Dundee, had fallen in his moment of victory at Killiecrankie, and in 1715 the Jacobites had for a leader only John Erskine, eighteenth Lord Erskine and eleventh Earl of Mar, a man inexperienced in the ways of war and weak in his conduct of affairs of peace.”

“The Jacobites resolved to rise for the cause they held sacred. In Scotland resentment against the union with England was so strong that volunteers came forward even in the old Covenanting districts of Dunfries and Galloway. It was indeed a national uprising. As early ad 1707 a number of Scottish peers wrote to the King of France sending a carefully compiled list of noblemen whose Jacobite principles were beyond question.”

“King James appointed, as commander of his forces in Scotland, the inept Earl of Mar, and with that selection the attempt was doomed. The noblemen and gentlemen of the Scottish border were strongly in favor of the Restoration. They had as their leader the gallant William Gordon, Viscount Kenmure, who was fated to pay for his loyalty on the scaffold.”

There is not here space to trace the futile campaign of 1715. The force commanded by the Earl of Mar met the Hannovarian troops at the battle of Sheriffmuir, where both sides claimed the victory, but which was in effect a defeat for the Jacobites. The young Earl of Strathmore, one of the Jacobites who fell at Sheriffmuir, is the direct ancestor of the present Queen Elizabeth of Great Britain. So after all a descendant of a Jacobite occupies the British throne. King James spent the night after the battle in Glamis Castle, where she was born.

“In the south, Lord Kenmure’s force marched into England where they hoped to be joined by the English Jacobites, for in all parts of England, save in the old strongholds of Puritanism, the Eastern counties, there had been demonstrations in favor of King James, particularly in Devonshire, The command in England was entrusted to Thomas Forster of Etherstone, Member of Parliament for Northumberland. He was without military training or ability, and added lack of personal courage to his other qualifications as a leader.”
"The route over which the Jacobite army passed has been carefully traced. From Wooler they marched, successively, to Kelso, Jedburgh, Langholm, Brampton, Penrith, Appleby, Kendal, Lancaster and Preston. They intended to take possession of the bridge of Warrington and to threaten Liverpool. Unfortunately for them, this district, long suspected by the government, was held in force by troops under General Willis, so the Jacobites merely remained in Preston while General Carpenter, from Newcastle, advanced against them at his leisure. The English regiments captured the town with but little loss of life (seventeen men on the Jacobite side and about two hundred on that of the Whigs). There were 75 English noblemen and gentlemen and 143 Scots captured, besides over a thousand Scottish common soldiers and a few hundred English. Andrew Lang compares the loyal Scots and English Cavaliers at Preston to ‘lions led by a sheep’ (The King Over the Water, 257).

"The Scottish prisoners taken at Preston on this ill-fated 13 November 1715, O. S., or 24 November N. S., were treated with great barbarity. Some were tortured to death and others kept in churches were accommodation was non-existent. ‘They continued in Preston Church about a month, the Town’s people being obliged to find them in water and bread; whilst they took what care of themselves they could, unripping all the Linings from the Seats or Pews and making themselves Breeches and hose to defend themselves from the extremity of the weather’ (Taylor, 1715: The Story of the Rising, 82).

"The prisoners of most note were sent up to London, into which they were introduced in a kind of procession, which did less dishonor to the sufferers than to the mean minds who planned and enjoyed such an ignoble triumph. Most of them, men of birth and education, were, on approaching the capital, all pinioned with cords like the vilest criminals. This ceremony they underwent at Barnet. At Highgate they were met by a large detachment of horse, grenadiers and foot guards, preceded by a body of citizens decently dressed, who shouted to give example to the mob. Halters were put upon the horses ridden by the prisoners, and each man’s horse was led by a private soldier. With all sorts of scurrilous abuse and insult they were led through the streets of the city in this species of unworthy triumph, and deposited in the jails at Newgate, the Marshalsea, and other prisons of the metropolis’ (Scott, Tales of a Grandfather, Chap. 1xxi).

"Doran gives a list of some of the more distinguished prisoners, and cites a number of examples of father and son marching together in this melancholy procession. Among these he notes: ‘the two George Homes of Wedderburn, and George and Alexander Home of Whitfield, who were pointed out by the soldiers’. (Doran, London in the Jacobite Times, I, 104). The members of the Wedderburn
and Whitfield families were incarcerated in the Marshalsea, that prison in Southwark, London, so well known to readers of Dickens' Little Dorrit.

"Trial for High Treason"

"'We darena weel say't, but we ken wha's to blame; There'll never be peace till Jamie comes Hame'.

"The full account of the trial of Sir George Hume of Wedderburn, Baronet, and his son George, who was fated to come to Virginia, as well as the trials of other Jacobites of their name, is to be found in parchment rolls in the Public Records Office, London. Here, in abbreviated Latin, we find all the sordid details of an eighteenth century trial for high treason. The names of the jury, the witnesses, the evidence, and finally the terrible sentence, are all set forth. In the records of Kings Bench, in a collection known as Baga de Secretis, Pouch 66 part 3, 223, there is the Petty Jury panel for the trials of George Homo alias Hume, Esq. and George Home alias Hume, Gent."

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"The 'judgment usual in cases of High Treason', as the record puts it, was the sentence of being hanged, drawn and quartered. It was pronounced in these appalling words:

'Let the several prisoners return to the gaol from whence they came, and from there they must be drawn to the place of execution; and when they come there they must be severally hanged by the neck, but not till them be dead, for they must be cut down alive; then their bowels must be taken out and burned before their faces; then their heads must be severed from their bodies; and their bodies severally divided into 4 quarters; and these must be at the King's disposal.' (cf. Prisoners of the '45, I, 326).

"Many of these unfortunate men underwent this barbarous execution, though some of the peers were spared, 'the most ignoble and painful parts' and enjoyed happy and honourable dispatch under the edge of the axe! (Doran, London in the Jacobite Times, I, 134). The Earl of Derwentwater and Viscount Kenmure were beheaded on Tower-Hill on 24 February 1716, and the Earls of Nithsdale and Wintoun avoided a similar fate by their well-known escape from the Tower of London. 'It was impossible to kill all the captives', continues Doran, 'so that many persons in London or in the county gaols were induced to petition for banishment. They were then made over as presents to trading courtiers, who might sell them their pardons. Prisoners who were unable to buy their pardons of courtiers
who had them to sell, and that at very high rates, were simply sent off to the Plantations. Francis Hume of Wavixwood not only bought his liberty but was transported in irons in edition. The veriest Whigs who saw a group of those unfortunates on their way to the river, must have covered their eyes for shame’. Even at that the prisoners escaped a worse fate, for according to a letter in the French Foreign Office, a proposal was mooted that the prisoners taken at Preston should be sold to the Venetians to fight against the Turks! (Taylor, 1715: The story of the Rising, 87n.).”

"The Jacobite prisoners in Liverpool were not badly treated, however, if we may judge from a letter to Miss Jean Home from the Rev. Ninian Home, 2 April 1716: ‘They (The Jacobite prisoners) are as yet uncertain what becomes of them, and he (Francis Hume) writes they ar all verry mirry tho in prison, and believe that their removeal will not be sudden . . . I am verry glad to understand he is so mirrie and has so good hopes of seeing us all again; and the little things he has received with the mony will be of great use to him whatever happens’(Wedd MSS., 267).

"Francis Hume’s hope that friends might save him from transportation came to naught for on 16 July 1716 he sailed as a prisoner, arriving on 13 October 1716 in Yorktown, Virginia—a voyage of three months from Liverpool to Yorktown. He was one of a hundred and twelve unfortunate Scotsman who were shipped to Virginia as ‘Rebel Prisoners’. Twenty-nine of them were under indentures, the remaining eighty-three not being indented, to use the terms in the passenger list. The list is certified by the master and on the back is indorsed:

"VIRGINIA By His Majesty’s Lieutenant Governor & Commander in Chief of this Dominion

"These are to certify that the above list of one hundred & twelve Rebel Prisoners Imported into this Colony in the ship Elizabeth & Anne of Liverpool, Edward Trafford, Master, was taken (by my order) upon the arrival of the said ship in York River by the Officers of the Customs there and contains the Names of all the Prisoners Imported in the sd. ship & that besides the one hundred and twelve persons the Master did Report that one other Prisoner by name Duncan Mackfale died at sea which upon Examination of the other prisoners appeared to be true. Given under my hand at Williamsburg this 24th day of January 1716(1716-7) (Cal. State Papers of Va., I, 85, MS in Va. State Libr.; Scottish notes & Queries, 3rd Ser., IV, 187, Oct., 1926)."
"The hardships of a political prisoner transported from Britain to the Virginia plantations in the eighteenth century, and his further difficulties on arrival in the colony are nowhere better set forth than in the following interesting and touching letter from Francis Hume. It is not well known in Virginia and has previously been published but once. It is to the Rev. Ninian Hone of Billie, whose connection with the family of Home of Wedderburn will be outlined below:

"Dear sir.

I make no doubt of your receiving my letter with the bill for 20 lib. I drew upon you as you desired with your own letter to me returned which upon the 13 of July last I received aboard the Elizabeth & Anne of Liverpool, Edward Trafford commander then lying in Liverpool harbour which came to my hand in the best season that ever any order for money did. The same day I got liberty to go a shore when I agreed with the merchants (as in my last I wrote you) for 10 lib. For my freedome. With the other ten pounds I designed to have had a suit of handsom cloaths and some other necessaries but in my then present circumstances being a little imposed upon by Mr. Heskeyne I was oblidged to take from him a piece of base blew cloath at eight shillings the yeard for a coat, The westcoat and breeches was three shillings a yeard which he was to send me aboard when made, with some small necessaries and the remainder to be sent me in money. But upon the sixteen by times in the morning being surprised by one unexpected sudden sailing was oblidged to leave both cloths and other necessaries and money to undertake an American voyage with verry few bodily necessarys and most of those not verry sufficient, or so much as one farthing’s worth either of gold money or credit, without friends aboard or in Virginia whither wee were bound but was oblidged to make a virtue of necessity. Houeversince my landing I have gott my cloaths which Mr. Heskeyne sent me by ane other vessel which I reckon with no more making and altogether than four pounds so that he has still in his hands about six pounds for which I suppose he was so just as to count with you when he came doun to Scotland, which I understand he did some few days after my ailing. If not I hope you’l be so just to yourself and me both as to see about it.

‘Having sailed from Liverpoole on Monday the 16 of July upon Saturday the 21 about 8 at night our ship

25.
come to ane anchor in the Cove of Cork in Ireland wher wee lay till
Saturday the 28 when about ij (2) at night we sailed for Virginia. I was
during the voyage, notwithstanding ane signed obligation from the
merchants concerned to those who purchased their freedoms before
sailing to he contrarie, three times put in irons and so continued for some
days without the least shadow of reason given either capt. Or ships crew
(but this was not my fate alone). A fourth time I voluntarily took them to
keep my old friend and acquaintance John Broun out of them.

"Thursday the 2d August all the prisoners wer restricted to an
English peint and a half of water the 24 hours an tuo biskets and a half
but never exceeded three which was all my victuals the whole voyage and
never tasted anything else except an accidentall dram and that verry
rarely which by chance I gott from some of my fellow prisoners who
hapned to be better provided than myself. As for the Beeff which but
verry few of us had offer of, it was both so bad and extreamly salt that
considering the liquor I durst not eat it. As to our lying (sleeping) we
were baisely accommodat frequently being drove out of such beds as
wee had by the water for when ther hapned the least of a storme there
was not on (one) dry bit aboard wee had the priviledge to retire to.

'Wednesday the 22d August the wind blowing from south west
so violently that in one minute our main mast was blown doun even by
the deck with our fore and mizen top mast and all carried clear into the
sea. And in all probability if it had not pleased God to calme the winds
all of us had gone to the bottom. Being in this distress wee were
obleidged for tuo days to go wither the wind drove us until we got up a
very sorie sort of main mast and tuo as unsufficient top masts. Upon the
27 the winds proving still cross for Virginia such of us as had purchased
our freedom considering the distress of our ship and the danger wee were
in, signed a declaration offered us by the capt. of the loss the ship had
sustained and gave our consents wee should be carried to Barbados or
any other English plantation wee could first make. Being willing to be at
terra firma wee steer'd accordingly towards the south in order to make the
trade winds and so for Barbados, but after some days sailing the winds
again proveing cross to our Barbados designe and so violent because of
the insufficiencie of our ship wee were again driven before the winds
sometimes
south sometimes west and northwest and so continued till the 23d of September when the winds proveing northerly and north east wee were again obleidged to change our resolution and to steer touards Virginia. Frayday the fifth of Octr. wee discovered the land about 12 a clock but being again driven off the coast it was Wednesday the 10 before wee made up with the capes of Virginia. That night wee dropt anchor within the bay, next morning found the Goodspeed at anchor by us aboard of which was Belchester (Laird of that estate in Berwickshire), Ninian Broun, Tho Home, James Renton with severall other prisoners all well and in good health who lay tuo or three days by us after wards they sailed furder up the bay for Marieland wher they were all safe landed but can give no furder account of them. * Saturday the 13 wee sailed up York river and about 9 in the morneing wee cast anchor opposite York town. On the 17 I was sett a shore to the toun and Robt. Ker, Chaito’s (Andrew Kerr of Chattl’s) son along with me as poor as my self, John Broun having gon a shoar the day before.

“Notwithstanding my hard treatment aboard both as to meat drink and otherways, yet I never had my health better than during the whole voyage and am still so at present. At my first landing as you may easily judge by what above I wret you, that I had neither money nor credit neither knew how to dispose of myself, or how to gett to supply present craveing nature. I was obleidged to board myself for a week at 7 sh. And 6 d. theo I had no other prespect of paying then by disposeing of some of the readiest of the few bodily necessaries I had along with me, but my fortune was more favourable in that critical juncture, for the verry next day I was supplied. Upon the Tuesday thereafter I hired a horse & went up to Williamsburg 12 miles distant from York town the metropolis of Virginia wher the general court was then sitting and the best of the country gentry wer ther for the time where I immediately made acquaintances and found all of them extreme civil and wher I was up with the catp. For the maletraitment I had with my comerads gott a board, having given in to the gouvernour and council a representation against him (the detail of which is needles to trouble you with) which obleidged himself and the most part of his crew to appear before the governour and court wher he was obleidged to find sufficient bail for his appearance before the British parliament to redress all

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* A group of 180 Jacobite prisoners were sent to Maryland (Doran, London in Jacobite Times, I, 198).
the prisoners grievances and in two days time stood him upwards of a hundred guineas besides a vast deal of trouble and other charges. I stayed att Williamsburg during the sitting of the courts when I had occasion of converseing with the greatest and most substantial men of the country until the eight of Novr. when I left it and went about sixtie miles furder north to the house of one Coll. Robert Carter on the north side of Rappahanock River in Virginia where I have been ever since and supposes may continue whil in this country seeing as yet he and I have agreed verry well and probablie will continue so. He is by every person yealded to be the richest man in Virginia and hes about 300 slaves and servants and a great deal of business, so I hope I shall not be altogether destitute in this end of the world more than I was in the other, and I meet with from him and his whol family all the civility imaginable.*

“I have write by the same ship (Capt. Dennison, a Glesgow man commander) to Mr. John Spotiswood desireing he would be so kind to write to Coll. Spotiswood, his near relation, who is deputy Governmour of Virginia under the Earle of Orckney (see below), to lett him know the relation I have to his familie (see below) who in this place has the character of a mightie fyne man. I had at Williamsburg the good fortune to be in company with him but could not attack him upon the score of a relation because I could not condescend how or what way. So I hope in case Mr. Spotiswood’s letter from me come not to hand yow'l acquaint him with this and desire the favour of him to write his cousin the governour pr. First as desired which favour I hope he will not refuse. As also I desire you may give my most humble duty to Sr. Patrick (Sir Patrick Hume of Lumsden, Bart., Francis’ father-in-law) and shew him I expect he will now be so kind as not to continue his former prejudices and that he would use his intrest to procure from the Earle of Orckney a letter of recommendation to his deputy governour. Tho att present I am in no necessity of it yet whatever may happen it can do no harm.

“John Broun is verry well and settled in Williamsburg. At the desire of some of the best gentry there about, he

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*Colonel Robert Carter, often known as “King Carter” held lands direct form the Crown and also from Lord Fairfax. He was known as one of the wealthiest in the colony (Cf. Cartmell, Shenandoah Valley Pioneers and their Descendants, 267). He was President of the Virginia Council, 1726-1727. His magnificent estate, Corotoman, on the Rappahanock River, to which Francis Hume here refers, was long since destroyed by fire. His elaborate tomb in Christ Churchyard remains, though sadly shattered (Squired, Through Centuries three, 263). “King Carter” was the great grandfather of Ann Hill Carter, second wife of “Lighthorse Harry” Lee, and mother of General Robert Edward Lee.
gott his freedom since his arrivell here and is in a fair way to do verry well in this place. I hope Chatto will take care to send for his son Robert seeing ther is nothing to hinder him or any of us who are at our liberties from returneing home, the governour having no instructions from court in that matter. (John Brown the surgeon will be mentioned later).

"I question not but yow'l use your intrest with Sr. Patrick (Hume of Lumsden and Mr. John (his son) (to whom I have also write) that my children be taken care of, but being fullie satisfied in that as also of your care of anything else relating to me I shall say no more. Only I must desire the favour of you to see if ther can be conviently gott and sent me some good shifts and cravats with a handsom fair short wigg. It would do me a singular piece of service for I have no thoughts of returneing home for a year or tuo till I see how the world gos.

"I expect by the first opportunity yow'l lett me have your return either by some Glesgow ship from whence severalls come every year into this river or otherways as occasion offers and lett me know how all friends are and particular what is become of my brother and his son (Sir George Hume of Wedderburn, Bt. And George his second son who later came to Virginia), and Ayton (James Home of Ayton, younger brother of the sixth Earl of Home) for which I am very anxious. Give my humble service to your lady and the families of Home and Wedderburn with all other friends which would be too tedious to name. I shall trouble you no more but am,

Your most obleidged humble servant

Fra. Hume

"Direct for me at the house of Coll. Robert Carter, Northside Rappahannock river Virginia from Coll. Carters 15 Aprill 1717. (Addressed on back as follows) To The reverend Mr. Ninian Home minister of the Gosple att Sprouston near Kelso Teviotdale North Britain

To be left at Sr. Patrick Home of Renton (Lumsden) Advocat his Lodgeings in the Parliament Closs Edinburgh

Edinburgh North Britain

(Minutes of Evidence, Marchmond Peerage Case, House of Lords Session Papers, No. 103 of 9 June, 1843, p.409).
"The charges brought by Francis Hume, who it will be remembered was an advocate, and the other Jacobite prisoners against the master of the ship Elizabeth & Ann, in which they received such harsh treatment, were set forth in this bill:

"Unto His Excellency
Governour Spotiswood of Virginia

This humble representation of the Gentlemen and others, Prisoners transported aboard the Elizabeth and Anne of Liverpool from Britain to York, in Virginia.

"Whereas pursuant to the orders of the Government we are brought to this place which as is humbly conceded is all that we are oblidged to perform, Notwithstanding to our great surprise we were not only before our comeing off from Liverpool but even since our arrival in this Country are menaced and threatened to be bound in a servitude of a certain number of years, yea and a good many of us actually disposed of, and all this to make up a sum of money for Sir Thomas Johnstone, Parliament man from Liverpool (who pretends a right to us), and some other merchants concerned with him in this matter. Where fore we are oblidged to apply ourselves in all Submissiveness to your Excellency for Justice, seeing we humblie imagine that upon our being transported to this place, the intent of the Government to be fulfilled, and no more liable to any further punishment, since by the known laws of Britain, not only in the reign of the late King Charles, but more particularie extended ratified and approven in the eighth year of the late King William, that even in the cases of treason and Rebellion, no man can be transported out of the Kingdom unless he be first judiciallie convict of the crime and likewise give his free consent to the transportation in open Court. Far less can any British subject without consenting thereto be sold or oblidged to serve for and space of years unless the former Laws be either altogether abrogate or the effect of them suspended for a certain time—neither of which as we conceive can be here pretended. Wee are all of us now taken aboard the ship, and the remaining part of us imprisoned in York Town (where our entertainment is very ordinary) except 7 or 8 of our number, who each of them pay the Master of the Ship 5 quineas for their passage, who are still detained aboard, upon what design wee conceive not, only two of that number excepted, John Stewart and William Maxwell, who upon Sunday last were carried from aboard, and taken up the river, upon what design wee know not. It is therefore hoped your Excellency will consider our present circumstances and give such orders for our liberation as in Justice you shall see fitt, or be pleased to call one or two of our number before you and hear us upon the subject". (Cf. Scottish Notes & Queries, 3rd ser., IV, 188, Oct., 1926).
"What effect, if any this bill had is unknown. It is clear from Francis Hume’s letter and the bill, that his was the fate of so many Jacobite prisoners. He was confined in Liverpool and there awaited the decision of the Government as to his punishment. Doran in London in the Jacobite Times, gives a vivid and fearful account of the treatment accorded the Jacobites. After describing the executions of the Earl of Derwentwater and Viscount Kenmure on Tower Hill, 24 February 1716, he continues: ‘It was impossible to kill all of the captives, so that many persons in the London or county gaols were induced to petition for banishment. They were then made over as presents to trading coutiers, who might sell them their pardons. Prisoners who were unable to buy their pardons of courtiers, who had them to sell, and that at very high rates, were simply sent off to the Plantations. The veriest Whigs who saw a group of these unfortunates on their way to the river, must have covered their eyes for shame’ (I, 168). Francis Hume apparently bought his pardon and was transported nonetheless!"

The list of “Rebel Prisoners Imported in to this Colony in the Ship Elizabeth & Anne of Liverpool” referred to in Mr. Hume’s article, found in I Calendar of Virginia State Papers 85 contains the name of our ancestor Scotch John (spelt John Michy) and also of James Watson, who, because of the later marriages to two of his daughters to two of Scotch John’s sons, likewise is the ancestor of probably a majority of Scotch John’s descendants.

Incidentally, an interesting side-light on the rebellion is given in the “History of Logie-Coldstone and Braes of Cromar” by the Rev. John Grant Michie, which says (p.117): - “The Jacobite rising under the Earl of Mar in the year 1715, so far from being a calamity, was felt to be a relief to the oppressed tenantry. It drew by inclination or compulsion about the whole of the loose and lawless characters into its ranks; and thus, for the time it lasted, relieved the country of their noxious presence.”

As indicated above, at one time family tradition mixed up the two great Jacobite uprisings. It was believed that Scotch John’s transportation to Virginia took place after the uprising under the Young Pretender, Charles Edward Stuart, in 1745. This may have been due to the fact that in the course of time this uprising and its leaders became much more celebrated in song and story than the earlier one, so that careless family tradition began to tell the story as an incident of the better know rebellion. And Charles Michie in “Michies Abroad” follows this erroneous family tradition, giving 1745 as the date of John Michie’s arrival in Virginia. This is clearly incorrect, however. I believe that while, as a matter of historical fact, many Highlanders were transported to the colonies after the 1715 uprising, few, if any, were sent to Virginia after 1745. Mr. T.S. Watson, II,8, (3) in the sketch above referred to uses the earlier date and told my father that
he had seen a deed to James Watson dated as early as 1736. And Scotch John’s name appears in the Colonial Records at least as early as 1728.

Many of the Highlanders transported to Virginia after the insurrections, like many civil convicts similarly transported to the colonies, particularly to Georgia and later to Australia, were sold upon arrival as indentured servants. These indentured servants were not, strictly speaking, slaves, but their position was in many respects not unlike that of slaves. They were compelled to work for the person who had purchased the right to their service, but their term of service was limited to a term of years, variously fixed from time to time by different acts of the Colonial Assembly—ranging usually from four to seven years.

Until I began to study family history I had always believed that John Michie was sold as an indentured servant upon his arrival in the colony. Ant it is, of course possible that he was and that he served his allotted term of years with the master who bought his services on his arrival in Virginia. But two other traditions, to some extent contradictory, have survived in the family; one that he was sent money from Scotland with which he bought his freedom; and the other that he was purchased by a Jacobite sympathizer, who immediately freed him after taking his unsecured bond (note, we would say today) for his purchase price, which Scotch John soon after was able to pay. These two stories are, of course, reconcilable if we assume the truth of the latter and also that money did come shortly thereafter from Scotland, which Scotch John used to repay his purchaser for his generosity. Mr. T. S. Watson, II, 8, (3), tells of James Watson, II, 8, that he:

“…together with his friend Michie and a shipload of other convicts, found himself, ere long, exposed for sale at Yorktown, or perhaps, at Hanovertown on the Pamunkey River. There were enterprising, successful Scotchmen in Virginia (as an Emigrant and Colonist ‘Sawney’ generally does well), who watched the course of events in the old country, and were on the outlook for these political exiles—some, perhaps, sympathizing with the cause of the Stuarts, and all clannish, and desirous of helping their countrymen. When the vessel that brought them to America was know to be near, not a few Scotchmen were ‘on hand’ to attend the sale that would help reimburse the British government for the expenses of the Rebellion, etc., and when the sale was over, Watson said that one of his countrymen took him into his office, and handing him a letter, said, You owe me twenty pounds my lad; carry this to my Steward in the upper country, and he will put you to work; If you are industrious and well behaved you will soon repay me the twenty pounds our of wages that will be
allowed you... Watson was faithful and diligent; and in a few years, when
his patron had settled another farm and stocked it with slaves, the
Steward appointed him a foreman and overseer on the new place.
Whence derived I cannot tell, but the impression is strong on my
memory that the name of this Scotchman, who bought Watson was Ross.
There is a tradition that Ross added plantation to plantation, until starting
from Tidewater, he rode to the Ohio River, sleeping each night on his
own premises.

"The inference is irresistible that his subsequent career was
prosperous; for he left lands and slaves in Louisa and Albemarle
counties. He raised a family of five children—four daughters and one
son (James)."

Family tradition and Mr. Watson's story, however, collide with the fact
that the official record of the arrival of John Michie and James Watson in
Virginia above referred to lists them as among the 83 prisoner who were "not
indentured." Of course, it may be that this merely meant, "not yet indentured" and in
that case they may have been sold shortly thereafter; or it may have been that
they had already been freed by this Virginia purchaser when the report was made.
On the other hand, it seems quite possible that, like Francis Hume, they may have
already purchased their freedom before they left Liverpool.

Apparently John Michie lived for a number of years in Hanover County
where at "Hanover town" (Hanover Court House?) he may have been sold on his
arrival in Virginia. As shown above, he patented land in Hanover as early as
1730. The earliest deed to him recorded in Louisa County speaks of him as John
Michie of Hanover County. The early records of Hanover County unfortunately
were destroyed in the Civil War. But the records of the Governor's Council
show that on June 13, 1728, it granted to Joshua Smith 5,000 acres in Goochland
County, formerly Henrico, on the line which divided that county and the County
of Hanover and on the Head of Deep and fork creek and branches of James River
formerly surveyed for John Syme, Isaac Winston, William Morris, George Alvis
and John Michie. And at a meeting of the Council on July 7, 1730, Sundry
Petitions for taking up waste lands were read and Granted as follows, viz:..... On
the petition of John Michie leave is hereby granted him to joy in one Patent Eight
Hundred acres of land in Hanover County already surveyed in Two Surveys lying
in Harris's Creek in said County. (Virginia Magazine of History and Biography,
Vol. XXXVI, p. 144). According to Harris' History of Louisa County (p. 10)
John Michie on Aug. 26, 1731 patented 400 acres "next to his own and Capt.
Meriwether's on Harris's Creek" (James Watson had also patented 400 acres on
the preceding day.). And on June 4, 1735 John Michie of St. Martin's parish,
Hanover County, conveyed to Alex. Kerr a part of his patent of Aug. 5, 1731 (21
William & Mary Quarterly, 1st Ser., p. 60.)
Other interesting early deeds to Scotch John (among many) are: (1) May 5, 1746 (Dead Book A, p. 223, Louisa Co.) John Henry (Father of Patrick) to “John Michie of the parish of St. Martin’s Hanover County” 1752 acres in Louisa County; (2) Apr. 22, 1758 (Deed Book B, p. 255, Louisa Co.) John Henry to “John Michie of Louisa County,” 1400 acres in Louisa; and (3) Apr. 14, 1767 (Deed Book D-1/2, p. 28, Louisa) Thomas Johnson to “John Michie of Albemarle County,” a tract of land and plantation of said Thomas Johnson, containing 5120 acres “and is the said Land whereon the Courthouse now stands.” So it seems that Scotch John prospered in Hanover County, at least to the extent of buying lands in Louisa County, whither he moved and lived for many years as evidenced by a member of other deeds of record there which refer to him as John Michie of Louisa County. He did not move to Albemarle County until he was fairly advanced in years, and it seems fairly clear that his son Robert, I, 7, as well as his son James, I, 8, 1), remained on one or more of their father’s farms in Louisa County and never lived in Albemarle, Although in “Michies Abroad” and in my father’s little book on “The Michie Family” Robert is said to have “removed” to Louisa. Woods History of Albemarle says: - “Robert and his sisters seem to have lived in Louisa,” saying nothing about James. At any rate, Scotch John did eventually move to Albemarle, probably in 1763, after he repurchased from Hezekiah Rice a tract of 1250 acres of land at the Horseshoe of the Rivanna River which he had originally bought from John Henry, the father of Patrick Henry. In this deed of 1763 from Hezekiah Rice he is still spoken of as John Michie “of Louisa.”

In moving steadily westward from one county to the other, John Michie was but following the trend of the times. Even some of the great landed proprietors of Tidewater Virginia to some extent followed the same course, as did many of their younger sons and thousands of the more enterprising among the less fortunate classes. If you will read biographies of Thomas Jefferson and John Marshall, you will be struck by the resemblance between the stories of their fathers’ lives and that of John Michie after he came to Virginia. All three were of relatively humble origin and had little formal education. (I doubt if John Michie even knew how to read and write when he first came to Virginia.) All three were highly successful farmers who gradually moved westward to the foothills of the Blue Ridge. Jefferson and Michie to Albemarle and Marshall farther north to Fauquier. All, particularly Jefferson, left substantial estates. But here the resemblance probably ends. At any rate, there seems to be little resemblance between the immediate descendants. And while both Jefferson and Marshall married into the oldest and most aristocratic families of the Colony, we so not even know who John Michie married. Her name was Mary, but who she was, where she was from, and when they were married, whether in Scotland before the Rebellion or in Virginia, we do not know, though we have always assumed the latter. However, Scotch John and his sons did achieve such a position as to result in the inclusion of the family of Michie in the list of “Names of some of the Old and Leading Families in Eastern Virginia in Colonial Times and Immediately Succeeding the Revolution” that appears as Appendix No. IV to Bishop Meade’s well known work “Old Churches and Families of Virginia.” (Among the 268 other family names on that list are the following with which the early Michies intermarried: -Davis, Digges, Garnett, Hopkins, Johnson, Jones,

John Michie Presumably lived at the time of his death on the land near the Horse Shoe of the Rivanna where his descendants lived for many years thereafter. It is possible that he lived in the building now known as the "Old Michie Tavern." It is claimed by the present owners that the original portion of this tavern was the home of John Henry and at one time of Patrick Henry. I believe that there is no foundation for this theory, except that it is claimed, as stated in "Ante-bellum Albemarle" by Mary Rawlings, that the older portion of the building bears archeological evidence of having been constructed between 1730 and 1740, and the land was patented by John Henry in 1735 and sold by him to John Michie at some unidentified date prior to 1763. "Ante-bellum Albemarle" also states that the later portion of this building was built about 1763, presumably after the repurchase of the tract by John Michie from Hezekiah Rice. If true, this fact would seem to strengthen the surmise that the building was thereafter used by John Michie as his residence. For this building, as completed, would have been quite an elaborate mansion for the Albemarle County of 1763, when the county had been in existence only eighteen years. And the building does not seem to have been used as a tavern until after John Michie’s death for, according to ‘woods History of Albemarle, John’s son William, I, 8, (1), first established “on the Buck Mountain Road..... the public house, which has since been known as Michie’s Old Tavern.” On the other hand, I am in some doubt as to whether the old Michie Tavern ever was located on the land that Scotch John purchased from John Henry and in that event the whole theory of a connection between this building and the Henry’s falls to the ground, though it may still well have been the last residence of Scotch John.

I am under the impression that the Buck Mountain Road was in early days a part of the main highway leading from Richmond west over one of the gaps in the Blue Ridge which has since fallen into disuse with the improvement of better routes across Rockfish and Swift Run Gaps. With this change in the direction of travel, the old tavern ceased to be used as such but continued to be used as a gathering place for the people of the neighborhood for many years. There are people living in Charlottesville today who remember going out there to dances. In 1927 the old building was bought by some people with a fine collection of very early American furniture and an equally ardent desire to exhibit it at a price to the tourist trade. The old building, not being readily accessible to tourists in its original location, was taken apart, piece by piece, each piece marked as to its original position, and put back together again on the lower slope of Patterson’s Mountain on the road to Monticello. The collection of early furniture was duly placed in the building and the whole has since attracted considerable attention, pictures in the National Geographic, in the 1941 Virginia Calendar and many other places, incidentally inducing the C. & O. Railway Company to name one of their dining cars, in which I have had several excellent meals, the Old Michie Tavern; but the rush from the tourists never came quite up to expectations and the fine
collection of early American furniture was moved to Alexandria, being replaced by a smaller and inferior collection which is nevertheless interesting and appropriate. In fact the old place, now covered with ivy, looks today as if it had always stood perched on the knoll overlooking the road to Monticello, ready to furnish Mr. Jefferson a glace of fine Madeira should he weary on his ride home from Charlottesville.

John Michie, by his will, divided his large holdings of lands and slaves among his several children, and granddaughter Sarah, daughter of his deceased son John. The other children were Robert, James, Patrick, William, Sarah and Mary. Each of the girls married a Wood, one and perhaps both of the Woods being from Louisa County. It is a coincidence that one of James Watson’s four daughters also married a Wood and that two of the others married Michies. Of this, Mr. Thomas S., Watson said in his sketch above referred to:

“Two of James’ daughters, Elizabeth and Anne, married Michies. I judge that these two Scotch youths, Watson and Michie, who were in the Rebellion, sorter hung together after they got to Virginia. The following anecdote is characteristic of the Michies: It was said that Watson made some objection to the alliance, founded on the fact that his father was a laird, owned land in Scotland, whereas the Michies had no such honorable ancestry. To which Michie answered that, ‘He thought all that sort of pride had been leveled down and wiped out when they stood under the gallows together.’”

We can’t stop to try to say something about all of Scotch John’s Descendants, but before taking up our immediate ancestor, Robert, I, 7, and his descendants, there are a few things that should be said about our cousins, Scotch John’s other descendants. His daughter Sarah, who married Christopher Wood, left no descendants and, though there are indications in the record that Mary, who also married a Wood, left children, I have been unable to find anything about them or their descendants, if any. Nor have I been able to find out anything about Sarah Michie, who was apparently the only child of Scotch John’s son John (at least she is the only one mentioned in her grandfather’s will) but she was very likely the same Sarah Michie who married an unidentified Nicholas Meriwether in Louisa County in 1786. Scotch John’s other sons, however, and their descendants took a prominent position in Albemarle and Louisa Counties. The Albemarle branch particularly early achieved considerable wealth in lands and slaves. In fact, there has long been a saying in our branch of the family that the Albemarle County Michies had the dollars while the Louisa County Michies had the sense (cents)—a saying that was doubtless true as to some of the Louisa County Michies but, in its implications, was hardly fair to some, at least, of the Albemarle branch.
Scotch John’s son James, I,8,1, of Louisa died in 1778 when his personal estate (slaves, etc., excluding real estate) was appraised at approximately $17,500, a substantial sum for those days. Either he or his nephew James, I,7,1, son of our ancestor Robert, I,7, was appointed a captain in the Louisa Militia during the Revolution on Sept. 8, 1777. In view of the age of the elder James and the fact that he had at least one son, George, who was an officer in the Revolution, I had always assumed that this was the nephew, but Henry J. Stites, I,8,6, of Louisville, a descendant of a daughter of the elder James writes that there has always been a tradition in their family that this Michie ancestor served as an officer in the Revolution.

The elder James had three sons and several daughters. One son James, I,8,2, became the richest and one of the most prominent men in Louisa, a member of the County Court and Sheriff of the County. Another son George, I,8,1, served as a 2nd Lt. In the Revolution, married his double first cousin Elizabeth Michie, I,7,1, and moved to Tennessee, in which state, as well as in other states throughout the Southwest, there are numerous descendants living to day. James’ third son John, I,8,1, likewise married a double first cousin, Lucy Michie, I,7,1, and, while they lived in Virginia, their descendants all appear to have moved to Mississippi and other states in the South and Southwest.

Of James’ daughters one, Elizabeth, I,8,2, married John Mead (e) and her son Capt. James Michie Mead, I,8,3, was killed during the War of 1812 at the battle of River Raisin leading a company of Kentucky troops. Meade County, Kentucky, was named for him. Another daughter married Dr. Ludlow Branham and descendants of her are still living in Louisa County. Still another daughter, Anne, married first Henry Ashton Johnson and second Dr. John Stites. Jimmy Stites, I,8,6, who was at the University with me and has since been a member of the Supreme Court of Kentucky, as well as his great uncle Henry J. Stites, I,8,4, who was likewise a member of that court, are among her descendants. The fourth daughter, Mary, married first a William Tompkins and second Peter MacArthur and has numerous descendants by the first marriage living in West Virginia. One of her sons, William Tompkins, became a prominent figure in West Virginia (then Virginia) and married Rachel Grant, an aunt of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant who visited her in Charleston while he was President.

In the early days in Virginia, the most distinguished citizens of a County served as magistrates on the County Court, Thomas Jefferson, for example, having been appointed a magistrate of Albemarle soon after he came of age and having had as colleagues on the bench then, or soon thereafter, such men as Nicholas Meriwether, Nicholas Lewis, George Gilmer, James Minor, Joshua Fry, Wilson Cary Nicholas, Thomas Mann Randolph and James Monroe. The office of Sheriff was also then a position of great honor, held always, I believe, by one of the magistrates. William Michie, I,8,(1), son of Scotch John, became a Magistrate of Albemarle County in 1791, among others taking office at the same time being Wilson Cary Nicholas, William D. Meriwether, Tandy Key, Benjamin Harris, Bezaleel Brown, Bernard Brown, William Clark, Thomas W. Lewis and Thomas Garth. In 1803 William Michie became Sheriff of the county. He was the Michie who first opened
the old Michie Tavern and was a large landholder in the Buck mountain section. He purchased 2090 acres in one tract in 1793.

William Michie's son John Augustus Michie, I,8,(2), was appointed a magistrate of Albemarle County in 1807. And his son James, I,8,(3) (great grandson of Scotch John and, therefore, of the same generation as my great grandfather, Thomas J. Michie of Staunton) became a magistrate in 1816 (five years after the death of his grandfather William) and served as Sheriff in 1843. This James is said to have been an earnest Episcopalian who displayed his zeal in active efforts to rebuild the ruins of the old Buck Mountain Church. On the Margin of the page of my father's copy of "Woods History of Albemarle", where this fact is set forth, some miscreant has written some irreverent comparisons with the present religious zeal of the family, not wholly favorable to the present. I have always suspected Dick Ruffin.

A son of this religious James was Dr. J. Augustus Michie, I,8, (4), who inherited Bel Air on his father's death. Although a graduate of Medicine, Dr. J. Augustus never practiced. He organized and was captain of a company in the 56th Virginia Regiment during the Civil War and, upon being forced by illness to return home, he was succeeded in the captaincy by his younger brother, H. Clay Michie, I,8, (4).

Dr. "Gus Michie, as he was called, a substantial figure in the County in his day, lived to see the beginning of the decay of the landed aristocracy that began after the war. And the careers of his sons illustrate it. The oldest William, I,8,(5), (called by his cousin Lizzie Michie Catlett, I,8,(5), "Snaggle-toothed Bill"), drove a rural free delivery wagon as a postman all his life. I remember having him pointed out to me as a boy, though I don't believe I ever met him. Another son, Newton, I,8,(5), (called by Cousin Lizzie "Bat-eared Newt"), whom I have met very pleasantly several times, went to the University, became a great math shark and has for many years been a Professor in Texas.

"Snaggle-toothed Bill" and "Bat-eared Newt" were considered very ugly, though I never thought they were any more so than the rest of us. But Dr. Augustus' middle son, General Robert E. Lee Michie, I,8,(5), was the handsomest man I ever saw. He was about six feet two or three and beautifully proportioned. He went through West Point and had a most distinguished record in the Army. He served on the staff of FitzHugh Lee in Cuba. (Michies Abroad erroneously attributes this service to his father Dr. Gus Michie.) He was a great friend of General Hugh L. Scott and took part with General Scott in many of his campaigns and negotiations with the Indians. On one occasion he and Scott went alone to negotiate a treaty with the Piute Indians in Utah who had gone on the rampage. The Indians, who all had the greatest admiration for Scott, respected their bravery and agreed to terms of peace. Gen. Michie served on the General Staff of the Army from 1903 to 1907 and when Gen. Scott was made chief of Staff he brought Michie, then a Colonel, to Washington to serve again on
the General Staff. He also went with Scott on his dangerous mission to Francisco Villa and on his trip to Russia early in the World War.

It was when we entered the World War that I met Colonel Michie for the first time. My brother, my cousin T. T. Hewson, and I went up to Washington with my father to consult Colonel Michie about where and how we should all best get into the war. There was very little doubt that the thing for me to do was to apply for the fort Meyer Officers' training camp. My application bore the endorsement of Colonel Michie, Senator Martin, the leader of the majority party in the Senate, doubtless a few others, and last, but not least, that of General Scott himself, then the head of the Army. Colonel Michie took it in to him and he endorsed it the more readily as he had know my mother and still better her older sisters years before in Philadelphia. Needless to say, with such endorsements, I managed to get into Fort Meyer, and that summer I was frequently at Colonel Michie's home (he became a General during the summer) and was treated with the greatest kindness by the General, his charming wife, and his most attractive daughter Margaret (now Mrs. David Wells of New York). During the summer, General Michie several times said that he wanted me on his staff as soon as I got my commission, but my later decision to transfer to the air service put an end to that. General Michie went overseas in command of a brigade of the New York National Guard, but died of some sort of heart trouble before reaching the front. He was one of the two general officers of the American Army to lose his life overseas. As one wag put it, overstating the case: "The only American General lost in the War died of heart failure going up to the front."

A younger brother of Dr. Augustus Michie was Captain Henry Clay Michie. Captain Michie was a student at the University when the Civil War broke out and joined one of the companies formed there but later transferred to the company Dr. Augustus Michie had raised and succeeded him as Captain of that company when Dr. Michie was forced to retire from further service on account of his health. Captain Clay was in command of the company at Gettysburg and was taken prisoner in Pickett's Charge, being one of the few Confederates who penetrated the Union lines on that bloody day. I have heard him say that when he leapt across the Federal ramparts he thought the South had won the day—until he looked around and found himself alone. I think he always held with those historians who felt that Lee would have won at Gettysburg if Longstreet had supported Pickett as he had been ordered to do.

After the war Captain Michie married a lady of some means from Alabama and never felt the pinch of poverty which the decay of agriculture in Virginia brought to so many of the landed gentry. He lived at The Meadows, just a mile or two from the University, where he raised a large family, and I am under the impression, that at least while his children were still with him, his home was the scene of considerable gaiety and old-fashioned hospitality. I have often met alumni who were students at
the University around the Nineties who spoke of having been frequent callers on Cousin Lizzie or others of his daughters. In fact, I think my father was frequently among the number and I have sometimes suspected that he went, not just because he was a distant cousin and a friend of the whole family, but because Cousin Lizzie’s bright eyes and sparkling wit had a special attraction for him. But I have never heard anyone intimate as much.

In his old age Captain Michie was a perfect type of the Confederate veteran and took a leading part in veteran affairs I have seen an artist’s conception of a typical Confederate veteran, iron gray hair, slender body, sharp, eager features, which could almost be taken for Captain Clay. It was always a great pleasure for us boys to have an opportunity to hear him talk about the war—which we rather seldom did. I remember several occasions, however, during state-wide reunions of the veterans when such old soldiers as Uncle Steve Dandridge and old Mayor Wooding of Danville would be staying with us, and my father would get Captain Clay to come in to have lunch with them. They would all have a toddy or two before lunch and a thoroughly good time thereafter.

Captain Michie’s oldest son was Cousin Frank Michie, I,8,(5), to whom he gave the farm known as Brookhill between Rio Mills and Proffit just where the new Route No. 29 crosses one fork of the Rivanne. Cousin Frank married Grace Coleman from New Orleans and she became one of my mother’s closest friends. As a result, we always felt very much closer to Cousin Frank’s family than would have been the case if the rather distant relationship alone had been involved. My brother Hewson and I were frequently out there for weekends and parties, and what little I know of farm life—and it is very little—was picked up at Brookhill. Cousin Frank was tossed by a bull and killed about 1919 or 1920, and after his death Cousin Grace left the farm and for some years ran what was known as the University Inn near Fry’s Spring at Charlottesville. When our Park Street house was burned in 1924, my mother and father went to the University Inn to live for several years. Cousin Grace and Cousin Frank had two children, and one, Treeby, I,8,(6), the wife of Pierson Shaw of Craddock, near Norfolk, and the other Eunice, I,8,(6), the wife of Dixie Deane, a lawyer in Charlottesville.

Other children of Captain Clay Michie besides Cousin Frank were Winston, I,8,(5), a doctor in Memphis, Clay, I,8,(5), a Colonel in the Army Medical Corps (I understand he has a son now at the University), Lizzie, I,8,(5), who married a cousin of ours, Breck Catlett, III,7,(?), and has one son, Clay Michie Catlett, I,8,(6), and III,7,(?), now living in Staunton, Molly, I,8,(5), who married Bradley Peyton in Charlottesville, and left one child now living there. And Eunice, I,8,(5), who never married.

A brother of Dr. Augustus Michie and Captain Clay Michie was Thomas Garth, I,8,(4), sometimes called “Tom of Batesville.” His son, Stonewall Jackson Michie, I,8,(5) still lives in that neighborhood. He,
too, is supposed to have married money (a younger sister of Capt. Clay’s wife), but he does not show it in his appearance — or at least did not when I used to see him. When I was practicing law in Charlottesville and automobiles were in universal use, I would see him occasionally riding horseback into town, dressed in a very odd outfit climaxed by something that was my notion of a coonskin cap.

Other distinguished descendants of Scotch John’s son William Michie include Dr. Hugh H. Young, I,8,(7), urologist of Johns Hopkins University, one of the great surgeons of our day, W. K. Oldham, I,8,(5), for some time president of the Senate of Arkansas and as such acting governor of the State for eight months following the election of Joe Robinson to the U. S. Senate, and Everette Early, I,8,(5), who had a distinguished record as a mere boy in the Confederate Army and later became a lawyer and State Senator from Albemarle Co., Va. The Pendletons in Charlottesville (Shirley, Edmund, etc., I,8(6), are also descended from one of the daughters of this William Michie. Rowe Brown, I,8,(6), who lives here in Pittsburgh now is likewise, along with many other Albemarle County and Missouri Browns, a descendant of Sheriff William. So too is Miss Willie Kavanaugh Hocker, I,8,(5), minor poet and designer of the Arkansas State Flag; to be a first cousin of the present Queen of Egypt; and W. K. Doty, I,8,(6), editor of the College “Mag” when I was at the University and now a professor of English at Annapolis.

I have as yet mentioned none of the descendants of Scotch John’s son Patrick. He is said to have had his home southwest of Earlysville, between the Buck Mountain Road and the south fork of the Rivanna. He had two sons, one of whom David went to Mississippi and became a successful merchant in Natchez. His home “Cherokee” is today one of the show places of the annual Pilgrimage of the Natchez Garden Club. In Thwait’s Western Travels he is mentioned as setting the best table in the Mississippi Territory. His son, David Cochran Michie, I,8,(3), was a banker and cotton broker in Natchez but finally moved to northern Louisiana. He had a number of children of whom David, I,8,(4), was hospitalized at Charlottesville after being wounded at the battle of Brandy Station in the Civil War and became the father of Frances Fenton Michie Todd, I,8,(5). Mr. Todd is much interested in genealogy and a great deal of my data has been obtained from him. Another brother of this David, I,8,(4), William Cochran, was also a captain in the civil War and spent more than a year in Charlottesville after the war. He never married. Still a third brother Mitchell was also a captain in the civil War and has been referred to in print as “General” Michie, though his near relatives deny that he was one. He too left no descendants. Still a fourth brother, however, John Grey, I,8,(4), left descendants who carry the family name today in Merrouge, Louisiana, Lillian, I,8,(5), Eleanor, I,8,(5), Howard, I,8,(5), and David, I,8,(5), who has four children, including two sons, David, I,8,(6) and Grey, I,8,(6).

The other son of Patrick Michie, I,8,1, was named James, lived at Longwood and came to be known as “Beau Jim” Michie. Woods’ History of
Albemarle says that “Beau Jim” was the son of a Robert Michie, but Mr. Todd has, I think, quite definitely established that Woods was in error here and that “Beau Jim” was Patrick’s son James.

“Beau Jim” was the father of several sons who had a splendid record in the Civil War. Among them was Lucian Michie, I,8,(3), who married his cousin Theresa Michie, I,8,(4), and became the father of Edgar Michie, I,8,(4) and I,8,(5), and Mrs. Billy Colthurst and therefore grandfather of the Theresa we all know and of Mrs. Heigh. Another son of “Beau Jim” was Dr. Theodore Michie, of whom more hereafter.

Scotch John’s son Patrick had in addition to his two sons six daughters. I have been unable to trace the descendants, if any, of three of them: Sarah, who married William G. Martin, Nancy, who married Joseph Goodman, (she apparently had only one daughter, Mary Jane Goodman, but I do not know what became of her), and Mary, who married John Maupin (she too apparently had only one daughter Sally Maupin, who is said to have married a George Maupin, but whether she left any descendants I do not know). A fourth daughter Susan married a first cousin, William Michie, I,8,(2), a son of Scotch John’s son William and their son Dr. James W. Michie, I,8,(3), lived at the Old Michie Tavern and was a well known figure in the County seventy-five years ago; but there are apparently no descendants of this couple now living. A fifth daughter Patrick, Martha, married a Richard Davis and had a number of descendants who lived in Albemarle for years and probably some are still there. They bear such names as Munday, Catterton, Norris and Rhoades and one married a Shiflett. The seventh daughter of Patrick, Elizabeth, married Thomas Maupin and moved with him to Madison County, Kentucky. Most of their children moved to Missouri, whence numerous descendants have scattered throughout the country and especially throughout the Southwest. In the main, as is probably true of most branches of the family, these Maupin descendants have been farmers, but a surprisingly large number have been doctors. They too, like most branches of the family, had an excellent record in the Civil War. One of them, Col. Elijah Gates, I,8,(4), sometimes referred to as Gen. Gates, held, so far as I have been able to ascertain, the highest rank in the Confederate Army of any of the descendants of Scotch John. He was sometimes in command of a brigade (whence the title General), was wounded five times (losing one leg) and captured three times, escaping twice. After the war he was state treasurer of Missouri.

It is perhaps interesting to know that the old house in Charlottesville across the street from the Michie Company, now owned by Dr. Macon, was for many years the residence of David Michie, I,8,(2), a grandson of Scotch John, and a son of William, I,8,(1), who married our ancestor Patrick’s sister Sarah. Woods “History of Albemarle” also records that William Michie, I,8,(1) was among the signers of the Albemarle County Declaration of Independence on April 21, 1779; that David Michie, I,8,(2) was Ensign of the Second Company of the 2nd Battalion of the 47th Regiment, the County Militia organization, between 1794 and 1802, and John A. Michie, I,8,(2), Ensign of the 4th Company of the same Battalion; that the following Michies