



Clan MacKenzie Society in the Americas

Cabar Feidh

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HISTORY OF THE MACKENZIES

PART 17

THE AFTERMATH OF THE 1745 JACOBITE REBELLION

John Mackenzie, Lord MacLeod, the eldest son of the attainted Earl of Cromartie now with neither a fortune nor an inheritance nor the prospect of either, decided to go overseas and seek a military career.

He quietly slipped away from his parents where they lived in Devon, in the South-west of England, and wrote a letter to them explaining the reasons for his departure, which included the disagreeable criticisms and carping by his relations in Scotland of his every action. He goes on:

"As idleness is certainly very detrimental to everybody, so it is likewise very shameful for a young man - especially one in my



George, Baron Keith, 10th and last Earl Marischall of Scotland

position - to loiter away his time when he ought to be pushing his way through the world. This has determined me to offer my service to some of the Northern Powers, where the approaching war offers a favourable opportunity to such as are determined to make a figure in the world, or fall in the attempt."

MacLeod made his way to Berlin. Armed with recommendations from the famous Field Marshall Keith he was well received at the Court of Sweden, where he next journeyed. By January

Cabar Feidh Newsletter:

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1750 MacLeod was in Stockholm where he was a captain in a regiment of foot commanded by Baron Hamilton. On the recommendation of Lord George Murray the Chevalier de St. George (the Old Pretender) sent MacLeod the means to purchase his military equipment as well as a pension, until he was better provided for.

When the MacLeod's relatives in Scotland heard about his progress, one of them exclaimed: "What! General Keith, Lord George Murray! Fine education for a young man that he hoped was cured of foolish principles he was led into." This, of course, referred to the fact that Keith and Murray were both prominent, if not notorious, Jacobites!

MacLeod remained in the service of the Swedish Crown for no less than twenty-seven years serving with great distinction. His younger brother, George Mackenzie, also joined him in military service for the Swedes. MacLeod served in the army in various places including Malmo and Barsebeck in Sweden and Helsingfors (Helsinki) in Finland. His active service included a spell with the Prussian army at the outbreak of the Seven Years' War in Germany and he went through the bloody campaign of 1757. He wrote a narrative of those actions in French, where he gained considerable experience of a major European war. He writes:

"Such was the situation of the Prussian army on the 16th of August when I left it to return to Pomerania. These five corps might muster then about 70,000 men. I tried to get information, before leaving, as to the Prussian loss during the campaign in Bohemia, and several of their officers assured me that it amounted to 80,000 men, the half of that number having been killed, wounded, or made prisoners, and the other half lost by desertion."

By 1762, honours for his distinguished military service to Sweden started to come to MacLeod. He was created a Knight of the Order of the Sword and North Star. At this time both MacLeod and his brother George had obtained freehold qualifications in Ross and Cromarty preparing for their eventual return at some point. In the army he rose from the rank of captain to colonel and in other accounts he achieved the very senior rank of lieutenant-general. He became aide-de-camp to the King of Sweden and was honoured by being raised to the title of a Count in Sweden and was



Kenneth Mackenzie, 6th Earl of Seaforth

known as Count Cromartie.

On the recommendation of the Queen of Sweden King George II granted to Colonel John Mackenzie, as heir to the late Earl of Cromartie, the interest of the surplus price of the estate of Royston, which amounted to £4,813.17.9, belonging to the Crown, through the decease of Sir Kenneth Mackenzie of Grandvale and Cromartie, and the attainder of George, Earl of Cromartie. The gift was passed on 9th August 1766 based upon the Queen of Sweden's kind words. One month later, George, 3rd Earl of Cromartie was dead.

Let us return to Lord Fortrose of the house of Seaforth. He was married on 11 September 1741 to Lady Mary, eldest daughter of Alexander Stewart, sixth Earl of Galloway, with issue:

1. Kenneth, his heir and successor.
2. Margaret, who married William Webb.
3. Mary, who married Henry Howard of Effingham, with issue.
4. Agnes, who married J. Douglas.
5. Catherine, who married 1 March 1773 to Thomas Griffin Tarpley, a student of medicine.
6. Frances, who married General Joseph Wald.
7. Euphemia, who married 2 April 1771 to William Stewart of Castle Stewart, M.P. for the County of Wigtown.

Fortrose's wife died in London on 18 April 1751 and she has a monument erected to her memory in Kensington. Fortrose

also died in London on 19 October 1761 and his remains are buried in Westminster Abbey. He was succeeded by his only son:

Kenneth Mackenzie, 8th Lord Mackenzie of Kintail, 6th Earl of Seaforth, Chief 1761-1783

Kenneth was born in Edinburgh on the 15th of January 1744. His father's loyalty to the House of Hanover caused young Kenneth to be raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Ardelve in 1764. Two years later he was created Viscount Fortrose, adding legitimacy to the Jacobite title used by his father. In 1771, at the age of twenty five, Kenneth was finally restored to the title of Earl of Seaforth. All of these titles were in the peerage of Ireland, thus prohibiting the Mackenzie chief from sitting in the House of Lords.

The new loyalty of the Seaforth family to the House of Hanover had at last reaped its reward. Kenneth was a man very small in stature and as a result he became known as the "Little Lord" and entered the army at an early age by way of a career.

It was now time, twenty years after the Battle of Culloden, for the disinherited and attainted Scottish nobility to try and seek restitutions of their estates and titles. By 1774 Lord Lovat's son was successful in obtaining a grant of his late father's forfeited estates and this encouraged MacLeod to try his luck too. He petitioned the king using his friends. This included Stewart Mackenzie, who happened to be the brother of the one time Prime Minister, the Earl of Bute, who had considerable influence with the king. A further consideration was that MacLeod would offer to raise a regiment of Highlanders from the restored Cromartie estates, a method which had proved profitable to the Frasers when the Fraser Highlanders were raised for the King's service.

With political and military problems for Britain all around the world, King George eventually saw the wisdom and desirability of having Highland regiments to support the British Empire and accordingly approved the proposal. MacLeod had other influential friends including Henry Dundas, afterwards, first Viscount Dundas and chief manager of the affairs of Scotland. Dundas was MacLeod's cousin-german. Anne Gordon, who was the mother of Dundas, was the sister of Isabella Gordon, Countess of Cromartie. It was largely due to Dundas' efforts that MacLeod received a Commission from

King George III dated 19th December 1777 for the raising of a new Highland regiment, which became known as MacLeod's Highlanders, or 73rd Regiment, (later the 71st), MacLeod became its Colonel.

The name and respect for which MacLeod was held in his territory was clearly demonstrated when 840 Highlanders quickly enlisted and were joined by 260 Lowlanders, including a few English recruits. Under further royal commissions issued July 18th and 24th September, 1778, a second battalion was raised. His brother, George Mackenzie, was appointed the Commander of this battalion, under Lord MacLeod, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. The history of the Regiment is beyond the scope of this article. Suffice it to say that MacLeod's Highlanders were to become the Highland Light Infantry and were for ever to wear the Mackenzie tartan in their uniform.

Lord MacLeod accompanied his regiment to India where it saw active service in 1780 against Hyder Ali's huge army, and where they suffered the loss of many men. There were many criticisms of the generalship of Sir Hector Munro and private letters of officers in MacLeod's Regiment claim that it was only MacLeod's conduct that saved the remains of his army.

A letter from 26 year old Dr Alexander MacDougall, a son of the 23rd Chief of the MacDougall clan, was serving as a surgeon with a different regiment when he wrote to a relative on 30th September, 1780.

"You see by the date of this letter that the Army is in the field. The campaign was open'd the beginning of Aug. under the command of Sir Hector Munro against Hyder Ally who entered the Congeveram with an immense army of 100,000 Horse, 40,000 infantry and 100 pieces of Cannon...

"Daylight was not well come in when immense columns of the Enemy's horses appeared everywhere, in front, near and on both our Flanks. Our rear Guard would beyond a doubt have been cut off had not Lord MacLeod, who commanded the right wing, sent them a timely reinforcement . . . Our Flanking parties were frequently beat back upon the line."

After giving further details of this terrible battle, MacDougall went on to discuss his finances:

"Surgeons in this country make money

in proportion to the number of Europeans they have charge of . . . this reduces my revenue to one half, my King's pay and profits always remain the same but it is so inconsiderable I hardly ever count upon it, it does not by any means half pay my servants. But from Lord MacLeod's being always my steady friend, indeed more in the style of a father than anything else, I am still able in some measure to evade the loss I should otherwise sustain by the Regt. being so much reduced. In short, if I live and enjoy health and Lord MacLeod and the regiment remains in this country, in 3 or 4 years I shall still, barring misfortunes, be able to render myself comfortable for life."

Young MacDougall lived fifteen more years before being killed in Russia.

The high reputation MacLeod earned as a soldier, soon resulted in him receiving a promotion to the rank of Major-General in the British army. This happened in 1782. His brother George was killed in India in 1787.

In 1780 MacLeod was elected as member of parliament for Ross-shire. A paper reported:

"A general satisfaction appeared in every countenance on this occasion. The town of Tain was illuminated, the bells set aringing in the evening, and a large bonfire at the cross. The country for many miles around was all in a blaze . . . The fervent prayer of the whole country is, the safe return of Lord MacLeod to his native land, and the prosperity of his family . . . In short it is believed no election can give more universal satisfaction than that of Lord MacLeod has done to this and the neighbouring counties."

Following his return from India, on the 18th August, 1784, an Act of Parliament was passed whereby the Cromartie estates were restored to Lord MacLeod on payment of £19,000, being the debts attached to them. Following this restoration MacLeod commenced the renovation of the estates of Tarbat which had become dilapidated from years of neglect. He commenced the building of a luxurious mansion, known as Tarbat House, which, alas, no longer survives. He planted thousands of trees and spent considerable time reviving the fortunes of the House of Cromartie.

He married at the age of fifty nine to Marjory Forbes, daughter of James, Lord Forbes. They had no children. Lord MacLeod died on 2nd April 1789 at the

age of 62. His widow later married the 4th Duke of Atholl and had one son and one daughter.

Thus ended the crowded and eventful years of one of the most honoured and respected members of the Mackenzie family. To quote the words from Eric Richards' and Monica Clough's book, *Cromartie: Highland Life 1650-1914* (Aberdeen University Press 1989):

"It was an astonishing recovery of esteem made possible by MacLeod's own energy and connections and also by the opportunities which lay open to men of initiative in the world of European expansion in the third quarter of the eighteenth century."

Our present Clan Chief, John Mackenzie, Earl of Cromartie, is the 6x great grandson of the 3rd Earl. Lord MacLeod was the son of the 3rd Earl. The two John Mackenzies are cousins (distant).

Meanwhile, the new **Earl of Seaforth** had already received new titles and was in possession of his estates when he decided to show gratitude to the government by raising a regiment of his own. Just one month after Lord MacLeod obtained permission to raise the MacLeod Highlanders, Kenneth, Earl of Seaforth received a commission in January 1778 to raise a regiment for general service.

The American War of Independence and threats of invasion by the French plus British ambitions in India required a large army. The Scottish Highlanders were just what was needed. Their fighting prowess was legendary and there were unlimited numbers of these people needing employment. William Pitt, Britain's Prime Minister, claimed some of the unquestionable success of the Scottish soldier.

"I sought for merit wherever it was to be found, it is my boast that I was the first minister who looked for it and found it in the mountains of the north. I called it forth and drew into your service a hardy and intrepid race of men, who when left by your jealousy became a prey to the artifice of your enemies, and had gone nigh to have overturned the State in the war before the last. These men in the last war brought combat on your side; they served with fidelity as they fought with valour and conquered for you in every part of the world."

The continuing recruitment of soldiers

from Scotland to feed the wars of Britain against a wide variety of enemies continued into the twentieth century. John Prebble in his book "Mutiny" gets to the core of the issue with his statistics:

"The population of Scotland was one-fifth that of England and Wales, and only three per cent of the King's subjects lived in the Highlands. During the next seven years sixty regiments of Fencible Foot and forty-six of Horse would be raised in Britain, and of these Scotland would supply thirty-seven of infantry and fourteen of cavalry. A people who numbered fifteen per cent of the nation's whole were thus to find sixty per cent of its Fencible foot-soldiers and thirty per cent of its horsemen. It is true that unlike England and Wales, Scotland was not yet required to raise regiments of militia, but this demand too would shortly be made. The disproportion is even more remarkable. Of the thirty-seven battalions found by Scotland twenty-three were Highland, and so three per cent of Britain's population provided the King with thirty-eight per cent of his Fencible infantry. Such prodigal use of the nation's minorities was not uncommon. In many nominally English regiments of the line the rank and file were predominantly Scots and Irish, and this imbalance to a greater or lesser degree, would continue throughout the next hundred years. Not until the citizens' wars of the 20th century would the army of the United Kingdom correctly reflect the proportions of its diverse peoples."

The "Little Lord" proceeded with the raising of a regiment from his Mackenzie lands and within a very short time a fine body of 1,130 men had enlisted. The largest clan representation was naturally from the Mackenzies with 85, mainly from Scatwell, Kilcoy, Applecross and Redcastle. Other clans with significant representation were Macdonalds (56), Mackays (49), Macraes (48), Macleods (44) and lesser numbers of Frasers, Macleans, MacLennans, Campbells, Stewarts, Morrisons, Macaulays, Mathesons, Smiths, Rosses, Camerons, MacIvers, Sutherlands, Munros and Grahams, in that order. The regiment was numbered the 78th and was later renumbered the 72nd in 1786.

Some of the "wild Macraes" in the regiment were to cause a mutiny which became known as the "affair of the Macraes". The dispute, caused by the regiment's orders being given in a "confused and ill-judged fashion", was soon resolved and it was fortunate that no executions

resulted, which was the expected reaction to any mutiny from the King's men.

In 1781 the regiment was sent to India. The long ten-month voyage was a great ordeal and by the time they arrived, 250 men had died, mainly from scurvy. Among the casualties was the Colonel of the regiment, the Earl of Seaforth, the "Little Lord".

Kenneth had been married to Lady Caroline Stanhope, eldest daughter of William, second Earl of Harrington on 7 October 1765. They had a daughter, Lady Caroline Mackenzie born in London on 7 July 1766. A few months later, on 9 February 1767, Kenneth's wife died from consumption (tuberculosis) at the early age of twenty. Kenneth's daughter had an irregular union with Lewis Malcolm Drummond, Count Melfort, a French nobleman of Scottish extraction but no children resulted. Thus on the death of Kenneth, the Seaforth line went to his cousin, Colonel Thomas Frederick Mackenzie-Humberston.


**Thomas Frederick
Mackenzie-Humberston,
Chief 1781-1783**

Thomas was a great grandson of Kenneth Mackenzie, 4th Earl of Seaforth. His father, William Mackenzie, was the son of the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie. William married Mary, the daughter of Matthew Humberston, hence the reason for Thomas acquiring the double-barreled surname. Earl Kenneth, before he died, was in desperate straits financially. He sold the estates to his cousin, Thomas for £100,000. Thus Thomas not only became next clan chief, but also the owner of the Seaforth estates, or what was left of them. The title of Earl of Seaforth ended with his cousin's death.

Thomas Mackenzie was by profession a soldier. He was a captain in the 1st Regiment of Dragoon Guards and later a captain in Seaforth's regiment of Ross-shire Highlanders. In September 1780 he became Lieutenant-Colonel-Commandant of the 100th Foot. He saw action with his regiment against the French and in India against Hyder Ali in 1782. In 1783 he sailed from Bombay. His ship was attacked by the Mahrattas and Thomas was mortally wounded when he was shot through the body from a four pound ball. He died on 30



*Francis Humberston Mackenzie,
Lord Seaforth, who raised the 78th
Highlanders in 1793.*



SEAFORTH'S HIGHLANDERS

To be forthwith raised for the DEFENCE
of His Glorious Majesty KING GEORGE the
Third, and the Preservation of our Happy
Constitution in Church and State.

ALL LADS of TRUE HIGHLAND BLOOD, willing to shew
their Loyalty and Spirit, may repair to SEAFORTH, or the Major,
ALEXANDER MACKENZIE of Belmaduby; Or, the other
Commanding Officers at Head Quarters, at
where they will receive HIGH BOUNTIES, and SOLDIER-LIKE
ENTERTAINMENT.

The LADS of this Regiment will LIVE and DIE together :—
as they cannot be DRAUGHTED into other Regiments, and may be
reduced in a BODY in their OWN COUNTRY.

Now for a Stroke at the Monfieurs my Boys !
KING George for ever !

H U Z Z A !

April 1783 and a monument was erected to his memory in Fortrose Cathedral.

Thomas was unmarried and he was succeeded as clan chief by his brother, Francis Humberston Mackenzie.

Francis Humberston Mackenzie,
Lord Seaforth, Baron of Kintail,
Chief 1783-1815

Francis was raised to the peerage of the United Kingdom as Lord Seaforth and Baron Mackenzie of Kintail in 1797. He was a most remarkable man as despite his severe disabilities he overcame them to an incredible degree. He was born in 1754 and at the age of twelve he suffered from a severe attack of scarlet fever. This illness left him totally deaf and for some years he was unable to speak. In spite of this handicap he stood for parliament and was elected for the County of Ross in 1784 and 1790.

He made offers to the government to raise a regiment from his clan which were declined and it was not until war broke out with France in 1793 that the government accepted another offer from him. On 7 March 1793 he was granted letters of service to raise a battalion consisting of a company of grenadiers, one of light infantry and eight battalion companies. The regiment was numbered the 78th as the previous Mackenzie regiment had been renumbered the 72nd. Francis, despite his deafness was created the new regiment's Lieutenant-Colonel-Commandant.

Francis appointed as his Major his brother-in-law, Alexander Mackenzie of Belmaduthy, later of Inverallochy and Castle Fraser. A poster was placed throughout Ross & Cromarty and Lewis encouraging the local population to join and "have a stroke at the Monsieurs, my boys".

Other Mackenzies appear among the first list of officers. They included Major Alexander Mackenzie of Fairburn who went on to become a General in 1809; Captain John Mackenzie of Gairloch, known as "Fighting Jack", he became a Lieutenant General in 1814 and died - the father of the British Army in 1860; Captain John Randoll Mackenzie of Suddie, who rose to the rank of Major-General and was killed at Talavera in 1809.

Francis was so successful in raising men from his clan that he applied to raise a second battalion. Permission was given to raise only a separate corps which was not what Francis wanted, he was after a second battalion for his own regiment. As a consequence he wrote a letter of protest to Mr

Dundas, Secretary of State as follows:

St Alban Street, 8th February 1794
Sir, I had sincerely hoped I should not be obliged to trouble you again; but on my going today to the War Office about my letter of service (having yesterday, as I thought, finally agreed with Lord Amherst), I was, to my amazement, told that Lord Amherst had ordered that the 1000 men I am to raise were not to be a second battalion of the 78th, but a separate corps. It will, I am sure, occur to you that should I undertake such a thing, it would destroy my influence among the people of my country entirely; and instead of appearing as a loyal honest chieftain calling out his friends to support their King and country, I should be gibbeted as a jobber of the attachment my neighbours bear to me. Recollecting what passed between you and me, I barely state the circumstance; and I am, with great respect and attachment, sir, your most obliged and obedient servant,

F.H.Mackenzie

This letter had the necessary effect and a second battalion was formed with the distinctive title of "The Ross-shire Buffs". The two battalions were later amalgamated and these in turn amalgamated with a third battalion by July 1817.

As a reward for his service Francis was appointed Lord-Lieutenant of the County of Ross and was raised to the peerage as Lord Seaforth and Baron Mackenzie of Kintail on the 26th October, 1797.

After resigning the command of the regiment Lord Seaforth went on to become Governor of Barbados. It is said that he was very popular and succeeded in putting an end to slavery and the practice of slave-killing in the island. This action did not endear him to many of the colonists and he finally left Barbados in 1806. In 1808 he was made a Lieutenant-General.

This remarkable man is worthy of a book in his own right. Despite his deafness he achieved so much. He outlived his four sons and the chiefship of the clan went to his daughter Lady Mary Elizabeth Frederica Mackenzie, Lady Hood. In time the House of Seaforth died out and for a considerable time, at least, until the Earl of Cromartie stepped into the breach, the Clan had no Chief at all.

The Earls of Cromartie

It was the Rt. Hon. Roderick Grant Francis Mackenzie of Kintail, Earl of

Cromartie, Baron Macleod of Castle Leod and Baron Castlehaven of Castlehaven who revived the chiefship of the clan though it took him many years to do so. He was aged 75 in 1979 when the Lord Lyon King at Arms finally authorized Roderick



*The late Rorie Mackenzie,
Earl of Cromartie, M.C.*

to take the title of Chief of the Clan Mackenzie. As a direct descendant of Colin Cam via the Tutor of Kintail it was highly appropriate that the important House of Cromartie should rescue the Mackenzie Clan from oblivion.

It was his son, John Ruaridh Mackenzie, who took over the Chiefship of the Clan on the death of his father in December 1990. He inherited his father's enthusiasm for the heritage of the Mackenzies. He and his wife, Janet, Countess of Cromartie, moved into the ancient home of the Cromarties, Castle Leod. Today, Castle Leod is being renovated to repair the damage caused by old age as well as centuries of Highland weather. The Clan Mackenzie Charitable Trust was formed and the old castle tower was leased to the Trust for 99 years at a token minimal rent. The old castle has become the spiritual home of the Mackenzie Clan worldwide. One day we hope to see apartments for visitors from around the world. There is a Mackenzie Clan room on the ground floor and the cas-

tle is open to visitors for several days during the summer months. Clanspeople from around the world have donated sums of money to help renovate the castle.

Clan Mackenzie Societies

A number of Clan societies have been formed since the 1970s. The Clan MacKenzie Society in the Americas incorporated two divisions, an American Division and a Canadian Division, the latter being started by the author of this series in 1987. Today the two societies in North America remain separate bodies. In the United States they are a "Not for Profit Society" while in Canada the Society is registered as a charity. There is a Clan MacKenzie Society in Australia, another Society in New Zealand, while in Canada, the oldest Clan Mackenzie Society exists as the Clan Mackenzie Society of Nova Scotia. Good relations are maintained between the different societies and each sends each other copies of their respective newsletters. A number of members belong to more than one Clan MacKenzie Society.

Scotland itself formed a Clan Mackenzie Society of Scotland and the U.K. It is the only Society that has registered its own coat of arms with Lord Lyon.

On a final note to close this series on the History of the Mackenzies, I recognise that I have not dealt at all with the Highland clearances. This is a vast subject and many books have been written about this unhappy period in Highland history. The late Earl of Cromartie maintained that his family never cleared any tenant from their lands and I have never seen any evidence to show that they did. What we do know is that the handful of Mackenzie families that at one time owned virtually all of Ross and Cromarty had considerable difficulties in making ends meet financially and gradually their huge estates were broken up and sold. Today the Earl of Cromartie's estates comprise about 6,000 acres when they once numbered hundreds of thousands. The Mackenzies of Gairloch still own a large estate but they are the sole exception.

Our Mackenzie of Applecross member, who lives in Canada, told me that all that remains to the family of that once vast estate is a burial ground. Nevertheless, it is evident that large numbers of Mackenzies emigrated to Canada, the United States and Australia to escape poverty or to build for themselves a better life. Whether they went of their own accord or were pushed needs

much research.

This concludes the lengthy series on the History of the Mackenzies. We welcome comments and suggestions from members on what new subjects you prefer to have published in this newsletter in future. We welcome articles, particularly concerning the experiences of yourself or your ancestors in coming to Canada. So get your pens out and start composing!

Alan McKenzie

WHO WENT BEFORE PART 3

STILL IN CANADA

BY RAD MACKENZIE

In doing family research it is often a problem to get the information you would like and having me tell you of my successes is not going to give you the magic formula that will locate all the records for which you yearn. However, I am amazed at the progress I have made starting with nothing but a photo of my Dad's parents with a pencil notation on the back giving their birth dates and the general area where they were born. There is so much data hidden away in various archives that, if persistent, you will likely be able to find just what you want to know. The trick is to not give up, to follow all sorts of ideas through until you either find the answer or learn that it is another dead end. Dead ends themselves are useful, they show you that you have pursued a possible lead and found it went nowhere, now you know that you can scratch that search item off your list and get on with other trails.... All of this, of course, means that you are going to collect a lot of little notes (all properly dated and identified by source I hope) that soon become a chore to keep in order and have available when wanted. Organization is the key and there are a number of methods that you can use, the following, which I find works quite well, is an option you may wish to follow.

1. Earlier I suggested getting a three hole punch and a binder, now it would be a good idea to obtain several more binders, label one for each family surname you are following (i.e. MacKenzie, Smith, Brown, etc.) These are reserved for semi-permanent record sheets which might have more data added later.

2. Arrange your material in the binders by location of the family, this will automatically start to separate things by time period.

3. Create a "Certificate" binder for storage of all official documents, birth, marriage, death, as well as such things as confirmation certificates, school diplomas and military records. (If you decide to write a "Family History" at some time, pertinent documents could be included in the appropriate places. You may wish to photocopy some records, reducing them in size to fit your record pages.

4. An accordion file is excellent for temporary storage of notes until they can be developed and included in the proper family binder. As well, if you have photos this would be a good place to keep them in order until it is time to move them onto permanent pages in the family binder.

5. A simple thing you probably have already started is an index, if not, create a listing of your sources-people-places, with mailing address, phone and Email and, if an organization, the contact person. Search out and list genealogy groups, historical societies and official archives plus any other groups that may be of use in the future.

If you are a beginner, you may be still in the early stage of talking to other family folks, but even if you have been at this for some time there is an important step that many people ignore. "Someday I will write a Family History to pass on to my kids!" - that is a familiar thought isn't it? After all why are we doing all this genealogy thing, is it just to satisfy our own curiosity or do we want to be able to pass something on to those that follow us? If you are just collecting names, the result will be as dull as reading a telephone book, no connection to the people involved. The answer is keep your senses alive for insights into the lives of your early people, what the home life was like, the conditions of the period, the historical events at the time, local changes that affected their lives and also, what they did. Were they involved in local activities, was there military service, did they hold positions in the local government? All these will add character to your story of them and, as well, don't neglect your own life, think back to all the events in your own past. Write short essays on your own

growing up, holidays, school, friends, clubs or events that seem notable to you. Write in a relaxed way, just a page or so per remembrance, just as if you are composing a note to a friend. Put these all aside in your personal file to be fit into your family story later. Wouldn't you like to read about the day-to-day events of your great-grandfather's life? Someday one of your great-grandchildren will be touched by your personal story and the picture it presents of you !

It would be easy to convince yourself to wait until the research is all complete before writing these accounts but you are much better to produce, periodically, a record of your findings and memories and they will become an ongoing series of chapters in your Family History.

Naming Patterns:

In an earlier chapter I mentioned looking for familiar family names when reading Census records - as names were often repeated down through a family. It has long been the practice for newborns to be named for their ancestors and in many cases a particular pattern has been used which you might find useful when trying to identify people.

The eldest son after the paternal grandfather.

The second son after the maternal grandfather.

The third son after the father.

The eldest daughter after the maternal grandmother.

The second daughter after the paternal grandmother.

The third daughter after the mother.

As further children came along, they were often named for eldest uncles and aunts or earlier forbears but not to such a firm pattern.

In some cases the first son was named for the mother's father and the eldest daughter for the father's mother. Other variations existed as, of course, the whole thing was the choice of the parents and followed their wishes or sometimes local custom. Does this strike a note in your own family?

In a review of names chosen for daughters, of 3,500 Scottish baptisms, the most popular was Margaret at 470 times, fol-

lowed by Mary 462, Elizabeth 300, Ann 270 and Jane at 250. At the other end of the scale, Alice was 12, Joan 12, Marjory 10 and Amelia 8. Twenty-one other names of varying popularity made up the rest of the list. Which makes looking for a particular Margaret, Mary or Elizabeth something of a challenge.

Before closing this episode, two items that may be of help to some:

Microfilm Interloan Service - Archives of Ontario

Go to your community library and ask to see the Catalogue covering the material available and see what seems worth examining. There are nearly 7,000 reels available for loan which is about 15% of the reference material held. The remainder is for on-site reference work so a visit is necessary. To order for viewing, submit your request through the community library using the Interlibrary Loan System. The requirements here are that your library has a microfilm viewer and is part of the Loan System. It is possible to draw three rolls of film and hold on loan for two weeks with one renewal. If further reels are needed, the first lot must be returned first. No microfilm prints are available, any copies of data must be made by the researcher.

Home Children

You may be a child or grandchild of one of those children who came out to Canada sponsored by Dr. Barnardo's Homes who were attempting to find secure homes for young orphans who had little future in Britain. It has been estimated that Barnardo's brought more than 20,000 children to Canada but they were only one of many to bring some 125,000 young people to Canada. The National Archives of Canada holds passenger lists from 1865 to 1935 which constitute an official record of immigration to Canada for that period. Where lists are not available or illegible other sources have been consulted. You may wish to visit via Internet the web site 'Young Immigrants to Canada' where you will find information on the various homes and organizations, reunions, titles of books and some lists of children's names. If you are not on the Internet, go to your local

Library who probably can provide a service.

There is a Home Children database being produced by the British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa in cooperation with the National Archives. Indexing is almost complete from 1865 to 1919 and entries from 1920 to 1935 are under way. Again, enquire with your Library about gaining access to this database. There is a General Search Screen which requires limited data for a search, Surname, Given Name and Keyword (an involved Home or Organization).

As well, there is a detailed Search Screen which permits more specific data which would help narrow the search such as the name of the ship on which the child arrived, or the year of arrival.

For a direct contact with Barnardo's you can try :

AFTERCARE@BARNARDOS.ORG.UK

For those wanting to use regular post, a direct connection might be made through an address I learned of several years ago while trying to get information about Home Children after an enquiry by a friend. If the contact named is no longer there I am sure your mail will be forwarded to her replacement.

Write to:

Ms. Collette Bradford
C/o Barnardo's Aftercare Centre
Tanner's Lane,
Barkingside,
Ilford, Essex IG6 1QG
United Kingdom

I should not neglect to mention the tremendous collection of Scottish records and publications that are held by the library of the University of Guelph. This collection is considered to be one of the finest in the world and the best in North America. Included in their resource material are old letters and documents, data on conditions in Scotland and pioneer life in Canada, books on Scottish history, genealogy, travel, politics and economics. As well, there are burgh records for Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen and Inverness. Here also is a map collection which includes some early Atlases as well. Beyond these, there are many books, histories, old newspapers and periodicals. This is a source that will not necessarily add to

your family tree but an excellent fund of background information to give a better picture of the earlier times.

I hope that you have made a link with family roots in Scotland by now, if not, keep digging. You need a name, birth date and location to move on. There are many records to explore but these are needed to make a start. For a location a town or shire would be good, a parish excellent. We will see where the next chapter takes us!

I have deliberately avoided Internet information except for the 'Home Children' item.

For folks with this access, I will shortly supply particulars on how this medium can be used. Once again, if you are not connected, many Libraries have Internet facilities that you can use.

[Ed: This series by Rad MacKenzie, Commissioner for Northern Ontario, will continue in the next issue of Cabar Feidh.]

EVENTS IN 2004

Below is a listing of some of the main events coming up across Canada. The Clan MacKenzie Society intends to be at many of these with the Clan tent. We welcome seeing as many members as possible. Support your clan and pay a visit to the tent and see what we have to offer. We plan to attend at least those marked with a *.

This is not an exhaustive list of all Scottish events in Canada - there are many others. If you have a computer and are on the internet a long list can be found by searching "Canadian Bagpipe Links." From this list I notice that the Fort Erie Highland Games has been cancelled for 2004. I heavily criticized these Games last year and said I would never go again. And yet many thousands attended in pouring rain. Perhaps the organizers did not like organizing in which case they should ask the Knox family back again as they did a superb job for many years.

May 23 - Victoria Highland Games, Victoria, B.C.

***June 5** - Bellingham Highland Games-
www.bhga.org

***June 12** - Calgary Branch Clan MacKenzie Society will hold a history session at Janet Ollerenshaw's home: Phone for details 403-932-2640.

June 12 - Sons of Scotland Highland Games, Rotary Stadium, Abbotsford, BC

***June 12** - Georgetown Highland Games

June 19 - BC Legion Highland Games, White Rock/South Surrey.

***June 26** - Hamilton Highland Games, Ancaster Fair grounds, Ancaster, Ontario

***June 26** - BC (United) Scottish Highland Games & Festival, Coquitlam, B.C.

June 25/26 - Scottish Heritage Festival, Red River Exhibition Centre, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

***June 27** - Edmonton Scottish Society Highland Gathering, Edmonton.

***June 20** - Kirkin' o' the Tartan and parade to the Seaforth Armoury, St. Andrew's Wesley Church, Vancouver, BC.

***July 1** - Zorra Highland Games, Embro, Ontario

July 1 - Gathering of the Clans - Pugwash, Nova Scotia

July 3 - Penticton Highland Games, Penticton, B.C.

July 3 - Manitoba Highland Gathering, Selkirk, Manitoba.

***July 3** - Kincardine Scottish Festival, Kincardine, Ontario

July 3 - Cobourg Highland Games, Cobourg, Ontario

July 10 - Halifax Scottish Festival & Highland Games, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

***July 10** - Tartan Sertoma Chatham-Kent Supreme Highland Games, Chatham, Ontario

***July 10** - Haliburton Highland Games, Ontario (A new one for us!)

July 17 - Cambridge Highland Games, Cambridge, Ontario

***July 17** - Orillia Scottish Festival, Orillia,

***July 24** - Highlands of Durham Highland Games at Elgin Park, Uxbridge

July 24 - 21st Annual McKenzie Reunion at Dromore Park 2 - 7 p.m. Bring food for pot luck supper (Contact member Sandra McMeekin, 327 Silverbirch Ave., Mount Forest, ON N0G 2L1)

***July 30/31** - Glengarry Highland Games, Maxville, Ontario

***Aug 1** - Montreal Highland Games, Verdun, Quebec

August 8 - 14 - Folklorama in Winnipeg Scottish Pavillion, Heather Curling Club.

***August 14** - Fergus Scottish Festival & Highland Games

***August 21** - Sarnia Highland Games, Sarnia, Ontario

***August 21** - North Lanark Highland Games, Sarnia, Ontario

August 29 (Sunday) - Clan MacKenzie quarterly meeting at 580 Rebecca Street, Oakville, Ontario 2 p.m. followed by tea. All welcome!

September 4 - Calgary Highland Games, Calgary, Alberta.

September 5 - Canmore Highland Games, Canmore, Alberta.

September 5 (Sunday) - Toronto - Scottish Studies Foundation cruise on Lake Ontario at 11.30 a.m. and at 2. p. m. Includes seeing the air show from the three masted schooner, the Empire Sandy. Scottish entertainment and food on board. Cost about \$20 - less for children. (phone Alan McKenzie 905-842-2106).

September 12 (Sunday) Clan Mackenzie Annual General Meeting and Picnic at Black Creek Pioneer Village (11 a.m. to 4 p.m.) Admission free to members.

December 5 (Sunday) Clan MacKenzie quarterly meeting at 580 Rebecca Street, Oakville, Ontario 2 p.m. followed by tea. All welcome!

OBITUARY JOCK MACKENZIE (1926 TO 2004)

JOINT COMMISSIONER AND LIEUTENANT TO CABARFEIDH, NEW ZEALAND

It is with the greatest sadness that we report the death of Jock Mackenzie, the Chief's Lieutenant in New Zealand and the Joint Commissioner of the Clan with his wife Sonia Mackenzie. The following tribute was prepared by Jim Thwaites, Assistant Commissioner, Clan Mackenzie New Zealand Society Inc.

Tribute To Jock Ross Mackenzie New Zealand's Lieutenant to Cabarfeidh

Clan Mackenzie pay a tribute to their beloved Jock who died March 17, 2004 in Hastings, New Zealand.

Jock was a tireless worker in New Zealand for the Clan of which he was a founding member and helped the membership to become the largest Clan Society in New Zealand with the present membership of over 600.

Jock's Scottish heritage is interwoven in the Mackenzie's of Wester-Ross. His father, Alexander Mackenzie, was born in Kildonan on the shores of Little Loch Broom and came to New Zealand with his parents at the age of 12.

Jock was born in 1926 and was brought up on a farm in Hawkes Bay. He joined the Air Force in 1943 and trained as a pilot. At the conclusion of World War II he worked as a shepherd on the huge Ngamatea station between Taihape and Napier and then went to manage for Mr. Wally Harding at Waiouru. Wally Harding was an early founder of aerial top-dressing and with Jock's love of flying he became one of the first agricultural top-dressing pilots in New Zealand.

On October 13, 1957 Jock married Sonia Hansen in All Saints Church in Palmerston North, which started 47 years of happy marriage.

In 1959 they purchased their first farm near Marton where Jock became "whip" of the Rangitikei Hunt Club; he was a very good horseman.

Jock and Sonia then moved to Hawkes Bay to their present property which is now farmed by their son Ken. It was here Jock established his very fine herd of Highland

cattle which are registered under the prefix of "Strath-na-Sealag" and he has been described as the "North Island Laird" of the Highland cattle industry.

While Jock was a true New Zealander, being a son of an ANZAC, he loved Scotland and all things Scottish. He visited Scotland several times exploring Wester Ross and tracing the footsteps of his ancestors.

In 2000, while representing New Zealand Clan Mackenzie Society at Strathpeffer on the occasion of the World Gathering of Clan Mackenzie, one of Jock's big thrills was to visit Loch-na-Sealag, the source of the Gruinard river starting up from Fisherfield, all places where his ancestors had lived.

Jock was a very fine poet writing many books of poems one of which, "Sari Bair" describing the battles of Gallipoli has a special place in the New Zealand Army Museum at Waiouru, the Canberra War Memorial Museum in Australia and the War Museum in London.

Jock could speak Maori fluently and when arriving at his home, if you were of Scottish descent, would greet you in Gaelic. Jock also made many Cromachs (walking sticks) for Clan members and for members of other Clans also. Jock could be truly spoken of as one of "Nature's gentlemen."

To Sonia; family Catherine, Kenneth, Anna, Kirsty, Sarah, the sixteen grandchildren and sister Jean, the Clan MacKenzie extends its sincere sympathy.

We give thanks to Jock for a job well

done.

Jim Thwaites, Assistant Commissioner.

I stayed with Jock and Sonia for a few days during my visit to New Zealand last year and Jock took me on a walk up Cameron Mountain lending me one of his large supply of cromachs. He was an extremely entertaining host and I thoroughly enjoyed the company of both Jock and Sonia, who were clearly a very close and affectionate couple. I have lost a good friend and the Clan Mackenzie a major ambassador.

Sonia gave me some copies of the books of Jock's poems and I have selected one of these showing his affection for his Scottish homeland.

Alan McKenzie

Kildonan House

I walked through mud
wet heather, jeering creek,
to my forbears' home

Kildonan.

Low cloud hung
about the hills
like a scarf
at Kildonan.

I felt the Ross-shire cold
on my cheek.

The wind was wet
at Kildonan.

Alien I was
to this damp land,

continued on page 11



Jock and Sonia Mackenzie at Strathpeffer, 2000



Clan Mackenzie



From an obscure outpost in Wester Ross, where the castle of Eilean Donan guarded the seaward entrance to Loch Duich and their lands of Kintail, the Mackenzies spread eastwards into the fertile valleys at the head of the Cromarty Firth, and westwards across the Minch to Lewis.



Their power rose on the ruins of the old earldom of Ross, forfeited by the MacDonald chiefs, and they resisted attempts by that family to revive it. From 1509 the Mackenzies had feudal jurisdiction as free barons under the Crown in the lands which they once held of the earls of Ross. As a reward for supporting the king's government, the chief was in high favour with James VI, who made him Lord Mackenzie of Kintail and then Earl of Seaforth (a name taken from a fine sea-loch in the Isle of Lewis).



In the east the chiefs also had a secure base on an island in Loch Kinellan, near the modern Strathpeffer. A series of Mackenzie castles rose in the country round Dingwall, including the chief's at Brahan, while his uncle Roderick (Sir Rory), who had been given the lands acquired from the MacLeods of Lewis, built Castle Leod which still dominates the valley of the Peffery. In the west Mackenzies owned Gairloch and the seaboard right up to Coigach. With such extensive territories, stretching from sea to sea, and a powerful group of cadet families with their numerous following, the Mackenzies came to overshadow their older neighbours, and by armed strength and prudent policies became the greatest clan in the North.



When civil war divided Scotland in the 17th century, Seaforth's allegiance wavered, and a group of leading Mackenzies declared they would not follow 'anie bot their native superiour'. After King Charles's execution the

chief's brother (Thomas of Pluscardine) led a royalist protest in the North, and Seaforth's initiative in the Glencairn rising against Cromwell's regime brought down on Kintail an army led by General Monck in person, an assault on Lewis, and a government garrison in Brahan. In 1715 Earl William led 3000 men into the field for King James and many fell at Sheriffmuir, but while he was a forfeited exile his tenants' rents were sent to him in France. Kintail was the starting-point of the Jacobite 'attempt' of 1719, which led to an encounter in Glenshiel and the bombardment of Eilean Donan castle. In 1745 the Mackenzies were still reckoned as 'one of the most considerable clans of one name next to the Campbells in the nation', with Seaforth able to raise 1000 men and other Mackenzie lairds (including Sir Rory's descendant, now Earl of Cromartie) 1500 more. The chief, whose estates had been bought back by the family in 1741, would not hazard the fortunes of his clan again; but Cromartie and his son brought 500 men into the prince's army, and lost both title and estates. Their lands were later restored, and earldoms were eventually conferred afresh on the rightful heirs of both Seaforth and Cromartie (although the former was to be short-lived).



When infantry units were being raised in the Highlands for the wars against France, the chief raised two regiments of Seaforth Highlanders, and clansmen from all the Mackenzie estates enlisted and many of the name received commissions. On Lord Seaforth's death in 1815, preceded by his four sons, an old prophecy was fulfilled when his lands passed to a daughter, and eventually most of them were sold and Brahan Castle demolished. About 14,000 acres of mountain and moorland in Kintail were acquired by the National Trust for Scotland in 1944, and the designation of Mackenzie of Kintail with the chiefship of the name was revived in 1979 in favour of the Earl of Cromartie, inheritor of Castle Leod and the lands and honours of that branch of the family.

yet the house greeted me
at Kildonan.
Perhaps it always knew
that I would come,
Heartful, rain soaked
to Kildonan.

If you find a genealogical connection with this family then feel free to contact Betty Hall at rehall@telusplanet.net

MACKENZIE STAMPS

I had a surprising letter from US Commissioner Angus Mackenzie in Honeoye Falls, NY. He is the person who is organizing side trips before and after the Clan Mackenzie Gathering in Strathpeffer in August next year.

He sent me some stamps. Being a major stamp collector myself (Russia actually) I was delighted to see the Clan Mackenzie on a stamp together with our tartan plus a picture of Castle Leod. This is what Angus told me:

"Not sure if you are aware that the Island of Tanera, part of the Summer Isles at the mouth of Loch Broom (Ullapool) population less than 20 persons, has its own little post office with its named postage stamps representing different clans.

".... please accept them for your collection of things Mackenzie."

What a terrific piece of enterprise from the Summer Isles. I wonder if we could buy a stack of them for resale? Any one interested in having a copy if we can get them? Let us know.

Included with the stamps as part of the package sold by the Summer Isles Post Office was a write-up on the Clan Mackenzie. Usually these brief articles are often too short or inaccurate to be of much interest but in this case the authors, the famous Scottish historians R.W. and Jean

Munro (aka Jean Dunlop), have done a splendid job. In fact it is so well done we have reproduced it on page 10 as it is sufficiently detailed yet concise to be a useful summary of the highlights of the Clan's history. In fact it is so well done that I think we shall have it framed and exhibited in our Clan tent.

Commissioners might like to make copies and have them distributed at clan gatherings at the various games and festivals!

BLUIDY MACKENZIE'S GRAVE ROBBED

THE first 'grave-robbing' trial in Scotland for at least a century is due to begin this week after an alleged break-in at the tomb of one of the country's most notorious lawyers.

Two teenage boys face trial at the High Court in Edinburgh on charges of 'violation of sepulchre' - an ancient law often invoked in the 18th and 19th centuries, when grave-robbing was at its height.

The case centres on the tomb of former Lord Advocate Sir George 'Bloody' Mackenzie, who sent hundreds of Covenanters to their deaths during the reign of Charles II.

Last June it was reported that the 20ft-high mausoleum in Greyfriars Kirkyard, Edinburgh, had been entered by breaking the tomb's imposing double doors, carved from stone.

The incident was said to have been discovered when a group of people taking part in the 'City of the Dead' ghost walk passed through the churchyard near Candlemaker Row.

It was also claimed at the time that the skull of Mackenzie had been removed from the tomb and was recovered nearby the following morning.

On Wednesday the trial is due to begin of 17-year-old Sonny Devlin and a 15-year-old who cannot be named for legal reasons. Both deny charges of "violating a sepulchre without the authority of the relatives or executors of said unknown person".

[Ed: This extract from an article in *Scotland on Sunday* dated March 31st, 2004 was sent to us by Angus Mackenzie. I am not sure that calling one of Scotland's leading figures in jurisprudence and also

DIANA PRIEST (NEE MCKENZIE) (1919-2003)

Member Betty Hall has advised us of the death of her cousin, Diana Priest. Betty tells us that Diana was well known and instrumental for much of the McKenzie family history, enabling Betty to meet many of her McKenzie relatives in the Winnipeg area where she and her parents kept open house to all relations. Diana was a Clan MacKenzie member until her move to a seniors' home in Kelowna, B.C.

Diana passed away on December 19th in Kelowna, after a fight with cancer, endured with courage and dignity. She was born in Arden, Manitoba on February 15, 1919 and was predeceased by her first husband, Harry Simpson in 1984. She is survived by her second husband of 16 years, Vern Priest, daughters, Pat and Sandra and granddaughter Stacy.

Diana was the grand-daughter of Adam McKenzie (March 22, 1848 to October 25, 1926) married March 12, 1872. Adam was in turn son of Kenneth McKenzie (January 5, 1822 to April 5, 1911) and Jane Condry.

Kenneth was son of John Mackenzie of Essich (March 26, 1762 to 1845) and Catherine Gillanders (1791 to October 11, 1860).



NOTICE TO MEMBERS

Below is a message from Philippa Mackenzie who is one of the main organizers of the Clan Mackenzie Gathering in Scotland in 2005. If you are possibly planning to attend then please read this message and send in your responses to Philippa. She will supply booking forms on request and details of accommodation available. More details will be published in September.

International Gathering 2005 - Strathpeffer, Scotland 8th to 14th August 2005

INFORMATION UPDATE AS AT 5TH APRIL

TO ALL INTERESTED PARTIES. Send all Relevant Details as list below, as soon as possible.

I will send you a Ticket Application Form.

Bookings are made when Ticket Application Form is returned with payment and not before.

I will have acknowledged to people who have already sent their details. If you have not received an email from me by now, please re-submit your details in case of email change or non communication.

Contact Details

01. Surname of Individual or Head of Group
02. First Name of Individual or Head of Group
03. Middle and/or Known as Name of Individual/HoG
04. Postal Address, ZipCode/Postcode, Country
05. Contact Telephone No
06. Contact Email Address
07. Any alternative email address

Numbers Attending (Adult = 16 or over)

08. The number of Adults attending
09. The names of All the Adults attending
10. The number of Children under 5 years
11. Names of all the Children under 5 years
12. Number of Children between 5 and 10
13. Names of all the Children between 5 and 10
14. Number of Children age 10 but under 16
15. Names of all the Children age 10 but under 16

Length of Stay

16. Total number of persons attending Whole Week?
17. Total number of persons attending Days Only
18. How many Days each Attending if less than a week

To meet modern security requirements we need on record all names of adults (over 16 yrs) also names and ages of children

Events Choices - To ensure we find enough venues, speakers and performances would you please also let me know your preferences. (Although some bookings will have to be "first come first served")

Talks

Heraldry Origins
Genealogy - How to Research your Ancestors
History of Castle Leod Mackenzies
Highland Clearances
Famous MacKenzies around the World
Understanding Scotland's Placenames
Crofting Yesterday & Today
Land Ownership in Scotland
Stories behind MacKenzie Historic Paintings
Scottish Country Dance Classes
Understanding Gaelic Classes
History of the Bagpipes
Famous Pipers
Understanding the Findon Tables

Demonstrations

How Kilts are Made
Weapons of Clan Battles
How our Ancestors Dressed and Lived
Traditional Scottish Dancing
Whisky Making (at a distillery)
Bagpiping
Fiddle Playing
Accordion Playing

Activities Other Than Tours

Genealogy Consultation (extra charge)
Visits to Mackenzie Houses in Area
Local Shopping Trips (pay for transport)
History Videos

Please send your requests and your details to:-

Philippa Mackenzie, 11 Heatherley Crescent, Inverness IV2 4AW. Tel 01463 231388

Email: cmsgathering2005@caleystream.co.uk [Please note that in September we shall send application forms to all members]

the founder of what became the National Library of Scotland "notorious" is a correct description. The Covenanters of the day were akin to the Taliban in Afghanistan - religious zealots. That's my opinion anyway!]

NEW MEMBERS

We welcome the following new members who have joined since the issue of the last Newsletter:

Sharie Argue,
P.O. Box 3672, Stn Main,
Regina, SK S4P 3N8

J. David MacKenzie,
248 Florence Avenue,
Willowdale, ON M2N 1G6

Jeannine Mackenzie,
C.P.2,
St. Antoine sur Richelieu,
QUE J0L 1R0

Ken McKenzie,
285 The West Mall, Apt #2,
Etobicoke, ON M9C 1C7

Kenneth F. MacKenzie,
10405 SE 29th Avenue,
Ocala, FL 34480

Mrs Margaret McKenzie,
810 Royal York Road, Apt 502,
Toronto. ON M8Y 2T8

Michael (Mick) John MacKenzie,
232 Pearson Avenue,
Toronto, ON M6R 1G7

Dr. Roderick Ian Mackenzie,
34 Taylor Crescent S.E.,
Medicine Hat, AB T1B 3X6

Dr. William Sutcliffe MacKenzie,
47 St. Clair Ave West, Ste #1004,
Toronto, ON M4V 3A5

Alexander Smart,
16 Clay Court,
Toronto, ON M9A 4S3

SCOTS IN CANADA

We received a new book the other day entitled "Scots in Canada" by Jenni

Calder, who is American born but has lived in or near Edinburgh since 1971. She is also a poet and has published under the name Jenny Daiches. She worked at the National Museums of Scotland as Education Officer from 1978 to 2001.

I have not been able to find the time to read this interesting looking book just yet but I was attracted by a note on the rear cover:

"In Canada there are nearly as many descendants of Scots as there are people living in Scotland; over 4 million Canadians ticked the 'Scottish origin' box in the most recent Canadian Census. Most Scottish families have friends or relatives in Canada."

If you would like to know how to get this book then go to the world wide web and find www.chapters.indigo.ca. The price of the book is Can\$19.95.

A most curious coincidence follows up on this article. Less than twelve hours after writing this piece I went to the 2004 Tartan Day Dinner and Scot of the Year Celebrations at Casa Loma in Toronto. I was in conversation with Professor Liz Ewen from the University of Guelph when she introduced me to her guest. Her guest was Jenny Calder, the same author of the book! Ms Calder was very impressed that I knew so much about her and her book!

There is one other book about the Scots in Canada that I have read and it follows in the next article.

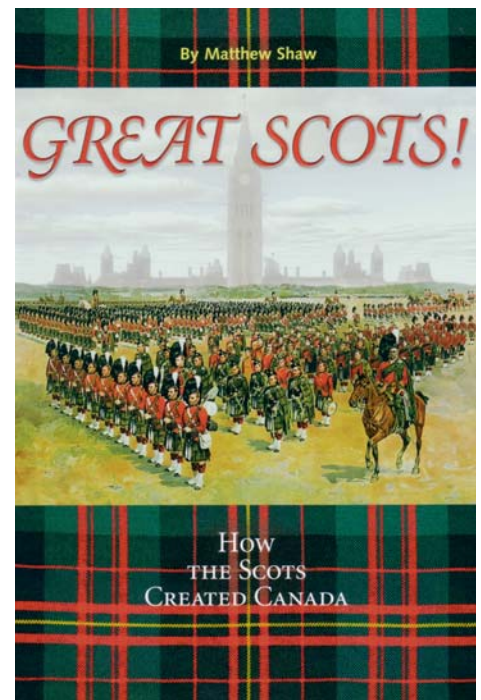
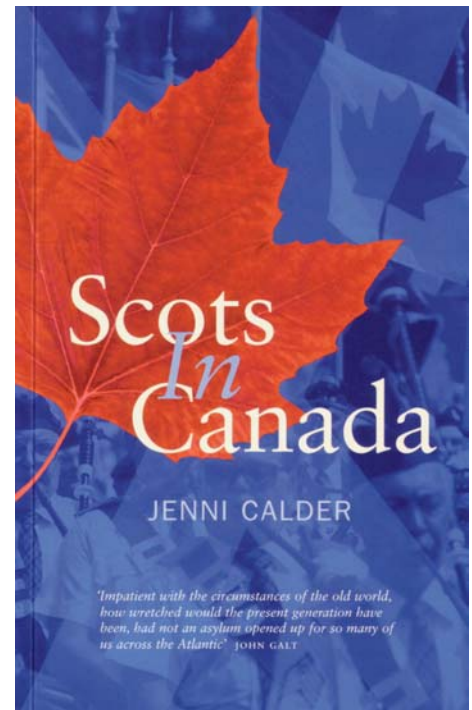
GREAT SCOTS "HOW THE SCOTS CREATED CANADA"

This new book, which I found at a British shop selling food, video tapes and other British items, was snapped up by me as I had not seen this publication before. It turned out to be a cracking good read and it rightly places the enormous importance that the Scots have made to the development of Canada.

The book divides into chapters dealing with various aspects of Canada's growth. For instance there is a lengthy chapter on the "Blueprint for a Nation", another on "The Birth of Banking", "The Military", "Scottish Enterprise", etc.

To quote from the dust jacket:

Scots formed the backbone of North America's first continent-wide industry [the fur trade] more than two hundred years ago. They then used their power to create the first banks, railways, shipping



lines, universities, and media. They also branched into and dominated politics, the military and literature. This book demonstrates the astounding extent to which Canada's fundamental institutions and culture are a product of early tough-minded Scottish immigrants."

This important book unfortunately lacks an index. However, the uplifting prose does not miss out our "big four" Mackenzies, namely Alexander Mackenzie, Sir Alexander Mackenzie, William Lyon Mackenzie and William Lyon Mackenzie King.

This is a book I highly recommend for

those interested in the role of the Scots in Canada.

I see it is offered for sale at about \$25 at www.chapters.indigo.ca

Alan McKenzie

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dr Christopher Kimsey wasted no time in getting in touch with us with another of his lengthy letters (I love them!). The following is a part of his comments on the Y-Chromosome article in the March newsletter.

I chuckled and grimaced at the article on the Norse Code by Neil MacPhail. My maternal side is of, well shall I say it, Viking descent. In fact my grandfather was a full-blooded Norwegian. He was granted a Fulbright Scholarship after WWII and studied in Europe. Later, in the 70's, he did some exchange teaching in Oslo, Norway. His brother established a Lutheran medical clinic in Africa about 50 years ago (it still exists today). So, for Minnesota farm boys, I guess that they proved that the roving Viking blood was still alive and well. Lucky for Europe and Africa, they were "edgycated" Norsemen.

What I found very interesting is the part about Professor Petersen and the fact that his Y-Chromosome showed his ancestors coming from Africa to Norway about 5,000 years ago. This excited me very much because of the work done by a Dr Arthur C. Custance, who my father said is one of Canada's own. Custance does mention a Dr John R. Howitt of Toronto in his acknowledgment, so he may very well have been from there himself. Exercising his expertise, the learned doctor used his understanding of etymology, anthropology, and the genealogical account in biblical genesis to map people migrations. What is interesting is that he put forth the point that the Scandinavian peoples had come from around the Mediterranean Sea.

I had been doing some armchair sleuthing myself several years back, seeing that etymology fascinates me. In my researching a Norwegain word, I came across a similar one that had ties to Egypt. At the time I thought it might be a coincidence, maybe an Indo-European connection or the like. I happened to mention it to my parents in passing, but never gave it much thought. You should have seen their jaws drop when I read them the article from "Cabar Feidh". By the way, Dr

Arthur C. Custance's work: *Noah's Three Sons (Human History in Three Dimensions)* was first issued in 1958 and is still fascinating reading. It is worthy to note that his work predates the genetic findings.

[Ed: Of course the constant invasions by the Norsemen to the Highlands and Islands have left a vast Norse genealogical imprint among the Scots, particularly the folk from the Isle of Lewis, from which many of our Clan can trace their origins. Perhaps it is no coincidence either that some of the early genealogies of the Mackenzies also claim that we descend from the Pharoes of Egypt. But that is another story.]

CLAN MACKENZIE SOCIETY MEMBERSHIP IN CANADA

We are about to undergo a membership drive in the Toronto area and a small committee has been formed to consider the best way to proceed. Based upon the success of this campaign we shall introduce the method to the rest of Canada. It has been many year since such a campaign was last tried and there was a big element of success. Since then we have the capacity to improve on the literature we can send to prospective members.

Meanwhile here is the current list of members. The totals have remained very similar for the last few years with new members just replacing deceased or lapsed members.

Ontario	209
Quebec	18
British Columbia	45
Alberta	41
Manitoba	12
Saskatchewan	2
Nova Scotia	8
New Brunswick	1
Newfoundland	2
P.E.I.	1
N.W.T.	1
USA	31
Australia	2
New Zealand	1
Scotland	1
Total	375

If members have any brilliant ideas how we might recruit some more of the

14,000 Mac/McKenzies in telephone directories - then let us know!!!

THE MACKENZIE NAME

BY CATHERINE MCKENZIE JANSEN

There are more Mackenzies than ever in North America, and it's not just because we are a prolific clan. Mackenzie is becoming an increasingly popular first name. In fact, a 1998 U.S. survey found that Mackenzie ranked as the 44th most popular girl's name. To put it another way, there were more little Mackenzies (or McKenzies) born in 1998 than there were Isabels, Christinas, Marys, Michelles, Lauras, Carolines, Claires, or Chloes.

The practice of using surnames as Christian names is quite old. In the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, names like Jefferson, Jackson, Washington, and Marshall were often used as first names for American boys. The surnames of English and Scottish nobility were another source of inspiration, and there were plenty of babies christened Clare, Craig, Grant, Stuart, and Sidney on both sides of the Atlantic.

In the past fifteen years, however, the surname craze has really taken off. Surname names merit a whole section of their own in *Beyond Jennifer and Jason, Madison and Montana*, the bestselling book by baby-naming gurus Pamela Redmond Satran and Linda Rosenkrantz. Modern classrooms are full of Carsons and Coopers, Griffins and Gradys, Sawyers and Sloanes. Names with a particularly Scottish flavour include Fraser, Campbell, McAllister, McKenna, McLeod, and of course, Mackenzie. Parents may give their child a "surname name" because of a legitimate family connection, but more often than not they simply like the way it sounds. I'm a grade two teacher, and in the school



Catherine McKenzie Jansen and Martin Jansen plus baby Delia McKenzie Jansen

The Following dates specify when Castle Leod is open to the public. The entrance fees are an important source of income for the Castle Leod Project so please support the castle if you visit Strathpeffer.

Cromartie Estate
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OPENING DATES 2004

May Thursday 6th - Sunday 9th
Thursday 20th - Sunday 23rd

June Thursday 3rd - Sunday 6th
Thursday 24th - Sunday 27th

July Thursday 8th - Sunday 11th

September Wednesday 1st - Sunday 5th

Opening Hours 2pm - 5.30pm Last admissions 4.45pm

Adults £5, concessions £4, children £2



where I worked last year, we had two Jacksons, two Harrisons, a Mackenzie (boy) and a Kenzie (girl), and one each of Parker, Grady, Chilman, Madison, Reise, and Spencer. In comparison, we did not have a single William, Alexander, Jane or Mary - names you might think of as common.

One caveat for new parents is to be aware that some of these surname names have very definite gender associations. Avery might have once been an appropriate name for a little boy, but now there are far more little girls with that name. This is also true of the name Mackenzie. When Satran and Rosenkrantz published their first edition of Jennifer and Jason in 1988, Mackenzie fell into their 50/50 category, used just as frequently for children of either sex. In their most recent edition, they note that it is becoming firmly entrenched in the public consciousness as a girl's name. This may have something to do with the "ee" sound at the end, which is often associated with female names (think Melanie, Pheobe, and Natalie). Remember that 1998 survey of names I mentioned? Mackenzie didn't make it onto the top 100

list for boys. For those with a legitimate family connection, however, it's still fair game and an acceptable choice for a boy or girl.

[Ed: Thanks for this Catherine. Catherine named her first baby Delia McKenzie Jansen for family reasons AND because she liked it!]

MACKENZIE KING'S VISIT TO QUEENSTON

The following article appeared in the recent issue of the newsletter of the Mackenzie Printery and Newspaper Museum in Queenston, Ontario. The Clan Society supports the museum financially.

When Prime Minister Mackenzie King was campaigning Federally in October 1935 he visited Niagara Falls to meet several southern Ontario candidates.

During the trip he made a side-visit to Queenston to inspect the deterioration of William Lyon Mackenzie's residence and print shop, later restored by The Niagara Parks Commission in 1938. William Lyon was the grandfather of Mackenzie King.

Subsequently, the experience of the Prime Minister was recorded in his diary and John Best, Hamilton historian and communicator, obtained a copy of the excerpt from the diary, under the freedom of information, and an edited version follows:

We drove to the ruin of the old printing office at Queenston. On the way talked with Red Hill - Wm. Hill who swam the whirlpool on two occasions. I asked him what it felt like, he said he had barrels of fun - that he had three ventures twice the whirlpool in a barrel and once getting married 15 years ago, all three had worked out well. We visited Brock's monument, then to the printing office just below. It was a deeply impressive sight. I felt I was on holy ground as I walked about where grandfather began his great battle for political liberty in Canada and where father first proposed to mother, as I recalled her telling me, Sir John Carling coming around the side of the house just as father had proposed. The building to have stood the 100 years and more it has is evidence of the style of structure it was and

what it signified in those days. I was able to get the Commission to promise photographs and arrange road construction in front of the buildings, with Brock's monument rising behind. The stone near the building carries the words:

*The House of
William Mackenzie*

*The birthplace of
Responsible Government in Canada*

What could be finer than this. I felt a pride in it beyond all words - I feel continually the injustice done by Mackenzie's memory and the need to give it its true place in history.

For those members who have an interest in William Lyon Mackenzie's work as an outspoken newspaper publisher then we have copies of Chris Raible's book "The Colonial Advocate" which also contains a family tree of the Mackenzie family. Normally selling for \$22 we are prepared to sell copies to members of the Clan Society for \$10 including postage. Send a cheque for this amount to the address on the foot of page 1 to get your copy.

POPULAR CHRISTIAN NAMES IN SCOTLAND

A new list of popular names in Scotland has just been released. Here are the top ten boys names and in brackets is the movement up or down in popularity.

1. Lewis (Up 1)
2. Jack (-1)
3. Cameron
4. James (+1)
5. Kyle (+6)
6. Ryan (-2)
7. Ben (+6)
8. Callum (+2)
9. Matthew (-1)
10. Adam (-4)
10. Jamie (+5)

Now the top ten girl's names:

1. Emma (Up 2)
2. Ellie (+4)
3. Amy (+1)
4. Sophie (-2)
5. Chloe (-4)
6. Erin (-1)
7. Rachel
8. Lucy (+6)
9. Lauren (-1)
10. Katie (+6)

NEW STYLE KILTS!

The following piece was sent to us by "Friends of Scotland". We thought you might find this strangely interesting!



There's even tartan in Moscow!

Captain James Kirk, trusty 'Bones' and Scottie, members surely of tomorrow's intergalactic Scots Diaspora, might have been boggle-eyed at some of today's 'Highland' dress. "And yes," traditionalists might quip, "It'd take a Spock-like alien to explain it all." But the future looks very bright for both tartan and Scots fashionistas.

"To boldly go. . ."

When tough-guy Vin Diesel strutted a black leather kilt at the MTV Awards in Edinburgh last year some thought they were witnessing an appalling travesty, others a glimpse into a new dawn for men's fashion. The reality is, whether it causes hackles to rise or cheers to go up, the kilt is the latest wow on the catwalk and tartan is inspiring today's most creative fashion designers. But it's tartan on acid (or pure genius) and kilts in denim, khaki or Hawaiian sunbursts.

What's going on? The first thing to say is, yes, Scotland has deep-rooted and globally recognised cultural icons in tartan and the kilt; it has a long, proud history of producing quality textiles like cashmere and tweed; but equally, it has a long tradition of innovation and, possibly spurred on by a new-found sense of identity with its attendant freedoms, what we are seeing is a union of culture and creativity. Some will see it as unholy, some will see it as wholesome – but there's always a divide where there's innovation. New wave bands have already blazed a trail, plugging in the fiddle and pipes and introducing influences that reflect the multicultural world we live in. Now, it seems, it's the turn of designers to transform the togs that the 'hip' and the 'cool' boogie in. And Scots and Scotland are leading the way into new, exciting territory.

New frontiers – from Braveheart. . .

Not so long ago one may have been excused for thinking that Scotland and fashion were not synonymous. But not any longer. Scottish patterns and materials are exciting international designers; Scottish designers are rubbing shoulders with the more expected doyens of the limelight – the French and the Italians; and Scotland's major cities are now seen as desirable locations for the



world's top fashion stores. To bear this 'outlandish' statement out: legendary fashion house Escada is soon to open a store in Glasgow; a Dundonian – John Ray – is to become the Creative Director of the fashion house Gucci; and international designers like Jean-Paul Gaultier and Tommy Hilfiger have, for some years, drawn inspiration from tartan and the kilt in their provocative designs. Hilfiger, incidentally, claims direct descent from Robert Burns. It's as if tartan has imprinted itself on the fashion-world's psyche. Supported, no doubt, by exhibitions such as 'Bravehearts – Men in Skirts' at New York's Metropolitan Museum of Art and the 'Scottish Tartan Exhibition' which has been running in the City of Prato, near Florence, since last December. Even in Taiwan recently, at Taipei's very first Scottish Festival, the elegant local models were draped with tartan. Back home – on a broader theme – Scottish Textiles organised the first ever National Textiles Conference, held at the end of April, with the theme: 'Scotland at the Cutting Edge'.

Films like 'Braveheart' and 'Rob Roy' may have taken a rather jaundiced view of history but they've done wonders for giving men in skirts a resounding macho spin. A fact which the US-based charity Friends of Scotland were quick to exploit in this year's Tartan Day Celebrations in New York by hosting a gala fashion show called 'Dressed to Kilt'. Highlights included New York designer Michael Kaye's fabulous tartan evening dresses and Glaswegian designer Jill Blackwood's colourful creations including her immense Millennium Kilt which has already been shown alongside creations by Gaultier and Vivienne Westwood. Meanwhile, far to the west of New York, the city that has brought the world Microsoft and Starbucks has now unveiled the 'Utilikilt'! The Seattle Utilikilt, which comes in camouflage, Hawaiian print and black denim, is a pleated garment with cargo pockets and belt loops for holding hammers, screwdrivers, pliers and other builders' tools. Macho enough?

Back across the pond, the man who lent Mr Diesel the leather kilt last November, is one Howie Nicholsby, the creator of TFCK – Geoffrey (Tailor) Kilt-makers in Edinburgh. TFCK looks almost as rude as FCUK, a fact not lost on a fashion conscious clientele, but it stands – intriguingly – for Twenty First Century Kilts.

Nicholsby is one of a new breed of kilt-makers who have brought this traditional garment right into the 21st century, divorcing it from the mandatory tartan and thus making it a comfortable, versatile, every-day garment for men all over the world. The emphasis on every-day as opposed to ceremonial is very important. Nicholsby also designs exclusive ranges for women.

...to Brave Art

Nicholsby and others may have taken a crash course in kilt-making, but Glasgow's very own Jonathan Saunders – the most feted darling of the catwalk, notching up Kylie & Madonna as fans – comes from a fine art background.

However, having said that, he was recognised as a fashionista when he first studied textiles at Glasgow School of Art. And when he graduated from London's St Martin's College of Art and Design in 2002 (aged 24) with a stunning show displaying his acid-bright geometric designs (literally 'tartan on acid') he was immediately commissioned by Alexander McQueen to create his bird-of-paradise prints for summer 2003.

A fine artist working in fashion print, Saunders' futuristic designs belie their hand-made origins – he uses a multi-panelled, screen printing process which requires long long hours to complete. When asked what women would wear his gear, he's replied "Brave women. Confident, with a sense of humour."

A trek back to first base

A sense of humour and indeed a sense of history are probably prerequisites for more traditional kilt-makers these days. It's worth remembering that tartan – which derives from the French word 'tiretaine' meaning woven cloth – first expressed the Celts' love of vivid colours by way of the plaid, a large piece of cloth belted in the middle. It gradually evolved into the shorter kilt to make a garment more practical for work and battle. Essentially it was an everyday garment that was proscribed for almost 40 years after the Battle of Culloden. A new enthusiasm naturally followed the lifting of the ban in 1782 which grew into a 'tartan frenzy' after Sir Walter Scott had persuaded King George IV to visit Edinburgh in 1822 in full Highland dress. And finally the affection Queen Victoria and Prince Albert showed for Scotland and the full-scale endorsement of tartan in the Prince's festooning of the newly purchased Balmoral Castle in a tartan of his own design, paved the way for an international appetite. It was then that canny Victorian marketers began assigning specific tartan designs to each of the great clans, knowing the appeal it would have to the already sizeable diaspora.

So history, natural evolution and commercial nous have had a big part to play in the development of tartan and the kilt. New research also shows that contrary to popular belief many of the dyes that were traditionally used in the creation of tartan were not from native Scottish plants, but were imported from far away. The native plants were just not bright enough to deliver the dazzling reds, yellows and blues that the old clan chiefs hankered after. So, they sent agents to buy Mexican cochineal for red, North American Old Fustic for yellow, and Indian indigo for blue. Who'd have thought it? The chiefs, if they could have hitched a

lift on the SS Enterprise, would probably have been there in New York, whooping at the brave new creations on the catwalk!

NORMAN MACKENZIE - DIRECTOR AND PRODUCER

Our Clan Mackenzie Society Commissioner for Toronto was heavily involved in an important Tattoo at the CNE's Richoh Coliseum in Toronto on May 1st. Not only did he act as the Drum Major for the massed bands, but, wearing police uniform, he directed the presentation of the new police colours to the Toronto Police Service (formerly known as Metropolitan Toronto Police Force) headed by Chief of Police, Julian Fantino. The Colours were presented by the former Lieutenant Governor, Hal Jackman, who was also in police uniform. The crowd remained standing throughout the entire moving ceremony for the presentation of the Colours.

The formal presentation of the new Colours and the retirement of the old was followed by a fanfare and a simply splendid evening of a multicultural nature but still led by the Scottish pipes and drums. Events included marvellous Ukrainian dancers, amazing Irish dancers (in magnificent costumes), and an unforgettable Korean ensemble. The Toronto Police Canine Dogs Unit did their stuff by having one of their dogs bring down an unmitigated rascal wearing a Philadelphia Flyers shirt and flag. Lucky for him that the Toronto Maple Leafs had not at that time been eliminated by the Flyers in the quarter finals - otherwise serious injuries might have happened!

The entire evening was produced and directed by Norman MacKenzie. He deserves the highest praise for a wonderful show.

Norman appears on the program shown (bottom right).



THE CLAN SEPT - SMART

The Clan has made its first solicitation among some of the very few names that are listed as septs of the Clan Mackenzie. One of these is the name of Smart.

The first place we look at in this context is the bible of Scottish surnames - "The Surnames of Scotland - Their Origin, Meaning and History" by Dr George F. Black. This huge work, first published in 1946 is a handbook we always carry with us at Highland Games in Ontario. Because of the exhaustive nature of Dr Black's research, it is possible to identify where and when surnames first appeared in Scotland - and when.

Here is an extract of Black's identification of the name "Smart":

Smert is the common pronunciation of the name in Scotland. John Smert, a Scot, was charged with breaking his parole in 1358, and William Smert was tenant in Telny in the barony of Abirdoure, Fife in 1376. Henry Smert, Scotsman, prisoner of war, was released to find ransom for himself and others in 1422. John Smert was a citizen of Brechin in 1452, another John Smert, 'husband,' was a witness in 1481, and Johannes Smert held land in Kintore in 1488. William Smart, burgess of Tain, was fined for reset of members of outlawed Clan Gregor, 1612. There were families of this name at Muresk and Tolloch in sixteenth century, native tanners.

There is only one reference above of any of these people living in MacKenzie territory and that is the burgess of Tain. So we went to the 1841 census summary which lists only the heads of families to see if there were any Smarts living in the county of Ross and Cromarty; after all that is where most of the MacKenzies came from and that is the county that the clan dominated.

Indeed there were a number of families of the sept Smart and the interesting thing is that all of them were in Easter Ross in 1841 and there were none at all in the west or the Isle of Lewis.

The following heads of families named Smart were found in these parishes in Easter Ross:

Logie Easter - 3
Nigg - 1
Tain - 3
Tarbat - 4
Cromarty - 1
Fearn - 2

This is interesting as it strongly indicates that these families were all related to one another since they all lived relatively close to one another. Note also that there are three families of Smarts in Tain and it is more than likely they were related to the man mentioned in Black's "Surnames of Scotland". Quite coincidentally many of these parishes mentioned are the ones my McKenzie family come from. Any member of the Smart family tracing their roots would almost certainly find in their family trees the names of Mackenzie, Munro and Ross. All these names were dominant in Easter Ross.

Alan McKenzie

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Come and visit us in our 9,000 sq.ft. building featuring a large selection of Clan Tartans readily available, Highland Wear and accessories. We specialise in the art of Kilt Making and Military Tailoring, Ladies Kilted Skirts and Hostess Skirts. We carry a large selection of pipe band, piping and drumming accessories. Our store offers a large selection of Celtic jewellery, fine china, linens, glassware and knitwear. We offer Highland rentals for your Special Occasion. "A Little Bit of Scotland Right in the Heart of Barrie, Ontario, Canada". Clan MacKenzie members can also find **MacKenzie Clan Crest Mugs, Glasses and Baseball Caps all of which show the crest and the tartan.**

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"

ELECTRIC SCOTLAND

Any of our members who use the web to search for items Scottish will find almost everything there is via the Electric Scotland web page: <http://www.electricscotland.com/> This massive site comprises over 10,000 pages and generates many thousands of hits every day.

Alastair McIntyre, who runs this vast web site is in Canada at present and will be in Toronto and Guelph in June. We intend to meet him and if anyone in the Toronto area would like to join us then contact Alan McKenzie at 905-842-2106 as soon as possible and it can be arranged.

If you can not meet Alastair then you can hear him for six minutes by clicking on his picture on the web site above and then clicking on his audio message.

The web site is so vast it is difficult to get around all of it unless you have a lot of time on your hands. There are numerous helpful links including our own Clan MacKenzie web sites.

We shall include a report in the next newsletter in September on inside hints on what to look for on the Electric Scotland web-site.

**UNIVERSITY OF GUELPH SCOTTISH STUDIES CHAIR A
NORTH AMERICAN FIRST**

North America's first Chair in Scottish Studies has been appointed at the University of Guelph, home to Canada's old-

est established Scottish studies program and largest library collection of Scottish materials outside of Scotland. **Dr. Graeme Morton**, currently a senior lecturer in economic and social history at the University of Edinburgh, will join U of G in August as the Chair in Scottish Studies and a professor of history.

"This is great news for the university," said Jacqueline Murray, dean of the College of Arts. "Not only are we gaining one of the world's top Scottish scholars, but the creation of the chair is another indication of our position as one of the world's foremost centres of Scottish studies."

The permanently endowed chair was made possible entirely through \$2 million in private donations, including a \$750,000 gift from the Scottish Studies Foundation, a charitable organization dedicated to the study of Scottish and Scottish-Canadian culture and heritage.

Morton is renowned for his research into Scottish identity and nationalism. He specializes in the historical construction of Scottish national identity and nationalism, with emphasis on the creation of the Victorian cult of Sir William Wallace. He is the author of *William Wallace: Man and Myth* and has published dozens of articles and chapters.

He was funded by the Canadian High Commission to study nationalism in Canada and Scotland. Morton is also part of an international team of scholars supported by the European Science Foundation to study "Writing National Histories in Europe." He currently serves on the council of both the Scottish History

Society and the Scottish Economic and Social History Society.

In addition to teaching post-graduate and honours courses at the University of Edinburgh, Morton supervises master's and doctoral students. A popular media commentator on Scottish events, he will work closely with the Scottish Studies Foundation to promote the study of Scotland and Scots in Canada.

As Chair in Scottish Studies, Morton will be mainly responsible for conducting research and guiding students. He will expand outreach activities to promote undergraduate and graduate education in Scottish studies and will enhance international connections, particularly with Scotland.

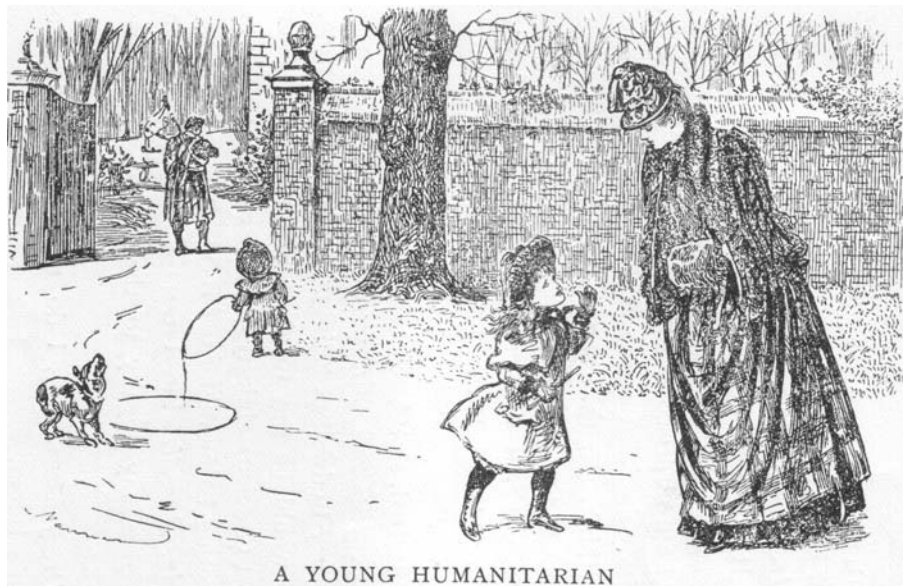
The University of Guelph has been a leader in Scottish studies since the 1960s. Guelph currently has the only graduate program in North America devoted to the study of Scotland and the achievements of people of Scottish descent around the world. The interdisciplinary program explores the role of the Scots in terms of immigration, settlement and ethnicity, and the Scottish contribution to the culture and history of Canada.

For more information on the Scottish studies program, visit www.uoguelph.ca/scottish.

[Ed: I am particularly pleased about this appointment. I have been involved for 15 years as a Governor, past President and more recently as the Treasurer of the Scottish Studies Foundation. It seemed at one time impossible to raise the \$2 million required but the recruitment of some heavyweight Canadian Scots into the Scottish Studies Foundation led to a fund raising Committee being formed and from that group approaches were made to a number of individuals in Canada. The results were amazing with single donations of \$100,000 being made and in one case almost \$200,000. I always thought that the funds required ought to have been possible with so many Canadians of Scottish descent. It just proves it is possible - but it did involve a lot of work by a number of dedicated volunteers.

Alan McKenzie]

More Victorian Punch Cartoons of Scots



"Oh, mamma, mamma, couldn't you interfere? There's a horrid man squeezing something under his arm, and he is hurting it so!"



Friend of the Family. *"Weel, Mrs. M'Glasgie, and how's your daughter doin'. the one that was married a while ago?"*
Mrs. M'Glasgie. *"Oh, verra weel, thank ye, Mr Brown, verra weel, indeed! She canna abide her man. But then, ye ken, there's always something!!"*