

Clan Cameron The Rocky Mountain Piper

Rocky Mountain RegionNewsletterAZ, CO, MT, NM, UT, & WYJan.-March 2017

What a Fabulous Year to Visit Scotland: 2017 is the "Year of History, Heritage and Archaeology"

Since my husband and I traveled to Scotland last summer, we won't have the privilege of returning in 2017, but, if we could, this would be a fabulous year to visit Scotland.

When we visit, this is generally our focus anyway: the history and archaeology of the land. However, this year will undoubtedly be special! Scotland's unique history and heritage will be highlighted. From World Heritage sites to ancient monuments, historic buildings and battlefields, as well as cultural traditions, the focus will be just perfect for the history buff.

As part of the year's celebrations, event activities are planned to celebrate each of these three themes.

A variety of national and regional activities will actively draw people from all over the world. Some clans, such as Gregor, are focusing on gravestones, past and newly discovered, to open new information for researching heredity.

Visitors may have the opportunity to volunteer in digs and restoration projects in ancestral lands.

Using Ayrshire's Dean Castle's internationally renowned collections of early musical instruments, arms, armor and tapestries, a new exhibit looks at when art in Europe reflected a range of religious images, as well as folklore and mythological creatures.



A special exhibit at the University of Glasgow will show what is behind four skeletons from the Museum of London's 20,000-strong collection and four from burial grounds across Scotland. On display together for the first time, they reveal rich and eventful life stories, with individuals coming from diverse locations and periods of time, from the plague pits of urban London to the beaches of South Uist.

The Reflection on Celts will continue as a national partnership, featuring two Iron Age mirrors – the British Museum's Holcombe mirror and National Museums of Scotland's Balmaclellan mirror – which tell very different stories, and help us to understand the relationships between communities in Britain 2,000 years ago.

Near Oban, in May, Dunstaffnage Castle has a number of displays and activities to celebrate the Viking heritage of the region. In Aberdeen, during June, the tollbooth will be discovered, with the study of well known criminals and their punishment through the centuries.

Many more activities will celebrate Scotland's rich history. We encourage any of you who do visit to share your experiences.

-Sandi & Bob Cameron

Clan Cameron

•Hereditary Chief & Captain Donald Cameron of Lochiel Achnacarry, Scotland, U.K.

•Commissioner, North America Thomas A. Cameron, IL. **Rocky Mountains**, U.S. Region •President: Robert Cameron 970-314-2959 • 970-216-6244 **Rockv Mountain Branch** President: Sandi Cameron rmbclancam@yahoo.com 970-216-1034 / 970-314-2959 •Vice-President: Ron Taylor 303-934-0543 •Secretary: Brenda Everett brendaeverett12@msn.com •Treasurer: Tiffany Miller 303-252-1379 tiffanyM007@gmail.com •Members-at-Large: Cameron Hall (UT) Marcie Wells (CO) Scott Steehler (AZ) Convenors Bob & Sandi Cameron-W.CO/Utah Brent Pulver-Payson, UT **Ron Taylor-Estes Park, CO** Scott Steehler & John Clarke-AZ **Doug Taylor-NM** •Newsletter Editor-Sandi Cameron **Questions or comments? E-mail** rmbclancam@yahoo.com •RMB Co-Webmasters **Brent Pulver & Sandi Cameron** Websites www.clan-cameron.org www.clancameron-rmb.org Facebook Search: Clan Cameron Rocky **Mountain Region**

The Clan Cameron Association is strictly non-political and non-profit. Members may not use Association connection with political activities.

Rabbie Burns January 26

When Robert Burns, National Poet of Scotland and born January 25, 1759, described his Edinburgh reception in a letter written December 7, 1786, to his friend Gavin Hamilton, he stated, "I am in a fair way of becoming as eminent as Thomas a Kempis or John Bunyan and you may expect henceforth to see my birthday inserted among the wonderful events, in the Poor Robin's and Aberdeen Almanacks.... and by all probability I shall soon be the tenth Worthy, and the eighth Wise Man, of the world."

That he retains the designation "national poet of Scotland" today owes much to his position as the culmination of the Scottish literary tradition, a tradition stretching back to Robert Henryson, to the 17th century vernacular writers from James VI of Scotland to William Hamilton of Gilbertfield, to early-18th-century poets such as Allan Ramsay and Robert Fergusson. Burns is often seen as the end of that literary line both because his brilliance and achievement could not be equaled and, more particularly, because the Scots vernacular in which he wrote some of his celebrated works was-even as he used it-becoming less and less intelligible to the majority of readers, who were already infected with English culture and language. The shift toward English cultural and linguistic hegemony which had begun in 1603 with the Union of the Crowns under James VI of Scotland was virtually completed by Burns' day: Burns remains the national poet of Scotland because Scottish literature ceased with him, thereafter yielding poetry in English or slavish imitations of Burns.

Burns has often been called a pre-Romantic poet for his sensitivity to nature, his high valuation of feeling and emotion, his spontaneity, and his fierce stance for freedom against authority,



Ae Fond Kiss By Robert Burns

Ae fond kiss, and then we sever; Ae fareweel, and then forever!

Deep in heart-wrung tears I'll pledge thee.

Warring sighs and groans I'll wage thee.

Who shall say that Fortune grieves him,

While the star of hope she leaves him? Me, nae cheerfu' twinkle lights me; Dark despair around benights me.

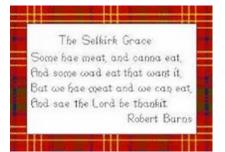
I'll ne'er blame my partial fancy, Naething could resist my Nancy; But to see her was to love her; Love but her, and love forever. Had we never lov'd sae kindly, Had we never lov'd sae blindly, Never met—or never parted— We had ne'er been broken-hearted.

Fare thee weel, thou first and fairest.



Fare thee weel, thou best and dearest! Thine be ilka joy and treasure, Peace. enjoyment, love, and pleasure! Ae fond kiss, and then we sever; Ae fareweel, alas, forever! Deep in heart-wrung tears I'll pledge thee.

Warring sighs and groans I'll wage thee!



Cock-a-Leekie Soup

(This soup is often served as a starter at a Rabbie Burns Dinner) Ingredients 10 prunes 1 med. chicken 4 pints chicken stock 8 leeks 1 oz. rice (or 3 diced potatoes) chopped parsley



After soaking the prunes overnight in cold water, place the cleaned chicken in saucepan with the stock, add sliced leeks, season, and cook for 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. Halve and stone the prune and add to the soup, add the rice or potatoes and cook for another 30 min. Remove and carve the meat in large pieces. Add pieces to soup.

Ladle into soup bowls, and eat with homemade wheat bread or potato scones.

Somebody

(Robert Burns / verse 2)

Ye Powers that smile on virtuous love, O, sweetly smile on Somebody! Frae ilka danger keep him free, And send me safe my Somebody! O-hon! for Somebody! O-hey! for Somebody! I wad do-what wad I not? For the sake o' Somebody.

Did You Know?

1)... On the lawn near the Alexandra Hotel in Ft. William is a lifelike bronze statue of Donald Cameron of Lochiel, 24th chief of Clan Cameron, unveiled on December 20th, 1909.

2)...Lochiel's faithful black lab is named "**Merlin**."

3)... Scotland's motto is "Nemo me impune lacessit" or No one provokes me with impunity."

(Don't plan to push us around; you'll pay for it.)

4)... The **Hydro Scheme** with its Archimedes Screw is located on Loch Arkaig near Lochiel's home in Achnacarry.

5)...the Declaration of Arbroath was signed on April 6, 1320? It is a formal declaration of independence and we celebrate its signing with Tartan Week and Tartan Day? Thomas Jefferson modeled our Declaration of Independence on the Declaration of Arbroath with the idea of the citizens choosing their own ruler.

6)... John Paul Jones was born in Kirkcudbright, Scotland. He went to sea at 13 and later moved to Fredericksburg, VA, where he met George Washington and Richard Henry Lee. He volunteered for service in the Continental Navy and through his daring example became known as the father of the United States Navy.

7)... the official animal of Scotland is the **Unicorn**.

8)... Scotland has approximately **790** islands, 130 of which are inhabited.

9) Like Rome, Edinburgh was **built** on seven hills.

10)...Scotland is home to the **oldest tree in Europe**, a twisted yew which has stood in Fortingall for 3,000 years. According to local legend, Pontius Pilate was born in its shade and played there as a child. 11) And....It is estimated that one in 2702 people in the world are named "Cameron."

Habitats and Ecosystems of Scotland

Scotland has some of Europe's most amazing biodiversity. Scotland has developed six strategies to minimize biodiversity loss, such as invasive non-native species, habitat fragmentation, climate change, striving to meet a 2020 Challenge.

Their habitat regions follow: **Woodland:** From sheltered glens to rocky shores; fertile lowlands to high mountains, Scotland has an exciting range of woodland types – oakwoods, Caledonian pinewoods, Birchwoods, wet woods, Ashwoods, Atlantic hazel, etc.

Mountains, heaths, and bogs: Mountains and moorlands dominate the landscape and are an important part of Scotland's national identity, covering 60% of the land area and forming the largest extent of undeveloped wildlife habitat remaining in Britain.

Lochs, rivers and wetlands: With its high rainfall and rugged, glaciated landscape, Scotland is rich in freshwater and wetland habitats. Wetland vegetation helps to maintain clean water quality.

Farmland and croftland: Farmland provides a home for many species to live, from the hedgehog, to fields of cornflowers. Croftland is an important cultural and ecological landscape.

Coasts and seas Wherever you are in Scotland, you are never more than 40 miles from the sea. Scotland's territorial seas (from the coast to 12 nautical miles) cover an area greater than the Scottish mainland and islands added together. The waters around Scotland provide a special place for marine wildlife and habitats with Scotland's seas estimated to contain at least 8,000 different species.

Some of the animals that are important to Scotland are the badger, otter, great crested newt, Scottish wildcat, minke whale, dolphin, seal, pine marten, red deer, roe deer, shrew, Eurasian beaver, and others. The country is rich in both flora and fauna.



Justice in the Highlands

The devotion with which a Chief was regarded by his Clansmen is well known, but this devotion was purchased by a degree of attention to the wants and feelings of the Clan. Unless the Chief carried the public opinion of his followers along with him, and succeeded in convincing them that his views were in accordance with their interests, he had but little chance of securing their obedience. While the same people, who would have died rather than betray or desert the man who ruled them justly in peace, and commanded them ably in war, would have murdered or deposed him had he neglected their interests, absented himself from the country, and spent his revenues in amusement.

Living at a distance from the seat of government, with imperfect means of communication and immersed in struggles with his neighbors; the slightest pretexts for rebellion were unhesitatingly adopted.

The law of Scotland was long in a most anomalous state; it rapidly degenerated into a powerful engine of oppression in the hands of the dominant faction. The dislike the Highlanders felt for the law was as much to be attributed to the palpable injustice and partiality of its administration, as to their own turbulent and ungovernable spirit.

-Abbotsford Club. Issue 24.1842.



Excerpts from History of the Camerons, with Genealogies of the Principal Families of the Name by Alexander MacKenzie

The following is a curious traditional account of how the Camerons first came to Lochaber, and of the origin of their name:

"The first man who was called by the name of Cameron, was much renowned for his feats in arms, and his prodigious strength; a monument of which is still remaining near Achnacarry, the seat of Lochiel, namely, a large stone, of upwards of 500 lb. weight, which he could hoist from the ground with a straight arm, and toss it with as much ease, as a man does a cricketbat; a plough-share he could bend round his leg like a garter; and the strongest ropes were no more in his hands than twine-thread. In short, he seems to have been a second Sampson; with this difference only, that our Cameron seems not to have been so easily inveigled by the women as the Jew was, nor did his strength lie in his hair.

"This man of might was so conscious of his strength and prowess, that he thought no man upon earth was a match for him, and accordingly entered the lists with the most famous champions of that age, nor was he afraid to challenge the most renowned of them.

"In one of their combats, it seems, his antagonist handled him very roughly, and with a violent blow of his fist set his nose awry; for the encounter was accidental, consequently and both were unarmed; for had they fought with swords, he might have hewed it quite off, but this blunt blow only set it on one side; yet so, as that it could never be recovered to its right position. From this accident he was always afterwards called Cameron, or the Knight of the Wry Nose, as that word imports in the Highland language.



Lochiel and Banquo By Alexander MacKenzie

"The name Cameron in ancient times was variously written, in such forms as Cameron, Cambron, Cambrun. The first of which we find any trace is Angus, who married Marion, daughter of Kenneth, thane of Lochaber, and sister of Bancho, a fact which amply proves that Angus was a person of rank and dignity, even at that early period; for Bancho, in addition to his position as a Royal Prince, was governor of one of the largest Provinces in the Kingdom, Lochaber, being said to comprehend at that time all the lands between the River Spey and the Western Sea. Angus is alleged to have been instrumental in saving Fleance the son of Bancho, his own lady's nephew, from the cruelty of Macbeth, and to have been rewarded and highly esteemed on that account. He was succeeded by his eldest son Gillespick or Archibald."



Scotland's Inheritance Tax



Inheritance tax is a form of tax which is payable on an estate when a person dies. The tax itself, which applies at a rate of 40%, is only payable on amounts above the estate tax threshold. The current British estate tax threshold is £325,000. Therefore, if an estate is worth more than this amount, inheritance tax will be payable on the balance at the rate of 40%.

HM Revenue & Customs looks at the value of the estate at the date of one's death and takes into account any assets that have been transferred within the seven years prior to one's death. Unfortunately, when the value of a house is taken into account it is not uncommon for an estate to exceed the exempt amount.

One way to keep from paying this tax when a spouse passes away is to have a deed of variation (or family arrangement) in place to reduce taxes owed.

The estate tax is one part of the *Unified Gift and Estate Tax* system in the United States. The other part of the system, the gift tax, applies to transfers of property during a person's life. In addition to the federal estate tax, many U.S. states have enacted similar taxes, and possibly termed *inheritance taxes*.

Wise Sayings

- You're all bum and parsley.
- "You're all talk and no action."
- Whit's fur ye'll no go past ye.
- "Don't fret about the future."
- Yer bum's oot the windae.
- You're talking nonsense.
- Tatties o'wer the side.
- It's all gone. Disaster has struck.

Feudalism in Scotland

Scotland's kings adopted the feudal system of landholding in the 12th century as the Picts, Scots, Gaels and Britons forged their diverse peoples into a nation. Lands were granted to loyal supporters of the Crown - many of them adventuring Flemings, Saxons and Normans - in exchange for armed service. These new tenants were the barons. In medieval times, when the vast majority of the population lived on the land, the barony was the rural unit of self-sufficiency, with its own mill, dam, forge, brewery, bleachfield, etc. This unit was held together by the baron and his court, who not only punished the rebellious, but also allocated grazing rights and made many of the community's agricultural decisions, such as those involving the digging of drains and building dykes. They had rules of percentages owed to the Baron, limitations on hunting, mill duties, and other fees. A feudal lordship was an ancient title of nobility: the holder may have been a Lord of Regality, which meant that the holder was appointed by the Crown and had the power of "pit and gallows" or the power to authorize the death sentence.

In feudal systems, often lords were not so much lords presiding over great estates, but managers of a network of tenants and subleases.

From the middle 1500s, the baronage of Scotland was gradually divided into Lords of Parliament who continued to attend Parliament in Edinburgh until 1707, and the lesser barons, of whom there were several thousand, each with his manor house or castle, court, services, rights and privileges. These barons were given conditional relief from the burden of attending parliament by the Act of Relief of 1587: the condition being that they appointed two of their number from each shire to represent them.



The feudal system lingered on in Scots law on land ownership, so that a landowner as a vassal still had obligations to a feudal superior, including a feu duty payment. This enabled developers to impose perpetual conditions dictating how buildings had to be constructed and maintained, plus the ability to demand payments from *vassals* who wanted to make minor changes.

In 1974 legislation began a process of redeeming *feu duties* so that most of these payments were ended.

The feudal system of land tenure was brought to an end on Nov. 28, 2004, when the Abolition of Feudal Tenure (Scotland) Act 2000 was brought into force. On that date, the Act replaced the feudal system with a system of outright ownership of land. All superiority interests in land were extinguished. The right of feudal superiors to enforce conditions ended, subject to certain saving provisions of a restricted nature. Feu duty was also abolished although compensation may be payable. Although the barons' feudal rights have been taken away, the baronial titles continue as before.

The tiny island of Sark in the Channel Islands was the last feudal state in Europe, through April 9, 2008. The island was a fiefdom of the larger nearby island of Guernsey and administered independently by a Seigneur who was a vassal to the land's owner – the Queen of the United Kingdom. –scotsbarons.org



2017 Regional Games

•Colorado_

March 9-12 Durango June 16-18 **Pikes Peak, Colorado Springs** July 15-16 Elizabeth Aug. 4-6 Snowmass Sept. 7-10 Longs Peak /Estes •Arizona March 4-5 Phoenix May 13-14 (?) **Prescott Highland Games** July 15-16 **Flagstaff Celtic Festival** Nov. 3-5 **Tucson Celtic Festival** •Montana Aug. 19-20 Support Your Hamilton Clan. Come •New Mexico Join Us! May 20-21 **Rio Grande** Sept. 30 (?) **Aztec Celtic Festival** •Utah June 9-11 **SLC Games July 8-9 Payson Scottish Festival** Nov. 3-5 Moab

A New Charitable Lottery to Fund Children's Programs

The Scottish Children's Lottery is a new weekly online lottery. Proceeds are invested in local projects to help children, i.e., education and health.

The first draw of the lottery took place Oct. 31, 2016. Hugh Hall, chair of the Scottish Children's Lottery, stated, "This is a very exciting new opportunity to support children in securing the best prospects for their futures."

At least 30% of lottery tickets sales are designated for charitable causes.

Letters to Lochiel

From Charles Stewart * 1653 To our Trusty and Well-beloved

Laird of Lochieil - CHARLES R.

Trusty and Well-beloved, wee greet yew well. Wee are informed by the Earl of Glencairn with what notable courage and affection to us yow have beheaved yourself at this time of trvall, when our interest, and the honour and liberty of your countrey, is at stake; and therefore, wee cannot but express our hearty sense of such your good courage, and return yow our princely thanks for the same. And wee hope all honest men, who are lovers of us or their countrey, will follow your example, and that yow will unite together in the wayes wee have directed; and under that authority wee have appointed to conduct yow, for the prosecution of so good a work. So wee doe assure yow wee shall be ready, as soon as wee are able, signally to reward your service, and to repair the losses yow shall undergoe for our service; and so wee bid yow farewell.

Given at Chantilly, the 3rd day of November, 1653, in the fifth year of our reign.

LETTER TO LOCHE1LL

I have at last, after great labor, finished the life of your grandfather, Sir Ewen Cameron, and as it contained an uncommon variety of memorable actions, so I make no question but it will be very entertaining to the public. I have shown it to several, and some of them gentlemen of the best judgment and taste. They all agree, that it not only does great honor to the Highlands in general, but also will make the Camerons renowned to all posterity, for their loyalty, fidelity, and extraordinary courage: That Sir Ewen, their Chief, has all the qualities of a true hero and gallant patriot, and that he shines through the whole in a wonderful uniformity of character, without any mixture of those mean,

"Of the Death of Sir Ewen Cameron 1716"

His eyes retained their former vivacity, and his sight was so good in his ninetieth year that he could discern the most minute object, and read the smallest print; nor did he so much as want a tooth, which to me seemed as white and close as one would have imagined they were in the twentieth year of his age.

In this state he was when I had the good fortune to see him in 1716; and so great was his strength at that time, that he wrung some blood from the point of my fingers with a grasp of his hand.

He was of the largest size; his bones big, his countenance fresh and smooth, and he had a certain air of greatness about him, which struck the beholders with awe and respect. His cousin, Sir Joh M'Lean, used to say of him, that as often as he saw Sir Ewen Cameron, so often did the idea of the great Louis of France seize his imagination.

Simon, Lord Fraser of Lovat, likewise his great friend and relation, affirmed the same thing; and said the resemblance was nearer than commonly that between two brothers; with this difference, that Sir Ewen was of a darker complexion, more brawny, and of a larger size. That Lord was one of his greatest admirers; and upon the news of his death, wrote a letter wherein he compared him to the most generous patriot and noblest hero of antiquity.

Very early that morning whereon the Chevalier de St George landed at Peterhead in the North of Scotland, attended only by Allan Cameron, one of the gentle men of his bedchamber, Sir Ewen started, .as it were, in a surprise from his sleep, and called out so loud to his lady (who lay by him in another bed) that his King was landed, that his King was arrived, and that his son Allan was with him, that she awaked : and inquiring if he wanted anything, he repeated the same thing over and over again, and commanded a large bonfire, to be. put on, and the best liquor in the house, ta be brought.



out to his lads, (his Clansmen) for to make merry and drink his King's health. The lady, who at first fancied that he was raving, did not much notice him but he was so instant and positive, and commanded with such authority, that she was in the end obliged to obey. Not only his grand-children and domestics, but all the people of the neighborhood, were convened to that solemnity, which they celebra-ted with uncommon festivity and mirth, until the next day was near spent.

He died in 1719, after a high fever, at the age of 90.

-Memoirs of Sir Ewen Cameron

(< "Letter to Lochiell," continued) ungenerous, and self-interested principles that taint the reputation of the most distinguished persons of the times he lived in. They add, that the history of his life is a glorious commentary upon the verses affixed to his picture, and that as no private gentleman in the kingdom has afforded materials for a particular history, so none but himself has that honor done to his memory except we take in the great Montrose, who acted as the King's General and Viceroy of the kingdom, and therefore no private person."

John Drummond





Five Arrows

This Clan Cameron crest goes back to pre-1745 and is engraved on the Gentle Lochiel's pistol displayed at Achnacarry. It is also on a silver snuffbox that belonged to him.

The five arrows on the crest refer to the five branches which existed prior to 1745 are the following:

- MacMartins or Camerons of Letterfinlay
- 2) Camerons of Glen Nevis
- 3) Camerons of Callart and
- Lundavra
- 4) Camerons of Erracht
- 5) Camerons of Clunes

During the 14th and 15th centuries the Macdonalds, who favored Mackintoshes and Macleans, predominated. No rights or titles still exist, except theirs. The charter of 1337 to Mackintosh is evidently mislaid, and no other of the 14th century, to a vassal in Lochaber is known to exist. The leadership of Lochiel, as Captain of Clan Cameron, eventually became hereditary. This is often credited to the tenacity and leadership abilities of the successive heads of Lochiel.

In 1492, Alexander of the Isles and of Lochalsh, who had in 1472 given Ewen Cameron, Allan's son, some lands in Lochalsh, granted him lands in Lochiel, by charter dated July 12, 1492, and confirmed in 1495. Charters may have been destroyed it in 1746; a receipt was granted on May 13, 1724, by Lochiel to Grant for his titles, but no major document establishing the Camerons of Lochiel as Lochaber land owners.

Lochiel's gave a copy of his bond of man-rent to Mackintosh, primarily an act of friendship as Allan's son married Marjory, Mackintosh's daughter: "It kenned to all men by these presents,-Me, Ewen Vic Allan, to be bound and obliged, and by these my present letters and the faith in my body to be leally and truly, binds and obliges me to a right honorable man, and my true friend and master, Ferguhard Mackintosh, son and (Five Arrows, cont.) apparent heir to Duncan Mackintosh, Captain of the Clan Chattan, to be a leal, true, and faithful man and servant to the said Ferguhard, and that I shall never hear or see his skaith, but that I shall warn him, and that with all my men, familiars, party, and purchase, and all others holding or dependent upon me, shall take their plain part, and supply, maintain, and defend the said Mackintosh in all actions, causes, and guarrels that he has, or shall have ado for ever, with all my goodly power, in contrary of all that live and is, or may die (except service owed to my lord and master, Alexander of the Isles)."

"The Glenevis family were earlier part of Macdonalds of the Isles, who settled in Lochaber. The predecessor of Glenevis received a charter from John of Yla, Earl of Ross and Lord of the Isles, dated at Dingwall, 20th April, 1466. "We by these presents have granted the said davoch of Glennyves and office with pertinents to the eldest son of the said Somerled who for the time may be, for five years for services, to be well and faithfully rendered to us and our heirs..."

"Be it kenned to all men by these presents,—Me, Allane Cameron, chief and captain of Clan Cameron, bearing the burden of my kin of Clan Cameron, that depends on me, assures Clan Allane Vic Ayne, Clan Aonas Donald Dhu M'Donill, Vic M'Cyne, Vic Ewen Roy, with the rest of Sioldonquhy, Vic-Soirle, their bodies, goods, and gear, friends and tenants, rooms, steadings, and possessions, corns, and with all the lands in the bounds of Mamore and Lochaber, to be unhurt, unharmed, or molested in any way by me, my kin or friends till Whitsunday next, that they shall win their goods and gear, with their servants and tenants, upon their own towns, without impediment, provided that I or none in my name require meat, drink, nor service of them during the time of the assurance...The same assurance to stand firm and stable upon fifteen days' premonition, to be made at Innerloguhy....1577

Martin Yic Conchie of Letterfinlay appears in 1549 as foster-father to Ewen of Lochiel. In 1600 Duncan of Letterfinlay is styled Vic Conchie. The Macmartins are found after this period in close alliance with Lochiel, and in 1617 they were Lochiel's chief supporters in obstructing Mackintosh's holding Steward Courts or crossing the Lochy. The principal people summoned by Mackintosh to Edinburgh, to answer for their conduct in that year were Allan Cameron of Lochiel; Duncan Cameron, alias Macmartin; Dougal Cameron; Dougal Cameron, alias Macmartin Yic Allister; Donald Cameron, alias Macmartin; and Ewen Cameron alias Macmartin Vic Conchie Vic Ewen. In June, 1629, there is found in the records. Duncan of Letterfinlay, who fostered Sir Ewen Cameron, and his son, Duncan Oig Cameron, alias Macmartin.

-electricscotland.com



The Scottish Quaich

This two-handed silver Highlands drinking bowl is used to share a drink (often whiskey) at special occasions, during agreements or weddings, and are often given as prizes for accomplishments.

Rocky Mountain Branch • CLAN CAMERON MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL FORM ANNUAL DUES • \$20 per calendar year (Jan. 1-Jan. 1 or July 1-July 1 Renewals)

(Please Print)		× ·		,
Family Members				
	E-Mail Address			
Home Phone		Cell Phone		
My Clan Cameron herit	age			
My interests:				
	te to receive the newsletter		y postally.	

**Mail to RMBCC Secretary Brenda Everett: 9393 Ute Highway, Longmont, CO 80503

Return Undeliverable Papers to Brenda Everett, Secretary 9393 Ute Hwy Longmont, CO 80503



ТО

THANK YOU for being prompt with your January 1, 2017, dues.