County Lieutenant, a Colonel, a Lieutenant-Colonel and a Major. "According to the largeness of the County the Militia is divided into Companies, each Company having a Captain, Lieutenant and Ensign. Our Militia may now amount to 27,000 men from 21 to 60 years of age" (Koontz, *The Virginia Frontier, 1754-1763*, p. 153). This was, of course, some twenty-five years later than the period of George Hume's service, but it would appear from Hening's *Statutes at Large of Virginia* that the same system prevailed in 1729.

George Hume, as a convicted Jacobite, could not enter the Royal Navy in which four of his five brothers held commissions, so that his finally becoming an officer of the Colonial Militia was a source of satisfaction to them and to him.

The French and Indian War.

Probably the most interesting references in the letters of George Hume to his brothers and sisters are those to the French and Indian War, as the American phase of the Seven Years War is known.

The Seven Years War was a mighty struggle between Great Britain, aided by Frederick the Great, against France, aided by Spain. It was a world war. In America the French and Indian campaigns resulted in the preservation to Britain of the territory east of the Mississippi—half of the present United States—as well as the valley of the St. Lawrence. In India the brilliant Clive snatched the crumbling Mogul empire, Bengal, and other territories from the wily Duplexis; the French armada about to embark against England was destroyed by Admiral Hawke in Quiberon Bay in 1759; and in the same year Wolfe defeated Montcalm and won Quebec, and the fall of Montreal in the following year sealed the conquest of New France; Britain captured the Floridas, Cuba and the Philippines from Spain, though they were later returned; and nearly the whole of the West Indies passed to British hands. At last the world recognized Great Britain as the preeminent colonizing power.

The war began with the struggle of the British and French colonists in the region of the Ohio River, so that George Hume's letters, with comments on the first engagements, are of great interest.

In 1752 he wrote his brother-in-law, Alexander Home of Jardinefied:

"We have got warrs amongst us with ye French. . . . We have gone back to ye westward several hundred miles . . . where I understand ye French are settled & I imagine they do not like our coming so nigh to them, tho I do not hear of any damage they do our backsettlers only build forts to stop us. We suppose & think it belongs to us & they to them & seems to be very intent. Early last spring a Company [The Ohio River Company] as has got a grant for a great deal of Land on Ohio, a branch of Misissippi, built a fort on ye L Ohio, a distance from ye French wch as I understand when finished ye French took possession of without blood shed. Then there was a great noise about ye French were coming upon us. Several young men Listed themselves, beat up for volunteers & likewise got about or near 400 in Virga. who went out. Ye French at ye same time raised an army also & some time after, about ye end of May last, a party of our soldiers met wth a party of ye French. I am informed by ye French Prisoners which I saw, there was about 35 of ym & 32 of our men besides scome of our Indians. They had a skirmish. I understand our men killed 7 of ye French, one got away & ye rest taken to Capitoll city Williamsburg and we only lost one man. Our men built a fort on ye same river Ohio as ye French at some distance from theirs wherein our men lay & I imagine intended to ly for more recruits being far Inferior in numbers to ye French. We had I believe 200 from New York, 2 or 300 from Carolina who were to go under the Command of Col. Eness a Scotsman from Carolina & to be ye Chief Commander but before they got out to join our army ye French sett on ours and has quite beat ym with a very great slaughter on both sides. Our men behaved nobly but being so far inferior in numbers to ye French they being supposee to be 900 and ours but between 3 & 400, were obliged to yield, Quit the field, not go over ye Alligani mountains wch they say is ye King of Frances land in yt time. What will be ye end I can not tell though our head officers are gone to ye Govinour to consult him & I suppose will tell but what is to be done or if it is to keep ye peace or go on again with more recruits is not yet known but will in a few days but will. I hope we shall know. I understand it is a very large fine country if we can keep it wch I am in hopes we are able to do . . ."

On 20 July 1754 George wrote his sister Isabell: "We have now got on ye branches of ye Misissippi river so nigh we French yt they do not like our coming so nigh to ym. I do not hear they do any mischief to our back settlers only build forts very nigh to us to stop us—till we took up arms against ym to defend our King's wrights & to guard our back settlers on Ohio river, a branch of Misisippy, where we have some settlers also a great many settlers on several branches of Misissippi besides that river

which lies all to ye westward of us. We had a fort built there by a company of gentn. who had taken up great quantities of land on Ohio, but as soon as done ye French made bold to possess it without blood shead. There was a great noise in ye country ye French were coming upon us. Several young men listed themselves and then beat up for volunteers to fight ye French and I believe got about 400 in Virgia. who went out. Ye French raised men also & some time about ye end of May last a party of our souldiers met with a party of ye French. I am informed by French prisoners which I saw, there were 35 of ym and 32 of our men besides some of our Indians. They had a skirmish & understand our men killed 7 of ye French—one got away & ye rest they sent down to Williamsburg prisoners & only lost one man. We built a fort on ye same river Ohio as ye French at some distance where Our men lay & I hear intended to ly by for more recruits being far inferior to ye French. We had, I believe 200 come from New York*, 200. or 3 hundred from Carolina which were to go under ye command of Coll Ennis†, a Scotsman who was to be chief commander, who came from Carolina. But before they got up to ye fort ye French set on our men and has quite beat ym with a very great slaughter on both sides. Our men behaved nobly but, so far inferior in number, ye French being as was supposed about 900 & we only between 3 & 400, yt we were obliged to quit ye field, make peace for one year and none of us to go over ye Alligany Mountains which they say is ye King of Frances land. In ye time what will turn out I can not tell. The head officers are gone to consult wth ye Governour [Dinwiddie] but what is to be done or if we are to keep ye peace, or go on again wth recruits is not yet known though in a few days I am in hopes we shall know."

To his brother, Captain John Home, R. N., George wrote on 22 August 1754 a somewhat similar account of the early hostilities between the British and French colonists. He adds: "Our assembly are now sitting I believe chiefly on ye occurrence if we shal soon hear". This was the fourth session of the Virginia Assembly of 1752-5, which met, as a matter of fact,

*Two independent companies were sent from New York to the aid of Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia in the expedition to Great Meadows commanded by Colonel George Washington, but arrived too late to be of any service. Dinwiddie candidly told the Governor of New York that his tardiness had occasioned the defeat of Washington. (Koontz, *The Virginia Frontier, 1754-1763*, p. 66).

†Colonel James Innes, like Governor Dinwiddie, was a Scot and they were great friends. The Governor has been accused, probably unjustly, of preferring him to Washington as commander. Certainly at this time Dinwiddie and Washington had differences of opinion concerning the occupation of Fort Cumberland (now Cumberland, Maryland), which lay directly across the pathway from Virginia to the Forks of the Ohio (the present Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania) and there the Ohio Company built a warehouse as early as 1750 (Koontz, 115). Braddock's route led by it. Colonel James Innes later served in the American Revolution and became an original member of the Society of the Cincinnati in the State of Virginia.

on the very day that this letter was written. It did nothing. The fifth session soon followed and passed a bill compelling all able-bodied men who had no visible means of support to serve as soldiers, also appropriating £20,000 for the protection of the frontier, the money to be raised by a poll tax. At the sixth session, 1 May 1755, Governor Dinwiddie had the pleasure of announcing that Major-General Edward Braddock had been sent from England with two regular regiments to "drive the French from the Ohio Valley" (Dinwiddie Papers, I, 11).

General Braddock commanded the 44th and 48th regular British regiments. Though a brave and experienced soldier about the only wise thing he did in connection with this campaign was to appoint Washington one of his aides-de-camp. Every schoolboy knows the story of how Braddock was introduced to the Indians for the first time at Cumberland; of how he refused to heed the advice of Washington and others who had experience in Indian warfare; of how while marching through the forest they were attacked by what seemed "an invisible foe"; of how confusion reached such limits that the only soldiers who were doing effective service in killing the Indians were shot down by Braddock's own men; of how the General and Colonel Washington seemed impervious to fear, each having horse after horse killed under him; of how the General finally fell and was carried to safety by two of the Virginians; of how a few days later Washington read the last rites of the Church over his body which was buried in the middle of the roadway; and of how Washington covered the retreat and saved the remnant of the little army. The defeat occurred 9 July 1755. Governor Dinwiddie in a letter to Colonel Dunbar deplored that 300 French and Indians defeated 1,300 British, and adds: "Dear Colonel, is there no method left to retrieve the dishonour done to British arms?" (Koontz, *The Virginia Frontier, 1754-1763*, p. 72).

On 20 June 1756 George Hume tells of Braddock's Defeat in a letter to his brother-in-law, Alexander Home of Jardinefield: "I do not doubt you have herd of the bad success we had last year when Genl. Braddock commanded. We lost as I am informed by waggoners there present, about 12 or 13 hundred men and I do not understand they can give any acct. of any damage as our men did. For the Indians did not for themselves only lay in ambush as the wolves for our army as they were passing and I do not understand there were above 500 of ym & they did not show themselves. The Indians has done a great deal of damage—has cut off a great many people and still continues. They have murdered & slayed several hundred besides carried away a great many prisoners. They murder a great many of us & we get but few of them & am very much afraid without some speedy help they will do a great deal more mischief for almost every day we hear of some one or other being murdered by ym. They have now got above 100 miles down among our back inhabitants and still comes lower and lower."

Francis, second son of George Hume of Culpeper County, saw active service in the French and Indian War as a subaltern in the Culpeper County Militia, commanded by Captain John Field (*List of Colonial Soldiers of Va.*, State Library, 1917, p. 52). Details of his service are wanting but an idea of the duty of the Culpeper Militia may be had from the letter of Governor Dinwiddie to Colonel Washington, dated 19 August 1756, with instructions to the young colonial commander: "I shall be glad [if] the draughts made after the return of the Militia be as you desire; from Prince William, Fairfax, and Culpeper to march directly to Winchester, and please write to the commanding officer accordingly, as I am so much hurried that I have not time; you may write in my name" (Koontz, 159). George Hume was at this time Surveyor of Frederick County, of which Winchester is the county seat. Francis Hume received a land grant in recognition of his services in this war.

George Hume's three brothers, Patrick, John, and James, were officers of the Royal Navy during the Seven Years War (see below), and all three served in American waters, so that they may be said to have taken part in the French and Indian War. The fourth brother in the Royal Navy, Lieutenant Francis Hume, had died in 1732, nearly a quarter of a century before the war began.

George Hume's nephews in Scotland also did their share in this war. General David Home (1728-1808), son of Rev. Ninian Home and George's sister Margaret, served as an officer of the Scots Greys and was later Colonel of the Second Royal Veterans Battalion. His letters from the Continent during the war tell of the progress of the campaign and are of great interest (Wedd. MSS., 281-4). His uniforms, regimental colours, sword, etc. are at Paxton House. He was subsequently a general. His brother, Thomas Home, was a Captain of the Royal Scots Fusiliers and served at Gibraltar during the war. Ninian Home, son of Alexander Home of Jardinefield and George's sister Isabell, was Colonel of the Grenada Troop of Horse sometime before he became Governor of that island, so the military duty was performed during the war with the French. His brother, George Home, who later succeeded to the Wedderburn and other lands, was in the British Army and was wounded at the battle of Fontenoy, 1743, where the Duke of Cumberland's troops met with defeat.

Lieutenant Alexander Home, Royal Navy, later Captain, also served in American waters during the French and Indian War. He was the grandson of Francis Hume of Quixwood, advocate (uncle of George Home of Culpeper County), who was transported to Virginia as a Jacobite prisoner in 1716. Alexander Home had an interesting career. He was with Captain James Cook, R. N., on that adventurous explorer's famous voyage to the South Seas in 1774, and was the last survivor of Cook's officers. He was present at Washington's siege of Boston in the American Revolution. His son, Lieutenant George Home, R. N., was the author of the caustic *Memoirs of an Aristocrat*.

It is not without interest to add that the head of the distinguished French branch of the Homes of Wedderburn served on the French side in the Seven Years War. He was Louis-Thomas, Count de Hume de Chérisy, Seigneur de Villedieu, les Minots, etc, Captain of Cavalry. He survived the war only to perish in his old age on the guillotine during the Reign of Terror, being the last of his line. The Counts de Hume de Chérisy were descended from George, younger brother of Sir David Home of Wedderburn who fell at Flodden, 1513. This George Hume went to France as an officer of the Scots Guard (*la Compagnie des 24 Gentilshommes de la Garde Ecossaise*), obtained from King Francis I, letters of naturalization under the name and arms of Hume, June 1534, all without losing his status as a Scots subject. Having acquired the lands of Chérisy-sous-Montréal in Burgundy, he was created Count de Hume de Chérisy, the title registered in Dijon 13 November following. From him descended a long line of distinguished counts (*Dictionnaire de la Noblesse*, X, 863-870).

Lord Dunmore.

The last Colonial Governor of Virginia was appointed eleven years after the death of George Hume, though his sons knew him well. He was John Murray, fourth Earl of Dunmore, who held office from 1771 to 1775. Probably he would have been glad to assist a fellow Scot, Jacobite though he was, for though Lord Dunmore was in great favor with the British party in power, he could hardly forget that his father, William, third Earl of Dunmore had been a Jacobite in the Rising of 1745, for which he was tried for high treason, in 1746, and pleaded guilty but obtained the King's pardon. It was at the same court in Southwark where thirty years before the two George Humes of Wedderburn had been tried and convicted for the same offense. Lord Dunmore is best remembered in Virginia for the last Colonial campaign, Lord Dunmore's War of 1774, one in which so many officers of the War for Independence, which began less than two years later, gained their first military experience. Lord Dunmore's second title was Viscount Fincastle, from which a county of Virginia derived its name, a county which included all of the present State of Kentucky and more.

Like scions of most Scottish noble families, George Hume and Lord Dunmore were related, though distantly. Both were descended from the families of Drummond, Earls of Perth; Graham, Earls of Montrose; Keith, Earls Marischal; Gray, Lords Gray; Colquhoun of Luss; Stewart of Innermeath; and others.

The American Revolution.

Though George Hume died fifteen years before the outbreak of the war that resulted in American independence, it should be mentioned here

because the services of George's son, Francis, are noted on the memorial tablet in St. George's Church, Fredericksburg.

Francis Hume, who had acquired military experience during the French and Indian War, as we have seen, was a Captain of the Virginia State Line in the War of Independence. Unfortunately the records of the regiment have been lost. Francis's name, however, is given in the Virginia State Library's list of Revolutionary soldiers, and in the papers of the Society of the Cincinnati in the State of Virginia of which he was an original member. There is preserved a letter from Francis to the Society written at the time the members were about to distribute their fund, made up of the contribution by each member of one month's pay. The decision had been made to present the fund to some educational institution and the vote was between Washington Academy, earlier known as Liberty Hall Academy, and now as Washington and Lee University, and Hampden-Sydney College, then sometimes known as the Prince William Academy. Francis Hume's letter is:

"Culpeper Novr. 25, 1803

"Dr. Sr.

I am informed that the funds of our Society are to be disposed of to some worthy institution of learning but not having a decision of my own in the matter I am willing to leave the choice to my Fellow Members.

I am

Yr. Obedt. Servt.

Fra. Hume

Hon'ble Jeems Wood

Presdt of the Cincinnati Society".

(Hume, *Papers of the Society of the Cincinnati in the State of Virginia, 1783-1824*, p. 273).

Francis Hume received a bounty land warrant from Virginia for his military service in the War of Independence.

William, fourth son of George Hume, served in this war, in the Virginia Militia and was wounded near Fredericksburg in 1781. There was a George Hume who served in the Virginia Militia but it is not clear that this was George, eldest son of George the surveyor. Some writers have claimed that the surveyor's son George served on the British side in the war. It is of course difficult to identify individuals of the same name a century and a half ago. Several of the elder George Hume's grandsons also served in the American Army in this war.

The attitude of the sons of the Jacobite George Hume of Culpeper towards the struggle for independence is interesting. In 1781 one of them wrote: "I am, indeed, not the first of my family who, in keeping with Scottish tradition, has served as an ally of France against the English and their German helpers". This reminds one of a much later statement, viz. that the American Revolution was won by an English gentleman named

George Washington, fighting against a German king for rights that Englishmen had always demanded (Hume, *A Colonial Jacobite Family*, 135).

Reference has elsewhere in these notes been made to the service in America of Lord Dunglass, eldest son of the ninth Earl of Home. He was Lieutenant in the Coldstream Guards, and was mortally wounded at the battle of Guilford Court House, 15 March 1781. He, like two of the brothers of George Hume of Culpeper County, was an early member of the St. Andrew's Society of Charleston, South Carolina.

Lieutenant (later Captain) Alexander Home, Royal Navy, grandson of Francis Hume of Quixwood who was transported to Virginia as a Jacobite in 1716, was present at the siege of Boston by General Washington, during the American Revolution.

George Hume's Place of Residence in Virginia.

From references in his letters and the records of the several county courts in Virginia it is clear that George Hume several times changed his residence in the Colony. However some of the divisions of the older counties resulted in apparent rather than actual changes of address.

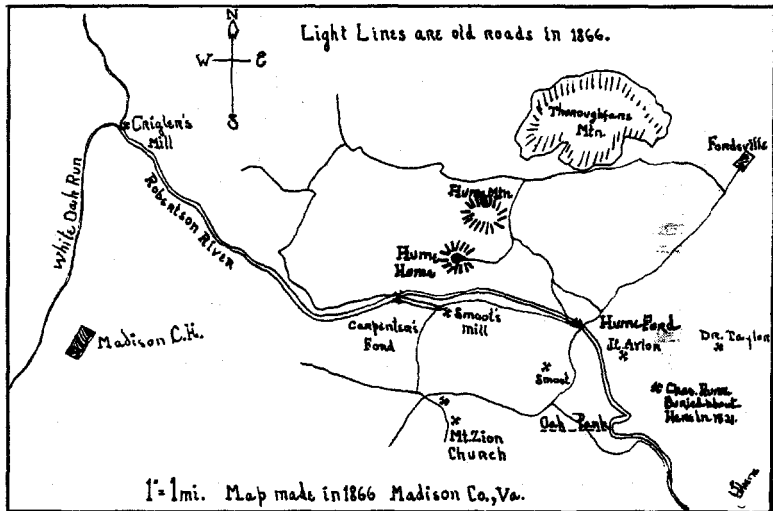
In his letter of 20 June 1723, the first of his letters from Virginia that has come down to us, George says : "I stay in the upper part of Essex County on Rappahannock River. If you write please let it be addressed to Mr. Chambers care who will forward it to me. He lives on the same river but farrer down". In another letter in the same year he mentions Mr. Peter Chambers to whom his letters should be sent.

The gap in our series of records extends from 1723 to 1736 so that we have nothing from George's own hand as to his residence during these twelve years.

Other records shew, however that he was living as early as 1727 in Spotsylvania County, which was created from a part of Essex County in 1720, the year before George reached Virginia. In 1727 he was married in Spotsylvania and in the same year laid out the town of Fredericksburg, being the Surveyor of Spotsylvania County.

In June 1728 the Governor and Council granted him a fourth interest in a tract of ten thousand acres of land and a third interest in another tract of six thousand acres. The deed refers to him as a Justice of the Peace. In 1729 he was commissioned an officer of the Spotsylvania County Militia. On 1 December 1730 he sold his interest in the large tracts of land granted him in 1728. The deed calls him "George Home of St. George's Parish in Spotsylvania County, Gentleman" (Deed Book B, 108, cf. Crozier, *Spotsylvania County*, 131).

Orange County was formed from a part of Spotsylvania in 1734, but as we have no local records, except those herein quoted, of George Hume from 1730 to 1737, we do not know just when he took up his residence in the new county. Perhaps the part of Spotsylvania in which he resided was



PART OF MAP OF MADISON COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

This was a part of Culpeper County, Virginia, until 1791. The sites of Hume Mountain, Hume Ford, George Hume's manor house and plantation, and the graveyard in which he is thought to be buried are shown. (Map drawn February, 1866, under the direction of Bvt. Brig. Gen. P. S. Michie, Chief Engineer, Department of Virginia, U. S. Army. Printed 1875.)

that later included in Orange County. On 13 September 1737 George Home and Elizabeth, his wife "of St. Mark's Parish in the County of Orange" sold a tract of land "situate in St. Mark's Parish on a branch of Mountain Run, called Hungry Run, in the Great Fork of the Rappahannock River", adjoining the land of Colonel Alexander Spotswood and Robert Spotswood, and "including the Mansion House where the said George Home late dwelt" (Orange County Deed Book, No. 2, p. 205). The deed is signed "G home and Elizabeth Home", and bears intact George's seal upon which are displayed the arms of the Homes of Wedderburn. Here is a definite record of where George Hume lived at this period. In 1739 George was commissioned Deputy Surveyor of Orange County.

In 1738 the new county of Frederick was formed from a part of Orange. In 1743 George Hume was appointed Surveyor of Frederick County. Though there was usually the requirement that the Surveyor reside in the county, George did not live in Frederick county, for there was no change in his address, as given in his letters to his brothers and sisters. He still held office in the older county as well.

About 1745—unfortunately the date is torn off—George wrote to his brother John: "Direct for me either to ye old direction as you had when was in the country to to the care of Wm Hunter, Mercht. in Fredericksburg, Rappahannock River, Virginia. The plantation I lived at when you war here was both too low [i. e. too near the Tidewater] and too publick a place for my business, wherefore I sold it & bought another where I live at now, about 18 miles higher in Orange Co. and in ye fork of Rappahannock River of which County I am still Surveyor . . .". Though George was, by his own statement, still living in Orange County, he was Surveyor of Frederick County, in this same year of 1745 as evinced by a court martial record of the period (Draper MSS, 1QQ30, State Hist. Soc. of Wis.). In 1746 George wrote his brother Patrick, saying that his address was unchanged.

In 1748 the county of Culpeper was created from a part of Orange. George's home was in the part becoming the new county. In that year he wrote his sister Isabell: "The County I live in was divided last assembly & ye part I live in is called Culpepper County, ye other of Orange still. Wherefore direct for me living in ye fork of Rappahannock River, Culpepper County, Virginia". Later in 1748 George wrote to his brother Patrick: "I hope you will not fail to let me hear from you often as you may on the oppertunity from Jas Hunter to send to their Broyr. Wm. who lives in Fredericksburg town within 20 miles". Later George wrote his brother James, "I am still surveyor of Orange county".

In 1751 George wrote his sister Isabell giving his address as above, and stating that he was "living in Culpepper Co., Rapa. R., Virga.". In 1753 he transferred "in consideration of the sum of 25/—current money of Virginia" to his son, Francis, a part of the tract of land formerly granted to Goodrich Lightfoot (Culpeper County Deed Book B, 242). As late as

1754 George's letters are dated from Culpeper County. This was probably his residence and address until the end of his life. His Field Book, with records of his surveys in Frederick County, of which he was surveyor, is dated 1755, but he seems to have lived in Culpeper County even then.

George died in 1760 but as news traveled but slowly, a letter to him from his brother Patrick was dated Wedderburn Castle, 28 April 1761, and sent to Culpeper County. In 1793 Madison County was created from a part of Culpeper. Apparently the home of George Hume, then thirty years dead, was within the bounds of Madison County. A map, made by Federal Troops during the occupation of Virginia, 1866, shows the location, near the village of Oak Park, the land now (1939) owned by a Mr. John R. Beahn. The house has been destroyed by fire and only the stone chimneys mark the dwelling of the progenitor of the Virginia branch of the Homes of Wedderburn. He probably sleeps in the graveyard nearby in which, as in the graveyard at Wedderburn and many others of the period, the graves are marked only with uninscribed stones.

Brothers and Sisters of George Hume.

Sir George Home of Wedderburn, Baronet, had six sons, the second of whom came to Virginia, as we have seen, and three daughters. The dates of their births are given in Wedderburn Manuscripts (No. 261). Other data about them have been compiled from many sources. Cf. *Burke's Landed Gentry of Great Britain*, 1937 edit., pp. 1144-1147.

1. David, born 9 July 1697 in the Old Church Parish, Edinburgh; baptised 12 January 1697, the witnesses being his maternal grandfather, Sir Patrick Hume of Lumsden, Bt., his uncle Francis Hume of Quixwood, David Hume of Crossrig (Lord Crossrig) his kinsman, and Robert Watson, another kinsman (Baptismal Register in General Registry Office, Edinburgh); Justice of the Peace for the county of Berwick, 1732; appointed Cashier to the Police at the instance of Sir Hugh Hume, third Earl of Marchmont, who was First Lord of Police; remained a bachelor until he was 64, when he married (1761) Elizabeth, daughter of Dugall Campbell of Craignish. Lord Marchmont, whose mother was a daughter of Sir George Campbell of Cessnock, wrote him a letter of congratulations with the "hope that the introduction of the name Campbell will be as happy to you as it has been to our branch of your family"; died at Wedderburn Castle, without issue, 31 March, 1762.

2. George, born 30 May 1698; lived in Virginia from 1721 until his death in 1760; see above.

3. Patrick, born 16 July 1699; Surgeon in the Royal Navy; served against the Spaniards and French in American waters and elsewhere; Surgeon of *H.M.S. Greyhound*, in New York, 1723; present at the unsuccessful siege of Gibraltar, 1727; Surgeon of *H.M.S. Squirrel* in Charleston, South Carolina, in 1733 and was an original member of the St. Andrew's

Society of Charleston, oldest St. Andrew's society in the world; at Constantinople, 1736; succeeded his eldest brother in the barony of Wedderburn, the lands of Paxton and others, 1762, the second son, George (above) having been excluded from the entail; was frequently in Virginia and visited his brother George; his volumes of notes have been preserved, and record his professional labors over many years; died at Wedderburn Castle, unmarried, 8 February 1766.

4. Margaret, born 14 November 1700; married, 1726, as his second wife, the Rev. Ninian Home of Billie (1670-1744), Minister of Sprouston (see above). They had eleven children, *viz*: Ninian (1729-1740), Patrick, Isabel, Abraham, David, Jean, Andrew (died aged five), Thomas, Margaret (died young), Elizabeth, and Ninian (died in infancy). After the death without issue of the sons of Sir George Home of Wedderburn, Bt., (except, of course, George of Culpeper County, who had been omitted from Ninian Home's new entail as we have seen), the succession passed to the issue of Ninian Home's marriage with Margaret, eldest daughter of Sir George Home of Wedderburn. Of their seven sons, Patrick (1728-1808), the eldest survivor, succeeded as Laird of Billie in 1754 and to Wedderburn in 1766 on the death of his uncle, Dr. Patrick Home. "He was a great traveler on the Continent and in Italy and left numerous note books and diaries of his periphrinations. He was, 1784-1796, Member of Parliament for Berwickshire, and is said to have built the present houses of Wedderburn and Paxton. He married 1771, Jane Graham of Dugalstone, but died without issue 19 December 1808, and was succeeded by his next surviving brother, General David Home (1732-1809), formerly known as of Caldra" (Wedd. Mss. intro.). General David Home served as an officer of the Scots Greys in the Seven Years War and his letters from the Continent give interesting details of the campaign. He was later Colonel of the Second Royal Veterans Battalion. He died unmarried 30 December 1809. (1810?). His brothers Andrew and Thomas (Captain, Royal Scots Fusiliers, who died 6 May 1802) being without surviving issue, General Home was succeeded by his eldest sister, Jean (1734-1812), by that time the last survivor of Ninian Home's issue by his *second* marriage. She died unmarried at Wedderburn Castle, 9 December 1812, so that the succession passed to the issue of Isabell Home, second daughter of the forfeited baronet of Wedderburn and her husband, Alexander Home of Jardinefield, eldest son of the Rev. Ninian Home's *first* marriage (see below).

Margaret Home, widow of the Rev. Ninian Home of Billie, had a tragic end. Lady Billie's murder is one of the *crimes célèbres* of modern Scottish history. She lived at Linthill, a fine old mansion standing on a *brae* overlooking the Eyewater. Here her butler, one Norman Ross, on 2 August 1752, murdered her for her rents which he had seen her place in a small desk in her bedchamber. He jumped from the window but broke his leg in the fall, and was captured. He was tried, convicted, and executed at Leith, this being the last instance in Scotland of the infliction of the

barbarous penalty of having his right hand stricken off and nailed above the gallows before he was hanged. Thereafter his body hung in chains. The grisly details of the crime and its punishment are given in *The Newgate Calendar*, and figure in many a Scottish story. Isabell Home gave her brother George a full account of it in a letter dated 12 February 1753. Another account of the tragedy is given in the letter of 24 February 1752 from Alexander Home of Jardinefield to his brother-in-law, George Hume: "I suppose you have heard of the manner of Lady Billie's death. It was thus. She had recd some cash before the 2nd of Augt last—70 Pound Str. Her ffast man on that night concealed himself in her bedchamber when she had gone to take a walk as she usually did before bedtime when at Lenthill. When she had fallen a sleep he attacked her & cut her throat with a case knife. Upon receiving the scafe—at once started up & got hold of his hair and struggled considerably—our lady did larm the servants—upon their coming up he made his escape at the window—was taken next day and upon 5th March, was executed at Edinbr—the 10th of January last—having his right hand first cut off and nailed to the top of the gallows—then hanged—& hung in chains betwixt Leith & Edinbr." Lady Billie's desk, in which the fatal guineas were kept, is now at Paxton House below her portrait.*

5. John, born 25 March 1702, officer of the Royal Navy, attaining the rank of captain. Like his brother Patrick, he was an early member of the St. Andrew's Society of Charleston. Among other early members were Sir James Home, Baronet (1740) and William Home, Lord Dunglass, eldest son of the ninth Earl of Home. Lord Dunglass became a member in 1780 during the British Army's occupation of Charleston. He was a lieutenant of the Coldstream Guards, and was mortally wounded at the battle of Guilford Court House, 1781. Captain John Home, R.N. served against the French in American waters; was in the West Indies in *H.M.S. Roebuck*, 1740; in command of *H.M.S. Sandwich*, 1745-1747; etc. He died at Wedderburn, Castle, unmarried, 30 (28th?) August 1758.

*"The following was written down, about a century ago [*circa* 1800], by a member of the family who stated that he 'heard it from an officer of the Greys at his home', the General having commanded that regiment. A soldier was undergoing punishment on the picket, inflicted by a court martial for some misdemeanor whilst the General, then Lieutenant-Colonel Home, the Commanding Officer, was walking backwards and forwards during the time the man was undergoing the punishment, who from his sufferings repeatedly called out to Colonel Home for God's sake order him to be taken down. The Colonel continued to walk as formerly without noticing his cries at which the man exclaimed in a rage, 'I wish to God Norman Ross had murdered you instead of your mother'. This of course he did not expect to relieve him from his sufferings, but it unexpectedly succeeded, as the Colonel immediately halted & called out without making a single observation, 'Take the fellow down'. It is said that after the murder the family would never have a servant of the name Ross". (Mr. Wm. Maddan's MS notes).

6. Francis, born 15 December 1703, Lieutenant in the Royal Navy, serving in American waters and elsewhere. From family papers it would appear that he began the study of medicine but there is no evidence that he became a physician or surgeon. On 22 December 1720 the Rev. Ninian Home wrote to Lady Wedderburn: "At length received a case of lances ffor Frankie. If I have been long in sending ym I have endeavored to make amends by ye nufier [number] & goodness. Hugh Paterson the surgeon choiced ym and sent ym to me by Baillie Baird and I gave the Baillie eleven shillings sterling for ym to give Mr. Paterson who sayes they are singularly good and yt he is better provided of lances by yt case than most masters. If you think proper to take out two or three of ym and put two or three cheap lances in their place you may, and if you do it be sure not to touch ym with your hand lest they rust. If Frankie be wise & use ym well he may keep ym all and tell him from me if he carry weell and mind his business he shall want no encouragement . . ." (Marchmont Peerage Case, House of Lords Session Papers, 1843, No. 103, p. 380). This letter was written one week after Francis's seventeenth birthday. Among Rev. Ninian Home's papers is an obligation by Lady Wedderburn by which she acknowledges debt for her husband's funeral expenses, and "ffrancis his apprentice fie". It is not impossible that Francis may actually have become a surgeon and commissioned as such in the Royal Navy, but it is more likely that he became a midshipman instead. At any rate he is called Lieutenant in later records.

A manuscript among family papers at Paxton House tells the following story of him: While serving in Spain he met the daughter of a noble Spanish family and desired to marry her, which her father forbade on account of the difference in religion and country. She was placed in a convent where her lover and another Scottish officer, whose sweetheart was similarly confined, managed to send a letter and an escape was planned. At night the ladies succeeded in climbing over the convent wall, but in the descent Lieutenant Home's lady fell breaking her leg, and was discovered and taken back. Her companion escaped and later married the officer. Young Home, when he returned to Wedderburn Castle, threw into the moat the ring that he had intended as a wedding ring. It was found many years afterwards when the moat was drained, and is now at Paxton House. It is inscribed inside: "*My heart* [the figure of a *heart* is used in place of the word] *you have yours I crave*". Lieutenant Home died unmarried in 1732.

7. Isabell, born 12 September 1706; married Alexander Home of Jardinefield, eldest son of the Rev. Ninian Home and his first wife, Margaret Deas. Jardinefield had once been one of the lands of the Homes of Wedderburn, but was acquired by Ninian Home. Ninian desired his eldest son, Alexander, to marry Margaret, eldest daughter of Sir George Hume of Wedderburn, but Alexander married her sister, Isabell, instead. Ninian thereupon gave him the lands of Jardinefield and cut him off from succession to his other properties. Ninian had a way of disinheriting young men

who displeased him. Afterwards Ninian himself married Margaret Home (see above). Thus Alexander Home of Jardinefield and his father married sisters. Isabell Home had three sons, Ninian, Francis and George and two daughters, Christina (who died unmarried 1 June 1772) and Margaret (who died unmarried 28 May 1783). Ninian came to Virginia in 1751 to visit his uncle, George Hume of Culpeper County, as shewn in his mother's letters. He later resided in the island of St. Christopher's (St. Kitts) in the West Indies, and after some years there removed to island of Grenada. He was Judge of the Grenada Court of Common Pleas, 1771; Member of His Majesty's Council, 1784; Colonel of the Grenada Troop of Horse, 1785; and Governor, 1792. In 1795 there was an uprising of the slaves, and in the massacre of the white people which followed, Governor Home was killed. He married but left no issue. Isabell's second son, Francis, also died abroad unmarried. The third son, George Home of Paxton, Writer to the Signet, succeeded to the lands of Wedderburn as his mother's heir. He had been in the army and was wounded at the battle of Fontenoy, 1743. He was a friend of Henry Mackenzie, the author of *The Man of Feeling*, etc, and was associated with him as a prominent member of the *Mirror Club*. He was also the intimate friend of Sir Walter Scott*,

*The following letter from Sir Walter Scott accompanied a presentation copy of the third (1806) edition of the *Lay of the Last Minstrel*. On the flyleaf is inscribed: "George Home, Esq., of Paxton from his obliged friend, the author". The letter is:

"My dear Sir:

Will you pardon the vanity of an author in hoping a copy of a new edition of his work may not be unacceptable to you as a man of letters and an ancient borderer. It contains some lines on p. 138 relative to the Homes of Wedderburn and the Swintons (my own maternal ancestors) with a few others which were added since the quarto edition. I am ever with great regard,

Dear Sir,
Castle Street, Friday

Your obliged and faithful servant,
W. Scott"

(Wedd. MSS. No. 297)

The lines to which the bard refers are:

Vails not to tell each hardy clan,
From the fair Middle Marches came;
The Bloody Heart blaz'd in the van,
Announcing Douglas, dreaded name!
Vails not to tell what steeds did spurn,
Where the Seven Spears of Wedderburne
Their men in battle-order set;
And Swinton laid the lance in rest,
That tamed of yore the sparkling crest
Of Clarence's Plantagenet.
Nor lists I say what hundreds more,
From the rich Merse and Lammermore,
And Tweed's fair borders, to the war,
Beneath the crest of old Dunbar,
And Hepburn's mingled banners come,
Down the steep mountain glittering far,
And shouting still "A Home! a Home!"
(Canto Fifth IV)



"THE FLODDEN BANNER"

Borne by the Humes of Wedderburn at the battles of Flodden, 1513, and Dunbar, 1650. At both battles a Sir David and eldest son, George, were killed, and their bodies brought back to Wedderburn Castle wrapped in this banner, which shows stains of their blood. Thought to be the oldest existing Scottish battle flag, it hangs today in the hall of Wedderburn Castle "a silent yet telling reminder of those days of stress and storm in which our Border ancestry lived and died". The design is a yellow saltire, or St. Andrew's cross, on a green field. A replica of this flag was used at the unveiling of the tablet in memory of George Hume of Virginia, at Fredricksburg, 1938. Of this flag a nineteenth century bard has written:

"The Humes of old were warriors bold,
As e'er auld Scotland ken'd, man;
Their motto was Their Country's Cause,
And True unto the End, man.
This is the banner which they raised
On Flodden's battle-field, man;
Those noble men, their name be praised,
They died e'er they would yield, man."

who succeeded him as Principal Clerk of Session (1781) and of Admiral Sir David Milne, G.C.B., who commanded the British naval forces in American waters in the War of 1812, and whose letters from America to Mr. Home have been published (cf. *William and Mary Quart.*, 1930). He died unmarried, at Wedderburn Castle 10 February 1820, being the last survivor of Ninian Home's descendants.

8. Jean, born 8 May 1709; married the Rev. John Todd, Minister of Ladykirk, the historic Scottish church across the Tweed from Norham, England, built by James IV in gratitude for his escape from death when fording the swollen Tweed. The Rev. John Todd was licensed by the Presbytery of Duns 6 April 1736, presented by William, Earl of Home, January 1741; ordained 19 July 1741; died 29 September 1786. They had two sons in the Presbyterian ministry: John, ordained minister of the Presbyterian congregations of Longfremlington, November 1767; presented to this parish by George III, 26 March and admitted 1 September 1775; died unmarried 23 January 1814 in his eighty-first year. The other son was George, licensed by the Presbytery 30 August 1774; ordained 10 August 1775; minister at Kirkcaldy, or Thornyford, from which he was promoted to Tweedmouth, presented by George III, 30 April and admitted 15 September 1785; translated to Ladykirk 27 August 1801, admitted 17 September 1801; died unmarried 22 March 1819 in his seventy-first year (*Fasts Ecclesiae*, II, 443, *et seq.*). Jean Home, widow of the Rev. John Todd, died 26 March 1795. There is a portrait of her at Paxton House. Since the issue of her brothers and sisters (except George, see above) had failed, the succession to the Wedderburn lands and others opened to her eldest son, James Todd. He assumed the surname Home but died 11 May 1821, and was succeeded by his sister Margaret Todd (who died in 1820). She married (1779) John Foreman (died 1811) attorney of Berwick, and had two sons John (1781-1847) and William. They likewise assumed the surname Home. John, the eldest died without issue. William (1782-1853) married (1811) Jean (died 1852), daughter of the Rev. George Home, minister of Gunsgreen, by whom he had four daughters. The eldest of these, Jean (died 1876), married (1832) David Milne, eldest son of Admiral Sir David Milne, G.C.B. Their son, Colonel David Milne-Home, Royal Horse Guards Blue (1838-1901) succeeded to the properties of Wedderburn, Paxton and others on his mother's death. He was Member of Parliament for Berwickshire, 1874-1885. He married (1867) Jane, daughter of Sir Thomas Buchan-Hepburn, Baronet. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Lieutenant-Colonel David William Milne-Home (1873-1918), who married (1904) Margaret Florence, only child of Captain Arthur van Notten Pole, 13th Hussars, and his wife, Margaret Louisa, eldest daughter of Sir John Dick Lauder, Baronet and Lady Anne Dalrymple, daughter of the ninth Earl of Stair. She it was who unveiled the tablet to George Hume in Saint George's Church, Fredericksburg, 1938. Col. David William Milne-Home of Wedderburn left three daughters, Helen Margaret, Jean

and Anne. The eldest, Helen Margaret, married (1933) John Wallace Robertson and they took the name of Home-Robertson of Wedderburn. Their daughter, Elizona (born 1938) is heiress to the Wedderburn and other lands.

9. James, born 26 September 1714, rose to the rank of Captain in the Royal Navy; served frequently against the French and Spaniards in American waters and elsewhere; was in *H.M.S. Hastings* in York River and Hampton Rhodes, Virginia, 1744; in *H.M.S. Tilbury* in Virginia waters, 1747-1748; killed in battle with the French in the Bay of Biscay while commanding *H.M. Fireship Pluto* in April 1758, during the Seven Years (French and Indian) War; unmarried. He took his nephew, John Hume, son of George Hume of Culpeper County, as a midshipman in his ship and the boy was in action with the French during the war. In a letter to Captain James Home, R.N. from his brother George, dated 11 February 1748, the Virginia surveyor asks: "Pray let me know how my sone does and how he behaves & if he likes London or Fredericksburg best"!

*The Rev. Ninian Home of Billie and the Succession to the
Wedderburn Lands.*

No account of the Homes of Wedderburn or of their descendants in America would be complete without reference to the Rev. Ninian Home of Billie, whose connection with that family forms a strange chapter in its long history. He was a most remarkable man, whose character combined a certain unselfish family pride, so to speak, with hard relentless prejudice and shrewd or even sharp business practices. It is hard to form a fair estimate of him, for the accounts that have come down to us are on the one hand so laudatory as to be implausible or on the other so filled with bitter hatred as to be no less incredible. Certainly he managed to save the lands of Wedderburn from passing to strangers, but his motives were not entirely unselfish as we shall see.

He is usually said to be descended from William Home of St. Leonard's who flourished in the sixteenth century, but this may be doubted for elsewhere we read that he "was not sure who his grandfather was, but he thought he was a gentleman". He was the son of Abraham Home of Bellshill in the Parish of Hume, where Ninian was born 5 December 1670. A query as to his descent appeared in *Scottish Notes and Queries*, December 1928, p. 246. He was intended for the church and received a liberal education, graduating at Edinburgh University, 1693. For a time he was schoolmaster at Fogo and later acted as clerk for James Deas of Coldingham, advocate, whose daughter, Margaret, he married in 1700. He was appointed minister of the Parish of Preston, Berwickshire, 1696; was translated to Sprouston, Roxburghshire, 1703; but in 1718 was deposed, as the record puts it, "for disaffection for the Government and other causes". Mention is made below of the "other causes".

By transactions in money he amassed a considerable fortune, and, investing this in land he gradually acquired extensive property interest in Berwickshire. As early as 1711 he had begun to acquire parts of the Wedderburn lands for debts due him. We have seen that the family of Home of Wedderburn was heavily in debt due to the expenditures of Sir George as Comptroller of the Household of King James VI and I and his Queen—debts never repaid. Thomson says that Ninian was the most influential man in Berwickshire in the middle of the eighteenth century and gives a long list of debts due him at the time of his death. Twenty or thirty lords and gentlemen of the county were in his debt. Among others we find the names of the Earl of Home, Lord Balmerino (who perished so heroically on the scaffold after the '45), Sir John Hume of Renton, Sir George Dunbar of Mochrum, Sir John Dunbar, Sir John Hall of Dunglass, Sir Alexander Cockburn of Langton, George Hume of Whitfield, Hume of Manderston, George Hume of Kimmerghame, William Home of Slatehouse, and many others. None, however owed his as large a sum as did the Laird of Wedderburn against whose name stood the sum of £16,938 10s. Scots and 1000 merks. David, eldest son of the Laird of Wedderburn, was himself in Ninian's debt in the sum of £12,996 10s. Scots, so that the total amount due the former minister of the Gospel by the house of Wedderburn was £30,000 Scots (Thomson, *Coldingham Parish and Priory*, 212).

When Sir George Hume of Wedderburn, Bt. was found guilty at his trial for high treason in 1716 (see above) he was sentenced to death and his estates forfeited. However, under Scottish law, a creditor had a claim prior to that of the Crown, so that Ninian Home presented bills and other evidence of Wedderburn's debts to him and was granted title to the Wedderburn and other lands of the unfortunate Sir George.

The old entail was thus broken and Mr. Ninian Home had the right, which he was not slow in exercising, to make a new entail or disposition. He had married, as his second wife, Margaret, eldest daughter of the forfeited Laird of Wedderburn, while his eldest son, Alexander Home of Jardinefield, had married her sister, Isabell. George Home, the future Virginia colonist, had grievously offended the Rev. Ninian on account, as the family histories put it, "of some youthful follies" and this resulted in his being omitted from Ninian's entail. Ninian Home's first disposition (entail) was made in 1725, and George Home of Virginia was not omitted therefrom. The disposition however postponed Patrick, the third son of the Laird of Wedderburn, to all of his younger brothers and to the male descendants of such younger brothers. Apparently he became reconciled to Patrick, however, for in the disposition of 1733, which is the one that was finally put into effect, he placed Patrick in his proper place, but omitted George, the second son and Francis the fifth son. (Sir Hugh Hume-Campbell's Case, 1843, p. 53). Francis had died in 1732 and George was still in Virginia, so that if Ninian had become reconciled to him in 1725, four years after his departure from Scotland, it is strange that George

was omitted from the succession in terms of the disposition of 1733, twelve years after he had gone to live in Virginia. So, we much conclude with Sir Hugh Hume-Campbell, that "Mr. Ninian Home of Billie was somewhat capricious as to the manner in which the sons of the deceased George Home of Wedderburn were to succeed to Wedderburn". "Such supposition," he continued, "was not altogether inconsistent with Mr. Ninian Home's character". (Sir Hugh Hume-Campbell's Case, 1843, p. 53.)

Mr. Ninian Home died in Edinburgh on 17 December, 1744. Family letters shew that his wife had not been happy so that we are not surprised to read in George Hume's letter to his sister Isabell, dated 15 September 1751; "There can be no greater satisfaction to me in ye world yn [than] to hear from you all & especially to hear that Ninians deith has rid my dear sister out of all her troubles".

The Wedderburn lands were inherited, in terms of Ninian's disposition, by the eldest son of the forfeited Laird of Wedderburn, David, and at his death without issue, by the third son, Patrick. George the second son, had already died, but, as we have seen his six sons were cut off from the succession by Ninian's entail. On the death unmarried in 1766 of Patrick Home, third son of the forfeited Laird of Wedderburn, the lands passed to Patrick Home, son of Ninian Home and Margaret Home, eldest daughter of the Laird of Wedderburn. He died without issue in 1808 and was succeeded by his brother General David Home, who died unmarried in 1809. He was succeeded by his sister Miss Jean Home, who died unmarried in 1812, being the last survivor of the eleven children of Ninian Home by his *second* marriage. The succession now opened to the issue of Alexander Home of Jardinefield, son of Ninian Home by his *first* marriage. He had married Isabell, second daughter of the forfeited Sir George Home of Wedderburn. Their first two sons having died without issue, the third, George, succeeded to the Wedderburn estates in 1812, on the death of Miss Jean Home who was at once his first cousin and half aunt (since Ninian Home and his son Alexander had married sisters). George died unmarried in 1820, being the last of Ninian Home's descendants. It must be remembered that there is no person living to-day of the blood of Ninian Home. With the death of the last of his descendants the succession to the Wedderburn lands opened, under the new entail, to the issue of Jean, third daughter of the forfeited Laird of Wedderburn. Her descendants have been in possession of the lands ever since. So, after all, the sentence of forfeiture passed against Sir George Hume of Wedderburn in 1716 did not result in cutting off his descendants from the heritage of their fathers. For this Ninian Home deserves the thanks of all of the blood of the Wedderburn line.

The records of the Presbytery of Kelso contain numerous references to the Rev. Ninian Home, most of them of an unflattering kind, and causing him to be admonished again and again and finally deposed. For example, on 3 February 1707 he was found "guilty of gross drunkenness, horri-

ble swearing & quarreling with the Laird of Chatto at Kelso". On another occasion he was found "mad drunk", and on yet others he had been brawling in taverns, some of the "horrible swearing" that so upset the Presbytery is reported verbatim. All of this seems somewhat amusing to-day but was no laughing matter two and a half centuries ago. However it makes us a little less able to understand Ninian's attitude towards the "youthful follies" of George Hume of Virginia (Mr. Wm. Madden's MS Notes).

The most bitter account of Ninian Home that we have is from the pen of Lieutenant George Home, R.N., grandson of Francis Hume of Quixwood who was transported to Virginia in 1716. In his *Memoirs of an Aristocrat*, published 1838, the Lieutenant says of Ninian, whom he calls "Old Griphard":

"The affair of 1715 was the ruin of our family and the elevation of old Ringan Griphard [Ninian Home]. An astonishing fellow was that Old Griphard. You will be astonished when I tell you that his first appearance in this country was in the capacity of a lean lanky half student, half labourer, with a bag of books upon his back, which contained a few Greek and Latin books, and his scanty wardrobe, humbly soliciting shearing. Through the most miserable penury and hardest drudgery, he at last got qualified as a preacher, got a church of the Baron of W[edderburn], became his factor, and finally supplanted him in his broad patrimonial lands. Those lands that had been given us by a Douglass and added to, through a period of four hundred and fifty years, by every succeeding Baron, until by one false step, and the machinations of a villain, the whole passed from our hands into that of a stranger and an alien." (p. 279). The whole of *Memoirs of an Aristocrat* is filled with abuse of this kind, some of it almost unprintable.

The Rev. J. Boston, in his memoirs published in 1699, speaks of Mr. Ninian Home as "a man of great parts but not of proportionate tenderness and was several years ago deposed". Perhaps Boston sums up Ninian Home's character in these few words.

George Hume's Death.

We have not the exact date of the death of George Hume. It occurred between 2 April 1760, on which day he wrote a letter to his brother, Patrick, and 19 June 1760, when administration of his estate was ordered by the Culpeper County Court (Will Book A, 227; 374).

The hardships he experienced in "this Indian country", as he called it, probably shortened his life. On 11 February 1748 he wrote his brother James: "I have had a very hard spell of sickness for several months by reason of a grevous cold I catched at our last winter, but I thank God I am now bravely recovered and intend to give over taking tedious journies of where we are obliged to go perhaps several months without seeing a

house, and living altogether on wilde meat, and to content myself with what little business I can get about home or at least in ye Inhabited places”.

On 15 September 1751, when he was but fifty-three years old, he wrote his sister Isabell: “I do not go above 100 miles from home to work & as my eyes within ye 2 or 3 yrs has failed me very much”. In the next year he wrote her: “. . . For my part I have held it out amongst our mountains beyond expectation, and has in my time been one of the last as ever went into my business, lying in far of our mountains & I am being so dim sighted I can not see ye backwoods but soon it is over”.

Two years later, 22 August 1754, George wrote his brother John: “I am grown so crazy [infirm] no more fit to go in the back woods. Our country is so far back settled that we are obliged to go above 100 miles before I come to work. I am so broke by ye hardships I have indured in lying in ye back woods that we are obliged to go, also have lost my sight so far that without spectacles can hardly discern ye degrees of my compass yt it kills me to travel so far and over such mountains as you know we have, & of late have been very much afflicted by colds and lying out so much wch now begins to come upon me”. We may well conclude that dying at the age of sixty-two, George Hume was already an old man.

It is not without melancholy interest to record here that King James VIII and III, for whose cause George Hume, his father and uncle had risked their all, survived for some six years longer though he was ten years older than George Hume, having been born on 10 June 1688. He died in Rome on New Year's Day, 1766, having been *de jure* King of England, Scotland, France, Ireland and Virginia for sixty-four years—a reign longer than that of any other British monarch whether *de facto* or *de jure*. Queen Victoria reigned sixty-three and George III but sixty years.

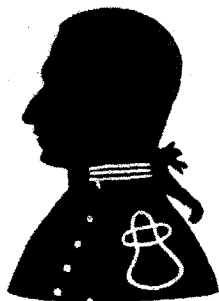
George Hume was buried on his plantation in Culpeper County, in the part which since 1798 has been the county of Madison. A graveyard near Hume Mountain in Madison County, some fifteen miles from Madison Court House, contains his grave. There are a number of very old graves of members of the Hume family there, and there seems no reason to doubt the tradition that he rests here too. “His banes were laid far frae the Tweed”, but in the shadow of the not less romantic and beautiful Blue Ridge.

Settlement of George Hume's Estate.

The various records of Spotsylvania, Orange and Culpeper Counties, though not affording a complete list of the lands held by George Hume, name some of them, amounting to some 7000 acres in extent, *viz*:

2000 acres in Spotsylvania County by grant upon the Order of the Governor and Council, June 1728 (Crozier's *Spotsylvania County*, 108).

2500 acres in Spotsylvania County by grant upon the order of the Governor and Council, June 1728 (*ibid*).



Francis Hume

CAPTAIN FRANCIS HUME, VIRGINIA STATE LINE
(1730-1813)

Second son of George Hume of Spotsylvania County, Virginia.
Original Member of the Society of the Cincinnati in the State of Virginia.
(Silhouette in possession of his great-great-grandson, Lieut.-Col. Edgar Erskine Hume.)

180 acres "on the branches of Deep Run in St. George's Parish, Spotsylvania County", from his father-in-law, George Proctor, 3 June 1728 (Spotsylvania Will Book A; cf. Crozier, 102).

180 acres, also on Deep Run, from George Proctor, 3 July 1728 (*ibid*, 103).

400 acres in St. George's Parish, Spotsylvania County, from John Asher, 3 February 1729-30 (*ibid*, 110).

A parcel of land in St. George's Parish, on the ridge between Deep and Hazel Run" (size not stated) from George Proctor, 2 January 1731 (*ibid*, 116; cf. *Va. Mag. of Hist. & Biogr.*, 1930, XXXVIII, 130, n. 12).

390 acres "in Orange County on Colonel Alexander Spotswood's line" from Charles Stewart, 12 September 1735 (Orange Deed Book No. 1, p. 143).

46 acres "in Orange County on the Great Fork of the Rappahannock River, previously granted to Goodrich Lightfoot on 13 June 1726", on 28 February 1739 (Orange Deed Book No. 3, p. 199).

375 acres "on the River Sharandore [Shenandoah] on the line of Robert Turks to the back line of Beverly Manner" from William Beverly of Essex County, 28 February 1739 (Orange Deed Book No. 3, p. 379).

200 acres in Orange County, adjoining John Spotswood and Thomas Stanton from "the Right Honourable Thomas, Lord Fairfax, Baron of Cameron in that part of Great Britain known as Scotland, Proprietor of the Northern Neck of Virginia" 20 May 1746. George Hume is described as "of Orange County". (Northern Neck Grants, Book G, 49, Virginia Land Office).

400 acres in Augusta County from Lord Fairfax, 19 October 1756. George Hume is described as "of Culpeper County". (*ibid*, Book H, 709).

204 acres in "Brumfield Parish, Culpeper County", from Thomas Stanton, 26 March 1755 (Culpeper Deed Book B, 338).

The "amount of his personal estate" found in the inventory after his death was very small, being valued at but £127:17:0. The following inventory is recorded in the records of the Culpeper County Court held in July 1760.

"In obedience to an order of Culpeper Court dated June 19th 1760, we the subscribers now being first sworn before William Green, Gent., have appraised the estate of George Hume, dec'd. presented to our view, according to the following inventory:

	£	s	d
6 Cows & Calves £12:0:0 2 young stears @ 18/— 1 heifer			
30/—	£	15	6 0
3 yearlings 36/— 1 old bull 20/— 1 black mare £6:5:0 ..		9	1 0
1 sow 2 pigs 8 year old hogs 30/— 2 ewes & lambs 18/—		2	8 0

1 Black Horse £11:0:0	1 saddle & bridle 20/—	1 Gunn			
	20/—		13	0	0
Old Iron Lumber 3/6	80 lbs old iron 16/8			19	2
1 Branding iron 2/6	Hominy Pestle 1/—			4	6
Carpenters Tools 4/6	2 Bells 6/—	4 tight Hhds with covers 20/—	1	10	6
8 Sixty Gallon casks £2	1 Hhd small cask 5/—	2 tubs 2 runlets 4/—	2	9	0
1 still and tub £18	1 washing tub 1 pail 3 piggins [small tubs] 12/6		18	12	6
2 Iron Potts & hooks	1 iron oven 25/—		1	5	0
2 Iron Basons	1 old axe 1 iron potrack		0	15	6
1 griddle, gridiron, fleshfork & Ladle 5/—	1 bed, bedstead & furniture downstairs		6	5	0
1 bed, bedstead & furniture above stairs £7:9:0	1 bed, bedstead do. and do. £4:0:0		11	9	0
5 chairs 12/6	8 chairs 12/—	2 tables 2/6	1	7	0
1 table 15/—	1 desk 60/—	1 case bottles 20/—	4	15	0
2 pr. doggs [andirons] 20/—	1 woolen wheel 7/6		1	7	6
1 large chest 25/—	1 iron pocket compass		1	10	0
Spice Mortar and Pestle 4/—	A parcel of glass and earthen ware 4/—		0	8	0
6 earthen plates 4/—	2 brass candlesticks 10/6		0	10	6
2 Canisters 6d.	1 Toaster 2/6	1 Tea Kettle 8/—	0	11	0
1 Pr. cotton cards 1/—	4 lbs spun cotton 11/—	1 lb cotton 1/9	0	13	9
1 Box iron and heaters 6/—	1 case knives & forks 2/—	3 stone jars	0	13	0
2 small rundlets 2/—	A parcel of Books & flute		0	12	0
½ gross bottles 18/—	1 dress'd buckskin 10/—	3 silver spoons 25/—	2	13	0
1 brass spoon & fork 1/3	Parcel of old silver buckles 25/—		1	6	3
Pr. money scales 2/6	A parcel of lumber, horse fleams &c 2/6		0	5	0
1 looking glass 6d.	1 Tub 2/—	1 sword & belt 30/—	1	12	6
Case pistols 10/—	Fringed Howsir 20/—	6 soup plates 10/—	2	8	0
	2 dishes & 3 plates 8/—				
1 disk 5/—	3 new basons 12/—	5 old do. 10/6	1	7	6
1 pewter sugar pot 1/6	1 bedpan 4/—		0	5	6
3 Butter pots 4/6	Punch bowl & porringer 4/6		0	9	0
1 meal tub 7/6	1 powdering do. 7/6	2 old searcher & meal sifter 1/—	0	16	0
1 sett surveyors instruments, saddle baggs			6	0	0
Collar Hames and Traces 1/9	9 lbs wool 5/7		0	6	7

1 load stone inclosed in brass 10/— 1 hone & case of razors 4/5	0	14	0
1 case instruments 25/— head of staff 1/—	1	6	0
2 Pr spectacles 1 burning glass 5/— 1 brass rule 1/3 3 compass needles 1/10	0	8	1

H. Field £127 17 10
 William Stanton
 Gerrard Banks

July 17th 1760. This inventory was returned to Court & ordered recorded.

Teste Roger Dixon Clk."
 (Culpeper Will Book A, 227, 374)

Even in this small list of personal possessions we find many articles that we might expect, such as his surveyor's instruments, including brass rule, load stone (magnet), compass, with extra needles, drawing instruments, etc. The sword and belt remind us of his military service in the Colonial Militia, while the flute would confirm the family tradition that he played that instrument. The two pairs of spectacles and "burning" (magnifying) glass recall his letters to his brothers and sisters that his sight had so failed that he could not read the degrees on his compass. He left no will so that it is only by the two lists above that we may know the extent of his worldly possessions.

That the extent of his personal possessions was not great is hardly surprising in view of our knowledge of his life. While the values as given in the inventory are probably lower than was actually the case, it is evident that he was far from being rich. However other inventories in Colonial Virginia of this period, even of estates of men known to be wealthy, are usually very meagre in extent. Probably most of the articles of value had been given to his sons before his death.

In Scotland, too, the county families had but little in the way of personal effects. We are told that even the great nobles carried furniture from one house to another when they went into residence. In this connection it is interesting to read the inventory of the effects of George's father, Sir George Hume of Wedderburn, Baronet, made in 1716 at the time of his forfeiture. Probably there too many articles of value had been removed before the inventory was taken.

"Inventar of what is found in the house of Wedderburn. 1716.

In the old tour [tower]—Imprimis, in the old ston hall, a press to which Mrs. Home, Wedderburn's sister, pretends [claims] right to, two old chairs.

In the laigh room—Another press to which Mrs. Home pretends right to also.

In the mid room—Ane old bed, two pair old blankets, a furm [form], two chairs, ane old bed, old hanging, the room hung.

In the far room—Ane old table a bed with hangings, a pair of sheets, two pair of blankets, a boulder, four chairs, a stool, a furm, the room hung, bars at the chimnie, a chackreel.

In the mid room in the understoray—A table, four chairs, with old hangings.

In the ladies room in the same storay—A table, half a dozen chairs, a hung bed, a room hung, a feather bed, two pair of blankets, a pair of sheets, a long saddle [settle], with the chaff bed, two pair of blankets, a pair of sheets, a footstool with a cushion, a chimnie, a cradle for a child.

A room in the stairhung, with one chair and a chimney.

In the utmost room in the high storay—The stoups of a bed, six clickens [?], bars in the chimney.

In the mid room in the high storey—Two bedsteads, on[e] with courtings with old coarse furniture; in the Transs [passage], ane old chest, a little chair.

In the far room in the high storay—Seven chairs, a table, a bed hung, with a feather bed, a pair of sheets, two pair of blankets, a boulder, a little footstool, a grait with a back.

In the pantrie—A cupboard, a churn, a table, a voider [basket for bits of food], half a dozen milk bowies [casks], seven and twenty servets and tools [towels], three table claither, five knives and three forks, a salt and nyne peuter [pewter] spoons.

In the kitchen—Ane awrie [cupboard], a bed and chaff bed, with two pair of blankets, a pair of sheets, two old lint wheels, a water tub, four little coiges [wooden vessels], a pat and a little kettle, four stools, two razes, a spite [spit], fyfteen trunchers, six plates, a dropping pan and skellet pan, a mortar stone, two old frying pans, a brander, a peuther [pewter] porringer, a chimney, three old candle-sticks, nine peuther spoons, four timber cups, a pair of toungs."

(Forfeited Estates Papers, H. M. Register House, Edinburgh, quoted by Madden, *Home of Wedderburn, an Episode of Loyalty and Disaster, Hist. of the Berwickshire Naturalists Club, 1914, 299.*)

It may be added here that "The Inventory of the Household Furniture att Linthill" and that of the Rev. Ninian Home of Billie's house in Edinburgh, both made just after his death in 1746, shew but few articles of value, notwithstanding his wealth.

George Hume's Sons.

Letters from George Hume to his sisters and brothers tell of his six sons. Their names are given in the following record of the settlement of his estate:

"Settlement of George Hume's Estate

"Received of George Hume full satisfaction for our father's estate, and this is to certify that we nor our heirs have no claim or demand against the said George Hume nor his heirs nor assigns for the same.

"Witness our hands the 15th day of February 1773

Francis Hume
John Hume
William Hume
James Hume
Charles Hume

"At a court held for Culpeper County, March 15th 1773, this receipt was acknowledged by Francis Hume, John Hume, William Hume, James Hume and Charles Hume as theirs, and ordered to be recorded.

Teste John Jameson, Clk."

(Culpeper County Deed Book H, p. 676)

It is beyond the scope of these notes to trace the issue of these six sons, though all had large families. They were:

1. George, born in Spotsylvania County, 1729; became his father's assistant in surveying; received lands from the colony and from Lord Fairfax, as Proprietor of the Northern Neck; will dated 13 November 1790, was probated in Madison County, Virginia, 23 December 1802; married Jane Staunton, 1754; had issue: George, Reuben, Charles, William, [John], Elizabeth, Frances and Sarah.

2. Francis, born in Spotsylvania County, 1730; became a planter and received grants of land from the Crown and from Lord Fairfax as Proprietor of the Northern Neck; served in the Culpeper County Militia in the French and Indian War (Seven Years War); Captain of the Virginia State Line in the Revolution; was an original member of the Society of the Cincinnati in the State of Virginia. His father wrote to his brother, Captain John Hume, Royal Navy, in 1754: "I have taken your advice about my sons. I have two now of age, Geo. and Francis. . . . Francis is the planter & I am in hopes he will do very well". Married Elizabeth, daughter of James Duncan of Hamilton Parish, Fauquier County, Virginia, 30 August 1763; died in Culpeper County, Virginia, 1813, leaving issue: Elizabeth, Nancy, Charles (First Lieutenant in the War of 1812), James, Armistead, Benjamin, Francis, [Lewis], and [Peter].

3. John, born in Spotsylvania County, 1732; served as Midshipman, Royal Navy, in the ship of his uncle, Captain James Hume, R.N., and was present in engagements with the French and Spaniards. In a letter of 1754, his father wrote his brother, Captain John Home, R.N., for whom the boy was named: "As for John, I am in hopes he may do well enough, but I could never persuade him to go in a merchant ship though he never will, tho the Capt. as brought him offered him his mates place if he would go home again with him, but he would not go & still wants to be in a

Kings Ship". John removed to Boston early in the American Revolution and later to Maine where he served in the Lincoln County Militia. By his wife, Helinor Manson, he had issue: John (who left issue), Charles (died a prisoner of war during the War of 1812), William (Captain in the Navy), Helinor, and three other daughters. (A printed chart of the descendants of John Hume and Helinor Manson, his wife, is in the Library of the New York Historical Society. Dr. John Robert Hume of Missouri, in his published works on the history of the family, states that John Hume, son of George of Virginia, is identical with the John Hume of Maine, but quotes no evidence thereof).

4. William, born in Fredericksburg, Virginia, 1734. According to his descendant, Dr. John Robert Hume (see above), was thrice married; first to Susan Elzephan of South Carolina; secondly to ——— Granville; and thirdly to Sarah Benson, widow of ——— Baker; had issue: Alexander, Lieutenant of Second South Carolina Regiment in Revolution, killed at the siege of Savannah, 1777; John; George (Chaplain in Revolution); Jarred (served in Revolution); Elzephan; Betsy; Patrick. William served in the American Revolution, was wounded near Fredericksburg, 1781, and served in all for more than three years. Died, according to Dr. John Robert Hume, at Rising Sun, Indiana, 1821, buried at Georgetown, Kentucky; will of record at Falmouth, Pendleton County, Kentucky. Miss Ida March of London, Ohio (quoted by William Everett Brockman in his history of the Hume family) states that William Hume, son of George of Virginia, married Mary ——— in Pennsylvania and had issue: James, Frances, Mary, William, George, Ann, Elizabeth, Robert, Sarah, John, and Isabella. These are listed as heirs of William Hume in a Land Office Treasury Warrant of Governor John Page of Virginia dated 29 September 1804. It would seem that there is confusion as to persons of the name William Hume. The various published works on the family in America contain the statements above quoted. The author has made no effort to verify them. His conjecture as to the identity of the Alexander Hume who was killed at the siege of Savannah has been given.

5. James, born in Culpeper County; married Frances Patterson in Maryland, 1781; had issue: Anna, Mary, Samuel, Robert (died in childhood), Isabella, William, James, Frances Jane, Andrew, Jane, John, and David. (Names given in J. R. Hume's and W. E. Brockman's books).

6. Charles, born Culpeper County, 1739; married Hannah James (born 1745) of Fauquier County, 26 December 1764; died 1821 leaving issue: John, Anne, Benjamin, George, Elizabeth, Joseph, Humphrey, Robert, William Waller, Charles, and Hannah. (Names given in Family Bible of Charles Hume, copy supplied by Mrs. Linda Kennedy Wine of Culpeper, his descendant).

Captain Francis Hume of Culpeper County.

Captain Francis Hume, second son of George Hume the surveyor, is perhaps the best known of the six sons of the founder of the American branch

of the family. His service in the Virginia State Line has been mentioned. There are of record two interesting letters about him. The first is from James Home of Broomhouse, a man very distantly related, to George Hume, Esquire, of Paxton, who was the son of Alexander Home of Jardinefield and his wife Isabel Hume. Isabel Hume was the second sister of George Hume of Virginia, so that George Hume of Paxton and Captain Francis Hume of Culpeper County were first cousins. At the time this letter was written George Hume of Paxton had not yet succeeded to the lands of Wedderburn, which he did in 1812 on the death of Patrick Home of Wedderburn, son of the Rev. Ninian Home of Billie and his wife Margaret Hume, sister of George of Virginia. Thus George Home of Paxton succeeded a man who was at once his half uncle and first cousin!—since the one was the son of the Rev. Ninian Home of Billie and the other of the latter's son, Alexander Home of Jardinefield. The father and son married sisters.

The letter is in the papers of the family at Paxton House and it is a matter of regret that only a part has been quoted. The writer was an officer of the Royal Marines:

“Raphannock Forge, (Virginia)

31 Janry 1801

“ . . . The Admiral was so good as to give me Leave of Absence while the America lay at Halifax, from which place I took passage to New York in an American vessel and from N. York proceeded by land in what they call the mail stage, but how unlike the British Mail Coach. . . . Since I came here I have had the pleasure of seeing a Relation of your's, Mr. Francis Hume. He is a mild, sedate, placid old gentleman and very fond of talking about his Relations in Scotland. You are not unacquainted with the idea his father gave his family with regard to Wedderburn which this gentleman still cherishes, but as he declares, without any intention of disturbing the possession of the present proprietor. He wishes at all events, he says, to keep up a correspondence with the family and having written to Wedderburn twice within these two years, without receiving an answer, has given me a letter which he begs I will deliver to him. I suppose Mr. Home (i. e. Patrick Home of Wedderburn) has no objections to hearing of this family, if he has, I will be much obliged to you to let me know, as no inducement would prevail on me to do anything which might be disagreeable to him. They are a very numerous family. . . .

James Home”

The copy of the above letter was sent to the late Mr. Frank Hume of Washington by the late Mr. William Maddan of Berwick-on-Tweed, an authority on the history of the Homes of Wedderburn. In commenting on the letter, Mr. Maddan says (1899):

“You will see the great interest George Home of Paxton took in his uncle George's family in Virginia, but alas, his correspondent, a distant kinsman, at Rappahannock Forge was dead before the letter reached him.

Both Patrick and George were looking about for heirs for years before they died, and it was a pity that the enquiries as to your ancestors were not persisted in. I've no doubt that Mr. Francis Hume "the mild, sedate, placid old gentleman"—a phrase worth quoting, was your great-grandfather. Of course it was not correct to say your ancestor George or his issue had any claim to succeed to Wedderburn. That estate was forfeited for treason and the laird was bankrupt, but the Rev. Ninian Home bought up the debt and satisfied the Crown in some way, and got a Crown Charter in his own favour. He thereafter executed a new entail in favour of all the forfeited laird's sons *except George*, and three daughters. Billie and Paxton, which are much more valuable, were not settled in the same way, and George Home, the writer of the letter, had these at his own disposal and after numerous enquiries he, about 1820, executed a new deed of entail to various heirs and under which they came to Col. Milne-Home."

Another account of the meeting of Lieutenant-General James Home of Broomhouse with Captain Francis Hume of Virginia was given by the General toward the end of his life. He died in 1849, being the son of William Home of Broomhouse, Aide-de-Camp and Standard Bearer of Prince Charles Edward during the Rising of 1745 and who was captured at Culloden. The Homes (now Logan-Homes) of Broomhouse descend from the family of Home of Wedderburn. "When the general was a Captain of Marines in His Majesty's Ship *America* on the Halifax Station in the year 1800, he obtained leave of absence and proceeded to the residence of his brother who was living on an estate two miles from Fredericksburg, Virginia. Here he remained until May, 1801. The presence of a British officer in that part of America was then an usual event; and the news of Captain Home's arrival having reached the Alleghany Mountains, a gentleman of the name of Home was induced to come to Fredericksburg to see him. He represented himself to Captain Home as the younger of two sons of George Home [i. e. the Surveyor], and said that he had rode two hundred and fifty miles, purposely to converse with him, and brought apologies from his elder brother for not having accompanied him, saying he was too old to undertake such a journey. Mr. Home spoke of his father, whom he stated to be dead, was very anxious to know why he had not succeeded to Wedderburn, and shewed himself strongly impressed with his father's right to that property" (Sir Hugh Hume Campbell's Case, 1438, p. 55).

General Home saw Francis Hume, second son of George Hume the Surveyor, as his own letter shews. In 1801 Francis Hume was past seventy years of age, being a year younger than his brother, George.

The General was, of course, mistaken in saying that there were but two sons, instead of six, but this is easily understood as half a century had elapsed since the incident, and General Home was in 1843 a very old man. General Home had three brothers, all of whom died without issue. They were: William, Lieutenant in the Royal Army, who died in the West Indies; John, Colonel in the Royal Army, who died in India; and Patrick, who is probably the brother that General Home visited near Fredericksburg

in 1800. (Cf. J. H. Logan Home, *History of the Logan Family*, Edin., 1934, pp. 250).

Conclusion.

The unveiling of the memorial tablet to George Hume of Virginia was noteworthy not only as honoring a man of importance in the early days of the town of Fredericksburg, but also as bringing yet more closely together his lineal descendants and those of his sister who lived and died in Scotland. Few families have managed through two centuries and more, through sunshine and shadow, to maintain such close touch the one distant branch with the other. Perhaps we have here a lasting example illustrating the saying that blood is thicker than water, and that oceans unite as well as separate. It is said, moreover, that there has ever existed a bond between those who suffered for the Jacobite cause. Strong indeed is such a bond when the descendants of such loyal folk are united by the dual ties of kinship and ideals.

“My love he was a bonnie lad,
And came of noble pedigree,
And nane could bear a truer heart,
Or wield a better brand than he.
My love he stood for his true King,
Till standing he could do nae mair;
The day is lost and sae are we:
Nae wonder mony a heart is sair.
But I wad rather see him roam
An outcast on a foreign strand,
An wi' his master beg his bread,
Nae mair to see his native land,
Than bow a hair o' his brave head
To base usurper's tyrannie;
Than cringe for mercy to a knave
That ne'er was owned by him nor me.”



