



Clan SCOTT

ARMS

CREST

MOTTO

SUPPORTERS

Azure a mullet of six points between two crescents of the Field

A stag trippant Proper, attired and unguled Or

Amo (I love)

Two female figures Proper, habited from the waist downwards in kirtles Azure gathered up at the knees, the arms and bosoms uncovered, around the shoulders flowing mantles as before suspended by the exterior hand, girdles and sandals Gules, and their heads adorned with a plume of three ostrich feathers Argent

The Latin word 'Scotti' originally denoted the Irish Celts, and later the Gaels in general. However, Black, in his *Surnames of Scotland*, notes that in the earliest certain record of the name (in charter of around 1120, Uchtred 'filius Scott' bears a remarkably Saxon personal name, if the family were truly of Celtic origin. Henricus le Scotte witnessed a charter by David, Earl of Strathearn, around 1195. A Master Isaac Scotus witnessed charters by the Bishop of St Andrews at the beginning of the thirteenth century.

Four generations after Uchtred, Sir Richard Scott married the daughter and heiress of Murthockstone, and thereby acquired her estates. Sir Richard was appointed ranger of Ettrick Forest, which brought the additional lands of Rankilburn into the family demesne. The new laird built his residence at Buccleuch, and the estates generally became known by this name. His son, Sir Michael, second Laird of Buccleuch, proved a staunch supporter of Robert the Bruce, and distinguished himself at the Battle of Halidon Hill in 1333. He was one of the few that escaped the carnage of that disastrous day, but he later fell at Durham in 1346. He left two sons; Robert, the third laird; and John, who founded the important cadet house of Synton, from whom the Lords of Polwarth were to descend. Robert died around 1389, probably from wounds received at the Battle of Otterburn. Robert, fifth of Buccleuch, succeeded to the family estates when his father, Sir Walter, was killed in battle in 1402. He consolidated the family's estates, acquiring in 1420 half of the lands of Banxholm. The sixth laird exchanged Murthockstone for the remainder of Banxholm. He was active in the struggle of the Crown to suppress the powerful Douglas faction, and received tracts of Douglas land when the king's cause prevailed. Banxholm became a free barony in 1463, held on the annual payment to the Crown of a red rose on the feast day of St John the Baptist.

By the end of the fifteenth century, the Scotts were among the most powerful of the order clans, and the chief could easily call upon a thousand spears to enforce his will. In common with most Borders families, the Scotts quarreled with their neighbors, and in particular with the Kerrs of Cessford. The feud flared up when Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch tried to free the young James V, then being held by the Earl of Angus at Darnick just west of Melrose. On 25 July 1526 he launched his attack, and in the ensuing fray Kerr of Cessford was killed. Sir Walter himself was also wounded. Buccleuch fought at the Battle of Pinkie in 1547, and four years later was appointed warden of Liddesdale and the middle marches. The Kerrs were, however, only biding their time and they set upon Sir Walter in the High Street of Edinburgh on 4 October 1552 and killed him. The feud was brought to an end when Sir Thomas Kerr of Ferniehirst married Janet Scott, sister of the tenth Laird of Buccleuch. The tenth Laird was a keen supporter of Mary, Queen of Scots, until his death in 1574. His son, another Walter Scott, succeeded to the estates as a youth. He went on to become a daring military leader, being known to his admirers as the Bold Buccleuch, a man much in the mold of his vigorous ancestors. He rescued his vassal, William Armstrong, known as Kinmount Willy, from the previously impregnable fortress of Carlisle in 1596.

James VI's accession to the English throne was followed by a royal policy to pacify the Borders, and so Lord Scot sought military adventure on the Continent fighting for the Prince of Orange in the Netherlands. His son, Walter, also commanded a regiment for the States of Holland against the Spanish, and was advanced to the title of Earl of Buccleuch in 1619. The second Earl, Francis, supported the National Covenant and opposed the religious policies of Charles I. He led his horsemen against Montrose at Philiphaugh, a defeat which marked the turning point in the king's war in Scotland. He died in 1651 at the early age of twenty-five, and was succeeded by his four-year-old daughter, Mary, Countess of Buccleuch. She was married at the age of eleven to Walter Scott of Highchester by

special sanction of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, but died in March 1661, aged only fourteen years. She was succeeded by her sister, Anne, who was considered one of the greatest heiresses in the kingdom and consequently worthy of a splendid marriage. Charles II sought her hand for his illegitimate son, James, Duke of Monmouth, and when the marriage was agreed Monmouth assumed the name of Scott. On the day of the marriage in April 1663, the couple were also created Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, with numerous subsidiary honors. Monmouth later rose in rebellion against the Crown, and was executed in July 1685. His title was unaffected. The duchess was succeeded by her grandson, Francis, second Duke of Buccleuch. The Buccleuch art collection, maintained in the family's three great houses of Drumlanrig, Bowhill and Boughton is internationally renowned.

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Clan SCOTT Septs

BELLENDEN
BUCCLEUGH
BUCKALEW
BUCKLEW

GEDDES
GEDDIE(S),-Y(S)
LAIDLAW
LAIDLAY

LANGLANDS
NAPIER
NAPPER
SCOTT

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