COMMITTEE OF SAFETY OF ISLE OF WIGHT.

BY R. S. THOMAS.

On the 13th of January, 1775, the Committee of Safety consisted of John Starksbrook Wills (chairman), Josiah Parker, Brewer Godwin, Arthur Smith, the Rev. Henry John Burgess, John Mallory, Tristram Norworthy, Jr., William Davis, Goodrich Wilson, and Nathaniel Burwell; Francis Young (clerk).

On the 17th of January there also appeared Richard Hardy, Thomas Pierce, John Day, and Timothy Tyne.

On the 15th of May there was added John Driver, Joshua Council, Thomas Fearne, Mills Wilkinson, Edmund Godwin, Joseph Cutchin, Henry Pitt, Jethro Gale, William Jordan, and Thomas Smith.

July 27, 1775, "George Purdie, merchant of the town of Smithfield, charged at a former meeting with violating the Continental Association, and being summoned to appear here this day to answer the said charge, he informed the committee he would appear, but that he had been informed that he was to be tarred and feathered, guilty or not guilty."

I was surprised to find that the only charges against him were "for selling three or four yards of crown rolls for 1 shilling per yard current money"; also two yards of do. for 1 shilling, three shillings of thread for ——, some pins for 1s. 6d., and some needles at double price; and "that he had told William Fiske that every body who signed the association would be sent to England to be hanged."

There were witnesses against him as to these charges. The committee thought they ought to be inquired into, and so again summoned him to appear, and assured him that the threat he mentioned had not been entered against him. Robert Tyne and John Sym were also ordered to appear at the next meeting of the committee. John Armstrong seconded expressions "inimical to
man of this Committee, as he is appointed Chairman of the Committee of Safety [for the Colony]; therefore this committee do appoint Colo. James Taylor, & in his absence they appoint Colo. Anthony Thornton.”

September 14th 1775, James Taylor was elected County Lieutenant; and November 6th 1775, “James Taylor took the oath prescribed by the Convention as County Lieutenant.”

THE DANDRIDGE FAMILY. (See Quarterly for July, 1898, Vol. V., p. 36.)

The able paper of Mr. Cary regarding this family errs in stating that William Dandridge, son of Bartholomew Dandridge, died unmarried. William Dandridge (died 1803) married Susannah Armistead (died 1827), only child of Major William Armistead, of New Kent. Issue: Bartholomew, died about 1827; Susanna, who married John Williams; Eleanor, who married Charles Richardson; Lavinia, who married John D. Richardson; and Robert F. (See Sheldon vs. Armistead et al., 7 Grattan’s Reports.) Of these, Bartholomew Dandridge, clerk of New Kent county, married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of William B. Clayton (and Locke Walker, his wife), son of William Clayton (and Elvira, his wife), clerk of New Kent; married, second, Catharine Vidal. By the first wife he had: 1, Octavia Sinclair, who married John D. Christian; 2, William Armistead, married Willinette Bailey; 3, Elizabeth Sclanna, who married James Stamper; 4, Robert Washington, killed by a horse, when a boy; 5, John B., died without issue; 6, Virginia Whiting, married Dr. John Solater.

Among the old chancery-court papers in Williamsburg I discovered the will of Bartholomew Dandridge, of which, perhaps, not another copy exists. It shows that Bartholomew Dandridge was married twice, and that his daughter, the wife of William Dandridge Claiborne, was named Anna, and not Elizabeth, as sometimes stated. (See Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, Vol. I., page 328.) It may be added to this statement, that John Dandridge, his son, who was a lawyer, married Rebecca Jones Minge, daughter of David Minge, and that his daughter

1 “He was also a member of both of the Conventions of 1775 and 1776, with Pendleton and Woodford as his associates. He was also a member of the Ratification Convention, about 1788; and of the State Senate, both before and after 1788.”—B. B. Minor.

Lucy married J. W. Murdaugh, of Williamsburg. (Chancery papers.)

Will of Bartholomew Dandridge.

Dated March 16, 1785; proved May 13, 1785, by Wm. Armistead and John Dandridge, 2 of the ex’ors; and, there being no witnesses to the same, it was proved to be of his own proper hand by the oaths of William Dandridge, Leonard Henley, and Benedict Crump. Teste, William Clayton, C. C. “To dear mother, Frances Dandridge, £50 current money per annum, to be paid her quarterly during her natural life.” Legacies to son John, wife Mary Dandridge, and her mother Lucy Burbridge; provides for the freedom of two slaves, and directs the balance to be divided, after a life-estate in his wife Mary and her mother Lucy, between his children by his “present wife Mary”; to sons Julius Burbridge Dandridge, Bartholomew Dandridge, and William Dandridge, “all my lands in North Carolina purchased of Patrick Henry, Esq., 4,000 acres”; to “my three daughters Marthi, Mary, and Frances”; son Bartholomew under age; makes no provision for his daughter Anne Claiborne, because of her being well provided for, except the gift of a negro, as one also to his granddaughter Elizabeth Dandridge Claiborne; wife executrix; friends John Lacey and William Armistead, two sons John and Julius, and son-in-law William Dandridge Claiborne, executors.

LETTERS OF GEORGE HUME, OF VIRGINIA.

The genealogical table entitled “Hume Pedigree,” begins with Sir David Hume, of Wedderburn, Berwickshire, Scotland, named in a charter of 1450.

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 Gaspatrik, the fourth Earl of Dunbar and March, who died in the year 1166. It relates to 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 line these tables may be consulted.

George Hume, the then head of the House of Wedderburn, died in 1720. He had married, October 4, 1695, Margaret, daughter of Sir Patrick Hume, of Lumsden, 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 two daughters, viz., Margaret, who married Ninian Home, of Jardensfield, and Jane, who married Rev. John Todd, minister of "Lady Kirk."

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, the bond given at that time of record at Orange Court house, Va.; married Elizabeth Proctor, at Fredericksburg, Va., 1728, and died in Culpeper in 1760, leaving six children, all sons, viz., George, Francis, John, William, James, and Charles.

At two several times the House of Lords has considered the claims of applicants in England to the dormant titles and honors of the family. It is probable that the following references in the Genealogist's Guide may be of value to those interested in the subject: "Claim of Alexander Home to be Earl of Marchmont, House of Lords Session Papers 40, of 1829"; "claim of Francis Home, Esq., to the title of Earl of Marchmont, Session of 1838."

It is said that the English claimants could not prove that George Hume (or Home as the name is variously spelt) did not have descendants in Virginia. As a matter of fact he left numerous descendants in Virginia.

Francis Hume, Esq., of Washington, born in Culpeper county, Va., July 21, 1843, and now resident on the Potomac, just across from Washington, is the son of Charles Hume and Frances Virginia Rawlins, first cousin to Gen. John A. Rawlins, Gen. Grant's chief of staff and later Secretary of War. His father, Charles Hume, was son of Armistead Hume and Friscilla Colvin (daughter of John and Sarah Colvin). Armistead Hume was son of Frances Hume (and Elizabeth Duncan, his wife), second of the six sons of George Hume, who emigrated to Virginia in 1721, because of a quarrel with his family.

Mr. Hume has many interesting letters of the Hume family, copies of some of which he has kindly furnished the editor.

In the State Library there are some printed pages evidently

1 The last person bearing the title of Earl of Marchmont was Alexander Hume Campbell. He married Lady Arrabella, daughter and co-heir of Philip, second Earl of Hardwicke (née Baroness Lucas) but dying in 1781, without issue, the honor died with him. The title, of right, belongs to the Virginia family of Hume.

from the official records of the House of Lords in one of the suits above mentioned, and these pages besides other interesting matter contain two letters of George Hume interesting for their description of Virginia life on the frontier.

[To Ninian Home.]
Rappahannock River, June 20, 1723.

Sr.,—We had no sooner landed in this Country, but I was taken immediately wth all y' most common distampers y' attend it, but y' most violent of all was a severe flux of wth my uncle 1 died being the governor's factor at a place called Germawna in the upper parts of y' Colony whom he berried their and put palls about his berrial place wth is not very common in y' country. I went and saw it as soon as I was able to ride. Y' distemper brought me so low in a very short time y' I was scarce able to walk however I was obliged to tend y' store for all my being so ill till we had done purchasing tobacco for y' ship's loading wth took me about six weeks when I was so much out of ordre y' I was obliged to go to Williamsburg by Water where I met wth Dr. Brown 2 who I suppose gave you an account last year of my condition. He declared to my selfe after he had almost cured me of the flux y' he did not expect I should have lived. I waited on y' governour y' day after I went to town & delivered y' Spottswood'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 wth y' that he was obliged to put away some of y' whom he could best spare—then q'to do I could not tell however I advised wth Dr. Brown who was of y' oppinion I should return home as soon as I could. What little money I had I was obliged to spend at Wm'sburg the Time I was their sick wth was about five weeks indeed y' Dr. took nothing for my druggs. All that comes to this country have ordinarly sickness at first wth they call a seasoning of wth I shall assure you I had a most severe one when I went to town. I got but very little for my store keeping for all

1 Francis Hume, factor to Governor Spottswood.
2 Dr. John Brown, of Williamsburg, "late of Cold Stream, North Britain," married, first, Margaret ———, who died in 1720; second, Mildred Howell, who married, second, Col. Henry Willis, of Fredericksburg.) He died September 24, 1726. (See Quarterly II, p. 84; III, p. 106.) There is in the records of Bruton Parish (which included Williamsburg) mention of another John Brown who married Judith (Armistead) and had issue: 1, Judith, born May 26, 1746, married Samuel Coke, July 17, 1760, ancestor of the Cooks of Virginia and Texas; 2, John, born October 4, 1750; 3, Sally Armistead, born December 26, 1758.
y' went to pay my passage for whenever my owsen John Watson at Port Glasgow told the Merchants there q' you had writte to him was the occasion of my going away so hastily they would not allow me to go but to come home again and they sent to Whithaven (because we were driven in there by stress of water) 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 into another ship and I was to keep y' store for my passage of w' th I was very glad & accepted of it so y' you may know by y' I could be but vest poor in pursue & I did not know q' hand to turn my selfe to for I could get no bussinesse for unless one have very good recommendation there is no sort of bussinesse to be got in y' Indian Country wherefore I could have traveled farer where I was informed I would have been better if I could have got any money but y' is y' worst place for y' I could have pitched upon for there is so little in y' country y' I believe a great many of y' does not know it if they saw it only. They make a parcell of tobacco w' they make to buy themselves clothes and makes it to go from one to another instead of money and that is all they seek after here so y' if nothing fall out better for me next year it be possible for me to get a little money & clothes together I design for farer abroad either to Jamaica or y' West Indies whichever of them I can get y' best accounts of I thought to have gone to New York little after I came here when I found so little encouragement here w' is not far from y' place but I could never be worth so much as to carry me it being very dear travelling y' way. I hear my brother Patrick is there Surgein of y' Grayhound Man of Warr lying on y' station.

Mr. Petter Chambers has been very kind to me in y' place in assisting me w' several necessaries which I could not want and which it had been very hard for me to get unless he had assisted me such as schoos & stokins for ever since I came into y' country I have never gained anything for myselfe unless it be sometimes a small parcell of tobacco w' I get for writing. Every thing of cloathing is most unreasonably dear here it being three times as dear as in Scotland so y' y' is y' greatest strait I am att.

I have had not my halthe very well in y' country as yet but how- ever I have it much better than I had it last year only I am now and then troubled w' y' fever & ague w' is a very violent distemper here. This place is only good for doctors & ministers who have very good encouraage' here.

I must own I think it the hight of impudence for me to write to you w' was the occasion of my not writting last year but having incrotched so far on you good nature formerly and still have found you my very well wisher I hope you will excuse 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 make me melencholie to think of my follies and despising my best of friends advice while you have always been wherefore dear s' let this be my excuse.

I designed to have writtine to my mother but after I had be- thought with my selfe how much I had disobliged and how far I had been out of the way to her who I may now say (if I had con- sidered it right at that time) was the best of mothers to me for which I pray God and 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 prosteris 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 intercede for me but you have interceded there for me so oftne that I can scarce desire it now and if I were to serve you on my knees while I lived it would scarce be a recompence for all such favours which I have received from you. I have yet another favour 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 Rappahannock 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 further down. I desire you will be pleased to give my duty to all your family to my grandmother my aunt to Mrs. Home and all my brothers. And I am and always shall think myselfe

D' Sir
Your most humbled and obliged servant to —

G. HOME.
Virginia June 20 1723
To Mr. Ninian Home of Billie at his lodging foreaginst the Magdalene Chaple in the Cougate Edinburgh.

1 A word torn away after "to."
DEAR JAMIE: I would have written to you last year but I always delay'd it till I saw if I could get any business wth made me delay it so long till all y' shipping were gone & besides y' having so very highly disobliged your father who I find now to have been my best of friends I could not write to any unless to him wth I could not have the confidence to do tho I have taken it upon me y' year for I cannot let myself thince but he is still my very well wisher & if I had taken more of his advice then I did it had been more to my advantage then I can mention I find that there is nothing to be got here without very good recommendation Tho mine was good yet it did me no manner of service because just as I came into y' country y' Go: lost his place & another came in not long after but I thank God I made a shift to live & y' is all I cannot get a pint of good topany beer to drink your halth's for all our drink here is water & sometimes run but y' is very dear and very little mony to buy it Cloaths and linen are very dear in y' Indian Country yet I truly think y' three times as dear as at home tobacco is all y' commodity here I have had but very ordinary halth in y' country as yet especially last summer and fall but I begin to take a little better with y' place wth I suppose you will hear from your father for I have given a full account of it. I believe indeed I should have died if Dr. Brown had not stood my friend att Williamsburgh from which place I am now at a great distance above one hundred miles I hope I shall hear from you with the first shipping and direct for me to y' care of Mr. Petter Chambers on Rappahannock River Virginia I desire you will give my service to my friend Henry Scrimisour and Dickson Mrs. Helen & Mary Rentons and all other friends and I am Dr Jamie
Your most humble
and obliged servant
G. Home.

I desire you may not forget to give my service to Mr. George Home and tell him I shall be very glad to hear from him. To Mr. James Home some of Mr. Ninian Home of Billy att
Edinburgh.
What we want to know is, Who was the father of the Henry Washington who married Sarah Ashton? Also if the West can be traced back to the brother of Lord Delaware, or if it was another family.

The remainder of this Bible record relates to the sixteen children of S. A. and Henry Washington. Many of them died young, the rest married.

**William and Mary College, 1773–1775.** The journal of Philip Vickers Fithian, a graduate of Princeton (1772), and a tutor in the family of “Councillor Carter,” of Nomini Hall, 1773–75, is being prepared by Mr. John Rogers Williams for publication in the *American Historical Review.* The period of the journal was one of intense disquietude in Virginia. At the College the Tory President and Faculty were quarreling with the Whig Board of Visitors and the rebel students, for Revolution was already on foot. “Councillor Carter” was the eccentric Robert Carter of “Nomini Hall.” Extract:

“After having dismissed school, I went over to Mr. Carter’s study. We conversed, at length, on the College of William and Mary at Williamsburg. He informed me that it is in such confusion at present and so badly directed that he cannot send his children, with propriety, there for improvement and useful education. That the Charter of the College is vastly extensive and the yearly income sufficient to support a University, being 4000£ sterling. That the necessary expense for each scholar yearly is only 15£ currency. Two of the officers of the institution, Mr. Bracken and Mr. Henley, clergymen, are at present engaged in a paper war, published weekly in the *Williamsburg Gazette.*”
Virginians had lost their mercantile character at the beginning of the nineteenth century, and till lately they did not admire merchants.

R. H. Lee said that "the spirit of commerce throughout the world is a spirit of avarice." In his message to the Legislature in 1810, Governor Tyler said: "Commerce is certainly beneficial to society in a secondary degree, but it produces also what is called citizens of the world—the worst citizens in the world—who, having no attachment to any country, make themselves wings to fly away from impending dangers."

With the destruction of negro slavery, the Virginians seem to be gradually losing their rustic simplicity and returning to the worldly character of the first English settlers. The country districts are in a measure being deserted and the towns are building up. They do not say now in Virginia that "they played a man an English trick," but the "Virginia Yankee" is a common phrase to designate a money-making man.

LETTERS OF HUME FAMILY.

(See Vol. VI., page 251.)

George Hume came to Virginia in 1721. His father was Laird George Hume, of Wedderburn Castle, Berwickshire, Scotland, who died in 1720. He had married October 4, 1695, Margaret, daughter of Sir Patrick Hume, of Lammas, and of this marriage there survived him six sons, namely, David, who succeeded him as Laird, and died without issue in 1764; George, Patrick, Francis, John and James, and three daughters, Margaret, Isabell (who married a cousin, Ninian Hume, of Jardensfield), and Jane, who married Rev. John Todd, of "Lady Kirk."

George, the second of the six sons, is the progenitor of our family in America, and the only one who married and left issue. He was born at Wedderburn Castle, near Berwick, on the Tweed, Berwickshire, Scotland, May 30, 1697, and came to Orange county, Va., in 1721, and engaged in land surveying as an occupation, the bond given being on record in Orange Court-house. He married Elizabeth Proctor, of Fredericksburg, Va., in 1728, and died in 1760, leaving six children, all sons. As surveyor of Spotsylvania county he made the first survey of the present city of Fredericksburg (Hening's Stats., V., p. 197). His uncle, Francis Hume, fought on the side of the Pretender, and was one of the political prisoners sold in Virginia in 1716, after the battle of "Preston Pans." He became factor for Governor Spotswood. (See Quarterly V., pp. 287-288.)

LETTERS OF GEORGE HUME.

Letter of Jas. Hume on board his ship; Hastings, York River, June 24th, 1743, to his brother George Hume—Virginia. He was killed on board the Fire Ship Pluto in 1768, in the first cruise he made after he was made commander of the vessel:

HASTINGS, YORK RIVER, June 24th, 1743.

Dr Bay—I have yr pleasure to acquaint you we arrived here on Tuesday last. I had some thoughts before our arrival to have done myself the pleasure of waiting on you, but am obliged to give over that thought at present, for we have had a long passage, and yr ship wants a good dale of overhauling amongst the rigging, and it is impossible for me to be spared, and Capt Danridge being the senior Capt is in great hurry to have us out again. We are to relieve yr St. Sea Castle and to be stationed here some time. If it suits with your convivancy I should be glad to have yr happiness of seeing you here.

There is no news of particular worth mentioning till we have the pleasure of meeting, any further than all friends are well, John excepted, but he is much the better of going to Scotland. I am yours most aff' Broy,

JAS. HUME.

P. S.—If you should write to me, direct to Lieut. of his Maj's Ship Hastings, York. We have brought a very good prize with us.

Letter of Jas. Hume, on board his ship in Hampton Roads, to his brother George Hume—Virginia. April 17th, 1744:

HASTINGS, HAMPTON ROAD, April 17th, 1744.

Dr Broy.—I have yr pleasure to acquaint you we arr'd here from Antegna yr 13th inst. in 15 days' passage. I have some thoughts of being in Williamsburgh soon, but if I should not have an opportunity, I shall be glad to see you abd. You'll hear when you come to the court whether we are gone a cruise or not. I have nothing particular any farther than we had not the good fortune to meet wth anything since our departure from this place. Jack is well and desires his duty to you all. I am yours most aff' Broy,

JAS. HUME.

P. S.—I have heard nothing of the bear skin you sent to Mr. Dixon, he being in yr country. I desire when you come down you’ll bring yr Ginsang and different sorts of snake roots. If we should be gone out send them to Mr. Charles at York.
Letter of Jas. Hume, on board his ship in Hampton Roads, to his brother G. Hume in Virginia. June 24, 1744:

HASTINGS, HAMPTON ROAD, June 24th, 1744.

Dr Broy*—I recd yours of ye 13th inst. The ship is going up to Norfolk to heave down, but there's a sloop fitting out for a privateer to guard ye coast till ye ship come down again, and she is to be manned out of our ship’s company, and I believe I shall command her, but I intend to leave Jno. abd in order to go to school at Norfolk, wth I think is much better than going to sea in a small vessel wth me. If you can have a good opportunity you may send ye snake roots and Ginsang; if not, bring it yourself, as you promised Lord Bauff some; let it be put up from mine, and if you should come down and I may be gone to sea in ye sloop, you'll be sure to see Jno. at Norfolk, and likewise the rest of ye gentlemen, who will be glad to see you, and leave what snake roots and Ginsang you intend for me at Mrs. Bordland's in Hampton, as I shall be once a month or five weeks there. The gentlemen of the mess desire their comp* to you. John desires his duty to you and Mother, and love to his Brothers. I am

Your most aff* Broy*,

JAS. HUME*.

This sloop is to be fitted out at the expense of the colony, but manned and victualed by the King.

* This brother James was killed in the spring of 1758, commanding the Fire Ship Pluto, whilst engaging a French letter of marque ship in the bay of Biscay.

Letter of George Hume to his sister Isabell, the wife of Ninian Home:

DEAR SISTER ISABELL: I had the favour of a letter from you by James Hunter, dated ye 22nd of March, 1747. I sent you an answer, but have had none from you since. You cannot but have opportunities enough and should be glad to hear from you, how you are, as also all enq. friends. Am glad to hear you are so well settled at home, and wth I hope will be your satisfaction, and I imagine by this time our Broy* Jno. is also settled at home, and also glad to hear our mother is so well, who I am certain must be old and infirm by ye time. The county I live in was divided last Assembly, and ye part I live in is called Culpeper, ye other of Orange still, wherefore direct for me living in ye fork

of Rappahannock river, Culpeper county, Virginia. I am very well and in good health, however I find myself fail and not able to walk the mountains as I have done. I have had so much cold and endured so much hardship over our mountains it will make old whether I will or not. Pray remember me to all friends as enquire after me. I am Your aff* B',

G. HUME.

Letter of George Hume, of Virginia, to his brother, Doctor Jno. Hume, Wedderburn, Berwickshire, Scotland, who was a surgeon in the British Navy:

DEAR BROTHER: I understood by Willie Hunter you wrote by him last year to me, but he, not knowing who I was, and ye letter being directed to me living in Rap*, gave it to ye ———, who carried it around to ———, ye after all ye inquiry I could not make out nor hear of it, though should have been heartily glad to have heard from you. May you let me hear from you by ye first opportunity, and pray let me know how all was at home, and if our old mother is alive, and how all affairs stand, which would be a very great satisfaction to me at such a distance. I have no news to write to you, only I am hoping this will find you and all my Broyrs and sisters in ye same condition, very well. Still traveling about in ye backwoods over our great country, and it increases so fast, I still find some business. Ye King's business were over very slack, most of ye lands as belongs to ye crown being surveyed, but have got into ye Lord Fairfax business, being proprietors of ye N. Neck of Virginia, and being now in ye country himself, which I hope will hold ye. You will let me hear from you by ye first opportunity and send your letters for me to Mr. Jno. Hunter in Duns, directed to the care of Mr. Wm. and James Hunter, merchants in Fredericksburg, Rap* River, Virg*, and I shall be sure of them. I shall add no more at present, only hoping you will let me hear from you soon as possible and remember my duty to my mother if alive. With love to all my brothers and sisters, and I remain

Your loving B',

G. HUME.

Feb* ye 15th, 1751.

To Doctor Jno. Hume, at Wedderburn, near Berwick on Tweed.
Letter of George Hume, of Culpeper county, Va., August 22nd, 1754, to his brother, Capt. Jno. Hume, directed to Wedderburn, Scotland, who was in the British Navy, and died August 30th, 1758.

Dear Bro: I take y opportunity to let you know we are all well only I am grown so crazy, no more fit to go in the woods; our country is so far back settled that we are obliged to go above 100 miles before I can come to work. I am so broke by y hardships I have endured in lying in y woods that we are obliged to go, also have lost my sight so far that without spectacles I scarce discern y degrees of my compass yt kills me to travel so far and over such mountains as you know we have, and of late have been much afflicted by old colds and lying out so much wet now begins to come upon me. When James was in y county I was always telling him I used to go to y Branches of Mississippi to survey land there, and he used to laugh at me, thinking it impossible, as I believe it has now proved true, for we have at last met wth y French. A parcel of gentlemen who have got a grant from y king for a great deal of land in this a branch of Mississippi and last spring built a fort on this river. Y French let y alone till finished, then came and took possession without bloodshed, but before that I do not understand any damage to our back settlers, only built forts I suppose to stop us from coming any nearer, we thinking the land belongs to us, and they think it belongs y. And there was a great noise went about the French were coming upon us. Several young men listed themselves, beat up for volunteers, and I believe got about or near 400 in Virg, who went out against y French, and at the same time raised an army also, and some time since about y end of May last a party of our soldiers met with a party of the French. I am informed by y French prisoners whom I saw, there were 35 of y, and 32 of our men, besides some of our indians had a skirmish, and I understand our men killed 9 of y French, one got away and y rest they took prisoners and sent down to Williamsburg, and we only lost one man. Our men built a fort on y same river Ohio as the French and some distance from theirs, wherein our men lay and I imagine intended to lay by for some more recruits, being far inferior in numbers to y French. We had 1 believe some come from New York, and 2 or 3 hundred from Carolina, who were to go under the command of one Col. Ennes, a Scotsman from Carolina, who was to be chief commander, but before they got out to our army y French set on ours and have quite beat ym with a great slaughter on both sides. Our men behaved very well, but being so far inferior in numbers to y French, they being — to be good — and but between 3 or 400 men were obliged to yield, quit y field, make peace for one year, and none of us to go over y Alleghany mountains, which they say belongs to y King of France. Since what will be y event I know not yet. That I am obliged to give out going so far, I content myself with a little business about home, for unless I were to move 2 or 3 hundred miles further back, it would not be worth my while to move, and y is what I can not think of doing if I can make any other shift. I have taken your advice about my sons. I have two now of age. Geo. and Francis. Geo. follows my business however, he is very careful and industrious, but unless he goes 3 or 400 miles back it will not be worth his while, tho he works now for me and I am in hopes he will do well. Francis is the planter and I am in hopes he will do 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, he never will, and the capt as brought him in offered him his mates 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 3 younger sons, no daughters. Am glad to hear our Moth holds it so well. Pray give my duty to her, with my respects to y Doctor and Laird. I am Your most affectionate Brother,

G. HUME.

Culpeper Co., Virg, Aug. 22nd, 1754.

P. S.—Should be glad to hear from James or in what place or nation he is in.

Our assembly are soon sitting I believe chiefly on y occurrence, if, we shall soon hear. I have no oy news to tell you—money is so scarce it is a rare thing to see a dollar, and at publick places where great monetied men will bet on cock fights, horse races, etc., y noise is not now as it used to be—one pistol to 2 or 3 pistols to one—it is now common cry 2 cows and calves to one or 3 to one or sometimes 4 hogsheads tob to one and y gives no price, so I do not know how we shall maintain a war, y French very much y advantage of us.

G. HUME.

To Capt. Jno. Hume, at Wedderburn. Politeness to the care of Mr. John Hunter, merchant in Duns, Scotland.
Letter of N. Hume, who married Isabell Hume, sister of George Hume, of Virginia. January 30, 1759:

BRAXTON, Jan'y 30th, 1759.

DEAR SIR: I have the pleasure of both your letters—one of Aug't, 1757, I rec'd a year after ye date. Am sorry to tell you that James was killed in spring last engaging a French letter of marque ship in the bay of Biscay; it was hard to be killed in his first cruise and just when life became tolerable to him. I am sure he dearly earned what he got and think he merited a better fate, but that nowadays is too little minded—poor man, he is gone and I hope is happy.

Your brother, the Capt., who had been long afflicted with the gout, died 30th of Aug. last. Can not inform you how they settled their affairs, as none of your brothers spoke to me of it. Lady Wedderburn looks as well as she has some twenty years past—walks upon crutches, occasioned by a fall she got about three years ago. The Laird has been dangerously ill of a fever—iis now seemingly well, but recovers his strength slowly. The Doctor is but tender—keeps his health pretty well by care and regular living. This is a melancholy subject which I sincerely sympathize with you in. I delivered my cousin's letter to his sister, which she has answered. My family I hope are all well, but dispersed. Ninian has been settled in St. Christopher's these three years past. George is following out his business as a writer, have got him appointed commissar of Landes, tho of small profit may be a means to bring him into business. My oldest daughter has been with her grandmother this four years past. Have ye young boy Frank and two daughters at home. I regret your situation in time of war, but hope you are now safe, and if the next campaign be as successful as the last, I hope the French will be driven out of American—at least will be confined within very narrow limits. All your friends at Edin' are well. My two youngest brothers, David and Tom, have been very lucke—\[the first has been but about three or four years in the army, and has now a troop in the Scots Grays, now in Germany; the other is a Leftenant in the Scots fusilier at Gibraltar. The Doctor rec'd yours of Aug, 1757, and I hear honoured your Draft. You are no higher taxed than we are in this country—fourteen millions here to be raised for the service of the current year. My wife

would have wrote by this opportunity, but delayed it until another. Shall always be glad to hear of you and family's well being. I am

Your most ob't serv't,

N. Hume.

MARRIAGE BONDS IN GOOCHLAND COUNTY.

(Continued from Vol. VII., p. 198.)

October 23, '85. Edward Houchens to Nancy Clements; sec., Jesse Clements.
August 15, '85. Wm. Poore to Judith Sampson; sec., Wm. Sampson.
October 17, '83. Wm. Redford to Susanna Ellis; sec., Archer Pledge.
December 18, '82. Matthew Nightingale to Judith Perkins; sec., Maddison Powers.
April 16, '84. Howell Lewis to Anne Bolling; sec., Robert Lewis, Jun.; witn., John Bolling, Jr., John Woodson, Jr. John Bolling consents to dau's m'ge.
October 17, '84. David Nowlin to Ann Powell; sec., Daniel Arton. William Powell consents to dau's m'ge.
February 7, 1787. Robert Poor to Eliza Mimms; sec., Gideon Mimms.
May 29, '87. Isaac Robinson to Elizabeth Wingfield; sec., Daniel Clark.
October 30, '87. Robert Scott to Tabitha Hopper.
fact, it will be written some day that the South, having a domain half the size of Europe and a population much larger than many independent nations, with institutions totally differing from the North, attempted peacefully to set up a government of her own. She claimed to do so on the ground of natural right, on the ground of constitutional right, repeatedly claimed from the beginning of the government, and on the ground of "an irrepressible conflict" which, according to even Lincoln and Seward, made union a mockery. Nevertheless, she was invaded from the North by great armies, her people slaughtered, her institutions overthrown, and her territory dragged back into union with the Northern States on their own terms. The judgment of history must be the same, no matter how powerful the South becomes under the new order of things, or how fortunate for the world—as I hope it may prove—the result may be; the action of the North was a pure invasion and conquest, and nothing else can be made of it.

The statement made on page 420 that the "South was ready for war; the North almost entirely unprepared," is something so absurd that I do not recollect seeing such a claim advanced in even the partisan books of the North written twenty years ago. It suffices of itself to stamp Mr. McLaughlin's work as utterly unfair and untrustworthy. What a contrast Mr. McLaughlin affords to Mr. John C. Ropes, a Massachusetts man, in his Story of the Civil War!

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HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL NOTES.

ART OF PAINTING IN VIRGINIA.—“Dr. Beilby Porteus, late bishop of London, was the youngest but one of nineteen children, and was born at York on the 8th of May, 1731. His father and mother were natives of Virginia, in North America. They were both descended from good families, and during their residence in that colony were on a footing with its principal inhabitants, to many of whom they were allied. His father was of no profession; but, being born to what in that country was considered as an independent fortune, lived upon his own estate. It consisted chiefly of plantations of tobacco, and on one of these, called Newbottle from a village of that name near Edinburg, but now in possession of the Marquis of Lothian, he usually resided. The house stood upon a rising ground with a gradual descent to York river, which was there at least two miles over; and here he enjoyed within himself every comfort and convenience that a man of moderate wishes could desire, living without the burden of taxes and preserving under the powerful protection of this kingdom peace, plenty and security. The bishop had a singular picture, which, though not in the best style of coloring, was yet thought valuable by Sir Joshua Reynolds, as a specimen of the extent which the art of painting had at that time reached in America; and he himself very highly prized it as exhibiting a faithful and interesting representation of his father’s residence. His mother’s name was Jenings. She was said to be distantly related to Sarah Jenings, the wife of John, Duke of Marlborough, and two of her ancestors, Sir Edmund and Sir Jonathan Jenings, lived at Ripon in Yorkshire, for which place it appears they were both representatives in Parliament in the reign of James the second. Her father, Colonel Jenings, was Sir Edmund’s son and the first of the family who settled in Virginia, where he was superintendent for Indian affairs for that province, became afterwards one of the Supreme Council, and for some time acted as Deputy Governor of the colony. The principal reason which induced the bishop’s father to quit a situation so perfectly independent and comfortable as that in America was the desire of procuring for his children better instruction than he could there obtain. His health, besides, had been much impaired by the climate. These

causes combined determined him at length to leave the county and remove to England, which he accordingly did in 1720, and fixed himself in the city of York.”—The Life of the Right Reverend Beilby Porteus, D. D., late Bishop of London. By the Rev. Robert Hodgson, Dean of Carlisle.

WILL OF FRANCIS DADE, alias Major John Smith. (Hayden’s Virginia Genealogies, p. 731.) The following is sent me by Dr. Christopher Johnston from the records of the Provincial Court of Maryland (Lib. B. B., fol. 44):

2 Sept., 1663. William Storke, aged 39 years or thereabouts, Sworne this first day of May, 1663. Sayth upon Oath. That Mr. Francis Dade comming out of England this last shipping in ye Maryland Merchant, whereof is Master Capt. Miles Cooke and falling sick att sea. In time of his sickness hee called for this Depon’t. Desyring him to take notice, and beare in memory what his Last Will was. Wch will was only verbal or nuncupative in these words (as neare as hee this Depon’t can remember, or to ye very same effect) viz’t, That hee gave all his whole estate to his wife. And ye wife should have the Tuition of his children till they come to age. And ye s shee should give to his children their several portions, whereas they should attain to one and Twenty yeares of age, according to her discretion as shee should think fit. After ye Mr. Dade had declared thus much this Depon’t called Capt. Miles Cooke unto him. And the ye s Mr. Dade repeated the same words (or to ye effect) over againe in both their hearings and further this deponent sayth not.

Sworne before me,

William Bretton.

Capt. Miles Cooke sworne ye same day sayth. That Mr. Storke called to Mr. Dade Lying sick. And that M’ Dade made his nuncupative will in ye same words (or to ye same effect) as is above sett downe in M’ Storke’s Oath, and further sayth not.

Sworne before mee,

Miles Cooke.

WILL of STORKE.

LETTERS OF HUME FAMILY (see p. 84). W. Madden, Esq., of Berwick on Tweed, England, points out some errors in the notice on page 84. (1) The father of George Hume, the Virginia emigrant, was not Laird George Hume, a title implying a man who owned a few fields, but Lord George Hume. The far-
descended Lord of Wedderburn would have smiled at being designated Laird. Nor was he of Wedderburn Castle, his residence, but of Wedderburn, his barony. (2) The battle of Preston Pans was fought on Sept. 21, 1745. The battle of Preston, the one intended, was fought Nov. 13, 1715. Francis Hume, of Quixwood, advocate, with his brother the Laird of Wedderburn, and probably George the Virginia emigrant, joined the Pretender. Francis Hume was never sold in Virginia as a servant, for a letter from him states that the governor had no instructions, and he could go where he liked in Virginia. Mr. Madden can give full details of the sum paid by Mr. Ninian Home to save his kinsman Francis from being sold as a servant. (3) [p. 86, 90] Isabel Hume did not marry her "cousin Ninian Home of Jardensfield," as there was no such person, but she did marry strongly against her father's will, and who ignored him in his will for it, Alexander Home, of Jardensfield, eldest son by his first marriage with Mary Daes, of Rev. Ninian Home of Billie. The latter married as his second wife Margaret, the eldest of the Wedderburn ladies—strange result, father and son married to two sisters. (4) The last letter (p. 90) cannot have been written by N. Home, as it is clearly the letter of Alexander Home. No doubt the contracted A (for Alexander) was taken for N.; his son Ninian, to whom he refers as settled at St. Xophers, ultimately became governor of New Grenada. The son George, who is said to be following business as a writer to the signet at Edinburgh, ultimately held the important office of clerk of the Court of Sessions (see Col. Milne Home's article on Flodden Banner). On extinction of all his grandfather's family by second marriage he became laird of Wedderburn, Billie and Patton, and was the last male Home (the not a complete Wedderburn) who held these estates.

BRICKMAKING (see page 80 and Century Magazine for February, 1896). The editor has been at some pains to contradict the prevailing impression that our old brick-houses were made of "imported brick." The following extract kindly sent by Mr. A. A. Folsom, of Boston, shows that as in Virginia, so in Massachusetts, the people knew all about brickmaking:

General Court, held at Boston, May 28, 1679.—It is Ordered by this Court and the Authority thereof, that clay to make Bricks shall be digged before the first of November, and turned over in the Moneth of February and March ensuing a moneth before it be wroght; and that no Person temper their Bricks with salt or brackish water; and that the size of Bricks be nine inches long, two and a quarter inches thick, and four and a half inches broad; and that all moulds used for making of Bricks be made according to these sizes, and well showd with iron: And what person or persons soever, shall make Bricks in any respect contrary to this Order, in the several particulars of it, shall forfeit the one half of such Bricks to the use of the Treasury of the Town where they are made.

Bayard (p. 134).—In reply to the question about the name of Bayard in your October number, I will quote from a very interesting book, entitled, "Genealogical Collections concerning the Sirname of Baird, from the Original MSS. of Wm. Baird, Esq., Auchmedden, Scotland."

"The old spelling of the name was Bard, Barde, Beard, Byrd and Bayard." (Page 2, page 8.)

Peter du Terrail, Seigneur de Bayard, flourished at this time. He was originally of Dauphiny, and commonly termed the Chevalier de Bayard, but was called by the writers, in his own time, "the good knight without fear and without reproach." Upon his giving the Swiss a total defeat, Francis I. did him the honor to be knighted by him. He was born in 1476 at the Castle of Bayard, and his family held a very distinguished rank among the first nobility of Dauphiny. It was one of the houses which in that province was honored with the title of the scarlet nobility, by which the ancient nobility was distinguished from those who were created by Louis XI., whom, when he invaded Dauphiny, he made without distinction, if they paid him well. The chevalier's great-great-grandfather was killed at the battle of Poictiers, Sept. 19, 1356; his great-grandfather at the battle of Agincourt; his grandfather in that of Mont-l'berg, and his father was dangerously wounded at Guinegate. But the military glory of the chevalier eclipsed that of all his ancestors. He died April, 1524, of a wound received with a musket-ball in a defeat which the French suffered at Rebec, in Italy, when he served with the Admiral Bonnivet.

All of the historians of that celebrated age celebrate his loyalty, valor and virtue. The chevalier never married.

Page 8.—One Colonel Nicholas Bayard, of New York, was