

CLAN MACMILLAN *International*

Newsletter *May 2015*



CMSNA Gathering in Ottawa marks the twentieth anniversary of the CTS

Chief George, who will celebrate his 85th birthday a few days before the gathering, to remember his father in special Sunday morning talk

The Continuing Success of the CTS

It was in the summer of 1995 that Rev. Malcolm MacMillan organised a special gathering of Clan MacMillan in the beautiful up-state New York town of Chautauqua to launch the Community of the Tonsured Servant [CTS]. Twenty years later the CTS goes from strength to strength. It currently has over 100 members and in the last 20 years has raised over \$40,000US for the Clan Centre and other good causes.

There has been at least one CTS Investiture every year since its foundation - with the exception of 2004 and 2006 - with those in Scotland often held in historic churches, cathedrals, or abbeys. Chief George MacMillan has attended all but one of them - including those in Australia and New Zealand - which surely constitutes an unparalleled feat of devotion to his clan. It's to be hoped that many in the clan, from both Canada and the USA, will take the opportunity of the Ottawa gathering once again to greet their chief on North American soil, and in doing so to celebrate the achievements both of the CTS and of the CMSNA.

CTS Service at Benbecula, Scotland, in 2014 is pictured above.

The Unique Mission of the CMSNA

It was 37 years before the foundation of the CTS that Chief George's father came to Canada to be invested in Hamilton, Ontario, as the Chief of Clan MacMillan. He was of course already the Chief, and by agreeing to a procedure that many in the Scottish establishment would have regarded as highly irregular, he was conferring a particular honour on his North American clanspeople. He did so in recognition of their zeal in joining forces to create the Clan MacMillan Society of North America [CMSNA] which he was also to inaugurate on that historic visit.

The CMSNA was founded by Americans and Canadians working together, and as soon as the formalities in Canada were over, Sir Gordon and Lady MacMillan crossed the border to celebrate it with McMullens in Florida and the ancestors of the Appalachian Branch of Clan MacMillan in Raleigh NC.

As his son said on its 50th Anniversary, "CMSNA was, and still is, the model for what is now a world-wide network in which friends of immensely diverse backgrounds can meet and return home enriched."

CMSNA Gathering 25-29 June. For details and booking please go to www.mcmillen-design.com/cmsna/



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

Info on the Clan Centre & membership of Clan MacMillan International can be found on the clan's official website: www.clanmacmillan.org

The Clan Centre publishes The Clan MacMillan International Newsletter each May/June and The Clan MacMillan International Magazine each December. They are sent free to members of Clan MacMillan International, the worldwide body that supports the Clan Centre's work.

From the Chief

There have been several significant events about which Members of Clan MacMillan International deserve to know.

Trustees. The Centre is governed by a group of able and dedicated clanspeople invited by me after consultation with long-established members of Clan Societies. We aim for as wide a geographical spread as possible, mainly because local conditions vary enormously round the globe. But we've found it important to keep the group small, to ease communication. Though we have been known to meet physically, we tend to depend on e-mail, backed up by a Skype hook-up at least once a year; and such conferences are difficult to manage if numbers are large.

When the Trustees were originally appointed (by a conference held at Finlaystone many years ago), it was envisaged that they would retire in rotation after, perhaps, a three-year period in office. That proved too tidy a system to work well. So many Trustees have been 'in with the bricks', so to speak.

Feeling it was about time to give Trustees a chance to retire, I asked for volunteers, and was amazed by their enthusiasm for the idea. It was then that I realised how much I'd come to depend on the experience and support of the group.

To avert a complete clean-out of the board, we decided to accept the resignations of the first-comers, Margaret Pool (New Zealand) and Blanche McMillan (Canada and C.T.S.).

Margaret founded and developed the N.Z. Branch of Clan MacMillan with astounding success, despite its huge geographical spread. Her practical suggestions and level-headed support have been invaluable to me personally and also to the Clan Centre's development. Margaret has been succeeded by her husband, Peter, who is the current President of the N.Z. Society. Peter has shown his devotion to the Clan Centre by organising our Skype sessions with the minimum of fuss.

Blanche and her husband, John B., have probably contributed more to the Clan than any other living member (forgive me, anyone who has done more). Both have served as Trustees. John has edited the North American Society Newsletter from time immemorial. Blanche, as Abbot of C.T.S., has put enormous energy and careful planning into an almost

unbroken series of investiture services, usually in association with Gatherings – a task in which she has had John's help.

As a Trustee her thoughtful questions have often produced illumination, while her suggestions and her actions have helped the Centre forward. I'm glad to say that she is not leaving her post as Abbot of C.T.S., where she has ensured a steady stream of financial support for the Clan Centre.

Blanche is succeeded by Anne Neuman (also a Canadian) who is the Almoner (Treasurer) of C.T.S. Anne has held office in the Clan Macmillan Society of North America. As President she organised a Gathering (at Kingston) – always a testing task. The Clan Centre is lucky to find a Trustee with such a proven track record.

By now members must be aware that the 'clanmacmillan.org' website has been given a radical make-over by Graeme and Mike McMillen (Minneapolis). We're deeply indebted to them both, but particularly to Mike, who has given his professional skill and vast quantities of time with no hope of reward. Those who know about these things tell me that the effect is excellent. The site is full of information of high quality provided by Graeme. Certain sections are for 'Members only' – members of Clan MacMillan International itself or of any Branch affiliated with it (i.e. supporting the Clan Centre with an annual donation). All such members are entitled to the password essential for entry. They'll be changed annually on 1 March.

Though I know I'm straying 'off-piste', so to speak, I must take this chance to thank John B. (husband of Blanche) for all he has done for the Clan, both in Scotland and in North America almost from the foundation of the North American Society in 1958. He took responsibility for the Society Newsletter/Journal in 1968, and is only now stepping down. His meticulous mastery of detail and his adroit handling of the camera have made his publications an invaluable record of the Clan's life over about half a century.



News from the Clan Around the World



Appalachian Branch Winners

Grandfather Mountain once again saw Clan MacMillan to the fore on the games field. Pictured above are Tucker Runnion, 1st Caber Toss/2nd Sheaf Toss; Quinn Runnion, 3rd Kilted Mile; Isla MacMillan, 2nd Kilted Run for 4 & under (pictures from Appalachian Branch's fine newsletter).

Genealogist at Glasgow Games

Graeme Mackenzie will be in Appalachian Branch territory again when he lectures at Glasgow KY Highland Games 29-31 May.

New Zealand Society at Games

The Clan MacMillan Society of New Zealand's excellent newsletter reports their attendance at the following games so far this year: Waipu (1 Jan), Turakina (31 Jan), Paeroa (14 Feb). Their AGM was held on the 8th of March, at which all the existing officers were re-elected, except for Dorothy Cameron-Gavin, who relinquished her position as Librarian, and Catherine Jellicich who stepped down from the Committee.

Sad losses for the clan in the UK

We regret to report the death in February of **Marion McMillan**, Rothesay. She was a leading light in The Clan MacMillan Society in Scotland in the 1990s, along with other members of her family.

We were shocked to hear of the sudden death in April, from a heart attack, of **Tom Szczepanik**. He was only 62. He and his wife Lynette, who had the MacMillan connections, and their daughter Tessa, became enthusiastic attendees in the last 15 years at Clan MacMillan events on both sides of the Atlantic. Tom's family are requesting donations in his memory to the British Heart Foundation

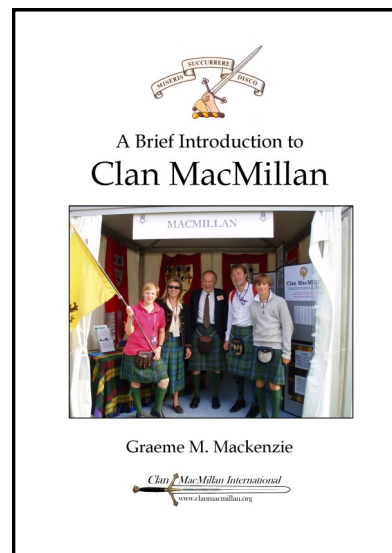
<https://lastinghope.bhf.org.uk/TomSzczepanikTribute>.

Walking the Great Wall for Macmillan Cancer Support

Margaret Saunders' niece, Rosemary McCallum, is doing a sponsored trek along the Great Wall of China in May of next year in memory of her father Mike Turnbull who died of cancer last June. You can donate at www.justgiving.com/Rosemarytrekschina.

Coming Soon - Clan Land Tours for MacMillans, by MacMillans

Carol Millican Morris (Maryville TN) is setting up a series of week-long Ancestral Tours of the MacMillan Lands in Scotland next year. The small groups, led by clan historian Graeme Mackenzie, will tour from single bases in Galloway (May), Lochaber (June), Knapdale (September), Loch Tayside (October), ending with two nights in Langbank to see the Chief and Clan Centre. For details contact Carol on (865) 765-1120, or email her via: carol_morris8@aol.com



Colour edition of 28 page "Brief Introduction to Clan MacMillan" now available

Contents

- The Story of Clan MacMillan
- Clan MacMillan Lands and Places
- Clan MacMillan Today
- The Chief of Clan MacMillan
- Symbols of Clan MacMillan
- Famous Descendants of the Tonsured One
- Spellings of the Clan Surname
- The Clan MacMillan Centre
- Community of the Tonsured Servant
- Clan MacMillan Branches & Societies
- Clan MacMillan Septs and Related Names
- Clan MacMillan Tartans

£3 + P&P (£1 for UK, £3.50 overseas)
Cheques for Clan MacMillan Centre sent to the address at the top of the previous page. Available soon online via www.clanmacmillan.org/sales

Clan MacMillan International Summary Accounts for year to 31 December 2014

INCOME	£	UK \$	US \$	OUTGOINGS	£	UK \$	US \$
CTS			1000.00	PO Box Renewal			
*Conclave Challenge	100.00		1742.00	Telephone	0.00		
Subscriptions	830.00		1070.00	Stamps/Printing	666.71		
Donations	190.00		1590.00	Secretarial	0.00		
Project MAOL	0.00		0.00	Graeme	6186.24		
Publications	125.00			Utilities	0.00		
Transfer from US account	6010.21			Clan Gathering	9458.44		
Clan Gathering	10904.32		5409.00	Miscellaneous	0.00		35.00
Miscellaneous	148.86		25.00				
				Transfer to UK account			1000.00
Totals	18308.39		10836.00		16311.39		10035.00
Difference	1997.00		801.00				
Opening bank balances	7485.62	328.35	8682.00	*CONCLAVE CHALLENGE DONATIONS:			
Excess of outgoings/income	1997.00		801.00	Pacific Branch:	\$1192.00		
Closing bank balances	9482.62	328.35	9483.00	Mississippi McMillins:	\$400.00		
				Sept of Blue:	\$150.00		
				New Zealand Society:	£100.00		

Average exchange rate for transfers UK \$ account: \$1.66 to £1

Clan MacMillan: A New History

Another extract from the new
account of the clan currently
being written by Graeme Mackenzie

*Previous extracts discussed "Maolan" and his father
Cormac the Great Bishop. This one looks at what is
known about Maolan's son Malcolm*

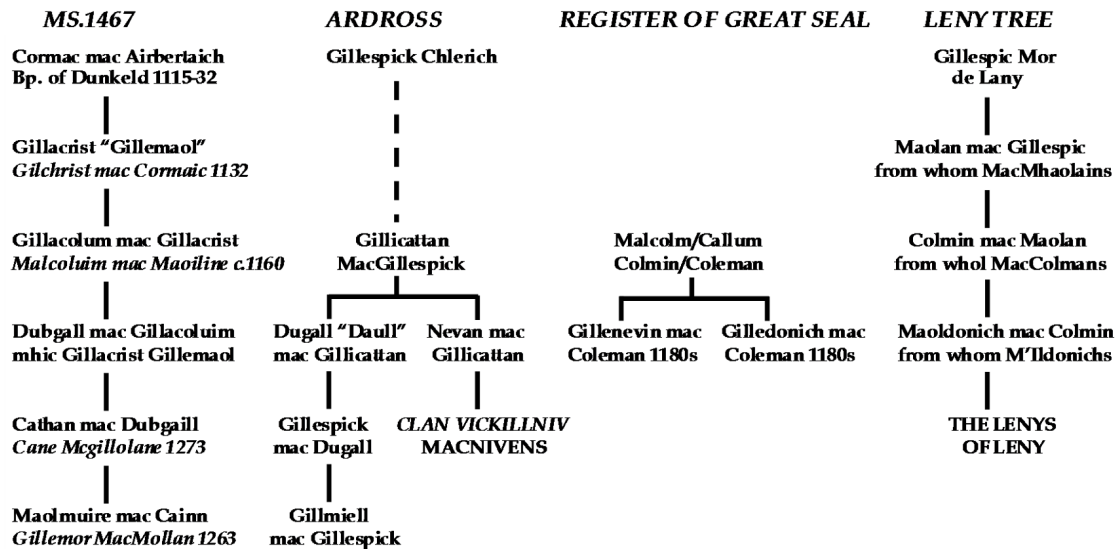
Malcolm the son of the Tonsured One, and therefore the first "Mac-Millan" (though when used in connection with him this is a patronymic, not a surname) is historically as obscure as his father. He too is documented only once, in another Book of Deer entry, which has been dated to somewhere around 1150/60. He appears then as *Mal-Coluim mac Molini* and is accompanied as a witness by his cousin *Gillecris mac Finguni*, a son of Fingon mac Cormaic the namefather of the MacFhinguines/MacKinnons. Gilchrist is not the son of Fingon who appears in MS1467 and, although we don't know if he had any descendants, this nevertheless reminds us that the line of MacKinnons given in MS1467 were probably not the only chiefs of Clann Fhinguine. The same must be true for the MacMillans, but all the alternative lines of Maolan/Gillemaol's descendants that we are aware of come from sons of Malcolm rather than from any other first generation "mac Mhaolains". The linking of Malcolm mac Mhaolain and his cousin Gilchrist mac Fhinguine also serves to remind us that at this stage clans MacMillan and MacKinnon were only in their infancy. The significant family units would probably then have been Clans Cormac and Airbertach, or indeed even earlier parental kindreds.

Malcolm appears in MS1467 as *Gillacoluim mhic Gillacrist*, then in the 1560 Leny tree as *Colmin Macmaolin*, and again as *Colmin Macgilbile*, from whom the *Maccolmins in Airgile & Cintyre* are shown to have come. The son of Malcolm mac Mhaolain on the Leny tree—i.e. the ancestor of the Lenys themselves—is "*Maoldonich Macolmin de Lany*", who is also shown to be the ancestor of the "*MacMaldonichs in Strathearn*". Since as a nominal prefix *Maol* and *Gille* are synonymous, the surname MacMaoldonich also appears as MacGilledonich, or more often as Mac'illedonich, McIldonich, or indeed MacAldonich. It's not a very common name however, possibly because when surnames became required for ordinary Highlanders—which was not really until the 18th century—potential bearers of it chose instead to call themselves Buchanan or MacMillan (there are one or two documented examples of the latter). Though we know next to nothing about Maoldonich/Gilledonich mac Colmin, he does appear in a contemporary record, and the identity of the person with whom he is documented is very important in helping piece together the family of Malcolm mac Mhaolain.

Gilledonich MacColman and a brother called Gillenein (i.e. Gillenaoinh) appear in the Register of the Great Seal, one of the most important Scottish crown records, in the 1180s as witnesses to a charter involving the rulers of Galloway. The name *Gille-Naoimh* (Servant or Devotee of the Saints) appears alternatively as *Naimhan* (often written as Nevan)—in the same way that Gille-Mhaoil appears alternatively as Maolan—and from it comes the surname MacGillenaoinh/MacNiven. The bearers of this surname were an important branch of the original Clan Chattan and were lairds of Gaskmore and Dunnachton in Badenoch in the 14th and 15th centuries. According to the "*Origin of the Hail Tribes of Clan Chattan*" (a.k.a. The Ardross MS) which was compiled in 1687 using now-lost earlier accounts of Clan Chattan, "*Neovan MacGillicattan*", the ancestor of "*Clan Vickillinio*" (i.e. the MacNivens), was a brother of "*Duill Daall*" (Dougal Dall) the ancestor of "*Clan vic Gillmiol*" (i.e. the MacMillans). MS1467 also shows that the son of Malcolm mac Mhaolain from whom descended the MacMillans was called Dougal. The significance of these records can best be appreciated using the table shown at the top of the next page.

What this table suggests is that the Gillicattan MacGillespick of the Ardross MS—who also appears as the namefather of Clan Chattan in the Kinrara MS history of the Mackintoshes—can be equated with Malcolm/Colmin mac Mhaolain. If "MacGillespick" is taken here as a proto-surname (i.e. it refers to Malcolm's grandfather) rather than a proper patronymic (which would refer to his father), this makes sense; and it would indeed explain the strong and enduring tradition amongst the MacMillans, which was still current in Lochaber in the mid-1700s, that they had once belonged to Clan Chattan. It's supported too by the numerous appearances of traditions and place-names referring to Saint Catan, or kindreds associated with Clan Chattan, in areas of Lorn settled by *Clann Challuim* (i.e. the descendants of Callum/Malcolm). Most significantly of all perhaps, the one church in the east dedicated to St Catan, which was endowed at Aberuthven sometime before 1171 by Ferquhar earl of Strathearn, is in the area that was not only home to the MacMaoldonichs/MacGilledonichs, but also to a branch of the MacGhillenaoinhs, early generations of whom appear to have been the hereditary seneschals of the Earls of Strathearn.

Ardross's account might be questioned on the basis that he reports Gillicattan's arrival in Lochaber from Ireland "... in the reign of Aede the 2nd of that name Kg of Scots", and by the 13th century there hadn't been a king in Scotland of that name for hundreds of years. However, a king called *Aed Meith mac Aeda Ua Neill* was the ruler of Tir Eogain (Tyrone) from c.1196 to 1230, and of course the Irish were the original "Scots". What's more, the kingdom of this Aed II included the Ciannachta (the land of the Ui Cathain or O'Cahans), from whence Gillicattan is said to have come in 1215.



The date might also cast doubt on the equation of Gillicattan with Malcolm mac Mhaolain, since the latter must have been born no later than 1136/46 to have witnessed the deed of 1150/60 (fourteen then being the minimum age for a witness). However, the low average life expectancy of the Middle Ages did not preclude privileged people who'd had a lucky life from lasting into their 60s, 70s, or even 80s: William Comyn, 1st earl of Buchan was said to have been 63 when he died in 1233; King Robert II was 74 when he died in 1390; and Robert Bruce "The Competitor" is alleged to have been 85 at his death in 1295. So Malcolm "Gille-Chattain", could well have lived long enough to have come from Ireland in 1215; but why would he have been there in the first place?

One possibility is related to the tradition reported in some histories of the clan that the MacMillans were removed from Loch Arkaig by Malcolm IV and resettled on crown lands on Loch Tayside. This is usually connected with the great rebellion of 1159/60 by the men of Moray, after the suppression of which the king is said to have "...removed them all from the land of their birth, as of old Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon, had dealt with the Jews, and scattered them throughout the other districts of Scotland, both beyond the hills and this side thereof...". Academic historians now doubt, however, that any such act of ethnic cleansing ever took place, and in any case, "Clan MacMillan" as such can not be said to have existed as early as 1160. It seems likely therefore that this tradition, first reported by Perthshire native Rev. Dr Hugh Macmillan, relates to a later movement of the clan from Lochaber to Loch Tayside; most likely in the aftermath of 14th century Mackintosh victories over the MacMillans in the great Clan Chattan feud.

We don't need to think of exile to explain why Malcolm "Gille-Chathain" might have been in Ireland. He was probably in fact a frequent visitor to the land where his grandfather was most likely born and almost certainly educated. It was home to branches of his own kindred – ancestors of the O'Millans, as well

as more distant cousins – and the area he is said to have come from was the seat of the Irish Clan Chattan. It's not hard either to fathom why Malcolm would have been there at this particular time, since for the three years prior to 1215, Alan mac Lachlan, Lord of Galloway, sponsored by the king of England, had been trying to conquer the Ciannachta from the O'Cahans' cousin Aed Meith. Alan was encouraged in this by the king of Scots, William "the Lion" (son of Malcolm IV), because Aed Meith had been supporting rebellions against him in the Hebrides and Moray.

We have no way of knowing if Clann Cormaic were involved in these rebellions against William, or in any of the frequent wars that raged up and down the Celtic Sea at this time, involving Scots kings, Irish kings, the Norse kings of Man, and the Gall-gaidhel "kings" of Galloway and the Hebrides. However, as a dynasty with connections on both sides of the North Channel, they would have found it difficult to sit on the side-lines in any such conflict. In this case it would likely have been impossible, since the attack on the Irish home of their cousins also involved Clann Somhairle, who were probably even then intruding on the mainland of Lorn, where they were soon to pose huge problems for Malcolm mac Mhaolain's kin.

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Subscribers, as well as being recognised in the book, will receive a 50% discount on the cost of their first black & white copy (with colour covers) of the completed work, and will be entitled to a 20% discount on up to five additional such copies bought directly from Graeme.

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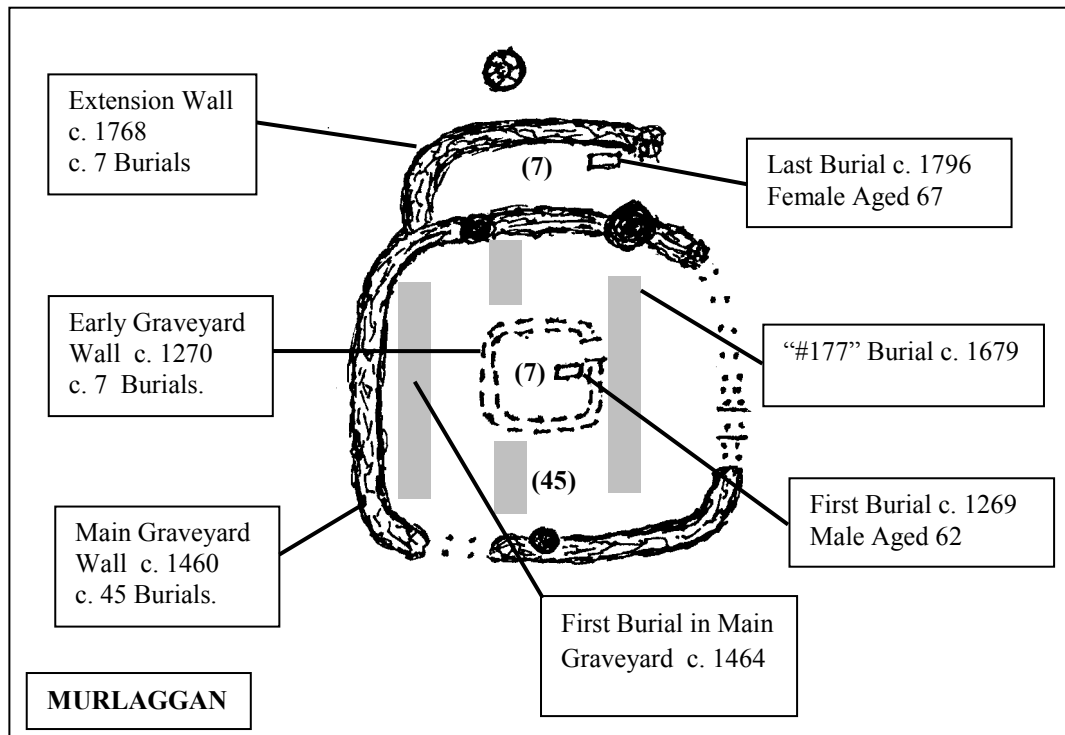
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Email address: graeme@highlandroots.org

Archaeological Dowsing at the Murlaggan Burial Ground - Part 2

Dr. J. C. Orkney F.S.A.(Scot)



The interest shown by Mr Keith MacMillan of Alberta in the initial dowsing results for Murlaggan, and his enthusiastic supplementary questions, prompted further map-dowsing using the sketch plans to see if any more detail could be obtained about the Murlaggan community, about its dates, and about the burials in its Graveyard.

Dowsing for the location of the "Earliest Burial" showed that the earliest inhabitant was right at the centre of the Main Graveyard. That gave rise to the thought that the gang of MacMillans who accompanied him were either very numerous, or somewhat ambitious over their own fertility, so a sweep was tried to see if there had been a smaller, earlier Graveyard. That gave the result shown in dashes in the Figure above, in the form of a small stone-walled Early Graveyard

An estimate of a 16 ft square initial enclosure, followed later by strips all round that were also 16 ft wide, fits the sizes that remain visible today, giving a main annular patch about 48 ft. square inside the new Wall. The stones forming the wall of the small enclosure were removed, presumably to be re-used in the outer one.

Counting the numbers in each area gave 7 burials in the Early Graveyard, 45 in the Main annular area, and 7 in the Extension, as shown on the Figure, giving an approximate total of 59 burials. A burial every 9.3 years on average, over 530 years, while extracting a living from an exceedingly poor bit of land, may enable people with a knowledge of population statistics to make an estimate of the average size of the community.

Dowsing sweeps to find out whether the Main Graveyard was set out in rows, or was in plots for family groups, or was unplanned, or a mixture, started by being muddling. With an overall dowsing sweep giving all graves as being orientated E-W, and knowing of the existence of the Early Graveyard in the centre, and so allowing for it, the Map-Dowsing for rows of graves running N-S then became consistent and repeatable, with each row being in the western side of its sector. The grey shading in the Figure indicates the locations of the rows of graves schematically, without attempting to sort out gaps or access paths.

The first burial in the enlarged Graveyard was at the mid-point of the western row, with her head close to the new Wall. The next four burials went in close by to either side of her, making the western row the oldest and the first to be used in the Main Graveyard.

The first house to be built, in about 1257 AD, was to the north of the group of buildings shown in chain dot in the Figure in the main Report, between them and today's road.

There was no earlier occupation of the site, neither in Neolithic times, nor in the Bronze Age, the Iron Age, the Dark Age or the Early Mediaeval.

DATES

Date of Construction of Earlier Graveyard Wall taken relative to 1314 AD, as in the precisely known date of Bruce's Pits and Slit Trenches and the bodies at Pirnhall, Bannockburn, first by checking that the Early Graveyard existed at the time of Bannockburn, then by counting the gap in years between the two events: i.e. 44 years. Result 1270 AD.

Date of Construction of Main Wall taken relative to 1505 AD, the known date of the upper courses of the Great Hall, Stirling Castle, by first checking that the Graveyard already existed when the Great Hall was built, then by counting the gap in years between 1505 and the date of completion of the Murlaggan Graveyard Main Wall.

That count gave a result of 45 years earlier than the Great Hall date, i.e. Result 1460 AD.

Date of Construction of Extension Wall of Graveyard taken relative to the known date of 1802 AD when the Murlaggan houses were abandoned and became derelict. Differential count gave 34 years: Result 1768 AD.

Date of Earliest Burial Male, 62. Taken relative to 1314 AD, difference 45 years Result 1269 AD.

Date of First Burial in Main Graveyard Female, 57. Taken relative to 1460 AD, Main Wall Built. Wall in place 4 years before date of burial. Result 1464 AD

Date of Burial of "#177" Male, 46. By direct counting from the present: 335 years ago. Result 1679AD.

Date of Last Burial, in Graveyard Extension Female, 67. Taken relative to 1802 AD, when houses were abandoned. Differential count gave 6 years. Result 1796 AD.

Date of Construction of First House By direct counting from the present: 755 years ago: Result 1259 AD.

Or by counting relative to Bannockburn, 1314 .. Built 57 years earlier: Result 1257 AD

Rounding Off.

It is difficult to suggest what size of a pinch of salt should accompany these Dates. At this stage in a minimally checked slightly novel procedure, tolerances of ± 5 years to ± 20 years may be appropriate. If I've got in a muddle and failed to spot my mistake, they could be even further adrift. It's almost a case of take your pick because your guess is just about as good as mine.

NOTES

The following notes are given as background to the taking of Dates in general, using dowsing.

The Murlaggan study started as something of a challenge and an experiment because the Remote Map-Dowsing was in an area that I did not know. In spite of that, the on-site follow-up visit proved that those first attempts had been successful although fairly rough. Continuing the thought of a challenge and of trying something mildly novel in the hope of improving accuracies, several of the dates taken in this further study have used a recent development in taking dates.

The usual procedure is to count years back from the present by comparing the age of the item of interest, with the age of other items or structures whose age is known and can be used as a yard-stick or calibrator. The Great Hall in Stirling Castle was built during the five years 1500 to 1505, so its stonework and the mortar in it, give a 500-year basis for comparison that works well for archaeology. We have made extensive use of that 500-year calibrator in multiples or fractions, using dowsing's 'Yes-No' facility to count back in centuries or decades or years from the present.

When we started using that calibrator, and checking by comparing each other's results, the 500-year time span was precise, but as we drift away from that, our accuracy will presumably be falling, and there doesn't seem to be an easy way of correcting the error. The challenge that Murlaggan presents has given rise to a modification to that procedure, with dates being taken by counting the difference in years between the item concerned and an event or structure whose date is known precisely. That change does seem to have improved the accuracy of taking dates or ages by dowsing, although obviously much checking lies ahead. The problem remains of what confidence should be placed on the data given above.

We have absolutely no understanding of the underlying physics of how dowsing and time are linked. Equally, we do not understand how we are able to do remote dowsing. Both seem to be anything from astonishing to weird to entirely unbelievable .. but they work .. and they get it right far more often than common sense or mathematical analysis would expect .. so those few of us who have been willing to try something new, have got on with it, tested it, and been successful, repeatedly. I can only suggest that there is a link between Time and the Far-Infra-Red on which the dowsing capability is known to depend, but I do not know any physicists bright enough to tackle the problem of such a link. Like remote dowsing, our use of and our checking of dowsing's ability to include Time can only be empirical, by comparing each other's results, and by comparing the results of test-dowsing on objects whose date is known to the holder but is unknown to the dowser.

The slightly novel technique used here has not yet been subjected to the fully rigorous testing that it deserves, and the friends who would have been fully able to join in that task are no longer with us. Several years ago, in some far more radically advanced pieces of dowsing research than the minor improvement in dating accuracy tried out here, the best and brightest of those friends came up with several tests that proved, as others have also found, that the Time capability even lets us detect the original location of items that are no longer where they had been. Gen. J. Scott Elliot named the phenomenon "remanence". In the best and most conclusive of the tests those friends set me, they got me to locate where a Bronze Age burial cist had been before it was removed from a sand quarry and taken to a museum, complete with bones. A field now occupies the floor of the quarry and dowsing in it took me accurately to a point 30 ft below where the cist had been. My friends had accurate alignments from undisturbed hedgerows that gave its original location. Nearby, date-dowsing a small Iron Age Promontory Fort, was proved correct a few months later when excavation produced an unworn Roman coin whose date was within ten years of the result I'd obtained. Many successful tests of that sort and that level of sophistication, which were far more radical than the minor change in procedure used here, give confidence that the date dowsing reported here is very likely to be substantially correct, and that the methods used are valid.

It's as if we are able to "think ourselves" back in time, at will. In the case of the cist, either to within the Bronze Age, or to 50 years ago when the cist at the Chatelherault Hunting Lodge, Hamilton, was still in place, in just the same way as we choose to think or imagine or visualise or remember ourselves back at our anchor points when we go Map Dowsing. That empirical, unscientific description or analogy may just have a thread of fact in it. Most dowsing involves the location of something, but a geographical location is also a point in space, and space and time are linked .. but that level of Non-Newtonian physics, plus the inclusion of the Far-Infra-Red, is as far above my head as ordinary dowsing is to those who are unable to accept or cope with any aspect of dowsing, whatever the reason for their inability.

My knowledge of physics only goes as far as nuclear reactor design, and the engineering instruments for use with them that I designed, built, tested and proved. Those instruments had to be calibrated from the basic first principles of weight and the area of a piston, since no other equipment came anywhere near their accuracy. Our use and testing of dowsing has had to take a somewhat similar path, and it has been carried out equally thoroughly and equally rigorously .. but that still doesn't mean that I've got this lot correct all through.

Sorting out Military MacMillans in Upper Canada

Anne Neuman has written to correct our account in the last magazine of the Alexander MacMillans, Sr & Jr.

According to Anne, who has researched them for the United Empire Association of Canada, Alexander Sr, the brother of Allan Glenpean, only rose to the rank of Lt Col., not full Colonel. He married twice and had sons called Alexander by each wife. It was the Alexander born to his first wife, Miss Wilkinson, in about 1782, who eventually became the Colonel of Militia in Glengarry. He lived in Perth, ON, married and had a daughter Maria.

His half-brother, Alexander Allan MacMillan, was born to Alexander Sr's second wife, Marcella MacDonell (of the Greenfield family) in about 1809. He became a shoemaker in Cornwall, ON, married Elizabeth Crites and raised a large family, but is not known ever to have been in the army.

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.

20th Anniversary 1995-2015 of the Community of the Tonsured Servant



Founding of CTS, Chautauqua Institute, Chautauqua, NY, USA 9 September 1995

L to R: John B. McMillan, CTS, then President of The Clan MacMillan Society of North America, Burlington, ON, Canada. Rev. Canon A. Malcolm MacMillan, Founder of CTS, Chautauqua, NY, USA; George MacMillan of MacMillan & Knap, Chief of Clan MacMillan, Finlaystone, Scotland; F. Lamar McMillin Jr. M.D., CTS, of The Clan McMillin and Related Families of Winston Co., MS, USA; and Robert G. Bell, CTS, then President of Appalachian Branch, Greensboro, NC, USA.



CTS Investiture Service held in historic Iona Abbey, Isle of Iona, Argyllshire, Scotland 30 June 2002

This picture is a blast from the past! 2002 was a pinnacle year for CTS with 22 Investiture candidates and 21 Re-Investitures. We are indebted to Rev. Canon A. Malcolm MacMillan (1921-2008) for his inspiration of creating an organization which would help raise funds for the Clan Centre. Father Mac retired after 2 years for health reasons and at the request of Chief George, Blanche McMillan (Mrs. John B.) has been holding the reins as Abbot for 18 years (1997-2015). Over 20 years there have been 26 Investiture Services in a great variety of venues, a total of 137 people have joined CTS in 7 countries. CTS has raised and invested funds for CMIC and provides grants to CMIC every year. 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. CTS has also given gifts to Macmillan Cancer Support (UK), MacMillan-Bloorview Rehab Centre (Canada), "Thelma McMillen Center for Chemical Dependency Program" of Torrance Memorial Medical Center, Torrance, CA (USA), plus other charitable and educational ventures.

CTS has also set up two Tribute Investment Funds and welcome donations:

(1) Rev. Canon A. Malcolm and Sally MacMillan Tribute Endowment Fund: Established March 2003. Sally, Malcolm's wife, died 1 March 1999 and "Father Mac" died 9 September 2008.

(2) Jane MacMillan Tribute Fund: Established 15 June 2005. Jane, was the wife of George, Chief of Clan MacMillan, and died of cancer on 27 June 2005 at age 74 years. 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.

Our next CTS Service may take place in Ottawa, ON, Canada on 28 June 2015 in conjunction with the Clan MacMillan Society of North America Gathering on 25-29 June.

*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 by Blanche McMillan, Abbot CTS, 30 April 2015.