



Clan MacKenzie Society in the Americas



Cabar Feidh

The Canadian Chapter Magazine

June 2007

ISSN 1207-7232

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FROM KILDUN TO THE CRIMEA

BY GRAEME M. MACKENZIE

When Scots troops arrived in the vicinity of Sevastopol during the Crimean War they came upon an area called *Mekenzievy Gory*- i.e. "Mackenzie's Hills" - and it's even said that Lord Raglan at one point had his headquarters at "Mackenzie's Farm". Who was this Russian Mackenzie? Well there are two explanations; one true, and the other a false, but interesting embellishment on

a completely separate story of Highlanders abroad in 18th century Russia.

One of the Mackenzie officers in the Jacobite army of 1715 was Colin Mackenzie 2nd of Kildun, a first cousin of Kenneth Og, 4th Earl of Seaforth. Kildun was originally a small estate just outside Dingwall, but its lairds were given extensive lands by their cousins on the isle of Lewis, and by the early 18th century Aignish, on the eastern outskirts of Stornoway, became their seat. In 1746 Kildun's wife Anna, daughter of Alexander Mackenzie of Ardoch, entertained the refugee Bonnie Prince Charlie at her home of Arinish, to the south of Stornoway, while her husband is reported to have been in London. By this time their children were spread out across Europe. Two of the eldest sons had been educated to the Roman Catholic priesthood at the Scots College of Douai in France, from whence one of them (George) is said to have gone on to be a Captain in the army in Holland, while the other (Alexander) - and/or a third brother (William) - are reported to have been sent to St. Petersburg, under the cover name(s) "Douglas Mackenzie", to pursue diplomacy and espionage on behalf of the French government. The fact that this colourful family history came to the *Stornoway Gazette* from the descendant of a daughter of Colin of Kildun in Canada may suggest something of a tall story, but it appears that French sources do confirm that a "Chevalier Mackenzie Douglas, of Scottish origin, a supporter of the Stuarts, and an exile in France, was sent to Russia, charged with a secret mission as an agent of secret diplomacy, and bearer of instructions dictated by the Prince of

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

Conti".ⁱ The story gets better however.

A younger son of Kildun called Thomas had gone to sea where he fell in with the grandson of an ex-Royal Navy Captain who, having been dismissed the British service for his Jacobite sympathies, had risen high in the Naval Service of Russia (in going to that country Thomas Gordon was simply following in the footsteps of another of his clan, Patrick Gordon, who in the mid-17th century had befriended Czar Peter the Great and as a consequence rose to become General-in-Chief of the Russian Army). Admiral Thomas Gordon obtained commissions in the Russian service for both his grandson, James Young, and for *Toma Caileenavitch* (Thomas son of Colin) - who subsequently married his grand-daughter Ann Young on his way to becoming a Rear Admiral himself."ⁱⁱ

Rear Admiral Thomas Mackenzie had a son of the same name who rose to the same rank and became Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Navy in the Crimea, where he was responsible for the establishment of Sevastopol as the headquarters of the Black Sea Fleet. The inventory taken after his death reveals that Admiral Thomas Mackenzie became a very wealthy man. He lived in the best house in the then primitive port, with a cellar boasting 554 empty and 374 full bottles of wine (plus kegs of vodka and brandy), and a wardrobe that included, alongside thirty coats and uniforms, a kilt and full accompanying highland apparel. It also mentions several farms that he owned - one of which was probably the "Mackenzie's Farm" in which Lord Raglan found himself during the Crimean War; and *Mekenzievyy Gory* are certainly named for this son of Kildun."ⁱⁱⁱ

The second Admiral Thomas Mackenzie had no legitimate children, but he did father a son on a visit back to the UK and he too joined the navy - though the British service in this case - rising in due course to the rank of Commander, and leaving descendants who are only now uncovering the full story of their ancestors' remarkable journey from Kildun to the Crimea.^{iv}

The final twist to this story comes some twenty or so years after the death of Admiral Thomas, when another Mackenzie came passing by the Crimea. He was called Colin Alexander Mackenzie, and he too was to embark on a career of diplomacy and espionage, which was later to start in Russia. On this occasion however Colin was engaged in the customary wealthy young man's "grand tour" of Europe, and had taken it

into his head to volunteer for service in the Russian army fighting in the Caucasus against the Persians. Though his own account of this adventure, drawn up soon after his return to England for the Foreign Secretary George Canning (being a sort of job application) merely mentioned the influential friends he'd made whilst besieging Erevan, an altogether more colourful account was given in later life to his cousin Henry Mackenzie, the Suffragan Bishop of Nottingham. This had young Colin fighting his way through the surrounding army of Persians to carry dispatches back to the Czar, in return for which he was offered an estate of his choice in Russia. Though the story goes that Colin turned down any such thing for himself, he's said to have asked that an estate in the Sevastopol area be given to a friend of his who'd just travelled through the Crimea and fallen in love with it - which in gratitude this un-named friend called after Colin: hence the Mackenzie name attached to lands in the Crimea!"

Colin Alexander Mackenzie's life is full of such good stories, and none is better than the process of checking them against the facts, and tracking down the truth about this remarkable man - more of which will be revealed in a future edition of the Journal. The last point on this occasion however is that, though Colin Alexander Mackenzie was not, so far as we know, a member of the Kildun family, his father did also come from Dingwall.

NOTES

ⁱ Mac Gille Chaluim, "Mackenzies of Kildun" in *The Stornoway Gazette*, 8 June 1954,

ⁱⁱ Rebecca Wills, *The Jacobites and Russia* (East Linton, 2000), 15, 180-1.

ⁱⁱⁱ Dmitry Fedosov, "Under The Saltire: Scots and the Russian Navy, 1660s-1910s" in *Scotland and the Slavs: Cultures in Contact 1500-2000*, eds. Mark Cornwall & Murray Frame (Newtonville, MA, USA, 2001).

^{iv} David Syrett & R. L. DiNardo, eds, *The Commissioned Sea Officers of the Royal Navy 1660-1815* (Navy Records Soc., 1994), Vol. 1, 291; Clan Mackenzie Society genealogical correspondence from Allan C. Mackenzie, a descendant of Cmdr. Thomas H. Mackenzie RN.

^v E. C. Mackenzie in *Notes and Queries*, 10th Series, Vol. viii (Dec. 1907), 510-12.

Editor's Comment: I would like to thank Graeme Mackenzie, the Clan Mackenzie genealogist who is well known to those who attend the Clan Gatherings in

Scotland. He gave us permission to use this article (and the following article) both of which appeared in the *Highland Family History Society* Journal vol. 25 No. 2, February 2007. He also advises us that he has just recently been appointed Chairman of this Society.

Graeme is a professional genealogist and is based in Edinburgh - which is handy for the Registry of Birth Marriages and Deaths where all the genealogical records are kept. Although Graeme is a distant cousin of mine I have used him professionally to trace my McKenzie line and it was he who found the important connection for me with the New Zealand branch of my family whose family tree had over 2,000 names which I was able to add to my database.

If you require professional help Graeme can be contacted at his e-mail address:

graeme@highlandroots.org

SOME SOURCES FOR FAMILY HISTORY IN DINGWALL AND OTHER PARTS OF ROSS-SHIRE

BY GRAEME M. MACKENZIE

I've recently been researching a number of Mackenzie families in Dingwall and the surrounding area so I've been looking for relevant material in the National Archives in Edinburgh [NAS]. Here are some of the sources I've found - which, though often coming from collections of Mackenzie papers (such as the Seaforth Muniments - i.e. GD.46), usually contain information about inhabitants of all names:

NAS, GD.46/6/45:

Lists of men aged 15-60 in the County of Ross in 1798 (drawn

up to assess militia potential):

Bundles and parishes

(the following numbers would come after the above reference; so, for Alness, it would be: NAS, GD.46/6/45/1)

1. Alness
2. Applecross
3. Avoch
4. Contin
5. Dingwall outwith burgh
6. Burgh of Dingwall
7. Eddertown - pioneers
- 8a. Eddertown - firearms
9. Fearn
10. Fodderty
11. Glensheal
12. Killearnan
13. Kiltearn
14. Kincardine - firearms
15. Knockbain
16. Kincardine - pioneers
17. Lochalsh
18. Nigg
19. Lochbroom
20. Loggie
21. Resolis
22. Rosemarkie
23. Rosskeen
24. Tarbat
25. Urquhart
26. Urray (only carts & horses)
27. Lochcarron
28. Gairloch
29. Gairloch on Sir Hector's estate

The actual information contained in each list appears to be very variable, and it must be remembered that men already serving in the regular army or fencible regiments would not be included. Lairds and professional men are however often included along with tradesmen, servants, farmers, labourers, "tinklers" (and male "hookers"!) - so they're very inter-

esting lists. Another useful feature is the inclusion of many croft and farm names that may later have disappeared.

NAS, GD.46/13/159:

List of inhabitants of Dingwall with number of their houses whose valuation exceed £5 per annum on 8th January 1831

The above catalogue entry is somewhat misleading since there are actually three lists included; the first for houses of £5 value or more, the second for houses of £3 to £5 value, and the last for houses of less than £3 value. This item therefore contains the names of a wide variety of people, from Lairds, Sheriff-Substitutes, Writers, and businessmen often owning more than one property, to tradesmen and labourers owning but one (which was more than enough in those days to give even a labourer a special place in society).

NAS. GD.46/1/212:

Bound volume of mainland and Lewis leases

There are of course many volumes and loose bundles in the Seaforth Muniments containing tacks and rent-rolls, and I mention this one simply because it includes the names of tacksmen resident in Dingwall (unfortunately in this case "Dingwall" appears simply to mean the parish, and no more detail is given).

The catalogue of the Seaforth Muniments can now be searched on-line by going to www.nas.gov.uk/catalogues/default.asp

Another useful collection in the

National Archives is GD.1/946 - "Dingwall and Ross-shire Papers". It includes:

NAS. GD.1/946/2:

Stent Roll for Dingwall for 1809

GD.1/946/3:

Rental of the Common Good of Dingwall - 1826-7

GD.1/946/5:

Rental of the Common Good of Dingwall - 1828-9

Again, the complete listing for this collection can be consulted on-line as above.

NEW MEMBERS

We welcome the following members who have joined the Society since the publication of the last newsletter:

Mrs Phyllis Black,
102 Brown Street,
Barrie, ON L4N 7V6

Linda McKenzie,
12 Rushbrooke Ave.,
Toronto, ON M4M 3A9

Mrs Jan Pendlebury,
150 Hedgewood Lane,
Gravenhurst, ON P1P 1Z4

HIGHLAND GAMES 2007

The following listing has been obtained from the web. Make sure to check the correct dates before attending!

Alberta

Sep 1 Calgary Highland Games Calgary, AB
www.calgaryhighlandgames.org

e-mail:

info@calgaryhighlandgames.org

Sep 2 Canmore Highland Games, Canmore, AB
www.canmorehighlandgames.ca

e-mail: canmorehighlandgames@telus.net

British Columbia

Jun 30 BC (United) Scottish Highland Games and Festival, Coquitlam, BC
www.bchighlandgames.com/

New Brunswick

Jul 27-29 New Brunswick Highland Games, Fredericton, NB
www.highlandgames.ca/

Nova Scotia

Jul 1-8 Royal Nova Scotia International Tattoo, Halifax, NS www.nstattoo.ca

Jul 7 Halifax Scottish Festival & Highland Games
Halifax, NS
www.halifaxhighlandgames.com/

Jul 20-22 Antigonish Highland Games,
Antigonish, NS
antigonishhighlandgames.com

Oct 5-13 Celtic Colours International Festival
Cape Breton Is., NS
www.celtic-colours.com

Ontario

Jun 23 Hamilton Highland Games, Ancaster, ON
CANCELLED!!!

Jun 23 Cobourg Highland Games, Cobourg, ON
www.cobourghighlandgames.ca

Jul 1 Embro Highland Games Embro, ON
e-mail: dj.ferguson@sympatico.ca
www.embrohighlandgames.ca

Jul 6-8 Kincardine Scottish Festival, Kincardine, ON
www.kincardinescottishfestival.ca/

Jul 14 Haliburton Highland Games, Haliburton, ON
www.haliburtonhighlandgames.com/
e-mail: jurow@halhinet.on.ca

Jul 14 Tartan Sertoma Chatham-Kent Supreme Highland Games Chatham, ON
www.tartansertoma.ca

Jul 20-22 Orillia Scottish Festival Orillia, ON
<http://orilliascottishfestival.mollyguard.com/>
e-mail: briden2896@rogers.com

Jul 21 Cambridge Highland Games,
Cambridge, ON
www.cambridgehighlandgames.org

e-mail: info@cambridgehighlandgames.org

Jul 21-22 Highlands of Durham Games,
Uxbridge, ON

www.highlandsofdurhamgames.com/

Jul 27-28 Fort Henry Tattoo, Kingston, ON

www.forthenry.com/eventfrt.htm

Aug 3-4 Glengarry Highland Games, Maxville, ON www.glengarryhighlandgames.com

Aug 10-12 Fergus Scottish Festival, Fergus, ON www.fergusscottishfestival.com

Aug 25 North Lanark Highland Games, Almonte, ON www.almontehighlandgames.com/

Quebec

Aug 5 Montreal Highland Games, Pierrefonds, QC montrealhighlandgames.qc.ca

An interesting website, courtesy JOHN PEARSON, for those interested in the possible renaming the Isle of Skye to Eilean a'Cheo (the Misty Island)

"<http://news.scotsman.com/index.cfm?id=659562007>"<http://news.scotsman.com/in>

3. Some further notes on 2007 Highland Games

NOTE: THE 2007 PENTICTON GAMES ARE CANCELLED (lack of volunteers)

Here are more Highland Games, courtesy BRUCE CAMPBELL:

June 23 - Red Deer Highland Games, Westerner Exposition Park <http://reddeerhighlandgames.ca>

Saskatchewan

May 20 - Regina Highland Games, Campbell College Park, Regina <http://www.reginahighlandgames.org/>

CANCELLATION OF COACH TRIP TO HALIFAX NOVA SCOTIA, FOR THE INTERNATIONAL GATHERING OF THE CLANS.

We regret that the proposed trip to Halifax has been cancelled. This was due to a small response from members.

OBITUARY: DIANE LOUISE MACKENZIE OCTOBER 17, 1943 - MARCH 10, 2007

Diane MacKenzie lost her battle with cancer Saturday March 10th, 2007. She learned she had terminal cancer in mid January, put her affairs in order and was admitted to palliative care on February 10th.

She was fortunate to avoid the lengthy period of illness many cancer patients must endure.

We are sure she is in a much more peaceful place now. We will miss her but we are happy for her also. Diane attended many of our MacKenzie events in British Columbia over the years. She had her genealogy done as far as she could and she wrote a book which was ready for publishing. She looked back with a sense of satisfaction. She was one of ours.

At the service with friends and family, Commissioner Ian MacKenzie of the Clan MacKenzie played two pieces of pipe music and Willie MacKenzie of the Clan MacKenzie gave a tune from his original songs and the words follow:

Connected by The Heart - written by Willie MacKenzie from his CD *Songs of a Ross-shire Son Celebrating Scotland and Western Canada*.

Sometimes we ramble, sometimes we roam

Sometimes we drift too far apart

But if you're from the Highlands, or the Hebridean Islands

You'll always be connected by the heart.

Chorus

By the heart, though far apart,

And by the ceilidh song

By the handshake of the Gael

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Mackenzie Tartan Shirts

Well, we did it, We went ahead and bought over 200 Mackenzie tartan shirts. The Clan Society thought the risk too great financially so Alan McKenzie and Ian MacKenzie (pictured left) decided to go ahead anyway and take a chance that in fact these shirts will prove popular. Ian tells us that in fact he has sold 46 shirts to members of his own family already so perhaps this may not be so great a risk.

The shirts are made of Viyella and Ian is wearing one and Alan took these photos at his house. The men's shirts have button-down collars while the ladies shirts do not.

They come in all sizes from XXXL to small though the majority are the standard M, L or XL. By the way the tie does not come with the shirt! Cost of shirts are \$74.56 plus GST for Canada at 6% and 8% PST for Ontario. Postage cost varies but between \$7.21 and \$12 depending on location. Orders can be placed by e-mail at alan@mkz.com or write to Alan McKenzie at 580 Rebecca Street, Oakville, ON L6K 3N9 or phone (905)842-2106



Alan and Kim McKenzie also pose in their new Mackenzie tartan shirts

The above Obituary was sent in by B.C. Commissioner Joan Mackenzie.

CLAN MACKENZIE ANNUAL DINNER REINSTATED

We are pleased to announce that following the cancellation of the annual picnic at Black Creek Pioneer Village it has been decided to reintroduce the once very popular annual clan Mackenzie Dinner at the Mississauga Golf and Country Club on October 27 at 8 p.m. with the AGM prior to the dinner at 6 p.m. Further details are on page 19.

Alan McKenzie is pleased to offer free accommodation at his house for out of province commissioners and spouses who wish to attend. Please contact Alan at alan@mkz.com for more information.

heart

Chorus

So if upon life's ocean we
ramble and we roam
And if we should drift too far
apart
It's always good to know, wher-
ever we may go
We'll still be connected by the
heart.

Our Highland bond grows strong

Land of stormy weather, always
and forever
The restless and the ramblers
will depart
They will leave you, never
knowing,
The reasons they're going
But always connected by the



Clan MacKenzie Society Interim President, Norman S. Mackenzie C.D.

See pages 19 and 20 for Norman's visit to Scotland to lead the Massed Pipes and Drums from Canada

A NEW WEBSITE TO LIST 30 MILLION PASSENGERS WHO LEFT BRITAIN

Our good friend Mark Courtney in Scotland has sent us a copy of The Times article published on January 10, 2007. Knowing that tracing ancestors who left Scotland for Canada is one of the hardest things to track down the new website could be the helpful answer to many Mackenzie genealogists.

Here is the substance of that article by Nicola Woodcock.

It is the stumbling block that can floor the most meticulous of amateur genealogists trying to trace a family tree - the discovery that a descendant may have left Britain for a life abroad, apparently never to be heard from again.

But now the mystery surrounding distant relatives who emigrated can be solved with the aid of a data-

base of more than 30 million ship passengers who left British ports.

From today the list, which gives details of every person on a long-haul voyage from Britain after the 1890s, will allow their descendants to trace the journeys on the internet. The website, ancestorsonboard.com, has been created in collaboration with the National Archives and records 1.5 million documents dating up to 1960.

For the first time, this enables online searches of emigrant ancestors by surname alone. Previous research entailed trawling through paper files at the archive headquarters in Kew, West London, and was not possible without knowing the relevant port and vessel.

The project has taken 125 full-time workers a year to complete and gives passenger lists from more than 1,800 ships leaving 35 ports,

including those in Ireland until partition in 1921. Founders are hoping that advanced computer technology means that there will be no repeat of the shaky online launch of the 1901 census, which repeatedly crashed under the weight of demand.

The research has thrown up famous names from Winston Churchill to the Bee Gees, as well as providing a fascinating insight into patterns of emigration for social historians.

War brides joining their new husbands, Barnardo's children sent abroad for domestic drudgery, miners and engineers, those seeking a new life in the colonies and passengers on doomed vessels such as the Titanic are all included.

America, Australia, New Zealand, India, South America, the

(continued on page 10)



Some of the members at the Oakville Committee Meeting on June 3rd. Unfortunately some members had left before I decided to try my new camera! Left to right: Commissioner Norman MacKenzie, Shawn MacKenzie, Mary Jane Gray, Mary-Lou Oyler, Kim McKenzie, Robert Barclay, Joyce Mackenzie Hirasawa, Bob McKenzie

THE CANCER RELIEF CLAN CHALLENGE – a fun day on the water in aid of charity

The Clan Mackenzie Society of Scotland & The UK are looking for

Paddlers to paddle for and Sponsors to collect for or donate to :-

The **2007 Cancer Relief Clan Challenge** - Friday 20th July

All monies raised will go to *MacMillan Cancer Support* (Macmillan Nurses etc) unless donated directly to another cancer charity

This event, which will bring members and friends from different clans together in support of the charity founded by a onetime bard of Clan MacMillan, will take place in the **Great Glen** on **Friday 20th July**. This is the day before the Inverness Highland Games when many clans, including of course the Mackenzies, will be represented in the Clan Village and in a special "Parade of the Clans" during the Games to mark *Gaidhealtachd 2007 – The Year of Highland Culture*.

Mackenzie Crew

Clan Mackenzie will crew one of three Canadian birch-bark canoes to be paddled from Urquhart Bay, Loch Ness, to the River Ness at Bught Park (site of the Highland Games) in four stages each averaging about 3.5 miles. Volunteers can be aged from 8 to 80 (since the paddling is not strenuous and does not require any training or prior experience) and can choose to do as many stages as they wish. Each canoe will be captained by a professional guide/instructor from Adventure Scotland, who are providing the boats – as they did when Clan MacMillan pioneered the idea on Loch Arkaig and the River Lochy in 2002 (as pictured below). This year the Mackenzies and Frasers, names closely associated with the exploration of Canada in just such canoes, have been challenged to recruit members and friends to paddle under their own clan banners – competing only to see who can raise the most money (the crews will not be racing each other). To join the Mackenzie crew please complete and send off the section below as soon as possible.

(For more details see page 15 of the magazine or go to www.clanmacmillan.org/Inverness2007/Cancer-challenge.html)

Mackenzie Sponsors

Forms will be available for crew members who wish to approach friends and colleagues for individual sponsorship. They and other clanspeople can also become sponsors by collecting and forwarding lump-sum donations – using the form below, or by going on-line to www.clan-mackenzie.org.uk



Recognition

All Crew-members, also Sponsors who collect £50 or more, will receive a named Scroll signed by Cabarfeidh – with a presentation or acknowledgement made at the Clan Challenge Banquet to be held in the evening after the event itself (for details of which see overleaf)

Please cut here

←-----> **To:- Susan Weinmann, Hon. Secretary, The Grange, Clachan Road, Ardersier, Inverness IV2 7SS**

I am donating/have collected (delete as appropriate) the following amount for MacMillan Cancer Support

Amount £ _____ **Name** _____ **Tel No** _____

Address _____

Email _____

Signature _____

Please use Sterling Cheque made payable to CMS of Scotland & The UK

Please cut here

←-----> **To:- John Graham, Cluanie Farm, Teanassie, Beauly, IV4 7AE, Telephone 01463 782534 or**

Email johngraham@joncol.co.uk the following information:-

I wish to be a member of the Mackenzie Crew for :- 1 Stage 2 Stages 3 Stages 4 Stages
(Please tick appropriate box)

Name _____ **Signature** _____

Address _____

Email _____

Telephone No _____ **Signed** _____

Continued from page 8)

Caribbean, and South Africa are among the destinations.

Many of the records from the Board of Trade (the precursor of the DTI) also reveal passengers' ages, addresses, marital status, occupations and nationalities. They will be released in tranches over the coming months. From today the records from 1890 to 1899 will be available. This covers a peak of emigration - an estimated 200,000 people left every year between 1890 and 1914 for the US, Canada and Australia.

A surge of interest is also expected from people abroad who are keen to trace their British roots, when the website goes online in Australia next month and in America in March.

A tenth of all Canadians are thought to be descended from a Barnardo's child. These boys and girls, some orphans, others from impoverished families, were sent abroad to start new lives as agricultural labourers and domestic servants.

The passenger lists show 289 children aged between 6 and 14 set off from London on the *Corinthian* in June 1913, bound for Toronto, accompanied by just three adults. The 13-day voyage to Quebec was made amid grim conditions in third class - also known as steerage.

Varied and sometimes bizarre occupations were given by some passengers. Nellie Home, 29, from Glasgow, described herself as a chocolate dipper when she left the city for Canada. Several passenger lists on vessels to the US included groups of "returning cattlemen", who had delivered live-stock to Britain, and Jewish migrants passing through Britain on their way

from Russia to South Africa.

Others list the one million Britons who travelled to Australia under the "Ten Pound Pom" scheme - paying £10 for their voyage which was subsidised by the Australian Government if the emigrant stayed for at least two years.

Maritime history buffs will be able to search by ship but the website's founders, Findmypast.com, say it will help those who have hit a brick wall while researching their family tree.

Stephen Rigden, the company's head of research, said: "This has been three years in the making. There are 70 years of records.

"Those travelling to Australia would have endured a 50-day voyage. Steerage was down below and would have been extremely unpleasant. But first class passengers would have enjoyed opulence like a West End dining room.

"However the data really shows the rise of international tourism which took off in the roaring Twenties when emigration diminished."

[Ed: I will use this site once it becomes available. I have a great uncle, Hector McKenzie, who was said to have emigrated to New York as a gentleman's gentleman (a sort of Jeeves) and I think it was around 1909. This website may help me track him down and confirm that is where he went.]

MACKENZIE SURNAME DNA PROJECT

FACTS AND ASSUMPTIONS TO-DATE

by Ann McKenzie Stansbarger

Updated May 8, 2007

The following is a collection of facts and assumptions concerning the Mackenzie/McKenzie

Surname DNA Project as of May 8, 2007. The purpose of the DNA project is twofold: first, to help Mackenzies/McKenzies connect with relatives through DNA, and second, to attempt to learn more about the origins of Clan Mackenzie. This article focuses on the latter. Facts are highlighted in bold. While this article focuses primarily on one group, it should be remembered that this same methodology could be used to examine any group.

Fact 1: The Manuscript of 1450 (1467), the oldest genealogical document in Scotland, lists a Clan Kenneth along with a pedigree extending back to a Gilleon na h'airde. This Gilleon na h'airde also appears in the MS under the pedigree for a "Clan Anrias." [Clan Ross] Based on that pedigree and dates for known individuals, it appears that this Gilleon, if he existed, must have lived in the circa 900 AD timeframe. This MS was found by Dr. W.F. Skene in 1833 and is believed to be an authentic document. Skene believed the pedigrees prior to 1000 were highly unreliable, but that the post-1100 pedigrees were more or less consistent with other information known to him. It is safe to say that Clan Kenneth must have been known to the people of the mid-1400s as an old clan. From the ancestors of Clan Kenneth listed in the MS, it appears that the authors of the manuscript believed (or wanted others to believe) that Kenneth was related to Clan Anrias. Clan Anrias is believed to have been related to the original Earls of Ross. Clan Anrias was also linked in the MS to an ecclesiastical line of the Dalriada



Portraits of Kenneth and Thomas MacKenzie from the complete watercolours commissioned by Queen Victoria from Kenneth MacLeay.

Scots. The Dalriada Scots were said to have come from Ireland to the Argyll area of what is now Scotland in the circa 500 AD time-frame.

Fact 2: The oldest oral traditions of Clan Mackenzie are consistent with the last four chiefs listed in the MS 1450: Kenneth, John, Kenneth and Murdoch. These four chiefs date from approximately 1250 to about 1375. While the last four chiefs of the manuscript line up with the oral tradition of the clan, the Dalriadic origins of the clan have never been confirmed, and must be considered ‘suspect’ until evidence is found

which either proves or disproves the connection.

The oldest oral traditions of Clan Mackenzie place the namesake, Kenneth, at Eilean Donan Castle in the late 1260s, following the Battle of Largs (1263). Kintail is on the western coast of the Scottish Highlands, opposite the Isle of Skye. At the Battle of Largs Alexander III of Scotland defeated Haakon of Norway. Following this defeat, Haakon sailed to the Orkney Islands, where he died. The subsequent King of Norway, Magnus VI, sold the Hebrides to the King of Scotland. Kenneth successfully established himself as the Governor

of the castle and he and his successors became the Barons of Kintail.

DNA RESULTS TO DATE

Fact 3: The current chief of the Mackenzies received his title through the female line and therefore is not relevant to the Mackenzie DNA study.

Fact 4: There are representatives of Haplogroups I, R1a and J represented in the project, but by far the largest group is Haplogroup R1b. About 85% of the participants are R1b.

Fact 5: An analysis of the R1b participants in the Mackenzie/McKenzie DNA Project using Fluxus software has shown a close relationship (0 to 3 deviations on 37-marker test) for a group of 18 Mackenzies/McKenzies. This is shown as the principle cluster group (Group 1) in the center of the fluxus plot. [See chart page 15] It is not known whether this group descends from the original Chief’s line, but it is likely that they are descended from a powerful local male, probably a land-owner, and quite possibly of the chief’s line. Note, however, even if it is determined this is the chiefly line, it may not represent the original line of Kenneth because of the possibility of a non father-son succession some point in the early history of the clan.

Fact 6: The fluxus plot shows that the remainder of the individuals in the Mackenzie 37-marker test group are genetically quite distant from the Cluster Group.

The Mackenzie Cluster Group modal is:

13-24-14-11-11-14-12-12-12-13-13-29-17-9-10-11-11-25-15-18-29-15-15-17-18-11-11-19-23-15-18-17-36-37-12-12

Markers which seem to be predictive of this Mackenzie Cluster Group are underlined above. They are markers 447, 437, 448, and 464 a through d. Virtually all members of the cluster group identified to-date share this particular set of predictive markers.

Fact 7: The McGee comparison model predicts that the Time to Most Recent Common Ancestor (TMRCA) of the Cluster Group is between 400 and 800 years, meaning that the common ancestor of this group probably lived between 1200 and 1600. Based on this, it is possible the cluster signature may be that of Alexander the Upright (c1401 - c1491), founder of the “modern” Clan Mackenzie. By the end of Alexander’s lifetime, the territory of Clan Mackenzie extended from Kintail on the west coast of Ross-shire to the Black Isle on the east coast.

This is not the only possibility however. Mutation rates can vary a great deal. If the mutation rate of this DNA is considerably slower than the average, then the TMRCA could be much longer, and the common ancestor could be earlier than Alexander the Upright. It is possible that it is representative of the original chief’s line, though statistically it seems unlikely.

Deep Ancestry of the Cluster Group

Fact 8: The first twelve markers of this cluster signature are consistent with the Atlantic Modal Haplotype (AMH). This 12-marker signature is shared by 2 1/5 percent of the R1b males in Western Europe according to Family Tree DNA. This group is believed to have migrated from the Iberian Refuge after the end of the last ice age.

Fact 9: The full 37-marker signature of the Mackenzie Cluster Group modal is a distance of 4 deviations from the Super Western Atlantic Modal Haplotype (SWAMH), a 37-marker extension of the Atlantic Modal Haplotype (AMH). The four deviations: are 18 at 448 (fairly rare--only 13% of R1bs have this), 18 at 464d (22% have this), 36 at CDYa (20% have this), and 37 at CDYb (25% have this).

Fact 10: The Mackenzie cluster signature is a distance of greater than 10 deviations from both the SCOTs and IRISH modals. A representative of the Mackenzie Cluster Group has been tested by EthnoAncestry for the S-series of SNPs and has been found to be ‘ancestral’ for S21, S26, S28 and S29, meaning he does not have these mutations. EthnoAncestry has also concluded that this individual’s ancestors were Paleolithic hunter gatherers who probably migrated from the Iberian Refuge to Britain after the ice age (LGM).

Stephen Oppenheimer has concluded, in his book, Origins of

the British, that the Atlantic Modal Haplotype (AMH) group (which he calls R1b-10 or Ruy) traveled up the Atlantic coast to Britain from Iberia about 11,500 years ago, after the Younger Dryas freeze. (See map next page).

Based on geography, as well as a distribution of this signature as it is today, compared to others, Stephen Oppenheimer has postulated a migration pattern for his R1b-10 Ruy (AMH) group as shown below. The distribution seems to be spread out thinly from Spain up the Atlantic seaboard, with three main pockets in the British Isles, namely southwest Wales, southeast Ireland and Lancashire, with a spray across Scotland.

Other Items of Interest

Fact 11: A search of the YSearch database for the Mackenzie cluster haplotype yields 16 individuals within 0-4 deviations. Excluding Mackenzies, they are:

**6 Rowan/Rowand/Rounds (derivatives of same surname)
3 McIvers
2 Kellys
5 other individuals, including a Pole and a German**

Fact 12: The Rowan/ Rowand/ Round group of 6 matches the Mackenzie 37-marker cluster haplotype signature within 3 deviations. Members of this group share 3 of the 4 same deviations from SWAMH mentioned above, including the rare value of 18 at 448. They share all of the markers indicative of the Mackenzie Cluster Group. The relationship, if any, to the

Mackenzies is unknown. The Rowan/Rowand/Round clan is a lowland clan.

The oldest known ancestor of the group of 6 individuals was born in Old Govan, Lanarkshire, Scotland in about 1730. Old Govan was the capital of the Strathclyde kingdom before consolidation with the kingdom of Scotland. The Strathclyde kingdom is located in the southwestern region of what is now Scotland.

Fact 13: A group of McIvers were known to have resided on the western coast of the Highlands in Ross-shire during the fifteenth century. Because they were known to be faithful supporters of Alexander the Upright, it cannot be ruled out that the three McIvers in the Ysearch database are descended from a Mackenzie male who was raised as a McIver, or vice versa. No further conclusions can be drawn at this time.

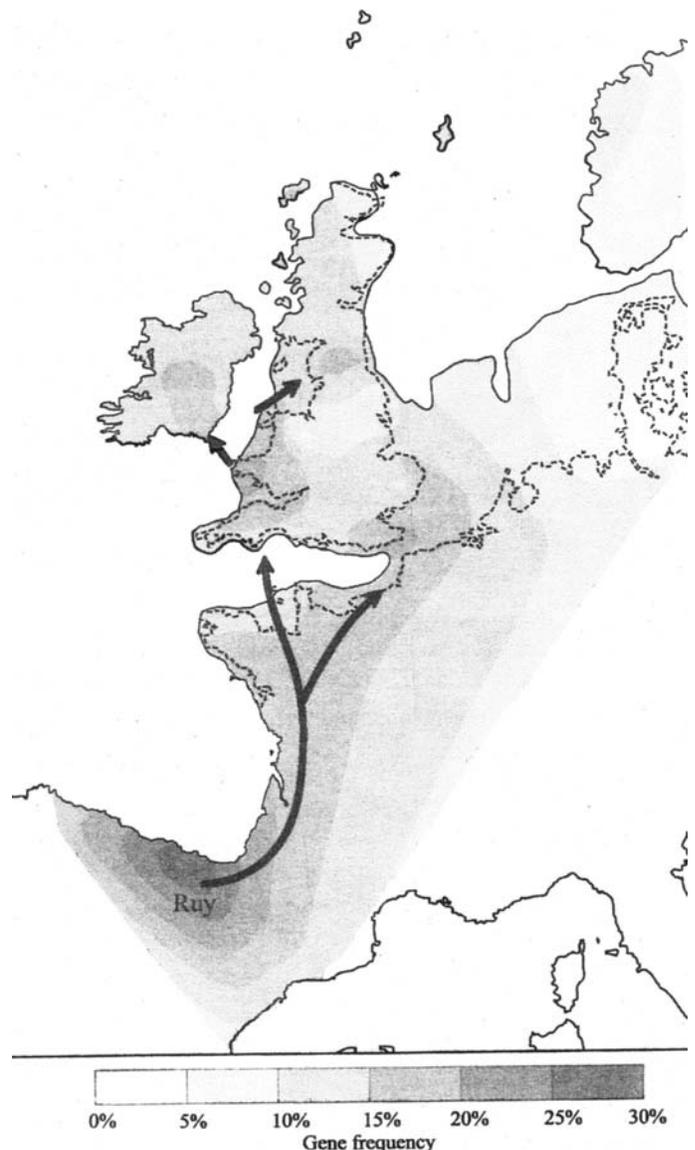
Fact 14: The Mackenzie Cluster Group is represented in the STR16 sub-group of John McEwan's phylogenetic tree. Three members of this small STR16 cluster show an oldest known location of Lancashire in northwest England.

Ref: <http://www.geocities.com/mcewanjc/>

Assuming this group is representative of a very early founding ancestor, or ancient tribe, and the group has as its origin the area that is in the vicinity of Lancashire, England, then it is likely that this group is Brythonic in origin. Based on village place names, this area of Lancashire was subsequently densely settled by Vikings after the Viking invasions of post-800 AD (source Stephen Oppenheimer, *Origins of the British*). Some of the original Brythonic inhabitants were very likely displaced by the Viking settlers after 800 AD and moved north into Scotland.

Conclusions

The earliest origins of Clan Mackenzie may be very hard -- if not impossible -- to prove. No evidence, DNA or otherwise, has surfaced to date confirming the Dalraidic origins of the Clan as described in the Manuscript of 1450 (1467). In the future we should keep our eyes open for development of other DNA cluster groups. Studies are on-going to



Source: Stephen Oppenheimer,
Origins of the British

look for DNA linkages to other clans believed through oral tradition to be related to the Mackenzies, e.g., descendants of the original Earl of Ross line, as well as the Mathesons. DNA studies are also underway to identify a DNA signature for the Dal Riata Scots.

A connection between the Cluster Group and the original Brythonic inhabitants of the area of northern England is possible based on DNA evidence from the Cluster Group.

It is not possible to definitively connect the Cluster Group to the Mackenzie chiefly line at this time. Based on results to date, however, it appears that Clan Mackenzie has only one large cluster group, versus more than one. From the diversity



Ann McKenzie Stansbarger with her father, the late Steve McKenzie, the former president of the Clan MacKenzie Society on the Americas - US chapter. The photo was taken in 2004.

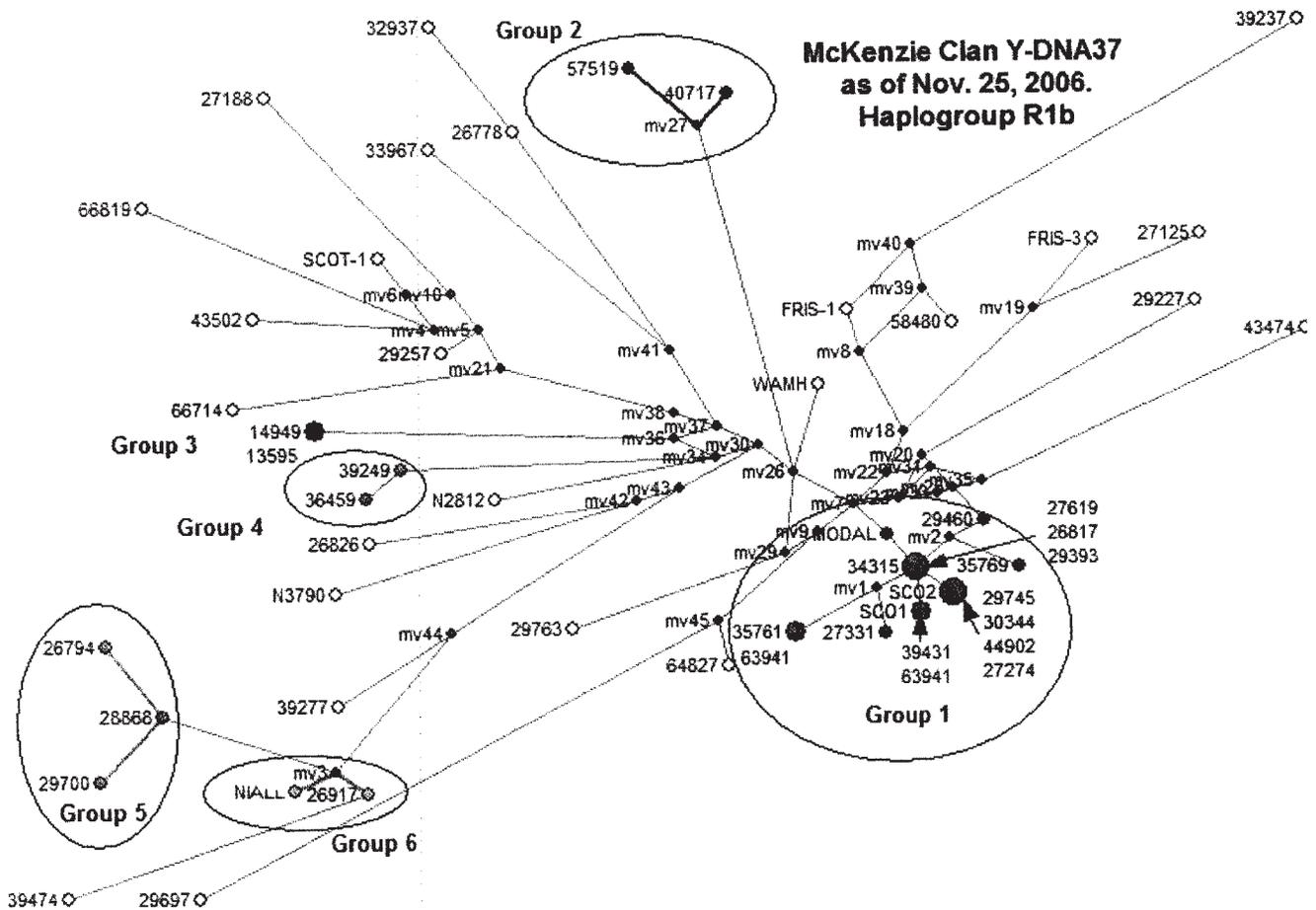
within that group and the Time to Most Recent Common Ancestor (TMRCA), we can tell that it is an extremely old cluster, with a reasonable probability that the common ancestor lived between 1200 and 1600. Modern representatives of the Cluster Group come from Canada, the US, Australia, New Zealand, England and Scotland. This is another indication of the age of this group.

The relationship of the Cluster Group's common ancestor with the Rowans of Strathclyde and/or with the McIvers of the western coast of the Highlands is difficult to determine at this point without further testing. It is possible that Brythonic ancestors of the Cluster Group moved northward into Strathclyde from their original homeland following the Viking settlement of northern England in the post-800 timeframe. As the political landscape continued to change, it is possible the descendants of these people moved northward again to take advantage of available land in Ross-shire.

It is possible that the signature of the Cluster Group is consistent with that of the Chief of "modern" Clan Mackenzie, Alexander the Upright, born c1401. More test results are needed, however, before conclusions can be drawn. We would like to find several Mackenzies with documentation back to the early landed Mackenzies to use for comparison purposes. The good news is that this is a 'living' project. As more and more people participate in the Clan Mackenzie DNA project -- and they share information on their oldest known Mackenzie ancestor - more connections will be revealed. Who knows, some day we may even be able to say that we know the origins of the earliest Mackenzie ancestors!

Editors Comments

There are now a total of 150 people in the Mackenzie/McKenzie DNA project. Twenty (20) people (13%) fit the Cluster Group profile. There are also another FOURTEEN (14) individuals who are a 12/12 match with one or more of the 20, and may be part of the Cluster Group as well!



A selection of Mackenzies whose DNA Haplogroup is R1b. Each number represents a different person, The closer the numbers the closer the relationship. Around 90% of Mackenzies so far are showing an R1b haplogroup.

Check the Mackenzie DNA project website. [www.electricscotland.com/mackenzie/] If you see that you are a 12/12 or even 11/12 match with someone who has the series of “predictive markers” described in this article, it is recommended that you upgrade to the 37-marker test. Note, while many of the Cluster Group individuals are together in the salmon-colored section of the table, not all of them are. Some are in other sections of the table. Check the predictive markers. Also, all project members are requested to provide information on their oldest known Mackenzie/McKenzie ancestor to the Project Administrator, Alan McKenzie, so he may add this information to the Project spreadsheet. This will help tremendously.... Happy hunting!

Ann McKenzie Stansbarger, shown in the photo on page 14, with her late father, is the Southern California Commissioner for Clan Mackenzie Society in the Americas. She is the daughter of Steve and Barbara McKenzie of Palos Verdes Estates, California. Steve was past President of Clan MacKenzie Society in

the Americas. Sadly he passed away in 2004 at the young age of 74. Anne and her mom, along with husband Don Stansbarger, enjoy carrying the tradition. They represent Clan Mackenzie at four Southern California Highland Games.

Ann works in the aerospace industry and is a director of Contracts for Northrop Grumman Corporation’s Integrated Systems Sector. She and Don have two daughters and two grandchildren. In her spare time Ann enjoys researching her family’s history as well as Clan Mackenzie history. Her newest passion is genetic genealogy. She provides research assistance to the Mackenzie/McKenzie DNA Project co-leads Alan McKenzie and Alice Fairhurst. The article is a copy of a handout that Ann prepared for a workshop on genetic genealogy given to the Southern California Genealogical Society in March of this year.

Our sincere thanks to Ann Stansbarger for letting us use this very interesting article. As I write a new member signed up for the Y-chromosome test for DNA

bringing the number of Mackenzie DNA applicants to 150. The more we get the more useful the database will become. Those male Mackenzies (and include the sept surnames too) who have not yet joined the DNA project I recommend you do so to see if you can find other closely connected Mackenzies. There are some significant groupings and we believe (because of the large numbers) they probably descend from the very earliest Mackenzies who were in turn the chiefs and landowners in the early centuries.

See www.electricscotland.com/mackenzie for DNA Results as well as details on how to join, or contact me directly: Alan McKenzie, 580 Rebecca Street, Oakville, ON L6K 3N9 - 905-842-2106 or alan@mkz.com

CHROMOSOMES OF GENGHIS KHAN

Science Daily — Approximately 16 million Asian men can consider themselves to be Genghis Khan’s descendants, but there are no such men among the Russian population. These conclusions were made by Russian geneticists and their Polish colleagues, who had investigated Y-chromosomes with representatives of 18 nations of Northern Eurasia.

Discussions on Genghis Khan’s offsprings began about three years ago when foreign researchers (Zerijal and joint authors) published findings on Y-chromosome variability with 2,123 inhabitants of different regions in Asia, except for its Russian part. The researchers discovered a whole cluster of closely-related lines, which fanned from a common ancestor. The investigations proved that this cluster originated from Mongolia about a thousand years ago, and its distribution coincided surprisingly with the boundaries occupied by the Mongol Empire at that time.

Based on this coincidence, the researchers have assumed that the Y-chromosomes described by them belonged to Genghis Khan and his offsprings. Representatives of the Genghiside dynasty, due to their social status, had a lot of opportunities to leave posterity, and, to all appearances, broadly enjoyed their advantages. Russian and Polish researchers continued the search for the Genghisides in practically non-investigated territories of Northern Eurasia.

The Mongolian State was established in 1206 as a result of Mongolian tribes consolidation by Genghis Khan, it broadened significantly in the future having

absorbed the territory of China (Great Khan ulus), Central Asia (Chagatai ulus), Iran (Ilkhan State) and Russia (Golden Horde). The power of khans of the Golden Horde, founded by Batu Khan, Genghis Khan’s grandson, embraced the territory of a significant part of contemporary Russia (except for Eastern Siberia, Far East and regions of ultima Thule), Northern and Western Kazakhstan, Ukraine, part of Uzbekistan (Khoresm) and Turkmenia.

The geneticists investigated Y-chromosomes of 1,437 men-representatives of 18 ethnic groups in that territory: Altai Kazakhs, Altai-Khizhis, Teleuts, Khakasses, Shor, Tuvinians, Tadjins, Tofalars, Soyotes, Buryats, Khamnigans, Evenks, Mongolians, Kalmyks, Tajiks, Kurds, Persians and Russians. The researchers discovered a cluster of male lines possessing a common ancestor, supposedly Genghis Khan, the frequency of the “ancestry” Y-chromosome variant being the highest. The largest share of the Genghisides fell on Mongolia (about 35 percent). In the Russian population, the highest number of the Khan chromosome carriers are among the Altai Kazakhs - 8.3 percent. From 3.4 to 1.7 percent of the Genghisides are also found among the Altai people, Buryats, Tuvinians and Kalmyks.

The researchers point out that despite such detailed investigation of ethnic groups in Southern Siberia, the “Genghiside” cluster was discovered only in the populations boundary to Mongolia, from where the Mongol Empire originated in 1206. Russian principalities were in the Golden Horde allegiance since 1248 through 1480. Nevertheless, men from the Genghis Khan clan left no genetic trace in Russia. The researchers hope that further investigation of the Y-chromosome variability will allow to significantly extend our knowledge about evolution and history of Russian ethnic groups formation and about the origin of individual clans making part of them.

Note: This story has been adapted from a news release issued by *InformScience*.

ED: So far we have not seen any Mackenzies who show a descent from Genghis Khan!!!

HOLYROOD PAYS TRIBUTE TO SCOTS PIONEERS IN CANADA

IAN SWANSON SCOTTISH POLITICAL EDITOR (iswanson@edinburghnews.com) SCOTS links with Quebec, dating back nearly 250 years, are celebrated in

a historical exhibition at the Scottish Parliament from today. [This was sent us on May 28th]

Photographs highlighting the achievements of Scottish settlers in Canada's largest province will be on display in the main public foyer at Holyrood for the next four weeks.

The first influx of Scots immigrants to Quebec was in the 1760s, when disbanded soldiers took advantage of land grants to settle along the shores of the St Lawrence River.

But larger numbers of Scots arrived in the 19th and early 20th centuries.

And the free exhibition looks at the lifestyles and pastimes of these Scottish pioneers who left their home towns in Scotland to create a new life for themselves and their families overseas. Many successful Scots left a philanthropic legacy which survives to this day.

And the exhibition illustrates Scots' achievements in the fields of engineering, commerce, shipping and academia.

Among those pictured in the exhibition is Sir William Edmond Logan, who was born in Montreal to Scottish parents in 1798 and studied at Edinburgh University before returning to Canada, where he was one of the founding Directors of the Geological Survey of Canada.

His importance to Canadian geology has been commemorated in the naming of Canada's highest mountain after him: Mount Logan.

One photo features the Governor General, Lord Dufferin, and his wife, Lady Dufferin, along with Sir John A Macdonald, the first Prime Minister of the Dominion of Canada. Scottish headgear, such as Balmoral and Glengarry bonnets, is very much in evidence.

The exhibition, organised by Quebec's representatives in London and the McCord Museum in Montreal, runs until April 12.

Presiding Officer George Reid said: "Over the last eight years the Scottish Parliament has sought to engage on the international stage, to build friendships across an ever more globalised world with the aim of supporting and learning from each other's parliamentary experiences.

"In that international dimension Quebec has always had a special relationship with Scotland.

"This relationship has not only been built out of shared experience, but also out of the human stories of the Scots who centuries ago played a key role in the

development of Quebec and Canada."

Quebec's agent general in London, George MacLaren, said Scotland had played an important role in Quebec's history.

He said: "The Scots made an immense contribution to the intellectual, medical, commercial and philanthropic development of Quebec in the 19th century.

"Scotland and Quebec have always enjoyed a special relationship."

Also featured in the exhibition are James McGill, a Glasgow-born merchant who went on to become one of the richest men in Montreal, leaving money to found the prestigious McGill University; Henry Morgan, born in Fife, who became one of Quebec's most successful retailers; he opened the first department store in Canada; and William Notman, an amateur photographer from Paisley who built a commercial empire from modest beginnings. The majority of photographs in the exhibition come from his collection.

Other Scots connections highlighted range from a girls' school in Montreal named Bute House to a St Andrew's Society ball in 1878.

[Thanks to Commissioner Joan MacKenzie for sending us this news item.]

HI THERE FROM TIMMINS

Ron and I went to the Celtfest in Callander on Saturday [June 2]. It was a very good day, a bit hot but a nice breeze off the Bay. The crowds were small compared to some places we have been. There was one Clan tent the Farquarhsons, the other tents were different stalls selling all kinds of things and the food, sad to say, was a choice of M&Ms or a Hamburger and Fries Shack and of course the Kiwanis Beer Tent. We didn't go to the Ceilidh because it was held at the Bull and Quench and when we went to check it out it was a very old small building; if you put forty people in it you would have to share a chair.

The day otherwise was very enjoyable. We met some nice people from all different places in the North, there were three bands, the dancing was very lovely, the heavy events were good as was the sheep herding (at one time the sheep got out of the fenced area and the dog had to go and round them up). Sine McKenna was the singer, it was great to hear the Gaelic and she also gave some history on some castles and areas of the land.

Ann and Ron Ship.

AN E-MAIL FROM PIERRE MCKENZIE IN QUEBEC

If you remember, I told you on April 14th that I would go to Scotland with two of my cousins at the end of April to do some research on our Scottish ancestors.

Well, we are now back and I wanted to let you know that our research has been successful. We now have a paper trail of our ancestors in Scotland that goes earlier than 1729.

Alistair MacLeod, genealogist at the Inverness Library, did some research for us during our three days. Knowing that our ancestor was a cooper, he first looked at the microfilm containing the list of the members of the Craft Guilds. He did not find our ancestor in that list. He then looked at the Old Parish Registers (OPR) for Inverness (1602-1854) where he found a Murdoch McKenzie (notice the small c in his name) who was a weaver in Inverness and who married a Catherine as mentioned in the registers here in Quebec. We think that Murdoch McKenzie, our ancestor, became a cooper because his grand-father and his cousin, both John Munro, were coopers in Inverness. His grandfather was also a burghess of Inverness.

According to the Inverness OPR, Murdoch McKenzie got married twice.

He first married Ann Ross (d. Oct 9th, 1738) from whom he had 5 children: Helen, Marjory, Hector, Elspeth and a fifth child without name that died at the same time as his mother.

In Feb 1st, 1739, he married Catherine Munro from whom he had 5 other children: Isabel, Christian, Murdoch (our ancestor), Alexander and Elspeth (the first Elspeth died before this one).

He had a family burial place at the Chapel Yard Cemetery in Inverness. According to the "*Monumental Inscriptions, Chapel Yard Cemetery, Inverness*", published in 1999 by the Highland Family History Society, at location 2500, there is a small slab (under turf) owned by "Murdoch McKenzie, weaver in Inverness & Ann Ross, his spouse & Kath Munro, his second spouse & children". We did not have the permission to take of the turf off to see the slab.

I should soon receive from the Inverness Library copies of the original documents from which this information comes from. I should also be able to scan them from the microfilms here in Quebec. I will then send you more detailed information.

Alistair MacLeod also thinks that we could also be descendants of the Gairloch branch of the MacKenzies as some members of our group who have the same Y-

DNA chromosome think they are.

Meanwhile, I have started to put on my personal WEB site (www.pmckz.com) a few video clips that have been filmed in the Highlands. There is one on Beaulieu Priory, one on Strathpeffer with Castle Leod and one on Eilean Donan Castle. To see them, just click on the "Videos" menu. The presentation is in French but the videos are in English. There is lot more to come.

Special thanks to Alistair MacLeod for his very professional expertise in genealogy; also to Philippa MacKenzie and her husband for their hospitality and for her help to organise a "rendez-vous" with the Committee of the Clan MacKenzie of Scotland and the UK at Strathpeffer, to Graeme MacKenzie, the clan genealogist, who guided us in our trip in the Highlands and to Ian Blake, the former president of the Clan, who guided us on our tour of the Gairloch region.

Pierre McKenzie
Quebec, Canada

[Ed: Pierre is a Francophone member and has been a dedicated genealogist of his McKenzie family and has been heavily involved in the DNA Project from the beginning. I was interested in his comments about Alistair MacLeod at the Inverness Library because anyone who is researching Mackenzie genealogy in the Highlands often comes across Alistair who is a walking encyclopedia of genealogical knowledge of the clan. I remember spending a couple of hours with him about ten years ago and the speed at which he went through the parish of Tarbat microfilm records looking for my great grandfather was astounding. He stopped suddenly at the Register of Births and told me to make a note of the birth of William McAnin, because, he said, that was a common alias for McKenzie in Tarbat. I did so and in 2000 Graeme Mackenzie found my great grandfather William McKenzie death record in which it said "alias McAnin". Yes, Alistair is a remarkable man.]

MESSAGE FROM PUERTO RICO

My name is Elisamuel Mckenzie and I'm from Puerto Rico. I have no idea where my last name came from or where my family came from; but I always wanted to know. Imagine my surprise when I came across your website and when I found out that Mackenzie, Mckenzie and Mckinzie are one and the same. I just want to know if you can help me gather

information about my past and all, and to let you know that there is even part of the Mckenzie clan in Puerto Rico. Bye and hope to hear from you soon.

elisamuel.mckenzie@gmail.com

**CLAN MACKENZIE SOCIETY ANNUAL DINNER
AND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
OCTOBER 27, 2007**

It was decided recently to bring back the once popular annual Clan Mackenzie Society Dinner and we are pleased to announce that arrangements have been made to use the superb facilities of the Mississauga Golf and Country Club on Mississauga Road close to the intersection with the Queen Elizabeth Way.

The dinner has been fixed for 8 p.m. and the Annual General Meeting will be held prior to the dinner at the same place at 6 p.m. Cocktails to be available from 7 p.m.

The cost of the dinner will be set at \$60 per person and the Society will provide both red and white wine for each of the tables.

For out of province Commissioners there are special arrangements to enable them to attend and they should contact Alan at alan@mkz.com for details.

Here is the dinner menu:

Soup: Lobster Bisque.

Salad: Niagara Salad (Baby Lettuces tossed in Ice Wine Vinaigrette with Sliced grapes, Pine Nuts & Goat Cheese.)

Entrees: Choice of **Roast Eye of Prime Rib** (Well-Trimmed and Lean Prime Rib served with Demi-Glace, Buttermilk Mash and Vegetables.) or, **Chicken Supreme & Shrimp** (Topped with Roasted Shrimp & White Wine Roasted Garlic Cream Sauce served with Rosti Potato.)

Dessert: Chocolate Trio (Dark Chocolate Cup with White Chocolate Mousse, Devils Chocolate Ice Cream and Chocolate Dipped Strawberry.)

In the past we have had over 100 members and friends attend this dinner and we shall work on providing lots of entertainment in addition including Highland dancing.

BOOK YOUR PLACES NOW

Just send a note reserving the number of places preferably with your cheque as well and also your preferred choice of main course. In any event we would like reservations to be in no later than

September 30th so we can finalise with the golf club.

Requests for tickets should be sent to **Alan McKenzie at 580 Rebecca Street, Oakville, ON L6K 3N9** together with a cheque for the meal at \$60 per person. There are a number of good hotels in the vicinity and the Club itself is only 20 minutes from Toronto Pearson Airport.

**DRUM MAJOR NORMAN MACKENZIE, CD
INTERIM PRESIDENT AND COMMISSIONER FOR
TORONTO, TO LEAD CANADIAN MASSES PIPES
AND DRUMS DURING TOUR OF SCOTLAND.
17TH AUGUST TO 25TH AUGUST 2007.**

The Canadian Massed Pipes and Drums, was a dream brought to reality in 1974 by Senior Pipe Major Ross Baxter. He envisioned a Band of Pipers and Drummers traveling to far a way places, representing Canada, Ontario and the Royal Canadian Legion.

Since that time the Massed Pipes and Drums have taken part in many events throughout Ontario, United States and Scotland. These include:

1974. The King Orange Parade Florida.

1978 Tournament of Roses Parade Pasadena, California.

1979 Tour of Scotland.

1981 Tournament of Roses Parade.

1983. Hawaii Friendship Tour.

1984 Tour of Scotland

1986 Puerto Rico and the Caribbean

1987 Celebration of Canada's 125th Birthday London England. Parades in Brussels, Amsterdam, Normandy, Caen, Lahr Germany and Paris

1989 Tournament of Roses

1990 Tour of Scotland

1991 The King Orange Parade, Florida

2001 Tour of Scotland

2004 Tour of Scotland

2006 Tournament of Roses.

During the Tours to Scotland the Massed Pipes and Drums has performed for the Queen at Balmoral Castle, Braemar Highland Games. Pre-Show performances at the Edinburgh Tattoo and many cities and towns throughout Scotland.

The Massed Pipes and Drums this year will total approximately 150, and will consist of 86 pipers and the remainder, drummers and a Flag party.

The Tour Dates are as follows.

- 17th Aug. Morning Parade, Dumfries.
- 18th “ Morning Parade, Dunfermline.
- 19th “ Crieff Highland Games.
- 20th “ Pre-Show Edinburgh Tattoo
- 22nd “ Scone Palace and afternoon Parade through Perth
- 23rd “ Morning Parade, Dundee
- 24th “ Morning Parade, Pitlochry
- 25th “ Marymass Festival, Irvine.

It is of great significance to Drum Major

MacKenzie, that he will be leading the Massed Pipes at the Edinburgh Tattoo, having performed at the Tattoo in 1974 as Drum Major for a Canadian Militia Massed Pipes and Drums.

Also he will be leading the Band through his home Town of Perth and at Crieff Highland Games where he has led the Perth and District Pipe Band and the Pipes and Drums of the 4/5th Battalion of the Black Watch.

His family have strong ties to Crieff, where his father grew up and competed at the games, his daughter also has competed in the Highland Dancing.

Drum Major MacKenzie looks forward to meeting any members of the Clan, who may be visiting Scotland during the Massed Band Tour.



British Columbia Commissioner Joan MacKenzie paid a brief visit to see Alan Mckenzie in Oakville while in Toronto. She took the opportunity to have a look through some of Alan's extensive library of Clan books and made a number of notes for future reference.

