

‘Scott Bible’ Research Notes

By Ginny Bergmann

Last Update April 15th, 2013

Names mentioned in the ‘Scott Bible’ associated with Cumberland County, Nova Scotia

My notations are written in italics.

This research centres on a page from a publication of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, Volume 8 Number 1, page 96, which the publishers titled ‘Scott Bible’.

The sleuth in me couldn’t resist as my research began to unfold the colourful, intriguing history: Printed in 1599 - preceding the King James Version by 51 years and thus most likely the ‘Geneva Bible’, this bible traveled from Yorkshire, England, braved a 3-month long Atlantic crossing aboard a wooden sailing ship in 1770, amongst the personal possessions of Col. Stephen Read and family, to help settle the lands left vacant by the expulsion of the Acadians in the Cumberland County region of Nova Scotia, survived an uprising complete with house-burnings and somehow was passed through the hands of the rebel opposers and into the possession of my loyalist ancestor, John Scott, and upon his life being cut off at an early age from an outbreak of yellow fever in New York City, finally coming to rest in the safe care of his granddaughter, who turned out to be a member of an international bible archaeological society and commits its care to a genealogical society in Pennsylvania, U.S.A.!

My curiosity, for now, lies in finding ‘the missing link’ between the Read’s ownership of this bible and my great, great, great, great grandfather, John Scott.

The people are listed below in roughly the order that they appear in the Scott Bible as printed in the genealogical society’s publication on pages 96, 97 and 98.

At the top of page 96 is the following:

SCOTT BIBLE

[Bible printed 1599. “Given Rebecca Scott Lowrey by her grandmother, Rebecca Scott Peek.”

The entries are made in various blank spaces throughout the book, and are not continuous.]

Thomas Harland owns this book, God give him grace on it to look, etc.

Anna Domona [sic], 1658.

John Scott born June fourteenth 1773, baptized July. †

It is not apparent who it was that composed the above paragraph – whether it was the writer of the society publication or perhaps Rebecca Scott Lowrey herself.

Stephen Read and Mary Colling / Robert Read / Cornelius Read

References to these names from the Scott Bible:

Stephen Read His book 1770.

Stephen Read and Mary Colling married November ye 6, 1760.

Robert the son of Stephen and Mary Read born August ye ? 1761, and baptized November ye ?

Cornelius Read the son of Stephen and Mary Read born May ye 2, 1763 and baptized May ye 19, 1763.

Mary Read Her Book 1770.

Mary Colling, Born October ye 20, 1739.

Stephen Read born May ye 6, 1734, in old stile [sic] “Then departed from England to Nova

Scotia, February 18, 1772; then arrived at Hallifax [sic], May the 2d, and at Cumberland May the

24th, Barronsfields June the 9th, and at Makan (?), and from there to the township of Amherst, April the 23rd, 1778, from thence to the green Is...? we bought 178-?*

I King George the 3rd by the Grace of God. We command you – go and take the body of S. Read † bring him before me or any other of the King’s magistrates.

* The edges of the pages are so worn that the text is often broken into, hence the missing words and figures.

† It would appear to be S. Read, and might account for the emigration from England to Nova Scotia.

Stephen Read came from Yorkshire, England with his wife, Mary Colling. Stephen and Mary lived in Amherst Point next to John Stuart, Esq.’s land. Stephen Read’s will is in the Cumberland County wills and lists Cornelius Read and Robert Read as his sons. He also describes the land he is living on as “the island whereon I now live” which corresponds to the statement in the Scott Bible that they moved ‘from thence to the green Is...’. He further states that “it is my will that my son Cornelius have a road ‘across the island to Nappan Bridge’” On doing a search for this island, I have not had much success except in discovering that there is a ‘Read’s Island Cemetery’ near Nappan, Cumberland County. I have visited this cemetery and found headstones for several of Stephen Read’s descendants.



The Read family were devout Methodists. Here is a quote from the publication ‘Genesis of churches in the United States of America, in Newfoundland and the Dominion of Canada’ published in 1907 by James Croil 1821-1916

“The first Methodist family coming from England is said to have been that of Stephen Read grandfather of Rev. John Read, sometime pastor of the Grafton Street Church in Halifax who came from Yorkshire in 1770.”

William Keiver Read (1882-1956), a descendant of Stephen Read wrote in 1938 the following: “Stephen Read came from Scarborough, Yorkshire, England on or about the year 1770 to Fort Cumberland NS, he was a Colonel in the British Army. He is said to have assisted as a trustee in the building of the 1st Methodist church in Canada. He moved to Nappan NS. He received tracks of land there and at Athal NS. At Nappan the grant extended from the bridge to the top of Coates Hill. At Athal the grant, 1600 acres, comprised the properties now owned by Mrs Cyris Pugsley, Christopher Brown, his son & nephew. Stephen Read's wife Mary Collins (*sic*) also came from England. She was the daughter of an English Laird”

References:

http://www.archive.org/stream/genesisofchurche00croiuoft/genesisofchurche00croiuoft_djvu.txt

<http://www.gencircles.com/users/davemills/4/data/9240>

<http://www.oulton.com/cwa/newsns.nsf/a6040306c38ac84d85256588001c248a/48fd98818e44506c852567020078ef1b!OpenDocument>

Mr. Wesley

Reference from the Scott Bible: “**Mary Read**, one of **Mr. Westleys** (sic) hearers and fearers.”



To be one of his ‘hearers and fearers’ would seem to indicate that this ‘Mr. Westley’ is a preacher. Since the Rev. John Wesley provided the first Methodist Church in Canada on land in Cumberland, the connection becomes very plausible. In fact, also mentioned in the paragraph below is Stephen Read (likely Mary’s husband) as one of the trustees of that church.

From The Chignecto Isthmus and Its First Settlers by Howard Trueman: “That year land was bought on which to build a chapel, and in 1788 the first Methodist church in Canada was built at Point de Bute. It stood somewhat back from the road in the present cemetery. The house was of stone, with a roof of thatch. The following is the deed of the property on which the house was built”:

*And again: "This Indenture, made this eighteenth day of September, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, and in the twenty-eighth year of His Majesty's reign, between William Chapman, of Point de Bute, of the one part, and the **Rev. Mr. John Wesley**, of London, of the other part, witnesseth, that in consideration of five shillings currency, by the said **John Wesley** to the said William Chapman, truly paid before the sealing and delivering hereof, the receipt whereof the said William Chapman doth hereby acknowledge and for divers other considerations him thereunto moving, the said William Chapman hath granted, bargained and sold, and by these presents doth bargain and sell unto the said **John Wesley** and his successors in the Methodist line forever, one acre of land, situated and lying in the County of Westmoreland, and Province of New Brunswick, bounding on the west on land belonging to James Law, Esq., and on the south on the main road leading from Fort Cumberland to the Bay Verte, together with all privileges to the said premises appertaining and all the profits thereof with the right, title and interest in Law and Equity, to have and to hold the said acre of land, to him the said **John Wesley** and his successors in the Methodist Line forever, and to be appropriated for a preaching House and burying-ground, and other conveniences that shall be judged necessary to accommodate the same under the inspection and direction of the general assistant or the preacher by Conference stationed on the Circuit, together with Wm. Wells, Thomas Watson, Esq., Richard Lowerison, George Falkinther, Wm. Trueman, jun., **Stephen Read**, and James Metcalf to be Trustees to act in concert, and those to be only Trustees as long as they adhere to the Doctrine and Discipline of the said **John Wesley** and his connection, and in case of death or failure of any of these particulars the preacher is to nominate one in his room. Furthermore, the said William Chapman, for himself, his heirs, executors and administrators, doth covenant to and with the said John Wesley and his successors, the before mentioned demised premises, against the lawful claim or demand of any person or persons whatsoever, to warrant and secure and defend by these presents, in witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal. “*

Reference: <http://www.magma.ca/~mmackay/chignecto.html>

Creath

Reference from the Scott Bible: Samuel Creath. John Creath. Jaccob Creath. William Creath. Samuel Creath, Jr. Samuel Creath, Jr., North Carolina, County of Gran (vi) le.

Samuel Creath: Came from Dublin Ireland with his wife (Susan Moore). A child, William Creath was born en-route on December 23, 1768.

Samuel Creath is listed as one of the appraisers on Robert Berry's will, dated 1781 along with John Stuart, Jr. and Jonathan Pipes.

Below is an excerpt from the memoir of Samuel Creath's grandson, Jacob Creath (also mentioned in the Scott Bible). This is likely referring to an episode at the time of the Eddy Rebellion which took place at Ft. Cumberland in 1776:

“Before I proceed further with this narrative, I must give a short account of my grandfather's sufferings in the cause of *American Liberty*. At the commencement of the American Revolution, he was living in Nova Scotia, a British province. As soon as war was declared, he declared himself a friend to America. For this offensive declaration, he was arrested, bayoneted, and dragged two hundred miles to Halifax in that condition and thrown into jail, where he remained seven years, fed upon fourteen ounces of mouldy bread and bad water, until the conclusion of the war, when he was liberated from the prison, and [5] allowed twenty days to make his escape from the province, or be hung as a rebel and a traitor. In the time allowed him, he escaped to New York, and left five hundred acres of rich land on the river St. Lawrence, which was confiscated to the British government for his rebellion; and all his other property was confiscated. During my grandfather's seven years incarceration in the Halifax jail, my grand mother was left with four small children, unprotected and uncared for; often have I heard her say, while lying in bed with her children, the British officers would threaten to cut her head off, brandishing their swords over her "the damned rebel's wife."

Reference: <http://www.mun.ca/rels/restmov/texts/jcreath/BSEWC.HTM>

From Memoir of Jacob Creath Jr.:

“My uncle, Jacob Creath, Sr., who exerted more influence over my destiny than all other living men, and without a further reference to whose history my own would be incomplete, was born on the 22nd of February, A. D. 1777, in the British province of Nova Scotia, six miles from the town of Cumberland. He was the youngest son of Samuel and Susan Creath. They emigrated from the city of Dublin to Nova Scotia, and were residing there at the commencement of our ‘Revolutionary war.’ My grandfather at once proclaimed himself a sympathizer with the Americans. In consequence of this he was denounced as a rebel, wounded with the bayonet, dragged as a felon to Halifax, and there imprisoned and fed on mouldy bread and water for seven years. They also confiscated his property, consisting of household furniture, sheep and cattle, and five hundred acres of rich bottom land on the St. Lawrence River. A few days after his father's imprisonment my uncle Jacob was born.

British soldiers came to their house, now unprotected, for the purpose of driving away their cattle and sheep. My grandmother endeavored to prevent them from doing so. This enraged them. They threw her violently down on the snow, where she lay insensible till sunset, when some kind-hearted French women discovering her, took her to their home and provided for her until her reason, which terror had temporarily overthrown, was restored, and her baby was born. While in the agony of child-birth, "red-coated braves" stood round the bed of this helpless woman, called her a "damned rebel's wife," and, drawing their swords, threatened to "cut off her head!" Her husband was their prisoner at two hundred miles distance; yet, stripping her of all her property,

they left her to provide "as best she could" for herself and four little children, one of whom was a newborn babe!! All this I had from her own lips."

"At the expiration of seven sorrowful years her husband was liberated. But at the same time they outlawed him, and allowed him only twenty days to leave British America, or be hung. Taking advantage of this boundless clemency, he fled forever from their tyranny, and pitched his tent in our 'Great Commercial Metropolis,' the city of New York. Thence he removed to Cherry Valley, in Pennsylvania, and two years afterward to Granville County, North Carolina."

http://www.archive.org/stream/memoiroffjacobcre00crea/memoiroffjacobcre00crea_djvu.txt

The only thing that confuses things about Samuel Creath, if he is the one who was imprisoned for 7 yrs, then hastened to New York under threat of hanging, is how he could have been in Amherst in 1781 to sign the appraisalment of Robert Berry.

William Harland

Reference from the Scott Bible: William Harlland – 1652 A.D.; John Harlland – 1682 (or 1652); William Harlland – 1652 Thomas Harlland; Thomas Harland owns this book; God give him grace on it to look, A.D. 1658.

*There was a **William Harland** who sailed from Hull Yorkshire on the 14th of March, 1774, for Fort Cumberland on the Ship 'Albion.'*

From the passenger list:

William Harland 23 Farmer To seek better livelihood

*The **Read** family was also part of this immigration.*

Reference: <http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~canwgg/archives/ns/chigrecords.txt>

Robert Muckle

*Reference from the Scott Bible: **Robert Muckle** (Weinge?)*

*In the 1770 Amherst census there is a **Robert Muckleman** right after **Samuel Creath**.*

Perhaps in the bible entry, the last part of the name was smudged which would explain the attempt at the ending in parenthesis.

An interesting reference is here: <http://listsearches.rootsweb.com/th/read/APG/2005-09/1126974257>

Something else that is interesting about this name is that it is actually a phonetic spelling for McElmon. There was a Robert McElmon of Amherst that appears on a document dated 1824. There was also a Robert McElman in the 1871 census for Amherst who has in his household a Lovina Read, age 21.

John Scott of Amherst Point

References from the Scott Bible: **John Scott** of Amherst Point;

*Footnote. **John Scott** of Amherst Point, County of Cumberland was probably the first of the Scotts to settle in Nova Scotia. He is believed to have died in New York City of yellow fever in 1798. His wife is said to have been Mary Gilmore, daughter of John Gilmore by his wife Mary Stewart (or Stuart).



Evidence has convinced me that this ‘John Scott of Amherst Point’ could be the one who was a Sergeant in the Royal Fencible American Regiment stationed at Fort Cumberland during the Eddy Rebellion of 1776. He is on the list in “The Siege of Fort Cumberland, 1776: An Episode in the American Revolution” By Ernest Clarke as “Sgt. John Scott”

Reference:

http://books.google.ca/books?id=VI7ItL5U6HMC&printsec=frontcover&source=gbs_v2_summary_r&cad=0#v=onepage&q=&f=false

To the left is a depiction of the ‘uniform’ of the Royal Fencible Americans, obviously designed more for ‘guerilla’ type warfare as opposed to the flashy red, blue and white uniforms of other British regiments.

There was also a John Scott who was a Captain in the Albany (New York) Militia

The Evidence

Deeds:

1. Peter Campbell to John Scott (*Peter Campbell is a 1768 Amherst Township Grantee who became one of the rebels in 1776.*)

Book C 170 / 10 SEP 1782

“Know all me by these present, I Peter Campbell of Amherst Township in the county of Cumberland... Yeoman for and in consideration of eleven pounds Halifax currency to me in hand paid by **John Scott, Sergeant in the Royal Fencible American Regiment** ... three certain lotts or Rights of lands situated in the Town of Cumberland and known by the name of the Hutt lotts Number Nine, Ten, and Eleven containing in the whole six acres more or less by the plan of the said township which was purchased by me from Mehetable Bearste as by her deed Registered in the Registers office and bearing the date of the Eleventh day of July 1799 (sic, must have meant 1779)

Signed Peter Campbell witnessed by Martin Gay and Mark Patten

It is interesting to note here that Robert McGowan, father of Sarah McGowan who married Robert Berry Jr., son of Robert and Nancy Berry, in his will of 1780, left a portion of his land which bordered land belonging to ‘the widow Campbell’ as well as land belonging to John Stuart Esq.. (I’m certain there must be a connection here with Mary Stuart, Mary Gilmore’s mother)

Also, the will of Peter Campbell (1768 Amherst Township Grantee) of 1789 was witnessed by Robert Berry.

Mark Patton was also Robert McGowan’s brother-in-law whom he appointed as the executor of his will along with his son Mark Patton Jr. in 1780

2. John Scott to Josiah Smith
Book C 212 / Nov 1783

... **John Scott** of Cumberland in the County of Cumberland ... in consideration of the sum of 100 pounds... paid by Josiah Smith of Cumberland... Viz. one lott containing nine acres more or less bounded westerly by a certain Ditch running from the road which ... to the marsh... joins the Hutt lott so called Northerly on line of the Hutt lott Easterly upon the Burying ground lands granted to Capt. McKenzie and on the --- --- Southerly by the Road which lead to the Marsh containing the whole one acres more or less as aforesaid formerly purchased by John Scott from Mary Sherman and ---- Sherman and also one Hutt lott purchased by John Scott from Isaac Danks ... containing two acres more or less as by Dec 21 of the same bearing date the eleventh day of June 1781 (?) and the seventeenth day of May 1783 ...
signed John Scott witnessed by Charles Barnes and Moses Des Les Derniers

Respecting the mention in the Scott bible of John Scott's apparent death of Yellow Fever in 1798, there is much supportive evidence. There was indeed a major outbreak of the disease in New York City in that very year.

See:

http://books.google.ca/books?id=rCAjFmaTSBkC&dq=yellow+fever+1798+new+york&printsec=frontcover&source=bl&ots=INubvanKs5&sig=7cK8uMchoqqm82MeRuybEmUO6rY&hl=en&ei=U-E0S9-WJY7AlAepnamhBw&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=3&ved=0CA4Q6AEwAg#v=onepage&q=&f=false

But, why was a man who had fought for British rule against the American rebels at Fort Cumberland now in New York?

Looking at the information available on the children of John Scott (which will be covered separately in more detail further on in this paper) shows that most of them removed to the U.S

1. *Francis Elizabeth (Scott) Chandler died in New York, NY*
2. *Mary Robinson Chandler (daughter of Francis Elizabeth Scott and her first husband Roger Robinson) married an American in New York in 1790.*
3. *Mary Scott had at least three of her children move to the states: Martha Amelia (Berry) Faulkner; Isaac Berry married a girl from New York and raised their family there.*
4. *Rebecca (Scott) Peek's daughter died in New York City.*
5. *Robert Hamilton Scott married and died in New York.*
6. *John Gilmore Scott and subsequent generations ended up in the U.S.*
7. *Martha Scott married in New York.*

Mary Robinson Chandler married a Mr. Aaron Bloodgood, a descendant of a 'first family' in Pennsylvania.

References:

http://www.archive.org/stream/charterconstitut14colo/charterconstitut14colo_djvu.txt
<http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=AHN&db=chrislb&id=I401>

An interesting connection: There was a Capt. John Scott who was a Captain in the Albany Militia in New York. Included

10. ABRAHAM* BLOODGOOD Esq., (Francis,* William* Esq., Capt. Franz,* Jan,* Heyndrick'), born abt. 1741, probably at Flushing; died at Albany, 8 Feb., 1807, aged sixty-five years. A revolutionary soldier, he served in the First Regiment of Albany Co. militia, under Capt. John Scott, receiving land bounty therefor. He became a merchant in Albany, was frequently elected to its Common Council; was a member of the Constitutional Convention of U. S., and one of the ten who met in the Vander Heyden House in Pearl St., and founded the Democratic Party of N. Y. He married, 8 Nov., 1773, Mrs. Elizabeth Lynott, who died 21 July, 1823, aged seventy-eight years.†

among the enlisted men under him is an Abraham Bloodgood and a James Bloodgood, as well as a Solomon Johnson and a Jeremiah Johnson. Abraham and James would have been second cousins to the father of Aaron Bloodgood Jr.

Some further research may well reveal a connection between this Solomon Johnson and Solomon Johnson Scott, grandson of John Scott. So far, I have found a Solomon Johnson, b. 7 Jun 1753, Fairfield Ct., and his brother, Jeremiah Johnson b. 6 MAY 1755, Fairfield, Ct., Jeremiah had a family and interestingly... died in New Brunswick, Canada! He or Solomon may very well have been the father of Mary Ann Johnson, explaining why she and John Gilmore Scott would name their son Solomon Johnson Scott.

Also, of note, is that the same Capt. John Scott of the Albany Militia is also said to have fought in the French and Indian War. This took place between 1756 and 1763. John Scott is on the list of enlisted men for the 'Campaign of 1755'.

See: <http://www.nysm.nysed.gov/albany/bios/s/joscott1800.html>

Although the website above states that John Scott was 'apparently' a bachelor, this is not necessarily accurate since at the time of the writing he would have been a widower and his children were grown up and in households of their own.

He could have easily been sent to Halifax during or after that war and subsequently enlisted in the Royal Fencible Americans in 1776, many of whom were from the New England area as they were having a hard time finding enough men in Nova Scotia.

My 'John Scott Scenario':

1756 – 1762 John Scott, of Albany, New York, enlists in the 60th Regiment of the British army during the Seven Years War (also known as the French and Indian War). This war takes him into Canada and he eventually arrives in Halifax. Somewhere during this time he meets and marries Mary Gilmore, likely in New York and a daughter, Francis Elizabeth Scott is born about 1760.

1762 – 1776 He must go back to his family in New York for this time period as he is not found in the 1770 census for Nova Scotia. In 1762, another daughter, Mary Scott (my ancestor) is born, and about 1765, Rebecca Scott is born. It is possible that around 1768 the family goes over to Ireland, perhaps where John and Mary Gilmore Scott are from, to visit family and while there in Ireland, a son, James Gilmore Scott, is born. Although James Gilmore Scott is not one of the children in the list in the Scott bible, this could be a result of his being born in Ireland since no records could have been found by the researcher who would have no reason to think any of them had been born in Ireland. Of course, the reason WE know is because he says so on his application for a land grant in Hants County, Nova Scotia. On Feb 1, 1770, probably back in New York, Robert Hamilton Scott is born. Then on June 14, 1773, John Gilmore Scott is born (as entered in the Scott bible). In 1775, a daughter, Martha, is born, the last of the children. Also that year he was commissioned an Ensign in the first regiment of the Albany County militia.

1776 John Scott is sent as Sergeant of the Royal Fencible Americans to quell the rebels in the Eddy Rebellion at Fort Cumberland, Nova Scotia.

1777 – 1783 He must have now been in a quandary as to his position at this time, having fought against the 'American' rebels, yet wishing to return to his home in New York. Perhaps he sits it out in Amherst Point and he sends for his family to come to him there. In September, 1782 he buys a land lot in Amherst and in November, 1783, sells it again.

*1783 – 1798 In a census document marked RG.1 Vol. 443 Census of Nova Scotia 1767-1787 No. 37 1785 Cumberland-return of refugees John Scott is listed as follows:
(the numbers after the names would likely be the household number)*

...

Samuel Creath 49
Robert Scott 50
John Scott 51
Thomas Berry 52
David Forrist 53
Thomas Forrist 54
David Forrist Jr. 55
Robert Forrist 56
Isaac Forrist 57
John Stuart 58
John Stuart Jr. 59
Wm. Bulmer 60
Stephen Read 61
Robert Read 62
Cornelius Read 63
Etc.

Some time between this census of 1785 and the 1790 census of Albany, NY, John Scott left the Amherst area.

I found a John Scott in the 1790 Albany, New York census as the head of a household of 2 males over 16 and

There was a John Scott on a list of members of the First Presbyterian Church of Albany along with a John and James Stewart. (those with an 'x' are those that signed the original petition of 1785 for a new church to be built).

x Scott, John.
1793 Shanklaw, Andrew.
x Sharp, Peter.
1793 Shephard, John.
1788 Shipboy, Thomas and son.
1785 Sill, Richard.
1786 Sim, Peter.
1785 Skidmore, Thomas.
1785 Smith, James, Alexander.
1785 Squier, Ichabod.
x Stewart, James and John;

John Scott is not found on the member list of 1795. Perhaps he had already left Albany to live in New York City, where he is supposed to have died of Yellow Fever in 1798.

References:

Children of John Scott and Mary Gilmore

Francis Elizabeth Scott

References from the Scott Bible: Francis Elizabeth Scott m. Roger Robinson

In 1793 a Thomas Robinson of Amherst, NS made a will in which he leaves an inheritance to his wife Ann and son **Roger Robinson** as well as his grandson Thomas Robinson.

There were also a few Chandlers in Amherst in the late 1700s and early 1800s, namely Charles H.; Edward; Joshua; Samuel; Suzannah; and Thomas. Also two companies, Chandler & Morse and Chandler and Bent. Although Joseph Chandler and Francis Scott married in Horton so he may or may not have been related to these.

Mary Scott

References from the Scott Bible: Mary Scott m. _____Berry

"Thomas Berry and Mary Scott were joined in the ties of matrimony, August twenty-third one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one by the Rev. James Murdock, in Amherst, County of Cumberland and Province of Nova Scotia."

The original of this certificate was in the possession of Isaac A. Berry who died in the winter of 1913-14 in Danvers, Mass.

We know that John Scott, the proposed father of Mary, was in the Amherst area around the time of Mary's marriage in 1781 because of the above deeds of 1782/3.

It is significant that Thomas and Mary (Scott) Berry name their first two children 'John' (likely after Mary's father) and 'Polly' (a nickname for Mary).

Martha Scott

References from the Scott Bible: Martha Scott m. _____Bensell: had issue

*I found a marriage on the LDS site for Martha Scott and Abraham Bensel:
03 MAY 1797 Reformed Dutch Church, Shawangunk, Ulster, New York*

This fits well with the fact that John Scott, Martha's father, died in New York in 1798, the following year.

*Also found an obituary for Martha Bensel published in the New York Times of July 15, 1856:
In this city, on Monday, July 14, Mrs. Martha Bensel, in the 81st year of her age, relict of the late Abraham Bensel. Her funeral will take place on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock from the residence of her son James B. Bensel No. 67 5th St. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.*

**In this City, on Monday, July 14, Mrs. MARTHA BENSEL, in the 81st year of her age, relict of the late Abraham Bensel.
Her funeral will take place on Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock, from the residence of her son, James B. Bensel, No. 67 5th-st. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.**

*This would put her birth year at 1775 which would make her the youngest of the Scott children.
The reference in the Scott bible states that the order of birth is unknown.*

I found a poet named James Berry Bensel whose mother was Harriet M. Berry, but this James is born August 2, 1856, the year Martha died and his father's name was William F.S. Bensel. It's so tempting to think that there must be a connection there!

Rebecca Scott

References from the Scott Bible: Rebecca Scott, the one time owner of the Bible, d: in Brooklyn circa 1843, married Andrew Peek of near Newburg, N.Y., removed to New York City, between 1801 and 1807, and had: 1. David Peek, married and had issue, 2. Eliza Peek, never married, 3. Eben Peek removed to Savannah, GA, married and had issue

4. **Mary Scott Peek, b. 1807, m. John Lowrey 1838; and had: Rebecca Scott Lowrey, Mary Lowrey, James Lowrey.**

Eben Peck

Mary Scott Peek (or Peck)

*References from the Scott Bible: **Mary Scott Peek, b. 1807, m. John Lowrey 1838; and had: Rebecca Scott Lowrey, Mary Lowrey, James Lowrey.***

I found an obituary in the New York Times for Mary as follows:

LOWREY - On Tuesday, Dec. 15, 1885, MARY SCOTT, widow of John Lowrey.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, No. 162 West 47th St., in this city, on Thursday Dec. 17, at 9 A.M.

LOWREY.—On Tuesday, Dec. 15, 1885, MARY SCOTT, widow of John Lowrey. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, No. 162 West 47th-st., in this city, on Thursday, Dec. 17, at 9 A. M.

Rebecca Scott Lowrey

*References from the Scott Bible: **Given Rebecca Scott Lowrey by her Grandmother, Rebecca Scott Peek.***

I found an obituary for Rebecca Scott Lowrey in the New York Times of Sep. 1, 1920 as follows...

LOWREY - On Monday, Aug. 30, 1920, Rebecca Scott Lowrey, in her 82nd year. Funeral service will be held at the residence of her nephew, Harry V. Babcock, 2,083 5th Av., Wednesday, 10 A.M.

LOWREY—On Monday, Aug. 30, 1920, Rebecca Scott Lowrey, in her 82d year. Funeral service will be held at the residence of her nephew, Harry V. Babcock, 2,083 5th Av., Wednesday, 10 A. M.

This would put Rebecca's birth at 1838.

I also found her mentioned in a book 'Proceedings of the Society of Biblical Archaeology, Volume 9 By Society of Biblical Archaeology (London, England) as follows:



The following were elected Members of the Society, having been nominated at the Meeting on 1st March, 1887:

Miss Rebecca Scott Lowrey, 2083, Fifth Avenue, New York City, U.S.A. (Note the same address as the obituary above)

Perhaps she was elected to this Society of Biblical Archaeology because of her possession of the Scott bible, since it was printed in 1599!

Following is found on a page from 'Publications of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania', March, 1931, Volume XI, No. 2.

Publications of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania' March 1931 Vol XI No. 2

READ COLLING SCOTT. Jottings from an old Bible: Stephen Read, born May 6, 1734; married Mary Colling, November 6, 1760. She was born October 20, 1739. Robert Read, their son, was born in August, 1761, and Cornelius Read, another son, was born May 2, 1763; baptized May 19th following. On February 18, 1772, the little family left England for Nova Scotia and arrived at Halifax May 2 of that year; was at Cumberland, May 24, and at Barronfields, June 9. On April 23, 1778, Stephen Read was at Amherst and from there removed to Green Isle in 178 [page broken].

The foregoing is clearly written in an old Bible bearing the imprint of 1599. It had a succession of owners before it was given to Rebecca Scott Lowrey by her grandmother, Rebecca (Scott) Peek. Of its owners, Robert May, his book, June 14, 1612, is the first with date. Then George Peacock, his book, 1622; Thomas Harland owns this book 1652; William Harland, 1652; Stephen Read, his book, 1770; Mary Read, her book, 1776; John Scott, Amherst Point, 1788. Other names and facts are recorded: John Shorr, his book (no date) Samuel Creath; William Creath; John Creath; Jacob Creath; Samuel Creath, Jr., North Carolina, County of Gran(?)ule. John Scott, John Scott, Robert Scott. John Scott born June 14, 1773, baptized July following; Robert Scott; Dr. John G. Scott. Information is greatly desired to clarify the relationships between the respective owners; particularly the connection between John Scott and the Reads. Also the date of John Scott's marriage or marriages, the date and place of his death and his family record. Address the Society.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY: Two dollars each will be paid for copies of Volume I, Nos. 2 and 3; Volume III, No. 1;

So, since Rebecca Scott Lowrey died in 1920, some family member was still interested in this bible and its connection with the Scott family.

The Harry V. Babcock mentioned as her nephew is Harry Vandeburgh Babcock, son of Jared Star Babcock and Mary Lowrey (sister of Rebecca Scott Lowrey). It's interesting that Jared Star Babcock's address in 1902 was 2083 5th Ave., New York, where Rebecca Scott Lowrey was living in 1887 and where her funeral service was held in 1920. Could he have been the relative that continued the quest to find the missing links between the previous owners of the bible and John Scott?



MARRIED.

BABCOCK—LOWREY.—On Wednesday, Nov. 6, by Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., JARED S. BABCOCK to MARY W. LOWREY.

political purposes. He denied this emphatically.

Jared Starr Babcock Dead.

Jared Starr Babcock, the first Principal of the first evening High School in New York, and a stationer, died in his home, 2,083 Fifth Avenue, on Sunday from pneumonia in his 73d year. Mr. Babcock was born in Newark, N. J., and was graduated from the College of the City of New York, and immediately became a teacher in the New York City public schools. He later

became a Principal and was transferred to the evening High School when it was started. He remained there for twenty-five years, and then went into business as a stationer at 56 Pine Street, where he continued ever since. He invented the game of roque, which is a scientific form of croquet. For two years he was the President of the Harlem Club and was a Director of the New York Ophthalmic Hospital at Twenty-third Street and Third Avenue. He was also a charter member of the City College Chapter of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity. A widow, son, and daughter survive him.

Robert Hamilton Scott

Robert Hamilton Scott is said to have been a physician in Albany, New York. There was a Robert Scott and wife admitted to the First Presbyterian Church of Albany in 1799, the year after John Scott died.