



Join us in Inverness for  
***Gaidhealtachd 2007***  
"The Highland Year of Culture"



**Clan MacMillan International**  
incorporating *The Clan MacMillan Society (1892)*  
in association with the **Glenurquhart Macmillans**  
will be holding a mini-gathering from 19<sup>th</sup> to 23<sup>rd</sup> July 2007.

This is to coincide with *The Inverness Highland Games (21-22 July)*  
featuring the return to Scotland for the first time in 12 years of  
*The World Highland Games Heavy Championships*  
- see [www.invernesshighlandgames.com](http://www.invernesshighlandgames.com)

The "Highland 2007" events surrounding the games will include  
concerts, ceilidhs, an International Tattoo (23-27 July), and  
*The European Pipe Band Championships (28<sup>th</sup> July)*  
- see [www.highland2007.com](http://www.highland2007.com)

**Clan MacMillan events will hopefully include a dinner,  
the launch of Graeme's new book *The Macmillans in Glenurquhart*,  
a one day tour of Glen Urquhart, Strathglass and Glen Affric, and  
events, such as Voyageur canoe paddling from Loch Ness to  
Inverness, to raise money for**

Macmillan  
cancer relief

Register your interest with CMIC now by post or email ([clancentre@clanmacmillan.org](mailto:clancentre@clanmacmillan.org))  
to receive details of the final programme and booking form for dinner and tour. Please  
note all other events will be Pay As You Go, and that travel to and accommodation in  
Inverness will be responsibility of participants – get help from [www.visithighlands.com](http://www.visithighlands.com)



# Clan MacMillan International Magazine

May/June 2006  
No. 6



## The Clan MacMillan International Centre at Finlaystone

**Chairman:** George Gordon MacMillan of MacMillan and Knap. **Trustees:** David Brown, Scotland; Peter MacMillan, England; John B. McMillan, Canada; Lamar McMillin, USA; Connall Bell, USA; Phillip McMillan, USA; Margaret Pool, New Zealand; June Danks, Australia.  
**Genealogist & Editor:** Graeme Mackenzie. **Centre Curator:** Pauline Simpson.

The Clan MacMillan International Magazine is published twice a year, and is sent free to all members of **Clan MacMillan International incorporating The Clan MacMillan Society (1892)**, the worldwide organisation based at the home of Chief George MacMillan. Subscriptions to CMI – which is open to all M'millans and sept-name bearers – help fund the work of the Clan Centre “...to collect, preserve, display and disseminate material about Clan MacMillan and its Septs for the benefit of clan members and other interested people; and to assist the chief, clan societies and individual clanspeople around the world in the promotion of the clan and its ideals” (Clan Centre Mission Statement drawn up by the Clan MacMillan Conclave in June 2000).

The annual subscription for 1<sup>st</sup> January to 31<sup>st</sup> December 2006 is UK £15 or US \$25.

Cheques – in UK pounds or US dollars only please – should be made out to *Clan MacMillan International* and sent to:  
**Clan MacMillan International Centre, Finlaystone, Langbank, PA14 6TJ, Scotland.**

For more information about the Clan and the Centre go to: [www.clanmacmillan.org](http://www.clanmacmillan.org)

### Clan MacMillan International Magazine, Issue No. 6, June/July 2006

#### COVER STORY: Appalachian Branch win best clan award at Stone Mountain for the third time.

The MacMillans became the only clan ever to win the *Ken Mackenzie Memorial Trophy* three times when they were recognised as “Outstanding Clan of the Year” at the Stone Mountain Highland Games (Georgia, USA) in October 2005 (their previous wins were in 1996 and 2000). Robert Bell, President of the Appalachian Branch – the largest Clan MacMillan Society in the world – reports the criteria for the award are as follows:

1. Opportunities for Scottish studies in history, piping, dancing, genealogy, and other pertaining to studies, etc;
2. Activities sponsored by the Clan during the year: i.e. newsletters, Highland Games (other than Stone Mountain), social events, charities, etc;
3. Clan participation at the Stone Mountain Games: i.e. Clan Challenge events, dancing, piping, athletics, clan tent and hospitality, etc;

The above criteria are to be met during the course of the year. The submission is handed in at the Stone Mountain Games by each Clan and is judged by an undisclosed panel. The clan tent is visited/observed regularly (by unknown persons) at different times during the weekend to ascertain #3 above. The winner is presented with the trophy, which they're permitted to display during the weekend, and a silver platter. The trophy is returned at the closing of the games, but the silver platter is the branch's to keep.

Our cover photo shows, from the left, Jonathan Gwinn (AL) with the platter won in 2000, Robert Bell with the Trophy, and Dr. Nelson Gwinn (AL) with the 2005 platter.

**Robert M. McMillan (Stockton, AL, USA)** has kindly donated for auction a rare early book about Clan MacMillan, and a copy of an edition of the “Clan MacMillan Magazine of North America” – with the wish that the proceeds of the sales should go to pay for research for Project MAOL on the Dunmore MacMillans. The book is “The Clan Macmillan” by Hugh Macmillan which was published by Macmillan & Co. of London in 1901. The Reverend Doctor Hugh Macmillan was the first man to be elected “Chief” of The Clan MacMillan Society following its formation in 1892, and this volume collects together all his addresses to the Society's AGM during his seven years in office, which comment on many aspects of the clan and its history – plus a fascinating Introduction which summarises all that was then known about the origins of the clan, and the achievements of its most famous members. The 1960 edition of North American Magazine (Vol. 3, No. 1) includes, amongst a variety of items, poems and songs by Sidney Bell, and Somerled MacMillan; a listing of MacMillan baptisms in Knapdale from 1772 to 1819; sketches of descendants of John McMillan & Sarah McGilp from Knapdale, and John Roy MacMillan from Lochaber; notes from the marriage contract and will of Alexander MacMillan of Dunmore; and Somerled MacMillan's description of the setts of the three main MacMillan tartans. Bids of over £50 (or US \$100) are invited for the book, and of over £20 (US \$40) for the magazine, and notification of your bid – but no money at this stage – should be sent by post or email to the Clan Centre by 1<sup>st</sup> Sept. 2006. Bidders will be informed of the amount of the highest bids and allowed the chance to top them; then the resulting highest bidders will be invited to send payment, in return for which the book and magazine will be forwarded to them in due course.

## IN MEMORIAM



The clan has been saddened by the loss in recent months of a number of veteran members. Some are noted on the CTS page, including Wallace Thayer MacMillan CTS (pictured left with his wife Ethel), and Frank Martin MacMillan, CTS, who was pictured in the June 2004 issue of the magazine at the unveiling of the MacMillan Cross at Wood Islands in memory of the pioneers who arrived in PEI on the ship “Spencer” in 1806 (please see the article on Graeme's visit to the Wood Islands Pioneer Cemetery elsewhere in the magazine). A tribute to John F. “Lofty” MacMillan, CTS, also appears elsewhere in this issue.

**Sybile Pierce of Sumter, SC, USA, died on the 4<sup>th</sup> of May 2006.** Sybile was a dedicated family historian who had amassed an amazing amount of information about her family, and other M'millans in South Carolina, which she very kindly sent to the Clan Centre. By a sad coincidence she is the “distant cousin” whose relationship to Gary McMillan (TX, USA) has just been confirmed by Y-DNA testing (see the report on the Y-DNA Project elsewhere in this issue). We're grateful to Sybile's grand-daughter Iris Wall, and to Gary's wife Sherrell, for news of Sybile's passing and of the relationship, and our condolences go to all the family.

**CMI members will be sad to hear too of the loss suffered by Clan Centre Curator Pauline Simpson whose father died recently at his Kirkcudbrightshire home.**

**Pauline has penned the following tribute to another member of the clan to have passed away recently:**

We were all shocked to hear that **Robert W. McMillan from Burbank, CA, USA,** died the day after returning home from the CMSNA Gathering in London, Ontario. He was a lovely man who became actively interested in Clan MacMillan after the wedding of his grand-daughter at Castle Sween. Whilst in Scotland for the wedding he made his first visit to the Clan Centre with his son and daughter-in-law and joined CMI prior to coming to Fort William to participate in GR2002. Friendships made there encouraged him to attend CMSNA Gathering in New York the following year and the subsequent Gathering in London. He wore his kilt with pride and indeed his co-residents in the retirement home where he lived encouraged him to wear it whenever anyone had a birthday celebration. He had a long career in the US Army in WWII and in the Korean War retiring as a Battalion Sergeant Major. He will be greatly missed.

*Robert is pictured right, with Duncan D. McMillan, on the veranda of Eldon House in London, ON, in the course of the CMSNA gathering last year.*



**Charles Calman,** the last treasurer of The Clan MacMillan Society (of Scotland), also died recently. He worked hard to keep the Society going as membership fell, and with his careful stewardship of their finances Charles ensured that the Society entered its union with CMI on beneficial terms. We extend our condolences to his widow Agnes.



Pictured left is the plaque that will go on the door of what is presently known as “The Archive Room” in the Clan Centre. The inscription reads: **THE JANE MACMILLAN ROOM. This room is dedicated to the memory of Cecilia Jane MacMillan (1931-2005) who created this Clan MacMillan International Centre in 1991.** We're grateful to the Clan MacMillan Society of New Zealand for funding this plaque.

**THE MEMORIAL WALL** outside the Clan Centre remains available for the erection of plaques in memory of members' ancestors and loved ones. Two sizes of plaque are available. The larger, the size of a British A4 sheet of paper (the equivalent of the standard Letter size paper in North America) for branches of the clan or large family groupings; and the smaller, at half of the previous size, for individuals or small family groups. The plaques, which are manufactured near the Clan Centre, can have an inscription of any sort, including pictures and photos, with appropriate clan symbols if required – and profits from the purchase of the plaques go to help fund the Clan Centre. For prices and details of how to order plaques, please contact the Curator at the Clan Centre. A picture of the Memorial Wall can be seen on the website at [www.clanmacmillan.org/Centre.htm](http://www.clanmacmillan.org/Centre.htm)

**MORE RECENTLY DISCOVERED SPELLINGS OF *MacGHILLEMHAOIL*****[NAS = National Archives of Scotland]**

McIlviul: *John McIlviul McMillan* in Kinlocharkaig  
 Claims for losses at hands of government troops in 1746 [NAS: E.768/41/20].

McIliveule: *Duncan McIliveule alias McMillan*  
 McIlivoile: *Duncan McIlivoile alias McMillan* (second entry of same man as above)  
 McIlivail: *Duncan McEwn McIlivail*  
 All the above in Glenpeanmore  
 Claims for losses at hands of government troops in 1746 [NAS: E.768/41/21].

Mcile voill: *Finlay Mcile voill* a tenant of Allan Cameron of Callart  
 Rental of Forfeited Estate of Callart taken in 1755 [NAS: E.743/1/3].

The total of spellings of the two forms of the surname (MacMhaolain & MacGhillemhaoil) so far found is now 210.

**The Name *MacLeny***

I've referred elsewhere to the interesting enquiry we've had from Scott McClenny about any links between his name and the name of Leny. He's also sent details of the name's history and variations in the USA as follows:

According to the Upper Parish Vestry Book of Nansemond County, Virginia, McClenny can also be spelled as: M:Clenny, Maccleny, M.Cleney, Macleney, Mclenie, M:Clenny, McClenny and Mackclenny. The first known American ancestor William is recorded on the 1704 Quit Rent Rolls as William Macklenny and in 1714 as acquiring lapsed land with the spelling of MacClanee. The first McClenny recorded in America was a John Mclenny who was one of the headrights of Nicholas Meriweather in 1656 in James Co, VA.

**Recent publications on clan names and related kindreds**

Readers may be interested to know that I've recently had an article on "The Name MacMillan" published in *The Scottish Genealogist*, Vol. LIII, No. 1 (March 2006). This builds on facts and arguments used in the opening chapter of my "Origins and Early History of the MacMillans", but includes a considerable amount of new material as well. Other articles of interest to MacMillans that I've had published in *The Scottish Genealogist* include: "The Surnames M'Gill and Bell" (Vol. LII, No. 4, Dec. 2005); "Clann Chaluim in Lorn" (Vol. LI, No. 3, Sept. 2004); "The De Lanys or Lennies of that Ilk" (Vol. L, No. 1, March 2003); and "The Origins of the MacLellans" (Vol. XLIX, No. 1, March 2002). Back numbers of most of these issues were still available the last time I checked (contact [sales@scotsgenealogy.com](mailto:sales@scotsgenealogy.com)), except for the one containing the MacLellan article. That however is now available as an appendix to the second edition of Richard Torrance's "The McClellans in Galloway", which is also published by the Scottish Genealogy Society.

**Who was *Duncan McEwan Mcgillemoill*?**

The first certain reference to this man is as one of a number of tenants of *Ewir Campbell of Strachur* (Iver Campbell of Strachur) living in Glen Falloch in 1549 who were granted a remission by the Earl of Argyll, as the Queens "Justice General Master", for all crimes, rancours, thefts, murders etc. The entry in the Campbell of Strachur Writs [SHS, Highland Papers IV, page 32] refers to the "many barons and nobill men" present at the court held at Lawers when this remission was granted, and Somerled MacMillan appears to have misread it to include Duncan son of Ewen Macmillan among them rather than as one of the pardoned malefactors ["MacMillans & Septs, page 27]. This led to him to suggest later ["Bygone Lochaber", page 59] that this Duncan Macmillan might be the same man as the ancestor of the Lochaber chieftains about whom I've written elsewhere in this issue – i.e. the Duncan Ban referred to in the patronymic of the first Macmillan of Murlagan, "*William McConduchuy Ban*" – but since we now know Duncan Ban's father was called Finlay, this clearly is not the case. Duncan son of Ewen makes a second appearance on the record in 1602, as "*Duncane McEwne McLlevoill*", in a list of "men of Archibald, Earl of Eryll" which further suggests that he's unlikely to have had any close connection with the Murlagan family [RPC, VI, 484]. The same list includes a "*Donald McEwne*" and a "*Neil McEane Dny VcEwne*", but since they appear without any surname it's impossible to say if they're brothers of Duncane McEwne.

**Highland Family History Society hosting Conference in Inverness:**

*The Highland Family History Society* will be hosting the 18<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference of the *Scottish Association of Family History Societies*, in Inverness on Saturday 21<sup>st</sup> April 2006. The HFHS were chosen as hosts so this event could form part of the "Highland 2007" celebrations (see back page), and the theme of the conference will be "Emigration – From Poverty to Prosperity?". There will be four main speakers, all of whom will be leading historians or authorities in their field – and we hope one of them will be Clan MacMillan's old friend Professor Ted Cowan of Glasgow University. For updates, and help with tracing Scots ancestors from the Highlands, see [www.highlandfhs.org.uk](http://www.highlandfhs.org.uk)

Clan MacMillan International *incorporating The Clan MacMillan Society of Scotland (1892)* are hosting a "MacMillan Picnic with Games" at Finlaystone on Sunday 30 July 2.00pm to 6.00pm. All MacMillans and septname bearers are invited to attend and to see the recently fixed plaque commemorating Jane MacMillan on the door of the Clan Centre's "archive room" – now the "Jane MacMillan Room". The afternoon is intended to be a fun event for all the family, but there will be a short business session – the equivalent of an AGM, but with no elections of officers – to discuss how the clan's affairs in Scotland will be managed following the union of the two MacMillan bodies last year. The possibility of The Glenurquhart Macmillan Society following suit awaits a ballot of the Glenurquhart Macmillans currently being held. Either way there will be a gathering of the clan hosted by Glenurquhart Macmillans in Inverness in July of next year – for further details of which see the back page of this issue of the Magazine

**THE PACIFIC BRANCH OF CLAN MACMILLAN (USA)** is having another active year. Shannon and Connie McMillin have been appointed Conveners for the Central Valley. The clan's presence at the Bakersfield Games at the beginning of April had to be cancelled due to bad weather; but Joan and Jane McMillin volunteered to act as conveners later in the month for the Woodland Games at Sacramento. Fred & Judy Young were to be linking up with Andy & Debra Moore to represent the MacMillans at the 2<sup>nd</sup> Annual Prescott Highland Games on 13<sup>th</sup> May, and the branch's AGM was to take place during the Scottish Festival in Pomona on the weekend of 27-28 May. Other dates confirmed for the clan are: June 3, Modesto Highland Games; June 24-25, San Diego Scottish Highland Games and Gathering of the Clans; August 5-6, Monterey Scottish Festival and Highland Games.

Stop-Press: Officers elected at the said AGM are: President, Fred Young; Vice President, Linda Harlow; Secretary, Michelle Mullins; and Treasurer, Jerry Pilkington. Judy Young continues dealing with Membership, and Connall Bell remains the branch's "Ambassador". Our thanks to Richard JASON, their webmaster and editor of their wonderfully named newsletter ("The Tonsured Times") for this update.

**THE CLAN MACMILLAN SOCIETY OF AUSTRALIA** have a new address for their website, which is <http://home.vicnet.net.au/~mcmillan/>. They're kindly also hosting a page for the new Zealand Society which is <http://home.vicnet.net.au/~mcmillan/nz.htm>. The Australian Society will be holding their AGM on 29<sup>th</sup> Oct. 2006 with guest speaker Dr. Elizabeth Rushen, author of "Single and Free – Female Migration to Australia 1833-1837".

**THE NORTH CENTRAL STATES BRANCH (USA)** currently has plans to attend the following events this year: 17 June, Illinois St. Andrews Society Highland Games and Scottish Festival in Chicago; 15 July, Minnesota Scottish Fair and Highland Games at Farmington. They hope members will also be present at the other Scottish events listed on their outstanding website: [www.mcmillen-design.com/clan/](http://www.mcmillen-design.com/clan/).

**THE GLENGARRY AND OTTAWA VALLEY BRANCH OF CLAN MACMILLAN (Canada)** held their Spring Meeting on 6<sup>th</sup> June, and we're very happy to report that the President, Bill MacMillan, has made a good recovery from his cancer and was able to chair the meeting. As well as their usual appearances at the Maxville (5 Aug) and Montreal Games (6 Aug), the branch will also be at the Veterans' Memorial Highland Games at Spencerville on 17 June. Duncan D. McMillan gave the branch a "Summation" report on the CMSNA gathering in London, ON, which concluded:

*The Gathering attracted no more than 100 attendees including those local people who came to one or two events. The gala attracted the most with 81 attending. The presence of no less than 6 past Presidents, the serving President and one President designate at the gala presided over by the Chief must be a record however. The Fergus games also almost set a milestone in that they nearly had three generations of a Chiefly line on the stage for the opening ceremonies at the Fergus games...where we did win the prize for the best Clan tent!*

*Thanks are given to Lillian De Giacomo, Bill and Carol MacMillan, Margaret MacMillan, Norma MacMillan and Hugh P. MacMillan for their generous extra financial support while George Hull and my sisters Christine and Mary donated goods and services. I thank Robert and Susan Bell for offering some of the best prices on MacMillan items that I have seen in some time. Many of the committee made small donations in the course of helping to put things together for the Gathering and certainly donated their time and talent including my wife Donna and sons Steven and Neil, John B. and Blanche McMillan (especially for the wonderful CTS Induction service), Dave McMillen, Glenda McMillan, Catherine McMillan, Norma McMillan, Jean Cameron, Mary Belrose, Christine Zavitz and George and Marilyn Hull. Also to those who assisted me during the Gathering by acting as bus captain, doing draws, toasts and introductions...often without even being given advance notice by me! I also received great support from friends not known to most of you such as Catherine Elliot Shaw from the RSCDS London Branch. My apologies to anyone I have missed.*

*In addition to the MacMillan Exhortation to be given at the end of Gatherings of the Clan, Lamar McMillan wished to establish a MacMillan toast and I know that by the end of the Gala I was operating on "autopilot" and probably did not give him the platform he needed. Therefore I will end this short note with Lamar's toast:*

***"May the Clan MacMillan always have a never failing succession of benefactors"***

## Community of the Tonsured Servant (CTS)

*Supporting the Clan MacMillan International Centre (CMIC) at Finlaystone, Scotland, and providing educational materials and events for Clan MacMillan and Sept members around the world.*

**CLAN MACMILLAN CDs:** Mike McMillen, founder of the North Central States Branch of Clan MacMillan, distributed in March 2006 a fine informational CD to all Branches and Societies of Clan MacMillan. At the business meeting of CTS at the Gathering of Clan MacMillan Society of North America (CMSNA) in Ontario, in August 2005, it was decided that the interest from the CTS "Malcolm and Sally MacMillan Tribute and Endowment Fund" (about \$200US at the time) would be granted to Mike to produce the CDs. The actual grant to Mike was \$400US in November 2005. The CD contains photos, maps, MacMillan history, and information about CTS, all of which can be copied and used to promote Clan MacMillan at Highland Games, Gatherings, and other Scottish events. Thanks very much, Mike. You can reach Mike at : [mike@mcmillen-design.com](mailto:mike@mcmillen-design.com)

**"AD HOC, OCCASIONAL VERSES"** by George MacMillan of MacMillan (June 2005). Over the years, Jane collected the writings of George; poems for special occasions, comments on newspaper articles and observations on life in general. Jane died on 27 June 2005, but she knew AD HOC had been published before she died. Please order from CMIC to which the proceeds from the sale will go. The cost is \$9.50 US or £4.50 sterling (including postage & handling). Please make cheques payable to Clan MacMillan Centre. On 30 August 2005, I sent a letter announcing this book (and other matters) to all CTS members that had not attended the CMSNA Gathering.

**FATHER MAC'S MEMOIRS:** Rev. Canon A. Malcolm MacMillan, Founding Abbot Emeritus of CTS completed, in March 2006, the memoirs of his life as an Episcopalian Priest, which recount his family history and his work on the leading edge of so many social issues over the years as he fought hard and successfully for social justice. We are grateful for his inspiration and his example. Father Mac went into a nursing home in 2005, but active is enough to have produced this work, with the help of friends Ed Krick and Bruce Eitzen.

**CHARITABLE STATUS AND TAX RECEIPTS VIA IRS 501c3 IN THE USA:** Chief George G. MacMillan, Patron of CTS; Glenn O. MacMillen CTS; Barry W. McMullen CTS; and Blanche McMillan, Abbot CTS; continue to follow the trail of the elusive 501c3: the ability to issue tax receipts for donations in the USA. We're trying to establish a format which will satisfy IRS rules and regulations while insuring that Father Mac's vision of CTS is maintained.

**CONGRATULATIONS:** At the National Convention of the "Association of Operating Room Nurses" (AORN) Susan H. Bell CTS, of Greensboro, NC, received the honour as *the* top preoperative nurse of the year 2006 for North Carolina. She is on an international committee within the AORN and went to Barcelona, Spain, in 2005 to attend the World Conference. Susan is the wife of Robert G. Bell, President of the Appalachian Branch of Clan MacMillan.

### IN MEMORIAM:

John Francis "Lofty" MacMillan, CD, CTS Honoris Causa, of Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, died on 15 January 2006, at age 88. Please see the tribute on the opposite page written by CTS chaplain Rev. Chris McMullen [Editor].

Wallace Thayer MacMillan, CTS, of Berkeley, CA, USA, died March 17, 2006 at age 93. His daughter, Rowene Conn, CTS, of Newport Beach, CA, says they held a beautiful Masonic memorial service for him on April 2nd attended by over 120 people. It was very gratifying to her mother Ethel to see so many old friends and hear their tributes to Wallace. Wallace and Ethel were invested into CTS in Louisville, MS, on 15 Aug. 1999, and they had celebrated their 70<sup>th</sup> Wedding Anniversary in Dec. 2005. Please see photo of Wallace elsewhere in this issue [Ed.].

Frank Martin MacMillan, CTS, of Wood Islands, PEI, and lately of Halifax, NS, Canada, died 17 May 2006.

Our thanks to Chris McMullen for informing us of his death. Frank was the founding President of the Prince Edward Island Chapter of Clan MacMillan, and was invested into CTS, Honoris Causa, in Aug. 2001 at Belfast, PEI.

**FUNDRAISING: THANK YOU FOR YOUR CONTINUED SUPPORT.** CTS is the fundraising arm of the Clan MacMillan International Centre (CMIC). The two funds below remain open for your contributions.

- **Rev. Canon A. Malcolm & Sally MacMillan Tribute Endowment Fund (established March 2003):**

- **Jane (Spurgin) MacMillan Tribute Fund (established 15 June 2005):**

For information on joining CTS, to make a bequest or a donations to the two funds listed above, please contact Blanche McMillan, 5364 Salem Road, Burlington, Ontario, L7L 3X3, Canada. E-mail: [jbmcmillan@sympatico.ca](mailto:jbmcmillan@sympatico.ca); ph: 905-637-3395.

*This CTS page was prepared by Blanche McMillan, Abbot of CTS, May 2006.*

## Genealogy, DNA, and Project MAOL

*Graeme Mackenzie*



**David W. MacMillan** (pictured left) is to be thanked again for taking on the task of analysing the Y-DNA Project results, and his initial report – printed on the opposite page – raises one of the most interesting questions that Y-DNA testing may eventually be able to answer in any clan: i.e. what percentage of the male members of the clan belong to the same lineage as the chief? As he correctly points out it's a bit of a myth that all "MacMillans" are descended in the male line from Maolan, since many people who took to calling themselves MacMhaolain or MacGhillehmaoil when surnames became necessary in Scotland may actually have been husbands of MacMillan women or indeed simply tenants and employees of a leading member of the clan. This was the case with all clans – and in fact probably more so in the clans who were most powerful later on in Highland history (such as the Campbells, Camerons, and, dare I say it, the MacKenzies – who incidentally have their own Y-DNA project under way which I may be able to compare to the MacMillan project in due course).

The MacMillans were at the height of their power long before surnames became necessary, so of all the chieftains of the Lochaber branch of the clan mentioned in my article on The Macmillans of Murlagan and Glenpean, only one is documented with the clan surname before 1746 – all the others appear either with their patronymic or bearing the surname "Cameron". While we know that many Macmillans who were called Cameron later insisted on their real surname – especially when leaving the Highlands where their true identity would have been known whatever they were called – we must assume that some never reverted to Macmillan, and that there are Camerons out there who really are Macmillans. Indeed one old account of a Macmillan family from Glen Urquhart who emigrated to Canada reports that they had cousins in Detroit, USA, who continued to use the name Cameron – but sadly there's insufficient information to make it worthwhile even trying to trace their descendants today (anyone know any "Camerons" in Detroit?). Since I imagine Clan Cameron will also have started a Y-DNA project it may be worth setting up a link with it to compare results and see if in that way we can track any such Cameron-Macmillans.

Cameron is not the only other clan name which we sometimes find Macmillans bearing – Buchanan is another, though obvious examples are harder to find. The most dramatic I've so far come across however has a couple marrying in Perthshire as Camerons, having children there and in Canada as Macmillans, but appearing on the ship's passenger list as Buchanans – probably because it was a Buchanan who'd organised the emigration and he believed what William Buchanan of Auchmar had said in his pioneering clan history of 1724, that the Macmillans were a "sept" of the Buchanans. As I've explained at length in my "Origins and Early History of the MacMillans", this attempted sept-napping (which Auchmar extended to the MacCallums and many other clans) was probably only made possible because it built on one, and maybe in fact two, real links between the Macmillans and the Buchanans. The confirmed connection is the marriage in the 14<sup>th</sup> century between the heiress of the *de Lanys/Lenys/Lennies* of that ilk – a branch of Macmillans using a different surname – and a son of the Buchanan chief, whereby Lennies (i.e. Macmillans) became Buchanans. The further likely link would have been much earlier in history – probably in fact before both clans emerged as separate entities – but since this is mostly based on traditions of a shared origin (and traditions sullied by the misuse Auchmar made of them in the 18<sup>th</sup> century) it's difficult to be sure how much weight to put on them.

An interesting new light however is emerging on this question too from Y-DNA testing. We've had an email from a Scott McClenny asking if his surname is related to the name Leny/Lennie, and pointing out that the nearest match he's so far found to his Y-DNA is with some Buchanans. That looks like another clan with whom we ought to be co-ordinating our Y-DNA project.

Submissions for Project MAOL continue to come in steadily – for which we're most grateful – and we can only apologise for the fact that it takes so long to get them entered into the database and then online. Unfortunately we have such a huge amount of genealogical information in the Clan Centre, in the form of books and family trees sent to Finlaystone over the last half-century, that it's going to take years to get it all entered and uploaded. Regrettably the speed with which this happens for new submissions tends to depend on whether I can spot connections to other families which make them of even more interest than usual. For instance we've just had a detailed 29 page genealogy – "The Descendants of Malcolm Leonard and Mary Alice Keith McMillan" – from Carl B. McMillan Jr., of Lexington, SC, which shows his family to be another hitherto undiscovered branch of the clan documented by the late Robert H. McMillan in his monumental "Record of McMillan and Allied Families" (M'millan Family No. 006 on Project MAOL website).

We recently had a very enthusiastic email from Carol Ann McMillan of Washington State, USA, who was thrilled to have found her ancestors in the Project MAOL Search Index. She's pictured on the left with other family members at the dedication of new stones erected in Sparta, IL, in memory of two of those ancestors – one of which is shown in more detail on the right. We're looking forward to seeing Carol and her sister during their visit to Scotland in June.



Our Project at FamilyTreeDNA (FTDNA) is coming right along. We now have over 40 participants! Since Chief George graciously permitted us to test him, the ranks have swelled mightily. How lucky we are to have such a forward-thinking Chief! Recently, FTDNA released a new test that goes even further into the participants' background. It is the most comprehensive genealogical Y-DNA test available. This is especially helpful for the historically small gene pool of early Scotland. This new 59-marker test has now been ordered by several of our participants, and the group has ordered this test for George as well. The results from these new tests will be coming along shortly. We expect it to help sort out relationships even better than before. The Project is open to any man of the surname or any of the septs shown on the Clan MacMillan website. So far, we have Browns, Bells, a Blue, Milliken, Baxter, and many "flavours" of MacMillan. For more information, to join the Project or to view the results of participants, please browse to <http://www.familytreedna.com/public/MacMillan/>. If you have questions, please email me at [skyspinner@cablespeed.com](mailto:skyspinner@cablespeed.com). Below is an article written by one of the Project participants who has undertaken the task of making some sense of the test results; grouping and analyzing them to come up with some general trends. We in the Project owe David McMillan a debt of gratitude for all his hard work.

Our Clan MacMillan DNA study has just recently passed the two-year mark. From March of 2004, when Adhania McMullen Olson set up the study at the behest of Chief George, to April of 2006 we have grown to include the results from fifty-two gentlemen. The results include those from the North American McMillian surname project which is administered by Gary McMillian as well results of individuals who have tested on their own and have publicly shared their results. Combining the efforts of the two studies was logical since we are all Clan MacMillan. A separate web site\* was established in July 2005 to collect all Clan MacMillan results, no matter where they tested, and allow all the results to be compared easily.

At first we grew slowly. At the end of 2004 we had in the neighborhood of ten participants, and in September of 2005 we had grown to include twenty-two. These included Chief George whose results were returned in July. It was in September that we appeared to have really gotten the wind in our sails. From then until the present, we have averaged receiving an additional set of results each week to more than double in size.

What have we been able to determine? A goal, going into the study, was to "establish relationships among the branches of Clan MacMillan". The more I learn about the history of the Clans in Scotland, the more this author believes that trying to connect all the branches of Clan MacMillan through Y-DNA testing is an unrealistic goal. While Clans are commonly thought of as patrilineal, in many cases men would begin to identify themselves as members of their wives' clans, especially if an inheritance of land was involved. Others who sought the protection of a stronger clan would have descendants who in many cases would begin to identify themselves as members of the stronger clan. In these, as well as others cases, a new male lineage would be established within a clan. Y-DNA testing, which tests the gene that is passed exclusively from father to son, will detect these different male lineages. We have detected three main groupings (lineages) up to this point which represent over 50% (28) of our participants:

Group One (11 participants) includes Chief George. These gentlemen would appear to share a common ancestor within the last 600 years. I believe several of the participants are working with Graeme Mackenzie to further develop the paper trail.

Group Two (12) includes Gary McMillian, an uncle of his, as well as a close and a distant cousin. While the paper trail pointed to a relationship between Gary and his distant cousin, it did not prove it. DNA testing confirmed the relationship. The members of this group probably share a common ancestor within the last 500 years.

Group Four (5) is a newly developing group. Unfortunately, only one of the gentlemen has identified to us the surname of his most distantly known M'Millan ancestor which is Mullikin. I suspect the other four members of this group are Millicans, Milligans or similar names because the group appears to match a type prevalent in the Millican DNA study. This is a separate study from the Clan MacMillan study.

Sometimes, no match is as helpful as a positive match is. My own experience is a perfect example. My 4<sup>th</sup> great-grandfather, Archibald McMillan, was born in Renfrew, Scotland c1776, parents unknown, but was in the United States no later than 1812 when he is found in Halifax Co., Virginia. Just across the State line, in North Carolina, there were many McMillans to be found. Was he related to them? I spent a lot of time and effort over the previous ten to fifteen years investigating whether ol' Archibald had family in the North Carolina McMillans. Proximity made this a possibility. The results from my DNA testing made any relationship with the North Carolina McMillans very unlikely. I now know not to expend any more effort in that direction. We were also able to rule out a relationship between Gary and another gentleman who they suspected may be a relative. While there may have been initial disappointment, they now know not to pursue this avenue any longer.

Looking to the future, we'd like to strongly encourage any male M'Millans who know in what areas of Scotland their M'Millan ancestors resided to consider being tested. It is through these results, that are identified as to place, that will help us connect the expatriate M'Millans to a Scottish home.

\* The URL to the web site is <http://home.comcast.net/~mcmillanmail/DNA/MacMillan.html>

David W. McMillan, [mcmillanmail@comcast.net](mailto:mcmillanmail@comcast.net)



**John Francis "Lofty" MacMillan**, a giant of the Canadian labour movement and a Past President of the Clan MacMillan Society of North America, died in Vancouver on Sunday January 15, 2006, at the age of 88. He passed away peacefully at the Brock Fahrni Pavilion, Vancouver, a nursing home for veterans where he had lived for the past two years.

Born July 26, 1917, in Port Hood, Cape Breton, Lofty MacMillan discovered hard labour by working on the railroad replacing rails for a measly 25¢ per hour. He also worked in the Nova Scotia coal mines where he witnessed fellow workers perish from various cave-ins and explosions. A proud, egalitarian Scottish highlander, Lofty could see that workers needed better treatment from their employers and decided to do something about it. He became an Officer of Local Union #7101 of the United Mine Workers of America, and remained committed to the union movement to the end of his life. When the nursing-care staff of his veterans' home in Campbellton, N.B. went on strike, he joined their picket-line, militant and articulate as ever from his wheel-chair.

During the Second World War Lofty served in the navy and lived in Saint John, N.B., where after the war he walked the beat as a policeman. He also became famous among expatriate N.B. Scots as Drum-Major for the Reserve Militia Pipe Band. Lofty was elected a municipal councillor before going on to become one of the best-known union organizers of his day. His work in Atlantic Canada helped to pioneer the widespread organizing of public sector workers in the 1960s and '70s. In 1964 he was elected President of the New Brunswick Federation of Labour. He instituted changes in labour legislation in the field of collective bargaining for public employees in that province. A well-deserved promotion came in 1967 when Lofty was named Director of Organizing and Servicing with the Canadian Union of Public Employees in Ottawa. During his fifteen years in that post, Lofty helped the union grow from 86,000 to nearly 300,000 members, but he was never fully comfortable as a manager in the office. His heart was always in the field with the members. Long after he retired, Lofty remained an inspiration to rank and file unionists. It seemed that all he had to do was show up at a labour convention, and step to the microphone, for the hall to fill with cheers and applause. When he was in his 80s, he turned what was supposed to be a few brief remarks into such an impassioned oration at a union convention in Corner Brook that he upstaged the entire event.

John MacMillan was given the nickname Lofty because of his height - he stood six foot six - but it as easily fit his reputation. He commanded respect wherever he went, his beloved wife Clara always at his side, and he never lost the common touch. He was fearless and colorful throughout his career, a non-drinker in a boozy profession, and a devout Catholic who could express himself with the best of them. One time when he was serving on the municipal council of Campbellton, he said of a political opponent (who would shortly go down before Lofty's withering exposure of public corruption), "If I was his priest I would keep a cookie in my pocket, and when he came forward for mass I would give him the cookie instead of the host. We all knew his real loyalties."

Lofty settled in Campbellton when he retired in 1982 and fought for labour and human rights until late in his life. He devoted himself to serving the needs of his fellow veterans, and was elected President of the local Royal Canadian Legion. He provided critical advice and publicity for union leaders during a tough province-wide strike against a popular and seemingly undefeatable provincial government in 1992. The issue was the integrity of signed legal contracts, and the union won the day. That same year Lofty was made an "Honorary Life Member" of the "New Brunswick Federation of Labour", and in 1999 he was awarded an Honorary Doctorate of Letters from the University of New Brunswick "for years of working to improve society's conditions" [*he's pictured below after the university ceremony with Clara and Chris & Valda McMullen*]. In the mid-1990s, Lofty called a news conference from his hospital bed in Saint John to challenge provincial authorities to eat the re-heated, privatized food that was being served to hospital patients, and when he arrived in Vancouver years later, he asked a nurse at the home for a copy of her collective agreement, telling her if she had any problems he'd be glad to help.

All of his life, Lofty was motivated by the twin ideals of his Christian faith, and the motto of the Clan MacMillan: "I learn to succour the distressed". He served as President of the Clan MacMillan Society of North America from 1984-1986, and founded the New Brunswick Chapter of the society during an International Gathering of the Clan in Oromocto in 1984. During the International Gathering of the Clan in the Canadian Maritime provinces in 2001, Lofty and his wife Clara were inducted in absentia into the Community of the Tonsured Servant, Honouris Causa. Lofty's two grandsons, Donald and Herbert Loeman, stood in for Lofty and Clara, and later presented their regalia to them at Lofty's nursing home in Campbellton. Lofty told me on the telephone: "I have never received a greater honour."



## A VISIT TO WOOD ISLANDS PIONEER CEMETERY, PEI

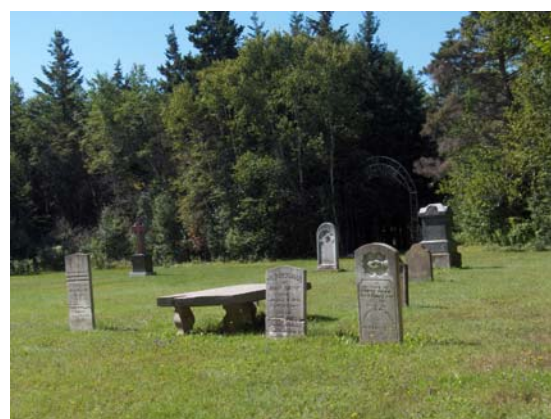
last resting place of *Collum Eachan MacMhaolain & Grisael MacNeill* from Colonsay  
by Graeme Mackenzie



After the CMSNA gathering in Ontario last August I had the opportunity to visit Prince Edward Island for the first time (having missed that leg of the 2001 gathering in the Maritimes), and I was determined while I was there to see the MacMillan Cross that had been raised only a few years ago by the descendants of Malcolm Hector MacMillan from Colonsay. I had no idea that I would be describing my visit at the same time as reporting (elsewhere in this issue) the passing of one of the men most responsible for this great monument. I'm sure however that Frank MacMillan's many cousins will consider this a suitable tribute to his work for the clan on PEI.



Locating the Wood Islands Pioneer Cemetery is not easy, since it's down a long dirt trail in the middle of the forest – but what a lovely peaceful spot it is once you find it. There are far too many MacMillan graves in it to be listed in their entirety – and most, though not all, seem to be connected one way or another to the family of “Collum Eachan” who came to PEI from Colonsay on the ship “Spencer” in 1806. Pictured below is the group of stones that includes those in memory of Frank's great-great-grandparents, James MacMillan (1785-1861) and Ann Munn (c.1788-1870) and his great-great-great-grandmother, Grace MacNeill who died in 1833 at the age of 74 (the new MacMillan Cross can be seen on the left of the background of the group picture – and the reverse of it is shown above on the right).



James MacMillan was the third son of Grace MacNeill and Malcolm Hector MacMillan who's thought to have been born in about 1750 on the island of Colonsay. Tradition has it that “Collum Eachan” was a son of the Hector MacMillan who was asked, with his brother Iain, to pilot Bonnie Prince Charlie's French ship as the Young Pretender looked for an island on which to hide some of the gold he'd brought to finance “The '45”. Like most of the Knapdale and Kintyre MacMillans, Hector and Iain were not Jacobites and had to be persuaded to take the risk of aiding the rebel Prince with a down-payment of gold (a small keg-full according to the story told by Somerled MacMillan on page 69 of his 1951 clan history). Hector was so reluctant that he's said to have slipped off the ship at the first opportunity – taking his gold with him – leaving his brother to accompany the Prince back to France where he's reputed to have prospered and married a beautiful girl from Dunkirk.

Another tradition connects this family with the famous MacMillan shipbuilding firm in Dumbarton. It was founded in the 1830s by Archibald MacMillan who was born in 1793 in Cardross to a John MacMillan and Mary Galbraith. The story handed down in the shipbuilding family says that Archibald's father was a schoolmaster from Campbeltown in Kintyre, but some Californian descendants of “Collum Eachan” reckon that John was a brother of their emigrant ancestor. Another American descendant of Malcolm Hector is Douglas C. MacMillan of East Orleans, Massachusetts, who compiled all these stories, along with detailed family trees for all the branches of the family that he could trace, in a booklet published in 1984 (second edition 1991) – which I've drawn on extensively for this article

## MAGAZINE SPONSORSHIP



Norma I. McMillan of the Hi & Dri Farm, Dutton, Ontario, has sponsored half the cost of this edition of the magazine, and we'd like to express our warm thanks to her and her family for their generosity. Norma is pictured on the left at the grave of her husband Victor Campbell McMillan (1917-2003) who was the fourth generation of his family to own the farm shown on his gravestone (and our apologies for getting the farm's name wrong when we printed a picture of it in the last issue of the magazine). Victor's great-grandparents were Donald “The Elder” McMillan (1811-1904) and Janet Greenlees (1811-1888) who emigrated from Killean, Kintyre, to settle in Dunwich Township, Elgin County, ON, in 1851. His nickname came from his having been an elder of the church, and among his many other descendants in Canada are numbered Dr. Hugh Alexander MacMillan (1920-1964) for whom the Bloorview MacMillan Children's Centre and Foundation in Toronto is named, and Professor Margaret MacMillan (Provost of Trinity College, Toronto, author of “Paris 1919”, and soon to be Warden of St. Anthony's College, Oxford). Norma herself is the daughter of George Malcolm Carroll and Gretta Burrows, whose family home was at Crinan in Elgin County, and from 1945 until very recently she ran her own accounting business in Dutton. We're grateful also to Clan Centre Trustee John B. McMillan for arranging the sponsorship with Norma and for supplying additional information about her and Victor's families.

*Sponsorship costs £500 for a whole issue and we'd welcome donations to that end from any of our readers, or from any businesses connected with the MacMillans, any of our septnames – or indeed anything Scottish (in return for sponsorship of a whole issue we're happy to devote the back cover to advertising a business, along with the usual acknowledgement on the news pages inside).*

**FILM OF CMSNA GATHERING 2005:** Roy Wainwright filmed most of the activities during the Ontario 2005 Gathering, and has now completed a multimedia record of it which is for sale either as a DVD or as VHS/Pal Tapes at a cost of US \$20.00 each. His production and mailing costs will come out of that and the profit will accrue to the Clan MacMillan Society of North America. Please contact Roy direct with orders. Email: [gerimenu1@suscom.net](mailto:gerimenu1@suscom.net). Snail-mail: 2897 Olde Field Drive, York, PA 17404, USA.

## CLAN CENTRE ACCOUNTS 2005 (as at 31 Dec 2005)

	Income		Expenditure	
	£	\$	£	\$
Subscriptions	795.48	1,055.00	Telephone	280.85
Donations	10,499.68	5,499.00	Postage/Printing	593.30
Project MAOL	120	5.00	Curator/Secretary	1,200.00
Interest	28.85	4.17	Genealogist/Editor	5,400.00
Miscellaneous	209.38	539.00	Utilities	81.91
			ISP	310.20
			Plaques	152.76
			Charges	90.00
			Transfer to UK A/C	3,901.40
	11,653.39	7,102.17		8,019.02
Excess of Expenditure			Excess of Income	3,634.37
	11,653.39	7,102.17		3,110.17
				11,653.39
				7,102.17

### Notes:

1. UK opening balance £826.04, closing balance £4,460.41.
2. US A/C opening balance \$1,491.96, closing balance \$4,578.49.
3. A number of donations have been labelled in memory of Jane MacMillan
4. Miscellaneous income includes sales of Graeme's book, Memorial Plaques and items related to Jane MacMillan's memory.
5. No bank charges for UK account.

## The Macmillans of Murlagan & Glenpean - an update

The fact that Ewen Macmillan "alias Cameron" of Glenpean was, compared to his cousins, a relatively wealthy man with good connections who made a profitable marriage, all tends to lend support to the thesis that he was indeed the son of the Ewen "Cameron" who in 1718 held a £1,000 wadset of Glenpean; and if the latter was the same man as the Ewen Cameron "alias mac Allan mhic Donald" who had a wadset of the same estate in 1700, then that would explain why Ewen Macmillan and Margaret Cameron named their first two sons as they did: Donald and Allan. The custom - almost an unwritten law in the Highlands in those days - was to name the first son for the father's father, and the second for the mothers' father. When however the father and paternal grandfather had the same name, the order might be reversed and the name of the mother's father might be given to the first son, with the second son receiving the name of the father's grandfather. So in this case, Glenpean's first son was probably named for his wife's father Donald Cameron, and his second son maybe for his own grandfather, the Allan who appears in the patronymic of Ewen the wadsetter of 1700.

Though still somewhat speculative this solution does make more sense than that I suggested as a possibility in 1999 - i.e. that Ewen Macmillan of Glenpean, and his brother Alexander of Murlagan, were sons of the *Archibald mac Ewen mhic Ian* who was in Murlagan in 1717 (which would look somewhat more likely if we knew for certain that the future Archibald of Murlagan was Alexander's first son, as opposed to his eldest surviving son, and that the son of the same name born to Ewen of Glenpean was older than his eventual heir Allan - which Glenpean's testament of 1780 makes clear could not have been the case). So the mysteries regarding the Macmillans of Murlagan and Glenpean in the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century remain; but as this account has shown there is still evidence out there waiting to be found which may all add up in the end to a more certain solution. I'm grateful in the meantime to Hugh P. MacMillan for funding some of the research that has gone into this article - and I'm hopeful that others will be interested in having me continue this fascinating line of enquiry in due course.

**Graeme Mackenzie**

Somerled MacMillan, who was a minister in Lochaber in the 1950s, considered the descent of the chieftains of *Clann 'ic 'illemhaoil Abrach* in his "Bygone Lochaber" (Paisley, 1971), and I built on his work in my "Origins of the Lochaber Macmillans..." which appeared as a chapter of "The Lochaber Emigrants to Glengarry" (Toronto, 1994). Somerled established the line of the Macmillans of Murlagan from the brothers Archibald and Duncan mac Ewen mhic Ian, who were tenants of Murlagan in 1717, back to their 3xGreat-Grandfather Duncan Ban who was identified by the patronymic attached to his son in 1598; i.e. "*William McConduchy Ban, Millygane*" [see family tree on centre pages]. The records that I subsequently found of William's father, "*Duncan Bane M'Finlay in Crewe*" in 1588 and 1546/7, suggested the possibility that it may have been Duncan Ban or his father who fled from Kilchamaig - according to the tradition reported in 1724 by William Buchanan of Auchmar - since the patronymic of a significant MacMillan in 16<sup>th</sup> century South Knapdale identifies a grandfather called Finlay who would probably have lived around the same time as the ancestor of the Murlagan family.

All this means that the ancestry of the Macmillans of Murlagan can be proved back from the 18<sup>th</sup> century further than that of either the MacMillans of Dunmore - whose exact descent from Alexander MacMillan "of the Cross" remains uncertain - or the McMillans of Brockloch, who have so many Johns in the 17<sup>th</sup> century that's it so far impossible to distinguish between them all (see issues 1 & 2 of the magazine for updates on these lines). It's ironic therefore that a glaring gap remains in the Lochaber pedigrees between the proven line down to 1717 and the well documented Macmillans of Murlagan and Glenpean at the time of the 1745 rebellion. I attempted to address this problem in the article I wrote for the Clan Centre Newsletter in May 1999, but my continuing researches show that the conclusions I reached then no longer hold water. I'm returning to these issues again therefore - mainly to report the new information I've discovered so that others can attempt to draw their own conclusions, but also tentatively to suggest another possible solution to the mystery.

While the descent of the Murlagan family - at least to 1717 - is clear, that of their cousins in Glenpean is not; and since it's they who emerge, somewhat controversially, as the effective leaders of the clan in the aftermath of "The '45", it's a crucial question. Somerled MacMillan thought that this family were not of the same line as the previous Macmillan tenants of Glenpean, but were instead the onetime occupants of Crieff - a township further east on the northern shore of Loch Arkaig than Murlagan and Callich [see map overleaf], and the place given as "Crewe" in 1588 when Duncan Ban mac Finlay was the tenant. The last certain Macmillan in Crieff was "*Allister vic Ian vic Conchie Ban*" who appears in the 1642 rental holding neighbouring Sallachan as well. Somerled says that he'd left Crieff by 1663 to become the tenant of Glenpean - and as such was the ancestor of the later Glenpean family - but this appears to be based on a misinterpretation of an incomplete entry for Glenpean in 1663 where the given name is in fact missing [Celtic Magazine, Vol. XIII, page 471]. This is apparent from another entry for 1663 that Somerled presumably never saw [Register of Privy Council (RPC), 3<sup>rd</sup> Series, Vol. I, page 411] where Alexander appears again in Crieff as "*Allaster McEan Vic Conchy Vayne*" (the date suggests his patronymic may be missing a generation unless, as Somerled in fact suggests, the Duncan Ban referred to here and in 1642 was a son of Duncan Ban mac Finlay - and such a son, albeit without the nickname "Ban", is on record with his father in Crieff in 1588). In 1666 Sir Ewen Cameron of Lochiel gave his nephew Allan a wadset of "Krief, Sallachan, Muik and Blair" - a wadset is a sort of lease whereby, in exchange for a lump sum, the wadsetter and his heirs become lairds of the lands in question until the original landowner repays them. This may explain why there are no more rentals in the Lochiel papers showing Macmillans as tenants in Crieff; i.e. they may still have been there but only thereafter as tenants of the wadsetter rather than of Lochiel himself [Lochiel Inventory, No. 231].

The "Old Glenpean" family, as Somerled calls them, descended from Duncan Ban's grandson *John mac William*. He first appears in 1588 "*in Ballache*", a mistranscription of "Callache" [Mackintosh Muniments, No. 150], and then in 1617 "*in Glenpeane*" [RPC, XI, 205]. He had at least three sons: "*Mulmore vic Ian vic William*" who appears in the 1642 rental as tenant of "*Kaillich*", and from whom are said to descend the later Macmillans of Callich; "*Angus vic Ian vic Wm. vic Conchie Van*" who was tenant of Glenpean in 1642; and "*William McEan vic William*" who was in Glenpean in 1661.

### FROM HERE TO THERE



Left: *Bill Macmillan, President of the Glengarry & Ottawa Valley Branch, dedicates the GR2002 cairn erected at Murlagan in memory of the emigration of the Lochaber Macmillans in 1802 - with Chief George MacMillan and Rev. Malcolm "Father Mac" MacMillan, Abbot Emeritus CTS*

Right: *The view westwards from the cairn into Glen Pean.*

Thanks to Jane Strauss for these pictures



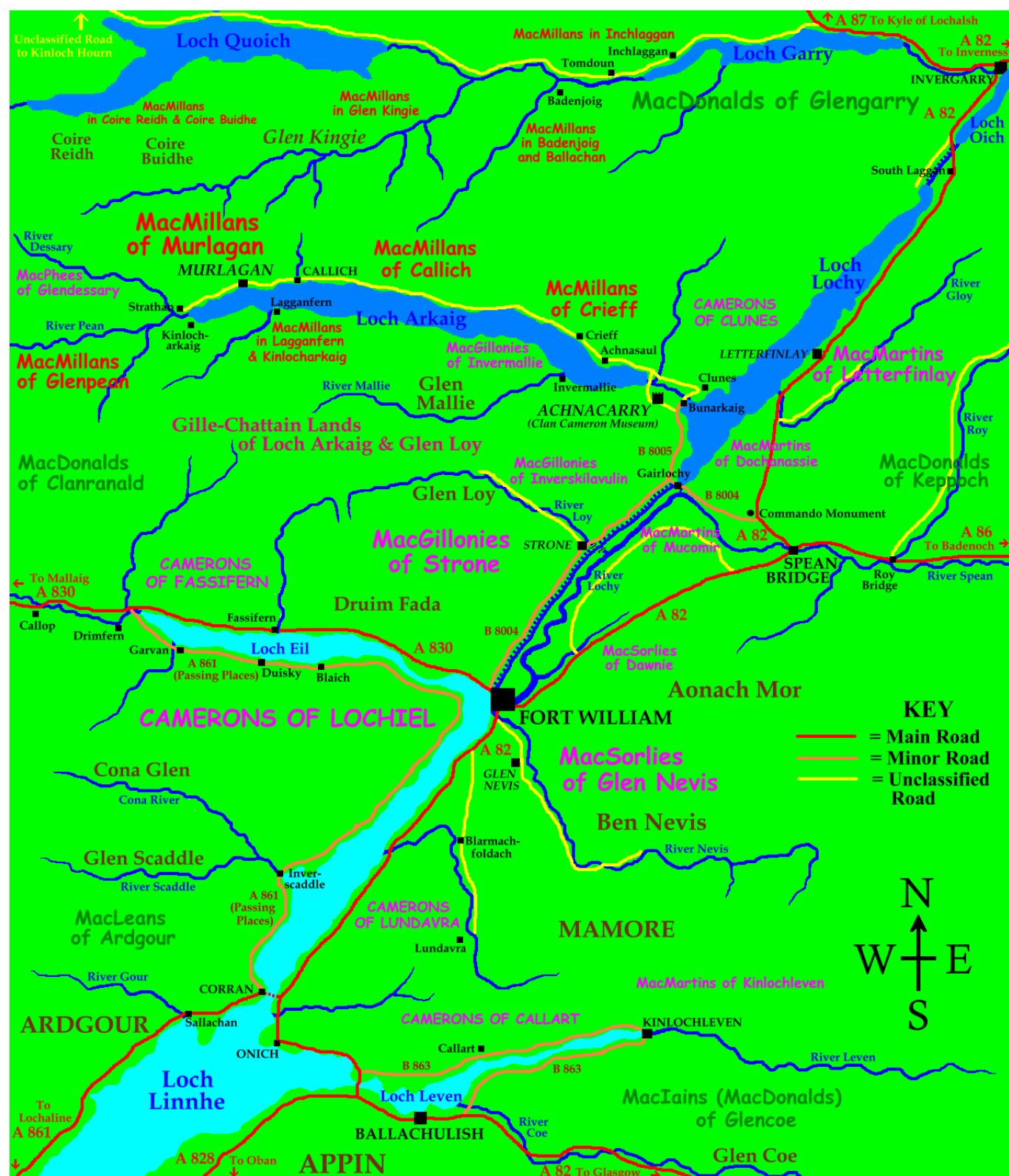
Right: *Pauline looking at the plaque taken back from Scotland to Canada and erected, as shown, in the burial ground by the ruins of St. Raphael's Cathedral in Glengarry County, ON.*

Left: *The text and picture on the plaque, which was made near Finlaystone in the same way as the Jane MacMillan Room plaque and those that can be purchased to go on the Clan Centre's Memorial Wall at Finlaystone - as referred to elsewhere in this issue of the magazine.*



Somerled reports – presumably recounting a local tradition, though he doesn't specify a source – that Angus mac William had a son called Angus "Ban" who gave up the tenancy of Glenpean before 1663 to become one of Lochiel's officials in the Strontian area. While there is evidence that appears to support the existence of an Angus Ban – in the patronymic of a third tenant of Murlagan in 1717 ("*Ewen mac Angus Van*") – it says nothing about his ancestry; and once again documents that Somerled presumably never saw show that an Angus was still tenant of Glenpean in 1661 and 1663, albeit he appears in both with the surname "Cameron" [RPC, 3<sup>rd</sup> Ser., I, 55 & 412]. Since both John mac Ewen of Murlagan and his son appear in the same records with the surname Cameron there's little doubt that Angus "Cameron" in Glenpean is the Angus MacGhillehmaoil who appeared there with his patronymic in 1642.

## Clan Lands in Lochaber



In the rental taken in 1748 for the Commissioners of the Forfeited Estates, Ewen of Glenpean appears as tenant of half of Glenpean Mor – the other half being shared between Dougal McMillan, Duncan McMillan, and Catherine McMillan, who were probably his siblings or children [NAS: E.768/1]. By 1755 he's the possessor of the whole of Glenpean Mor, in succession he says to his father whose 21 year lease had expired [NAS: E.768/2/4]. His wealth at this time is explicitly commented on by Mungo Campbell, the factor appointed by the Commissioners to administer Lochiel's estate, who wrote in the same year: "...*Ewen McMillan at Glenpeanmore who is reckoned to be very rich and maintains a great influence among his Clan in that country.... The memorialist knows no more than that he's head of the Tribe McMillan....*" [NAS: E.768/11/8].

The suggestion that Ewen of Glenpean was chief of the Lochaber Macmillans is clearly contradicted by the statement made to Commissioners in 1761 by John of Murlagan – then an old man in his 70s said by his descendants to have gone to live in Ardgour – who "...*depones that he is Head of the tribe of McMillans or McIllywouls and he and his ancestors have been kindly tenants or possessors of Murlagan for more than 300 years past. That he himself possessed them for many years preceding the year 1745 when, falling low in circumstances, he was obliged to give up holding lands.*" [quoted in "Bygone Lochaber", page 64]. If old John of Murlagan was the lineal descendant of the John MacGhillehmaoil of Murlagan who was recognised by the crown as the head of his branch a number of times in the previous century [RPC, 3<sup>rd</sup> Ser., II, 73; VI, 43; IX, 132] then his claim would obviously be substantiated – but was he? We simply don't know since he never appears with his patronymic – indeed he has so far never been found on the record at all before 1746. Somerled suggests he was the son of the "*Archibald mac Ewen vic Ian*" who was resident in Murlagan in 1717, but since his eldest son was called Ewen (he appears as "Captain Ewen McGilvaile of Murlagan" whilst with the Jacobite army in 1746 – Buchanan Society Register) it seems far more likely that John of Murlagan was the older brother of Archibald, and thus the son of the "*Ewin Cameron alias McEan*" of 1663. That would make him the grandson of the John of Murlagan of 1642-1684 and therefore support his claim to the headship of *Clann 'ic 'illemhaoil Abrach*. It's important to note too that the statement about Glenpean being chief was not made by Ewen himself, but by the factor, and as such it no doubt accurately reported the de facto situation – to be reflected forty seven years later when Ewen's son and nephew led the clan to Canada – rather than the niceties of hereditary right which may have counted for little following the deaths of Murlagan's sons at Culloden and in its aftermath.

We are of course entirely dependent for information about the family of "Old John of Murlagan" on the account provided to Somerled by his claimed descendant the late Andrew Harkness MacMillan who matriculated arms in 1957 as "MacMillan of Murlagan". The copies of his correspondence to be found in Somerled's papers (now lodged in the Clan Centre), and indeed what one can discover of the family by tracing them back from the current generation, do not suggest that all this information is entirely to be relied upon. The suggestion in particular that the Glenpean family owed the comparative wealth that allowed it to become the de facto chieftains of the clan in Lochaber to the theft of some of the French gold hidden on Loch Arkaigside already looks unjust in the light of the compensation figures quoted above; and there is further evidence to be found which quite clearly shows Glenpean's legitimate sources of wealth.

In 1757 for instance, "*Evan McMillan, tacksman and possessor of Glenpeanmore*" had a bond for 2,000 merks from Captain Allan Cameron of Glendessary "...*to said Evan McMillan and Margaret Cameron his present spouse in conjunct fee and liferent and to Donald McMillan eldest lawful son procreate betwixt the said Evan McMillan and the said Margaret Cameron...*" [NAS: RD2/217/2, Folio 142]. Glenpean's wife Margaret was the daughter of Glendessary's second cousin Donald Cameron of Pennygowan. In 1759 Glenpean had another bond, this time for 1,000 merks, from Ronald Macdonald of Belfinlay, which obligation was taken over after Belfinlay's death by his cousin and chief Clanranald – on whose behalf 50 merks "rent" (i.e. interest) was sent in 1764 to "Mr. Ewen McMillan of Glenpean at Kinlocharkaig" [NAS: GD.201/5/124]. The reason for Belfinlay's bond is unknown, but since Glenpean had a son called Ronald, and Ronald is not a name in either his or Glendessary's family, it may be that Glenpean made a second marriage to one of Belfinlay's daughters. One interesting fact to emerge from all the documentation about Ewen of Glenpean is that, for all his money, he couldn't write, and he had to sign documents with his mark (as did John of Murlagan and all the other Macmillans in the 1755 rental of the Locheil estates – except a John and John junior in Kinlocheil, whose identities are presently unknown, who were able to sign for themselves).



The tenant of "Laganphairne" in 1642 was one "Ewen vic Coil vic Ian" [Celtic Magazine, XIII, 469] who appears again in 1663 as "Ewin Cameron alias McConnill vic Ean" [RPC, 3<sup>rd</sup> Ser., I, 412]. This Ewen mac Donald mhic Ian may well be the son of the above "Donald McEane VcWilliam" and therefore nephew to Angus Macmillan "of Glenpean" [see family tree]. Somerled identifies him as the grandfather of the four Macmillan brothers who had joint tenancy of Glenpean Beg and part of Lagganfern in 1777, but unfortunately this is a descent that simply doesn't add up chronologically - even if Ewen was very young in 1642 and the four brothers were very old in 1777 (which is not to say that Ewen mac Donald wasn't the ancestor of the four brothers, but simply that there must be at least one generation missing in the claimed descent).

For our present purposes however we must go back to the second Ewen "Cameron" who had a wadset of Glenpean Mor - in 1700 - whose patronymic was "mac Allan mhic Donald". The suggestion is that he may have been a nephew of the Ewen mac Donald who was tenant of Lagganfern in 1642 and 1663, which, if so, would make him a second cousin of the Ewen mac William mhic Angus who had the wadset in 1697. It is of course strange that a new wadset was given so soon after the first, but the explanation could perhaps lie in Somerled's story about Angus Macmillan of Glenpean giving up his tenancy in the 1660s to become Lochiel's ground officer in Strontian - if, as so often happened with oral accounts, the dates and generations were mixed up (i.e. it was Angus's grandson who gave up Glenpean to go to Strontian in the 1690s). It may be that Lochiel had received a better offer for Glenpean - wadsets were not tied to a period of years like some tacks, but were redeemable at any time the original laird could afford or wished to do so - and when we find that the Ewen "Cameron" who had the wadset of Glenpean Mor in 1718 had paid 1,000 pounds for it, we can see how much better that was for Lochiel than the mere 500 merks paid in 1697 (a merk was two thirds of one pound). Maybe Ewen mac William was offered the job in Strontian as recompense for losing his wadset of Glenpean to his richer cousin Ewen mac Allan.

There's no indication of how this branch of the Glenpean family came to be so much better off than the rest of the clan - including their cousins in Murlagan. They may simply have been better cattle rustlers than their chiefs - or more likely, less inhibited by their position (Lochiel and his branch and sept chieftains were under great pressure from the government to reform their ways after the settlement of 1665 with the Mackintoshes about the old Ghille-Chattain lands, and most of the records of the Murlagan family are related to government attempts to hold them directly responsible for their clan's lawlessness). It could be however that the Glenpean Macmillans were as much involved in legitimate droving as in the black art of reiving - and perhaps in conjunction with their more distant cousins in Knapdale. We know that their contemporary Alexander MacMillan of Dunmore bought cattle from MacDonald of Sleat, and the most commonly used drove roads from Skye to the lowlands came into Glengarry along the southern shores of Loch Quoich where junior branches of the Glenpean Macmillans were later settled (Corriebuie, Badenjoig etc.) and where all the major Loch Arkaiside families had their summer sheilings [see "Concerning Lochiel and Glengarry" in the Celtic Monthly, Vol. 8 (1899-1900)].

We should remind ourselves at this point that, as things stand, we have no proof that the Ewen mac Allan mhic Donald alias "Cameron" who was given a wadset of Glenpean Mor in 1700 was a Macmillan, nor indeed that the "Evan Cameron" of "Wester Gleanpean" in possession of a £1,000 wadset of the same estate in 1718 was the same man [NAS: E.682/1/1 & 2]. Support, if not exactly proof, for both contentions can be found however if one works back from what we know of the Ewen of Glenpean Mor of the 1750s and '60s, who undoubtedly was a Macmillan - albeit the first record of him too is as "Evan Cameron". This is in the claims made for losses at the hands of Cumberland's troops in the aftermath of "The '45", and Glenpean's comparative wealth at this time is suggested by how much more he lost than any other Macmillan on Loch Arkaiside, including Murlagan (the figures that follow have been rounded up or down to the nearest pound): "Evan Cameron in Glenpeanmore", £115; "Evan McMillan in Caillach", £63; "John McMillan in Murlaggan", £58. It's interesting to see that Glenpean's brother, who lost a mere £7, is named as "Alexander Cameron alias McMillan" and that his place of residence is first given as Murlagan, which is then crossed out and replaced by Callich. This reflects the fact that though he was in Callich in 1746, by the time the compensation claims were drawn up in 1750 he had already replaced his cousin as the main tenant of Murlagan [NAS: E.768/41].

"The Lochiel Inventory 1472-1744" (edited by Jean Munro and published by the Scottish Record Society in 2000) reveals that in 1697 one "Euen Cameron...designed McWilliam Vic Innis in Glenpean" paid 200 merks compensation for stealing 12 cows from Kenneth MacKenzie of Scatwell, and it seems likely that this "Ewen son of William son of Angus" would have been the grandson of the Angus Cameron alias mac Ian mhic William who had been the tenant of Glenpean in 1663. The same source reveals that a few months later Sir Ewen Cameron of Lochiel and his son John wadset "far Glenpean" to the said *Ewen mac William mac Angus* for the sum of 500 merks - which suggests that this particular Macmillan's cattle dealing had been pretty profitable despite being caught on the wrong side of the law at least once.

"Far Glenpean" is the western or upper part of the valley, and was often therefore known as "Glenpean Mor" - with the Gaelic "mor" in this case meaning "high" rather than "large" or "great". The other section, often known as "Glenpean Beg" ("beg" usually meaning "small" or "lesser", but in this case "lower"), was occupied from at least 1663 by a branch of the Macgillionies - another kindred who, like the Macmillans, had once been part of the original Clan Chattan - with their representative appearing in 1717 as Dugald "Cameron" wadsetter of Easter Glenpean.

Only three years after Glenpean Mor had been wadset to Ewen Cameron "alias mac William mhic Angus" it was wadset again, but this time to Ewen Cameron "alias McAllan vic Donil". Who this Ewen son of Allan son of Donald was is not at all clear, but there are two records of individuals bearing the given name Donald in Glenpean in the 17<sup>th</sup> century - one of whom at least is certainly a Macmillan. They are: "Donald M'ewin V'Oneill V'Inulmoir" in 1624 [Register of the Great Seal, Vol. VIII, page 224, No. 646] and "Donald Mcllvollyll" who, with his wife Mary Cameron, appears as a witness in a case cited in the Justiciary Record of Argyll for 1698 [Stair Society, No. 12, page 174].

The patronymic of the first of these needs some explanation: "V'Oneill" has nothing to do with Irish O'Neils or Scottish MacNeils; the V' is an abbreviation of Vic (the phonetic form of Mhic - the genitive of Mac) and "Oneill" stands for *Dhomhnaill*, the genitive form of *Domhnall*, where the aspirated "D" disappears because it's elided with the "c" of the preceding Vic). "V'Inulmoir" is on the face of it nonsense; but knowing that the given name Maolmuire occurs amongst the Macmillans in Glenpean, it looks likely that this is a mistranscription of V'Mulmoir. If so the name and patronymic probably means *Donald son of Ewen son of Donald son of Maolmuire*, which suggests a possible great-grandson of the Maolmuire mac Duncan Ban who's on record in 1546/7 - but without any record of the intervening generations it's impossible to say for certain.

There's also no way at the moment of knowing who the Donald MacGhillemhaoil of 1689 was, though if the Ewen mac Allan mhic Donald who purchased the wadset of Glenpean in 1700 was a Macmillan - and for reasons which we'll come to, we may reasonably assume he was - then the likelihood is that these two (Donald and Ewen) were brothers. But how might they connect up to the rest of the Glenpean clan?

The most likely link would be through the presumed Macmillans who are on record during the 17<sup>th</sup> century as tenants of Lagganfern - a township on the south shore of Loch Arkaiside, opposite Murlagan and Callich [see map]. One has to sound a note of caution here however since Lagganfern is on what one might call the Macgillionie side of the loch, and it was certainly included in the wadset held by the Macgillionies of Glenpean Beg in 1717 and 1746-55. Nevertheless, there were Macmillans in Kinlocharkaig in 1746, probably as sub-tenants of the Macgillionies, so Somerled MacMillan may have been right in claiming that the Macmillans who were tenants in Lagganfern (and indeed Glenpean Beg) in 1777 belonged to families that had been there since the 17<sup>th</sup> century. It's clear however that the ancestry given them by Somerled - presumably based on oral accounts from their descendants in Canada - cannot be wholly right ["Bygone Lochaber, pages 85-6]. There's no record for instance so far found of an individual called Donald "Donn", who Somerled says was the son of John son of Duncan Ban of Murlagan, and ancestor of the Lagganfern Macmillans. There is however a record in 1613 of a "Donald McEane VcWilliam" who appears with his brother "Ewne" and an "Angus McEane Vc William" who's said by the royal clerk to have been their father, but who the patronymic suggests was actually their brother [RPC, X, 187]. Though there's no place of residence given for this family group, it seems more than likely that this Angus son of John son of William was the Macmillan with the same patronymic who was tenant of Glenpean in 1642, who appears in the same place in 1663 as Angus Cameron, and who was the probable ancestor of the Ewen "Cameron" who was given the wadset of Glenpean in 1697.

