



Clan MacKenzie Society in the Americas

Cabar Feidh

The Canadian Chapter Magazine



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CLAN MACKENZIE HONOURED CLAN AT THE STONE MOUNTAIN HIGHLAND GAMES

Our Clan Chief, Cabarfeidh, and his wife and two sons will be honoured guests at the Stone Mountain Highland Games near Atlanta, Georgia in October this year. To help celebrate this important function at one of the biggest Highland Games in the world, at which the Mackenzie Clan will be the honoured clan, we are sponsoring a coach from Toronto to Atlanta and will pick up passengers along the route. Full details of this trip are included on pages 4 & 5.

This will be a fun-packed excursion, so try and join us.

SCOTTISH CENSUS RECORDS

Here is an important and very useful website for genealogists finding records in Scotland:
<http://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk/>

This website can give you the census records (at a price) for the Scottish censuses for 1851, 1861, 1871, 1881, 1891 and 1901. These are official government sources and may help you to find additional members of the family.

DNA

Family Tree DNA have added a new 66 marker DNA test for the y-chromosome. Since we currently have zero matches on 37 markers I suspect it will be some time before members will wish to expand into such a large number of markers. Time will tell as more and more Mackenzies participate in the DNA Project.

It has also come to mind that since surnames in the Highlands are a comparatively recent occurrence for most of the Highlanders (except for land-owners and others with some status in society) that we should extend the DNA Project for Mackenzies to those members who have a sept surname such as Smart or McMurchie. We may well find matches with Mackenzies.

Here is the complete list of the new prices:

Y-DNA12	\$99
Y-DNA25	\$159
Y-DNA37	\$189
Y-DNA59	\$269
Y-Refine12to25	\$49
Y-Refine12to37	\$99
Y-Refine12to66	\$189

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
Clan Web Pages: www.clanmackenzie.com & www.electricscotland.com/mackenzie

Y-Refine25to37	\$49
Y-Refine25to66	\$148
Y-Refine37to66	\$99
Y-DNA12+mtDNA	\$199
Y-DNA37+mtDNAPlus	\$339
Y-DNA66+mtDNAPlus	\$409
SuperDNA (y-DNA66+Full mtDNA Sequence) ...	\$935

The mtDNA mentioned above is the mitochondrial DNA which can be used by men and women. This traces the x-chromosome of the female line. The vast majority of people of European descent would find that they descend from just one of seven women - known as the "Seven Daughters of Eve" who lived between 14,000 and 45,000 years ago! Many members have already taken this test as they find it interesting, even though from a genealogical point of view it is not too helpful.

NEW MEMBERS

No new members were recruited since the previous newsletter.

MEMBERS' LETTERS

Toronto Commissioner, Norman S. MacKenzie reminds members of the following attractive events taking place in Canada this year:

NOVA SCOTIA INTERNATIONAL TATTOO, 1st to 8th July at the Metro Centre Halifax. [Norman is once again the Tattoo Drum Major.]

TORONTO POLICE TATTOO, 16th July at the Ricoh Coliseum, Exhibition Place, Toronto. Tickets \$20.00 from Ticketmaster. (See page 19).

VICTORIA CROSS TATTOO, 14th October Tilsonburg, Ontario.

For further information on any of the above contact Norman at: dmjr-mac@sympatico.ca

HIGHLAND GAMES AND CLAN EVENTS

The following Highland Games have been reported so far:

- June 10 - Georgetown *
- June 24 - Hamilton *
- July 1 - Embro *
- July 1 - Kincardine *
- July 8 - Chatham*
- July 15 - Cambridge
- July 15 Orillia Scottish Festival*
- Aug 4/5 - Maxville *
- Aug 6 - Montreal*
- Aug 12 - Fergus *
- Aug 19 - Sarnia *
- Aug 19 - Almonte

The ones marked * the Clan MacKenzie Society plan to attend with the Clan tent.

September 10 - AGM and Picnic - Toronto

October 20-22 - Stone Mountain Highland Games
(Cabarfeidh - Honoured Chief!)

DAVID MACKENZIE M.P.

We sent a note of congratulations to David MacKenzie who was re-elected as Conservative member of parliament for Oxford, Ontario with a massive majority. David has always been supportive of the Clan MacKenzie Society and he always made a point of visiting our Clan

tent at the Embro Highland Games.

Here is his response to our message where we indicated we would like to put his biography in the Clan Newsletter.

"Thank you for your note of congratulations on my recent re-election. I would be honoured to be included in your next magazine.

"My brief biography is as follows: I was born June 12, 1946 in London, ON. I eventually moved to Woodstock, ON, where I spent thirty years as a police officer, including ten years as the Chief of Police. In 1997, I moved on to new career opportunities as the General Manager of Roetin Industries. I also ran as the Progressive Conservative Candidate in the 1997 and 2000 federal elections. In June, 2004, I was elected as the Conservative Member of Parliament for Oxford. My first session in Parliament was very interesting as I adapted to the role of MP along with the challenges of the first minority Parliament in 25 years. I also served as the Critic for the Associate Minister of National Defence and Veterans Affairs and as a member of the House of Commons Standing Committee on National Defence and Veterans Affairs. In January of this year, I was re-elected to the House of Commons, and in February of this year, I was appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness. I look forward to serving my country in this exciting and challenging role."

OBITUARY DOUG ANTHONY

We are sad to report the passing of Doug Anthony of Caledon, Ontario from cancer on



The late Doug Anthony with tenor drum, photo taken in June 2005.



David Mackenzie, M.P. at the Swearing-in Ceremony

February 26th. His children held a "Celebration of Life" for him on Saturday April 1st at the Kleinburg Golf Course. Doug had been a Scouter for some sixty years and there were many, many of his Scouting acquaintances at the gathering. The Tecumseh Pipes and Drums, of which Doug was a member, played in his honour. (Member Bill McMeekin of Durham, a cousin of Doug reported that he was able to play with the band as well).

Doug was foremost a loving Dad to Kathy and John Hoondert, Lawrence and Crystabel, Carole, David and Karen. Devoted and much loved Grampa of Sean Douglas and Sara Hoondert and wee Nolan Douglas Anthony. He will be forever remembered by wife Dorothy, sister Sheila (Ted) Whittaker and sister-in-law June Thompson. Doug was a keen member of the Clan MacKenzie Society and served on the local committee when he was well. We were also used to seeing him at many Games where he delighted to play his tenor drum in the pipe band. We shall miss him.

GOLF

The following is from "Global Friends of Scotland."

Scots' influence on golf course architecture has not been confined to home shores. In the United States, a nation that has embraced Scotland's game like no other, Scots have crafted many of the finest courses. Between his arrival in New York in 1892 and his death in Chicago in 1936, Aberdeen born Thomas Bendelow designed no fewer than eight hundred golf courses in the US and Canada. In a career that earned him the nickname 'the Johnny Appleseed of golf', Thomas Bendelow travelled widely through the North American continent, creating the backbone of the New World's golf landscape.

Other notable Scots contributors to American course design include Donald Ross (1872-1948), creator of 413 US courses who learned his love of golf playing Old Tom Morris's course at Royal Dornoch, and, of course, Dr Alistair MacKenzie who laid out 400 courses worldwide, including the Augusta National, home of the Masters Tournament.

CLAN MACKENZIE COACH TRIP TO STONE MOUNTAIN HIGHLAND GAMES

Atlanta, Georgia - Tuesday, October 17 to
Monday, October 23, 2006

At a Clan Society meeting in December 2005, it was decided to plan a coach trip, starting from Toronto, to the Stone Mountain Highland Games in Atlanta, Georgia in October 2006. Passengers can be picked up *en route*.

The cost of your seat(s) on the coach, requires a payment of the coach fee of **only Can\$90 per person** (for members and/or spouse). For non-members the fee is Can\$125 per person.

To reserve your seat send a cheque payable to the Clan MacKenzie Society to Clan Secretary, Mary-Lou Oyler, 311 - 65 Spring Garden Avenue, Willowdale, Ontario M2N 6H9 **NO LATER THAN July 31, 2006. Please remember to include your address, telephone number and e-mail address if you have one.**

If you are interested in going on this trip, please contact Mary-Lou Oyler at (416) 229 - 4461 or e-mail - secmloyl@sympatico.ca

All expenses, except the deposit for the coach, are in American funds.

Cost of Host hotel room for 4 nights - \$360. including taxes. Overnight accommodation *en route* and return - 2 nights (Oct. 17 + Oct. 22) - approx. \$125 including taxes.

Weekly event package (Sponsors' Package) which includes a Formal Reception: Cost: \$125 **per couple**. There are no single packages (but we may be able to pair two single travellers together for cost purposes). The Sponsors' Package is optional. The only benefit received with the Patrons Sponsorship is the reception on Friday Night, a couple of lapel pins and your name in the Program, plus free drinks on the field at the Games.

Leave Toronto on Tuesday October 17th

Stop *en route* overnight at Ramada Inn, in Wytheville, Virginia.

Wednesday, October 18th.

Arrive and check in at our Host Hotel in Norcross, Georgia. The hotel is about 20 minutes drive from Stone Mountain Park and throughout the coach will be transporting everyone to all events as required.

Each person will be responsible for paying for their own accommodation and meals.

Proposed Itinerary as set by the Clan MacKenzie Society in the U.S.

Thursday, October 19th

Daytime activities to be determined.

Friday, October 20th

Members gather at the Games site to decorate the Honoured Clan tent space.

The clan tent is almost triple in size so we will need lots of Clan tent items and assistance throughout the weekend.

8:00 - 10:00 p.m. is the Formal Patrons and Sponsors' Reception at the Host Hotel. Formal Highland Dress - black tie should be worn. (The Reception is included in the Sponsors' Package.)

Saturday, October 21st

The Stone Mountain Highland Games opens at 8:00 a.m. with the official Opening Ceremony at 12:00 noon. - Highland Games' Day ticket - \$14.00 per person.

The American MacKenzie Society is planning to have their AGM in one of the Clan Meeting tents at 3:30 p.m. All members are invited to attend.

"A Scottish Evening" Optional: Cost: \$18.00 per person. This is usually held at the host hotel.

A reception with hors d'oeuvres and a cash bar is being held in one of the host hotel ballrooms for the Clan MacKenzie Societies. This will take place from 6:30 and 7:00 p.m. to 8.30 + p.m. This will give us all an opportunity of meeting Cabarfeidh, and Janet Lady Cromartie and their two sons.

Sunday, October 22nd

Check out of our hotel. Depart for the Highland Games at Stone Mountain. Leave Stone Mountain by coach at around noon and depart for home. Purchase of a day ticket at \$12 is required for the Games.

Stay overnight at Ramada Inn, in Wytheville, Virginia.

Monday, October 23rd

Depart Wytheville after breakfast and arrive at drop off points and Toronto (Union Station).

NOTE: The coach is large and has toilet facilities on board. There will be plenty of stops for refreshments and meals, as well as the stretching of legs. On board entertainment includes video facilities (DVD, VHS

and CDs) and members are encouraged to bring their favourite videos.

SUMMARY OF COSTS

The following prices summarise the approximate **Canadian dollar** costs for a member **plus** his/her partner:

Coach for two:	\$180
Accommodation <i>en route</i> (both ways)	\$138
Accommodation Host Hotel	\$396
Highland Games for two (Saturday & Sunday)	<u>\$ 57</u>
Sub total	\$771
Optional Extras:	
Sponsor's Package	\$138
"A Scottish Evening"	<u>\$ 20</u>
Total per pair (excludes meals)	<u>\$929</u>

MACKENZIE ENCOUNTERS IN THE SOUTH ISLAND OF NEW ZEALAND

by Rob Knight

In January and February 2006, my wife and I toured some of the South Island in our 1924 Canadian built Buick as a means of getting to the 60th Anniversary Rally of the Vintage Car Club of New Zealand (VCC). Along the way we encountered a few things of interest to Clan MacKenzie which we would like to share with readers of *Cabar Feidh*.

Driving through the Catlins, a scenic region along the south east corner of the island, we came across a





New Zealand's Vintage Car Club at the McKenzie Monument in McKenzie Country



The McKenzie Monument, with the Gaelic version showing.

sign from the former railway station of *Caberfeidh*. The Catlins River Branch Railway operated for nearly 100 years, 1879 to 1971, and was built to carry timber from the Catlins region to Dunedin. *Caberfeidh* was a station on that railway but nothing remains of the station or township except the displaced sign which marks the district.

Southland was largely settled by Scots. Unlike most New Zealanders, the people of Southland

still markedly roll their "RRRs". McKenzies were among the settlers and we have several members, many from one family, by that name in the VCC in Southland.

On the back roads from Invercargill to Gore we found a rather splendid stone monument in a district named Glencoe which, while not MacKenzie, is worth mentioning. A bronze plaque reads; "Erected by Clan Donald Southland in Memory of Those Massacred at Glencoe Scotland on 13th February

1692." That plaque is dated 1998. A second plaque reads "In Memory of The Early Settlers of this Glencoe of which many were McDonalds." The surrounding countryside of green pastures is a lot different from that grim glen in the Highlands.

On our way north again we took part in a two-day event to mark 100 years since the first car had driven from Timaru to Mt Cook. On the first day we were entertained during our lunch stop at Fairlie by the MacKenzie District pipe band, wearing MacKenzie tartan of course.

Continuing toward Mt Cook on the first day, a few of us elected to make the detour across the McKenzie Pass to the McKenzie plains beyond, and we had to stop at the memorial erected to our legendary sheep stealer, James MacKenzie. The three-sided obelisk, inscribed in English, Maori, and Gaelic, one per side, marks where James MacKenzie escaped after being captured.

After leaving Mt Cook at the conclusion of the event, we stopped for lunch at the foot of Burkes Pass at the James MacKenzie Bar & Grill where we purchased a reproduction of a poster offering 100 pounds reward for the capture of



Above: The James MacKenzie Bar & Grill and Right: the statue to James (with his famous dog!)



James MacKenzie.

Back at Fairlie we found a statue to James MacKenzie which we had missed two days earlier. A sign board erected alongside briefly recounts the sheep stealing legend of James MacKenzie.

“In 1855 James MacKenzie, became the first known white man to enter the MacKenzie Basin and experience the grandeur of this outstanding scenic environment, with its harsh climate, towering snow capped peaks, golden waving tussocks, clean air and alpine rivers.

“James MacKenzie had come to New Zealand as a Scottish immigrant seeking a better life. After working as an itinerant shepherd, he took up a lease for land near Edendale in Southland. That lease required him to stock the land with sheep. The enterprising MacKenzie soon discovered from the local Maori community, an inland route through the mountains from Otago, unknown to the coastal pioneers.

This route took him to the high alpine basin which now bears his name.

“James MacKenzie used his talents and knowledge to acquire in the dead of night, 1000 sheep from the Rhodes brothers of the Levels Station near Timaru. Some days later, on the 4th March 1855, James MacKenzie was apprehended in a mountain pass by the Levels Station Overseer, John Sidebottom and two Maori workers Taiko and Seventeen.

“James MacKenzie escaped that night as the party camped in the pass that now bears his name, beside a small mountain stream (now called MacKenzie Stream).

The search for MacKenzie spread across Canterbury and his theft took on a degree of notoriety because he had stolen from one of the wealthiest settler families in Canterbury. The newspapers of the day prominently recorded the events, including his eventual cap-

ture at Lyttleton and his appearance in court.

“Convicted of the theft, Mackenzie was sentenced to five years hard labour serving on prison working gangs manually constructing roads and ditches. A troublesome inmate, he escaped on many occasions, twice being shot “while on the run” and once being captured and returned by the local Maori community lashed to a pole, for a bounty. Eventually James MacKenzie was recommended for a pardon by the prison authorities, upon the visit of the colony Governor. MacKenzie sailed from our shores and our history in 1856. This district was named after James MacKenzie when in 1855 pioneers on the coast referred to the land over the mountains as ‘MacKenzie’s Country’ after his arrest for sheep stealing.”

Thus it is probably the only major district in the world which takes its name from a convicted sheep stealer.

But there is much more to the story. "MacKenzie" by James McNeish tells the fascinating history of James MacKenzie in full - Alan McKenzie has a copy.

There were also MacRaes in Southland and in Central Otago. The MacRae family from Pait on Loch Monar brought their tradition and skills to Southland to make the now legendary Hokonui whisky which was distilled in crude stills hidden in the scrub filled gullies of the Hokonui Hills behind Gore. The Hokonui Heritage Centre at Gore has some splendid displays relating to this colourful period of Southland's history, and Hokonui whisky can now be legally purchased from the Centre. It is not a bad drop; grain spirit with a hint of wood smoke. Gold was discovered in many parts of Otago during the gold rush era. The worked over and abandoned mines at Macraes Flat have now become the site of a massive open cast gold mine worked by giant machinery.

Rob Knight,
Feilding, New Zealand.
[Ed: My thanks to Rob, who just happens to be one of numerous cousins of mine in New Zealand who descend from my McKenzies in the Parish of Tarbat in Easter Ross. Rob, quite aside from his passionate interest in the Vintage Car Club, which you can see from the pictures he sent, has also played a huge part in tracking down the descendants of the McKenzies who emigrated to New Zealand in 1841. He wrote and published an important volume on his researches. The book is entitled "Poyntzfield - The Story of a pio-

neer family - The McKenzies of the Lower Rangitikei". Over 60 pages of this 250 page family history include a detailed family tree and the family in New Zealand have worked hard to try and keep it updated, since the book was written in 1975. There are around 2000 descendants of Thomas Urquhart McKenzie, who emigrated in 1841. Readers may know that DNA tests have proved my relationship to that family. Thomas Urquhart McKenzie is my first cousin three times removed - if you can get your mind around that! "Times removed" refers to the number of generations apart in the family tree - a question which I am frequently asked! For example - if your first cousin has a child then your relationship to the child is 1st cousin once removed - quite simple really.]

WHY SCOTLAND CAN'T HANDEL THE BBC'S NEW WORLD CUP ANTHEM

*This was copied from
<http://news.scotsman.com/>*

THE BBC was accused of "insensitivity and tactlessness" last night after choosing to mark the World Cup this summer with a piece of music that celebrates the man responsible for perhaps the most infamous military massacre in Scottish history - the battle of Culloden.

See the *Conquering Hero Comes*, by Handel, will accompany the national broadcaster's coverage of the football tournament from Germany. While the music frequently and innocently accompanied victorious football teams across the UK in the first half of the

20th century, for some Scots it has much darker connotations.

Handel composed the score as a tribute to the Duke of Cumberland, more vividly remembered as Butcher Cumberland, who led government forces to victory over the heavily outnumbered Jacobites at Culloden.

Politicians and historians have criticised the choice of a song which celebrated the massacre. Rob Gibson, the Scottish National Party's Highland and Islands MSP, said: "How can they possibly encourage people to support the England team when we are exposed to symbols of oppression like this?"

"As far as I'm concerned the BBC often causes offence with its insensitivity to Scottish history. At a time when multiculturalism is being celebrated, I can't understand how they can be so insensitive. It's an anglocentric view they have of the world and of music."

The MSP, who has written a number of books on Scottish history, including a recent one on the clearances, said the BBC should be making more programmes on history and how these events shaped the world.

Ted Cowan, Professor of Scottish history at Glasgow University, [formerly of Guelph University, Ontario!] described the choice of song as tactless, but said it was typical of the outdated sentiments that often surface in football. "I think it's pretty tactless to revive something like that," he said.

Prof. Cowan said Culloden had been misrepresented in history as a battle of nations. He added: "Culloden was not actually a battle between Scotland and England, there were Scots and English on both sides. But the authorities in

London hijacked the victory and portrayed it as beating the rebellious Scots.”

About 1,000 of the 5,000 troops loyal to Charles Edward Stuart, Bonnie Prince Charlie, were slaughtered by the 9,000-strong troops of William Augustus, the Duke of Cumberland at Culloden, in just 40 minutes, on 16 April, 1746. The battle, which took place on moorland near Inverness, forever shattered the Jacobite dream of installing a Stuart on the British throne. A further 1,000 Highlanders who fled the battlefield died in the subsequent weeks.

Angus MacNeil, the SNP's culture spokesman at Westminster and Western Isles MP, said he regretted the fact that the BBC's move could give “posthumous publicity” to Cumberland, “a man who should be forgotten in a way Bonnie Prince Charlie will never be”.

While Culloden is still regarded as an infamous event by many in Scotland, it was celebrated extensively at the time, by both the English and some lowland, Protestant Scots happy at the defeat of the Jacobites, who were mainly Catholics and Episcopalians.

The London government encouraged those celebrations, and Handel, a German who lived most of his life in England, composed *See the Conquering Hero Comes* as his contribution.

His classical anthem has now been adapted by Andrew Davis, and the modern rendition, performed by the BBC Concert Orchestra and BBC Singers, has been entitled *Sports Prepare*.

[Ed: Although there were very few Mackenzie at Culloden that was primarily because the Earl of Cromartie's Regiment was

involved in a battle the day before Culloden when they were attacked by a force of Militia. Over 20 men were killed and the rest - under 200 were captured. The Earl of Cromartie was sentenced to death (later reprieved and exiled to England) and many of his soldiers were transported. Some died in captivity.]

GENEALOGY AND DNA

The following is the text of a talk Alan McKenzie gave at Knox College, Toronto for the University of Guelph's Spring Colloquium on Family History.

DNA has two major areas of interest from a family history point of view:

1. The first is:

Anthropological - that is the study of the earliest history of man and woman through the mutations of male and female DNA.

2. The second is:

Genealogical - Here we study recent male DNA changes to help people find more modern relations.

Although these are independent studies yet they are linked; they are both of interest to us. We all like to know where our ancient ancestors came from as well as finding some close cousins.

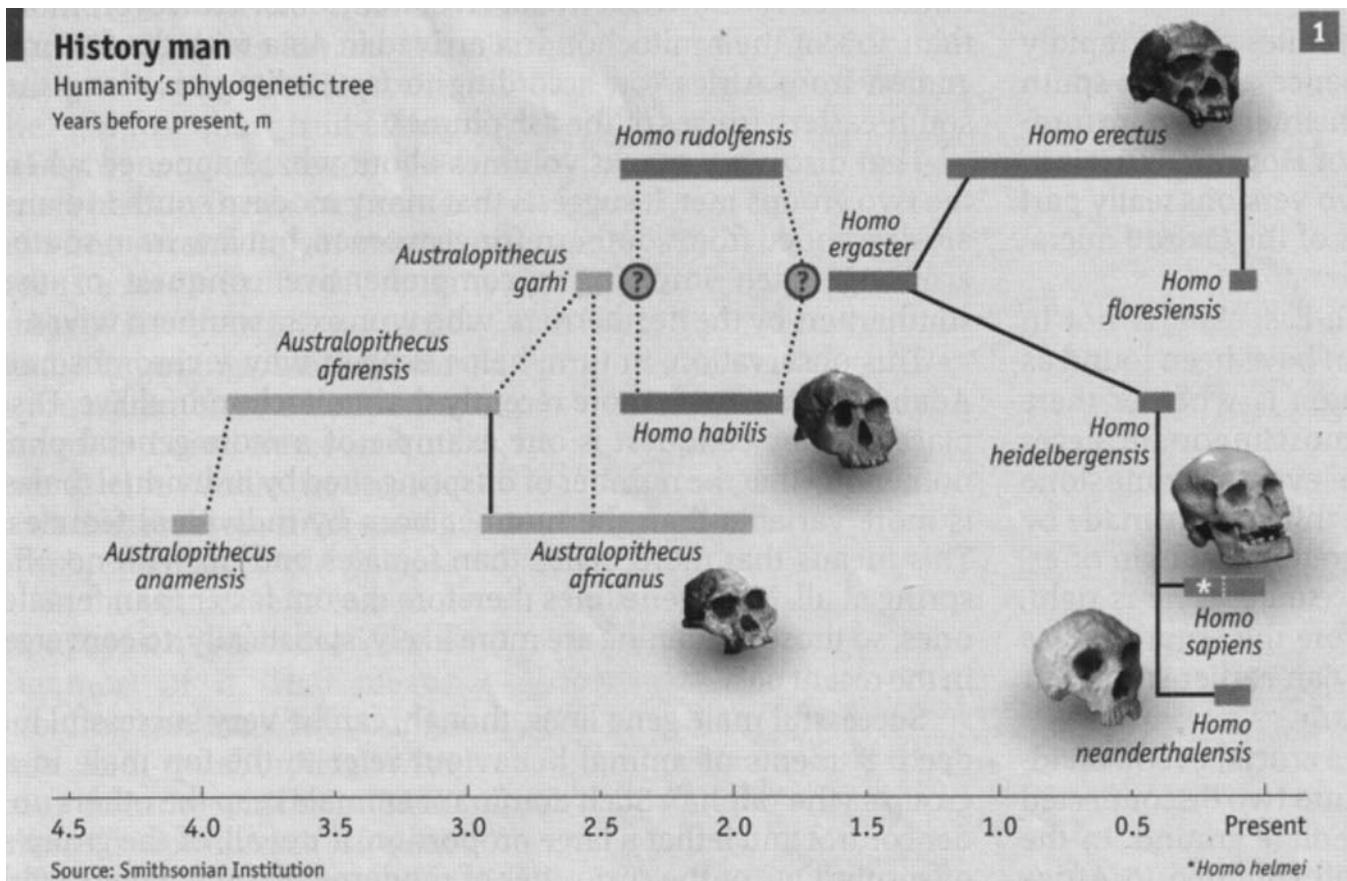
The difference between these two study groups of DNA derive from the two kinds of

mutation that occur in a person's DNA that take place over the short and long term:

The two types of mutation are:

1. “Snips” or SNPs - Single Nucleotide Polymorphisms.
2. STRs - Short Tandem Repeats - these are lengths of DNA with repetitious sequences of chemical bases.

Type 1 - “Snips” are relatively rare occurrences of mutations in the chemical bases. These happen very infrequently in a family - every few thousand years, or even much longer. These mutations are non-recombinant - which means that once this mutation has passed from father to son, or mother to daughter, that same mutation is passed on to future generations. Now, this is very useful. This is because it means that DNA can show which branch of a family has a particular “snip” or mutation and that distinguishes it from other families who do not. From this data one becomes able to trace the movements of populations over several tens of thousands of years through the analyses of the sequences of changing mutations.



The well-known DNA double helix contains all the genetic information which is passed from parents to children. The two helixes are joined by sugar-phosphates - just four and always in the same combinations - Adenine always joins with Thymine and Guanine always joins with Cytosine. A "snip" occurs rarely when a pair, say: Adenine and Thymine, switch sides.

Let's go back in time and look at how man has evolved. We are homosapiens. But we were by no means the first of the human family. We can trace the earliest beginnings of man to a group 4.5 million

years ago in Africa. These were descendants of the great ape and within 300,000 years they had evolved an upright stance. Much later we find a couple of groups with very human like appearance - homo erectus and homo heidelbergensis for example. Other hominids evolved and these included the Neanderthals and the homo sapiens. Both Neanderthals and early Humans used tools and had large brains. They lived side by side and it is believed that the reason that Neanderthals did not survive may have to do with the shape of their pallets - they did not have the ability to develop speech.

The earliest "human" man lived in Africa 200,000 years ago. Between 85,000 and 60,000 years ago one of these went beyond the bounds of Africa and this "African Adam" commenced the peopling of the rest of the world.

The first man - as we would know him - existed in Africa around 200,000 years ago. From the study of "snips" scientists have put together a chart showing the gradual evolvment of families of DNA. This basic family tree of major family DNAs are known as Haplogroups. This tree shows the major family branches of man from the start of human life in Africa.

Each “snip” or mutation creates another branch of the human family. It is these genetic markers that have enabled scientists to trace the movements of populations over the past 60,000 years.

The National Geographic Society and IBM have teamed up under Dr Spencer Wells to set about getting 100,000 DNAs from people around the world - particularly from remote territories to try and identify the movements of populations based on their slowly evolving (snip) mutations. The last I heard was that they had collected 80,000 and we can see early results. [Ed: I have since heard over 130,000 DNAs have been collected.]

Were it not for these “snip” mutations we men would all share the same yDNA as African Adam.

One major haplogroup known as R1b [now classified as R1b1] started with a man near the Basque region of northern Spain around 35,000 years ago. His descendants populated most of Europe. 90% of Irishmen and 80% of Scots are in the R1b haplogroup. Since most of Europe was at one time covered in ice and

the ice age did not end until around 10,000 to 12,000 years ago we can generalize that our early Scottish ancestors started to move north into Britain and northern Europe at some point after 12,000 years ago.

What about finding cousins ?

While these snip mutations help us to get major family groupings in the world they do not satisfy genealogists who are looking for modern cousins. For this we need the faster mutating Short Tandem Repeats (STR) which occur in man's DNA y-chromosome. STRs are a bit like hiccups or a stutter. If we say “I like living in Canada” but because of the hiccup it comes out as “I like living in in in in in Canada” we have a repetition of “in” five times. It is the same with DNA “sentences” - these repeats pass from father to son and we count the number of repeats. If suddenly the word “in” appears six times then we have a genetic change and this change, or marker, as we call it, is also non-recombinant - it will pass from father to son with six “repeats”.

Other than the very rare “snips”, the y-chromosome

DNA passes from father to son unchanged, except for these “hiccup” STR mutations, which occur with a single marker in 0.4% of each generation. Or, about once every 25 generations, or every 700 years or so. But when we compare our own DNA results against another person's DNA we compare, not just against one marker, but against 12, 25, 37 even as many as 66 markers.

Most of us prefer to test with 12 markers at first because it costs less. We can expand to more markers later if we need to. We calculate how many of our markers are identical to other men of the same name. If we match, say, 25 out of 25 markers then we have prima facie evidence of a close family relationship, which we can explore further by exchanging family trees with the other party. If on the other hand we show that we share only 14 out of 25 markers then we know that there is only a very distant relationship through the direct male line.

However, if two men with the same surname share DNA with 37 out of 37 markers then the chances are very high (over 50%) that they descend from a common male

ancestor within just FIVE generations. And that is a close relationship - a common great great great grandparent.

Here is an example: I have a three marker difference with my 4th cousin Colin McKenzie who lives in New Zealand. We share 34 out of 37 markers. Our respective paper trails state we are 4th cousins once removed and we descend from a common McKenzie ancestor born in 1730. The DNA now confirms that statistically we are true cousins. We have a relatively uncommon DNA and in fact out of 100 participants in the DNA study of Mackenzies we are each other's closest match. In fact we are also each others closest match out of over 60,000 DNA tests so far for all surnames. So DNA can help prove a relationship as well as disprove it.

Now let me talk about the x and y chromosomes

Every man receives one y chromosome from his father and one x chromosome from his mother. All women receive two x chromosomes, one each from the mother and the father. It is the y-chromosome which is important genealogically as it passes - generally unchanged from

father to son. And so too does the surname! Hence the great interest nowadays in single surname DNA programs for males in a family trying to connect to others with the same surnames and the same y-DNA.

Dr Bryan Sykes of Oxford who has written a number of best selling books on the subject of DNA tested the situation by writing to all men in England called Sykes and asking them to undertake a DNA test. The result showed that around 60 to 70% shared a common DNA indicating that they descended from a common male ancestor and Dr Sykes calculated that this ancestor lived in Yorkshire around 1200 A.D. A remarkable result.

Unfortunately because women do not pass on their surname their DNA - mitochondrial DNA - is not very useful for genealogical purposes except in the case of the anthropological search for population movements in the distant past. However women can have a mitochondrial DNA test and that will trace her ancestry back to probably one of seven women who lived between 40,000 and 15,000 years ago. Dr Sykes refers to these in his book of

the same name "The Seven Daughters of Eve."

Mitochondrial DNA has also been used to prove the identities of the bodies of the Tsar Nicholas II and his family. Among those tested with matching mitochondrial DNAs was Prince Philip whose mother was a direct descendant in the female line from the Tsarina's female antecedents. Similarly the Tsar's remains matched a mitochondrial DNA with that of a Count Drubetskoy who had the same female ancestry as the Tsar.

Single Surname Projects

I mentioned earlier that there has been an explosion of single surname projects around the world. And it is obvious of course. People sharing the same surname and finding someone with the same DNA have a very good chance of having found a cousin.

I run the Mackenzie Surname DNA Project. In the Mackenzie Clan we have 110 men who have registered for DNA tests. According to form over 80% are R1b1. The rest are mostly in the "I" haplogroup which has an ancestry from Northern Europe and we believe that these would likely be the descendants of

the Vikings who raided and settled in the Highland and Islands of Scotland.

Most of our Mackenzie clan members have joined the DNA Project to try and find more about their ancestry. Many descendants of immigrant Scots have lost the trail back to Scotland and DNA provides a last chance to try and connect with someone with a similar DNA and learn more about where the family came from.

There are currently over 2700 single surname DNA Projects run by Family Tree DNA and that company has analysed over 64,000 DNAs to date and is adding them at the rate of up to 1,000 per week. It is an extraordinary growth of interest in this fascinating subject.

Let me just show you what happens when you join a DNA Project connected to a single surname. There is nothing to stop you having your DNA analyzed even if there is no surname project as you may be able to connect with others with a different surname. After all we are dealing with Haplogroups that have been around for thousands of years while surnames have only been around for hundreds of years.

The web front page of each person who registers with Family Tree DNA (see www.familytreedna.com) shows a DNA "kit" from Family Tree DNA in Houston Texas - the biggest such group in the world. Each kit has a couple of small plastic brushes which we scrape against the inside of each cheek. It is quite painless - no blood is drawn. The head of the brush is then put into one of the two small containers included and these are mailed to the laboratory. The DNA on each brush is then analyzed and the result is passed back to you. The two results for each cheek

must match - and this is the quality control. If they do not match then something in the mouth has spoiled the test and it has to be redone. Cost is about US\$99 for a 12 marker test.

I have been tested and I am in the haplogroup R1b1. There are some pages on our Clan MacKenzie Society for Canada web site with Family Tree DNA which participants can access on the computer. There are also explanatory pages on the results. These show our closest DNA matches and where there are matches we can get the email address of the person with whom we match.

All communication between Family Tree DNA and between members is by e-mail. It is very difficult to be effective unless you have access to e-mail. Some members without e-mail provide the e-mail address of a close relative. If you find a person who matches with you then you want to be able to get in touch immediately and check your respective family trees.

The Clan Mackenzie DNA results are shown on the Clan Mackenzie website for Canada which is at:

www.electricscotland.com/mackenzie
They show the DNA results for about 100 Mackenzies. We colour strings of markers that match. It makes them easier to read. While most members are R1b1 the relationships are in many cases very distant and this was a puzzle and I should talk about it: A final word then on Highland surnames:

The Recent Use of Surnames in the Highlands

Although we find large groups of Mackenzies with similar Haplogroups we find just as

many with distant connections only. It is my belief that the reason for this is that while most of us certainly share a distant common ancestor, we find the surname connection does not work as well as that of Sykes. The reason for this has to do with our Highland Gaelic ancestry. Highland surnames were Gaelic miniature family trees - with lots of macs (meaning "son of"). The general adoption of modern Highland clan names was as late as the early 18th century. Only the landed proprietors who had to register their land interests had the generic Mackenzie surname and these can be found from the early 1400s.

Consider for instance the following extract from *The Account of the Parish of Tain* included in the *Statistical Account of Scotland, 1845: Most of the landowners and in truth most of the people bore the name of Ross or to speak more correctly almost everybody possessed two surnames, by one of which (in general, a patronymic beginning with Mac) he was universally known in conversation, though he deemed himself called upon to change it to Ross, or sometimes to Munro whenever he acquired any station in society or became able to write his name. (Easter Ross, it may be observed, was of old divided by these two clans. . .)*

This is well demonstrated in the rental rolls of the late Earl of Seaforth's Estate in Lewis in 1728 when the lists of tenants drawn up by the Commissioners who now controlled these lands following Seaforth's involvement in the failed Jacobite uprisings of 1715 and 1719. The first list, [page 15] which follows, shows what we would see as modern clan surnames and in each case the rentals are high suggesting that these were "important" tenants, or

people of a high social standing. The second list shows tenants with low rents, or people with tiny land holdings such as crofters. In these cases the surnames are Gaelic names and by the time of the census of 1841 these names had disappeared. We can conclude therefore that within the last 300 years a large proportion of the Highlands and Islands did not have modern surnames and these came a little later when the people adopted a clan surname. This explains the reason for the wide range of DNA results. There are, however large groups of Mackenzies who are closely related through their DNA results and these could well be the descendants of the early Mackenzies of the 15th century who owned land and had a "proper" surname which passed from father to son.

The listings of Seaforth's tenants have been taken from the Scottish History Society's 1916 volume *Highland Papers Volume II - 1240-1716*.

Alan McKenzie FSA Scot (Clan MacKenzie Society Canada): alan@mkz.com for more information on joining the DNA Project.

MACKENZIE SURNAME DNA RESULTS

Here are some statistics from Family Tree DNA on the Mackenzie DNA Project:

Unique Y-DNA12 marker strings: 53

Of the 96 Mac/McKenzies with 12-marker results the following groups of Mackenzies show an exact match: 13, 8, 5, 4 (two groups), 3 (four groups), 2 (six groups). In addition there were 38 Mac/McKenzies with no exact matches on 12 markers. So 60% match with at least one other.

Unique Y-DNA25 marker strings: 35

Of the 42 Mackenzies who have had 25 markers tested the following groups had exact matches: 4,3, 2 (two groups). 31 did not match.

The first column shows the names of the major tenants - the relatively large rents shown in the last column would indicate that these tenants were people of a much higher social standing than those in the list shown on Page 16. As such they had clan surnames as opposed to the paternal Gaelic surnames used by most of the common people. Gaelic surnames were gone by the time of the 1841 census.

RENTALL OF THE FORFEITED ESTATE BELONGING TO THE LATE EARL OF SEAFORTH [1728]

Tenants' Names.	Habitations.	Parishes.	Muttons.	Butter.	Meal.	Scots Mony.
				st. lb. oz.	B. F. P. L.	£ s. d.
<i>Isle of Lewes.</i>						
1. Mr. Colin Mackenzie .	Arinish	Loches	..	..	..	100
2. John Mackenzie .	Rarnish	Ditto	..	..	..	200
3. William Mackenzie .	Leurbost	Ditto	6	6	..	116 18 8
4. Kenneth McEiver .	Kioss	Ditto	7	6	..	132 1 4
5. Widdow Mackenzie .	Laxay	Ditto	3	2	..	68 9 4
6. Rory Mackenzie .	Waltos	Ditto	3	2	..	54 16 8
7. John McEiver .	Bellallan	Ditto	10	5	..	103
8. Donald Mackenzie .	Seaforth	Ditto	..	..	..	40
9. Kenneth Mackenzie .	Shant	Ditto	..	..	..	53 6 8
0. Alexander Mackenzie	Saint Columbs	Ditto	..	..	..	222 4 6
1. Alexander Mackenzie	Habost	Ditto	..	..	..	111 2 4
2. Donald McAulay .	Melista	Uig	3½	2 10	2 1	104 5 8
3. John McAulay .	Ditto	Ditto	3½	2 10	2 1	104 5 8
4. Malcolm McAulay .	Carnish	Ditto	..	..	..	66 13 4
5. Donald McAulay .	Adderaivill	Ditto	3	3	3	106 13 4
6. Malcolm Smith .	Craulista	Ditto	3	2	2	96 3 4
7. Alexander Mackenzie	Belnakiel	Ditto	1½	1	2	60 12
8. George Mackenzie .	Ditto	Ditto	1½	1	2	60 12
9. Donald McAulay .	Vattos	Ditto	3	2	3	91 3 4
0. Ditto . . . for .	Pabbay	Ditto	3	2	3	79 12
1. Rory McLennan .	Kneep	Ditto	3	2	1 3	84 5 4
2. Widdow McAulay .	Berva	Ditto	3	2	3	85 2
3. John McLeod .	Haclet	Ditto	3½	2 5	1 2	80 18
4. Donald McLeod	Airshadder	Ditto	1½	15	1 2	26 19 8
5. Widdow McLeod						
6. Widdow Mackenzie .	Hopsin or Bosta	Ditto	..	..	..	83 9 4
7. Murdo McLennan .	Ditto	Ditto	..	..	..	83 9 4
8. Alexander McLennan	Berneraveg	Ditto	2	1	1 1 2	34 6 8
9. Farquhar McLennan	Ditto	Ditto	2	1	1 1 1	34 6 8
0. Angus McNicholl .	Ditto	Ditto	2	1	1 1 1	34 6 8
1. John McAulay .	Kirkabost	Ditto	3	2	1	178 3 4
2. Angus McAulay .	Linsader	Ditto	2	2	2	104 15 4
3. John Mackenzie .	Callarnish	Ditto	2	2	1	48
4. Aulay McAulay .	Breskell	Ditto	3	2	2	61 16
5. Widdow McEiver .	Tolisk	Carlava	3	..	1	85
6. Donald McEiver .	Kerevig	Ditto	1	1	1	41 4
7. Mr. Kenneth McEiver	Upper Carlava	Ditto	3	1	..	242 13 4
8. Kenneth Mackenzie .	Delinore	Ditto	2	1	1	54 10 8
9. William Mackenzie .	Delbeg	Ditto	1	10	2	27 5 4

Note the use of Gaelic surnames by the small tenants. For example: number 65, John McWilliam, was so named because his father was named William. This practice was soon to disappear.

Tenants' Names.	Habitations.	Parishes.	Muttons.	Butter.	Meal.	Scots Mony.
				st. lb. oz.	B. F. P. L.	£ s. d.
40. Peter McCoile .	Shabost	Cladach	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	I 2 I 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 7 4
41. John McHepharick .	Ditto	Ditto	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	I 2 I 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 7 4
42. John McInish Ean Vane .	Ditto	Ditto	$\frac{1}{4}$	5	3 3	4 13 8
43. Murdo McHormoid .	Ditto	Ditto	$\frac{1}{8}$	7 8	I 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 6
44. Peter McCoil VicInis .	Ditto	Ditto	$\frac{1}{16}$	6 4	I	5 17 6
45. Murdo McVurchie VicNeil .	Ditto	Ditto	$\frac{5}{16}$	6 4	I	5 17 6
46. John McVurchie VicEan .	Ditto	Ditto	$\frac{3}{8}$	7 8	I 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 6
47. Duncan McInis VicEan VicUrchy .	Ditto	Ditto	$\frac{1}{8}$	2 8	I 2 I $\frac{1}{2}$	2 6 10
48. Christian Inis Doil VicHormoid .	Ditto	Ditto	$\frac{1}{4}$	5	3 3	4 13 8
49. Norman Baine .	Ditto	Ditto	$\frac{1}{8}$	7 8	I 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 6
50. Rosie McGillichallum	Ditto	Ditto	$\frac{1}{4}$	5	3 3	4 13 8
51. John McUrchie Ken Roy .	Ditto	Ditto	$\frac{1}{4}$	5	3 3	4 13 8
52. Normand MacEan Vane .	Ditto	Ditto	$\frac{1}{4}$	5	3 3	4 13 8
53. John McOil Vane .	Ditto	Ditto	$\frac{1}{4}$	5	3 3	4 13 8
54. Malcolm McCoil Ken Roy .	Ditto	Ditto	$\frac{1}{4}$	5	3 3	4 13 8
55. Duncan McIllephadrick	Ditto	Ditto	$\frac{1}{8}$	7 8	I 0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 6
56. Kenneth Gow .	Ditto	Ditto	$\frac{1}{8}$	2 8	I 2 I $\frac{1}{2}$	2 6 10
57. Murdo McFinlay .	Ditto	Ditto	$\frac{1}{8}$	7 8	I 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 6
58. John McFinlay Roy .	Ditto	Ditto	$\frac{1}{4}$	5	3 0 3	4 13 8
59. Malcolm McFinlay Roy	Ditto	Ditto	$\frac{1}{4}$	5	3 3	4 13 8
60. Katherine Inis VicEan .	Ditto	Ditto	$\frac{1}{8}$	2 8	I 2 I $\frac{1}{2}$	2 6 10
61. John McOil VicIlle Challum .	Ditto	Ditto	$\frac{1}{8}$	2 8	I 2 I $\frac{1}{2}$	2 6 10
62. Malcolm McEan Kinley	Ditto	Ditto	$\frac{1}{16}$	3 12	2 I 2	3 10 4
63. Donald McHuiston .	Ditto	Ditto	$\frac{1}{16}$	3 12	2 I 2	3 10 4
64. Murdo McCoil .	Ditto	Ditto	$\frac{1}{4}$	5	3 3	4 13 8
65. John McWilliam .	Ditto	Ditto	$\frac{1}{8}$	7 8	I 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 6
66. Murdo McGilchrist .	Ditto	Ditto	$\frac{1}{16}$	6 4	I	5 17 6
67. Malcolm McAulay .	Ditto	Ditto	$\frac{1}{8}$	7 8	I 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 0 6
68. Donald McOil VicIlle-challum a Inis .	Ditto	Ditto	$\frac{3}{16}$	3 12	2 I 2	3 10 4
69. Patrick McFinlay .	Ditto	Ditto	$\frac{1}{16}$	6 4	I	5 17 6
70. Duncan McFinlay Vane	Ditto	Ditto	$\frac{1}{8}$	7 8	I 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 6
71. Neal McEan .	Ditto	Ditto	$\frac{1}{8}$	7 8	I 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 6
72. Murdo McIllephadrick	Ditto	Ditto	$\frac{1}{8}$	6 4	I	5 17 6
73. John Bane McCoil .	Ditto	Ditto	$\frac{1}{4}$	5 0	3 3	4 13 8
74. Murdo McInis Cunchie	Ditto	Ditto	$\frac{1}{4}$	5	3 3	4 13 8
75. Finlay McUrchy Neal	Ditto	Ditto	$\frac{1}{16}$	3 12	2 I 2	3 10 4
76. Donald McGillichallum Ken Inis .	Ditto	Ditto	$\frac{1}{4}$	5	3 3	4 13 8
77. Gill Mitchell .	Ditto	Ditto	$\frac{1}{4}$	5	3 3	4 13 8
78. John McIllichallum Cunchy .	Ditto	Ditto	$\frac{1}{4}$	5	3 3	4 13 8
79. Hustoin McEan .	Ditto	Ditto	$\frac{1}{4}$	5	3 3	4 13 8
80. Donald McIllichallum Cunchy .	Ditto	Ditto	$\frac{1}{4}$	5	3 3	4 13 8
81. Murdo McIllichallum Cunchy .	Ditto	Ditto	$\frac{1}{4}$	5	3 3	4 13 8
82. Angus McCoil's Relict	Ditto	Ditto	$\frac{1}{8}$	2 8	I 2 I	2 6 10
83. John McCoil Cuiston	Ditto	Ditto	$\frac{1}{16}$	3 12	2 I 2	3 10 4
84. Murdo Macaulay .	Bragar	Ditto	10	9	3 2 2	247 10 8

Unique Y-DNA37 marker strings: 34

Thirty-four members of the clan across the world did 37 marker tests, and none of these matched exactly. However quite a few members were sufficiently close in results to confirm relatively close relationships. I was able to confirm a 4th cousin, which proved the paper trail we had both compiled of our respective ancestries. As other members join the project expect more to find relations from a much enlarged database.

MOVEMENTS OF POPULATIONS

An interesting slide show showing the movement of populations out of Africa - based on the female mitochondrial DNA can be seen at the following web-site:

<http://www.mcdonald.cam.ac.uk/genetics/mtDNAworld/one.html>

It is set up at slide one, and you can click the top button to see the next slide in the series.

SCOTTISH DOCUMENTS ON THE INTERNET

Here is an interesting e-mail we received which gives details of various public documents being added to the web

LATEST NEWS FROM SCOTTISH DOCUMENTS.COM

In June 2005 the Scottish Documents site ceased selling digital images of wills and testaments and the service was transferred to the ScotlandsPeople website (www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk) as part of the National Archives of Scotland's commitment to the Scottish Family History Service.

The Scottish Wills Team thanks all of its customers for helping to make this pioneering digitisation project successful.

The Team is now part of the Online Resources Team of the National Archives of Scotland. We are continuing to digitise records on a huge scale. Currently we are digitising the records of kirk sessions, presbyteries and synods of the Church of Scotland - over 5 million pages of information.

Later this year the Scottish Documents site will be redesigned to offer further digital services.

This is the last Scottish Documents electronic newsletter. Within the next few months we will start a new electronic newsletter service. This will contain news about all the National Archives of Scotland web-sites, including www.scottishdocuments.com, www.nas.gov.uk, www.scan.org.uk and www.scottishhandwriting.com. You can register for this news service by completing a form at the following page: www.scan.org.uk/whatsnew/register.htm.

Online Resources Team
National Archives of Scotland

AND here is another helpful announcement:

CENSUS INDEXES ON LINE

With the recent launch of the 1841 Census for Scotland, ScotlandsPeople is pleased to announce that all available Census indexes are now on line. (Please note that we are currently working through a few remaining outstanding district issues).

We are also working hard to improve your service by publishing further data sets, adding more infrastructure and deploying a new payment gateway.

Look out for more information about these developments in a future update.

The web site for these people is:

<http://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk>

MARMALADE IS SCOTTISH

We found this interesting snippet on the weekly electricscotland newsletter:

Scottish Connections

If you thought Scottish contributions to the culinary arts was limited to haggis and guga (shudder), you'll be glad to learn about the Scottish Connection of marmalade. Early in the 19th century Captain James Keiller returned to Dundee from Spain with a shipload

of Seville oranges. Hampered by customs, the difficulties of the season, and the uncommon tartness of the fruits, he was in danger of losing the entire cargo to spoilage before it could be sold. Mrs. Keiller, however, came to the rescue: she concocted a syrupy sauce of the fruit, including (in thrifty Scots fashion) the rinds, boiling it heavily with sugar to preserve it. The results were instantly a marketing success throughout the British Empire, granting immortality of a sort to the Captain and his lady. India in particular embraced the invention. So, if you've been wondering how to make use of that fifteen-pound box of Indian River citrus your inlaws sent you for Christmas, remember the Keillers and make marmalade, which has a Scottish Connection.

WHAT HAPPENED TO THE SEAFORTHS?

Tracing the genealogy of the Seaforth Highlanders is almost as difficult as tracing a family tree. Both of the former Mackenzie Regiments that wore the Mackenzie tartans - The Seaforth Highlanders and The Highland Light Infantry are both united together for the first time as battalions in the newly formed, The Royal Regiment of Scotland. Here is what the website reports on the former Seaforth Highlanders:

HIGHLANDERS - (4TH BATTALION)

Although the Regiment originated in 1778 when the Seaforth Highlanders were raised across the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, they later amalgamated with the Gordon Highlanders. In 1961 the Queen's Own Highlanders were formed from the amalgamation of the Seaforth Highlanders and the Cameron Highlanders. In 1994 a name change occurred and The Highlanders were formed. This Regiment is now part of 7 Armoured Brigade.

It now becomes The Highlanders (4th Battalion The Royal Regiment of Scotland).

There was, of course great dismay at the amalgamation of these famous regiments. However, they have retained something of their historic past through the uniforms and badges that each Battalion exhibits. Even the Cabarfeidh stag's head survives the slaughter.

However, let us give thanks that the Seaforth Highlanders of Canada are still with us - Mackenzie tartan and all - and even their commanding officer is a Mackenzie!

The History of the Camerons

with Genealogies of the Principal Families of the Name by

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MACKENZIE HISTORY

James IV erected the Mackenzies' lands into the Barony of Kintail in 1508. The Mackenzies expanded into the old Lordship of the Isles and gained control of the Isle of Lewis, expelling most of its Macleod inhabitants. Lord Mackenzie was created Earl of Seaforth in 1623, taking his title from a loch on Lewis. The earls made their home at Brahan Castle, near Dingwall and lived in great state. The nearby Cromarty Firth provided a harbour for profitable trade with the Baltic and France. Mackenzie castles sprang up at Redcastle, Lentrane, Kilcoy and Tarradale, while the earls were laid to rest in the stately Fortrose Cathedral.

The clan's loyalty to the Stewarts, which had brought it to power and wealth, laid it low when the 5th Earl was attainted for treason following the Jacobite rising of 1715 and his lands and titles declared forfeit. His grandson was re-created Earl of Seaforth, and a cousin granted the title Baron Mackenzie of Kintail, but in 1815 the immediate male line died out.

The chiefly line was re-established in the Earls of Cromartie, who live at Castle Leod, near Strathpeffer, built around 1600 by Sir Roderick Mackenzie of Coigeach.



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