

Clem and The American Story

Clement Scott, Jr., descended from more than 100 families of the Pre-American Revolution America. We cannot know of all his family roots. However, we are fortunate to know a lot of information about his forebears in five of his “family lines.” These families are Scott, Crawford, Davis, Draper and Smith – families that touch our history from Virginia to New England, and from New York City to Ohio, Indiana and Nebraska. The chart below displays an overview of these five families (and some of their branches) through four centuries or more of migration, war, peace, national and human tragedies – as well as both economic struggle and affluence. Clem touched American History, and this country’s expansive and varied history touched Clem.

Click the family code letter and # at the bottom of a box that interests you. The Draper and Smith families are a combined cluster (DR/S) due to their common roots in Medfield, Massachusetts. With a click you can read the details of each historical event or person.

1600	SCOTT	CRAWFORD	DAVIS	DRAPER	& SMITH	1600
	<u>Migrants from Scotland</u> <u>S-1</u>		<u>Mayflower Voyage</u> <u>1620</u> <u>(John Howland)</u> <u>D-1</u>	<u>Migrants from England</u> <u>1646</u> <u>DR/S-1</u>	<u>Infant survivor King Philip’s War</u> <u>1676</u> <u>DR/S-2</u>	
	<u>Migrants from Northern Ireland</u> <u>S-2</u>	<u>French and Indian War</u> <u>C-1</u>	<u>Big Plymouth Family Spreads</u> <u>D-2</u>			
1750	<u>From Virginia to Indiana</u> <u>1842</u> <u>Abolitionists</u> <u>S-3</u>	<u>American Revolution Tragedy</u> <u>Col. William Crawford</u> <u>C-2</u>	<u>Cape Cod Sea Merchants</u> <u>(Davis Hinkley Cobb)</u> <u>D-3</u>		<u>American Religious Divisions</u> <u>1814</u> <u>DR/S-3</u>	1750
		<u>Religious Revival</u> <u>1830s</u> <u>C-3</u>	<u>Sea Trade Boston/NY</u> <u>(Davis/ Draper)</u> <u>D-4</u>		<u>Women and Song</u> <u>1810s</u> <u>DR/S-4</u>	
		<u>Big Family</u> <u>1850</u> <u>C-4</u>			<u>Women and Bonnets</u> <u>1810s</u> <u>DR/S-5</u>	

1850	SCOTT	CRAWFORD	DAVIS	DRAPER	& SMITH	1850
	<u>Civil War Soldiers S-4</u>			<u>From New England Farming to Boston Shipping Daniel Draper DR/S-6</u>		
	<u>Nebraska Frontier – American West 1860s S-5</u>					
	<u>Small Town Business S-6</u>					
	<u>New York City calls 1870s S-7</u>		<u>The Gilded Age NYC 1880s D-5</u>			
	<u>World Travel 1890s Frank Hall Scott S-8</u>					

1900	SCOTT	CRAWFORD	DAVIS	DRAPER	& SMITH	1900
	<u>Urban Law Profession Grows S-9</u>					
	<u>Liberal Progressive America 1930s S-10</u>					

<p>Clement Scott, Jr. 1914-1985 One American</p>
<p>Product of 350 Years of American History</p>

<p><u>A Harvard Graduate and Striving Internationalist</u> <u>1930s</u> <u>Clem-1</u></p>
<p><u>World War II draftee</u> <u>1940s</u> <u>Clem-2</u></p>
<p><u>Mission Service in Iran</u> <u>During</u> <u>The Post-World War II American Ascendancy</u> <u>1950s</u> <u>Clem-3</u></p>
<p><u>Mission Service</u> <u>Meets</u> <u>Peace Corps Service</u> <u>1960s</u> <u>Clem-4</u></p>

Flight of the Scott Family from Scotland in the Reign of Oliver Cromwell

S-1

In the Civil War in England, Oliver Cromwell led the Roundheads (Parliamentarians) to power from 1653 to 1660. Both religion and political conflict underlay the crisis. Cromwell's puritanical forces dominated the political landscape. King Charles I was executed with the typical beheading of that era. Anglican churches were destroyed throughout England, and the Presbyterian Church was threatened and subject to both political and religious challenges in Scotland. The Scott family was of the Presbyterian faith and like many others fled to Northern Ireland for safety. It is possible that the early Scotts came from the Clan Scott "Borderlands" area near Hawick, but the family has no solid information of this. The earliest Scott ancestor known in the family record in Northern Ireland was William who is recorded there in the early 1700s. He lived first in Leinster, County Monahan, Northern Ireland. His son Andrew was born in 1740 in Ballybay, Ireland – eight miles south of the current border of Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic. Andrew and his brother James spent their childhood years in Ballybay, but later – as young adults - they joined the Scots-Irish emigration out of Ireland and over to the British Colonies – in their case, it was Virginia.

[\(You may click here if you wish to return to the Five Family Timeline.\)](#)

Scroll down to continue with the Scott family history.

Migration from Northern Ireland to the Colonies

Scotts and Irwins

S-2

The Scott family is deeply imbedded in the Scots/Irish emigration out of Northern Ireland and out to the Virginia Colony in the Americas. The Irwins were the first to leave – headed first to Pennsylvania in 1729. Edward "Erwin" was born in 1689 and by 1729, he (or perhaps his son, Francis Irwin ?) was first in Pennsylvania and then transitioned to Long Glade, Augusta County, Virginia. Francis' granddaughter, Anna Irwin married Jesse Scott in the early 1800s and she bore their son, William Clement Scott. William Clement Scott is for many in the Scott family, the ancestor who all refer back to as they look to the early American roots of the Scotts in the new American nation.

William Scott of Ballybay, Northern Ireland was the grandfather of Jesse Scott. Jesse's father, Andrew was the Scott who left the "old country" and ended up settling in Rockbridge County, Virginia. Andrew and his wife, Nancy (Thomas) bore Jesse who farmed in Virginia in the 1820s and 30s. Andrew and Nancy are buried in a small cemetery in Fairfield, Virginia. Jesse married (second marriage) Anna Irwin and she bore their son, William Clement Scott. Thus the two immigrant families from Northern Ireland started the large Scott family that reaches down to Clement Scott, Jr., and the many other cousins and second cousins, etc. who are now spread about the country.

From Virginia Plantation Life to Indiana and Abolitionist Sentiments

S-3

Tobacco farming in upland Virginia went through difficult times. By the 1830s and 40s, some were leaving the plantations which perhaps had depleted soil. Great expansion of the nation was taking place to the west, so families moved west hoping for new

opportunities. Some families wished to leave the slave owning plantation culture. All the details of the Scott family are not known. We do know that Jesse Scott's family including son, William Clement Scott, freed their slaves, sold their "Mt. Pleasant" plantation in Virginia, and moved to Richmond, Indiana in 1842. In Indiana the family ran a small furniture store in Richmond. Their political beliefs aligned with the Abolitionist movement, and twenty years later, several of William Clement Scott's brothers (Jesse Eugene and Philander Augustus) and one of his sons (William Clement, Jr.) served in Union forces in the Civil War. William Clement Scott married Maria Frances Crawford (age 19) in 1845. William Clement Scott was a businessman in Vincennes in western Indiana as he and Maria began to raise their family. After several years there, the family returned to Richmond Indiana and remained there throughout the Civil War. Furniture stores and/or general stores were the line of business for the Scott family. By the time the Civil War ended in 1865, the Scott family consisted of the parents and nine children.

[*\(Click here to return to the Five Family Timeline Chart.\)*](#)

Civil War Soldiers

S-4

Members of the Scott family served as soldiers in the Union forces. Two of William Clement Scott's brothers served in the Union army. Jesse Eugene was a quartermaster in the U.S. Army. His brother, Philander Augustus died while serving in the Union army when overcome by illness. William Clement Scott's oldest son, William Clement Scott, Jr., served at the young age of 17 or 18. He wrote numerous letters home from the front. These letters have been transcribed by the family for posterity. These letters describe more daily troop movements rather than any specific battle or military conflict situations. Frank Hall Scott, the second son – the grandfather of Clement Scott, Jr. – was enrolled in a military academy in Pennsylvania during the war as he was too young to serve. The war ended when he was sixteen. The family has numerous photos of the male children dressed in Union soldier uniforms. There was pride in the family's military contributions.

Soldiering was in the family mix. Not only from the Civil War involvement, but also from the Revolutionary War experiences of the Maria Frances Crawford Scott's great-grandfather, John Crawford, and her great-great-grandfather Colonel William Crawford who met a sad fate in the late Revolutionary War battle in 1782 near the Sandusky River in Ohio. (See the Crawford Family history in the Family History Chart.)

[*\(Click here to return to the Five Family Timeline Chart.\)*](#)

Scroll down to continue with the Scott Family History.

Nebraska Frontier and the American West, 1860s and 1870s

S-5

After the Civil War, William Clement Scott's businesses had confronted several adverse developments – such as fire, and broken business partnerships – and William Clement Scott and his wife Maria and the family struck out for the frontier region of Nebraska in 1869. President Abraham Lincoln in 1862 had pushed through legislation – The Homestead Act – to encourage Americans to head west and work the land and become

landowners in the process. The Scotts were not homesteaders in that they went to established communities, but they were part of the post-Civil War movement of the nation into the territories of the West. Although not homesteaders, the life of the family was full of many challenges – be it finding decent housing, finding a way with new church relations, or education of the children. But the family persevered and found strength and success on the Nebraska frontier.

Small Town Business in a Growing Nation

S-6

The Scotts lived a very sparse life in Ashland, Nebraska as they arrived, but they were active in their church, and in the growing small town economy of the area. They were a musical family working up music in their home. Maria Crawford Scott continued to play a central role in her children's education. William Clement Scott and his son, William Clement Scott, Jr. built a general store business that lasted in Ashland for years. They were known as “pillars” of the community. They were representative of a growing and active American presence in the western Plains. Family writings by Anna Vaughn Scott (sixth of nine children) in her teenage years depict a simple life – and with the presence of the remaining Native American tribal culture just outside of town in the 1870s. Once again – just as had happened in early Massachusetts history (John Gorham) and in the American Revolution, (Colonel William Crawford) - members of the Scott family had close contact with those Native Americans who first lived in this land. Because of this move west, numerous Scott family lines populated Nebraska and the west coast of our nation.

[*\(Click here to return to the Five Family Timeline Chart.\)*](#)

Scroll down to continue with the Scott Family History.

New York City Calls – 1870s – Frank Hall Scott

S-7

Frank Hall Scott, (b.1848) was the second son born to William Clement and Maria Crawford Scott. Maybe his attending a military academy in Pennsylvania drew him back to the East where his family would grow and prosper. After several years working in general family business in Richmond, Indiana, Frank Hall Scott found his way to New York City and quickly found work with Scribners Magazine. Although he had no training in any college, he found his place in the quickly growing New York City publishing world. He rose up in the organization which transitioned to become The Century Publishing Company. Frank Hall Scott married Julia Draper Davis in 1878, and by 1881, he was the treasurer of the Century Publishing Company. With the death of the founder, Roswell Smith, in 1893, he became president of the organization. He served in that capacity for nineteen years until his death in 1912. Frank Hall Scott was respected as a key player in the growing and thriving New York City publishing industry. Initially, he and his family lived outside the city in Orange, New Jersey, but by the time of his death in 1913, he and Julia lived at 37 West Tenth St. in New York City.

[*\(Click here to return to the Five Family Timeline Chart.\)*](#)

**World Travel in the 1890s and Into the Early Twentieth Century,
Frank Hall Scott and Julia Draper Davis Scott
S-8**

Living in New York City which was growing into its post-Civil War role as a major center of world trade and industry and culture, this branch of the Scott family had now moved full circle from its early Virginia and Indiana roots. The America of New York City was a far cry from the Scotts' humble small town America of Ashland, Nebraska. With the solid business acumen and success of Frank Hall Scott, along with some largess that his wife Julia carried forward from her Draper and Davis forebears, the Frank Hall Scott family – including their two sons, Donald (b. 1879) and Clement (b. 1880) - had opportunities to travel the world. They traveled by boat to Europe, Asia, and numerous Mediterranean ports. Julia wrote numerous letters home while on her travels which family members have transcribed through the past twenty years. Son Clement was the father of Clement Scott, Jr., and the world exposure he benefited from due to his parents' interesting lives flowed down to Clement Scott, Jr. World travel of parents and grandparents inevitably impacted the grandson as he grew into his adult life. Clement Scott, Jr. developed his world view while working in Iran, but the seeds of his sense of “America in the World” grew from the seeds planted by the world travels and world knowledge of his grandparents, Frank Hall Scott and Julia Draper Davis Scott.

[\(Click here to return to the Five Family Timeline Chart.\)](#)

Scroll down to continue with the Scott Family History.

**Urban Law Profession Grows
Clement Scott, Sr., Hartford, Connecticut
S-9**

The expansion and growth of the American empire from the 1880s to the 1930s set out new requirements for the professional class of our nation. Moving out from the agricultural and small business past of the pre-Civil War nation, big industry and banks and universities needed skilled attorneys to advance and protect their interests. Clement Scott, son of the president of the Century Publishing Company in New York City, graduated from Harvard and then Harvard Law School in 1906 and then located to New York City and later Hartford Connecticut to practice law. He was partner in Perkins, Wells & Scott in Hartford. After his early years in private corporate practice, Clement Scott went on to become vice president and director of the trust department of the Hartford-Connecticut Trust Company. As was typical of attorneys of this era, he was a trustee and on the board of directors of many civic, cultural and educational institutions in the Hartford area. He and his wife Henrietta Howe Scott contributed much to the social fabric of Hartford. He died at the relatively early age of sixty in September 1941. Clement Scott's death, just before the entry of our country into World War II, left Henrietta Howe Scott as a widow – and the mother of three young adult children heading out into the world – a world once again torn by worldwide war. The three children, Clement Scott, Jr. and his two sisters, Henrietta and Marjorie lived to carry on the Scott family traditions in Iran, Colorado and Connecticut. They did so under the loving support of their mother – but certainly always with strong memories of a loving father.

[\(Click here to return to the Family Timeline Chart.\)](#)

Scroll down to continue with the Scott family history.

**Liberal Progressive America – 1930s and Beyond,
Henrietta Howe Scott**

S-10

Two traditions surrounded Clement Scott, Jr. as he grew through his youth and then his adult life – New England Congregational Church traditions, and liberal progressive political movements that were developing in both the interwar and post-World War II period. His mother, Henrietta Howe Scott (d. 1958), was very active in Hartford Connecticut area social action and service activities. Clem’s letters to his mother refer to her helping with the local orphanage, an urban settlement house assisting the poor in Hartford, and the World Federalist Movement (seeking a new and more universal world order). Also, she remained committed to world peace and mission programs supported by the Hartford Theological Seminary. Family members recount that she was active in the early growth of the Planned Parenthood Movement in the late 1930s in our nation. In the divided nation torn by the devastation and loss of life resulting from World War I, and fearful of the steady movement in Europe toward a second European (and World) War, Henrietta Howe Scott came down on the pacifist side of the divide. She was a pacifist mother who saw her son drafted and go into ground infantry training in January of 1942. She was close and supportive of the Laubach Literacy Foundation striving to stamp out illiteracy in the world – and to teach English through new methods. The family – both mother and son – were active in post-World War II CARE relief donations. The Scott family was actively involved with ongoing communications with the recipients of their relief support in the late 1940s and through the 1950s. When Clem was serving in Presbyterian Mission in Iran, his mother and her church and civic organizations made contributions to the needy in Iran.

Henrietta Scott was a very active mother and grandmother. In many of Clem’s letters to her in the 1950s, he felt it necessary to advise her to “slow down” in that she might just push herself too hard as she tried to both serve the needy and be a significant contributor to her community. She was a strong-willed woman who persevered until the end - perhaps serving as an example for future generations of women who continued to push for liberal and progressive social improvements later in the twentieth (and twenty-first) century. Although Clem spent much of his life seeking independence from his strong and loving mother, her apparent openness to both service and new ways of dealing with social issues certainly impacted the progressive and “world view” direction of Clement Scott, Jr.’s life.

[*\(You may click here if you wish to return to the Five Family Timeline.\)*](#)

French and Indian War

C-1

The Crawford family has only four entries in this chart because the name Crawford exited from the family picture when Maria Crawford married William Clement Scott in 1845. However, this connection is important because it reminds us how intertwined our past is to the brutality of warfare and conflict. Maria Crawford Scott was the son of James Crawford and Phoebe Hall. James was the great-grandson of a famous American of the early colonial and revolutionary frontier wars. This was Colonel William Crawford, a good friend of – and the chief surveyor for – George Washington, during the latter's extensive land exploration and claims endeavors.

The French and Indian War – an extension of the greater conflict between England and France in Europe – presented big problems for the British colonies in the western frontier areas. There were numerous preliminary battles before the war reached its ongoing ten year duration. It lasted from 1754 to 1763. Wikipedia presents extensive descriptions of Colonel William Crawford. In 1758 he was in the army of General John Forbes's which captured Fort Duquesne, the future site of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. In the succeeding years, Crawford mixed farming and surveying and soldiering in border battles with Native Americans allied with the French. The warfare of this time included major civilian loss of life – particularly when set against several Mingo villages near where Steubenville, Ohio sits today. Indians were captured; colonials were captured. Seldom was any captive treated with any humanitarian respect. William Crawford's military contributions in the French and Indian Wars led him to receiving important roles less than twelve years later in the various campaigns of the American Revolution.

[*\(You may click here if you wish to return to the Five Family Timeline.\)*](#)

Scroll down to continue with the Crawford family history.

American Revolution – Successful Campaigns and a Tragic Ending with the Torture and Death of Colonel William Crawford

C-2

Colonel William Crawford benefitted from his close association with General George Washington and his extensive battle experience in the French and Indian War. Military leaders called upon Colonel Crawford to lead troops of the rebelling colonies early on in the War of Independence. He knew the Pennsylvania, Virginia and Ohio frontier regions well in that he had done extensive surveying work there – both before and after the French and Indian War. During the Revolution, he participated in the significant retreat to the south known as the Battle of Long Island. He commanded the 7th Virginia Regiment and crossed the Delaware with General Washington. He fought in the battles of Trenton and Princeton. Although he retired in 1781 just before the successful ending of the Revolutionary War, he was called to serve again in 1782 due to continuing conflicts along the Native American borderlands near the Sandusky River in present day Ohio. He personally called together a volunteer force of more than 400 citizen-soldiers to end these frontier battles. Preliminary successes quickly deteriorated into a rout of his forces. In these battles, unlike the earlier ones, the enemy was the British who allied with the Native Americans along the western frontier of the rebelling American nation. Colonel

Crawford and a small contingent of his retreating soldiers were captured by the Delaware Indians. Massacres of Indian communities by American forces had taken place earlier in frontier conflicts. Now Crawford was at the receiving end of war atrocities; after capture, he was brutally tortured and burned at the stake by the Indian forces. This became a major event in the birth of the new nation. A song hailing Crawford as a hero in the battle was well known and sung by many for a number of years after his death. Fortunately for the Crawford and Scott families, William's adult son, John, escaped with many others in the confused retreat. John Crawford raised his family including son Richard who appears to be the father of James Crawford who married Phoebe Hall in 1821. (What happened to Richard and son James through time is unclear due to lack of genealogy for these two.) The family knows James remarried soon after the death of Phoebe in 1825. They also know that his grandfather was John Crawford, son to the Colonel. James left parenting responsibilities for his daughter, Maria Frances Crawford – then age three - to Phoebe's sister Harriet Hall in Indiana.

A monument recognizing the contributions and tragic ending of the life of Colonel William Crawford was first erected in Wyandot County Ohio in 1877. A replacement monument was erected in 1994. This spot was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1982. The author of these pages has visited the monument with his wife and Crawford descendant, Carol Scott McClennen. Although the Crawford name fades into the distant past of the Scott family, a remembrance of a patriotic soldier ancestor who gave his life for the new nation is worthy of a moment of reflection.

[\(You may click here if you wish to return to the Five Family Timeline Chart.\)](#)

Scroll down to continue with Crawford family history.

Religious Revival of the 1830s

The Hall Family, Maria Crawford's adoptive parents

C-3

With the early death of Maria's mother, Phoebe Hall Crawford, Maria's father – James – disappeared from the family story. He married again and Phoebe's sister, Harriet Hall, took on the responsibility of raising infant Maria. Harriet's two brothers also took on the family responsibilities regarding the orphaned Maria. The Halls had left Connecticut and set out to Indiana to follow their professions. One of Maria's uncles, Hugh Colbraith Hall was a circuit minister of the Campbellite sect starting in the 1830s. In this period, such ministers, "rode the circuit" to preach in the various houses of worship in their area. Just as in the Colonial era one hundred years earlier ("The Great Awakening"), the 1830s and 1840s brought on a powerful religious revival in our new nation. Popular and vibrant Campground Meetings of the Methodists were one demonstration of this new-found turning to religion in the fifty-year-old nation. Out of this time came the Mormons, the rapidly growing Baptists and numerous other new religious-revival Christian sects – all diverging from the previously dominant Congregational and Anglican and Presbyterian denominations of the colonial era. The Campbellites appear to have been a spin-off from the Baptists and they sought to unify Christians through a focus on the truths set forth in the Bible. Hugh Colbraith Hall was a preacher of this faith in western Indiana. The Halls were thus a deeply religious household. Harriet, Hugh and the other brother Daniel

Dutton Hall – a physician – provided a very ordered and religious upbringing to the young Maria Crawford. One of the family photos is labeled Maria “Hall” Crawford. Maria had no formal schooling, but was educated well by her aunt Harriet Hall and her two uncles. The central role of religion in America impacted her life. A centered religious life carried through with the family that Maria and William Clement Scott later raised, even if other Christian churches such as Presbyterian and Congregational came to serve the family as their base of devotion and faith in subsequent generations.

[*\(Click here if you wish to return to the Five Family Timeline Chart.\)*](#)

Scroll down to continue with the Crawford family history.

Big Family - Maria Crawford Scott Raises her nine children in Indiana and Nebraska

C-4

Maria’s family was small due to the early death of her mother due to complications related to childbirth. However, Maria married William Clement Scott who was one of eight children. These large families were common in America just as in other countries of the world. Farms and the challenges of new homes and businesses on the frontier required labor. Children helped fill that need. Maria and William Clement brought nine children into the world between 1846 and 1864. Simply put, every two years, a new Scott child entered into the world. Unlike her mother, Phoebe Crawford, Maria seemed to have lived a healthy life during these births and indeed she lived to be ninety-seven years old before passing away in 1923. Not only did she bear these nine children, but she served as their teacher as she guided them through life in Indiana and Nebraska. In our times in the twenty-first century, we tend to forget how our forebears gave so much of their time to produce and raise the later generations of Americans that have spread about our land. Maria Crawford Scott was one such woman. She was representative of the group of strong American women who migrated west and raised large, strong families with roots in the heartland of our expanding country.

[*\(Click here to return to the Five Family Timeline Chart.\)*](#)

John Howland and the Mayflower Voyage of 1620

D-1

John Howland was the 8th great-grandfather of Clement Scott, Jr. He was a young man in his twenties when he sailed with the Pilgrims in 1620. In a bad storm, he went above decks at night – perhaps to get some fresh air and avoid sea sickness. With the storm-tossed boat making it very hard to stay secure, he slipped and fell overboard in the middle of the night. As luck would have it, he grabbed a line as he fell overboard. He held on tight and others pulled him back up on board the boat. He was saved from a certain death by drowning. His saved life, meant that 10 generations later, Clem Scott would lead his life as described in this book, Remembering Clem. John Howland's story is told in detail in The Mayflower (Viking Press, 2006), by Nathaniel Philbrick . If you visit Plymouth Plantation in Massachusetts, you can find “John Howland” acting the role in his house with his wife, Elizabeth Tilley. He will recount the accident described above with all the details.

The ancestral connection to Clem is described below.

John Howland m. Elizabeth Tilley
|
Desire Howland m. John Gorham
|
John Gorham m. Mary Otis
|
Mary Gorham m. Joseph Hinkley
|
Thankful Hinkley m. James Davis
|
Joseph Davis m. Mary Bacon
|
Abner Davis m. Nancy Cobb
|
Adolphus Davis m. Mary Robbins Draper
|
Julia Draper Davis m. Frank Hall Scott
|
Clement Scott m. Henrietta Howe
|
Clement Scott, Jr.

[\(You may click here if you wish to return to the Five Family Timeline.\)](#)

Scroll down to continue with Davis family history.

A Big Plymouth Family Spreads To Cape Cod

D-2

John Howland married Elizabeth Tilley several years after the Pilgrims arrived in Plymouth. She had been orphaned due to her parents' death in that first and most challenging winter in the New World. John and Elizabeth had ten children – a good example of the tradition of large families in the early years of the American colonies. Both of these Mayflower survivors lived into their eighties. John died in 1674 – just before the outbreak of King Philip's War. Elizabeth lived on for fifteen years in Rhode Island. Their oldest daughter, Desire Howland, married John Gorham and they settled in Barnstable on Cape Cod. They also moved down to Swansea until the war destroyed that village. Desire and John had twelve children. John and Elizabeth Howland had eighty-eight grandchildren. Families of this size are rare in America today, but they were common in our early history, and there are numerous examples of large families in Clem's different ancestral lines. This Gorham line had strong Cape Cod roots. The family was part of a migration of Plymouth folk out from the original colony down to Cape Cod and Swansea down near Rhode Island. They were rugged, challenging times, and brutal warfare with the native tribes of the area was a common occurrence. The many families that survived the early American years in New England did so by confronting both nature's challenges and by surviving the brutal realities of frequent warfare. It is a part of Clem's heritage – and the American heritage -however uncomfortable that might make us.

John Gorham is remembered in early New England history in being one of the captains of the Plymouth Colony forces which defeated the Narragansetts in great Swamp battle of King Philip's War in December of December of 1675. He became ill and died soon after this battle. The town of Gorham, Maine is named after him, and land there was granted to his descendants in the 1730s. Marriages among families of Gorham, Otis and Bacon and Hinkley, and Davis in the emerging outposts of Barnstable and Yarmouth paint the picture of a developing Cape Cod family. They appeared to be farmers and small craftsmen and closely tied to their meeting house at the center of the villages where they lived. These were the seeds of a future American nation.

Cape Cod Sea Merchants (Cobbs and Davis)

D-3

After four generations, this line picked up the Davis name through the marriage of Thankful Hinkley to James Davis. Their son, Joseph Davis, married Mary Bacon. Their son Abner Davis married Nancy Cobb. The combined Davis and Cobb families were successfully involved with growing American sea trade in the nineteenth century. What presumably began as Cape Cod coastal trade, transformed significantly through several generations. The Davis family became involved with Mediterranean and European trade.

Sea Trade, Boston and New York, Mid-Nineteenth Century

D-4

The Davis family sea trade commenced in Yarmouth and Barnstable on Cape Cod, but by the time Abner and Nancy Davis' son Adolphus Davis married Mary Robbins Draper in 1846, the Davis family sea trade business transitioned to be based in Boston and New York City. This was a time of rapid and major economic growth in these two cities and for our country. At this point, the good fortunes of the Davis and Draper families joined together and led down to the Scott family in the next generation. This happened with the marriage in 1878 of Julia Draper Davis to Frank Hall Scott who had recently located in New York City from Ashland Nebraska soon after the Civil War. Clem Scott had strong family roots both in early – and very simple - Cape Cod village life, as well as the later, rapid and powerful growth American sea trade centered in both Boston and New York City.

[*\(Click here to return to the Five Family Timeline Chart.\)*](#)

The Gilded Age, New York City, 1880s

D-5

Julia Draper Davis married Frank Hall Scott, and they established their residence in Orange, New Jersey, just a short distance across the Hudson River from Frank Hall Scott's place of work – the growing Century Publishing Company. Although he never went to college, he played an influential role in the growth of this influential publishing group – becoming its president in 1893. Julia benefitted from the successes of her Davis and Draper parents and grandparents, as well as from her husband's success in the publishing world. She and her husband were able to travel extensively around the world in their later years. They lived well in both Orange and in New York City where they raised their two sons, Donald Scott, Sr., and Clement Scott, Sr.

[*\(Click here to return to the Five Family Timeline Chart.\)*](#)

Migrants from England in 1646

DR/S-1

James Draper left England in 1646 due to the dangers and disruptions of the English Civil War. He was a citizen of Heptonstall, West Yorkshire, England. Heptonstall was an important hilltop town with a significant wool-processing industry. In the 1640s, as the Puritan/Parliamentarian forces of Oliver Cromwell battled against the reign of King Charles I, Heptonstall was an area of strong resistance to the royal forces. After much success in resisting the royalists, Cromwell's supporters suffered a major defeat at Heptonstall and Hebden Bridge in 1644. The Genealogy of the "Drapers of America," published in 1892 described the beginnings of Draper family emanating out of Roxbury, MA and the family of "James Draper, the Puritan from Heptonstall, Yorkshire." One can reasonably assume that with this major Civil War setback for the Puritan forces in 1644, James Draper left this part of England and joined the significant Puritan exodus to New England that is an early part of our American history. (The writer of this website and his wife, Carol Scott McClennen visited Heptonstall in the fall of 2018, and walked on the major road a mile north of the town center with the name, Draper Road. The details of the English Civil War battle for Heptonstall are still remembered and discussed by the locals of the area today.) Clem's family has roots in both the English Civil War and the American Civil War.

[\(You may click here if you wish to return to the Five Family Timeline.\)](#)
Scroll down to continue with the Draper and Smith family history.

Infant Survivor, King Philip's War, 1676

DR/S-2

In 1675 and 1676, a brutal war broke out in eastern and central Massachusetts Colony. King Philip (Metacomet) was the leader of the Native American resistance to English Colonial expansion in the region. Many colonial towns were raided and burned. It is well documented that in Medfield, Massachusetts, the one year old infant, Samuel Smith, fell from the arms of his young mother (Elizabeth Turner Smith) as she was slain trying to run toward the garrison of the town in an effort to escape the attackers. Samuel was presumed dead by the Native American forces, but he was alive and was picked up by Colonials and rescued. Samuel Smith was the great-great grandfather of Hannah Smith (1793-1825) who is the subject of the 2002 book, [Hannah Smith – A Medfield Girl](#), written by the author of this website. In that Samuel Smith was saved in 1676, the whole story of "Clem and the American Story" is possible as the Smith and Draper line traveled down through our nation's history to the Scott family of the nineteenth and twentieth century. This story, poignantly reminds the present day members of the Scott family how fragile is that line of descent that brings us into the lives we live out today. (Samuel Smith died in 1742 and is buried with a simple grave marker in the Vine Lake Cemetery in Medfield; family members have visited the site.)

[\(Click here to return to the Five Family Timeline.\)](#)

American Religious Divisions, 1814

DR/S-3

Clement Scott's connection to the rich and varied pathways of American history puts on display the recurrent presence of religious upheavals and evolving challenges to our numerous faith traditions throughout our nation's history. One specific documented event was the abrupt departure of Sarah Clark Smith (1769-1846), Hannah Smith's mother in Medfield, Massachusetts, from her traditional New England Congregational Church which was rooted in the Puritan history of the New England Colonies. She left to join the new Baptist congregation in Medfield. The letters published in Hannah Smith – A Medfield Girl, (W. McClennen - 2002) demonstrate the family and village upheaval that swirled around changes in religious affiliations in the 1812 to 1816 period. Religion was central to family life in our young nation, but it also was at times as divisive as it was comforting. Through multiple generations, Congregational, Baptist, Methodist, Unitarian and Presbyterian were the Protestant congregations that attracted the Scott (Draper/Smith) family and its descendants down to – and including – Clem.

[\(Click here to return to the Five Family Timeline Chart\)](#)

Scroll down to continue with the Draper and Smith family history.

Women and Song in the 1810s

DR/S-4

Song had been discouraged as part of the Puritan church tradition in New England since the earliest years of the New England Colonies. However, in the post-Revolution time and continuing into the lives of Hannah Smith and her sisters, a love of music and local singing groups had taken hold in our country. To family members in later generations of the Smith and Draper (and Davis and Scott) families, Hannah's family was known as "The Singing Smiths of Medfield." The girls would go to a local musical leader and practice their singing. "Winter" and "Denmark" were two songs the girls mentioned in the Hannah Smith letters. "Winter" was a focus on the season and the snow, "Denmark" was a song in the Christian hymn tradition that was developing as the American Protestant faith started to insert music as part of the Sunday church service. This change to the acceptance and joy of music in social and church settings is a significant transition in our nation's history. Clem's ancestors were imbedded in the early nineteenth century resurgence of music in our culture.

[\(Click here to return to the Five Family Timeline Chart.\)](#)

Scroll down to continue with the Draper and Smith Family History.

WOMEN, RYE STRAW BRAIDING AND THE EARLY BONNET INDUSTRY
1810s AND 1820s
DR/S-5

The story of Hannah Smith and the rapid rise of the rye straw braiding and bonnet cottage industry in southern New England is well documented in “Hannah Smith – A Medfield Girl,” (McClennen, 2002). After a young teenage girl in eastern Massachusetts or northern Rhode Island broke down a fancy woman’s bonnet produced in Europe, she saw how the straw was braided and how the bonnet was constructed. She showed friends and neighbors how to braid the straw and construct the bonnets. A vital cottage industry exploded in this time period and the Smith girls (and their mother and friends) were all involved in braiding and making the bonnets and decorating them with ribbons and bows. This was one of the first American home based industries where girls and women could move out from their families and independently earn some money. The American economy was growing and changing and women were a significant part of this change. Clem’s great-great grandmother was an active participant in this chapter of American women’s history.

FROM NEW ENGLAND FARMING
TO BOSTON SHIPPING
DANIEL DRAPER, MERCHANT
DR/S-6

Hannah Smith married Daniel Draper in 1817. They were both from simple, traditional farm families with deep roots in the English migration to the Boston area in the earliest New England years. Their lives (and those of their ancestors) were economically challenging. However Daniel moved from cow farming in Dedham, Massachusetts to trading cattle in Brighton. That led to shipping beef products abroad and to general Caribbean trade in the 1820s and then 30s and 40s. He bought or built ships to carry his goods. “Jehu” (Jesus) was one of his ships and the author has a pictorial representation of the ship. He may have had others we do not know of. Although his wife, Hannah, died young at the age of 32 in 1825, her two children, Daniel, Jr. and Mary Robbins Draper grew up in the home of their successful Boston merchant father. The family was a part of the rise of American trading growth on the high seas of the world in the mid-nineteenth century. Members of the Draper family benefitted greatly from the rise of America as major world economic power in the pre-Civil War period.

[*\(Click here to return to the Five Family Timeline Chart.\)*](#)

A Harvard Graduate and Striving Internationalist
1930s
Clem-1

Clement Scott, Jr. was a fortunate son of a Hartford attorney and his socially and politically progressive wife. His family was representative of American families with deep roots in New England. They also had family roots with strong ties to the westward expansion of the American nation. After his prep school years at Milton Academy, he went on to attend Harvard University perhaps fulfilling family expectations. Social history would say he was born to the favored class of White Anglo Saxon Protestants (WASPs) who were the primary drivers in the early formation of the new nation, and who subsequently greatly influenced the national development during the first century and a half of our country. Just as we remind ourselves to not generalize about members of any national, racial or religious group, Clem's life illustrates that we would do well to not generalize about members of the once dominant WASP group: Clem was an individual. He completed his undergraduate studies at Harvard University in 1936. He dropped out of Harvard Business School after a one semester and then went on a search for a new professional direction: he sought a degree in International Relations at the University of California, Berkeley. He became very interested in international issues in the lead-up to World War II. However, he found it impossible to complete his Masters Degree program at Berkeley. He turned to teaching Social Studies at Hamden Hall School – a small private school north of New Haven, Connecticut. Although born with some clear entitlement, Clem's life was about to take a very different turn from what might have been expected given his social upbringing and family background.

**Clem represents “the tailing off generation” of WASP dominance of
American Cultural, Social and Political History.**

[\(You may click here if you wish to return to the Five Family Timeline.\)](#)

Scroll down to continue with Clement Scott, Jr. – One American.

World War II Draftee
1942
Clem-2

Life would take Clem down a very different pathway from what one might have expected given his family background and his educational training. His father died unexpectedly, at age 60, in September of 1941. Japanese forces attacked Pearl Harbor in early December. Clem was drafted into the army in January of 1942. He was one of more than three million Americans drafted in 1942. The sheer number of young and middle age American males undergoing this disruption to their lives had a massive impact on this generation of Americans. His mother had pacifist beliefs, but Clem went willingly to serve his country in the battle against the Axis powers. Where many of his social background would seek an officer's role or an assignment in the Navy, Clem willingly joined the common recruits to be trained as a soldier in the ground infantry. His mother

was now a widow, but Clem was committed to serve his country in this hour of great need. An unimaginable accident occurred in April of that year. Clem fell off a train and his arm was severed just below the elbow. Throughout his life, he only blamed himself for this accident. He wanted to continue in the army, but it was not possible. He at this point had to begin a search for some new way to serve. The irony of Clem's military experience was that he was more a man of Peace than a soldier – only a life changing accident led him to find a pathway to serve out his more pacifist and Christian inclinations.

Clem represents a generation of American young and middle age adults swept up in the massive World War II draft.

[\(Click here to return to the Five Family Timeline.\)](#)

Scroll down to continue with Clement Scott, Jr. – One American.

**Missionary Service in Iran During the Post-World War II
American Ascendancy
1950s
Clem-3**

After the war, Clem enrolled in a Masters Degree program at the Hartford Theological Seminary. The direction of his life would change toward committed Christian service to assist needy people in other nations of the world. The Presbyterian Missionary Service took graduates from this program to serve their Christian Missionary efforts, but also to serve as teachers and medical personnel in the countries where Presbyterians did their Mission work. Clem trained in the rural South of the United States and had his first interactions with the poor black population of that part of the country. His life was changing radically as he learned of the great needs of many who did not have the privileges he grew up with. He was open to learning about others less fortunate than himself. He turned to his Christian religion for direction and support. He left his family in August of 1948 and headed by sea and then finally by air to arrive in Tehran, Iran in September of that year. He immediately began to teach social studies in the Community School in Tehran – an institution run by the Presbyterian Mission in Iran. He would teach there for eight years before switching to medical support work for the Mission in the Presbyterian Hospital in Meshed, Iran. In 1962, he started a three year stretch of service directing the reconstruction of the village of Esmatabad which had been destroyed in the disastrous Bu'in Zahra Earthquake of September of that year. This was a time of massive American growth of world influence and power. Clem however was involved in – and dedicated to – personal service to assist those in need in Iran.

Clem represents a generation of Americans working abroad – be it in Mission work, government and military work, or business work during the Post-World War II era of American dominance on the world stage.

[\(Click here to return to the Five Family Timeline Chart.\)](#)

Scroll down to continue with the Clement Scott, Jr. – One American.

Mission Service Meets Peace Corps Service

1960s

Clem-4

Clem's life demonstrates the interface of two major service efforts of American history: the Missionary service – in this case of the Presbyterian Church, and the Peace Corps – a Kennedy era service sponsored by the government of the United States. As described in Remembering Clem – A Good American in Iran, (Walter McClennen, 2017 - available on Amazon) just as the Missionary Service of the Presbyterian Church was undergoing a period of financial challenges and decline, the Peace Corps was blossoming into a new type of “people to people” effort to spread good will and serve people in the “developing world.” As Clem worked in the earthquake relief effort in Esmatabad in 1962 to 1965, and soon after in hospital and school administrative work in Hamadan, in western Iran, in 1965 and 1966, he met a number of Peace Corps Volunteers. Iran had been one of the first countries to receive Volunteers in 1962. Initially, the “elder service provider,” Clem Scott, looked upon the younger Volunteers of the Peace Corps as somewhat naïve. He felt that they did not know what they were getting into as they sought to help the people of Iran. He had been working in Iran for fifteen years and had seen and learned a lot regarding the social, economic and political complexities of the country. At first, he expressed doubts about the Peace Corps program – and some of the individual volunteers he met. However, a few years later, when working in Hamadan in the mid-1960s, Clem befriended other Peace Corps Volunteers. His opinions of their work and their interactions in the local community seemed to change – perhaps due to the individual Volunteers he met. His letters home reflected a greater respect for their efforts as they worked to assist the people of Iran. Clem was doing his decades-long missionary service work, but at the same time in this period, he worked within the international matrix of religious volunteers and nation state volunteers – two alternative forms of Americans serving people abroad through our country's history.

Clem represents a generational – or century long – change in which religious-based Mission Service gave way to the dominance of government funded international service and development aid to countries and people in need.

[\(Click here to return to the Five Family Timeline Chart.\)](#)