THE

SCOTTISH NATION;

OR THE

SURNAMES, FAMILIES, LITERATURE, HONOURS,

AND

BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY

OF THE

PEOPLE OF SCOTLAND.

BY

WILLIAM ANDERSON,

AUTHOR OF LIFE, AND EDITOR OF WORKS, OF LORD BYRON, &c., &c.

VOL. II.

DAL—MAC.

A. FULLARTON & CO.,

44 SOUTH BRIDGE, EDINBURGH; AND
115 NEWGATE STREET, LONDON.

1863.
first published at Padua in 1475, and repeatedly reprinted with the illustrations of various mathematicians of that period. An edition was published at Paris in 1559, with a preface by Melanthon.

HOLYROODHOUSE, LORD, a title in the Scottish peerage, now extinct. See BORTHWILL, vol. i. p. 363.

HOLYROODHOUSE, Earl of, a title in the peerage of Scotland, dating from 1605, possessed by the distinguished family of Home, descended from the ancient and potent earls of Dunbar and March (see page 74), originally sprung from the Saxon kings of England and the princes or earls of Northumberland. Patrick, second son of Cospatrick, third earl, had a son, William, who, in the early part of the 13th century, took for his second wife his cousin Ada, daughter of Patrick fifth earl of Dunbar and March, and widow of a gentleman named De Courtenay, on her marriage with whom she had obtained from her father, "in liberum matrimonium," the lands of Home in the west of Berwickshire. These lands her second husband possessed of in her right, and in consequence assumed the name of Home. He also carried the armorial bearings of the earls of Dunbar, being a white lion in a red field, with a green field for difference, as relative to his estate of Greenlaw, which with other lands in Berwickshire had been bestowed on his father by his grandfather, Earl Cospatrick. This William de Home made a grant of various lands to the monastery of Coldstream. He died in 1298.

His son, William de Home, in many authentic writings styled lord of Home, confirmed in 1298, a grant made by his mother, Ada, to the monastery of Kelso, prior to the year 1240. He had a son, Gafridus or Geoffrey de Home, who was one of the barons who found it expedient to swear allegiance to Edward I. in 1296. The son of this Geoffrey, Roger de Home, had a son, Sir John de Home, a gallant border chiefman, who, from his successful forays across the border, always fighting in a white jacket, acquired from the English, the nickname of "Willy with the white doublet."

His son, Sir Thomas de Home, in the reign of Robert the Third married Nicholas Pipelle, heiress of Dundas, and got with her the lands of that name in Berwickshire. He had three sons, Sir Alexander, who carried on the principal line; David, the first of the family of Wedderburn, ancestor of the earls of Marchmont (see Marchmont, earl of); and Patrick Home of Ruthburn. He had also two daughters.

Hitherto this warlike family acknowledged as their feudal lords the earls of March, whose vassals they were. When, however, George earl of March sided with the English against his countryman, they abandoned his banner, and rallied round the standard of the Douglases. Sir Alexander Home, of Home and Dundas, fought at the head of his clan at the battle of Homildon, 5th May 1402, against Henry Percy and their former chiefman, George earl of March, but was taken prisoner. On obtaining his liberty he accompanied the earl of Douglas to France, and was slain with him at the battle of Verneuil in 1424. He married Jean, daughter of William Hay of Locherar, ancestor of the marquises of Tweeddale, and had three sons, namely, Sir Alexander, his heir; Thomas, ancestor of the Homes of Tyninghame, the Homes of Ninewells, of which family was David Home the historian, and other families of the name; and George, progenitor of the Homes of Spott.

On the forfeiture of the earldom of March in January 1431, the family of Home ceased to be vassals, and became manorial tenants under the crown. As they had risen on the fall of their chieftains, they were often appointed conservators of the peace with England. In 1449, Sir Alexander Home, the eldest son above mentioned, was one of the guaranteees of a treaty with England, and warden of the marches. He died in 1456.

The eldest of his five sons, Sir Alexander Home, was, in 1459, one of the ambassadors extraordinary to treat with the English. On 2d August 1465 he was appointed by the prior and chapter of Coldingham, to the office of bailie of the lands belonging to the convent, an office which had been held both by his uncle and his father, but which, in his case, was made hereditary. The same year he sat in the Estates among the barons. He was created a lord of parliament, by the title of Lord Home, 2d August, 1472, and from 1476 to 1485, he was employed in various negotiations with the English. Using with stringent vigour his power as bailie of Coldingham to make the property of the convent his own, when James III., in 1484, obtained the Pope's consent to annex the revenues of the priory to the chapel royal at Stirling, he resented this attempt to wrest them from himself by joining, with all his strength, the party of disaffected nobles who had conspired against him, and took an active part in the rebellion that ended in the death of that unfortunate monarch.

Lord Home died between 14th May and 16th June 1491. He married first, Mariota, daughter and heiress of Landale of Landales in Berwickshire; and, secondly, Margaret, daughter of Alexander, master of Montgomerie. By the former he had, with a daughter, three sons, namely, Alexander; George, ancestor of the Homes of Aytoun; and Patrick, ancestor of the Homes of Ettington. By his second wife he had a son, Thomas Home of Lainshaw, Ayrshire. Alexander, the eldest son, predeceased his father before 1468, leaving two sons, namely, Alexander, second Lord Home, and John of Whitekirk, and Krittan, ancestor of the present earl and of the Homes of Bessendine, and a daughter, Elizabeth.

Alexander, second Lord Home, is frequently mentioned in the public records after his grandfather was created Lord Home, under the designation of Alexander Home of that ilk. In May 1488, he was one of the ambassadors sent to England by the disaffected nobles, and immediately after the assassination of James III. in the following month, he got the office of steward of Dunbar, and obtained a joint share of the administration of the Lothians and Berwickshire, during the minority of James IV. He was sworn a privy councilor, and constituted great chamberlain of Scotland for life, 7th October 1488. He was served heir to his grandfather in 1492. He had been appointed warden of the east marches for seven years, 25th August, 1489, and at the same time he was nominated captain of the castle of Stirling and governor of the young king. He had committed to him the tutelage of the king's brother, John, earl of Mar, 16th January 1490. On the 12th of the same month he had a charter of the office of the bailiary of Ettrick forest, and on 28th April 1491, he was appointed by the Estates to collect the king's rents and dues within the caithness of March and barony of Dunbar. He also obtained various lands in the constabulary of Haddington. In 1495, in accordance with the superstitions feeling of the age, he made a pilgrimage to Canterbury, for which he got a safe-conduct to pass through England, from Henry VII. From 1495 to 1504 he was employed in several negotiations with the English.

In 1497, when James IV. invaded England in support of the pretensions of Perkin Warbeck, the Homes formed part of his army on the occasion. After devastating the counties of Northumberland and Durham, James, on learning that a superior force, under the earl of Surrey, was marching against him, slowly retreated into Berwickshire, closely pursued by
Surrey, who, in retaliation of his ravages south of the Tweed, overthrew Ayton castle and several other of the strongholds of the Homes, as well as various places belonging to other families in the Merse. Ford, in his dramatic Chronicle of ‘Perkin Warbeck,’ makes Surrey thus taunt the Scots for allowing these places to be demolished:

———“Can they
Look on the strength of Cumbresolin defunct;
The glory of Heydon-bail devastated, that
Of Edinburgh cast down; the pile of Pulten
Overtrowed; and this the strongest of their forts,
Old Ayton castle, yielded and demolished,
And yet not peep abroad?”

And in Marmion, Sir Walter Scott makes his hero say,

“I have not ridden in Scotland since
James took the cause of that mock prince
Warbeck, the Flemish counterfeit
Who on the gallow paid the debt;
Then did I march with Surrey’s power,
What time we need old Ayton tower.”

The second Lord Home died in 1506. He had, by his wife, Nicole Ker of Sammeston, a daughter and seven sons. Of these, Alexander, the eldest, was third Lord Home, and George, the second, was fourth lord; David, the third son, was prior of Coldingham, and William, the second youngest son, was arrested and tried with his elder brother, and executed at Edinburgh, 9th October 1516. The rest died without issue.

Alexander, third Lord Home, succeeded to the great power and vast estates of his family, and in 1507 was appointed to the office of chamberlain. In 1518, in the midst of King James’ preparations for a war with England, Lord Home, as warder of the eastern marches at the head of 8000 men crossed the border, and after laying waste the country, carried off a large body of cattle and other property, but was surprised and defeated, with great slaughter, at a pass called the Broomhouse, by Sir William Bulmer. Five hundred of the borderers were slain upon the spot, and their leader compelled to flee for his life, leaving his banner on the field, and his brother, Sir George Home, and 400 men, prisoners in the hands of the English. Chesed of this defeat, James levied one of the finest armies which Scotland ever sent forth, at the head of which he invaded England. The disastrous battle of Flodden was the result. Jointly with the earl of Hunsly, Lord Home led the vanguard or advance of the Scots army, and commenced the battle by a furious charge on the English right wing under Sir Edmund Howard, which, after some resistance, was thrown into confusion, and totally routed.

Although he himself escaped the carnage of that dreadful day, a considerable number of his clan were slain, with Culhbert Home, the lord of Fastcastle, the baron of Blackadder, David Home of Waddelburn, and his son George. Lord Home has been blamed by some historians, and even accused of cowardice and treachery, for not hastening to the relief of his sovereign when he saw him contending with his nobles against the superior force of the earl of Surrey, and in the utmost danger; but he seems to have been the only leader on the Scots side that acted the part of a prudent general in that fatal battle, and the reserve of the English cavalry rendered it impossible for him to go to the aid of the king, to whose imperiousness of temper and chivalric valor, as well as to the mistimed and precipitate charge of the main body of the Scots, may be attributed his defeat and death. The subsequent invasions of the English across the border were repelled by Lord Home with equal promptitude and destructiveness.

In March 1514, six months after the battle, he was declared one of the standing councillors of the queen-mother, who had been appointed regent, and constituted chief justice of all the territories lying south of the Forth. In 1516, when the regency was withdrawn from Queen Margaret and conferred upon the duke of Albany, Lord Home (carelessly styled an earl by Tyler, in several instances, see History of Scotland, vol. v. pp. 168, 112) joined the party of the queen-mother, and plotted with her and her husband the earl of Angus, with whom he had previously been at deadly feud, to deliver the young king and his infant brother to their uncle the king of England. This intrigue was defeated by the vigilance of the new regent, and on the royal children being demanded from the queen-mother by the authority of the Estates, she named Lord Home as one of the four barons to whom she proposed that the charge of them should be committed. This being deemed an evasion, Albany, among other measures, commanded Home, who was then provost of Edinburgh, to arrest Sir George Douglas, Angus’ brother, which he indignantly refused to do, and under cover of night, fled to Newark, a border tower on the Yarrow. In a private conference with Lord Dacre, the English agent, he now concerted measures of resistance to Albany’s authority, and requested the assistance of an English army. Assembling a powerful force, he commenced hostilities by retaking the castle of Home, which had been seized by the regent, and securing the strong tower of Bladach, on the borders, within five miles of Berwick. To this stronghold, at the head of an escort of forty soldiers, he conveyed the queen-mother, in consequence of which Albany, at the head of a large force, marched into Berwickshire, and after raising Lord Home’s fortress of Fastcastle, and capturing the castle of Home, he overran and ravaged his estates. Lord Home afterwards made predatory incursions into Scotland, and Albany, having caused the French ambassador to offer him an amnesty and pardon, with the request of a conference, he agreed to meet the regent at Dunlop, where he was instantly arrested, and committed prisoner to the castle of Edinburgh, then under the charge of the earl of Arran. He had the address, however, to prevail on Arran, who was his brother-in-law, to let him escape, and to accompany him in his flight to England, whither he was soon after followed by the queen and Angus.

In March 1516, he made his peace with Albany, and was restored to his possessions; but renewing his intrigues with England, and encouraging disorders on the border, Albany resolved to make an example of him as soon as he got him within his power. Invaded by the regent’s summons, Home and his brother William imprudently visited the court at Holyrood palace in September 1516, when they were arrested, tried for treason, and convicted. Lord Home was executed on the 8th and his brother on the 9th October, and their heads placed on the tolbooth or public prison of Edinburgh, where they remained till 1521, when his kinman, Home of Waddelburn, had them taken down, and buried with funeral honours in the Grayfriars churchyard. Lord Home’s titles and estates were forfeited to the crown. Soon after, another brother, David Home, prior of Coldingham, was assassinated by the Hepburns. For Albany’s treachery towards his chief, Home of Waddelburn took fearful revenge. Pretending to besiege the tower of Langton in the Merse, he drew Antony Darcy, styled the Sieur de la Beaulie, whom Albany had made his lieutenant and warden of the marches, into an ambuscade, and put him to death under circumstances of savage ferocity, on 9th September 1517.
Lord Home, having only daughters, was succeeded by his brother George, fourth Lord Home, who had at first taken refuge in England, but by means of his kinsman, Home of Wedderburn, was brought back to his own castle of Home, and put in possession of the family estates. He had charters of several lands forfeited by his brother in 1517, and was restored to the title, and to such of the estates as were held by the crown, 12th August 1522. Conciliated by the clemency manifested to his chief, the Homes deserted Angus, whose cause they had hitherto supported, and taking part with the regent, exerted their influence towards ejecting Prior Douglas from the monastery of Coldingham, in which, however, they were never successful.

In 1524, when Albany finally left Scotland, Angus usurped the regency, and for his hostility towards himself and his kinsman, Prior Douglas, summoned Lord Home to answer a charge of treason before the Estates, by whom, however, he was acquitted. It would appear that he sought on Angus' side, in 1526, when an unsuccessful attempt was made by Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch to rescue the young king from his hands, on his return from the borders to Edinburgh. In 1528, after James had made his escape from the Douglas, he assisted the earl of Argyle in expelling Angus from the priory of Coldingham, and driving him across the borders. In the streets that subsequently took place, Home was one of the border chiefs who were imprisoned for not enforcing the laws against thieves and marauders on the borders. In 1542 he did good service, first, by jointly with the earl of Huntly and at the head of four hundred spears, repulsing at Haddington, an incursion of the English under Sir Robert Bowes and the exiled earl of Angus, and, next, by opposing and harassing, with Huntly and Seton, the more formidable army which, in the subsequent October, invaded Scotland under the duke of Norfolk. In the following year he joined the party of Cardinal Beaton, and with Bothwell and Scott of Buccleuch marched his feudal array upon the borders against the English alliance. In a skirmish with the English at Fauside, the day preceding the battle of Pinkie, 9th September 1547, he was thrown from his horse and severely injured. He was carried to Edinburgh, where he died. His son and heir being at the same time taken prisoner, Home castle, after a stout resistance by Lady Home (Mariota, second daughter and coheir of the sixth Lord Haliburton of Ditton) fell into the hands of the protector Somerset, on the 23d of the same month, and was garrisoned by a detachment of his troops. Lord Home had two sons and a daughter.

Alexander, fifth Lord Home, the elder son, distinguished himself in the campaigns against the English of 1548 and 1549, and retaking his family castle by stratagem, he put the garrison to the sword. He had a charter of the office of bailie of Coldstream, 31st December 1551. He had also the appointment of warden of the east marches, and was one of the Scots commissioners who negotiated the treaty of Uppington, 31st May 1559. He supported the Reformation, and sat in the parliament which abolished popery in 1566. In 1568 he attached himself to the party of Mary and Darnley, and in 1566 that unfortunate princess, with a splendid retinue, visited the castles of Home, Wedderburn, and Langton. At this time Randolph, the English ambassador, wrote that it was expected that Lord Home would be created earl of March. He was one of the nobles who signed the bond in favour of Mary's marriage to Bothwell; but in 1567 he joined the association in favour of the young king, James VI, and in June of that year he was one of those who signed the order for imprisoning Mary in Lochleven castle. After the queen's escape, he led 600 of the border spearmen against her to the battle of Langside, where, though wounded in the face and leg, he is said to have decided the fortune of the field. In 1569 he deserted the party of the regent and joined the queen's friends, and on 16th June, 1571, he was taken prisoner in a skirmish with the earl of Morton in the suburbs of Edinburgh. He assisted Kirkaldy of Grange and Maitland of Lethington in holding out the castle of Edinburgh, which, however, surrendered in May 1574, and on 27th October following, he was tried in parliament and convicted of treason, but was pardoned and restored to his estates. He died 11th August, 1575. Melville says, "He was so true a Scotman that he was unwinnable to England, to do any thing prejudicial to his country."

His son, Alexander, sixth Lord Home, stood high in the favour of King James VI, and in 1589, when that monarch sailed to Denmark to marry the princess Anne, he was named among those nobles to whom the conservation of the public peace was confided. He was very instrumental in suppressing the insurrection of Francis earl of Bothwell in 1592, for which service he was given a grant of the dissolved priory of Coldingham. In 1599, being a Roman Catholic, he was sent by the king on a suspicious embassy to the papal court. In 1603, when James VI departed for England, he staid a night on his way at Lord Home's castle of Dunglass, and was accompanied by his lordship to London. He was sworn a privy councillor, and was there naturalized. On 4th March 1605 he was created earl of Home and Lord Dunglass, the patent being to him and his heirs male whatsoever. He died 5th April 1619.

His only son, James, second earl of Home, was twice married, but died without issue, in February 1553. He had two sisters, Margaret, married to Lord Doune, afterwards fifth earl of Moray, and Anne, duchess of Lauderdale. These ladies were served heir to him in the greater part of his estates. In him ended the male line of the first son of Alexander, first Lord Home. The tithes devolved on the heir male, Sir James Home of Coldingham, the sixth in descent from John Home of Whiteriggs and Errolton, second son of Alexander, master of Home, son of the first lord.

Sir James Home of Coldingham, third earl of Home, obtained from Charles I a ratification of all the honours, privileges, and benefices formerly enjoyed by the two ears of Home, his predecessors, to him and his heirs male, 22d of May 1636, by patent dated at Hampton court. He joined the association in favour of Charles I, at Cumbernauld, in January 1641, and during the civil wars that succeeded he maintained a steady loyalty. In 1644 he violently dispossessed Sir Patrick Hepburn of Waughton, of Fastcastle and the adjacent lands of Wester Lunan, for which he was fined in the sum of £20,000 Scots. In 1648 he was governor of the Berwickshire regiment of foot in the celebrated "Engagement" set on foot by the duke of Hamilton to attempt the rescue of Charles I. His firm adherence to that unfortunate monarch rendered him peculiarly obnoxious to Cromwell, who, in 1650, immediately after the capture of Edinburgh castle, despatched Colonel Fenwick, at the head of two regiments, to seize the earl's castle of Home. In answer to a peremptory summons to surrender, sent him by the colonel at the head of his troops, Cockburn, the governor of the castle, returned two missives, which are worthy of being quoted for their humour. The first was: "Right Honourable, I have received a trumpeter of yours, as he tells me, without a pass, to surrender Home castle to the Lord General Cromwell. Please you, I never saw your general. As for Home castle, it stands upon a rock. Given at Home castle, this day, before 7 o'clock. So resteth, without prejudice to
my native country, your most humble service, T. Cockburn."
The second was expressed in doggerel rhymes, which have long been familiar in the mouths of Scottish children:

"I, Willie Waste,
Stand firm in my castle;
And a' the dogs o' your town
Will no pull Willie Waste down."

Cockburn, however, notwithstanding these two doughty epistles, was obliged to surrender the castle, which was garrisoned by the soldiery of Cromwell.

In 1661 earl James was reinstated in his estates. He died in December 1666. By his consorts, Lady Jane Douglas, fourth daughter of William, second earl of Morton, he had three sons, Alexander, fourth earl, who died, without issue, in 1674; James, fifth earl, who died without issue in 1687; and Charles, sixth earl. The latter was in 1678 imprisoned in Edinburgh castle for his accession to the clandestine marriage of the heiress of Ayton to the laird of Kinnerkhaugh. In 1681 he was chosen a member of the Estates for Berwickshire, but his election was not sustained. He did not concur in the Revolution, and took a principal lead in the opposition to the Union, but died during the pendency of that treaty, 20th August, 1706. Lockhart of Carwath, in his Memoirs (p. 215) gives a high character of him as a true patriot. With three daughters, he had three sons, Alexander, seventh earl; Hon. James Home of Ayton, who engaging in the rebellion of 1715, had his estate forfeited, and died 6th December 1714, and the Hon. George Home.

Alexander, seventh earl, was chosen one of the sixteen representatives of the general election of 1710, and the following year was appointed general of the mint. On the breaking out of the rebellion of 1715, he was committed prisoner to the castle of Edinburgh, but released at the expiry of the act suspending the habeas corpus, 24th June, 1716. He died in 1720. He had six sons and two daughters, most of whom, with Charles, Lord Dunghall, the eldest son, died young. William, the second son, succeeded as eighth, and Alexander, the fifth son, as ninth earl.

William, eighth earl, a captain in the 3rd regiment of foot guards, (commission dated in July 1745) served on the continent, but was in Scotland in 1746 when the rebellion broke out. He joined Sir John Cope at Dunbar in September of that year, and was at the battle of Preston, where he endeavored, but in vain, to rally the dragoons. Having taken the command of the Glasgow regiment of 600 men, with it he joined the royal army at Stirling on the 12th of the following December. After passing through the subordinate grades, on 29th April 1750 he was promoted to be colonel of the 25th foot; and on 16th April 1757 was appointed governor of Gibraltar, where he died 28th April, 1761, being then a lieutenant-general in the army. He was elected one of the sixteen Scots representative peers at the general elections of 1741, 1747, and 1754, also on 5th May 1761, a week after his death, which was not then known in Scotland. Dying without issue, he was succeeded by his brother, Alexander, ninth earl, a clergyman of the Church of England. This nobleman died at the family seat of Hirsed, Berwickshire, 8th October, 1788. He was twice married: first, to Priscilla, second daughter of Charles, ninth Lord Elphinstone, and by her, who died 18th December, 1739, had a son, William, Lord Dunghall, a lieutenant in the Coldstream regiment of foot guards, which he accompanied to America, and was mortally wounded at the battle of Guildford, 15th March, 1781. He died soon after, unmarried. They had also a daughter, Lady Eleonora Home, married to Major-general Thomas Duodas of Fingask, M.P., who fell a victim to presidential disease on public service in the West Indies in 1794, and to whose memory a monument was erected by a vote of the House of Commons, in St. Paul's cathedral, London. The earl's second wife, his cousin, Marion, daughter of the Hon. James Hume of Ayton, died without issue, 30th April 1763. By his third wife, Miss Ramshay of Great Yarmouth, he had two sons and two daughters. The eldest son died in infancy. Alexander, the second son, became tenth earl. Lady Caroline, the eldest daughter, died unmarried on 20th April 1794. Lady Charlotte, the younger, married Rev. Charles Baillie, archedean of Cleveland and rector of Middleton, 2d son of Hon. George Baillie of Jerviswood, with issue. Alexander, tenth earl, born at Hinsel, 11th Nov. 1769, married Elizabeth, 2d daughter of Henry, third duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, and had three sons: 1. Cospatrick Alexander, Lord Dunghall; 2. William Montague Douglas, born 22d Nov. 1800, died 22d July 1832; and 3. Henry Campbell, born 1801, died in infancy. His lordship, a representative peer, died 21st October 1811.

His only surviving son, Cospatrick Alexander Ramsay-Hume, 11th earl, born at Dalkeith House 27th October 1799, was under secretary of state for foreign affairs from June 1828 to Nov. 1830, elected a representative peer in 1834, and keeper of the great seal of Scotland from Feb. to Aug. 1852. He married in 1832, Hon. Lucy Elizabeth Montague, eldest daughter and co-heir of the late Lord Montague (a title in the English peerage extinct in 1848), issue, six sons and three daughters. On the death of his cousin, the 4th Lord Douglas, without issue, 5th April 1847, the countess of Hume succeeded to his estates, estimated worth £250,000 per annum.

The Homes of Wedderburn were descended from Sir David Home of Thurston, in East Lothian, second son of Sir Thomas Home of Home. He got from Archibald earl of Douglas a grant of the barony of Wedderburn, county Berwick, in 1433, which received a royal confirmation 19th April 1439. He and his wife, Alice, had an additional charter from the superior, Archibald, 4th earl of Douglas, confirmed by royal charter, dated at Stirling, 16th May 1450. He had a son, David, who predeceased him, leaving two sons, George, who succeeded his grandfather, and Sir Patrick Home of Polworth, immediate ancestor of the earls of Marchmont (see MARCHMONT, earl of), also, of the Homes of Kinnerkhaugh, Castle Home, &c.

The grandson, George Home of Wedderburn, was killed by the English near his own house in 1497. His son and successor, Sir David Home, was slain at Fliedden, with his eldest son, George. He had seven sons altogether, who were called "the spears of Wedderburn." The second son, David, inherited the estate. The third son, Alexander Home of Manderston, was ancestor of the Homes, earls of Dunbar (see page 75 of this volume), the Homes of Renton, and the family of Home Drummond of Hair Drummond in Perthshire. The fourth son, John, was progenitor of the Homes of Blackadair, who possess a baronetc. The younger son, Patrick, was styled of Broonhouse.

The second son, Sir David Home, was the energetic baron of Wedderburn, who revenged the execution of his chief, Lord Home, and his brother, by the assassination of Anthony de la Barrie in September 1517, as above related, when he was assisted by his brothers, John and Patrick. With Cockburn of Langton and others who had been necessary to the murder, they were cited to appear before the court of justiciary at Edinburgh on 19th February following, but disregarding the citation, they were declared by parliament rebels and...
traiors, and their estates confiscates. When the earl of Ar-
ar, at the head of a strong force, entered Berwicke
shire against him, Sir David shut himself up in the castle of Edin-
orton, about three miles from Berwick, and defied all his at-
tempts to take him prisoner. That nobleman at length
returned to the capital, after having placed garrisons in the
castles of Home, Langton, and Wedderburn. Sir David,
however, still possessed so much power in the Mere, that it
was stated that he was almost pretended to go to Edin-
burgh, or anywhere else in the country, without first both asking
and obtaining liberty.” Blackadder, prior of Coldingham,
alone refused to submit to him, and having accidentally met
one day while following the chase, they fought with such obsti-
ency that the prior and his six attendants were slain on
the spot. He soon recovered the castles which had been
garrisoned by the regent’s forces, his own fortress of Wedderburn
being the first that surrendered to him. He and his kinsmen,
the Homes of Ayton, Fastcastle, and Manderston, swelled,
with their retainers, the forces of the earl of Angus in the
famous street encounter, “Cleanese the Causeway,”
against the Hamiltons at Edinburgh in 1520. On the
return of Albany from France in the following year, with
Cockburn of Langton and others concerned in the death of De la
Bastle, they put their respective castles of Fastcastle,
Wedderburn, Buncle, and Billic to a strong condition.
They were again declared traitors, but a compromise was
in August 1532, entered into with Albany, and as the Homes
were restored to their estates, they were thenceforth found
on the side of the regent. With three daughters, he had
three sons.

The eldest son, Sir George Home, with his chief, Lord
Home, and his kinsmen of Ayton, Renton, and Fastcastle,
were among the number of those who were taken prisoners at
Solway Moss in 1542. He was slain at the battle of
Pinkie in 1547, and was succeeded by his next brother, Sir Da-
vid. His youngest brother, John, was styled of Drumstane.

Sir David Home of Wedderburn was taken prisoner at
Pinkie. With the Homes of Ayton and Manderston, the lat-
ter of whom was slain, he fought under the banners of his
chief, against Queen Mary at the battle of Langside. He
died in 1574. He had, with three daughters, four sons,
namely, George, his heir; David, of Godskeford, the well-
known author of “A History of the House and Race of Dou-
glas and Angus,” a memoir of whom is given under Hume.

The eldest son, Sir George Home of Wedderburn, was ap-
pointed warden of the east marches in 1578, and comptroller
of Scotland in 1597. He died 24th November 1616. He
had an only son, Sir David Home of Wedderburn, slain at
the battle of Dunbar in 1600, with his son, George Home, whose
son, also named George, inherited the estate, and died before
1715. With a daughter, he had two sons, George, his heir,
and Frances Home of Quixwood, from whom the claimant of
the Marchmont peerage derives his descent.

The eldest son, George, was put in possession of the family
estate in 1695, and engaging in the rebellion of 1715, was
taken at the battle of Preston, tried and condemned, but
obtained a pardon, and died at Wedderburn in 1729. By his
wife, Margaret, eldest daughter of Sir Patrick Home, baronet,
of Lumsden, he had nine children. David, the eldest son,
died heir of Wedderburn, in 1762. His next brother, George,
having predeceased him in 1758, he was succeeded by the
third son, Patrick, who died in 1776. John and James, the
two youngest sons, were captains in the royal navy, and both
died, unmarried, in 1758, the latter killed in action with the
French. Margaret, the eldest daughter, married in 1732,
Ninian Home of Billie, and was mother of Patrick Home,
who succeeded to the estate of Wedderburn, and was a mem-
er of parliament. Isabella, the second daughter, married
Alexander Home of Jardinefield, and was mother of Ninian
Home of Paxton, in the parish of Hutton, Berwicke,
shire, governor of Grenada, who was murdered there by Teten, in 1735,
and of George Home, who succeeded to the estates of Wed-
derburn and Paxton, and resided for many years at his seat of
Paxton. He was a member of the celebrated literary
circle of Edinburgh which included Henry Mackenzie, the
author of the Man of Feeling, Lord Craig, &c., and several of
his papers appeared in the Mirror and Lounger. Jean, the
younger daughter, married the Rev. John Tod, minister of
Ladykirk, and had three sons and three daughters. None of
these married except the eldest daughter, Margaret, who, in
1799, became the wife of John Foreman, Esq., and died in
1820. With a daughter, Jean, married to the Rev. Dr.
Smith, she had three sons, John Foreman Home, born 29th
January 1781, who succeeded to the estate of Wedderburn,
and married Mademoiselle Adelaide Rochards, without issue;
William Foreman Home, of Paxton House, born 24th April
1782, married in January 1811, Jean, daughter of the Rev.
George Home of Gunsgreen, and had four daughters, of whom
the eldest, Jean Foreman, now of Wedderburn and Paxton,
moved 30th July 1832, David Milne, Esq., eldest son of
Admiral Sir David Milne, G.C.B., with issue a son, David,
and five daughters. Ninian, the third son, died young.

The Homes of Blackadder are descended from John Home,
fourth son of Sir David Home of Wedderburn, and one of
“the seven spears.” By his marriage with Beatrix Black-
adder, eldest daughter of one of the two heirs portioners of
Robert Blackadder of that Ilk, he acquired that estate, and
was thereafter designed John Home of Blackadder. He had
one son, also named John, whose son, Sir John Home, was
created a baronet of Nova Scotia in 1671. He distinguished
himself much by his loyalty and patriotism. By his wife,
Mary, daughter of Sir James Dundas of Arniston, he had
two sons, Sir John, his successor, and Sir David.

The latter, Sir David Home of Crossrig, was admitted ad-
vocate 8d June 1687, having studied the civil law on the
continent, and was amongst the first judges in the court of
session nominated by King William at the Revolution. He
took his seat on the bench 1st November 1800, by the title of
Lord Crossrig, and was appointed a lord of judiciary 27th
January 1690. Shortly afterwards he was knighted by King
William. In November 1700, he presented a petition to par-
liament respecting the loss of his papers at the great fire in
the meal market, Edinburgh, 5th February of that year.
The fire broke out in the lodging immediately under his house,
while part of his family were in bed, and his lordship was
going to bed, and the alarm was so sudden that he was forced
to escape in his night clothes, with his children undressed.
Only a small portion of his papers were recovered. In a let-
ter from Duncan Forbes of Culloden to his brother, giving
him an account of the fire, he says, “Many useful satis-
such as Crossrig naked, with a child under his eyster, happing
for his life.” His petition was referred to a committee of
three, upon whose report an act of parliament was passed
31st January 1701, entitled “An act for proving the tener
of some writs in favour of Sir David Home of Crossrig.” The
writs related chiefly to the lands of Crossrig, which were ad-
judged to Sir John Home of Blackadder, and his son James,
by Elizabeth Home, &c., of Crossrig, and came afterwards to
Lord Crossrig by disposition of the above-mentioned James
Home, designed of Greenleaue. His lordship died 13th
April 1707. He was twice married; his second wife was a
daughter of Sir Alexander Swinton of Swinton, by whom he had issue.

From Lord Crossrig's eldest surviving son, Mr. Home of Eccles, advocate, author of several works professional and historical, descended the Hones of Cowdenknows, the first of that family, Dr. Francis Home, an eminent physician of Edinburgh, being his grandson. The latter, who was the third son of Mr. Home of Eccles, was born 17th November 1719. He studied medicine at Edinburgh, and was among the few who founded the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh. As surgeon of a regiment of dragoons he served in Flanders during the whole of the seven years' war. After studying for some time at Leyden, at the termination of the war he settled in Edinburgh, and graduated there in 1750. The subject of his inaugural dissertation was the remittent fever, which had prevailed very severely in the army, a treatise yet quoted as one of the best on that disease. In 1768 he was appointed professor of materia medica in the University of Edinburgh, and continued in that chair for thirty years, having contributed, with his eminent colleagues, to maintain the high character of that university as a medical school. He was also one of the king's physicians for Scotland. He died a bachelor on 15th February 1813, at the advanced age of 94. Dr. Home was the author of several valuable medical works. His 'Principia Medicinae,' written in correct and elegant Latin, contains an excellent scientific history of diseases. It went through several editions, and on the continent was soon adopted by several professors as a text-book. He was the first who described the group as a separate and distinct disease. His works entitled 'Medical Facts and Experiments,' and 'Clinical Experiments, Histories, and Dissertations,' form valuable collections of very important facts regarding the history of diseases and their treatment. In 1701 he published a treatise on the Dunse Spur, which brought that mineral spring into notice. For a work entitled 'Experiments on Bleaching,' he obtained a gold medal from the Honourable Board of Trustees for the Improvement of Manufactures in North Britain. It was published in 1766 by request of the Board. His essay on the Principles of Agriculture long continued to be the most scientific account of that most important art, and obtained for him in 1750, when it was founded, the first professorship of agriculture in the University of Edinburgh.

Lord Crossrig's eldest brother, Sir John Home, 2d baronet of Blackadder, married his cousin, Mary, eldest daughter of Sir James Dunlop, 2d of Auchinleck, and had 2 sons, Sir John, who succeeded him, and William, a colonel in the army.

The eldest son, Sir John Home, 3d baronet, had, with a daughter, 4 sons. The eldest, Sir John, 4th baronet, dying without surviving issue, was succeeded by his next brother, Sir James, 5th baronet, who died before 1745. The son of the latter, also Sir James, a clerk to the signet, had, with a daughter, 1 son, Sir George, 6th baronet, when entering the navy early, became vice-admiral. He died in 1603.

His eldest son, Sir James, 7th baronet, born March 17, 1700, was in the East India Company's civil service, and died in 1836. He had two sons, Sir John, 8th baronet, born August 4, 1829, who also entered the navy, but died, unmarried, March 26, 1849, and Sir George, 9th baronet, advocate, born Sept. 23, 1832, married, in 1858, Ann Oliphant, only child of Graham Spera, Esq., Sheriff of Mid-Lothian; captain of the city of Edinburgh volunteer rifles, 1859.

The Homes of Renton were descended from Patrick Home of Kill-know, Coldingham, second son of Sir Alexander Home of Manderston, and ancestor of the earls of Dunbar. Patrick obtained the lands of Renton, and other estates, by his marriage in 1558 with Janet, daughter and sole heiress of David Ellem of Renton, sprung from an ancient family in the county of Berwick.

His son, Sir Alexander Home of Renton, was appointed sheriff principal of Berwickshire in 1616, on the resignation of Alexander earl of Home, and continued in that office till 1621. He was very rigorous against those accused of witchcraft, and as we learn from a letter from his son to Sir Patrick Home of Polworth, sheriff, dated May 13, 1624, burned seven or eight witches at Coldingham. His son, Sir John Home of Renton, was bred to the laws. In 1633 he was one of the commissioners in parliament for the county of Berwick. For his adherence to Charles I., his lands and property were pillaged to the value of £2,000 sterling, for which, after the Restoration, he was rewarded with a grant of the crown duties payable out of his estate. He was knighted, sworn a privy counsellor, and appointed a lord of session, 4th June 1663, and took his seat on the bench, the 29th, with the judicial title of Lord Renton. He was also constable-justice-clerk for life by patent of the same date; and general and master of the comonies; his commission for the latter office being dated 10th December 1668. He died in the summer of 1671. According to Wodrow, (vol. i. p. 256.) he was one of the greatest zealots for the prelates in Scotland. He married Margaret, daughter of John Stewart, commissary of Coldingham, son of Francis, the turbulent earl of Bothwell, and had three sons, namely, 1st, Sir Alexander Home of Coldingham, whose male line terminated at the death of his grandson, Sir John Home, in January 1788; 2d, Sir Patrick Home of Renton, created a baronet of Nova Scotia in 1663. He sat in the Union parliament, and adhered to the protest of the duke of Argyle against that measure. His male line is said to have expired at the death of his grandson, Sir James Home, third baronet, in 1786. 3d, Henry Home of Kames, Berwickshire, whose grandson was the celebrated Henry Home, Lord Kames, of whom a memoir is given at page 386.

The old Homes of Kimmergland and Redhaugh (which lands were exchanged for those of Houndwood and Fernieside) terminated in an heiress, Elizabeth Home, married first to William Macfarlane Brown of Dalgowrie and Kirkton, and second, on 26th December 1778, to her cousin-german, Robert Robertson of Brownshank and Prendergast, Berwickshire. Mrs. Robertson died 9th July 1785, leaving her estate of Fernieside to her distant relative, Sir Abram Hume of Wormaldy, baronet, and it is now possessed by his descendant, Earl Brownlow, who assumes the name of Hume and Egerton, as heir of line of the marriage of Sir Abram Hume with Amelia, sister of John, earl of Bridgewater, and grand-daughter of Henry de Grey, duke of Kent. Robertson of Prendergast, on whose second son the estate of Fernieside had been settled previously to the death of Mrs. Robertson in favor of Sir Abram Hume, is represented by Robert Bruce Robertson, Glasgow, Esq., of Montgomerie, Ayrshire, Esq., 7th foot, 10th in descent from Alexander, 1st Lord Home.

From the Homes of Greenlaw castle, also in the county of Berwick, descended Sir Evelyn Home, baronet, an eminent surgeon, born at Hull 9th May 1746, died at London, 21st August 1832. His sister, Anne Home, authoress of a volume of poems printed at London in 1802, was married in July 1771, to the celebrated anatomist, John Hunter.

A David Home, a Protestant minister educated in France, was employed by James VI. to reconcile the differences be-
of honour to the princess of Orange, which she declined, preferring to return to Scotland with her family. Her daughter, Lady Murray of Stanhope, wrote a very interesting account of her life and character, which is appended to Rose's Observations on Fox's Historical Work, in 1809, and was also published separately by Thomas Thomson, Esq., Advocate, in 1822. One or two of Lady Grizel Baillie's ballads were printed in the Tea Table Miscellany, and other collections of Scottish song. One of these is the well-known humorous song, 'Were na my heart light I wad dee.' Lady Murray says, that she possessed a book of songs of her mother's writing when in Holland, "many of them interrupted, half writ, some broke off in the middle of a sentence," &c.

Lady Grizel died December 6, 1746, in the 81st year of her age, and was buried beside her husband at Mellerstain. An elegant inscription by Judge Burnet, engraved on marble, was placed on her monument. She had one son, who died young, and two daughters, Grizel, married to Sir Alexander Murray of Stanhope, baronet, and Rachel, who became the wife of Charles Lord Binning.

HOME, HENRY, LORD KAMES, a judge distinguished for his profound knowledge of law, and for his numerous legal and metaphysical writings, was born in 1696. He was the son of George Home of Kames, in Berwickshire, and received his education at home, under a private tutor. In 1712 he was apprenticed to a writer to the signet, and assiduously studied the law at Edinburgh, with the view of practising at the bar. In January 1724 he was admitted advocate. In 1728 he published his collection of 'Remarkable Decisions of the Court of Session from 1706 to 1728,' which at once brought him into practice. In 1732 appeared 'Essays on several Subjects in Law,' and in 1741 'Decisions of the Court of Session from its first Institution to the year 1740,' in the form of a dictionary; to which two volumes were afterwards added by his friend and biographer, Lord Woodhouselee. During the rebellion of 1745 he employed himself in writing 'Essays upon several Subjects concerning British antiquities,' which were published in 1747. These subjects are, Introduction of the Feudal Law into Scotland; Cont-
stitution of Parliament; Honour, Dignity; Succession or Descent, with an Appendix on the Hereditary and Indescensible Rights of Kings. In 1761 appeared 'Essays on the Principles of Morality and Natural Religion, in two parts.' The latter work, in which he advocates the doctrine of philosophical necessity, was believed to have a tendency to infidelity, and it was accordingly attacked in two able pamphlets, by the Rev. Mr. Anderson, who also brought the subject before the church courts, but his death soon after put an end to the controversy.

In February 1752 Mr. Home was raised to the bench of the court of session, when he took the title of Lord Kames. In 1755 he was appointed a member of the board of trustees for the encouragement of the Fisheries, Arts, and Manufactures of Scotland, and shortly after one of the commissioners for the management of the forfeited estates. In 1757 he published, in one volume 8vo, 'The Statute Law of Scotland abridged, with Historical Notes,' which has gone through several editions, and is still among the books consulted by practitioners. In 1759, with a view of improving the law of Scotland by assimilating it as much as possible to the law of England, and after corresponding on the subject with Lord-chancellor Hardwicke, he published 'Historical Law Tracts,' which was followed in 1760 by a work, with a similar object, entitled 'The Principles of Equity.' In 1761, quitting professional subjects, he brought out a small volume on the elementary principles of education, styled 'Introduction to the Art of Thinking,' which was originally written for the use of his own family. In 1762 he published, in three volumes, his 'Elements of Criticism,' a valuable and ingenious work, which, of all others, established his reputation in England.

In April 1763 Lord Kames was appointed one of the lords of the justiciary court, and uniformly distinguished himself in the trial of criminals by his strict impartiality, diligence, and ability. At all times remarkable for his public spirit, his lordship took an active part in promoting every measure calculated for the improvement of the country. In 1765 he published a small pamphlet on the progress of Flax-Husbandry in Scotland, with the patriotic design of stimulating his countrymen to continue their exertions in a most valuable branch of national industry. In the year following appeared his 'Remarkable Decisions of the Court of Session from 1730 to 1752,' which includes the period of his own practice at the bar. In 1772 he produced 'The Gentleman Farmer, being an attempt to improve Agriculture by subjecting it to the test of Rational Principles,' a very useful work, characteristic of the genius and disposition of the author. In 1773 he published, in two volumes, his 'Sketches of the History of Man,' containing some curious metaphysical disquisitions concerning the nature and gradations of the human race.

The subjoined woodcut of Lord Kames is from a portrait by D. Martin, in the Scots Magazine for July 1801 (vol. lxiii.), engraved by Bengo:

Even after he had attained his 80th year, his mind had lost none of its vigour, and he continued his usual pursuits with unabated ardour and perseverance. In 1777 he published 'Elucidations respecting the Common and Statute Law of Scotland,' and in 1780, 'Select Decisions of the Court of Session, from 1752 to 1769.' He closed his literary labours with 'Loose Hints upon Education, chiefly concerning the Culture of the Heart,'
published in 1781, when the venerable author had reached his 85th year. He died of extreme old age, December 27th, 1782. He had married, in 1741, Agatha, daughter of Mr. Drummond of Blair, by whom, in 1766, he acquired the extensive estate of Blair-Dummond in Perthshire. His son in consequence assumed the name of Home Drummond.

HOME, JOHN, an eminent dramatic poet, the son of Mr. Alexander Home, town-clerk of Leith, of the ancient family of Bassendine, lineally descended from Alexander first Lord Home, was born in the parish of Acrum, Roxburghshire, September 22, 1722. He was educated at Edinburgh for the Church of Scotland. In April 1745 he was licensed to preach the gospel, and the same year, when the rebellion broke out, he joined a volunteer corps on the side of the government, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Falkirk, but contrived, with some others, to escape from Douna castle, where he was confined. In 1746 he was ordained minister at Airthstaneford, in East Lothian, vacant by the death of the Rev. Robert Blair, author of 'The Grave.' Having written a tragedy, named Agis, he went to London in 1749, and offered it to Garrick, then manager of Drury Lane, who refused it. In February 1755 he again visited the metropolis, taking with him his tragedy of Duglas, which was also rejected by Garrick. It was, however, performed at Edinburgh with the most enthusiastic applause, December 14, 1756, the author and several other ministers being present at the first representation. For this bold violation of the rules of clerical propriety, his friends were subjected to the censures of the church, which he himself only escaped by resigning his living in June 1757. By the influence of the earl of Bute, the tragedy of Douglas, the plot of which is taken from the beautiful old ballad of 'Gil Morice,' was brought out at London with great success, and became a stock piece. His tragedy of Agis was now acted, but with temporary success, while the Siege of Aquileia, another play of his, represented in 1759, was a complete failure. In 1760 he published his three tragedies in one volume, dedicated to the prince of Wales, who, soon after his accession to the throne, granted him a pension of £300 a-year.

The insecure situation of conservator of Scots privileges at Campvere was likewise conferred on him, and, in 1763, he was appointed one of the commissioners of Sick and Wounded Seamen. In 1769 was produced The Fatal Discovery; in 1773, Alonzo; and in 1778, Alfred, tragedies which were all unsuccessful. In 1770 Mr. Home married a lady of his own name, by whom he had no children. In 1779 he removed to Edinburgh, where he spent the latter years of his life. Soon after his return the Duke of Buccleuch raised a regiment of Fencibles, in which Mr. Home accepted of a captain's commission, which he held till the disbandment of the corps on the succeeding peace. In 1802 appeared his History of the Rebellion of 1745, which universally disappointed public expectation. Home died September 5, 1808, in his 86th year. His portrait is subjoined.

HONYMAN, the surname of a family in Orkney, which possesses a baronetc, descended from Bishop Andrew Honyman, who married Mary Stewart, heiress of Greymar, and representative of the earls of Orkney of that name. In 1643 he was made colleague to Mr. Robert Blair in St. Andrews by the presbytery of that city. He was afterwards archdeacon of St. Andrews, and succeeded Bishop Sutcliffe in the see of Orkney in 1644, being consecrated on 10th April of that year. On 11th July 1658, when stepping into the coach of Archbishop Sharp on the High-street of Edinburgh, he received a shot in his wrist with a poisoned bullet, intended for
HUMBERSTON, THOMAS FREDERICK MACKENZIE. See Seaforth, Earl of, vol. iii.

Hume, a surname, a corruption of Home, which see.

Alexander Hume of Kemnayaldhead, portioner of Hume, was one of the martyrs of the Covenant, and his execution was perhaps the most cruel and unprovoked of the judicial murders, which led the way to the Revolution of 1688. Taken prisoner in 1682, by a brother of the earl of Home, he was conveyed, sorely wounded, to the castle of Edinburgh, and at first tried only on the charge of having held converse with some of the party who took the castle of Hawick in 1679. The proof, however, being defective, the diet was desisted. On November 15, he was again indicted, and accused of levying war against the king in the counties of Berwick, Roxburgh, and Selkirk. The diet was again desisted. On December 20, however, he was once more indicted for having gone to the house of Sir Henry MacDugall of Macketson, besieged it, and demanded horses and arms, of having entered Kelso, &c., in search of horses and armour, of resisting the king's forces under the master of Ross, &c. The whole of these formidable charges were founded on the simple fact that Mr. Hume, riding with sword and holster pistols, the usual arms worn by all gentlemen at that period, after attending a sermon had, on his way home, called, with his servant, at Macketston House, and offered to buy a bay horse. This his counsel, Sir Patrick Hume, offered to prove, but the court repelled the defence. He was found guilty on these unproved charges, and condemned to be hanged at the market cross of Edinburgh on 29th December, between 2 and 4 afternoon. He petitioned for time that his case might be laid before the king, but this was refused, and the day of execution hastened. Interest, however, had previously been made at court in his favour, and a remission reached Edinburgh in time, but was kept up by the chancellor, the earl of Perth. On the day of his execution his wife, Isobel Hume, went to Lady Perth, and earnestly besought her to interpose for her husband's life, pleading his five small children, but she was inhumanly repulsed. His last speech on the scaffold will be found in Wodrow (Hist. of Sufferings of Church of Scotland, vol. ii. pp. 263—270). His estate was forfeited, but restored at the Revolution, and it is remarkable, that his family was singularly prosperous. His lineal descendants still possess extensive property in Berwicksire—his heir male and direct descendant is Patrick Hume of Gumfreston and Windeside, and in the same degree in the female line are Mrs. Milns Hume of Wedderburn, and Mr. Robertson of Newfield, Ayrshire. HUME, ALEXANDER, a sacred poet of the reign of James VI., was the second son of Patrick, fifth baron of Polwath, and is supposed to have been born about the year 1560. He studied at St. Andrews, where he took the degree of bachelor of arts in 1574. After spending four years in France, studying the law, he returned to his native country, and was duly admitted advocate. His professional progress is related by himself in an 'Epistle to Maister Gilbert Montecrue, Medecin to the King's Majestie.' Not succeeding at the
bar, he sought preferment at court. But failing in this also, he entered into holy orders, and was appointed minister of Logie, near Stirling. He now devoted himself to writing religious songs and poems with the view of correcting the popular taste, and displacing the "godlie and spiritual songs and ballattis" of that age, which were nothing more than pious travesties of the profane ballads and songs then most in vogue. In 1599 he published 'Hymnus, or Sacred Songs, where the right use of Poetry may be Espied,' dedicated to "the faithful and vertuous Lady Elizabeth Melvil," generally styled Lady Calvins, who wrote 'Ane Godlye Dream, comptit in Scottish Meter,' printed at Edinburgh in 1603, and at Aberdeen in 1644, which was a great favourite with the Presbyterians. The 'Hymnes, or Sacred Songs' have been reprinted by the Bannatyne Club. The best of these is 'The Day Estayll,' being a description of a summer day in Scotland, from dawn to twilight. Hume was also the author of a poem on the defeat of the Spanish Armada, entitled 'The Triumph of the Lord after the Manner of Men,' which has been praised by Dr. Leyden, but never hitherto printed. He died in 1609.

His works are:

A Treatise of Conscience, quainin durers secretts concerning that subject are discovered. Edin. by Rob. Walgraves, 1594, 8vo.

Hymnus, or Sacred Songs; wherein the right Use of Poetry may be Espied: to Alexander Hume. Whereunto are added, the Experience of the Author's Youth, and certain Precepts serving to the practice of Sanctification. Edin. by Rob. Walgraves, 1599, 4to.

Alexander Hume, Scot, his rejoinder to Dr. Adam Hill, concerning the Descent of Christ into Hall, wherein the Answer to his Sermon is justly defended, and the rest of his Reply scraped from those Arguments, as if they had never been touched with the cancer, 4to.

HUME, DAVID, of Godscroft, a well-known controversial writer, historian, and Latin poet, was the second son of Sir David Hume of Wedderburn, by his wife, Mary, daughter of Johnston of Elphinstone, and is supposed to have been born about 1560. He was educated with his elder brother at the public school of Dunbar, and afterwards went to France, intending to make the tour of Italy, but had reached no farther than Geneva, when he was recalled by the dangerous illness of his brother, on which he returned to Scotland about the beginning of 1581. In 1583 he became confidential secretary to his relative, Archibald, "the Good Earl" of Angus, whom he accompanied on his retirement into England. He availed himself of the opportunity to visit London, and during his residence there he maintained a constant correspondence with the earl, who, with the other exiled lords, remained at Newcastle. In 1585 he returned to Scotland with Angus, and till the earl's death, which happened in 1588, he continued in the capacity of his secretary, and was engaged in some of the public transactions of the time.

In 1605 he published the first part of a Latin treatise, 'De Unione Insulae Britanniae,' which he dedicated to James VI., advocating his majesty's favourite project of a union between England and Scotland. The same year he published his 'Laus Poetarum,' afterwards inserted in the 'Deliciae Poetarum Scotorum.' In 1608 Hume entered upon a correspondence on the subject of episcopacy and presbytery with Law, bishop of Orkney, afterwards archbishop of Glasgow, and, in 1618, he began a controversy of the same nature with Cooper, bishop of Galloway. About 1611 he wrote the 'History of the House of Wedderburn, by a Son of the Family,' which has been printed for the Abbotsford Club. On the death of Prince Henry in 1612, he lamented his fate in a poem, entitled 'Henrici Principis Justa.' In 1617 he composed a congratulatory poem on the king's revisiting Scotland, entitled 'Regi Sue Gratulatio.' The same year he wrote, but did not publish, a prose work in reply to the injurious assertions relative to Scotland which Camden had asserted in his Britannia, also answered by Drummond.

Hume's principal work, supposed to have been written about 1625, is his 'History of the House and Race of Douglas and Angus,' first printed at Edinburgh by Evan Tyler in 1644, and several times reprinted. He is conjectured to have died about 1630.

HUME, SIR PATRICK, Bart. of Polwarth, first earl of Marchmont, a distinguished patriot and statesman, was born January 13, 1641. He succeeded his father in his estates and the title of baronet in 1648, and was educated by his mother, the daughter of Sir Alexander Hamilton of Innerwick, as a strict Presbyterian. In 1665 he was elected member of parliament for the county of
Berwick. He took a decided part against the tyrannical administration of the duke of Lauderdale, and went to London in 1674 with the duke of Hamilton and others, to lay before the king the grievances of the nation. In September 1675, for his opposition to the measures of the government, he was imprisoned in the Tolbooth of Edinburgh. He was afterwards removed to the castle of Dumbarton, and finally to Stirling castle, from whence he was liberated by order of the king, in July 1679. He subsequently went to England, and had many conferences on the state of the nation with the duke of Monmouth, the earl of Shaftesbury, and Lord Russell, who was his near relative. In the autumn of 1684, finding that the government was bent on his destruction, Sir Patrick withdrew from his house, and concealed himself in the family burial vault, under the parish church of Polwarth, where he remained for several weeks, supplied every night with food by his celebrated daughter, Grizel, afterwards Lady Grizel Baillie, then only 12 years of age. As winter approached, he removed to a concealed place made by his lady beneath the floor of an under apartment in his own house, where he lived for some time; but, water flowing in to the place of his retreat, he decided on quitting the kingdom, and accordingly departed in disguise. He had only been a few hours, when a party of soldiers came to his house in search of him. He succeeded in getting safely to Holland, where he was received with great respect by the prince of Orange.

In 1685 he accompanied the earl of Argyle in his unfortunate expedition to Scotland, and in May of that year his estate was confiscated, and a decree of forfeiture passed against him. On the failure of that ill-concerted enterprise he was concealed for three weeks in the house of his friend Montgomery of Lanishaw, in Ayrshire. He also lay for a time concealed at Kilmarnock, where he wrote a narrative of the expedition, which was first printed in Mr. Rose's Observations on Fox's Historical Work, and is inserted in the Marchmont papers, published in 1851. A report of his death was spread abroad to throw the authorities off their guard, and induce them to relax in the search for him, and he effected his escape by a vessel from the west coast, first to Ireland, and then to Bordeaux, whence he proceeded to Geneva, and thence to Holland, where he was joined by his wife and ten children. He settled at Utrecht, where, under the borrowed name of Dr. Wallace, he remained three years and a half, and during that period endured many privations. His necessities prevented him from keeping a servant, and frequently compelled him to pawn his plate to provide for the wants of his family. Not being able to afford the expense of a tutor, he educated his children himself.

It appears that whilst at Bordeaux, he gave himself out for a surgeon, as he had done on the occasion of his former exile, and as he could bleed, and always carried lancets, he well represented the character, and that he travelled on foot across France to Holland. His estate, forfeited in 1686, was given to the earl of Seaforde. In June 1688 he addressed from Utrecht a letter, powerful both in style and argument, to his friend Sir William Denholm, written to be communicated to the Presbyterian ministers, to put them on their guard against an insidious plan, which was then in agitation, to induce them to "petition King James for a toleration, which would have included the papists."

At the Revolution of 1688 he came over with the prince of Orange, and took his seat in the Convention parliament, which met at Edinburgh, March 14, 1689, as member for Berwickshire. In July 1690 his forfeiture was rescinded by act of parliament; he was soon after sworn a privy councillor, and December 26, 1690, he was created a peer of Scotland by the title of Lord Polwarth. In October 1692 he was appointed sheriff of Berwickshire, in November 1693 one of the four extraordinary lords of session, and May 2, 1696, was constituted high-chancellor of Scotland. In April 1697 he was created earl of Marchmont; the same year he was appointed one of the commissioners of the treasury and admiralty; and, in 1698, he was appointed lord-high-commissioner to the parliament which met in July of that year. In 1702 he represented King William as high-commissioner to the General Assembly, when the death of the king interrupted the proceedings. After the accession of Queen Anne he brought in a bill for securing the Protestant succession in the
house of Hanover, which was defeated by the prorogation of parliament, and he was soon after deprived of the great seal. He was, subsequently, one of the most influential promoters of the treaty of union. After a long life spent in the service of his country, he died at Berwick, August 1, 1724, in the 84th year of his age. Besides the Narrative of the Expedition under the earl of Argyll, already mentioned, his correspondence has been published in the Marchmont Papers. He wrote also an Essay on Surnames in Collier's Dictionary. His lady, daughter of Sir Thomas Kerr of Cavers, died in 1708. He wrote in her Bible a very affecting testimony to her virtues. He had a son, Alexander, who succeeded him. (See Marchmont, earl of.)

HUME, PATRICK, a learned commentator on Milton, and supposed to have belonged to the Polwarth branch of the family of Home or Hume, lived about the close of the seventeenth century. The sixth edition of Paradise Lost, published by Tonson in 1695, is illustrated with Notes by him. In the fourth volume of Blackwood's Magazine, page 658, number for March 1819, will be found a series of extracts from Hume's Commentary, contrasted with the Notes of Mr. Callender of Craigforth, appended to the First Book of Paradise Lost, published by Foulis of Glasgow in 1750.

HUME, DAVID, a celebrated historian and philosopher, was born at Edinburgh, April 26, 1711, old style. He was the second son of Joseph Home of Ninewells, near Dunse, Berwickshire, and was the first member of the family who adopted the name of Hume. His father's family was a branch of the earl of Home's, but of reduced fortune. He lost his father in his infancy, and, along with a sister and elder brother, he was reared and educated under the care of his mother, the daughter of Sir David Falconer, Lord Newton, president of the court of session. He studied at the university of Edinburgh, and was destined for the law, but his strong passion for literature gave him an insuperable aversion to the legal profession; and, as he informs us in the memoir called 'My Own Life,' which he wrote shortly before his death, and first published in 1777 by Mr. Strahan, to whom he left the manuscript,—while his family believed him to be poring over Voet and Vinnius, he was exclusively occupied with Cicero and Virgil. In 1734, at the persuasion of his friends, he went to Bristol, and entered the office of a respectable merchant in that city; but in a few months he discovered that commercial business was as irksome as the law, and, retiring to France, he resided for some time at Rheims, and afterwards lived for two years at La Fleeche, in Anjou, quietly improving himself in literature, and subsisting frugally on his small fortune.

In 1737 he went to London with two volumes of his 'Treatise on Human Nature,' which he had composed in his retirement. The work was published in 1738, but, as he himself remarks, it "fell dead-born from the press." In 1742 he printed at Edinburgh two volumes of his 'Essays, Moral, Political, and Literary,' prepared while he resided at his brother's house at Ninewells, which met with a more favourable reception. In 1745 he was invited to reside with the young marquis of Anndale, whose state of mind at that period rendered a guardian necessary. In this situation he remained for a year, and, on the death of Professor Cleghorn, he became a candidate for the vacant chair of moral philosophy in the university of Edinburgh, but failed in his application, on account of his known infidelity.

In 1746 Mr. Hume accompanied General St. Clair as his secretary in an expedition avowedly against Canada, but which ended in an incursion on the French coast. In 1747 he attended the same officer in an embassy to the courts of Vienna and Turin, where he wore the military uniform, in the character of aide-de-camp to the general. His appearance at this time is thus described by Lord Charlemont, who met with him at Turin: "Nature, I believe, never formed any man more unlike his real character than David Hume. The powers of physiognomy were baffled by his countenance; neither could the most skilful in that science pretend to discover the smallest trace of the faculties of his mind, in the unmeaning features of his visage. His face was broad and fat, his mouth wide, and without any other expression than that of imbecility. His eyes vacant and spiritless; and the corpulence of his whole person was far better fitted to communicate the idea of a turtle-eating alderman than of a refined philosopher. His
speech in English was rendered ridiculous by the broadest Scottish accent, and his French was, if possible, still more laughable; so that wisdom, most certainly, never disguised herself before in so uncoath a garb. His wearing a uniform added greatly to his natural awkwardness, for he wore it like a grocer of the train bands. St. Clair was a lieutenant-general, and was sent to the courts of Vienna and Turin as a military envoy, to see that their quota of troops was furnished by the Austrians and Piedmontese. It was, therefore, thought necessary, that his secretary should appear to be an officer; and Hume was accordingly disguised in scarlet.” (Hardy's Life of Lord Charlemont, page 8.)

Believing that the neglect of his 'Treatise upon Human Nature' proceeded more from the manner than the matter, he reconstructed the first part of it, and caused it to be published, while he resided at Turin, with the title of an 'Inquiry concerning Human Understanding.' It was, however, at the outset, equally unsuccessful with the treatise.

On his return from the Continent in 1749, he retired to his brother's house at Ninewells, where he resided for two years. In 1751 he repaired to London, where he published the second part of his Treatise remodelled, under the name of 'Inquiry concerning the Principles of Morals,' which of all his writings he considered "incomparably the best." The public, however, thought otherwise, and the work, on its appearance, was totally neglected. In 1752 he published his 'Political Discourses,' which, says the author, "was the only work of mine that was successful on its first publication." In the same year he succeeded Ruddiman as librarian to the faculty of advocates at Edinburgh, an office which gave him the command of an extensive collection of books and MSS., and he now formed the plan of writing the History of England. He commenced with the History of the House of Stuart, and on the appearance, in 1754, of the first volume, it was received, to use his own words, "with one cry of reproach, disapprobation, and even of detestation." All sects and parties "united," he says, "in their rage against the man who had presumed to shed a generous tear for the fate of Charles I and the earl of Strafford." But his equally contemptuous men-

tion of the opposing religious parties, and what Fox calls "his partiality to kings and princes," may rather be considered as the true cause of this outcry. Some time afterwards he brought out at London his 'Natural History of Religion,' which was answered in a pamphlet written by Warburton, but attributed to Dr. Hurd. In 1756 he published the second volume of his History, embracing the interval from the death of Charles I. to the Revolution, which was more favourably received than the first had been. He now resolved to go back to an earlier period; and in 1759 he published his History of the House of Tudor, which excited nearly as much clamour against him as his first volume had done. His reputation, however, was now gradually increasing, and he completed his History by the publication of two additional volumes, in 1761. His History of England thenceforth became a standard work. Its statements and representations have, however, been ably examined and answered by writers belonging to all parties, and not only his impartiality but his accuracy has frequently with justice been called in question.

In 1757 he had relinquished the office of librarian to the faculty of advocates, the salary of which at that time was only about £40 sterling, and by the interest of Lord Bute, he obtained a considerable pension from the Crown. In 1763 he attended the earl of Hertford on his embassy to Paris, where he was gratified by a most enthusiastic reception in the fashionable and literary circles of that capital. In the summer of 1765 Lord Hertford was recalled to be lord-lieutenant of Ireland, when Mr. Hume was appointed secretary to the embassy, and he officiated as chargé d'affaires, until the arrival of the duke of Richmond about the end of the same year. In the beginning of 1766 he returned to England, accompanied by Jean Jacques Rousseau, to whom he behaved with a delicacy and generosity which that eccentric individual required with his usual suspicion and ingratitude. He obtained for him from government a pension of £100 a-year, which Rousseau declined to receive, and when he quarrelled with Hume, the latter published the correspondence that had passed between them, with a few explanatory observations.
In 1767 Mr. Hume was appointed under secretary of state under General Conway, which post he held until the resignation of that minister in 1769. Being now possessed of an income of a thousand per annum, he finally retired to Edinburgh, where he became the head of that brilliant circle of eminent literary men, who then adorned the Scottish metropolis. In the spring of 1775 he began to be afflicted with a disorder in his bowels, and for the benefit of his health he went to Bath, accompanied from Morpeth by his attached friends, John Home the author of Douglas, and Dr. Adam Smith, who had arrived there from London to be with him. On his return to Edinburgh he gave a farewell dinner to his literary friends on the 4th of July 1776. After a tedious illness, sustained by him with singular cheerfulness and equanimity, he died at Edinburgh, August 26th, the same year, in the 65th year of his age. His portrait is subjoined.

He bequeathed a certain sum for building his tomb, which was afterwards erected in the Calton burying-ground, Edinburgh.

Regarding the spelling of his surname he had a good-humoured controversy with John Home, the author of the tragedy of Douglas, and on one occasion he proposed to the latter that they should cast lots to see which name should be adopted by them both. "Nay, Mr. Philosopher," said the dramatist, "that is a most extraordinary proposal indeed; for if you lose, you take your own name; and if I lose, I take another man's name." The historian professed to have found authority for Hume instead of Home in the inscription on an old tombstone, and in some other memorials of past times. His own brother, Mr. Home of Ninewells, retained the original spelling of the name. Another point of difference between the dramatist and himself was as to port or claret being the better liquor. The historian preferred port, and the dramatist advocated claret as the beverage of the old Scottish gentleman, previous to the Union, before either of them was taxed. In reference to these two points of dispute the historian, in a codicil to his will, written with his own hand, thus expresses himself: "I leave to my friend John Home of Kilduff, ten dozen of my old claret, at his choice, and one single bottle of that other liquor, called port. I also leave to him six dozen of port, provided that he attests, under his hand, signed John Hume, that he has himself alone finished that bottle at two sittings. By this concession he will at once terminate the only two differences that ever arose between us concerning temporal matters." This writing is preserved, but not entered on record. It is dated 7th August 1776, eighteen days before his death. His brother died November 14, 1786. The subject of the following memoir was his second son.

David Hume's works are:

Treatise of Human Nature; being an Attempt to introduce the Experimental Method of Reasoning into Moral Subjects; with an Appendix, wherein several passages of the foregoing Treatise are illustrated and explained. London, 1739, 1740, 3 vols. 8vo.

Essays, Moral and Political. Edin. 1741, 12mo.

Inquiry concerning Human Understanding.

Inquiry concerning the Principles of Morals. Lond. 1751, 12mo. Edin. 1752, 12mo.

Political Discourses. Edin. 1732, 8vo. 3d edition, with additions and corrections. Lond. 1754, 12mo.


The History of England, under the House of Tudor; comprehending the Reigns of Henry VII., Henry VIII., Edward VI., Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth. Lond. 1758, 2 vols. 4to.
HUME, David, an eminent writer on the criminal jurisprudence of Scotland, the second surviving son of John Home, Esq. of Ninewells, the brother of David Hume the historian, by his wife Agnes, daughter of Robert Carre, Esq. of Cavers, Roxburghshire, was born in 1756. He studied for the bar, and in 1779 passed advocate. In 1784 he was appointed sheriff of Berwickshire, and in 1786 professor of Scots Law in the university of Edinburgh. Sir Walter Scott, when studying for the bar, attended his classes. He copied over his lectures twice with his own hand from notes taken in the class, and he describes Mr. Hume, as a lecturer, as "neither wandering into fanciful and abstruse disquisitions which are the more proper subject of the antiquity, nor satisfied with presenting to his pupils a dry and undigested detail of the laws in their present state, but combining the past state of our legal enactments with the present, and tracing clearly and judiciously the changes which took place, and the causes which led to them." In 1793 he became sheriff of Linlithgowshire; in 1811 a principal clerk of the court of session, and in 1822 one of the barons of Exchequer in Scotland, which latter office he held till 1834, when he retired on the statutory allowance. The court of Exchequer has been merged in the court of session since 1837. His great work on the criminal law of Scotland has long been considered the text book in that department of jurisprudence, and is constantly referred to as authority both by the bench and the bar. It was published in 1797 in two volumes quarto, under the title of 'Commentaries on the Law of Scotland, respecting the Description and Punishment of Crimes.' Baron Hume died at Edinburgh, August 30, 1888. He left in the hands of the secretary of the Royal Society of Edinburgh a valuable collection of manuscripts, and letters belonging or relating to his celebrated uncle, the greater part of which were published in a Life of the historian, by John Hill Burton, Esq. advocate, Edinburgh, 1846, 2 vols. 8vo.

Baron Hume's contributions to the Mirror and Lounger were published in Alexander Chalmers' edition of the British Essayists (1802), and will be found scattered here and there in vols. 33 to 40. Not many in number, nowadays they would be considered but of average merit.

HUME, Joseph, an eminent financial reformer and politician, was born in Montrose, Forfarshire, in January, 1777. A full length statue of him was erected to his memory in his native town in September 1859. His father was the master of a coasting vessel trading from that port, and, after his death, his mother, who was early left a widow, with a large family, kept a little stall in the marketplace, for the sale of brown ware, cheap delph, and other articles of "crockery," as such goods are called in Scotland. Joseph was a younger son. His son, Mr. Joseph Burnley Hume, in a memorial of filial piety, written after his father's death, and dated at his grave, says of him:

"Benevolent himself, in quenchless hope the earth he trod,
His being one continued act of thanksgiving to God!
And thus a long charmed life he lived, that scarce knew check or fall,
Successful as but few can be, and happy beyond all,
Nor will I doubt that 'tis on earth, by many a grateful tongue,
At fitting times and seasons shall his need of praise be sung!
For to his simple soul was given a sturdy common sense
That seized what finer feelings missed, with striking presence.
To him, by intuition, came high thoughts and bold and new;
And all newed by custom he embraced the right and true;
And from afar, alone, despite a gaging, roaring throng,
He urged reforms and claimed redress of many a freeman's wrong."

He acquired the rudiments of education, with a little Latin, in his native town. About the age
of thirteen he was placed apprentice to a surgeon-apothecary there, and remained with him for three years. He afterwards studied medicine, first at Aberdeen, and then at Edinburgh, and subsequently "walked the hospitals" in London. In 1796 he was admitted a member of the College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, and at the commencement of the following year he was appointed assistant surgeon in the marine service of the East India Company. It is stated that, on his second voyage out, when the vessel was crowded with passengers of all classes, conditions, and professions, on the accidental death of the purser, he volunteered to supply his place during the remainder of the voyage, and fulfilled the duties so much to the satisfaction of all on board that, on the arrival of the vessel in Calcutta, the captain, officers, and passengers gave him a public testimonial in acknowledgment of his gratuitous services.

He soon gained patrons in India. Observing that few of the Company's servants acquired the native languages, he lost no time in studying them, and soon made himself master of the Hindostanee and Persian. He also studied the religious of the East, and the superstitions of that vast and mixed Asiatic population under our sway, a knowledge of whose succession of creeds, moulded into so many sects, is so essential for the proper rule of the millions of India.

The authorities early recognised in young Hume a valuable and laborious servant. In 1802-3, on the eve of Lord Lake's Mahratta war, much consternation at the seat of government occurred. On a discovery that the gunpowder in store was useless from damp, Mr. Hume's knowledge of chemistry came fortunately in aid of bad administration. He undertook the restoration of this all-important munition of war, and he succeeded. He joined the army in Bundelcund in 1801, as surgeon of the 18th native regiment, and was immediately selected by Major-general Powell as the interpreter to the commander-in-chief. Besides continuing his medical duties, he filled successively important posts in the offices of paymaster and postmaster of the forces, in the prize-agencies, and the commissariat. Not only did he gain high reputation by these multifarious civil employments, but he realized large emolu-
ments, and was publicly thanked by Lord Lake for his efficiency.

At the termination of the war in 1807, Mr. Hume returned to the Presidency, and having amassed a fortune of about £40,000, sufficient to justify his retirement from his profession, he resigned his civil employments, and arrived in England in 1808. It was his first intention to settle in the immediate neighbourhood of his native town, but being disappointed in his views of purchasing one of two estates in that vicinity, then in the market, he turned his attention to the active pursuit of mental improvement and the acquirement of practical knowledge. In 1809 he made a tour of the United Kingdom, visiting all the principal ports and manufacturing towns of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and the greater portion of the years 1810 and 1811 he devoted to tours on the Continent, extending his travels to Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Greece, Egypt, the Ionian Isles, and the shores of the Mediterranean.

In 1812 he published an English translation, in blank verse, of Dante's "Inferno," 8vo. In January of the same year, on the death of Sir John Lowther Johnstone, Bart., the patron of the borough and one of its members, Mr. Hume was elected, under the old unreformed system, M.P. for Weymouth, and entered the House of Commons as a tory, taking his seat on the Treasury bench, as a supporter of the Perceval administration. The deceased baronet's solicitor, who was one of his trustees, introduced him to the constituency for a valuable consideration. In parliament he soon distinguished himself, particularly by his opposition to the Frame-work Knitters' Bill, which was a formidable attempt to coerce the masters of Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire to the orders of the workmen, on which occasion he received the thanks of the manufacturers.

On the dissolution of parliament the following autumn, the patrons of the borough refused him re-election, although he had bargained for a second return. The matter was submitted to arbitration, when he obtained a portion of the money back, for the breach of contract.

He did not again obtain a seat in parliament till 1818, when he was returned for the Aberdeen burghs. In the interval he was not idle. He
was an active member of the Central Committee of the Lancastrian school system, and became deeply interested in the promotion of the moral and intellectual interests of the working classes, and in the improvement of their physical condition. He also published a pamphlet advocating the establishment of savings' banks. He was very ambitious of a seat in the directorship of the East India Company, and although invariably unsuccessful in his efforts for election, he was indefatigable, in the meetings of the proprietary, in the constant exposure of Indian abuses, and in asserting the right of free trade to India, when the charter of the East India Company of 1793 was expiring. He was the first man in London who had the courage to maintain that the trade to India ought to be free to the British merchants, and that the opening of the trade would be advantageous to the Company and the nation. In a speech which he made at the India house in 1813, he foretold that, instead of the exports and imports between British India and Great Britain being limited to 15 or 18,000 tons, they would, by the opening of the trade, increase to 100,000 tons in a few years. From papers laid before parliament it appears that in 1817, four years after even the conditional and restricted opening of the trade, the free tonnage to India had actually exceeded the latter amount. The entire opening of the trade did not take place till the 22d April 1834.

During his canvass for a seat in the direction at the India house, he became acquainted with the lady destined to be his wife. He had obtained an introduction to a proprietor who had four votes, Mr. Burnley of Guildford Street, London, a gentleman of great influence, and his forcible representation of Indian abuses, and of the advantages that would accrue to the stockholders by his being elected a director, established him in the good graces of the old gentleman, and, what was of more value, in those of his daughter, whom he afterwards married.

In the parliament which met on the 14th January 1819, Mr. Hume represented the Aberdeen district of burghs, comprehending, besides that city, his native town of Montrose, with Brechin, Bervie, and Arbroath. The whole electors of these then self-elect burghs, members of close corporations, did not at that time exceed a hundred persons. When formerly in parliament, Mr. Hume, fresh from India, and accustomed to regard the existing tory administration as the perfection of government, gave it his strenuous support. But his reforming and progressive tendencies had since then detached him from the ranks of the tories, and aided by the first Lord Panmure and by the liberal party of the north of Scotland, in a desperate struggle he beat the boroughmongers, and obtained his return. This was the stepping-stone to his permanent and independent position in the House of Commons.

In 1830, he was elected, without opposition, member for the county of Middlesex, for which he continued to sit till the dissolution of parliament in 1837. In July of that year, Colonel Wood defeated him by a small majority. In the same month, on the nomination of Mr. Daniel O'Connell, whose influence was unbounded in Ireland, he was returned for Kilkenny. At the general election of 1841, Mr. Hume was a candidate for Leeds, but without success. In the following year, on the retirement of Mr. Chalmers of Auldbar from Montrose, he was elected for that burgh, and he continued to represent his native town till his death.

During the long period he was in parliament, he was one of the most laborious and indefatigable members of the house. His speeches alone, during thirty-seven years, occupy volumes of 'Hansard's Debates.' He was a strenuous and consistent reformer of abuses, an enemy of monopoly, and the most determined and vigilant advocate of economy and retrenchment that ever sat in the legislature. As a financial reformer, indeed, he never had an equal. He proposed sweeping and repeated plans of reform of the army, the navy, and the ordnance, and of almost every civil department, of the established churches and ecclesiastical courts, of the laws, civil and criminal, of the system of public accounts, of general taxation, duties, and customs. It was entirely owing to Mr. Hume's exertions that the public accounts came to be presented in an intelligible form, and that the sinking fund system was abandoned. He early advocated the aboli-
tion of flogging in the army, naval impressment, and imprisonment for debt. He carried the repeal of, the old combination laws, the prohibition of the export of machinery, and the act which prevented workmen from leaving the country. He gave his strenuous aid to the Catholic emancipation act of 1829, the repeal of the test and corporation acts, and the Reform Bill of 1832. In the latter year, when the ministry of Earl Grey, who passed that act, was in power, he declared in the House of Commons that he "would vote black to be white rather than risk the existence of the ministry." For this he was exposed to much abuse at the time. He was a member of every liberal and radical club and association that was then in active operation.

Notwithstanding his stern denunciations of the waste of the public money, he gave his warm and hearty support to every proposal for voting the supplies in the cause of education, or to promote the recreation of the people. In the public service he turned his house into an office, and at times, at his own expense, engaged several clerks to assist him in his labours. He was never without a secretary. He took an active part in every public institution which he thought might be useful to the country, and there was scarcely a society for the improvement of the condition of the people but he subscribed to, and paid his subscriptions. Among the last "motions" placed by him on the notice book of the House of Commons was one for more widely extending the benefits of the British Museum and other exhibitions of science and art. He served on more committees of the House than any other member. In the Select Committee on the Military, Ordnance, and Commissariat Expenditure, he astonished his colleagues by the intelligence and exactness of his examination of witnesses. On some expression of surprise in the committee, he observed, "You forget I was once commissary general to an army of 12,000 men in India!" Mr. Hume's political character was, on one occasion, thus summed up on the hustings of Middlesex by Lord Robert Grosvenor, "He is one of the fairest men in the House of Commons. He has passed the whole of a long life in serving the people, without fee or reward."

Until the close of the session of 1854 his natural force seemed unimpaired. He died at his seat of Burnley Hall, Norfolk, on 20th February 1855, aged 78. His last words were: "Thank God, I have neither ache nor pain, nor any kind of uneasiness:—only the machine is wearing out." He was buried at Kensal Green cemetery. At the time of his death, he was a deputy lieutenant of Middlesex, a magistrate of Westminster and the counties of Middlesex and Norfolk, a vice-president of the Society for the encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, and a member of the Board of Agriculture. He was also a fellow of the Royal Society and of the Royal Asiatic Society. As one of the Corresponding board of directors of the Society for the Propagation of Christianity in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, and as a governor of the Scottish Corporation in London, he always evinced a lively interest in what concerned his native country.

Huntman, a surname obviously derived from the chase, and from the great superiority of the Normans in the sports of the field, it is supposed, on good grounds, that the families of this surname in Scotland are of Norman extraction. They are accustomed to carry in their armorial bearings three dogs of chase with three hunting horns. "In the castles and domains," says Robertson, "of the great barons, who were 'lords of entire bailiwicks,' appropriated frequently for the accommodation of the sovereign, it appears that various offices exclusively belonging to the sports of the field existed. John de Hunter de la Foreste de Paisley, and Hugh and Richard, the hunters of Stragrie (Renfrewshire), appear in the Rag Roll Caled. iii. p. 113; as also does Aylmer de la Hunter of the county of Ayr." [Ayrshire Families, vol. iii. p. 168.] The office, whatever it was, held by the original bearers of this name, is supposed to have been similar to that of forester, from the fact that the motto of the Foresters of Corstorphine (now represented by the earls of Vernam, in England) was "Hunter! blow your horn." In the remarks on the Ragman Roll, the Aylmer de la Hunter above mentioned is said to be the ancestor, "for certain, of the Hunters of Arnell, designed of Hunterston and of that ilk."

Niebert (System of Heraldry, vol. i. p. 323) says: "As for the antiquity of the name, Guillelmus Venator, (which I take for Hunter,) is a witness in the charter of erection of the bishopric of Glasgow by David I., when he was prince of Cumberland. In a charter of King Alexander II., of the lands of Mannans to William Baddeley, upon the resignation of Nicol Corbat of these lands and others, the lands of Norman Hunter are exempted, as the charter bears: 'Quis Nicolas Corbat nobis redditis, excepta terra quondam Normani Venatoriam quam Malimus fater Regis Willieli ci dediti. For which see the Hadington Collections.'

The most ancient families of the name in Scotland were the Hunters of Polmood in Peebles-shire, and the Hunters of Hunterston in Ayrshire. With regard to the former, which is now extinct, Dr. Pennant, in his Description of Tweeddale, has inserted a copy (of a translation) of a charter, pretending to be from Malcolm Canmore, to the ancestor of the