



Clan MacKenzie Society in the Americas

Cabar Feidh

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A new British stamp showing Loch Assynt, Sutherland (Mackenzie country)



Major Iain Mackenzie-Gray of Applecross and Alan McKenzie are not waving at the camera. They are holding the tent to stop it blowing away in the strong wind at Uxbridge. Ada Chong looks charming in her Mackenzie tartan miniskirt.

HISTORY OF THE MACKENZIES CHAPTER 15

THE 45 JACOBITE REBELLION

KENNETH MACKENZIE, 7TH LORD MACKENZIE OF
KINTAIL, LORD FORTROSE, CHIEF 1740 1761

Charles Edward Louis Philip Casimir Stewart was born on 31 December 1720. He was to become the last hope for the Jacobites to seize back the Crown of Great Britain. Bonnie Prince Charlie, as he became affectionately known by his Scottish admirers and supporters, worked with zeal to recover the throne for his less dynamic father.

Cabar Feidh Newsletter:

Members who wish to write to the Society with contributions to the Newsletter please send submissions to The Editor, Clan MacKenzie Society, 580 Rebecca St., Oakville, ON L6K 3N9. or e-mail to alan@mkz.com

The story of the '45 rebellion has been written and told on numerous occasions and it is not intended to repeat that history. Suffice it to say that Prince Charles, with few promises of support, landed in Scotland and set up his banner at Glenfinnan on 19 August 1745 and patiently awaited for the clans to arrive and support him. With some difficulty he managed to gather some twelve hundred men, mostly from clan Ranald, clan Cameron and some MacLeods. With these under his command, Charles set off and by September 17 he had seized the town of Edinburgh, even though he was unsuccessful in gaining the castle. Lowland Scotland and England was in a panic and Sir John Cope, commander-in-chief of the British government's forces in Scotland, was sent to put a stop to this advance.

The Prince's growing army met with Cope at Prestonpans on 21 September. The battle lasted ten minutes. Cope's forces were routed and the victorious Charles received an influx of recruits for his growing support. Cope was dismissed and replaced by Field Marshall Wade.

The English, for their part added a new verse to the National Anthem of "God Save the King" as follows:

God grant that Marshall Wade,
May by thy mighty aid Victory bring,
May he sedition hush,
And like a torrent rush,
Rebellious Scots to crush,
God save the King.

A number of powerful Scottish nobles had started to move to the Jacobite cause. The most important of these was Lord George Murray, son of the 1st Duke of Atholl. He became the commander-in-chief of Charles' forces, under Charles himself. Had he been left to control the direction of the war he could have won the crown for the Jacobite cause. As it was, he was constantly questioned and malicious tongues wagged in Charles' ear so that even Charles failed to trust the one man who had sacrificed everything for him. His wretched treatment of Lord George Murray leaves to this day a poor impression of Prince Charles Edward Stewart. Murray has been described as one of the most brilliant military commanders ever to come from the ranks of Scotland's great military leaders. He constantly won battles for the Prince. But all was brought to nothing on the battlefield at Culloden moor. An

impossible terrain for Highland soldiers, Murray implored the Prince to reconsider a more appropriate battleground. Prince Charles, however was determined to have his way and the result was the disastrous defeat of his army and his cause in which there were possibly more Scots in arms against him than for him.

Since his father had been attainted under the Act of Attainder in 1716, Kenneth Mackenzie did not inherit estate or titles which were forfeited. For some reason the ancient peerage of Lord of Kintail was overlooked and was not subject of the Act of Attainder. It appears Kenneth also overlooked this omission as he took the title of Lord Fortrose, which was originally granted to his grandfather in 1691 by the exiled King James VII. The title was therefore, a Jacobite one, and not recognisable or legitimate to the Hanoverian Court. Nevertheless, he was known generally as Lord Fortrose.

Fortrose took the role as Chief of the Clan Mackenzie during the bloody closing of the Jacobite era. It was an extremely dangerous time and government spies were on the lookout for any attempt by the Jacobites to revive, once again, their attempt to place the legitimate Stuart heir back upon the throne of Britain.

But the House of Seaforth had suffered greatly for their previous adherence to the Jacobite cause in 1715 and 1719 and they are not to be unduly blamed for holding back from what was to become the most serious, and nearly successful, attempt to overthrow the House of Hanover. The Seaforths were financially exhausted and it was time to try to recover their lands and their fortunes. The recovery came quickly. In 1741, just one year after Earl William's death, the crown sold the Seaforth lands, which included Kintail and the barony of Eilean Donan to Kenneth Lord Fortrose for the sum of £25,109, subject to an annuity to the Dowager Countess of Seaforth in the amount of £1,000. In the same year Kenneth was elected as Member of Parliament for the Burgh of Inverness. Thus he commenced the slow recovery of the Seaforth fortunes.

If Kenneth was a Jacobite sympathiser, he was a very cautious one. It is said that he went to school with the Prince in France, together with Sir Alexander Macdonald of Sleat. They are believed to have discussed plans for the repossession

of the Kingdom of Scotland. Later when his father was in exile, young Kenneth was in contact with representatives of the Stuarts.

The loss of his father's title and lands must have made a deep impression on Kenneth and he was exceptionally cautious to ensure that he too was not dragged into an adventure which would further cause grief to his clan and his family. It was left to his kinsman, George Mackenzie, 3rd Earl of Cromartie to take the lead and raise a Mackenzie regiment against King George and his whig supporters.

In this respect, the wise advice and counsel of the Lord President, Duncan Forbes of Culloden, was to aid Kenneth in his circumspection. We shall have more to say about Forbes later.

In 1744 Kenneth crossed swords with one of the biggest rascals involved in the subterfuge between the crown and the Stuarts. The man in question was Lord Lovat, chief of the clan Fraser. Lovat throughout played for both sides and was trusted in the end by nobody. This large, fat and unlovely character was a cheat, a liar and a rapist. He constantly sought respectable and influential friends with whom he would make promises in return for favours. Lovat became an extremely dangerous man to get involved with and even today it is difficult to determine where his loyalties, if he had any, lay.

It was during a meeting at the court of freeholders at which Lovat and Fortrose were in attendance, as well as some other noblemen and a large party of the Fraser clan, that Lovat made some remark to Kenneth that caused him to react by giving Lovat a blow to the head. Knowing Lovat as we do from the numerous reports of his character and reputation, we can make the not unreasonable assumption that Lovat deserved what he got! Fraser of Foyers sprung to the defence of Lovat, or, more likely, to the honour of the Fraser clan by placing a cocked pistol to Kenneth's head. This was thrust aside by someone using their plaid, and swords and dirks were drawn on both sides. The Lord President Forbes and Norman MacLeod of MacLeod, who were both present, intervened and grabbed Kenneth and hustled him out of the building. A member of the Fraser clan bludgeoned Kenneth to the ground with a heavy blow to his head. The event was ended by the friends of both parties intervening and preventing a major clan war between the Frasers and the

In France, meanwhile, the Pretender's son, Bonnie Prince Charlie, was working hard to gain French troops and support for an invasion of Britain to place his father on the throne as King James the VIII and III. The French King recognised James as King of Britain, but deep politics were in play in France and any support was provided secretly. There were numerous Jacobite visitors to the court of King Louis, but unfortunately they were often in dispute with each other as to the correct course of action. Some of these visitors, such as Lord Lovat, were simply not trusted, and with good reason.

Meanwhile rumours of an invasion from France to install the Stuart king upon the throne circulated widely. Spies were everywhere and one needed to be sure who to trust. The Lord President, who throughout appears as the one person capable of giving reasoned and sensible advice, cautioned the Jacobites against raising the clans against King George. As a result he is not always seen as a popular man in history, the voice against the youthful and heroic Bonnie Prince Charlie. But Duncan Forbes of Culloden was a wise man and was well aware that an insurrection was surely doomed to failure. In this respect he was right.

In 1737, Duncan Forbes of Culloden, the well-respected Lord Advocate, was appointed Lord President of the Court of Session in place of Sir Hew Dalrymple, who had just died. As the senior man of the law of Scotland in these turbulent times he was in effect to be the only voice of authority and of law and order. He used his power with great sympathy and respect for others. The leading politicians in London listened to his constantly wise advice, though, unfortunately, seldom acted when he urgently pointed out the need for action. He provided a flow of intelligence to London. He used his best efforts at all times to try and prevent the clan chiefs from taking up arms against King George.

Even the failure of the 1719 rising was partly attributed to Culloden's efforts. That rising brought together Spanish troops and the MacKenzie clan under the Earl of Seaforth and some others. Sir Walter Scott says:

They were defeated at Glenshiel...in a great measure by the Munros, Rosses, and other Whig clans, whom the influence of Duncan Forbes put into action.

It was Duncan Forbes who put forward the idea of using the Highlanders as soldiers in the King's service by raising Highland regiments. As the rumours of the impending arrival of French troops in Scotland became more widespread Forbes urgently requested money and arms to raise independent companies to try and keep the peace and prevent a general uprising in support of the Jacobites.

Forbes was given blank commissions to appoint officers to the new companies and he worked hard to form eventually eighteen companies of one hundred men each. On the 3rd August came the first news that the young Prince Charles had landed in Scotland, and the politicians in London at last began to take Forbes of Culloden seriously. On the 26th August he reported that Lord Fortrose and Lord Lovat were in readiness with their men to support the Commander-in-chief, General Cope, who was making his way north. He received loyal support also from Macdonald of Sleat and Macleod of Macleod.

Culloden also asked the Earl of Cromartie to raise a similar company under the command of his eldest son, who used the title Lord Macleod, even though he was a Mackenzie. Although it is believed that the young Lord Macleod may have been eager to accept one of the commissions offered by Forbes, his father declined it on the 26th September 1745. On that same day General Cope's army was routed by the Highland army under Prince Charles at the Battle of Prestonpans. The Prince's army grew to 8,000 men and they took more than 1,300 prisoners.

The alarmed government in London immediately made arrangements to send 9,000 Dutch and British troops under General Wade to stop what was looking like a popular Jacobite uprising. Only the tireless work of Forbes of Culloden, with the support of Lord Fortrose, Macdonald of Sleat, Macleod of Macleod, plus the Munros and the Rosses prevented Prince Charles raising a huge army of tens of thousands of men.

Such a nuisance to the Jacobites was Forbes of Culloden that on October 15th, his home, Culloden House, was attacked by a party of 200 Frasers under James Fraser of Foyers. The order was given in the name of the prince by his secretary, Murray of Broughton. Forbes escaped the

attack and continued his efforts to prevent the escalation of the Jacobite rebellion.

Forbes of Culloden was unsuccessful in keeping the Earl of Cromartie loyal to the Hanoverian king. As late as October 19th, Cromartie gave an assurance to Lord President Forbes of his loyalty and readiness to fall in with his projects. But on the 6th of November, Cromartie and his son Lord Macleod, visited Lord Lovat and proceeded from there to join with the Prince in the south. He took with him one hundred and fifty MacKenzies, whom he had "debauched" from the chief, Lord Fortrose.

Mackenzie of Fairburn was one of those offered a commission by the Lord President to lead one of the independent companies. Although he remained loyal he refused the commission much to Forbes' annoyance, as he "would bring no tash or imputation" on his family by opposing the Stuart line...

as this small mealling I possess was given my predecessor by King James V in free gift...the case is conscience with me.

Thus it can be seen that the loyalty of the Highlanders to their Scottish Stuart kings played a large part in the Jacobite uprising.

Nevertheless, of the eighteen independent companies raised by Forbes, three were led by Mackenzies. On December 10th 1745, one Alexander Mackenzie Esq. was made captain to his new company as was Colin Mackenzie of Hilltown. These were raised due to the efforts of Lord Fortrose. The third company, also raised through the influence of Fortrose, were MacKenzies from the Isle of Lewis under a Captain Colin MacKenzie. This company was completed on February 2nd 1746.

Culloden heard that Barrisdale had gone to Assynt to raise men and to be joined by further numbers in Coigach. These were to proceed with Macdonalds through Mackenzie territory to raise Kenneth's men "by fair means or foul" to join the standard of the Prince. Culloden was very disturbed by these developments and used his influence with Kenneth to try and prevent this uprising.

The raising of troops for the Prince and for the government caused more dissension within the Mackenzie ranks than with any other clan. While Fortrose was cautious and quietly providing limited support for the government, his kinsman, the Earl

of Cromartie, after some hesitation, was busy raising a regiment in support of the Prince. Fortrose had a visit from the Earl of Cromartie and his eighteen year-old son, Lord Macleod, towards the end of October, 1745. He reported to Culloden that the Earl was pensive and dull and had he known what they were up to he would have arrested them, for Lord Macleod went to Lochbroom and Assynt to raise men from Mackenzie estates, whether under the control of the House of Seaforth or Cromartie.

Indeed, the Earl of Cromartie became very much an active Jacobite for the cause of the Prince, despite the fact that his wife had Hanover connections. He recruited eighty men from his own estates in the east and a further two hundred from the Coigach estates in the west. Cromartie toured through the estates with a piper and a fiddler. An unsympathetic contemporary account from one Daniel Munro, Minister of Tain (later described as an 'uncouth man, a monster of unpiety, wickedness and ill nature') described these forces raised by the Earl of Cromartie. He stated that Cromartie 'affected to be the chief of the Mackenzies' and 'threatened military execution against Mackenzie of Scatwell . . . if he did not give his men also'. Cromartie's men, some 400 Mackenzies, were described as a substantial body of 'Banditti Highlanders' (from Eric Richards' and Monica Clough's book, *Cromartie: Highland Life 1650-1914* (Aberdeen University Press 1989).

Fortrose got wind of attempts by some of the Mackenzies to raise men for the Prince. He at once gave orders to his tenants that under pain of death they were not to move without his express permission. He wrote to Culloden giving the names of officers appointed to two Mackenzie companies. Both Mackenzie of Coul and Mackenzie of Redcastle had been offered commissions but it seems they too had refused them as did Fairburn. Culloden acknowledged this letter and advised Fortrose to appoint the officers in the companies. He also advised him to raise more men from his estates at Brahan in order to make 'Caberfeidh respectable and to discourage folly among your neighbours.'

On the 8th of November, Fortrose informed Culloden that the Earl of Cromartie had crossed the river at Contin with about one hundred men on their way to Beaulieu. Cromartie's son, Lord Macleod, followed, but after crossing the northern district was unable to recruit a single vol-

unteer. Fortrose reported as follows:

Not a man started from Ross-shire, except William (Mackenzie), Kilcoy's brother, with seven men, and a tenant of (Mackenzie of) Redcastle with a few more; and if (Mackenzie of) Lentrane and (Mackenzie of) Torridon did go off last night, they did not carry between them a score of men. I took a ride yesterday to the westward with two hundred men, but find the bounds so rugged that it's impossible to keep a single man from going by if he has a mind. However, I threatened to burn their cornyards if anybody was from home this day, and I turned one house into the river for not finding its master at home. It's hard the Government gives nobody in the north power to keep people in order. I don't choose to send a company to Inverness until I hear what they are determined to do at Lord Lovat's.

On December 9th, the two Mackenzie companies raised by Fortrose were marched to Inverness. These were then accompanied by a detachment from Fort Augustus to Castle Dounie with the purpose of capturing Lord Lovat who had by now clearly decided to work on the side of the Jacobite cause. He had previously agreed to come to Inverness to surrender his arms on December 14th, but typically he did not turn up and made his escape.

Throughout history the Mackenzie Clan has had the good fortune to bring forth an exceptionally large number of highly talented leaders. One of these was John Mackenzie. Had he lived in happier times he would have become the 4th Earl of Cromartie. John was the eldest son of George Mackenzie, 3rd Earl of Cromartie and his wife Isabella Gordon. He was born in 1727 and was educated under the eye of his uncle, Mr Dundas of Arncliffe, who later became Lord President of the Court of Session.

For some reason, John took the title of Lord MacLeod, which related to his father's barony of Coigach (presumably Baron MacLeod of Castle Leod, a title which is still held by the present Chief). The more usual practice is and was to take, as the eldest son of a peer, the most senior of the father's subsidiary titles, which was in this case, Viscount Tarbat. It is not known why he elected to depart from this practice.

His education could hardly have been completed when the rebellion of the "forty-five" created havoc in England and

Scotland. Not only were the clans themselves divided as to whether they should support the House of Hanover or the rightful House of Stuart, but as we have seen, the Mackenzies themselves were divided.

John's father, on the other hand, raised a regiment of Mackenzies, known as Cromartie's Regiment for Bonnie Prince Charlie. The Earl himself was Colonel of the regiment, while his enthusiastic son, a mere eighteen years old, was to become its Lieutenant-Colonel. The regiment comprised 284 officers and men, of which 116 were named Mackenzie.

John himself helped in the recruitment of the regiment from among his father's tenants in Coigach. He was subsequently accused of snatching poor people from their beds and dragging them from their ploughs, although these accusations were made after the rebellion ended at Culloden Moor. There is no doubt that a little coercion was sometimes required. For example, the Earl of Cromartie threatened military action against his kinsman, Mackenzie of Scatwell, if he failed to provide his men for the cause.

We know something about John's feelings at this time since he wrote a clear narrative of his actions from the moment he joined the Prince's forces. His perception of the politics of the time shows a maturity of intellect which belie his tender years. For example he clearly had little faith in the support of the French, without which the rebellion would probably never have started. He states:

"...some people are of the opinion that the Court of France never intended an invasion in favour of the Stuart family, but that their only design, with all the noise they then made, was to alarm the Court at London, so as to make them withdraw the British troops from the Austrian Netherlands, by which means they hoped to meet with less opposition in the measures they were then pursuing on the continent for humbling the House of Austria."

The lack of support from the French, despite their vast promises of men and equipment, were the prime cause of the failure of the '45 rebellion and MacLeod, as we shall now call him, was properly scornful of that nation.

MacLeod also attributes some of the blame to the French for the Prince's retreat from Derby, so close to London and possible victory for the Stuart cause:

"He [the Prince] received intelligence that a body of French troops, with a great train of artillery, were landed in Scotland for his service, and these troops were represented to him to be much more numerous than they really were."

Shortly after this MacLeod was actively involved in the campaigns. He received first hand accounts of how the French would save the day.

"...we received a piece of news which gave us all the greatest joy, as we looked then on our affairs to be the most flourishing condition in the world. This news was, that Lord John Drummond was landed at Montrose with a large body of French troops, which we were told amounted to some thousands of men. The truth of the matter is, that Lord Drummond was sent from France with his own regiment, and with a piquet of 50 men from each of the six Irish foot regiments in that service; and as part of these troops were taken in their passage by the British cruisers, the whole of this formidable army amounted to about seven or eight hundred men. It is true they had a good number of battering cannon with them, but in the hurry of their embarkation they forgot to bring over any mortars, bombs or engineers along with them. There were indeed two officers who came over with the troops who passed for engineers, but the one of them was always drunk, and the other was a boy just come from the college; and this last circumstance appeared even then very singular to many people, as it is very well known to all the world that there is no nation on earth so well provided with able engineers as the French nation is."

MacLeod's unstinted support for the Stuarts caused him to receive a visit from his great aunt, Lady Stonebyres. She tried unsuccessfully to persuade her nephew to retire to Edinburgh and give up his rebellious ways as his friends were very concerned for his safety. He elected not to take her advice.

"I complained bitterly to her of the bad usage I had received from the Government, which had in a manner forced me into the Rebellion; but I told her at the same time that I was now engaged in a different interest, that no consideration in the world could ever engage me to abandon the same, nor to take any step that could bring the least stain upon my honour."

A clear indication of his single minded and strong willed purpose.

MacLeod's opinions on the matter of military discipline show that he was a very pragmatic man, especially when dealing with a case of mass desertion, which he had to do shortly after joining his regiment:

"And here I cannot avoid making a reflection, which is, that as a party which is in arms against an established Government lies under many and great disadvantages, this is none of the least of them, that their troops cannot be subjected to military discipline nor to martial law, and that the only way that one has to keep them from abandoning their colours is by flattery and good words, and even by winking at many disorders which can never be allowed of in a regular army. This I reflected on at that time, and therefore resolved to pretend total ignorance of what had passed during my absence; nor had I reason to repent this conduct, for the men made no other attempt of that sort again so long as the war continued."

On the 12th January 1746 MacLeod met Prince Charles for the first time and had supper with him and Lord George Murray and other important guests:

"After supper, I followed the Prince to his apartment, to give him an account of the situation of his affairs in the north, and of what had passed in these parts during the time of his expedition to England. I found that nothing surprised the Prince so much as to hear that the Earl of Seaforth had declared against him, for he heard without emotion the names of the other people who had joined the Earl of Loudoun at Inverness; but when I told him that Seaforth had likewise sent two hundred men to Inverness for the service of the Government, and that he had likewise hindered many gentlemen of his clan from joining my father for the service of the Stuart family, he turned to the French minister, and said to him, with some warmth, 'Hé, mon Dieu, et Seaforth est aussi contre moi!' [Oh my God, even Seaforth is against me!]"

MacLeod was present at the Battle of Falkirk and described in exuberant fashion the great victory over the government forces. Both he and his father, with sword in hand, chased after the fleeing enemy troops. His narrative continues right up to the stage before the battle of Culloden. He spent half an hour at Culloden to pay his respects to the Prince and then left for

Inverness with Cromartie's Regiment. We know that he then went north and he sent Mackenzie of Ardoch with a party to the Orkney Islands to raise men for the Prince. His narrative comes to an abrupt end and the developments just prior to the Battle of Culloden are not related.

However, we do know something of what transpired. A terrible calamity took place on the 25th of March when the ship, *Prince Charles*, returning from France with men and twelve thousand pounds in money, was chased by English cruisers into the Pentland Firth. Although the men and gold were successfully landed, they were captured the following day by Lord Reay. The loss of this money to Prince Charles was "inexpressible" as it was desperately needed to pay his men. In a vain attempt to try and recover this money Prince Charles sent the Earl of Cromartie and Lord MacLeod with 1500 of his men to Sutherland. They seized Dunrobin Castle and were on the point of returning to their base camp when they were surprised by a strong force of Militia. Out of the force of some 200 men of Cromartie's own Regiment, 178 were captured including Lord Cromartie himself. Lord MacLeod was also captured, though whether this was during the encounter with the Militia is not certain. This disaster for the Stuart cause occurred just one day prior to the ill-fated Battle of Culloden, which finished for ever the prospect of a return to a Stuart dynasty. In the process it also destroyed the system of the Highland clan.

There is no record of the Seaforth Mackenzies being present at Culloden, presumably because their loyalty to King George was highly suspect. Only a handful of Mackenzies were present at Culloden as a result, and one of the Highland's most powerful clans played virtually no part in what was to become the destruction of their way of life.

Which reminds me of the MacDonalds at the Stone Mountain Highland Games in 1989 who wore T-shirts on which were printed "Placed 2nd at the Battle of Culloden." This caused some witty Mackenzies to consider a similar T-shirt on which the words might be: "Failed to Qualify at the Battle of Culloden."

The wanderings of Prince Charles and his attempts to get back to France have been related in many books and songs, including the haunting "Over the sea to Skye". The prominent role played by Flora MacDonald in helping her Prince to

escape, dressed up as a servant girl, has added much to the romance and legend of the bonnie prince. A Mackenzie, too, played a part in this romantic story. He was Roderick Mackenzie, a young man of a respectable family, who joined the prince as one of his life-guards. He was tall and slender and the same age as Prince Charles and his features were not dissimilar from those of Charles. After Culloden, young Roderick fled to the Highlands. The hunt by the government forces for Charles was in effect and thousands of soldiers were combing the Highlands. There was a high price on Charles' head. Roderick, too, was attempting his escape when he was overtaken by a party of government troops. He found himself trapped but decided to fight it out and drew his sword to defend himself. He was shot by one of the red-coats and was mortally wounded. As he lay dying he exclaimed to the men, "You have killed your Prince, you have killed your Prince." The troops were overjoyed at their good fortune and cutting off Roderick's head they took it to Fort Augustus where the Duke of Cumberland was convinced that it was Prince Charles' head he was looking at and had it sent to London. It was several days before the deception was realised and that was crucial to Charles in helping him to avoid his enemies and eventually help his escape to France. Thus a Mackenzie played a heroic part in the escape of Bonnie Prince Charlie.

The aftermath of the Battle of Culloden is also a sad story. Charles' cousin the Duke of Cumberland was the leader of the government forces. His orders to hunt down the Highlanders who took part in the battle led to acts of violence against men, women and children of particular brutality and savagery. So evil was the action against the Highlanders that Cumberland, the fat 25-year-old son of King George, became known to history as "Butcher Cumberland". The English for their part hailed him as a hero and commissioned Handel to write "Hail the Conquering Hero Comes". They also named a flower after him - "Sweet William". The Scots named a weed - "Stinking Billy"!

The government passed the Proscription Act of 1745 which prohibited the wearing of Highland dress or tartan the penalty for which was transportation to "His Majesty's plantations beyond the seas, there to remain for seven years." They also banned the bagpipe as "an instrument of war." This act was not

repealed until 1781.

Most of the leaders of the '45 rebellion successfully escaped to France and other parts of the continent. Those that were captured included the Marquis of Tullibardine, who was in bad health and gave himself up; the Earl of Kilmarnock, Lord Balmerino, the Fraser clan chief, Lord Lovat, and Murray of Broughton, Secretary to Prince Charles. The latter gentleman has been referred to as the Judas Iscariot of the '45. It was Murray who gave the evidence at his trial which sent Lord Lovat to the block. In his manuscript, "Murray of Broughton's Memorials 1740 - 1747", published by the Scottish History Society at the end of the 19th century, Murray is most vindictive about Lord Lovat, whom he regarded as a dangerous and ultimately worthless supporter of Prince Charles. Prince Charles himself was unforgiving to Murray for his "rascality" and treasonable betrayal of the Jacobite leaders. His ultimate death in a mad-house seemed to most people a just reward for Mr "Evidence" Murray.

In the next issue of Cabar Feidh there will be included the important and interesting trial of the Earl of Cromartie and other peers held before the House of Lords in London. A fascinating account of how peers of the realm were put on trial. Don't miss it.

THE PEDIGREES OF THE EARLY CHIEFS OF THE CLAN MACKENZIE BY DOUGLAS HICKLING PART 3

We continue the review of the various pedigrees of the Mackenzie Chiefs published in a number of manuscripts.

In compiling his revised HISTORY OF THE MACKENZIES, published in 1894, Alexander Mackenzie rejected the claimed descent from Colin Fitzgerald, as he had in his earlier HISTORY OF THE CLAN MACKENZIE (1879), and quoted Skene's THE HIGHLANDERS OF SCOTLAND and CELTIC SCOTLAND several times and at length. The pedigree of the early Mackenzie chiefs set forth in the 1894 history and below is substantially the same as in the earlier 1879 history:

PEDIGREE V

1. Kenneth, who is placed fourth from the top in the Mackenzie pedigree in the manuscript of 1467. In accordance with that manuscript, Kenneth's father is listed as Angus, but his mother is not identified. He married Morna or Morba, daughter of Alexander Macdougall of Lorn "de Ergedia," by a daughter of John the first Red Comyn. He died in 1304 and was succeeded by their only son,

2. John Mackenzie, aided the Bruce and married Margaret, daughter of David de Strathbogie, 11th Earl of Atholl, by Joan, daughter of John, the Red Comyn. He died in 1328 and was succeeded by his only son,

3. Kenneth Mackenzie na sroine, who led the clan during troubled times and was eventually executed at Inverness in 1346 at the order of the Earl of Ross. He was married to Finguala, or Florence, daughter of Torquil Macleod II of Lewis, and succeeded by his only son,

4. Murdoch Mackenzie, who was known as Black Murdoch of the cave and as Murdoch Dubh. He married Isabel, only child of Macaulay of Lochbroom and died in 1375, being succeeded by his son,

5. Murdoch Mackenzie, being known as Murdoch of the bridge, who married Finguala, or Florence, daughter of Malcolm Macleod III of Harris and Dunvegan. Murdoch died in 1416, and was succeeded by his only son,

6. Alexander Mackenzie Ionraic, who married twice. First he married Anna, daughter of John Macdougall of Dunolly, and his second marriage was to Margaret, daughter of Macdonald of Morar, a cadet of Clanranald. He explains that some of the family manuscripts identify Margaret as a daughter of M'Couil or Macdougall of Morar but that all these named wives are really the same person, as one of the families of Clanranald or Moydart or Morar was named "Macdougall" after its ancestor, Dougald Macranald. Alexander was succeeded by Kenneth, a son by his first wife.

Skene's THE HIGHLANDS OF SCOTLAND was republished in 1902 without change other than the addition of extensive notes by Alexander Macbain to

the original text. At 408, Macbain says that Skene has made "overmuch use" of the manuscript of 1467 and that where it stands alone, as in the case of Clan Mackenzie, "it has to be used with caution, even as late as 1400," which is about the date that the pedigree ends. In commenting on Skene's discussion of charters that relate to the early Mackenzie chiefs, Macbain states, at 417, that "little or nothing is known of their history until the forfeiture of the last Earl - 1463. Anything before that is spurious."

The article on Mackenzie, Earl of Seaforth, set forth in volume 7 of *THE SCOTS PEERAGE* (1910), beginning at 495, was written by Peter J. Anderson. The compiler sets forth the following:

PEDIGREE VI

1. Kenneth, said to have married Morna, daughter of Alexander Macdougall of Lorn. He died in 1304 and was succeeded by their son,
2. John Mackenzie, who supported Bruce. He is said to have married Margaret, daughter of David de Strathbogie, Earl of Atholl. He died in 1338 and was succeeded by their son,
3. Kenneth Mackenzie na sroine, who appears to have been in constant strife with the Earl of Ross by whom he was made prisoner and executed in 1346. He is said to have married Fynvola, daughter of Torquil Macleod of Lewis. He was succeeded by their son,
4. Murdoch Mackenzie of the cave, who is said by the first Earl of Cromartie to have had a charter from King David II, the authenticity of which "is not now admitted by genealogists." He is said to have married Isabel, a daughter of Murdoch Macaulay of Lochbroom. He died in 1375 and was succeeded by their son,
5. Murdoch Mackenzie of the bridge, who is said by the first Earl of Cromartie to have had a charter from King Robert II, a charter "not now believed to be authentic." He is said to have married Fynvola, daughter of Malcolm Macleod of Harris. He died in 1416 and was succeeded by their son,

Alexander Mackenzie Ionraic, who had, in 1463, from John, Earl of Ross, a charter of the lands of Killin, Garve,

Kinlochluiconan and others, and in 1477 a Crown charter of Strathconan, Strathgarve, Strathbraan and others, forfeited by the Earl of Ross. He married (1) Anna, daughter of John Macdougall of Dunolly, and (2) Margaret, daughter of "M'Coull of Morir." He died in 1488 and was succeeded by Kenneth, his son by his first marriage.

Although Anderson claimed that he was setting forth the pedigree of chiefs given by the first Earl of Cromartie, a comparison of the pedigree in *THE SCOTS PEERAGE* with pedigrees I and V, above, shows that he relied far more upon Alexander Mackenzie than the first Earl as his source. The article gives continuing currency to this particular version of the pedigree of the early Mackenzie chiefs, while at the same time disparaging its authority on the ground that there is "no record evidence for the existence of any of them previous to Alexander Mackenzie 'Ionraic'," and by the continuing use of "said to have been" in his identification of the chiefs' wives. He casts further doubt on the identification of Margaret Strathbogie as the wife of John Mackenzie, noting, at 496, that "no record of this daughter has been discovered."

In his introduction to the Applecross manuscript, published in 1916, several years after the appearance of the Seaforth article in *THE SCOTS PEERAGE*, J.R.N. Macphail noted, at 4, "that there is no record evidence for the existence of any of the alleged chiefs prior to Kenneth-abhlair, who rose to a position of some importance towards the end of the 15th century, on the fall of John, Lord of the Isles and Earl of Ross." At 13 note 2, Macphail rejects the charters relied upon by Anderson, set forth in line 6 of Pedigree VI as proof of the existence of Alexander Mackenzie Ionraic, on the ground that "the authority cited is only an inventory of the Allangrange Papers. He does not appear in the Register of the Great Seal or other public records."

The 20th century historians have looked with even greater skepticism at the traditional listing of the chiefs who precede Alexander Ionraic, based on the lack of any record evidence of their existence and the fact that the early pedigrees are contradictory.

The most scholarly and compelling of these 20th century examinations of the

early Mackenzie chiefs is "Traditions of the Mackenzies," an article by William Matheson, published in *TRANSACTIONS OF THE GAELIC SOCIETY OF INVERNESS*, volume 39-40 (1942-1950). Matheson begins by noting that Alexander Mackenzie's account of early clan history gives us a "conflation" of the traditions recorded by several 17th century historians, "slightly modified from the genealogical point of view so as to accord with the manuscript of 1467." He compares the pedigrees of the early chiefs set forth in the Applecross manuscript and by the first Earl of Cromartie, each of which begins with Colin Fitzgerald, and notes that they frequently contradict each other. He comments, at 195, that just because the descent of the Mackenzies from Colin Fitzgerald has "been shown by Skene to be an invention of the 17th century and has not been seriously entertained by subsequent writers", does not mean "that other names in the pedigrees are fictitious." He explains that, in order to unravel this tangled skein of traditions represented in the conflicting pedigrees, it would be helpful to compare the 17th century histories with the manuscripts of 1467, dating two centuries earlier. Interpreting the 1467 manuscript somewhat differently than Skene and in the light of the traditional, but conflicting histories, Matheson sets forth this:

PEDIGREE VII

1. Kenneth, son of Mathan (Mathew), took a prominent part in warfare against the Norsemen in 1262. According to the family historians, he married a daughter of MacIver, possibly Iomhar Crom. Kenneth was followed by his son,
2. Murdoch, who, according to most family historians, married a daughter of Macaulay. Their son, Duncan, became the ancestor of the Mathesons and the ancestor of the Mackenzies was their other son,

Kenneth na sroin, who, according to most family historians, married a daughter of Macdougall of Lorn (possibly Alexander de Ergadia). He identified with the anti-Bruce faction even though his superior, the Earl of Ross, supported Bruce. The Earl punished him by taking away his lands and by imprisonment and execution, the latter occurring at Inverness in 1346. Kenneth's two sons, Murdoch and John, had fled to their mother's people in Lorn. Murdoch returned to Ross, to regain his lost inheri-

tance, but always remained more or less an outlaw as indicated by his sobriquet, Black Murdoch of the Caves. He was probably recognized as chief in his day, but, for some reason, the succession fell to the progeny of his brother,

4. John, who probably never returned to Ross and is therefore entirely unknown to the 17th century historians. His son,

5. Kenneth, may have married a daughter of John of the Isles, which may have paved the way for his return to Ross, although the decisive factor was the death of the last of the old Earls of Ross in 1372. He was succeeded by his son,

6. Murdoch of the bridge, who may have married a daughter of Macleod of Lewis (or Harris). He had at least two sons, Kenneth and Alexander. Kenneth is "on record as Kenneth Mor in 1428 and as Keneath Murchirson in 1414." The chiefship fell to his brother,

7. Alexander Ionaic, "said in the family histories to have been a son of Murdoch and this may well be so." "According to the most likely account, he married a daughter of Angus mac Ranald, first of the old MacDonalds of Morar. (Some of the family historians seem to have confused them with the MacDougalls of Lorn because in Gaelic they were styled Clann Dubhghaill.)"

Matheson recognized, as did Skene, that the manuscript of 1467 showed that the Mackenzie pedigree connected with that of the Mathesons, but he showed, at 205-207, that the point of this connection, as shown in the manuscript, was chronologically impossible, making it necessary to shift that point. Under Matheson's construction, Kenneth, son of Mathan, is father of Murdoch, who is father of Kenneth na sroin, the father of John. Under Alexander Mackenzie's construction of the pedigree, John was the son of Kenneth na sroin, not his father. Even so, both pedigrees contain the names Murdoch, Kenneth, John, and Kenneth, in that order, beginning with the most recent name recorded in the manuscript.

Matheson make plain that he does not argue that his version of the pedigree of the early chiefs should be regarded as the final word or that the traditions of the earlier historians should be completely thrown

out. At 213 he says:

The foregoing reconstruction of early Mackenzie history and genealogy inevitably contains a considerable element of conjecture, and all that is attempted is to make more coherent use of the sources, traditional and documentary, than has been done, for example, in the only existing full scale history of the clan. [This is a reference to Alexander Mackenzie's HISTORICAL.] This, in turn, may make it easier to assess the significance of further evidence that may come to light as a means of confirming the picture that has been drawn or showing where it requires modification. It is certainly desirable that the traditions drawn upon in this paper, and other similar traditions correctly should continue, the 20th century publications, other than THE SCOTS PEERAGE account, which questions many of those traditions, have chosen to ignore altogether anything before Alexander Mackenzie Ionaic.

[This concludes this portion of Douglas Hickling's research paper. In the next issue we shall have the final section which will look in detail at Mackenzie pedigrees]

through the eyes of experts Duncan Warrand, Jean Dunlop and the editors of BURKE'S PEERAGE & BARONETAGE.]

SARNIA HIGHLAND GAMES

AUGUST 16, 2003

This was the weekend following the great power outage in North America and it certainly affected attendance at these Games. People wary of being caught on the road with no gas probably elected to defer their visit to Sarnia. This was specifically noticeable with the poor attendance of Clan tents. There were only five of us who took the chance and this compares to around a dozen that would normally attend.

Our tent was well-manned with Alan, Bob and Olga McKenzie and supported by Alan's 17 year-old granddaughter, Claire Sullivan. Luckily this was an important gathering for a family of McKenzies including members Grant McKenzie (last year's Chieftain of the Sarnia Games) and Jane (McKenzie) DiCosmo. I lost count of how many there were from this family but there were about 30 and they set up their own tent behind the Clan tent. I was in the

SCOTLAND

Population: 5,062,000

Land mass: 78,783 sq km

Approximately 790 offshore islands

Largest cities: Glasgow pop: 577,869, Edinburgh 448,624, Aberdeen 212,125, Dundee 145,663

Gaelic speakers: 69,500

Scottish Parliament opened July 1999

Highest peak (in UK): Ben Nevis 1344m

Deepest loch: Loch Ness 230m

Longest river: Tay 193km

Oldest known home (in UK): Dunbar, East Lothian 10,000 years old

Oldest working Post Office (in world): Sanquhar, Dumfriesshire 1712

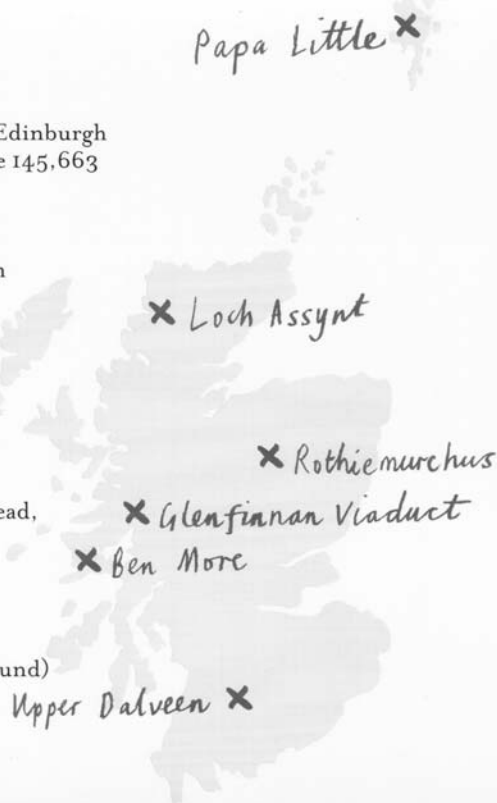
Highest Post Office (in UK): Wanlockhead, Dumfriesshire 451m

Most northerly Post Office (in UK): Baltasound, Unst, Shetlands

National flag: Cross of St Andrew (white diagonal cross on blue background)

Burns' Night: 25 January

St Andrew's Day: 30 November



The Friends of Scotland have just issued this summary of Scotland with the regions shown on the six new Scottish stamps. The Loch Assynt stamp is shown on Page 1. If you would like to be a "Friend" then look at the web page: www.friendsofscotland.gov.uk



Sarnia Family Group: Back Row, L to R. Grant McKenzie, Darren McKenzie, Philip Groves, Cheryl McKenzie, Patricia Groves, Beverly Leaman, David McKenzie, Esther McKenzie, Jane McKenzie DiCosmo, Frank DiCosmo, Ian McKenzie, Brett McKenzie, **Front Row (standing)** Joe Cornforth, Bonnie McKenzie Cornforth, Lesley McKenzie, Lauren McKenzie, Dianne McKenzie, Commissioner Alan McKenzie, Carol Montagnes, Karen McCulloch, Jan Musil, Natasha Nunes, Garry McKenzie, Keith Fraser McKenzie **Front Row (sitting)** Alicia McKenzie, Shane Ellis.

photo but was the only one not related to this group.

The weather looked threatening at times but the day went by with no rain. We had some modest sales at the tent but failed to pick up any new members.

A pleasant day.

LANARK HIGHLAND GAMES, ALMONTE

AUGUST 23, 2003

We had a rather unusual day today as we actually ran two MacKenzie Clan tents in Ontario, one in Almonte near Ottawa and the other at Fenelon Falls on which there is a separate report.

Dr Ken MacKenzie-Smith, the Commissioner for Eastern Ontario has been disappointed at responses to his efforts to get the members in the Ottawa area to attend functions he has tried to put on in the past. He has recently bought an apartment in Ottawa and perhaps being on



Here is the "second tent" which was arranged for the Kawartha Highland Games in Fenelon Falls, Ontario



*Sarnia: Part of the McKenzie Gathering:
Grant Groves and Janet (Ferguson) Groves*

the spot he may have better success. Meanwhile he relies very much as his main activity in seeing some results at the Almonte Highland Games which is the only Games in his territory. It is not a large Games and does not rank with the big Games such as Fergus or Maxville. Nevertheless it transpired that it proved a very successful day with record takings from sales this year (including Fergus) with well over \$800. In addition despite only a small number of people coming to the tent we did pick up one new member.

Following a period of excessive heat and power black-outs, we were wondering what the gods might have in store for us. Well, the weather was sunny and not too hot. The aforementioned gods had another trick up their sleeves (if they have sleeves!) and that was wind. It gusted from the time we arrived to the time we packed up and left at 5 p.m. Just as we experienced at Uxbridge, we found ourselves hanging on to the tent for dear life and it was quite amazing that the tents of the thirteen clans present did not experience problems. We did spot one of the dancers' tents take off like a kite in the distance.

Alan McKenzie joined Ken for these Games and once again he kindly put Alan up at his house for a couple of nights so he could attend. Commissioner Ken was well-pleased with the results at Almonte.

KAWARTHA SCOTTISH FESTIVAL, FENELON FALLS, ONTARIO AUGUST 23, 2003

*The following report was sent in by
Commissioner for Northern Ontario, Rad
MacKenzie.*

The weather we had hoped for was there for us on Saturday at Fenelon Falls. Although windy, the day was clear and sunny but not too hot. We were facing



*More Sarnia pics: Bonnie McKenzie
Cornforth, Susan Southward, Judith Dow,
Patricia Groves, Marcia Cooper.*

towards the south and so did not have the sun in our eyes all afternoon. Keeping things under control in the gusts of wind was a problem but finally we had all the light items anchored down with stones (!) and after putting extra ropes on the tent, all was secure. Our neighbours had quite some trouble with their tent almost blowing away.

We recruited two new members, James McKenzie and Norman & Miriam Mackenzie. So far as sales are concerned, there was interest in the Clans and Tartans book (not for sale) and the Clan Map (one sold). The other items did not gain much interest. We had a good support group on hand, my wife, Grace, was with me and Marion & Lorne MacKenzie had their daughter and a friend who assisted with the erection and setup and later with the packing and dropping of the tent. There were four other Clans represented and to date I do not know which was selected as the best tent.....

Special thanks are due to Marion MacKenzie who came up with the idea of attending these Games while we were on the coach trip to Nova Scotia. She also played the important role of making the local contacts to ensure the Clan MacKenzie was made welcome.

Now that we have worked through our first event, we are coming up with some ideas for next year as we all agree that we want to attend this Festival again. The photo on page 9 shows that we followed the traditional arrangement of things with some small differences. Our Canada flag would have been on a rather flimsy mast so with the wind problem I thought it better to not fly it. (Maybe the judges would give us a black mark for not having one in place.) We are all quite pleased with the way the day went and look forward to next year.

NEW MEMBERS

We welcome the following new members who joined the Society since the publication of the last Newsletter:

Linda Ciardullo,
41 Colonel Bertram,
Brampton, ON L6Z 4P3

William L.M. King,
45 Hi Mount Drive,
Willowdale, ON M2K 1X3

B. Donald McKenzie,
P.O. Box 1294,
Pinehurst, NC 28370

C. Paul McKenzie,
25 Baypointe,
Nepean, ON K2G 6R7

Craig Alex MacKenzie,
3215 Val Marie Avenue,
Mississauga, ON L5C 2A4

D. Munro MacKenzie,
1682, E. 55th Avenue,
Vancouver, BC V5P 1Z5

James McKenzie,
Box 85,
Oakwood, ON K0M 2M0

Norman R. & Miriam Mackenzie,
1330 Trowbridge Drive, Unit 41,
Oshawa, ON L1G 7L1

Stephen Alex MacKenzie,
3124 Keswick Court,
Burlington, ON L7N

Katherine (King) Mezei,
9 Barberry Place,
North York, ON M2K 1G9

Wendy Taylor,
Bognor, 114, Queen Street,
Bognor, ON N0M 1E0

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

I would like the two intertwined dragons explained. What is the significance of the dragons? What is their history? Why two different patterns?

A. Richard Mackenzie, Barrie, Ont.

[Ed: When we are completing the final newsletter ready for publication we often have some gaps which need filling and so from an inventory of ten Celtic designs we often select the dragons (if they are drag-

ons) since they are small and fit into a limited space. Other than that there is no specific Mackenzie connection other than a Celtic and Pictish heritage that we all share from the dim and distant past. At the Clan Gathering in Scotland in 2000 I picked up a book on Pictish signs and there were illustrations of several hundred of these and the experts tried to interpret what they were intended to illustrate. This is a fascinating subject and if members would like we could do an article on Pictish signs as we can count the Picts (or painted people) among our ancestors!]



Great news!! I am extremely overjoyed to share the great news of Kilian [Kil-ian] Malcolm Kelly's arrival at 12.07 Wed.20th August 2003 by Caesarean Section.

He is 22 inches long and 8lbs 12 ozs, fair hair and big dark blue eyes.[photo above].

He is the most beautiful baby and I think he is very much like Malcolm at birth. When we finally went in around 1.30 Kilian was wide awake and taking everything in around him .

Mum,Dad and Kilian are all doing well and I am sure they will be sleeping well tonight.

Love to everyone from the Kellys

[Ed: Liz Kelly is one of the organizers of the Annual picnic at Black Creek Pioneer Village - Congratulations Liz!]

I will not be attending the picnic September 14th, as I leave for Spain August 29 to September 29th.

I will be walking 800 kms across the north Spain, 30 kms per day, carrying my sleeping bag, clothes, and everything else I will need for a month, except food. This is a pilgrimage walk, called the Camino Walk, starting in St. Jean Pied de Port, France, and finishing at Santiago De Compostela,

Spain. I will be travelling with a lady friend, and we are on our own, no package deal or supervised leader.

I am anxious to get started.

Enjoy the fall.

Heather McKenzie

I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate you on the work you are doing on behalf of the Clan MacKenzie, which I have noticed through the Society magazine, Cabar Feidh.

My sister, Joyce MacKenzie, has nothing but nice words to say about you, and I look forward to being able to meet you in person. Perhaps at one of the gatherings held in Ontario next Spring. It is very difficult for me to get away from the Northwest Territories during the Spring and Summer months as this is my busiest time at work, but I will definitely try to get away with my family next year.

In closing, I would like to thank you for my membership to the Society, and if there is anything I can possibly do for you or yours from here, please do not hesitate to contact me.

John R. Mackenzie

Yellowknife, NT

[Ed: Thanks for the kind words. Let me just say that throughout our large Clan Society in Canada we have many hard working members and Commissioners each of whom does his/her bit to make us one of the best Clan Societies in this big country. You are the only member we have in the Northwest Territories and if you are able to take on a role to expand Clan membership in the North that would be a big contribution to our efforts. I have no idea how many Mackenzies there are pioneering away in the North as their ancestors once did!]

Very many thanks for your latest newsletter. They are always most interesting and entertaining. I was curious to find out how the Jacobites got involved with the Scots and also the English - so have been reading about them in the encyclopedia.

Robert K. Mackenzie,

Toronto

[Ed: I am surprised, in some ways, why the Jacobites did not get more support than they did. They supported the return of "Jacobus" the Latin name for King James. James II was the brother of King Charles II and the son of King Charles the I (execut-

ed by Cromwell's parliament). James II was removed from power when William of Orange and his wife Mary took over as joint sovereigns of Britain and James fled to France in fear of his life. He was removed from power because of his Roman Catholic religion but was, nevertheless, the rightful king and, as a consequence, his heirs should have succeeded to the throne - the Old Pretender and his son Bonnie Prince Charlie.]

I have just finished reading the newsletter . . . as I have said before, a first-class job, credit for which is entirely yours . . .

*Justice A. Donald K. Mackenzie,
Brampton, Ont.*

I enjoy the newsletter as it is informative and well presented. Thank you for your hard work,

*Brian B. McKenzie,
Pinawa, Manitoba*

Re Pauline McKay deceased

This Clan membership was in the name of my wife, Pauline McKay, but unfortunately she died from cancer on December 2, 2002. Please alter the membership and address from Pauline F. McKay to William J. McKay, 107 Gunn Ave., Cambridge, ON N3C 2Z5

*Yours sincerely,
William McKay*

[Ed: Please accept our belated sympathy William.]

I would especially like to commend Alan McKenzie and other members of the Society for the voluntary time and effort spent promoting the Clan MacKenzie Society through the publication of the Newsletters and work at the different Highland Games.

Glen W. McKenzie

[Ed: Thanks Glen - that includes a lot of members, not forgetting yourself and your good work on maintaining the clan genealogical database!]

Alan, Thanks for your continued leadership. Long may it continue,

*Donald G.A. McKenzie,
Toronto*

Alan - Great issue. Are you going to publish the MacKenzie history series in a book?



The pictures on this page were received to late for inclusion in the previous Newsletter.

The one on the left was at Fergus and shows a very busy tent, which is par for the course at that enjoyable festival. Commissioner Alistair MacKenzie is shown standing with Alan's granddaughter, Zoe McKenzie.

Zoe is also shown below left with Commissioner Norman MacKenzie and Iain Mackenzie-Gray of Applecross.

Below shows three commissioners, Alan, Alistair and Ken, at the Glengarry Highland Games, Maxville in the inevitable barn (which we hate!)



continued from page 11

Sincerely,
Stephen R. McKenzie

[Ed: Thanks Steve. We have not planned to publish as it is long and would cost a great deal to publish a very limited run. One needs to plan sales of at least 200 copies and with it already published in the magazine it is unlikely there would be much demand - Unless you know better?!

Steve McKenzie is the President and Lieutenant to Cabarfeidh for the United States Clan MacKenzie Society.]

Keep up the good work. I'm proud to be a MacKenzie!

Anne MacKenzie, Brantford, Ontario

We really enjoy the Newsletters and

read them cover to cover.

Kelton & Anne MacKenzie,
Tweed, Ontario

Thanks so much for including information on our McKenzie Reunion in the June issue of the Clan magazine. One couple from Desboro, which is up here in the

continued on page 13



BOOK REVIEW

"FOR FREEDOM ALONE" THE DECLARATION OF ARBROATH, 1320

The Declaration of Arbroath, 6 April 1320, is one of the most remarkable documents to have been produced anywhere in Medieval Europe. Quoted by many, understood by few, its historical significance has now almost been overtaken by its mythic status. The beginning of a new century, in the wake of the re-establishment of the Scottish Parliament, seems an appropriate moment to re-examine one of Scotland's long-cherished historical icons. Since 1998 the US Senate has claimed that the American Declaration of Independence is modelled upon 'that inspirational document', and 6 April is celebrated annually (Tartan Day) as a day of national significance to all Americans and Canadians, especially those of Scottish descent. So far such claims have not been the subject of scholarly investigation. This is the first book-length study to examine the origins of the Declaration and the ideas upon which it drew, while tracing the rise of its mythic status in Scotland and exploring its possible impact upon Revolutionary America.

The author is Professor Ted Cowan. Ted was the major inspiration in getting established the Scottish Studies Foundation in Canada while he was the leading professor of Scottish History at the University of Guelph. A brilliant speaker and academic, he used to inspire hundreds of students at Guelph and it can now be reported that the Scottish Studies Foundation, through its pledge of \$750,000 to the University of Guelph, has helped to raise sufficient money for the University to formally establish a permanent Chair in Scottish Studies and a search is now taking place for the right candidate.

Professor Cowan is now Professor of Scottish History at the University of Glasgow.

The book is published by Tuckwell Press, East Lothian, Scotland www.tuckwell-press.co.uk and costs Can\$23.95. ISBN 1 86232 150 7 Get your local book store to order a copy for you.



A couple of photos from Calgary - On the left Betty Hall and Sheila McKenzie with Sir Roderick Mackenzie of Scatwell. On the right we have Sir Roderick and Sheila again but this time with Susan Watson.

continued from page 12

Grey/Bruce area, did find us and enjoyed a damp and windy afternoon with us. Maurice and Shirley (McKenzie) Talbot brought their family records which we did enjoy looking at, and they joined right into the euchre games and fellowship.

I've included a copy of my first attempt at a Newsletter. The diary that's mentioned [a handwritten desk diary begun in 1865]

is really great to read. Charles McKenzie's daughter, Lois Wright, who had put together the McKenzie Family Book did a scrapbook for her dad during the winter. She included many very old photos that had always been in a trunk in the attic. A wonderful Father's Day gift and we were so lucky that she shared it with us at the Reunion!

As they say, every person has his or her own unique story to tell. Thanks so much

for telling us so many McKenzie stories through the excellent magazine! We look forward to receiving our copies in the coming years!

Helen & Bill McMeekin, Durham, Ontario

[Ed: Included in the newsletter sent in by the McMeekin family was this family background:

James McKenzie was born in 1786 son of James McKenzie and Jean Holm. He

married Elizabeth Ross on June 12, 1829 at Nigg, Ross & Cromarty. Elizabeth was the daughter of Donald Ross and Margaret Morrison. Six children were born to this marriage: Margaret, Alexander, Charles, Isabella, John and Elizabeth.

Some time after 1847 James and Elizabeth followed eldest son, Alexander, to Upper Canada where he had taken up land at Lot 9, Concession 17, Egremont Township, Grey County. They lived out their lives there, and James was one of the first to be buried in Reid's Cemetery, near Holstein in Egremont Township. James died October 22, 1862 and Elizabeth died August 25, 1877.

ALSO from the aforementioned diary:

1874 - Letter cost 3 cents; 1877: Taxes \$8.30; Paid \$10 for four years fire insurance; 1893 - chopped 47 bags of grain at mill for year - total cost \$2.82.]

Keep up the good work - lovely pictures and great articles.

Ann Ship, Timmins, Ontario

The Newsletter is excellent as always. It must be a tremendous job to pull it all together! Catherine has your talent for writing. The Nova Scotia letter was really interesting. Deirdre's [Gloria's daughter] speciality is global peace and security with an eye on Israel and Palestine. She does get discouraged, but she likes to think of Churchill's words during the war: "Never, never give up!"

Gloria Collings, Ottawa

Walking 800 kilometres. The walk is very exhausting. Enjoying the food, wine and view along the walk,

Heather McKenzie

[Ed: This message came on a postcard from Spain showing a backpacker trudging along a path. Now there's a trip for members - walk 800 kilometres in a strange country!] This is what Heather told us in an earlier e-mail:]

I will be walking 800 kms across the north Spain, 30 kms per day, carrying my sleeping bag, clothes, and everything else I will need for a month, except food. This is a pilgrimage walk, called the Camino Walk, starting in St. Jean Pied de Port, France, and finishing at Santiago De Compostela, Spain. I will be travelling with a lady friend, and we are on our own, no package deal or supervised leader.

Heather

CLAN MACKENZIE SOCIETY PICNIC AND ANNUAL MEETING SEPTEMBER 15, 2003

BY ALAN MCKENZIE

A good crowd of over eighty members and their families attended this ever popular event. This year was the best ever in many respects. We recruited no less than six new members at the picnic - a remarkable result and quite unexpected.

The attendance of the Georgina Finlay Dancers was quite delightful and they very kindly and most unexpectedly performed a dance called "The Piper and Penguin", a special dance composed in Scotland to celebrate the centenary of Dr William Speirs Bruce's successful Scottish National Antarctic Expedition of 1902-4. Somehow or other Georgina Finlay had learned that Dr Bruce was my great uncle and the performance was a delightful surprise. See pictures on page 20.

After the dancers finished their superb performances members and families were invited to "have a go" with help from Georgina and the dancers. And have a go we did and I suspect the spectators got as much fun out of it as the fledgling dancers!

Another success of the day was due to the members present being in buying mood. We took over \$1,100 from sales.

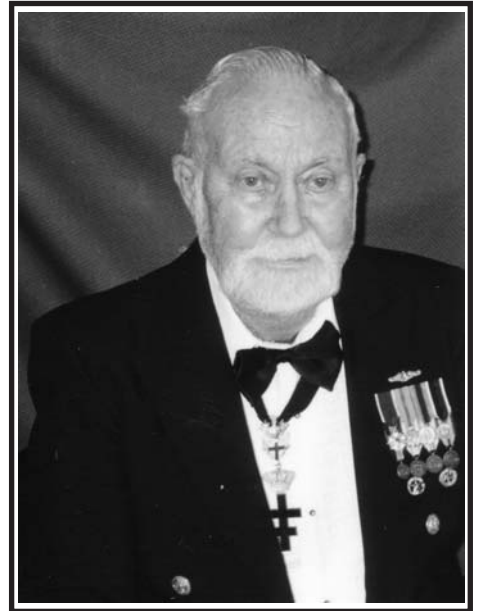
Despite weather warnings of possible rain we were lucky and it was not till the next day that the heavens opened up for the much needed rain after such a long dry spell.

Part of the fun of being at Black Creek is that one can wonder off and see the Village which is set in the mid 19th century. There is much to see including the Mackenzie House where our oldest member, Jessie Mackenzie Glynn was born over 98 years ago. We were delighted to have Jessie present once again at the picnic. Despite failing eyesight and hearing Jessie clearly enjoys this annual event.

Mary-Lou Oyler and Liz Kelly were the main organizers of the picnic once again and we have to thank them for such a fine time. Shawn MacKenzie dipped his toe in the water this year and came up with some games for the smaller children to play. Ken MacKenzie was thrown in at the deep end once again by being coerced to act as M.C. for the day. He was helped out in this respect by Norman MacKenzie. It is always nice to have a couple of speakers

who have Scottish accents. Since I have an English accent I try to avoid too much public speaking to a Scottish audience. Which reminds me of the time when an English friend took me to Wembley Stadium in London many years ago to see Scotland play England at soccer in front of a crowd of 100,000. Scotland lost the match and the "Tartan Army" was not in a good mood. I was wearing a huge Scottish rosette and since we were among part of this tartan clad crowd leaving the ground my friend tore off his English rosette. I kept mine on but, you can be sure, I kept my mouth shut!

After the picnic was over we went to attend the Annual General Meeting. The Minutes of the Meeting and the Financial Statements are reproduced in this magazine, pages 15 to 18.



OBITUARY

JOHN D. MACKENZIE 1928-2003

BY ALAN MCKENZIE

We regret to announce the death of John D. Mackenzie, the former Treasurer and Secretary of the Clan Mackenzie Society in the Americas, USA.

The following includes an extract from a report in the Orlando Sentinel on August 10th:

He was a proud naval officer, a memorable math teacher and an amazing craftsman, family members said.

John D. Mackenzie had two careers and touched countless lives. As a young man, Mackenzie planned to join the Navy. Instead he got an appointment to the U.S.

continued on page 19

Clan MacKenzie Society in the Americas - Canadian Chapter

Financial Statements

Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended December 31, 2002

Expenditure	\$	Income	\$	\$
Personal Donations to Castle Leod account	1,540.00	Nevada net income	11,615.32	
Catering & Rentals	356.75	Donations (no receipts)	15.51	
Grants and Donations given	8,582.40	Donations (tax receipt)	4,063.53	
Memberships Paid	50.00	Officers donations (Note #1)	2,696.32	
Postages	2,254.98	less expenses claimed	<u>2,679.12</u>	17.20
Printing & Publishing	3,013.04	Membership dues	8,233.57	
Stationery & Office Supplies	573.80	Interest received	2,956.13	
AGM & Picnic	2,175.53	Profit from sales	2,445.55	
Sundry Expenses	<u>1,604.63</u>	GST Recovered	722.10	
Sub total	20,151.13	Other Income	20.00	
Net Surplus Income over Expenditure	9,937.78			
	<u>\$30,088.91</u>		<u>\$30,088.91</u>	

Castle Leod Project - Accounts

Expenses	\$	Income	\$
Paid to Castle Leod Project 2002 (see Note #2)	10,122.40	Balance in hand at December 31, 2001	10.00
Balance in Hand - December 31, 2002	10.00	From General Account (Members)	1,540.00
		From General Account (Society)	8,582.40
	<u>\$10,132.40</u>		<u>\$10,132.40</u>



"If you let go maybe it will stop screaming."



ISOLATION!—OFF THE ORKNEYS

Southern Tourist. "Get any newspapers here?"

Orkadian Boatman. "Ou aye, when the steamer comes. If it's fine, she'll come ance a week; but when it's stormy, i' winter, we dinna catch a glint o' her for three months at a time."

S.T. "Then you'll not know what's goin' on in London!"

O.B. "Na—but ye see ye're just as ill aff i' London as we are, for ye dinna ken what's gaun on here!"

Clan MacKenzie Society in the Americas - Canadian Chapter

Balance Sheet as at December 31, 2002

Assets	\$	\$	Liabilities	\$	\$
Cash at Bank			Capital Account 1/1/2002	86,911.66	
CIBC - Nevada Account	1,664.76		Surplus Income to date	<u>9,937.78</u>	
CIBC - General Account	1,814.65		Total Capital	<u>96,849.44</u>	96,849.44
CIBC - Account at Interest	10,000.00				
ING Bank Account at Interest	<u>65,927.83</u>				
Total Cash at Bank	<u>79,407.24</u>	79,407.24			
			Castle Leod Project a/c		10.00
Inventory at cost		11,201.15			
Nevada fees in advance		769.35			
GST Receivable		722.10			
Payments in Advance		1,274.84			
Inventory of 1894 Books		1,649.29			
Inventory of W.L.Mackenzie books		1,461.67			
Inventory of Donald Mackenzie books		<u>373.80</u>			
		<u>\$96,859.44</u>			<u>\$96,859.44</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

Note #1 - During the year two officers claimed for travelling and other expenses amounting to \$2,679.12 and these claims were offset by donations amounting to \$2,696.32 from these officers. There was a net benefit to the Clan MacKenzie Society amounting to \$17.20.

Note #2 - The total of funds sent to the Clan Mackenzie Charitable Trust for the Castle Leod Project came to £41,278.68 for the period up to Dec 2001. The \$10,122.40 sent in 2002 converted to £4,000, thereby increasing the funds remitted from the Society and its members to £45,278. 68.

I hereby certify that these accounts are a true and accurate reflection of the financial activities of the Clan MacKenzie Society in the Americas - Canadian Chapter for the Year ended 31 December, 2002

Alan McKenzie

Alan McKenzie, ACIB, FICB, F.Inst.D., FSA Scot, Treasurer

EMAIL NEWS OF THE SHIP HECTOR FROM A. DOUGLAS MACKENZIE, Bowmanville, Ontario

My wife Eileen and I travelled to New Brunswick & Nova Scotia Sept. 13 thru 20, and spent three days staying in Pictou and using it as a hub for our activities. I visited the Hector Centre twice, and entered the replica ship on the Thursday, and we made our way home later that day. My uncle (George W.) had been headmaster at Pictou Academy from 1938 to 1949, and my dad (Andrew E.) was minister at the local United Church about the same time, as both my brother and sister were born there. Pictou Academy (founded 1815) is one of the few schools to survive the trend to 'super-schools' (1000+ students).

With some sustained effort, I got one generation closer to the Hector (George MacKenzie/Catherine Marshall), and found that Stellarton, where my GGF (George) lived, and GF (Andrew) was born, was a settlement founded solely by Hector passengers. The town of Westville, where my father (Andrew Ernest) was so named as it was west of one of the major coal mines active at the time, by one of its owners or managers.

Having seen the tremendous amount of work involved in the Centre and the ship, I was naturally curious and concerned about its possible fate as a result of the passage of hurricane Juan; so I called them. It turns out that the ship is not fully functional yet, with no steering capability, so any travel is by towing. They elected not to try and avoid the storm by guessing at a nearby 'safe harbour' far enough in advance to get there. Instead they double-tethered the Hector to the new dock, and waited it out. As luck would have it, practically the full brunt of the storm made its way from Halifax, and the ship was ripped away from its moorings, and deposited some distance away on a rocky area (I didn't determine how far away or how high above local sea-level). It sustained some damage to the hull which will be repaired in dry-dock. No apparent damage to the masts or sails which were battened down.

Minutes of the Annual General Meeting of the Clan MacKenzie Society in the Americas, Canadian Chapter, held at Black Creek Pioneer Village, Toronto, Ontario on Sunday, September 14, 2003 at 2:30 p.m.

Present: Alan McKenzie - Commissioner at Large, Lieutenant to Cabarfeidh
Mary Lou Oyler - Secretary
Alistair D. MacKenzie - Commissioner for Oakville/Burlington
Ken MacKenzie - Commissioner for Hamilton/Niagara
Norman S. MacKenzie, Commissioner, Toronto
Radclyffe MacKenzie, Commissioner, Northern Ontario
Other members and guests totaling approximately 40 persons in all.

1. Election of Chairman for the Meeting

On Motion duly made and carried Alan McKenzie was duly elected to be Chairman of the Meeting and Mary-Lou Oyler as Secretary. Alan McKenzie welcomed the members present to the Annual General Meeting.

2. Reports from the Commissioners

The Commissioners present each gave a brief statement on the Clan activities in their area during the year. Absent commissioners sent a report in writing. The following were among the many events reported upon:

From the Commissioners in B.C.:

There is a rallying bunch of MacKenzies in the Vancouver area and we have found ways to connect and pass on information. Email has been convenient to share notification of special events and interesting news. The MacKenzies have been attending:

- Kirkin of the Tartan - St. Andrews Wesley Church and this involves a church service and parade to a reception in the Seaforth Armoury. The MacKenzie Banner is presented.
- Bellingham Highland Games - first weekend in June, which is hosted by Ruth and Rod MacKenzie, the commissioner of Washington, and completes the day with a potluck dinner.
- Coquitlam Highland Games - last weekend in June, where William sets up a sheltered table and this year, Diane was able to help along with the others. We have many visitors and everyone signs in.
- Clan MacKenzie Dinner in the Fall - this year will be at the Scottish Cultural Centre in Vancouver on Oct. 18, 2003. Hoping for 40 or more at the potluck with our own entertainment.
- Scottish Studies at Simon Fraser University has interesting programs, the information is passed on via email.

Ian MacKenzie, Joan MacKenzie, and William MacKenzie

From Sheila McKenzie, Calgary:

We had a great turn out of people to the tent at Calgary. Susan and I put up the tent at 7 a.m. Sir Roderick Mackenzie also turned up and helped. We have several good prospects and hope to get things going. You never know where the future "workers" will come from. I couldn't have done it without Betty Hall and Jean Poole - the workers of my generation.

From Commissioner Rad MacKenzie re Fenelon Falls

The weather we had hoped for was there for us on Saturday at Fenelon Falls. We recruited two new members. We had a good support group on hand, Grace was with me and Marion & Lorne had their daughter and a friend who assisted with the erection and setup and later with the packing and dropping of the tent. We all agree that we want to attend this Festival again. We are all quite pleased with the way the day went and look forward to next year.

Rad also spoke about the Orillia Scottish Festival, which was considered a success.

From Commissioner Dr. Ken Mackenzie-Smith, Eastern Ontario:

A very quiet year in Eastern Ontario. Existing Clan members seemed reluctant to take part or come up with any ideas for meetings or outings. We have picked up some eight new members during the year so maybe they will be more adventurous. Time will tell. I will certainly try to tempt them with something. Meanwhile Alan McKenzie and I had a very successful North Lanark Highland Games in Almonte. Despite being one of the smaller Ontario Games our \$ sales of merchandise were the highest of any Games attended this year. That certainly gratified my Scottish blood. Finally I would like to congratulate Alan on his continued excellent editorship of the Quarterly Society magazine. It really is a most professional publication and one of which the Clan MacKenzie Society should be justly proud. Best wishes to all fellow members for another successful year in 2004.

From Commissioner Jimmy McKenzie, Montreal

We did get to the Montreal Games, I was alone most of the day. The Games themselves were well attended, but the avenue of the clans was very quiet. We were still well represented, as usual no new members, we gave out the last of the pamphlets I had, and are hoping for the best. The 12th annual McKenzie Open Golf Tournament, will be held on the 20th of September.

From Mike Mackenzie, Commissioner, Manitoba:

I have been out of town for most of last year, and all this summer working. I was unable to attend the Selkirk Highland games this year. I did, however, attend the Canmore Games, as I was in Calgary for a wedding. That was quite interesting. I noticed a pipe band from (I believe) the Yukon, wearing the Mackenzie tartan. Also attended the Clan Ross Burns supper in January. Had a wonderful time. If anyone happens to be in High Level, Alberta (although I wouldn't recommend it as the travel destination of choice) there is a nice little Alexander Mackenzie museum, which is worth looking in on. I will stay on as Commissioner, and hopefully try to get something going here. (Heaven knows there are enough Mackenzies in the phone book). I have, unfortunately, been very busy with my daughter's skating club, and am now president of that organization, as well as Regional Supervisor for the Winnipeg Region of Skate Canada, as well as sitting on the Manitoba Section Board.

From Commissioner Glen W. McKenzie, Manitoba:

The MacKenzie database now has 9,000 people in it. We can accept people's genealogies in GEDCOM format. They must however be willing to share that information with others with no conditions or strings attached. About a year ago I was threatened with a lawsuit because the information submitted to the database didn't correspond with another family member had. (A family dispute). Some of the information in the database goes back to about 1995 or earlier, therefore the contact address in some cases is outdated. Therefore there can be information in the database that has no contact now available. We have the names or email address at the time of submission. If any Clan MacKenzie Society members would like a copy of it in GEDCOM format I will gladly send it to them as an email attachment. Glen W. McKenzie - gmckenzi@mb.sympatico.ca

Report by Commissioner Alan McKenzie:

Clan MacKenzie tents were in place in Ontario at the following Highland Games and Scottish Festivals: Almonte, Embro, Georgetown, Fort Erie, Chatham, Orillia, Highlands of Durham (Uxbridge), Maxville, Fergus, and Sarnia. Recruitment of new members was excellent at Fergus and Maxville. A major Clan coach trip was planned this year to Nova Scotia where we met up with the members of the Nova Scotia Society for a Lobster supper (hosted by the Nova Scotia Clan Society). The trip included attendance at the Nova Scotia International Tattoo at which Commissioner Norman S. MacKenzie was splendid as the Tattoo Drum Major. We also attended the Halifax Highland Games and won the award for the "Best Clan Tent" in the presence of three clan chiefs!

A meeting of members who can attend is normally held every quarter at Alan McKenzie's house in Oakville. This year only two such meetings were held. The Society produces four newsletters a year. The Clan Society in Canada also sponsors and financially supports the RootsWeb Forum chat line for Mackenzies, which is hosted by our Commissioner Rick Melucci. The Forum has over 200 subscribers and is the source of a vast number of inquiries and responses on genealogy of Mackenzies. Details of Clan MacKenzie and membership information are given in the Clan web page: www.clanmackenzie.com

3. Report from the Treasurer & Approval of the Financial Statements for the Year Ended December 31, 2002

The Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2002 were presented and reviewed. On Motion duly made and carried they were adopted unanimously. Interim figures for the period up to September 13th were also presented for membership information. There was no decision made on a donation to the Castle Leod Project and this was deferred to the Committee when it meets in December. [See pages 15 & 16 for the Financial Statements for the 2002 fiscal year.]

4. Election of Officers

On Motion duly made and carried Alan McKenzie was elected Treasurer and Mary-Lou Oyler was elected Secretary.

The following Commissioners were confirmed unanimously:

Alan McKenzie - Commissioner at Large
 Alistair D. MacKenzie - Commissioner Oakville/Burlington
 Cecil A. MacKenzie - Commissioner - Edmonton
 Glen W. McKenzie - Commissioner - Computer Genealogist
 James P. McKenzie - Commissioner - Quebec
 Ken Mackenzie - Commissioner Hamilton/Niagara
 Dr. Kenneth Mackenzie-Smith - Commissioner Ottawa and Eastern Ontario
 Michael Hugh Mackenzie - Commissioner, Manitoba
 Norman S. MacKenzie - Commissioner - Toronto
 Radleigh A. MacKenzie - Commissioner Northern Ontario
 Sir Roderick Mackenzie of Scatwell - Commissioner - Calgary
 William John MacKenzie - Commissioner - Vancouver
 Rick McKenzie Melucci - Commissioner - Clan Forum Internet
 Joan MacKenzie - Commissioner - in British Columbia
 Ian Stuart Mackenzie - Commissioner - in British Columbia
 Olive Bowen - Honourary Commissioner, Nova Scotia

5. Picnic and Annual General Meeting for 2004.

On Motion made and carried it was RESOLVED we have the picnic and AGM at Black Creek Pioneer Village once again. The date of Sunday, September 12, 2004 was duly reserved with Black Creek Pioneer Village. Because the Georgina Finlay Dancers were such a success this year it was also unanimously agreed that they be invited next year.

6. Other Matters

It was reported that John Mackenzie the former Secretary of the Clan Mackenzie Society in the Americas (USA) died recently. He was well known to many members present and as a former US Submarine Commander was a blunt-speaking and efficient Clan Secretary for many years.

U.S. Commissioner Rita Oster has sent us a report to say that Cabarfeidh has accepted an invitation to the Stone Mountain Highland Games in 2006. The suggestion that perhaps the next Clan coach trip be a visit to Stone Mountain for this visit was favourably received and will receive consideration later.

Commissioner Norman Mackenzie reported that he is looking into obtaining men's and ladies' MacKenzie umbrellas. Design to have possibly two clan crests on a dark green or dark blue umbrella. On a personal note, he thanked all those who attended the Tattoo in Halifax and hoped they enjoyed it. This was his 20th year with the Halifax Tattoo as their Tattoo Drum Major. This event has been favourably compared to the Edinburgh Tattoo in Scotland. Norman reported that the Toronto Police in cooperation with Sunnybrook Medical Centre and Women's College Hospital are putting on a Tattoo in the Ricoh Coliseum at the Canadian National Exhibition on May 1, 2004 to help raise funds for Colon Cancer Research. Tickets will be available through Ticketmaster. The new Coliseum is expected to accommodate 10,000 people.

The Toronto Police Memorial parade is on Sunday, May 2. This takes place on University Avenue and ends at the Police Memorial on the east side of Queen's Park Circle opposite Queen's Park.

On behalf of the Clan MacKenzie Society, Norman extended sincere thanks to Alan McKenzie once again for all he has done for the Clan. The Newsletter is also one of the finest published.

Alan McKenzie extended thanks to all those many commissioners and members who helped with the numerous Clan activities across the country this year. Ken MacKenzie added that members should consider helping at a Highland Games tent as "you get to meet and talk to people from all walks of life who are interested in looking up their family's background."

On Motion duly made and carried the Meeting terminated at 3.30 p.m.

Naval Academy. Later in life, he went on to become a teacher at Lyman High School in Longwood.

Mackenzie died on August 9th, two day before his 75th birthday.

"He was all Navy and all submarines," said his daughter Marti Mackenzie, 51, of Winter Park and New York. "He even had the movie *Das Boot* on DVD."

While attending the Naval Academy, the Minnesota native met and married Alice Davis, and the couple had six children. They later divorced.



John Mackenzie with Alan McKenzie at the New Glasgow Games, Nova Scotia in 1987

After graduating, Mackenzie went to submarine school in Connecticut. Soon after, he became the commander of the USS Runner submarine, serving from 1962 to 1964.

For several years, Mackenzie worked at the Navy's Bureau of Ships and sold decommissioned submarines to foreign countries.

Mackenzie was then assigned to head up the Underseas Weapons School at the Orlando Naval Training Center from 1969 to 1973.

When he retired in 1973, Mackenzie was awarded the highest peacetime medal for his achievements, Marti Mackenzie said.

Mackenzie didn't slow down in retirement. Instead, he launched a second career. After earning a master's degree in education from Rollins College, Mackenzie taught math at Lyman High School.

During this time he met and married his second wife, Dorothy Mackenzie of Winter Park.

After retirement from teaching he threw himself into the Clan MacKenzie Society in the Americas and served as secretary and treasurer. He was also the editor of the Society's newsletter, *Tulach Ard*.

I met John for the first time when, as the newly appointed Commissioner for Canada, I attended a Highland Games in Nova Scotia. I found him to be a friendly and efficient officer of the Clan. He was blunt in speech and spoke his mind in a forthright manner. That suited me well as one always knew exactly where one stood. We did not always agree on the development of the Clan in North America but he was honourable and always had the Clan MacKenzie's best interest in mind. I regarded him as a friend that I could always approach for an honest opinion.

Advertisement

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If you cannot visit us because of the distance involved and you can still go on line and order a kilt from us. There is a measuring form on our website. The web address is www.burnetts-struth.com

"Margaret Struth, who made HRH Prince Charles' kilt recently, made my kilt for the Mackenzie Gathering in Scotland in 1995. It is still as good as new despite constant wear. Alan McKenzie"



Another fine shot of Norman MacKenzie leading the massed Pipes and Drums through the streets of Halifax - the Citadel is in the background.



Here is a look at some late photos which we received. Above we see Commissioners Alan and Rad flanking Ken Appleby at the Halifax Highland Games. Below at the same Games is Norman and Alan with Mary Jane Gray and our Russian friend, Vitali Moronov.



Far LEFT: Commissioners Alan and Alistair carry the banner in the long parade of the clans at the Fergus Highland Games and Scottish Festival. Our favourite Games!

LEFT: Our oldest member's 98th birthday party - Jessie Mackenzie Glynn. Here she is shown with Alan and Jill and Halton Hills Region Mayor, and member, Kathy Gastle (on Jessie's left).



Georgina Finlay Dancers perform at the Clan Picnic at Black Creek Pioneer Village.



A fine recent shot of member Jack MacKenzie with his son Rick standing outside Eilean Donan Castle.

Please Join Us

For The
**CLAN MACKENZIE
ASSOCIATION
OF ALBERTA**

**FOURTH ANNUAL
CHRISTMAS
GATHERING**

at the home of

Sir Roderick and Lady Nadine Mackenzie

2341 Udell Rd. N.W., Calgary

Saturday December 6, 2003
6 PM

Pot Luck

RSVP

Betty Hall 243 1661
or
Sheila McKenzie 286 2386

*The above is the notice sent to members of the Clan Mackenzie
Association of Alberta*

GENEALOGY

"WHO WENT BEFORE"

BY RAD MACKENZIE

Quite some time ago I was asked by a cousin for information on our part of the MacKenzies as she was helping her daughter with a Family Tree. Until then I had not given much thought to my earlier people, in fact the only ones I knew about, except for my immediate family, were several of my parents' brothers and sisters plus one grandmother whom we visited when I was young. We had some family photographs and that was about it! To compound the problem, my father had died a few years earlier and left nothing about his family while my mother, an English war-bride, knew little more than the names of his brothers and sisters. If you have ever thought of looking back to your forebears some day and creating a Family History, you should not delay a day longer! You may not have any more information than I did to begin but there are some sources out there that you must take advantage of immediately while they are alive or one day you will regret (as I do fre-

page 21

quently) that you did not talk to older family members who are now no longer with us. Here is a brief guide to help you to make a start, nothing here is new, you will find these tips in most of the books on genealogy that are on the market, but chances are you have neither read them nor taken the first steps along this very interesting and informative trail. Are you interested at all? Are you ready to make a move?

Important step #1

This simple beginning takes just a few minutes and you can start right now by putting this down and getting yourself a sheet of paper and a pen

Are you ready? If you have a regular size page, about 8 1/2 x 11 inches, turn it sideways so you have a wider surface to work on. At the top put today's date, mark it 'page 1'. Is this really needed? You bet it is! As you progress you will gather many sheets of notes and I can guarantee you will want to have them in some order and, as well, when recording data it is important to note where you got the information! *A valuable early investment is a three-hole punch so you can file your papers in a binder.*

Now to really start! Begin about two inches up from the bottom edge by writing your full name and alongside it the names of your brothers and sisters (in order of age would be a help). Right below each name put the date and place of birth (also show the date of death if applicable). On the next line down mark in the spouse of each person and their birth dates. Already you have a challenge, looking up the needed birth dates or doing some phoning. If you have nieces or nephews, put their full names under their parents (with dates). You may find that even working with the paper landscape style, the 11 inch width is not enough to get on all of your family. Add a second sheet to the edge, taped or glued in place. Any excess paper can be trimmed off later.

You are now well on your way, but of course you say, 'these are all things I know quite well, what's the big deal?' Quite true, but have you ever actually recorded this information in one location before? Is there a complete record anywhere? Two or three generations down the road what is common knowledge to you now will be a big mystery to your grandchildren! Now just a moment! Did you make a note of your spouse? You should list him/her just under your name with a notation 'see page 2'. Also show your own children as well. Now would be a good time to create a second page listing all the information you have on your spouse's family, following the same method as on your page 1. Going back to your first page, move up about two inches from your first line of names and write in your parents' names with appropriate dates including date of marriage, date of death if that applies and also place of birth and place of death and burial. Now you need to decide if you are serious about all this. If you are and if your parents are both living, ask them for names and dates, etc. of all their brothers and sisters, where they were born and died and particulars on their spouses and their children. This is where the game gets a little more challenging as possibly some of the information is not easily available and, as I said at the start, now is the time to ask elderly people while they are still among us. Still, on page #1, alongside your mother's name make a notation 'see page 3', start that page and record all her brothers and sisters and also their various children (your cousins) with the usual dates mentioned earlier, and as well enquire of any elderly members of that

family too.

An important side issue - go through any old photos you have and note on the back the names of the people and the probable date the picture was taken. Include the location of the scene if known. Put these pictures aside for later use in your Family History. If visiting elderly relatives take your old album along with you and ask for identification of people you do not recognise.

To continue on Page #1, list your father's brothers and sisters along the line beside his name and just below, their respective spouses and children with the usual important dates. To any of you with Internet experience, the letters www mean World Wide Web; but to us, these are also important letters for us to keep in mind. They mean WHO, WHEN, WHERE - the individuals you are interested in, their birth/death/marriage dates and the location of the events.

You have been reading this for a few minutes and I hope you have made a start. Already you have some investigation ahead of you and I hope I have impressed the urgency of talking to your older family members right away. Keep in mind that some folks are reluctant to give out 'private information' hinting that you are being 'nosey'. This you will have to work through, be diplomatic, and if there is a family embarrassment on the horizon it is better to move on to something else and perhaps check out the situation through another family member later. All of our families have events they would like to keep close to themselves. Believe me, you may have some skeletons in your closet too! If you have followed along so far, you have already three pages laid out and lots of data to fill in - and this is just one generation back from yours! If you are working back along your father's line, you can start a new page for each new family name that has connected with you, i.e. your grandmother, great-grandmother, great-great-grandmother, etc. If you pursue the listing of the siblings (viz: brothers and sisters) of these ladies plus the assorted children, you can imagine the number of names that will accumulate. Getting back to your grandparents' families you will find it increasingly difficult to learn much about anyone other than your own direct line, but keep record sheets available for whatever turns up. Looking ahead a little, you probably wonder how you are going to keep track of the various family members who carry the same name and also how to link people whose family name is different from yours - folk you do not really know except as a name on a page The are several ways to identify everyone by code. If you are using a computer program to keep the records, the identification number is usually automatically given to each new entry. For now, with just these few pages you have started, the problem is not too big. Eventually you will likely want to transfer all the data onto family record sheets and coding can be started then. These family record sheets show the household head along the top with the usual dates, the spouse with the usual dates and both sets of parents with dates. This gives a good picture of a family unit and is a worthwhile method of permanent record keeping. Again, computer genealogy programs usually include pages such as this and are used for entering data that can be sorted later or rearranged to suit your needs.

If your parents were born in Canada there are several areas

that can be investigated for more background. If you are searching for Scottish descent then there is a wealth of information to draw upon. Getting into 'research' - exploring these old records is very interesting and can be most fruitful. But I think for now you have plenty to do to keep busy, particularly as I have already mentioned several times, Speak to your parents, aunts, uncles (or grandparents if they are still around). When these living family sources are exhausted and you must turn to other forms of research it is usually thought best to concentrate on one side of your family at the start. Later you may wish to explore family lines in the other branches. I have been urging you to do something now. Even if you do not take it any further back than your grandparents, some day an interested grandchild will bless you for recording this data that gives them a head start on learning of their origins.

I will give you some researching ideas in further articles.

Ed: Thanks to Commissioner Rad MacKenzie for this brave start on tackling the Family Tree. He is spot on with his advice. In particular it is noteworthy that the present generation is more likely to move away from the place of birth than was the case two or three generations ago. This makes life very difficult for the modern genealogist unless these moves from town to town, from province to province and country to country have been diligently recorded. I would like to take as an example my newest grandchild, Delia Jansen, born on September 26th this year in Oakville, Ontario, to Martin Jansen and Catherine (McKenzie) Jansen. Unless a family tree has been recorded any future generations would have a real problem tracing little Delia's McKenzie ancestors. Her mother would be a problem right off the bat since unless it was recorded somewhere who would know that she was born in Hong Kong? Her father, (that's me), was born in the City of Chester in England, merely because my soldier father was stationed there for a short while. If one got back to him one would discover he was born in 1897 in Perth, Perthshire, Scotland, merely because his soldier father was stationed there! My grandfather can be traced to his birthplace in Tarbat, Ross & Cromarty and from there all his family lived near to that region going back several generations. How my descendants would curse my name for failing to record this complex series of family moves. So, do not leave your descendants wasting many years of research when you can, with a little effort, make their life much more pleasant and interesting!

We look forward to more interesting genealogy articles from Radleigh MacKenzie.

SCOTTISH WILLS

The last wills and testaments of Scots are now available on the internet. The October 23rd, 2203 issue of *The Herald* in Scotland reveal the extent of this amazing archive that may help genealogists in their research.

Every will and testament written in Scotland from 1500 to 1901 is featured on a website, including the wills of Rob Roy, Robert Burns, Robert Louis Stevenson and James Young Simpson, the pioneer of anaesthesia. It has taken the Scottish Archive Network (Scan) four years to complete a total of 500,000

legal documents. The site is www.scan.org.uk. The £4 million project saw a team of Scottish archivists and US digitisation experts from the Genealogy Society in Utah scan more than four million unique and fragile documents for the website.

I searched this site to see if any of my family had made a will but discovered nothing. Not everyone in the Highlands bothered to make a will as very few had much to leave. It is not clear how many of the 500,000 legal documents are in fact wills. If your ancestors in Scotland owned land then the chances are high that they left a will. The trouble is that so few Highlanders owned land.

However, the will of Rob Roy, made famous by Sir Walter Scott and the subsequent movies about his life and times, is available and it makes interesting reading. Aside from a token sum to his wife Mary, as well as his personal effects, including his sword and clothes, his will reads:

The testament dative and inventory of the goods gear cattle household plenishing and others which pertained to the deceast Robert Roy Campbell in Innerlochlang.

Betwixt his body cloaths and heall house plenishing estimate to eighty four pounds six shillings and eight pennies . . .

Rob Roy was surnamed McGregor, but since the name was outlawed he used the surname of his hated rivals, Campbell! Interesting fellow.



Rob Roy parting the duelists Rashleigh and Francis Osbaldistone. This is an illustration in Sir Walter Scott's novel, Rob Roy, and comes from a painting by J.B. MacDonald, A.R.S.A.



19TH CENTURY SCOTS WHO FOUGHT US RACISM

A friend sent us this article recently as he spotted the name of Mackenzie! This extract is by Jim McBeth:

‘The impact of 19th century Scots on the native tribes of the modern United States is immense and it is common to find native Americans with names such as MacDonald, MacKenzie and Ross. [Ed: The same goes for Canada too!]

In a new book, *Twa Tribes*, by Tom Bryan, a Canadian histo-

rian living in Scotland, the influence of Scots is examined through the lives of three men from Nairn, Easter Ross and Dumbartonshire.

Alexander Ross, Charles MacKenzie and Hugo Reid emigrated and while they made fortunes, they became dedicated to fighting racial injustice. Bryan said: “Political correctness is normal and desirable today, but they were pioneers in a distinctly un-PC world.”

One of the greatest champions of tolerance was Ross, born in Nairn in 1783.

Ross, who died in Manitoba in 1856, was a fur trader with the Hudson’s Bay Company, but in 1824 he joined an expedition to Oregon.

He married Sarah, a princess of the Okanaga, and had a family. His two daughters married ministers, one of them the Rev. George Flett, the first person of mixed blood to be ordained as a Presbyterian minister in the western US.

Reid became a naturalised American citizen in what is now California and married Viceoria, of the Gabrielino tribe.

He had arrived as a rancher in 1832, but began to record his observations on the plight of the local tribes.

His letters, which are housed in the Library of Congress, provided a unique history of the San Fernando, San Gabriel and Los Angeles missions and were invaluable in winning justice for oppressed peoples.

MacKenzie was born in Easter Ross in 1774. In 1803, he entered the service of the North West Company and a year later embarked expeditions to the Missouri natives.

Bryan added: “Mackenzie was married to his native wife for 50 years.

“The three men represent a unique group, who left an indelible mark on history.”

ED: This is a good opportunity to remind members that we still have a few copies of our hardcover reprint of Cecil W. Mackenzie’s book, *Donald Mackenzie “King of the Northwest”*. Cost is \$35 includes postage etc., and is obtainable by sending a cheque to Clan MacKenzie Society to the address at the foot of page 1.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS

In the previous issue of Cabar feidh we listed all of the items in the Clan Mackenzie inventory. Since then we have acquired some splendid new crystal from Scotland’s Burns Crystal Glass Ltd.

We have the following NEW items and they come in handsome boxes making a special present for your Mackenzie family. Each item has the **Mackenzie Clan crest engraved**.

Pair of dram whisky glasses in a box	\$28*
Pair of 6.5 oz. white wine glasses boxed	\$56
Pair of 8.25 oz. red wine glasses boxed	\$56
Large cut glass Decanter & a pair of Whisky Glasses	\$270*
Heavy Crystal Tankard	\$ 55
Special nosing whisky glass with “eye-glass” for the whisky specialist	\$ 35*

For orders send your cheque payable to Clan MacKenzie Society to the address at the foot of Page 1. Add \$7 for postage and packing. *Pictures on page 24

**TORONTO POLICE SERVICE - TATTOO & PAGEANT
MAY 1ST, 2004**

Clan Commissioner Norman S. Mackenzie is heavily involved in tattoo productions as well as undertaking his well-known role as the leading Tattoo Drum Major on many occasions. He is the top Canadian Drum Major and he is now involved in a huge event taking place in Toronto next year which we are sure you will wish to support if you are in the area.

The event is the Toronto Police Service Tattoo and Pageant and Norman is the Tattoo Producer & Director. Here are details from the flyer under production:

**Toronto Police Service
Tattoo & Pageant**

Chief Fantino invites you to attend in support of

Colon Cancer Research

on
Saturday, May 1st, 2004
at 7.30 p.m.
at

**RICOH COLISEUM,
Exhibition Place, Toronto**

Experience the music, colour, pomp and pageantry featuring **World Class Police and Military Bands.**

More than two hours of exciting family entertainment.

There will be something for everyone including **The Presentation of New Colours** to the Toronto Police

Tickets are available from Ticketmaster at (416) 870-8000. Ticket prices are \$25, \$35, and \$45.

