



CLAN MACMILLAN *International* Magazine



Issue No. 20
Dec 2015

In this issue: **McMillanites and Jacobites**
The Chief's Memories of Ottawa 2015
The Demise of the House of Dunmore
From Tarbert in Knapdale to Peru

Clan MacMillan in the USA 2015



April: Appalachian Branch at Loch Norman Highland Games - joined (right) by Alex Brown CTS on leave from the army



Left: Chicago Scottish Festival & Highland Games in June. L-R: Justin, Kevin, & Brandon McMillan, with Mike & Mark McMillin. Right: Josh McMillan, youngest piper at North American Drumming & Piping Academy, playing at Grandfather Mountain, NC, in July.



August: Gathering of Virginia McMullans/McMullens at Madison, VA



Left: Robert McMillan & J. D. McMillan at the Southwest Missouri Celtic Heritage & Highland Games in Buffalo, MO, in September. Right: Gary MacMillan & Mark McMillan at the CTAM Gathering of Scottish Clans & Highland Games at Salado, TX, in November



**Clan MacMillan
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Graeme Mackenzie.**

Clan MacMillan International (CMI) - the worldwide organisation based at the home of Clan Chief George MacMillan - publish a Newsletter and a Magazine each year, which are sent free to all members. CMI membership is open to all Mcmillans and septname bearers – and members' subscriptions help fund the work of the Clan Centre, which is

"...to collect, preserve, display and disseminate educational and historic material about Clan MacMillan heritage and its Septs worldwide for the benefit of clan members and other interested parties; and to assist the chief, clan societies and individual clanspeople around the world in the promotion of the clan and its ideals and charities"

(Clan Centre Mission Statement as amended at Conclave in August 2008).

The annual subscription for 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 2016 is UK £15 or US \$25.

Payment may be made online, using credit/debit card via website (see below). 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 further information about CMI and the Clan Centre please go to:
www.clanmacmillan.org

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Editorial

I'm happy to be able to report that this edition of the CMI Magazine will be received by more members than last year's. Our up to date membership is 226, and though 30 members failed to renew this year, we gained 46 new members in the course of 2015 (and had three lost members return to the fold). Since many of these new members joined online it seems clear that the revamped website, with its Members Only pages, is proving popular. The option to take out and renew subscriptions to Clan MacMillan International online, using a credit/debit card via PayPal obviously makes the whole process much easier too.

The breakdown of the membership by country is as follows: Scotland 24; England 18; USA 132; Canada 20; New Zealand 12; Australia 10; Belgium, Denmark, Italy, and Argentina, 1 each (with three memberships of unknown origin—they only seem to communicate, if at all, by email—and one CTS member lost).

Our overseas branches and societies mostly continue to thrive, though too many are unduly dependent on the efforts of one or two particularly keen and energetic officers, which means that when illness or death strikes, their whole existence can be put in jeopardy. It seems something like this may have happened in Arizona, where the society's website has disappeared and emails get bounced back. Little is heard from British Columbia or New Mexico, and the fate of the Utah society following the sad loss of Phil MacMillan is not clear. In all these cases we'd be glad to hear from MacMillans who are trying to, or would like to, keep the clan flame alive in these states.

It's very sad to have to report in this edition the loss of two more of the clan's most loyal and beloved servants: June Senior in Australia and Dugal MacMillan in Canada. Both did so much for the clan, and were delightful people. Though we mourn the loss of such old hands, it's great to be able to report on new blood coming into the clan too; and it's been a particular delight for me, on my travels across the Atlantic this year, to meet new members of both the North Central States and the Appalachian Branches, and once again to enjoy the company of the MacMillans in Texas.

News from the Clan around the World

Pacific Branch

The Pacific Branch of Clan MacMillan held their AGM on the 16th of May, and the current clan officers were elected to another year of service.

The branch newsletter, "The Tonsured Times", printed these reports of their attendance at the following games:

The **San Diego Highland Games** was held on June 27-28. The weather was a bit muggy, but a little drizzle on Saturday helped cool everyone off nicely. The MacMillan tent had many helpers including Mac and Linda MacMillan. We had many visitors to the tent and welcomed three new members, Bill and Beth Bell, and Kimberly Bandel. At the closing ceremonies we noticed there was a female Drum Major wearing a MacMillan kilt. We quickly snapped a picture We would love to interview her for our next issue of Tonsured Times, and have her as a member. I have put in a request from the game officials to have her contact the clan if she is interested.



Scotsfest Costa Mesa was May 23-24. Although the weather was cooler this year than usual it still remained a pleasant weekend for all the activities. This was the 83rd year for this gathering and it was bigger than ever with a reported 76 clans in attendance. The opening and closing ceremonies were very stirring as current and former members of the armed services were honored. The MacMillan tent was bustling with activity and we gained 6 new memberships. After the games on Sat. several members joined together at the Young's trailer for chili dogs and other good "eats" to round out the day's events.

Clan MacMillan Society of New Zealand



Margaret and Peter Pool—the New Zealand Society's President and recently appointed Clan Centre Trustee—are pictured above with Chief George MacMillan at Finlaystone in May of this year.

The New Zealand Society will be attending the Highland Games at Upper Hutt, Auckland, Waipu, and Turakina in the coming months. Dates for these and other games are as follows:

Upper Hutt Highland Gathering
Harcourt Park, Norbet Road, Upper Hutt.
7 November 2015, 8.30am to 3.00pm

Auckland Highland Games
Three Kings Reserve, Corner Mt Eden and Mt Albert Roads, Mt Eden, Auckland.
21 November 2015
for information go to the Auckland Highland Games Assn Facebook page

Waipu Highland Games
Caledonian Park, St. Mary's Road, Waipu
1 January 2016
<http://www.waipugames.co.nz/>

Turakina Highland Games
The Domain, Cameron Road off SH3, Turakina.
30 January 2016
<http://www.turakinahighlandgames.co.nz/>

Paeroa Highland Games and Tattoo
The Domain, Willoughby Street, Paeroa.
13 February 2016

North Central States Branch

Mike McMillen reports on this year's activities:

In general 2015 was a good year for our branch. Membership was up, including more first-time members than usual. Participation by branch members at events was enthusiastic. Our website is redesigned and now dovetails with the CMI site. As a branch we pitched our tents at three events this year: Chicago Scottish Festival & Highland Games, the Southwest Missouri Celtic Heritage & Highland Games in Buffalo and the Minnesota Scottish Fair & Highland Games in Eagan.

The Minnesota event of July 18 met with what has become a fair tradition: unseasonable, even extreme weather. In the past the fair has featured a 100-degree temperature (a rarity in Minnesota) in July of 2007 and snow on May 20 in 2012. This year, the night preceding the event had sustained rain and high winds tossing tents and other materials about the grounds. After pulling the remains of three other clan tents off of ours, we were able to keep it upright with splints and a roll of packing tape. The clans pulled together and the fair was otherwise a success. Then Minnesota convener Jack MacMillan headed up the first recycling effort at the fair which diverted 87% of waste at the fair from trash to recycling.



Above & Below: The branch tent at the Minnesota Scottish Fair blown over and then restored



60th Wedding Anniversary



Ed & Emily Williams hosted 180 guests at their home in Culpepper, VA, for a celebration of their 60th Wedding Anniversary on 15 March 2015. Family members and friends were greeted by a piper, arranged by Ed & Emily's children.

Ed & Emily met when they were students at Lynchburg College, and have lived at Culpepper since Ed retired in 1994. Emily, who was a classroom teacher and later Principal in Fairfax County schools, served for many years as the Convener of the Virginia McMullans/McMullens, and hosted tents for the Appalachian Branch at Highland Games in Virginia. Emily & Ed have 3 children, 5 grand-children, 2 great-grand-children.

The Wedding Bells

Logan Bell, Vice President of the Appalachian Branch of Clan MacMillan—and youngest son of past President Robert Gladstone Bell—was married on 10 October 2015 to Sarah Turner, the daughter of a retired Superior Court Judge.

The wedding, which took place at the First Presbyterian Church in Greensboro NC, was attended by over 200 guests, including Logan's relatives from New Zealand. The bride was piped down the aisle by Dylan Kelly of the Clan MacMillan Sept of Blue.



From Tarbert in Knapdale to Peru

In the last couple of centuries members of our clan have settled all over the world, and now, via the wonders of the World Wide Web and email, MacMillan descendants in far-flung corners of the world can find out about the clan and contact the Chief and Clan Centre.

Here's an email message that Chief George MacMillan recently received:

Sylvia is my first name but I go by Anita - the Spanish diminutive of Anna, which was my grandmother's name!

My full (and professional name - I am an academic) is Anita Schrader McMillan - which explains about joining the clan. I grew up in Peru, where my grandfather Eoghan McMillan and his wife Anna (b MacArthur) settled.

My grandfather was born in Tarbert, Loch Fyne, in 1898. His parents were Duncan McMillan (1844 - 1909) and Jessica MacDougall, who died in 1902. Duncan McMillan was the village doctor, in Tarbert, and he is buried in the Tarbert cemetery.

My grandfather Eoghan was an only child but he had three children - Ileene May, Murray and Elizabeth (Elizabeth is my mother). My uncle Murray died in 2001, but my Aunt Ileene (m Franz Sennhauser) lives in Peru. My aunt and mother are good sources of family lore.

There is a little piece about my grandfather in the fine mural to the soldiers of WWI and WWII created by the University of Glasgow [quoted right].

As time goes by I feel a growing sense of urgency about keeping memory alive for the next generations. I collect stories from all sides of my family. The world is becoming increasingly fragmented; the bonds of kinship, which have sustained human communities for thousands of years, are dissipating and being replaced by ephemeral, fleeting ties.

I have never lived in Scotland but love the landscape and feel very much at home there. It feels real. It is a hard thing to explain, but I am sure you have heard similar things from other diaspora Scots or part Scots! Like being Jewish or Armenian, and perhaps in some cases for comparable reasons - forced exile, migration - being Scots runs deep.

I would love to visit the Clan Centre at some point, probably in the not too distant future as I am planning to go on a course in Scotland early this year or next year.

With best wishes,

Anita Schrader McMillan

Eoghan McMillan studied at the University of Glasgow from 1913-4 though his studies were interrupted by the First World War.

Eoghan McMillan was born in Tarbert, Loch Fyne, in 1898 and was the son of Duncan McMillan, a Doctor, and Jessica Elizabeth MacDougall. During his time of study at the University of Glasgow, Eoghan studied subjects such as Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and Physics. During this first year of study he signed up with the Cameron Highlanders, claiming to be 18 when he was, in fact, 17.

During WWI Eoghan was wounded several times including in a mustard gas attack. He fought in Ypres and the Somme and by the end of the war had risen to the rank of Captain. After the War he went to Demerara, helped by his uncles, to study sugar planting and later went to Peru to work under his uncle Coll MacDougall who was the general manager of a sugar estate. In his mid-thirties Eoghan returned to Scotland where he met and married Anna MacArthur. They had three children and during WWII, Eoghan had a farm and served in the home guard.

After WWII the family moved to Zimbabwe (then Rhodesia) to work with an uncle, Thomas Murray MacDougall, who had introduced sugar cultivation to the region. He then took a position in Peru for three years then returned with the family to Scotland. Eoghan McMillan then left for Brazil where he worked in a sugar estate until he retired due to ill health. Eoghan McMillan died in Peru in 1977.



Graeme Mackenzie adds:

A little basic research using the online resources at www.scotlandsppeople.gov.uk reveals that Capt. Eoghan McMillan's father, Dr Duncan McMillan, was born on 5 Aug. 1854, and that his parents were Hugh McMillan & Catherine McIntosh. The parents of his wife, Jessie Elizabeth McDougall, were Coll McDougall and Catherine Murray. Dr McMillan named his home in Tarbert, Knap House.

The census of 1861 shows that Hugh McMillan was born c.1801 in South Knapdale, and that he and his wife Catherine (born c.1821 in the parish of Kilcalmonell) had at least two other children: Angus, born c.1846, and Anne, born c.1850. They lived in a part of Tarbert called "McMillans Land", and had as neighbours two unmarried brothers: Angus McMillan, born c.1827, and Malcolm McMillan, born c.1834.

Hugh McMillan died in 1883, and his death certificate identifies his parents as Angus McMillan, farmer, and Janet Johnstone.

McMillanites and Jacobites

An extract from Graeme Mackenzie's forthcoming
Clan MacMillan: A New History

The principal person of the MacMillans of Argyle-shire, is Duncan MacMillan of Dunmore; his interest and residence is upon the south-side of Lochtarbet in Knapdale in the shire of Argyle. There are also MacMillans of Coura, and of Clochbrecks, with a very considerable number of the vulgar sort dispersed through that shire.

William Buchanan of Auchmar, 1727.

Duncan MacMillan of Dunmore may have been the chief of the clan in Argyll in the early 18th century, but the Lochaber Macmillans had their own chief, who had been recognised as such by the crown in 1684; even though the M'Gilveils (as Auchmar calls them) had by then also come to be considered a sept of Clan Cameron. It's not known whether the early MacMillans of Murlagan and Glenpean acknowledged the seniority of the Knapdale branch; indeed, the descendants of the Lochaber chieftains who got themselves recognised in the mid-20th century as the "MacMillans of Murlagan" claimed that their family were the senior line, on the basis that their ancestor who fled to Lochaber was the eldest son of MacMillan of Knap (which, even if it were the case – and there's no evidence to support such a claim – would be irrelevant, since under clan law a chief can name his second son, or anybody else for that matter, as his heir if he so wishes). Given that the 16th century flight to Lochaber probably stemmed from murderous political differences between supporters of the MacDonalds and the Campbells, and that such disagreements were reinforced in the late 17th century by Cameron support for the Jacobites and the Campbells' adherence to the house of Hanover, it seems extremely unlikely that MacMillan of Murlagan would have acknowledged anything other than a theoretical allegiance to Dunmore as "the representative of the ancient family of MacMillan of Knapdale" – if that.

The situation in Galloway is even less clear. There's no known recognition by the crown of any chiefship of the MacMillans there. Auchmar tells us that their "principal man" in 1728 was "MacMillan of Brockloch", and again that "There are also divers other heritors [i.e. lairds], and a good number of the vulgar sort of the name in the country, who acknowledge their origin to be the same with the MacMillans of Argyle-shire". The gravestones in Carsphairn kirkyard seem to show

the Brockloch family bearing the undifferenced MacMillan arms recorded in the 18th century by Nesbit – suggesting they were by then the chiefs of the branch – but the heraldic historian also tells us that MacMillan's original charter as Baron of Ken was held in 1728 by Andrew McMillan of Ardarroch (though presumably by then only as an historic relic).

Discussing the chiefship of the Galloway MacMillans at this time is probably pointless, since "the clan system" as it was then understood in the Gaidhealtachd no longer applied in the south of Scotland. Acknowledging a shared ancestry with MacMillan of Dunmore did not mean following him – still less his distant cousin in Lochaber – when it came to questions of politics and religion. Presbyterianism sought to exclude the influence even of local lairds, and it's ironic therefore that the most important religious MacMillan of his time probably did belong to the family of the onetime chiefs of the Galloway MacMillans.

The Cameronian Apostle and the MacMillanites

The Reverend John MacMillan was born in the parish of Minnigaff, probably in the 1670s (though the age on his monument suggests 1669), and is said to have been a descendant of the MacMillans of Ardarroch. He graduated MA at Edinburgh University in 1697, was licensed by the Presbytery of Kirkcudbright in 1700, and was ordained and admitted as the Minister of Balmaghie on the 18th of September 1701 (succeeding another, unrelated, John MacMillan, who had died aged only 37 the previous year).

When in 1702 the Synod of Galloway requested ministers to explain the National Covenant of 1638 to their congregations, John MacMillan went a step further, and also included the nature and objectives of the Solemn League and Covenant of 1643. He said that while the National Covenant was intended to counter "Popery", the Solemn League and Covenant covered the whole sphere of religion, the crown, and the "peace and safety" of the three kingdoms. He denounced the Glorious Revolution settlement of 1690 because, though it re-established Presbyterianism in the Church of Scotland, bishops still existed in England and Ireland, and Roman Catholicism was allowed some toleration.



The current kirk at Balmaghie.

The succession to the throne in March 1702 of Anne, the daughter of the deposed Roman Catholic King James, had raised the spectre for Covenanters of more civil interference in the affairs of the Church of Scotland. These fears appeared to be confirmed by a letter from the Queen to the General Assembly of the kirk which seemed to them to deny that the scriptures underpinned Presbyterianism and the church courts. In July 1703 John MacMillan petitioned his Presbytery (Kirkcudbright) to assert the Divine Right of Presbyterian Church Government; i.e. the right of the Church courts to manage their own affairs and the Headship of Christ over the Church. The Presbytery were wary of stirring matters up at this troubled time and asked MacMillan to withdraw his petition. He refused and they appointed a visitation of his congregation which was intended to charge him with libel and following divisive policies. When his congregation backed their minister, some members of the Presbytery went to the neighbouring Crossmichael church, reconvened the meeting and arbitrarily deposed MacMillan from his ministry. He refused to go, continued to occupy the manse and preach to his parishioners, even after a new official minister was appointed to the parish in 1710. In 1713 the new minister and his supporters sent five ploughs, guarded by two men with guns, to take over the "glebe" (the land that was farmed to feed the minister). MacMillan's supporters rallied to his cause, and in "The Battle of the Ploughshares" repulsed the intruders and threw their ploughs into the River Dee.

In 1706 John MacMillan was invited by the General Meeting of the United Societies—the umbrella body of the Covenanters—to become their minister, and from then on he preached throughout the south west, and as far afield as Fife (the birthplace of the Covenanter's hero, Richard Cameron). In 1708 he and his assistant John MacNeil published "A Protestation, Declinature

and Appeal" in which the evils of the established church and state were roundly condemned. This marked the final parting of the ways, so far as they were concerned, with the Church of Scotland.

Four years later MacMillan and MacNeil renewed the Covenants at a momentous event described thus by Somerled MacMillan:

The first Communion of the Cameronians after 1690 was celebrated at Auchensaugh—a lonely hill-top on a desolate moor in Douglas Parish—on 27th July 1712. For twenty-two years they were a Church without the observance of the Lord's Supper. That day 1000 Communicants came to various tables. MacMillan in "fencing the tables" excommunicated and debarred from coming to "this Holy Table of the Lord" the Queen and Parliament, and all who spread and propagate a false and superstitious worship, and all "opposers of our Covenants and Covenanted Reformation".

John McNeil died in 1722, leaving MacMillan working alone, until in 1743 he was joined in his ministry by the Rev. Thomas Nairn, who had been expelled from the Associate Presbytery for holding similar views to those of MacMillan. This allowed for the formation of what was called "The Reformed Presbytery" on 1st August 1743 at Braehead of Dalserf near Glasgow.

Just as the followers of Richard Cameron had been called "Cameronians", so the followers of his successor were often called "McMillanites". Many of them were to be found amongst the Presbyterian population of Northern Ireland, and from the 1720s onwards large numbers of Covenanters from there began to emigrate to North America. At first they chose to settle in Pennsylvania, because of the religious toleration that had been encouraged there by its Quaker founders, the Penns; but later many moved south into the Carolinas.

By 1810 the Reformed Presbyterian Church [RPC] in Scotland had grown to the point that it could be divided into three Presbyteries (Eastern, Northern, and Southern), and in the same year the Irish and North American Reformed Presbyterian Churches were each strong enough to constitute their first Synod.

Rev. John MacMillan was married three times. He had no children by his first wife Jean Gemble, nor it appears by his second wife Mary who was the daughter of Sir Alexander Gordon of Earlstoun. His third marriage, in about 1725, to Grace Russell produced however two sons and three daughters. He died at his brother's house in Bothwell, Lanarkshire, on 1st December 1753. He was



buried at nearby Dalserf, where he had lived since the 1730s, and is remembered there by the impressive monument in the kirkyard pictured on the opposite page. As one of the inscriptions on the monument says: *Mr Macmillan was succeeded in the ministry by his son, the Rev. John Macmillan of Sandhills, near Glasgow, who died February Sixth, 1808, aged seventy-nine; and by his grand-son, the Rev. John Macmillan, of Stirling, who died October Twentieth, 1818, aged sixty-eight. These preached the same gospel, and ably advocated the same public cause, adorning it with their lives, and bequeathing to it their Testimony and the memory of the Just.*

On the tablet commemorating him in Balmaghie church, John MacMillan is called “A Covenanter of the Covenanters” and “A Father of the Reformed Presbyterian Church”, and his biography was written in the late 19th century by one of his successors in the Church of Scotland ministry at Balmaghie under the title “A Cameronian Apostle”. The Rev. H. M. B. Reid describes his subject as being “hewn out of Galloway rock, with the kindly perfume of the heather and the peat clinging to his very soul”. Rev. Dr Hugh Macmillan quotes these words before himself going on to describe John MacMillan as “... a man of stern and unyielding principle, and yet of fine and noble character, who was loved and revered ...”.

Hugh Macmillan continues:

His memory has become invested with the awe of apostleship; and several myths have gathered round his name. So deep an impression did he produce upon the minds of his contemporaries that for many a long year after his death the communion cup which he was accustomed to use was considered sacred, and only the “worthy” were considered capable of fixing their gaze upon it. As a kind of “Holy Grail” it had the power of exorcising evil; and in Nicolson’s ballad, the “Brownie of Blednoch, it’s powers in this respect are alluded to in the lines:

*But he slade ay awa’ ere the sun was up
He ne’er could look straight on Macmillan’s cup.*

A picture of one of the cups used by John MacMillan at Balmaghie was reproduced by Mr Reid in his biography (below right), along with a depiction of the seal on his predecessor’s signet ring (below left). The latter is of particular interest to other MacMillans since it shows a member of the Galloway clan using the same arms and motto as that adopted by the MacMillans of Dunmore.



The Jacobite Camerons and MacMillans

It’s arguable that the founder of the Reformed Presbyterian Church was a far more influential MacMillan than any of the “principal men” of the clan in his time. One of the fears that motivated him, and many other Covenanters, was the continuing threat (as they saw it) of Jacobitism—a movement that came into being and withered away almost entirely within the lifetime of the Rev. John MacMillan—and it was a force that had a profound effect upon the fortunes of the MacMillans who followed the Chief of Clan Cameron.

We’ve already seen how Covenanting Cameronians had battled Jacobite Camerons in the aftermath of Bonnie Dundee’s famous victory at Killiecrankie, where the 60 year old Sir Ewen Cameron of Lochiel had cast off his shoes to lead his clan personally in the charge that had routed their opponents. In 1692 Sir Ewen sought and at the last moment obtained permission from the exiled King James to submit to the Hanoverian government, thus narrowly avoiding for his clan the infamous fate of the Glencoe MacDonalds; and in 1703 the wise old warrior rejected the self-interested suggestions of Lord Lovat that the time was ripe for another Jacobite rising in the Highlands.

Sir Ewen’s son John was, if anything, an even more ardent Jacobite than his father; but by no means so effective a fighter or so wary a conspirator. He himself said of the years following the succession of Queen Anne, “I was ready to go into any project tho’ never so desperate”.

In 1706, as negotiations were going on for the Union of the Parliaments, a Jacobite conspiracy in London was discovered which led to the imprisonment there of Lochiel the Younger; and following an abortive attempt to land French troops in Scotland in 1708 as a prelude to another rising, old Sir Ewen himself was detained by the government. Both were eventually released, but Sir Ewen’s third son Allan, continued to keep the pot simmering as a key Jacobite agent working on the continent with the “Old Chevalier” (James the son of the deceased King James VII & II).

In 1715, following the succession to the British throne of “German Geordie” (George the Elector of Hanover) a full-scale Jacobite rising finally broke out. John Cameron of Lochiel led his clan out, and the Lochaber Macmillans would have been with him since, as Auchmar puts it, they “... upon all expeditions make up a company of an hundred men, with officers, all of that sept ... being generally employed in any desperate enterprise that occurs.” The 1715 rising turned out to be particularly desperate for the Camerons and their followers.



The Clan Macrae Monument at Sheriffmuir

The Camerons first joined an expedition to harry the Campbell lands around Inverary, since the Duke of Argyll and been appointed to command the government forces in Scotland. They then joined the main Jacobite army in time to take part in the indecisive battle of Sheriffmuir, where other clans reported—often with undisguised glee—that the Camerons had broken and run in the face of the enemy.

“Fie upon you Lochiel. This is how your heroes went: running down the moor filled with fear and cowardice” as Sileas MacDonell, the Keppoch bard put it.

The Camerons’ failure on the left flank of the Jacobite forces was later attributed by their chief to muddle and poor leadership higher up the chain of command, but it stood in stark contrast to the success of the MacDonalds and MacLeans on the other flank whose charge destroyed their opponents. The rising as a whole was certainly poorly led, and the late arrival from France of the Old Chevalier merely compounded its failure. As a result when James Stuart fled back into exile he was accompanied by the chiefs of many of the most important Highland clans, including Duart (MacLeans), Seaforth (MacKenzies) and Lochiel. Fortunately for the Camerons, John and his father Sir Ewen (who eventually died, aged 90, in 1719) had prepared for the worst by making over much of their estates to John’s young son Donald, who thus became the chief at home, while his father continued to plot abroad.

While we can say confidently (though with no actual proof of it) that *Clann ‘ic ‘illemhaoil Abrach* would have been out with Lochiel in 1715, we have no idea who would have led them then. The John McIlveil of Murlagan who is documented as chief of the clan in 1684 disappears thereafter, though that may simply be explained by the lack of Lochaber rentals and other relevant records. Since John was first documented in 1642, he would probably have been dead by 1715. It could

therefore have been his son Ewen, who first appears on the record in Murlagan in 1661, that was chief in 1715; but if he was, he’d also have been an old man by then. The clan may well therefore have been led in the field by one of his sons; but which one? We have documentary evidence of two sons living at Murlagan in 1717; *Archibald Mac Ewen vic Ian* and *Duncan Mac Ewen vic Ian*. According to Somerled MacMillan, the famous swordsman and reiver, *Domhnall Bàn Fiadhaich* (Fair Donald the Fierce) otherwise known as *Mac Eóghainn Òig*, was a third son.

Archibald appears without his patronymic, but with the surname “Cameron”, in 1718 as the Tacksman of Murlagan, but later in the same year that position is held by a *Ewn Cameron*. Following these sightings, we have a complete blank, due to a lack of surviving records, until 1748 when John McMillan was tenant of Murlagan. In 1755 he’s listed as “the old possessor of Murlagan” (the new possessors then being Alexander, John, and Donald McMillan); and in 1761 John McMillan ... *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 [my emphasis].*

John McMelan of Murlican died in 1768 aged 80, according to the now-lost inscription on his gravestone in the Buchanan burial ground at Leny (pictured below) which thankfully was transcribed in the early 1900s by a zealous antiquarian. That would mean he was born in about 1688. Unfortunately Old John was never recorded with his patronymic, so we can’t say for sure who his father was; but since his eldest son was Ewen—who led the clan in the 1745 Jacobite rising—it’s a reasonable assumption that was the name of John’s father. It’s possible therefore that John was the elder brother of the Archibald mac Ewen who was in Murlagan in 1717, and that his absence then was because he had gone into exile with Lochiel.



We have no actual evidence that John, or any other MacMillan, went into exile with Lochiel; but the possibility is suggested by the tradition in a MacMillan family that ended up in Tennessee, in the United States of America, in the early 1800s, that their ancestor, who belonged to the chiefly family in Lochaber, had fled to France after fighting in a Jacobite rising. It's equally possible of course that John had taken refuge somewhere else in Scotland after the failure of The '15, if he had indeed led the clan in that rather inglorious campaign.

John Cameron of Lochiel came back to Scotland in 1719 to take part in another abortive Jacobite rising, which this time was made in alliance with the Spanish. They provided a ship and some soldiers for a landing in Lochalsh, where 500 Mackenzies were joined by 150 Camerons, along with some MacDonalds and MacGregors. As the Jacobites advanced up Glen Shiel their progress was blocked by a government force, and their retreat to Kintail was cut off by the arrival of a Royal Navy frigate that destroyed the old MacKenzie castle of Eilean Donan (pictured below as rebuilt in the early 20th century by its hereditary custodians, the Macraes).

The simultaneous invasion of England that had been promised never materialised, and while the Spaniards had to surrender, the Highlanders took to the hills, and John of Lochiel returned to his exile in France. We have no idea if any Lochaber MacMillans were involved in this adventure, but it was sufficiently desperate to assume that some at least may have been.

It was to be twenty six years before "Old Lochiel"—as he had now become following the death of his father Sir Ewen—would return to the Highlands for the last time. In the meantime the affairs of Clan Cameron were left in the hands of his young son Donald; the man who would be known to posterity as the "Gentle Lochiel". Though he shared his father's Jacobite sympathies, Donald Cameron was more concerned in these

years with estate management than high politics, and not all the measures that he adopted to that end would have been agreeable to the MacMillans and other clans on Loch Arkaigside who traditionally held their lands from Lochiel by sword-service, and supplemented their income by reiving (cattle-rustling). Young Donald had spent a considerable part of his youth in the household of his mother's relative, and his feudal superior, the Duke of Argyll; and while he could never see eye-to-eye with the Campbell chief when it came to politics, he probably learnt a great deal from him about keeping the peace amongst his tenants and enhancing his income from the lands they lived on.

Though Lochiel had little scope on his mountainous estates for the sort of agricultural changes that the Argylls had been pioneering on their more fertile lands (i.e. consolidating farms and introducing new crops and techniques), he followed his father and grandfather's examples by exploiting the one asset available to him on most of his land; its timber.

The great oak forests on the north shore of Loch Arkaig, where many of his MacMillan tenants lived, were sold to timber merchants, thus hastening the transition of the once wooded mountainsides to the bare slopes we now see (fortunately some of the woods on the south side of the loch were retained, and Lochiel replanted around his house at Achnacarry). Tree bark was used in the burgeoning tanning industry in Ireland, and in 1722 Lochiel sold to an Irish merchant sufficient trees for felling and stripping to fill a thousand barrels with oak bark; and the following year he sold "... the heal [whole] woods lying within the bounds of Locheil, Glenlu, and Loch Arkaik". An incidental result of this may well have been the introduction of leading MacMillans to the lumber business, which a number of the Murlagan family were later to be involved with in Canada, and where in the 20th century H. R. MacMillan was to become one of the greatest lumber tycoons of all time.



Eilean Donan Castle is now the seat of Clan Macrae. An old tradition in Argyll derives the Macraes from the MacCouls of Craignish, who were probably descended from Dougal mac Malcolm, the grandson of Gilchrist Maolan.

Ottawa 2015: The CMSNA Gathering

The Chief flew to Ottawa for the biennial gathering of the Clan MacMillan Society of North America via Halifax, where the welcoming party (pictured right) included Sandy MacMillan and his wife Judy, and Maureen Moffat, the sister of CMSNA President Susan Drinkwater.

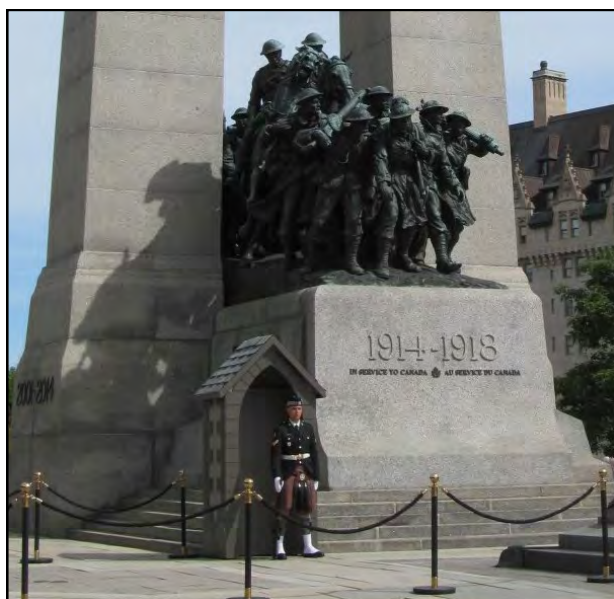
Here are George MacMillan's memories of the gathering:



The Ottawa Gathering: 25-29 June 2015.

It was nice to be back in Ottawa again (the previous occasion was in 1997 when John B., ably assisted by Duncan gave us a marvelous time). Its heart is compact, with plenty of interesting things to see, and a sky-line almost entirely free of high-rise buildings. In fact, our 20-storey Ottawa University students' residence, looked down on almost all its neighbours, making trucks on the road below look like toys. Being only a few blocks from the city's centre, it allowed us to walk almost everywhere; and, for those who found walking difficult, taxis were plentiful and cheap. Temperate and predominantly sunny weather added to the pleasure.

One of the aims of those who founded the Clan Macmillan Society of North America was to straddle the border between Canada and the USA. As we viewed the city from the comfort of a river boat, we were reminded that the site for



The Ottawa War Memorial with kilted honour guard

Canada's capital was chosen primarily for its inaccessibility to marauding Americans. So it was very good to see both nations well represented. Apart from myself, I think Jerry Pilkington and his grand-daughter, Kitty (Los Angeles), Connall Bell (now living in Oregon) and Dr. Lamar (still in Vicksburg, MS, but now retired) were probably the furthest flung. We must have been around thirty-strong; but our numbers more than doubled for the final banquet, when many local residents joined us for an excellent feast.

Susan Drinkwater, the President of CMSNA, had planned the event with great care. Our programme was very interesting and well filled, but with a leisurely feel to it. I'd been a bit worried that many of our visits were to places that would require fully functioning eye-sight (like the Royal Canadian Mint and the Alex Colville exhibition in the National Gallery of Art); but, thanks to sensitive help from many of my companions, my enjoyment was actually enhanced, not diminished.

I have always found that these gatherings send me away enlightened by the experience. This time the enlightenment came from an unexpected quarter. Having spent three years of my life in Canada, I thought I knew it fairly well. Canada is, in theory, bilingual. But that's not obvious where I'd lived, in Kingston and Toronto. All that changed when we took our only bus (a magnificent 'party coach' fitted with luxurious sofas) to a spectacular equestrian event staged by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police not far from the city. All announcements were in both English and French; and, towards the end, a bilingual oath of allegiance was administered by a judge. Such practices may be cumbersome; but that seems to me a price well worth paying for the stability of the nation; and perhaps it helps to explain Canada's almost unique role in the creation and maintenance of peace in trouble spots throughout the world.

Besides the excellence of the meal and some delicious and head-warming presents I was given, I'll remember the final banquet mainly for two events - a charming review by Blanche (Abbot of C.T.S.) of amusing and heart-warming incidents in recent clan experience, and an 'ad hoc' ceremony devised by the Rev. Chris McMullen, involving the symbols of office of the President of CMSNA - the targe and the cromag inscribed with the names of presidents past.

It has to be said that, in spite of Dr. Lamar's generous ingenuity in providing a magnificent box to carry them, they are difficult to transport. Till now such transport has been required, because, while the new President is elected at the A.G.M., the out-going President has remained in post till the year's end.

Susan's desire to hand over to Jane Strauss, the newly-elected President, as soon as possible gave an opportunity to solve this logistical problem. Chris was inspired to mark the moment with a nice little piece of ritual involving a short speech or two and a photograph. The Anglican Church is justly famous for rituals; but I don't think there was any precedent for this one in the Book of Common Prayer.

Susan Drinkwater richly deserved our gratitude. The death of her Jerry Stubbings got her



presidency off to a very sad start. In spite of that, she set about organizing this highly successful event with determination and flair. Like all her predecessors she will be a difficult act to follow. So we must also thank Jane Strauss for being prepared to take up the challenge. All being well, CMSNA will gather in Maine in 2017.



Rev. Chris McMullen, a past president of CMSNA, giving a talk on "The MacMillan Tartans".

The talk is available as an illustrated booklet.

Price \$5 + \$2 postage: Order from Chris at:

1004 Manawagonish Road,

Saint John, NB, E2M 3X3, CANADA.

Email: iandan@nb.sympatico.ca

Exclusive tours of Clan MacMillan lands with the Clan Historian

The Spring Gathering 2-9 June 2016

Based in Fort William (5 nights) and Langbank (2 nights) including visits to Inverloch Castle, Clan Cameron Museum, Murlagan, Glenpean, Castle Sween, Kilmory Knap (MacMillan Cross), Culloden, Loch Tayside, Leny by Callander, Stirling Castle.

The Fall Gathering 1-8 Oct 2016

Based in Perth (5 nights) and Langbank (2 nights) including visits to Lawers, Dun Abertach, Inverary (Sept of Bell), Dunkeld, the two Lenys (by Callander & by Edinburgh), Stirling Castle, Keir Smithy (Kirkpatrick McMillan's bike), Earlston Castle, Carsphairn.

These events take the form of an intimate gathering hosted by historian & genealogist Graeme Mackenzie and tour leader Carol Morris, with daily tours that include major visitor attractions (palaces, castles, distilleries) as well as places of particular interest to MacMillans; and both end at Finlaystone with a tour of the Clan Centre conducted by the Chief, followed by dinner with him at the nearby Gleddoch House Hotel.

For further details contact Carol Millican Morris at Highland Roots Ancestral Tours, 331 Royal Oaks Drive, Maryville, TN 37801, USA. Tel: (865) 765-1120.

Website: www.highlandrootsancestraltours.com

The Demise of the House of Dunmore

A further extract from the forthcoming new history of Clan MacMillan

Alexander MacMillan WS, 4th of Dunmore

After the death, probably in 1747-48, of Duncan MacMillan, Dunmore appears to have been left in the hands of his daughter Geills and her husband Hector MacNeil of Ardminish (confusingly there was a place called Ardminish close to Dunmore – part of the Ardpatrick estate – but MacNeil’s designation is said to have been for an estate on the Isle of Gigha). Such an arrangement presumably suited Duncan’s son since he lived and worked in Edinburgh, as a “Writer”; i.e. a lawyer. He first appears as Alexander “of Dunmore” in a tack of 25 July 1749 by which he lets a lint mill that he had recently built in Campbeltown, to a William Buchanan.¹ Such a piece of enterprise appears to have been typical of a man whose law practice provided the contacts and opportunities to turn himself into a major player in the property market. As Somerled relates in “The MacMillans and their Septs”: *The young heir served his apprenticeship as a lawyer under John Cunningham of Bundaloch, and by 13th October 1726 was admitted into the Society of Writers At a very early date he turned his attention to the purchase of certain estates in Kintyre, no doubt with the intention of becoming a Highland land-owner in a big way.*

It appears that the young lawyer, who in 1726 had also been appointed Deputy Keeper of the Signet, was able to get grants of lands that had to be sold for debt (probably at a knock-down price) which he was then able to rent out or sell on. So in 1734 he received Kilvanan and other lands on the Isle of Mull “by adjudication under the Great Seal”, and two years later he disposed of them, “for certain weighty causes and considerations in money”, to Donald MacLean of Tarbert and his son Hector (perhaps the Hector MacLean that was Dunmore’s clerk).² Though he presumably made a profit on the transaction, Dunmore may also have been restoring clan lands to these MacLeans that had been lost to the Campbells, just as he was to put MacMillans back into lands lost to the same clan in Knapdale and Kintyre. Dunmore however did plenty of business with Campbells as well, and indeed was twice married to members of that clan; his first wife being Margaret the daughter of John Campbell the Lord Provost of Edinburgh. In 1738 he dabbled in the timber business, in partnership with Sir Duncan Campbell of Lochnell, and Daniel Campbell of Shawfield (father of his second wife). Somehow they had come to have the ownership of the woods in Glenorchy, and in 1738 they sold them to James Fisher, late Provost of Inverary.³



The Mausoleum at Dunmore which contains the grave of Katherine Buchanan, the wife of Duncan McMillan 3rd of Dunmore, but not apparently of Duncan himself.

Picture by Mile McMillen.

In 1742, according to Somerled MacMillan, Alexander MacMillan WS lost the Deputy Keepership of the Signet “... when he was displaced in order to make room for one with strong Jacobite sympathies”; and in 1745, when the Jacobite army was marching on Edinburgh, he is reported to have “... vigorously opposed the policy of Lord Provost Stewart regarding the defence of the city against the Prince ...”. The implication is that Alexander MacMillan was strongly anti-Jacobite. However, though Archibald Stewart was tried for failing to defend Edinburgh against the Jacobites, he was acquitted. His opponents’ charges that he was a secret Jacobite were not sustained, and his real crime was failing to defend the city successfully, not failing to prepare for its defence. The same source that reports Alexander MacMillan’s opposition to Provost Stewart also tells us that Alexander was a member of the Non-Juring Chapel in Carruber’s Close; i.e. he was an Episcopalian who refused to swear allegiance to the Hanoverian “usurper” (as George I was regarded by Non-Jurers). This would suggest the Young Dunmore might himself have been a Jacobite.

In the circumstances it seems extremely unlikely he would ever have been sent to Inverness to prosecute Jacobites (as was once thought by some members of the clan); and it might throw an interesting new light on the question of where and when Old Dunmore died.

In 1747 Alexander MacMillan WS was appointed Factor to General Lord Kerr, Governor of Edinburgh Castle "... to uplift rents, feu duties etc. payable to the Governor." Early in the next year Alexander appointed his clerk, Hector McLean, to be his deputy as Factor (i.e. to do the actual work).⁴ In 1749, Alexander McMillan, Clerk to the Signet (he had been re-appointed Deputy Keeper in 1746) was appointed the Earl of Bute's Baron Baillie "... for uplifting rents, holding courts, appointing clerks, sub-factors etc." In 1779 his heir, Duncan MacMillan, owed the Earl of Bute nearly £1500, but there's no indication whether the debt was Duncan's own or as a result of Alexander's role as Bute's factor.⁵

In 1750 Alexander had to go through a legal process—required as a result of the act to abolish heritable jurisdictions that followed The '45—by which the actual ownership of Dunmore reverted to the Duke of Argyll, though Alexander was entitled to continue to call himself "MacMillan of Dunmore".⁶ This explains why Dunmore is not included amongst these many properties of his listed in the 1751 Argyll Valuation Roll:

Parish of South Knapdale:

Clachbreck (wadset);
Half of Glenakile (other half owned by Campbell of Stonefield).

Kilberry & Kilcalmanell:

Drumnamuckloch & Cretiengan (Cretshengan).

Killean, Sattel & Kilchenzie:

Upper Bar (*plus Laigh Barr & Corn Miln thereof*)
Glenakerdoch
Stockadil & Garvalt
Killigrewer
Achaladonrie (*Achatadowie*)
Laggalgerve
Tengintarvil
Killarow
Gartunnel
Tengie (*and Corn Mill thereof*)
Colusk (*Caluska*) – a pendicle of Tengie
Drumlea
Ballivean.

Kilcherran, Kilmichael & Kilhousland:

Killellan
Straw & Shiskan
Tomaig
Knockkriochbeg
Penygown.

Kilcolmkill, Kilblaan & Kilchivan:

Knockstaplemore
Glenmuckloch.⁷

Dunmore also owned properties in Dunbartonshire (Blairwhanan/Buchanan in the Parish of Kilmarnock) and Ayrshire (Helentoun Muir & Mains in the Bailliary of Kyle), as well as in Edinburgh, where he had houses in Morningside and in the Lawnmarket. In 1753 he had to surrender the lands of Clachbreck and Tiretigan when Colin Campbell of Kilberry redeemed the wadset that Captain Dougal Campbell of Kilberry had granted to his father in 1732. In 1761 he renounced his claims on lands previously belonging to the deceased Alexander McAlester of Loup, and in 1762 he appointed Peter Stewart, late Provost of Campbeltown, as Factor for his estates in Kintyre.⁸

In 1764 we find the first mention of Dunmore's young cousin Duncan MacMillan acting as his clerk.⁹ Three years later Duncan witnessed a deed whereby Dunmore sold most of his properties in Kintyre to Charles Campbell of Barbreck, late Colonel in the East India Company, for £18,500; a huge sum in those days.¹⁰ Somerled MacMillan reports a tradition that Dunmore agreed to sell when drunk, and that Barbreck never paid up. That could account for some of the family's later financial problems.

Alexander made Duncan his heir in a series of deeds later that same year. Firstly he made a disposition in his favour of his properties in Dunbartonshire and Ayrshire; then he made over to him his Edinburgh houses, reserving them in liferent to his second wife, Janet Campbell. A third deed made Duncan his heir to all his property, both heritable (i.e. land & houses) and moveable, reserving to his wife "...her right to my household plenishings, silver plate and heirship moveables included to which she is provided by her contract of marriage...". At the same time Alexander decreed a legacy of £4,000 for his nephew Captain Duncan MacNeill, "... to enable him to live comfortably and make suitable provisions for his wife and children, and also to subsist his mother and sister during their life..."; and he also provided for his widow to receive an annuity of £50, in addition to that decreed in their marriage contract. All these deeds were witnessed by Dunmore's servant, William MacMillan.¹¹

Alexander MacMillan died in Morningside on 26 July 1770. Mystery still surrounds the tales that Somerled MacMillan had from Dunmore descendants (mainly it appears from Margaret MacMillan the great-great-grand-daughter of Hector MacNeil of Ardmanish and Geills MacMillan), regarding children Alexander of Dunmore may have had by his first wife. One (Alexander) was supposed to have been murdered in the Barr Glen by a disgruntled tenant. The other (James) is said to have been disowned for going to

America and joining the rebels in the Revolution, returning later to live in relative anonymity in Saddell, Kintyre. Neither story appears very credible, especially the latter since the American War of Independence didn't start until five years after Alexander's death.

It seems more likely therefore that he was without legitimate children of his own, and that's why he made his legal apprentice and cousin Duncan his heir.

Duncan MacMillan, 5th of Dunmore

Duncan MacMillan was the second son of Alexander MacMillan, a first cousin of Alexander WS of Dunmore. His father Alexander is remembered in the family as the Tacksman of Lagalgarve (a place in Kintyre to the north west of Campbeltown), but he's stated in a deed of 1799, registered by his widow Ann MacNeil and surviving children, to have lived at "Leggat" in Kintyre (a place not currently known). He's said to have been the youngest of the three sons of John MacMillan "in Carrine", the younger brother of Duncan MacMillan, 3rd of Dunmore.

Very little is known about John in Carrine, except that he was also married to a MacNeil. According to one account noted by Somerled MacMillan, his three sons moved from Carskey (a place near Carrine) to Tangy, Tangymoil, and Tangtavil, which is right beside Lagalgarve. A gravestone in the kirkyard of *Cladh Nam Paitean* (parish of Killean & Kilkenzie) records the burial of John's son James in May 1753 at the age of 55, and the fact that he was married to Christian Munro and had a son Alexander (who Somerled says died young). An Edict of Executory was raised in 1755 by James's brother "John McMillan, tenant in Tangie", about whom nothing else appears to be known, apart from the tradition that he had a great-grandson known as "the Old Smith".¹²

Alexander MacMillan of Lagalgarve is said by Somerled to have been born in 1707, to have died in 1762, and to have had five sons (Archibald, Duncan, Alexander, John, and James) and four daughters (Geills, Margaret, Ann, and Janet). According to the 1799 deed, Archibald was Alexander's eldest son. It appears that he was a merchant and shipmaster in Campbeltown, for some time in partnership with his younger brother Alexander, who seems to have been the most enterprising and successful member of the family.

Though there was a family tradition that Duncan never called himself "Dunmore" because he knew his cousin "James the Rebel" was the rightful heir, it's clear from a number of legal documents that this was not the case; and though Duncan is often described just as "Writer in Edinburgh" (he never achieved the status of WS),

the title "Duncan MacMillan of Dunmore" appears in at least four deeds between 1771 and 1779.

In 1781 the unfortunate and very complicated financial inheritance that Duncan had been left by his over-ambitious cousin finally came home to roost, and he had, in effect, to declare himself bankrupt and place all his heritable property (land and houses) in the hands of trustees. On the 15th February 1799 he had to do the same with his moveable property (personal possessions) in order to be able to make a will leaving legacies to the other surviving members of his family.

Duncan MacMillan of Dunmore died six days later. It was to be another 150 years before anyone came forward to claim to be the "representative of the ancient family of MacMillan of Knapdale".

NOTES

1. NAS/RD.4/175/2
2. NAS/C.3/17, No. 288 & NAS/RD.3/211/1/1, Folio 136
3. NAS/RD.3/210, Folio 568
4. NAS/RD.2/162 & NAS/ RD.3/208/1
5. NAS/RD.2/166 & RD2/237/2, page 190
6. NAS/RD.2/169, Folio 117
7. Valuation Roll for Argyll [NAS/SC.51/50, pages 86-185] *with additional information in italics from "Rental of Kintyre 1744-72" in Celtic Monthly, Vol. 9, No. 2, page 22.*
8. NAS/RD.4/252, page 1095; NAS/SC.51/48/18, pages 71-4; NAS/SC.51/48/18, page 56
9. NAS/RD.2/203
10. NAS/RD.4/201/2
11. NAS/RD.2/208, page 318; NAS/RD.2/208, page 326; NAS/RD.2/208, page 332; NAS/RD.2/208/ page 346
12. F. Severne Mackenna, "Kintyre Burial Grounds" (1972), Page 3, No. 7; NAS/CC2/8/51/7; CMIC/SOM/NOTB.5



Dunmore as it is today (the present house was built after it had ceased to be a MacMillan home).

Picture by Mike McMillen

The MacMillans of Dummore

The exact descent of the Dummore line from the "ancient family of MacMillan of Knapdale" is still very uncertain. Though Somerled MacMillan makes Archibald of Dummore the son of Duncan Mor MacMillan in "The MacMillans and their Septs", in his "Families of Knapdale" he inserts an undocumented Alexander MacMillan between the two of them without explanation.

Duncan Mor MacMillan
1593 witness at Duntaynish
Duncan Mor M'Molen

Archibald MacMillan of Dummore
B: e.1620; Charter 1666; D: 1676
= Catherine MacAlister of Cour Family

Alexander MacMillan "the Rebel"
2nd of Dummore B: e.1645; D: 1685
=1667= Geills MacFarlane

Mary MacMillan
= Duncan Campbell
of Culghaltro

John MacMillan in Carrine
B: e.1675
= Unknown MacNeil

Alexander MacMillan WS, DKS
4th of Dummore B: e.1698; D: 1770
married twice but no known issue

Alexander MacMillan, Tcks. of Lagalgarve
B: e.1707; D: 1762
= Ann MacNeil of Losset family

Daughter MacMillan
= James Buchanan,
Merchant in Tarbert

Duncan MacMillan
3rd of Dummore B: e.1668; D: 1747/8
= Catherine Buchanan of Leny

Geills MacMillan
= Hector MacNeil
of Ardminish

Duncan MacNeil
of Dummore D: 1786
Captain in 105th Ft.

Katherine MacNeil
B: 1727; D: 1796
= Angus MacMillan

Ann MacNeil
B: e. 1730
= Alex. MacMillan

Donald MacMillan == **Katherine MacMillan**
Miller at Tangie

Archibald MacMillan
B: e. 1730; D: aft. 1799
Unmarried

Duncan MacMillan
5th of Dummore
B: e.1732; D: 1799 s.p.

Alexander MacMillan, Merchant
B: e.1735; D: 1789 Cork, Ireland
= Elizabeth Campbell

Capt. William Bennett MacMillan RM
B: 1781; D: 1817 Campbeltown
= Catherine Campbell

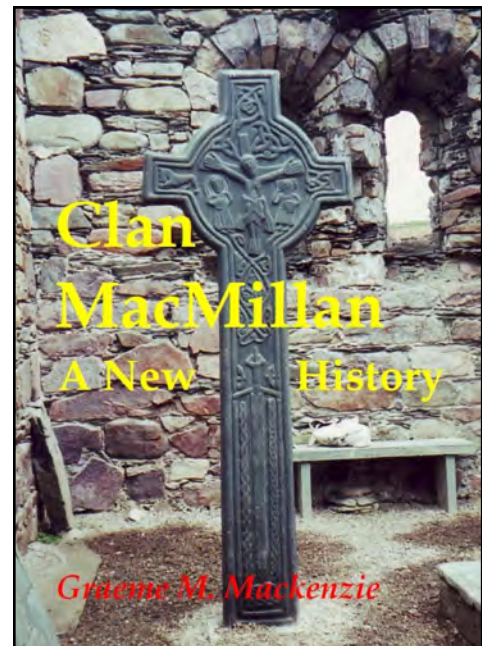
*Great-grand-daughter Margaret MacMillan
provided info to Somerled MacMillan in 1950s*

John Gordon MacMillan
B: 1808; D: 1894
Gt. Gr. Fa. of George Gordon MacMillan

Progress report on Graeme Mackenzie's Clan MacMillan: A New History

Drafts of the following chapters are complete: 1. "Maolan & His Kin"; 2. "Independence Wars & Fatal Feuds"; 3. "Rise & Fall of the Great MacMillan"; 4. "Religious Wars & New Beginnings"; 5. "McMillanites & Jacobites"; 6. "Emigrants & Explorers". Chapter 7, "Reformation & Reconnection", is currently underway, and will be followed by Chapter 8, "New Societies and a New Century", to which will be added an Introduction and various appendices including ones on The Surname M'millan; Septs & Related Names; Tartans; Symbols and Badges; Famous Clanspeople; Earliest Documented M'millans (13th-16th centuries); Documented M'millans in Lochaber (16th-19th centuries); Documented M'millans in Knapdale & Kintyre; Documented M'millans in Galloway; Spellings of the Surname; Bibliography.

Many clanspeople have kindly subscribed to help pay for the time required to research and write the book, and further subscriptions would be welcome. Cheques for UK £50 or more should be made out to *Graeme M. Mackenzie* and sent to him *c/o Clan MacMillan Centre, Finlaystone, Langbank, PA14 6TJ*. Checks for US \$100 or more should be made out to *Highland Roots USA* and sent to *Highland Roots USA, 331 Royal Oaks Dr., Maryville, TN 37801, USA*.



Researching McMillans/McMullens in Northern Ireland

For many years now I've been promising the descendants of McMillans from Northern Ireland that one day I would get over to Belfast and see what records there are of the clan there. The need to be able to write something on the subject for my new history of the clan, and an appreciation of how much work has recently been done, especially in North America, on the "Scots-Irish" led me to take the bull by the horns in October, and fly out to the USA via Belfast, stopping over there for a day's research at the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland [PRONI] in its impressive new building in the "Titanic" area of Belfast's old docklands.

Before going I was able to do a great deal of preparatory work using PRONI's excellent website [www.proni.gov.uk] with its many free indexes, and other online records (such as the all-Ireland Griffiths Valuation for the years 1847-1864: www.askaboutireland.ie/griffith-valuation).

Though one is often told about the great loss of Irish genealogical records in The Troubles of the 1920s (when the Public Record Office in Dublin was burnt), a surprising amount of other info is available, especially relating to Northern Ireland.

Apart from learning about the sources available for the history of the Scots settlers in Northern Ireland, and how to use them, there was one particular family that I wished to pursue on this trip: the ancestors of Andrew McMillan in GA, and his cousin the Rev. David McMillan in PA. They descend from two brothers, Andrew and John McMillan, who emigrated from the Coleraine area of Northern Ireland to New Hampshire in 1754; one of whom became a successful soldier in the colonial militia and then in the American army during the Revolution.

A 1780 letter to Col. Andrew McMillan in NH from another brother, Hugh, who had remained in Ireland, gives us the family home there: Articlave in the parish of Dunboe. A *Hugh McMullan* appears in an 1801 list of members of the First Presbyterian Church of Dunboe, and three children of a *Hugh McMullen/McMullan/McMullin* in Ardina (the neighbouring townland) are amongst the earliest entries in the surviving baptismal register for that church. The 1831 Census for Dunboe has *Hugh McMullan Sr., Hugh McMullan, & Joseph McMullan* in Ardina, along with *Andy McMullan & James McMullen* in Articlave. The Griffiths Valuation shows that *Hugh McMullen Sr. and Jr.* both leased their land in Ardina from the Worshipful Company of Clothworkers, while *Ellen McMullen & James McMullan*, and *Andrew Millen & Hugh Millen* in Articlave leased from private landlords. The Griffiths Valuation includes maps on which one can identify each of these properties.

Once one has identified the owners of the land being leased by McMillans/McMullens and others, one can then start looking for the records of the landowners. The Clothworkers were one of the City of London guilds to whom much of the old county of Coleraine had been granted in the early 1600s as part of the "plantation" of Ulster (which is why it became County Londonderry), and a listing of surviving estate papers for the whole of County Londonderry can be found online at www.billmacafee.com. Research in the estate papers is ongoing.

It's noticeable that virtually all the McMillans in these records appear as McMullans or McMullens, which is simply the way in which the name is pronounced in Northern Ireland.

William Dugal MacMillan, 17 Aug. 1926 - 8 Oct. 2015.

In the UK - and probably also in Canada - Dugal's name would be followed by the prestigious letters 'CA' (Chartered Accountant) a profession whose clients expect integrity and wise financial advice from its members. In Dugal's case they were not disappointed. So he became the trusted friend of successive generations. Over at least forty years the clan benefited hugely from these same qualities, as Honorary Treasurer of the C.M.S.N.A. (of which he was also the 10th President), and later as Almoner of the CTS. Everything was done with the minimum of fuss, and often with some clandestine personal generosity: he normally 'augmented' CMSNA donations to the Clan Centre from his own pocket.

While the rest of us pranced around in kilts, Dugal might go so far as to wear a tartan tie with his dark suit; though he did also have a rather smart tartan jacket. That concealed the fact that he probably knew more about Scottish culture, history and geography than most of us. From 1976 he visited Scotland at least ten times. To my knowledge he attended Gaelic courses on the Isle of Skye. He generally stayed in B & Bs, which gave him an insight into Scottish life today. Although he covered his tracks pretty effectively, I've reason to think that he did a good deal of fence-mending and bridge-building at times when clansmen's tempers were a little frayed. The Clan owes far more than most of us realise to this wise counsellor, this unassuming, yet highly effective, gentle man, Dugal MacMillan.

George MacMillan.



June Senior



The Clan MacMillan Society of Australia lost one of its founding mothers, and a tireless worker for the clan in many offices, when June Senior died on the 10th of November. June had joined the society when it was founded in 1983 (following the visit to Victoria of George & Jane MacMillan the previous year). She followed Donald Macmillan as the society's second President, and after Elizabeth McMillan succeeded her in that office, she became the Treasurer. She also served for thirteen years as the Editor of the society's newsletter. She corresponded with me regularly, so I was particularly pleased finally to meet her, and her husband Max, when I visited Melbourne two years ago. She was a delightful lady and will be sorely missed, not only by her family, but by the entire clan in Australia.

Graeme Mackenzie.

Visitors who signed-in at the Clan Centre in 2015

Graham & Karen Baxter, TX, USA; Tom & Gloria McMullan, IA, USA; Lec & Roberta MacMillan, ON, Canada; Peter & Margaret Pool, Whangaparaoa, New Zealand; Randolph & Evelyn Galloway, VA, USA; Russ & Molloy Hadan, NE, USA; Eileen Bell & David Cox, BC, Canada; James & Kim Gilligan, WI, USA; Euan, Tracey, Michael & Kim McMillan, Lincolnshire, UK; Steven Martin, WI, USA; Louis & Vicki McMillan, WA, USA, Kevin & Dione Bell, AB, Canada; Bruce & Maeve Bell, AB, Canada; Morgan Blue & Bryan Robson, TX, USA; Isaac & Casey MacMillen, TN, USA; Andrew, Max & Fraser McMillan, Wellington, New Zealand; Connie & Adel Louka, TX, USA; James & Ester MacMillan, Houten, Netherlands; Christine Baker, Southampton, UK; Anne McMillan, Inverness, UK; Kaella, Callum & Eve MacMillan, Inverness, UK; Myrna Robertson, Melbourne, Australia; Stephen, Melinda & Daniel McMillan, Kenya, East Africa; Larry & Nancy Parker, MS, USA; David, Terri, Courtney & Lucy Parker, FL, USA; Jon, Krisha, & Madeline Parker, VA, USA; Ronnie & Janette Swanson, Bearsden, UK; Russel Barbour, ON, Canada; Linda Ravestein, Wellington, New Zealand; Gary McMillan, WA, USA; Scott & Andrea McMillan, MN, USA; Paul & Beatrice McMillan, CA, USA; James MacMillan, ON, Canada; Brenda Dunn, FL, USA; Ashley & Shawn Valdez, FL, USA; Julien & Karine Noel-Ybert, Nice, France; Harriet McMillan GA, USA; Kyle & Elizabeth MacMillan, Hawaii, USA; James & Sara McMillan, FL, USA; Donald MacMillan, QLD, Australia; Rene Minder, WY, USA; Laurel & Paul Martin, MN, USA; Carol Morris, TN, USA; Floyd Wilson, CA, USA; Donna & Murray McMillan, OH, USA; Chris & Cindy Macmillan, MA, USA; Ann Mason AK, USA; Michelle Gwin, WY, USA; Sally McMillan, TN, USA; Susan McMillan, MN, USA.

CLAN MACMILLAN SUMMARY DIRECTORY 2016

Branches, societies and family groups around the world

The full Clan MacMillan Directory can be found via the Societies pages of www.clanmacmillan.org

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Clan MacMillan International incorporating The Clan MacMillan Society of 1892 (open to all)

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Clan MacMillan Society of Australia www.clanmacmillan.org/societies/australia.html

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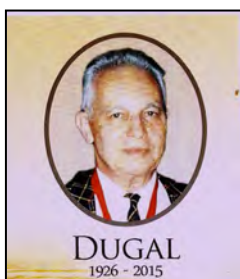
Tel: 0790-176-4329. Email: graeme@highlandroots.org

Clan MacMillan's 'Community of the Tonsured Servant' (CTS)

CTS was founded in 1995: 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.



Left picture. Five splendidly dressed MacMillan men at the Clan MacMillan Society of North America (CMSNA) Gathering in Ottawa, ON, Canada 25-29 June 2015: L to R: **Duncan D. McMillan, CTS**, London, ON, Canada; **Connall Bell, CTS**, Medford, OR, USA; **Neil Johnson, CTS**, Roseville, MN, USA; Mike Drotar, Loudon, NH, USA; **Rev. Chris McMullen, Chaplain CTS**, Saint John, NB, Canada. **Right picture** L to R; **Sunday Dawn Robinson, CTS**, Vittoria, ON, Canada; **Blanche McMillan, Abbot CTS**, Burlington, ON, Canada; Dianne MacMillan Arril, Ottawa, ON, Canada.



News of CTS Members: Sadly, Catherine Jane McMillan, mother of **Duncan D. McMillan, CTS**, passed away 7 September 2015 in London, ON, Canada at 89 years.

W. Dugal McMillan, CTS, passed away in St. Catharines, ON, Canada on 8 October 2015 at 89 years. He was the Almoner for CTS for 17 years and was treasurer for CMSNA for 31 years. He was a truly gentle man and will be greatly missed. Our condolences go to his son David (wife Gloria) and daughter Debbie Sirianni. **June Senior, CTS**, Melbourne, Australia, (89) sadly passed on 10 November 2015. She had just finished writing her Life Story. She and her husband Max celebrated their 67th wedding anniversary on 30 October, 2015. June was secretary for Clan MacMillan's Australian Branch for many years.

In January 2016, **Jane Strauss, CTS**, of Northport, ME, USA, will be President of Clan MacMillan Society of North America (CMSNA). **Rev. Chris McMullen, Chaplain CTS**, has taken over as editor of the CMSNA Journal from **John B. McMillan, CTS** who retired in June 2015 after being editor for 47 years. **Grants by CTS** to Clan MacMillan International Centre (CMIC) In April 2015, CTS granted \$1,000.00US which brings the total CTS Grants to CMIC to \$42,143.00US since 1996 averaging \$2,341.27US per year.



Left picture: MacMillan Cairn and cemetery at Murlaggan. In September 2015, John B. and I went to Loch Arkaig, Scotland. We visited with Donald Angus Cameron of Lochiel, 27th Chief of Clan Cameron at his home of Achnacarry, and we also visited the cemetery at Murlaggan on the shores of Loch Arkaig. On 3 July, 2002 during the Great Return Gathering of MacMillans in Scotland, 10 people built this cairn to commemorate 200 years since the sailing in 1802 of Loch Arkaig MacMillans for a new life in Upper Canada. Lochiel has given Clan MacMillan permission to mark the cemetery area. **Right picture:** We also went to Benbecula, Outer Hebrides, for the third year in a row, and finally met Alasdair MacGillivray who had helped me with all the details for our CTS Investiture Service in the Griminish Church of Scotland, Benbecula, on 26 June 2014. Alasdair was called away just before the 2014 Gathering, so we had not met. A huge 'thank you' Alasdair for all your help. He is pictured here with his wife Annie.

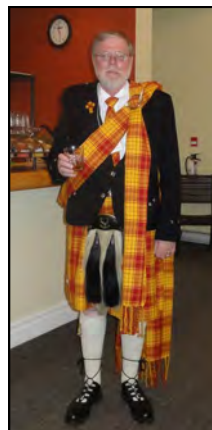
CTS has two Tribute Investment Funds and welcomes donations: (1) Rev. Canon A. Malcolm and Sally MacMillan

Tribute Endowment Fund: Established 2003. Sally, Malcolm's wife, died in 1999 and "Father Mac" in 2008. (2) **Jane MacMillan Tribute Fund:** Established 2005. Jane, was the wife of Chief George MacMillan, and died of cancer in 2005 at age 74.

*It is a fitting way to remember her tireless work, wisdom and friendship and her founding of the Clan MacMillan International Centre in 1991. We thank you for your tremendous support over the last 20 years. For further information about CTS memberships, Donations, Tribute/Endowment Funds, Bequests or Memorial Gifts, contact Blanche McMillan, **phone:***

905-637-3395 or e-mail: jbmcmillan@sympatico.ca. For more information about Clan MacMillan's CTS, please go to www.clanmacmillan.org/CTS.htm. This page was submitted from France by Blanche McMillan, Abbot CTS, 21 Nov. 2015.

More pictures from CMSNA Ottawa 2015





Clan MacMillan



Knapdale



Lochaber



Galloway



Septs and Related Names

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| Baxter | MacGhillemaoil |
| Bell | MacIldonich |
| Blue | MacIlveil/voyle |
| Brown | MacMaoldonich |
| Cathan/Cannan | MacNuccator |
| Calman/Colmin | Melanson |
| Laney/Lenie | Millan/Mullan |
| MacCalman | Milliken/Mulligan |
| MacColmin | Walker |



Step up to the Clan Centre at the Chief's beautiful home in Renfrewshire to learn more about the MacMillans and Septs

Clan MacMillan International Centre, Finlaystone, Langbank, PA14 6TJ.

 *Finlaystone
Country Estate*

www.clanmacmillan.org