

ANTIQUITY OF THE
NAME OF SCOTT
BY
MARTIN BOWEN SCOTT

Boston, Massachusetts
1869

ANTIQUITY OF THE NAME OF SCOTT.

[Communicated by MARTIN B. SCOTT, Esq., of Cleveland, Ohio.]

The theory of Professor James, of Edinburgh University, in relation to the original name of Scott in Scotland, is that, long before surnames were known, the people of that country, who wandered into England, there received the distinctive appellation of Scotus or Scot, and returned to Scotland, bearing the name of Scot, in addition to their former name. The canny lad who crossed the border, as plain Robert, returned in time from England as Robert Scot, and reared a family who retained the surname of their ancestor.

About 1686, Satchells wrote a history of the name of Scott; a volume of some two hundred pages: a large portion of which, was doggerel poetry, but containing much quaint historical matter connected with the name: and from which Sir Walter Scott drew largely in his "Lay of The Last Minstrel." He left a copy of Satchells in the library at Abbotsford, at this time an extremely rare book.

Satchells writes, under the head of

"THE ANTIQUITY OF THE NAME OF SCOTT":—

"Some late start-up brain-new gentlemen,
That hardly know from whence their fa-
thers came,

Except from redressed Robin,
Or trail Wallet, country Tona,
The sons of Cannongate Bess,
That could play her game;
Whose labouring heads as great as any
house,

These colonizing fellows can stagger
stare and shame,

And swear the name of Scot is but a new
coined name,

These new cornuted gentlemen, why
should they lie,

Mr. George Buchanan, and Hector Boe-
tius can let them see,

A thousand years if I do not forget,

By chronicles I'll prove the name of Scot;

In King Achaius time that worthy prince,

John¹ 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 there a College they did frame

Which doth remain until this very time:

(And he that doth not believe me,

Must read Buchanan and he shall see;)

Some authors I could give in,

But these are sufficient to them that's not
blind;

Some say they were not Scots to their name,
But only Scots by nation,

Yet Monks of Melross they were known,
Which there was in the Picts kingdom.

John Earl of Channorth surname Scot,
To die without succession was his unfor-
tunate lot:

Brave Alexander the first, a King both
stout and good,

John Earl of Channorth married with his
royal blood,

Before Alexander the first, his brother
Edgar did reign

The first that was appointed of Scotland
King;

Reverend John Scot he did surmount,

Who was bishop of Dunblane, and did
the King appoint

Mr Michael Scot that read the epistle at
Rome

He was in King Alexander the Seconds
reign

* * * * *

And if my author you would know,
Bishop Spotswoods book these Scots do
show:

How can these randy liars then
Make the Scots to be a start-up Clan,

¹ This John Scot is mentioned by Roger, of Wendover, in his "Flowers of History." CHARLES THE GREAT held his wit and knowledge in such high estimation, that he made him his table companion, where they cracked their jokes with great freedom: as a specimen, the king one day proposed to John: "What is there between a Scot and a sot?" "Only a table," replied Master Scot. Yet he was afterwards so harsh and tyrannical with his scholars, that they attacked him in the school-room and stabbed him to death with their pen-knives.

Sure new start-ups themselves must be,
For ancient families scorn to lie.

But for the antiquity of the Scor,
There is one thing I had almost forgot,
Which is not worthy of nomination
Yet to mark antiquity I'll make relation;
In the second session of King David's
parliament,

There was a statute made which is yet
extant,

That no man shall presume to buy or sell,
With Highlandmen or Scots of Ewedale;
* * * * *

Here I speak nought but truth, all men
may note,

The very true antiquity of the name of
Scor.

Buchanan, in his history of Scotland, confirms the historical facts of Satchells. He asserts that Charles the Great sent to Scotland for some learned and pious men, who read philosophy in Greek and Latin at Paris, "among whom was Johannes surnamed Scotus." He was the preceptor of Charlemagne, and left many monuments of learning. Clement, a Scot, was also a learned professor at the same time in Paris, which puts it beyond doubt, that the surname of Scot is of great antiquity; even if we trace it back no further than the days of Charlemagne and Achaius, who lived about the middle of the eighth century.

But Hector Boethius, and other historians (among whom are Ver-mundus, Cornelius, and Scaliger), claim a still more remote antiquity for the name of Scot, than is asserted by Satchells. Boethius avers that the name of Scot originated from Scota, the daughter of that Pharaoh king of Egypt that was drowned in the Red Sea. Thus: Gathelus, son of Cecrops, first king of Athens, and a native of Egypt, became so insolent and troublesome at his father's court, that he was banished the kingdom; whereupon with a large band of fugitives, he left Greece, and went into Egypt, in the time of Moses, at a period when Pharaoh was engaged in war with the neighboring nations. Joining his forces with the Egyptians, he was made a general, and soon subdued the nations at war with Pharaoh; and so won the favor and confidence of that monarch, that he gave him his daughter, named Scota, in marriage. About this time, Egypt was visited with the plague of which we read, because Pharaoh would not let the children of Israel go. In order to escape from the plague, which was carrying off multitudes, Gathelus and Scota his wife, with a large number of Greeks and Egyptians, put to sea and, afterwards, landing in Spain, called that portion of the country Port-Gathale which is now known as Portugal. Here he named his people "Scottis," from the affection he bore his wife Scoti,¹ who no doubt was gentle and humane as she who rescued the infant Moses from the jaws of the crocodile (the princess Thermutus). After years of bloody wars with the barbarians of Spain, Gathelus, with his colony, sailed for and landed in Ireland, and afterwards went over to the northern part of Britain, which was called Scotland (the land of the Scots) from the Scots who planted themselves there.

¹ "This king he had one dooter than that was fair,
And sum man said that scho suld be his air,
Ane virgin clene ryght fair of nobill fame,
And Scota als scho callit wes to name,
This king gaif her with giftis that wer large,
To Gathelus as wyfe in marriage,

* * * * *
And all his folk for mair affinitie
Callit thame Scottis quhillk wes his wyfis name,
Out of Egipt he brabth with him fra hame."

[Bank of the Chronicles of Scotland.

This account of the origin of the Scots, is treated by many English historians as fabulous. Buchanan is of opinion that the Scots first came from Spain. Humphrey Lloyd, an ancient writer, opposes what the Scots say of their antiquity; which is confuted by Buchanan, who quotes Mamertinus in his panegyric to Maximianus, in which he affirms, that before the coming in of Cæsar (fifty-five years before Christ), the Britons waged war against the Scots. Geoffrey Keating, a learned Irish antiquary, avers that the posterity of Gathelus and Scota landed in Ireland, A.M. 2736; after the flood, 1086; after Moses passing the Red Sea, 192; before Christ's nativity, 1308 years. In the early history of the world a generation was a hundred years or more, according to the remoteness of the period. Colganus observes, on the Life of St. Cladroe, that the colony planted by Gathelus and Scoti were Scythians; that the true name of Scota was Scythia; and that that name was given her because her husband came out of Scythia. King Alfred calls the Scots, Scythan; the Germans, both Scythians and Scots-Scutten; and the old Britons, Y'Scot, which is confirmed by Camden. Germany, in Alfred's time, embraced all Scandinavia, a part of which was Scythia. The Venerable Bede speaks of the Picts coming from Scythia, in their long-boats, to the northern parts of Ireland, and there finding *Gentem Scotorum*, their countrymen, but admits they spoke a different language. According to Walsingham, Scythæ, Scythici, Scoti, Scotici, are all of one meaning.

The Abbe Ma-Geoghegan published a history of Ireland, in 1758. in which he asserts that the Scots were originally Scythians, or properly Kelto-Scythians of Spanish extraction; while the ancient poets and bards aver that Ireland was first settled by a colony from Spain, who were descendants of a celebrated Breogan, whose grandson married an Egyptian heroine named Scota, from whom the Irish took the name Kinea-Scuit or Scots. We have the testimony of Seneca that the name of Scot was known to some Roman writers in the first century. William Elphinstone, Bishop of Aberdeen, who searched all the monuments of antiquity in Scotland; and Fordun, who quotes *Grossum Caput*, all concur that the name of Scot was derived from Scota, the most noble person in the colony.

The people of Scotland, in their early inroads upon the neighboring nations, were called Scoto-Brigantines, or Scoto-Britanni; and afterwards, when they infested South-Britain, in Claudian's time, were called Scoti, and sometimes Atticotti.¹ In later times, Sir Michael Scot, the wizard of the North, suffered many phases in the spelling and pronunciation of his name. Dante, in the *Inferno*, writes the name thus: "So slender of his shape was Michael Scot." Boccacio, a writer in the same age, alludes to him as "a great master of necromancy who was called Michael Scotto." In a note to Wharton's history of English poetry, mention is made of the early translators of Aristotle from Greek into Latin, where he is called "Michael Scotus;" and Cervantes, in *Don Quixote*, alluding to the same person, spells the name E'Scottello, while John Leland, the learned antiquary in the

¹ St. Jerome avers that, when a youth, he saw one of these Atticotti in Gaul feed on human flesh. Mr. Crawford, president of the Ethnological Society of London, in discussing the subject remarks: "The human family were originally cannibals, which gradually wore away on the discovery of cereals for food. Among the last of the cannibals were the Atticotti; who were not the true and proper Scotts of Harden, Belwearie, Scotts-Hall, and the rest of them, but only the Irish Scott, a degraded horde of invaders and aliens."

reign of Henry VIII., spells the name "Scotte" in referring to the Scotts of Scotts-Hall.¹

In the time of Charles II., a very learned discussion on the antiquity of the Scots was carried on by Dr. Stillingfleet, the bishop of St. Asaph, and the famous archbishop Usher, who argued against what they were pleased to call the assumption of the Scotch historian. The question was most learnedly and triumphantly answered by Sir George McKenzie, the talented advocate for Edinburgh to their majesties Charles II., and James. Sir George contends that the antiquity of the Scots is attacked by English writers, from the ancient enmity between the two nations; that the Scots had formerly records and manuscripts in their monasteries and public archives, which proved their antiquity which was never questioned, until their records were destroyed by Edward I., when he overthrew John Baliol, and removed the stone chair, in which the ancient kings of Scotland were crowned at Seone. They now have recourse to foreign authors, such as Marcellinus, Tacitus, Seneca, Mamertinus, and others, together with Erasmus and other learned critics of later date, by which Sir George maintains and clearly proves the antiquity claimed for the Scots. English writers do not agree among themselves on the subject. The Venerable Bede is contradicted by Lloyd; Dr. Heylen, who inveighs against the antiquity of the Scots, contradicts himself; while Dr. Stillingfleet is at issue with Camden, and the bishop of St. Asaph. Great as may be the merits of those controversial writers, it does not militate against the fact that the name of Scot dates back far anterior to the Christian era, whatever may have been its origin.

In the Psalter of Cashel is to be found Heber Scot, son of Sern, son of Easru, son of Gadelas, son of Niul, son of Feniusa-Farsa, son of Baath, son of Magog, son of Japhet; placing the name of Scot within seven generations of the flood.

In tracing the pedigree of Milesius, Dr. Anderson and some other writers assert that Scota, daughter of Pharaoh Cingeris, was the mother and not the wife of Gathelus (or Gadelas as those writers have it), as stated by Boethius; that his father Niul (son of Feniusa-Farsa, king of Scythia, from whom the modern term "Fenian" is derived) possessed lands at Capacirunt, on the coast of the Red Sea, which Pharaoh had given him with his daughter Scota, in consideration of his great learning. At the time Moses led the children of Israel out of Egypt he encamped in the vicinity of Capacirunt, to the great alarm of Niul, who visited the camp of the Israelites, to gain intelligence of their designs; and, in an interview with Aaron, learned their history and objects. Gadelas accompanied his father to the camp, and on his way was bit by a venomous serpent, but was cured by Moses, with a touch of his miraculous rod, who prophesied that the descendants of Gadelas should inhabit a large western island, where no venomous reptile should exist. In gratitude to Moses for healing his son Gadelas, Niul supplied the Israelites with provision for their journey across the desert; but fearing the displeasure of Pharaoh, Niul seized the ships of the king, and from them beheld the overthrow of Pha-

¹ It appears hardly credible the name of Scott could have been spelled with so many variations, but it is not so strange if we can believe Buchanan, who tells us that the name of Sterling was spelled over sixty different ways; and Dugdale gives one hundred and thirty-one variations in the single name of "Mainwaring" of co. Chester. But few names at the present day retain the original orthography.

raoh's host in the Red Sea. Scota survived her husband Niul, and with her son Gadelas ruled her people many years. But during the reign of Sru, great grandson of Scota, the Egyptians under Pharaoh An Tuir, avenged themselves of the Scythians, for seizing the Egyptian fleet and aiding the Israelites to escape; by expelling them from Capacirunt with fire and sword. Sru left Egypt with the Scythians in his ships, and landed in Crete, where he died, and was succeeded by his son Heber Scott, who sailed with the descendants of Gadelas for Scythia; but, being received by their kindred Scythians in a hostile manner, Adnoin, the brother of Heber Scott, slew Reffieoir king of the Scythians, in a hand-to-hand combat. After remaining for a time in Scythia, constantly harassed by the natives, Heber Scott and his brother Adnoin led the Gadeliens (as his people were then called) from Scythia to the country of the Amazons, and continued there for a year, when they put to sea; but their ships were driven by a storm upon the island of Caronia in the Pontick Sea, where Heber Scott died.

Milesius (who was nine descents from Scota, daughter of Pharaoh Cingeris, and five descents from Heber Scott) went with his Gadeliens to Egypt, where he so signalized himself in the wars with the neighboring nations, that he was made general-in-chief by Pharaoh Nectanebus, who gave him his daughter Scota in marriage. After remaining seven years in Egypt, Milesius was reminded of the prophecy of Moses, which had been handed down, that the offspring of Gadelas should inhabit a large western island, and with sixty ships, his wife Scota and his people, set sail for Ireland; touched at Thrace; first landed in the kingdom of the Picts (now Scotland), and, finding the natives of Ireland too formidable, directed his course for the bay of Biscay, and finally landed in Spain: aided the Spaniards in expelling the Goths from their kingdom, and finally died in Spain, without ever setting foot in Ireland. After the death of Milesius, Scota and her sons, with a well appointed fleet and army, bearing on their standard a dead serpent and the rod of Moses, in memory of their ancestor Gadelas, set sail and landed in Ireland, A. M. 2704, and 1300 years before Christ, according to Keating. After many hard fought battles, in one of which Scota was slain, the descendants of Gadelas possessed themselves of Ireland, as foretold by Moses, where no venomous reptile existed; thus exploding the popular fallacy that St. Patrick expelled the snakes and toads from Ireland. Amid all this conflict of history, tradition and fable, between Hector Boethius, Sir George McKenzie and others on the one side, and the Psalter of Cashel, Dr. Anderson, Keating, &c. &c., on the other, there is much to confirm and nothing to disprove the existence of Scota and Heber Scott at the periods of time stated.

Long anterior to the general use of surnames, natives of Scotland, when domiciled in England (in the Saxon period) or other countries, attached "Scotus" to their proper names, to denote their nativity or descent, as Johannes, surnamed Scotus, mentioned by Buchanan; John Duns Scotus, one of the greatest scholars of his time,¹ Marianus Scotus, the learned Monk of Fulde, historian, &c. As we come down to the Norman period in England, distinguished persons who had Scotch blood in their veins added to their Christian names "le Scot,"

¹ Hailes says: "At Oxford, thirty thousand pupils attended his lectures."

as John le Scot, last Earl of Chester, and his grand nephew William Baliol le Scot, ancestor of the Scots of Scotts-Hall, Kent, who thus wrote his name, for the double purpose of perpetuating the name of his great uncle (who died without issue) and indicating his own Scotch descent. But his family having incurred the indignation of Edward I., after he dethroned John Baliol, he pursued all that bore the name of Baliol, with great rigor and vindictiveness. He hanged Alexander Baliol, with cruel indignity, which so terrified his son David, that he changed his name to "Strabolgie." According to Abercrombie, Edward fined William four years rents and profits of his lands and estates, cutting off his entire income; and fearing he might suffer the fate of his kinsman, this William dropped "Baliol" from his name, and ever after went by the name of William Scot.¹ Dr. Fuller gives several instances of change of name in the war of the Roses, under similar circumstances; La Blunt to Croke, Carington to Smith, &c. It is note-worthy that Baliol was an historic name from the coming in of the Conqueror, down to Edward Baliol, who died in 1363. Since that period it is not to be met with in English history.

In process of time, the tendency of North-Britons to pass into England became common, and as surnames came generally into use about the eleventh century, many descendants of Scotia assumed the name of "Scot," usually spelled with one *t*, down to the beginning of the seventeenth century, with few exceptions. Leland, as before stated, wrote it "Scotte"; a few families of pure Gaelic blood adhering to the original "Scot." The Scotts of Harden, according to good authority, sprung from the Laird of Sinton, of which family was Sir Walter Scott, although Sir Walter in his memoir of himself goes no further back than the Laird of Raeburn. The most notable member of this family living at present, is the Rev. Dr. Robert Scott, a profound scholar, and master of Baliol College, Oxford.

The Scots of Ancrum and of Dunninald claim descent from the renowned wizard, Sir Michael Scot, who flourished in the twelfth century, and they assert that the Buckleugh Scots are from a younger branch of their house. Satchells avers that the Buccleuch Scotts are descended from John of Galloway, who received the surname of "Scot" from Kenneth III., in the ninth century, as described by Sir Walter in a note to the Lay of The Last Minstrel. The present duke of Buccleuch traces his pedigree through Richard le Scot of Murdiston, county Lanark, one of the Scotch barons, who swore fealty to Edward I. in 1296; being the same period at which the Baliols acknowledged Edward as their lord-paramount: confirming the assertion of Philpot that the family of the duke and the Scotts of Scotts-Hall had a common ancestry in the Baliols.

The original coats-of-arms were the same, with a slight variation; although now quite different. The duke claims a Norman extraction from a family of the original appellation of L'Escott, which is thought to be not well sustained. The more tenable claim for the duke's Norman ancestry is with the Scotts of Scotts-Hall, through the Baliols, to "Pierre de Bailleul," lord of Fiscamp, or as it appears in the Roll of Battle Abbey, "Sire de Fiscamp." This Pierre de Bailleul came in with the Conqueror, and was progenitor of John Baliol, founder of

¹ Hassel's *History of Kent*; Philpot's *Kent, surveyed and illustrated*; Ireland's *History of Kent*, and Pepys's *Diary*.

Baliol College, Oxford—a baron of great wealth and influence, which he very much increased by his marriage with Dervorgille, daughter and one of the heirs of Alan, lord of Galloway, constable of Scotland, by Margaret, eldest sister of John Scott, earl of Chester, one of the descendants of David, earl of Huntingdon.¹

There are grounds for the belief that the Scotts of Great Barr, Staffordshire, sprung from the Baliols; a portion of their arms being three Catherine wheels, as in the arms of the Scotts of Scotts-Hall, derived from the ancient arms of Baliol College. The family have been seated at Great Barr, back to the time of Edward I., and can be traced to no earlier period. In 1296, the progenitor of this family was in the suite of John Baliol, king of Scotland, when he was detained a prisoner in London by Edward I. He then passed by the name of Scott, and all that was known of his lineage was a tradition that he was a descendant of one of the Queens of Scotland.

William Baliol Scott was descended from Maude, Queen of David I., and may have been the progenitor of the Scotts of Great Barr, as well as of the Scotts of Scotts-Hall. This conjecture is strengthened by a note in Ordericus Vitalis, thus: "Newton and Weston (Staffordshire) was held by the king *in capite* at the time of making Domesday-book [1086] by Reginald de Baliol, who married the widow of Warin, viscount of Shrewsbury, and succeeded him in office. Hales was at the same time held *in capite* by earl Roger, and under him by Reginald de Baliol," proving the Baliols held lands in Staffordshire long before the time of Edward I. Sir Edward Dalmon Scott (of this family) M. P. was created baronet in 1806. The Scotts of Scotts-Hall, Kent, trace their pedigree in an unbroken line through Dervorgille, the mother of William Baliol Scot, to Fergus king of Scotland, in the time of Alexander the Great; to Rollo first duke of Normandy; Baldwin first count of Flanders; Henry I. emperor of Germany; Waldimer the Great, of Russia;² Romanus I., of the Greek empire; Alfred the Great; William the Conqueror; and finally to Charlemagne; mainly through female branches; also, as mentioned in a note, before, to David I. of Scotland; and Siward, earl of Northumberland, by a different line. The old Norman church at Brabourne, Kent, contains many monuments of the Scotts of Scotts-Hall; some of which date back to the thirteenth century.³

¹ Lower mentions as rather a remarkable genealogical fact: "I know," he says, "a comparatively obscure country gentleman, who can, by the most undeniable evidence, prove his descent through three different lines, from William the Conqueror, and consequently from the Northman Rollo, the founder of the Duchy of Normandy."

Our revolutionary General John Sullivan's ancestry has been traced back through distinguished Milesian families to the O'Sullivans, beyond the Christian era; while the Chaunceys of Connecticut have a pedigree which is unquestioned, running back through the earls of Norfolk, and other noble families to Charlemagne. It is noticeable in this connection, that the Chaunceys, and Baliols, are in the same line from Charlemagne to Charles the Bald, at which point the Chaunceys continue in the male line and the Baliols in the female. The Chaunceys also trace from Siward through Maud and her first husband, Simon de St. Liz, while the Baliols trace from Siward through Maud and her second husband, David I. of Scotland.

² There is now residing in the city of Cleveland, Ohio, a lady who is a direct descendant of czars of Russia who have reigned within the present century.

³ Thomas Scott, alias Rotherham, archbishop of York, lord chancellor of England, &c., in the reign of Edward IV., was of this family. It was by his advice that Elizabeth queen of Edward IV. took sanctuary with her children in Westminster Abbey. Richard III. compelled the archbishop to crown him at York, in 1481.

Sir Thomas Scott (also of this family), sheriff of Kent, in 1588, commanded the Kentish forces to repel the Spanish armada.

The ancestral pictures are now in London, preserved in the family of the late Capt. Thomas Fairfax Best,¹ R. A., whose mother, Caroline Scott, inherited them from her father Edward Scott, of Smeeth, Kent. Many of the portraits are quite ancient; some in the costume of crusaders. The most notable members of this family now living, are Capt. Henry Scott, of Blackheath, a retired post-captain of the royal navy, who was lieutenant of Admiral Cockburn's flag-ship on our coast, in 1813-14; and Benjamin Scott, Esq., F.R.A.S., chamberlain of London, well known as a vigorous writer in defence of the pilgrim fathers from the charge of persecution of Quakers and Baptists in this country; and for his efficient labors in counteracting the influence of rebel emissaries in England during the late rebellion.

The known members of this family, among the early emigrants to New-England, were Richard Scott, of Providence, who landed at Boston in 1633-4; John Scott,² of Long-Island fame, who came over in 1642-3; Judge Edward Scott, of Newport, R. I., and his cousin James Scott, about 1710. The male line of each has become extinct, except that of Richard; unless, as some suppose, John Scott left a son John (as shown by a pedigree in the family of the late Dr. William Jenks, of Boston), who it is thought received a grant of land in East-Jersey from Sir George Carteret,³ in consideration of the services rendered by his father, in procuring, from the duke of York, the grant of East-Jersey to Sir George and Lord Berkley. Richard, Edward, and James Scott, were from a younger branch of the Scotts of Scotts-Hall, seated at Glemsford, Suffolk, since the sixteenth century.

The Scotts of Ancrum were among the most prominent of the name on the border; and trace their pedigree not only from the "wizard of the north," but from Charlemagne, through the same line, with the Scotts of Scotts-Hall, down to David, earl of Huntingdon, where they separate: the Scotts of Scotts-Hall descending from Margaret, eldest daughter of earl David, and wife of Alan, lord of Galloway; and the Scotts of Ancrum, from Isabel, the second daughter, who married Robert Bruce. Capt. John Scott, third son of the first Sir John Scott, of Ancrum, came to New-York, near the close of the seventeenth century, probably at that time an officer in the British army, as he was in command of Fort Hunter, on the Mohawk (at the mouth of Schoharie creek), in 1717. His son John was a distinguished merchant in New-York about this time; his name appears to several petitions of the merchants of New-York to the British government for redress of grievances. His son, General John Morin Scott, was an eminent lawyer and active politician during the revolution: a vigorous writer; a candidate for the congress in 1774, in opposition to John Jay; a member of the general committee of safety in New York in 1775; ran for lieutenant-governor against Pierre van Cortlandt in 1777, and was secretary of the State of New-York. He was also a large landed proprietor in central New-York and Vermont. Lewis Allaire Scott, his son, was

¹ The family of "Best" was connected with the family of Fairfax; of whom was Lord Fairfax, of Virginia.

² The Massachusetts Hist. Society Proceedings, for 1862-3, contains about all that is known of John Scott in this country.

³ Sir Thomas Scott, of Scotts-Hall, uncle or cousin of John Scott, married Caroline, daughter of Sir George Carteret, which gives some color to the conjecture. See Pypys's *Diary*. From traditions in the family of William D. Scott, Esq., New York, it is highly probable that he is a descendant of the son of John Scott, referred to in the pedigree.

also secretary of the State of New-York. John Morin Scott, son of Lewis Allaire Scott, resided in Philadelphia, was Mayor of the city, and left a numerous family, that intermarried with the Merediths, Wistars, Lewises, and Learnings; Lewis A. Scott and Robert W. Learning, now residents of Philadelphia, are of this family. In "Burk's names of the adventurers for Virginia in 1620," are "Geo. Scott," "Thomas Scott," and "Edm. Scot;" but from what family they sprang, we are left entirely in the dark. It is a singular fact, that the "first families of Virginia" can rarely trace their lineage beyond the settlement of Jamestown, and very few even to that period; notwithstanding their boasted chivalrous descent. General Winfield Scott traced his ancestry back no further than his grandfather; who, he says, was "a Scotchman of the clan Buccleuch," who escaped from the field of Culloden in 1746."

In Scotch history, we meet with John Scot, a native of Cheshire, England, who was elected bishop of St. Andrews in 1178; which was the cause of the famous controversy between William the Lion and Pope Alexander III., mentioned by Fordun and Roger Hoveden. The first of the name of Scott, to be met with in English history after surnames came into general use, was John Scot the last earl of Chester, born A.D. 1206; Sir Peter Scott first mayor of Newcastle, in 1251, and Sir Nicholas Scott his son, capital bailiff of Newcastle in 1269, founders of Black Friars Priory, are next in order of date. The Scotts of Halden, Kent, date back to John Scott, A.D. 1442. The name of Scott ranks among the most prominent British surnames; nearly sixty coats-of-arms being assigned to it in the Herald's college, and Burke gives the arms of ninety-four of the name; while the London directory shows about two hundred merchants, traders and bankers of this name in that metropolis.

In the United States, the name is more common at the south, than in the north. The directory of the city of Washington, with less than one-tenth the population, contains half as many names of Scott as the city of New-York. In the west and north-west, those bearing the name are (with few exceptions) of southern descent, or of late emigration from Scotland and Ireland.

In Kent, Staffordshire, and the Scotch border, for long generations, the family of Scott has been one of great wealth and power; at one period, it was said, the Scotts of Scotts-Hall could travel from Bra-bourne to London (some fifty to sixty miles) without leaving the estates of the family connections. It is an historical record, that in 1665 "Lady Anna Scott was esteemed the greatest fortune and most accomplished lady of the Isle of Britain."

During the last six centuries, those bearing the name of Scott have earned honors in literature, arts, and arms; and have frequently performed parts that have turned the tide even in the destiny of nations.

"Better heartis o'er border sod
To siege or rescue never trod."

In the early part of the present century, Dr. William Scott, of the Scotts of Stokee, a zealous student and great lover of genealogical research, collected a large amount of historical manuscripts and mate-

¹ Neither Melan, Hogg, Brown, or any other historians of the Scotch clans that I have met with, mention the Clan Buccleuch.

rial, with a view of publishing a history of the name and different families of Scott; but died without putting it to press, and it will probably be lost to genealogical history. Sir Walter Scott examined those manuscripts, and declared them to "contain much curious information."

UPHAM GENEALOGY.

[Communicated by a Descendant of the Upham Family.]

Continued from page 38.

90. WILLIAM UPHAM, of Newton, &c. Was in the army. Wife Elizabeth Gregory, dau. of John, m. 1744-5. Issue: i. Mary, Jan. 10, 1745-6, m. April 10, 1765, Thos. Spring; William, Aug. 7, 1747, m. Ann Shepherd, Nov. 12, 1770, was of Camden, Me., 1795; Ephraim, July 18, 1749, d. Sept. 2, 1765; Elizabeth, Mar. 31, 1750; Naomi, Feb. 18, 1752, d. April 17, 1769; Frances, Sept. 15, 1754; Daniel, July 25, 1757; Beulah, July 27, 1759; Benjamin, Feb. 18, 1762, d.; x. Benjamin, Sept. 20, 1764, d. Aug. 1, 1771.

101. NATHANIEL UPHAM, of Leicester. Wife Rebecca Dill, m. in Newton, Nov. 4, 1736. Issue: i. NATHANIEL, b. June 22, 1745, in Malden, d. a. 88, March 27, 1833; by wife Abigail, had Joel, d. in Hubbardston, Oct. 18, 1843, a. 73 yrs. 11 mos. 16 days. ii. Daniel. iii. Thomas, b. in Leicester, 1747; Mehetabel, 1750; Rebecca, 1753.

117. SAMUEL UPHAM, of Leicester. Wife Martha Issue: i. Martha, 1758; SAMUEL (250), 1762; Mary, 1765, m. Pliny Green, 1783.

118. JONATHAN UPHAM, of Charlton. Wife Martha Tucker, m. 1750, in Leicester. Issue: i. Bathsheba, Feb. 5, 1752; Jonathan, Nov. 30, 1753; Jonathan, Dec. 8, 1754; in army, pension for him applied for by Sally Upham. Martha, May 9, 1756; Jonas, Feb. 27, 1759; Esther, Dec. 4, 1762; Mercy, Jan. 14, 1765; Mary, Feb. 25, 1767, m. Jona. Gould, Nov. 6, 1788; Hannah, July 8, 1768; Phebe, Sept. 18, 1772, d.; Phebe, April 9, 1773; Anne, Feb. 4, 1774.

119. EBENEZER UPHAM, of Leicester. Wife Lois Waite, m. in Malden, 1748. Issue: i. Lois, 1751; Waite, 1753, in the army, from Tyringham; Elizabeth, 1755; Tabitha, 1757; Ebenezer B., 1759; Mehitabel, 1761; Priscilla, 1765; William, 1766; Joshua, 1767; x. Phineas, 1770.

120. JACOB UPHAM, of Spencer. 1st wife Sarah Stower, m. 1751; she d. June 21, 1757. 2d wife Zeruiah Smith, widow of James, m. April, 1758; he d. April 15, 1786, a. 56. Issue: i. Phebe, 1752; Jacob, Mar. 23, 1754, d.; Abigail, Jan. 24, 1756, m. Eben Sanderson; Sarah, Dec. 13, 1758, m. Asa Washburn; James, Oct. 26, 1760, in army; Mary, May 15, 1763, m. Eben Estabrook; Lucy, July 1, 1765, m. Hezekiah Sanderson; Esther, June 21, 1767, m. Isaac Palmer; Elizabeth, March 21, 1769, m. John Grout; Jacob, August 12, 1771, d. May, 1790.

134. THOMAS UPHAM, of Weston. Per Dr. Bond, 3 wives, 10 chn. His 2d wife d. in 46th yr. 1772. He m. 3dly, Sept. 17, 1772. He d. Oct. 17, 1780. Corrections are, Susanna m. J. Russel. Eliza D., dau. of Charles, m. Nov. 16, 1854, Abial S. Lewis. Eliza D., dau. of Na-

than, m. 2d, to Phineas Upham, who d. at Waltham, 1868 or 9. Walter W.'s 1st wife d. Sept. 7, 1859; m. 2d, Nanette Hobbs, July 3, 1861. Thomas Upham m. Sarah Fanning (not Fleming).

137. ABIAH UPHAM, of Stoughton, m. Jemima Burley, March 17, 1752. Issue: i. Abijah, b. May 17, 1752, by w. Rebecca had 1. Polly, Aug. 30, 1777; 2. Charles, July 25, 1786. ii. Amos, m. April 5, 1787, Lucy Hewett, and had 1. Amos, Nov. 6, 1787; 2. Phineas, Feb. 22, 1790; 3. Joel, Sept. 5, 1793; 4. Eliza, Sept. 4, 1795. iii. Jonathan, &c. Adm'r on estate of Mr. Abijah Upham, in Probate, Nov. 8, 1785.

160. JOSEPH UPHAM, of Dudley, Mass. 1st wife Eunice Kidder, m. April 16, 1755. 2d, Abigail Amsdell, of Southboro', publ. in Dudley, Jan. 12, 1777 (if not to Joseph, Sen'r). Issue: i. Eunice, b. Sept. 24, 1766, m. Sept. 11, 1788, Charles Brown. ii. Joseph, b. Oct. 14, 1768.

188. JESSE UPHAM, of Chelsea, &c. Wife Sarah James, m. in Lynn, April 2, 1767. Issue: i. EZEKIEL (305), Sept. 13, 1768; Sarah, Aug. 22, 1770, m. Sept. 26, 1788, Amos Farrington, of Lynn; Jesse, April 23, 1772, d. Jan. 2, 1775; Ezra (308), Aug. 4, 1774; Jesse (309), Nov. 8, 1775; Hannah, Dec. 18, 1780, d. 1793; vii. Joshua, (311), Dec. 15, 1784.

189. TIMOTHY UPHAM, of Deerfield, N. H., clergyman. Two wives. Issue: i. NATHANIEL, had 11 chn., of whom Hon. NATHANIEL G., Judge of Superior Court, &c.; Francis W., m. Mar. 14, 1848, to Eliza Brewer, of Taunton; ALBERT G., M.D., author of the Notices, d. June 10, 1847, a. 28; Timothy; Mary; Mary; John; Timothy (317); vii. Hannah. See Notices, &c.

197. PHINEAS UPHAM, Capt., &c., of Brookfield. 1st wife Susanna Buckminster, dau. of Thomas, d. a. 60, May, 1802. 2d wife Elizabeth Sherburne, dau. of Dea. Thomas, who m. 2d, Rev. Ephraim Ward, May 16, 1811. Issue: PHINEAS (319); JABEZ (320); Hon. GEORGE B., of Claremont, who d. a. 79, Feb. 19, 1848. His son, Dr. Jabez B., of Boston, m. Oct. 31, 1849, Catharine Bell Choate, and had Helen Madeline M. and others. THOMAS; SAMUEL, b. May 1, 1778, grad. Dart. Coll., m. Ann Scott, of Craftsbury, Vt., d. at Lowell, Vt., May, 1861; Catharine, m. Joseph Scott; Frances, m. Ralph Parker, of Glover, Vt., 1813; Elizabeth, m. a Faulkner; daughter, m. W. B. Bannister, of Newburyport.

198. JOSHUA UPHAM, Hon., &c., of New-Brunswick. Loyalist. Died 1808. 1st wife Elizabeth Murray, of Rutland, dau. of John, m. Oct. 27, 1768; she d. 1782. 2d wife Mary Chandler, dau. of Hon. Joshua, of New-Haven, Conn.; she d. at Annapolis. Issue: i. Elizabeth M., d. a. 74, 1844; Joshua, counsellor, m. a Field, of Enfield; John M., physician, m. a Dixon, of Truro, N. S.; Robert M., d. early; Isabella, d. early; Sarah, m. John Murray Bliss, Judge of Supreme Court, New-Brunswick, and President of the Province. By 2d wife, Mary, m. Wm. Ruflee, of Granville, N. S.; Martha Sophia, m. Alexander Winniett, of Annapolis, now a widow; Kathron-Eliz-Putnam, m. Geo. Pagan, of Richibucto, N. B., now a widow; CHARLES W. (340). xi. Frances Chandler, m. John W. Weldon, of Richibucto.

202. AMOS UPHAM, of Malden, blacksmith. 1st wife Mary Green, m. May 3, 1764, d. Feb. 27, 1775. 2d, Anna Knight, of Stoneham, m. Jan. 9, 1777. Issue: i. Nathan, b. Sept. 21, 1764, d. Sept. 24,

1765: Mary, May 22, 1765, m. (2d w.) Herbert Richardson, Nov. 8, 1791: Issa, April 22, 1767, m. Asa Hart, Aug. 6, 1797: Hannah, Sept. 26, 1770, d. early: Amos (346), b. July 21, 1772: Elizabeth, bapt. Feb. 12, 1775, m. Samuel Howard, Jr., Mar. 25, 1798: Samuel S. (348), Sept. 13, 1777: Patty, April 15, 1779, d. April 16, 1808: Nathan (350), Feb. 21, 1781: Susanna, March 6, 1783, m. Jona. Green, Aug. 14, 1817: Asa (352), April 29, 1785: xii. Rebecca, 1789, m. James Pratt, Feb. 4, 1812.

293. WILLIAM UPHAM, of Malden. Wife Hannah Walton, of Reading, m. Oct. 16, 1777, d. Aug. 17, 1829, a. 49: he d. May 25, 1822. Issue: i. WILLIAM (354), Sept. 3, 1778: Hannah, Dec. 4, 1780, m. (1st w.) John Pratt, Jr., Oct. 31, 1805, d. April 15, 1833: ii. Rebecca, Nov. 12, 1789, d. early.

294. PHINEAS UPHAM, of Amherst, N. H., blacksmith. Wife Ruth Green, dau. of David and Ruth (Upham) Green. Issue: i. Ruth, Sept. 2, 1767: Phineas, May 24, 1769: m. Amos, who had by wife Hannah. 1. Amos, who m. (age 48) Jan. 17, 1848, Sarah F. Moakton, of Lowell; 2. Hannah, single. His 2d w. Betsy Fasset m. Jan., 1868.

295. SAMUEL UPHAM, of Montpelier, Vt. Wife Patty Livermore, dau. of Jonas, b. 1768. He d. at Randolph, May 12, 1848. Issue: i. WILLIAM, Hon. Senator in Congress, b. Aug. 5, 1791: Samuel, 1793: Patty, 1797: Horace, 1799.

305. EZEKIEL UPHAM, of Deerfield and Henniker, N. H. Wife Rebecca Hawks, dau. of Dr. Hawks and w. Rebecca Upham, m. Feb. 21, 1799. She m. 2d husband. Issue: i. Ezekiel (single): ii. Rebecca, m. James Archer.

308. EZRA UPHAM, of Herkimer, N. Y., &c. Wife Susanna Smith, of Colerain. Issue: i. JOSHUA (370), Oct. 14, 1804: Sally, Feb. 7, 1806, m. Geo. Leslie, of Cambridge, Oct. 1825: Gilman, Nov. 4, 1807, of New-Market, N. H., m. Abigail R. Twombly—Issue: Susan, Winthrop-Smith, Augusta, Sarah, Hannah, Mary: Hannah, Sept. 13, 1809, m. Jas. Roots: Susan, June 19, 1810, d. early: child, d. a. 18 mos. Nov., 1813: Ezra Smith, May 26, 1813, d. a. 6 mos. Nov. 1813: EZRA SMITH (383), Dec. 20, 1814: Elbridge Gerry, April, 1817, of Waukegan, m. Sarah Fisher, of Salem—Issue: 1. George, d.; 2. George-Elbridge: 3. Jesse: Susan Celestia, Oct. 30, 1819, m. Enoch Wiley; Irena, Dec. 10, 1820, d. a. 12: xii. Roxana James, Jan. 26, 1824.

309. JESSE UPHAM, of Melrose, cordwainer. 1st wife Rebecca Richardson, dau. of Eleazer, m. Nov. 4, 1802. She d. May 18, 1856. 2d, Mary D. Herrin, m. Sept. 19, 1856. He d. April 5, 1860. Issue: i. Hannah, Sept. 24, 1803, m. Feb. 16, 1822, Francis Hemenway: Rebecca, Mar. 13, 1805, d. May 26, 1856: Joshua (392), Dec. 27, 1806: Sally, Sept. 27, 1808, m. 1st Jas. R. Twombly, June 24, 1834, m. 2d Thomas Smith: George, Oct. 4, 1810, m. Sarah Roots, April, 1833: Zeluta, Dec. 21, 1812, m. Cornell Kenny, 1839: Mary Ann, March 2, 1815, m. William Jones, of Boston, Oct. 15, 1837. issue only Jesse Upham Jones, carpenter: Harriet, March 22, 1817, m. Kittredge Avery, Dec. 2, 1845: Timothy, April 22, 1821: Nathaniel, Dec. 26, 1823, d.: Ezekiel, of Lynn, m. 1856, Sarah J. Macey: xii. Lydia, m. (a. 21) Samuel Barker, Jan. 19, 1848.

311. JOSHUA UPHAM, of Salem, bricklayer, chemist. 1st wife Mary Nichols, m. Jan. 27, 1807. 2d Ana M. Rugg, formerly Marshall, Sept.