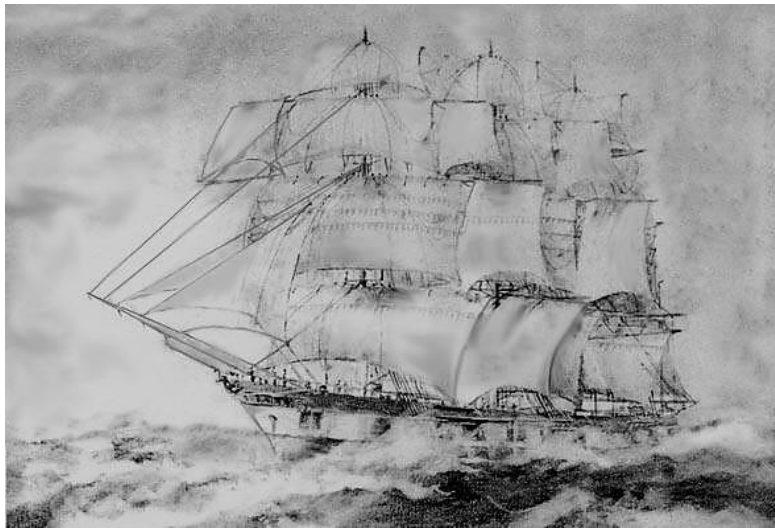


# OUR SCOTT ANCESTRY

**This booklet is a collection of stories and information about the Scott Family who sailed from Lanarkshire, Scotland to Dunedin, New Zealand in 1857.**



**The Strathallan**

**Painting by Walter Gomm, held by the Otago Settlers Museum, Dunedin.**

**Please forward any comments or further information to:**

**[lesdaw@gmail.com](mailto:lesdaw@gmail.com)**

**Compiled by Lesley Dawson and Robin Prowse**

**Updated to: November 2014**

**SCOTT ANCESTRY**

John MOFFAT & Beatrix GRANGER

Jean GARDINER

m. 18 Apr 1761

James SCOTT

Other children of James (1774) and Lillias:  
 b. 17 Nov 1798 John SCOTT  
 b. 3 Aug 1800 James SCOTT  
 b. 31 Jul 1802 Beatrix SCOTT  
 b. 1807 James SCOTT  
 b. 1812 Robert SCOTT  
 b. 3 Oct 1818 Lillias SCOTT  
 b. 1820 Robert SCOTT

Lillias MOFFAT  
 b. 1778  
 d. 30 Jul 1858

m. abt 1797

James SCOTT  
 Taylor Master  
 b. 2 Sep 1774  
 d. 19 July 1859

Jane (Jean) SCOTT  
 b. 26 Jul 1814  
 d. 4 Mar 1905  
 m. James CREE b. 1814

Elizabeth (Bessie) CREE  
 b. 13 Sep 1840  
 m. William JACKSON

Margaret HUNTER  
 b. 1806, High Blantyre  
 d. 30 Apr 1843  
 m(2): 17 Dec 1847  
 d. 7 Apr 1849

Margaret COATS  
 b. 1806, High Blantyre  
 d. 30 Apr 1843

Matthew Gardiner SCOTT  
 b. 29 Jul 1804  
 Bothwell  
 d. 10 Jun 1889  
 m(1): 12 Jul 1827  
 Dunedin

Matthew SCOTT  
 b. 2 Aug 1832  
 d. 7 Oct 1833

Thomas SCOTT  
 b. 17 Oct 1830 Bothwell  
 d. 23 Jul 1881,  
 Stawell, AUS  
 m. 1853, Vict Aus  
 Marion RAMAGE  
 b. 1835 d. 1894  
 Peebleshire, SCT

Thomas SCOTT  
 b. 18 Aug 1832  
 Moldtua, Norway  
 d. 4 Aug 1890

AUS

NZ

USA

NZ

NZ

NZ

AUS

AUS

Matthew Gardiner SCOTT  
 b. 2 Nov 1838  
 d. 26 Aug 1922  
 m. 24 Feb 1859  
 Janet MARR  
 b. 25 Dec 1837 Leith, Scot  
 d. 3 Jun 1912 Dunedin

Lillias SCOTT  
 b. 18 Nov 1840  
 d. 29 Dec 1920  
 m. 1 Jun 1864  
 Rachel ANNAN  
 b. 1836  
 d. 5 Jun 1922

Matthew Gardiner SCOTT  
 b. 23 Nov 1859  
 d. 17 Dec 1923  
 Edward Vernon SCOTT  
 b. 30 Jul 1861 Dunedin  
 d. 15 Nov 1944  
 George Russell SCOTT  
 b. 23 Nov 1863  
 d. 12 Aug 1944  
 Alexander Noble SCOTT  
 b. 29 May 1866  
 d. 17 Dec 1921  
 John Alexander Ewen SCOTT  
 b. 8 Jul 1868  
 d. 26 Jun 1951  
 James Jollie SCOTT  
 b. 26 Feb 1871  
 d. 2 Oct 1957  
 Jessie SCOTT  
 b. 25 Jan 1878  
 d. 19 Jan 1916

Mary SCOTT  
 b. 6 Jun 1836  
 d. 12 Feb 1876  
 m. 18 Aug 1858  
 John SALAMONSEN  
 b. 18 Aug 1832  
 Moldtua, Norway  
 d. 4 Aug 1890

William SCOTT  
 b. 15 Sep 1834  
 d. 15 Jan 1847

William SCOTT  
 b. 18 Apr 1860 Port Chalmers  
 d. 23 Nov 1918  
 Matthew Gardiner Scott SOLOMON  
 b. 1863  
 d. 20 Jun 1948  
 Lillias Scott SOLOMON  
 b. 5 Oct 1865  
 d. 29 Sep 1935  
 Walborg Beck SOLOMON  
 b. 6 Feb 1868  
 d. 4 Feb 1885  
 John Coats SOLOMON  
 b. 6 Feb 1868  
 d. 26 Nov 1881  
 Mary Margaret SOLOMON  
 b. 9 Nov 1869  
 d. 28 Aug 1945  
 Ellen SOLOMON  
 b. 31 Jan 1872  
 d. 26 Apr 1949  
 Ann Coats SOLOMON  
 b. 25 Dec 1873  
 d. 12 Aug 1958

Catherine SCOTT  
 b. 1854 Maryborough, Vic, Aus  
 Thomas SCOTT  
 b. 1856, Vict Aus  
 Margaret SCOTT  
 b. 1858 Pleasant Creek, Vic AUSA  
 d. 1858, Mt Pleasant, Vic aged 4 mths  
 Matthew SCOTT  
 b. 1860 Vic Aus  
 d. 1900 Stawell Vic Aus  
 James SCOTT  
 b. 1863 Inglewood, Vic, Aus  
 Lillias Moffat SCOTT  
 b. 1866, Raywood, Vic, Aus  
 d. 1949 Vic Aus  
 Annie SCOTT  
 b. 1868 Pleasant Creek  
 d. 1870 aged 2  
 Walter Alexander SCOTT  
 b. 1871, Stawell  
 d. 1931 Stawell  
 Jessie Mary SCOTT  
 b. 1874 Pleasant Creek  
 d. 1950 Stawell

Margaret SCOTT  
 b. 1853  
 d.  
 Matthew Gardiner SCOTT  
 b. 1856  
 d. 7 Apr 1880 drowned,  
 Illinois USA  
 James Gardiner SCOTT  
 b. 15 Oct 1860  
 d. 17 Oct 1939  
 Ellen SCOTT  
 b. 1862  
 d. 20 Apr 1947  
 John SCOTT  
 b. 1866 Dunedin

Martha SCOTT  
 b. 3 Jun 1865 Waikouaiti, Otago  
 d. 1 Dec 1928 Dunedin  
 Margaret SCOTT  
 b. 11 Dec 1866, Green Island  
 d. 24 May 1914, Dunedin  
 Matthew Gardiner SCOTT  
 b. 11 Oct 1868, Green Island  
 d. 10 Jan 1942 Dunstan  
 John Coats SCOTT  
 b. 20 Jun 1870 Burnside Otago  
 d. 10 Oct 1891 Burnside  
 Rachel SCOTT  
 b. 2 Apr 1872 Abbotstford Dn  
 d. 5 Nov 1956 Dn  
 Alexander Annan SCOTT  
 b. 16 Oct 1874 Dunedin  
 d. 6 Feb 1937 Chch  
 Thomas Coats SCOTT  
 b. 22 Sep 1877 Green Island, Dn  
 d. 8 Aug 1949 Chch



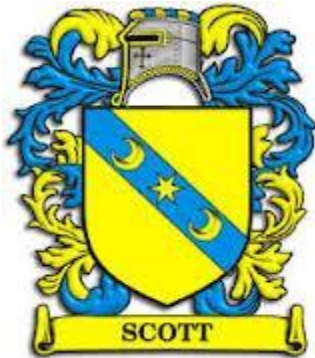
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## The Origin of the Name Scott



**Heraldic Crest**

**Clan badge**

**Tartan**

**Scott** is a surname of [Scottish](#) origin. This famous surname has an unusual origin. Although widespread in Scotland and most of England from the medieval period, it actually derives from the Old English pre 7th Century word "scotti". This in former and ancient times denoted not a Scotsman, but an Irishman, and specifically a Gael, one who had taken part in conquering the west coast of Scotland in or about the 5th century AD. In the English border counties though, the name had a more general meaning of anybody from Scotland. Given the warlike conditions which applied for many centuries the name was not always complimentary.

It is first attributed to *Uchtredus filius Scoti* who is mentioned in the charter recording in the foundation of [Holyrood Abbey](#) and in the register of Kelso Abbey, when he witnessed the foundation charter of the town of [Selkirk](#) in 1120. In the work *Scotland under her early Kings*, Robertson notes "Scotus as such described a Gael, in the same way that Flandrensis meant a Fleming". Amongst the nobility of Scotland, Richard le Scot of Murthoxton, who rendered homage in 1296 to the government of Scotland, was the first ancestor of the ducal house of Buccleuch and Queensberry. The family also holds the earldom of Doncaster. Sir Walter Scott (1771 - 1832), novelist and poet, came from a branch of this family. The first recorded spelling of the family name is shown to be that of Roger Scot, which was dated circa 1150, in the "Documents relating to the Danelaw", Lincolnshire, during the reign of King Stephen, known as "Count of Blois", 1135 - 1154. Surnames became necessary when governments introduced personal taxation. In England this was sometimes known as Poll Tax.

The surname Scott first appears in the 12th century and derives from the [Anglo-Scottish border](#) and its medieval border clans. Scott is one of the twelve most common surnames in Scotland. The Scott's clan were one of the most powerful of the Riding Clans of the Scottish borders and rose to power in the turbulent, often violent region, where they conducted fierce raider and battles with neighbouring clans.

# OUR SCOTT ANCESTORS

## Chapter 1: Lanarkshire, Scotland

This story begins in Lanarkshire, Scotland.

### James SCOTT

**Born:** about 1740 Lanarkshire

**Married:** 1761 **Jean GARDNER** also born about 1740 Lanarkshire

#### James Scot

Scotland, Marriages, marriage: 18 April 1761 Lanark, Lanark, Scotland spouse: Jean Gardner  
1561-1910

### Children of James Scott and Jean Gardner,

As recorded in the Scottish births and Baptism records 1564 – 1950.

- i. **Born:** Marian Scot,
- ii. **Born:** John Scot,
- iii. **Born:** Thomas Scot
- iv. **Born:** 02 Sep 1774 **James Scot**,

### James SCOTT

**Born:** 2 Sep 1774

**Died:** 19 Jul 1859

**Married:** 1797 **Lillias MOFFAT**

#### Lillias MOFFAT

**Born:** 04 Apr 1778

**Died:** 30 Jul 1858

Lillias's parents were John Moffat and Beatrix Granger.

*[Death certs informant names Lillias's parents as Walker?]*

Lillias Moffat Scotland, Births and Baptisms, 1564-1950	birth:	4 April 1778	father: John Moffat mother: Beatrix Granger
	christening:	12 April , BOTHWELL, LANARK, 1778 SCOTLAND	
	residence:	1778 Bothwell, Lanarkshire, Scotland	

### Children of James Scott and Lillias Moffat:

- i. **Born:** 17 Nov 1796 **John Scott** at Bothwell, Lanarkshire  
**Died:**
- ii. **Born:** 03 Aug 1800 **James Scott** at Bothwell, Lanarkshire  
**Died:** before 1807
- iii. **Born:** 31 Jul 1802 **Beatrix Scott** at Bothwell, Lanarkshire  
**Died:**
- iv. **Born:** 25 July 1804 **Matthew Gardiner Scott** in Uddingston, Bothwell  
**Died:** 10 Jun 1889 in Dunedin, New Zealand. (See Chapter 2)
- v. **Born:** 1807 **James Scott** at Bothwell



- Died:**
- vi. **Born:** 1812 **Robert Scott** at Bothwell  
**Died:** before 1820
- vii. **Born:** 26 July 1814 **Jane/Jean Scott** at Bothwell  
**Died:** 04 March 1905.  
**Buried:** at Bothwell  
**Married:** 24 Sep 1836 James Cree.  
 (More is written about the Cree family later)
- viii. **Born:** 03 Oct 1818 Lillias Scott at Bothwell  
**Died:** 1898 at Green Street, Bothwell  
 Never married  
 A Laundress at the Old Castle, Murthly (1881 census)
- ix. **Born:** 1820 **Robert Scott** at Bothwell  
**Died:**

James Scott was a Master Taylor according to Sinclair's statistical Account of Scotland 1798, working on his own with no men in his employ.

At that time Bothwell had a population of 2707, including 14 tailors, 22 shoemakers, 113 weavers, 20 innkeepers and 50 colliers. Tailors were itinerant. Families would buy or make cloth and take a tailor into their home to make clothes for all the family. The wage was one shilling with board – less than a common day labourer and exceeding a woman's wage. James' son, Matthew is noted as a tailor in the 1841 census.

James was also a member of the Hawthorn Lodge of Gardiners and the family name was well respected as indicated by the letter below, given the his grandson, James Gardiner Scott and dated July 1868.

"The name of Scott has been an honoured one in our Lodge for a period of at least seventy years. **James Scott your grandfather was brothered on 12 March 1798** and your father on 10th July 1821. Your grandfather was very seldom out of office for sixty one years. We find from our ancient minute book that he was at one time continued treasurer from 1777 (?) to 1823 which is the only instance of a member having been continued in that office for such a length of time. He was the friend and brother of the Society alike in prosperity and in adversity. And but for him we might have been this day minus our ancient ornaments and colours for he faithfully preserved them and all the property belonging to the Society during a number of years of its severest troubles when it had almost ceased to exist. But when it again in 1859 sprang into new life and when our elder brother Robert Mackie, our present Right Worshipful Master George Russell and a few more faithful brothers once more rallied under the Auld Hawthorn, your grandfather "being then old and ripe in years" gave up the Ancient and venerable Regalia when he saw so many trusty brothers worthy of their charge."



## Chapter 2 Dunedin, New Zealand

The New Zealand story begins with **Matthew Gardiner SCOTT**, who emigrated with three of his adult children Mary, Matthew and John to Dunedin in **1857**. James Scott, Matthew's oldest child, with wife Helen and daughter Margaret had arrived in Dunedin already, on **28 Nov 1855** from Melbourne.

### 1. Matthew Gardiner SCOTT

(Matthew's grandmother's maiden name was Gardiner).

**Born:** 25 July 1804, Uddingston, Bothwell, Lanarkshire, Scotland.

Matthew Gardiner Scott Scotland, Births and Baptisms, 1564-1950	birth:	25 July 1804	, BOTHWELL, LANARK, SCOTLAND Bothwell, Lanarkshire, Scotland	father:	James Scott
	christening:	29 July 1804		mother:	Lillias Moffat
	residence:	1804			

**Died:** 10 June 1889, Dunedin, NZ, aged 84.

**Buried:** Port Chalmers Cemetery Blk DB, Plot 133.

(Gravestone erected by Ellen Skelton).

**Occupation:** Matthew was a tailor like his father.

**Married (1):** 12 July 1827, aged 22, to **Margaret COATS** at Bothwell. The marriage service was conducted by Dr Hodgson of Blantyre. (Bothwell Parish records)  
(Mormon records and Family bible show a different date, 25 Jul 1828.)

Matthew Gardiner Scott Scotland, Marriages, 1561- 1910	marriage:	12 July 1828	Bothwell, Lanark, Scotland	spouse:	Margaret Coats
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Margaret Coats Scotland, , 1561-1910	marriage:	12 July 1828	Bothwell, Lanark, Scotland	spouse:	Matthew Scott
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## Margaret COATS

**Born:**abt 1808 at Old Place, High Blantyre, Lanarkshire (Family Bible).

**Died:**30 April 1843, aged 37. Margaret died during childbirth (8<sup>th</sup> child).

Margaret Coats' parents were **Thomas COATS** (b.1776) and **Mary MUIRHEAD** (b.1800).

Margaret inherited Trust money from her Uncle James Coats (b.1765) which was in turn inherited by her children when they turned 21.

*(Appendix: letter regarding the winding up of the James Coats Trust in 1885).(See COATS Ancestry)*

**Married (2):** 17 December 1847 **Margaret HUNTER**. Margaret died 15 months after her marriage on 7 April 1849 and was buried on 10 April 1849.

She was related to David Livingstone, through her mother, whose maiden name was Livingstone.

**Children of Matthew SCOTT and Margaret COATS** (see Chapter 3):

- 1.1 Born: 09 Dec 1828 **James Gardiner Scott** Uddingston, chr 27 Dec 1828, Died: 28 Sep 1916 Perth, Australia, aged 88.
- 1.2 Born: 17 Oct 1830 **Thomas Scott** Uddingston, chr 31 Oct 1830, Died: 23 Jul 1881 at Wonga, Melbourne, Australia, aged 51
- 1.3 Born: 02 Aug 1832 **Matthew Scott** Uddingston, chr 16 Aug 1832, Died: 07 Oct 1833, aged 1
- 1.4 Born: 15 Sep 1834 **William Scott** Uddingston, chr 21 Sep 1834, Died: 15 Jan 1847, aged 13
- 1.5 Born: 06 Jun 1836 **Mary Scott** born at Uddingston, chr 20 June 1836, Died: 12 Feb 1876, aged 40 Dunedin, NZ.
- 1.6 Born: 02 Nov 1838 **Matthew Gardiner Scott**, Uddingston, chr 4 Dec 1840 Died: 26 Aug 1922 at Dunedin, Otago, NZ, aged 84.
- 1.7 Born: 18 Nov 1840 **Lillias Moffat Scott** Uddingston. Possibly christened at the same time as brother Matthew.
- 1.8 Born: 30 Apr 1843 **John Coats Scott** at Uddingston, chr 4 June 1843 Died: 29 Dec 1920 at Dunedin, Otago, NZ.

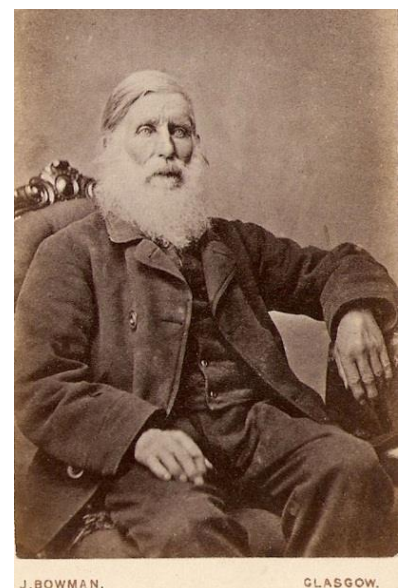
All of Matthew and Margaret Scott's children were born at Uddingston, Bothwell, Scotland and baptised by Rev W Gardiner in the Bothwell Parish Church manse which is no longer standing. The Reverend is possibly a relation as Matthew's grandmother was a Gardiner.

## The Occupation of Tailor

An improvement in economic conditions of workers in the mid-Victorian Age, after the "Hungry Forties," is generally recognised. It is associated with a change in the balance of industry. Not only did agriculture steadily decline in relative importance, but the textile industries of the Industrial Revolution, yielded place progressively to the heavy industries, especially engineering and shipbuilding, based on coal and iron.

Bothwell is known for its collieries. The Clyde Valley attained its position as the hub of Scottish industry, and this is reflected in the new developments in Trade Unionism.

Although the heavy industries became organised there was little effective organisation in the textile trades,



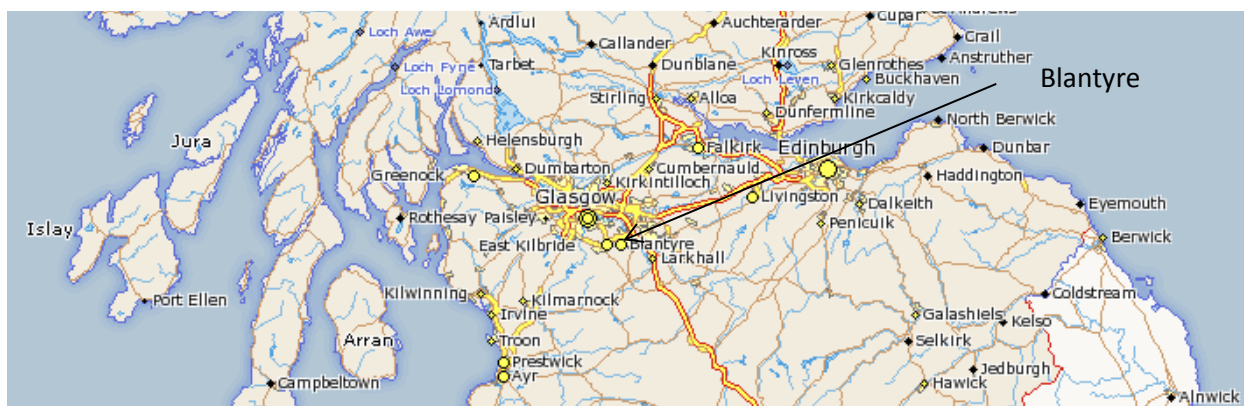
where female workers predominated; men engaged in subsidiary processes had a few small and exclusive unions.

The Tailors had a permanent organisation from about 1850. The technique of the trade altered little, and processes remained "domestic," but the multiple shop appeared in the "sixties." A co-operative venture began in Glasgow in 1850. National advances in wages were secured in 1866. Tailors declined as mass produced clothing became available

*Census 1841 Bothwell Parish: Matthew Scott (35) is living with his wife Margaret (35) and children Thomas (10), William (5), Mary (5) Matthew (3) and Lillias 6 months. Matthew is working as a Taylor.*

*Census 1851: James (72) and Lillias Scott (73). Matthew's parents are living in Green Street, Bothwell and looking after Matthew Scott (12) grandson, Lillias Scott (10) granddaughter, and John Scott (7) grandson. James is a Master Tailor working on his own.*

**The Bothwell Parish Church (formerly St Bride's Church)** where the family were married and the children christened is the oldest Collegiate Church still in use in Scotland. It was built by Archibald the Grimm, 3<sup>rd</sup> Earl of Douglas and dedicated to St Bride, the patron saint of the Douglas family in 1398. The site had been sacred since the 6<sup>th</sup> century and the church was added to an existing Norman Church.



Ellen Skelton and her sister Annie Lundie believed that Margaret Coats was related to James and Peter Coats, of the Coats Cotton Empire. I have been unable to find this relationship. Information from Blantyre about the "Old Place" says 'This family or a branch of their descendants, founded the famous Coats Thread Mills of Paisley'. Mary Hendry's (nee Coats) descendants in NZ also believe this connection.

**1857:** Matthew emigrated to Dunedin. His decision was probably because of a decline in his trade of tailoring, due to factory produced product. Matthew's eldest son James and wife Hellen (Ellen) Scott arrived in Dunedin in 1855. Letters from James may have been the reason the family decided to emigrate. There were also Coats, relations of his first wife.

He sailed to New Zealand on the '**STRATHALLAN**' with his daughter Mary Scott (22) and his sons Matthew Gardiner Scott (20) and John Coats Scott (15). His daughter Lillias Scott (1840) was listed to emigrate, but it is believed she didn't board the ship. (We are unable to find any record of Lillias after the 1851 Scottish census, where she is living with her grandparents).

**1858: The family left Leith on 4th October 1857 and arrived in Dunedin Harbour on 8<sup>th</sup> Jan 1858, a voyage of 96 days.**

*(See Appendix: account of the voyage by Andrew Smill)*

**1857/58 Voyage to New Zealand on the Strathallan by Matthew Scott and his children Mary, Matthew Gardiner and John Coats Scott  
Voyage lasted 96 days - 4<sup>th</sup> October 1857 to 9 January 1858**

Otago Witness Saturday 5 December 1857, p 5  
Includes list of intending passengers



See Appendix for full passenger List

Otago Emigration Office,  
20, St. Andrew Square,  
Edinburgh, 18th Aug. 1857.

SIR,—Referring to our letter of yesterday, we now send you enclosed a classified list of the assisted emigrants who are likely to proceed to Otago by the ship from Leith about the 25th September next. It is probable that circumstances may occur to prevent some of them coming forward, and that others, from whom we have not yet heard, may be ready to sail by the same ship; but from what has taken place with the parties named in the enclosed list, we may say that we fully expect almost all to be ready by the day of sailing. About 250 Emigrants, assisted, are likely to proceed on the 25th.—We have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servants,  
(For John Auld and self),

JAMES CRAWFORD, Junr.

His Honor the Superintendent  
of the Province of Otago.

Otago Witness Saturday 9 January 1858, page 4

**ARRIVAL OF THE "STRATHALLAN."**—We stop the press to announce the safe arrival of the "Strathallan," with upwards of 250 passengers. She sailed from Leith on the 4th of October, and made the Heads on the 6th instant; but she did not get in to Port Chalmers till last night, when she anchored about eight o'clock, making a quick passage of 96 days.

**Trades and Callings contained in the  
Passenger List**

Ploughmen	12
Labourers (incl Gardeners)	21
Shepherds	11
Carpenters	7
Blacksmiths	4
Baker	1
Butcher	1
Tailor	1
Domestic Servants	29
Males	85
Females	92
Under 12 yrs	87

Otago Witness Saturday 5 December

**Otago Witness – Saturday January 16, 1858 page 4**

**Arrived: Strathallan**, 651 tons, Todd, from Leith, with 2100 flooring boards, 32 boxes tobacco pipes, 1 trunk apparel, 8 bales bags, 2 ditto woolpacks, 1 package plough handles, 3 cases books, 1 bale twine, 1 case saddlery, 2 cases ploughs, 4 hhds whiskey, 4 qr. casks brandy, 12 ½ barrels herrings, 2 casks blacking, 239 bars, 32 bundles hoop iron, 1 ton holloware, 13 packages riddles (sieve used in coal mining), 3 crates earthenware, 5 bundles shovels and grapes (hooks), 1 iron grapnel, 1 anchor, 50 stove backs, 7 bags nails, 14 boxes, 18 bales, 24 cases, 13 casks, 16 bundles. and one package.



EMIGRANTS INFORMATION OFFICE, 31, BROADWAY, WESTMINSTER, S.W.  
 Office Open—  
 Every week day between 10 AM to 6 PM.  
 SUNDAY 10 AM to 1 PM only.

1st October, 1905.

**GENERAL INFORMATION FOR EMIGRANTS**

**EMIGRANTS**

**CANADA, THE AUSTRALASIAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN COLONIES.**

**LENGTH AND COST OF PASSAGE.**  
 The Time reckoned taken on the voyage, and the lowest rate of emigration passages to the above countries, are as follows—

	BY STEAMER.		BY SAILING VESSEL.	
	Average Time.	Lowest Fare.	Average Time.	Lowest Fare.
CANADA	3-10 days	£ 5 0	—	—
NEW SOUTH WALES	52-55 "	12 15 0	About 2 months	10 10 0
SYDNEY	45-48 "	14 15 0	Steady 2 months	12 12 0
SOUTH AUSTRALIA	50-55 "	12 15 0	" 2 months	10 12 0
QUEENSLAND	50 "	12 15 0	About 2 months	10 12 0
WESTERN AUSTRALIA	55-60 "	12 15 0	" 2 months	10 12 0
TASMANIA	50-55 "	14 15 0	" 2 months	12 12 0
NEW ZEALAND	45 "	10 15 0	" 2 months	10 12 0
CAPE	50 "	12 15 0	—	—
INDIA	50-55 "	12 15 0	—	—

**PASSAGES.**  
 1. FREE PASSAGES.—QUEENSLAND.—To selected Emigration Agents, and single Canada, Tasmania, New Zealand, and New South Wales. To Free Passages to any other Colony.  
 2. ASSISTED PASSAGES.—WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—Can be obtained in Tasmania, Queensland, and other Colonies by the usual means. In Canada, £100 to be obtained in Canada, £100 to be obtained in Canada.

**BEST TIME FOR ARRIVING.**  
 CANADA—April to middle of July and the latter months.  
 NEW SOUTH WALES—any month, especially in November for winter.

Matthew was cared for by his daughter Mary Solomon.

When she died at childbirth in 1876, Matthew (72) was living in a hut at Dowling Bay, Port Chalmers, Dunedin.

John Solomon remarried in 1880 and thought Matthew should now be looked after by his sons.

**1880**

**At the Poli** Mr Watt, R. M., Matthew Scott charged his two sons—Matthew G. Scott and John C. Scott—with failing to contribute towards his support, he being a destitute person. Mr Denniston appeared for the defendants, and explained that the sons had offered to keep their father at the Benevolent Institution. The father never said a word about the offer, but took out a summons against his sons. Evidence was given to prove that such an offer was made. The case was adjourned for a fortnight in order to see whether there is an opening available, the sons in the meantime to make temporary payment to their father.

**OTAGO WITNESS 6TH MARCH 1880**

**1889: Death Cert information**

Matthew Scott died on 10 Jun, aged 84  
 Occupation: Tailor  
 Living at Dowling Bay, Port Chalmers  
 Father James Scott and mother Lillias Moffat, Father's occupation Tailor  
 Born: Blantyre  
 Married: Margaret Coats when aged 24  
 Living Issue: M 61, 50, 36  
 Died: Senile decay - 7 days  
 Buried: 13 June 1889 at Port Chalmers New Cemetery. Plot Lot 133, Block DB



## AREA OF LANARKSHIRE PERTINENT TO MATTHEW AND MARGARET SCOTT



**Uddingston** ([Scots: Uddinstoun](#), [Scottish Gaelic: Baile Udain](#)) where the Scott family were born, a small town two miles to the west of Bothwell. It is on the north side of the [River Clyde](#), as it flows north-west through Glasgow and separates Uddingston, along with some woodland, from [Blantyre](#) and [Cambuslang](#). It is about seven miles south-east of [Glasgow](#) city centre and now is seen as a suburb of Glasgow.

**Bothwell**, where the Scotts were married is a small town in the [South Lanarkshire](#). It lies on the north bank of the [River Clyde](#), adjacent to [Uddingston](#) and [Hamilton](#), nine miles east-south-east of [Glasgow](#) city centre. Bothwell is now an affluent [commuter town](#) that has attracted a number of local celebrities

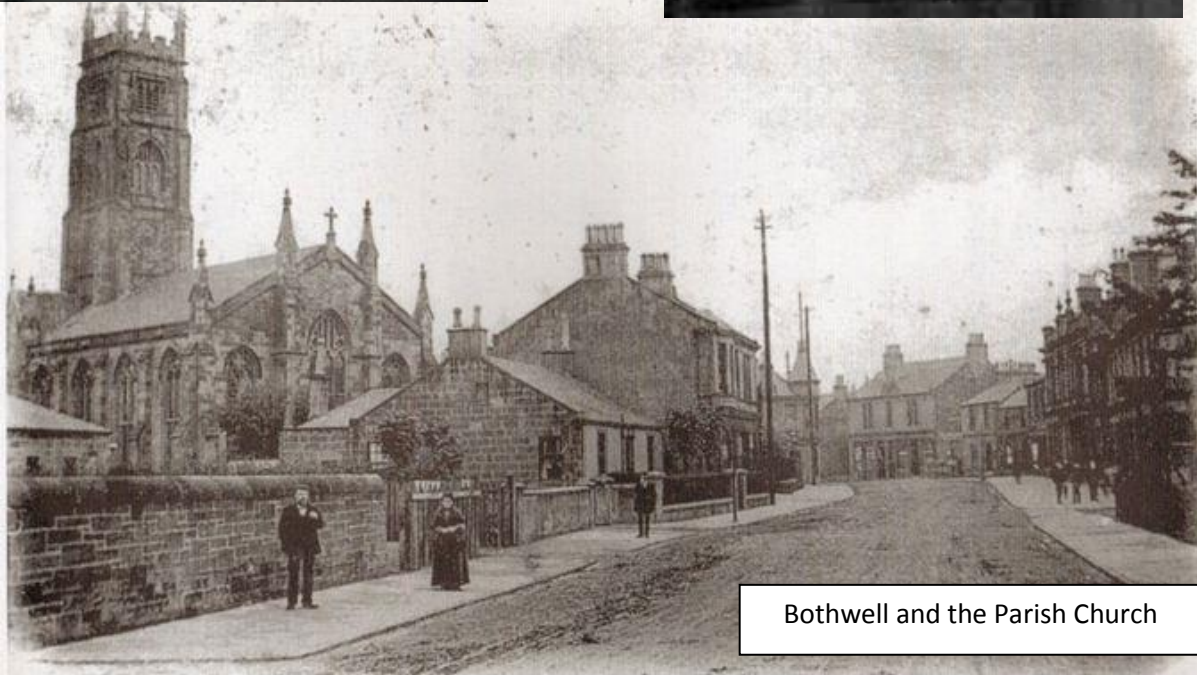
Bothwell village and its immediate surroundings east of the River Clyde was the site of three medium sized Victorian Age collieries, Bothwell Castle, Bothwell Park and Hamilton Palace. Each had its collection of mining company workers houses with Bothwell Park and Hamilton Palace creating new villages. The mineral owners were the Earl of Home and the Duke of Hamilton. The two mining companies built workers houses of two rooms for rent. The rent was deducted from the workers' pay automatically. The Bothwell houses were sited in an existing village but the other two communities began on green sites. The latter two did not contain a company store. The Bothwell Castle houses consisted of a three storey tenement block and two storey terraces. The Bothwell Park houses consisted of six single storey terraces. The Hamilton Palace houses consisted of fourteen two storey terraces. The mining companies also built larger houses for their managerial staff.

The collieries worked the same seams and the coal was sold into the domestic, manufacturing and blast furnace markets. The collieries reached their zenith of output about 1910, when Hamilton Palace employed 1226 workers, Bothwell Park 663 workers and Bothwell Castle 522 workers. Bothwell Park was recognised as one of Britain's most productive collieries. Bothwell Park closed in 1930, Bothwell Castle closed in 1950 and was used to pump water away from the Blantyre collieries until 1953, and Hamilton Palace closed in 1959 due to the cost of pumping.





Bothwell in the 1850s and 2004



Bothwell and the Parish Church

Since the 19th century Scotland experienced a large outflow of population in search of a better life. Emigration proved to be a safety valve for 19th century Scottish society as it provided an inexpensive solution to unemployment and other social problems. It also offered more opportunities for the enterprising and talented Scots to flourish than could be found in their home country. The pull effect is generated by the attracting powers of the other country, including the promise of higher wages,

political freedom, and economic opportunity. Not all emigration is voluntary. Normally emigration is a result of individuals wishing to better themselves and their families. In 19th century Scotland, emigration was the result of both force and persuasion. In the Lowlands the decision to move abroad was nearly always the outcome of the desire to improve one's living standards. Whatever the reason, Scotland lost between 10% and 47% of the natural population increase every decade. Keeping in touch with the land was not a consideration for the urban emigrant from the Scottish Lowlands. The decision to emigrate in this part of Scotland was purely voluntary. Indeed, emigration was seen by trade unions and other voluntary groups as a practical solution to unemployment and economic depression. Lowlanders were moved to leave their birthplace by a combination of low wages, poor housing conditions and unemployment. The high points in emigration statistics corresponded with years of severe economic depression. These occurred in the late 1840s and early 1850s, the mid-1880s, and the period 1906-13. The rise in emigration from urban areas saw a shift in the pattern of overseas settlement and the social status of emigrants. In the early 19th century it was the poorer members of society who chose to migrate. From the Highlands it was the landless peasants; from the Lowlands it was the unemployed craftsmen and labourers and small farmers. For the best part of the period 1840-1940 the opportunities were seen as being greater abroad, particularly in America and Australia. The outflow of people was made easier by the revolution in transport.



The Scott silver scroll teapot, 1833 believed to have belonged to Margaret Coats Scott and brought to New Zealand in 1858. Janet Marr Scott had it in her possession and gave it to Emily Bridget Chapman Scott when she was married in 1907. Emily used it for special visitors. It was then passed to Stella Scott who used it a lot. She gave it to Ellen Scott Skelton as she felt it shouldn't leave the Scott family. It was then passed to Robin Skelton Prowse with Ellen's wish that it go to Deborah Prowse Ossenkamp because they share the same birth date.

## Chapter 3

### SCOTS IN THE SOUTH

#### The Settlement of Dunedin and the Province of Otago

On 23 March 1848 the 'John Wickliffe', the first of two small sailing ships chartered by the Lay Association of the Free Church of Scotland to bring settlers to Otago, dropped anchor at Koputai (Port Chalmers). March 23<sup>rd</sup> has since been observed as the anniversary day of Otago. Only three weeks later, on April 15, the second ship, the 'Phillip Laing', reached Port Chalmers with her 247 passengers. The formal settlement of Otago had begun.

The first arrivals found a relatively small number of Maori, which meant that they were not likely to encounter the difficulties the settlers in the North Island faced, and also a few Europeans, many of them whalers who had stayed on to farm and trade after their whaling stations had failed.

John Jones was the most important of the European pre-settlers, in 1839 he purchased a large block of land from the Maori, and in 1840 he persuaded several European families to migrate from Sydney to Waikouaiti, where at Matanake and Cherry Farm, he established an agricultural settlement. About 35 people, the Magnet settlers of 1840, acted on the invitation of Johnny Jones and took up residence at Waikouaiti. The farm produce of this small community helped to ease the path for the Free Church colonists who arrived in 1848. The official centennial historian of Otago, A. H. McLintock considered that "It was fortunate indeed for the Scottish immigrants ... that Jones' agricultural settlement was in so flourishing a condition and able to supply those essential foodstuffs without which the Free Church colony would have all but perished."

#### Origins of the Otago Settlement

At least three influences blended to produce the Otago settlement. These were the colonising activities of Edward Gibbon Wakefield and the New Zealand Company, the religious situation in Scotland produced by the Disruption of 1843 and the consequent emergence of the Free Church of Scotland and social conditions in Scotland in the 1840s. Unsatisfied with his earlier experiments in systematic colonisation in South Australia, Wellington, Nelson and New Plymouth, Wakefield reflected that the most effective of the early American colonies had been those in New England in which a single church or denomination had provided inspiration as well as an integrating force. Wakefield didn't have to look far to find men of one faith who were aglow with spiritual zeal and a desire to found a colony in which Christian unity would produce internal harmony.

As early as August 1842, George Rennie, a Scot of great versatility - he had made a name as a sculptor, a farmer and a politician - wrote an article for the Colonial Gazette on the desirability of founding a colony "on the Eastern coast of the Middle Island of New Zealand" to relieve "the unemployed and destitute masses". Whether or not this article warrants the description of Rennie as "the father of the Otago settlement", as he has been termed on the centennial history, he certainly followed it up by writing to the directors of the New Zealand Company and later to the Colonial

Office. There his proposal might well have lain dormant or been dropped altogether had it not been for the Disruption wherein 474 ministers seceded from the established Church, giving up their manses and churches and signing away stipends which amounted on aggregate to £100,000. Their new Free Church of Scotland aspired to concentrate in one colony at least sufficient of the 4,000 Scotsmen who were migrating every year to make one homogeneous society. Here they were at one with Edward Gibbon Wakefield's latest thinking on the subject. The Lay Association of the Free Church, a group of about 50 prominent members of that Church established in 1845, agreed to promote the project which Rennie had advanced and, to combine with the New Zealand Company. Furthermore, both the Industrial Revolution and the Highland Clearances created conditions which led many Scots to seek new homes and better conditions in the USA or the colonies.

### **Fitful Progress**

For a variety of reasons, such as the lack of finance, the uncertainty about the New Zealand Company's claims to land in the South Island and the apparent hostility of the Colonial Office to the scheme, the proposed New Edinburgh scheme made very slow progress. Eventually, in March 1844, Colonel William Wakefield, the Company's principal agent in New Zealand, dispatched Frederick Tuckett, the surveyor of the Nelson settlement, to the south to select a site. Tuckett sailed at the end of March in the 'Deborah', decided against Port Cooper (Lyttelton) which had been favoured by some, and having reconnoitred a good deal of the land both to the north and to the south of Otakou on foot, he decided on the coastal strip between Taiaroa Head and the Nuggets as "the lands to be annexed to the Settlement of New Edinburgh". In July, Colonel Wakefield hurried south to complete the negotiations begun with the Maori owners by Tuckett. On 31 July 1844 Tuhawaiki, Karetai, Taiaroa and 22 other Maori chiefs signed the deed of sale, on receipt of the sum of £2400, for the Otago block which Wakefield thought admirably suited to its purpose, being, "essentially.... a poor man's country" where unlike Port Cooper, there was plenty of wood for fuel, fencing and building as well as ample pastures. Tuckett's resignation, and doubts about the company's credit, imposed further delays. But, in 1845 William Davidson, one of Tuckett's survey cadets was established at Port Chalmers, and in February 1846 Charles Kettle arrived to be the principal surveyor. He and his assistants, Robert Park and Davidson, proceeded with all speed to complete the survey and planning of both Port Chalmers and Dunedin, as they thought the settlers would be coming within a few months. They completed their task before the end of the year, and, although the plan for the future Dunedin did not resemble that of Edinburgh, many of the old street names were used in the new town. The surveyors placed at the centre of Dunedin an octagonal Moray Place with a smaller octagonal area within it from which George and Princess Streets took their departure to the north and south respectively. This is now known as the Octagon.

### **Emigration Organised**

Meanwhile, in Britain, little or no progress had been made with plans. By stages, the more exclusively Free Church leaders, Captain William Cargill and the Rev Thomas Burns, supplanted George Rennie as the negotiator with the directors of the New Zealand Company. With the emergence of the Lay Association in 1845, Rennie departed the scene. In that same year Burns took up with enthusiasm the suggestion made two years earlier by William Chambers that they should try to avoid a crop of

"News" and should use the old Gaelic name of Dunedin for the capital of their colony rather than "New Edinburgh".

Eventually, in 1847, Cargill was recognised as the Resident Agent of the Company in the proposed Otago settlement, and terms were settled for the 144,600 acres of land to be divided into 2,400 properties each containing 60¼ acres consisting of a town section of a 1/4 acre, a suburban allotment of 10 acres and a rural allotment of 50 acres at the very reasonable price of 40/- an acre. There was provision for devoting the proceeds of land sales to emigration and civil funds as well as to religious and educational purposes, and the leaders were practically ready to proceed. The Company, which was to get its cut, was to provide the land, the transport, the surveys and the public works, while the Lay Association was to arrange the sale of properties, the selection of the emigrants, and to make the arrangements for preserving the Free Church character of the scheme. Partly because of the delays and partly because the leaders were so unreservedly Free Church, some of the enthusiasm for the project had evaporated, and by the end of 1847 only 72 properties had been sold to private purchasers, not all of whom were Scots.

Nevertheless, Cargill, Burns and John McGlashan, the new Secretary of the Otago Association, decided to proceed. 344 persons who declared their willingness to migrate were accepted as settlers; the directors of the company selected the two ships, John Wickliffe (662 tons) and the Philip Laing (547 tons). The former, the store ship of the expedition, with supplies of tools, muskets, bricks and other building materials, carried Captain Cargill and 96 passengers. The later, with Burns as the Company representative as well as the spiritual father of the expedition carried 247 passengers, 92 of who were children under the age of 16. Although her pumps were in use night and morning throughout the voyage, the John Wickliffe proved to be the faster ship, arriving on 23 March 1848 and the Philip Laing three weeks later on 15 April 1848.

### **Arrival and the first Years**

Edmund Smith, one of the young men on the John Wickliffe, has described how "The weather was at the time simply glorious, and we were assured by the surveyor's men that it was only a sample of what they had enjoyed for weeks past". At first, the women and children stayed on board the ships while the barracks were completed. This rather primitive accommodation resembled two "long houses". Two separate buildings, the English and Scottish barracks, were built, without windows, flooring or partitions, out of the local timbers, flax and rushes. For obvious reasons, the young men were put at one end, the young or single women at the other and the married couples in between. The "glorious" weather broke with the onset of autumn and the problems of coping with outdoor cooking, heavy rains, wet bush and mud underfoot were considerable and trying.

The frames of the houses occupied by Burns and James Blackie, the schoolmaster, had been brought out on the ships and were quickly set up on prominent sites, as was the building which served as both school and church. Once sections had been selected on 21 April 1848, owners were able to get on with the building of their own homes, most of which were wattle and daub two roomed structures with clay floors or tree-fern cottages of a very simple style. In December 1848 the Otago news appeared (under the editorship of Henry B. Graham, a printer from Carlisle), with its



promising motto "There's pippins and cheese to come", it was able to report some progress:"..... now, instead of seeing one or two solitary houses, with a narrow, swamp footpath, the eye is gladdened with a goodly sprinkling of houses, some of wood, others of mud and grass; whilst numerous gardens, well fenced and cleared, and one street, at least, showing a broad track from end to end of the future town, gives evidence of the progress we have made. We have two hotels - a church - a school - a wharf, small though it be. We have butchers, bakers and stores of all descriptions. We have an Odd Fellows Society - a Cricket Club - we have boats plying on the bay and the river, and every outward sign of commercial activity and enterprise". Settlers continued to arrive in the later months of 1848 the ships Victory, Blundell, and Bernicia brought nearly 200 more; in 1849 over 500 came in the Ajax, Mary, Mariner, Larkins, Cornwall, and Mooltan. The most important arrival in January 1849 was undoubtedly William Henry Valpy, an Englishman who was reputed to be the richest man in New Zealand at the time, having an income of £2,000 per annum. His importance lay in the fact he brought with him his family and an extensive staff of servants and proceeded to establish a saw mill and a flourmill on the Leith stream. He also contributed generously to the improvement of roads, including one out to his Forbury or St Clair property. Unfortunately he died in September 1852.

By the end of the first year, the settlement had a population of 745. In keeping with Cargill's policy of "concentration", 444 of these people lived within the Dunedin Town Belt in 99 buildings and others had begun the expansion on to the Taieri Plains. The celebration of the first anniversary of the settler's landing on 23 and 24 March 1849 revealed the differences which were bound to exist and grow in the little settlement. Whereas the more religiously minded engaged in "a day of thanksgiving, humiliation and prayer" and attended two services, one at 11 a.m. and the other at 2 p.m. and the others, who were not necessarily irreligious but wanted to enjoy themselves, participated in aquatic and athletic sports on the first day and ran a small race meeting on the second, when seven horses were engaged in a flat and hurdle race.

### **Expansion and Development**

The government of the infant settlement was necessarily limited in the first instance: on the one hand, Captain Cargill was the Resident Agent of the NZ Company, on the other, Governor Grey appointed A. C. Strode to be the Resident Magistrate. When the NZ Company surrendered its charter in July 1850, the Lay Association aspired to take over its responsibilities for Otago, but quickly gave up the idea when the financial cost was appreciated. The Crown or central Government therefore took over all authority. The prospect of a measure of self-government under the NZ Constitution Act of 1852, however, was hailed with great delight; the rejoicing and celebrations in Dunedin might well have marked the end of a war. In the Otago Province, which now covered the whole of the South Island south of the Waitaki River, Captain Cargill was elected in September 1853 unopposed the first Superintendent of the Province. In December of that year the first Provincial Council met. Its political activities were limited by the diversion to the General Assembly in Auckland of the more important spheres of legislation. Nevertheless, on three fronts in the late 1850's - the division and settlement of the land, immigration and education - the council made some progress.

Initially, settlement proceeded slowly. The small number of settlers meant an easily satisfied demand for land, thus, in 1853, only 300 people lived on the land between

Taieri and the Clutha. Labourers predominated on the first ships and they could not afford to buy land or stock. Prices varied, but a good horse cost up to £80, a working bullock £20 to £25 and sheep between £1 and £2 each. With wages at 3s 6d a day, labourers did not readily become land proprietors. Exploration, surveys and road making took time. By stages, men such as Walter Mantell, Commissioner of Crown Lands in Otago, J. W. Hamilton, the draughtsman on the Acheron coastal survey, Charles Kettle, Charles W. Ligar, the Surveyor-General of New Zealand and John Turnbull Thompson chief surveyor of Otago, marked out blocks and revealed the extent of the inland plains. The Otago Witness, which succeeded the News as a fortnightly and later, weekly publication, claimed in March 1860, "With us the sheep may be said to be the real pioneers of the interior - onward they march, and make country inhabitable and inhabited in their progress".

A few statistics sum up the story of growth. Between 1851 and 1855 potential settlers brought only 5,500 acres, whereas between 1856 and 1859 they brought 183,000. In 1850 there were fewer than 20,000 sheep in Otago, in 1855 Otago had 6,500 cattle and 59,000 sheep, and in 1861 there were 44,000 cattle and 694,000 sheep. The agricultural farmers were trying to keep pace with the pastoralists: by increasing the amount of land under cultivation and using reaping machines they succeeded in making Otago more than self-sufficient in wheat and flour. In 1859 for example, they exported over 61,000 bushels of grain to the value of £21,191.

Although the subject of education was debated frequently, the Council had difficulty in settling whether the Government or the parents were responsible for paying for the teaching of the children. But despite arguments, schools opened in the country as well as the town. Thus, in 1858 the first school in South Otago was opened at Inch Clutha. Although argument also raged as to the degree to which the Church should influence the curriculum, the trust funds set aside for "Religious and Educational Uses" were eventually to serve their purposes, even if the ideal of the colony as "the centre of civilisation in the Southern Hemisphere" was never fully realised.

### **A Changing Community**

By the time Captain Cargill retired from the superintendency in 1859, it was clear that the exclusive Free Church character of the Province could not be preserved. Although his successor as superintendent James Macandrew, was also a Free Churchman, he was elected in January 1860 more on account of his tremendous enthusiasm and flair for the promotion of schemes with a popular appeal than for his religious affections. In any case, from the outset quite a proportion of the colonists were not Free churchmen. The census of 1861 revealed that of the overseas born population of Otago, only 42 per cent were born in Scotland, while 36 per cent came from England, 15 per cent from Ireland, and 4 per cent from Australia. Burns held that Otago's promise to give what they wanted to those "who valued religious principles so highly coveted education for their children so strongly" had brought to the colony "a very superior body of settlers". Some of them, indeed, may have been the salt of the earth, but there were others of a lower order. Another divine, the Rev. D. M. Stuart, in late August 1860 claimed that in 1857 the amount spent on spirits and other alcoholic beverages per head of population in Dunedin was about 19 times that spent on books or on the support of religion. About this same time, anxious to see a Total Abstinence Society founded, the Rev. Mr Johnstone trusted that it would reclaim Otago "from the stigma of being called the most drunken Province in New



Zealand". Drunkenness was certainly common, but references to the subject cannot detract from the achievements of the founding fathers. They succeeded in stamping upon the Otago settlement a character which lasted for generations: the prominent place of the Presbyterian Church, the emphasis on education, and the general Scottish cultural flavour have remained.