



KING CHARLES THE FIRST, THE ROYAL FOUNDER OF THE DIGNITY OF BARONET OF NOVA SCOTIA.

*From the English line engraving after Vandyck, by Sir Robert Strange, 1770.*

V.—*The Baronets of Nova Scotia; their Country and Cognizance.*

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[Illustrated with Original Heraldic Drawings by the Author.]

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NOTE.

The Honourable Order of Baronets consists of five distinct Divisions :—

I.—THE BARONETS OF ENGLAND :

First Creation, 1611.

II.—THE BARONETS OF IRELAND :

First Creation, 1619.

III.—THE BARONETS OF SCOTLAND :

First Creation, 1625.

IV.—THE BARONETS OF GREAT BRITAIN :

First Creation, 1707.

V.—THE BARONETS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM :

First Creation, 1801.

[Since 1801 all Baronetcies created have been of The United Kingdom.]

This Essay deals with the third Division above mentioned, viz :  
The Baronets of Scotland, styled The Baronets of Nova Scotia.

## INTRODUCTION.

The story of the Foundation of the Dignity of Baronet of Nova Scotia, with which this essay deals, is not one of mere empty titles lightly won, but a record of honours bestowed by a patriotic Sovereign with a fixed object in view and to achieve a definite purpose, viz., the furtherance of a great colonial scheme, which originated in the brain of a wise King, who, though he did not live to see his dream realised, designed the establishment of a mighty colonial Empire beyond the seas, by means of which he foresaw that the good of the mother country would likewise be promoted.

Projected by King James the First in 1624; erected by King Charles the First in 1625; continued and strengthened with fresh creations by the successors of these Sovereigns until the last of the Order was created by Queen Anne, in 1707; the Baronets of Nova Scotia are associated entirely with the Royal House of Stuart, whose vicissitudes and varying fortunes have found a counterpart in their own, accompanied, in many instances, by circumstances of the most interesting and romantic description.

In this essay, which deals with the Baronetage of Nova Scotia as a whole, it is impossible, consistent with brevity, to refer particularly to the fortunes of individual members of the Order. The writer, however, hopes in a future paper to relate the remarkable vicissitudes undergone by Baronets of Nova Scotia; vicissitudes which have come to his knowledge during the examination of various records, as well as of old manuscripts and papers communicated to him by Members of the Order and others; documents not only containing information of great genealogical and historical value to the Baronetage generally, but also recording incidents calculated to have a deep personal interest for members of the Order individually; for, "However remote may be the time and through whatever chaos of mouldering records the laborious search must pierce, there is a peculiar feeling of gratification in poring over an old ancestral document. It seems like stepping back into the days of our forefathers and conversing with those who have slept for ages in the silent dust."<sup>1</sup>

The ancient Baronets of Nova Scotia were not mere idle gallants or Court favourites of the hour, but men of weight and standing specially chosen as fit for enterprise which called, not only for the possession of high courage and a spirit of adventure, but also for qualities of an administrative and executive character, combined with a capacity to endure the unaccustomed hardships and privations necessarily

incidental to the occupying, settling, and holding of a new land of vast extent.

Well may the present Baronets of Nova Scotia look back with pride to predecessors whose loyalty and enterprise first won the cherished honours they wear to-day; and though it chances that the writer of this essay is himself a Member of the Order, no false diffidence shall prevent him from giving these gallant adventurers the credit due to their works.

The wisdom and fostering spirit of the colonial policy of King Charles the First, who had nought but his country's good at heart when he established this honourable Order; and the patriotism and enterprise of the Baronets of Nova Scotia themselves, have hardly been estimated at their true worth by any historian from that period down to the present day. The King on his part did all that lay in his power to promote the advancement of the Royal Province of Nova Scotia, by the bestowal of these hereditary dignities "upon suche as salbe fund of qualitie fitt for the samine";<sup>2</sup> which, accompanied by the grant of baronies of wide extent, combined with great privileges, should bind these Baronets to the interest of the Royal Province by the strong tie of personal possession of the soil thereof; and the Arms of which His Majesty ordained each Baronet should bear upon his own family Shield of Arms as an honourable augmentation, a coveted distinction in those chivalrous days, when heraldic honours of this nature were highly esteemed. Is it to be wondered, therefore, that the efforts of the King were attended with success and that the Baronets of Scotland—for such also is their style, the Order having been erected within the Kingdom of Scotland to advance the colonization of the Royal Province—took pride in being designated Baronets of Nova Scotia?

Great injustice has been done to the memory of this patriotic Sovereign by historians and other writers, who, with scarce a single exception affirm that the sole reason why King Charles the First erected the Order of Baronet of Nova Scotia was to raise funds from the fees payable in connection with the creations; this is utterly false, as is clearly proved by a Letter, dated 28th of July, 1626, from the King to the Heralds of Scotland concerning these Baronets, wherein His Majesty expressly stated that, "since their creation within that our Kingdome is for so good a cause whereby a Colonie is making readie to sett forth this next Spring to beginne a work that may tend so much to the honour and benefite of that Kingdome We wold have them everie way to be incuraged and not (as wee wrote before) put to needlesse charges and our pleasure is that none as Barronet be bound to

pay fees, but what they salbe pleased to do out of their own discretion to the Heraldes or to any such officer of whom they shall have use."

The Baronets on their part likewise did much to advance the fortunes of the land from which they took their designation. Besides contributing some 480,000 merks towards the colonization and explorations of the country, the entries in the Minute Books of General Register of Sasines at Edinburgh prove what large extents of territory in Nova Scotia were possessed by them, and though the cession to France of their capital, Port Royal, saw the end of their enterprise in the Royal Province itself, and although owing to the short period of their occupancy they and their followers could achieve but little, shall their names be forgotten and the memory of their efforts be allowed to fall into oblivion by their fellow-countrymen to-day? Far otherwise should it be! Let it be remembered that these ancient Baronets of Nova Scotia were the first subjects of a British Monarch to take a firm hold of this vast territory, a newly acquired land, practically unknown, and unexplored, and to establish a permanent settlement therein, chequered though its fortunes were and shortlived its existence; and thereby proved themselves not only vindicators of the wisdom of the colonial policy of their Sovereign, but also the first real founders of the British Empire in America—the glorious Dominion of the West,—and Pioneers of Greater Britain.

#### DISCOVERY AND EXPLORATION.

John Cabot, an adventurous Venetian, who had settled in England as a merchant, being fired with a spirit of maritime enterprise and discovery, obtained presentation at the Court of King Henry the Seventh. He produced a chart, and declaring that he would do for England what Columbus had done for Spain, obtained the favour of the King, who, by Letters Patent, dated 5th of March, 1496, granted to him and his sons the right to sail at their own charges under the Flag of England in search of new lands, and appointed them Governors of any they might discover.

Cabot, with his son, Sebastian, and a crew of eighteen men embarked at Bristol on board a small ship named the *Matthew*, and after sailing west for fifty days, discovered land at five o'clock in the morning of St. John's day, the 24th of June, 1497. This land was the northern part of Cape Breton, which they named *Prima Terra Vista*. Here Cabot set up a great cross together with the Standard of England, and by its side the Venetian Ensign; and without making any stay in the country at once set sail for home, which he reached in less

than forty days. He was received with much honour and King Henry was so greatly pleased with the discovery made that he knighted Cabot who became known as The Great Admiral, and who was further rewarded by a grant from the King's Privy Purse, 10th of August, 1497. "To hym that founde the new isle £10." <sup>1</sup> Thus was North America discovered by mariners sailing under the flag of England.

"The law of nations recognises the principle of right of the territory of a heretofore unknown country, to the power under whose flag the same may have been discovered. Thus the right to the country discovered by the Cabots appertained to the dominion of the british monarch; and though, at that time, no settlement was made thereon of an effectual nature, yet the entering thereon by the subjects of any other nation, would be an unlawful intrusion, and an usurpation." <sup>2</sup>

To King Henry the Seventh no less honour is due than to Cabot in connection with this great achievement, for it was entirely owing to that Monarch's sagacity and foresight that the discoverer came to make his memorable voyage under the Ensign of St. George. As was the case when Columbus came to his Court, King Henry at once grasped the importance and feasibility of the scheme propounded by Cabot and though his natural caution led him to do no more than grant his Letters Patent authorizing the expedition, nevertheless when Cabot returned, having accomplished what he undertook to do, the King rewarded him, and gave him material assistance in fitting out a second expedition of discovery, towards which he promised ten armed ships and the gift of all his prisoners, except such as were confined for high treason, to take with him on the voyage.

"John Cabot was the pioneer of English discovery and English colonisation. A long life of mercantile adventure had prepared him for the great work; and the experienced old navigator was at least sixty years of age when he offered his services to Henry VII. His great merit was that he at once appreciated the genius and prevision of Columbus, and understood the true significance of his magnificent achievement. He studied the theories and methods of his illustrious countryman, and understood the great work that was left for others to achieve by following his lead. The results more than justified his representations." <sup>3</sup>

Britain having shewn the way, mariners and adventurers of other nations began to make the voyage to the new found lands.

In 1500 Gaspar Corte Real obtained Letters Patent from the King of Portugal, authorizing him to lead an expedition which sailed the same year, and having reached the mainland of North America, he

returned to Portugal, bringing with him several of the natives of the new land. Corte Real started on another expedition, but never returned. In 1502, Miguel, his brother, went in search of him, but likewise was heard of no more. Vasque, their eldest brother, then desired to start on a voyage to seek them, but the King of Portugal forbade the expedition.

During the ensuing years voyages were made to and from the new land. In 1503, a traveller who brought some hawks thence, received £1, and a priest who sailed thither the next year received £2.

Cape Breton was so named by some French fishermen who ventured thus far in 1504 attracted by the fisheries on the coasts and banks of Newfoundland.

In 1505, to "Portyngales that brought popyngais and cattis of the mountaign with other stuf to the King's grace,"<sup>4</sup> from the Newfoundland, £5 were paid.

In 1508, Captain Thomas Aubert of Dieppe visited the new land and carried off some of the native Indians, whose appearance excited the greatest interest upon their arrival in France.

In 1518, the Baron de Lery, a Frenchman, arrived, and landed cattle at Isle de Sable, but failed to establish a settlement.

In 1523 Giovanni da Verrazano, a celebrated navigator of Florence, voyaged to the new lands under a commission from King Francis the First of France "who had become jealous of the enormous pretensions of Spain and Portugal in the new world, and had on one occasion sent word to his great rival, Charles the Fifth, that he was not aware that 'our first father Adam had made the Spanish and Portuguese Kings his sole heirs to the earth.'"<sup>5</sup>

Da Verrazano sailed up the entire coast line from latitude 32° north to latitude 50° north, giving to the whole region the name of La Nouvelle France; which, in defiance of the prior right of England, he claimed in the name of the King of France; but otherwise he achieved nothing of importance.

The ancient name of this vast territory was Acadia; "In the early maps of Gastaldi, a distinguished Italian cartographer, of the sixteenth century, we see the name of 'Larcadia' spread over the country now known as the Maritime Provinces of the Dominion, and other map makers of the same or later time frequently call it Lacadia."<sup>6</sup>

In 1525 Estevan Gomez, a Portuguese pilot in the service of Spain, led an expedition which took a similar route, but made no important discoveries.

In 1534 King Francis the First of France gave a commission to Jacques Cartier, a very adventurous mariner of that Kingdom to sail on an expedition of discovery.

"As respects North America beyond the Gulf of Mexico and the country to the north, dense ignorance still prevailed, and though a coast line had been followed from Florida to Cape Breton by Cabot, Gomez and Verrazano, it was believed either to belong to a part of Asia, or to be a mere prolongation of Greenland."<sup>7</sup>

Cartier, with two small ships each of sixty tons, and a crew of sixty-one men, set sail from St. Malo in Brittany on his voyage of discovery. "L.I. Anticoste ou l'Assomption et aux Habitans Naticotec fut decouverte par Jacques Cartier l'an 1534."<sup>8</sup> At Cape Gaspé Cartier set up a cross thirty feet high bearing the Royal Arms of France and inscribed, "VIVE LE ROY DE FRANCE." He then returned to France. It was now projected to found a French settlement in the country, and with this object Cartier was invested with a new commission, and in 1535 set sail with three ships. On this voyage he discovered the River St. Lawrence, "il fut nommé Hochelaga par Jacques Cartier qui le decouvrit le premier en 1535."<sup>9</sup> Sailing up this river Cartier arrived at the Kingdom of Saguenay, where he set up a cross ensigned with the Royal Arms of France, and the inscription "FRANCISCVS PRIMVS DEI GRATIA FRANCORVM REX REGNAT." Continuing his voyage up the river, Cartier arrived at the present site of Quebec, and the next year returned to France taking an Indian chief and some other inhabitants of the country with him, whom King Francis graciously received and treated with much kindness. In 1541 Cartier again sailed with an expedition to the new land and fortified Cape Breton, but made no further discoveries of any moment.

Cartier was a great navigator and discoverer; his name must ever be honoured, not only by his fellow-countrymen but by men of other nations, by all who admire the performance of loyal and patriotic services to King and country.

The next to arrive was Jean François de la Roque, Seigneur de Roberval, who had been appointed by the King of France as his "lieutenant in Canada, Hochelaga, Saguenay, Newfoundland, Bellè Isle, Carpunt, Labrador, the Great Bay (St. Lawrence), and Baccalaos, as well as lord of the mysterious region of Norumbega—an example of the lavish use of titles and the assumption of royal dominion in an unknown wilderness."<sup>10</sup> De Roberval sailed from France in 1542 and returned the next year, having accomplished little, beyond building a strong fort; though Captain Jehan Allefonse, a pilot, who accom-



panied him, subsequently extended the discoveries of France in Acadia.

“In 1578 the number of fishing vessels upon the coast was 330; of these 100 were Spanish, 30 Biscayans, 150 French, and 50 English. The latter had command of the harbours. Valuable furs were purchased from the savages for mere trinkets, and the teeth of the sea-horse brought high prices in the European markets. The interesting accounts given by those who had visited the country, had also much influence over the minds of the adventurers. The seas were represented as being alive with fish; the forests with black foxes, and other animals with rich furs, and the rocks with gold, silver and precious stones. All these circumstances combined, produced a spirit of rivalry among the European Powers.”<sup>11</sup>

The accession of Queen Elizabeth saw the spirit of maritime adventure once more shine forth in Englishmen, and attention was again directed towards the new world.

In 1583, Sir Humphrey Gilbert, a man of great strength and stature, celebrated for his courage, learning, and patriotism, set sail with four vessels, carrying two hundred and fifty emigrants. He arrived at Newfoundland, of which he took formal possession in the name of the Queen, and set up a pillar ensigned with the Royal Arms of England in token thereof. The emigrants proved an unruly lot and the Governor found it necessary to crop the ears of the malcontents in order to maintain his authority. Sailing from Newfoundland on board his ship, the Squirrel, of ten tons burden, a violent storm arose when off the Azores, during which Sir Humphrey was seen by the mariners on board another ship, sitting, book in hand, and was heard to call out to his sailors: “We are as near Heaven by sea as by land.” During the night, the lights of Sir Humphrey’s ship were seen to suddenly disappear, as she went down with all on board.

King Henry the Fourth of France, who proved himself a great patron of maritime enterprise, having given to the Marquis de la Roche a commission as his Lieutenant-Governor to colonize Acadia, the Marquis, in 1597, set sail, with a number of convicts; and with the idea of forming a settlement, landed them on the desolate Isle de Sable, the soil of which could produce nought but thorns and thistles. Several disasters having befallen him, the Marquis returned to France, leaving the convicts to shift for themselves on the almost barren island where they were soon reduced to great wretchedness. “Their coats wearing out, they made clothes of seal skins, and in this miserable condition they spent seven years; when the King ordered Chetodel, who had been pilot to De la Roche, to bring them to France.

Only twelve of them were found alive, and when they returned, His Majesty had the curiosity to see them in their seal skin dresses and long beards. Their appearance was so squalid and distressing, that he ordered them a general pardon for their offences, and gave to each of the survivors a gratuity of fifty crowns." <sup>12</sup>

"The early attempts to establish Colonies upon these shores were unsuccessful and even calamitous, yet the value of the fur trade, the nature of the soil and the hope that always prevails of finding riches in unexplored regions, excited the Huguenots and other European merchants with the same spirit of foreign enterprise." <sup>13</sup>

In 1603, Pontgravé, a French merchant in whose company was the famous Samuel Champlain, sailed up the River St. Lawrence as far as the Island of Montreal.

The same year King Henry the Fourth granted to Pierre de Gua, Seigneur de Monts, a Gentleman of the Bedchamber, a patent of the whole territory from 40° north latitude to 46° north latitude, with power to colonize and rule it, and to subdue its native inhabitants and convert them to Christianity. The expedition sailed from Havre de Grace in 1604, accompanied by Champlain and Jean de Bien-court, Baron de Poutrincourt, and having safely arrived "Pierre de Gua, Seigneur de Monts, prit possession de la province de Cadie ou Acadie pour le Roy de France l'an 1604." <sup>14</sup>

During the ensuing exploration of the coast, the adventurers discovered and named La Baye Française, now called the Bay of Fundy, "They also discovered the narrow channel called Digby Gut. After passing through this channel, they were delighted with the beautiful basin into which it opened, it being surrounded with fine scenery, and hills that poured down streams of fresh water into the level lands of the shore. Poutrincourt was so much pleased with the extremity of the basin and the river flowing into it, that he chose the land at their junction for his residence and having obtained a grant of it from De Monts, called it Port Royal." <sup>15</sup> This lovely spot with "its grassy meadows, its numerous streams, its cascades tumbling from the hills, its forest-clad mountains," <sup>16</sup> was not destined, however, to become the domain of French Seigneurs, but of Scottish Baronets; for here, ere many years were passed, arose the fortress of the Baronets of Nova Scotia, around which grew their old town, the name of which, long after their enterprise in the Royal Province had ceased, was changed from Port Royal to Annapolis Royal, in honour of Queen Anne.

In 1607, Sir John Gilbert, the brother of Sir Humphrey, following in the footsteps of his gallant brother, fitted out a fleet, and having arrived at the mouth of the River Kenebec, wintered on a small island,

where, however, he died, and the remainder of the expedition, after enduring great hardships, returned the next year to England.

In 1608, Champlain laid the foundation of Quebec, a city which he determined should become the capital of La Nouvelle France, a vast and splendid Empire of the West; and though in after years his dream was realised and the Empire of the West indeed arose, it was not the Flag of France that was destined to wave above her forts and cities, but the Ensign of Great Britain.

Champlain achieved for France by land what Cartier, his famous predecessor, had done for her by sea, and his memory is green to-day in the land he so widely explored and so ably ruled for France, first as Lieut.-Governor and afterwards as Governor. He has left the character of a valiant gentleman, a soldier, sailor, and scholar, in every respect a worthy representative of the great nation to which he belonged.

During the ensuing years the French under De Monts, Champlain, de Poutrincourt, Pontgravé and Champdore continued their explorations and discoveries, and the fortunes of Port Royal, their headquarters, rapidly advanced.

In 1613, the first blow was struck between Britain and France in America. The Duchesse de la Rochefoucauld de Liancourt, who had obtained from De Monts a resignation of his patent, and had received from the King of France, a grant of the whole territory, from the St. Lawrence to Florida, excepting Port Royal, sent out a vessel under Monsieur La Saussaye, with two Jesuit priests, and a number of adventurers, on board. Upon his arrival La Saussaye set up the arms of the Duchesse, in token of her possession; he then proceeded to Port Royal and thence to the beautiful Isle de Menane, where the Jesuits set up a cross and made a settlement which they named St. Sauveur. It happened at this time that one Captain Samuel Argall, a brave and enterprising Englishman, celebrated as having formerly carried off the famous and beautiful Indian princess, Pocahontas, the young daughter of the Emperor Powhatan, was sailing on a voyage of discovery, with a ship of one hundred and thirty tons, carrying fourteen guns and sixty men, bound for Virginia. He was driven ashore on the island by a storm, and learning from the natives that the French had established a settlement, determined to at once attack them. This he did with such fury, that the enemy immediately surrendered. Having seized the French ship, Captain Argall proceeded to Virginia, whence, without delay, he was despatched with an expedition to attack the other French settlements in Acadia. Returning first to St. Sauveur, he threw down the cross erected there by the

French, and set up another, bearing the name of King James the First of England, for whom he took possession of the whole territory of Acadia. Thence he proceeded to St. Croix, where he destroyed the settlement of De Monts; and finally to Port Royal which he burned, reducing to ashes in two hours what it had cost France 200,000 crowns in money and many years of ceaseless toil and enterprise on the part of her bravest pioneers and adventurers to establish. Having thus valiantly and successfully vindicated the paramount right of Great Britain to the possession of Acadia, Captain Argall returned to Virginia.

It is stated that Acadia was the favourite colony of King Henry the Fourth of France, but he appears to have borne the blow inflicted upon it by Argall, with considerable philosophy, no representations whatever on the subject being made to England, whose claim to Acadia was thus tacitly acknowledged by France.

The King of Great Britain now began to consider the future of his vast possessions across the Atlantic. With a perspicuity and foresight equal to that of his ancestor, King Henry the Seventh, His Majesty conceived the idea of colonizing Acadia with subjects from his northern Kingdom. From this it was to take its new name, forming an appanage thereof and standing to it in a relation similar to that held by New England towards his southern Realm.

“The colonial policy of James I. had in it much of the paternal, as was to be expected in days when the rights of kings were considered divine, but it was also eminently shrewd, far-seeing and commercial. To persuade men to quit their homes, however poor and rough these homes might be, was, in the beginning of the seventeenth century a very different thing from what it is now. In these days no eloquence is needed to induce men to quit the companionship, in crowded cities, of disease and discomfort, and crime, or to abandon rack-rented holdings in an uncertain climate for cheap freeholds of virgin soil in a land where the colder winter is compensated by regularity of seasons, bluer skies, and increased warmth in summer and autumn. In these days also the individual emigrant is common; the throbbing steamer carries in its hull many hundreds of self-contained men, each confident of carving out his fortune independently of his neighbours. In the reign of James I. such an emigrant was unknown: there were farmers, but they were also soldiers of fortune. The figuratively mailed hand had to seize the land, before the naked hand could till in safety.”<sup>17</sup>

And who could be found better fitted to take command of these bands of adventurous emigrants than their own ancient Chieftains, to whom His Majesty designed not only to grant Baronies of vast area



SIR WILLIAM ALEXANDER OF MENSTRIE, KT.

in the new land, on which their people should settle; but also, by investing these leaders with high rank combined with sovereign jurisdiction within the bounds of their respective Baronies, to confer on them the authority necessary for the good government thereof, by giving them almost absolute power over their vassals and followers and all who should make settlement therein?

The vast territory to be settled, the bounds of which were appointed by King James the First, included Anticosti, Cape Breton, and all other adjacent islands as far as Newfoundland, and was bounded on the north by the River St. Lawrence, on the south by the Atlantic Ocean, on the east by the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and on the west by "the River St. Croix to its head; and a line thence to run north to the first station for ships, river or spring falling into the great river of Canada,"<sup>18</sup> and thence northward by that river.

Sir William Alexander of Menstrie, Knight, "that most excellent spirit and earliest gem of our north,"<sup>19</sup> was appointed by King James to carry out the great scheme, to whom accordingly His Majesty granted this noble Province of Acadia by Royal Charter under the Great Seal of Scotland, dated 10th of September, 1621,\* by the new name of Nova Scotia.

#### THE ERECTION OF THE DIGNITY OF BARONET OF NOVA SCOTIA.

The Royal Province of Nova Scotia, its settlement, colonization, and the conversion of its native inhabitants to the Christian religion, now became the chief object of interest to the King of Great Britain. In a Letter to his Privy Council of Scotland dated 18th of October 1624, he declared that he was "so hopefull of that enterprize" that he purposed to make it a work of his own. For the furtherance of this project, His Majesty in the same Letter stated that it was his desire to erect the hereditary Order of Baronet within the Kingdom of Scotland "upoun suche as wer worthie of that degree, and will agree for ane proportioun of ground within New Scotland furnisheing furthe such a number of personis as salbe condiscended upoun to inhabite there. Thus sall bothe these of the cheife sorte (avoydeing the usuall contentions at publick meetings) being by this hereditarie honour preferred to others of meaner qualitie know ther owne places at home and likewise sall have ther due abroad from the subjects of our other countreyis according to the course appointed for that our ancient Kingdome And the mentioning of so noble a cause within ther Pattents sall both serve the more by suche a singular merite to honour them and by so goode a ground to justifie our

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\* Reg. Mag. Sig. L. 36.

judgement with the posteritie. But though the conferring of honour be meerey regall and to be done by us as we please yet we would proceed in no matter of suche moment without your advyce." His Majesty further stated how confident he was that from so noble a purpose as this settlement of Nova Scotia not only the Baronets themselves but the whole Scottish nation would derive honour and profit.

The Lords of the Privy Council of Scotland in their reply dated 23rd of Novr. 1624, expressed themselves as sensible of His Majesty's great affection towards his ancient Kingdom of Scotland and of his "most judicious consideratioun in makeing choice of so excellent meanes both noble and fitt, for the goode of the same," and after rendering thanks to the King for his goodness in consulting them, they proceed to state that they "humble wisse that this honour of Barronet sould be conferrit upoun none but upoun knichts and gentlemen of cheife respect for their birth, place, or fortounes."

The Privy Council of Scotland issued a Proclamation announcing the King's resolution and notifying the intended recipients of the honour to appear before the Council to record their names. His Majesty did not, however, live long enough to accomplish this crowning act of his great project, for in the following year he lay upon his death-bed; where, "with plaintive but earnest words, the King again alluded to what was still uppermost in his thoughts; although to his son was to fall the privilege of carrying out his scheme. He spoke of it as a good work, a Royal work, and one for the good of the Kingdom in general, as well as for the particular interest of every baronet."<sup>1</sup> King James died on the 27th of March, 1625, but his wishes were not forgotten by his son and successor.

King Charles the First on succeeding to the Crown, lost no time in carrying out his Royal Father's wishes with regard to the foundation of the Baronetage of Nova Scotia, and "did erect, create, make, constitute, and ordain that heritable state, degree, dignity, name, order, title, and stile of baronet, to be enjoyed by every of these gentlemen who did hazard for the good and increase of that plantation: and so preferred them to that order and title, creating them and their heirs-male heritable baronets in all time coming, with the place, pre-eminency, priority, and precedency in all commissions, briefes, letters-patent, namings, and writs, and in all sessions conventions, congregations, and places, at all times and occasions whatsoever before all knights called *equites aurati*, all lesser barons commonly called Lairds, and before all other gentlemen excepting the above Sir William Alexander, his Majesty's Lieutenant of Nova Scotia."<sup>2</sup>

The Royal Charter under the Great Seal, "under which the Nova Scotia Baronets were primarily created, and grants of lands conceded to

be made to them, to constitute their respective qualifications and to enable them to further out the intention of colonizing the plantation and of sustaining their title and dignity" <sup>3</sup> was dated 12th of July, 1625. "But though the inducement to the establishing the order was obviously to benefit the then infant colony it was not stated what quantity or proportion of land should constitute or form the qualification, this omission was therefore supplied seven days after the date of the charter by the letter of his majesty king Charles to the privy council of Scotland, dated July 19 1625." <sup>4</sup> His Majesty in this Letter stated that "We being willing to accomplishe that whiche wes begun by our said deare father haif preferred some to be Knight Baronetis and haif grantit unto thame Signatouris of the said honour Together with thrie mylis in breadth and sex in lenth of landis within Neu Scotland for their several proportions." Each of these grants of land was erected into a Free Barony and Regality of the Crown, with plenary baronial rights and jurisdictions, "and infestment was ordered by the charter to be taken on the Castle Hill of Edinburgh," <sup>5</sup> by reason that the Royal Province of Nova Scotia was held of the Kingdom of Scotland and formed part of the County of Edinburgh.\*

The Precept for a Charter to each Baronet of Nova Scotia was granted in the name of Sir William Alexander, His Majesty's Lieutenant, who in each instance surrendered to the Crown a portion of his Lordship of Nova Scotia which then became attached to the Baronetcy with all privileges of Regality therein which Sir Wm. himself enjoyed as Lord Paramount of the Royal Province.

The description of the grant made to Sir James Sibbald, Baronet of Nova Scotia, creation 1630, defines the extent of land comprising a Barony in the Royal Province :

"All and whole that part and portion of the country and Lordship of Nova Scotia in America beginning at the north part of the lands, barony, and regality of Arnot, lying in Anticosti, belonging heritably to Sir Michael Arnot of that Ilk, knight-baronet, and from thence extending south the space of three miles northward by the sea-shore, and from thence proceeding eastward for the space of six miles, keeping altogether the space of three miles in breadth always, and until it extends to the number of sixteen thousand acres of land, with castles, towers, fortalices, etc., with all rights, privileges, etc. united and annexed into one free and entire barony and regality to be called in all time to come the barony and regality of Rankeillor Sibbald."

The powers vested in a Baronet of Nova Scotia were very considerable. As a feudal Baron upon his own lands, he held high and even

\* *Vide* Sir R. Broun, Bart. N.S., Case of the Honourable Baronets of Scotland and Nova Scotia.

sovereign jurisdiction, civil and criminal; and as a Lord of Regality his criminal jurisdiction was "truly royal,"<sup>6</sup> for he had "at least as many of the privileges of an independent Prince as a Margrave or Pfalzgrave. His courts were competent to try all questions, civil or criminal, that of high treason against the sovereign alone excepted. He appointed judges and executive officers, who were responsible only to himself. He had within his territory a series of municipal systems—corporations with their municipal officers, privileged markets, harbours, and mills, with internally administered regulations of police, applicable to weights and measures, fishing privileges, and other like useful institutions. He could build prisons and coin money. When any of his people were put on trial before the king's courts he could 'repledge' the accused to his own court, only finding recognizances to execute justice in the matter."<sup>7</sup>

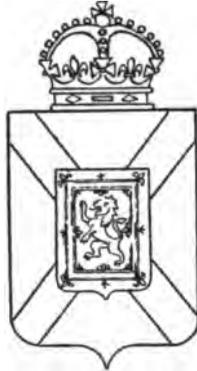
Every Baronet of Nova Scotia was entitled to have hereditary seat and voice in all the Legislative Assemblies of the Royal Province of Nova Scotia; and it was ordained by His Majesty that the Baronets of Nova Scotia "should be always called, intitled and designed by the name and title of Baronet; and that in all Scottish speeches and writings, the addition of Sir, and in all other discourses and writings a word signifying the same should be proponed to their names and other titles, and that the stile and title of Baronet should be postponed and subjoined thereto in all letters patent and other writs whatsoever, as a necessary addition of dignity."<sup>8</sup>

Each Baronet of Nova Scotia was authorized to bear upon his Shield of Arms as an honourable augmentation the Shield of Arms of the Royal Province, † viz.: Argent, a Saltire, Azure; on an inescutcheon, Or, a Lion rampant, Gules, langued and armed, Azure, within a double Tressure fleurée, counter-fleurée of the Second; to be borne upon his Shield of Arms either in a canton or in surtout, in his option, according to whichever method least dimidated or suppressed the existing charge or charges upon his Shield of Arms. The canton might be either dexter or sinister for the same reason. This honourable augmentation was borne ensigned with an Imperial crown. "This is called an Imperial Crown, in regard of the Imperial Jurisdiction and Prerogatives, that an absolute King (to whom such a Crown is due) hath within his Kingdom. The high rising of the Diadem doth signifie the greatness and perfection of such a King, from whom there is no appellation; forasmuch as he acknowledgeth no earthly Superiour in anything pertaining to his Royal Jurisdiction; neither oweth he duty, but only to the King of all Kings, of whom he holdeth by an immediate right."<sup>9</sup>

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† It has been supposed that the Crest, Supporters and Motto of the Royal Province also formed part of the Honourable Augmentation, this is an error.

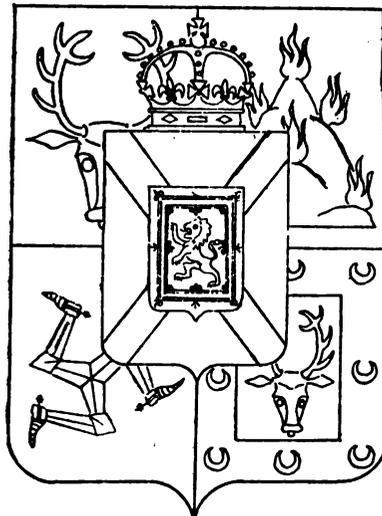
When the honourable augmentation was borne in a canton, the inescutcheon bearing the Royal Arms of Scotland was ensigned with the Imperial Crown, because the canton could not be thus ensigned "by reason of its position."<sup>10</sup>



The Shield of Arms of the Royal Province of Nova Scotia, Imperially Crowned.

The Shield of Arms of Sir Roderick Mackenzie of Scatwell, Baronet of Nova Scotia, furnishes an example of the Arms of Nova Scotia borne in surtout:

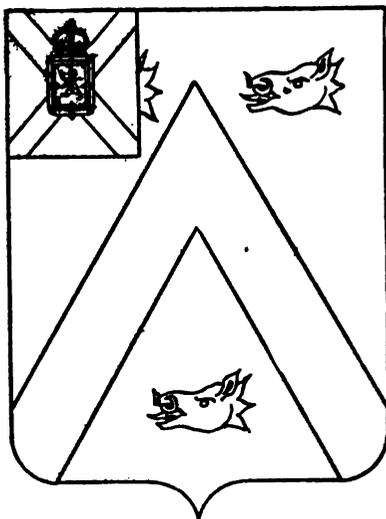
"Quarterly; First, Azure, a Deer's Head cabossed Or, Second, Or, a Mountain inflamed Azure and Gules, Third Gules, Three Leggs of a Man proper flex'd in triangle, Garnish'd and Spurr'd, Or, Fourth, Azure, a Deer's Head caboss'd Or, within a bordure of the second charged with eight Crescents of the first. With the badge of Nova Scotia in Surtout."<sup>11</sup>



The Shield of Arms of Sir Roderick Mackenzie, Baronet of Nova Scotia.  
Sec. II., 1901. 7.

The Shield of Arms of Sir Patrick Nisbet, of Dean, Baronet of Nova Scotia, provides an example of the Arms of Nova Scotia borne in a Dexter Canton.

“Argent, a chevron, gules, betwixt three boars’ heads erased, sable, with the canton of Nova Scotia.”<sup>12</sup>



The Shield of Arms of Sir Patrick Nisbet, Baronet of Nova Scotia.

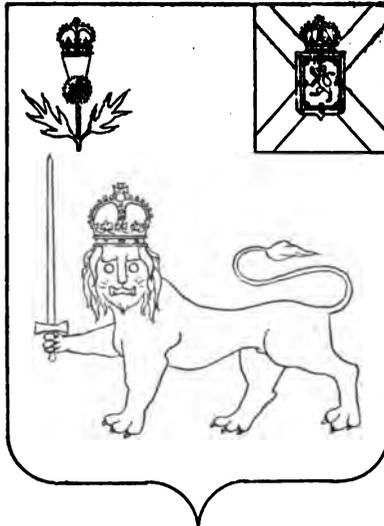
The Shield of Arms of Sir George Ogilvie, of Barras, Baronet of Nova Scotia, gives an example of the Arms of Nova Scotia borne in a Sinister Canton.

“Argent, a Lion passant, Guardant, Gules, Crowned with an Imperial Crown, holding in his Dexter paw, a Sword, Gules, in Pale, Hilted and Pomelled Or, in the Dexter chief point a Thistle proper, ensign’d with a Crown of the last and in the sinister the Badge of Nova Scotia, as a Knight Barronet.”<sup>13</sup>

Baronets of Nova Scotia are all entitled to Supporters as incidental to their hereditary dignity, for “if Supporters be distinctive of, and appropriate to those grades of *hereditary* rank theretofore existing in the State, namely the Peers; and that Baronets are to be adjudged ‘in all things relating to privilege and other matters by the same rules, laws, and customs by which other degrees of dignity hereditary are ordered and adjudged,’ then it follows that Supporters legitimately appertain to the Order of Baronets. This was the conclusion of Lord Lyon King of Arms when he assigned Supporters to the Nova Scotia Baronets.”<sup>14</sup>

Besides these ample and special privileges the Baronets of Nova Scotia enjoy others in common with the Baronets of England, Ireland, Great Britain and the United Kingdom.

“Baronets and their heirs male, their wives, sons, daughters, and sons’ wives, respectively, or any of them, at whatsoever time to come, in



The Shield of Arms of Sir George Ogilvie, Baronet of Nova Scotia.

all questions concerning any place, precedence, privilege, or other matter concerning them, shall be regulated by the use and practice of custom and law, as other hereditary degrees of dignity are ordained and directed, concerning place, prerogative, and precedence. The wives of Baronets are Ladies, and enjoy place and precedency, both during the lives, and after the decease of their husbands, according to the manner and usage of other hereditary degrees. The daughters of Baronets have the rank and precedence of their eldest brother. The Baronets of the several creations have assigned to them, by the grant of the royal founder, as a perpetual military post of honour, place in the royal armies of the Sovereign, near and about the Royal Standard for its defence.”<sup>15</sup>

“The eldest sons or heirs apparent of baronets whose patents are dated prior to Decr. 19th 1827, have, upon attaining their majority, the privilege of demanding knighthood.”<sup>16</sup> “This privilege, however, so essentially honourable for the Order, the oldest sons of Baronets universally neglect to avail themselves of, probably conceiving that to be *Equites de jure*, is equivalent to being so *de facto*. It does not follow, however that those who do not avail themselves of their privilege of be-

ing so knighted, have the right to arrogate to themselves the conjunct dignity of Knight and Baronet, saving and except those of the Order of Nova Scotia who by their patents are both hereditary Knights and Baronets." 17

"On a controversy of precedence between the younger sons of Viscounts and Barons and the Baronets, King James I., in 1612, issued a decree, fixing the precedence of the latter next after the former. By this decree the King bound himself, his heirs and successors not at any time to give precedence to any persons beneath the degree of Lords of Parliament, higher before or equal to the place of baronets, and a similar provision is to be found in the baronets patents of creation." 18

It was ordained that at their funerals each Baronet "should have two Assistants of the Body to support the Pall, one Principal Mourner, and four Assistants to him, being the mean betwixt a Baron and a Knight." 19

The Baronets of Nova Scotia on their part each undertook either to equip and maintain six armed men for the service of the Royal Province for two years; or else to pay two thousand merks towards the enterprise and one thousand merks towards the expenses incurred by Sir William Alexander in exploring and settling the country; and "The King reserved a tenth of all metals found in Nova Scotia by the Diplomas given to the Baronets." 20

The Baronetcies of Nova Scotia were limited either to heirs male of the body, or to heirs male, or to heirs successive; that is heirs whatsoever.

A Baronetcy destined to the heir male of the body of the patentee can be inherited only by a lineal descendant of the patentee, consequently several of the Baronetcies created with this limitation are now extinct.

A Baronetcy destined to the heir male of the patentee can never become extinct though it may become dormant, for no person of legitimate birth can be without an heir male. "Every person born in lawful wedlock is *prima facie* legitimate, for the maxim of the civil law, *pater est quem nuptiæ demonstrant*, is admitted in England." 21 Many of the Baronetcies of Nova Scotia recorded in various works as being extinct are not so, they are merely dormant, the original destination having been to the heir male.

A Baronetcy destined to the heir successive of the patentee can likewise never become extinct, though it may become dormant; for, as in the case of the heir male, no person of legitimate birth can be without an heir.

It will thus be seen that a man may succeed to a Baronetcy of Nova Scotia without himself being actually descended from the original pa-

tantee: and as a matter of fact many of the present Baronets of Nova Scotia are not lineally descended from original patentees, whose heirs male, however, they are, and as such they have lawfully and without dispute, succeeded to the dignity.

It is owing to the wide limitations of so many of the Nova Scotia dignities that confusion has arisen so frequently in connection therewith. It is often a matter of extreme difficulty for a man, perhaps a very distant kinsman of the last holder of the title to prove that he is the heir male; when the branches of the family may have been, for several generations, drifting apart, during which time all tangible evidence of the connection may have been lost; or, indeed, he may be the heir male of a Baronet, who himself, as heir male, succeeded a previous holder of the



" Indien en habit de Chasse."

From a Map of the Eastern Part of New France.

" Corrigée et Augmentée Par le Sr. Tillemon." 1689.

title; possibly not one of the three being a lineal descendant of the original patentee, albeit each, eventually his heir male, and as such, inheriting in due succession.

It is sincerely to be hoped that steps will be taken by those in authority to set at rest the doubts existing with regard to several of the dormant Baronetcies of Nova Scotia, which are claimed by various persons.† Certain it is that all the claims cannot be groundless, and those who believe in the justness of their pretensions can scarcely be blamed for asserting their rights and claiming the privileges due to their rank inherited from loyal and patriotic predecessors. It has been well observed upon this very point, by a distinguished Baronet of Nova Scotia, a gene-

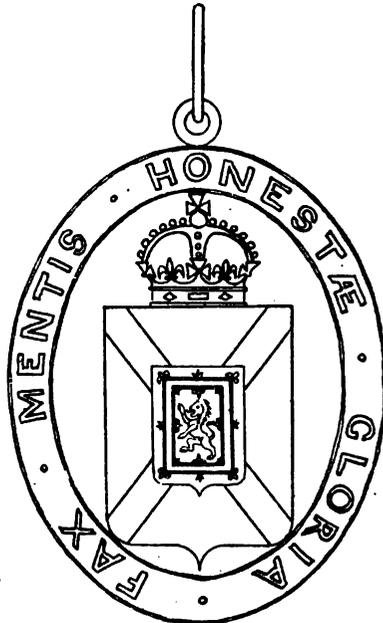
† Vide *Vindex*, The Order of Baronets. 1898.

alogist of acknowledged ability and deeply versed in the history of the Order "it is a duty we owe to ancestors, a positive duty, that the record they leave behind them of a meritorious career should not be passed over and forgotten." 22

Let not those, however, who claim these ancient dignities, do so arrogantly and in a spirit of defiance to the great Heraldic Officers appointed by the Crown, whose duty it is in these matters to sift the wheat from the chaff, but with calmness befitting men whose honours are derived from a Prince whose patient dignity under harsh misjudgement is their fine example.

The Royal Charter of King Charles the First spoke language of no mere empty phraseology, when it described this Order with all its rights and privileges as being erected for ever; for, from the very nature of its constitution, the Baronetage of Nova Scotia must exist as long as the forest-clad mountains of the Royal Province stand, and the transmission of its ancient dignities flow on through the centuries as long as Nova Scotia's rivers run.

#### THE COGNIZANCE.



Cognizance of a Baronet of Nova Scotia.

The Order of Baronet of Nova Scotia having been established the great work of settling the Royal Province steadily advanced.

In 1625 Sir William Alexander of Menstrie, Knight, His Majesty's hereditary Lieutenant was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia; and in 1627 he despatched a squadron to the Royal Province under the command of Sir William, his eldest son, with whom sailed the famous Sir David Kirk, and on the voyage they captured eighteen French transports, with 135 guns; bound for Acadia. Sir William upon his arrival seized the Fort at Port Royal and proceeded to erect a new fortress there; and entered upon his duties as Deputy Lieutenant of the country.

The work being now so well begun, King Charles the First in 1629, "so desirous was he of adding every mark of dignity to his favourite Order,"<sup>1</sup> and "to give stronger encouragement to persons of honour and character to join their assistance; and also to render the dignity of baronet more inviting to seek,"<sup>2</sup> resolved to confer upon these Baronets a further high and honourable distinction. Accordingly, by Royal Warrant, dated 17th of November, 1629, His Majesty granted to each Baronet of Nova Scotia the right to wear an hereditary personal decoration; "for us and our successouris wee authorize and allow the said Lieutenant and Baronets and euerie one of them, and their heirs-male, to weare and carie about their neckis in all time cuming, ane orange tannie silke ribban, whereon shall being pendant in a scutcheon argent, a saltoire azur, thereon ane inescutcheon of the armes of Scotland, with ane imperiall crowne above the scutcheon and encercled with this motto: Fax mentis honestæ gloria."\* In the same warrant the King further stated that this decoration was granted in order that the Baronets might be honoured and have place in all respects according to the privileges granted by him; also that they might "be the better knowen and distinguished from other persounis." His Majesty further declared therein that "if any persoun out of neglect or contempt shall presume to tak place or precedence of the said Barronets, their wyffs or children, which is due unto them by their patents, or to wear their cognizance," they shall be fined or imprisoned "that otheris may be terrified from attempting the like."

In 1629, Quebec was captured by Kirk, in consequence of which the King of France kept back 400,000 crowns belonging to the dowry of the Queen of England.

In 1630, Sir William Alexander, Bart., His Majesty's Lieutenant of Nova Scotia, was created Baron Alexander of Tullibody, and Viscount of Stirling in the Peerage of Scotland.

In 1631, King Charles empowered Sir Isaac Wake his ambassador to settle the dispute with France which had arisen in consequence of

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\* Fax Mentis Honestæ Gloria was the motto of Henry Frederick, Prince of Wales, K.G., eldest son of King James the First. He died 1612.

the retention of the money forming part of the Queen's dowry. Thereafter His Majesty in accordance with an agreement made with the King of France commanded the Viscount of Stirling by Royal Warrant dated 10th of July, 1631, to order the demolition of the fort at Port Royal built by his son, and the removal of "all the people, goods, ordnance, munitions, cattle and other things belonging unto that colonie, leaving the bounds altogether waste and unpeopled." To defray the charges thereof, His Majesty subsequently granted to the Viscount the sum of ten thousand pounds sterling. "The remains of this Fort may be traced with great ease; the old parade, the embankment and ditch have not been disturbed, and preserve their original form."<sup>3</sup>

Although harassed at this period by the rebellious conduct of the English Parliament, the King was not forgetful of the Baronets of Nova Scotia, nor unmindful of their interests, for in a Letter to the Lords of Council and Exchequer, dated 12th of July, 1631, referring to the settlement in Nova Scotia, after stating that he understood "both by the reports that came from thence and by the sensible consideration taken thereof by our neighbour countries how well that work is begun, our right trustie and well beloved councillor Sir William Alexander, our Lieutenant there, having fullie performed what was expected from him," His Majesty further added "we are so far (whatsoever controversie be about it) from quitting our title to New Scotland and Canada, that we will be verie careful to maintain all our good subjects who do plant themselves there, and let none of the Baronets any way be prejudged in the honour and privileges contained in their patents by punishing of all that dare presume to wrong them therein."

The King of France having paid what was due in respect of the dowry of the Queen of England, the Treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye was signed 20th of March, 1632. Champlain, through the French Ambassador in London, had made Cardinal Richelieu acquainted with the vast resources of Acadia, and accordingly, as soon as the treaty was signed "Richelieu sent out an expedition to take formal possession of New France, and Isaac de Launoy de Razilly, a military man of distinction, a Knight of Malta, and a friend of the great minister, was appointed Governor of all Acadia. He brought with him a select colony, composed of artisans, farmers, several Capuchin friars, and some gentlemen."<sup>4</sup> But although France thus occupied and held the Royal Province, King Charles the First publicly declared that he had given the forts only and not the soil to France. "A further proof that the colony was never intentionally surrendered by the King; or sold to the French by Sir William Alexander (as said by some authors)

may be found in the subsequent creations made of baronets and the seisins taken by the grantees of the lands contained in their charters, as the dates of their seisins are recorded in the public register office." 6

"From the time of the treaty of St. Germain, including also the treaty of Breda by king Charles the second, till the period of the treaty of Utrecht, the country of Nova Scotia was under the usurpation of the French; and even after the last-named treaty, until the final quit claim of France and retrocession made at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, the province was a constant subject of controversy between the crowns of Great Britain and France; thus while the sovereignty of England was suspended, the occupancy of their lands by the baronets was interrupted, but when the one was resumed, the right of the other under it returned to the heirs of succession. This long interregnum, attended with the distressing events of the civil war, and the continual confictions with the French, occasioned many of the baronets who had their infeoffments from Sir William Alexander prior to the year 1641, to disregard as well their titles as their lands, and for their heirs neither to assume the one, nor seek after the other; hence to the present day their titles have remained dormant, and their Baronies unclaimed. But as no length of time of non-claim is a bar to the resumption of a title of honour, so it is considered that the same rule of law applies to the land, which was incorporated in it; for the land was the principle and the foundation. The title was the mere necessary which conferred rank and dignity upon its possessor and completed the creation." 6

In 1633 at the Coronation of King Charles the First at Holyrood the Viscount of Stirling was created by His Majesty Viscount of Canada and Earl of Stirling; and in 1637, Earl of Dovan. In 1640 this great Earl died. He left the character of a loyal and enterprising nobleman; an author of high merit, and one of the finest poets of that age:

"Scottish bards of highest fame,  
Wise Hawthornden and Stirling's lord." 7

The name of this illustrious Earl upon the Roll of the Baronets of Nova Scotia adds a lustre thereto which can never be dimmed.

The Baronets of Nova Scotia, created subsequent to 1639 received no specified grants of lands in the Royal Province; but nevertheless every Baronet of Nova Scotia created thereafter was still nominally entitled to the same extent of territory there; as is shown by a claim on the Government of Queen Victoria made by Sir Charles William

Hockaday Dick, Bart., the heir of Sir William Dick, Bart. of Nova Scotia, creation 1642 :

“To Compensation as Baronet of Nova Scotia: because, upon the creation by King Charles the First, of the Baronetcy of his ancestor, Sir William Dick, a *Royal Charter* was granted him, bestowing 16,000 Acres of Land, together with Colonizing Rights, in Nova Scotia, as an endowment with the Title, and towards the plantation of which Colony Sir William subscribed 3,000 Merks.”<sup>8</sup>

Here we leave the history of the Royal Province itself, for the immediate effect of the Treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye was to put an end to the enterprise of the Baronets, though it did not destroy their rights and privileges. Nevertheless, in the course of years the name of Nova Scotia became little more than a “mystical but honourable tradition”<sup>9</sup> in their families. The stirring events of the subsequent history of the Royal Province are of the deepest interest and have been graphically told by an historian † who has been well described as an “Empire Builder of To-day.”

National events of vast moment in the mother-country were now to engage the attention of the Baronets of Nova Scotia, who having already given evidence of their patriotism and loyalty in days of peace by furthering their Sovereign’s project in the matter of colonial enterprise, were about to prove their valour and devotion to the Crown in time of war by taking up arms in defence of the Throne, the Church, and the State ; for, “The cloud now began to gather, which soon after broke, and laid the kingdom under a deluge of blood and confusion; the weak suffered themselves to be debauched out of their loyalty, by the artifices of the wicked, by whom the popular discontents were by degrees wrought up to a most unnatural rebellion.”<sup>10</sup>

When the struggle between the King and Parliament at length commenced the Baronets of Nova Scotia with scarcely an exception ranged themselves upon the side of His Majesty, and a great number of them signally distinguished themselves in the service of their beloved Sovereign on many occasions and chiefly upon the bloody fields of that great Civil War; and the extraordinary vicissitudes undergone by members of the Order and their families at this period, and after the murder of the King, find a parallel only in the pages of romance.

Under the usurper, Cromwell, the Baronets of Nova Scotia suffered severely by the axe, imprisonment, forfeiture, and fine. The Revolution of 1688 saw them mainly upon the side of King James the Second, and during the troublous times of 1715, and again in 1745,

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† Sir John George Bourinot, K.C.M.G.

many Members of the Order donned the White Cockade, and fought and fell, like their fathers, in the cause of the same Royal House.

“For old hereditary right,  
 For conscience sake they stoutly stood,  
 And for the Crown their valiant sons  
 Themselves have shed their injured blood;  
 And if their fathers ne'er had fought  
 For heirs of ancient royalty,  
 They're down the day that might ha'e been  
 At the top of honours tree a”<sup>11</sup>

After the withdrawal of the Baronets of Nova Scotia from the Royal Province, the wearing of the Cognizance gradually fell into disuse, a contributing cause being the dormancy of many of the titles and the non-assumption of others by the heirs, owing to the unsettled state of their fortunes and the disturbed conditions of the Kingdom in general, though it was again “partially used at the Restoration.”<sup>12</sup> However, as the heirs of those Baronets of Nova Scotia, whose titles became dormant from various causes, never lost their inherent right to those titles, for, “As dignities cannot be aliened, surrendered or extinguished by the persons possessed of them, neither can they be lost by the negligence of any of the persons entitled thereto, in not claiming them within any particular time,”<sup>13</sup> so neither did the heirs of the Baronets of Nova Scotia ever lose the right to wear the Cognizance appertaining to their Order which right merely lay dormant for a period. Although dormant this right was however not forgotten by the Baronets of Nova Scotia; and meetings were held in the reigns of King George the First, King George the Second, and King George the Third, with the object of reviving the same. At a general meeting held 14th of June, 1775,‡ twenty Baronets being present in person and six by proxy, an authentic extract of the Royal Warrant of King Charles the First, dated the 17th of November, 1629, by which the Baronets of Nova Scotia were authorized to wear the Cognizance was considered, “and several original medals of the order were produced by several baronets, whose ancestors had worn them, together with several patents of different dates. They then unanimously resolved from respect to the crown, by which this badge was bestowed, and in duty to their families, to reassume this privilege of their order.”<sup>14</sup> Letters were produced and read from twenty-three other Baronets of Nova

‡ *Vide* Captain Tancred, Royal Scots Greys, Historical Record of Medals and Honorary Distinctions conferred on the British Navy, Army and Auxiliary Forces. 1891.

Scotia who agreed to the measure of wearing the Cognizance. At the same meeting "It was also recommended to get medals made conformably to the model of those presented, each medal bearing the date of the creation of the baronet to whom it belonged."<sup>18</sup>

The papers in connection with this matter "were on the 28th of June, 1775, presented to the earl of Suffolk at the levée at St. James's by Sir James Cockburn, and such baronets as he could find in London; and his lordship told him, he should lay them before the king; and if there was any answer, though he apprehended there could be none, it should be immediately communicated. And further, it may be observed, that, on the 30th of November thereafter, being St. Andrew's day, several Scots baronets made their appearance at Court in the ensigns of the order of Nova Scotia, the use of which was thus revived."<sup>18</sup>

Henry, Earl of Suffolk, in right of his office, had required that the claim of these Baronets to wear the Cognizance and orange tawny riband should be referred to the Attorney-General, and the Solicitor-General, for England, and the Lord Advocate and the Solicitor-General for Scotland. To this demand the Baronets of Nova Scotia had returned answer; "The privilege is extremely dear to us. Our lives and fortunes we would, without fear, trust in the hands of the four gentlemen pointed out by your Lordship, but we cannot submit our family honours to any body. We will be so frank as to own to your Lordship that we should not wish to have honours which depend upon any voice except that of our Sovereign of the Laws."

The existing examples of the Cognizance, many of which are quite modern, vary in many minor details, especially as regards the form of the escutcheon, which in some cases is more or less garnished externally; the legend, too, on some of the Cognizances commences at the top and reads round under the escutcheon from right to left; whilst on others it commences at the bottom and reads over the escutcheon from left to right. Every Cognizance, however, is made in strict accordance with the terms of the Royal Warrant of the 17th of November, 1629, and it is under the authority of this Warrant that the Baronets of Nova Scotia wear them to-day.

It has been suggested that the Baronets of Nova Scotia wear the Cognizance merely on sufferance, and the question has even been mooted as to whether these Baronets are entitled to wear the Cognizance at all, it being submitted "how far an hereditary personal decoration in the nature of a Riband and Badge would not be an anomaly in this country, where personal decorations have been hitherto received only from the hands of the Sovereign by the Knights and Members of Her Royal Orders, or by individuals who have been honoured with medals in com-

memoration of eminent services rendered to the State.”<sup>17</sup> Garter King of Arms § has, however, given the *coup-de grâce* to these and similar objections in a letter wherein he says: “No new authority on the part of the Queen has been given for the wearing of the Badge by the Baronets of



Cognizance of a Baronet of Nova Scotia. Crown of unusual form. (The date 1629 on this example refers to the date of the grant of the right to wear this decoration, and not to the date of the creation of the Baronetcy, as is the case with other of these Cognizances bearing a date.) Nineteenth Century workmanship. This beautiful Specimen, which is attached to a magnificent collar of SS. formerly belonged to Sir Richard Broun, of Colstoun, Bart. N.S., and is now in the possession of Sir William Broun, Bart. N.S., through whose kindness the author has been enabled to make the above drawing.

Nova Scotia; they wear them under the authority as before, and have done so at Court for many years to my personal knowledge.”

It is now the official custom for the Heralds in achievements of Baronets of Nova Scotia to represent the Cognizance hanging pendant from the riband which surrounds the shield.

“Now as this method of trimming these knights’ arms is more honourable, so it is certainly more regular; for hereby the armorial shield

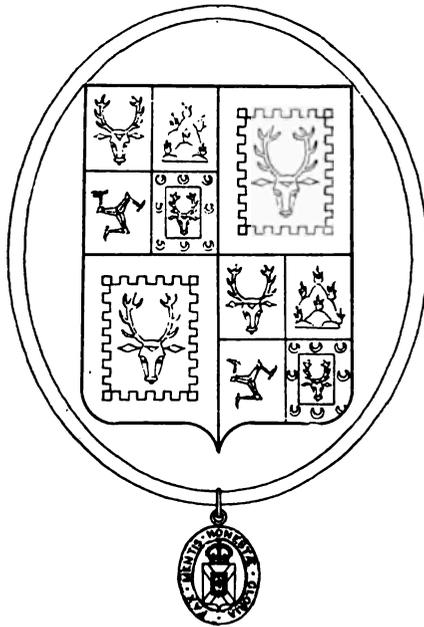
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§ Sir Albert William Woods, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., F.S.A.

within is freed of the incumbrances of a canton or inescutcheon of the said arms of Nova Scotia; by which usage very often some of the principal figures in the charge are suppressed, and not visible in order and equity to give places hereto." 18

The Shield of Arms of Sir James John Randoll Mackenzie, of Scatwell and Suddie, Baronet of Nova Scotia, provides an example of the Cognizance of Nova Scotia hanging pendant from the orange tawny silk riband.

Quarterly First and Fourth grand quarters quartered first Azure, a Deer's head cabossed Or for Mackenzie of Scatwell; second Or, a Moun-



The Shield of Arms of Sir James John Randoll Mackenzie, Baronet of Nova Scotia, with the Cognizance of a Baronet of Nova Scotia hanging pendant from the Riband which encircles the Shield of Arms.

tain Azure inflamed Gules, third Gules three Legs of a Man in Armour proper flexed in triangle garnished and spurred or for Macleod of Lewis, fourth Azure a Deer's head cabossed Or within a Bordure of the last charged with eight crescents of the first for Mackenzie of Findon, Second and Third grand quarters Azure a Deer's head cabossed Or within a Bordure imbattled of the last for Mackenzie of Suddy." 19 The Shield "is encircled with an Orange tawny ribbon and pendant therefrom the Badge of a Baronet of Nova Scotia." 20

The Baronets of Nova Scotia may well be proud of their right to wear this ancient Cognizance, an hereditary distinction of no ordinary kind, confined as it is to them alone amongst all classes of His Majesty's subjects, a privilege enjoyed by no other knightly Order, not even by the Peerage itself. Baronets have deemed it their right to be allowed to wear a coronet on the ground that since the erection of the Order of Baronet a coronet had been granted to Barons and therefore "to prevent the anomaly of Baronets being the only degree of hereditary dignity in this realm without a Coronet and the Knights helmet which they now bear, being manifestly inappropriate, as belonging to their inferior personal degree, good grounds are open to the Baronets whereupon to prefer a Petition praying Her Majesty to accord to them some distinctive head decoration."<sup>21</sup> This privilege has, so far, not been allowed. Honours of this nature which flow from the Crown are undoubtedly to be esteemed and cherished, but they should be won, not sought for. Let the coronet be the emblem of the Peer as it now properly is, and let the Cognizance of Nova Scotia be that of the Baronet of that Order. When the latter is raised to the Peerage, as has frequently been the case, then and not till then, let him assume the coronet. Were the concession of a coronet made to-day to the Baronets of Nova Scotia would it add one iota to the dignity which is already theirs in right of the Cognizance with all its ancient and historic associations, which they now wear: a right bestowed nearly three hundred years ago by the Royal Founder? To those who wish to behold a coronet upon our heads, let us quote the Motto of one of our Order,|| whilst displaying the bright St. Andrew's Cross shining upon the silver Scutcheon of the old Cognizance: "Crux Christi Nostra Corona."



The Ancient Crest of the Royal Province of Nova Scotia.

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|| Sir David Edward Durell Barclay, of Pierston, Bart. N.S.

## CONCLUSION.

Such briefly told, is the story of the Foundation of the Dignity of Baronet of Nova Scotia, an Order which still flourishes with all its ancient privileges unimpaired, and though the Baronets in these days exercise but few of them, their right thereto nevertheless exists; nor has the legal possession of the Baronies in the Royal Province, held by their ancestors, ever really passed away from them.

The right of recovery of these Baronies by the heirs of the first grantees has been disputed, on the ground that the Royal Province had been conquered by France, whereas the French occupation was merely a usurpation, and this formed the base of the British Commissioners' claim for its restitution to the Crown of Great Britain in the reign of Queen Anne. "The British and provincial troops of New England had re-acquired possession of the country by the force of their arms; the demand that the country should be altogether retroceded to Great Britain, made at the treaty of Utrecht, proceeded therefore on the fact that the French had made entry upon the same by usurpation, but never by conquest or by cession."<sup>1</sup> It is certain that King Charles the First never intended to resign to France the Royal Province itself which he had granted to Sir William Alexander whose patent subsequent to the French occupation was still in force. Therefore, "if Great Britain never lost or forfeited anything by the treaty of St. Germain in 1632, or of Breda in 1667, so neither Sir William Alexander nor the baronets lost or forfeited their rights of proprietorship."<sup>2</sup>

Another objection put forward to the claims of the Baronets of Nova Scotia to their ancient Baronies being, "the length of time of non-user, and a conclusion therefrom of a voluntary abandonment of their claims, it is requisite to remark that in the charters of King Charles to Sir William Alexander, there is a special clause which declares that the grant shall be valid, sufficient, and effective in all time coming, in all points, in law, in all the king's courts, and in all other places notwithstanding any law, custom, prescription, practice, decree, or constitution before made, decreed, or published, or afterwards at whatever time to be made, decreed and published, ordained or provided. As forfeiture for any cause was thus specially guarded against, so the same provision extended to the knights baronets, the assignees of sir William Alexander, in their lands granted to them by him. These reservations seem to have been so strongly used with an allusion to the Scottish prescription then recently introduced by the act 1617, (c. 12); the law of Scotland therefore was directly excluded and the law of England could not apply. The inference therefore of a non-user even voluntarily continued, cannot

avail, for the charters must all be interpreted according to their letter, and the principle of the true consideration which induced their grant.”<sup>3</sup>

“In the Charters founding the order, it is declared *in verbo principis* by the Royal Founder that ‘no lapse of time, non-user, or other adverse circumstances shall ever bar the rights and privileges which they convey.’ These Charters have been twice ratified by Acts of Parliament, it being covenanted in the latter of these Acts that the Letters Patent granted to any individual Baronet of Scotland whatsoever ‘shall stand and continue in force with all liberties and privileges etc. granted therewith, in as ample a manner as if the bodies of the said Letters Patent were therein particularly engrossed and expressed.’”<sup>4</sup>

“This piling of Pelion upon Ossa is not done with a view to urging that the Provincial Government of Nova Scotia should be compelled to hand over 16,000 acres of land to every surviving baronet of that Province and of Scotland who may demand it. Some things are just, but not expedient. It would be impossible and ludicrous to demand a revival of the seigniorial, legislative, or personal rights of the baronets, involving as these did the holding of courts, levying of customs, and tolls in their respective territories, the right of voting in all assemblies, parliaments, synods, and conventions in Nova Scotia, freedom from arrest, and exemption from all penalties of the laws. It would be equally impossible to obtain, after so many years of indifference and absenteeism, land which was given on the understanding that it was to be peopled and cultivated through the instrumentality of the grantee, but which is now either as wild as in the days of James I. or has been tilled and occupied by others.”<sup>5</sup>

Although divorced from their ancient possessions in the Royal Province the name of Nova Scotia will nevertheless be always honoured by her Baronets, and with its historic associations and hallowed traditions be for ever cherished in their families. But this alone is hardly enough; “*Noblesse Oblige*: the members of an order so distinguished should not be indifferent to or ignorant of the province whose arms they wear, and whose name enters into their titles. It is a province of which they might well be proud; one for which nature has done great things, and man might do much.”<sup>6</sup>

Why should not wealthy and influential Baronets of Nova Scotia, even at this late day, endeavour to carry out the purpose for which their Order was founded? “If the heirs of Lord Stirling and the Baronets of Nova Scotia should be permitted to carry out the objects of the original patent, which was the actual settlement of wild lands in America, they would yet find abundant scope for all their energies, as there are still immense tracts of excellent land remaining in a wilderness state.”<sup>7</sup>

Who can doubt that not only would such permission be granted, but that an undertaking of this description would be applauded and meet with all the encouragement merited by enterprises that make for the consolidation of the Empire, and the cultivation and settlement of such portions of it as are yet in a condition of primeval wilderness ?

The great resources and splendid capabilities of the Royal Province ought to be within the knowledge of every one of her Baronets to-day, and the contemplation of her natural features, the vast forests, the magnificent harbours, the mineral wealth,\* the numerous animals yielding rich furs, the teeming fisheries, the lovely scenery of varied beauty, and the glorious climate, should provide them with glowing themes of perennial interest, and a sense of pride and gratification that they are still entitled to designate themselves Baronets of Nova Scotia.

The restoration by the Crown of the Baronies, or rather of a new grant of land to each Baronet of Nova Scotia, would entail upon the latter duties and responsibilities which could not honourably be neglected; and he who failed to improve his lands by cultivation or mining would prove himself the peer of that wicked and slothful servant in Scripture who when accounting for the talent entrusted by his Lord to his care, could only say, "Lord, I knew thee that thou art an hard man, reaping where thou has not sown, and gathering where thou has not strawed : And I was afraid, and went and hid thy talent in the earth; lo, there thou hast that is thine." †

Whether the present writer's suggestion above-made as to the restoration of lands or new grants to the Baronets of Nova Scotia is feasible or could ever be carried out, it is needless here to discuss, he merely ventures the opinion that such a scheme undertaken by members of the Order, might even at the present day further justify the provision of King James the First, and be attended with results "whereby bothe they in particular and the whole natione generally may have honour and profite." ‡

But even as matters now stand the Baronets can do something for the land from which they take their designation, absentees though they be. "The conquest by the mailed hand has been effected; but only to a few of the Order is the credit due of being among the pioneers. But every Baronet may still, as he extends a hand of sympathy and aid, exclaim, 'Munit haec,' and by bringing the merits of the Royal Province before the world, he will build up walls of perfection in flesh and blood—will develop ties of union between the old country and the new, will cultivate the unsettled soil until it vies with the lovely valley round the old town of the baronets, Annapolis itself. In

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\* *Vide* E. Gilpin, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.C., *Ores of Nova Scotia*, 1898.

so doing he will pay a compensation to history and will discharge the responsibilities which he cannot separate from the old King's honours." <sup>10</sup> And who shall say that by doing in this manner all that now lies within his personal power to promote the good of the old Province, he may not be playing the part of that worthy servant who earned the high encomium from his Lord, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant: thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many things" ? <sup>11</sup>

The Dominion of Canada, embracing as it does the whole territory comprised in the ancient Royal Province of Nova Scotia, is governed to-day by a Baronet of Nova Scotia,† in itself a circumstance of great interest, but when it is further observed that Australia has for her Governor-General a Baronet of Nova Scotia;‡ and that India is ruled by the son and heir apparent § of a Baronet of Nova Scotia; we find that the dream of the wise and far-seeing King has, after all, been realised; for, although King James the First built greater and other than he knew, when he projected the Order of Baronet of Nova Scotia to found and rule an Empire beyond the seas; nevertheless that Empire has arisen—a vaster Empire than has been,—and by the Light of Heaven's Guidance, under the administration of Baronets of Nova Scotia, Viceroys of King Edward the Seventh, it increases, advances, and flourishes.

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† Sir Gilbert John, 4th Earl of Minto, Bart. N.S., creation 1700.

‡ Sir John Adrian Louis, 7th Earl of Hopetoun, Bart. of N.S., creation 1696; K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.—*Vide* J. Foster, *Baronetage of the British Empire*, 1883.

§ George Nathaniel, 1st Baron Kedleston; eldest son of the Rev'd Sir Alfred Nathaniel, 4th Baron Scarsdale, Bart. N.S., creation 1641.

## NOTES

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### INTRODUCTION.

- <sup>1</sup> Sir J. B. Burke, C.B., Ulster King of Arms.
- <sup>2</sup> King Charles I., Letter anent Baronets, 19th July, 1625.

### DISCOVERY AND EXPLORATION.

- <sup>1</sup> Privy Purse Accounts, K. Henry VII.
- <sup>2</sup> Sir T. C. Banks, Bart., N.S., *Baronia Anglica Concentrata*. 1843.
- <sup>3</sup> Sir C. R. Markham, K.C.B. John Cabot, Hakluyt Society. 1893.
- <sup>4</sup> Exc. Hist.
- <sup>5</sup> Sir J. G. Bourinot, K.C.M.G., Canada, 1897.
- <sup>6</sup> Sir J. G. Bourinot, K.C.M.G., Builders of N.S. *Trans. Roy. Soc. Canada*, 1899
- <sup>7</sup> Sir J. G. Bourinot, K.C.M.G., Canada, 1897.
- <sup>8</sup> Inscription on a Map of the Eastern Part of New France. "Corrigée et augmentée Par le Sr. Tillemon; et Dediée A Monsieur l'Abbé Bavdrand, Par son très humble Serviteur I. B. Nolin." 1689.
- <sup>9</sup> *Ibid.*
- <sup>10</sup> Sir J. G. Bourinot, K.C.M.G., Canada.
- <sup>11</sup> Gesner, New Brunswick, 1847.
- <sup>12</sup> Halliburton, *An Historical and Statistical Account of Nova Scotia*, 1829.
- <sup>13</sup> Gesner, New Brunswick.
- <sup>14</sup> Inscription on a Map of the Eastern Part of New France. 1689.
- <sup>15</sup> Gesner, New Brunswick.
- <sup>16</sup> Sir J. G. Bourinot, K.C.M.G., Canada.
- <sup>17</sup> Major Duncan, R.A., *The Royal Province of New Scotland and her Baronets*. 1878.
- <sup>18</sup> Jefferys, Geographer to H.R.H. The Prince of Wales. *Explanation for the New Map of Nova Scotia and Cape Britain*. 1755.
- <sup>19</sup> Drummond of Hawthornden.

### THE ERECTION OF THE DIGNITY OF BARONET OF NOVA SCOTIA.

- <sup>1</sup> Major Duncan, R.A., *The Rl. Prov. of New Scot. and her Baronets*.
- <sup>2</sup> Nisbet, *A System of Heraldry*. 1816.
- <sup>3</sup> Sir T. C. Banks, Bart., *Bar. Ang. Con.*
- <sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*
- <sup>5</sup> Playfair, *Baronetage of Scotland*.
- <sup>6</sup> Erskine, *Institutes*.
- <sup>7</sup> Burton, *Life of Simon, Lord Lovat*.
- <sup>8</sup> Nisbet, *A System of Heraldry*.
- <sup>9</sup> Guillim. *A Display of Heraldry*. 1679.
- <sup>10</sup> Nisbet, *A System of Heraldry*.
- <sup>11</sup> *The Public Register of all Arms and Bearings in Scotland*. In the Office of the Lord Lyon King of Arms. MS.
- <sup>12</sup> Nisbet, *A System of Heraldry*.
- <sup>13</sup> Sir G. Ogilvie, Bart., *A True Account of the Preservation of the Regalia of Scotland, viz.: Crown, Sword and Scepter, from falling into the Hands of the English Usurpers*. 1701.

- <sup>14</sup> Crawford, Standing Counsel to the Order of Baronets. Address to the Baronets' Committee. 1837.
- <sup>15</sup> Sir J. B. Burke, C.B., Peerage and Baronetage. 1901.
- <sup>16</sup> Debrett, Peerage and Baronetage. 1901.
- <sup>17</sup> Sir R. Broun, Bart, N.S., An Account of the Privileges of Baronets. MS.
- <sup>18</sup> Dod, Peerage and Baronetage. 1901.
- <sup>19</sup> The Institution and History of the Dignity of Baronet. 1866.
- <sup>20</sup> Anderson, W. S. MS.
- <sup>21</sup> Cruise, A Treatise on the Origin and Nature of Dignities or Titles of Honor. 1823.
- <sup>22</sup> Sir J. D. Mackenzie, Bart., N.S., Letter. MS.

#### THE COGNIZANCE.

- <sup>1</sup> Sir R. Broun, Bart., N.S., An Account of the Privileges of Baronets. MS.
- <sup>2</sup> Sir T. C. Banks, Bart., N.S., Bar. Ang. Con.
- <sup>3</sup> Hallburton, An Historical and Statistical Account of Nova Scotia.
- <sup>4</sup> Sir J. G. Bourinot, K.C.M.G., Canada.
- <sup>5</sup> Sir T. C. Banks, Bart., N.S., Bar. Ang. Con.
- <sup>6</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>7</sup> Dean Swift.
- <sup>8</sup> Particulars of the Claims of Sir Charles William Hockaday Dick, Baronet, on Her Majesty's Government. 1866.
- <sup>9</sup> Major Duncan, The Rl. Prov. of New Scot. and her Baronets
- <sup>10</sup> Sir Egerton Brydges, K.J., Collins's Peerage. 1812.
- <sup>11</sup> Carolina, Baroness Nairn, The Attainted Scottish Nobles.
- <sup>12</sup> Playfair, Baronetage of Scotland.
- <sup>13</sup> Cruise, A Treatise on the Origin and Nature of Dignities or Titles of Honour.
- <sup>14</sup> Sir T. C. Banks, Bart., N.S., Bar. Ang. Con.
- <sup>15</sup> Journal of the Society of Antiquaries. 1867.
- <sup>16</sup> Sir T. C. Banks, Bart., N.S., Bar. Ang. Con.
- <sup>17</sup> Sir C. G. Young, York Herald.
- <sup>18</sup> Nisbet, A System of Heraldry.
- <sup>19</sup> The Public Register of all Arms and Bearings in Scotland. In the Office of the Lord Lyon King of Arms. MS.
- <sup>20</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>21</sup> Crawford, Standing Counsel of the Order of Baronets. Address to the Baronets' Committee.

#### CONCLUSION.

- <sup>1</sup> Sir T. C. Banks, Bart., N. S., Bar. Ang. Con.
- <sup>2</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>3</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>4</sup> Mem. on the Nova Scotia Question. 1845.
- <sup>5</sup> Major Duncan, R.A., The Rl. Prov. of New Scot. and her Baronets.
- <sup>6</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>7</sup> Gesner, New Brunswick.
- <sup>8</sup> St. Matthew, XXV. 24, 25.
- <sup>9</sup> King James I., Letter anent Baronets, 18th Oct., 1624.
- <sup>10</sup> Major Duncan, R.A., The Rl. Prov. of New Scot. and her Baronets.
- <sup>11</sup> St. Matthew, XXV. 21.

## ROLL OF THE BARONETS OF NOVA SCOTIA

COMPILED FROM AUTHENTIC MANUSCRIPTS AND RECORDS

By SIR EDWARD MACKENZIE MACKENZIE, Bart., N.S.

The Baronets whose names are marked with an \* held Baronies in the Royal Province of Nova Scotia. An *s* indicates that seisin was taken thereof.

The Baronets whose names are marked with a † are lineally descended from original patentees. The remainder have inherited by collateral succession.

(This roll includes those Baronetcies of Nova Scotia now held by Peers, also those that are dormant or extinct.)

BARONETCY	DATE	PATENTEE	PRESENT BARONET
Gordon of Gordonstoun .....	1625	Sir Robert*.....	Sir Robert Glendonwyn Gordon, Bart.
Macdonald of Slate.....	1625	Sir Donald* .....	Sir Ronald Archibald, 6th Baron Macdonald.†
Forrester of Corstorphine...	1625	Sir George*s....	Dormant
Strachan of Thornton .....	1625	Sir Alexander*s	Dormant
Campbell of Lundie.....	1625	Sir Colin*s.....	Dormant
Keith, Earl Marischal.....	1625	Sir William*....	Forfeited
Innes of New Innes.....	1625	Sir Robert*s....	Sir John Henry, 8th Duke of Roxburgh.†
Campbell of Glenorchy.....	1625	Sir Duncan*s...	Sir Gavin, 1st Marquess of Breadalbane, K.G., P.C.†
Wemyss of Wemyss .....	1625	Sir John*s.....	Dormant
Douglas of Glenbervie.....	1625	Sir William*s..	Dormant
Livingston of Dunipace.....	1625	Sir David*s.....	Dormant
Alexander of Menstrie.....	1625	Sir William*s ..	Dormant
Murray of Cockpool.....	1625	Sir Richard*s...	Dormant
Colquhoun of Colquhoun and Luss.....	1625	Sir John*s.....	Sir James, 11th Earl of Seafield.†
Gordon of Cluny .....	1625	Sir Alexander*s	Dormant
Leslie of Wardis .....	1625	Sir John*s....	Sir Charles Henry Leslie, Bart., C.B.
Gordon of Lesmore.....	1625	Sir James*s ....	Dormant
Graeme of Bracco .....	1625	Sir William*s ..	Dormant
Ramsay of Balmaine.....	1625	Sir Gilbert*s....	Dormant
Hume of Polwarth.....	1625	Sir Patrick.....	Dormant
Erskine of Erskine.....	1625	Sir ——*,....	Dormant or extinct.
Nicolson of Cockburnspath..	1625	Sir James .....	Dormant

BARONETCY	DATE	PATENTEE	PRESENT BARONET
Forbes of Pitaligo and Monymusk.....	1626	Sir William*s ..	Sir William Stuart Forbes, Bart.†
Johnston of that Ilk and Caslehen.....	1626	Sir George*s....	Sir William Johnston, Bart.
Burnett of Leys.....	1626	Sir Thomas*s....	Sir Thomas Burnett, Bart.†
Moncreiff of Moncreiff .....	1626	Sir John*s.....	Sir Henry James, 2nd Baron Moncreiff.
Ogilvie of Carnousie .....	1626	Sir George*.....	Dormant
Gordon of Lochinvar.....	1626	Sir Robert. . . .	Dormant or extinct
Murray of Clearmonth .....	1626	Sir William*s ..	Sir William Robert Murray, Bart.†
Blackader of Tulliallan.....	1626	Sir John*s.....	Dormant
Ogilvy of Inverquharity.....	1626	Sir John*s.....	Sir Reginald Howard Alexander Ogilvy, Bart.†
Cunningham of Auchinb'rvie	1626	Sir David*s.....	Dormant
Napier of Merchistoun.....	1627	Sir Archibald*..	Sir Archibald Lennox Milliken Napier, Bart.
Maxwell of Calderwood.....	1627	Sir John*s.....	Sir Somerset Henry, 10th Baron Farnham.
Mackay of Far .....	1627	Sir Donald*s....	Sir Donald James, 11th Baron Reay, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.†
Stuart of Ardmoleish.....	1627	Sir James. . . .	Sir John, 4th Marquess of Bute.†
Stewart of Corsewall.....	1627	Sir James*.....	Sir Alan Plantagenet, 10th Earl of Galloway, K.T.†
Livingston of Kinnaird.....	1627	Sir John*s.....	Dormant
Cunningham of Cuninghamhead .....	1627	Sir William*s ..	Dormant
Carmichael of Westraw.....	1627	Sir James*s <sup>1</sup> ...	Dormant
Macgill of Cranston Riddell.	1627	Sir James*s....	Dormant
Ogilvie of Banff .....	1627	Sir James*s....	Dormant
Cockburn of Langtoun.....	1627	Sir William*s ..	Dormant
Acheson of Glencairn .....	1628	Sir Archibald*..	Sir Arthur Brabazon Sparrow, 4th Earl of Gosford, K.P.†
Haliburton of Pitcur.....	1628	Sir James*.....	Dormant or extinct
Sandilands of Sandilands...	1628	Sir ——*.....	Dormant or extinct
Montgomerie of Skelmorly..	1628	Sir Robert*s....	Dormant
Innes of Balvenie.....	1628	Sir Robert*s....	Sir John Innes, Bart.
Campbell of Ardnamurchan	1628	Sir Donald*s....	Sir John William Campbell, Bart., C.B.
Campbell of Auchinbreck...	1628	Sir Dugald*s....	Sir Norman Montgomery Abercrombie Campbell, Bart.
Hope of Craighall .....	1628	Sir Thomas*s....	Sir Alexander Hope, Bart.†
Cadell of Cadell.....	1628	Sir ——*.....	Dormant or extinct
Skene of Curriehill.....	1628	Sir James*.....	Dormant or extinct
Preston of Airdrie .....	1628	Sir John*.....	Dormant

<sup>1</sup> "With power to dig (of the will) to the suburbs of hell for searching of gold mynes."

BARONETCY	DATE	PATENTEE	PRESENT BARONET.
Gibson of Durie .....	1628	Sir Alexander*	Sir Thomas David Gibson-Carmichael, Bart.†
Riddell of Riddell .....	1628	Sir John*s .....	Sir Walter Riddell, Bart.†
Murray of Black Barony....	1628	Sir Archibald*s.	Sir Digby Murray, Bart.†
Murray of Ellbank .....	1628	Sir Patrick*s ...	Sir Montlieu Fox Oliphant, 10th Baron Ellbank.†
Mackenzie of Tarbat.....	1628	Sir John*s .....	Sir James Kenneth Douglas Mackenzie, Bart.
Elphinstone of New Glasgow	1628	Sir William*s ..	Sir Nicholas William Elphinstone, Bart.
Bruce of Stenhouse.....	1628	Sir William*s ..	Sir William Cuninghame Bruce Bart.†
Hamilton of Killoch.....	1628	Sir Francis*s ...	Dormant
Forbes of Castle Forbes....	1628	Sir Arthur*s....	Sir Bernard Arthur Wm. Patrick Hastings, 8th Earl of Granard †
Barr .....	1628	Sir Robert* .....	Dormant or extinct
Barret .....	1628	Sir Edward*s....	Dormant
Stewart of Ochiltree.....	1628	Sir Andrew* ...	Sir Henry James, 5th Earl of Castle Stewart
Johnston of Elphinstone....	1628	Sir Samuel*s ...	Dormant
Cockburn of Cockburn and Ryslaw.....	1628	Sir John.....	Sir Edward Cludd Cockburn, Bart.†
Forbes.....	1628	Sir ———.....	Dormant or extinct
Nicolson of Laswade.....	1629	Sir John*s.....	Sir Arthur Thomas Bennett Robert Nicholson, Bart.
Arnot of Arnot.....	1629	Sir Michael*s...	Dormant
Keith of Ludquhairne.....	1629	Sir William* ...	Dormant
Agnew of Lochnaw .....	1629	Sir Patrick .....	Sir Arthur Noel Agnew, Bart.†
Oliphant of Newton.....	1629	Sir James*s ...	Dormant
St. Estienne de la Tour.....	1629	Sir Claude*.....	Dormant or extinct
Ahannay of Mochrum.....	1630	Sir Robert*.....	Dormant
Stewart of Ochiltree .....	1630	Sir James*.....	Cancelled, 1632
Forbes of Craigievar .....	1630	Sir William* ...	Sir William, 17th Baron Sempill †
Crosbie of Crosbie.....	1630	Sir Walter* ...	Sir William Edward Douglas Crosbie, Bart.†
Sibbald of Rankelour.....	1630	Sir James*s .....	Dormant
Crosbie.....	1630	Sir Piers* .....	Dormant or extinct
St. Estienne de St. Denis Court.....	1630	Sir Charles* .....	Dormant or extinct
Murray of Dalrene .....	1630	Sir William*s <sup>1</sup> .	Dormant or extinct
Richardson of Easter Pentland .....	1630	Sir Robert*s....	Sir Edward Austin Stewart-Richardson, Bart.
Maxwell of Pollok .....	1630	Sir John*.....	Dormant or extinct

<sup>1</sup> "Of the barony of New Duncarn, in Nova Scotia, and of the hall gold mines within the said barony of Duncarn."

BARONETCY	DATE	PATENTEE	PRESENT BARONET
Cuninghame of Robertland..	1630	Sir David*.....	Sir Alfred Edward Fairlie-Cuninghame, Bart.
Wardlaw of Pitreavie.....	1631	Sir Henry*.....	Sir Henry Wardlaw, Bart.†
Sinclair of Mey.....	1631	Sir James*s <sup>1</sup> ..	Sir John Sutherland, 17th Earl of Caithness †
Gordon of Embo.....	1631	Sir John*s.....	Sir Home Seton Gordon, Bart.†
Maclean of Morvaren.....	1631	Sir Lachlan*s <sup>2</sup> ..	Sir Fitzroy Donald Maclean, Bart.
Balfour of Denmyne.....	1633	Sir James*.....	Dormant
Munro of Foulis.....	1634	Sir Hector*s....	Sir Hector Munro, Bart.†
Foulis of Colinton.....	1634	Sir Alexander*s	Sir William Liston Foulis, Bart.
Vernat of Cairton.....	1634	Sir Philibert*...	Dormant
Bingham of Castle Barr.....	1634	Sir Henry*.....	Sir George, 4th Earl of Lucan, K.P.†
Gibb of Carriber.....	1634	Sir Henry*.....	Dormant
Hamilton of Broomhill.....	1635	Sir James*.....	Dormant or extinct
Pilkington of Stainlie.....	1635	Sir Arthur*s....	Sir Thomas Edw. Milbourne-Swinerton - Pilkington, Bart.†
Gascoign of Barnbow.....	1635	Sir John*s.....	Dormant or extinct
Norton of Chestone.....	1635	Sir Walter*s....	Dormant
Widdrington of Cairntingt'n	1635	Sir Edward*s...	Dormant
Hay of Smithfield.....	1635	Sir James*s.....	Sir Duncan Edwyn Hay, Bart.
Bolles of Osburton.....	1635	Dame Maria*...	Dormant
Fortescue of Salden.....	1636	Sir John*.....	Dormant
Moir of Langford.....	1636	Sir Edward*....	Dormant
Thomson of Dudingston.....	1636	Sir Thomas*....	Dormant
Browne of Neale.....	1636	Sir John*.....	Sir Francis William, 4th Baron Kilmaine †
Sinclair of Stevenson.....	1636	Sir James*s... ..	Sir Græme Alexander Lockhart Sinclair, Bart., C.B.†
Curzon of Kedleston.....	1636	Sir John*.....	The Rev. Sir Alfred Nathaniel Holden, 4th Baron Scarsdale, Rector of Kedleston†
Abercrombie of Birkenbog..	1636	Sir Alexander *	Sir George William Abercrombie, Bart.†
Rany of Rotham.....	1636	Sir John*.....	Dormant
Baillie of Lochend... ..	1636	Sir Gideon*....	Dormant
Nicolson of Carnock.....	1637	Sir Thomas*s...	Sir Arthur Nicolson, Bart., K.C.I.E., C.M.G.†
Preston of Valleyfield.....	1637	Sir George*s <sup>3</sup> ..	Dormant
Kerr of Greenhead.....	1637	Sir Andrew*s ..	Dormant

<sup>1</sup> "Of the barony of Cannisby Sinclair, in Nova Scotia, and haill gold mines within the said barony."

<sup>2</sup> "Of the barony of New Morvaren, with privilege to dig als deep as he pleases for gold mines and precious stones."

<sup>3</sup> "Of one barony of land in New Scotland, with the haill gold mines therein, and power to transport thereto all gold affecting mines."

BARONETCY	DATE	PATENTEE	PRESENT BARONET
Slingsby of Scriven.....	1638	Sir Henry*.....	Dormant
Piers of Stanypittis.....	1638	Sir Thomas*.....	Dormant
Longueville of Wolwerdin..	1638	Sir Edward*.....	Dormant
Cooper of Gogar.....	1638	Sir John.....	Dormant
Musgrave of Hayton Castle.	1638	Sir Edward*.....	Dormant or extinct
Meredyth of Henbury.....	1639	Sir Amos*.....	Dormant or extinct
Turing of Foveram.....	1639	Sir ———.....	Dormant or extinct
Murray of Blebo.....	1641	Sir William.....	Dormant or extinct
Pretyman of Lodington....	1641	Sir John.....	Dormant or extinct
Gordon of Haddo.....	1642	Sir John.....	Sir John Campbell, 7th Earl of Aberdeen, P.C., G.C.M.G.†
Craufurd of Kilbirnie.....	1642	Sir John.....	Dormant
Dick of Braid.....	1642	Sir William.....	Sir Henry Page Dick, Bart.†
Hamilton of Silvertonhill...	1646	Sir Robert.....	Sir Frederic Harding Anson, Bart.†
Primrose of Carringham....	1651	Sir Archibald...	Sir Archibald Philip, 5th Earl of Rosebery, K.G., P.C., K.T.†
Pickering of Tichmarsh.....	1652	Sir Gilbert.....	Dormant or extinct
Mercer of Aldie.....	1660	Sir James.....	Dormant or extinct
Ogilvie of Barras.....	1661	Sir George.....	Extinct
Gilmore.....	1661	Sir Andrew.....	Extinct
Flyming.....	1661	Sir Archibald...	Extinct
Foulis of Ravelstone.....	1661	Sir John.....	Forfeited
Davidson of Currehill.....	1661	Sir David.....	Dormant or extinct
Muir of Rowallan.....	1662	Sir Patrick.....	Dormant or extinct
Carnegie of Pitarrow.....	1663	Sir David.....	Sir James, 9th Earl of Southesk, K.T.†
Seton of Abercorn.....	1663	Sir Walter.....	Sir Bruce Maxwell Seton, Bart.†
Keith of Powburne.....	1663	Sir James.....	Dormant or extinct
Maxwell of Orchardtoun....	1663	Sir ———.....	Dormant or extinct
Hay of Park.....	1663	Sir Thomas.....	Sir Lewis John Erroll Hay, Bart.†
Murray of Stanhope.....	1664	Sir William.....	Extinct
Broun.....	1664	Sir James.....	Extinct
Kirkaldie of Grange.....	1664	Sir John.....	Extinct
Dalrymple of Stair.....	1664	Sir James.....	Sir John Hamilton, 10th Earl of Stair, K.T.†
Mowat of Inglistoun.....	1664	Sir George.....	Extinct
Henderson of Fordel.....	1664	Sir John.....	Extinct
Macculloch of Myretoun....	1664	Sir Alexander...	Dormant or extinct

BARONETCY	DATE	PATENTEE	PRESENT BARONET
Dunbar of Baldoon . . . . .	1664	Sir David . . . . .	Dormant
Chalmers of Cults . . . . .	1664	Sir James . . . . .	Extinct
Seton of Garletoun . . . . .	1664	Sir John . . . . .	Extinct
Sinclair of Longformacus . . . . .	1664	Sir Robert . . . . .	Dormant or extinct
Ramsay of Whythill . . . . .	1665	Sir James . . . . .	Extinct
Grame of Gartmore . . . . .	1665	Sir William . . . . .	Extinct
Purves of Purveshall . . . . .	1665	Sir William . . . . .	Sir John Purves Hume-Campbell, Bart.†
Malcolm of Balbedie . . . . .	1665	Sir John . . . . .	Sir James William Malcolm, Bart.†
Menzies of Menzies . . . . .	1665	Sir Alexander . . . . .	Sir Robert Menzies, Bart.†
Dalzell of Glenae . . . . .	1666	Sir John . . . . .	Sir Robert Harris Carnwath, 12th Earl of Carnwath.†
Lindsay of Evelick . . . . .	1666	Sir Alexander . . . . .	Dormant or extinct
Erskine of Alos . . . . .	1666	Sir Charles . . . . .	Sir James Francis Harry, 5th Earl of Rosslyn †
Stirling of Glorat . . . . .	1666	Sir George . . . . .	Sir Charles Elphinstone Fleming Stirling, Bart.†
Stirling of Airdoch . . . . .	1666	Sir Henry . . . . .	Extinct
Wood of Boyntoun . . . . .	1666	Sir John . . . . .	Dormant or extinct
Ruthven of Redcastle . . . . .	1666	Sir Francis . . . . .	Extinct
Erskine of Cambo . . . . .	1666	Sir Charles . . . . .	Extinct
Scott of Thiristane . . . . .	1666	Sir Francis . . . . .	Sir Francis, 10th Baron Napier, K.T.†
Elliott of Stobs . . . . .	1666	Sir Gilbert . . . . .	Sir William Francis Augustus Elliott, Bart.†
Ramsay of Banff . . . . .	1666	Sir Gilbert . . . . .	Sir James Henry Ramsay, Bart.†
Hay of Linplum . . . . .	1667	Sir James . . . . .	Extinct
Stewart of Blackhall . . . . .	1667	Sir Archibald . . . . .	Sir Michael Robert Shaw-Stewart, Bart.†
Don of Newton . . . . .	1667	Sir Archibald . . . . .	Sir John Douglas Don-Wauchope, Bart.†
Douglas of Kilhead . . . . .	1668	Sir James . . . . .	Sir John Sholto, 8th Marquess of Queensberry †
Steuart of Castlemilk . . . . .	1668	Sir Archibald . . . . .	Dormant or extinct
Houston of Houston . . . . .	1668	Sir Patrick . . . . .	Extinct
Bruce of Balcaskie . . . . .	1668	Sir William . . . . .	Extinct
Barclay of Pierston . . . . .	1668	Sir Robert . . . . .	Sir David Edward Durell Barclay, Bart.†
Ramsay of Abbotshall . . . . .	1669	Sir Andrew . . . . .	Extinct
Cunyngham of Lambrugh-ton and Caprington . . . . .	1669	Sir John . . . . .	Sir William Dick-Cunyngham, Bart.†
Nisbet of Dean . . . . .	1669	Sir Patrick . . . . .	Extinct
Hamilton of Hags . . . . .	1670	Sir Alexander . . . . .	Extinct
Wallace of Craigie . . . . .	1670	Sir Thomas . . . . .	Sir John Alexander Agnew Wallace, Bart.†
Falconer of Glenfarquhar . . . . .	1670	Sir Alexander . . . . .	Extinct

BARONETCY	DATE	PATENTEE	PRESENT BARONET
Bennet of Grubit.....	1670	Sir William ....	Extinct
Seton of Windiegoul.....	1671	Sir Robert.. . . .	Extinct
Halkett of Pitfirrane.....	1671	Sir Charles .....	Extinct
Home of Blackader .....	1671	Sir John.....	Sir James Home, Bart.†
Bennett ... ..	1671	Sir George.....	Extinct
Scott of Ancrum .....	1671	Sir John.....	Sir William Monteath Scott, Bart.†
Cuninghame of Corsehill....	1672	Sir Alexander..	Sir Thomas Andrew Alexander Cuninghame, Bart.†
Lockhart of Carstairs .....	1672	Sir William ....	Sir Charles Henry Augustus Frederick Lockhart-Ross, Bart.†
Maitland of Pitrichie.....	1672	Sir Richard.....	Dormant
Maitland of Halton .....	1672	Sir Charles .....	Sir Frederick Henry, 13th Earl of Lauderdale†
Jardine of Applegirth.....	1672	Sir Alexander.	Sir William Jardine, Bart.†
Hope of Kerse.....	1672	Sir Alexander.	Extinct
Frazer of Doores .....	1673	Sir Alexander..	Dormant or extinct
Kennedie of Girvanmaynes .	1673	Sir John.....	Extinct
Hamilton of Preston .....	1673	Sir William ....	Sir William Stirling-Hamilton, Bart.
Murray of Ochertyre.....	1673	Sir William ....	Sir Patrick Keith Murray, Bart.†
Mackenzie of Coul.....	1673	Sir Kenneth....	Sir Arthur George Ramsay Mackenzie, Bart.†
Murray of Glendoig .....	1673	Sir Thomas.....	Extinct
Dick of Prestonfield.....	1677	Sir James .....	Sir William Dick-Cunningham, Bart.†
Gilmour of Craigmiller.....	1678	Sir Alexander..	Dormant or extinct
Campbell of Arakinglass....	1679	Sir Colin.....	Extinct
Clerk of Penicuik .....	1679	Sir John.....	Sir George Douglas Clerk, Bart.†
Dalmahoy of Dalmahoy....	1679	Sir John.....	Extinct
Cochrane of Ochiltree.....	1679	Sir ———	Sir Douglas Mackinnon Baillie Hamilton, 12th Earl of Dundonald, C.B., M.V.O.
Baird of Newbych.....	1680	Sir William ....	Extinct
Maitland of Halton.....	1680	Sir John.....	Sir Frederick Henry, 13th Earl of Lauderdale†
Maxwell of Monreith.....	1681	Sir William ....	Sir Herbert Eustace Maxwell, Bart.†
Steuart .....	1681	Sir Charles .....	Extinct
Maxwell of Pollock.....	1682	Sir John.....	Sir John Maxwell Stirling- Maxwell, Bart.
Kennedy of Culzean.....	1682	Sir Archibald. .	Sir Archibald, 3rd Marquess of Ailesa
Bannerman of Elsick.....	1682	Sir Alexander..	Sir George Bannerman, Bart.†
Hume of Renton.....	1682	Sir Alexander..	Dormant or extinct
Pringle of Stichill.....	1683	Sir Robert.....	Sir Norman Robert Pringle, Bart.†

BARONETCY	DATE	PATENTEE	PRESENT BARONET
Maxwell of Springkell.....	1683	Sir Patrick.....	Sir John Robert Heron-Maxwell, Bart.†
Sharp of Scotsraig.....	1683	Sir William.....	Extinct
Stewart of Grandtully.....	1683	Sir Thomas.....	Extinct
Seton of Pitmeddan.....	1683	Sir Alexander..	Sir William Samuel Seton, Bart.†
Grierson of Lag.....	1685	Sir Robert.....	Sir Alexander Davidson Grierson, Bart.†
Laurie of Maxwellton..	1685	Sir Robert.....	Sir Henry Alfred Laurie, Bart.†
Kirkpatrick of Closeburn..	1685	Sir Thomas.....	Sir James Kirkpatrick, Bart.†
Straquhan.....	1685	Sir Thomas.....	Extinct
Livingston.....	1685	Sir Alexander..	Dormant
Kinloch of Kinloch.....	1685	Sir David.....	Forfeited
Dalyell of Binns.....	1685	Sir Thomas.....	Dormant
Moncreiffe of Moncreiffe....	1685	Sir Robert.....	Sir Robert Drummond Moncreiffe, Bart.
Broun of Colstoun.....	1686	Sir Patrick.....	Sir William Broun, Bart.
Paterson of Bannockburn...	1686	Sir Hugh.....	Dormant
Mylne of Barnetoun.....	1686	Sir Robert.....	Dormant
Innes of Cookstoun.....	1686	Sir Alexander..	Dormant
Gordon of Park.....	1686	Sir John.....	Dormant
Kinloch of Gilmerton.....	1686	Sir Francis.....	Sir Alexander Kinloch, Bart.†
Calder of Muirtoun.....	1686	Sir James.....	Dormant
Inglis of Crawford.....	1687	Sir James.....	Dormant
Shaw of Greinock.....	1687	Sir John.....	Extinct
Paterson.....	1687	Sir William.....	Dormant
Stewart of Allenbank.....	1687	Sir Robert.....	Dormant
Hall of Dunglass.....	1687	Sir John.....	Sir Basil Francis Hall, Bart.†
Stewart of Burrow..	1687	Sir Archibald..	Dormant
Threipland of Fingask.....	1687	Sir Patrick.....	Dormant
Lawder.....	1688	Sir John.....	Dormant or extinct
Grant of Dalvey.....	1688	Sir James.....	Sir Ludovic James Grant, Bart.
Lauder of Fountainhall.....	1690	Sir John.....	Sir Thomas North Dick-Lauder, Bart.†
Hamilton of Barntoun.....	1692	Sir George.....	Extinct
Denham of Westshiel.....	1693	Sir William.....	Dormant
Dunbar of Mochrum.....	1694	Sir James.....	Sir Uthred James Hay Dunbar, Bart.†
Weir of Blackwood.....	1694	Sir George.....	Extinct
Anstruther of Wrae.....	1694	Sir Robert.....	Sir Ralph William Anstruther, Bart.†

BARONETCY	DATE	PATENTEE	PRESENT BARONET
Cuming of Culter.....	1695	Sir Alexander..	Sir Kenneth William Cuming, Bart.†
Dickson of Sornbeg.....	1695	Sir Robert.....	Dormant
Baird of Saughton Hall.....	1695	Sir Robert.....	Sir William James Gardiner Baird, Bart.†
Wedderburn of Gosford.....	1697	Sir Peter.....	Sir Peter Arthur Halkett, Bart.†
Hume of Lumsden.....	1697	Sir Patrick.....	Extinct
Dunbar of Durn.....	1698	Sir William....	Sir Drummond Miles Dunbar, Bart.
Steuart of Cultness.....	1698	Sir Thomas.....	Extinct
Hope of Kirkliston.....	1698	Sir William....	Sir John Adrian Louis, 7th Earl of Hopetoun, P.C., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
Dalrymple of Killock.....	1698	Sir James....	Sir John Hamilton, 10th Earl of Stair, K.T.†
Dalrymple of North Berwick	1698	Sir Hew.....	Sir Walter Hamilton Dalrym- ple, Bart.†
Kennedy of Cloburne.....	1698	Sir Andrew....	Extinct
Livingston of Westquarter..	1699	Sir James....	Dormant or extinct
Forbes of Foveram.....	1700	Sir Samuel.....	Dormant
Dunbar of Hempriggs.....	1700	Sir William....	Sir Archibald Hamilton Dun- bar, Bart.
Nicolson of Kemney.....	1700	Sir Thomas.....	Dormant or extinct
Elliot of Headshaw.....	1700	Sir Gilbert.....	Sir Gilbert John, 4th Earl of Minto, G.C.M.G.†
Johnstone of Westerhall....	1700	Sir John.....	Sir Frederick John William Johnstone, Bart.
Dalrymple of Hailles.....	1701	Sir David.....	Dormant
Ogilvie of Forglen.....	1701	Sir Alexander..	Extinct
Myreton of Gogar.....	1701	Sir Andrew....	Extinct
Elphinstone of Logie.....	1701	Sir James.....	Dormant
Whytefoord of Blairquhan..	1701	Sir Adam.....	Dormant
Anstruther of Anstruther..	1701	Sir John.....	Sir Wyndham Robert Car- michael-Anstruther, Bt.†
Cunynghame of Milnraig ..	1702	Sir David.....	Sir Francis George Thurlow Cunynghame, Bart.†
Suttie of Balgone.....	1702	Sir George.....	Sir George Grant-Suttie, Bart.†
Gibson of Keirhill.....	1702	Sir Thomas.....	Sir Thomas David Gibson- Carmichael, Bart.
Mackenzie of Gairloch.....	1702	Sir Kenneth....	Sir Kenneth John Mackenzie, Bart.†
Hay of Alderstoun.....	1703	Sir John.....	Sir Hector Maclean Hay, Bart.
Cathcart of Carleton.....	1703	Sir Hew.....	Sir Reginald Archibald Ed- ward Cathcart, Bart.†
Hamilton of Rosehall.....	1703	Sir Archibald..	Dormant
Fergusson of Kilkerran....	1703	Sir John.....	Sir James Fergusson, Bart., P.C., G.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.I.E.†
Reid of Barra.....	1703	Sir Alexander..	Extinct
Pollock of Neather Pollock..	1703	Sir Robert....	Extinct

BARONETCY.	DATE	PATENTEE	PRESENT BARONET
Mackenzie of Scatwell .....	1703	Sir Kenneth....	Sir James Kenneth Douglas Mackenzie, Bart.†
Mackenzie of Darien.....	1704	Sir Alexander ..	Sir Edward Mackenzie Mackenzie, Bart.†
Murray of Melgund .....	1704	Sir Alexander ..	Sir Archibald Charles Phillip Murray, Bart.
Gordon of Dalpholly.....	1704	Sir William ....	Dormant
Mackenzie of Grandvale.....	1704	Sir Kenneth....	Dormant
Nairne of Dunsinnan.....	1704	Sir Thomas .....	Dormant
Mackenzie of Royston.....	1704	Sir James.....	Dormant
Rothead of Innerleith.....	1704	Sir James.....	Dormant
Wedderburn of Blackness ..	1704	Sir John.....	Sir William Wedderburn, Bart.
Wemyss of Bogie .....	1704	Sir James .....	Sir David Wemyss, Bart.
Sinclair of Dunbeath.....	1704	Sir James .....	Sir John Rose George Sinclair, Bart.
Grant of Monymusk.....	1705	Sir Francis ....	Sir Arthur Henry Grant, Bt.†
Steuart of Goodtrees .....	1705	Sir James .....	Dormant
Wishart .....	1706	Sir George.....	Dormant
Holeburne of Menstrie .....	1706	Sir James .....	Dormant
Gordon of Afton .. .....	1706	Sir William ....	Sir William Gordon, Bart.
Naesmith of Posso .....	1706	Sir James .....	Sir Michael George Naesmith, Bart.†
Dunbar of Hempriggs.....	1706	Sir James .....	Sir George Duff Sutherland Dunbar, Bart.†
Hill .....	1707	Sir Scipio.....	Dormant
Gray.....	1707	Sir James .....	Extinct
Stewart of Tullicultrie .....	1707	Sir Robert.....	Dormant
Craigie of Gairsay.....	1707	Sir ——— .....	Dormant or extinct

THE DATE OF CREATION OF THE FOLLOWING BARONETCIES OF NOVA  
SCOTIA IS UNCERTAIN :

BARONETCY.	DATE	PATENTER	PRESENT BARONET
Nicolson of Nicolson .....		Sir John .....	Dormant or extinct
Frazer of Philorth .....		Sir Alexander ..	Dormant or extinct
Stuart of Traquair .....		Sir John .....	Dormant or extinct
Hume of Wedderburn .....		Sir David .....	Dormant or extinct
Maccortie .....		Sir Donochie ...	Dormant or extinct
Campbell of Aberuchill .....		Sir Colin .....	Sir James Campbell, Bart.†
Rollo of Bannockburn .....		Sir John .....	Dormant or extinct
Osborne .....		Sir Thomas .....	Sir George, 10th Duke of Leeds.†
Speir .....		Sir ——— .....	Dormant or extinct
Murray of Balmano .....		Sir ——— .....	Dormant or extinct
Murray of Abermouth .....		Sir John .....	Dormant or extinct
Maclelland of Bomble .....		Sir Robert. ....	Dormant or extinct
Lowther of Lowther .....		Sir John .....	Dormant or extinct
Lockhart of Lee .....		Sir William ....	Dormant or extinct
Hume .....		Sir George .....	Dormant or extinct
Hamilton .....		Sir William ....	Dormant or extinct
Guthrie of Kingswood .....		Sir Harrie .....	Dormant or extinct
Bruce of Clackmannan .....		Sir John .....	Dormant or extinct
Bourk .....		Sir Theobald .....	Dormant or extinct
Bourk .....		Sir John .....	Dormant or extinct
Bourk .....		Sir Myles (Vis- count of Mayo)	Dormant or extinct
Carmichael of Bonington .....		Sir ——— .....	Dormant or extinct
Sinclair .....		Sir William ....	Dormant or extinct
Cooper of Ratlingcourt .....		Sir William ....	Sir Francis Thomas DeGrey, 7th Earl Cowper, K.G., P.C.†