
CHAPTER IV

NEW SCOTLAND, OR NOVA SCOTIA, AND THE ORDER OF BARONETS

*Over the hazy distance,
Beyond the sunset's rim,
Forever and forever
These voices called to him.
Westward! Westward! Westward!
The sea sang in his head;—
At morn in the busy harbour,
At nightfall on his bed—
Westward! Westward! Westward!
Over the line of breakers,
Out of the distance dim,
Forever the foam-white fingers
Beckoning, beckoning him.*

ONE of the most remarkable and interesting chapters in Canadian history is that dealing with the Scottish dependencies in the New World. Much has been written of New England, New France, and New Amsterdam. But few even among scholars know the real history of this page in our British colonial annals, and the story of New Scotland in North America is almost unknown to the average reader of works on early America. This is the more to be deplored, considering that Scots-

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men have had so much to do with the subsequent development of our country, and form such a large and important portion of the population.

Like many attempts at early colonisation, this project, so far as its immediate objects were concerned, was destined to failure. But the attempt was far-reaching in its consequences. Its story reads more like a romance of the days of chivalry or a fairy tale than a plain chapter of our annals. But in all matters which have to do with Scotland and her history this element seems inevitable. Then, as has ever been the case in connection with the Scottish settlement and development of Canada, we have here to do with a strong, masterful and ambitious personality, that of Sir William Alexander, Earl of Stirling and Viscount Canada, the first great Scotsman to couple his name and fame with our country.

The story which leads up to the founding of New Scotland may be related briefly.

In 1497 John Cabot and his son Sir Sebastian, those adventurous spirits, discovered Cape Breton, and set up the flag of Britain on its shores. Thus the territory became a part of the dominion of the British monarch, Henry the Seventh. Within a century afterwards, over three hundred fishing vessels were found upon the coasts in the vicinity of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. They were of the leading sea-going nationalities, British, French, and Spanish. But the harbours of the vicinity were held by the British.

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A marvellous but not exaggerated account, as subsequent history has proved, was given in the Old World as to the vast riches of the New. The early explorers spoke of the mines of gold and silver, the forests rich in furs, the seas, rivers, and lakes, teeming with fishes, and there were even stories told of precious stones in the far interior to the north, and those stories are believed to this day. These tales of a vast, wealthy continent created a keen rivalry between the leading European Governments regarding the exploration of this dazzling treasure-house of the Far West.

In 1583, Sir Humphrey Gilbert took possession of Newfoundland in the name of Britain; meanwhile the King of France, Henry the Fourth, had sent explorers to colonise Acadia.

In 1608, Champlain's ship was steered up the St. Lawrence by the Scottish pilot—Abraham Martin. So it was a Scotsman who had to do with the founding of Quebec, and gave his name to the famous heights.

It was not until 1613 that Captain Argall, whose name suggests the Scottish one of Argyll or Ergadia, a brave Briton who had already made a name in the Western world by carrying off the famous Indian Princess Pocahontas, captured, with a single ship of one hundred and thirty guns, the whole vast territory of Acadia, and took possession in the name of King James the Sixth of Scotland and First of England.

This great and diligent Scottish monarch, the first of the later line of Stuart kings, was both a

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statesman and a scholar, and moreover a man of wide knowledge of the world as it then existed; and he at once realised the great possibilities of his new possessions in the Far West. He also saw that here was a chance to form a rich colony in close connection with the great northern kingdom of his forefathers, and out of this grew the scheme for founding a New Scotland in North America. King James was a man of practical brain, and he saw that something would need to be done to persuade his northern subjects to take a part in this royal project. But though kings can plan, they need men of affairs to carry out their schemes, and he found the man to his hand in his friend, favourite, and brilliant courtier, Sir William Alexander, a poet like himself, and, like all large Scotsmen, a strange mixture of the man of affairs and the dreamer.

That was a great age, like the Elizabethan which preceded it, when all from the monarch down were poets, scholars, and thinkers, and Alexander, the head of the first Scottish-Canadian community, could not escape the inspiration for verse-making which then prevailed. It was said sneeringly of him and his royal master, that James was a king who dared to be a poet, and that Alexander was a poet who would found a kingdom. This last dream was indeed realised when, two hundred and sixty years later, his great fellow-clansman, Sir John Alexander Macdonald, proposed the union or federation of the British North American provinces under the title of the Kingdom of Canada.

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The biography of Sir William Alexander Macdonald, for such was his true name, is one of the most romantic and tragic in Scottish history. It not only carries the reader back to the peculiar relationship which formerly existed between the two great clans of Campbell and Macdonald, but also introduces us to the Earl of Stirling's first patron and friend, Archibald, seventh Earl of Argyll, to whom he became tutor and travelling companion.

Sir William Alexander, afterward Earl of Stirling, was of distinguished Scottish ancestry. He was descended from a collateral branch of the great family of whom the famed Somerled was the noted progenitor. His ancestor was Alexander Macdonald, and a branch of this family was that of the Macalisters of Loup, which like the Alexanders became residents in Argyllshire, and possessed of lands under the lordship of the Earls of Argyll.

Sir William was the only son of Alexander Alexander of Menstrie, which place was the family seat for many generations, and he was born in the manor-house of that place. There is some dispute as to the exact date of his birth, but the best authorities place it at about 1567. Owing to the early death of his father, he was brought up by his paternal grand-uncle, a burgher of the historic old city of Stirling, and he was probably educated at the grammar school of that city under Thomas Buchanan, nephew of the famous George Buchanan, historian and tutor of James the Sixth.

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Having gained some reputation as a scholar, Alexander became travelling companion to Archibald, seventh Earl of Argyll, with whom he visited many European countries, including Italy, France, and Spain. This Earl became his friend and patron, and introduced him at the court of James the Sixth, where he became tutor to the young Prince Henry. Alexander's literary ability and general qualities appealed to James, and at the King's accession to the English throne, the Scottish poet and adventurer became one of the thirty-two gentlemen attendants of the Prince of Wales.

He had, ere leaving Scotland, already made a reputation as a poet. "The Tragedy of Darius," printed in 1603, was his first contribution to Scottish poetry, and was dedicated to the King. He wrote several other meritorious works. But it is rather of his work as a founder of Canada that we must speak here.

In 1609 he is described as a knight, and soon became interested, though without profit, in some of the King's schemes to develop the gold and silver mines of Scotland. He at this period carried on a literary correspondence with the distinguished Scottish poet, Drummond of Hawthornden. In 1614 he became Master of Requests, and in 1620 the King sought his advice regarding his new acquired lands of Acadia, and Sir William wrote regarding this adventure: "My countrymen would never adventure in such an enterprise, unless it were, as there was, a New France, a New Spaine, and a New England, that they might likewise have a New Scotland."

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This great and promising undertaking at once appealed to the poet's daring and active spirit, and he determined not to rest until there should be a newer Scotland, a "Nova Scotia," in the far continent beyond the Hesperides.

Firmly fixed in this purpose, he obtained from the King that the new territory should be called New Scotland, and immediately acquired a vast territory, which now includes all the Maritime Provinces, the peninsula of Gaspé in Quebec, and all the islands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, west and south of Newfoundland. This area included Anticosti, Cape Breton, and all other adjacent islands as far as Newfoundland. The bounds set by the King himself were : on the north the river St. Lawrence, on the east the Gulf of St. Lawrence, on the south the Atlantic Ocean, and on the west the river St. Croix to its head, and a line thence to run north to the first station for ships, or river falling into the great River of Canada, and thence northward by that river.

The royal letter, dated August 5, 1621, communicating the King's purpose to the Privy Council, is, in part, as follows :—

Having ever been ready to embrace anie good occasion whereby the honour or proffete of our kingdome might be advanced ; and considering that no kynd of conquest can be more easie and innocent than that which doth proceede from Plantations, especially in a countrey commodious for men to live in, yet remayneing altogether desert, or at least only inhabited by Infidels, the conversion of whom to the Christian fayth (intended by this means) might tend much to the glory of God ; since

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sundry other kingdome, as likewise this our kingdome of late, vertuously adventring in this kynd, have renewed their lands considering (prayed be God) how populous that our Kingdome is at this present, and what necessity there is of some good means whereby Ydle people might be employed preventing worse courses. Wee think there are manie that might be spared who may be fitt for such a forraigne Plantation, being of myned as resolute and bodyes as able to encounter the difficulties that such adventurers must at first encounter with as anie other Nation whatsoever, and such an enterprize is the more fitt for that our Kingdome it doth crave the transportation of nothing from thence, but only men, women cattle and victualls, and not of money, and maie give a good return of other commodities, affording the means of a new trade at this tyme when traffique is so much decayed. For the cause above specifit, Wee have the more willingly harkened to a motion made unto us by Our trusty and wellbeloved Counsellour Sir William Alexander, Knight; who hath a purpose to procure a forraigne Plantation, haveing made choice of lands lying betweene our Colonies of New England and Newfoundland, both the Governours whereof have encouraged him thereunto.

Our pleasure is, that after due consideration, if you find this course, as wee have conceded it to be, for the good of that our Kingdome, that you grant unto the said Sir William, his heirs and assignes or to any other that will joyne with him in the whole or in anie part thereof, a Signatour under our Greate Seale of the sayd lands lying between New England and Newfoundland as he shall design them particularly unto yow, to be holden of us from our Kingdome of Scotland as a part thereof.

The Privy Council having consented, a Royal Warrant for the Charter was issued on September 10, 1621, and the Charter passed the Great Seal on the 29th of the same month, appointing Sir William hereditary Lieutenant of the new colony. The patent was embellished with portraits of James and his lieutenant.

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But the first attempt to carry out the work proved a failure. Alexander obtained a royal Charter of the Cape Breton portion of New Scotland for his friend Sir Robert Gordon of Lochinvar, under the title of New Galloway, and dated November 8, 1621.

In 1622, Alexander sent forth his first colonising ship to New Scotland. Early in the spring she sailed from London to Scotland, where, at Kirkcudbright, on Sir Robert Gordon's lands, emigrants were to be recruited. But though many inducements were offered, only a blacksmith and a Presbyterian minister were induced to make the venture. The rest were agricultural labourers. The ship sailed from Old Scotland in June, but was delayed at the Isle of Man until August, and Newfoundland was not reached until the middle of September, where she was held by a storm. Sir William Alexander gives an account of the many difficulties encountered in his famous work, "Encouragement to Colonies."

But the failure of the first vessel to arrive at New Scotland did not discourage its ardent Governor. A second ship, the *St. Luke*, sailed in March, 1623, and arrived at St. John's on June 5th. Impeded by fogs and adverse gales, the emigrants finally arrived at Port de Mouton ; but the expedition was, like the other, a failure, though by both Alexander sustained serious loss to his fortune.

But he steadily persevered. In 1624 he published his work, "Encouragement to Colonies," which is, without doubt, the earliest serious emigra-

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tion literature published in connection with Canada. It is a great pity that the British people have not, since that date, done more in this way, especially during the last century, to direct British emigration to the colonies, instead of allowing it to scatter over the globe.

In his work referred to, Alexander included a map of New Scotland, and he traced the history of colonial enterprise from the days of the sons of Noah through the Phœnicians, Greeks, and Romans to his century. He praised the Spanish energy in establishing transatlantic colonies. He spoke of the success of Virginia, and proclaimed the discovery of America as the call of Providence to Britain to occupy the New World. We, in this later day, realising what has since happened, should appreciate the efforts, foresight, wisdom, and ardour of this, the first great colonist of British North America. He also hoped that the dignity of the royal sceptre would be further increased by the plantation of New Scotland, which would carry into unexplored tracts the influence of British culture and of the Christian faith. He described the richness of the country awaiting its inhabitants, and pointed out that each year, like to a beehive, Scotland sent forth swarms of her people to expend their energies in foreign wars. This was only too true at that time and for long after, when we remember the famous Scottish Brigades, whose activities in different countries of Europe are a part of history. But Alexander invited his fellow-countrymen to settle in a country

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where the arts of peace might have full sway, where commerce and agriculture might develop, and the missionary have a vast field of work. He—

Saw visions in the future, round the west
Of Europe's fading sunsets ; held a hope
Of some new Paradise for poor men's cure
From despotisms of old dynasties
And cruel iron creeds of warped despairs.

This stirring appeal fell, however, upon stony ground. The period was evidently too early a one for such attempts to have any real effect. And the Governor of New Scotland was forced to resort to another method, which had already been adopted in settling the Northern Pale of Ulster, or Scottish Ireland. This was by means of the establishment of the now famous order of Baronets of Nova Scotia, or New Scotland. The Ulster order of Baronets suggested to Alexander the idea of the Scottish Baronets, whereby Scottish land-owners and younger sons of the nobility might form a new noble order and also thereby benefit Western colonisation.

Again, on his recommendation, a royal letter was issued from the Court of Roystown to the Privy Council of Scotland informing the Council that Royalty had determined that the colonisation of New Scotland should succeed, and that the King himself was, in this connection, about to establish a new order of Baronets.

To this the Council, under the guidance of

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Alexander, agreed, and in its reply, dated November 23, 1824, asked that the honour be kept select, and given only to those of station, birth, and fortune; and it also suggested that the scheme of colonisation might relieve Scotland of many of her surplus population. There were twelve signatures to the Council's answer, among them those of the Earls of Mar, Morton, and Lauderdale. The whole text of the royal letter, the reply, and the subsequent royal proclamation, are given in the Register of Royal Letters. The proclamation recapitulated the substance of the Council's reply, and invited the leading Scottish gentlemen to contribute to the colonisation fund and become members of the order of Baronets of New Scotland, and to repair for enrolment, either by person or agent, to the Lords of the Council.

Even this apparent reward of honours to aspirants did not have the desired effect, and Sir William renewed his appeals in the form of a royal mandate dated March 23, 1624-5, inviting candidates to apply to him personally or to his agent, Sir John Scott, Knight; and the fee of 3,000 merks was reduced to 2,000, to be applied strictly to colonial purposes.

But the whole scheme was again retarded by a grave event, the death of the King on Sunday, March 27, 1625, just four days after the date of the royal missive referred to.

However, on May 28th, the first three Baronets of Nova Scotia were made in the persons of the famous Sir Robert Gordon, Knight, younger son

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of the Earl of Sutherland, who thus became premier baronet of Nova Scotia; William Keith, Earl Marischal; and Alexander Strachan of Strachan. The next day five more were added: Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenorquie, Knight; Robert Innis of Innis; Sir John Wemyss of Wemyss, ancestor to the Earl Wemyss; David Livingston of Dunipace; and Sir Robert Douglas of Glenbervie. On July 1st Charles the First granted to Sir William Alexander a charter of Novodamus, with a re-grant of all lands, powers, and privileges cited in the former charter, and additional clauses respecting the order of Baronets. By the new arrangement, Sir William resigned all his lands in New Scotland to the King, who re-granted them to the different baronets. It was also provided that infestment should take place at Edinburgh Castle, as New Scotland was already made a part of the kingdom of Scotland. The whole of the grants were afterwards ratified and confirmed in the first Parliament of Scotland at Edinburgh on June 28, 1633, the King himself being present.

An additional clause also promised that the former grant would be confirmed by Parliament.

Under the charter the baronets were to be barons of large territories in New Scotland, which was parcelled out among them. The first created received, each, estates six miles in length by three in breadth.

The second proclamation, that under Charles the First, was issued on August 31, 1625, giving the

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rank, powers, and responsibilities of the undertakers who became baronets.

The King took a deep interest in the new order. He even wrote strong letters of rebuke to the Earl of Stair and others who were opposed to the making of the new baronets. Among the others was the Laird of Wemyss, who received a sharp summons to take advantage of the opportunity of acquiring the offered rank, which he accepted, together with the promise that it would lead to higher promotion.

There are some facts not generally known to the average student in connection with the Nova Scotia baronetcies. One of these is, that by right the titles are connected with New Scotland, rather than with the Old Land. For instance, the Campbell Baronetcies of Ardnamurchan and Auckinbreck, so-called, are rather New Ardnamurchan and New Auckinbreck in the Gaspé portion of New Scotland. Likewise the Laird of Wemyss became Sir John Wemyss, Baronet of New Wemyss. Thus it is seen that the whole undertaking was indeed the creation of a great Canadian aristocracy, whereby a long list of noted Scottish families became the nobility, though now in title only, of a great part of Maritime Canada and Southern Quebec. This significant historical fact should be of deep interest to all Canadians of Scottish extraction.

The first Baronet of Nova Scotia, Sir Robert Gordon, was so created May 28, 1625, and the last to be created was Craigie of Gairsay in 1707.

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The descendants of these Baronets of Canada have, many of them, been since connected with the history of Canada, as governors, soldiers, colonists, statesmen, clergy, and in other important walks of life. Some of these families have become extinct and others lost to history, the titles becoming dormant through the loss of the rightful heir. It is known that some cadets of these families have drifted to the colonies, and have there lost sight of their connection with this old historic order of lesser nobility.

The scheme of colonisation went steadily on. Sir William had been made Secretary for Scotland, as well as Lieutenant of New Scotland.

A small fleet was then announced as being in preparation to proceed to the new colony. The royal letter containing this pronouncement is dated: "Whythall," January 17, 1627. Money was also furnished from the royal Treasury to the amount of six thousand pounds. The ships, bearing the suggestive names of the *Eagle* and *Morning Star*, finally got under way. A Captain David Kirk, a colonist of Scottish descent, whose people had settled in France, was appointed Deputy-Admiral under Sir William. With a small force, he defeated the French squadron bound for Quebec and Port Royal, and captured eighteen transports. This gave prestige to Sir William's scheme, and fourteen patents of baronetcy were added between October, 1627, and February, 1628.

Alexander now chartered new vessels, and his son and heir, Sir William, who was made Knight

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Admiral of New Scotland, sailed with four ships in May, 1628, carrying seventy colonists, who were safely landed at Port Royal, now Annapolis. Some English adventurers now attempted to procure the right of trafficking with the new colony, but were frustrated, and a royal patent was granted to Sir William Alexander the younger and others, as "sole traders" in the Gulf and River of Canada, and they were empowered to settle a plantation "within all parts of the gulf and river above those parts which are over against Kebeck [Quebec] on the south side, or above twelve leagues below Todowsack [Tadoussac] on the north side."

They were also, on February 4, 1629, empowered "to make a voyage into the Gulf and River of Canada and the parts adjacent for the sole trade of beaver, wools, beaver skins, furs, hides, and skins of wild beasts."

Sir William, the elder, was now made Keeper of the Signet for Scotland, with a deputy at Edinburgh; and, to further his colony, he established in 1627 a shipping port at Largs at the mouth of the Clyde, and secured a charter to build a free port and haven at that place "for advancing trade and commerce between the Old World and the New." This was the first beginning of what afterwards developed into the world-wide shipping and vast trade of Glasgow and the Clyde.

Sir William and the King intended that Nova Scotia should be, in the New World, the same complement of Scotland as the sister Province of New England was to the mother country from which

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it derived its name. It must not be forgotten, however, that Nova Scotia was a royal colony. Much injustice has been done to the memory of James the Sixth of Scotland and First of England. He was in many respects a man far in advance of his times. His colonial policy may have been paternal, but it was not any the worse because of that. It was certainly eminently practical and far-seeing, and decidedly commercial in its object. But the difficulty was to get men to leave their homes and adventure over an unknown sea into a far country, unless they were compelled thereto by persecution, a strong unrest, or a dissatisfaction with their own surroundings. It was in that age a difficult matter to move any people to emigrate, and hence the failure in interesting the people of Scotland in the new colony.

That the scheme was strong in the mind of James is evident, as on his death-bed he referred to it plaintively but earnestly as "a good work, a royal work, and one beneficent to the kingdom in general," and he left it as an heritage of duty to his royal son to carry out. His object had been, no doubt, to found on the American continent a country which should be a part of his kingdom of Scotland, and joined to it by bonds of sentiment and mutual commerce. It is a great pity that this great scheme, as originally intended by the King and Sir William Alexander, was not carried out in its entirety. The founding of the order of Baronets and Barons of the new community was for the sole purpose of interesting the

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well-to-do people in this important scheme. Those writers who have sneered at or ignored this important undertaking have certainly missed the real significance of the adventure. If it had been made successful, what a blessing it would have been to the New World!

The premier baronet of New Scotland, Sir Robert Gordon, was created by Charles the First on May 28, 1625, and received a grant of 16,000 acres of land in New Scotland. By July 19th nine other baronets with similar grants were added, and by 1630, fully fifty in all were created; and between 1663 and 1707, when the union of Scotland and England occurred, one hundred and twenty had been created.

In the year 1845 the memorandum on the Nova Scotia question stated that there were in Great Britain one hundred and sixty baronets of this order, of whom forty were peers of the realm.

The following is the correct roll of the baronets of Scotland and New Scotland, with date of creation and designations.

1625	May 28.	Gordon of Gordon (Sir Robert), Premier Bt. Nova Scotia
		Strachan of Strachan New Brunswick
		Keith, Earl Marischal "
	May 29.	Campbell of Glenurchy (Mar- quess of Breadalbane) ... Anticosti
		Innis of New Innis (Duke of Roxburgh) "
		Wemyss of New Wemyss (Earl of Wemyss) "
	May 30.	Livingston of Dunipace ... New Brunswick

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1625	May 30.	Douglas of Douglas	New Brunswick
	July 14.	Macdonald of Macdonald (Lord Macdonald)	"
	July 19.	Murray of Cockpool (Earl Mansfield)	"
	Aug. 30.	Colquhoun of Colquhoun	Nova Scotia
	Aug. 31.	Gordon of New Cluny (Marquess of Huntly)	New Brunswick
	Sept. 1.	Lesly of Lesly	"
	Sept. 2.	Gordon of New Lesmure	"
	Sept. 3.	Ramsay of Ramsay	"
	Nov. 17.	Forester of Corstorphine (Earl Verulam)	Nova Scotia
	Dec. 28.	Erskine of Erskine	Anticosti
		Graham of Braco	"
		Hume of Palworth	"
1626	Mar. 30.	Forbes of Forbes	New Brunswick
	Mar. 31.	Johnston of Johnston	"
	Apr. 21.	Burnett of Leys Burnett	"
	Apr. 22.	Moncrieff of Moncrieff	"
	Apr. 24.	Ogilvie of New Carnnosie	"
	May 1.	Gordon of Lochinvar (Viscount Kenmore)	"
	June 1.	Murray of Murray	"
	July 18.	Blackadder of Blackadder	Anticosti
	Sept. 29.	Ogilvy of Ogilvy, Innerquharity	New Brunswick
1627	Mar. 18.	Mackay of Reay (Lord Reay)	Anticosti
	Mar. 28.	Maxwell of Mauldslie	New Brunswick
		Stewart of Bute (Marquess of Bute)	"
	Apr. 18.	Stewart of Cornwall (Earl of Galloway)	"
	May 2.	Napier of Napier (Lord Napier)	"
	June 25.	Livingston of Kennaird (Earl of Newburgh)	Anticosti
	July 4.	Cunningham of Cunningham	"
	July 17.	Carmichael of Carmichael	Nova Scotia
	July 19.	McGill of McGill	Anticosti

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1627	July 20.	Ogilvy of Banff (Lord Banff)...	New Brunswick
	Oct. 18.	Johnston of New Elphinstone	"
	Nov. 21.	Cockburn of Cockburn ...	"
	Dec. 13.	Campbell of Lundie-Campbell	Anticosti
		Campbell of Aberuchill ...	"
1628	Jan. 1.	Acheson of Monteagle (Earl Gosford)	"
	Jan. 10.	Sandilands of Sandilands (Lord Torpichen)	"
		Montgomery of New Skilmorly (Earl of Eglinton)	"
	Jan. 12.	Haliburton of Pitcur	"
		Campbell of New Auckinbreck	"
		Innis of Balveny	Nova Scotia
	Jan. 14.	Campbell of New Ardnamur- chan	Anticosti
	Feb. 19.	Hope of Craighall	"
	Feb. 22.	Skene of Curriehill	New Brunswick
		Preston of Preston Airdrie ...	"
		Gibson of Durie	Anticosti
	May 14.	Crawford of Kilbirnie	"
		Riddell of New Riddell	"
	May 15.	Murray of Blackbarony	"
	May 16.	Murray of Elibank Murray(Lord Elibank)	"
	May 21.	Cadell of Cadell... ..	"
		Mackenzie of Tarbat (Earl of Cromarty)	"
	June 20.	Elphinstone of New Glasgow	New Brunswick
	Sept. 29.	Forbes of Castle-Forbes (Earl Granard)	Nova Scotia
		Hamilton of Killach (Down) (Marquess of Abercorn)	"
	Oct. 2.	Stewart of Ochiltree (Earl of Castle-Stewart)	"
		Barrett, Lord Newburgh ...	New Brunswick
1629	June 26.	Bruce of Stenhouse	"
		Nicholson of Lasswade ...	Anticosti

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1629	June 26.	Arnot of Arnot	Anticosti
	June 28.	Oliphant of Oliphant	"
		Agnew of Agnew	Nova Scotia
		Keith of Ludquhairn	"
	Nov. 30.	St. Estienne of La Tour	"
1630	Mar. 31.	Hannay of Mochrum	New Brunswick
	Apr. 20.	Forbes of New Craigievar	"
	Apr. 24.	Stewart (Lord Ochiltree)	"
		Crosbie	"
		Crosbie of Crosbie Park Wick- land	"
	May 12.	St. Estienne of St. Denniscourt	Nova Scotia
	July 24.	Sibbald of Rankeillor Sibbald	Anticosti
	Oct. 2.	Murray of New Duncarn	New Brunswick
	Nov. 13.	Richardson of Pencaithland	"
	Nov. 25.	Maxwell of Pollock	Nova Scotia
		Cunningham of New Robert- land	"
1631	Mar. 5.	Wardlaw of Wardlaw	"
	June 2.	Sinclair of Canisby (Earl of Caithness)	Anticosti
	June 18.	Gordon of New Embo... ..	"
	Sept. 3.	McLean of Movaren	"
1633	Dec. 22.	Balfour of Denmiln	Cape Breton
	Dec. 25.	Cunningham of Auchinharvie	"
1634	June 7.	Vernat of Carington (York- shire)	"
		Bingham of Castle bar (Mayo) (Earl of Lucan)	"
		Munro of Foulis	"
		Foulis of Colinton	"
1635	Jan. 6.	Hamilton of Hamilton (Lord Belhaven)	"
	June 8.	Gascoine of Barnbow (York- shire)	"
	June 18.	Norton of Chestone (Suffolk)... ..	"
	June 29.	Pilkington of Stainlie (York- shire)	"

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1635	Sept 26.	Widdrington of Cairntington (Northumberland)	Cape Breton
	Dec. 10.	Hay of Smithfield	"
	Dec. 19.	Bolles of Cudworth (Notts)	"
		Raney of Rutain (Kent)	"
1636	Feb. 17.	Fortesque of Salden (Bucks)	"
	Feb. 20.	Thomson of Duddington	"
	June 17.	Browne of Neale (Mayo) (Lord Kilmaine)	"
	June 18.	More of Longford (Notts)	"
		Abercombie of Birkenbog	"
		Sinclair of Stevenson	"
		Curzon-Keddlestone (Derbysh.) (Lord Scarsdale)	"
	Nov. 21.	Bailie of Lohead	"
1637	Jan. 16.	Nicholson of Carnock	"
	Mar. 13.	Preston of Valleyfield	"
	July 31.	Ker of Greenhead	"

The baronets created from 1638 to 1707 were : 1638, Pollock of Jordanhill ; Musgrave of Hayton Castle ; 1639, Turing of Foveran ; 1642, Gordon of Haddo (Earl of Aberdeen) ; 1646, Hamilton of Silverton Hill ; 1648, Seton of Abercorn ; 1651, Primrose of Chester (Earl of Rosebery) ; 1663, Carnegy of Southesk ; Hay of Park ; 1664, Murray of Stanhope ; Dalrymple of Stair (Viscount Stair) ; Sinclair of Longformacus ; 1665, Purves (Hume Campbell) of Purves ; Malcolm of Balbeadie ; 1666, Menzies of that Ilk ; Dalzell of Glencoe (Earl of Carnwath) ; Erskine of Alva (Earl of Rosslyn) ; Erskine of Cambo (Earl of Mar and Kellie) ; Wood of Boyentown ; Elliot of Stobs ; Ramsay of Banff ; 1667, Shaw-Stewart of Greenock ; Don of Newton ; Douglas of Kel-

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head (Marquess of Queensberry); 1668, Barclay of Pierston; 1669, Wallace of Craigie; Cunyngham of Caprington (now Dick-Cunyngham, Baronet of Preston Field); 1671, Halkett of Pitfirrave; Cockburn of that Ilk; Home of Blackadder; Scott of Ancrum; 1672, Cunningham of Corsehill; Ross of Balnagowan; Jardine of Applegirth; 1673, Murray of Ochertyre; Mackenzie of Coul; 1675, Hamilton of Preston; 1679, Clerk of Penicuik; Cochrane of Ochiltree (Earl of Dundonald); 1680, Baird of Saughton Hall; Dundonald; 1680, Baird of Saughton Hall; Maitland of Hatton (Earl of Lauderdale); 1681, Maxwell of Montreath; 1682, Maxwell of Pollock; Kennedy of Culzean (Marquess of Ailsa); Bannerman of Elsick; 1683, Stewart of Grandtully; Pringle of Stichel; Maxwell of Sprinkell; Seton of Pitmedden; 1685, Grierson of Lag; Kilpatrick of Closeburn; Laurie of Maxwelton; Dalzell of Brims; Moncrieff of that Ilk; 1686, Broun of Colstoun; Kinlock of Gilmerton; Nicholson of Tillicoultry; Gordon of Park; 1687, Calder of Muirton; Stuart of Allanbank; Hall of Dunglas; Thrieland of Fingask; 1688, Dick-Lauder of Fountainhall; Grant of Dalvey; 1693, Stewart of Coltness; Dunbar of Durn; 1698, Dalrymple of North Berwick; Dalrymple of Cousland (Viscount Stair); 1700, Mackenzie of Gairloch; Forbes of Foveran; Livingstone of Westquarter; Johnstone of Westerhall; Elliot of Minto (Earl of Minto); Dunbar of Northfield; 1702, Cunninghame of Milncraig; Grant-suttie of

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Balgone ; 1703, Mackenzie of Scatwell ; Cathcart of Carleton ; Ferguson of Kilkerran ; Reid of Barra ; Hay of Alderston ; 1704, Murray of Melgun (Count Murray) ; Wemyss of Bogie ; Grant of Grant (Earl of Seafield) ; Sinclair of Dunbeath ; Wedderburn of Blackness ; 1705, Grant of Monymusk ; Holbourne of Kirshie ; 1706, Gordon of Earlston ; Naesmith of Posso ; Dunbar of Hempriggs (Lord Duffus) ; 1707, Dick of Preston Field (also Baronet of Capington) ; Stewart of Tillicoultry ; Cragie of Gairsay.

It is interesting to trace the representatives or scions of these old houses who have since then been connected with Canada. There are descendants of Sir Robert Gordon's elder sister, Lady Jane Gordon, living in Canada to-day. The great Bishop Strachan represented well his family or clan, as the first Bishop of Nova Scotia represented the Inglis family. A Douglas was one of the founders of British Columbia, and the Macdonalds have been notable. A Ramsay, Lord Dalhousie, was a noted Governor. Mackay of Reay has descendants in Canada. The noted Bishop Stewart of Quebec was a younger son of the Earl of Galloway. Several of the Campbell families, such as Arkinglas, Auchinbreck have representatives, and the distinguished chief of the clan was a Governor. No clan on the list but has had some one of its name playing an important part in the subsequent life of the whole country from Cape Breton to Vancouver.

The map of New Scotland, issued by Sir William

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Alexander in 1630, is exceedingly interesting. It shows New France on the north bank of the St. Lawrence, with Kebec (Quebec) and the river Saguenay and Tadousac; and New England parcelled out among the many English adventurers. The St. Croix, which to-day is the boundary, is there called the Tweed, which, as that river separated England and Scotland, so the Tweed of the New World separated New England on the south-west from New Scotland on the north-east. The St. John River, in what is now New Brunswick, was called the Clyde, and the Bay of Funday was called Argal Bay, and the Sound west of Prince Edward Island, which had no name, was called the "Forth"; the St. Lawrence was called "the great river of Canada," and the gulf "Golfe of Canada." One of the large rivers running north into the St. Lawrence was called the "Sulway," and all the land south of the St. Lawrence belonged to New England and New Scotland. The latter was divided into two provinces. All, now New Brunswick, and all Quebec from the Sulway down south of the St. Lawrence with Anticosti, was the Province of Alexandria; while what is now Nova Scotia, with Cape Breton and Prince Edward Island, was the Province of New Caledonia. In this map the southern part of Newfoundland is called Alexandria.

Sir William Alexander, in his "Encouragement to Colonies," gives an insight into his own personality, his scholarship, and original thought. The student reading this important work by this

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remarkable man, in the light of subsequent history and research, cannot but realise that his insight into the history of the human race was far beyond the common, and that his knowledge of the earth's surface and the emigration of the races, even those of the remote East and West, was that of no ordinary person.

History will yet acknowledge that this, the first Scottish coloniser of America, was one of the great men of history, and, like Sir Walter Raleigh, a lofty soul, whose imagination and aspiration for his race went far beyond his native borders and his own day and generation. Faults he, no doubt, had, as had Columbus, Champlain, and Cabot. But his signal virtues of insight, vast courage, and imagination, his great knowledge of the New and Old Worlds both East and West, his deep scholarship, his indomitable energy, all directed toward the opening up of new worlds in the West, place him high up in the ranks of that immortal band of the world's adventurers—"The Discoverers"—who—

Feared no unknown, saw no horizon dark,
Counted no danger, dreamed all seas their road
To possible futures; struck no craven sail
For sloth or indolent cowardice; steered their keels
O'er crests of heaving ocean, leagues of brine,
While Hope, firm, kept the tiller; Faith, in dreams,
Saw coasts of gleaming continents looming large
Beyond the ultimate of the sea's far rim. . . .

Souls too great for sloth
And impotent ease, goaded by inward pain
Of some divine, great yearning restlessness,

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Which would not sit at home on servile shores
And take the good their fathers wrought in days
Long ancient time-ward,—reap what others sowed ;
But, nobler, sought to win a world their own,
Not conquered by others, but a virgin shore,
Where men might build the future, rear new realms,
Of human effort ; forgetful of the past
And all its ill and failure ; raising anew
The godlike dreams of genius, knowing only
Immortal possibility of man
To grow to larger vastness, holier dreams.

We know their story, read the truth, where they
Knew only in man's hope and loftier soul,
Which strove and dared and greatly overcame,
Conquering scorn of man and veils of doubt,
Wresting from Nature half her secret, cruel,
Wherewith she darkens down in glooms apart
The mystery of this planet. . . .
We marvel at that stern defiance, where
A single man in a degenerate age
Would throw the gauntlet down against a world.

We are a part of that great dream they dreamed,
We are the witnesses that they were right,
And all the small and common minds were wrong,
The scorers of their faith, the laughers-down
Of their sublime enthusiasms ; like as all
Dim ages of this world have heard and seen ;—
Yea, we are witnesses that they who hoped,
And greatly planned, and greatly dreamed and dared,
Were greater and more godlike, truer souls
And wiser in their day than those who sat
With shaking head and shallow platitudes,
Made foolish, vulgar prophecy of defeat.

We are the dream which they did dream ; but we
If we are great as they were, likewise know

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That man is ever onward, outward bound
To some far port of his own soul's desire ;
And life is ever the same in East or West,
And human nature lost in its own toils
Of earthly strivings, loses that gold thread
Of life's sincerity, repeating o'er again
The grim despotic tyrannies of old.—
All lands alike to tyrants are a spoil,
From ills of race no continent is immune,
We bear with us the despot in our blood.

And we, who have no continents new to find,
No shadowed planet darkening back our dream,
We, too, as they, are earth's discoverers
Dreaming far peaks of greatness on ahead,
If we but strive and beat our weakness down,
Setting our sails, invincible, for those ports,
Beyond the common, sheltered shoals of self ;
Cleaving with daring keel those open seas
Of larger life, those heaving floors of hope ;
Marking our course by those fixed stars, alone
Forever steadfast, witnesses of God ;
Pointing to continents vast of holier dream.