

Home Works

The quarterly publication of the Clan Home Society

Volume XXX Issue No. 2

Sorta Summer May 2011

Clan Home latest “Surprise” goes to Vivian Hume!



Here's Vivian Home of Hendersonville, NC with her “X Marks the Scot” Clan Home “Surprise” sweatshirt.

Hal Hume, Vivian's husband, writes, “The ‘miniature’ dog at her side is our Giant Schnauzer named Crinan.” He is named from my earliest known ancestor.
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Nicks Restaurant & Pub
set for Clan Home
luncheon & AGM
July 9 before GMHG

Don't miss this!

The annual Clan Home Dutch Treat Luncheon and Annual General Meeting will once again be held at Nick's Restaurant & Pub at Tynecastle near Banner Elk, NC.

Lunch (Much fun!) is scheduled for noon July 9, 2011, with the AGM set for 1 PM. This is a Dutch Treat meal. No reservations are necessary, but be sure and come as the food is good and reasonably priced, the company is the best and there are many important issues to be discussed at the annual meeting.

If you would like more information about Nick's, call them at 828-898-0613.

David and Camille Simmons have reserved the table for Clan Home.

Clan Home always marches in the Parade of Tartans on Sunday at Grandfather Mountain!

Wear your tartan - even a little bit of it - and plan to march with The Clan Home Society! All members are most welcome!

Are your dues due? If you receive a hard copy of this publication, the date you are paid up to is noted by your address. If not, dues are due by 1 July each year to pay until June of the next year.

Dues are: Individual, \$10.00 (\$12.50 Canada) and Family, \$15.00 (\$17.50 Canada).

Send checks to Treasurer, Philly Homes (address on back page).



John Hopkirk, Clan Home Society long-time member, sends information on his families Coat of Arms

John Hopkirk writes, "My cousin Eric Hopkirk in Belfast has two of the three Hopkirk Coat of Arms issued over 200 years ago. The third one was in possession of Hubert Gordon Hopkirk when he died suddenly in Thailand in 1956 and was lost.

If you will visit these websites, you'll find beautiful art, handsome Arms and fascinating information: www.hopkirk.org where you will find one coat of arms, issued in 1815 and then visit [http://](http://www.hopkirk.org/hopkirk/Page51.html)

www.hopkirk.org/hopkirk/Page51.html which are the original Arms issued in 1774. This is only part of the coat of arms, but the full text is listed. Then, go to: <http://www.hopkirk.org/hopkirk/CoatOfArms.html> I believe the Hopkirk Coat of Arms is the only Scottish Coat of Arms with a fleur de lis in the design

Eric has the original metal tubes the coats of arms were stored in all these many years.

Home "Surprise", continued from page 1

tor. I hope the original Crinan does not mind my using his name for this worthless, headstrong, obstinate, misbehaved, spoiled Bavarian canine. That description is more polite than I normally use for this dog."

Ed note: Hal, your description of your dog is very similar to descriptions of myself I have heard - well, except for the Bavarian canine part.

The "Home Surprise" is when we find something nice that we give away to one of our Internet Home Works recipients! Next time it will be a gorgeous hand-hooked rug featuring a bagpiper made with the talented and clever hands of Judy Eaton!

If you have something you'd like to donate for a "Home Surprise," please email your editor with a description and photo (jpeg).

If you haven't sent in your email address so you can participate in "Home Surprises," please do so now! Send to bethscribble@aol.com

You did it!

This issue of *The Home Works* has information sent to your editor by Hal Hume, Ivan D. Lancaster of Trefalgar, Camille Simmons, Velma and Charles Burgess, Albert E. Eaton, John Hopkirk, Kitt Holmes, D.F.W. Hume and Louise Hume plus our birthday and anniversary folks!

Your editor is tickled Home tartan! Please keep your interesting items coming to me! You send it, I'll include it in *The Home Works*.

Did I say "Thank You" over a bazillion times? Thank you¹⁰⁰⁰!

A few words from your Convener, Al Eaton

It's not too early to begin planning for the 55th Annual Grandfather Mountain Highland Games, which are held near Linville, North Carolina, as well as attendance at our Annual General Meeting. (See page 1 for more information.)

The Grandfather Mountain Highland Games will be held from Thursday, July 7, 2011 through Sunday, July 10, 2011, so, start your plans now.

Be sure to check out their website at: www.gmhg.org

Also, for all the Greenlaws, (Greenlaw being a sept of Clan Home) there is a Greenlaw Family Association that was formed in 2004. If you are interested, you might want to go to their website for more information. Their web address is: www.greenlawfamily.org

Finally, don't forget our own website, it is: www.clanhome.net

Yours aye,
Albert C. Eaton

Grandfather Mountain Highland Games
Celebrating 55 Years of Excellence



The "2011 Puzzle" solved and explained!

Thanks, Kitt Holmes, proving our clan is smart!

Beth, Let's see if I can do this without making your eyes roll back in your head-or the need for you to take off your socks! I'll try explaining in paragraph form and then algebraically.

The Mathbrainteaser states that if you take the last two digits of the year you were born and add it you the age you will be this year, you will get 111.

I was born in 1963 and turned just turned 48. That gives me $63+48$ for a sum of 111.

First, this "trick" only works for people born 1900-1999. Those who were born in 2000 and beyond will get a total of 11.

When you calculate your age, you do it by subtracting the year you were born from the current year (in my example, it's 2011 minus 1963). But, in the brainteaser, you are adding back the two digit number that represents the year which means you really only end up subtracting the century you were born in (2011 minus 1963 plus 63 is the same as 2011 minus

1900). Thus everyone born in the 1900s, so to speak, will have the answer of 111 this year. Next year, it will be 112.

To show this algebraically, first assign BY as the two digits of a birth year. So the person was born in 19BY. To calculate his/her current age, it would be $2011-19BY$. When we put it in the brainteaser, it looks like this:

$BY+(2011-19BY)=?$ Break your full birth year down to be the century plus the two digit year $BY+(2011-(1900+BY))=?$ Distribute the minus to both parts of your birth year $BY+2011-1900-BY=?$ Subtract 1900 from 2011 $BY+111-BY=?$ Regroup so the birth years are together $BY-BY+111=?$ A number subtracted from itself is zero $111=?$ So the final answer is 111 regardless of BY

I hope this explains it well enough. It still is fun to make people say "wow" with this, though! Enjoy, Kitt

**This year we
will experience
4 unusual dates**



1/1/11, 1/11/11, 11/1/11, 11/11/11

**NOW, figure this out. Take the last 2
digits of the year you were born + the age
you will be this year. Add them. It WILL
EQUAL TO 111. (How does this work?)**

Clan Home Air Force t-shirts available June 1 on Cafe Press!

You may now order the Clan Home Air Force T-Shirt in any size - any color you like - or have the design put on a cap or mug or a whole long list of things available on this site.

This has cost Clan Home nothing. Profits come to Clan Home.



<http://www.cafepress.com/bonesandpipes>

Velma & Charles Burgess, new CHS members, have questions, please...

We would like to know about **JAMES O. HUME** born ca 1855 in Illinois. He married **ELIZABETH ABBOT** CA 1895 in Oklahoma. Their children are: **WILBER HUME** born in Oklahoma City, March 1897. **DAVID HUME** was born in 1901 and **JOSIE HUME** was born in 1903. **WALTER HUME** was born in 1909. All of the children were born in Haileyville, Oklahoma. **JAMES O. HUME** worked as a coal miner in Haileyville. We know he had two sisters, but, we don't know their names. (We do have pictures of them if anyone is interested.) If **WILBUR** or **DAVID** had children, we don't know about them. We do know that **JOSIE** was married and had children. She came to **WALTER**'s funeral in the early 1970s. It is possible she lived in the Houston, Texas area. She



most likely died in the 1970s. On the three census' we found **JAMES HUME** in Haileyville and he lists his parents as being from different places on each census. We have a WWI draft registration of **WILBUR** and he lists **JAMES HUME** as unknown and living in Haileyville. Could **JAMES** have been adopted? He was eighteen years older

than his wife, **ELIZABETH**, so we think this might be his second marriage. We would also like to know his parents' names and any information anyone has on him. He is listed in the 1900, 1910, 1920 census in Haileyville, Oklahoma. He died ca 1922 in Haileyville. Please contact **Velma Burgess** at velburgess@sbcglobal.net if you have any information at all.

Cousin Ivan D. Lancaster of Trefalgar sent these famous Humes to us...from “Find a Grave” on the Internet!

* **Hume, Joseph** born January 22, 1777 died February 20, 1855 Radical Tory Politician. Buried Kensal Green Cemetery, Kensal Green, Greater London, England

* **Hume, David** born April 26, 1711 died August 25, 1776 Philosopher, Author, Noted Atheist. Buried Old Calton Burial Ground, Edinburgh, City of Edinburgh, Scotland

* **Hume, Cyril** born March 16, 1900 died March 26, 1966. Motion Picture Screenwriter. Wrote screenplays for movies of the 1920s through the 1950s. Married to actress Helen Chandler (Bio by A.JMarik) Buried Forest Lawn Memorial Park (Glendale), Glendale, Los Angeles County, California, USA. Plot: Whispering Pines, L-3079, space 3.

* **Cronyn, Hume** born July 18, 1911 died June 15, 2003. Actor. A Canadian performer of stage and screen, who enjoyed a long career, often appearing professionally alongside his second wife, Jessica Tandy. (Bio by: Angelbabe_E) Cause of death: Prostate cancer.

* **Hume, George Basil** born March

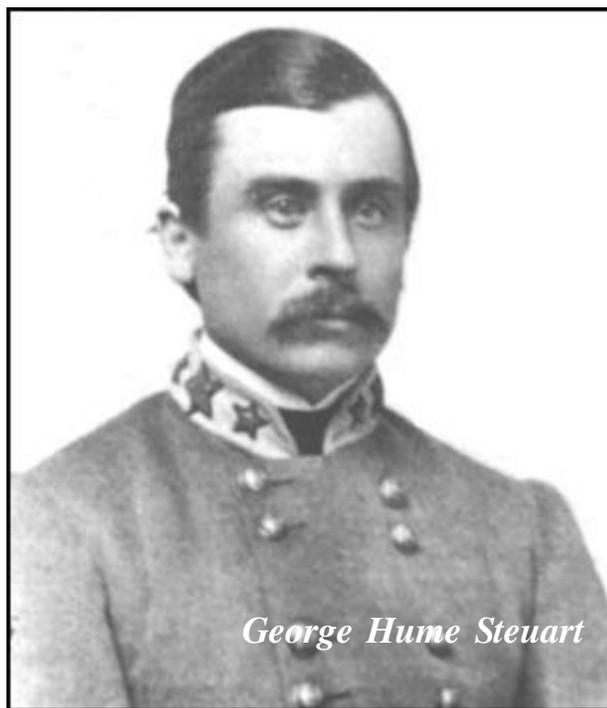
2, 1923 died June 17, 1999. Roman Catholic Religious Leader. Catholic Archbishop of Westminster, serving from 1976 to 1999 and Cardinal of San Silvestro (Bio by: David

Conway) Buried Westminster Cathedral, Westminster, Greater London, England.

* **Piffard, Harold Hume** died January 17, 1938. Piffard was a fine painter of military & costume subjects. He exhibited four works at the Royal Academy, two works at the Royal Society of Artists in Bir-

mingham, & several works at Liverpool (Bio by: Connie Nisinger) Buried Old Chiswick Cemetery, Chiswick, Greater London, England.

* **Hume, Enoch Edgar** born March 24, 1844 died July 5, 1911. Frankfort Mayor. Served as the Mayor of Frankfort, Kentucky, from 1905 to 1906. Also served as a Member of the Kentucky State House of Representatives from 1875 to 1877 (Bio by: K) Buried Frankfort Cem-



George Hume Steuart

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HAPPY BIRTHDAY

Clan Home Society

Birthday Celebrants include:

MAY: John Hume on May 11

JUNE: Judy Eaton on June 18

Tom Freeman on June 8

Beth Gay-Freeman on June 18

John Peterson on June 18

JULY: Bruce Hume on July 16

Please send your own birthday and wedding anniversary dates to bethscribble@aol.com



Happy Wedding Anniversary

MAY: James & Rita Hume on May 10

Theresa & Phillip Krista Hume on May 18

Tom & Beth-Gay Freeman on May 28

JUNE: John & Madeleine Peterson on June 18

Famous Humes, *continued from page 6*
 etery, Frankfort, Franklin County, Kentucky, USA.

* **Steuart, George Hume** born August 24, 1828 died November 22, 1903. Civil War Confederate Brigadier General. He graduated from the US Military Academy in 1848 and was commissioned an officer in the 2nd Dragoons. A Captain at the start of the Civil War, he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the 1st Maryland Confederate Regiment. In July 1861 he was promoted its Colonel, and became Brigadier General of Confederate Cavalry in March 1862. He was badly wounded at Cross Keys on June 8, 1862, and his brigade suffered severely in the attack on Culp's Hill. (Bio by: John "J-Cat" Griffith) Buried Green Mount Cemetery, Baltimore, Baltimore City, Maryland, USA.

Home Newsletter Surprise for Size 10W Hume gentlemen

If you wear a size 10 Wide shoe, we have a beautiful, brand new pair of hand made Italian leather Bal Oxford Stanley Blacker shoes, in black with handsome woven leather leather detail. They are FREE to the first person who sends a postcard to Beth, 102 Lakeside Drive, Walhalla, SC 29691.

Tom bought these very expensive shoes on BIG sale on the Internet - with no return possible. They did not fit him perfectly, so back in the box they went.

(He is VERY picky about the fit of his shoes.)

You can wear these gorgeous shoes with your kilt or trows or any dress-up outfit.

Similar to illustration



“Emigrant” George Hume & George Washington



This article was submitted to The Home Works by Clan Home Society member, D.F.W. Hume.

Guest Editorial: A George Washington Survey *Professional Surveyor Magazine* - May 2007

“Emigrant” George Hume was the son of George Hume, 10th Baron of Wedderburn.

He was exiled to the New World at the time his father was stripped of his title and lands over the Jacobite Rebellion. Since he was proficient at mathematics the younger George took up surveying as a profession. George Washington was under Hume’s tutelage from the ages of sixteen to eighteen to learn surveying.

Washington and “Emigrant” George worked together on several projects.

The following article was kindly provided to us by the *Professional Surveyor Magazine*, appearing in their May 2007 issue (<http://www.profsurv.com/magazine/article.aspx?i=1835>). According the author John L. Failla, a certified professional land surveyor, the Founding Father of America plagiarized the work of “Emigrant” George.

John L. Failla, PLS F. Scott Fitzgerald writes, “Show me a hero and I’ll write you a tragedy.”

George Washington was a hero. Yet I find no tragedy or flaws of character in Washington’s life, unless you consider his desire for social standing, marriage without issue, lust for money and land, exaggerations, and basic human greed.

Initially, my research about Washington was directed to finding why one of Washington’s original surveys is an identical replica of a survey performed for the George Carter estate in the late 1740s by a Virginia Crown Surveyor named George Hume.

Researching George Washington over the past four years, however, has led to questions concerning his younger years as a surveyor that seem unanswerable. The difference between this article, which deals with those written facts and figures about Washington while he was a surveyor in the Northern Neck of Virginia, and the thousands of published volumes on

George Washington is that Washington’s surveys dealt with numbers, so there’s no room for conjecture or supposition.

The idea that Washington was able to ride a horse at break-neck speed for seven hours straight cannot be verified, and whether Washington were able to throw a stone over Natural Bridge in Virginia higher than 215 feet is also unwarrantable. Survey numbers, however, cannot be erased, changed, or embellished with time.

As I looked deeply into Washington’s surveys and their computations, I found many errors that reveal an elementary skill and talent in the field of mathematics. These errors and omissions are not constant with surveyors of today nor should they have been consistent with surveyors of yesteryear. Washington’s ability to survey several tracts of land in a given day exceeding a thousand acres is beyond the realm of

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possibility for surveyors today with modern equipment, let alone the antiquated compass and two-pole chain (33 foot length) of that period.

Washington's legal descriptions and the drawing of the plats for each surveyed tract would seem to take longer than the field survey itself.

The drawing or plat is secondary to the primary correctness of the field work from which the computations for closure and acreage are derived. The reader will also note that Washington's method for computing acreage was by breaking down his field survey into triangles. This method is the most elementary and simplest course to find acreage by computing the area of each triangle.

If the triangle wasn't a right triangle, Washington seems to struggle with results, suggesting a basic deficiency in his ability to accurately compute for closure and area. Most surveyors at that time were employing the DMD method. Computing surveyed boundaries for accuracy, closure, and acreage today should have been no different than in Washington's time of employment.

Math hasn't changed; the only change is the equipment in gathering and processing that same information. It's easily extrapolated from Washington's diaries, survey computations, and other memoirs that his knack in the profession of surveying was somewhat average; however, we should be thankful for that fact because had he been a better surveyor he'd not have been the leader of this country's revolution and been known as the Father of His Country.

Schooling or Connections?

It is quite apparent in my research (which will be shown) that Washington may have had limited talent

or schooling in many of his endeavors, starting without the aid of a mentor in surveying to leaving that profession and entering the military as an officer without an hour of military drill.

What appears to have catapulted Washington to the degree of honor, respect, and admiration, for which he is now known and renowned, was his knowledge that success and title were based on whom you knew.

The more things change the more things stay the same.

George Washington's appointment in 1749 as the Crown Surveyor of Culpeper County, Virginia was

a minor stepping stone through life that he used as a precursor for the integrity, wealth, and social standing he needed and so much desired. According to The College Of William And Mary, "Culpeper County 20 July 1749: George Washington, gent. produced a commission from the President and Masters of William and Mary College, appointing him Surveyor of this County, which was read, and thereupon he took the usual oaths to His Majesty's person and government, and took and subscribed the abjuration oath and test, and then took the oath of surveyor according to law."

Washington's original printed (commission) certificate was destroyed in a fire at the college in 1859. Any evidence that George Washington stepped foot in the halls of William and Mary is nonexistent. Where Washington ever tested for the Crown Surveyorship of Culpeper County is nonexistent. Where Washington ever posted a bond or compensated The College of William and Mary the one-sixth stipend, which was required and stipulated before the appointment, can-



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not be found.

A letter dated May 6, 1752 from Governor Dinwiddie to Thomas Lord Fairfax addressed Washington's failure to comply... no answer was given nor were any monies forwarded.

How did Washington secure a Crown Surveyorship in July of 1749, without examination or experience, and why did he spend only two and one half years in one the most lucrative positions the colonies had to offer? Washington's elevation to Crown Surveyor, without experience, seems no different than that of his handed-to military rank of adjutant before he reached the age of 21.

The rank of adjutancy was likely based on Washington believing he should inherit his brother Lawrence's rank after his death. Washington was given the rank of adjutant on November 6, 1752 at a pay of 100 pounds per year. In one of Washington's more profitable months, as a crown surveyor in the Northern Neck area, he was compensated 140 pounds. And, in a letter to another friend, "a Dubbleloon is my constant gain every day that the weather will permit my going out, and sometimes six pistols" (at that time six pistols amounted to between 4 and 6 pounds).

On April 2, 1750 Washington surveyed four separate tracts equaling 1,085 acres and the following day surveyed two tracts totaling 880 acres. I believe that many other days Washington surveyed tracts of land that we, current surveyors with modern equipment, couldn't complete because there wouldn't be enough light in the day.

Even though this was most likely an exceptional month (April 1750) in the number of surveys Wash-

ington performed and the compensation attached thereto, why then would he place himself in the dangerous task of military duty, primarily the French and Indian war, at a pay scale of about 1/10 that of a surveyor?

The George Carter Estate Thomas, the sixth Lord

Fairfax, and the family of Robert "King" Carter were frequently the only two names needed to tip a hat in Washington's direction. George Carter was the 15th child of Robert "King" Carter. Washington was appointed as part of the second set of administrators for the George Carter (deceased) Estate in 1766. The Carter family was, and most likely could still be considered, the blue blood of blue bloods that the colony of Virginia was privileged to have within their grasp.

If America ever had a king it would have been Robert "King" Carter. On any given Sunday the parishioners of Christ's Church would await the family's arrival in their gold gilded carriage pulled by six white horses; the congregation would then follow behind the family and be seated after the Carter family was in place.

Robert "King" Carter died the year George Washington was born. Robert "King" Carter's lineage included: eight governors of Virginia (Lewis Burwell, Thomas Nelson Jr., Benj. Harrison V, John Page, Peyton Randolph, Wilson Cary, Gen. Fitzhugh Lee and Harry Flood Byrd), three signers of the Declaration of Independence (Carter Braxton, Benj. Harrison V, Thomas Nelson), two presidents (both Harrisons) and General Robert E. Lee whose mother was Anne Carter. Robert "King" Carter's dynasty was planned

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with skill and intelligence.

I can find no family lineage, in America new or old, that would be a close second to the Carters' and his dynamic offspring that served Virginia and what was to become America. George Carter was born into wealth at the Robert "King" Carter plantation and died relatively early at 24. He expired in Middle Temple (London) England in 1742.

His will was written on January 4, 1741 and specifically, as outlined in Henings Vol. 5 Chap. 43, bequeaths all his inherited land to his brother John Carter or his latter heirs.

John Carter died shortly after his brother George, which left the George Carter Estate in the name of his nephew Charles Carter. The trustees or administrators, appointed by an act of the Virginia Assembly in 1746, were: Charles Carter, Peter Hedgeman, Thomas Turner, Benjamin Robinson, George Braxton, and William Waller. Any two of the six trustees could act in the conveyance of all, or any part, of the George Carter Estate.

It appears that within two to three years after George Carter's death, Hume was commissioned to survey part of his estate. It also appears that Hume very possibly employed George Washington as one of his assistants in the 1748 survey of the George Carter property.

In November 1766 the original six trustees resigned or were forced to surrender their position from the Estate for, most likely, lack of enthusiasm or health-related reasons, as only a portion came from their exercise in sales or leases within the 7,323 acre tract. A new set of trustees or administrators were then introduced by the General Assembly of Virginia (Hening, 8:215)*: George Washington, Fielding Lewis

(Washington's brother-in-law), and Robert Burwell. They were to do what the original six administrators couldn't: sell the remaining lands of the George Carter Estate.

The Hume Survey

The main tract of land that I scrutinized is a parcel consisting of approximately 7,323 acres, which was surveyed by George Hume between 1746 and 1748. The location, all situated within Frederick County at the time, was approximately three and one-half miles by four miles and located south and east of Winchester, Virginia, with Boyce, Virginia, being near the most northeasterly boundary corner.

The northeasterly boundary line, platted as North 55 and one-half degrees West and 1,016 poles, runs from just east of Boyce, on what was Highway No. 50 and now referred to as Highway 726, northwesterly along

the highway to just before the Opequon Creek.

The Opequon Creek, which is now the Frederick/Clarke County line, temporarily meandered the northwesterly boundary line, platted as South 34 and one-half degrees West and 1,170 poles to what was then referred to as "Armel" and still called-out today as "Carter's Line."

The southerly line ran then southeasterly, platted as Southeast (no bearing) 480 poles, to an angle point just south and west of White Post, then dog-legged left for an additional platted 544 poles and a platted bearing of South 60 degrees East. About half the distance on this course is along a road named "Carter's Line."

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The final segment then proceeded to the point of beginning and scribed as North 34 and one-half degrees East and 1150 poles. This little corner of Virginia is what I consider America's cradle of democracy where many important colonists walked, from Washington to Daniel Morgan, the Fairfaxes, Carters, and Lord Fairfax himself.

The date of Hume's survey is uncertain; however, biographers indicate that George Hume spelled his name "Home" from his arrival in the colonies in 1721 until around 1746 to 1747. His part in the Jacobite rebellion of 1715, where he and his father were sentenced to death, could be why the spelling changed to Hume after a period of lost or disguised time. The original, undated, survey is signed "Ghome."

George Washington also surveyed this same tract around 1766, when Washington's survey reflects the acreage to be 8,365. Washington's undated and unsigned survey is captioned atop: "Geo. Carter Esq. Land on Opeckon, 8365 acres."

Washington most likely added the acreage wrong as simple addition and/or computations would reflect his acreage too much by about 1,000 acres; however, credence is given and reference is made to this total sum (8,365) by previous legal descriptions written if one were to divide this particular "King" Carter tract of 50,212 acres by six, giving each heir within a few acres of 8,365. This 7,323 acre tract was evidently surveyed and separated for George Carter's share of a 50,212 acre tract, which was just one of the patriarch, Robert "King" Carter's, land holdings.

At the time of Robert "King" Carter's death he had amassed approximately 330,000 acres, which, in area, would have represented around six percent of Thomas "the Sixth" Lord Fairfax, The Lord

Proprietor's holdings.

The Fairfax grant contained about 5,500,000 acres which represents about 22% of the entire state of Virginia or nearly all of the state of Maryland.

Washington's Account

So why is George Washington's survey plat of the George Carter Estate, that's housed in The Pennsylvania Historical Society's "Gratz Collection" and is considered one of their prized possessions, an identical replica of the original George Hume survey completed years earlier?

The Pennsylvania Historical Society has Washington's survey dated around 1753. It is more likely that George Washington's replicated survey is from the middle 1760s. Washington's personal accounting register, in his own hand and dated November 1767 states: "Estate of Geo. Carter Esq. dec. To my expenses in going to and attending the sale of his lands... 1 pound and five shillings. To pilots for shewing the lands... Fifteen shillings. To

copying a deed from the proprietors office for his tract of 5088 acres... three shillings."

This 5088-acre tract was one of two George Carter tracts that Washington acted as trustee. Continued on the same page as May of 1769: "To cash paid Col. Field. Lewis by Mr. Gibson 196 pounds and by myself in Nov. 1768, one hundred pounds... 296 pounds. To ditto paid myself... 2 pounds and sixteen shillings. To my commission on the lands sold... 14 pounds."

According to a consensus written on fees for surveys during that period and also printed in *The Papers of George Washington, Colonial Series One*, Page 16, is the following: "The Virginia Assembly es-



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George Hume & George Washington, *continued from page 12*

tablished the fee of one pound, eleven shillings for a survey of a thousand acres or less in what was considered a 'frontier county' such as Frederick. A little more for tracts exceeding one thousand acres."

Washington's fee, for a thousand acre survey, usually amounted to two pounds and three shillings. Within Washington's personal account register there seems to be enough room for his survey fee for the George Carter Estate exceeding the average amount he would have charged for a survey of 7,323 acres.

Would Washington charge a fee for surveying the exact same piece as George Hume surveyed some 20 years earlier, a traced survey representing an original George Washington survey? No survey made by Washington regarding the George Carter Estate is extant other than Washington's 8,365-acre survey housed in the Pennsylvania Historical Society and Hume's original survey housed in my collection.

A survey of Carter's other tract consisting of 5,088 acres is non-existent in Washington or Hume's inventory.

It's evident that Washington paid himself only three shillings for copying the 5,088-acre tract per his own hand. Other entries indicate that he must have performed a larger service than just the copying of the 7,323 tract and paid himself and others rather handsomely for other unknown services as trustees for the Estate.

Why were the huge fees paid to Fielding Lewis (Washington's brother-in-law) an integral part of the administration of the George Carter Estate? The actual documented line-by-line expenses regarding the George Carter Estate have yet to be located, which would definitively describe what Washington and his colleagues charged for their services.

It's clear to me that Washington had to have a copy of Hume's original boundary survey, or for that matter possibly even Hume's original survey notes, as all of Washington's exterior, peripheral bearings and distances are identical to Hume's.

Furthermore, the location of the Opequon Creek is shown in exact likeness on both surveys. Is it possible that Washington worked with Hume on the original Carter survey (circa 1748) and claimed it for his work after Hume's death in 1760?

George Washington was a hero. Yet, although his strength, endurance, horsemanship, and his role as an Indian fighter in the French and Indian war can never be verified, what is known is that he was far from the best when it came to measuring land and computing whether it was for closure or acreage. His ability to survey more than a thousand acres per day, on more than one occasion,

is reason enough to question his role as a surveyor and maybe more, as much is written and little is verified.

About the Author

John L. Failla has been a registered land surveyor in eight states since the early 1970s. His business is mainly with boundaries and boundary disputes, and he acts as an expert witness as well as a court-appointed third party in boundary problems. He periodically offers seminars through the State Bar of Georgia for attorneys in fulfilling continuing education hours.

End Credits

My hat goes off to the land surveying firm of Marsh & Legge of Winchester, Virginia. Registered land surveyors Doug Legge and Tom Stark took the time to GPS and compute the necessary information that shows the difference between the two found corners.



The Adventures of Louise, Linda, & Gavin the Chauffer

Louise Hume & Tara Linda Parker

A True Story . . .

I felt I needed to apologize to Gavin our chauffer for asking him to take us to Hume Castle in the Scottish Borders – and not Stirling Castle where at least there you would find a gift shop, toilet, and a roof. But alas, Hume Castle has none of these. Hume Castle sits on a small hill with amazing views in all directions and was known to be one of the most formidable defensive castles in the Borders. My aunt Louise - or Weezie as I call her - claims it as her own - her family name being Hume. And, being her niece I have in turn claimed it as my own as well.

As we make our way south from Edinburgh toward the Scottish Borders I ask Gavin if he knows how to get to Hume Castle – to which he replied, “I have never even heard of Hume Castle”. He pulls off the road to check his map and when we again proceed on our way it begins to snow harder and the roads slowly turn white. I noticed a flicker of concern in Gavin’s eyes as we drove along. Making small talk I asked Gavin about the kinds of places he would normally drive his clients. Here I need to mention that Gavin was dressed in the finest suit and tie and the car was an immaculate Mercedes Benz. So I wasn’t surprised when he told us about a previous cli-



ent who requested to be picked up at Edinburgh Airport after arriving on his personal jet and then taken to his Manor House in the countryside.

When we finally reached the castle I jumped out of the car anxious to stomp about in the snow and began the uphill trek to the castle tower. I was struck by the peaceful and beautiful surrounding countryside all covered in snow. When I reached the tower of the castle I looked down and there was Gavin making his way up the hill! Such a gentleman – making sure I was okay. I found out later that he almost got stuck trying to get traction while turning the car around at the bottom of the hill. After snapping a few photos and soaking it all in we made our way back to the car where Weezie was waiting for us.

We lunched in a Coldstream pub where we had the best homemade potato chips ever – still warm and soft in the middle and crunchy around the edge. We then headed on to The Hirsell Estate where I knew from a previous trip we would find a small fold of Scottish Highland Cows. Gavin joined me as I made my way through the snow. Seeing those shaggy cows in the snow is quite a sight to behold.

All in all it was a lovely day. On our next trip to Edinburgh my aunt and I will be arriving on our private jet! I hope Gavin will be available!

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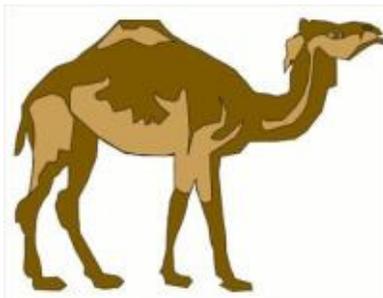
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