



# Clan MacKenzie Society in the Americas

## Cabar Feidh

The Canadian Chapter Magazine



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*Joyce Mackenzie Hirasawa measures Toronto Commissioner Shawn MacKenzie for a new kilt. He needs this for the Gathering of the Clans In Edinburgh in July.*



Osgood  
Mackenzie

### CARVED TRIBUTE TO GARDEN CREATOR

The bough of a storm-damaged tree has been carved into a bust of Highlands garden architect Osgood MacKenzie.

The piece has been unveiled in Inverewe Garden, which Mr MacKenzie created in the 1800s and is now owned by the National Trust for Scotland.

### 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](mailto:alan@mkz.com)  
Clan Web Pages: [www.clanmackenzie.com](http://www.clanmackenzie.com) & [www.electricscotland.com/mackenzie](http://www.electricscotland.com/mackenzie)



Graham Thomson, from West Yorkshire, made the carving in wood from a eucalyptus.

Plants and trees in the large garden at Poolewe benefit from the North Atlantic Drift, a warm ocean current.

Inverewe's collection includes Chinese rhododendrons, Himalayan blue poppies and Mediterranean rock roses.

Story from BBC NEWS:

[http://news.bbc.co.uk/go/pr/fr/-/2/hi/uk\\_news/scotland/highlands\\_and\\_islands/7978938.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/go/pr/fr/-/2/hi/uk_news/scotland/highlands_and_islands/7978938.stm) Published: 2009/04/02 © BBC MMIX

### ANGUS AND PAMELA OFF TO SCOTLAND

**I**t was with some surprise that we received a parcel in the mail from Honeoye Falls, New York, containing a Teddy Bear!

The accompanying letter was from Angus and Pamela Mackenzie to tell us that they were “cleaning out” and moving to Ullapool, Scotland for at least two years. This was something they had always talked about and with the present economy situation, they decided to go. They sailed on the Queen Mary on April 14th from New York to Southampton.

Angus tells us that they will still be able to trade as Mackenzie Holidays from Scotland as business nowadays is where you can hook up the PC. They have already planned a tour in connection with the Clan Gathering in 2010 and are working on verifications before they start advertising.

Angus says that they will miss the many friends they made within the Mackenzie Clan in North America but will remain a member of our Society so they can continue to get the Cabar Feidh magazine. They pass on their best wishes to all.

Well we shall certainly miss Angus and Pam and in some ways are slightly jealous of this

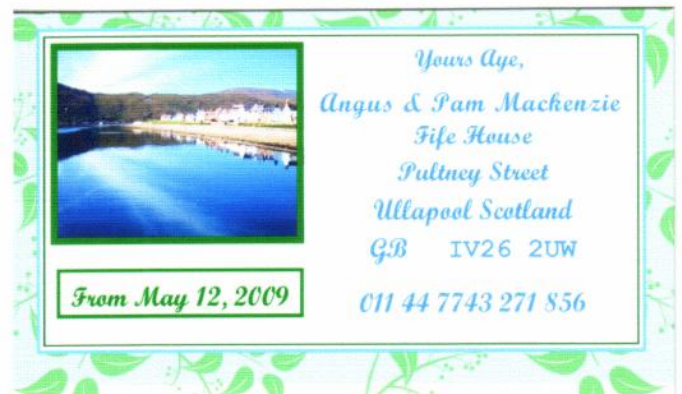
great new adventure back to the homeland of the Mackenzie Clan.

And what about this Teddy Bear?

Angus explained that it is a collectors item called beanie babies and this particular Teddy Bear is called Mackenzie! Angus thought it would be of interest for sale at one of the Games. The bear's registration or “birth certificate” is in the ear tag.

You can see the bear in the photo and we though we would offer this up for sale to members. Just send us a bid for not less than \$20 and the highest bidder will get it and the funds will go to the Clan Society. Just send an e-mail to [alan@mkz.com](mailto:alan@mkz.com) with your bid and we shall announce the winner in the next magazine.

Meanwhile best wishes to Pam and Angus. Their new calling card is shown:







*Angus and Pamela Mackenzie at a Clan Dinner in Mississauga*

### **IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON THE DNA PROJECT**

The DNA Project for the Mackenzies continues to grow in leaps and bounds. There is a small but steady growth of new candidates joining from different countries but what is most noticeable is the frenzied activity of existing members as they continue to expand their numbers of markers so that they can zero in on possible close relationships with other Mackenzies who closely match their results.

As the Administrator of the DNA Project for our Clan I have come to rely on the considerable extra work contributed by some lady members in the United States. In particular my co-administrator Alice Fairhurst. She has been work-

ing in conjunction with Connie McKenzie and Ann McKenzie Stansbarger (the daughter of a former late President of the Clan MacKenzie Society in the United States).

As a consequence of their critical examination of the DNA results Alice wrote me that she proposed changing the layout of the charts I have been periodically updating on our website and she sent me the proposed format, very different in appearance from the old chart but what is significant is the recognition that we can now start to identify specific family groups within the old R1b haplogroups.

The new layout can now be accessed by being redirected to a new website from our own website and this new page has a ton of extra

information including some films. Also, included for the first time, you can see the Mackenzie mitochondrial DNA results. These are the DNA readings which pass from a mother to her daughters and her sons. So both men and women can get results which show the line going back in time through the female ancestry. I notice that more and more people like to add the female line through this mtDNA. This is not something we have encouraged as we have preferred to stress the y-chromosome which passes, like a surname, from a father to a son through countless generations.

### **So how will I find this new DNA layout?**

You can go directly to the page

or you can continue to go to [www.electricscotland.com/mackenzie](http://www.electricscotland.com/mackenzie) and click on MacKenzie DNA update; this will immediately direct you to the new web page:

<http://www.familytreedna.com/public/mackenzie/default.aspx>

There is an awful lot to explore on this site and you are recommended to do just that as you will get a fine introduction to the DNA Project.

If you click on the Y-DNA Results in the menu on the left of the page that will bring up the NEW DNA results. First you will notice that there are many changes. Most important and based on the DNA markers groups of Mackenzies are placed into family groups and each group has a title indicating where that family originated some thousands of years ago.

The next thing to notice is that in all cases we now show the kit number and everyone in the DNA Project should have kept a record of their kit number and that identifies that person accurately. The place where they live is no longer included as that gives a bit too much information but without that place of location we can now give more information on that person's name, including in many cases their first or Christian names.

As you scan down this long list of 198 persons you will see a very long list of persons included in a single family numbered 38 to 78 as I write this. This group headed as **R1b Group 2 - Mackenzie core** contains three members who have a paper trail going back to Alexander Ionraic, Chief of the Mackenzies. We therefore believe that this large group may well be related to the chiefs of the clan through the male line and it goes without saying that many of these are working to try and find connections back to the names on the Findon Tables. The Findon Tables comprise massive family trees linking the major Mackenzie families. These Tables run to 14 very large sheets and we have the originals and can make copies for anyone who wants a set at a cost of \$50. Write me at [alan@mkz.com](mailto:alan@mkz.com) if you are interested.

One other major change to these tables must be mentioned. Some members who were in the core group on the previous chart we published have been removed. To qualify to be included in the core group one must have completed at least 37 markers. Those who stopped at 12 or 25 markers have been included in the long list at the end (numbered from 122 to 197) and these are headed **R1b Unmatched**.

Those who have not gone for at least 37 markers do

not have enough markers to confirm that they should be included in a particular family group. We recommend that you request that your original DNA be re-examined for more markers and pay the difference.

Finally if you have questions then here are some people to contact:

Ordering Tests & Upgrades- Alan McKenzie – [alan@mkz.com](mailto:alan@mkz.com) or

Understanding Groupings - Alice Fairhurst – [alicefairhurst@gmail.com](mailto:alicefairhurst@gmail.com)

Genealogy Links - Ann McKenzie Stansbarger - [ann.stansbarger@ngc.com](mailto:ann.stansbarger@ngc.com)

Niall of the 9 Hostages Group - Connie McKenzie - [lairdkinna@yahoo.com](mailto:lairdkinna@yahoo.com)

#### THE NETHERLANDS AND THE SEAFORTHS

*The following is from an e-mail sent to us by past-president Roddy MacKenzie in Vancouver on May 4th.*

#### National Moment of Silence at 8 pm Tonight

Today is the Dutch "Day of Mourning" for all who lost their lives in WWII. At 8 pm this evening The Netherlands will come to a halt, as it does every year on this day. All movement ceases, and all become silent. For the next two minutes, the whole Dutch nation will be silent. Most Dutch will watch in person or on TV a solitary figure dressed in black carrying a wreath to the National War Cenotaph in Dam Square in the heart of Amsterdam. That figure will be Her Majesty, Queen Beatrix of The Netherlands. Queen Beatrix told the Dutch today that there will be no extra security this evening, in spite of the tragedy of Queen's Day last Thursday. So all eyes will be watching this evening with particular care and concern for the safety of the Queen.

#### This Morning's Ceremony at Holten Canadian War Cemetery

For today's Day of Mourning I accompanied Dutch Seaforths to Holten Canadian War Cemetery, where 1,400 Canadian soldiers are buried. Most died in the last month of WWII, and too many are under the age of 20. It's all so sad. One of our Seaforths today was my friend Frans van Hattum, the organizational genius who served as Secretary of the "Welcome Back Seaforth Foundation" that did so much for our



Regiment in Holland in 2005 for the 60th Anniversary. Frans kindly invited me and my de Boone hosts to his home for dinner Wednesday evening.

Today's Memorial Service to honour Canada was moving. Huge numbers of people attended, including many children. All were very subdued -- so quiet that the Ceremony started without announcement. Instead, the brass band H.M.V. Holten commenced proceedings by softly playing O Canada, the words to which every Dutch citizen learned in school as a child. Large Dutch and Canadian flags flew on either side of a huge marble cross in the centre of this huge cemetery. The keynote speech focused on the children, stressing the importance of children knowing how desperate the Dutch were under the Nazi yoke when the Canadian Army liberated them. A boy and a girl were stationed at each flag pole. While a trumpeter sounded The Last Post, these children lowered the flags of both nations to half-mast. Then while beautiful hymns including "The Lord is My Shepherd" were played, the formal wreaths were laid at the Cenotaph. One was from the Royal Canadian Legion Europe. I was asked to participate in the laying of the Seaforth Highlanders of Holland Wreath with my host FrankJan de Boone, Captain Ruud de Jong, Paul Oldenburg and the widow of Honourary WWII Seaforth Arie de Groot.

#### **Dutch Children -- A VERY Moving Moment**

After the wreaths were laid, and while the band continued playing some of Christianity's most beautiful hymns, something very moving occurred. From among the huge crowd emerged in silence several hundred young Dutch primary school children. In complete silence these young children fanned out throughout this huge cemetery going quickly but reverently up and down the rows of crosses to lay a bouquet of yellow daffodils in front of each of the 1,400 Canadian gravesites. After the Ceremony had ended, while wandering among the gravesites, I was amazed to see that these young children had laid each bouquet with exact precision, all being perfectly lined up in perfect harmony facing the cross on each tombstone. Row after row after row of these 1,400 bouquets were each perfectly aligned. Each bouquet had been carefully placed in exactly the right position. Watching these children paying such solemn silent reverent homage to Canadians who had died liberating their country was

very, very moving. Also moving are the gravesites themselves, of these young Canadian soldiers from every part of Canada. Some were so young. Virtually every Canadian Regiment is represented, including of course the Seaforth Highlanders of Canada.

#### **This Service to Honour Canada Concludes**

Then one of these youngsters, a boy of about nine, made a speech. This was followed by the Dutch National Anthem. Then this Memorial Ceremony ended as it had begun, with the playing once again of O Canada. As the Colour Party and Veterans departed, the band played Onward Christian Soldiers. Then it was over.

Afterwards I spoke with the Mayor and City Administrator to whom I'd been introduced just before the Ceremony had begun. They told me how pleased they were I had come. They said they also have a special ceremony after dark on Christmas Eve in which hundreds of Dutch School children come to this cemetery to light candles and place a lit candle in front of each gravesite to floodlight the whole cemetery for the 24 hours of Christmas.

I also was introduced to Colonel John Roeterink of the Canadian Air Force. He had also laid a wreath. He's attached to Canada's Embassy in The Hague, and he had our Dutch Seaforth Pipes and Drums play at the Embassy on Canada Day these past couple of years. The Dutch Seaforths played for about 400 guests at Canada's Embassy.

#### **A Special Time For Seaforths After the Ceremony**

Afterwards we Seaforths met in a beautiful historic hotel for coffee and magnificent Dutch Apple Pie. Another Dutch Honorary WWII Seaforth, Frits Reurekas, was with us. His wife told me she was a twelve-year-old girl when the Seaforths liberated Amsterdam. She said the Seaforths had her ride aboard one of Canada's tanks for the liberation parade into the city. She also told me the Seaforths taught her and friends how to play volleyball, and that they continued playing volleyball for decades until they were into their 50's. Both Dutch WWII Honorary Seaforths had served the Canadian Seaforth Regiment as translators in 1945.

**Canada's Extraordinary  
Military Victory  
in Germany in 1945**

Captain Ruud de Jong told me that with the Royal Dutch Army he'd been several times in Germany's Hockwald Forest in which the Canadian Army had some of its bitterest fighting of WWII. In fact, after Canada's six-week battle in that forest, Supreme Allied Commander Dwight Eisenhower wrote to Canadian Commander General Harry Crerar his congratulations in which General Eisenhower said in part: "No army in this war fought in more difficult conditions than Canada in the Hockwald Forest, and yet you achieved all your objectives. I congratulate you". Captain Ruud de Jong told me the conditions in that forest are indeed difficult, in fact almost impossible. Canada did something truly extraordinary in winning that six-week battle against Germany.

**Keukenhof: One of the World's  
Most Beautiful Places**

To conclude this message on a happier note, I'll close by mentioning that I spent yesterday with my host FrankJan de Boone and his 15-year-old son Eric Teunis in Keukenhof, one of the biggest and most beautiful flower gardens in the world. Primarily the flowers are tulips - many magnificent varieties of tulips. Eric-Teunis found a variety of snow white tulips named "Calgary" after my hometown. These breathtakingly beautiful Flower Gardens attract over a million visitors a year. This is extraordinary because they are only open six weeks each year. We entered the Gardens at 10 am and seven hours later we departed at 4 pm,

having lots we did not have time to see. That's how huge they are. It's good for the soul to be immersed in such overwhelming beauty.

And so concludes my message from The Netherlands on this Dutch "Day of Mourning".

Roddy MacKenzie

**LETTERS TO THE EDITOR**

From David J. McKenzie: I am looking for any "Saltcoats" McKenzies. My 2xgt grandfather Charles McKenzie was born in Saltcoats. As a young man he moved to Manchester, then to Liverpool and got his seaman's papers and sailed from that port. His father, Gilbert was also a sailor and sailed from Saltcoats. I can find no birth or marriage records for the early 1800s from this area.

Any information please contact mckenzii@sympatico.ca

**NEWS FROM SCOTLAND**

We have come to rely on and very much appreciate the tide of newspaper cuttings that are sent to us by Mark Courtney of the Clan mackenzie Society of Scotland and the UK. Sometimes we select one of these pieces and include it in the newsletter but because of limits on space we cannot include everything sent to us.

The latest batch included a number of very interesting articles which affect us as clan members or sometimes for genealogical interest. So under some sub-headings here is a precis of some of the more appropriate articles:

**Vikings**

We always sit up when we see articles on the Vikings. We know they played a major part in Scotland's history as invaders and the DNA records to date show that around 50% of the population of the Orkney Island in Scotland are descendants of the Vikings. This clearly indicates that in the case of the the Orkneys the Vikings were not just invaders but settlers. Our own Mackenzie DNA results show that 15% of Mackenzies descend from those Viking invaders who harried the Highlands over several hundreds of years.

So we were drawn to The Times article of March 13, 2009 which had the interesting headline "Those nice Vikings did a lot for us, and it was not pillaging". The opening sentence puts it nicely: "From the moment that they ransacked a remote priory at Lindisfarne in 793, the Vikings have had a bad press." Indeed it goes on to say that their lamentable havoc by rapine and slaughter fixed the popular image of the Vikings for the next 1200 years.

It is archaeological evidence as well as historical studies that have caused modern scholars to change their attitudes and conclude that between the 9th and 13th centuries the Vikings became an integral part of social and political life in Britain and Ireland causing profound changes not regularly recognized.

There was intermarriage between the Vikings and their English and Irish counterparts and some of them adopted the Christian religion. So perhaps, as the article implies, the Norsemen were just another group of peaceful settlers!

### Scottish Death Records

Family historians may get a little excited on hearing that the website **Scotlandspeople.gov.uk** added in April this year digital images displaying details of deaths and burial arrangements stretching back to the 16th century. These include the records of Adam Smith and Sir Walter Scott.

The photos capture the Old Parish Registers of Scotland, kept by the Church of Scotland during the 300 years prior to the introduction of the civil registration system in 1855. The registers recorded birth and baptisms, banns and marriages, and deaths and burials.

Jim Mather, the Tourism Minister, said it was hoped that the new images would enable family historians from across the world to trace their Scottish roots more easily.

### MacGregors banned from Scotland!

A number of our clan will be off to Edinburgh in July for the Gathering of the Clans and among other clans making the journey will be the proud race of MacGregors.

Of course they will be made welcome but they may find it desirable to have certain laws changed in Scotland to make their welcome more meaningful.

In January some experts looking through the archives noted that there was still an archaic law on the books that MacGregors gathering in Stirling do so "on pain of death". A Scottish Parliament in 1617 decreed that MacGregors in groups of more than four were forbidden and could even face execution. The Daily Mail article of January 21st explains further:

"The ban was the result of the Battle of Glen Fruin in 1603, when 400 MacGregors fought 500 members of Clan Colquhoun and killed about 200 of them. King James VI was so displeased that he banned the use of the name of MacGregor.

Of course the Mackenzies never had any problems with these notorious cattle thieves. In fact 90 of their clan joined with 500 of the Earl of Seaforth's men at the Battle of Glenshiel in 1719 - that is the battle at which the British warships blew up our own Eilean Donan Castle. Interestingly enough among the many MacGregors present fighting with the Mackenzies for the Jacobites was their famous son, Rob Roy - and that is not fiction!

One Macgregor speaking about the unfair persecution in the 17th century made a very classy retort; he said "The clan was simply doing as many modern Scottish rugby players do: getting their retaliation in first."

What a terrific response. It reminds me of the t-shirt I once saw at a Highland Games in the USA worn by the Macdonalds - it read "Placed Second at the Battle of Culloden". I felt the Mackenzies should have had one as well with the slogan "Failed to Qualify at the Battle of Culloden." (Most of the clan who were in the Cromartie Regiment were captured on the day before Culloden!)

### 1881 CENSUS GOES ON-LINE

The Daily Mail reported on March 12th that the 1881 census of Scotland records 3.7 million people living in Scotland on the night of April 3. This census record now joins the census records of 1841, 1851, 1861, 1871, 1891 and

1901 on the Scotlands People website. I would guess that the reason this census was delayed was something to do with the Mormons who produced several disks of the 1881 census for all of Great Britain, and in fact I have this set here in my home and I have used it on many occasions to trace some Mackenzie family members living at that time.

### Gaelic Website

There is a Gaelic website and if interested you can go in and look at it at **mygaelic.com**

The site was established around January this year at a cost of Pds250,000. But by March only 1010 Gaelic speakers had registered which works out to a cost to the taxpayers in Scotland of Pds250 for each user. That has got the arguments going back and forth with some saying it is a complete waste of money.

With only 60,000 Scots still speaking Gaelic one can understand the cost of this website causing so much anger at a time when the British economy has never looked so sick. Have a look at the site and let us know what you think. I was not overwhelmed.

### Scottish Immigration and Emigration

Having read so much about Scottish history and the long story of people leaving Scotland in droves to find a new life in new lands you could be forgiven in thinking that nothing much has changed. The big Scottish banks and the British economy is in trouble and so one would think the trek to new places with better prospects still continues.

So it was with some surprise that



I read a Daily Mail article on January 5th. In the last decade 384,767 people opted to leave Scotland for other parts of the United Kingdom. At the same time 542,524 people moved to Scotland from the rest of the UK!

This gave a net gain to Scotland of 157,757 - a 3% increase.

The one area of Britain showing a significant loss of people was - London!

The figures only deal with internal movements of people and takes no account of movements of people to and from other countries.

### Scotland's Oldest Site

When I have given talks on the movements of populations in connection with DNA results I have always mentioned that because of the last great ice age which happened around 13,000 years ago when Britain was covered in ice, we did not expect to see people living in Scotland until around 9-10,000 years ago.

Well that theory does not hold water with some recent discoveries. Until now the earliest evidence of human habitation in the country was at Cramond, near Edinburgh, which had been carbon-dated to about 8400 BC.

It now appears from an article in The Times of April 10th that an older settlement has been found near Biggar in South Lanarkshire. A large scattering of flints was found here a few years ago but recent analyses revealed they were from the Upper Palaeolithic period - the Old Stone Age - 14,000 years ago. The flints are similar to those found in southern Denmark and northern Germany, which have been accurately dated to that time.

The flints were found to date

from 12,000BC. During that time most of the North Sea was dry land and people would have been able to roam across it, hunting giant elk and other animals.

Scotland also boasts the most complete Neolithic settlement in Europe in Skara Brae, Orkney.

*Ed; I would like to extend my thanks once more to Mark Courtney for sending so many interesting newspaper cuttings to us.*

### A MACKENZIE BANK NOTE ISSUER

This article is based largely on a paper published in the International Bank Note Society Journal in 1998 and originally written by Peter Symes and on information contained in Alexander Mackenzie's History of the Mackenzies (from page 345).

It is the story of the Right Honourable James Alexander Stewart of Glasserton (23 September 1784 - 24 September 1843). He held office under earl Gray and was successively, Governor of Ceylon, and Lord High Commissioner to the Ionian Islands.

James married the heiress to the Seaforth family fortunes, Mary Elizabeth Frederica Mackenzie, Lady Hood on 21 May, 1817. She was the daughter of Francis Humberston Mackenzie, raised to the peerage as Lord Seaforth and Baron Mackenzie of Kintail in 1797. Lord Seaforth died on January 11, 1815. His daughter Mary married a prominent naval admiral, Sir Samuel Hood, Vice Admiral of the White who fought in campaigns against Napoleon. Sir

Samuel Hood died on 24th December 1814 and Lady Hood, as she then was, took possession of the family estates in 1815 on the death of her father. In 1817 she married James and he assumed the name of Mackenzie and was henceforth named James Alexander Stewart-Mackenzie.

To the bank note collector he is only remembered as the man who issued his own one pound note. Now that seems a great idea! It is a great pity it did not work. The issue did not find acceptance though Symes mentions that there are now many remainders of his notes available. We have tried to see if we could find any of these but have had no success so far. If anyone finds a source perhaps they could let us know. In any case it becomes a matter of interest to us in the Mackenzie Clan to know the reason why this man wanted to issue his own notes in 1823 when such private issues were rare.

James Alexander Stewart of Glasserton was born into the Scottish nobility, being the grandson of the 6th Earl of Galloway, the nephew of the 7th Earl, and the son of Vice-Admiral Keith Stewart. The Mackenzie family had owned the Seaforth Estates, which included the Isle of Lewis in the Outer Hebrides, since 1610. However Lord Seaforth's four sons all predeceased him, and so, on his death in 1815, the estate passed to his eldest daughter Mary. Unfortunately the estate had fallen into financial difficulties prior to Lord Seaforth's death and the Isle of Lewis had become a financial liability rather than a revenue generating asset.

Stewart-Mackenzie and his wife struggled unsuccessfully to keep the estate viable, and in 1824 the



Island of Lewis (except for the burgh of Stornoway) was auctioned in Edinburgh, in order to clear the debts of the Seaforth estate. Surprisingly the successful bid at the auction, £160,000 (£22,000 above the reserve price), was entered by none other than J. A. Stewart-Mackenzie, who had gone further into debt to finance the acquisition. Stewart Mackenzie and his wife then spent a number of years attempting to improve the Isle of Lewis, but with little success. They spent much of their time in London and at Brahan Castle in Easter Ross, as well as the Seaforth Lodge on Lewis.

Ultimately Stewart-Mackenzie entered public life, becoming a Member of Parliament (Ross-shire 1831-32, Ross and Cromarty 1833-37), a Privy Councillor, Commissioner of the India Board (1832-34), Governor and Commander-in-chief of Ceylon (1837-41), and Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands (1841-43). He died in 1843, and in 1844 his widow was forced to sell Lewis, realising a price of £190,000.

The Isle of Lewis had been under the ownership of the Earls of Seaforth since the early 17th century. The Islanders, mostly McLeods and also Mackenzies brought in to colonize the island, often served in the Seaforth Highlanders. Lord Seaforth had tried to make improvements to the Isle of Lewis and Stewart-Mackenzie and his wife made attempts to continue these improvements but money was short and despite some fine ideas they seemed incapable of making much progress.

Much of the wealth of the Seaforth estate in the first two

decades of the nineteenth century had come from the harvesting of kelp. The kelp was dried and burnt to produce barilla, an alkali substance used in the making of soda, soap, and glass. When the duty on barilla was lifted, the bottom fell out of the local kelp market, and the principal source of the Island's revenue dried up. In an effort to improve the financial viability of the island (and supposedly the lot of the islanders) there were two actions taken by Stewart-Mackenzie which were anything but improvements; firstly, the establishment of a fishing industry and later sheep farming.

Any tenanted spot on the Island that was considered suitable for a fishing station was cleared of tenants, and any islander that was relocated due to the establishment of a fishing station was told to become a fisherman. The introduction of sheep meant the clearing of land for pasture and many of the cleared tenants were relocated to other parts of the Island. The establishment of fishing and of sheep husbandry on the island were not great successes, and on top of their negligible benefit there was great discomfort and misery visited on the islanders, they having to give up their farms and crofts to relocate.

The Stewart-Mackenzies did make some improvements but these were lost against the larger damage caused by the clearances. Some of their achievements were the granting of a Charter to the Burgh of Stornoway, the building of a distillery in Stornoway (built in an effort to combat the proliferation of illicit stills), and the sponsorship of a number of schools on the island.

Macdonald (*Macdonald, Donald* (1978) *Lewis - A History of the*

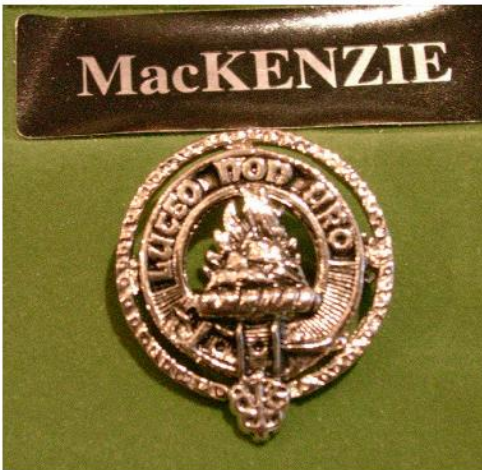
*Island - Gordon Wright Publishing, Edinburgh*) sums up Stewart-Mackenzie by stating that Mrs Stewart-Mackenzie "was a most outstanding person and probably the ablest of the Mackenzies", but had a "husband whose imaginative ideas for increasing his rapidly diminishing income were not matched by his power of accomplishment." This view is echoed by Knighton (*Knighton, William* (1845) *The History of Ceylon, Longman, Brown, Green & Longmans, London*) in a piece of understatement on Stewart-Mackenzie's time in Ceylon: "The Right Honourable Stewart Mackenzie was as valuable in an intellectual ... point of view, and the schemes which he planned, for the improvement of the country, (so far as he had time to carry them out,) were important and valuable."

Another criticism of Stewart Mackenzie can be found in his administration of the Ionian Islands where the Colonial Secretary of the time expressed doubts as to his ability. Ultimately, "In 1843 Mackenzie, who had proved ineffective, was recalled for 'disobeying orders'." Pratt, (*Pratt, Michael* (1978) *Britain's Greek Empire, Rex Collins, London*), although in Mackenzie's recall there may have been political complications, as well as doubts as to his abilities.

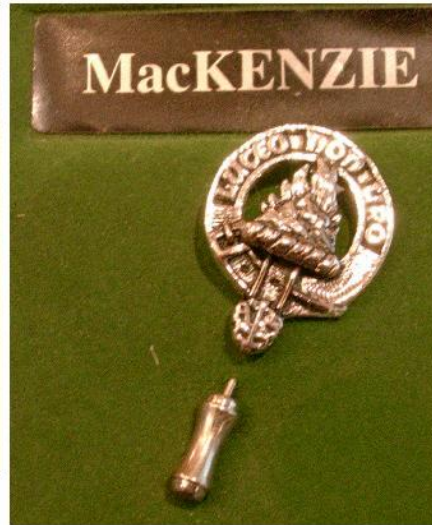
Without actually criticising his abilities, Mendis (*Mendis, Vernon L. B.* (1984) *British Governors and Colonial Policy in Sri Lanka, Tisara Prakasakayo Ltd., Dehiwala*) makes the following comments on his time in Ceylon: "It is difficult to think of him by any stretch of the imagination as one of the great among the

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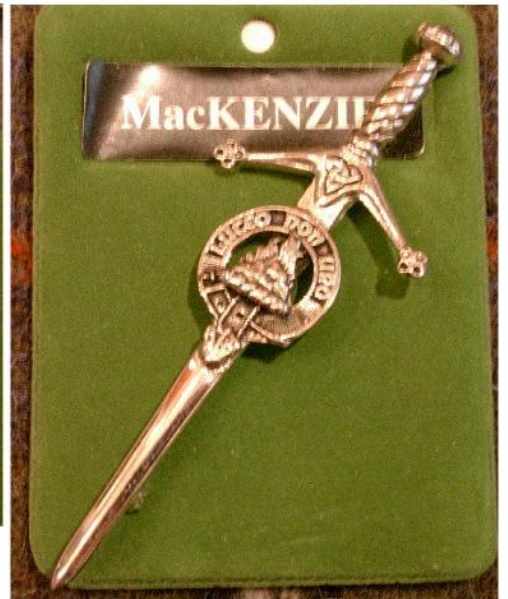




Clan Mackenzie Brooch approx 1" diameter \$28 plus \$5 postage



Clan Mackenzie lapel pin. \$22 plus \$5 postage



Kilt pin \$31 plus \$5 postage



Jura Paperweight Rainbow Reflects the colours of the rainbow. \$50 plus \$10 postage



Left: Solway Hexagon Block \$30 plus postage \$10, Above fridge magnet \$1 plus postage \$1



Mackenzie Tartan Shirt \$84.99 plus \$15 shipping.





*continued from page 9*

Governors", and "His unpopularity among planters and his own kind is not a surprise for his sanctimonious pretensions were belied by his conduct".

While in Ceylon, Stewart Mackenzie and many of the colony's officials - Judges, Civil Servants, the Clergy, the Military, etc. - took the opportunity to invest in plantations of coffee at a time when there was a mania for plantations of that commodity. However only ten per cent of the pioneer coffee planters made any money and many lost everything in their speculations. It is not known whether Stewart-Mackenzie was one of the successful ten per cent, but considering his lack of success in other ventures, one must believe that he lost on his investments.

An interesting insight into his character also occurs in Ceylon where he objected to being responsible for the administration of the Buddhist establishment, a duty the Governor was bound to accept under the Kandayan Convention. It seems that he held a Christian intolerance to other religions, and his intolerance rose above his official position leading to his objection of the custodial role. His disregard for the Buddhist establishment later caused many problems on the island.

So far we have seen that not only was the financial situation of the Seaforth estate (and Stewart-Mackenzie) precarious, but we also have a picture of a man who was not very able in his efforts to improve his own situation. From our point of view we are interested in why Stewart Mackenzie issued his private notes, and to examine

the possible reasons we must take a closer look at his financial position leading up to 1823.

As mentioned above, at the time of Stewart Mackenzie's marriage, the Seaforth estate was in a bad way. In 1820 Stewart-Mackenzie wrote to the Bank of Scotland seeking the establishment of a branch of that bank in Stornoway, and he says in that correspondence that the kelp crop for the Seaforth estate was worth "£5 to £7000 annually", as well as stating that the rents from tenanted land totalled "between £11 & £12,000".

Complications to the debt probably lie in the fortunes of the kelp harvests. The kelp industry had been a great source of income for a number of years, but the following excerpt from *A Century of Banking in Dundee* by Boase regarding a loss sustained by the Dundee Banking Company illustrates the decline of revenue from this product:

"The loss by Heritable Bonds &c. was chiefly (£22,000) by a loan on the estate of Harris that proved worthless, owing to the depreciation in the value of kelp. ... In the years 1807-9 when kelp was worth £10 a-ton, the produce of the kelp reefs was worth £6000 per annum. Even in 1825 it was worth £2000 per annum, but in 1829 \$300 only."

Stewart-Mackenzie no doubt believed that he could solve his situation with careful management and some help from the banks in the form of finance, however there was no bank at hand to provide the necessary loan. There had been a branch of the Aberdeen Commercial Bank on Lewis some time prior to 1820 with the Factor of the island as the agent, but at the death of the Factor the branch was

closed.

The Greenock Bank sent an agent to attend the herring fleet when the season came, but it seems that their agent (and probably the bank) was not willing to provide a loan. The lack of a bank branch in Stornoway was the reason Stewart-Mackenzie wrote the letter mentioned above to the Bank of Scotland in 1820.

His desire to attract the Bank of Scotland to Stornoway was almost certainly to use the branch facility as a convenient source of loans to himself, and in his letter he offers the services of his own employees to run the branch:

"If the Branch were placed under the management of the Chamberlain & Factor of the Island with a confidential clerk sent from the Bank I should have no doubt of its success".

It was common knowledge that many of the Scottish banks provided a greater percentage of their loans to stockholders of the banks and to the banks' agents, rather than to the public. Undoubtedly Stewart-Mackenzie felt that a branch under the tutelage of the Seaforth Estates should be able to provide loans to the estate.

The application for a branch of the Bank of Scotland in Stornoway failed, as did a straightforward loan application in 1823, which was probably made after his note issue. It is quite possible that further applications for the establishment of branches were made to other banks during the period leading up to his note issue, but there is no correspondence to suggest this.

Having failed in his attempt to establish a branch of the Bank of Scotland in Stornoway, it would

seem that around 1822 Stewart Mackenzie hit on the idea of issuing his own notes in an effort to provide some relief from the estate's creditors. One assumes that he planned to pay his workers and various creditors with his own notes instead of bank notes or specie. It was perfectly legal, as it was a common law right in Scotland at that time, for any person to issue their own notes, as long as the value of the notes was one pound or greater, the issuer had a license to issue notes, and stamp duty was paid on the notes.

What Stewart-Mackenzie may not have understood was that the issuing of money did not make you wealthy, as the notes had to be paid in specie on demand. The misconception amongst many people of the time (including several bankers) that you could have more notes in circulation than money to cover the demands (should the notes be presented) led to the failure of several banks. If you had the money to cover the demands then the notes in circulation could earn the bank (or individual) about one penny a month, but you had to be able to meet the demands - it would seem Stewart-Mackenzie could not.

There is also the possibility that Stewart-Mackenzie was issuing his notes in response to the shortage of specie in Scotland during the first few decades of the century. (A shortage that lasted longer and was more pronounced in the remoter parts of Scotland such as the Hebrides). The shortage usually resulted in five shilling notes being produced, and not one pound notes, as the shortage was in specie. However one can not completely discount the possibility of a temporary shortage of one pound notes on

Lewis, particularly as there was no bank agent on the island for a number of years.

Stewart-Mackenzie's note issuing exercise must have ended quite quickly as notes dated February 1823 and with prefix "b" are quite common as remainders, while the note dated January 1823 with prefix "a" was issued. Douglas (*Douglas, James (1975) Scottish Banknotes Stanley Gibbons Publications Ltd., London*) quotes William Graham as saying that the notes were retired in Inverness by the Commercial Bank of Scotland should they have travelled east, and then throws doubt on the validity of the statement. The illustrated note has "Seaforth £100" hand-written on the reverse, suggesting that the notes were collected by a bank to be paid by the Seaforth estate.

It is uncertain how many notes were issued by Stewart Mackenzie, but it would seem to be less than a thousand. There are many remainders with the "b" prefix, but very few issued notes remain to determine the total that entered circulation. (The number following the prefix seems only ever to have been a three figure number.)

The notes were printed by "Rowe, Change Alley, London" on watermarked paper (the watermark being scrollwork around the border of the note), and carry a five pence revenue stamp on the reverse. They are of a typical copper-plate design, with a vignette, an ornate panel adjacent to the counterfoil, and the necessary text written in several different scripts.

The vignette shows a sailing ship without sails, but with a flag carrying "Flourish Commerce" flying from the jack mast. The ship, and an anchor lying on its side, sit

above a panel containing the name of the main town on Lewis - "STORNAWAY". The spelling of the town is now "Stornoway" and surprise has often been shown at such an obvious misspelling. However many words of the 18th & 19th century are today spelled differently, indeed the Island of Lewis was sometimes spelled "Lews" or "Lewes".

The design on the panel adjacent to the counterfoil includes the letters "JASM" (for James Alexander Stewart Mackenzie) in the centre, with two groups of four letters placed either side. To the left of "JASM" is "SSSS" (in different styles of the letter "S"), and to the right "MMMS", with the groupings possibly referring to the "Stewarts" and the "Mackenzies" (although this is not certain). The text of the note reads:

"I Promise to pay on Demand to *the chamberlain of the Lewis* or Bearer One Pound Sterling at the Counting Room here."

(The italics is handwritten.) The note is signed "J A Stewart Mackenzie", with the date and numbers being entered by hand.

The short life of the issue leads to the conclusion that his foray into note issuing was not a success, and the auction of the island of Lewis the following year also suggests that this "money-saving" idea failed. It would seem that either Stewart-Mackenzie created a folly in the issue of his notes, or that he had sufficient knowledge to issue his own notes, as well as the foresight to stop his issue before it created a greater embarrassment once its failure was apparent.

How Stewart-Mackenzie managed to finance his bid for the purchase of the island of Lewis in 1824



is a mystery, but by 1829 he was again making an application for the opening of a branch of a bank in Stornoway, this time to the National Bank of Scotland. This application was successful and an auxiliary branch of the National Bank was opened in June 1830.

Typically we find that the establishment of this branch characterised all that was bad in Scottish branch banking - narrow lending and nepotism. Stewart-Mackenzie was granted a number of bills by the bank, and the minutes of the National Bank show that in 1833 a proposal for discounting bills to the value of £800 was being considered. In 1835 Alexander Stewart the retiring Factor of Lewis, in a letter to Stewart-Mackenzie, bemoans the bank agency being in the hands of Roderick Morison and L. McIver, who monopolised the fishing industry and the distilleries on Lewis. (Roderick Morison also acted for the Seaforth estate.) In his letter Alexander Stewart proposed to seek the establishment of a branch of the Commercial Bank of Scotland in Stornoway with himself as agent, in an effort to right the wrongs he illustrated. However minutes of the Commercial Bank show that the application was considered, but rejected.

From 1831 Stewart-Mackenzie's public life began in earnest and he probably concentrated more in this area than on his estate. Certainly, his overseas posts between 1837 and 1843 kept him and his wife away from the island. With the withdrawal of his commission to the Ionian Islands in 1843 he returned to Scotland where he died in the same year. Despite the revenue received from his public office his financial situation had not improved, and so after Stewart-Mackenzie's death Mrs. Stewart-Mackenzie was forced to sell Lewis to pay their debts.

This almost brings us to the end of our portrait, but there is one interesting sidelight to Stewart-Mackenzie's period of Governorship in Ceylon worth mentioning. This was his effort to reform the paper currency issues of the colony.

Because of problems associated with the over-issue of notes in England around 1825, the Treasury in London determined that the circulation of paper money in Ceylon (and presumably other colonies) was also a liability. Consequently they sent coin to the colony and ordered the withdrawal of all paper money, these being the 'Rix dollars' and Treasury notes (although many Treasury notes were kept in service to cover the required circulation above the value of the coin).

Stewart-Mackenzie's predecessors had objected to

the actions of the Treasury, but had been firmly instructed as to their duties. In 1839 Stewart-Mackenzie wrote to the Treasury asking for an increase in the circulation of currency, specifically paper money. His request, like that of his predecessors, was refused. However there was an even more ridiculous situation than that of insufficient money in circulation, that being a disastrous selection of monetary units. Stewart Mackenzie declared to the Treasury that there was no coin "of an intermediate value between the sovereign or one pound note and the half-crown or rupee" and requested that small notes of five and ten shillings be introduced.

The Treasury refused to see that the problem with the monetary circulation in Ceylon was not just the amount of money in circulation but also the units of money. It seems that the Treasury did not consider that the month's wages for a plantation worker were below one pound, thus creating a great deal of difficulty in shipping coin around the island to pay workers.

Stewart-Mackenzie being a Scot knew all too well the benefits of paper money and the possible success of paper money in small units. The Scots used five shilling notes from 1797 to address a shortage of coin, and although the crisis of 1825 had distressed the Scottish Banks there was not the general disaster in Scotland that was visited on the English banks at that time. Much of the credit for the strength of the Scottish banks during the crisis was attributed to the acceptance of paper money, particularly the one pound note.

Stewart-Mackenzie was very familiar with these points, and was obviously familiar enough with the workings of note issues to issue his own, despite its apparent failure. Consequently he addressed the problem with Treasury, arguing "that no inconvenience could possibly arise from suiting the issue to the wants of the community, so long as the holder was entitled to exchange his paper for silver upon demand".

However his pleas fell on deaf ears, and his brief attempt to reform the currency of Ceylon was no more successful than his own issue; and his time in Ceylon became quite forgettable.

This is the end of our portrait. It is the portrait of a peculiar man, and not necessarily the portrait of a typical note issuer. But then again, not every person issues their own notes, not even in Scotland!





## CABARFEIDH VISITS NEW ZEALAND

BY SONIA MACKENZIE

Recently the Clan Mackenzie Society of New Zealand received a long awaited visit from Cabarfeidh. Starting in Auckland it was wonderful how many of our members managed to meet and talk with John.

The weather was good most of the time - I think only one wet cool day.

He arrived on Good Friday and the next day, his first event, was a Pot Luck meal in the home of Donald & Diane Mackenzie at Eastern Beach in Auckland. This was attended by nearly thirty members. Donald who has been in New Zealand for thirty years originally hailed from the Kinlochewe-Torridon area.

John traveled by car to Cambridge in the Waikato for a lunch (20) with Alistair (of Caithness origins) and Helen Mackenzie, and here Highland Cattle and race-horses surrounded him. On the next day he had time to see the mud pools and geysers at Rotorua and Wairakei. Eventually meeting Lynn Shannon and Richard McKenzie at Lake Taupo they spent the night at Turangi before making the Tongariro Crossing. This is a famous world heritage site, many rock formations and wonderful views. There was also the time to make a climb up Mount Ngarauhoe one of the three active volcanos in the centre of the North Island. John had not been on an active volcano before and really enjoyed this. They arrived at my home that evening rather tired and hungry.

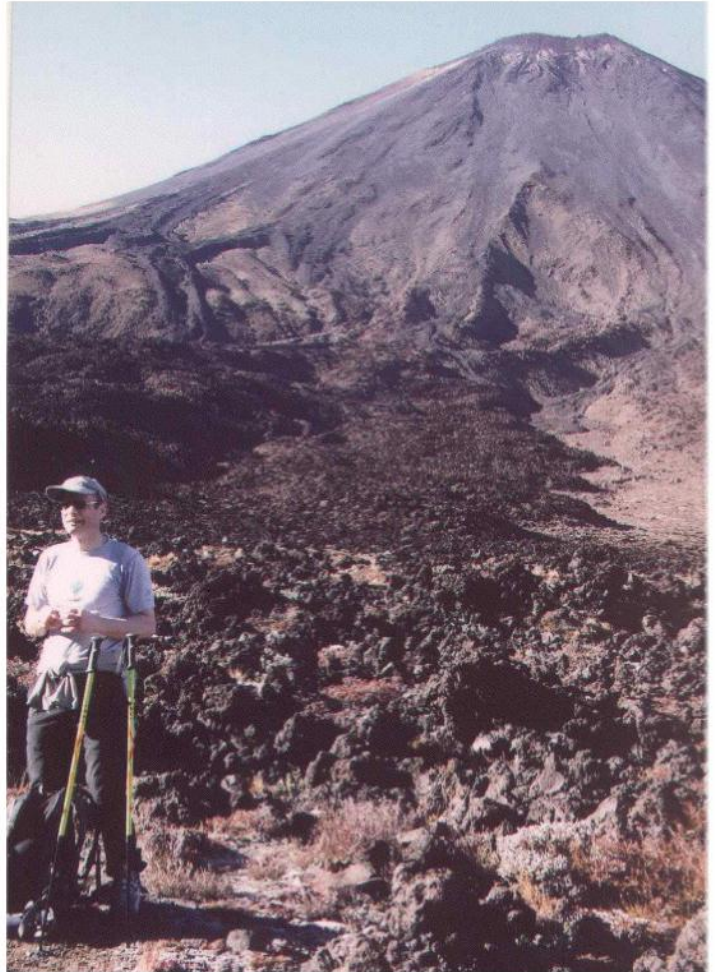
A much needed relaxing day included observing the Art Deco buildings in Napier City and talking of many things MacKenzie. Next day we had a Clan morning tea in Hastings where 25 members chatted with the Chief.

On Friday we, John and I, flew off to Wellington, our capital city where 29 members met for lunch at the Museum, Te Papa. Here John was able to visit some of the exhibitions, including the "Scots in New Zealand" for which I was one of the organizing team. He also saw the Earthquake, Maori and Geology sections prior to our flight to the South Island in time for Dinner.

Saturday 18th of May was the annual Gathering and AGM of our Society at Nelson. Seventy members arrived to join in the day. Prior to the event I had discussed my retirement with John. After five years, I felt it was time to pass this honour on. Donald McKenzie of Invercargill assumed that role which the Chief has

now made a five-year position.

In the afternoon John showed a DVD of photos and





gave a talk along with it. This was greatly appreciated by all, the photos of the Castle and his family followed by some climbing exploits and the beautiful agates he has collected filled the afternoon very well. Dinner in the evening followed by entertainment of a very high standard was the final touch to a great week.

On Sunday we all met at the home of yet another Donald McKenzie, the one who had organized the Gathering, for morning tea.

The Chief traveled on to the South with Donald (Lieutenant) and Ann McKenzie of "Greenbush" to his next hosts Ian & Diana Mackenzie at Ashburton. Ian is a descendant of the Gairloch (Flowerdale) family. From here an excursion was made to hunt for agates at Mt Summers.

Alastair Mackenzie and his wife Noeline drove our guest onwards to Omarama in the Mackenzie Country where he was collected and ferried on through some of New Zealand's best landscapes, Fairlie, Wanaka and Queenstown; luckily the view of Mt Cook on a sunny day was one of the highlights.

Eventually the tour concluded at "Greenbush" with yet another Clan members' dinner. We can only hope that we did not wear him out in this whirlwind tour and we look forward to him returning once again in the future.

Thank you John for taking the time to visit us.

Sonia Mackenzie

#### FORTHCOMING HISTORICAL REVIEWS OF THE MACKENZIE CLAN

I have had a lengthy correspondence with Andrew McKenzie who had been in touch with me over my book, "An Old Mackenzie Genealogy and a New Look at the Fitzgerald Connection" (long since sold out).

Andrew in his initial contact made this interesting comment:

"I should introduce myself and explain that I am researching a history of the MacKenzies, largely concentrating on the large amount of family correspondence that exists in the British Library, Register House and the National Library of Scotland. I began this as part of my degree at Cambridge when I wrote my dissertation on the last Lord Seaforth, but having kept up my interest and recently researched my own branch of the family (together with my brother, who is a very able genealogist) I have found that all this research can

be taken much further to reveal a remarkable family who retained the closest of ties with even very distant cousins well into the eighteenth century."

I asked Andrew if he would be interested in writing articles of interest to our members on some aspects of history of the Mackenzie Clan and he kindly got back to me and eventually sent me a long article written by himself and his brother on a Dr James Mackenzie. **This excellent article will be presented in the next two issues of Cabar Feidh.** Andrew says of Dr James Mackenzie:

"He is just one example of how my findings about clan members challenge the traditional view of Highland history. If this is the sort of thing that is of interest, my brother, Kevin, and I have a number of ideas for other articles that we would be only too pleased to write in due course."

Meanwhile here is a brief biography of the authors which I found most interesting. I think we have discovered a gold mine of Mackenzie historical research!

**Andrew and Kevin both live in London. Andrew is Director of the Old Master Paintings Department at Bonhams, the international fine art auctioneers; Kevin has his own law practice in Gray's Inn, specialising in Litigation and Immigration. After growing up in Sussex, Kevin studied Law at Oxford and Andrew studied History at Cambridge. Kevin and Andrew have had a lifelong interest in family history and have spent much time exploring the old MacKenzie territories in Wester and Easter Ross. In the last couple of years, when much more information has been accessible, they were able to find out a great deal about their own ancestry as well as the clan as a whole. Tying these discoveries in with his original university dissertation on the last Lord Seaforth, Andrew is intending to publish a new History of the Mackenzie Clan which he believes challenges the traditional view of the MacKenzies in particular and of the Scottish Highlands in general. Kevin and Andrew encountered the fascinating life story of Dr. James MacKenzie when researching how their own ancestors came to be found in Birmingham in the eighteenth century.**



Fraser

**2009 HIGHLAND GAMES & SCOTTISH FESTIVALS**  
**Supplement to June 2009 Issue of Canadian Explorer**  
**Clan Fraser Society of Canada**  
 Visit the CFSC Web site at [www.clanfraser.ca](http://www.clanfraser.ca)



Fraser of Lovat

**Our thanks to Clan Fraser for providing this listing**

[while this information has been checked with the various sources, plans change, so dates/locations should be verified before attending]



**BRITISH COLUMBIA**

United Scottish Cultural Centre  
 8886 Hudson Street, Vancouver, BC V6P 4N2  
 (604) 263-9911 or (604) 263-9510 Fax

B.C. Pipers' Association  
 The Hon. John Fraser, Hon. Patron  
 Graham Davidson, President  
 (604) 421-1998 or (604) 648-9627 Fax  
 email: [secretary@bcpipers.org](mailto:secretary@bcpipers.org)  
[www.bcpipers.org](http://www.bcpipers.org)

**B.C. Legion Highland Gathering**  
 Exhibition Field, Chilliwack  
[www.highlandgathering.ca](http://www.highlandgathering.ca)

**June 20**  
 Saturday

**B.C. Highland Games**  
 Percy Perry Stadium, Coquitlam  
[www.bchighlandgames.com](http://www.bchighlandgames.com)

**June 27**  
 Saturday

**Kamloops Highland Games**  
 Albert McGowan Park, Kamloops  
[www.kamloopshighlandgames.ca](http://www.kamloopshighlandgames.ca)

**July 11**  
 Saturday

**Canmore Highland Games**  
 Centennial Park, Canmore, AB  
 (403) 678-9454 or (403) 678-3385 Fax  
 email: [canmorehighlandgames@telus.net](mailto:canmorehighlandgames@telus.net)  
[www.canmorehighlandgames.ca](http://www.canmorehighlandgames.ca)

**Sept. 6**  
 Sunday

**ONTARIO**

Pipers & Pipe Band Society of Ontario  
 (905) 878-3000  
 email: [info@ppbso.org](mailto:info@ppbso.org)  
[www.ppbso.org](http://www.ppbso.org)

**1st Annual Lindsay Scottish Festival June 27 & 28,**  
 Situated in the The City of Kawartha Lakes, the Festival will be at the new Lindsay Fairgrounds: 354 Angeline St. South, just north of Highway #7 in Lindsay.

Clan Mackenzie is the Honoured Clan at this new Scottish Festival. Come and support us on the Saturday!

**PRAIRIES**

**Grande Prairie Highland Games 23<sup>rd</sup>**  
 Macklin Field, Grande Prairie, AB  
[www.gphighlandgames.com](http://www.gphighlandgames.com)

**June 14**  
 Sunday

**Red Deer Highland Games 62<sup>nd</sup>**  
 Westerner Exposition, Red Deer, AB  
 (403) 346-2424 or (403) 342-5334 Fax  
[www.reddeerhighlandgames.ca](http://www.reddeerhighlandgames.ca)

**June 27**  
 Saturday

**Edmonton Highland Games**  
 Grant MacEwan Park, 3105-101 Street S.W.  
 Edmonton, AB  
 email: [info@edmontonscottish.com](mailto:info@edmontonscottish.com)

**June 28**  
 Sunday

**High River Highland Games**  
 Highwood High School, HWY 2A & 12<sup>th</sup> Ave.  
 High River, AB  
[www.highriverhighlandgames.com](http://www.highriverhighlandgames.com)

**Aug. 29**  
 Saturday

**Calgary Highland Games**  
 Foothills Athletic Park, Calgary, AB  
 (403) 538-3513 or (403) 538-3538 Fax  
 email: [info@calgaryhighlandgames.org](mailto:info@calgaryhighlandgames.org)  
[www.calgaryhighlandgames.org](http://www.calgaryhighlandgames.org)

**Sept. 5**  
 Saturday

**Cobourg Highland Games 46<sup>th</sup>**  
 Donegan Park, Cobourg  
 email: [info@cobourghighlandgames.ca](mailto:info@cobourghighlandgames.ca)  
[www.cobourghighlandgames.ca](http://www.cobourghighlandgames.ca)

**June 27**  
 Saturday

**Embro Highland Games**  
 Embro/West Zorro Community Centre  
 Embro  
[www.embrohighlandgames.ca](http://www.embrohighlandgames.ca)

**July 1**  
 Wednesday

**Kincardine Scottish Festival**  
 Victoria Park, Kincardine  
 (519) 396-9300 or (519) 396-6255 Fax  
 email: [office@kincardinescottishfestival.ca](mailto:office@kincardinescottishfestival.ca)  
[www.kincardinescottishfestival.ca](http://www.kincardinescottishfestival.ca)

**July 3-5**  
 Fri.-Sun.  
 July 4  
 Games

**Haliburton Highland Games**  
 Head Lake Park, Haliburton Village  
 Toll-free: 1-888-540-8126  
 email: [info@haliburtonhighlandgames.com](mailto:info@haliburtonhighlandgames.com)  
[www.haliburtonhighlandgames.com](http://www.haliburtonhighlandgames.com)

**July 11**  
 Saturday



**Cambridge Highland Games 33<sup>rd</sup>**  
Churchill Park, Cambridge (Galt)  
(519) 222-2447 or (519) 222-CHGS  
email: info@cambridgehighlandgames.org  
www.cambridgehighlandgames.org

**July 18**  
Saturday

**Royal N S International Tattoo**  
Halifax Metro Centre, NS  
(902) 420-1114 or (902) 423-6629 Fax  
(902) 451-1221 Tickets or 1-800-563-1114  
email: info@nstattoo.ca  
www.nstattoo.ca

**July 1-8**

**Highlands of Durham Games**  
Elgin Park, Uxbridge  
(705) 228-8496 or 1-888-253-5552 Toll Free  
email: info@highlandsofdurhamgames@gmail.com  
www.highlandsofdurhamgames.com

**Jul. 25-26**  
Sat.-Sun.

**Pugwash Gathering of the Clans 58<sup>th</sup>**  
Pugwash, NS  
(902) 243-2946 or (902) 243-2126 Fax  
email: villagecommission@pugwashvillage.com  
www.pugwashvillage.com

**July 1**  
Wednesday

**Glengarry Highland Games 62<sup>nd</sup>**  
Kenyon Agricultural Grounds, Maxville  
(613) 527-2876 or 1-888-298-1666 Toll Free  
email: tickets@glengarryhighlandgames.com  
www.glengarryhighlandgames.com

**Jul. 31-1**  
Fri.-Sat.

**Halifax Highland Games**  
Dartmouth Common nr The MacDonald Bridge  
email: info@halifaxhighlandgames.com  
www.halifaxhighlandgames.com

**July 11**  
Saturday

**Fergus Scottish Festival**  
Community Centre, Fergus  
(519) 787-0099 or (519) 787-1274 Fax  
Toll-free: 1-866-871-9442  
email: info@fergusscottishfestival  
www.fergusscottishfestival.com

**Aug. 7-9**  
Fri.-Sun.  
Games  
Saturday

**Antigonish Highland Games 146<sup>th</sup>**  
Columbus Field, Antigonish, NS  
(902) 863-2471  
email: info@antigonishhighlandgames.com  
www.antigonishhighlandgames.com

**Jul. 18-19**  
Sat.-Sun.

**North Lanark Highland Games 25<sup>th</sup>**  
N.L.A.S. Fairgrounds, Almonte  
(613) 256-4961 Col. Alex Gillis  
email: secretary@almontehighlandgames.com  
www.almontehighlandgames.com

**Aug. 22**  
Saturday

**New Brunswick Highland Games 28<sup>th</sup>**  
Old Government House, Fredericton, NB  
(506) 452-9244 or 1-888-368-4444  
email: highlandgames@nb.aibn.com  
www.highlandgames.ca

**Jul. 25-26**  
Sat.-Sun.

**Scottish Studies "Hector" Sailpast**  
Empire Sandy, Harbourfront, Toronto  
www.scottishstudies.com

**Sept. 6**  
Sunday

**Hector Festival**  
Pictou, NS  
(902) 485-8848 or 1-800-353-5338  
email: info@townofpictou.com  
www.townofpictou.com

**Aug. 12-16**  
Wed.-Sun.

## QUEBEC

**Montreal Highland Games 33<sup>rd</sup>**  
Pierrefonds Sports Park (behind High School)  
(514) 332-5242 or (514) 332-8730 Fax  
email: info@montrealhighlandgames.qc.ca  
www.montrealhighlandgames.qc.ca

**Aug. 2**  
Sunday

**Festival of the Tartans**  
New Glasgow, NS  
(902) 755-7788 or (902) 755-6242 Fax  
email: mhopkins@newglasgow.ca  
www.newglasgow.ca

**Aug. 8**  
Saturday

May 27/09

## ATLANTIC

Atlantic Canada Pipe Band Assoc.  
Elizabeth Danskin, President  
http://acpba.ca

**Summerside Highland Gathering**  
College of Piping, Summerside, PEI  
(902) 436-5377 or (902) 436-4930 Fax  
email: college@piping.pe.ca  
www.collegeofpiping.com

**Jun 27-28**  
Sat.-Sun.





# ONTARIO PROVINCIAL POLICE CENTENNIAL TATTOO

# ONTARIO PROVINCIAL POLICE CENTENNIAL TATTOO

## What is a Tattoo?

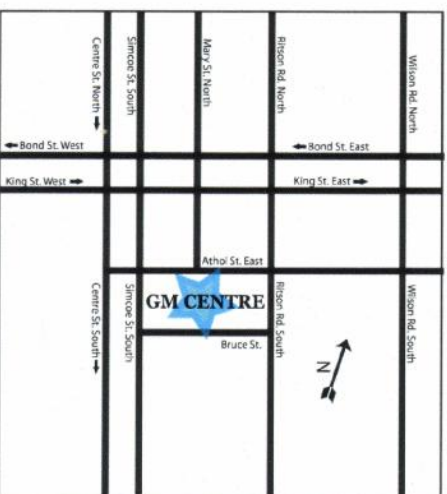
The word Tattoo comes from the Dutch term Doe den tap toe which literally means 'Turn off the taps'. It dates from the seventeenth century when the British Army were fighting in the Low Countries (Belgium and The Netherlands). Drummers from the garrison were sent out into the towns at 21:30hrs each evening to inform the soldiers that it was time to return to barracks. The process was known as Doe den tap toe and encouraged the inn keepers to 'turn off the taps', and send the soldier's home for the night. The drummers continued to play until the curfew at 22:00hrs.

Over the years, the process became more of a show and often included the playing of the first post at 21:30hrs and the last post at 22:00hrs. Bands and displays were included and shows were often conducted under floodlight or searchlight.

### GM Centre, 99 Athol Street East, Oshawa, Ontario

General Inquiries (905) 438-8811

September 12, 2009 at 7:30pm



**Tickets are \$10.00**

(plus applicable taxes & fees)

To purchase:

- 1) General Motors Centre Ticket Office: Mon-Fri 10am-6pm
- 2) By phone: 1-877-436-8811
- 3) Online at [www.generalmotorscentre.com](http://www.generalmotorscentre.com)



### FEATURING

The Pipes and Drums of the OPP, RCMP, Toronto Police, Durham Regional Police, the Bands of the Queens Own Rifles of Canada and the Royal Regiment of Canada  
OTHER FEATURES  
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# Clan Mackenzie International Gathering 2010

## for Urgent Attention

The clan Mackenzie Society of Scotland and the UK are in the process their pre-planning of the 2010 Gathering, Monday 2nd August to Sunday 8th August. They therefore need to have some idea of possible numbers and they would be very grateful if you could send a message by copying the details required on this page to them, as to the likelihood of your attendance. This is not a commitment but it does help to know in advance how many people are at least thinking seriously about attending.

A I/We (number.....) will almost **certainly** attend the 2010 Gathering

B I/We (number.....) shall **probably** attend the 2010 Gathering

C I/We (number.....) will **possibly** attend the 2010 Gathering

D I/We shall **not be attending** the 2010 Gathering

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone; \_\_\_\_\_ E-Mail; \_\_\_\_\_

Please either e-mail your intentions to [sweinmann@btinternet.com](mailto:sweinmann@btinternet.com)

OR

Mail to Susan Weinmann, Hon Sec CMS,  
The Grange, Clachan Road, Ardesier, Inverness IV2 7SS Scotland

Updates will be made available on the web site [www.clan-mackenzie.org.uk](http://www.clan-mackenzie.org.uk)

Fax: 44 8716616717



Smiles from Germany

*Hello again from Germany with the latest news: At the AGM on 21. March 2009 the Committee has been completed. Dirk Stranowsky and John Mackenzie are the new Commissioners of the Clan Mackenzie Society of Germany. Together we will meet the challenges of the future. The AGM was completely successful. Special thanks to our Band, the "Highroad Pipes and Drums". They played a little concert on Wewelsburg Castle. In the evening they raised the roof of the hotel with a repertoire of Scottish Tunes and experimental music like Spanish folklore or pieces like "The Lion sleeps tonight", played with Great Highland Pipes, Drums and Guitar! Left to right: Commissioner John Mackenzie, President Markus Kewitz, Commissioner Dirk Stranowsky.*

#### NEW CLAN SOCIETY IN NORWAY

It came as a surprise to read in the Scottish Clan Mackenzie Magazine that yet another Clan MacKenzie Society has been formed in Norway of all places. Well, we knew from DNA studies that around 15% of members who have done the DNA test have shown a haplogroup which strongly suggests their male ancestors may well have been Vikings!

They state in the magazine that "We have been given the great honour to form the Clan Mackenzie Society of Norway. It started out with Highland Games and this will be one of the main things for the society to work on. Today we have almost 30 members and our committee is as follows:

President Kenneth McKinney, Chairman Trond Egil Nilsen, Treasurer Tordis Mari Horn, Secretary Hanne Gete Einarsen."

The spiritual home of Clan Mackenzie of Norway is in Snefjord, in a building that the founders Trond and Hanne bought from their local community. It had been an old school building between 1952 and the mid 70s.

The building is now being turned into a cultural meeting place. It can already host tourists and has enough rooms for to handle big parties. For the 2009 Games they will have a new small restaurant and bar with all the equipment needed. (That sound like a very good facility we could use!)

We send our best wishes to this new Clan Mackenzie Society and wish them well in this endeavour.

#### CLAN MACKENZIE INTERNATIONAL GATHERING 2010 - STRATHPEPPER 2 - 8 AUGUST 2010

Plans are in place for the fourth International Gathering next year in Strathpepper. We are advised that the usual mix of talks, tours, ceilidhs and genealogical seminars will take place and it is expected that the new archive centre in Inverness will be open and that will be of great interest to those researching their Highland family history.

The organizers wish to get some idea how many will be attending. So if you think you would like to go then indicate this on a copy of the form on page 19.