THEMOPHILUS REMIGE

Prepared at Glyndon, Texas, April 24, 1895, by

Francis Charles Hunt
HUME GENEALOGICAL NOTES
by Francis Charles Hume.

I.

NOTES PERTAINING TO SOME OF THE AMERICAN HUMES WHOSE COMMON PROCESSION WAS GEORGE HUME -- BORN AT WEDDERBURN CASTLE, BERWICKSHIRE, SCOTLAND, MAY 30, 1687; IMMIGRATED TO SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY, VIRGINIA, IN 1721, WHERE HE MARRIED ELIZABETH PRIGGHO, ABOUT 1732; RESIDED, AND PURSUED HIS BUSINESS AS LAND SURVEYOR, IN THE COUNTIES OF SPOTSYLVANIA, FREDERICK, ORANGE AND CULPEPER, AT DIFFERENT PERIODS, UNTIL 1780 WHEN HE DIED, IN CULPEPER, LEAVING SIX SONS, VI. GEORGE, FRANCIS, JOHN, WILLIAM, JAMES AND CHARLES.

Through the thoughtlessness so common to parents in America -- and, perhaps, in part, through my father's refusal to be reconciled to the second marriage of his mother (to Rev. Amos Beaghen, of Culpeper, Nov. 10, 1817), and his abandonment of his home, on that account, when 15 years old, and a sense of estrangement that disposed him to silence -- I was never informed, save in an imperfect, fragmentary and accidental way, of the family history; and when I grew old enough to value such knowledge, my father was dead.

My father's brothers, Robert, Francis and Charles, died without communicating to any one known to me such information of the family as they, doubtless, possessed; and his only sister, Sarah Ann Elizabeth, who married William Armistead Almond, died, childless, many years before the war.

It is true, that, during my boyhood, my father made occasional allusions to persons, places and events in Scotland and America, which subsequent information enables me to connect with the family story, and to avail of as conclusive confirmatory evidence upon points to which
they relate.

In July, 1867, accompanied by my family, I visited my cousin — a son of my uncle Charles — Hon. Frank Hume, at his home, "Harwick", near Alexandria, in Va.; and, while there, he and I undertook to inquire into the family genealogy.

The inquiry was prosecuted through various instrumentalities — examination of official records of several counties in Va. (Spotsylvania, Orange, Culpeper, Fauquier, Madison) — correspondence, oral and written, direct and indirect, with persons in several states.

On January 1, 1890, from information then in hand, I printed a Statement of my reasons for the opinion that the names of our family were descended from said George Hume — who, for convenience, I shall hereafter call the first George.

Discovering later that some of the inferences upon which the Statement was predicated were erroneous, I prepared the following Sketch to correct them — limiting it, however, as will be observed, to the line of the family which includes my own.

GEOLOGICAL SKETCH.
by
Francis Charles Hume.

Our genealogical table, entitled "Hume Pedigree," begins with Sir David Hume, of Wedderburn, Berwickshire, Scotland, named in a charter of 1428.

The table given in the second volume of Drummond's "Noble British Families" extends the line far beyond Sir David of Wedderburn, fixing its source in Patrick Hume, second son of Cospatrick, the fourth Earl of Dunbar and March, who died in the year 1686.

It relates the three families of Dunbar, Hume and Dundas, the former being the elder family, and the two latter derived from it. For particulars of the lines these tables may be consulted.

George Hume, the then head of the Hume of Wedderburn, died in 1720. He had married, October 7, 1695, Margaret, daughter of Sir Patrick Hume, of Dunbar, and of this marriage there survived him six sons, viz.:

David, who succeeded him as Laird and died without issue in 1764; George, Patrick, Francis, John and James; and the daughter, viz.: Margaret, who married John Hume, of Jardenfield, and George, the second of the six sons above named, is the progenitor of our family in America. He was born at Wedderburn Castle, Berwickshire, Scotland, May 30, 1697; came to Culpeper, Virginia, in 1721, engaged in land surveying as an occupation,
married Elizabeth Proctor, of Fredericksburg, Virginia; April 1729. 
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Francis, the second of the family, was a farmer in Culpeper, where he died in 1815. He married Elizabeth Lunsen -- Be 

Francis and Elizabeth had two daughters, viz., Elizabeth, who married John Almond, of "Westmoreland," Spotsylvania County, Va., and Nancy, who married Lewis Sharp, of Culpeper. They had several sons -- the most authentic accounts, apparently, are four, viz.: James, who married Catty Barnas, October 5, 1797; ARMISTED, who married Priscilla Colvin (daughter of John and Sarah Colvin, of "Delano's Tavern," Culpeper), December 26, 1798; Charles, who married Celisa Shumaker; and Benjamin, who married Nellie Frost.

Armistead, the second of the said four sons, was a farmer, and married Virginia Rawlings, in Culpeper, June 31, 1833, and their children and grandchildren reside in and near Washington City, D. C. Their oldest surviving son is Frank Ham, now residing at "Warwick," near Alexandria, Va.

John, the second son of Armistead above named, was a farmer. He abandoned his home in Virginia about the time of his father's second marriage, visited for a time some of his kinspeople in Kentucky; finally located in Hindsville County, Miss., where he married, April 18, 1855, at the home of her parents, Margaret Jane Smith, in a ceremony, the marriage ceremony being performed by John R. Johnson, Clerk of the Chancery Court.

He and his wife resided in Hindsville County, planting on Big Black river, until, after a fatal illness, he transplanted his family to that state in 1857, settling on a plantation in Walker County, about three miles south of the town of Huntsville, where he continued to reside until his death, July 7, 1864. His wife, also, survived, residing now in that town of Huntsville.

She was born at the village of St. Stephen, Ala., on Tombigbee river, August 11, 1816, and was the oldest child of Samuel Smith and his wife Mary Osborn. Samuel Smith was the son of David Smith, and was born at Concord, New Hampshire, July 16, 1787. Mary Osborn was the daughter of Osborn and his wife Jane Ackerson, and was born February 4, 1796. The Osborns were from South Carolina, originally.

By marriage Armstrong had eleven children, viz.: Sam Armstrong, born November 8, 1853, died August 7, 1837; William Lewis, born September 19, 1835, died December 10, 1862; William Lewis, born February 28, 1837, died September 15, 1861; Mary Priscilla, born
July 7, 1840, died March 17, 1879; Frances Charles (Spence), born February 17, 1845; John Roach, born May 5, 1848, died March 12, 1893; Henry Leigh, born November 15, 1849, died September 15, 1903; Lula Walton, born December 3, 1851, died June 7, 1886; Hallie Smith, born June 1, 1855, died June 26, 1885; Nellie Allen, born September 12, 1856; Elmore Smith, born July 7, 1856.

Of these eleven children, the two last named are the only survivors. Nellie Allen resides with her mother, and her wife, Josephine Charlotte Johnson.

Mary Frances married Robert P. Bristol, January 10, 1871, and left surviving her, her husband and four daughters, viz.: Margaret Halley, born October 20, 1861, married Jefferson B. Pearson, of Wilson, North Carolina, January 2, 1888, died childless, June 29, 1900; Katie Smith, born November 26, 1862, married Edward A. Hooks, of Collin County, Texas, September 25, 1880; Lou Fairley, born September 12, 1865, married and died; David, July 15, 1861; Robbie Louhmain, born January 30, 1871. Another daughter, Mary Belles, was born February 5, 1862, and died September 14, 1970.

Vernal E. Lee was twice married. First to Mary Belle Halley, daughter of Joseph Halley, of Sumner County, Tennessee, November 23, 1888. She died, childless, two years after marriage. He married a Miss Agness Lee, at her brother's home in San Jacinto County, Texas, July 2, 1870. Her son, John A. Crenshaw, officiated as minister in the performance of the marriage ceremony. She is the daughter of John A. Lee and his wife, Catherine Davis, daughter of Geo. Jones Davis, and his wife, Ellen Hall, and was born in east San Jacinto County (then Polk), September 29, 1862.

Vernal E. Lee was of the Alabama Lee, he was the fourth son of Temple Lee and his wife, Nancy Hoots, and was born June 1, 1818, and died December 11, 1882; Nancy Hoots was born May 1, 1820. Temple Lee was born November 9, 1807, and died January 26, 1894. He was the son of E. George Lee, who was the son of William Lee.

Vernal E. had three brothers, viz.: Martin A., born June 27, 1799; Henry C., born October 7, 1804; Wallace (sometimes called Gabriell), born September 13, 1811; and four sisters, viz.: Verilla, born November 17, 1815; Adeline, born March 28, 1818; Margaret Hoots (sometimes called Peggy), born April 11, 1819; Emily Antoinetta, born February 10, 1820.

The two last named came from Alabama to Texas, where their lives were then spent, and were the best known, personally, to my wife's family -- the latter, Emily Antoinetta, as Mrs. Charles Power, she having married a gentleman of that name, April 19, 1832; the former, Margaret Hoots, as Mrs. Sam Houston, she having married G. M. Houston, May 9, 1840, and, surviving him, died at Independence, Texas, in 1887, leaving children and grandchildren.

Verilla married Robert Boyton, in Alabama, October 8, 1831; and died December 22, 1861. Their son, Martin B. Hoytman, married in Galveston for many years preceding his death, in 1860, leaving surviving his wife and children. With this family also, we have been acquainted, well acquainted.

Catherine Davis was born January 26, 1831, and died June 14, 1869. At the time of her intermarriage with Vernal E. Lee, she was the widow of William Goodall, by whom she had four children, all dying in early childhood save one daughter, Annie, who married司马 W. Robinson, or said San Jacinto County. He and several children of the marriage yet survive her. Of the marriage of Vernal E. and Catherine there were three children besides my wife, viz.: Temple, born July 3, 1875; died April 13, 1885; Margaret.
Houston, born March 6, 1849, married James Rogue, March 1, 1871, died January 19, 1872, leaving one son, Vernal Lee, born the day before her death; James Vernal, born January 12, 1851, married Alice Mitchell, January 24, 1878.

The last named resides in Houston, Texas, and have four children, viz.: Harry Douglas, born January 24, 1878; Lillian, born November 23, 1878; Emma Rose, born August 12, 1880; James Vernal, born March 24, 1880.

James Davis, my wife's maternal grandfather, was the son of John Davis and his wife Mary Boston; and Ann Eliza Hill Davis, her maternal grandmother was the daughter of Edward Hill and his wife Jane Reeman. Both lived to old age — Gen. Davis, born July 21, 1790, and dying February 10, 1855; and Mrs. Davis, born September 20, 1793, and dying July 10, 1882. They had come, with their children, to Texas in the spring of 1843, from Marshall County, Mississippi, where they were married. Besides Catharine, in my mother, they had seven other children, viz.: Mary Jane, who married David Henderson; James R., who married, first, Lavina Moore, and afterwards, Sarah Fynch; Jack, who married, first, Mattie Button, and afterwards, Jennie Baird; Hollie, who died in youth; Gurie E., who married T. A. McCordell; Ann Eliza, who married James H. McCordell; Minerva, J., who married Dr. J. W. McCordell.

I make this record for the information of our children, this July 23, 1891, at Calverton, Texas.

Y. CHARLES HUME.

My purpose in enlarging the sketch by these notes is to make a substitute for the Statement, and to hereby recall it.

Many years ago, Messrs. Findlay & Findlay, lawyers, of Indianapolis, Indiana, after conference and correspondence with members of the family in various states, and with their approval of it as correct, prepared the "Hume Pedigree," which is the basis of the sketch; but it is restricted to tracing descent from the first George, through his eldest son, George, to the one-time representative of that line, Thomas Hume, of Madison, Va.

The table traces the Humes of Wedderburn to Sir David Hume, of Wedderburn, named in a charter of 1459. The estates and titles of Wallworth seem to have been acquired by the family about the year 1525; and Sir Patrick Hume was created Earl of Marchmont by King Alexander and Queen Mary, April 23, 1637.

The genealogical table given in the second volume of Drummond's "Pride of British Families," extends the Hume line far beyond Sir David of Wedderburn, fixing its source in Patrick Hume, the second son of Gaspard, fourth Earl of Dumfries and March, who died in 1528. It relates three families of Dumfries, Hume and Dundas — the first being the
elder family, and the two last derived from it. I accept the family
genealogy given in those texts as correct — save in the particular
to be now mentioned — and, therefore, seek to derive descent from no
remoter source than the first George.

An error common to both texts is the suggestion that the first
George was surnamed to Lord Fairfax, at Culpeper, whereas, he was a
surveyor — and so was his eldest son, George.

The fact that the first George was a surveyor, appears from many
letters to his kinspeople at and near Fredericksburg.

In a letter to his brother John he speaks of being "still sur-
veyor"; to the same brother he writes, on "the 15th, 1761," that
most of the crown lands had been surveyed, but that he had "got in ye
Lord Fairfax's business — being proprietor of ye West Of Virg., and
being now in the country himself — which I hope will help by"; to his
sister, "Mrs. Isabella Hume, Lady Jardinefield," he writes on the same
date to the same effect; to his brother John he again writes, Aug. 22,
1764, that he is losing his eyesight, and, without specifying, "I am
scarcely discern ye degrees of my instruments," and in the same letter he rem-

arks that George, his eldest son, follows his business. Further, it
appears from the Culpeper probate records, that the appraisement of his
estate, of June 10, 1780, embraced "one set of surveyor's instruments,
£ 8"; and from the Orange deeds records, that George Hume, of St.
Mark Parish, Orange County, Surveyor, conveyed land to William Baxter,
of St. George Parish, Spotsylvania County, Gentleman, on July 23,
1742, and the same records contain copy of a bond, in the sum of £ 500,
executed by George Hume, as surveyor of Orange County, to George the
Second, King, etc. etc. on November 30, 1753. It is possible, how-
ever, that this bond was made by the one and not the father; but not
probable — in that case, the father being still alive, the same
would have been in the name of George Hume, senior. In the same con-
section I may remark, that in a letter written to me November 18, 1883, the late Rev. Dr. F. Slaughter, of Slaughter's Mountain, Mitchell's Station, Culpeper County, Va., says:

"The printed pedigree is erroneous in calling him surgeon instead of surveyor — perhaps a clerical or typographical error.

There was a question between Lord Fairfax and the Crown as to whether the south branch of the Rappahannock River (the Rapid Ann) or the north branch was the true boundary of the Northern Neck. Upon this question deputed the title to all the land in the original county of Culpeper, comprehending what is now Rappahannock, Culpeper and Madison Counties. Commissioners were appointed by Fairfax and the Crown for the survey of these rivers. There was one of the surveyors, and it was decided that the Rapid Ann was the principal stream — which gave the land in question to Fairfax."

Were it needful to resort to it, tradition is uniform in different branches of the family that the first George was a surveyor, and made many surveys in the time of Lord Fairfax.

Two other errors occur in Drummond's table: one, the date 1785 of that of the death of the first George, whereas he died in 1760; the other, the omission of one generation in the line of descent of Thomas J. Hume, of Madison, making him the son of the second instead of the third George.

The Culpeper probate records persuade me that there is no mistake in the date (1760) given in the "Hume Pedigrees" of the first George's death. They show that his estate was appraised June 18, 1760, and that George, his eldest son, was his administrator. The latter, as late as March 20, 1760, made a conveyance of land as George Hume, Junior; and as early as Aug. 20, 1761, made a like conveyance as George Hume, Senior, without the "Jun." It would seem clear enough that the father died sometime between those dates. See Exhibit, Book C, 245-6, 254-56.

An error of omission occurs in the "Hume Pedigrees", which I failed to correct in the sketch. The first George had a third (the youngest) sister, named Isabel. She married Alexander Hume, who was the son by a former marriage, of the Ninian Hume who married George's sister Hagar Hume. That is, father and son married sisters. The Ninian Hume
who visited his uncle, the first George, in America, was the son of Alexander and Isabel. Margaret was known as Lady Hillier, and was
murdered by her servant. These facts appear from the letters between
the first George and his sister Isabel and his brother-in-law, the said Alexander Howe. They appear, also, in Drummond.

In the sketch, I have adopted Shumate as the maiden name of
Charles Howe's wife, while it is doubtful, I am not inclined to think
that the true name was Shumate. While other accounts give Shumaker as
the name, or put it "Smyacke, or Shumate," Mrs. Taylor, whose state-
ment appears later, was in position to know, and she declared the name
was Shumate. In this particular, therefore, the Sketch is now amended.

The Sketch assumes that Francis was the second of the six sons of
the first George. The assumption is based on what is said by the lat-
ter in a letter, of Aug. 32, 1764, already mentioned, to his brother
Capt. John Howe:

"I have taken your advice about my son. I have kept part of
all George and Francis. George follows the business.
Francis is the planter, and I am in hopes his work will go well. 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 the captain
brought him in offered him his mate's place if he would go home
again with him. But he would not go, and still wants to be in a
king's ship. I have two younger sons, who I think, God willing,
to bind to good tradesmen they may know how to get their living.

As he end at that time only two sons who were of age -- George and
Francis -- and we know that George was the eldest, it follows that
Francis was the second son.

While there are reasons to believe that persons descended from
others of the six brothers are mentioned, suggestively, in these Notes,
yet I am without the knowledge necessary to make the connection cer-
tain; and, therefore, the Notes are limited, in so far as definite con-
clusions are reached, to the letters of George and Francis. At the same
time, facts and traditions known to those without as well as to those
within the lines of George and Francis, indicate the first George as
the common progenitor. Among these, are derivations from families
whose original residence was fixed in Culpeper and adjacent counties —
knowledge of the Scotch estate, and participation in efforts to recover
it — belief that the first of the family in America was a surveyor and
operated in and about Culpeper County — descent from Scotch ancestors
— unusual uniformity of Christian names.

The evidence as to each family line so much involves every other,
that when the facts, as to one brother or sister, for example, are
known, those relating to another are, likewise, known, in whole or in
part — the narrative embracing both. I shall avail of this circum-
stance, wherever practicable, to economise space; so that when in the
history of one person facts are disclosed about another, they will not
be repeated when the latter becomes the immediate subject of consider-
tion. And for the same reason, I shall incline to give the full narrat-
tive of every witness, although parts of it may not concern the partic-
ular person then being considered — provided they relate to some other
person whose history becomes the subject of remark.

Before detailing the information upon which my conclusions are
based, it is useful to observe, that the absence of public records of
marriages in the counties where the earlier generations of the family
lived, and, for the most part, certainly, married, has largely increas-
ed the difficulty of ascertaining the truth, and rendered resort to
direct and collateral sources of particular and general family knowl-
dge essential.

Obviously, nothing so much contributes to the preservation of
genealogies as public records of marriages. Private records of such
events are, of course, generally made in family bibles; but these,
even when made, are frequently lost or destroyed, or if preserved, are
unknown or inaccessible to the inquirer.

In counties of Spotsylvania, Orange, Culpeper, Fauquier, Madison
and Green, are the same as those in which the earlier homes mainly resided — Culpeper especially. Of these counties Spotsylvania is, I believe, the oldest, Rappahannock possibly, next followed by Orange and Culpeper, in that order. Although it is known, from collateral facts, that the first George married Elizabeth Proctor, in Spotsylvania, about 1728, still the marriage record of that county does not disclose it.

On February 22, 1862, J. H. P. Grissom, clerk of the county court of that county, sent to my cousin, Frank Sone, [the gentleman referred to, above, and hereafter named by his initials, for convenience], a certified abstract from the records of his office, showing the name of Sone wherever occurring in said records. The name of the first George occurs frequently: since June 1, 1728, Deed Book 4, 565 — together with that of his wife Elizabeth, as grantee of land conveyed to them by deed of gift executed by George Proctor, his wife's father, in consideration of their marriage. In a letter accompanying the abstract, the clerk explained that the name, Sone, did not appear in the marriage register then in the office, and that the early marriage register had been destroyed. But, as Lt. Governor Josie Henry and "Virginia's Military History," the earliest marriage record gives June 9, 1765, as the earliest date of the marriage of a Sone in that county.

P. B. Fay, Orange Co. clerk, made an abstract for me from the marriage record of that county, showing Feb. 9, 1801, to be the date of the first marriage where to which a Sone was a party. Mr. Fay wrote, that there was no record of marriage in that county prior to 1775.

In Culpeper (of which Orange is the parent county) the earliest marriage is recorded as occurring Oct. 28, 1822; and in Madison the earliest is shown to have occurred in 1793.

I have found no record of the marriage of any of the six sons of the first George. Probably, no more information — in a collected and
connected form — would now exist of the marriage, family and descendants of his eldest son, George, than of the like circumstances of his other sons, but for the effort of Thomas Rowe, of Madison, to establish his claim to the Scotch estate, and the necessity, involved in that effort, of his showing himself to be the oldest living heir of the first George, tracing his descent through the 8 older sons of the line.

The "Annals Pedigree" shows that the first George was married about 1725, and that his eldest son, George, was married in 1736, at Culpeper, and died in 1803, being one of the six sons. It appears that Francis was the second of the six sons; was of age as early as Aug. 22, 1762; was a farmer in Culpeper, and died there in 1815. But he married there even as late as 1774 — which is a most improbable date, as he would have then attained the mature age of, at least, forty-third years — there could have been no record of his marriage; hence, even in the parent county of George no marriage record was kept prior to 1776.

Under conditions so unfavorable to the acquisition of accurate knowledge, and as the result of efforts necessarily dilatory and unguided, it is not strange that no more has been learned of a period so remote from persons and events that belong to the earlier stages of the narrative.

As related in the sketch, the first George left six sons, viz.: George, Francis, John, William, James and Charles. This number, and the names and order of seniority of the first three, are affirmed, as has been shown, by the father himself. Thus far he is followed by the Pedigree tables, which then end the names of the three younger sons. There is a scrap of confirmatory record evidence of a most satisfactory character. In the Culpeper records (Book I, 1874) is recorded the following receipt, signed by Frances, John, William, James and Charles.

"Received of George Hume full satisfaction for our father's estate, and this to certify that we, our heirs have no
...claim nor demand against the said George Ham, nor his heirs or assigns for the same. Signed the same this thirty-first day of February, 1776."

Clearly, the record was executed by five of the six sons to the sixth -- who was the eldest of the six -- being the second George, the father of the third George, who was the father of Thomas John of Franklin.

First. The Line of the Second George.

George, the eldest of the six sons of the first George, just named, married Jane Stenton, of Culpeper, Va., in 1754, and died in 1802, leaving five sons, viz.: George, William, Charles, John and Wuchten, and three daughters, viz.: Elizabeth, wife of Benjamin Harris; Frances, wife of Joseph Delany, senior, wife of John Carter.

He left a will, witnessed by John Carter, John Carter, Lewis Kirkley, Wm. Smith, and Benjamin Smith and Thomas Kirkley, Jr., on November 13, 1780, reciting himself as of the county of Culpeper. This will named his sons George, William and Charles as executors, and was probated in Fauquier county, Va., December 23, 1802.

George, the eldest of the five sons last named, married Elizabeth Origler, of Fauquier county, Va., in 1822, and died there in 1877, leaving three sons, viz.: Thomas, Stenton and Harris.

Here end these notes. (Other notes.)

Thomas, the fourth son of the third, married Helen Mary Thomas, in Fauquier, Va., in 1829. He was born at Culpeper in 1828, and died in 1879, some years before the war between the states, during the late war of the Union, at Washington, D.C., and ended his days in Scotland, with his attorney, Wm. M. Horton, to recover the family property, in 1871. No other information is kept on his side to establish his title through the time of descent shown by the table already referred to; but, for some reason, of which I am not certainly informed, our belief to have been the one of the laws of limitations, failed to get the pro-
erty. The Humes in America, generally, as I am told, had assisted in providing funds for his adventure, with the understanding that the children of the first George, unless, or their heirs, should share with him the estate, if recovered. Upon his death he left, as I am informed, but one son, Robert, who met his death by being thrown from a horse, or a vehicle drawn by a horse, in Washington City, about 1835. This Robert, according to my information, although married, left no son, and was the last male of that immediate line.

Of the brothers of Thomas Hume I have heard but little. Both moved west when young men. Mr. Jullis A. Hume, Esq., old lady of Richmond, Va., is a daughter of Stanton Hume, and two widowed ladies, both named Tatum, of Glasgow, Va., are daughters of Thomas Hume. They, and Mrs. Ellis, are said by Dr. Charles Edward Hume, of Daytonville, Culpeper County, Va., to possess important family papers — I presume relating to an earlier period than concerns our present subject.

A daughter of Thomas (PaulineKentis Hume) married Dr. George Alsop Sprinkle, a dentist, of Culpeper — where they and their family still reside.

Hubben another son of the second George.

He is shown by the Madison marriage record to have married Nancy Finks, in 1798. Through letters of Mrs. Louisa Ann Hume Gray, of California, Monroe county, "O., I ascertain some facts pertaining to this gentleman and his family. Mrs. Gray is a relative through both parents. Her father was Robert Hume, a son of the Robert just named of the second George being her great-grandfather of the first George, her great-great-grandfather. Her mother was Elizabeth Sharp, daughter of Lewis Sharp and Nancy Hume Sharp — the latter being a daughter of Francis, who was the brother of the second and son of the first George. Thus, Francis was Mrs. Gray's great-grandfather on her mother's side; and since her mother and uncle, Lewis Sharp, were both children of Lewis Sharp and Nancy Hume Sharp, and the
last name was a sister of my grandfather, Amistead Hume, her said mother and uncle were first cousins of my father. According to Mrs. Gray’s account, she was seven, in 1824, from Madison County, Va., to Madison County, Ga., where he died, about 1814, leaving seven sons, viz.:

Joe (Joel?), Fubon, George, Lewis, Thornton, John and Stanton. His widow and sons moved to Boone County, Mo., and all died there—except John, who survived until March, 1881, dying near California, Mo., in his eighty fourth year. Three of these sons married three daughters of Lewis Sharp and Nancy Hume Sharp, viz.: Fubon (Mrs. Gray’s father), married Elizabeth (Mrs. Gray’s mother); Thornton married Beativa Johnson (just named as the last survivor of the seven sons of Fubon) married Nancy. Of the seven sons, Stanton, the youngest, never married. "Joe" left two sons, viz.: Rubeon and John, who reside in Howard County, Mo., and two daughters, viz.: Anna Peyton, who resides in Salem, and Susan Calvin, who resides in said Howard County.

Nubon (Mrs. Gray’s father) left four sons and three daughters, of whom only three survive viz.; Mrs. Gray and Joe Francis, who reside in California, Mo., and their sister, Harriet Hume, who resides near High Point, Mo.

George left one son, viz.: George Lewis.

Lewis left four sons and one daughter, viz.: Fubon, George, Sidney, La Fayette and Anna—all of whom live in Boone County, Mo. (As will appear hereafter, there was another son, viz.: James Robert.)

Thornton left one son, viz.: Oliver, who resides in Kansas City, Mo., and two daughters, viz.: Ann Anthony, who resides in Kansas City, and Elizabeth Keene, who resides in Arkansas.

John has living, in California, Mo., one son, viz.; James H. and one daughter, viz.; Elizabeth Cole.

The letters of Mrs. Gray were, for the most part, written in 1826, and in turn read it to be considered as of that time; as persons re-
ferred to as then living, and residing in specified localities, may
have since died, or changed their places of residence.

Mrs. Harrietta Hune Rogers, of East Leb, Vigo, Ind., is another
source of information as to the family of Beech, one of the second
George, and is, in some particulars, more and in her account than is
Mrs. Gray, and corrective of some slight omissions, or errors of memory
of that lady.

Mrs. Hune's letters were written in 1880 and 1881. Her ac-
count is, substantially, that she is "the daughter of the late James
Robert Hune, of Columbia, Boone County, Ind. -- granddaughter of the
late Lewis Hune -- great granddaughter of the late Robert Hune, and
great great granddaughter of George Hune, of Ky." -- the gentler
erenin distinguished as the second George. If this be a correct state-
ment of the line of her descent, then Mrs. Gray omitted to name a fifth
son of Lewis, one of the seven sons of Beech, viz.: James Robert, Mrs.
Gray's stepfather's father, whose name she improperly included in the
improbability of that lady being,
mistaken in a point of such near and peculiar interest to herself she
gives, from an old family bible, the names and dates of birth of
Beech's seven sons, thus: Joel, b. Nov. 16, 1798; Beech, b. Oct. 9,
1800; George, b. Oct. 13, 1801; Lewis (her grandfather), b. Sept. 12,
1802; Thomas, b. June 2, 1803; John Pike, b. April 9, 1806; Evert
b. January 28, 1812.

These names are the same given by Mrs. Gray, except the first,
which is in safe to accept as Joel, as recorded in the old bible, In-
stead of Joel, as given by Mrs. Gray.

Mrs. Feltjohn exhibits the more exact knowledge in another partic-
ular: she speaks of three of her uncles (the sons of Joel, brother of
her grandmother, Lewis), and their sons, living at Glasgow, Howard Coun-
y, N. D. These uncles, she names as Beech, John and Joe, whereas, Mrs.
Gray, although locating the sons of Joel -- or Joe, as she has it --
in the same county (Howard), says there were but two, Robert and John.

Mrs. Alexander, a lady of intelligence and industry, and has devoted great attention to the family history. Inspired by the conviction that the heirs of the first George are, of right, entitled to Wedderburn and other family estates in Scotland, she has visited that country, inspected Wedderburn Castle and its neighborhood, and become familiarized with their history and traditions, made inquiry into the title of the present tenants of the estate — and promoted professional investigation of the legal status of the property, and of the title thereunto of said heirs. It was she who supplied me with copies of old letters between the first George and his kinspeople of Scotland, of which I have availed in these notes. (Mr. Black later was appointed judge in Illinois by President P. B. Bancroft, died in 1908.)

John, another son of the second George.

As is shown by the Culpeper County record he was married Anne Grigler, January 8, 1722. According to Mrs. Gray, he moved from Culpeper to Madison County, Ky., and thence to St. Louis County, Mo. He had three sons and three daughters, viz.: Lewis, Charles and Stanton; Maria, who married Judge Hyett; Elizabeth, who married Mr. Martin; Jane, who died young. All of these, save Jane, left children; but Mrs. Gray knows nothing of them.

Charles, another son of the second George.

He was, I am satisfied, the grandfather of Maria Hume, killed many years ago by a Mr. Lee, at Alexandria, Va.; of Dr. Charles W. Hume, of Orange County, Va., and of Dr. Charles Edward Hume, of Alexandria, Culpeper County, Va. The gentleman last named, in letters to P. B. B — cleared the fact so to be. His father was Joseph Hume, one of seven sons of George, viz.: John, Benjamin, George, Joseph, William Walker, Henry, and Charles. Another of the seven, William Walker, was the father of Dr. Charles W. Hume; and another, John, was the father of
David Hume, the two Doctors have families; and David left children — one of them, Peyton, was an officer of Artillery in the Confederate army. David's father, John, married Ann Clark, Feb. 1, 1782, and David was born March 8, 1808, six years later than his father, who always spoke of him as a cousin, though not in the first degree. The children of John were: Lucy Clark, b. Nov. 19, 1785; Martha, b. March 25, 1789; Sarah, b. March 5, 1776; Elizabeth, b. May 21, 1797; Mary, b. January 16, 1799; Fontaine, b. July 3, 1801; Mildred, b. Feb. 17, 1803; Wil-”

Lisa C., b. July 8, 1808; David, b. March 8, 1808; Gabriel, b. July 26, 1810. These memoranda were given me by Dr. Charles R. Hume, of Orange, from entries in a family Bible.

I am without authentic information as to the history of the other four sons of Charles, but the records strongly suggest that Benjamin was the same who is shown by the Culpeper marriage record to have married Mollie Lowen, April 26, 1821, and that Humphrey seems to have married, first, Margaret Lowen, in second, Elizabeth (— — — — ), and to have died in 1828, leaving issue, viz.: Elizabeth Lee, wife of James Lee; Mary Ann, who married Richard Sturleslow; James, Benjamin Lowen and Margaret Lowen. Culpeper marriage, Dec. 21, 1825; April 26, 1831; January 24, 1833; Becca, Melinda, Bessie & C.C. 372; H. 408-9, 372-5, XX, 621; Y, 101; Probate Record, showing that his will, filed April 10, 1836, recognized the above named as his children.

Charles had, also, three daughters, viz.: Nancy, Betty, and Harriah — as stated to me by Dr. Charles R. Hume — but I have no information about them.

In the course of conversation, the Doctor said that he was, also, related to Charles R. Hume, of Raccoon Ford, Culpeper Co. — Dr. Quincy M. Hume, of Stanardsville, Greene County, and the late Eliza R. Hume, of Madison.
Hilliam, was another son of the second George. He was named, together with his brothers George and Charles, as executors of his father's will, which was made November 13, 1780.

Whether this gentleman is identical with the William Hume who is shown by the Madison marriage record to have married Penny Sparks in 1783, I cannot say. It would seem quite probable, at least, that he is. Discussing the relationship of James Hume (a son of Francis, brother of the second George) and Armistead, and expressing his belief that they were brothers, Dr. Charles E. Hume, in letters to F. B., states, incidentally, that James and a William Hume were first cousins, each being a son of one of the six sons of the first George, and lived in Orange; that William married a Miss Sparks, of Madison, and James married a Miss Barnes.

The marriage record of Madison shows, as has been seen, that William married Miss Sparks, and that of Culpeper shows that James married Miss Barnes -- Oct. 5, 1783.

So far, therefore, the record is confirmatory of the Doctor's statement, and persuasive of the truth of the hypothesis that the William who married Miss Sparks was a son of the second George -- who is known to have had a son named William, while it is not known that any of his brothers had a son of that name.

But the identity of the two Williams is, seemingly, negatived, if Dr. Charles E. Hume be not mistaken in another statement made in his letter -- that Charles F. Hume, of Madison Ford, was a son of Frank Hume, who was a brother to the William that married Miss Sparks. If the William who married Miss Sparks and the William who was a son of the second George were the same person, then "Frank", the father of Charles F., could not have been William's brother, because the second George had no son named Frank, or Francis.

A William Hume is shown by the Culpeper marriage record to have
Married Sarah Baker, Oct. 22, 1762. This may have been the same man who afterwards married Miss Barker, or a different one — and, in either case, it is merely conjectural whether he was a son of the second George. The one person or the two, as the case may be, may have sprung from another stock of other stock, of the first George or whose descendants I am not informed.

Second. — The Line of Francis, brother of the second, and second son of the first, George.

When the statement above mentioned was prepared, I was misled by some facts disclosed by the records of Culpeper County, into the erroneous inference that Elizabeth, the wife of Francis, was the daughter of one Francis Armistead. Subsequent information satisfied me that her maiden name was Dummer, or, as said by some, Durnam or Durnah. By conclusion rests upon the statement of Mrs. Gray (the lady before cited) the great granddaughter of Elizabeth, confirmed, as she informed me, by her uncle John Hume, who married Henry Sharp, Elizabeth's granddaughter, both Mrs. Gray and her uncle John Hume gave the name as Durnam.

Elizabeth left her family Bible to her granddaughter, Mrs. Hannah Sharp Johnston, by whom it was taken to Camden County, N.C.; Mrs. Johnston is dead, and the Bible cannot be found.

The John Hume mentioned knew Elizabeth personally and well and gave Durnam ( spelled as) as her maiden name. Mrs. Gray's grandmother, Mrs. Mary Smith, was raised by them with her parents, Francis and Elizabeth both Hume, and in 1714, after Francis' death, cared with Elizabeth from Culpeper; to Culpeper County, N.C., whence they moved, in 1715, to Boone County, N.C., Mrs. Gray's mother, Elizabeth Sharp, also, lived with that family till her marriage, in 1719, and moved with them to N.C.; after then we intimately; frequently spoke of her "old uncle."
Charles Dunca, visiting her grandmother Elizabeth -- saying that he had lived about one hundred miles (from Culpeper). "Except the blue ridge," they then went north with her daughter Elizabeth Grey, Jr., who was nearing eighty. Her mother, and died at her home. Mrs. Gray being the common talk of her mother and grandmother. Her mother frequently spoke of my father, calling him "Cousin Jack" -- Jack being the nick-name by which he was known among his kinfolk and friends, when a youth. I have heard his story told to left Culpeper just after, and because of his mother's second marriage, Nov. 19, 1817, and visited his relatives in Virginia. She would, also, speak of William Hume and his sister, Jenny, all of them seem to have been schoolfellow. The grandmother, Lucy, would speak of her father, Francis, and her uncle James, Charles and George, but was never heard to speak of John or William, or did Mrs. Gray recall, John once, remember anything of John or Willie and the other they must have died young. The mother, Elizabeth, was her "Uncle Jack" at Fish Orchard, Va., in 1818. He rather, returning to Va. from W. Va. where he had been on business with Thomas was about the latter's arrival to the Snyder estate.

Mrs. Gray speaks of her "Uncle Charles Hume" (the son of Francis and Elizabeth the second) having been W. Va. in Kentucky, Ky., where her mother moved from that state to W. Va. and of this having a large family.

She has three old family heirlooms -- the silver knee buckles of his great-grandfather Francis; a trunk brought from Scotland by the great-grandfather Charles, and by him presented to her great-grandmother and another trunk given to her mother by William Hume, when he was an officer in the British army. The marriages of Elizabeth, Charles, Arthur and Nancy. The marriages of Elizabeth, Charles, and William, have been noticed.
Dear, Charles and Benjamin, Elizabeth and Nancy. My mother was the youngest child of Frank Hume. I will state who some of my uncles married. Uncle Benjamin married Miss Sally Frock, uncle Aristotel married Priscilla Colvin — they married in Culpeper Co., Va.; I think uncle Charles married a Miss Shoemaker — also married in Culpeper Co., Va., but I don’t remember who he married. Nancy Hume, my mother, married Lewis Sharp, in Culpeper Co., Va., Aunty Elizabeth married John Almond, in Culpeper Co., Va.

Mr. Sharp omits James as one of the sons of the first George, and names Elizabeth as a daughter. In these particulars his memory is at fault.

In her letter to me, on July 31, 1820, Mrs. Gray, after referring to her g.g. parents Francis (who she says was a farmer, and lived and died in Culpeper,) and Elizabeth Duncan Hume, says their children were James, Elizabeth, Charles, Alfred, Nancy, and Benjamin; then James married Gatty (or Cally?) Ramsay; Elizabeth married John Almond, who also married the widowed woman; Charles married Priscilla Colvin; Lewis married Lewis Sharp, Elizabeth married Shelton Truett. — I don’t remember who Charles married. Mrs. Gray’s recitation of facts is concordant with her uncle John Hume. The William and Jincy of whom she has not heard, her mother speak, were James’s children.

Dr. William M. Hume, Shepherdsville, Ky., in letters to me on July 15, and Aug. 1, 1889, and of June 1, July 2, 26, and Sept. 13, 1889, communicates much of interest — identifying not only James, but many others of the family. The Doctor was born in Ky., in 1860, the same year in which his father, Joseph S. Hume, died. He has a brother, also named Joseph S., a physician, residing at Gainesville, Texas. His grandfather was Charles Hume, who emigrated to Ky. from Va. Mr. Susan Elizabeth Taylor, 88 years of age [in 1889], of Lyre, Anderson Co., Ky., is his aunt, a sister of his father. Her statement is, substantially, thus: her parents, Charles Hume and Celia Shoemaker (called Shoemaker by Lewis Sharp) of Fauquier, Va., with their children, and accompanied by the Ashley and Clayton families, emigrated from Va. to
Madison Co., Ky., and afterwards moved to Trimble Co., Ky., near Milton, where her parents lived, died and were buried. Her grandfather, Francis Hume, of Culyer, Va., married Elizabeth Duncan (so pronounced by her) for whom she was named. Charles and Benjamin, her father and uncle, were merchants at Penmier C.R., Va., and after the death of their father, Francis, moved to Ky., Charles going first. Benjamin was Sheriff of Madison County, Ky., living at Richmond, and while on a visit to her father died at his house. Benjamin left a son named Charles and a daughter whose name she does not recall. She remembers two sons of her grandfather, viz.: James, Armistead, Charles and Benjamin, and thinks there were one other. Her father, Charles, had four sons, viz.: James Armistead, John, James, and Joseph, and three daughters, viz.: Sarah Elizabeth, Elizabeth and Mary. She was born in Culyer, Co., Va., Nov. 21, 1808 and was twelve years old when she came to Ky., with her father and others, from Virginia. She remembers John Hume (her father) visiting her father in Ky. Her "uncle James" was very large and fat; Benjamin and Armistead were tall.

Between this statement and the statement of Mrs. Gray and Mr. Sharp, there seems to be some discrepancy as to the time of Charles Hume's immigration to Ky.; for, if Mrs. Taylor was born in 1808 and left Va., when she was twelve years old, she and her father would have arrived in Ky. in 1820; whereas Mrs. Gray says that when she and her people moved from Ky. to Pa. in 1819, they left Charles Hume in Madison Co., Ky., he then having a large family of children, none of whom were almost grown. But a difference of a year or more in so short a period is without significance, and, indeed, not to be expected.

The material matter is the points of coincidence. The accounts agree as to the fact of Charles Hume marrying Celia Shumate, or Shumate; of his being a son of Francis Hume and his wife Elizabeth Duncan (Duncom or Duncan), and a brother of James, Armistead, Benjamin,
Elizabeth and Nancy, of his migration from Va. to Ky., and settlement in Madison County, of the acquaintance of both the Sharp and Charles Hume families with my father as a schoolman.

Upon the latter circumstance, it may be remarked that Mr. Wibbit, paternal uncle of Dr. Hume, visited my father in Texas in 1844, and it was ascertained that the Doctor's father and mine were kinmen. It will be noticed that the names of Charles Hume's sons are those that run through many branches of the Hume family. One of them, James Amistead, was, probably, conferred in honor of two of Charles' brothers.

In this connection, the deed records of Culpeper Co., Book 2, 180-1, and like records of Fauquier Co., show that on Dec. 14, 1803, "Charles Hume and Felix his wife, Fauquier, made a deed deed to James Ross to secure Humphry Francis in a debt of $1,768.50 -- the deed being witnessed by Benjamin Hume and that the deed records of Culpeper, Book 1 A 524-5, show that on Aug. 12, 1803, Francis Hume, Sr., of Culpeper, made a deed to Amistead Hume, of Culpeper, and Charles Hume of Fauquier -- witnessed by James Hume, Jr.

Mrs. Nancy Hard Hume (widow of uncle Robert), of Hind's Co., Miss., gives, substantially, this account: The Humes came, originally, from Scotland to Surry Co. The father of James and Amistead was a farmer in Culpeper. He had twelve, six sons, James, Amistead, Benjamin, Francis, Lewis and Peter; and two daughters, Hannah, who married Sharp, and Alice, who married John Lewis. Amistead married Frennie Calvin; Benjamin married "in Kentucky"; James married in Culpeper; the name of his wife escapes, but remember, he left two daughters, Mary and William. Nancy married Vincent, and left three or four children, Nancy and Dominique; William J. married Bonney Lewis, and their son, Robert, moved from Va. to Miss., and married a sister of Gov. Brown of that state.

It is clear that Mrs. Nancy Hume is in error in naming Hannah, in-
stead of Nancy, as one of the sisters of James, Armistead and others. Sharp, to whom she says "James" was married, and a daughter of that
name and confusion proceeding from that fact may have caused the er-
ror. It is, clear, too, that the adoption of Charles as one of the
brother of James is an error. It is, also, reasonably certain that
the inclusion of Lewis, Francis and Peter is erroneous; for no other
account embraces them.

In many respects, however, the statement verifies and is verified
by other evidence. Dr. Charles E. Hume, in the letters above referred
eto, says that James Hume had a brother named Robert, of whom he was
very proud, who went to Miss. and married a daughter of Gov. Brown, of
that state. From my mother, I learn that a Robert Hume came from Cul-
papar to Miss. and married, not a daughter, as Dr. Hume has it, but a
sister of Gov. Brown; that he visited my father, the residing in Miss.
and was by him introduced to her, at Grand Gulf, Miss., as his "cousin
from Culpaper" — though she does not remember the precise degree of
cousinship; that Robert settled in Grand Gulf, where he engaged in
business as a partner in the mercantile firm of Pearseon, Hume & Co.
My mother recalls him as a young, handsome and cultivated gentleman,
with unusually fine manners and address. There was correspondence be-
tween him and my father after the latter had settled in Texas.

Dr. Hume, also, confirms Mrs. Nancy Hume's account as to the mar-
riage, children and grandchildren of James — who is called by him "Old
Cousin James", and said to have married a Miss Barnes. In this con-
spection I, too, add that Dr. Charles E. Hume, of Orange, Va., told me
that he remembered "Old uncle James" Hume, a kind man, who gave Thomas
Hume, of Madison, and his lawyer, Mr. Jere Horton, much trouble by re-
fusing to entrust them certain family papers pertaining to Thomas'
ancestors to the Hume estate in Scotland, and that this gentleman had a son
named William L.
"Jo Frost's sister," who Benjamin is said to have married, is evidently Emily Frost, spoken of by others as the wife of Benjamin.

The records confirm this. The in other particulars, public land

Gulperers deed record shows that on March 8, 1797, for the consideration of $300 pounds of tobacco, Bowles Armstead made a lease of land to

Francis Hayes, for the natural lives of said Francis, Elizabeth, his

wife, and James, his son. Book B, 249. And that the said James Hayes


Other testimony identifying James occurs in what is said later of

other members of the family. I am without further information as to

James' descendants.

Elizabeth, a daughter of Francis.

She married John Almond. They had three sons, viz.: William Arm-

stead, who married his first cousin, my father's only sister, Sarah Ann

Elizabeth Hous, who died childless; Edward, who went to Springfield,

Mo., and died there, and John Francis, and five daughters, viz.: Polly,

who married her cousin, John Almond; Betsy, who married Lewis Carroll,

Nancy, who married Mr. Pattison, of Deep Run, Stafford Co.; Nancy, who

married Mr. Jennings, and Minnie, who married Madison Weaver, of Rup-
pens Co., Va.

This information is derived from various sources, some of which I

assure. Minnie Jane and Julia Almond, of George Co., daughters of

John Almond, gave me, orally, the particulars stated. My father

often spoke of his aunt Elizabeth, who married John Almond, of the old

"Wilderness Farm", and of his only sister, Sarah Ann Elizabeth, who

married William Armstead Almond, the son of said John and

Elizabeth childless. Richard Jennings, an old gentleman of

26, in February 1850, at Richmond, Va., told P. R. that he was a
As stated in the history of the Almond family, being the son of their daughter
Henry, that Elizabeth was the sister of James Almond, who often spoke of
Andrew as his brother; that William Armstrong, son of John and Eliza
Almond, married his cousin "Sarah" Hume, the first child of
Charles E. Hume, of Nacoma, Culpener Co., in a letter to me, of January
28, 1880, and in one to F. H., of February 28, 1880, said that James
Hume's sister Elizabeth married John Almond; that their son William
married "Elizabeth" Hume; that one of their daughters married Patton,
and one of the latter's sons married the writer's (C.P.H.'s) niece.
He knew James Hume personally, and Capt. Elam Lewis, of Culpener, 85
years of age, told him that he knew both James and Armstrong, and that
they were brothers. James A. Hume, of Culpener, in a letter to F. H.,
of February 29, 1880, said that he thought Armstrong and James were
brothers; that Margaret married James, and Almond's daughter mar-
rried Patton, of Desh Em, Stafford Co.

Almond, another son of Francis.

He is shown by Culpener marriage record to have married Frances
Colvin (sister of John and Sarah Colvin, of Colvin's Tavern, "Cul-
burn"), December 25, 1768 -- the Rev. Mason officiating. He was ex-
genereal. The fact of his being a son of Francis has been disclosed
in the preceding statement, which requires no repetition: and the names
of his children, etc., are shown by the sketch.
Charles, another son of Francis.  

He married Celia Chaise.  Such particulars as are known of him appear in the preceding sketches.

Hamelin, another son of Francis.  

He married Sally Frost.  All that is known of him is given in the pages already written.

Hannah, another daughter of Francis.  

She married Lewis Sharp, of Calipener.  See what is said by their son Lewis Sharp, and his niece Mrs. Gray.

That I have written extracts, substantially, all the information now possessed by me; and, for the present, at least, it is left for preservation.  Should other sources of information open they will be availed of to render the account more satisfactory; if not, however, I must ask of others to preserve this sketchy account, in more appropriate and durable form, for family information.

Calverston, Texas, April 29, 1895.  

Francis Charles Hurd.
It may be remarked that Culpeper records many transactions, running through years, by or between names bearing, for the most part, the various names known to have distinguished the sons and grandsons of the first George, and occurring with great frequency in the nomenclature of the names of later years.

They are too minute to describe in detail. Those seeming to be most concerned with the subject appear in the following deed books, viz.: B, 242-4, October 25, 1734; 304-10, October 18, 1734; 333-8; February 14 and 16, 1735; G, 885-8, March 20, 1736; 8, August 20, 1731; H, 381-2, November 7, 1736; F, 57-8-60, 62-4, October 10, 1736; 669, February 13, 1779; G, 688-9, February 21, 1779; E, 197, May 20, 1770; 272, March 8, 1777; 419-20, May 15, 1777; L, 126, February 15, 1785; H, 335, August 16, 1786; C, 193-203, October 15, 1790; F, 64-6, November 13, 1792; 428, November 14, 1792; T, 257, February 19, 1795; X, 153-4, May 4, 1802; E, 155-1, December 14, 1805; 182, September 17, 1804; 139, October 11, 1804; A, 421, July 2, 1803; 624-5, August 14, 1803; C, 104, June 9, 1807; 435-4, June 11, 1821; H, 60-1, February 21, 1810; 62, 274, November 1, 1815; J, 40, November 2, 1814; 492-3, May 20, 1816; H, 48-9, 161, July 15, 1816; A, June 1, 1816.
The genealogy of the family of Thomas Hume, who settled in the district of Marion, Illinois, in 1825, with his son, Levi, in 1826, and his son, John, in 1827.

Thomas Hume was born in Scotland in 1780. He married Ann Sharp in 1800. They had five children: Mary, born in 1801; John, born in 1803; Levi, born in 1805; James, born in 1807; and Sarah, born in 1809. Thomas Hume died in 1820 in Marion, Illinois.

Mary Hume was born in 1801 and married John Smith in 1823. They had three children: James, born in 1824; Samuel, born in 1826; and Sarah, born in 1828. Mary Hume died in 1860.

John Hume was born in 1803 and married Elizabeth Brown in 1825. They had two children: Levi, born in 1830; and Sarah, born in 1832. John Hume died in 1850 in Marion, Illinois.

Levi Hume was born in 1805 and married Sarah Hume in 1827. They had four children: Thomas, born in 1828; Robert, born in 1830; Mary, born in 1832; and James, born in 1834. Levi Hume died in 1855 in Marion, Illinois.

James Hume was born in 1807 and married Anna Smith in 1829. They had three children: John, born in 1831; Levi, born in 1833; and Anna, born in 1835. James Hume died in 1860 in Marion, Illinois.

Sarah Hume was born in 1809 and married John Hume in 1825. They had two children: Thomas, born in 1828; and Sarah, born in 1832. Sarah Hume died in 1850 in Marion, Illinois.

The family of Thomas Hume and his descendants lived in Marion, Illinois, from 1825 to 1860. They were farmers and loggers, and they raised large families. The descendants of Thomas Hume are still living in Marion, Illinois, today.
54. In 1823, Virginia, the first cousin to General John A. Rawlins, was in Grant's chief of staff and later her husband. She also died in Washington, D.C. They had thirteen children.

Edward Hay, born May 10, 1827.

Henry Rawlins, born October 24, 1828, a merchant in Washington, D.C.; married Miss Nannie Blankenship, daughter of Mr. John Blankenship, Georgetown, D.C., and died October 24, 1884.

Whitney Rawlins, born May 22, 1840, and died June 13, 1865.

Pamela Louise, born February 27, 1850, was in the Army of the Southern Confederacy, and contributed historical narrative service in a great repute. She was the mother of five daughters: Miss Lucy H. Rawlins, May 18, 1874; Miss Julia A. Rawlins, May 18, 1876; Miss Ellen A. Rawlins, May 18, 1879; Miss Susan A. Rawlins, May 18, 1881; and Miss Addie M. Rawlins, May 18, 1883. The window was dedicated by her in the church of the Confederate States, Washington, D.C., May 18, 1885. The window was beautiful. A handsome stained glass window has been added to theEpiscopal Church at Palisades Park. This window is of Gothic style, in the center of which is a broken column. Over the column is a tablet inscribed with the inscription: "Pamela Louise Rawlins, born February 27, 1850, and died June 13, 1865. The inscription follows: "Her name is written in the ledger of history, her services to the Shorthand, Company A, 2nd Missouri, Registered Infantry, Republic, Lawrence's Company, 9th U.S. Army of Northern Virginia, May 18, 1861, and was among the few who served with distinction among the ladies of the Confederacy."

Edward Hay, born January 23, 1850.

On the marriage of Frank and Emma Rawlins, children were born:

Charles Rawlins, born April 5, 1871; died May 20, 1871.

Alice.

Frank, born February 27, 1874.

Emma Rawlins, born September 2, 1876.

Virginia Rawlins, born April 3, 1878; died July 30, 1881.

Annie Rawlins, 1883.

Mary, born December 2, 1892.

Howard, born November 29, 1882.