THE
SCOTS PEERAGE
FOUNDED ON WOOD'S EDITION OF SIR ROBERT DOUGLAS'S
Peerage of Scotland
CONTAINING
AN HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL ACCOUNT
OF THE NOBILITY OF THAT KINGDOM
EDITED BY
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WITH ARMORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS

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HE family of Home takes its name from the territory of Home in Berwickshire, which as a place-name first appears in a charter granted by the second Earl Gospatrick of the house of Dunbar to the Church of St. Nicholas of Home\(^1\) before 23 August 1138.\(^2\) The first ancestor of the family has been claimed to be William, son of Patrick, second son of the third Earl Gospatrick,\(^3\) who is said to have assumed the name on his marriage with his cousin Ada, daughter of Patrick, fifth Earl of Dunbar. She received lands in that territory from her father as dowry on her first marriage with William de Curtenay.\(^4\) William de Curtenay died before October 1217, and she married, secondly, Theobald de Lascelles in 1219 or 1220, and was again a widow in 1225.\(^5\) She is said to have married, thirdly, William of Greenlaw, who became in her right Lord of Home, first of the name, and it is further alleged he was the same person as Sir William, Lord of Home, Knight, mentioned in a charter referred to later. There is, however, no known

\(^1\) Liber de Calchou, i. 234. \(^2\) Raine's North Durham, Appendix, 5, xx. \(^3\) Liber de Calchou, i. 55, 56, 57; Liber de Melros, i. 67. \(^4\) Liber de Calchou, 99, 238. The lands are described as a mere pendicle of the territory of Home, and Ada of Curtenay is not called Lady of Home, but of a part called 'Pullys,' \textit{ibid.}, 101, 235. \(^5\) Cal. Doc. Scot., i. Nos. 677, 694, 753, 919.
proof of a marriage between William, son of Patrick, and Ada de Curtenay, nor of her having made any third marriage, and the identity of William, son of Patrick, with Sir William, Lord of Home, Knight, equally lacks proof. The surname Home was in use long before 1225, the earliest date at which a third marriage of Ada de Curtenay could have taken place.

**Aldan or Alden of Home** is the earliest person on record bearing the name, and he is referred to in a series of charters by or relating to his son Gilbert of Hom or Home, which, though not dated, must have been granted between 1172 and 1178. It is possible, for a reason given below, that he may have been identical with Aldan or Alden, the 'dapifer' or steward successively of Earl Gospatrick III. and Earl Waldeve of Dunbar. If so he must have held a very high place in their household. He had, perhaps with other sons:¹—

**Gilbert of Home** who first appears as 'Gilbert, son of Aldin,'² and afterwards as son of Aldan of Home in the writs referred to. These consist of a series of deeds dealing with the chapel of Wedderlie, which, between 1172 and 1178,³ Gilbert granted to the monks of Kelso, with all its ecclesiastical benefits from the living or the dead, with certain arable and pasture land. This gift, which was made in free alms, was the outcome of an agreement between the grantor and the monks, who claimed the chapel of Wedderlie as a pertinent of the church of Home, which ecclesiastically belonged to them, as to which there had been a dispute. This agreement was made with the sanction of the Synod at Berwick.⁴

¹ Adam, son of Aldan, appears as a witness in various writs (North Durham, App., Nos. cxv-cxvii.; Cart. of Coldstream, 6), and it may be a coincidence, but Adam the Long of Home occurs as part proprietor of Home, and had a son Robert Home, both named about 1250. A Roger Home appears also at that time, while an Adaccus of Home is named about 1190 (Liber de Calchou, i. 234, 236, 237; Cart. of Coldstream, 6). ² Cart. of Coldstream, 6. ³ Mr. Andrew, Archdeacon of St. Andrews, one witness, was not Archdeacon until after 1171, and Hugh, the King's chaplain, another witness, became Bishop of St. Andrews in 1178. In the Liber de Calchou, Tabula xvii., the writs are assigned to 1250. ⁴ Liber de Calchou, i. 240-243.
Gilbert of Home was a witness to a charter by Patrick, fifth Earl of Dunbar, to the monks of Coldingham, of which the date must be 1198 or 1199, and there he is described as seneschal or steward of Earl Patrick, a designation given him in another writ to the same monks, a fact which suggests that he may have succeeded Aldan in that office. He also is a witness to other writs about the same date.

The next owner of the lands of Home on record is

William of Home, to whom King William the Lion, before 1214, granted the lands and castle of Home, as appears from a now missing deed, formerly in the Home Charter-chest. He is designed son of John of Home, and is probably the Sir William, Lord of Home, Knight, who is so designed by his son William, Lord of Home, in writs dated in 1269, and was then deceased. He had so far as known one son,

William of Home, who designs himself Lord of Home, and heir of Sir William, Knight, and some time lord of the town of Home. Little is known of him, but that he had a dispute with the Abbey of Kelso about a small piece of land lying on the outer border of the territory of Home towards the west, near the river of Eden, and called the 'Pullys,' being of a marshy nature. This land the monks claimed under a gift from Ada, called of Curtenay, daughter of Patrick, Earl of Dunbar. William Home, as lord of the territory also claimed the land, and greatly vexed and harassed the monks in their possession. After many quarrels and contentions he, on 9 December 1268, acknowledged his fault and made over the land wholly to the abbey, swearing an oath to protect their liberties. He submits to their will and deposits 100 good sterling shillings to meet expenses, binding himself and his men for payment. He further, a year later, on 1 December 1269, promised to renew and confirm the writ with his new seal when he changed it on taking knighthood.

It will be noted that he does not refer to Ada Dunbar or Curtenay in any way other

1 Raine's North Durham, App., Nos. exx. clxv. 2 Ibid., No. cxvi.; Liber de Melros, i. 112. 3 Twelfth Reg. Hist. MSS. Com., App. viii. 171, 178. 4 Liber de Calchou, 101, 235; cf. 99, 235, 236.
than as a stranger, and gives no ground for the statement that she was his mother. His first wife is said to have been named Ada, and his second wife Mariota, and Mariota, Lady of Home, widow of Patrick Edgar, her second husband, gave a charter of reconciliation to the convent of Coldstream of lands in Lennel, in return for money paid her in her urgent incapacity.

Galfridus, or Geoffrey de Home is the next on record. He signed the Ragman Roll in 1296, and is said to have been the son of the first marriage of William, Lord of Home. His name appears thereon as Geffrai de Home del comite de Lanark. In the rental of Kelso Abbey the name of Galfridus de Home appears as paying yearly from his lands in Home the sum of twelve shillings and sixpence. It is not apparent who was Lord of Home during the disturbed period that followed, but between the years 1335 and 1341 there are entries in the accounts of the Sheriff of Berwick referring to forfeited lands, lying waste, in the territory of Home, then in the possession of King Edward III. Of these were the forfeited lands, once held by William Home, now granted in farm to Gregory Home, and the forfeited lands of John Home, son of John Home and Christian his wife. The exact relationship of these different persons bearing the name does not appear, but a clear succession begins with

Sir John Home, who is referred to in the foundation charter of the collegiate church of Dunglas, granted about 1450 by his great-grandson Sir Alexander Home. He is probably identical with the John Home last named, and also with a John Home who, with Walter de Haliburton, Knight, had a grant from David II. of the forfeiture of John Stratherne. He was succeeded by his son,

Sir Thomas Home, perhaps identical with Thomas de Home, who, going south with John of Derby, Chamberlain of Berwick, had a protection for a year, dated 8 February

1385. He and his wife are referred to by their grandson Sir Alexander Home in his foundation charter to the collegiate church of Dunglas as Thomas of Home, Knight, and Nichola, his wife. She was the heiress of the barony of Dunglas in East Lothian, of the ancient family of Pepdie or Papedy, who held lands on both sides of the Tweed. The name first appears in a charter of Ralph Flambard, third Norman Bishop of Durham 1099-1128. Her arms were argent, three papingos vert, which became the second and third quarters of the Home coat. They had issue:—

1. Sir Alexander.

2. Sir David, who had a charter of the lands of Wedderburn, part of the forfeited estates of George, tenth Earl of Dunbar, held by Archibald, fourth Earl of Douglas, and granted by him to Sir David. His charter was confirmed by the Earl of Dunbar, after his restitution 13 February 1413, and both charters were confirmed by King James I. at Perth 19 April 1431.

3. Patrick, designed of Rathburn.

4. Elizabeth, married to Thomas Ker of Kershaugh.

5. —— said to have been married, as his second wife, to Sir John Oliphant of Aberdalgy, by whom she had a son Thomas, ancestor of the Oliphants of Kelly in Fife.

Sir Alexander Home of Home and Dunglas, was a faithful ally of Archibald, fourth Earl of Douglas, and is said to have been taken prisoner with him at the battle of Homildon, 14 September 1402, when Henry Percy and the rebel Earl of Dunbar and March defeated the Scots. While still a prisoner in England, the Earl of Douglas appointed Alexander Home, his 'loved squire and ally,' deputy keeper of the priory of Coldingham, with a pension of £20 yearly, to continue so long as the Earl held the office of keeper. This deed is dated London 18 October 1406. Sir Alexander, by a charter dated Dunglas 30 November 1423, gave a grant of lands in Kello and Dunglas to the chapel of the Virgin

1 Cal. Doc. Scot., iv. 79. 2 North Durham, additions and corrections, 385. 3 Hist. MSS. Com., MSS. of Colonel Milne Home, 17, 19. 4 Ibid., Twelfth Rep., App. viii. 124. 5 Burke's Commoners, i. 294. 6 Nat. MSS., ii. No. 60.
at Dunglas, and his charter was confirmed by King James II. 22 August 1450. In February 1423-24 he accompanied the Earl of Douglas on his expedition to France, and with him fell at the battle of Verneuil 17 August 1424. His will, dated at Dunglas 3 February 1423-24, is still extant. It gives an inventory of his effects, and the first clause directs that a commemorative mass should be said for him in the church of the Virgin at Whitekirk, and should he happen to die that year, he desires an immediate mass to be celebrated for him. He names two of his three sons, and provides for them and his three daughters, his executors being Patrick Hepburn, Laird of Wauchton, and his brothers David and Patrick. According to Hume of Godscroft, Sir Alexander’s departure was a sudden resolve, due to the regret expressed by the Earl that they were to separate, when the parting moment came before the expedition was to sail, and Sir Alexander again followed his old companion in arms, this time to die with him. An item in the old inventory of Home writs taken in 1637 notes an acknowledgment from Archibald, Earl of Wigtoun, afterwards fifth Earl of Douglas, of a loan of 1000 nobles from Sir Alexander, and is dated 9 February 1423-24. By a curious perversion of the fact Hume of Godscroft calls this loan from Sir Alexander a pension to him from the Earl. Sir Alexander married Jean or Janet Hay, daughter of Sir William Hay of Lochorwarth, by Joanna, daughter and heiress of Hugh Gifford of Yester. Issue:—

1. Sir Alexander.
2. Thomas, to whom certain lands in Tyninghame were granted by James Kennedy, Bishop of St. Andrews 20 June 1443. He is not mentioned in his father’s will, but is referred to by his brother Sir Alexander, in his foundation charter to the Church of Dunglas.
3. George.
4. Christiana.
5. Jonet or Janet.
6. Alicia.

SIR ALEXANDER HOME succeeded his father in 1424, and in April 1425 made an agreement with his uncle David Home of Wedderburn, to halve the profits of the bailiary of Coldingham whichever of them should acquire it by purchase or otherwise. He is therein designed Alexander of Home, Laird of that Ilk.¹ He had a charter for life from William Douglas, second Earl of Angus, 10 February 1435-36, of the lands of Lintlaws, Cruikisfeylede, and Preston.² On 4 September 1439 he had a charter from King James II. of part of the barony of Home.³ He had a confirmation charter of the lands of Hogistoun in the burgh muir of Edinburgh 24 July 1444.⁴ He had, 3 January 1447-48, a grant from John, Lord Haliburton, Sheriff of Berwick, of his lands of Lampden for life, and the office of Sheriff Depute. Both grants were confirmed by King James II. 22 January 1449-50.⁵ In 1450 Sir Alexander founded the collegiate church of Douglas, endowing it with lands in Chirnside and elsewhere. His foundation charter sets forth, among those whose souls were to benefit by the grant, his great-grandfather Sir John Home, his grandfather Sir Thomas, and his wife Nichola, his father Sir Alexander, and his mother Janet, his brothers Thomas and George, and his uncles or cousins Patrick Home of Rathburn, and Sir David Home of Wedderburn. The endowment provided for a provost and two chaplains, and four choir-boys, and various regulations are laid down as to the services and vestments. The original charter is still extant, and was confirmed by King James II. 22 August 1450.⁶ The foundation was confirmed by a Bull from Pope Nicholas v. dated 2 January 1450-51.⁷ Sir Alexander had a safe-conduct abroad with William, eighth Earl of Douglas, 9 November 1450, and was probably one of the brilliant retinue that accompanied the Earl to Rome for the Papal jubilee. On 23 April 1451 he had another safe-conduct with the Earl.⁸ On 28 April 1451, William, Earl of Douglas, gave a precept of sasine to inffeit Sir Alexander in the lands of Brigham and Hassium, also in land in Hutton, with hospital of the same.⁹ On the next day, 29

April 1451, Sir Alexander had a charter of the lands of Howlaws from James Douglas, afterwards ninth Earl of Douglas. He had a charter from King James II., 20 July 1451, of the lands of Castletown, Langshaws, Gallowbraes and others in Ayrshire, united into the free barony of Langshaws.

Sir Alexander was one of the envoys sent by King James, 27 July 1451, to treat with England, and with his fellow-commissioners he signed a truce for three years, 14 August 1451, in the Church of St. Nicholas, Newcastle-on-Tyne, when he was appointed one of the Scots conservators of the peace. On the threatened invasion of Scotland by the Earl of Northumberland, with James, ninth Earl of Douglas, in 1453, Sir Alexander received £20 by order of King James II. for wine, victuals, spears and lances, for the defence of his house of Home.

He is said to have died in 1456, but if the acquittance of his daughter Elyne's dowry, given him by Patrick, Lord Hailes, after her marriage to his son Adam, is correctly dated, it would appear he was alive on 3 February 1460-61. Sir Alexander married Marion Lauder, daughter of John and Katherine Lauder, and granddaughter of Sir Robert Lauder of the Bass. She was co-heiress with her three sisters in the lands of Crailing, Hownam, Swinside, and others, and co-heiress with two of her sisters in the lands of Aldcathy in Linlithgowshire, to which lands they had retour as nearest and lawful heirs of their grandfather, the late Sir Robert Lauder of the Bass, 11 December 1436. Sir Alexander and Marion Lauder were related in the fourth degree of consanguinity, and had to apply for a papal dispensation to marry, which was granted 11 April 1426, but as they married before it arrived, they had to undergo a formal divorce, and be re-united by a second dispensation from Rome dated 4 January 1427-28. They had issue:—

1. Sir Alexander, first Lord Home.
2. George.
4. Patrick.

5. Nicholas.

6. Katherine, married, first, John Sinclair of Herdmanston, by whom she had two daughters, co-heiresses of their grandfather John Sinclair of Herdmanston.

(1) Mariota, heiress of Kimmerghame, married to George Home of Wedderburn.

(2) Margaret, heiress of Polwarth, married to Patrick Home, brother of George Home, ancestor of the Earls of Marchmont.

Katherine Home married, secondly, Archibald Douglas.

7. Elyne or Helen, married, first (contract 2 February 1448), to Adam Hepburn, eldest son of Patrick, Lord Hailes. Sir Alexander Home had an acquittance from Patrick, Lord Hailes, of all sums due by reason of the marriage of his son Adam to Elyne, daughter of Sir Alexander, dated 3 February 1460-61. Elyne or Helen Home had a numerous family by the Master of Hailes, who died in 1479; she married, secondly, before 15 July 1480, as his second wife, Alexander Erskine, son and heir-apparent of Thomas Lord Erskine, without issue.

I. Sir Alexander Home, afterwards first Lord Home, had, in the lifetime of his father, a charter from King James II. of the lands Dunglas, Home, Sisterpath, and Kello, 22 August 1450, which lands were united into the free barony of Home by a second charter 20 December 1451, with reservation of liferent to his father. He had a charter of the lands of Chirnside 4 February 1451-52, and a charter of the lands of Brigham, and others, united into the free barony of Home 28 February 1452-53, with the same reservation. These lands formed part of the forfeited earldom of March, now held by the Crown, and the Homes who had formerly held under the Earls of Dunbar and March now became manorial tenants of the Crown. Sir Alexander had a charter from John, Prior of Coldingham, 2 August 1465, of the office of bailiff of Coldingham to him and his heirs, with a fee of £20 Scots yearly, confirmed by King James III. 12 January 1465 and 21 November 1472.

1 Hist. MSS. Com., MSS. of Colonel Milne Home, 4; ibid., Fourteenth Rep., App. iii. 65. 2 Cf. vol. ii. 148. 3 Twelfth Rep. Hist. MSS. Com., App. viii. 88. 4 Vol. ii. 149. 5 Reg. Mag. Sig. 6 Ibid. 7 Ibid.
He acquired the lands of Huttonhall by purchase from George Ker of Samuelston 14 July 1467, with a charter to himself and his wife Margaret Montgomerie and their sons Thomas, Nicholas, and David, confirmed by King James III. 20 January 1478-79. He was appointed by Sir Alexander Seton of Tullybody bailiff for life over all his lands in the lordship of Gordon, Fogo, and Huntly 7 November 1471, and had a similar appointment from George, Earl of Huntly, for six years over his lands in Fogo, in conjunction with Alexander Home, his grandson and heir, 27 July 1472. Sir Alexander sat in the Estates among the barons November 1469, May 1471, and February 1471-72. On 2 August 1473 he was created a Lord of Parliament under the title of LORD HOME. Lord Home was appointed by King James, 16 February 1475-76, to escort the Master of Bolton, envoy of King Edward IV., from the Borders, and on 2 February 1476-77 he was sent to escort the bearers of the third installment of the Princess Cecilia's dower from Berwick to Edinburgh, and a few days later he had the conduct of the almoner of the English King from the Borders to the presence of King James. Lord Home sat in the Parliament of 1478 and 1479, after which date his name does not appear in the records. In the political troubles of the following ten years his name scarcely occurs. He is said to have been one of the nobles concerned in hanging Cochrane, the favourite of King James III., over Lauder Bridge, but the prominent actors in the events that led to the death of that King were his sons George of Aytoun, Patrick of Fastcastle, and, above all, his grandson and heir, Alexander, afterwards second Lord Home, who all received ample rewards from King James IV. Apparently the only favour bestowed on Lord Home personally, was the erection, at his request, of the town of Dunglas into a free burgh of barony 29 June 1489. He died between 1490 and 1492.

Lord Home married, first, Mariota, daughter and heiress of Landells of Landells in Berwickshire. By her he had issue:—

1. Alexander, who died vitæ patris before 30 July 1468.
He is said to have held the office of Steward of Dunbar. He married Elizabeth Hepburn. By her he had issue:—

(1) Alexander, second Lord Home.

(2) John Home of Ersiltoun and Whitrigs, ancestor of the present Earl of Home.

2. John, Prior of Coldingham, who resigned that office before 1505, Dean of the Chapel Royal 1476-77, signed a charter as witness under both designations, dated at Dunglas 17 March 1476-77. George Home of Ayton and Patrick Home of Balwoolsy are other witnesses.

3. George Home of Ayton, who had a confirmation charter of lands in Ayton and Whitfield 29 November 1472. He was granted a licence by King James III. to erect a castle on his lands in Ayton 1 March 1471-72. He had a charter of the lands of Easter Rossy in Fife 27 July 1488. On 23 February 1489-90 the town and lands of Duns, held by charter from King James III. to George Home and his son John, were erected by King James IV. into a free burgh of barony. He married, and had issue:—

(1) Sir John of Duns, Master of the Wardrobe to King James IV.

4. Sir Patrick of Fastcastle, had charters of the lands of Balwoolsy and Gordounshall in Fife 25 June 1467, of Colbrandpeth, 25 July 1488, of Bondynghame, co. Berwick, 28 August 1488, and of Montgrenane in Ayrshire 14 October 1488. As Commissioner for Scotland he signed a three years’ truce with England at Coldstream 5 October 1488. He had a safe-conduct to England and foreign parts 8 February 1489-90, and was frequently employed on embassies to England and Spain. He had charters of the lands of Whitsome-ways 10 May 1498, of Raufburn and Nesbitslee 3 May 1503, and of Hordean 31 December 1507, all in the county of Berwick. He married, first, a lady

whose name has not been discovered, and secondly, Isobel Forman, with issue by both:—

(1) Cuthbert, by first wife, killed at Flodden 9 September 1513. He married Elizabeth Martin of Medhope, and had issue three daughters, Elizabeth, married to Sir Robert Logan of Restalrig, Alison, married to Walter Ogilvy of Dunlugus, and Katherine, who died unmarried before February 1532-33, while her sisters were married before December 1532.  

(2) Adam, by first wife, who married Janet Edmonstone, daughter of James Edmonstone of that Ilk, and had issue two sons, Thomas and Edward.  

(3) John, by second wife, of whom nothing further has been ascertained.  

(4) Alison, married to Sir William Sinclair of Roslin.  

(5) Helen, of whom nothing further is known.  

Lord Home married, secondly, Margaret Montgomerie, only daughter of Alexander, Master of Montgomerie, and had issue:—  

5. Sir Thomas of Langshaw, in Ayrshire, who had a charter to Thomas, son of Alexander, Lord Home, of the lands of Castletoun, Langshaws, Gallobraes, and others, in the lordship of Ayr, with reservations to his father and Margaret Montgomery, his mother, 14 October 1476. He married, first, Janet Rynd, and had a confirmation charter to himself and to her of the said lands 25 May 1498. Sir Thomas married, secondly, Alison Colquhoun, and had a charter to himself and to her of part of the same lands 10 June 1505. He had issue by his first wife:—

(1) Nicholas, who had a charter of lands in Makbehill to him and his wife Mariota Bothwell, 3 September 1507.  


7. David.  

II. Alexander, second Lord Home, grandson of the first holder of the title, was served heir to his grandfather in 1492. He took an active part in political affairs, and was concerned in the Duke of Albany’s intrigues in Scotland in 1482-83. He was a Commissioner to settle disputes on

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3 Reg. Mag. Sig., i July 1513; Acts and Decreets, xxix. 73.  
4 Ibid., 27 November 1528; Acta Dom. Conc. et Sess., iii. 110, where she, her brother John, mother and sister are named.  
5 Reg. Mag. Sig.  
6 Ibid.  
7 Ibid.  
8 Ibid.  
the Marches, 18 October 1484, and to treat for a truce with England, April 1485. He took a leading part in the events that led to the battle of Sauchieburn, and with his uncle, Patrick Home of Fastcastle, and his cousin, Lord Hailes, was an envoy to England, sent by the party of the Prince, afterwards King James IV. At that battle, 11 June 1488, he, with Lord Hailes, led the van of the army, composed of Home and Hepburn spearmen, which defeated King James III., and placed his son on the throne.¹ On the accession of King James IV, he was sworn a Privy Councillor, and on 7 October 1488 was constituted Great Chamberlain of Scotland for life.² On 23 October of the same year he was one of the Commissioners who signed a three-years' truce with England.³ He was appointed Warden of the East Marches for seven years 25 August 1489.⁴ He had the custody of Stirling Castle, and governance of King James's brother, John, Earl of Mar and Garioch, committed to him, 10 January 1489-90, and the revenues of the earldom of Mar and Garioch assigned to him for the expenses of the appointment.⁵ Alexander Home was appointed Bailie of Ettrick Forest and Keeper of Newark Castle 12 January 1489-90, and Steward of Dunbar 28 April 1491.⁶ He had charters of Bardstoun, in Carrick, and a house in Edinburgh, forfeited by Ramsay, Lord Bothwell, 1 November 1488; Touchadam, in Stirlingshire, 11 April 1489; Maw, in Fife, 21 May 1489; Greenlaw and others, in Berwickshire, 21 October 1489;⁷ Chirnside, Letham, Howlawis, Manderston, Mersington, and Hassington, uniting them into the barony of Home, 4 January 1489-90, with remainder to his sons, in order, and failing them, to his brother John Home of Ersilton; and another charter of the lands of Upsettlington and Todrig 4 July 1491.⁸ All these honours and lands came to him before his accession to the title. He had a safe-conduct, with other nobles, from Henry VII. for a journey to England 4 August 1492.⁹ As Lord Home he had charters of Inverallon in Stirlingshire 22 March 1492-93, of Greenwood in Roxburghshire, Thornton in Renfrew-

shire, Bedshiel in Berwickshire, in May and June 1494. He had a charter to himself and his wife Nichola Ker of the lands of Samuelston from her father George Ker of Samuelston, with consent of his wife Mariot Sinclair, 30 October 1497. King James IV. paid Lord Home a visit, at Home Castle, 13 November 1496. On the 13 December he was at Dunglas. On 10 December 1502 Lord Home was present in Glasgow Cathedral, when an oath was taken by King James to observe the treaties of peace with England. On 20 December the same year he was a Commissioner to exchange the ratifications of the treaties of peace and of marriage between James IV. and Princess Margaret, sister of Henry VIII. Lord Home was in the Council at Edinburgh which assigned Queen Margaret's dower lands, 24 May 1503, and in Parliament when her dower and marriage gift were confirmed 13 March 1503-4. Lord Home died 9 September 1506; on 29 of that month his son was granted by the Earl of Bothwell briefs of inquest upon the lands in Berwickshire pertaining to him by reason of the decease of his father. Lord Home married, first, Isobel Douglas, of what family is not known, but as they were related in the third and fourth degrees of consanguinity, a divorce was pronounced between them 30 May 1476.

He married, secondly, Nichola Ker, daughter and heiress of George Ker of Samuelston, and by her, who was married, secondly, to Sir Alexander Ramsay of Dalhousie, and died shortly before 2 January 1527-28, had issue:

1. Alexander, third Lord Home.
2. George, fourth Lord Home.
3. John, Abbot of Jedburgh. He had four natural sons, John, Alexander, Matthew, and John.
4. Patrick.
5. William, executed in Edinburgh the day after his brother Alexander, Lord Home, on 9 October 1516.
6. Andrew.
7. David, Prior of Coldingham, who was murdered by Ninian Chirnside and his accomplices in 15—. His murderers, Ninian Chirnside and William Cockburn,
tutor of Langton, were, by letters under the signet of King James v., at the instance of George, Lord Home, John Home, Abbot of Jedburgh, Elizabeth Home, Lady Hamilton, Marion Home, Countess of Crawford, his brothers and sisters, Janet Home, lawful daughter, John Home, Alison Home, and Isabel Home, son and daughters natural of the late Lord Home, brother-german of the late David Home, charged to appear before the King's Council to pay £20,000 Scots to complainers for the cruel slaughter of the said late David, Prior of Coldingham, the letters being dated Edinburgh, 10 January 1533-34.1

8. Elizabeth, said to have been married, first, to Thomas, son and heir of John, Lord Hay of Yester, and on his supposed death to have married, secondly, James, Lord Hamilton, created Earl of Arran. (See title Hamilton, where her marriage and divorce are fully discussed.) Elizabeth Home retained the title of Lady Hamilton till her death in 1544. Her brother George, Lord Home, was served her heir in the lands of Friariness, in Lauderdale, in 1546.2

9. Mariota, who married John, Earl of Crawford, who fell at Flodden 9 September 1513. They had no issue. Mariota, Countess of Crawford, had a charter from her husband, then designed Master of Crawford, 2 August 1493, of lands of Glenesk, in Forfarshire,4 to Mariot Home, daughter of Alexander, Lord Home.' She survived her husband, and had a charter of the lands of Inverquoich, in Perthshire, apprised by David, Earl of Crawford, 10 April 1527.3

10. Nichola, married, first, as his third wife, to Andrew, second Lord Herries; and, secondly, to Patrick Hepburn of Bolton, second son of Patrick Hepburn, first Earl of Bothwell. (See that title.)

III. Alexander, third Lord Home, was served heir to his father 18 and 22 October 1506.4 As Master of Home his name appears in the list of the household of King James iv., holding the office of Cupbearer, with a fee of £10.5 He had

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charters of the lands of Ewisdale and others in Dumfriesshire 20 April 1506,¹ and after his accession to the title the mains of Gordon, half of Fogo, and Huntleywood, from Alexander, Earl of Huntly, 26 January 1506-7, in which charter he is designed Chamberlain of Scotland, to which office he was appointed on his father's death.² He had a Crown charter of the baronies of Home and Dunglas, of lands in Sisterpath, Kello, and others in the county of Berwick; the lands and baronies of Hassingdean and Broxburn, in the county of Roxburgh; the lands of Maw in Fife, 4 February 1509-10. He is designed therein Alexander, Lord Home, Great Chamberlain of Scotland, and Warden of the East and Middle Marches.³ He had a charter of Greenlaw, united to the barony of Home, 20 June 1512.⁴ On 25 October 1512 he had a charter of the lands and forest of Tynnes, in the forest of Ettrick.⁵ When war with England was imminent, Lord Home, with some three thousand men, made an inroad into England, a month before the battle of Flodden, and when returning after a successful expedition he was attacked suddenly at Millfield by the English, and completely routed, with the loss of one thousand killed and wounded. Lord Home himself had to fly, losing his banner, and his brother George was taken prisoner.⁶ At the fatal battle of Flodden, 9 September 1513, Lord Home, with Lord Huntly, commanded a division of the Scottish army, and defeated the right wing of the English forces under Edmund Howard, a success which was unavailing to change the fortunes of the day. Many of Lord Home's name and kin fell, although suspicions were put on him at a later period for not following up his success. At the convention that sat at Perth 19 September following Lord Home was present, and was appointed one of Queen Margaret's Council. In March 1513-14 he was appointed Justiciar south of the Forth.⁷ He was foremost among the nobles who invited the Duke of Albany from France to oppose the English influence exercised through

¹ Reg. Mag. Sig. ² Ibid. ³ Ibid. ⁴ Ibid. ⁵ Ibid. ⁶ Cal. State Papers, Scottish series, i. 6. ⁷ Chalmers's Caledonia, ii. 288.
Queen Margaret and her husband, the Earl of Angus; but he soon quarrelled with Albany, and he followed the Queen and Angus into England. He was induced to meet Albany at Dunglas in October 1515, when he was seized and sent prisoner to Edinburgh Castle, then under the charge of the Earl of Arran, who had been his brother-in-law. Lord Home induced Arran to escape with him into England, but in March 1516 he made peace with Albany, and resumed possession of his estates. This reconciliation, however, was insincere, and Lord Home and his brother William venturing to Edinburgh in the following September, were arrested, tried for high treason, and executed; Lord Home, 8 October 1516, and his brother, William Home, on the day following. Their heads were exposed on the Tolbooth of Edinburgh, where they remained until 1520, when, during the absence of the Regent Albany in France, Angus for a time gained possession of Edinburgh, and George Home, Lord Home's brother, and others of the name, came and took down the relics, and interred them with funeral honours in the Black Friars. Lord Home's title and estates were forfeited. He left no son to succeed him, but ultimately his title, and most of his estates, were restored to his brother George.

Lord Home married, before February 1514, Agnes Stewart, widow of Patrick, second Earl of Bothwell, who was killed at Flodden 9 September 1513. (See title Bothwell, where her other marriages are set forth.) By her Lord Home had issue, an only child:—

Janet, married to Sir John Hamilton, natural son of James Hamilton, first Earl of Arran. Her uncle, George, fourth Lord Home, bestowed on her the lands of Samuelston in East Lothian, she renouncing all rights she had through her grandfather, the late Alexander, Lord Home, or Nichola Ker, her grandmother, 24 August 1531.

Lord Home had three natural children, of whom the son, and possibly the two daughters, were by Katharine Stirling, daughter of Sir William Stirling of Keir, who was at one time contracted, or married, to Archibald, fifth Earl of Angus:—

1. **John Home**, who, on 11 June 1513, had a grant from his father of the lands of Inverallon, in Stirlingshire, renewed on the 21 August 1541 by Alexander, Master of Home. The lands granted by Lord Home fell to the Crown on the death of John Home in 1557, he being a bastard (though he was legitimated on 9 July 1510), and without lawful issue, and having made no disposition of them in his lifetime, they were granted by Queen Mary to Sir James Stirling of Keir. John Home, designed natural son of the deceased Alexander, Lord Home, had a charter of lands in Greenlaw for his services against the English from King James v., 20 August 1533. On 15 February 1533-34 he had also a charter of the lands of Huttonhall, in Berwickshire, resigned by his sister Elizabeth, natural daughter of Alexander, late Lord Home, from that King.

He had a natural son, **Alexander**, designed of Huttonhall in a charter from King James vi. granting him the lands of Inverallon in Stirlingshire, 21 May 1574, wherein he is designed natural son of the deceased John Home of Huttonhall.

2. **Alison**, whose name appears as natural daughter of the late Alexander, Lord Home, in royal letters summoning the murderers of the late David, Prior of Coldingham, at the instance of his next-of-kin, to appear, and give compensation. In 1526 a sum of money was due by Sir John Stirling of Keir to Alison, daughter of the late Alexander, Lord Home. She married Henry Wardlaw of Torrie, and had with him a charter, 31 October 1536, confirmed 6 September 1546, one of the witnesses being Sir John Stirling of Keir, and the other no less a person than John Knox.

3. **Isobel**, also in the above royal letters designed natural daughter of the late Alexander, Lord Home, but as the names Isobel and Elizabeth were interchangeable, she was probably the same person as Elizabeth,

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natural daughter of the late Alexander, Lord Home, who had a charter of the lands of Huttonhall 22 January 1531-32, which lands she resigned to her brother John Home on 15 February 1533-34.¹ She had a charter with him of the lands of Mellerstain 18 February 1537.²

IV. George, fourth Lord Home, was restored to the title forfeited by his brother the third Lord, and to such of his estates as were in the hands of the Crown, 12 August 1522, which was confirmed by the Parliament of 20 June 1526.³ He was accused of treason in the same Parliament for not assisting the Earl of Angus in his duties as Warden of the Marches, but was acquitted.⁴ In the following month Lord Home and his followers were with the Earl of Angus in the combat at Darnick, near Melrose, when the Scotts of Buccleuch endeavoured to free the young King James V. from the Douglasses, but were defeated by Angus. On 9 October 1528, the King having thrown off the authority of the Earl of Angus, made an agreement with Lord Home and his kin for the expulsion of the Douglasses from their Berwickshire possessions.⁵ On 6 September 1529 George, Lord Home, was appointed Royal Lieutenant within the bounds of the Merse, Lauderdale, Teviotdale, and East Lothian, for preserving peace and resisting rebels.⁶ During the King's visit to the Borders in 1529 Lord Home, who probably did not approve of his severe measures, was warded in Edinburgh Castle.⁷ On 22 July 1535 the King gave a charter to Lord Home and Marion Haliburton, his wife, in liferent, and to Alexander Home, their son, in fee, of a third part of Dirleton, and other lands, in Haddingtonshire, of Halyburton and Lambden in Berwickshire, Segie in Kinross-shire, Balgarno and others in Perthshire, and Broxfield in Roxburghshire.⁸ By another charter to George, Lord Home, in liferent, and his son Alexander in fee, the King granted the lands and baronies of Home, etc., in Roxburghshire, Ewisdale, Mospaul, etc., in Dumfries-shire, Maw in Fife, Samuelston and Leyhouse in Hadding-

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tonshire, and Tynnes in Selkirkshire, 1 April 1538.¹ In August 1542 Lord Home, with Lord Huntly, defeated the English under Sir Robert Bowes.² After the death of James v., in 1542, Lord Home voted for Arran as Regent, but signed the secret band in favour of Cardinal Beaton.³ He was present at the fight at An crum Moor in February 1544-45, when the English were completely routed and their leaders, Evers and Layton, killed.⁴ On 9 September 1545 the Regent and Lords of Council ordered a sum of £300 to be paid to George, Lord Home, to keep his castle of Home in a state of defence, 'he having no guidis left undestroyit to furniss it.'⁵ The Earl of Hertford’s second expedition into Scotland took place in this same month and year, and the list of places burned, destroyed, and laid waste by the English, up to the gates of Home Castle, contains the names of nearly all Lord Home’s Berwickshire and Roxburghshire lands.⁶ On 17 August 1546 Lord Home had a commission from the Regent as Warden of the East Marches for the space of one year.⁷ In the army raised to resist Somerset’s invasion of Scotland in 1547 Lord Home commanded a body of light horse, but was completely defeated by Lord Grey, in a skirmish at Fawside, 9 September, the day before the battle of Pinkie. Lord Home was severely wounded, and his son, the Master of Home, was taken prisoner.⁸ He is said to have died of his wounds soon after, but this is a mistake, for he sat in Parliament in June 1548.⁹ On 15 March 1548-49 Lord Home and his son, the Master of Home, were parties to a contract with the Queen-Dowager, the Regent Arran, the French lieutenant, and French ambassador, to deliver over to them and the Lords of the Privy Council the castle of Home for a time, to be kept in a state of defence, Lord Home and his son being so 'destroyit' they could not keep it in men, provisions, and munitions, but reserving to him the right to retain their dwelling-place therein.¹⁰ Home Castle had been surrendered to Somerset

shortly after the battle of Pinkie, by Marion, Lady Home, but was recovered by a stratagem, 26 December 1548.\textsuperscript{1}

Lord Home must have died early in 1549, as in the retour of service of his son, the fifth Lord, in April 1551, he is said to have died two years previously.\textsuperscript{2}

The fourth Lord Home married, before 30 October 1531, Mariota Haliburton, second of the three daughters and co-heiresses of Patrick, last Lord Haliburton of Dirleton. She survived her husband, and had a charter of the mains of Restennet in Forfarshire on 19 May 1562. She died shortly after that date, as her son Andrew, Commendator of Jedburgh, on 27 February 1563-64 designs himself her executor.\textsuperscript{3} They had issue:

1. \textit{Alexander}, fifth Lord Home.

2. \textit{Andrew}, Abbot and Commendator of Jedburgh and Restennet. He was tutor and one of the curators to his nephew, the sixth Lord Home, in his minority, and was alive in 1589.\textsuperscript{4}

3. \textit{Margaret}, married, before 1563, to Sir Alexander Erskine of Gogar, brother of John, Earl of Mar, Regent of Scotland. (See title Kellie.)

V. \textit{Alexander}, fifth Lord Home, was a prisoner in England for some time after the battle of Pinkie. He had a pass into Scotland with the Earl of Huntly from Somerset 6 December 1548, "bondis" being taken for his re-entry.\textsuperscript{5} He probably did not return, and he was one of the nobles who accompanied Mary of Lorraine on her visit to France in September 1550.\textsuperscript{6} He had been appointed Warden of the East Marches in the previous April.\textsuperscript{7} On 16 April 1551 he was served heir to his father, George, Lord Home, in his lands, and in the offices of Steward of Dunbar, Bailie of Coldingham, Eccles, and Dryburgh.\textsuperscript{8} Lord Home had an annual pension from the King of France of 2000 livres, as appears from his appointing procurators to receive it, 7 January 1556-57.\textsuperscript{9} This pension is referred to in an obligation 12 July 1549, in implement of the contract between the Queen-Dowager, the governor, the French lieutenant, and French ambas-

\textsuperscript{1} \textit{Diurnal of Occurrents}, 49. \textsuperscript{2} Twelfth Rep. Hist. MSS. Com., App. viii. 97. \textsuperscript{3} Ibid., 130. \textsuperscript{4} Reg. of Deeds, xxxiii. 299b. \textsuperscript{5} Hamilton Papers, ii. 622. \textsuperscript{6} \textit{Diurnal of Occurrents}. \textsuperscript{7} P. C. Reg., i. 94. \textsuperscript{8} Twelfth Rep. Hist. MSS. Com., App. viii. 97. \textsuperscript{9} Ibid., 184.
sador and the Chancellor, and Lords of the Privy Council, on the one part, and George, Lord Home, and his son, Alexander, Master of Home, on the other, who promised to deliver up the castle of Home to be maintained as a fortress against the English in consideration of a pension of 2000 merks Scots yearly from France during their lives, and to the survivor. Lord Home had a commission appointing him Warden of the East and Middle Marches, dated at Home Castle by the Queen-Regent 21 October 1557. He was one of the Scots Commissioners appointed to sign the treaty of Upsetlington, 21 May 1559, and sat in the Reformation Parliament of 1560. Lord Home was one of Queen Mary's supporters in her proposed marriage with Darnley, and it was reported he would be made Earl of March. In November 1566, after the memorable visit made by Queen Mary to Jedburgh, she spent two nights at Home Castle. Lord Home was one of the nobles who signed the 'Ainslie band' in favour of the Bothwell marriage 19 April 1567, but he shortly afterwards joined the Earl of Moray's party, and was in command of a body of horse at Carberry Hill, when the Queen surrendered to the Lords 15 June 1567. He was one of the Lords who signed the warrant for the committal of the Queen to Lochleven, and received her demission of the Crown 25 July 1567. He was present at the coronation of King James VI. at Stirling on 29 of the same month. He signed the act against the Queen 4 December 1567, and commanded a body of horse and foot in the Regent Moray's army at the battle of Langside 13 May 1568, when he was wounded in the face and leg. Lord Home received many marks of favour from the Regent, who gave him a charter, 26 December 1567, of the hereditary offices of Sheriff of Berwickshire and Bailie of Lauderdale, forfeited by the Earl of Bothwell. In 1569 Lord Home returned to his old allegiance, and after Home Castle was surrendered to Sussex, whose army had overrun and destroyed the Borders in 1570, Lord Home retired to Edinburgh. He sat in the

Marian Parliament held there 13 June 1571. He joined Kirkcaldy of Grange and Maitland of Lethington in holding out in Edinburgh Castle for Queen Mary, his wife and his stepson Robert Logan of Restalrig being with him. When the castle surrendered to Elizabeth's troops 28 May 1573 Lord Home was delivered up to the Regent Morton, who kept him a prisoner until 2 June 1575, when he was 'relevit out of the Castell of Edinburgh and wardit in his awne lugeing in the heid of the [Black] Freir Wynd.'

He was carried thither in a bed, and died in the month of August following. He was convicted of treason in the Parliament of October 1573, and his title and estates were forfeited.

Lord Home, while Master of Home, had been contracted in 1537 to a natural daughter of King James v. by Elizabeth Beaton, whose Christian name is not given. A gift of the casualty of his marriage was granted in 1550 to himself by the Queen-Dowager, to which she had right, from the gift to her of the late Margaret Stewart, who had received the same from King James v., but it is not certain that this Margaret was the natural daughter above mentioned. The contract was never carried out, and Lord Home married, first, Margaret, daughter of Sir Walter Ker of Cessford, with whom he had a charter of the lands and barony of Broxfield in Roxburghshire, to them and their heirs, 4 February 1557-58. Lady Home died before 1565, as appears from the confirmation charter of the same lands to her daughter. By her Lord Home had issue:

1. Margaret, who had a confirmation charter of the lands and barony of Broxfield 5 December 1565. She married, before February 1582-83, George, fifth Earl Marischal, and had issue.

Lord Home married, secondly, before 3 May 1568, Agnes, daughter of Patrick, Lord Gray, widow of Robert Logan of Restalrig and Fastcastle, and mother of the Robert Logan of Restalrig and Fastcastle who was accused of complicity in the Gowrie conspiracy. Her first husband died in September 1561. Alexander, Lord Home granted

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a charter to his wife Dame Agnes Gray, in liferent, of the lands of Aldcambus and others in the barony of Coldingham, at Fastcastle 3 May 1568. Dame Agnes Gray, Lady Home, married, thirdly, Sir Thomas Lyon of Baldukie. (See title Strathmore.) By her, who was living 9 January 1580-81, Lord Home had issue:

2. ALEXANDER, sixth Lord and first Earl of Home.

3. Isobel, married to Sir James Home of Eccles, Commendator of the Priory of Eccles, second son of Sir James Home of Cowdenknows, and had issue.

The fifth Lord Home had a natural son John, Provost of Dunglas. He is referred to in Lord Home's will dated at Edinburgh in 1575. He died before 4 July 1579.

VI. ALEXANDER, sixth Lord and first Earl of Home, was restored by special Act of Parliament to the forfeited title and estates of his father on 25 July 1578. On 16 February 1570-71, he chose curators, probably because his father was in prison, and on 30 May 1578 his uncle Andrew, Commendator of Jedburgh was appointed his tutor. He was routed heir to his father 17 November 1580. The possession of Home Castle was for some time a subject of dispute between Lord Home's uncle and tutor, Andrew Home, Commendator of Jedburgh Abbey, and Agnes Gray, Lady Home, Lord Home's mother, and her husband, Sir Thomas Lyon of Baldukie, to whom the keeping of the castle had been committed by the Regent Morton, but it was finally given up by them to Lord Home and his tutor in December 1579. In 1582 Lord Home, who is designed Warden of the East Marches, was appointed Commissioner of Justiciary within his own lands. He signed the 'secret band' of the 'Ruthven raiders,' as did most of his name of any importance, to overthrow the Duke of Lennox and Stewart, Earl of Arran. On 10 November 1587 Lord Home had sasine given of the lands of Ulston, Overmains of Ulston, and other lands in the sheriffdom of Roxburgh; and of the mains

lands of Restennet with loch and eel-nets of the same, in
the sheriffdom of Forfar; which lands were held in feu-
farm of the abbot and convent of Jedburgh.\(^1\) He at one
time incurred the King's displeasure by favouring Francis,
Earl of Bothwell, but later he rendered efficient help in
freeing the royal person from that extraordinary adventur er,
and had a grant of the benefice and commendatorship of
the dissolved priory of Coldingham, forfeited by Bothwell 10
August 1592.\(^2\) In the same year Lord Home, by the re-
signation of Ludovic, Duke of Lennox, in his favour, was
appointed Sheriff of Berwickshire.\(^3\) He was appointed
Captain of the King's Guard in September 1593, in place
of Lord Ochiltree, an accomplice of Bothwell.\(^4\) Lord
Home was a Catholic, and therefore an object of suspicion
to the General Assembly. He had been excommunicated
by that body, but was released in May 1594 by his public
submission, renewed confession of the Protestant faith, and
oath to abide in it.\(^5\) In 1602 the General Assembly advised
that he should be removed with some other nobles, whose
faith was suspected, to Edinburgh, there to be visited by
ministers, and this was confirmed by the Privy Council.\(^6\)
Later in the same year, the reports from the ministers not
being satisfactory, it was ordered that a resident minister
for three months be appointed.\(^7\) On 12 July Lord Home
was sent as ambassador to France, and was graciously
received by Queen Elizabeth on his way through England.\(^8\)
On the accession of King James VI. to the English throne,
Lord Home, after entertaining him at Dunglas on his way
south, accompanied him to London, and was sworn an
English Privy Councillor at Theobalds in May 1603.\(^9\) He
was appointed to the general lieutenancy of the marches
July 1613.\(^10\) He is stated in a letter of the Master of
Gray, dated 23 November 1600, to have declined the offer
of being created Earl of March on 16 November previous,\(^11\)
but on 4 March 1604-5 he was created EARL OF HOME
and LORD DUNGLAS, with remainder to his heirs-male
whatsoever; he had charters of the barony of Jedburgh

\(^3\) Twelfth Rep. Hist. MSS. Com., App. viii. 112. \(^4\) Lang's Hist. Scot.,
ii. 376. \(^5\) P. C. Reg., v. 145. \(^6\) Ibid., vi. 380. \(^7\) Ibid., 477. \(^8\) Border
Papers, ii. 791, 799. \(^9\) P. C. Reg., vi. 833, 834. \(^10\) Ibid. \(^11\) Hatfield
Papers, x. 390, Hist. MSS. Com.
10 March 1606, of the lands which formerly belonged to the benefices of Coldingham, and Jedburgh, united into the temporal lordship of Coldingham 20 May 1610, and of East Gordon and Fogo 7 February 1612. He is designed in various charters as EARL OF HOME, LORD DUNGLAS, JEDBURGH, and COLDINGHAM. Lord Home's passion for sport, of which there are several instances, was one bond of the friendship between him and King James, a friendship which seems to have been lasting. Lord Home died in London 5 April 1619, aged fifty-two, and was buried at Dunglas in the following May. In 1582 William, Earl of Gowrie, who had the casualty of Lord Home's marriage, offered the choice of one of his two daughters, Dorothy and Lilias Ruthven, to Lord Home as his future wife. Lord Home promised to return an answer, and there the story of this curious custom of feudal times ends. Lord Home did not marry either of the ladies. He married, first, 9 January 1585-86. Christian, daughter of William Douglas of Lochleven, afterwards Earl of Morton, and widow of Lawrence, Master of Oliphant, who died in March 1584. She had a charter of the barony of Dunglas 29 November 1586. By her Lord Home had no issue. He married, secondly, before 28 June 1607, Mary or Marie Sutton, eldest daughter of Edward, ninth Lord Dudley. She had a charter of the barony of Dunglas for life 28 June 1607. She was born 2 October 1586, and died, 24 May 1645, in London. By her Lord Home had issue:—

1. James, second Earl of Home.
2. William, named in his father's will of 1616, but must have died young.
3. Margaret, married to James, fifth Earl of Moray, and had issue.
4. Anne, married, as his first wife, to John, Earl, afterwards Duke, of Lauderdale. She died at Paris about 1671.

Lord Home had a natural son William Home, designed Provost of Dunglas, who was witness to Lord Home's will 20 February 1616.

1 Reg. Mag. Sig. 2 Funeral entry in Lyon Office. 3 Twelfth Rep. Hist. MSS. Com., App. viii. 103. 4 Her contract of marriage with Lord Home is dated 14 December 1555, and was ratified 17 March 1558. Reg. of Deeds, xxviii. 246b, 346b. 5 Reg. Mag. Sig. 6 Ibid. 7 Rep. Hist. MSS. Com., MSS. of Colonel Milne Home, 243. 8 Copy will, ibid.
VII. James, second Earl of Home, known as Lord Dunglas in his father's lifetime, was a minor when he succeeded to the title in 1619, and his mother Marie Sutton, Countess of Home, was appointed by her husband's will sole tutrix to him and her other children. In November 1619 Lady Home and her son granted a deputation to Sir David Home of Wedderburn, to take order with their tenants and vassals in their absence from England. There is a similar deputation in 1624, dated Twickenham Park.¹ He was served heir of his father 28 September 1620 and 25 April 1621. He had a charter of the barony of Hirsel 28 June 1621,² and a charter of the barony of Home 12 March 1624. On 30 March 1621 Lord Home, with consent of his mother, made a contract with 'Harie' Stewart, son of the deceased Francis, Earl of Bothwell, for the sale to him of his lands, lordship, and barony of Coldingham, with certain reservations,³ which was confirmed, on 20 December of the same year, by King James vi.⁴ On 4 August 1621 the grant of lands of the abbacy of Jedburgh and priory of Coldingham made to Alexander, Earl of Home, was confirmed to his son by Act of Parliament.⁵ On 22 January 1624 Lord Home had a charter from King James vi. of the whole lands and teinds of the abbacy of Jedburgh and priory of Canombie, etc., and on 27 July of the same year he, with consent of his curators, resigned the lands of Jedburgh, etc., into the hands of the King in favour of Sir John Ker of Jedburgh, Knight.⁶ Lord Home was present at the funeral of King James vi. at Westminster Abbey 25 May 1625.⁷ Lord Home went to London, apparently to Court, in the end of the year 1631, and there were frequent entries in his accounts of the changing of money, and procuring 'gold' to send up to him in London. He had, to judge from other entries, an interest in sport, and in the care of his horses and hounds.⁸ He died in London 13 February 1633, without issue. His eldest sister, Margaret, Lady Doune, afterwards Countess of Moray, was served his heir of provision in his lands in the counties of Berwick, Haddington, Roxburgh, Selkirk, and Stirling, 2 August 1633; and his two sisters, Margaret, Countess of...

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Moray, and Anna, Lady Maitland, were served his heirs in the lands of Nenthorne 1 July 1641.

He married, first (contract dated at Edinburgh 10 August 1622), Catherine Carey, eldest daughter of Henry, first Viscount Falkland. She had a charter of the dominical lands of Home, with the castle of Home, etc., and the lands of Exmuir, Falsydehill, Howlaws, and others, and the dominical lands and town of Ladykirk 28 August 1622.1 She died before 8 May 1626, without issue. Lord Home married, secondly, Grace Jane, daughter of Francis, first Earl of Westmoreland; she is said to have been born in 1603. She had a charter of the same lands, in the same terms, as those granted to Lord Home's first wife, confirmed by King Charles I. 20 September 1627.2 Lord Home had no issue by her, who survived him, and died at Apethorpe between 20 April and 13 May 1633, on which dates respectively her will was dated and proved. On 12 July 1637, her mother, Lady Westmoreland, brought an action as her executrix against the Countess-Dowager of Home, demanding the production and cancelling of the alleged testament of her son the deceased Lord Home. Several bonds to Lord Home are mentioned.3 The case was continued, and on 29 July 1637 the Lords assizied the defenders, finding that within this realm every man has a right to bestow and administer his goods as he pleases.4 On 19 December 1638 Lady Westmoreland brought an action for payment to her of half of the estate of the deceased James, Earl of Home.5 The titles devolved on the heir-male, descended from

John Home of Ersiltoun, Whitrig, and Crailing, second son of Alexander Home, eldest son of Alexander, first Lord Home, and younger brother of Alexander, second Lord Home, Great Chamberlain of Scotland, whose male line ended in James, second Earl of Home. John Home had a charter, not dated, but inserted in the record of 1472 of the lands of Crailing in Roxburghshire, to John Home, brother-german of Alexander Home, grandson of Sir Alexander Home of that Ilk (created Lord Home in 1473) and his heirs-male, with remainder to Alexander Home, junior,

1 Reg. Mag. Sig. 2 Ibid. 3 Reg. of Deeds, cccxcii. 423. 4 Ibid., d. 394. 5 Ibid., div. 138-143.
George Home, Patrick Home, Thomas Home, his uncles, etc., and their heirs-male.\(^1\) On the 30 April 1479 he resigned into the hands of his brother Alexander the whole of the lands of Crailing, reserving a reasonable terce to his wife Margaret Ker.\(^2\) He had a charter from Walter Ker of Cessford of the whole lands of Smallholm in Roxburghshire in exchange for the lands of Crailing 24 May 1484.\(^3\) On 26 November 1489 King James iv. granted to him the lands of Ersiltoun, Broderstanis, Whitrig, and others, which the King united into the barony of Ersiltoun, creating the ‘villa’ of Ersiltoun into a free burgh of barony.\(^4\) He was one of the ambassadors sent to England 22 October 1491.\(^5\) On 17 October 1492 he was one of the commissioners appointed by King James iv. to treat for a truce with the English commissioners at Coldstream.\(^6\) The date of his death seems uncertain, but in a charter to his second son John, 22 June 1493, he is referred to as deceased.\(^7\) He married Margaret Ker, daughter of James Ker of Gateshaw (contract dated at Kelso 20 March 1471-72). Her tocher was 200 merks, but if John Home became heir to Alexander Home (of that Ilk, afterwards Lord Home) his brother, a further sum of 400 merks was to be paid.\(^8\) By her he had issue:—

1. Mungo or Kentigern.
2. John, who had a charter of the lands of Synlaws in Roxburghshire 22 June 1493.\(^9\) He fell at Flodden 9 September 1513.\(^10\)

Mungo Home, as heir of his father, had sasine of the lands of Ersiltoun, Brotherstanes, and Whitrig, with others 11 November 1493.\(^11\) On 28 October 1494 he had sasine of the lands of Smallholm.\(^12\) On 4 March 1505-6 he had a charter from King James iv. of the lands and barony of Ersiltoun, with the dominical lands called ‘Coldaneknollis,’ with fortalice and manor thereon, which the King united to

\(^3\) Ibid. \(^4\) Reg. Mag. Sig. \(^5\) Cal. Doc. Scot., iv. 1577. \(^6\) Ibid., iv. 1585. 
\(^7\) His name last appears in a safe-conduct granted to his brother, Lord Home, to proceed with him on a journey to England 4 August 1492 (Rotuli Scotice, ii. 506a), though the document is erroneously given in Rymer’s Foedera (xii. 548) on 4 August 1493. \(^8\) Twelfth Rep. Hist. MSS. Com., App. viii. 89. 
\(^11\) Ibid., 119. \(^12\) Ibid., 163.
the barony of Ersiltoun. He married Elizabeth Stewart, illegitimate daughter of James Stewart, Earl of Buchan, by Margaret Murray. The marriage took place before 11 March 1507, when a decree was granted for payment of 400 merks to Mungo Home of Coldaneknollis in name of tocher for the contract of marriage between him and Elizabeth Stewart. Mungo Home died before Whitsunday 1513, as appears from a charter to his second son Alexander of the lands of Mertoun 5 May 1534. His widow, Elizabeth Stewart, lady of Coldaneknollis, married, secondly, as his second wife, Patrick Sinclair, familiaris servitor to King James iv., and a confidential messenger of Queen Margaret Tudor, in her intercourse with her brother Henry viii.


2. Alexander, who had a charter of apprising of part of the lands of Merton in Berwickshire 5 May 1534.

3. Helen, married to James Hamilton of Innerwick, by whom she had issue. They had a charter of the lands of Braidwood in the barony of Innerwick, Renfrewshire, 18 August 1531. James Hamilton fell at the battle of Pinkie 10 September 1547.

4. Isobel, married to William Haig of Bemersyde, who fell at Flodden 1513.

Sir John Home of Cowdenknows, by a retour of inquest made at Jedburgh 28 July 1523, was declared nearest lawful heir to his uncle John Home of Synlaws, who fell at Flodden 9 September 1513. He had sasine of the mains of Ersiltoun, called ‘Coldaneknollis,’ which had been in the hands of the King for thirteen years in July 1523. On the 7 June 1527 he had sasine of the barony of Ersiltoun, which had been eighteen years in the hands of the King. On 16 March 1524 the Laird of Cowdenknows appears among the gentlemen and chiefs of the Merse summoned to convene with the Earl of Angus for governing the Borders. John Home was warded in Blackness during James v.’s visit to the Borders in 1529. He was one of the jury that sat on the trial of John, Master of Forbes, 14 July

1537, and on that of Lady Glamis 17 July 1537.\(^1\) He sat among the barons at a meeting of the Privy Council 3 August 1546.\(^2\) When Somerset a few days after the battle of Pinkie appeared before Home Castle, the Laird of Cowdenknows was acting as one of the captains in charge of it, and agreed to its surrender, but delaying his appearance to make assurance with Somerset, Sir Ralph Vane, with two or three hundred horse, were sent from the English camp at Roxburgh, at three o'clock in the morning, to find him at his house; Cowdenknows, however, being warned, passed another way, and arrived at the camp in the meantime.\(^3\) John Home was knighted by the Regent Arran at Jedburgh in 1552, when he and the Queen-Dowager, during their progress through the country, visited that place.\(^4\) In the same year Sir John Home took an active part in the murder of Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch in the High Street of Edinburgh, in revenge for the death of his father-in-law, Sir Andrew Ker of Cessford, killed in the combat near Darnick in 1526.\(^5\) Sir John had a charter to himself in liferent and to James his son in fee of the lands of Ersiltoun, reserving the terce of his wife Margaret Ker, 24 March 1563.\(^6\) He died before November 1573. He married Margaret Ker, daughter of Sir Andrew Ker of Cessford, to whom he granted a liferent of the lands of Syndlaws in Roxburghshire in ejus pura virginitate 3 November 1524.\(^7\) By her he had issue:—

1. **Sir James.**

2. **Alexander,** who had a charter from Mark Ker, Commendator of Newbattle Abbey, of the lands of Letham Hoippis, in Peebleshire, 26 June 1559, and another charter of the lands of Gartsherrie mains and others in Lanarkshire 20 July 1559.\(^8\) He was Parson of Spot 26 May 1584.\(^9\) As Parson of Dunbar he signed the Act of Uniformity 16 August 1584.\(^10\) He exchanged the lands of Gartsherrie with Sir William Livingstone of Kilsyth and his son Sir William Livingston of Darnchester for their lands of Graden and Darnchester

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27 September 1595. He married Janet Hamilton, and had issue a son William, designed of Darnchester and Graden.

3. Mark, whose name occurs before that of his brother William, both being designed sons of Sir John Home of Cowdenknows, in a summons of entry to underly the law for taking part in the slaughter of Alexander Haitlie, natural son of John Haitlie of Mellerstain, 5 April 1569. He and others were charged with 'invading' the Laird of Ferneyhirst on 20 August 1566.

4. William, who had a confirmation charter of the Kirklands of Bassendean in Berwickshire 25 February 1573-74. He is therein designed brother-german of Sir James Home of Cowdenknows. He had a pension of 300 merks yearly from the rental of the monastery of Kelso to himself and his son George for their lives, and to the longest liver, and his heir for nineteen years, 5 June 1592. He had a charter, 15 June 1592, of lands in Reidpath, part of the temporalities of the priory of Coldingham. He married, first (contract 5 October 1568), Marion Pringle, daughter of James Pringle of Wodehouse and Whytbank, and widow of George Pringle of Blyndlie, with issue.

He married, secondly, before 2 January 1576-77, Helen Edmestoun, daughter of John Edmestoun of that Ilk, widow of Henry Haitlie, younger of Mellerstain.

5. Isobel, contracted to George Cranstoun, son and apparent heir of John Cranstoun of Corsbie, and failing George Cranstoun by death, to marry the next son of the said John Cranstoun. She was to be infeft in certain lands, and provision was made for obtaining a dispensation 25 August 1551.

6. Margaret, contracted, 27 January 1551, to Henry Haitlie, son and apparent heir of John Haitlie of Mellerstain,
of whose marriage John Home of Cowdenknows had the gift, the marriage to take place when she attained the age of fourteen years. This marriage did not take place. Margaret Home was married to William Turnbull, son and apparent heir of Sir Thomas Turnbull of Bedrule. She had an antenuptial charter of the lands of Fulton and Crosscleuch, in the barony of Bedrule, which barony, by the same charter, was granted to William Turnbull and his heirs, with life-rent to his father and mother, 20 January 1570-71. William Turnbull, who died before 20 April 1584, had by Margaret Home an only daughter Margaret, who married, before 14 June 1589, Robert Frenche of Thornydikes.

**SIR JAMES HOME**, designed of Synlawis, during his father's lifetime. He was one of the gentlemen knighted by Henry, Lord Darnley, at Stirling 25 May 1565, the day when Queen Mary created him Earl of Ross, and publicly announced her intention of marrying him. Sir James was an adherent of the 'King's party,' as were most of his name, except their chief, Lord Home, and was made Warden of the East March by the Regent Moray 6 November 1573. He is designed Sir James Home of Cowdenknows, his father Sir John being dead. On 2 June 1574 he had sasine, as heir of his father, in the lands of Wester Mersington, in the shire of Berwick. On 15 October 1580 Sir James was appointed one of the gentlemen of the Chamber to King James vi. He had a ratification of his charter of the barony of Blyth and other lands in the lordship of Lauderdale, as well as a third of the priory lands of Eccles, 24 October 1581. He was one of the Ruthven Raiders in 1582. When Arran returned to power in 1583, Sir James was warded in Blackness Castle, and ordered to deliver up the house and fortalice of Cowdenknows. After the fall of Arran Sir James was on 1 December 1585 appointed Captain of Edinburgh Castle for life, with a payment of £800 monthly. On Sir Robert

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Carey's arrival at Berwick with Queen Elizabeth's letter of apology for the execution of Queen Mary, Sir James Home was sent, with Sir Robert Melville, to meet him at Foulton Kirk and prevent him coming to Edinburgh, 14 March 1587.\(^1\)

On 6 April 1592 Sir James, by the counsel and advice of his brother William Home of Bassendean and others, he then being ill, made a contract with his three sons for the disposition of his property. His wife, Dame Katherine Home, having recently died, he left his whole lands to his son John and his heirs, and with his consent sold to his son James his lands of Eccles, with the right he acquired thereto from the deceased Alexander, Lord Home, or Alexander Hamilton of Innerwick, or his deceased father, and he dispossed to his son Harie and his heirs the lands of Bedrule, and that for all they could claim through the death of their deceased mother aforesaid, etc. (contract registered 11 July 1604).\(^2\) He died shortly after, on or before 22 April 1592.\(^3\)

Sir James married (contract 13 August 1562) Katherine Home, daughter of John Home of Blackader.\(^4\) By her Sir James had issue:

2. Sir James, Commendator of Eccles, married Isobel, daughter of Alexander, fifth Lord Home,\(^5\) and had issue:
   (1) Sir George, designed of Pincartoun and Eccles, married Jean, daughter of Sir George Home of Pincartoun.\(^6\)
   (2) Alexander.
3. Harie, who had a charter of the lands of East Moriston in the barony of Lauderdale 14 October 1600, granted by Sir George Home of Wedderburn, as appears from a charter granted to his son Mark, by King Charles 1. 23 September 1631.\(^7\) He had a charter of the ecclesiastical lands of Smailholm 17 February 1604.\(^8\) He dispossed the lands of Bedrule, left him by his father Sir James, to Walter Turnbull in 1594, charter confirmed 18 July 1605.\(^9\) He married Margaret Sinclair, sister of Henry Sinclair of Whitekirk,\(^10\) with issue.

Sir James Home had a natural son John, who had letters of legitimation 24 February 1585-86.

Sir John Home succeeded his father in April 1592. On 1 February 1590 he had a charter from his father of the lands and barony of Erslitoun, the lands of Broderstanes and Whitrig, and lands in Merton and Todrig, signed at the Castle of Edinburgh. He had a charter of lands in Erslitoun on 18 June 1592. He was one of the Commissioners appointed by Parliament 3 July 1604 to confer with the English commissioners on the proposed union of the two kingdoms. On 16 June 1606 a contract dated London, 18 December 1604, was registered in Edinburgh between Alexander, Lord Home, on the one part, and John Home of Cowdenknows, with his son Sir James Home of Whitrig, on the other part, whereby Lord Home made provision for continuing the dignity of his house with the surname, and obliged himself to resign the lands and earldom, etc., in favour of John Home of Cowdenknows and his said son and the heirs-male of their bodies. This contract was probably made in view of Lord Home's creation as Earl of Home, which took place a few months later on, 4 March 1604-5, and proved of great importance to James Home of Cowdenknows, Sir John's grandson, after the death of the second Earl of Home in 1633 without issue. Like many of the Berwickshire proprietors of that date, Sir John seems to have been in constant pecuniary difficulties, and his creditors, to judge from the Privy Council records, were numerous and pressing. He sold the lands of Syndlaws in Roxburghshire to James Ker of Spynie 18 November 1598. On 7 June 1613 the grant by Sir John Home of the lands and barony of Erslitoun with the manor and fortalice, and the lands of Broderstanes, Whitrig, Merton, and Todrig, made in the preceding year to John Nasmith, Surgeon to the King, was confirmed to Nasmith by King James vi. Sir John Home died before 1629. He married, first, Marie Sinclair, daughter of John, Master of Caithness, and sister of George, fifth Earl of Caithness. She had a confirmation charter 1 July 1601, in conjunct fee and liferent with her husband of the

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1 Reg. Mag. Sig. 2 Ibid. 3 Ibid. 4 P. C. Reg., vii. 5 n. 5 Reg. of Deeds, cxix., 16 June 1606. 6 Reg. Mag. Sig. 7 Ibid.
lands of Whitrig, terce being reserved to John Home's grandmother, Margaret Ker. The King also assigned to them the 'Eist Raik' of the lands of Ousbyr in the regality of Melrose and the lands of Park and Sorrowliesfield, and the lands of Smallhame Spittel.¹

Sir John Home married, secondly, Beatrice Ruthven, daughter of William, first Earl of Gowrie. She had from Sir John an antenuptial charter dated 29 October 1608, in which she is designed Lady Beatrice Ruthven, Lady of Cousland, granting her the mains of Cowdenknows, with the manor and fortalice, and the town and lands of Ersiltoun.²

By his marriages Sir John had issue:—

1. **Sir James** of Whitrig, who predeceased his father. He married Anna Home, eldest daughter and co-heiress of George Home, Earl of Dunbar. She and her husband had a charter, 16 December 1613, of half of the baronies of Greenlaw and Reidpath, in Berwickshire, and many other lands in the same county, and in Haddingtonshire shared with her sister, Elizabeth, wife of Lord Howard de Walden.³ A great part of these lands were sold by Lady Anna and her husband before his death, which took place between 30 June 1618 and 30 March 1620. Lady Anna must have died in the end of July or beginning of August 1621, as there is a reference to her funeral taking place 10 August 1621.⁴ Sir James and Lady Anna Home had issue a son,

**James**, afterwards third Earl of Home, born in June, July, or August 1615.⁵

2. **Sir Henry** of Herdrig, who is designed eldest son of Beatrix Ruthven and the deceased Sir John Home of Cowdenknows, in her renunciation, made with her, of their rights over Cousland, 19 July 1630.⁶ He had a charter of the lands of Herdrig 10 July 1643.⁷ He was Sheriff-depute of Berwickshire for many years. Sir Henry married, contract 28 November 1674,⁸ Katherine Nisbet, daughter of Thomas Nisbet, third

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son of Sir Philip Nisbet of that Ilk, and widow of Dickson of Belchester.

3. John, who had a charter from his nephew James, Earl of Home, to John Home himself, and Helena Belshes, his future wife, for their life, and to their eldest son and heirs, under reversion, of 24 husbandlands in Chirnside, 9 August 1636, confirmed 18 March 1646. Helen or Helena Belshes was the daughter of John Belshes of Tofts, advocate, and widow of David Home of Ninewells, whom she married in 1628, and by whom she had issue.

4. Sir Alexander of Halyburton, who was tutor, and afterwards factor and chamberlain, to his nephew, James, third Earl of Home. He had a charter of the lands and barony of Greenlaw, Bromehill, Blaisinbraid, etc., 1 March 1644. He married Margaret Edmonston, daughter of Andrew Edmonston of that Ilk.

5. Mark, whose name occurs in the records of the Privy Council, for trespass on Lord Haddington’s lands of Sorrolesfield 18 February 1630.

6. Margaret, married, first, contract 6 March 1601, to Sir Mark Ker of Littledean, eldest son of Sir John Ker of Hirsel. She was married, secondly, contract 6 March 1607, to David Home, son and apparent heir of Sir George Home of Wedderburn.


8. Marie, named in Sir John Home’s agreement with his son, Sir James Home of Whitrig and his wife Lady Anna, as to the joint household arrangements at Coldenknows, 1 September 1612, one of the witnesses being James Sinclair of Murkil, brother of Marie Sinclair, first wife of Sir John Home.

Sir John Home had a natural son and daughter:—

Thomas Home, who appears as witness to a charter

granted by his father of the barony of Ersilton to Mr. James Home of Eccles and others, 7 June 1610.\(^1\) Marion, married, contract 7 November 1605,\(^2\) where she is styled natural daughter, to Patrick Cranston of Corsbie. She had a large family by Patrick Cranston, who was a most brutal husband and father, and she had to appeal several times for protection from him to the Privy Council.\(^3\)

VIII. James Home, designed eldest lawful son of the deceased Sir James Home of Whitrig, Knight, was served heir-male to James, Earl of Home, on 22 March 1633, and to his father and grandfather 15 August the same year.\(^4\) James, second Earl of Home, had died on the 13 February of that year. Before his death he, being childless, had in the interest of his sisters Lady Doune and Lady Maitland obtained a decreet against Sir James Home of Cowdenknows, reducing the contract of tailzie made between his father, Alexander, first Earl of Home, and Sir John Home of Cowdenknows, and his son Sir James, dated 18 December 1604, whereby Lord Home entailed his estates of Home, to himself and his heirs-male, whom failing to Sir John Home and Sir James Home and their heirs-male, they in the same way entailing their estates and livings on themselves and their heirs-male, whom failing, on Lord Home and his heirs-male. After much litigation, James Home of Cowdenknows was successful in obtaining a reversal of the decreet of reduction in March 1634.\(^5\) The succession to the title does not seem to have been disputed, but it was not till 22 May 1636 that he obtained by a new patent from King Charles I., dated at Hampton Court, a ratification of the honours, privileges, and precedencies enjoyed by Alexander and James, Earls of Home, his predecessors, to him, and his heirs-male.\(^6\) He had a charter of the barony of Duns 31 July 1637.\(^7\) On 14 July 1638 he had a charter of the lands and the baronies of Dunglas and others. He was served heir-male of Alexander, first Earl of Home, of Alexander, fifth Lord Home, and of James, second Earl of Home, 1 July 1641.\(^8\) Lord Home signed the petition

\(^1\) Twelfth Rep. Hist. MSS. Com., App. viii. 120.  
\(^2\) Gen. Reg. of Sasines, lviii. 463.  
\(^3\) P. C. Reg., 2nd series, ii. 256, 261.  
\(^4\) General Retours.  
\(^5\) Acts and Decrees, pxiii. ff. 53-58.  
\(^6\) Reg. Mag. Sig.  
\(^7\) Ibid.  
\(^8\) Ibid.
against the use of the Liturgy, and was present in Edinburgh when it was presented to Lennox for conveyance to King Charles 20 September 1637. He signed the Solemn League and Covenant, and his name appears in the Duns Castle copy of that document. But in 1639 he had become discontented with the party under Argyll’s leadership, and was one of those who signed the ‘Cumbernauld band,’ drawn up by Montrose August 1640. Appointed Sheriff of Berwickshire by Charles I. 9 April 1643. Thenceforth he was on the King’s side, and was colonel of the Berwickshire Regiment of Foot, which fought at Preston, under the Duke of Hamilton, against Cromwell, in August 1648.

When Cromwell ruled in Scotland Lord Home’s estates were apprised to various persons holding bonds on them, of whom a list appears in the Privy Council records of that date, but he was re-installed in their possession in 1661. He died in December 1666. Lord Home married Jean Douglas, fourth daughter of William, second Earl of Morton. She had a charter from him, in terms of their marriage-contract, of the baronies of Dunglas, Aldcambus, and Fast Castle, in Berwickshire, and of Thornton, in Haddingtonshire, in life-rent, ‘to Jean Douglas, now Countess of Home,’ dated at The Hirsel 13 July 1640. By her, who survived him, and was living 13 April 1683, he had issue:

2. James, fifth Earl of Home.
4. William, Sheriff-depute of Berwickshire, who in 1683 quarrelled over cards with Johnston of Hilton, whom he killed. He fled into England, and is supposed to have entered some foreign service, and died in battle. The story is often told, but has apparently never been alluded to in any Peerage.
5. Isabel, named in an agreement between her brothers Earl James and Mr. Charles, and their mother, of date 13 April 1683, when she is provided to a sum of 10,000 merks Scots.

1 Lang’s Hist. Scot., iii. 37. 2 Ibid., 77. 3 Ibid., 192. 4 Laing Charters, No. 2280. 5 Reg. of Deeds (Durie), Iviii. 13 March 1684. 6 Notes to Fountainhall’s Chron. Notes, etc., 33.
IX. Alexander, fourth Earl of Home, Sheriff of Berwickshire 12 March 1667, appointed Gentleman of the Privy Chamber in Ordinary to King Charles II. 11 December 1671, married Anne Sackville, born 7 June 1650, fifth daughter of Richard, Earl of Dorset. She died 22 August 1672, and was buried at Withyam. He died without issue in 1674. He was succeeded by his next brother,

X. James, fifth Earl of Home. He married Anne Ramsay, daughter of George, second Earl of Dalhousie. He was Sheriff of Berwickshire during the Covenanting troubles in that county. Lord Home died at the Hirsel in 1687 without issue, and was buried in the family burying-place at Home. He was succeeded by his next brother,

XI. Charles, sixth Earl of Home, who was imprisoned in 1678 in Edinburgh Castle for his accession to the clandestine marriage of the heiress of Ayton, Jean Home, to young George Home, son of the Laird of Kimerghame. He was chosen member of Parliament for Berwick in 1681, but his election was not sustained. He took a leading part in opposing the Union, and died while it was pending, 20 August 1706. He married, about 1680, Anne, daughter of Sir William Purves of Purveshall, Baronet. By her he had issue:


2. James of Ayton, who, as second son of Charles, Earl of Home, was served heir to Jean Home Lady Ayton, 9 September 1699, engaged in the Jacobite rising in 1715; his estate of Ayton was in consequence forfeited. He died 6 December 1764. He married Elizabeth or Janet Haig, eldest daughter of Zerubabel Haig, twenty-second Laird of Bemeryde, born 15 March 1699, and by her, who died 21 October 1777, had issue four daughters.

3. George, who died 20 September 1777; his widow died at Kelso, 5 October 1795, aged ninety-one. They had issue two daughters.


1 Funeral entry in Lyon Office. 2 Retours, Berwick, 476.
5. Marjory, died unmarried, 9 May 1686.

XII. Alexander, seventh Earl of Home, succeeded his father 20 August 1706. He was chosen one of the Representative Peers of Scotland at the general election 1710, and appointed General of the Mint 1711. He was imprisoned in Edinburgh Castle, on suspicion of favouring the Jacobite rising in 1715, but was released at the expiry of the Act suspending the Habeas Corpus Bill 24 June 1716. He died in 1720. He married Anne Ker, second daughter of William, second Marquess of Lothian, and by her (who married, secondly, Henry Ogle, and died 1727) had issue:—

1. Charles, Lord Dunglas, died young.
3. James, died young.
4. Alexander, died young.
6. George, died young.
7. Anne, died in infancy.
8. Jane, died at Edinburgh 1 July 1787.

XIII. William, eighth Earl of Home, succeeded his father in 1720; he had a cornet’s commission in the 2nd regiment of Dragoon Guards 13 May 1735; got a troop in Churchill’s Dragoons May 1740; was promoted to the captain-lieutenancy of the 3rd regiment of Foot Guards April 1743, and to a company of the same regiment in July following. He served on the Continent; was in Scotland in 1745 when the rebellion took place, and was at the battle of Prestonpans, where he vainly endeavoured to rally the dragoons. He took the command of the Glasgow regiment of 600 men, and with it joined the royal army at Stirling 12 December 1745. He was appointed second major of the 3rd regiment of Foot Guards 1749, colonel of the 48th Foot 1750, colonel of the 24th regiment of Foot 29 April 1752, and on the 16 April 1757 he was appointed Governor of Gibraltar, where he died 28 April 1761, being then a lieutenant-general in the army.\(^1\) He was chosen

\(^1\) Gent.’s Mag.
one of the sixteen Representative Peers of Scotland at the
general elections 1741, 1747, 1754, also on 5 May 1761, his
decese not being then known. He married, 25 December
1742, Elizabeth, widow of James Lawes, and daughter and
heiress of William Gibbons of Vere, in the island of Jamaica.
Lord Home had no issue by her. She died, 15 January
1784, aged eighty, at Portman Square, London.

XIV. ALEXANDER, ninth Earl of Home, succeeded his
brother 28 April 1761. He was a clergyman of the Church
of England. He married, first, Primrose, second daughter of
Charles, ninth Lord Elphinston; she died 18, and was buried
at Holyrood 20, December 1759, and he married, secondly,
his cousin Marion, third daughter of his uncle James Home
of Ayton. She died, without issue, at The Hirsel, 30
October 1765. By his first marriage he had issue:

1. WILLIAM, Lord Dunglas, who had an ensigncy in the
Coldstream Guards 4 August 1774; a lieutenant in
the same regiment 1778. He accompanied the Guards
to America, and was mortally wounded at the battle
of Guildford 15 March 1781. He died unmarried.

2. Eleonora, born 12 December 1759, married, at The
Hirsel, 9 January 1784, to Major-General Thomas
Dundas of Fingask, M.P., who died in the West
Indies, while on public service, 3 June 1794. She died
10 April 1837, having had issue:

1. A son born at Yarmouth, 26 November 1768, died
young.
2. ALEXANDER, tenth Earl of Home.
3. Caroline, born 27 November 1768, died at Great
Yarmouth, 30 April 1794, aged twenty-five, unmarried.
4. Charlotte, born 20 July 1773, married, 16 April 1797,
to the Venerable Charles Baillie Hamilton, Arch-
deacon of Cleveland, who died June 1820. She died
4 December 1866.

1 Scots Mag. 2 Ibid.; Holyrood Burial Reg.
XV. ALEXANDER, tenth Earl of Home, succeeded his father 8 October 1786. He was born at The Hirsel 11 November 1769. He was chosen one of the Representative Peers for Scotland at the general election 1807, and was Lord-Lieutenant of Berwickshire and colonel of the Berwickshire Militia. He took, by royal licence, 1 March 1814, the name Ramey, in addition to that of Home. He married at Dalkeith House, 9 November 1798, Elizabeth, second daughter of Henry, third Duke of Buccleuch. She was born 10 October 1770, and died 29 June 1837. Lord Home died, 20 October 1841, at The Hirsel, having had issue:—

1. COSPATRICK ALEXANDER, eleventh Earl of Home.
3. Henry Campbell, born 17 February and died 16 March 1802.

XVI. COSPATRICK ALEXANDER, eleventh Earl of Home, succeeded his father 20 October 1841. He was born at Dalkeith House 27 October 1799. He was Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs from June 1828 to November 1830; a Representative Peer 1842 to 1874; Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland, and a Lieutenant-General of the Royal Archers. Lord Home was created a Peer of the United Kingdom 11 June 1873, under the title of BARON DOUGLAS OF DOUGLAS in the county of Lanark. Lord Home died at The Hirsel 4 July 1881. He married, 4 December 1832, Lucy Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Henry James, Lord Montagu of Boughton, by Jane Margaret, eldest daughter of Archibald, first Lord Douglas, and co-heir of the last Lord Douglas. On the death of her mother in 1859 Lady Home succeeded to her great Douglas estates. By Lady Home (who was born 14 November 1805 and died 15 May 1877) the Earl had issue:—

1. CHARLES ALEXANDER DOUGLAS, twelfth Earl of Home.
2. Henry, born June 1835, died 10 April 1836.
4. Montagu Cospatrick, born 9 June 1840, died 1 June 1859.

1 The Douglas Book, ii. 540.

6. Cospatrick, late major and hon. lieutenant-colonel 3rd Battalion Royal Scots, formerly captain 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, born 2 May 1848.


8. Elizabeth Eleanora, born 12 July 1844.


XVII. Sir Charles Alexander Douglas Home, twelfth Earl of Home, K.T., Baron Home, and Baron Dunglas in the Peerage of Scotland, Baron Douglas of Douglas, Lanarkshire, in the United Kingdom, Lord-Lieutenant of Lanarkshire, Deputy Lieutenant Berwickshire and Glasgow, born 11 April 1834. Married, 18 August 1870, Maria, only daughter of Captain Charles Grey, R.N., and has issue:

1. Charles Cospatrick Archibald, Lord Dunglas, born 29 December 1873. Married, 14 July 1902, Lilian, second daughter of the Hon. William Frederick Lambton, and has issue:
   (1) Alexander Frederick, born 2 July 1903.
   (2) Bridget, born 4 May 1905.


4. Margaret Jane, born 26 September 1880.

5. Isobel Charlotte, born 28 December 1882.

Creations.—Baron Home, 2 August 1473; Earl of Home and Baron Dunglas, 4 March 1604-5, in the Peerage of Scotland; Baron Douglas in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, 11 June 1875.
Arms (recorded in Lyon Register).—Quarterly: 1st and 4th grand quarters, counterquartered, 1st and 4th vert, a lion rampant argent, for Home; 2nd and 3rd argent, three popinjays vert, for Pepdie; over all on an escutcheon or an orle azure, for Landale; 2nd and 3rd grand quarters, counterquartered, 1st azure, a lion rampant argent, crowned with an imperial crown or, for the Lordship of Galloway; 2nd or, a lion rampant gules, debruised of a ribbon sable, for Abernethy; 3rd argent, three piles gules, for the Lordship of Brechin; 4th or, a fess chequy azure and argent, surmounted of a bend sable, charged with three buckles of the field, for Stewart of Bonkill; over all on an escutcheon argent, a man's heart, ensigned with an imperial crown proper, and a chief azure charged with three mullets of the field, for Douglas.

Crests.—On a cap of maintenance proper a lion's head erased argent, for Home; on a cap of maintenance proper a salamander vert, encircled with flames of fire proper.

Supporters.—Two lions argent.

Mottoes.—A Home, a Home, a Home, for Home. Jamais arrière, for Douglas. Below the shield, True to the end.

[E. M. F.]