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
SIR JAMES BALFOUR PAUL, LL.D.
LORD LYON KING OF ARMS
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HUME, EARL OF MARCHMONT

He was a brother of Alexander Hume of that Ilk, and obtained the lands of Wedderburn in 1413 from Archibald, Earl of Douglas and Duke of Touraine. He acquired other lands from the same Earl, and also the lands of Wolfsee, co. Roxburgh. He was alive on 28 February 1452-53,¹ and died between that and 1469. He married a lady whose Christian name was Alice. He had issue:

1. David, who died vitâ patris before 1450. He married Elizabeth Carmichael, who survived to 1495.² He had issue:

   (1) George, who succeeded to Wedderburn, and married, in 1470, Mariota or Marion, elder daughter of John Sinclair of Herdmanston, and had issue.
   (2) Patrick of Polwarth, of whom below.
   (3) Sibilla, married to Henry Haitly of Mellerstaines after 1 February 1478.³

2. Alexander, called to the succession in a Crown charter in favour of David Hume and Alice, his spouse, dated 16 May 1450.⁴

Patrick, known familiarly as 'Lang Patrick of Pollart,' married, first, Margaret, younger daughter and co-heiress with her sister Marion of John Sinclair of Herdmanston, in the lands of Polwart and Kimmerghame. He had a charter from Archibald, Earl of Angus, to him and his wife in conjunct fee and the heirs-male to be procreated between them, etc., of half of the lands of Kimmerghame, 15 May 1470. It is traditionally related that the uncle of Marion and Margaret Sinclair, as heir-male of the family and their guardian, in order to prevent their marriage, and the consequent loss of those lands to the Sinclair family, removed them from Polwarth to his castle of Herdmanston across the Lammermuir Hills. The Humes, however, learned of their retreat, summoned their retainers, and riding to Herdmanston, forced the uncle, after an investment of his castle, to surrender his wards, whom they thereupon carried back to Polwarth and married. Upon 6 November 1475 Margaret was served heir in special to her father in the half of Polwarth, and was infeft therein the same month. Thereafter Patrick Hume was designed 'of Polwart,' as also in 1480 was David Hume, son and apparent heir of George of Wedderburn, his brother, by virtue of his mother's half of the inheritance. Owing largely no doubt to his own merits, but also to his kinship to Alexander Hume of that Ilk, the Great Chamberlain, Patrick obtained a position of considerable importance in the country, and, as well for his valour 'in resisting of our auld inimies of England' as for his sage counsel in affairs of state, was rewarded with numerous grants of property. He held also the following appointments, viz.:—Chamberlain of Stirling and Strathern, 1489; Comptroller, 1499; Chamberlain of Fife and Kilmarnock, 1501; Keeper of Stirling Castle, 1494 and 1501. He obtained a charter of the lands of Briggschelis from Alexander, Duke of Albany, 2 May 1483, for adhering to whose cause a summons of treason had been issued against him in 1478, and also a confirmation of that charter on

28 June 1488. He had further charters of Hetschaw, in the bailiary of Lauderdale, 18 July 1496, and of Rednach, alias Inchanan, Argathie, and Lundies, in the lordship of Menteith, on 19 June 1497, which he resigned for new infemption personally when with the army at Upsedlington the same year, and which the King on attaining the age of twenty-five excepted from his general revocation of gifts made while in minority. In 1499 he was granted extra pay for collecting fees during the time of plague, and the same year, for 'singular favour as well as for augmentation of his rental,' he had a charter of half of the lands of Strathbran, of half of Auchinvaid, and of Glenshee, co. Perth. On 19 October 1500 he had a charter of Vigorushalch, with the fishings on Tweed and Teviot, Bradeyardis, Horse-merkat, and a husbandland in Cessfurd, in the county of Roxburgh, and the following year he obtained the lands of Castellaw, Estraw, Miltoun, Wodehouseley, and Murehouse, in the county of Edinburgh. He died in November 1503. He married, first, as above stated, Margaret Sinclair; and secondly, previous to 24 March 1490, Ellen, daughter of Sir James Shaw of Sauchie, 'lady of Dirletoun,' widow of Archibald Halyburton, Master of Halyburton. She survived him, and was married, thirdly, to Sir Patrick Houston of that Ilk, and fourthly, in 1516, to Sir Robert Hamilton of Fingalton, and was still alive in 1541. He had issue by his first wife, Margaret Sinclair, one son:

1. Alexander, who succeeded him.

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1 Reg. Mag. Sig. 2 Ibid. 3 Ibid. 4 Ibid., 5 August 1497. 6 Ibid., 20 May 1498. 6 Exch. Rolls, xi, 259. 7 Reg. Mag. Sig. 8 Ibid., 20 August 1501. 9 Acta Dom. Conc., 193. 10 Acta Dom. Aud., xxviii., 24 Jan. 1516, xxix. f. 14, et passim. 11 Marchmont Report, No. 19. 12 Fourteenth Rep. Hist. MSS. Com., App. pt. iii.; Marchmont MSS., No. 12. 13 On the sole evidence of a birth brief obtained in 1608 at the instance of Alexander Hume, younger brother of Patrick, first Earl of Marchmont, who was living abroad, it has been stated in several accounts of the family that Patrick, first of Polwart, was succeeded by a son Patrick, who married Mary, daughter of John Edmonston of that Ilk, who in his turn was father of Alexander. It is, however, definitely stated in a return preserved among the Marchmont papers (Fourteenth Rep. Hist. MSS. Com., App. pt. iii. No. 12) that Margaret Sinclair was the mother of Alexander Hume, whose heir he was in the half lands of Kymbrygeame, etc., then in the hands of the Earl of Angus, as superior, by the death of the said Margaret and of Sir Patrick Hume, Knight, from the
By his second wife he had:

2. George of Argaty and Lundies, who married Margaret Erskine, and had issue:

   (1) Alexander, who succeeded after July 1562, and died about 1574, leaving issue, whose descendants continued the family to George, the last male of this line, who, dying without issue in 1751, was succeeded by a sister Margaret, served heir to him on 11 September of that year.1

   (2) Patrick, afterwards Sir Patrick of Correquhormbie, who died without issue in 1572.2

   (3) David, convicted of treasonable intercommuning with the Earl of Mar and other traitors, and condemned to death on 8 December 1584.3

3. Mr. Patrick of Law, who married Margaret Wemyss, and had a son Patrick.4

4. Alison, married to Sir James Shaw of Sauchie.5

5. Janet, married, before 6 November 1501, to Sir Andrew Ker of Ferniehirst.6

6. Marion, married to Sir William Baillie of Lamington.

7. Margaret, daughter of Sir Patrick Hume of Polwarth, had a grant of the marriage of Sir John Stirling of Keir, to whom she had been contracted on 30 March 1501, and in January 1507-8 raised an action to have him decreed to marry her.7

Alexander Hume, who succeeded, was on 18 May 1530 warded within the Castle of Dumbarton at the same time as similar restrictions were placed on the liberty of other Borderers,8 and on 6 May 1532 he was fined for not appearing on an assize.9 His death occurred shortly afterwards, for on 28 November 1532 the inventory of his estate was given up by his executors.10

This consisted of his stock on the lands of Redbraes,

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Kimmerghame, Trottenshaw, North Berwick, Byreicleuch, and Channaybank. His goods, within the diocese of St. Andrews were valued at £878, 17s. Scots. He married, first, previous to 3 May 1503, Margaret, said to have been a daughter of Lord Crichtoun of Sanquhar, who was alive in 1518. Secondly, Margaret, 'Lady of Wauchtone,' daughter of Sir Robert Lauder of the Bass. As she, however, was within the third degree of consanguinity, a dispensation was obtained for the marriage on 23 January 1520-21. She survived her husband, and was one of his executors.

By his first wife he had issue:

1. Patrick, who succeeded him.

2. Alexander, who obtained from Isabella Hume, prioress of the nunnery of North Berwick, and Dame Margaret Hume, postulate or prioress-elect, and the convent thereof, for the great sums of money spent in repair of the nunnery, confirmation of a charter of the two milns of North Berwick on 21 January 1546-47, and on 28 September 1549 a confirmation from Margaret Hume, then prioress, of a charter of the dominical lands of Heuch for the sum of £2000 spent in the repair of the abbey and for payment of the taxation due by her. He died on 22 August 1563, leaving a natural son Robert, to whom he gave Heuch, and on whose behalf the Privy Council interfered to protect him from the molestation of Patrick Hume, younger of Polwarth, who had occupied his lands.

This Robert Hume's will, dated 26 May 1568,
preserved among the Marchmont mss.,\(^1\) contains mention of his wife Marion Hepburn and his son Robert, who succeeded him, and died before 27 June 1642.\(^2\)

3. **Gavin**,\(^3\) who had a natural son Andrew, who in his turn had a natural son Thomas. For the legitimation of both a precept was granted 22 April 1569.\(^4\)

4. **George**,\(^5\) for whom a provision for board 'pro mensa et cotagio'\(^7\) is contained in his father's will.\(^6\)

By his second wife he had:—

5. **Isabella**, married to Adam Hepburn of Craig.\(^7\)

6. **Katherine**, married to Robert Hoppringle.\(^8\)

7. **Margaret**, Prioress of North Berwick.\(^9\)

**Patrick Hume** had a charter of half of the lands of Kimmerghame 20 October 1532,\(^10\) and on September 1536\(^11\) a charter of confirmation to himself and his wife of the lands of Birgameschelis, Haitschaw, and Belschele, in the county of Berwick. He died between December 1577 and March 1579.\(^12\) By his wife, Elizabeth Hepburn, a daughter of Sir Patrick Hepburn of Waughton, he had issue:—

1. **Patrick**, who succeeded him.

2. **Alexander** of North Berwick, who succeeded to the dominical lands of Heuch,\(^13\) and on 28 January 1568-69 had other charters\(^14\) of subjects in North Berwick feued by his aunt, the Prioress Margaret. On 20 March 1587-88 he had a charter of the lands of the monastery of that place.\(^15\) He was chosen Provost of Edinburgh in 1593, and sent as Ambassador to England by King James vi. He died without surviving issue previous to 1608.\(^16\)

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\(^2\) Reg. Mag. Sig., 27 June 1642.  
\(^3\) It is possible that he was a son of Margaret Lauder.  
\(^4\) P. C. Reg., 22 April 1569.  
\(^6\) Ibid.  
\(^7\) Ibid.  
\(^8\) Protocol Book of Robert Lawder, 8 March 1555 (Bannatyne Club).  
\(^9\) Douglas calls Isabella abbess, and Margaret wife of Hepburn.  
\(^10\) Reg. Mag. Sig., 20 October 1532.  
\(^11\) Ibid., 1 September 1536.  
\(^12\) Ibid., 4 April 1565.  
\(^13\) Acts and Decrees, lxxv. 190.  
\(^14\) Confirmed 2 January 1569-70, Reg. Mag. Sig.  
\(^15\) Ibid., 20 March 1587-88.  
\(^16\) Ibid., 7 June 1609; Acts and Decrees, lxxvi. f. 329.
3. Adam, Parson of Polwart, is said to have died in 1596. He married Christian Dewar, and left issue:

(1) Alexander, who was served heir to Alexander Hume of North Berwick, his uncle, on 23 June 1608, and possessed heritable property in North Berwick. He died without issue in November 1637, having married Elizabeth Cockburn in 1623.

(2) Patrick, who died without issue before 1643. He married Margaret, sister of William Wauchope of Gleghornie.

(3) Margaret, married, first (contract 11 July 1586) to Patrick, eldest son of William Hepburn of Eastcraig; secondly, to Richard Addinstoun of that Ilk.

(4) Helen.

4. Margaret, married to John Baillie of Johnskirk.

5. Anne, married to Robert French of Thornydikes.

Patrick Hume obtained a Crown charter of confirmation of the lands of Polwart therein incorporated into the free barony of ‘Reidbrayes’ on 18 March 1593-94. He was a great promoter of the Reformation, and one of those who entered into an association to protect the preachers of the gospel in 1560. He was on the King’s side, and is said to have been dangerously wounded in a skirmish with the Queen’s party at Cairny on 2 June 1571. He died 20 May 1599. He married Agnes, daughter of Alexander Hume of Manderston, by whom he had issue:

1. Patrick, who succeeded.

2. Mr. Alexander, minister of Logie from 1597 to 1609. He was a man of considerable literary ability, and author of various works in prose and verse, among others a volume entitled ‘Hymes or Sacred Songs wherein the right use of Poesie may be espied,’ Edinburgh 1599, and ‘The Day Estival.’ His library and his musical instruments are mentioned in his will, dated 8 August 1609, wherein he ordered with singular forethought that, of his books, ‘nane of them be lent furth upon quhatsumevir promeis,’ as they to

1 Reg. of Deeds, xxxix. 188. 2 Additional Case for Francis Home, April 1842, p. 16. 3 Gen. Reg. of Inhib., 10 July 1620. 4 Reg. of Deeds, xxxix, 188. 5 Reg. Mag. Sig., viii. 933. 6 Reg. Mag. Sig. 7 In Crawford’s Peerage, 313, it is stated that he was killed on this occasion. In the first edition of the same work, however, he is said to have died in 1592. 8 Edin. Tests. 9 Reprinted for the Bannatyne Club in 1832. 10 Reprinted in Leyden’s Scottish Descriptive Poems.
whose custody he leaves them 'shall answer to God.'\(^1\) He died in December 1609.\(^2\) By his wife Marion, daughter of Mr. John Duncanson, Dean of the Chapel Royal of Stirling, he had issue a son, Caleb, and two daughters,\(^3\) Dina and Naomi, all mentioned in their father's will. He had another daughter, older, described in his will as the 'Goodwife of Chesters.'

3. Gavin of Johnscleuch, who acquired the lands of Johnscleuch from his uncle Alexander Hume of North Berwick in March 1596-97.\(^4\) He died before March 1610. He married Helen, daughter of Alexander Acheson of Gosford and Helen Reid his wife,\(^5\) and left issue:

- (1) Alexander of Johnscleuch.
- (2) Archibald, served tutor to his elder brother on his becoming insane in March 1627.\(^6\)
- (3) John.\(^7\)
- (4) Anne, married, 28 December 1641, to Thomas Aikenhead, one of the Commissaries of Edinburgh.
- (5) Helen, married, 30 December 1641, to John Acheson,\(^8\) Writer, Edinburgh.

4. John, called as a substitute in a charter of the lands of North Berwick in favour of Alexander Hume his uncle, 20 March 1587-88,\(^5\) to whom he succeeded in 1597. As Sir John Hume, Knight, on 7 June 1609,\(^9\) he obtained a charter of confirmation of these lands which formerly belonged to the abbey, and were excepted from the act of annexation. He and his sons sold North Berwick in 1633 to William Dick. He acquired lands in the county of Fermanagh in Ireland, called Tully Castle,\(^10\) and died in September 1639. He married Margaret ——, who died in September 1612, and had issue:

- (1) Alexander, alive in 1615, when he was witness to a discharge by his father.\(^12\)
- (2) Sir George, said to have been created a Baronet about 1638. He was served heir to his father in 1642, and principally

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\(^1\) Fourteenth Rep. Hist. MSS. Com., ut supra, No. 85. \(^2\) Ibid. \(^3\) Ibid. \(^4\) Instrument of sasine quoted in Case for Sir Hugh Hume Campbell, 15 note b. \(^5\) Proc. of Resig. ibid., note c. \(^6\) Bond recorded in Reg. of Deeds, ibid., note c. \(^7\) Ibid. \(^8\) Marginal note copy of Minutes of Evidence, in Signet Library. \(^9\) Reg. Mag. Sig. \(^10\) Ibid. \(^11\) Obligations recorded in Reg. of Deeds, 21 January 1620. \(^12\) Case for H. Hume Campbell, 28 note b.
resided at Tully Castle. He died about 1657, having had by his wife Mary, daughter of Sir William Maynard of Curri-glasse, two sons:—

i. **Sir John**, who married Sidney, daughter and co-heir of James Hamilton, of Manor Hamilton, co. Leitrim, and had issue four sons and six daughters, of whom Elizabeth was married in 1697 to Patrick, Lord Polwarth, eldest son of the first Earl of Marchmont. Sir John died July 1695.

The last of the sons, Sir Gustavus, died 25 October 1731, predeceased by his own male issue, and by his three brothers, who died without issue.¹

ii. **George**, Rector of Inis M'Saint, Ireland, died in February 1698-99, leaving issue a son, Charles, who succeeded to the Baronetcy.²

(3) **Patrick** of Hutton Bell, who married, first, about 1628, Elizabeth, daughter of William Hume of Hutton Bell, and secondly, previous to May 1644, Anne Cockburn. He had by his first marriage four sons and two daughters, and by his second four sons and a daughter.³

(4) **Anna**, styled eldest daughter, married (contract 19 September 1625) to Sir John Seton of Barns.⁴

5. **James**, mentioned in the charter of the lands of North Berwick of 1587, and presumed to have died before 1609.

6. **David** of Rollandstoun, mentioned in 1602 as being then affianced to Elizabeth, second daughter of David Hume, portioner of Blacadder.⁵ He died previous to August 1604, when George, his brother, was appointed tutor to his son Alexander.⁶

(1) **Alexander**, who was married twice, and by his second wife Lillias, daughter of Sir James Dundas of Arniston,⁷ had issue.

7. **George** of Drumchose, who, in 1623, obtained a grant of lands in the county of Fermanagh in Ireland, which he ‘planted with trew honest Scottish men.’⁸ He was alive on 5 August 1634, when he signed a bond as witness to the signature of Sir Patrick Home of Polwarth.⁹

8. **Elizabeth** or **Isobel**, married, first, to Thomas Cranston

younger of Corsbie (contract 3 March 1576-77');
secondly, to Mr. James Home, brother of Sir George
Home of Wedderburn, who inhibited her in 1599.\(^2\)
He died April 1601.\(^3\)
9. Jean or Janet, married to Patrick Home of Law.
10. Alison, married to David Edmonstone of Woolmet
(contract 22 April 1586).\(^4\)
11. Margaret, Prioress of Northberwick.\(^5\) She was ap-
pointed Prioress by James vi., 7 August 1568.\(^6\)

Sir Patrick Hume was served heir to his father on 24
October 1599. Previous to his father’s death he had become
a man of note in the King’s service, and had been rewarded
with several grants of land. On 3 March 1585-86 he had a
charter of Carculanrig, alias Kingisrig, in the bailiary of
Lauder,\(^7\) and on 29 July of the following year he was
granted four husband lands of the Eister Lawis of Whitsum
in the county of Berwick at the King’s gift by the forfeiture
of James, formerly Earl of Bothwell.\(^8\) In 1587 he was
one of the King’s carvers.\(^9\) On 24 October 1591, as
servitor to the King, he received a charter of the lands of
Northfield of Coldingham conjunctly with Patrick
Murray, designed ‘dapifer regis,’ and in December of the
same year as Gentleman of the Bedchamber he was re-
warded with the lands of Fishwick in the sheriffdom of
Berwick, and Reddane, in the regality of Kelso, part of the
forfeited estate of Francis, Earl of Bothwell.\(^10\) Besides
other emoluments, he enjoyed a yearly pension of 20 chalders
from the superplus of the thirds of the Priory of St. Andrews
ratified to him in 1592.\(^11\) In 1591 he was appointed Master
of the Household, and also held the posts of Gentleman
of the Bedchamber and Warden of the Marches.\(^12\) Previous
to 15 February 1592 he had been appointed keeper of the
castle of Tantalloun, his commission setting forth the
servants he was to have and their allowances.\(^13\) This

\(^{1}\) Reg. of Deeds, xvi. 92. \(^{2}\) Edin. Inhib., xi. 162. \(^{3}\) Edin. Tests. \(^{4}\) Reg.
of Deeds, lxi. 358. \(^{5}\) Acts and Decreets, xlv. 226, where Dr. Adam
Home and Alexander Home, formerly Chamberlain of Northberwick, are
said to be her father’s brothers. \(^{6}\) Reg. Mag. Sig. \(^{7}\) Ibid., 3 March
1585-86. \(^{8}\) Ibid., 29 July 1587. \(^{9}\) Reg. Sec. Sig., lv. 174. \(^{10}\) Reg. Mag.
Sig., 9 December 1591. \(^{11}\) Acta Parl. Scot., iii. 1592. \(^{12}\) Crawford’s
post he held until 1595, when he was exonerated for his services on rendering up his charge. For his long, true, and faithful service, on 17 June 1608 he was admitted a member of the Privy Council. This honour he did not long enjoy, and died 10 June 1609. He married, previous to 18 December 1598, Julian, daughter of Sir Thomas Ker of Ferniehirst, who, surviving him, was married, secondly, between 18 and 26 September 1613, to Sir Thomas Hamilton, afterwards Earl of Haddington (see that title), and lived till March 1637. Sir Patrick left issue:

1. Sir Patrick.
3. John, fought in the Scottish army against the English in 1644; married.
4. James, alive in 1671.
5. George, who owned Bedshiel in 1637, and acquired the lands of Kimmerghame. He died in 1659, leaving by his wife Isabel Hume three sons.

Robert, the eldest son, died before 1684, leaving by his wife Katherine Hume two sons and a daughter.

George, the eldest son, died 26 September 1705; married, 26 May 1691, Margaret, daughter and heiress of Sir James Primrose of Barnbougle, and had a son, Robert, to whom on his death without issue, in 1710, Patrick, first Earl of Marchmont, was served heir.

6. Robert of Hawkslaw, who died without issue before 12 April 1623, when his brother George obtained a precept of clare constat as his heir.
7. Elizabeth, married first to Sir James Carmichael of that Ilk; secondly, to John Maxwell of Knock and Garrarie.
8. Jean, married to Christopher Cockburn of Choicelie.

Sir Patrick Hume was served heir to his father on

1 February 1611. On 31 July 1623 he obtained confirmation under the Great Seal of a charter of half of the lands of Polwart, etc., purchased from Sir David Hume of Wedderburn for 40,000 merks, this being the half of Polwart which Marion Sinclair brought to the laird of Wedderburn on her marriage in 1475. On 20 August 1623 he was created a Justice of Peace for the county of Berwick, and was on the Committee of War 1643, 1646, 1647. He was created a Baronet by King Charles I. 28 December 1625, and died in April 1648. He married, between 4 June and 19 August 1636, Christian, youngest daughter of Sir Alexander Hamilton of Innerwick and Ballencrieff, Knight, granting a life-rent charter to her as his future wife, 4 June 1636. She married, secondly, Robert, second Lord Jedburgh, and died at Ferniehirst in 1688, leaving issue by her first husband:—

1. Sir Patrick.
2. Alexander, born in 1644, became a colonel in the Russian service, and died unmarried at Moscow in 1675.
4. Anne, married to Alexander, son of John Home of Manderston.

I. Sir Patrick Hume, born at Redbraes on 13 January 1641, was brought up under the guardianship of his mother. In the year 1665 he entered on his political career, being returned to the Scottish Parliament as representative for the county of Berwick. Here he strenuously opposed the schemes of the Duke of Lauderdale over a long period, and in 1674 accompanied the Duke of Hamilton and others to London to complain in person to the King of the grievances under which the nation was suffering at the hands of his favourite minister. For remonstrating against the summary proceedings of the Privy Council in placing garrisons in the

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1 _Reg. Mag. Sig._, 31 July 1623. 2 It was, perhaps, in connection with this purchase that Sir Patrick had himself served heir to the grandfather of the mother of his great-grandfather John Sinclair of Herdmanston in June 1630. 3 _P. C. Reg._, xiii. 342. 4 _Acta Parl. Scot._, vi. 1. 5 _Reg. Mag. Sig._, 17 March 1645. 6 _Gen. Reg. Sas._, xlv. 333. 7 _Marchmont and the Humes of Polworth_, 25; cf. ante, vol. v. 78. 8 _Fourteenth Rep. Hist. MSS. Com._, ut supra, No. 127. 9 _Edin. Sas._, xiv. 127.
houses of several gentlemen, particularly in his native county, and for refusing contributions for that end, he was summoned before the Council in 1675, and, with the approval of the King, declared to be 'a factious person, having done what may usher in confusion, and therefore incapable of all public trust.' He was imprisoned in the castle of Edinburgh\(^1\) where he remained for some months, being thence removed in succession to Dumbarton and Stirling. On 29 February 1676, however, the Council, by command of the King, issued an order for his release. Realising how insecure was the peaceful enjoyment of his property owing to his active Presbyterian sympathies under a Government whose scarcely veiled religious motives were daily becoming more apparent, he entered into a scheme, along with sundry other Scottish noblemen and gentry whose position was becoming equally precarious, to emigrate to North America. The original plan under consideration was the purchase of New York in conjunction with an English Presbyterian for £15,000 sterling. This, however, was abandoned in favour of a settlement in Carolina.\(^2\) The details of the scheme were well advanced, and the King's approval obtained, when in 1683 the discovery of the mysterious conspiracy known as the 'Rye-house Plot' was sprung upon the country, and several of the promoters of the projected emigration, including Sir Patrick Hume, being declared participant, the scheme was at once stopped. Sir Patrick remained in concealment in the vault of Polwarth Church for a month, while his wife by the hands of his heroic daughter Grisell, then a girl of eighteen, supported him nightly with the necessaries of life from his mansion of Redbraes. From this gruesome retreat he ventured at length to move to more congenial quarters in his own house, having a hole prepared for his concealment under the floor, but the rise of water there forced him to take to the open country. After various adventures he succeeded in reaching London and escaping to Holland. Here, under the protection of the Prince of Orange, he established himself and his family at Utrecht, where were many other Scottish refugees waiting the turn of the tide. In 1685 he associated himself with the ill-

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\(^2\) Ibid., 129.
conceived and badly manœuvred rebellion under the leadership of the Earl of Argyll intended to assist the rising on behalf of the Duke of Monmouth in the south. On the final ruin of the expedition Sir Patrick was concealed in the house of his friend Mr. Montgomery of Lainshaw, whence he found means to escape to Bordeaux, and eventually rejoin his wife and family at Utrecht. His narrative of this melancholy exploit is well known. A decree of forfeiture was passed against him, his estates confiscated, and, under burden of a small jointure to Lady Hume, granted on 22 May 1685 to Lord Seaforth. At the revolution Sir Patrick, along with his eldest son, accompanied the Prince of Orange to England, when his confiscated estates were speedily restored to him, the forfeiture being rescinded by Act of Parliament 22 July 1690. The same year he was made a member of the Privy Council, a commissioner for the then projected union, and by patent dated at Kensington 26 December 1690 was created a peer of Scotland with the title of LORD POLWARTH, to him and the heirs-male of his body, and to the heirs of those heirs, and received from the King a yearly pension of £400. As a particular mark of the royal favour to his house, the King granted as an addition to his arms an orange proper, ensigned with an imperial crown. In 1692 he was appointed Sheriff of Berwick, and the following year one of the Extraordinary Lords of Session; in 1694 bailiff of Lauderdale, and on 2 May 1696 Chancellor of Scotland. By patent dated 23 April 1697 he was raised to the rank of Earl, with the titles of EARL OF MARCHMONT, VISCOUNT BLASONBERRIE, LORD POLWARTH OF POLWARTH, REDBRAES, and GREINLAW to him and his heirs-male whatsoever, and in the same year was appointed one of the Commissioners of the Treasury and Admiralty. In 1698 he filled the important post of Commissioner to the Parliament of Scotland, and

1 Marchmont Papers, iii. 2 The letter, a very characteristic epistle, conveying the news of his elevation to his wife, and giving directions as to her bearing in her new position, is to be found in the Hist. MSS. Rep., Marchmont, 120, No. 147. 3 A letter from the Earl to Secretary Ogilvy shows that he would have preferred the title of March, but that he refrained from asking it, thinking it had been reserved by the King as a royal title (Marchmont Papers, iii.).
for his services received very ample approbation under the Great Seal 19 April 1700. In 1702 he was appointed Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. Under Queen Anne he was confirmed in the office of Chancellor, but from this post he was soon removed by the intrigues of the Jacobite party on his introducing a bill to secure the succession to the throne in the Protestant line. He was likewise deprived of his sheriffship. Though removed from office he continued to press forward the treaty of union, the passing of which, he was firmly persuaded, would alone ensure the Protestant succession, and on its ultimate adoption he was personally thanked by Queen Anne in a holograph letter for his labour in the matter. From the date of the Act of Union his political influence declined. Though he offered himself as a candidate at the election of Representative Peers in 1707 and 1708 he did not secure election. In 1710 he was deprived of the office of Sheriff of the county of Berwick, which was thereupon conferred on Lord Home, only, however, to be restored to its former holder on the accession of George I. On 1 August 1724 he died of a fever in his house at Berwick, whence he had removed from Redbraes Castle some years previously, and was buried in the Canon-gate Churchyard in Edinburgh. He was thus described by a contemporary: 'He hath been a fine gentleman of clear parts, but always a lover of set long speeches, zealous for the Presbyterian Government and its divine right. Business and years have now almost wore him out. He hath been handsome and lovely, and was so since King William's accession to the throne; towards seventy years old.' Lord Marchmont married, on 29 January 1660, Grisell, daughter of Sir Thomas Ker of Cavers and Grizzell Halket his wife. Having shared with him the vicissitudes of fortune for forty-three years, she died at Edinburgh, whither she had been removed for treatment on 11 October 1703. In her Bible, which Lord Marchmont gave to his daughter Grisell, he thus described her: '... She had been happy of a religious and virtuous education by the care of virtuous and religious parents. She was of a middle stature,

1 Letter printed in Marchmont and the Humes of Polwarth, 58.
2 Anecdotes of the family of Marchmont, Ibid. 3 Macky's Memoirs.
of a plump, full body, a clear ruddy complexion, a grave majestic countenance, a composed steady and mild spirit, of a most firm and equal mind, never elevated by prosperity nor debased nor daunted by adversity, etc.¹

The issue of the marriage was seventeen children, of whom many died young. The following alone grew up:—

1. Patrick, afterwards Lord Polwarth, born 11 November 1664. He entered the Army, doing his first service in the Prince of Orange's Guard while his father's family was residing in Holland, and accompanied that Prince as William III. on his coming to England. He subsequently attained the rank of colonel in the Queen's Dragoons on 28 April 1707, which command he disposed of shortly before his death. It is supposed that he was infected with consumption from his first wife, from the date of whose death he gradually declined in health, and died at Kelso on 25 November 1709. He married, first, 2 December 1697, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Hume of Castle Hume in Ireland, who died four years after her marriage, in December 1701, of consumption said to have been contracted from the effects of an immersion in the sea, when overtaken by the tide while sitting on a rock near Dunglas. He married, secondly, in April 1703, Jean, eldest daughter of Charles, sixth Earl of Home, commonly known as 'Bonnie Jean o' the Hirsel,' and apparently commemorated in a ballad, some verses of which were recovered by Lady John Scott.² He left no issue by either marriage.

2. Robert, born 10 July 1669, died unmarried 24 June 1692.

3. Alexander, subsequently Earl of Marchmont.


¹ Quoted in Marchmont and the Humes of Polwarth. ² Ibid., 62.
widow of Sir William Douglas of Cavers, and had issue:

(1) **John**, born in 1711. He was killed in an affray at Rosecrea in Ireland on 28 September 1738, and left no issue, having married, in 1734, Margaret, daughter of William Drummond of Grange, who obtained a decree of separation and aliment against him on 9 November 1736. She was married, secondly, to Alexander Hepburn in 1741, and died at Bath on 17 August 1781.

(2) **Patrick** died before 1732.

(3) **Elizabeth**, married to G. St. Clair, and had issue.

(4) **Helen**, married, 1734, to Andrew Wauchope of Niddrie, and had issue.

5. **Grisell**, born 24 December 1665, married in 1690 to George Baillie of Jerviswoode, who had also been an exile in Holland, and whose father had been brought to the scaffold for alleged complicity in the Ryehouse Plot. She was the authoress of several Scottish songs, of which only two appear to have been perpetuated in print, viz. 'Werena my heart licht I wad dee,' and 'O, the ewe buchtin's bonnie.' Her *Memoirs* were written by her daughter, Lady Murray of Stanhope. She died in 1746, leaving issue.


7. **Julian**, born 16 August 1673, married, in 1698, to Charles Bellingham, a man of neither fortune nor position, with whom she eloped.


II. **Alexander**, second Earl of Marchmont, was born on 1 January 1675. During his father's exile in Holland, he spent between two and three years at the University of Utrecht, studying law for the profession he was designed to follow, a study which he continued in Edinburgh after his family's return to Scotland. He was admitted as advocate 28 July 1696, and in the same year he was knighted by

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1 *Caledonian Mercury*, 20 October 1738. 2 *Scots Mag.*
the Duke of Queensberry, the King's Commissioner in Scotland. On 7 November 1704 he was elevated to the Scottish Bench as Lord Cessnock, a title previously borne by Sir George Campbell. He actively interested himself in politics, and sat in the Scottish Parliament before the Union, first for Kirkwall, 1698-1702, afterwards for Berwickshire, 1706-7. With his father he zealously promoted the Union, and took an active part in the work of the sub-committee to which the Articles of Union were referred. His elevation to the bench was followed by the appointments of Privy Councillor and Lord of Exchequer. By the death of his elder brother in 1709 he succeeded to the courtesy title of Lord Polwarth. On the occasion of a visit to Spa in 1712 for the purpose of drinking the waters, he made his way to Hanover, and cultivated relations with the Electoral Court, with which he subsequently carried on a correspondence. For his zealous support of the Hanoverian interests he was, in 1715, rewarded with the post of Lord-Lieutenant of Berwickshire, in which capacity he raised two troops of horse and two battalions of foot to aid in the suppression of Lord Mar's rebellion. In 1714 he resigned his judgeship in the Court of Session, and was succeeded by his brother Sir Andrew. In 1715 he was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Prussia, but at the last moment was sent as Ambassador to the Court of Denmark. Though serving in a different sphere, his connection with the legal circles which he had quitted was maintained by his appointment as Lord Clerk Register in December 1716. He remained at Copenhagen till the spring of 1721, and in 1722 was nominated to the important post of First Ambassador for England at the Congress to be held at Cambrai. Here he remained till the Congress was dissolved in 1725, when he returned home. In 1724 he had succeeded to the title, in 1725 he was made a Knight of the Thistle, and in 1726 a Privy Councillor. Henceforth interesting himself in politics, he strenuously opposed Sir Robert Walpole, especially in his treatment of Scotland, and in 1733 was deprived of all his offices.¹ He justly repudiated the theory that the sixteen Representative Peers of Scotland should be the nominees of the

¹ Marchmont and the Humes of Polwarth.
minister instead of being freely elected, and to expose the corruption and intimidation employed in the Peers' election of 1734, he joined the Dukes of Hamilton, Queensberry, and Montrose, and many others of the Scottish nobility, in a petition to the Crown. He likewise disapproved strongly of the way in which the minister fanned the quarrels between George II. and Frederick, Prince of Wales, and in 1737 drew up a memorandum in relation thereto.¹

He died at Redbraes on 27 February 1740, having married, 29 July 1697, Margaret, second daughter of Sir George Campbell of Cessnock, Lord Justice-Clerk, through whom, on the death of her father in 1704, he succeeded to considerable estates in Ayrshire, and whose name his children took in addition to their own. By his wife, who predeceased him in March 1722, he had the following issue:—

1. George, Lord Polwarth, born 17 January 1704, died unmarried at Montpelier on 13 October 1724.

2. Patrick, born 1706, died unmarried in 1724.

3. Hugh, third Earl, of whom hereafter.

4. Alexander Hume Campbell, born 15 February 1708. He was admitted an advocate 7 January 1729, and was M.P. for Berwickshire from 1734 till his death. He was appointed, 1741, Solicitor to the Prince of Wales, and, 27 January 1756, Lord Clerk Register for life. He married, 16 July 1737, Elizabeth Pettis, of London, and died, without issue, 19 July 1760. She died 6 September 1770.²

5. Anne, born in 1698, married to Sir William Purves of Purveshall, Bart., and died on 2 April 1784, leaving issue:—

Sir Alexander, married, 23 August 1766, Catherine Le Blanc, who died 12 February 1772, and had issue, 

Sir William, who under the settlement of Hugh, third Earl of Marchmont, succeeded to that nobleman's estates.

6. Grisell, born 9 March 1701; died, unmarried, 1724.

7. Jean, born 1710; married to James Nimmo, Receiver-General of Excise in Scotland, and died, without issue, on 10 October 1770.

8. Margaret, born 29 May 1711;³ died, unmarried, in 1724.

¹ Marchmont Papers. ² Musgrave's *Obits.* ³ Canongate Reg.
III. HUGH, third Earl of Marchmont, was born on 15 February 1708, being twin brother to Alexander. He entered Parliament in 1734 as representative of Berwick-upon-Tweed, and forthwith, along with his brother, set himself to avenge on Walpole the indignity offered to his father, whom that minister had thrust out of public life. He early won a splendid reputation, and it was said of him that 'he was distinguished for learning, for brilliancy of genius, and for parliamentary experience.' He was an intimate friend of Alexander Pope, who appointed him one of his executors, a post he likewise filled to Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, who had been a warm and consistent friend of his father, and who left him a legacy of £2500. His removal from the House of Commons on his succession to the title was esteemed a great blow to the Tory party, into whose ranks he had been driven by his inherited animosity to Walpole, and caused Pope to write concerning him, 'If God had not given this nation to perdition he would not have removed from its services the men whose capacity and integrity alone could have saved it.' On the abolition of heritable jurisdictions he was allowed £300 for the regality of Marchmont. In 1747 he was appointed First Lord of Police, and in 1750 elected one of the sixteen Representative Peers, and from that date till 1784 he sat continuously in the Upper House. In 1764 he was made Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland.

On the birth of his heir in 1750 he commenced the erection of the present house of Marchmont, which took ten years to complete. He considerably increased the extent of his property by the purchase of Home Castle and its surrounding lands, and also of various farms lying nearer the Tweed. This he was enabled to do by the sale of his mother's estates of Cessnoch.

He died at Hemel Hempstead, where he spent the closing years of his life, in January 1794. To Mr. George Rose, afterwards a Secretary of State, he bequeathed, as his sole executor, all his personality, comprising his family papers and his magnificent library at Hemel Hempstead. A selection from these papers was published in 1831 by Sir George

1 Marchmont Papers. 2 Treasury Money Book, Public Record Office. 3 Marchmont and the Humes of Polwarth.
Henry Rose, Mr. Rose's son, who in his Preface thus describes Lord Marchmont in his later years: 'He was an accomplished and scientific horseman and a theoretical and practical husbandman and gardener. He pursued his rides and his visits to the farm and garden as long as his strength would suffice for the exertion, and some hours of the forenoon, and frequently of the evening, were devoted to his books. . . . His vigorous intellects possessed their strength and acuteness undiminished by years; and the high and honourable feelings, which were so warmly eulogised by his distinguished friends in his youth, retained all their keenness to the last.' By the final settlement of his estates, executed 5 November 1790, he called to the succession, failing heirs-male of his own body, first, the heirs, male or female, of the body of Lady Diana Scott, his daughter, except those procreated between her and her then husband, whom failing, any other daughters of his body, and the heirs-male of their bodies; second, the heirs-male of the body of Sir Alexander Purves, Bart., the son of his sister Lady Anne; third, Charles, Lord Sinclair, and Matthew St. Clair his brother, grandsons of Elizabeth Hume, daughter of Lord Kimmerghame, and the heirs-male of their bodies; fourth, Andrew, William, and John Wauchope, children of Helen Hume, also daughter of Lord Kimmerghame, and the heirs-male of their bodies; fifth, Thomas, seventh Earl of Haddington, and his brothers, grandchildren of Lady Grisell Hume, daughter of Patrick, first Earl of Marchmont, and the heirs-male of their bodies; whom failing, a series of heirs descended from the other daughters of the first Earl.

He married, first, in May 1731, Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Western, who died at Redbraes in 1747. By her he had issue:—

1. Patrick, Lord Polwarth, died in childhood.
2. Anne, married, at Marchmont, 23 October 1755, to Sir John Paterson of Eccles, and died 27 July 1790, leaving issue.
3. Margaret, married, on 20 September 1763, to Major-General James Stuart, third son of Archibald Stuart of Torrence, and died s.p., at Edinburgh, 7 January 1765.
4. Diana, born in 1733; married, 18 April 1754, to Walter Scott of Harden; and died on 23 July 1827, leaving a son Hugh, born 10 September 1758. The political views of Mr. Scott were opposed to those of Lord Marchmont, and by allowing his son Hugh, who had just come of age, to be nominated as a candidate for the county of Berwick in 1780, in opposition to Sir John Paterson, Lord Marchmont's other son-in-law and special nominee, he gave serious offence, never forgotten or forgiven. Mr. Scott was successful, but bought his victory dearly, for though, on the death of Lord Polwarth in 1781 he would naturally have been the heir of his grandfather, Lord Marchmont refused ever to see him or have anything to do with Lady Diana, cutting them both completely out of his inheritance. Mr. Hugh Scott successfully established his claim to the title of Baron Polwarth in 1835, and died in 1841. (See title Polwarth.)

Lord Marchmont married, secondly, 30 January 1748, within a year of his first wife's death, Elizabeth, daughter of Windmill Crompton, a linendraper in Cheapside, a woman of great beauty, to whom he proposed the day after seeing her for the first time in a box at the theatre. By her, who died in 1797, he had issue one son:—

Alexander, Lord Polwarth, born 30 July 1750. In 1776 he was created a peer of Great Britain by the title of BARON HUME of Berwick. He died without issue at Wrest, in Bedfordshire, on 9 March 1781.

1 David Hume, writing to Mr. Oswald of Dunnikier, London, 29 January 1748, says: 'Lord Marchmont has had the most extraordinary adventure in the world. About three weeks ago he was at the play, where he espied in one of the boxes a fair virgin, whose looks, airs, and manners had such a powerful and undisguised effect on him, as was visible by every bystander. His raptures were so undisguised, his looks so expressive of passion, his inquiries so earnest, that every person took notice of it. He soon was told that her name was Crompton, a linendraper's daughter, that had been bankrupt last year, and had not been able to pay above five shillings in the pound. The fair nymph herself was about sixteen or seventeen, and being supported by some relations, appeared in every public place, and had fatigued every eye but that of his Lordship, which being entirely employed in the severer studies, had never till that fatal moment opened upon her charms. . . . He wrote next morning to her father, desiring to visit his daughter on honourable terms; and in a few days she will be the Countess of Marchmont. All this is certainly true,' etc.—Oswald's Correspondence.
He married, 16 July 1772, Lady Annabella Yorke, born 22 February 1751, eldest daughter of Philip, second Earl of Hardwicke, by Jemima, Marchioness de Grey, and Baroness Lucas of Crudwell, granddaughter of Henry, Duke of Kent. His widow never married again, but, as Countess de Grey, which she was created in 1816, survived her husband forty-nine years.

On the death of Hugh, third and last Earl of Marchmont, the male descendants of the first Earl became extinct, and a right to the earldom was thereupon asserted by Alexander Home, a lieutenant in the Royal Navy, as nearest collateral heir-male to the grantee descended from George Hume of Wedderburn, brother of Patrick, first of Polwarth, and thus claiming to be male representative of the eldest branch of the Humes of Wedderburn. After the death of the original claimant in 1823 the case was taken up by his eldest son Francis Douglas, a captain in the Army. Proceedings continued intermittently until 1842, when the fifth and last case was presented for the claimant, whereupon Sir Hugh Hume Campbell, Bart., proprietor of the Marchmont estates by virtue of an entail made by the last Earl of Marchmont, also lodged a case by reason that the claimants had asserted their right to certain of the entailed estates as collateral heirs-male of the said Earl. No inconsiderable amount of evidence was produced to show that the claimants had failed to account for numerous male issue of the family of Polwarth, whose descendants, if alive, would have prior right to the dignities, and also to demonstrate that descendants of an older branch of the House of Wedderburn were not proved to be extinguished. The case of the claimant was in consequence not sustained.

CREATIONS.—26 December 1690, Lord Polwarth; 23 April 1697, Earl of Marchmont, Viscount Blasonberrie, Lord Polwarth of Polwarth, Redbraes and Greinlaw.

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
papingoes vert, for *Pepdie*: 2nd grand quarter counter-quartered, 1st and 4th, argent, three piles engrailed gules issuing from the chief, for *Polwarth*; 2nd and 3rd gyronny of eight or and sable, for *Campbell of Cessnock*: 3rd grand quarter counterquartered, 1st and 4th, argent, three piles engrailed gules issuing from the chief, for *Polwarth*; 2nd and 3rd gyronny of eight or and sable, for *Campbell of Cessnock*: 3rd grand quarter counterquartered, 1st and 4th, argent, three piles engrailed gules issuing from the chief, for *Polwarth*; 2nd and 3rd, gyronny of eight ermine and gules, for *Campbell of Loudon*. Over all in the centre an escutcheon argent, charged with an orange proper stalked and slipped vert, ensigned with an imperial crown as a coat of augmentation.

**Crest.**—A hand issuing out of a heart holding a scimitar proper.

**Supporters.**—Two lions reguardant argent, armed and langued gules.

**Motto.**—*Fides probata coronat.*

[A. O. C.]