

HISTORY OF THE
SCOTT
FAMILY



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The Maxwell Series
Famous Old Families

HISTORY
OF THE
SCOTT FAMILY

BY
HENRY LEE

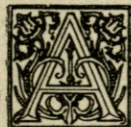
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PREFACE



ALL races of men seem to have an intuitive feeling that it is a subject of legitimate pride to be one of a clan or family whose name is written large in past history and present affairs. Everybody likes to know something about his forefathers, and to be able to tell to his children the tales or stories about their ancestors, which he himself has heard from his parents. The commandment, "Honor thy father and thy mother," is good and sufficient authority for that feeling of reverence which is so generally shown towards a line of honorable ancestry. The history of the family was a matter of much importance to the Greek and Roman; the Chinese go so far as to magnify such reverence into ancestor worship and even the Red Indian of our own Northwest recorded the traditions of his ancestors on the totem of his tribe. Well, then, may the story of the chivalry, courage and even lawlessness (so often the mate of courage) of their forefathers find a responsive echo in the hearts of Scotts of the present generation. It is not intended in this "History of the Scott Family" to attempt any genealogical investigation or show any family tree, but rather to tell of those bygone Scotts in whose achievements and history it is the common heritage of all who bear the name to take pride and interest—old stories of Scotts of reckless bravery, of Scotts who were good and true friends and of Scotts who were fierce and

bitter enemies—stories of Scotts who fought hard, lived hard and died as they fought and lived. Those olden days may seem a time of scant respect for law, of misdirected chivalry and of brave deeds, often wrongly done, but there is surely no true Scott who, in his inmost heart, is not proud to claim descent from a family whose ancient records are replete with such traditions; whose later records tell of those early adventurers who left their native hills and dales for the new land of promise and whose descendants have, in more prosaic times, earned honors in literature, arms and art. "It is wise for us to recur to the history of our ancestors. Those who do not look upon themselves as links connecting the past with the future do not fulfill their duty in the world."

CHAPTER I.



HE surname Scott is of great antiquity and authorities differ as to the origin of the name. The theory of Professor Innes, in relation to the original name of Scot or Scott in Scotland, was that long before surnames were known, the people of that country received the appellation of Scotus or Scot in addition to their former name, thus plain Robert became Robert Scot and reared a family who retained the name of their ancestor. This especially may have been so with those who wandered from Scotland into other countries, and who became known as Robert the Scot, David Scotus as the case might be.

Other historians claim that the name of Scotland itself was derived from the family name; in fact, claim that a family of primitive gypsies gave a name to the country in which it located instead of a country giving a surname to divers wanderers from its borders.

In support of this theory Boethius, Vermundus, Cornelius and Scaliger claim that the name of Scott originated from Scota, the daughter of the Pharaoh who was drowned in the Red Sea. The story told in support of this origin of the name follows: Gathelus, a son of Cecrops, King of Athens, being banished from that kingdom, fled to Egypt with a large band of followers. This was in the time of Moses, and Pharaoh being engaged in war was glad to

accept the aid of the followers of Gathelus, whom he made a general of the combined forces. The enemy nations were subdued and as a reward Pharaoh gave his daughter Scota in marriage to the victorious Gathelus. Later Gathelus and Scota, with a goodly following, escaping from the plagues in Egypt, fled to Spain, naming that portion of the country Port Gathale which is now known as Portugal. Here Gathelus gave to his followers the name of "Scottis" from the love he bore his wife Scota. After years of war with the natives of Spain these nomad "Scottis" once more set sail and landed in Ireland, from whence they afterwards went over to the northern part of the adjacent island of Britain, naming the country **Scotland** or the land of the Scottis.

This theory of the origin of the name is treated by many historians as fabulous,—but Geoffrey Keating, the Irish antiquary, claims that the followers of Gathelus and Scota landed in Ireland A. M. 2736 (B. C. 1303); and a number of ancient antiquaries and historians agree that the name of Scott is derived from the Egyptian Scota. An interesting point in this connection is the entry found in the Psalter of Cashel as follows: Heber Scot, son of Seru, son of Easru, son of Gadelas, son of Niul, son of Feniusa-Farsa, son of Baath, son of Magog, son of Japhet. The name of Scot within seven generations of the Flood!

Among the very early records of persons bearing the name are those relating to two natives of Scotland named John and Clement, who are mentioned as being in Paris in the time of Charlemagne. Although no authority is found enabling the exact

date to be established, the fact that John or Johannes was an instructor of Charlemagne fixes the time about the middle of the eighth century. Scott of Sachells, a worthy son of the border, writing in 1686 his lengthy and poetical defence of the clan, relates the following as to John and Clement:

“A thousand years if I do not forget
By chronicles I’ll prove the name of Scot.
In King Achaius time, that worthy prince,
John and Clement Scots they went to France;
In Paris they at first began,
In Charles the Great his time
To instruct the Christian religion.”

And Buchanan, in his *History of Scotland*, confirms the historical facts of Sachells, and asserts that Charles the Great of France sent to Scotland for some learned and pious men “among whom was Johannes surnamed Scotus.” Buchanan also mentions him as the instructor of Charlemagne and Clement as a learned professor in Paris at that time.

The first occurrence of the name of Scott in writings now preserved seems to be “Uchtred Filius Scoti” among the witnesses to a charter to the Abbey of Selkirk, granted by David I who was on the throne of Scotland from 1124 to 1153. Uchtred had one son, Richard, who was the father of two sons, Richard the elder being the ancestor of the Buccleuch family and from the younger son, Sir Michael, the Scotts of Balwearie are descended. Following the line of descent of Richard, the elder son, we find Sir Richard who acquired the estates of Murieston by marriage with the heiress in 1296 and who died in 1320. His son Michael had two sons, Robert and Walter of Synton. The latter was the

ancestor of the Scotts of Harden of whom more will be told later. Robert's great-grandson Sir Walter was the father of two sons, Sir David of Branhholm and Alexander of Howpaisley. From the younger son was descended Francis of Thirlestane who was created a Baronet in 1666 and was the father of Sir William the second Baronet. Sir William, on his marriage with the Mistress of Napier assumed that name and from him is descended the present representative, Francis Edward Basil Baron Napier and Ettrick of Thirlestane, Selkirk. Sir David Branhholm, the elder son of Sir Walter, had two sons, David, whose great-great-grandson Sir Walter was created Baron Scott of Buccleuch in 1606 and Robert, ancestor of the Scotts of Scotstarvit.

Tradition gives the following romantic origin of the name Buccleuch, which name had, long prior to the creation of the title, been closely associated with the name of Scott. Two brothers, banished from Galloway, came to Ettrick Forest where they were gladly received by Brydone, the keeper of the forest, on account of their skill in forestry and the chase; the hunting horn formerly borne in the field of the Buccleuch arms alluding to this fact. Kenneth MacAlpine, King of Scotland (844-860), coming to hunt in Ettrick Forest and pursuing a buck from Ettrick Heugh to a glen, afterwards known as Bucksleugh, found the stag at bay. The King and his companions of the chase following on horseback were thrown out by the steepness of the hill, and John, one of the Galloway brothers, following the stag on foot, seized the buck by the horns, threw him on his back and carrying him up the hill, laid the buck at the feet of the King. This

incident is told in Watt's *Bellenden*, after describing the killing and "curee'ing" of the deer:

"The King did wash into a dish
And Galloway John he wot;
He said "Thy name now after this
Shall ever be called John Scott."

* * * *

"And for the buck thou stoutly brought
To us up that steep heugh
Thy designation ever shall
Be John Scott in Bucksleugh."

* * * *

Their name and style the book doth say
John gained them both into one day."

The first Baron Scott of Buccleuch died 1611, being succeeded by his son Walter, whose title was raised to Earl of Buccleuch in 1619. He was followed by his son Francis, referred to by Sir Walter Scott in "The Lay of the Last Minstrel" as "The Good Earl Francis dead and gone." His death occurred in 1651, leaving two daughters, Mary and Anne. Mary, Countess of Buccleuch, married Walter Scott of Highchester, a scion of the house of Harden, who was granted the life title of Earl of Tarras. Mary died without issue and was succeeded in the title by her sister Anne, Countess of Buccleuch. Anne had been brought up in the massive square tower on the banks of the Yarrow known as Newark Castle, which was chosen by Sir Walter Scott as the "stately tower" wherein the wandering harper recited to her the story told in "The Lay of the Last Minstrel." Anne married James, Duke of Monmouth, natural son of Charles II and on their marriage they were created Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch. The Duke

of Monmouth was beheaded in 1685. He had two sons, James, Earl of Dalkeith, and Henry, who in 1706 was created Earl of Deloraine. The title Deloraine came from the lands of Deloraine which marched with those of Buccleuch in Ettrick Forest and had from time immemorial been in possession of the Scotts of Buccleuch, and granted by them to kinsmen for Border services rendered. Among such kinsmen was William of Deloraine, "Good knight and true of noble strain" between whom and Richard of Musgrave was arranged the trial by single combat at Branksome. The Earldom of Deloraine became extinct on the death of the fourth Earl in 1807.

James, Earl of Dalkeith, the above named son of the Duke of Monmouth and Anne, Countess of Buccleuch, having died in the lifetime of his father, his son Francis became the second Duke of Buccleuch. Henry, the grandson of Francis, followed as third Duke and succeeded also to the Dukedom of Queensberry. He had two sons, Charles the elder and fourth Duke, and Henry, who became by succession Baron Montagu, whose line is now represented by Baron Montagu of Beaulieu. The grandson of Duke Charles was William, sixth Duke of Buccleuch, who died in 1914 and was succeeded by his son John Charles, the present and seventh Duke.

To return to Walter Scott of Synton previously mentioned as ancestor of the Scotts of Harden. This family, however, trace their descent from a still earlier younger of a Scott, who, prior to the marriage of Sir Richard with the heiress of Murdieston, was a laird of Buccleuch. Hence they bear the cognizance of the Scotts upon the field:

"Azure in a golden field
The Stars and crescent graced his shield
Without the bend of Murdieston."

Whereas, those of the Buccleuch family are disposed upon a bend dexter assumed in consequence of the Murdieston marriage. Walter of Synton was the ancestor of Walter of Harden, a celebrated border reiver during the time of Queen Mary and renowned in Border tradition as "Auld Wat," who succeeded his father as Laird of Harden in 1563. He married the beautiful Mary Scott of Dryhope, known as "The Flower of Yarrow," a condition of the marriage being, that for a year and a day after marriage, the bride's father was bound to provide for Wat at the Tower of Dryhope; Harden on his part agreeing to give Dryhope the profits of the "first Michaelmas moon." His castle upon the brink of a dark and precipitous glen was the storehouse of the fruits of many a raid across the border, the spoil from which served for the maintenance of a large body of followers. Auld Wat has himself left record that the Flower of Yarrow was "a curious hand at pickling the beef he stole;" and the service of a pair of clean spurs on the usually well-provided platter was notice to his retainers that the time had again arrived to sally forth a-reiving. The story is told that on one occasion the live stock had become so low as to be referred to, in Wat's hearing, as "Harden's coo." "By my faith," said Wat, "they'll soon say Harden's kye."

"The Michaelmas moon had entered then
And ere she wan the full
Ye might see by her light in Harden's glen
A bow of kye and a bassened bull."

Auld Wat had a keen eye for business. When five of his stalwart sons flew to arms to avenge the death of a brother, slain in a fray by the Scotts of Gilmanscleugh, Auld Wat locked them in the dungeon of his castle, hastened to Edinburgh, where he stated his case, and obtained the lands of Gilmanscleugh as compensation. He returned to Harden with the charter, releasing his sons with an order "To horse, lads, and let's take possession. The lands of Gilmanscleugh are well worth a dead son."

William, Wat's eldest son, apparently followed in the footsteps of his father, for he was captured "lifting" the cattle of Murray of Elibank and condemned to be hanged on the Elibank gallows tree, an appanage of every well-equipped border stronghold. It happened, however, that the house of Elibank included a marriageable daughter, Agnes, who rejoiced, or otherwise, in the descriptive name of "Muckle-Mouthed Meg." William was given the choice between the gallows tree and a wife and chose what seemed to him the lesser evil, securing his life and liberty by a marriage with Meg. Another and more romantic version of William's marriage tells of his refusal to wed the unseen Muckle-Mouthed Meg as an alternative to hanging and of how Meg, posing as the gaoler's daughter whose duty it was, each morning, to take the prisoner his can of porridge, won the bold reiver's heart. Browning records that William, while actually under the gallows tree, obstinately refusing marriage with Meg, is answered by the supposed gaoler's daughter:

"Not Muckle-Mouthed Meg! Wow the obstinate
Perhaps he would rather wed me!"

"Ay would he—with just for a dowry your can!"
"I'm Muckled-Mouthed Meg," chirruped she.'

They had five sons, Sir Walter Scott, the author, being descended from their third son, Walter of Raeburn, who, not to be outdone by others in the family, had a descriptive name, "Watty Wudspurs." The Scotts of Raeburn are also descended from Watty.

The eldest son of William and Meg, also named William, died without issue; the second son, Sir Gideon, was the father of Walter, Earl of Tarras, who, as before mentioned, married Mary, Countess of Buccleuch and whose great-grandson by a second marriage, Hugh, succeeded to the Barony of Polwarth.

To return to Sir Michael, the second son of Richard, and grandson of Uchtred Filius Scoti. This Sir Michael was the great-grandfather of that most remarkable character, Sir Michael Scott, the wizard, who was born during the reign of William the Lion, King of Scotland 1165-1214. His birthplace is uncertain, but was probably in upper Tweeddale, the cradle of the Scott family. After attending the Cathedral School at Durham and studying at Oxford he took Holy Orders in Paris; thence he went to the famous law school at Bologna and later to Palermo, where he was appointed tutor to Prince Frederick, afterward the Emperor Frederick II. After studying alchemy, astrology and chiromancy in Spain, Sir Michael returned to Palermo as Court Astrologer. According to tradition it was about this time that "the Veil of the future seemed to be lifted" to him and he foretold many direful happenings. His fame spread as a skilful magician, and

Dante in the "Inferno" refers to him as "Michele Scotto," a renowned wizard. In 1230, he returned to Scotland, his skill in the black arts having preceded him and it being generally accepted that he had sold his soul to the Devil. It is told of Sir Michael that he evoked a fiend in the shape of a black horse on which he flew through the air. On this demon horse he flew to Paris on an embassy to obtain certain concessions from the King of France, who received him coldly and was about to deny his request, when Michael besought him to delay such refusal until he had seen the horse stamp three times. The first stamp caused the bells to ring in every steeple; the second shook the palace so violently that three towers fell in ruins and to avoid a third stamp the King agreed to all Sir Michael's terms.

Sir Michael took up his abode at Oakwood Tower, upon the River Ettrick, where he soon learned of the fame of a neighboring sorceress, known as the Witch of Falsehope, living on the other side of the Ettrick. Michael resolved to put her powers of witchcraft to the test and riding to Falsehope entered her house alone, leaving his servant and greyhounds on the threshold. The reputed witch steadfastly denied any knowledge of necromancy. While talking with her, Sir Michael had carelessly laid his wand on the table; the witch snatched up the wand and struck Sir Michael with it, instantly changing his external appearance to that of a hare. Sir Michael's servant, waiting without, observing the hare scurrying from the house, at once slipped the greyhounds who pursued him so closely to the Tower of Oakwood that the wizard was com-

pelled to take ground in a culvert, where he gained time to reverse the charm and return of his own form.

This could not pass unavenged and accordingly Sir Michael, with his servant and dogs, rode to a hill above Falsehope, from whence he dispatched his servant to the Witch, requesting food for the dogs; at the same time giving full instructions as to the course to pursue if such request were refused. It being harvest the old woman was baking bread for the harvesters and returned an angry refusal to the servant, who, thereupon, following his master's orders, affixed above the door a paper with many cabalistic signs and the following rhyme:

“Maister Michael Scott’s man
Sought meat and gat nane.”

The magic worked instantly and the woman began to dance madly round and round the fire, repeating:

“Maister Michael Scott’s man
Sought meat and gat nane.”

She was powerless to stop and the dance continued until the husband dispatched the harvesters, one after another, to ascertain what had delayed his wife sending the mid-day meal to the harvest-field. Each messenger, as he entered the house, fell victim to the charm and joined in the dance and song. Round and round the fire the wife and the harvesters danced, unceasingly chanting the rhyme. The old man himself at last came, but remembering the trick his wife had served Sir Michael, and becoming suspicious, cautiously looked through the window before entering the house. Seeing the madly dancing

company and gathering from the words of the chant the author of the charm, he hastened to the Wizard, humbly begging a cessation of the spell. This Sir Michael good naturedly granted, at the same time giving the old man directions to return to his home and break the spell by entering the house backwards and taking the paper from over the door with his left hand. On this being done, the spell ceased and the dance ended.

The soul of Sir Michael having, according to popular belief, been sold to the Devil, the time arrived when Satan at last came to claim his own. The Wizard, however, insisted that by the terms of the bargain three things were to be done before the bond be paid. Of these three works two appear to have been performed. First—a cauld to be made across the rapid tumbling waters of the Tweed, and the cauld, still to be seen, at Kelso Mill attests the enduring quality of His Satanic Majesty's handiwork. Secondly—Eildon Hill to be rent in three; "Eildon's triple height" remains, to-day, a testimony. But the third—to weave ropes of the sea sand at the mouth of Tweed seems yet unaccomplished; Tweedmouth's ever shifting sands being evidence of the yet uncompleted work of the powers of darkness.

It remains to tell of the death and place of burial of the Wizard, concerning both of which tradition varies. One version of his end tells how his wife, or mistress, having treacherously learned that his magic could ward off all danger save that of the poison of a broth made of the flesh of a "breme" sow, administered such a broth to Sir Michael who died after eating it. Another version is that "the veil

of the future" having been lifted to him, he could foretell that his death would be caused by the fall of a stone. To avert such an end, it is told that he wore constantly a steel helmet; but in vain, for being at Mass and raising his helmet on the elevation of the Host a stone fell from the roof, killing him as he knelt.

His place of burial is by some claimed to be at Holme Cultram in Cumberland; while others, including Sir Walter Scott, claim that his grave is in the transept of Melrose Abbey.

The first name of Scott to be found in English history is that of John Scott, who was Earl of Chester, born 1206. Other early instances of the name in England are those of Sir Peter Scott, first Mayor of Newcastle and Sir Nicholas Scott, his son. Also Thomas Scott, afterwards Archbishop of York, born 1424 at Rotherham or Rotheram, Yorkshire, the name of Rotheram being assumed by him in place of his family name. He was Master of Pembroke College, Cambridge, also Chancellor of the University and was successively Bishop of Rochester, Bishop of Lincoln and Archbishop of York. He received the red hat from the Pope with the title of Cardinal Ste. Ceciliae. He became Lord Chancellor of England in 1475, being known as Lord Chancellor Rotheram. He founded Lincoln College, Oxford, and died of the plague in the year 1500.

CHAPTER II.



FROM the sands of Solway to the mouth of Tweed, stretches that land of minstrelsy and romantic story, the borders of Scotland. A land of far flung hills and swift and rocky streams, of purple heather and of lonely wastes where even today the silence of the tarn and the moorland is broken only by the cry of the wild fowl or the bleat of the black faced sheep. Within this border land, in wood girt tower and crag bound reiver stronghold, flanked by the ravines of Teviot and Tweed, of Ettrick and Yarrow,

“A hardy race who never shrank from war
The Scott, to rival realms a bar,
Here fixed his mountain home.”

Between the Cheviots and the Lammermuirs lay a thickly wooded country with cleugh and den closed by precipitous cliffs, on whose rocky crests the early Scotts built their peel towers and castles. Here we find the Lairds of Branxholm holding a land of hill and dale and many waters between Yarrow and Teviot, upon a steep bank of the latter, partly surrounded by the stream, being the House of Branxholm. Another Scott held the wild lands of Harden.

“But what the niggard ground of wealth denied
From fields more bless'd his fearless arms supplied.”

Two miles from the meeting of Borthwick burn and Teviot, stands the House of Harden, on the

brink of the deep and thickly wooded den from which the name is taken. From Harden the Scott country rises to the lands of Deloraine and Headshaw, while in the hills, above the junction of the Clear burn and the Rankel burn is the old Tower of Buccleuch, near the "cleuch" where, as already told, the "buck was ta'en." Through the Ettrick Forest and higher up on Ettrick stands Thirlestane, another stronghold of the Scotts.

Such were some of the border fastnesses from which the Scotts of old sallied forth across the border to harry their English neighbors. On the English side, in Cumberland and Northumberland, we find the strongholds of the Dacres, Howards, Grahams and Percys; the border castles of Naworth, Carlisle, Norham, Bamborough and Alnwick being some of the stately seats which, today, remain a testimony to the respect paid by their builders to the fighting qualities of the Scotts and like unwelcome visitors from over the border. For centuries the Scot or the Englishman whose lot was cast within marching or riding distance of the border was born a natural enemy to his neighbor on the other side of the Cheviots, Liddell or Esk. Border raids were the order of the day and no greater security was found for kye or steer on one side of the border than on the other. Scot raided England and Englishman raided Scotland, each doubtless feeling assured that he was fulfilling a patriotic duty in despoiling those who would not only as readily despoil him, but, at the same time, were enemies of his country and legitimate prey. Withal, the reckless, law-defying moss-trooper and reiver was a brave, loyal and fair fighter. His code of morality was,

“The good old rule, the simple plan,
That they should take who had the power
And they should keep who can.”

and no disgrace or shame could, in his mind, attach to a successful raid, well carried out in accordance with the tenets of the border. We have told how the spurs on an empty platter gave warning of the empty larder of the Flower of Yarrow. No whit behind were the ladies on the English side; a naked sword lain on the table being the usual intimation from the good wives of Cumberland that a new supply of Scottish beef or Cheviot mutton would be of material assistance in reducing the medieval equivalent of the high cost of living.

Fierce and bloody was the fighting usually accompanying these border raids, and many a Scott paid the penalty in fair fight, or said his neck verse on Harraby Hill or the old oak which still overhangs Naworth's moat. Notwithstanding this almost constant state of warfare the men on either side do not appear to have regarded each other with that personal enmity which might have been looked for. Friendly intercourse was frequent after the most bitter fighting, and Froissart says that “Englishmen on the one party and Scottes on the other party, are good men of warre; for when they meet there is a harde fight without sparynge” but that “whan they be well beaten and that the one party hath obtained the victory, they then glorifye so in their dedes of armes, and are so joyfull, that such as be taken they shall be ransomed, or that they go out of the fielde; so that shortly eche of them is so content with other, that, at their departynge, curtyslye they will say, God thank you.”

Unfortunately the lives thus lost at the hands of their hereditary enemies were not the only toll taken by these troublous times. Bloodshed was frequent in the fighting with which the Scotts and other border clans occupied the rare intervals of peace. Remorseless feuds sprung from jealousies aroused when one clan would be thought to be attaining too much power, or arose from quarrels and insults only to be wiped out by the death of the offender. To avenge such a death was a matter of honor with the Scott family, all border clans being alike in their punctilious respect to the *lex talionis*. Of such a nature was the feud between the House of Scott and the House of Ker of Cessford. It is not known how the feud between the two clans arose, but the enmity of the Scotts and Kers had long been smoldering, when in 1526, during a Justice Court held at Jedburgh, the boy King, James V, secretly wrote to Sir Walter Scott, "Wicked Wat of Branxholm," bidding Sir Walter gather the Scotts at Melrose to free him from the power of Douglas, Earl of Angus, who had wed his widowed mother. From Jedburgh the King rode to Melrose, where, shortly after the escort of Kers and Howes had taken their leave, the Scotts under Sir Walter arrived a thousand strong. A fierce battle with Douglas and his men was ended by the unexpected appearance on the field of the returned Kers and Howes; the Laird of Buccleuch and his force being compelled to flee, "followed furiously" by the Kers. At a rock, to this day known by the name of "Turn Again," Buccleuch's men rallied, and here Ker of Cessford was slain and the chase seems to have ceased. But in consequence of this battle there

ensued a deadly feud between the names of Scott and Ker, which raged for many years upon the borders. In the year 1535 we find Sir Walter imprisoned for levying war upon the Kers, and in 1552 the Kers carried "the furies of the border war" to the streets of Edinburgh itself, where, in the High Street, old Sir Walter was set upon by a band of Kers and foully murdered. Quoting from the words of another Sir Walter:

"When the streets of high Dunedin,
Saw lances gleam and falchions redden,
And heard the slogan's deadly yell;
Then the chief of Branksome fell."

* * * *

"While Cessford owns the rule of Carr,
While Ettrick boasts the line of Scott;
The slaughtered chiefs, the mortal jar,
The havoc of the feudal war;
Shall never, never be forgot."

Many a Scott and many a Ker paid with their lives for the deaths of Ker of Cessford and Scott of Buccleuch before the feud was ended; for even this fierce feud had an end and the time came when as told in Birch's Memorials "The fear of the general trouble had reconciled them, and the injuries which they thought to have committed against each other were now transferred upon England," and each clan "undertook more hazardous enterprises against the enemy than they would have done if they had been at concord together."

Other feuds of the Scotts included that with the Elliot clan, in consequence of the death of a Scott, slain by an Elliot in 1564. Vindictively and furiously was this quarrel pursued, the Scotts avenging

the death upon the Elliots, and the Elliots returning blow for blow. However, as in the case of the Cessford feud, the common cause against their neighbors on the English side of the border seems to have had the effect of a peace-maker, for in 1601 the Warden of the Marches makes complaint that "the Scotts and Elliots have again been spoiling the Grahams."

"All is dishonorabell quhair there is not eie for eie and tuith for tuith," said Alexander Napier, referring to another feud. In 1600, Scott of Bowhill was told by Archibald Napier of Merchiston that one of his horses had been stolen. Presumably the cap fitted, for Bowhill at once drew his sword and called on young Napier to fight. The latter, intending no insult, and surprised at the anger of his friend, endeavored to avoid a meeting, but was eventually compelled to fight the duel forced upon him. Scott was slain and to avenge his death, his brothers, and other Scotts, waylaid Napier near Edinburgh and murdered him. The property of the slayers was declared forfeit as rebels, until Scott of Buccleuch, the chief of their clan, proposed that they obtain pardon by payment to the Napier family of One thousand pounds as compensation for the murder. This matter of a price for the slaughter of a friend caused Alexander Napier to express his opinion as above. Later in 1699, William Scott of Thirlestane married Margaret, Baroness Napier of Merchiston, and the present Lord Napier and Ettrick takes descent from the two families.

The quarrel between the Scotts and the Charltons of Tynedale, in Northumberland, may also more

properly be reckoned a feud, rather than ordinary border warfare. This vendetta of Buccleuch's, which lasted through several generations, appears to have had its origin from the fact that "long synce in warr tyme they took awaye his grand-father's shworde and wold never lett him have itt synce." And they never did; the "shworde" remains at Hesleyside in North Tynedale.

Sir John Scott of Thirlestane, an ancestor of William Scott who married the Baroness Napier, was granted arms and motto, as a pledge and token of the "guid will and kyndness" of King James V. Sir John was in possession of the estates of Thirlestane and Gamescleugh when, in June 1542, King James assembled his nobility and their feudal retainers at Fala Moor, with the intention of invading England in retaliation for the wrecking of an abbey by the forces of the English King, Henry. To the disappointment of King James, his nobles obstinately refused to follow him over the border, Sir John Scott alone declaring himself ready to follow the King wherever he should lead, and with his followers ranged himself under the King's banner. For this loyal conduct the King did "command and charge our lion herauld" to give and grant to the family of Sir John a charter of arms, entitling them to bear "ane border of ffeure de lises about his coate of armes, sik as is on our royal banner," with a bundle of spears for the crest and the motto "Ready, aye ready."

'And hence, in fair remembrance worn,
Yon sheaf of spears his crest has borne;
Hence his high motto shines reveal'd
"Ready, aye ready" for the field.'

In the reign of James I of Scotland (1406-1437), Sir William Scott of Buccleuch exchanged, with Sir Thomas Inglis, the estate of Murdieston, in Lanarkshire, for one-half of the barony of Branxholm, or Branksome, lying upon the Teviot, about three miles above the border town of Hawick. The remaining half of the barony was, in 1443, granted by James II to Sir Walter Scott and Sir David, his son, as a reward for their services to the King, against the house of Douglas, with whom King James had been contending for the throne. Branxholm became the principal seat of the family of Scott of Buccleuch, and the "ower word" or gathering cry of the clan "Mount for Branxholm." The castle was enlarged and strengthened by Sir David Scott the grandson of Sir William. In 1570 it was temporarily destroyed by the then Laird under the following circumstances. The Earl of Northumberland, having assembled a strong force at Warkworth, crossed the border and proceeded up the Valley of the Teviot to lay waste the lands of Branxholm. He left not "one house, one stak of corne, nor one shyef, without the gates of the said Lord Buclough unburnt." Buccleuch, however, rather than allow the castle to be despoiled by the English, himself burned down the home of his ancestors. This foray of the Earl of Northumberland was undertaken on behalf of the English Queen, Elizabeth, who had been provoked by the frequent raids of Buccleuch and especially by his espousal of the cause of Queen Mary. Buccleuch quickly retaliated; for, with other border chiefs, he invaded Northumberland and laying waste the country, returned laden with spoil. He also, at once com-

menced the rebuilding and enlarging of Branhholm; which work being uncompleted on his death in 1574, was finished by his widow, Dame Margaret of Douglas. The following inscriptions still preserve their memory. Upon a stone, bearing the arms of Buccleuch, this legend appears, "Sir W. Scott, of Branhheim, Knyt, oe of Sir William Scott of Kirkurd, Knyt, began ye work upon ye 24 of March, 1571 zier quha departit at God's pleisour ye 17th April, 1574" and on a similar compartment are sculptured the arms of Douglas, with this inscription "Dame Margaret Douglas his spous completit the forsaid work in October 1576." The Lairds of Buccleuch observed much baronial magnificence at Branhholm, maintaining a large household, both probably from a desire for splendor, and on account of their border situation necessitating a strong body of retainers.

In 1596 Sir Walter Scott, the then Laird of Buccleuch, numbered among his many retainers a celebrated border raider, Kinmont Willie. In March of that year, a truce having been called with the English for the purpose of a meeting of the Wardens of the Marches, Buccleuch, being Warden of Liddesdale, attended the meeting near Kershopefoot, Kinmont Willie with other retainers accompanying him. Kinmont's frequent and successful raids had made him an object of much dislike to the English, and when riding home from the meeting he was surprised and taken prisoner by Lord Scrope's men, in direct violation of the border law granting a full day's immunity to all present at a Warden's meeting on a day of truce. Buccleuch realized that he must strike at once or Kinmont

Willie would hang at Carlisle. He gathered the Scotts, Armstrongs, Elliots and Graemes, and although he called for only the younger sons on such a forlorn hope, Auld Wat of Harden and other elder Scotts rode with their chief. They met at Kinmont Willie's tower, ten miles north of Carlisle, and in a storm of wind and sleet, with scaling ladders stormed the strongly fortified castle of Carlisle, carrying out Kinmont Willie, fetters and all. King James was compelled to accede to the constant demands of Queen Elizabeth of England for the punishment of Buccleuch who was imprisoned by the English Queen. Some two years after his imprisonment Buccleuch was asked by the Queen "How dared you undertake an enterprise so desperate and presumptous?" "Dared?" replied Buccleuch, "what is it that a man dares not do?" "With ten thousand such men," said Elizabeth, "our brother of Scotland might shake the firmest crown in Europe."

The castle of Branxholm, and its immediate neighborhood, is the scene of the "Lay of the Last Minstrel," in which is described the trial by single combat between Richard Musgrave and the pseudo William Scott of Deloraine.

CHAPTER III.



HERE are numerous branches of the family of Scott. Reference having already been made in the preceding chapters to the Scotts of Buccleuch and the Scotts of Harden, the following branches may also be mentioned.

The Scotts of Balwearie trace their descent from Sir Michael Scott who was knighted by Alexander II, and was one of the assize upon a perambulation of the boundary between the monastery of Dunfermline and the lands of Dundaff in 1231. He obtained the estates of Balwearie on his marriage with the daughter and sole heiress of Sir Richard Balwearie of Balwearie in the parish of Abbots-hall. His son, Sir Michael, the famous wizard, of whom we have already told, had two sons, Sir Henry and Duncan, the latter being the owner of lands in Forfarshire and ancestor of the Scotts in the North of Scotland. The elder, Sir Henry, died early in the reign of David II (1329-1371). His son, Sir Andrew Scott, was killed at the taking of Berwick by the Scots in 1355, leaving an infant son, afterwards Sir William, who died towards the end of the reign of Robert III. Sir Michael, his son, was hostage for James I in 1424 and died in the following reign. Sir Michael's son, Sir William, married Isabel, daughter of Sir John Moncrief of that ilk, and with one daughter had two sons, Sir William who succeeded him and Alexander Scott of Fingask, Perthshire. The elder son,

in February 1509, obtained a crown charter of the lands of Strathmiglo, Fifeshire. The estate of Strathmiglo had been held by the Scotts of Balwearie, under the Earls of Fife, from about the year 1251, and after the forfeiture of Murdo, Duke of Albany, in 1424 under the crown. Sir William accompanied James IV on his unfortunate expedition into England in September 1513, and being taken prisoner at Flodden was obliged to sell part of his estates to pay his ransom. Later he was on two occasions appointed a commissioner for effecting a treaty of peace with England. Sir William was nominated the first Senator, on the temporal side, on the institution of the College of Justice in Scotland on 13th May 1532. He died shortly after his appointment, leaving two sons, Sir William and Thomas. The latter obtained a charter of the lands of Pitgorno in 1526, and was named a Senator in his father's place in November 1532. He was appointed Justice Clerk by King James V in 1535 and died in 1539. The elder son, Sir William Scott, married Isabel, daughter of Lord Lindsay of the Byres and had two sons, Sir William and Andrew, ancestor of the Scotts of Ancrum. Sir William had two sons, Michael, who died in the lifetime of his father and Sir William, who succeeded as Laird of Balwearie and Strathmiglo. His son, Sir James, was one of the twelve gentlemen knighted by James VI at the coronation of his Queen, Anne of Denmark, in 1590. During his time the barony of Strathmiglo was at its greatest, but with him the wealth and dignity of the family came to an end. He was involved with the Earls of Angus, Errol and Huntly in their various re-

bellions against James VI and was also connected with the turbulent Earl of Bothwell. He was repeatedly fined for assistance given to this nobleman in his attempts to gain possession of the King's person between 1591 and 1594; and doubtless also paid heavily to the needy courtiers of the King. He was obliged, from time to time, to sell portions of his estate, until in 1600 the whole barony of Strathmiglo was disposed of, excepting the tower with the land and village adjoining. The remaining portions of the barony were sold either immediately before or after his death. He had two sons, William and James. The former predeceased his father, leaving a son, Walter, who having been deprived of the estates through the doings of his grandfather, entered the army and died unmarried in Flanders, during the reign of Charles I. James, the second son, purchased the lands of Logie in Forfarshire and was the ancestor of several families of Scott in that part of Scotland. His son, also James, acquired considerable landed property and was enabled to leave an estate to each of his sons; James Scott of Logie, Robert Scott of Benholme, Hercules Scott of Brotherton, Patrick Scott of Craig, John and David.

The Scotts of Ancrum, Roxburghshire, descend from Andrew, the younger of the two sons of Sir William Scott above mentioned. This Andrew Scott lived in the time of Queen Mary and received from his father the estates of Glendoich as life tenant, the estates to revert to the family on his death. He was also in possession of the lands of Kirkstyle, Perthshire. His great-grandson, Patrick Scott, who lived in the reign of James VI, sold Kirkstyle and

purchased Langshaw in the south of Scotland, and afterwards acquired the estates of Ancrum. His son, Sir John Scott, obtained a charter under the Great Seal, in 1670, of the lands and Barony of Ancrum and was created a Baronet in 1671.

Reference has been made in Chapter I to the Scotts of Harden. From Hugh, the third son of Wat of Harden and his wife, the Flower of Yar-row, the Scotts of Gala take descent. The Scotts of Synton are descended from Francis, the fourth son, who married Isabel, sister of Sir Walter Scott of Whitstead.

The Scotts of Thirlestane, now represented by Lord Napier, are descended from the Scotts of Howpaisley, who got the estate of Thirlestane from the Abbacy of Melrose. It has already been told how Sir John Scott of Thirlestane earned arms, crest and motto. From his third son Andrew (or Arthur) are descended the families of Newburgh and Ravelburn.

The Scotts of Raeburn, as mentioned in Chapter I, are descended from Walter, third son of Sir William Scott, third Laird of Harden.

The Scotts of Tushielaw in Ettrick were at one time a powerful section of the clan Scott; and like all the race, were busy raiders and mosstroopers. Their ancient Tower of Tushielaw is celebrated in minstrelsy and tradition. Adam Scott of Tushielaw, one of the most famous of their chiefs, was known as the "King of the Thieves," or the "King of the Border." His reiving and raiding proclivities aroused the ire of James V, who, in 1528, made proclamation to all lords, barons and gentlemen, that they should "compear at Edinburgh with a

month's victuals," to accompany him on an expedition to "danton the thieves of Teviotdale, Annandale and Liddisdale." They seized Scott of Tushielaw one morning before breakfast and summarily hung him on an ash tree in front of his stronghold. The ash tree is said to be still standing and is still called "Gallows Tree."

The Scotts of Mallyen, Midlothian, branched off from the house of Murdieston, before the ancestor of the Buccleuchs exchanged that estate for half the barony of Branxholm. James Scott of Scotsloch was the first of the family to settle in Midlothian, during the reign of Queen Mary. His son, Lawrence Scott of Harprig, was clerk to the Privy Council in the reign of Charles I. He had three sons, William, his heir, James of Bonnytoun and Lawrence, ancestor of the Scotts of Bavelaw. The eldest, William, was knighted by Charles I in 1641, and in June 1649 was appointed one of the Lords Ordinary of Sessions, taking the title of Lord Clerkington. His son John inherited from his father the lands and Barony of Mallyen, which became the chief title of this branch of the Scott family. General Thomas Scott, a scion of the Mallyen family born in 1745 served, as Captain, with his regiment in America from 1776 to 1788 and on his return to Europe accompanied the Duke of York to Flanders to oppose the French revolutionary forces. He saw much service and died at the age of 96, in 1841.

The Scotts of Duninald, in the Parish of Craig, Forfarshire, descended from Patrick Scott of Craig, born in 1623, the son of James Scott of Logie and a descendant of the Scotts of Balwearie. At the beginning of the 18th century, the adjoining estates

of Duninald, Usan and Rossie were in the possession of three brothers of the name of Scott, who had married three sisters, heiresses of these estates. Upon the death of two of these brothers, the owners of Duninald and Usan, Patrick Scott of Rossie, the remaining brother, became possessed of the three estates. His son, Robert, born in 1705, was Member of Parliament for Forfarshire and represented that constituency for many years. It is told of him that during the 1745 rising, he remained a faithful adherent to King George, and that when Prince Charlie's men arrived in Montrose, a party of them went to Duninald House, threatening him with death. The entreaties of his wife, Ann Middleton of Seton, described as a woman of fine appearance and manner, prevailed to save his life and he was carried off a prisoner to the Montrose tolbooth. He was set free on the arrival of the Duke of Cumberland and died in 1780. He son, David Scott of Duninald, married Louisa Jervis, a widow, the daughter and co-heiress of William Delagard, and died in 1805 leaving one son, David and three daughters. Elizabeth, the other sister and co-heiress of William Delagard, married James Sibbald of Sillwood Park, Sussex, who was created a Baronet in 1806. He died without issue in 1819, David Scott of Duninald, the son of his wife's sister, becoming heir to the title as Sir David Scott, second Baronet of Sillwood Park.

The Scotts of Benholme, Forfarshire, and the Scotts of Brotherton, Kincardineshire, are both branches of the family of Scott of Logie; the former from Robert, the second son, and the latter from Hercules, the third son of James Scott of Logie.

Shortly before embarking at Montrose for France in 1716, the Chevalier St. George, the Stuart claimant of the throne, was concealed in the garden of Brotherton, and the last night the Chevalier spent in Scotland, he slept in the house of Scott of Logie.

The Scotts of Scotstarvet take descent from David the second son of Sir David Scott, the eleventh generation of the house of Buccleuch in the male line. David Scott, known as of Allanbaugh and Whitcheater, lived in the reigns of James IV and V, and died in 1530 leaving three sons, Robert, Alexander and James. The youngest entered the Church, becoming Provost of Corstophine and a Lord of Sessions on the spiritual side, on the institution of that court in Scotland. Sir Alexander Scott, the second son, was appointed Vice Register of Scotland by King James V in 1534, and died in 1540. His son, Robert Scott, who owned the lands of Knightspottie, became Clerk of the Parliament and Director of the Chancery in 1579. He had one daughter and two sons, Robert and James of Vogrie. He resigned the office of Director of the Chancery, first in favor of his elder son Robert, who predeceased him in 1588, and secondly in favor of his stepson, Sir William Scott of Ardrross, to be held until his grandson John, the son of Robert, came of age. John, who later became the celebrated Sir John Scott of Scotstarvet, was only seven years of age on the death of his grandfather in 1592. On attaining his majority, John obtained the office of Director of the Chancery. By a charter dated 1611, he was granted the lands of Tarvet in Fifeshire, the name of which he changed to Scotstarvet. Appointed of the Privy Council of King James VI, he was knighted

by that King in 1617 and admitted an Extraordinary Lord of Session in 1629, taking the judicial title of Lord Scotstarvet. He was one of the many Lairds and lawyers of Scotland, who accepted the covenant and in November 1638 he declined to sign the King's confession. In 1640 he was named one of the Committee of Estates for the defence of the realm, and in 1641 the King created him a Judge *ad vitam aut culpam*. On the occasion of the war with England, he served on the War Committee in 1648 and 1649, but was deprived of both the office of Judge and Director of Chancery during the Commonwealth. He made many appeals to be restored to the latter office, but Cromwell, in 1652, bestowed it on Jeffrey who held it until the Restoration. Through General Monck, Scott again appealed to the Protector for the reversion of the office if Jeffrey died. Instead of reinstatement, Cromwell, in 1654, fined him £1,500, for his conduct in the war. Further, his correspondence with Cromwell created a very unfavorable impression on the Royalists, who, instead of appointing him to office on the Restoration, fined him £500. He retired to Scotstarvet, where he engaged in literary work and died in 1670.

A lady of the Scotstarvet family deserves mention, Majory, the daughter of David Scott of Scotsstarvet, and great-granddaughter of the celebrated Sir John. It has been said, that on her marriage with Lord Stormont she took with her the ability of the house, as she produced an illustrious Chief Justice, known as Silver Tongue Murray, who, it was said, on the father's side sprung from an ordinary Scottish peer—the eleventh of fourteen children, raised on oatmeal porridge.

The Scotts of Gala, Roxburghshire, are descended from Hugh, the third son of Walter Scott of Harden, "Auld Wat," and his wife the Flower of Yarrow. Hugh Scott lived in the reigns of James I and Charles I, being known as Scott of Deuchar. He married Jean, eldest daughter of Sir James Hop-Pringle of Galashiels, and had several sons, James, his heir, Walter, George, the progenitor of the Scotts of Auchty-Donald, John and David. Hugh Scott died in 1640 and his eldest son, James, obtained a charter, dated 9th June 1640, of the lands and Barony of Gala. A descendant, John Scott of Gala, was the intimate friend of his kinsman Sir Walter Scott and accompanied him on his visit to the field of Waterloo. His reminiscences of Sir Walter are published in Lockhart's *Life of Scott*.

The Scotts of Hassendean, Roxburghshire, traced descent from David Scott, who lived in the middle part of the 15th century. He was the eldest son of Sir William Scott of Kirkurd who, as before told, exchanged Murdieston for Branhholm. A Scott of Hassendean, Sir Alexander, fell at the battle of Flodden, 1513, and among the border Barons who in 1530 neglected to fulfill their bonds, there appears a William Scott of Hassendean. It is also on record that in 1564, David Scott, Laird of Hassendean, was slain by William Elliot of Horsliehill. It is not known at what date the male line of this branch of the Scott family failed, but possibly on the death of the said David Scott.

One of the most ancient branches of the Scotts was that of Synton, descended from Walter Scott of Synton, who lived in the reigns of Robert II and III. George Scott was the last of the original

family styled Synton, but, as we have seen, from them are descended the Harden branch and from the Synton family came also the Scotts of Sachells.

Sir William Scott, the founder of the Kentish family of Scots Hall, was the son of John Scott, seneschal of the manor of Brabourne, Kent. Sir William was a Justice of the Common Pleas, appointed 1336, and knighted on the day Edward the Black Prince was created Duke of Cornwall. He died in 1350. The tradition is that Sir William was descended from a younger brother of John de Baliol, King of Scotland and of Alexander de Baliol, Lord of Chilham, Kent. Family records show that in 1402, Peter de Coumbe made a settlement of the Manor of Coumbe in Brabourne, on William Scott who died in 1434. He is credited with the building of the Hall, afterwards known as Scots Hall, and had two sons, John and William. The latter, Lord of the Manor of Woolstan and founded of the family of Scott of Chigwell, died in 1491. The elder, Sir John, Sheriff of Kent in 1460, was knighted and made Comptroller of the Household by Edward IV in 1461. He was also Lieutenant of Dover Castle, Warden of the Cinque Ports and Marshal of Calais. He died on 17th October 1489.

Other branches of the family of Scott include the Scotts of Wauchope, descended from Howcleuch and Crumbaugh, whose memorials are at Hawick. Walter Scott of Wauchope was a friend of the poet Burns. Also the Scotts of Whitehaugh and the Scotts of Burnfoot, one of whom acquired the lands of Headshaw by marriage. Also the Scotts of Middlestead, Kirkhouse, Huntly, Whitslade and Todrig.

The story of two brothers of the name of Scott,

sons of a coal fitter at Newcastle, both of whom became Judges and both of whom were raised to the peerage, is worthy of a place in any record of the family whose name they bore. Conjecture has endeavored to connect these brothers with the house of Scott of Balwearie, but beyond the name, nothing but tradition indicates such descent.

John Scott, Baron and afterwards Earl of Eldon, Lord High Chancellor of England and William Scott, Baron Stowell, his elder brother, were sons of William Scott, who began life as apprentice to, and later became principal in, a coal fitter's business at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. William was born at Heworth, in the County of Durham, on 17th October 1745; John at Newcastle on 4th June 1751; and both boys were scholars at the old Grammar School at Newcastle. William obtained a Durham fellowship at University College, Oxford, but it was his father's intention to apprentice John to his own business. He, however, followed his brother to Oxford, where he was entered at University College as a commoner, on May 15th 1766, his purpose then being to study for the Church, with a view to obtain a college living. He graduated B. A. in 1770 and in 1771 won the English Essay prize. Not until after his marriage did John Scott turn his attention to the study of the law, the summit of which profession he was destined to attain. He married Elizabeth, the beautiful daughter of a Newcastle banker, Mr. Aubone Surtees. Young Scott's suit was strongly opposed by Mr. Surtees who forbade the marriage, but on the night of November 18th 1772, John Scott carried off the lady across the border to Blackshiels, where the marriage took place the following day.

He became a student at the Middle Temple in January 1773 and in February of that year took the degree of M. A. at Oxford. In 1776 he was called to the bar, practicing in London and on the Northern Circuit. His father died in the same year, leaving him a legacy of £1,000 over and above £2,000 which he had already received. His practice in London increased slowly, but in 1780 his prospects were suddenly improved by his appearance in the celebrated case of *Ackroyd v. Smithson*, which became a leading case. Losing his point in the lower court, Scott successfully argued it on appeal before Lord Thurlow. He also appeared as counsel in several election petitions, notably the Clitheroe petition. In two years he took silk, becoming Kings Counsel. Shortly after this he entered Parliament as a supporter of Pitt and member for the Borough of Weobley.

In 1788 he was knighted on being appointed Solicitor-General, and it is generally understood that he drew the Regency Bill which was introduced in 1789. Promotion to the office of Attorney General came in 1793 and while incumbent of this office he conducted the memorable prosecutions for high treason against the British sympathizers with the French revolutionaries. In 1799 Sir John became Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, entering the House of Lords as Baron Eldon. In February 1801 Addington succeeded Pitt as Prime Minister and Lord Eldon ascended the woolsack as Lord High Chancellor of England. He sat for twenty-six years as Lord Chancellor, from 1801 until 1806 and again from 1807 until 1827, the longest period the Great Seal was ever held by one individual.

Lord Eldon had been created Earl of Eldon by George IV in 1821; in 1827, in the seventy-sixth year of his age, he resigned the Chancellorship. His wife died before him on 28th June 1831. They had two sons, John who died in 1805 and William Henry John who died in 1832. John, Earl of Eldon, himself died in London, aged eighty-seven, on the 13th January 1838, leaving two daughters, Lady Frances Bankes and Lady Elizabeth Repton, and a grandson who succeeded him.

Lord Eldon's greatness as a Judge is universally acknowledged and although he was said to be slow, his judgments evinced great accuracy and a constant anxiety to do justice. His manners were courtly and winning, but he is said to have been parsimonious and his establishment and mode of life were hardly in keeping with his high office. He enjoyed a joke. On one occasion he challenged a poacher on his estate who accosted him as "Old Bags keeper," but Lord Eldon told him he was "Old Bags himself." The Bag Office was an office in Chancery from which he derived his nick-name.

William, Baron Stowell, the other and elder of the Scott brothers, was, as already mentioned, born on 17th October 1745. The fact that he was born in the County of Durham, enabled him to qualify for the Durham fellowship at University College, Oxford, where he was appointed a tutor and eventually became senior tutor of the College. In 1767 he took the M. A. degree at Oxford, being elected Camden reader in Ancient History. He was a friend of Dr. Johnson and executor of his will. He had entered as a student at the Middle Temple in 1762, but postponed his renewal from Oxford to London until

1777. He was called to the bar in February 1780, practicing in the Admiralty and Ecclesiastical Courts, where his success has been described as wonderful. In 1782 he received the Crown appointment of Advocate General for the office of the Lord High Admiral. In 1783 he was appointed, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, to the office of Registrar of the Court of Faculties and in 1788 became Judge of the Consistory Court of London. On September 3rd 1788 he received the honor of knighthood and the same year was appointed Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, also being sworn of the Privy Council. He was Member of Parliament for Oxford University from 1801 until, on the coronation of George IV by patent dated 17th July 1821, he was raised to the peerage with the title of Baron Stowell of Stowell Park. In the same year his brother John was created Earl of Eldon. Baron Stowell ranks as among the most eminent of English Judges and his services to maritime and international law are unsurpassed. Lord Brougham said of him, "There has seldom, if ever, appeared in the profession of the law anyone so peculiarly endowed with all the learning and capacity which can accomplish, as well as all the graces which can embellish, the judicial character." He died on the 28th January 1836.

Sir Walter Scott, born at Edinburgh on the 15th August 1771, the most celebrated poet and novelist of his day, described himself as "A Border Minstrel." He came from a great fighting stock, being six generations removed from Auld Wat of Harden, tracing his descent through the Scotts of Raeburn. His father, Walter Scott, a writer to the signet in Edin-

burgh, was the first of the family to leave the country for the city; his mother was Anne, granddaughter of Sir Walter Swinton and daughter of John Rutherford, Professor of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh, a scion of an old Border stock. Though in boyhood Sir Walter's health was delicate, he attended the High School and in 1783 entered the University of Edinburgh. The precarious state of his health continuing to interfere with his studies, he devoted much time to his favorite subjects, romantic lore, border history and poetry. He was admitted a member of the Faculty of Advocates in 1792. The year 1796 saw the publication of his first work, a translation of two of Burger's ballads entitled "Leonore" and "The Wild Huntsman." In the autumn of 1797, while on a visit to Gilsland, in Cumberland, he met his future wife, Charlotte Charpentier, the daughter of a French refugee; visitors to Gilsland, today, are shown the boulder in the river, upon which Sir Walter and the lady are said to have been seated, when he proposed marriage, the rock being locally celebrated as "The Popping Stone." They were married the same year. His first large original work, "The Lay of the Last Minstrel," appeared in 1805, the immediate and remarkable success of the poem deciding Sir Walter to devote himself entirely to literary work. "Marmion" was published in 1809, "The Lady of the Lake" in 1810, shortly after which he considered his financial position sufficiently favorable to warrant his first purchase of land at Abbotsford, on the south bank of the River Tweed, three miles above Melrose. He had, however, hardly begun, in 1812, his plans for building and laying out the estate,

when the serious financial condition of Ballantyne & Co., the publishing house with which he was connected, brought him to the very verge of bankruptcy. The crisis was temporarily averted by the help of the publisher, Constable, and in July 1814 Scott's first novel "Waverley" was published by that house, without the name of the author being made known. Curiosity as to the identity of "The Great Unknown" kept alive the interest in his works and it was not until 1827 that the secret of the identity of the author of the Waverley novels was formally divulged, though it had long been known to his acquaintances. The building of the new house at Abbotsford was completed in 1824, but Scott had occupied his new home only one year, when the estate was involved in debt connected with the failure of Ballantyne and Constable. From that time he had a hard fight with evil fortune and disease, but in the number of works produced, in speed of production and diversity of subject he has never had a rival. The Abbotsford estate was eventually redeemed by the fruit of his brain, but not in his lifetime. He died at Abbotsford on the 21st September 1832 and was buried at Dryburgh Abbey. His eldest son, Walter, a Lieutenant-Colonel in the 15th Hussars, succeeded to the Baronetcy conferred on his father in 1820, the title becoming extant on his death, while returning from India, in 1847. The Scott Monument at Edinburgh was erected in 1846.

CHAPTER IV.



WHILE Scott and Ker and Scott and Elliot were still engaged in family feuds or in spoiling their neighbors across the Border, and Buccleuch, the head of the clan, immolating his beloved Branhholm; while Auld Wat of Harden was a "fyrebrande of the Border"; adventurers from the old world were opening up the wonders of the new land across the Western Ocean.

Though the current of migration was slow in the early years of the settlement of America, the fact that members of the Scott family were among the earliest colonists is evident by a comparison of the dates of the first settlements with the time of their arrival. In the year 1577 a patent of colonization for Virginia was granted to Sir Humphry Gilbert, and in 1585 one hundred and eight settlers arrived under Sir Richard Grenville. The first permanent English settlement, however, was not until 1607, when a small body of colonists founded Jamestown and other settlements along the James River, later to become the Province of Virginia. In the same year a small colony was formed in what is now Maine, and from that date onwards other communities were forming on the Atlantic seaboard, the most important in New England. New York was founded in 1614; while the year 1620 saw the arrival of the historic "Mayflower" and the founding of the Plymouth

Colony, later to become merged in the Colony of Massachusetts, which in 1629 obtained a royal charter for the territory between the Merrimac and Charles Rivers. Maryland was founded in 1632, being followed by other settlements until the entire coast line north of Florida was occupied by English Colonies.

Having in mind the dates above mentioned, it will be seen from the following account of some of the first Scotts in America, that the name is found at an early date in the records of the newly founded settlements.

Early mention of the name is found in "The Proceedings of the English Colonies in Virginia since their first beginning from England in the yeare of our Lord 1606, till this present 1612 with all their accidents that befell them in their journies and discoveries," printed at Oxford in 1612. It contains a list of 105 names entitled "The names of them that were the first planters," among whom is "Nic. Skot" otherwise Nicholas Scott. Other early references are found in "Burk's Names of the Adventurers for Virginia in 1620" which includes three Scotts, Geo. Scott, Thomas Scott, Edm. Scott; also in "A List of Names of the Living in Virginia," dated 16th February 1623, are Henry Scott and "at the Eastern shore" Walter Scott and Goodwife Scott, the latter being a customary method of recording a wife. In another list of the inhabitants of "The Eastern Shore Ouer the Baye" the entry is Walter Scott, Apphia Scott and Percis Scott, the last named "borne in Virginia."

A little later, mention is made of the coming

of other Scotts; this time to New England. "A note of the names and ages of all the passengers which tooke shipping in the 'Elizabeth' of Ipswich bound for New England the last of Aprill 1634" includes Thomas Scott, aged 40, and his wife Elizabeth, with their children, Elizabeth nine years old, Abigail seven and Thomas, six. Also Martha Scott, aged 60, mother of the first named Thomas and widow of Henry Scott of Rattlesden, Suffolk. Thomas Scott and his family settled at Cambridge, Massachusetts, later removing to the new settlement of Ipswich, of which he was town officer in 1653.

Another record relates to a Thomas Scott living in Hartford in 1637. It is stated that he "was k. 6th November 1643 careless by John Ewe for wh. he was fin. £5 to the Col. and £10 to the wid." In the records of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay among "Psons made free the 7th of the 10th month @ 1636," is Robert Scotte and at "A Court of Assistants or Quarter Court held at Boston the 3d of the 10th mo. 1639," a Robert Scott was one of a jury who acquitted Marmadake Peirce, tried upon "suspition of murther."

Richard Scott was born in England at Glemsford, Suffolk, his father's family being an offshoot of the family of Scots Hall. He landed at Boston, having, probably, came over in the "Griffin" in 1633 or 1634. An entry in an old record, dated November 24th 1634, states that he and another "was lost in their way homewards and wandered up and down six days and eat nothing. At length they were found by an Indian being almost senseless for want of rest." He was admitted a mem-

ber of the Boston Church on the 28th August 1634. He then appears in the Providence Plantations, being described as "of Providence in ye Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations." The Plantations comprised what is now Woonsocket, Smithfield, Lincoln, North Providence, Johnston and Cranston. His signature is attached to the Providence Compact, dated 20th August 1637, and in the same year he married Catherine Marbury. Scott prospered and sometime between 1640 and 1650 sold his property in Providence and removed to his lands at Moshasuck. Both he and his son John took an active part in the early Indian fighting. In 1656 Christopher Holder, a Quaker, arrived from England and Richard Scott and his wife joined the new faith; Richard, it is said, being the first Quaker convert in New England. While on a visit to Christopher Holder at Boston, in 1658, Catherine Scott, the wife, was whipped with ten lashes for Quakerism; Christopher Holder having already suffered the cropping of one ear. Richard Scott was a representative in the General Assembly and died in 1681 or 1682. He had two sons and five daughters.

The register of the Honorable Artillery Company of Boston recites that Robert Scott was enrolled a member of that body in 1638, the Company then being known as The Military Company of the Massachusetts. This Robert Scott, an emigrant, joined the First Church at Boston on 15th December 1633 and was admitted a freeman of the Colony on the 6th December 1636. In 1637 he was granted a "great lot for twelve heads" at the Mount, obtaining an additional grant of 200

acres in 1640. He was clerk to the Honorable Artillery Company in 1645. The Town Records in 1649 refer to him as "Sergaint" and as "Ensign" in 1652. He died in 1654.

Captain John Scott, known also as Scott of Long Island, at one time claimed to be the owner of "near one third part" of the Island. According to his own account, he was the son of an Englishman of some fortune; also, that for cutting the bridles and girths of the Parliamentary Troops at Turnham Green, when the King's forces were at Brentford in 1642, he was brought before a Parliamentary Committee and, with other children, sent to New England under the care of Edmond Dowling in 1643. Scott was placed with a settler named Laurence Southwick. His master, after suffering imprisonment and being fined and whipped during the Quaker persecution, was, in 1659, banished from the Colony of Massachusetts and fled for safety to Shelter Island. The following year Scott "caused much embarrassment to the people of Southampton" by selling to the colonists land which he claimed to have bought from the Indians, which claim was afterwards found to be fraudulent. In 1661 he was back in London; attracted by the news of the Restoration, returning to Long Island in 1662. A second journey to London was undertaken in order to obtain a letter from the King in relation to the Narraganset lands, and, while in London, Scott petitioned the Crown that he be appointed Governor of Long Island, supporting his prayer by allegations against various persons and complaints of the intrusion of the Dutch into the Island. In answer to his

petition, the Committee ordered "Capt. Scott, Mr. Maverick and Mr. Baxter to draw up a report of the intrusions and make them acknowledge or submit to the King's Government; or expulse them." Scott was well received on his return to Massachusetts, his expenses paid and an armed force furnished him, with which he went to Long Island. In consequence of Scott's announcement that the King had granted the Island to the Duke of York, a number of Long Island communities decided to reject union with any other Colony, empowering Scott, as President, to provide for the public safety. Scott claimed authority over the whole of the Island, but later, in fear of imprisonment, escaped and joined the English forces. A complaint was again lodged that "Scott according to his wonted course" was creating disturbance. In 1665, we find that Col. Nicholls, the Deputy Governor appointed by the Duke of York, had lost all confidence in Scott, whom he describes as "a man born to mischief," and more complaints arising, Scott fled to the Barbadoes. Nothing certain is known of his subsequent career.

Among the settlers at Gravesend, Long Island, in 1646, appears the name Rodger Scott, and the records of the same settlement show that William Scott was the buyer of a house and garden on 31st May 1660. This is believed to be the same William Scott who obtained a license to marry Abigail Warner in 1678. He removed to Shrewsbury, New Jersey, in 1682 or 1683, obtaining two patents for land in that township in the year 1688. He was a farmer and one of the Society of Friends. He had five sons and a daughter and died some time prior to 1707.

Other records of this period tell us that "At a small Court at Boston the 28th of the 5th mo. 1642," Margaret Stephenson was judged at liberty to be married to Benjamin Scott. Also that Edmund Scott settled in New England in 1649, becoming a freeman in 1669. He was an original proprietor of Waterbury and died there in 1699. In 1651, Edward Scott asked for a grant of land at New London "yet did not improve it" and went to Hadley in 1662. At the latter place a marriage was recorded in 1670 between Edward Scott and Elizabeth Webster.

Among the early settlers at Springfield in the Colony of Massachusetts was one John Scott. He married Sarah, daughter of Thomas and Margaret Bliss, on the 26th July 1659. It is probable that he and William Scott of Hatfield, mentioned later, were brothers and emigrated together. In 1664 John Scott bought a tract of land on the Agawam River and a record of the same year states, "The Jury also presented Captain Pynchon and John Scott for not mayntayning their fences on the west side of the river." He took part in the Falls fight with the Indians in 1676, and was still a citizen of Springfield when he took the oath of allegiance in 1678, but shortly after obtained a grant of land at Suffield to which he removed and died there on 2nd January 1690. He had eight children.

About the year 1668 William Scott came to Hatfield in the Colony of Massachusetts, but there is no record to tell from whence he came. It is probable, as before mentioned, that he and John Scott of Springfield were brothers who had emi-

grated from the old country. On 8th August 1670, William Scott was assigned a lot of 20 rods in width "on the east side of the street near the north end of the street," opposite Sergeant Wait's property; and in the same year he married Hannah, daughter of Lieutenant Allis of Hatfield. Another grant of land and a division in the commons were granted him in 1671. William Scott's house at the north end of the street was outside the palisaded inclosure and undoubtedly suffered when, in 1675, Indians numbering nearly 800 attacked the settlement with the intention of destroying it. The attack was, however, expected; the Indians being driven off after hard fighting. A curious record dated 1673, tells us that Hannah Scott, William's wife, and five other Hatfield women were fined for wearing silk contrary to the law. William Scott took part in the battle with the Indians at Turner's Falls on 19th May 1676 when the red men were utterly defeated, though many Colonists were killed, including Scott's brother-in-law, William Allis, Jr. Scott was again among the defenders, when the Indians attacked on 19th September 1677, killing twelve settlers and taking seventeen captive; the latter being all redeemed with the exception of three whom the Indians had already killed. The same year the General Court at Boston showed their appreciation of the part William Scott had taken in the fighting, awarding him two pounds sixteen shillings for military expenses. He had ten children and died about 1718, leaving considerable landed property.

One year before Charles II granted a charter to William Penn for the Province of Pennsylvania,

Hugh Scott, in 1670, settled in Chester County. He was born in the north of Ireland of Scottish descent.

A New York Council Minute, dated 4th August 1677, states that Benjamin Scott, and others named, came before the Council, "Informing the Governor of their being lately come from England in the good ship 'The Kent' now riding in the Bay near Sandy Hoeck." Benjamin Scott, who came from Widdington, England, was one of the commissioners of the London Quakers, who, with some Quakers from Yorkshire, founded Burlington, New Jersey. He is included in the list of "Magistrates of West New Jersey, commission being the first dated August 1677."

The third son of the first Sir John Scott of Ancrum, Captain John Scott, came to New York from Scotland about 1690. He was probably an officer in the Army, as in 1717 he was in command of Fort Hunter, at the mouth of the Schoharie Creek. His son John was a prominent merchant in New York.

Notwithstanding that the following hardly tends to enhance the reputation of the name, it indicates that even at so early a date a Scott was extensively engaged in tobacco planting. In 1692 Jane Scott of "Elizabeth City County," Virginia, complained to a Justice of the Peace that her husband was not contributing to the support of herself and child. An order was promptly made that Scott, her husband, at once pay her fifteen hundred pounds of tobacco.

Three generations of one family of Scott form links connecting an old Manse in the north of

Scotland, with the erection of the Capitol to be occupied by the Congress of the new nation. The Rev. John Scott, born 1650 died 1726, of the Parish of Dipple in the Presbytery of Elgin, Morayshire, had two sons, Alexander and James, who leaving the old country settled in the Colony of Virginia. Alexander Scott was ordained and licensed for Virginia by the Bishop of London in 1710, in which same year he arrived in the Colony, residing on an estate he named Dipple, in memory of the old home in Scotland. He was Rector of Overwharton Parish, Stafford County, for "near 28 years," and is mentioned as being present at a convention of the Virginia clergy at William and Mary College. He died without issue in 1738. His brother, the Rev. James Scott, whom he had invited to Virginia, inherited the Dipple estate, but removed to Prince William County, where he died in 1782 leaving nine children. His son, Hon. Gustavus Scott, born 1753, went to Maryland where he was chosen a delegate from Somerset County to the Provincial Convention at Annapolis, 22nd June 1774; also was one of the Association of Freemen who, in July 1775, determined to abolish the proprietary government of Maryland. Later he became a member of the Maryland Legislature. Removing to Georgetown, the Hon. Gustavus Scott was, in 1795, appointed by the City of Washington a commissioner to superintend the erection of the National Capitol. He died at Washington, D. C., in 1801.

CHAPTER V.



THE year 1774 was a fateful year in the history of the American Colonies. It witnessed the meeting of the First Continental Congress, held in the City of Philadelphia, on the 5th day of September 1774; this Congress being the initial step towards the conflict which was to wrest the Colonies from the rule of the English King.

Sprung from a fighting stock, it is only to be expected that the men of the name of Scott were to be found among the sturdy farmers and hardy settlers, who, through the long years from 1775 to 1783, faced the soldiers of England and fought for the right of self-government.

The two members of the Scott family whose names are most prominent in the records of the Revolutionary War were Brig.-General Charles Scott and Brig.-General John Morin Scott. The former was a native of Cumberland County in Virginia, where he raised the first Company of Volunteers in that State, south of the James River, that entered the Continental service. He was appointed Lieut.-Colonel of the 2nd Virginia Regiment in February 1776 and, in May of the same year, Colonel of the 5th Virginia Regiment. Scott was in command of Virginian troops when, on Christmas night, 1776, Washington recrossed the Delaware to attack Trenton, completely surprising and routing the Hessians. In April of the fol-

lowing year, Congress appointed him a Brigadier-General in the Continental Army, and when Washington marched to Princeton with the main army, General Scott, with chosen troops, was detailed to harass and retard the enemy. He commanded a brigade at the Battle of Germantown, later going into winter quarters with Washington during the trying winter of 1777-'78 at Valley Forge. He was also at the Battle of Monmouth in 1778 with express orders "to hold his position," and at the Court Martial for the trial of Major-General Charles Lee, convened at Brunswick, 4th July 1778, General Scott gave evidence as to having heard Washington instruct General Lee to attack. Taken prisoner at Charleston on 12th May 1780, General Scott was on parole at the end of the War. He settled in Woodford County, Va., in 1785, but again went on active service, being present at the defeat of St. Clair in 1791, and commanding a section of Wayne's Army at the Battle of The Fallen Timber in 1794. He was Governor of Kentucky from 1808 to 1812 and died on the 20th October 1820, aged 74.

Brigadier-General John Morin Scott was descended from the Scotts of Ancrum. Born in 1730, after graduating at Yale he adopted the profession of the law. He was defeated in the election for the General Congress of 1774, mainly on account of his active advocacy of extreme measures, but was an influential member of the General Committee of New York in 1775; also a member of the Provincial Congress of that year. Commissioned a Brigadier-General of New York Militia on 9th June 1776, he commanded a brigade in the Battle

of Long Island, and was one of the Council of War summoned by Washington after the battle. He served later with General Heath in Westchester County, being wounded at White Plains on 28th October 1776. He left the army in March 1777 when appointed Secretary of New York State. He was a Delegate from New York to the Continental Congress from 1780 until 1783 and died on the 14th September 1784, being buried in Trinity Churchyard, New York City.

In the List of Continental Army Officers, the following of the name of Scott are mentioned as holding commissions in that section of the forces engaged:

Brigadier-General Scott, above mentioned.

Brigadier-General John Morin Scott, above mentioned.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Scott, 2nd South Carolina Regiment, acted as Volunteer in command of marines on board the schooner "Defence" for which Congress accorded him a Vote of Thanks; in command of Fort and made prisoner on the capitulation of Fort Moultrie, 14th September 1780, exchanged and served until end of war.

Major William Scott, 1st New Hampshire Regiment, and 16th Continental Infantry, wounded and taken prisoner.

Major Joseph Scott, Sr., commissioned Lieutenant in 1st Virginia Regiment, 16th September 1775, Brigade-Major to General Muhlenberg, 28th August 1777, wounded at Germantown, but served until end of war. Joseph Scott, Jr., is mentioned below.

Captain William Scott, 3rd Georgia Regiment.

Captain John Day Scott, Smallwood's Maryland Regiment, killed at White Plains, 28th October 1776.

Captain William Scott, Lieutenant in Sargent's Massachusetts Regiment, taken prisoner at Bunker Hill 1775, exchanged, Captain in Henley's Continental Regiment 1777, transferred to Jackson's Regiment, 1779.

Captain David Scott, 13th Virginia Regiment.

Captain George Scott, Lieutenant in Stephenson's Virginia Rifle Company, Captain Virginia Militia.

Captain Joseph Scott, Jr., commissioned Lieutenant in 1st Virginia Regiment, 21st January 1776, Captain, 12th May 1780, and served until end of war.

Captain James Scott, Virginia Militia.

Captain William Scott, Thurston's Continental Regiment.

Captain Ezekiel Scott, 2nd and 22nd Continental Infantry.

Captain Jeremiah Scott, Rhode Island Militia.

Captain William Scott, Clotz's Pennsylvania Battalion of the Flying Camp, taken prisoner at Fort Washington, 16th November 1776.

Captain John Budd Scott, 2nd New Jersey Regiment.

Lieutenant Benjamin Scott, 2nd New Jersey Regiment.

Lieutenant John Eppis Scott, 15th Virginia Regiment, later known as 11th Virginia Regiment.

Lieutenant Walter Scott, a Virginia State Regiment.

Lieutenant John Scott, Lancaster Co., Pennsylvania Militia.

Lieutenant Joseph James Scott, South Carolina Rangers, wounded at Black Mingo, 14th September 1780.

Cornet Charles Scott, 1st Continental Dragoons, also Baylor's Regiment of Dragoons.

Ensign James Scott, 7th and 4th Massachusetts Regiments.

Ensign John Scott, 2nd Virginia and 1st Virginia Regiments.

Ensign William Scott, 4th Virginia Regiment.

Chaplain Alexander Scott, 1st Georgia Regiment.

Hospital Physician and Surgeon Moses Scott.

Surgeon's Mate Calvin Scott, 8th Massachusetts Regiment.

From the above names of officers it will be noted that commissioned officers of the name of Scott represented eleven of the then thirteen States: Georgia, Maryland, Massachusetts, Virginia, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, South Carolina and New Hampshire.

In addition to the officers in the Continental Army, the family name was equally well represented in the other troops of the different States. A notable example was the Company of Minute Men raised by Captain William Scott of Peterborough. This Company marched on 20th April 1775 in response to the alarm of 19th April and included seven Scotts: Captain William Scott in command, Lieutenant William Scott, Corporal James Scott and Privates Thomas Scott, John Scott, William Scott and David Scott. It is not possible to make individual mention of each hardy hero of the name of Scott, who braved the horrors of that memorable war and shared the honor of

the ultimate victory. There were 150 soldiers and sailors from the one Colony of Massachusetts alone! From little Vermont came 26, from Connecticut 36, from New York 80, and from each of the thirteen States the old fighting stock came forth to battle. Mention may, however, be made of the following who, among others of the name, served as officers in the Militia and Levies of the States: Major Abraham Scott of Colonel Jacob Cook's Battalion, at Battle of Brandywine, September 1777, Battle of Germantown and in the Jersey Campaign; Major Ezekiel Scott, New York; Captain Samuel Scott, Vermont; Captain Daniel Scott, 2nd Lincoln Co., Massachusetts Militia; Captain William Scott, Massachusetts Militia; Captain John Scott, New York; Captain John Scott, Massachusetts Militia; Captain William Scott, Virginia; Lieutenant John Scott, Vermont Militia; Lieutenant Jonathan Scott, Vermont Militia; Lieutenant David Scott, Massachusetts Militia; Lieutenant James Scott, Brigantine "Freedom"; Lieutenant John Scott, Massachusetts Militia; Lieutenant Moses Scott, Massachusetts Militia; Lieutenant William Scott, Massachusetts Militia; Lieutenant Ezekiel Scott, Westchester County Militia; Lieutenant Benjamin Scott, New Hampshire; Lieutenant John Scott, New Hampshire; Ensign Jonathan Scott, Connecticut; Ensign James Scott, 7th Massachusetts Militia.

On the retirement of Brigadier-General John Morin Scott from the office of Secretary of New York State, he was succeeded by his son, John Allaire Scott, whose only son, John Morin Scott, born 1789, served in the War of 1812 as Lieutenant of Cavalry.

Two Delegates of the name of Scott were members of the Continental Congress, Brigadier-General John Morin Scott, Delegate from New York, 1780-1783 and Gustavus Scott, Delegate from Maryland 1784-1785.

The outstanding figure, both in the War of 1812 and the Mexican War, 1846-1848, was Major-General Winfield Scott. He was born at Laurel Branch, near Petersburg, Dinwiddie County, Virginia, on 13th June 1786. His father, William Scott, served in the Revolutionary War as Lieutenant and afterward Captain in a Virginia Company. His grandfather, James Scott, claimed descent from the Scotts of Buccleuch, and having espoused the cause of the Pretender to the English throne, after the defeat at Culloden, escaped to Virginia in 1746. Winfield Scott was educated at William and Mary College, afterward being admitted to the bar. The prospect of a war with Great Britain being imminent, he received his commission as Captain of Artillery in May 1808. On the formal declaration of war, 18th June 1812, Scott was assigned to the 2nd Artillery stationed at Black Rock for the protection of the Navy Yard. In March 1813 he was appointed Adjutant-General with the rank of Colonel, about the same time being promoted to be Colonel of his Regiment. On 9th March 1814 he was appointed to the rank of Brigadier-General and on 5th July of the same year won the Battle of Chippewa. He was severely wounded in the Battle of Lundy's Lane, but on the 16th of the following October assumed command of the Tenth Military District with headquarters at Washington.

Congress passed a joint resolution complimenting General Scott for his skill and gallantry in the Battles of Chippewa and Niagara, further presenting him with a gold medal. The Legislatures of Virginia and New York also passed resolutions of thanks. The treaty of peace being signed in December 1814, General Scott was offered the appointment of Secretary of War, but having declined on the ground that he was too young, was intrusted with an important mission to Europe. On his return, in 1816, he was appointed to the command of the seaboard with headquarters in the City of New York. General Scott married Maria D., daughter of Colonel John Mayo of Richmond, Virginia, on the 11th March 1817. In 1829 he was assigned to the command of the Eastern Department, and in 1832 and following years was employed in operations against the Indian tribes. On November 23rd, 1846 he was ordered by Secretary of War Marcy to take command of the forces assembled in Mexico. He landed at Vera Cruz in March 1847, the city capitulating to him the same month. In April of the same year he won the Battle of Cerro Gordo, in August the Battle of Cherubusco, following up these successes with the Battles of Molino del Rey and Chapultepec. On September 14th General Scott hoisted the colors of his country in the capital of Mexico and on the palace of its government, later concluding an advantageous peace. Congress again voted General Scott a gold medal. From 1841 to 1861, General Scott was General Commander of the United States Forces, but on the outbreak of the Civil War was too infirm to take actual command and

resigned November 6th 1861. He died at West Point on the 29th May 1866 and was buried June 1st in the West Point Cemetery. He had eight children, Virginia, who died unmarried; Cornelia, who married Colonel Henry Lee Scott, Adjutant-General to General Scott for many years; Camilla, married Gould Hoyt of New York; Ella, married Carroll McTavish; and two sons and two daughters who died before reaching maturity. General Scott was on two occasions an unsuccessful candidate for the Presidency, in his autobiography thanking God for his political defeats. He was of commanding presence, six feet five inches in height, stately in his manners and exacting in his discipline, with that power which Carnot calls "the glory of the soldier and the strength of armies." In the words of his friend General Wilson, "He has bequeathed to his country a name pure and unspotted—a name than which the Republic has few indeed that shine with a brighter luster, and a name that will go down to future generations with those of the greatest captains of the nineteenth century."

Among the officers in the Regular Army during the war with Mexico, were the following of the name of Scott:

Colonel Henry Lee Scott, North Carolina, son-in-law of General Winfield Scott, also aide-de-camp, mentioned for gallant and meritorious conduct in the Battles of Contreras, Cherubusco, and Chapultepec, Inspector General United States Army,

Major John B. Scott, Connecticut, mentioned for Colonel 14th May 1861, retired for physical debility 30th October 1861.

gallant and meritorious conduct in the Battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma.

Major John M. Scott, Kentucky, mentioned for gallant and meritorious conduct in the several conflicts at Monterey.

Major Martin Scott, Vermont, mentioned for gallant and meritorious conduct in Battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma and Monterey, killed at the head of his regiment in the Battle of Molino del Rey, 8th September 1847.

Captain (afterward Major-General) Robert K. Scott, Ohio.

Captain Henry Scott.

Captain Alexander Scott, Georgia.

Lieutenant Samuel C. Scott, Louisiana.

Lieutenant William H. Scott, Missouri, mentioned for gallant and meritorious conduct at Battles of Contreras and Cherubusco.

Lieutenant David Scott, Infantry.

Among officers of the name of Scott who served during the Mexican War with the troops of the different States, were: Captain Robert G. Scott, 1st Virginia Infantry; Captain Robert K. Scott, 1st Pennsylvania Infantry; Lieutenant Alexander Scott, Pennsylvania Infantry; Lieutenant Charles G. Scott, 7th New York Infantry; Lieutenant Cyrus A. Scott, 4th Kentucky Infantry; Lieutenant John Scott, 3rd Missouri Infantry; Lieutenant Narborne B. Scott, Kentucky Cavalry; Lieutenant Robert C. Scott, 4th Illinois Infantry; Lieutenant Walter F. Scott, Arkansas Volunteers; Lieutenant William A. Scott, 1st Virginia Infantry; Lieutenant William W. Scott, Florida Volunteers.

In February 1861, two Presidents, Lincoln and

Davis, left their homes and set out, the one for Washington and the other for Montgomery. Early the same month the Confederate States had been formed. At half past four on the morning of April 12th, the first shell burst over Fort Sumter, inaugurating four years of Civil War.

In the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies, there are 322 entries of the name of Scott, but these entries do not by any means indicate the total number of Scotts enrolled. The Union records are said to be to a great extent complete, but those of the Confederacy are in many respects deficient. Further, some of the States and Territories to whom no quotas were assigned, furnished men and many men were enrolled on short enlistments. It is especially worthy of note that the plan of publication of the Official Records was drawn up by a Scott, Lieutenant-Colonel Robert N. Scott, being engaged on the work from 1877 until 1887. Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Nicholson Scott was born at Winchester, Franklin County, Tennessee, January 21st 1838, the son of W. A. Scott, D.D. Commissioned Lieutenant in 4th Infantry, January 1857 and Captain 1861, in which latter year he joined the Army of the Potomac. Colonel Scott was wounded and mentioned for gallant and meritorious service in the Battle of Gaines Mill, 27th June 1862; also was Assistant Adjutant-General in the formation, by General Casey, of the Provisional Brigades and Divisions. Was Senior Aide-de-Camp to General Halleck and served at the siege of Yorktown. Major 1879 and Lieutenant-Colonel 1885. Died 1887.

Among officers named Scott in the United States Army in the Civil War were: Lieutenant-General Winfield Scott; Major-General Robert K. Scott; Brigadier-General George Washington Scott; Brigadier-General Rufus Scott; Lieutenant-Colonel George Edward Scott; Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Bruce Scott; Lieutenant-Colonel Robert N. Scott; Lieutenant-Colonel William H. Scott; Major George E. Scott; Captain David Wilson Scott; Captain Douglas Marshall Scott; Captain James Robert Scott; Captain James W. Scott; Captain Jesse E. Scott; Captain John N. Scott; Captain Winfield Scott; Lieutenant Harry E. Scott; Lieutenant John Scott; Lieutenant David Inglis Scott; Lieutenant Eben G. Scott.

In addition to the numbers of Organizations which were raised in the States and Territories during the war, the President ordered drafts and called for large bodies of Volunteers. The List of Field Officers of these Volunteer and Militia Forces contain the names of several Scotts: Colonel George W. Scott, 61st New York Infantry; Colonel Harvey D. Scott, Indiana Militia; Colonel John Scott, Missouri Militia; Colonel John Scott, 32nd Iowa Infantry; Colonel Joseph R. Scott, 19th Illinois Infantry; Colonel Robert K. Scott, 68th Ohio Infantry; Colonel Thomas Scott, 19th Missouri Militia; Colonel William T. Scott, 3rd Kentucky Infantry; Colonel William W. Scott, 43rd Pennsylvania Militia; Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Scott, 5th West Virginia Cavalry; Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Scott, 6th New Hampshire Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel Donald D. Scott, 17th Wisconsin Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel George H.

Scott, 83rd Indiana Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel Henry B. Scott, 4th Massachusetts Cavalry; Lieutenant-Colonel Isaac W. Scott, 5th Kentucky Cavalry; Lieutenant-Colonel Jefferson K. Scott, 59th Indiana Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel John W. Scott, 3rd Wisconsin Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel Newton G. Scott, 46th Indiana Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel Oliver H. P. Scott, 48th Iowa Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel Rufus Scott, 19th New York Cavalry; Major Eli F. Scott, 83rd Pennsylvania Infantry; Major George E. Scott, V. R. C.; Major James N. Scott, 1st Ohio Cavalry; Major Michael Scott, 29th Pennsylvania Infantry; Major Walter F. Scott, 120th New York Infantry; Major William Scott, 8th United States Coast Artillery; Major William F. Scott, 183rd Ohio Infantry; Major John Scott, Illinois Volunteers.

Major-General Robert K. Scott was the third in succession in a direct line of Scotts who served in the wars of this country. His grandfather, Robert Scott, entered the Colonial Army and served through the war of the Revolution; his father, John Scott, served in the War of 1812. Major-General Robert K. Scott was born in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, July 8th 1826. On the outbreak of the Civil War he was appointed Major, with instructions to organize the famous 68th Regiment of Ohio Volunteers. He took part in the reduction of Fort Donelson, the two days Battle at Pittsburg Landing and the siege of Corinth, and in July 1862 was promoted to the rank of Colonel. On October 3rd he was assigned to a Brigade and took part in the Battle of Hatchie River, receiving honorable mention for gallant con-

duct and promotion to the command of a Brigade. Was in action at Port Hudson, Raymond, Jackson and Champion Hills. He was with General Sherman on his march to the Sea and was brevetted Major-General for his conduct as an officer. In 1868 and 1870 was elected Governor of South Carolina. He died at Napoleon, Ohio, 13th August 1900.

In the other branch of the service of the Union Forces, the name of Scott was represented with equal credit by Rear-Admiral Gustavus Hall Scott, United States Navy. He was born in Virginia 1812, Midshipman 1828, Lieutenant 1841, Captain 1863, Rear-Admiral 1869. Commanded steamer "Keystone State" 1861, Gunboat "Maratanza" N. A. B. Squadron 1862-'3, Steamer "De Soto" 1864, Steamship "Canandaigua" Blockade Squadron 1865 and "Saranac" Pacific Squadron 1866-'7, Rear-Admiral Scott was Commander-in-Chief of the North Atlantic Squadron until his retirement on the 13th June 1874. He died at Washington, D. C., 23rd March 1882.

Captain Francis M. Scott was with the Indiana Volunteers in the first battle of the war at Philippi, West Virginia, on 3rd June 1861, when Volunteers from Indiana, West Virginia and Ohio opposed the Confederate forces. He was born in Noblesville, Indiana, February 4th 1841, the son of Samuel Scott whose father and mother had come to this country in 1811, settling in Pennsylvania. Prior to the war, Captain Scott had organized a Military Company, which, in response to President Lincoln's proclamation of 15th April 1861 for 75,000 Militia, immediately responded and

was mustered in. He was present at the Battles of Shiloh, Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Atlanta, Jonesborough and in Kilpatrick's raid on the Atlanta Railroad in August 1864. His regiment marched to the Sea with General Sherman and took part in the two days fight at Waynesborough. Captain Scott was wounded in the leg at the Battle of Stone River and in the eye at the Battle of Chickamauga. For meritorious conduct in the former battle, he was placed on the Roll of Honor by General Rosecrans and was mustered out at Savannah 31st December 1864.

Also with the Union forces were Captain John Scott with the "Black Horse Cavalry" and Captain Henry D. Scott, 16th Massachusetts Battery. Adjutant William F. Scott, born Dayton, Ohio, 27th December 1844. Served in the United States Volunteers from private to Adjutant of the 4th Iowa Cavalry. He was author of "The Historical Roster of the 4th Iowa Cavalry Veterans" and "The Story of a Cavalry Regiment."

With the Confederate States Army were Brigadier-General Thomas B. Scott, son of a former Governor of Mississippi; Colonel John S. Scott in command of the 1st Louisiana Cavalry, C. S. A., and Colonel C. W. Scott in command of the 44th Virginia Infantry C. S. A.

Enlisting in the army of the Confederacy in 1861, Major Charles L. Scott was elected Major of his Regiment and participated in the first Battle of Manassas, July 1861. He was severely wounded in the right leg, which wound being ruptured at the Battle of Seven Pines in 1862, compelled him to retire from active service.

John Zachary Halliday Scott, born at Belair, Spottsylvania County, Virginia, 14th March 1843, the son of James McClure Scott, was a student at the University of Virginia at the outbreak of the War, and enlisted in the Confederate States Army with the Cavalry of Wise's Legion. Served in West Virginia under Wise, Floyd and Lee. In 1862 his command was organized into the 10th Virginia Regiment and was in close and constant touch with the enemy on Johnston's retreat from Yorktown. He was also engaged in the Battle of Williamsburgh and included in Johnston's capitulation of Goldsboro, 26th April 1865. In 1869 he was admitted to the bar and practiced law.

Colonel Thomas Morton Scott of the Confederate States Army was born at Cadiz, Ohio, on 25th June 1824. He traced his descent from Thomas Scott, an English Member of Parliament, who was one of the committee which signed the death warrant of Charles I. Colonel Scott served as Sergeant-Major in the Mexican War, being present at the Battles of Monterey and Buena Vista. On the outbreak of the Civil War he raised Company I, 9th Texas Infantry of the Confederate Army, serving throughout the war as Captain. In 1865 he was assigned to duties in connection with the settlement of Indian treaties and later was appointed Colonel on Governor Roberts staff.

An artist of army life and scenes in the Civil War, Julian Scott was born at Johnson, Lamoille County, Vermont, in 1846. He served in the National Army on the opening of the war in 1861 and while in a Military Hospital, his sketches attracted much attention. He consequently became

a student at the National Academy, New York, in 1863. Among his principal pictures are: "The Blue and Gray," "In the Cornfield at Antietam," "Reserves Awaiting Orders," "Rear Guard at White Oak Swamp."

A report concerning Halleck's Army on the banks of the Tennessee, states: "With it, but not of it" was "the Assistant Secretary of War, Thomas A. Scott, the railway king of the future, who had come to advise and assist Halleck." Colonel Scott was the first Assistant Secretary of War, commissioned under the Act of 3rd August 1861. He was born at Loudon, Pennsylvania, 28th December 1824, being son of Thomas Scott, the keeper of "Tom Scott's Tavern" on the old turnpike between Philadelphia and Pittsburg. He entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. when it was but partly constructed, being chosen as Vice-President in 1860. At the outbreak of the Civil War, Governor Curtin placed him in charge of the equipment and transportation of the State troops. He was commissioned Colonel of Volunteers in May 1861. He held office as Assistant Secretary of War during Simon Cameron's unfortunate tenure of the office of Secretary, Colonel Scott, however, being known as a competent Assistant Secretary, whose work was always efficient. When, in January 1862, the President dismissed Cameron and made the admirable choice of Stanton for Secretary of War, Colonel Scott remained as Assistant Secretary until June 1862, when he resigned to return to his railroad work. In September 1862, General Rosecrans' Army being cut off and needing reinforcements, Scott directed the

transportation of two Army Corps to its relief. He became President of the Pennsylvania Co. organized in 1871 to operate the Western lines, President of the Union Pacific for one year from March 1871 and succeeded to the Presidency of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. in 1874. He also projected the Texas Pacific Railroad Co., being for many years its President. Resigned as President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. in 1880 and died at Darby, Pennsylvania, 21st May 1881.

CHAPTER VI.



IN A PRECEDING chapter we have seen that the earliest colonists of the name of Scott settled, in the main, in Virginia and the Colony of Massachusetts. During the settlement of the American Colonies, branches of the family were, however, more common in the South than in the North, conformity to the State Church in Massachusetts, before being admitted to citizenship, proving somewhat of a deterrent to settlement in that Colony. In order to obtain lands for themselves, we therefore find, in the North, later arrivals settling inland or on the frontier, taking up lands in the interior of Pennsylvania and in New Hampshire, Vermont and Maine. In the South, the Atlantic Coast line became, by degrees, well occupied, and Scotts who had landed in Virginia scattered through the foothill regions and North and South Carolina. Gradually, branches of the family pushed further West, across the mountains into Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee, joining the company of virile and aggressive pioneers, who, carving permanent footholds out of the wild, sent, in their turn, sons and daughters to take part in developing and winning the West. In the West and Northwest most of those bearing the name are probably descended from the Southern branches or of late immigration.

In every State and Territory, the hardy Scotts

have been pioneers and men of action, taking such active part in the strenuous movements of American life, that today the name is found in every branch of politics, arms, industry and business. They have contributed professors and teachers to the universities, colleges and schools of their country; bishops and clergymen, judges and lawyers, bearing the name, have furnished strength to its religious and judicial life, and writers and painters have added to its literature and art.

In the political life of the country the family has been represented in both houses of Congress:

John Scott was United States Senator from Pennsylvania from 1869-1875. He was born at Alexandria, Pennsylvania, 24th July 1824. Admitted to the bar 1846, he practiced law in Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, 1846-1849. Elected member of the State Legislature 1862. Son of John Scott, Representative from Pennsylvania in the 21st United States Congress.

Nathan Bay Scott, United States Senator from West Virginia, 1899, re-elected 1905, serving from 1899 until 1911. Born Guernsey County, Ohio, 18th December 1842. He was engaged in mining in Colorado from 1859-1862. Enlisted as private in the Union Army and mustered out 1865. He then engaged in the manufacture of glass at Wheeling, West Virginia, and was elected State Senator 1882 and 1886. Commissioner of Internal Revenue 1898. Later engaged in banking in Washington, D. C.

Thomas Scott was member of the House of Representatives from Pennsylvania in the 1st and 3rd Congresses, 1789-1791 and 1793-1795. He was a native of Ohio.

John Scott, Representative from Missouri to the 17th, 18th and 19th Congresses, served from 1821-1827. Born in Hanover County, Virginia, 18th May 1785, graduated from Princeton College 1807 and admitted to the bar 1806. He was Delegate from Missouri Territory to the 14th Congress and served from 2nd December 1816 to January 13th 1817 when the seat was declared vacant. Elected Delegate to the 15th and 16th Congresses, 1817-1821, when Missouri becoming a State he was elected Representative.

John Scott, Representative from Pennsylvania to the 21st Congress, 1829-1831. He was a native of Marsh Creek, near Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, and was in business as a tanner and shoemaker.

Harvey D. Scott, born in Ohio, was Representative from Indiana to the 34th Congress 1855-1857. For many years Judge of the Superior Court at Terre Haute.

Charles L. Scott, Representative from California to the 35th and 36th Congresses, 1857-1861. Born Richmond, Virginia, 23rd January 1827, graduated from William and Mary College, he was admitted to the bar and practiced law in Richmond, Virginia, and later in Sonora, California.

John G. Scott, Representative from Missouri to the 38th Congress 1863-1865. Born Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 26th December 1819, he moved to Missouri and engaged in mining.

William L. Scott, Representative from Pennsylvania to 49th and 50th Congresses, 1885-1889. He was a native of Washington, D. C., born 2nd July 1829, and settled in Erie, Pennsylvania, engaging in coal and shipping business, also con-

struction and operation of railroads. Mayor of Erie 1866 and 1871.

Owen Scott, Representative from Illinois to 52nd Congress 1891-1893. Born Jackson Township, Effingham County, Illinois. Superintendent of Schools. Admitted to the bar January 1874, he practiced law for ten years, later engaging in newspaper work and becoming manager of the Decatur Herald.

Charles Frederick Scott, Representative from Kansas to 57th, 58th, 59th and 69th Congresses 1901-1911. Born Allen County, Kansas, 7th September 1860. Graduated University of Kansas 1881. Editor of Iola Register.

George Cromwell Scott, Representative from Iowa to 62nd and 63rd Congresses, 1911-1915 and to 65th Congress 1917-1919. Born Monroe County, New York, 8th August 1864, he removed to Dallas County, Iowa, 1880. Admitted to the bar of Supreme Court of Iowa, 1887.

John R. K. Scott, Representative from Pennsylvania to 64th and 65th Congresses, 1915-1919. Born Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, and admitted to the bar December 1895. Member of House of Representatives of Pennsylvania 1899, 1908, 1910, 1912.

Frank Douglas Scott, Representative from Michigan to 64th, 65th and 66th Congresses. Born Alpena, Michigan. Graduated from the Law Department, University of Michigan, 1901. Was five years member of Michigan State Senate. President pro tempore of Senate 1913-1914.

Connected with the 66th Congress, now in session, are the names of, Robert T. Scott, Private Secretary to the Attorney-General; Walter P.

Scott, Assistant Librarian of the Senate; Hugh L. Scott, Board of Indian Commissioners; Emmett J. Scott, A.M. LL.D., Secretary-Treasurer of Howard University; George E. Scott of the American Steel Foundries, a Vice Chairman of the American National Red Cross.

Frank A. Scott of Cleveland, Ohio, was Chairman of the War Industries Board. He resigned 26th October 1917.

Three members of the family have been Governors of States:

Charles Scott, who was mentioned in Chapter V, was Governor of Kentucky from 1808 to 1812.

Abram M. Scott was the 7th Governor of Mississippi, 1832-1833. He was a native of South Carolina, but at an early age went to Mississippi. In 1811 he was in command of a company on an expedition against the Creek Indians. He became a leading planter and was one of the five Representatives from Mississippi in the first State Constitutional Convention in 1817. He represented Wilkinson County for several terms in the State Legislature, and served twice as Lieutenant-Governor. His term as Governor was notable for the Constitutional Convention of 1832, which reconstructed the laws of the State, among other changes being the provision for a Judiciary elected by the people, Mississippi being the first State in the Union to so enact. Governor Scott died in office from Asiatic cholera, which raged through the Mississippi Valley 1832-1833. He died 12th June 1833. His son Thomas B. Scott was a Brigadier-General in the Army of the Confederacy.

Major-General Robert K. Scott, Governor of

South Carolina, 1868 and 1870. Served in the Civil War as described in Chapter V.

The Judiciary and Bar of the different States contain many representatives of the name of Scott, distinguished among whom may be mentioned:

Thomas Scott, Chief Justice of Ohio, 1810, was born at Skipton on the Potomac, October 31st 1772. At the age of seventeen he was licensed by Bishop Asbury, to preach in the Methodist Episcopal Church, also following the trade of a tailor. He studied law and in 1801 removed to Chillcothe, Ohio, where he commenced the practice of that profession. He was the first Justice of the Peace appointed after Ohio became a State. Was clerk of the State Senate from 1804 to 1809, when he was appointed Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio. In the following year he became Chief Justice, which office he held for five years. Married in 1796 to Catherine Wood. He died at Chillicothe, Ohio, 17th February 1856.

William Scott, Chief Justice of Missouri, 1854 to 1862. Born at Warrenton, Fauquier County, Virginia, 7th June 1804. Admitted to the bar 1825. In 1826 he went to Franklin, Missouri, where he began practice. Appointed Judge of the 9th Judicial Circuit of Missouri in 1835, he was promoted to the Supreme Court in 1841 and became Chief Justice in 1854. Died at Jefferson City, Missouri, 18th May 1862.

Josiah Scott, Chief Justice of Ohio, 1856. He was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, 1st December 1803. Graduated from Jefferson College 1823, admitted to the bar and practiced law

at Bucyrus, Ohio. Was elected to the State Legislature in 1840, and to the Supreme Court of Ohio in 1856, and served as Chief Justice. He retired to resume law practice and died at Bucyrus, Ohio, 1879.

John M. Scott, Chief Justice of Illinois; born St. Clair County, Illinois, 16th August 1824. He was admitted to the bar in 1848 when he took up residence in McLean County, where he practiced law for a period of fifty years. In 1852 he was elected Judge of the County Court. In 1862 he succeeded to a vacancy in the Circuit Court, being re-elected without opposition at the end of his term. Elected to the Supreme Court and re-elected for a second term in 1879, being the first native born citizen of Illinois to hold that position. He served as Chief Justice for three terms, 1875, 1882, 1886.

Elmon Scott, Chief Justice of Washington, 1897, was born at Isle la Motte, Vermont, November 6th, 1863. Was admitted to the bar and in 1881 removed to Pomeroy, Washington. Elected Mayor for several terms. In 1889 was elected to the Supreme Bench, re-elected 1892 and in 1897 became Chief Justice of the State. Served for over nine years on the Supreme Bench until he declined renomination.

Guy Charles Scott, Chief Justice of Illinois, 1906. Born Henderson County, Illinois, 14th August 1863. Admitted to the bar 1886. Justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois 1903.

Henry Wilson Scott, United States District Judge for Oklahoma Territory 1893-1896, was born Sangamon County, Illinois, 26th January 1866. Admitted

to the bar 1884, he was appointed Register, United States Land Office, Larned, Kansas, 1889. United States District Judge 1893. Author of "Probate Law and Practice," "Distinguished American Lawyers" "The Laws of Nations," "The Corporate Institution" and other legal works.

Francis Markoe Scott, Justice of the Supreme Court of New York, 1897-1918. Born New York, 14th March 1848. A.B. College of the City of New York, 1867; A.M. 1869; LL.B. Columbia University 1869.

Richard Henry Scott, Justice of the Supreme Court of Wyoming, 1906.

Tully Scott, Associate Justice Supreme Court of Colorado, 1913, was born at St. Paris, Ohio, 12th July 1857 and admitted to the Kansas bar, 1880. Elected Presiding Judge, Colorado Court of Appeals, and Associate Justice Supreme Court of Colorado, 1913. State Senator 1907-1911.

Judge Walter N. Scott of Greenville, South Carolina.

Judge H. William Scott of Vermont.

Sutton Selwyn Scott, Lawyer, was born at Huntsville, Alabama, 26th November 1829. Was member of the Alabama Legislature 1857-1860 and Confederate Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1863. Member of the Legislature from Russel County, Alabama, 1884-1890. United States Commissioner to adjudicate claims in New Mexico and Colorado 1885-1887. Author of "The Mobilians," "Southbrooke" and many articles in periodicals.

Rufus Leonard Scott, Lawyer, born Lanesborough, Massachusetts, 31st March 1835. Descendant in the sixth generation of William Scott, who settled

in Hatfield, Massachusetts, about 1668. R. L. Scott was admitted to the New York bar, 1861, and practiced in New York City.

James Brown Scott, Lawyer, was born at Kincardine, Bruce County, Ontario, Canada, 3rd June in 1866. A.B. Harvard, 1890; A.M. 1891. Practiced law at Los Angeles, California, 1894-1899, where he organized the Los Angeles Law School in 1896. Dean 1896-1899. Professor of Law at Columbia University, University of Chicago and George Washington University. Solicitor for the Department of State and Secretary of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Published "Diplomatic Documents Relating to the Outbreak of the European War"; "An International Court of Justice" and similar works.

Joseph Scott, Lawyer, born at Penrith, Cumberland, England, 16th July 1867. Came to America 1889. A.M. St. Bonaventure's College, Allegany 1893; LL.D. 1914. Admitted to bar 1894, practicing in Los Angeles, California. President of Chamber of Commerce 1910. Honorary Vice-President, Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

Albert Woodburn Scott, Jr., Lawyer, was born at San Francisco, November 6th 1869. A.B. University of California, 1891. Practiced law 1895-1899, being later engaged in industrial affairs. Director, Panama-Pacific International Exposition, President San Francisco Street Repair Association 1906-1907, Civic League of Improvement Clubs 1907-1909.

Austin Wakeman Scott, lawyer and Professor of Law, born New Brunswick, New Jersey, 31st August 1884. A.B. Rutgers College 1903; LL.B. Harvard 1909. Admitted to New York Bar 1910; Mass-

achusetts Bar 1911. Professor Havard Law School 1914. Author of "Cases on Civil Procedure."

Frederick Andrew Scott, Lawyer, born Terryville, Connecticut, 8th November 1866. B.A. Yale 1889; LL.B. 1891. Member Connecticut House of Representatives 1905, 1909, 1911. Speaker of the House 1911.

The family of Scott also contributed its quota of willing and devoted workers in founding and building up the churches of different denominations.

Thomas Fielding Scott was the first Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Oregon and Washington, and sixtieth in succession in the American Episcopate. He was born in Iredale County, North Carolina, 12th March 1807. Graduated from the University of Georgia (then Franklin College) in 1829. Rector of St. James Church, Marietta and Trinity Church, Columbus. Elected Bishop 1853 and consecrated 1854, he served his Diocese until his death in 1867.

Levi Scott, Methodist Episcopal Bishop. Born near Odessa, Delaware, 11th October 1802. Elected and ordained Bishop in 1852. The degree of M.A. was conferred upon him by Wesleyan University and that of D.D. by Delaware College. He died at Odessa, Delaware, 13th July 1882.

Job Scott, born at Providence, Rhode Island, 18th October 1751 was in the sixth generation from Richard Scott of Providence and Catherine Marbury, referred to in Chapter IV. He was a Minister of the Society of Friends and a writer and speaker of remarkable vigor. He made long journeys among the Friends, and finally to Ireland, where he died on 22d November 1793.

Walter Scott, one of the Founders of the Disciples or Campbellites, was born at Moffat, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, 31st October 1796. He was educated at the University of Edinburgh and came to this country in 1818. He died at May's Lick, Kentucky, 23rd April 1861.

Orange Scott, born at Brookfield, Vermont, 13th February 1800. Was ordained Methodist Clergyman 1822, and ranked among the most prominent preachers. He left the Church in 1842 and organized the Wesleyan Methodist Church of which he was President. He died at Newark, New Jersey, 1847.

Other distinguished clergymen bearing the name in the earlier history of the Churches in America were:

William Anderson Scott who was born at Rock Creek, Bedford County, Tennessee, 13th January 1813 and entered the Presbyterian ministry in 1835. Was editor of "The Presbyterian" for three years and pastor of the Forty-second Street Church, New York City, from 1863 to 1870. Also of St. John, San Francisco, 1870. D.D. University of Alabama, 1844; LL.D. University of City of New York, 1872. Died, San Francisco 14th January 1885.

Also Hugh McDonald Scott, born Guysborough, Nova Scotia, 31st March 1848 and ordained to the Congregational ministry 1874. Professor of Ecclesiastical History at Chicago Theological Seminary.

The name of Scott has been remarkably prominent in educational work, among those notable being:

Walter Q. Scott, President of the Ohio State University, 1881-1883. Born at Dayton, Ohio,

1841. He enlisted in the Union Army during the Civil War, serving in Sherman's Cavalry until peace was declared. He then graduated at Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania, and was ordained in February 1874, being installed as pastor of the Arch Street Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, from which he resigned to become Professor of Philosophy at Wooster University.

William Henry Scott, President of Ohio University, 1873-1883, and of Ohio State University, 1883-1895 in succession to the above Walter Q. Scott. Born at Chauncey, Ohio, 14th September 1840. Graduated at Ohio University, 1862. Superintendent of Public Schools, Athens, Ohio. Principal of Preparatory Department of Ohio University. Entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church 1865; Professor of Greek, Ohio University, 1869, and President 1873, resigning to become President of Ohio State University.

Austin Scott, President of Rutgers College, 1890. Born, Maumee, near Toledo, Ohio, 10th August 1848. B.A. Yale; A.M. University of Michigan; Ph.D. Leipsic. In 1872 in Europe in connection with the arbitration between Great Britain and the United States. Organized the Seminary of American History at Johns Hopkins University; Professor of History, Rutgers College, 1883; President, 1890. Author of "A History of New Jersey" and other works.

John W. Scott, born Beaver County, Pennsylvania, 22nd January 1800. Graduated Washington College, Pennsylvania, 1823. Professor of Natural Science, Washington College, 1824-1828 and Miami University 1838-1845. Ordained in Presbyterian

Church 1830. D.D., 1837. Professor at Oxford Female College for ten years. Professor, Hanover College, 1860-1868. Principal of Presbyterian Academy, Springfield, Illinois, and Jefferson, Pennsylvania. Retired in 1881, after fifty-seven years teaching. His daughter, Caroline Scott, married President Benjamin Harrison, and Dr. Scott was member of the Presidential family at the White House until his death, November 29th 1892.

Angelo Cyrus Scott, born Franklin, Indiana, 25th September 1857. Graduated University of Kansas, 1877, A.M., 1880; LL.M. Columbia University Law School, 1885; Executive Commissioner for Oklahoma, World's Columbian Exposition, 1893. Member Territorial Senate, 1895.

William Berryman Scott, born Cincinnati, Ohio, 12th February 1858. Graduated Princeton University, 1877. Studied Royal School of Medicine, London. Ph.D. University of Heidelberg; Sc.D. Harvard, 1909; Oxford, 1912. Blair Professor of Geology, Princeton, 1883. Author of "An Introduction to Geology" and many reports and monographs.

Charlotte Angas Scott, born Lincoln, England. B.Sc. London, 1882; D.Sc., 1885. Head of Department of Mathematics, Bryn Mawr College, Pennsylvania, 1885. Author "On the Circuit of Plane Curves" and other treatises.

Fred. Newton Scott, born Terre Haute, Indiana, 20th August 1860. Son of Harvey D. Scott, member of 34th Congress. A.B. University of Michigan, 1884; M.A., 1888; Ph.D., 1889. One year at University of Munich, Instructor of English, University of Michigan, 1889-1890; Assistant Professor

of Rhetoric, 1890-1896; Junior Professor, 1896-1901; Professor of Rhetoric, 1901. Author of "Aesthetics"; "Principles of Style"; "The Standard of American Speech"; "The Genesis of Speech"; and joint author of many works.

William Amasa Scott, born Clarkson, Monroe County, New York, 17th April 1862. A.M. University of Rochester, 1889; LL.D., 1911; Ph.D. Johns Hopkins University, 1892. Professor, University of South Dakota, Johns Hopkins University and University of Wisconsin. Author of "Repudiation of State Debts," "Money and Banking," "Money" and other works on economic subjects.

George Winfield Scott, born Adams, New York, 25th August 1875. A.B. Stamford University, 1896; Cornell University, 1896-1898. Fellow of University of Chicago, 1899-1900; Columbia University, 1900-1901; University of Pennsylvania, 1901-1902; LL.B. University of Pennsylvania, 1901. In Europe for Library of Congress to report on law and documentary literature to be acquired, 1904. Professor of Law, George Washington University, 1905-1906; Law Librarian of Congress and Supreme Court, 1903-1907; Professor of International Law, University of Pennsylvania and Columbia University. Author of "Naturalization of Aliens"; "The German War Code."

Mary Augusta Scott, Professor of English, A.B., A.M., Vassar College. First woman Fellow of Yale University, 1892-1894; Professor of English Language and Literature, Smith College, 1902.

William Earl Dodge Scott, born Brooklyn, New York; B.Sc. Harvard, 1873; curator of Department of Ornithology, Princeton University; author of "Bird Studies" and technical works.

Nathan Stone Scott, M.D. Oberlin College, 1885-1887; Western Reserve University, 1889; Dean and Professor of Surgery, Cleveland College.

Walter Dill Scott, Professor of Psychology, Northwestern University, 1908-1916.

Colin Alexander Scott, Ph.D. Clark University, Worcester, Massachusetts; Professor of Psychology.

William B. Scott, Professor, Princeton University; lecturer and writer.

Jonathan French Scott, Instructor in History, University of Michigan.

John W. Scott, Professor, University of Wyoming.

Arthur Curtis Scott, Professor of Physics and Engineering, Rhode Island State College; Professor of Electrical Engineering, University of Texas.

It is not possible, in a work of this nature, to enumerate all members of the great fellowship of Scotts who have entered into, and succeeded in, every field of endeavor connected with the industry and business of the country.

Irving Murray Scott, Shipbuilder and Ironmaster, was born at Hebron Mills, Baltimore County, Maryland, 25th December 1837. He learned the iron and woodworking trades under Obed Hussey, the inventor of the reaping machine. In 1860 he was engaged at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, becoming Superintendent in 1863 and finally General Manager. Made a close study of industrial establishments in Europe. Was one of three appointed to meet the Japanese Embassy in 1879. Regent of the University of California, Trustee of Leland Stanford University. In 1891, President of the California Commissioners to the World's Fair.

Charles Felton Scott, Electrical Engineer, was born Athens County, Ohio, 19th September 1864. He was educated at Ohio and Johns Hopkins Universities. Assisted Nicola Tesla in the development of his induction motors and later became Chief Electrician of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. Widely known in the electrical profession, he has written many papers read before Electrical Engineering bodies. President of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers 1902-1903.

William R. Scott, Vice-President and General Manager of the Southern Pacific Co., was born 8th November 1860 and began as locomotive fireman.

Frederic William Scott, Banker, was born Petersburg, Virginia, 30th August 1862. In March 1918 he was appointed member of the Division of Finance and Purchases under the United States Railroad Administration.

George Scott, native of Glasgow, Superintendent of the Gold & Stock Telegraph Co., a branch of the Western Union, invented and developed the modern "ticker."

Edwin Scott, for many years proprietor of the Scott Mills, New York City, was a native of Greene County, New York.

Frank Hall Scott, President of the Century Co., with which company he was actively connected for forty years.

Isaac M. Scott of Wheeling, West Virginia, President of the Wheeling Steel Works.

Holton H. Scott, born in Canada, General Manager of the Doherty Operating Co.

E. W. Scott, President of the Provident Savings Life Assurance Co., New York.

E. H. Scott, of Chicago, President of Scott, Foreman & Co.

Colonel Walter Scott, President of Butler Brothers of New York. Colonel of the New York Scottish Regiment.

F. B. Scott, President of the Syracuse Supply Co.

Thomas A. Scott of New London, Connecticut, President of P. A. Scott Towing, Pile Driving and Wharf Building Co.; appointed member of United States Shipping Board, 28th May 1919.

If Johnson's dictum "The chief glory of every people arises from its authors," be applied to a family, then the Scotts can take much glory to themselves. As will be seen from the preceding records of American members of the family, many were writers on a variety of legal, historical and educational subjects, and to these may be added a goodly list of authors and editors, bearing the name, who have made noteworthy contribution to American literature.

Henry Lee Scott, son-in-law of General Winfield Scott, and already referred to in another chapter, was the author of "A Military Democracy" and "A Military Dictionary."

Robert N. Scott, Army Officer, already mentioned as in charge of the publication of the Civil War Records, published "A Digest of the Military Laws of the United States." He was born in 1838, son of William Anderson Scott, below named.

John Reed Scott, Author and Lawyer, born Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, 1869. He first book was

published in 1906, "The Colonel of the Red Hus-
sars," followed, among others, by "Beatrix of
Clare"; "The Princess of Dehra"; "The Woman
in Question"; "The Cab of the Sleeping Horse."

Leroy Scott, born Fairmont, Indiana, 1875; Edi-
tor of *Woman's Home Companion*, 1900-1901; Au-
thor, "The Walking Delegate"; "To Him That
Hath"; "No. 13 Washington Square"; "The Shears
of Destiny."

Anna Miller Scott, born Lockport, Illinois; Au-
thor, "With the Fairies"; "Flower Babies" and
other works.

Lucy Jameson Scott, Author, "Santa Claus
Stories"; "David Douglas and His Wife"; "Gilead
Guards"; "In Circles of Light."

Mansfield Scott, Author of "Behind Red Cur-
tains."

Julia Scott, pen name of Mary A. Owen, Author
of "Voodoo Tales"; "Folklore of the Musquakie
Indians."

Temple Scott, author, "The Friendship of Books";
"The Pleasure of Reading"; "The Use of Leisure";
"A Museum for a Poet."

Winfield Lionel Scott, Author of "Azure and
Silver" and other poems.

John Scott of Philadelphia published "Pulpit
Echoes" and other religious works.

William Scott, Author and Clergyman, born Am-
sterdam, New York, Author of "The Heart of
Faith."

William Anderson Scott, Presbyterian Clergy-
man of San Francisco, was the Author of "The
Bible and Politics"; "The Church in the Army."

John Milton Scott, Author, "I Am"; "The Soul
of Socialism."

Martin J. Scott, Author, "God and Myself"; "The Hand of God."

Thomas Bodley Scott, Author, "The Road to a Healthy Old Age."

Emma Scott, Author of "How the Flag Became Old Glory."

William Rufus Scott, Author of "The Itching Palm," a treatise on the American tipping system.

Samuel Parsons Scott of Hillsboro, Ohio, Lawyer, Author of "Through Spain"; "History of the Moorish Empire in Europe"; also many translations.

Harry Fletcher Scott, Author of numerous educational works.

David B. Scott, Author of "Scott's History of the United States" and other histories.

William J. Scott, Author "Historic Eras and Paragraphic Pencilings."

Charles A. Scott, Author of "The Chinese Arbor Vitae"; "Provisions of the State Forest Laws."

William Moore Scott published numerous works on plant culture.

John M. Scott, Author "Milk Production"; "Pig Feeding" and other works on farm management.

Eugene Wiley Scott, Author of entomological works, published by the Department of Agriculture and the Entomology Bureau.

Frank Jesup Scott, Author of several pamphlets, "Property Without Price"; "Evolution of Suffrage"; "Communism" and others; descended from Thomas Scott, who settled in Hartford, October 1636.

Geneo C. Scott, Author of "Fishing in American Waters."

Charles Scott of Tennessee published "The Anal-

ogy of Ancient Craft Masonry to Natural and Revealed Religion" and other masonic compositions.

George Scott, himself a pilot, published "Scott's New Coast Pilot for the Lakes."

Harvey W. Scott, Editor, born in Illinois, removed to Oregon and in 1864 went to Portland, becoming editor and part owner of "The Oregonian." He declined appointment as Ambassador to Mexico.

Jesup Wakeman Scott, Editor and writer on internal trade and growth of cities. He gave the land to the City of Toledo, which enabled that city to establish a University of Arts and Trades.

James W. Scott, born Walworth County, Wisconsin, 1849. His father, D. Wilmot Scott, was editor and proprietor of a newspaper in Galena, Illinois. In 1875, James W. Scott removed to Chicago and purchased the "Daily National Hotel Register." In May 1881, in connection with other journalists from the city dailies, he organized and established the "Chicago Herald," and in 1890 the "Chicago Evening Post."

Robert Scott, a native of Partick, Scotland, came to America in 1883. Editor of the "Homiletic Review" 1905; collaborator, "Modern Sermons by World Scholars"; "The Church, The People and The Age"; "The World's Devotional Classics."

Charles Payson Gurley Scott, Etymological Editor of the Century Dictionary.

Richard John Ernst Scott, born England 1863; B.A. Durham University, England, 1885; M.D. Cornell University Medical School, New York, 1899; author, State Board Examination Series and edited numerous medical works.

William W. Scott, Editor of many works on motor car operation.

The family of Scotts is also represented in the kindred arts of painting, music and the drama.

Julian Scott and his pictures of scenes of the Civil War have been referred to in Chapter V.

Jeannette Scott exhibited in the Société Nationale des Beaux Arts, Paris, and at the Chicago Exposition, Pennsylvania Academy and New York Academy.

Emily Maria Scott, born Springwater, Livingston County, New York, exhibited a large still life picture in the Paris Salon, 1889; also "Yellow Roses" and "Pink Roses"; medal Chicago Exposition 1893. Roses were her principal study.

Alfred Atwood Scott, born Chillicothe, Ohio, 1857; Organist and Teacher of Music for 35 years. Organist St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Chillicothe for 21 years; organist of St. Andrews Protestant Episcopal Church, Aberdeen, Washington.

Carlyle Scott, Pianist; Professor of Music, University of Minnesota.

John Prindle Scott, Composer, born Norwich, New York, 1877; composer of songs and quartets; also a trio "Nocturne."

Henri Scott, Basso, born Coatesville, Pennsylvania, 1876; oratorio singer, also sang on concert tour with Caruso, 1908; leading basso, Manhattan Opera House, New York; Rome; Chicago Grand Opera Co. and Metropolitan Opera House, New York.

John R. Scott, Actor, born Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1805. He made his first appearance at

the Park Theatre, New York, in 1829, as Malcolm in Macbeth. He next appeared as "Peter" in "Speed the Plough" at the Tremont Theatre, Boston. He was the original Master Walter of The Hunchback, played in America for the first time at the Arch Theatre, Philadelphia in 1832. Visited England professionally in 1847. His repertoire consisted of Shakesperian characters, Massaniello, Wizard of the Wave, leading parts in "Black Eyed Susan" and similar parts. His last appearance was at Sanford's Opera House, Philadelphia, in 1856, appearing in the third act of Othello. He died the same year.

Ainsley Scott, Actor, was bass soloist in church choir. With Bryant and San Francisco Minstrels. He was also with Madame Ristori in Australia, playing Macbeth to her Lady Macbeth.

Cyril Scott, Actor, born in Ireland, 1866. Came to the United States at an early age. Made his debut in "The Girl I Love"; with Mrs. Fiske, Richard Mansfield, E. H. Sothern. He has appeared in musical comedy and in many productions, including, "The Lottery Man," "The Prince Chap," "A Gentleman of Leisure."

A distinguished soldier, Hugh Lenox Scott, was born at Danville, Kentucky, 22nd September 1853. He graduated at West Point Military Academy, June 1876, and was appointed second Lieutenant, 9th United States Cavalry. He was promoted first Lieutenant of 7th Cavalry on June 28th 1878; to Captain on January 24th 1895; to Major on May 12th 1898; to Lieutenant-Colonel on August 17th 1899. Colonel Scott served in the Sioux Expedition of 1876, the Nez Perce Expedition, 1877,

and the Cheyenne Expedition of 1878. He was Adjutant-General of the 2nd and 3rd Divisions of the 1st Army Corps from May 1898 to February 1899, of the Department of Havana from March 1899 to May 1900, and of the Division of Cuba, until November of the last named year. He acted as Governor-General of Cuba until 1902. Served from 1903 to 1906 as Governor, and Commander of the troops in the Sulu Archipelago, Philippine Islands; conquered and pacified the inhabitants and abolished slavery and the slave trade. He was appointed Superintendent of the United States Military Academy at West Point, 1st September 1906, which office he retained until 1910. In command of the 3rd Cavalry, Fort Sam Houston, 1912 and of 2nd Cavalry Brigade, Mexican Border, 1913. Appointed Chief of Staff, United States Army, November 17th 1914 and Major-General, 1915. In France, 1917, to study operations on the Western Front and the same year was member of the American Commission to Russia. Was in command at Camp Dix until retirement.

Mention may be made of two other items of interest connected with the name of Scott in America. Blanche Scott of Rochester was one of the first women to fly an aeroplane, and for thirty-three years a member of the family, Captain James G. Scott, was keeper of the Montauk Point Light.

CHAPTER VII.



TURNING our attention once more to the "old country," we find that Scott is now the family name of four peers in Great Britain and Ireland; two of whom take descent from the old Border Scotts.

The Duke of Buccleuch, John Charles Montagu-Douglas-Scott was born March 30th 1864 and succeeded to the title in 1914. He is the seventh Duke of Buccleuch and ninth Duke of Queensberry. Is also Marquess of Dumfriesshire, Earl of Drumlanrig and Sanquhar, Earl of Buccleuch, Viscount Nith, Thorthorwald and Ross, Baron Douglas of Kinmont, Middlebie and Dornoch, Baron Scott of Buccleuch, Baron Whitchester and Eskdaill, Baron Scott of Tynedale and Earl of Doncaster. He sits in the House of Lords under the last named title. The estates of three different families have become united in the family of Scott of Buccleuch, viz., those of the family of Scott, Dukes of Buccleuch; of Douglas, Dukes of Queensberry and Montagu, Dukes of Montagu. His eldest son and heir is Walter John, Earl of Dalkeith, born 1894, in the Grenadier Guards and an Aide de Camp on Personal Staff. His second son, William Walter, is in the Hussars and received the Military Cross during the European War.

Baron Polwarth is also of a Border Scott family, the title being derived from Hugh Scott, great grandson of Walter Scott of Highchester, who was

Earl of Tarras and husband of Mary, who became Countess of Buccleuch in 1651. On her death, Walter Scott married again and from this second marriage the present line is descended. The Barony of Polwarth came into the Scott family when Hugh Hume, third Earl of Marchmont, Viscount Blasonberry and Baron Polwarth died in 1793, the Earldom, Viscounty and Barony created 1697 becoming extinct, and the Barony of Polwarth created 1690 devolved upon his grandson, the said Hugh Scott, who became third Baron. The fifth Baron, the late Henry Francis Scott, assumed the additional family name of Hepburne; by the failure of the male line of Sir Robert Scott of Murthockstone, the chieftainship of all the Scotts in Scotland devolved upon him.

The Earl of Clonmell, Rupert Charles Scott, seventh Earl, was born 10th November 1877. He succeeded to the title 1898. Descended from John Scott, successively Solicitor-General, Attorney-General, Prime Sergeant and Chief Justice of the Kings Bench in Ireland; created Earl of Clonmell in 1793.

The Earl of Eldon, John Scott was born 8th November 1845 and succeeded to the title 1898, being the third Earl. The title was granted to John Scott, Earl of Eldon, Lord High Chancellor of England, an account of whom is contained in Chapter III. The eldest son and heir is the Hon. Ernest Stowell Scott, M.V.O.; C.M.G.

Many of the old Scottish branches of the family have become extinct and newer lines of descent arisen. But of the old branches, some still remain.

Of the Scotts of Ancrum, Sir William Monteath

Scott, seventh and last Baronet, died in 1902. He left one daughter, Constance Emily.

Sir Francis Montagu Sibbald Scott, fifth Baronet, is the present representative of the branch of Scott of Dunninald, Forfarshire.

The family of Scott of Gala is represented by John Henry Francis Kinnaird Scott of Gala, County of Selkirk, born 1859. As mentioned in a preceding chapter, this branch is descended from Hugh, son of Sir Walter Scott of Harden ("Auld Wat").

The head of the Scotts of Melby, Robert Thomas Scott of Melby, Shetland is descended from the second son of the celebrated Sir John Scott of Scotstarvet, Director of the Chancery.

Walter Scott of Raeburn and Lessuden is descended from Walter Scott of Raeburn, third son of Sir William Scott, the son of "Auld Wat" of Harden.

The Scotts of Malleny are represented by Carteret Cunningham Scott of Malleny. As previously mentioned, this family is a branch of the house of Buccleuch.

Anna Katherine Scott of Brotherton succeeded her father in 1897. The Scotts of Brotherton branched from the Scotts of Logie.

The Scotts of Synton are not now represented in the direct male line of descent. John Scott of Synton who died in 1796, a minor and unmarried, was succeeded by his eldest sister, Catherine Scott, who married John Corse of Bughtrig, when he assumed the name and arms of Scott of Synton in addition to his own. The family of Corse-Scott of Synton is now represented by John Corse-Scott

of Synton in the County of Selkirk and Satchells in the County of Roxburgh.

The Scotts of Wauchope are descended from Walter Scott, the laird of Buccleuch, who was slain in the streets of Edinburgh, in 1552, in the feud with the Kerrs of Cessford, through his natural son Walter Scott of Goudilands. This Walter Scott is described as a man of good points and great bravery, and at the raid of Reidswyre, 1575, the laird of Buccleuch being very young, this Walter Scott led the clan. He was also at the release of Kinmont Willie. The name is now Mc-Millan-Scott, the additional surname having been assumed in 1816, in accordance with the conditions of the entail of the then Scott of Wauchope's maternal grandfather's estate.

The family of Constable-Maxwell-Scott of Abbotsford is now representative of the family of Sir Walter Scott, the illustrious poet and novelist, whose heir, Sir Walter Scott the second Baronet, died without issue, being succeeded by his nephew, Walter Scott Lockhart Scott who died unmarried, and was succeeded by his sister Charlotte Harriet Jane Hope-Scott, from whom the present family is descended.

Among branches of the family in England are:

The Scotts of Betton, represented by George John Scott, of Betton Strange, Shropshire. His mother, Sydney Louisa Scott, only surviving daughter of George Jonathan Scott, married, in 1868, Major William Edington Stuart, late 15th Hussars. By Royal License the family retained the name and arms of Scott. She was descended from Richard Scott of Scots Halls, born 1544, who settled in Shropshire.

Sir Douglas Edward Scott, seventh Baronet, of Great Barr, Staffordshire, is descended from John Scott, who settled in Shropshire about 1650.

The Scotts of Lytchett Manor, Dorsetshire, are represented by Sir Samuel Edward Scott, sixth Baronet.

Archibald Edward Scott is the present representative of the family of Rotherfield Park in the County of Hants.

Three Baronets of later creation are:

Sir John Scott, 2nd Baronet of Beauclerc, Bywell St. Andrews, Northumberland.

Sir Samuel Haslam Scott, 2nd Baronet, of Yews, Windermere, Westmoreland.

And the distinguished Admiral, Sir Percy Moreton Scott, K.C.B.; K.C.V.O.; LL.D.; first Baronet of Witley, Surrey, born 10th July 1853. He was educated at University College, London, and the Royal Naval College. Entered the Royal Navy in 1866; served Ashantee War, 1873-1874 (medal); Congo Expedition, 1875 (despatches, promoted); Egyptian War, 1882 (despatches, medal, bronze star, fourth class Medjidie), South African War, 1899-1900, when he devised special mounting for the naval gun used for defense and relief of Ladysmith (despatches, C.B.), China, 1900 (C.V.O.). Sir Percy Scott invented the system of night signalling now used in the Royal Navy. Member of the Ordnance Committee; was in command of Gunners School; Naval Aide de Camp to His Majesty; Inspector of Naval Target Practice, 1905-1907; in command of First Cruiser Squadron, 1908-1909; special service at the Admiralty, 1914; later in charge of gunnery defences of London.

Several members of the family have received the honor of knighthood.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Stewart Scott was knighted in 1896, K.C.M.G.; G.C.M.G., 1899; G.C.B. 1899 and appointed of the Privy Council 1898. He was born in Ireland, 1838 and entered the diplomatic service 1858. Attaché, Secretary and Chargé d'Affaires at different Legations and Embassies. Minister to Swiss Confederation; Envoy Extraordinary, Copenhagen; Ambassador to the Court of Russia.

Major-General Sir Arthur Binny Scott, K.C.B., born 1862. Served in the South African and European Wars.

Major-General Sir Charles Henry Scott, K.C.B., Colonel Commandant R.A.; member of the Council of the Governor-General of India 1905-1909.

Sir James George Scott, K.C.I.E., 1901. Born Dairsie, Fifeshire, 1851. Joined Burma Commission in 1886; received thanks of Commander-in-Chief and Governor-General in Council, 1888; member of several boundary commissions. Author, "The Burman, His Life and Notions"; "France and Tongking" and other works on Burma.

Sir Buchanan Scott, K.C.I.E., 1904; Indian appointments; Senior Master of the Mint, Calcutta, 1897-1904.

Sir James Scott, Kt., created 1911; born Broughty Ferry, 1838. Engineer.

Sir Benjamin Scott, Kt., created, 1904; several times Mayor of Carlisle.

Sir John Harley Scott, Kt., created 1892; High Sheriff, Mayor and Alderman of Cork.

Others bearing the name who have been knighted

are referred to among the following notable Scotts of England, Scotland, Ireland, Canada and other parts of the British Empire.

Alexander Scott, the old Scottish poet, wrote between 1545 and 1568. Some of his "sweit tunged" poems are "Ane New Yeir Gift to Queen Mary quhen scho came first Hame"; "To Luve Un-luvit"; "Ladies, be war," and "Lo, quhat it is to Lufe."

A father and two sons, distinguished figures in the art of the early nineteenth century, follow.

Robert Scott, the father, was born at Lanark in 1777. Engraver. His best work was in landscape, a series of twenty views of "Scenery of Edinburgh and Midlothian" being his last production.

David Scott, his elder son, Scottish Historical Artist, was born in Parliament Stairs, Edinburgh, 1806. Among his best known works are, the huge picture "Lot and His Daughters"; "The Hopes of Early Genius Dispelled by Death" exhibited at the Scottish Academy; "The Death of Sappho"; "Wallace Defending Scotland"; and the great picture, "Vasco da Gama, the Discoverer of India, Encountering the Spirit of the Storm as He Passes the Cape of Good Hope." This picture is now in the Trinity House at Leith. "The Vintager" and "Ariel and Caliban" are in the National Gallery at Edinburgh. He last picture was "Hope Passing Over the Sky of Adversity."

William Bell Scott, the younger son, Poet and Painter, was born in 1811 at St. Leonards, Edinburgh. His pictures included "The Old English Ballad Singer"; "The Jester." He exhibited at the

Royal Academy. His writings were very numerous and included poems and art memoirs.

Andrew Scott, Scottish Poet, was born 1757. He was at first a cowherd, later serving with his Regiment in the American War of Independence. He was a prisoner of war on Long Island, but returned to Scotland in 1784. In 1811 issued "Poems, Chiefly in the Scottish Dialect" and two other volumes in 1821 and 1826.

Lady John Douglas Scott, born 1810, was a composer of Scottish songs. Her principal claim to remembrance, musically, is her composition of the song "Annie Laurie," first published in 1838. She is sometimes credited with being the composer, or adapter, of "The Banks of Loch Lomond."

General Thomas Scott, born 1745, was the son of John Scott of Malleny. He served in Hesse and in America during two campaigns under General Burgoyne. Later served in the Netherlands, Cape of Good Hope, and against Tipu Sultan, being present at the siege of Seringapatam.

Admiral Sir James Scott, born 1790, a Cadet of the Scotts of Raeburn, saw much service against the French, in the War of 1812, in the West Indies and China.

John Scott, Engraver, born 1774. His two masterpieces are "Breaking Cover," after Reinagle and the "Death of the Fox," after Gilpin.

Samuel Scott, Artist, and friend of Hogarth. His picture "A View of the Tower of London" was exhibited at the Royal Academy and his portrait by Hudson and four of his pictures are in the National Gallery.

Admiral, Lord Charles Scott was present, as a

Midshipman, in the Black Sea during the Russian War. He was officer in command of the "Bacchante" during the cruise of King George and his brother, the late Duke of Clarence. Brother of the sixth Duke of Buccleuch.

Benjamin Scott, born 1814, was Chamberlain of the City of London. It was through his wonderful knowledge of finance that the Corporation of London lost not a penny of its outstanding loans, amounting to seven hundred thousand pounds, on Black Friday 1866.

Sir George Gilbert Scott, R.A., the celebrated Architect, was born 1811. One of his earlier works was the restoration of Chesterfield Church. He won European reputation by winning the open competition for the Church of St. Nicholas at Hamburg. He restored several cathedrals and was architect of the addition to Exeter College, Oxford. In 1849 he was engaged in the restoration of Westminster Abbey. Was architect of the India, Home and Colonial Offices. In 1864, Scott was engaged in carrying out the Albert Memorial, and later the re-arrangement of Wolsey's Chapel at Windsor Castle.

Giles Gilbert Scott, F.R.I.B.A.; Architect, grandson of the above, was born 1880. Among his principal works are, Liverpool Cathedral; Church of the Annunciation, Bournemouth; and restoration of Chester Cathedral.

Robert Scott, Lexicographer, born 1811, was educated at Shrewsbury School and Christ Church, Oxford. He was Dean of Rochester and Master of Balliol. As a Greek scholar he has had few equals. His life's work was his collaboration with

Dean Liddell in the Greek Lexicon which bears their names.

Edward John Long Scott, Librarian, M.A.; D. Litt. Oxon; was born 1840. Keeper of MSS. and Egerton Librarian, British Museum, and Keeper of Muniments, Westminster Abbey.

Rev. Charles Anderson Scott, D.D., born 1859. Dunn Professor of New Testament Theology, College of the Presbyterian Church of England. Author, "The Book of the Revelation"; "Evangelical Doctrine, Bible Truth"; "Ulfilas, Apostle of the Goths."

Professor William A. Scott; A.R.H.A.; A.R.I.B.A.; M.S.A.; F.R.I.A.I.; Professor of Architecture, National University of Ireland. Among other works he designed the Cathedral for Galway.

Hon. Mrs. Maxwell (Mary Monica) Scott, great-granddaughter of Sir Walter Scott. Author of "The Tragedy of Fotheringay"; "Abbotsford and Its Treasures"; "Joan of Arc"; "St. Francis de Sales and His Friends."

Margaret Scott, born 1841, Author, "Every Inch a Soldier"; "Under Orders"; "Princes in India."

Lady Kathleen Scott, Sculptor, made several public monuments and portraits. Created Lady Scott in recognition of the work of her husband, the late Captain Robert Falcon Scott, Explorer, mentioned below.

Tom Scott, R.S.A., Water Color Painter, born at Selkirk, 12th October 1854. Among his well known pictures are "The Otter Hunt"; "Meet of Foxhounds at Riddell"; "Mosstroopers Returning from a Raid"; "St. Mary's Loch"; "A Hayfield in Ettrick"; and "Auld Wat o' Harden."

Michael Scott, Author of "Tom Cringle's Log"; "The Cruise of the Midge" and other stories.

Clement Scott, Author, Dramatist, Critic and Song Writer.

Georges Scott, Artist of the painting of King George V, posed for at Buckingham Palace and hung in the Paris Salon.

William Robert Scott, M.A.; D. Phil.; Litt. D.; Hon. LL.D. (St. Andrews). Fellow of the British Academy and Adam Smith Professor of Political Economy in the University of Glasgow.

Dunkinfield Henry Scott, Botanist, M.A.; LL.D.; D.Sc.; Ph.D.; Foreign Secretary of the Royal Society. Professor of Botany. Hon. Keeper of the Jodrell Laboratory, Royal Gardens, Kew, 1892-1906. Author of many botanical works.

Robert Falcon Scott, R.N.; C.V.O., Antarctic Explorer. Commander of the National Antarctic Expedition, 1900-1904; F.R.G.S.; Commander of the British Antarctic Expedition, 1910. Born at Devonport, 1868. Entered the Royal Navy 1882, Commander, 1900, Captain, 1904. Gold medals, Royal Geographical Society, Royal Scottish Geographical Society, American, Swedish, Danish, Philadelphia and Antwerp Geographical Societies. Author of "The Voyage of the Discovery."

Two brothers, well known on the English Turf, John and William Scott were born respectively in 1794 and 1797. John was a Trainer and William a Jockey. John trained six Derby winners and eight Oaks winners. William rode the winner of the Derby four times, the winner of the Oaks three times, and the winner of the St. Leger nine times.

Like many other families from the "Land o' Cakes," the Scotts have taken a prominent part in the growth and history of the Dominion of Canada, and other parts of the British Empire.

Hugh Erskine Scott, born Dundee, Scotland, came to Canada and was appointed Manager of the Quebec-Montreal Steamship Line. In connection with the Rebellion of 1837, he received the public thanks of the Governor-General, Sir John Colborne, for arrangements made in relation to the transportation of troops, after the close of navigation.

James Guthrie Scott, son of the above, takes descent on the maternal side from the Notary Leblanc, spoken of in Longfellow's "Evangeline." Born at Quebec in 1847, he built the Quebec & Lake St. John and Great Northern Railways, being General Manager of the latter road. Also, one of the promoters of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, Quebec & James Bay Railway Co. and the Quebec Transport Co. Served during the Fenian Raid, medal and two clasps. President, Quebec Board of Trade.

Hon. David Lynch Scott, Judge of Supreme Court, was born 21st August 1845. Barrister, 1870; Mayor of Regina, 1883; K.C., 1885; raised to Bench, N.W.T., 1894.

Hon. Walter Scott, born London, Middlesex, Ontario, 1867. Premier of the Province of Saskatchewan, 1905-1916. President of Council and Minister of Education.

Duncan Campbell Scott, born 1862. Deputy Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, Hon. Secretary Royal Society of Canada. Author, "The

Magic House" (poems); "Labor and the Angels" (poems); "The Life of Simcoe"; "In the Village of Viger" and numerous stories and poems.

Rev. Frederick George Scott, C.M.G., 1916; M.A.; D.C.L., born, Montreal, 1861. Rector of St. Matthews, Quebec; Canon of Quebec Cathedral. Senior Chaplain 1st Canadian B.E.F. (despatches, C.M.G.). Sanford Gold Medal, Royal Canadian Humane Society. Author, "Soul's Quest" and other poems; "Elton Haglewood"; "The Key of Life"; "The Crown of Empire" and other poems written at the front.

Lieutenant-Colonel, His Honor, James Henderson Scott, Judge of the County Court of Lanark, 1914; born Simcoe, Ontario, 1858. Called to the Bar, 1880; K.C., 1908; Lieutenant-Colonel commanding 32nd Regiment, 1891-1899. Long Service Decoration.

Hon. Sir Richard William Scott, Statesman.

Darcy Scott, born Hull Township, Ottawa County, Quebec, 1872. Called to the Ottawa Bar, 1895; Assistant Chief Commissioner, Board of Railway Commissioners, 1908.

Frank Scott, born Montreal, 1862. Vice-President and Treasurer, Grand Trunk Railway.

Thomas Smythe Scott, B.A., B.Sc.C.E.; born 1871. Professor of Railways and Railway Engineering, Queens University.

Frank Stewart Scott, M.P.; born Galt, 1879. Elected to House of Commons for South Waterloo, 1915.

Charles Summer Scott, F.C.A.; born England. Came to Canada, 1877. President, Banking & Loan Company, Hamilton.

Sir Robert Townley Scott, Kt., I.S.O.; Secretary, Postmaster-General's Department and Permanent Head of the Commonwealth of Australia Telegraph Service, 1901; born 1841 and went to Australia, 1848.

John Halliday Scott, M.D.; M.R.C.S., Professor of Anatomy, Otago University, Australia; Dean of the Faculty of Medicine.

Ernest Scott, Professor of History, University of Melbourne, Australia.

Robert Julian Scott, Professor in Charge, School of Engineering, Canterbury College, New Zealand. Chairman, Commission Government Workshops; Chairman, Munitions Committee for New Zealand.

Colonel Robert George Scott, V.C.; Cape Colonial Forces, South Africa. Served during Gaika, Galeka and Zulu Wars (V.C.) and in 1899-1901 in command of Scott's Railway Guards during South African War. (Despatches, Queen's Medal, 3 clasps, King's Medal, 2 clasps, D.S.O.).

Colonel John Scott, born 1844 at Inverness, Scotland. Arrived in South Africa, 1878. Served in Gaika, Galeka and Zulu Wars, medals and clasps. Present as Guardsman at marriage of King Edward VII, 1863, and King George's marriage, 1893.

Herbert Septimus Scott, Secretary and Examiner, Transvaal Education Department.

Sir Basil Scott, Kt., born 1859; called to the Bar, 1883; admitted Advocate of High Court of Bombay, 1885; Chief Justice of High Court of Bombay, 1908.

Benjamin Charles George Scott, Consul-General, Canton, 1900-1902; attended Li Hung Chang on visit to England, 1896.

James Scott, I.S.O., 1905; Consul-General, Canton, 1902-1906.

James Scott, C.I.E., 1912; Assistant Private Secretary to Viceroy of India.

John Healey Scott; Chief Magistrate, East Griqualand. Served in Galeka War and Northern Border War, 1878-1880.

Rt. Rev. Charles Perry Scott, D.D.; Bishop in North China, 1880-1913.

It is worthy of note that the British Airship, R-34, on its memorable double flight of the Atlantic, was navigated by a member of the family; Major G. H. Scott, being Commanding Officer and Pilot.

CHAPTER VIII.



THE importance of the ancient family of Scott is shown by the fact that more than sixty Armorial Bearings have, at various times, been granted or confirmed to members of the family. Many are no longer in use, but among those extant, the following are of most general interest. A Scottish clan, as such, has no distinctive Armorial Bearings, the arms mentioned being in every case those of the head of the branch of the family.

The Armorial Bearings of the Scotts of Buccleuch: Quarterly: First, the arms of Charles II, debruised by a baton sinister, argent; second, or, on a bend azure, a mullet of six points between two crescents of the field; Scott; third, Quarterly, first and fourth argent, a human heart gules, crowned with an imperial crown or, and on a chief azure, three mullets of the field; Douglas; second and third azure, a bend between six cross-crosslets fitchée or; Marr; the whole (of this quarter) within a border or, charged with the double tressure of Scotland gules; the third quarter is borne for the Duchy of Queensberry; fourth, as the first. Supporters, two female figures, habited from the waist downwards in blue kirtles gathered up at the knees, their heads adorned with a plume of three ostrich feathers argent.

Motto—Amo.

Crest—A stag, trippant proper, attired and unguled or.

Seats—Dalkeith House, Dalkeith; Bowhill, Sel-

kirk; The Lodge, Langholm; Drumlanrig Castle; Eildon Hall, St. Boswells; Boughton House, Kettering.

Boughton House, from the family of Montagu, possesses a garden of above 100 acres, and avenues more than 70 miles long. The house was built late in the seventeenth century, after the model of Versailles.

Arms of the Earl of Eldon: Argent an anchor erect sable, between three lions heads erased gules, on a chief wavy azure, a portcullis with chains or. Supporters, two lions guardant proper, each gorged with a double chain and a portcullis attached thereto gold; pendant from the portcullis a shield argent charged with a civic wreath vert.

Crest—A lion's head erased gules, gorged with a chain, and pendant therefrom a portcullis or.

Motto—*Sit sine labe decus* (Let honor be without stain).

Seat—Stowell Park, Gloucestershire.

Arms of the Earl of Clonmell: Or on a bend azure, an estolie between two crescents gold. Supporters, Dexter, a female figure representing Justice, sinister, a like figure representing Mercy.

Crest—A buck trippant proper.

Motto—Fear to transgress.

Seat—Eathorpe Hall, Leamington.

Arms of Baron Polwarth: Quarterly, first and fourth grand quarters quartered, first vert, a lion rampant argent; second argent, three papingoes vert; third gules, three piles engrailed argent; fourth argent a cross engrailed azure, over all on an escutcheon azure, an orange with the stalk erect, slipped proper and over it an imperial crown;

second grand quarter or, two mullets and a crescent in base azure; third grand quarter, quartered; first and fourth gules, on a chevron argent a rose between two lioncels combatant of the first; second and third argent, three dock leaves vert. Supporters, Dexter, a lion rampant, sinister, a mermaid holding in her sinister hand and resting on her shoulder a mirror all proper.

Crests—First a lady richly attired holding in her dexter hand the sun and in his sinister hand a half moon. Second issuing out of a man's heart, or, an arm from the elbow proper brandishing a scimitar of steel, with cross and pommel of gold; third an oak tree proper and a horse passant argent, saddled and bridled gules.

Mottoes—*Fides probata coronat* (Approved faith crowns); *Reparabit cornua Phoebe* (The moon will replenish her horns); *Keep Tryste*.

Seat—Harden.

Arms of Scott of Malleny: Or on a bend azure a star between two crescents of the first, in base an arrow bendways proper, feathered and barbed argent.

Crest—A stag lodged proper.

Motto—*Amo probus*.

Arms of Scott of Gala: Quarterly, first and fourth or, on a bend azure a star of six points between two crescents of the field; in the sinister chief point a rose gules stalked and leaved vert, for Scott; second and third, argent on a saltire engrailed sable, five escallops or, for Pringle of Galashiels.

Crest—A lady richly attired, holding in the dexter hand a rose proper.

Mottoes—Prudenter amo; under the shield, Sursum.

Seat—Gala House, Galashiels.

Arms of Scott of Wauchope: Quarterly, first and fourth or, on a bend azure a mullet between two crescents of the first, a bordure compony of the second and first for Scott; second and third per pale or and argent, a lion rampant sable in chief three mullets azure for McMillan.

Crest—For Scott, A stag's head.

Mottoes—Miseris succuro; Ardenter Amo.

Arms of Scott of Harden: Or, on a bend azure a star of six points between two crescents of the field, on sinister chief a rose gules slipped and barbed proper.

Crest—A stag trippant.

Motto—Pacem Amo.

Arms of Scott of Melby: Quarterly, first and fourth or, on a bend azure a star between two crescents of the field, a bordure engrailed gules, a crescent for difference, for Scott; second and third azure, three boars heads coupéd or, within a bordure indented of the last, for Gordon.

Crest—A boar's head coupéd or, holding in the mouth four arrows gules feathered and headed argent.

Motto—Do well and let them say.

Arms of the Scotts of Scotstarvet (male line extinct): Or, on a bend azure a star between two crescents of the field.

Motto—In tenebris lux.

and fourth argent, a fesse embattled counter-

Arms of Scott of Dunninald: Quarterly, first

second and third gules, on a chevron argent, three mullets sable. Supporters, Dexter an heraldic tiger, sinister a stag proper holding in his mouth a thistle.

Crest—A lion's head.

Mottoes—*Spe vires augentur.* (Strength is increased by hope); *Tace aut face.* (Be silent or do.)

Arms of Scott of Synton: Or, two mullets in chief and a crescent in base azure.

Motto—*Reparabit cornua Phoebe.*

The Scotts of Hassendean bore the Scott arms; and Motto—*Trustie and True.*

Arms of Constable-Maxwell-Scott of Abbotsford (Scott, Baronet, of Abbotsford): Quarterly, first, and fourth or, two mullets in chief and a crescent in base argent within an orle of the last for Scott; second and third or, on a bend azure three mascles of the field, in the sinister chief point an oval buckle erect of the second for Haliburton. Supporters, Dexter, a mermaid, sinister, a savage.

Crest—A nymph, in her dexter hand the sun, in her sinister hand the moon.

Mottoes—*Watch well; over the crest, Reparabit cornua Phoebe.*

Seat—Abbotsford.

The Seat of the Scotts of Raeburn is Lessuden House, St. Boswells.

The Seat of the Scotts of Brotherton is Brotherton, Johnshaven, Kincardineshire.

Arms of Scotts of Scots Hall were: Argent, three catherine wheels sable a border engrailed gules.

Crest—A demi griffin.

Arms of Scott of Great Barr: Argent, on a

fesse gules, cotised azure, between three catherine wheels sable, as many lambs passant argent.

Crest—On a mound vert a beacon fired proper, ladder argent.

Motto—*Regi patriaeque fidelis.*

Arms of Scott of Lychett Minster: Per pale indented argent and pean a saltire counterchanged.

Crest—Out of park pales ermine, an arm erect holding in the hand a scroll proper.

Seats—Westbury House, Northants; North Harris, Invernesshire.

Arms of Scott of Beauclerc: Per chevron azure and or, in chief two bees volant and in base a crescent all counterchanged.

Crest—Between the horns of a crescent sable a bee volant proper.

Motto—*Invitum sequitur honor.* (Honor follows though unsought for.)

Seat—Dornby Grange, Darlington.

Arms of Sir Percy Moreton Scott: Argent, pellety, in base a lymphad sable pennons flying to the dexter gules, in chief two crescents azure.

Crest—An ancient cannon firing to the dexter proper.

Motto—*Aim straight.*



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