



What do the results mean? – Paul Thompson was surprised and delighted to learn that he was a descendant of Walter Stewart, 6th High Steward of Scotland who fought at Bannockburn. His earliest documented ancestor William Thompson, born circa 1739, died in Liverpool in 1813. Paul took a 111 marker test and joined the Stewart DNA Project.

Paul's DNA markers indicated that his Thompson surname had been adopted as he clearly matched many hundreds of Stewarts. Paul and the Earl of Castle Stewart also took an advanced test for SNP marker S781 which is carried by descendants of the Stewarts of Bonkyl. Their results both came back negative, which thus confirms their paternal ancestry is from the Albany Stewarts.

Lee MacDonald's earliest known ancestor was Ward McDonald born circa 1792 in Ireland. Ward emigrated to Halifax, Nova Scotia in 1816 and then moved on to New Brunswick in Canada where he was a merchant. Nothing is known about his parents or likely siblings. Lee took a 67 marker test with Family Tree DNA which hosts the Clan Donald DNA Project. The results of this test show he is a descendant of John, fifth son of Allan, 9th of Clanranald, and is also a close DNA match to Ranald A. MacDonald, Captain and Chief of Clanranald, both direct descendants of Angus Og of the Isles.

DNA testing for genealogy has conclusively revealed that Paul Thompson and Lee MacDonald are connected directly to individuals who participated in the Battle of Bannockburn despite having no documented ancestors before the mid eighteenth century.

