



Crest Badge of a
Member of Clan Hunter

Hunters' Halloo

Newsletter of the Clan Hunter Association, Canada
2016

Winter

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Greetings Clansfolk, My very best wishes to you. To those of you who have undertaken to promote Clan Hunter at games and events my heartfelt thanks to you. However enjoyable going to games and event are, I really appreciate the hard work you put in to promoting the Hunters far and wide, thank you all. Ron Bogart, our Clan Genealogist has sadly had to retire and I would like to thank him for his wonderful work in assisting with Hunter Genealogies and wish him well in the future. Ron has very kindly found another Clan Hunter Genealogist and I am very happy to welcome Steven James Wilson as our official Clan Hunter Genealogist. He will be happy to help. He has more than 20 years of experience and is a professional genealogist. Steven can be contacted by email at: clanhuntergenealogy@gmail.com. This year I was asked to open the Largs Viking Festival, one of Scotland's most prestigious events. We led the march through Largs to the promenade where the Viking Village was encamped for the 10 days of the Festival. The Viking village is so interesting with re-enactors displaying how they lived. There were demonstrations of cooking, music, weaving, fortune telling amongst the many aspects of Viking life displayed. At the end of the event a re-enactment of the Battle of Largs is held with Vikings from all over the world attending, this is followed by a wonderful firework display. There is an album of photos from the event on the Clan Hunter UK Facebook page. Clan Hunter has been invited to take part in the Parade next year and we shall be proudly marching with our Clan Standard. The Largs Viking Festival is held from the last weekend of August and finishing on the first weekend of September with the Battle and Firework display. This year we had a Clan Open day on the first weekend of September. On Saturday we had two speakers; Isabel Garrett gave an in depth talk on the Hunterston Brooch and the latest findings about the brooch. The second speaker was Dane Love an expert on the

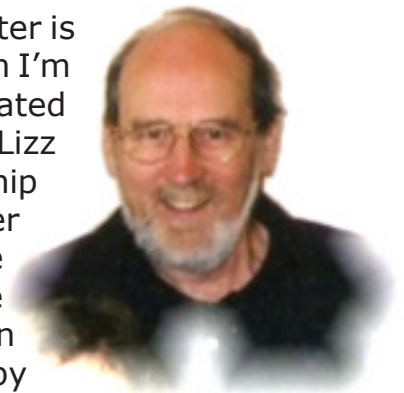
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Covenanting period. His knowledge is extensive on this period and he is a very talented speaker and we all enjoyed his overview of the Covenanters and some of the Hunters involved with this cause. On Sunday we visited Portencross Castle and Dundonald Castle. The weekend was very well attended by Clan members. Our Clan Shop at www.clanhunterscotland.com is now stocking several new items and we have some special offers for Christmas. Following many requests we have found someone to make high quality replicas of the Hunterston Brooch in solid silver. They will come in two sizes. You can see me wearing the larger version on our Facebook page at Clan Hunter UK in the Largs Viking Festival Album. The larger version shows the Viking runes on the back. I am delighted to announce that the next Clan Gathering will be held in 2017 on Friday 28th, Saturday 29th and Sunday 30th July.

We look forward to meeting you then.- **Madam Pauline Hunter**

Greeting to my fellow clansmen and women, the winter newsletter is a little late I'm afraid and I can only put it down to procrastination I'm afraid. Although I must say in defence that gathering Hunter related information. Is quite a challenge. I am therefore very grateful to Lizz for her genealogy efforts on our behalf and Christine our membership secretary for her update on members and to Gillian Jobs-Hunter for a very interesting article on her father Dr. Edward George Hunter. I would like to take this opportunity to encourage everyone to think of how they might share their family story in some way. We have tried in the past to highlight members by publishing their biography but we didn't get any response. I know that folks have said in conversation, "Oh I must write something for the newsletter" but it never seems to happen. I should however hasten to say that anything that you send should be publishing ready (with reasonable minor editing) and should not need to be rewritten by me.



If you read our Clan Chief's letter before mine then you will know that the next Clan Gathering in Scotland is scheduled for Friday 28th, Saturday 29th and Sunday 30th July., 2017 . I am pleased to be able to say that I have attended every Clan Gathering since 1992 and every one has been well done and interesting. I do encourage you to consider planning your 2017 vacation in Scotland to include the Clan Gathering. I have put together a couple of pages of photos showing some of the activities over the years

Tom

Connections Corner



Lizz Thibodeau

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I was reading some genealogy work that one of our clan members had done recently when I came across a reference to the "Plantation Program". A brief description was given, explaining that this was when Protestants, mostly from lowland Scotland were "planted" onto formerly Catholic land in Northern Ireland in order to keep the Gaelic Irish under British control. This piqued my interest and I felt that I should explore this in more detail. From a genealogical point of view, this could be of great significance to many of our family trees.

The story starts in the middle ages. Scottish soldiers (called Gallowglass soldiers) were being hired by Gaelic (Irish) lords and would, as a result, end up settling in Ulster. In the late 14th century, the MacDonnell clan actually acquired property in the Glens of Antrim through marriage. This trend continued until it began to alarm the Tudor monarchy in the early 16th century because of concerns of a Scottish-French alliance which could invade Ireland and from there wage war against England.

The first tactics to dislodge the Scots from Ulster were military campaigns, but when those failed Queen Elizabeth agreed to a different strategy. The first

W e  are Family, I've got all my cousins with me!

attempt of control by colonisation was by Sir Thomas Smith in 1571. He was granted the Ards Peninsula (northeast Ireland). His son began implementing the plan in 1572, but was killed in 1573 by a supporter of the local Gaelic Lord, Sir Brian MacPhelim O'Neill. That same year, Walter Devereux, Earl of Essex received a grant of land in northeast Ireland from Queen Elizabeth. He also made little progress with a settlement, but he captured and executed Sir Brian MacPhelim O'Neill, his wife and brother and also authorised the raid on the Scottish settlement on Rathlin Island by John Norris and Francis Drake. Queen Elizabeth relieved Essex of his command in Ulster. While all of this was going on, the Scottish migration continued. Suddenly, something very strange happened, and history has never been able to fully explain it. On September 4th, 1607, the Earls of Tyrone & Tyrconnell, fled from their homeland on a ship to Spain. It does not appear that much is known about why they fled, but they left in such a hurry that The Earl of Tyrone's young son, Con was left behind as was the Earl of Tyrconnell's pregnant young wife! Whatever the reason for their flight, this opened the door for the Ulster Plantation. It was expected that the (Catholic) Earls of Tyrone & Tyrconnell would return, bringing military assistance, to reclaim their lands so the English government wanted to settle the land as quickly as possible with Protestants. Initially, Sir Arthur

Chichester was to oversee a fairly limited scale settlement. A rebellion in 1608 convinced King James I to develop a much more radical project. Twenty-four British males were to be settled per thousand acres of land. The native Irish population was to be cleared off any land given to English & Scottish settlers. Any land grant of 2000 acres required a castle to be built. Smaller settlements only required stone bawns (walled fortifications). All building was to be completed within three years. This turned out to be completely unrealistic, and in fact unnecessary as the Earls did not try to reclaim their land, and with a turn in the social and economic conditions in England and Scotland, migration to Ulster continued to increase. By the 1640s, the Protestant population in Ulster had swelled to over 40,000.

The Protestant / Catholic division was deepened a few years later with the **Battle of the Boyne**. **The battle** was a battle in 1690 between the English King James II (Catholic), and the Dutch Prince William of Orange (Protestant), who, with his wife, Mary II (his cousin and James' daughter), had overthrown James in England in 1688. The battle took place across the River Boyne near the town of Drogheda on the east coast of Ireland, and resulted in a victory for William. This turned the tide in James's failed attempt to regain the British crown and ultimately aided in ensuring the continued Protestant ascendancy in Ireland.

This battle is still commemorated through Orangeman parades on July 12th in Northern Ireland, Scotland, and even in Toronto in the early 1900s as was highlighted in a Murdoch Mysteries episode.

Dr. Edward George Hunter January 24, 1941 - June 20, 2014

Among great people in the world who have made a profound difference in the lives of others, George Hunter is certainly one. George was born in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan to Edward George Hunter and Alice Jesse (Smith) Hunter, and spent his early years in Lethbridge. He completed his BSc in Pharmacy in 1963, at which time he participated in the establishment of Breathalyzer Testing.

While completing his MSc in Pharmacology in 1965, George was one of the scientists who discovered the effects of nitroglycerin for heart patients. George completed his doctorate at Dalhousie University in Halifax, Nova Scotia, then continued doing heart research in Bern, Switzerland, where he completed his post doctorate.

George returned to Dalhousie University for another 6 years, however, his need for sunshine and wide open spaces, brought him back to Pharmacology and the University of Alberta, in 1977. He had his first run-in with cancer in 1985, and traded his laboratory for the classroom.

George soon found that teaching was his passion. His



teaching style and ability to connect with students became legendary, winning him many teaching awards over the years, until mandatory retirement in 2006 ended his career, all too soon. He was also instrumental in the establishment of the Pharmacist Rehabilitation Network in Alberta. George had many diverse interests; he would pursue whatever captured his fancy until he mastered it, then move on to the next challenge. He was an avid reader. He learned to scuba dive with the Navy in Halifax, he loved fishing, he tied flies, built a canoe and a kayak, he loved to golf, studied karate with daughter Gillian, and silver smithing

with daughter D'Arcy. He was an amazing cook - the kitchen became his lab! George loved to travel; he and Edda spent many wonderful vacations in Mexico, Hawaii, and Scottsdale, Arizona. In 2008

George and Edda discovered the joys of cruising; this opened the world! After almost 30 years of battling various types of cancer, cancer finally won. Sadly George passed away on 20th June 2014. An inspiration to many, George leaves an enormous void. Nine year old grandson Ty put things into perspective when he said "Grandpa was a good man, he had a great life, and now he is getting his reward!"

Scottish Sayings

It is the lone worker who makes the first advance in a subject: the details may be worked out by a team, but the prime idea is due to the enterprise, thought and perception of an individual.
Sir Alexander Fleming
1881-1955

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How Did the Normans Change Scotland?

Janet McNaughton

(check out her web page at <http://www.janetmcnaughton.ca/Eknor.html>)

Twelfth century Scotland could hardly be called a country in the modern sense of the word. It was, in fact, a number of loosely connected regions mostly dominated by powerful chieftains who might be loyal to the king, or might openly rebel. Most of Scotland was not directly changed by the Normans at all. King David, like most monarchs of the time, did not live in one place, but travelled from great house to great house. However, the south eastern part of Scotland which is today known as the Borders was where he seemed to feel most at home and that was where the Normans would have the greatest impact. To learn more about this area, visit my web page, *Where is Teviotdale?*

It's hard to think of Britain as a wilderness today, but in that time, it seems as if the southeast of Scotland was largely empty. We know, for example, that monks had founded an abbey near Melrose in the 8th century, but it was abandoned and the area had reverted to wilderness by the 12th century. King David granted estates to his Norman friends in this area, where they established typical Norman homes. Any people who belonged to the lands, *neyfs* was the Scottish term, were granted to the lords along with the land. These Norman lords could also acquire bondsmen, who became servants for life when a common person who had no other means of making a living swore an oath to become part of the household. In famine years, when crops failed and people had no other choice, many common people chose to become bondsmen rather than starve to death.

Norman society was based on a very structured feudal system. Under the feudal system, everyone was bound to someone of a higher rank. The serfs (or *neyfs*) who worked the land were essentially slaves, bound to the lord who held that land. (All land, in fact, belonged to the king and was only granted to the nobleman who lived on it.) A lord might be bound to a noble of higher rank, and the highest lords swore allegiance directly to the king. Everyone gave a percentage of what they produced, their crops and animals, any wealth they made in the course of a year, to the person who ranked above them, so that a percentage of everything was, finally, given to the king. The things that were given were called tribute. Noblemen were also required to provide knights and soldiers to the king's army in wartime, according to their ability. Those who had no material wealth would be bound to provide days of labour to their overlords. Anyone might also be required to provide days of labour in addition to the tribute they paid. The entire society rested on this system of allegiance and tribute. Kings and overlords could also add special taxes to this system if they needed money for a war or to pay a ransom, but tribute was the main source of income for any king.

Scotland had a system of tribute before the Normans arrived, but it was never as structured or rigid as the feudal system. Also, because political alliance to the king was so shaky, it must have been very unpredictable. King David knew that the Normans would provide him with a more stable base, because their loyalty would be more secure and because their feudal system would give him regular income. David also began to modernize Scotland, setting up the first real towns, called royal burghs. (Pronounced "boroughs.") The first burghs were Berwick and Roxboro. These towns were the only place where trade with foreigners could be conducted. All the people who lived in the burghs were freemen, who owed allegiance to

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no one but the king himself. This system was designed to increase Scotland's trade with other countries and, not incidentally, provide the king with more income. To find out more, visit the BBC's web page David I and the Impact of the Norman Conquest

The Normans who came to Scotland still spoke French. We know very little about how they were received by the common people who had been Christian for a few hundred years and spoke a version of English, called Scots, as their native language. This part of Scotland was surprisingly multi-cultural at the time, and perhaps it had always been assimilating people from other cultures. Many of the people in Northern England who escaped from terrible rage of William the Conqueror just decades before must have come north to Scotland, and many of the weavers involved in the growling woolen cloth industry were Flemish. In fact, the Scottish name Fleming means a person of Flemish origin. Scotland was always in contact with the Scandinavian countries, and there were also people of Danish and Norwegian background in most of Scotland. It may be that the people in this area accepted the Normans because they were used to outsiders. In any case, within just a few generations, the Anglo-Normans were completely integrated into Scottish society.

Membership Report, January 2016

New Members

Since my last report, we have had 3 new members join our Clan Association – let me introduce you to:

Robert Hunter, who hails from Cottam, Ontario, and is interested in trying to match up some of his genealogy with the family line of other members.

Kirstin Hunter who joined us at the end of January and lives in Three Hill in Alberta.

Kenneth Hunter is our most recent new member and lives in Kingsville, Ontario – and yes that is in the same area

as Robert Hunter, because Robert is Kenneth's son.

I hope all three new members will enjoy being part of our society, will find what they are looking for in our company, and will get to know some of the other members through meetings and Highland Games or through family articles in the newsletter.

If anyone has any suggestions about other times our Association could get together to get to know each other – feel free to share with us and see what could possibly be

arranged. Our big meeting area is still the Fergus Highland Games where we have dinner and our Annual General Meeting at a local hotel, but I know that is just not a possibility for lots of our members.

Also please feel free to share your own family get-togethers, through photographs and stories, on the Newsletter by sending all information to Tom Hunter at the home address or e-mail address on this newsletter.

We love to hear from you – take a moment and get in touch!

Christine Hunter.
Membership Secretary

Remember When. International Clan Gatherings

1992



1997



1997



1997



1997



1997



Remember When. International Clan Gatherings

2004



2004



2007



2007



2009



2012

2009



2012

