



CLAN MACMILLAN *International* *Magazine*



Ringwood Games
Victoria, Australia

Issue No. 21
Dec 2016

In this issue: **Who was John T. McMillan?**
William Walker, President of Nicaragua
The Opposing Forces at Culloden
M'millan Numbers in Scotland in 1841

AHCS visit to the Clan Macpherson Museum in Newtonmore

The group shown here in October includes Chief George MacMillan - standing beside Celia Mackintosh of Mackintosh - Nigel Macmillan, Gordon Macmillan, and Marion McMillan. Graeme Mackenzie and Carol Millican Morris are also there, though hidden at the back of the group.



Clan MacMillan Centre Revamp and Website Update



Earlier this year, the Clan Centre was given a long-needed clear-out and tidy-up. Amongst other things removed from the inner sanctum were three large computer monitors, two computers, and a variety of other now redundant pieces of outdated technology, along with vast amounts of waste paper. While the chief himself carried away much of this material, and Carol Morris dusted, vacuumed and washed, Graeme shifted furniture, files and books to give the “Jane MacMillan Room” the new look shown below. The outer rooms were also thoroughly cleaned, and the displays tidied-up. The picture to the left shows some of the displays about the septs.

Another long-promised task finally undertaken was the cataloguing of the library in the Jane MacMillan Room. There were found to be 156 books and booklets, consisting mainly of works by M'millans and sept-name authors (covering a wide range of subjects), and titles about Clan MacMillan, other clans, and Scottish history. The many periodicals - mainly Clan MacMillan magazines and newsletters from around the world, but also including “The Highlander” and other Scottish interest publications - have yet to be fully sorted. When that's done, the Clan MacMillan publications will be bound for future preservation.



The Library catalogue can now be viewed in the public area of the CMI website by using the links at www.clanmacmillan.org/pages/about/clan_centre.html.

Mike McMillen is continuing to develop the website, and particularly the Members' Area, the existence of which has promoted a surge in CMI membership since it was inaugurated. Members of all branches and societies supporting Clan Centre - and therefore the website - by meeting the “Conclave Challenge” have access to this area, it's hoped that their membership numbers will also benefit from this.

Left: Young MacMillans from Australia visiting the clan table at the Inverness Highland Games.





**Clan MacMillan
International Centre
at Finlaystone**

Chairman:
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of MacMillan and Knap

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Arthur MacMillan

Genealogist & Editor:
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 M'millans 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. 2017 is UK £15 (£20 for paper publications) or US \$25 (\$30 for paper).

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

If you look elsewhere in the magazine you'll see a Clan Directory indicating the existence of some twenty Clan MacMillan societies, branches or family groups, in addition to CMI and the CTS. That listing, sadly, has always been rather misleading, since a number of the groups shown on it, though brought into being with great enthusiasm and panache, have over the years seemed to fall into desuetude as the founding fathers and mothers have either lost interest or fallen prey to the march of time. That's why this issue of the magazine does not feature the usual two full pages of colour photos of the clan's doings around the world, and only has news from PEI, Australia, New Zealand, Appalachia, and the North Central States of the USA, along with a CMSNA update. If anybody in the branches and societies not featured has news and photos of activities this year, we'd be pleased to have them for the May/June newsletter, along with updates on officers and their contact details.

Happily the news of Clan MacMillan International is much better. In my annual report to the Trustees, made in August of this year, I was able to pass on the news that our paid-up membership was 175 (with another 64 then in arrears). As I write our paid-up membership is 194 (with 58 still in arrears). Of those in arrears, 38 joined in 2015, and we think most did so simply to get access to the Members Area of the website - and Project MAOL in particular - so may have no lasting interest in the clan. Though they'll be given another chance to renew - and thus to get this magazine - we don't expect many to do so. Experience suggests however that some of the long-standing members who have failed to renew, will probably do so when we send out the final reminders at the year's end. Against the permanent losses we can set the 49 new members we have gained this year.

On a personal note, I'm gratified with the success of my new clan history, and have enjoyed talking about it, and about researching clan & family history in Scotland, to a number of groups in the USA this year. I'm now working on a book about the legends, myths and traditions of the highland clans to be published next summer. I'm already booked to give a major seminar in Florida in the fall of 2017, and hope to build a tour around that; and I'm also planning to return to New Zealand and Australia at the beginning of 2018.

News from the Clan around the World

Prince Edward Island Gathering in Canada

16th October 2016
Charlottetown

***Margaret Bell, President
Clan MacMillan PEI***



It was quite a Gathering and so wonderful to see numbers we haven't seen in the past few years no doubt a great meal along with the renewal of great friendships were key factors in bringing 33 of us together at the Inn. We missed, and remembered, many who sent greetings. Kathleen MacMillan was one not able to attend, but our other Kathleen MacMillan arrived with her dad, Georg. Rev. Chris and Valda were in church in New Brunswick ... Sunday, though best for most of us, not a good travel day for them. Frank MacMillan's daughter Heather, and her daughter Robyn, were hoping to come from Nova Scotia when we first started planning, but renovations about to start kept them home

We remembered many ... especially Gladys MacMillan, charter member and Past President, who passed away in December 2015. Joyce Livingston Kennedy and Nella Ann in our hearts with the recent loss of their mother and grandmother. My mother, Kathleen MacMillan Bell, would be smiling ... so pleased that I continue to be a devoted member of our Clan. Ron MacMillan offered thanks before our meal and remembered our dearly departed. Interesting tales and funny stories figured in laughs out loud at 4 tables. Marie, Ardeth and Audrey brought a few memories to life with their stories.

Joyce talked up the value of keeping family history alive, google searching and the Clan MacMillan website. Harry Kielly reported on one of the PEI refugee sponsorship projects in which he is heavily involved. Georg MacMillan read 3 of his own wonderful poems. I brought greetings from Chief George and shared some of his 2015 Christmas letter and his wonderful poetry. Mary and Garnet took photos [see one above].

Business matters included Marie's Treasurer's Report ... we have about \$2500 in the bank. It was agreed to make our usual donations in support of Clan MacMillan International, Camp Gencheff and Upper Room Angels. It was agreed that we will plan our 2017 Gathering along the same format and no doubt will choose a date in October since our numbers were so good.

We hope that someone will volunteer to go through our Clan MacMillan files with a view to donating items to the PEI Archives. Door prizes wrapped up our gathering and many went home thinking "now where will I put this treasure" ... a fun activity, and a memory of a beautiful day with Clan family and friends.

Until we meet again, happy holidays. Here's to 2017!



Appalachian Branch USA

The October sun shone on the MacMillans and the many other clans who gathered on the outskirts of Atlanta on the weekend of 14-16 October for the Stone Mountain Highland Games. Chip Terrell (President), his wife Dee (Secretary/Treasurer), and Edd McMillan (Vice President and Genealogist) did their usual great job setting up and staffing the tent. Andrew McMillan (front centre of the picture), who's a senior official at the games, was also in attendance, with his wife Jane and their grandchildren.

CLAN MACMILLAN SOCIETY AUSTRALIA

President's' Report July 2016

We have had a very busy time representing Clan MacMillan Australia in the few months since the last newsletter. In March five members attended the Clan tent at Koo Wee Rup for 'Scots on the Swamp'. We had many interested people stop by to see what we were all about. We all had plenty of time to take the tour of Harewood Historic House and enjoy the hospitality of the refreshment tent. I plan on going again next year as there are lots of M'Millan's on that swamp.

Our next gathering was our Annual Lunch held at the 'Berth' in Docklands. It was a special day as we presented X-President June Danks with a Life Membership. She was very excited and pleased with the award, as well as surprised she had held the position for 17 years.

In April, Mick and Mary-Anne McMillan were the hosts at our tent at the Ringwood Highland Games. It was the Golden Jubilee celebrations and there was talk of it being the last event due to funding issues. Thankfully I've heard whispers it will go ahead again next year.

In July, Jan Brooks, Myrna and I took our tartan along to the Kirkin' o' the Tartan Service at Scots Church in Melbourne. This was my first time at the service and I have to say I didn't know what I was missing all these years. What a spectacular venue and service. I would have paid to hear the choir sing and listen to the organ being played. The reading was first read in Gaelic and then in English. This was followed by the Kirkin' Choir singing the 23 Psalm in Gaelic. At the conclusion of the service the congregation was invited to share refreshments in the Church hall, which we did.

Kaye O'Reilly, President CMSA.

North Central States

The branch has been strengthened in the last couple of years by a significant number of new members, and by the willingness of one or two of them to take on some of the responsibilities of running the branch and staffing the tents at games. Laurel Martin, the Vice-President, and Mark McMillen the Secretary are pictured right at the Minnesota Scottish Fair and Highland Games in July with the branch's recently redesigned tent display. The branch were also represented this year at the Chicago Scottish Fair & Highland Games in June, and the Southwest Missouri Celtic Festival & Highland Games in Buffalo in September.



Ann Millikan (pictured left) is a member of the North Central States Branch. She's a freelance composer hailing from California and now based in Saint Paul MN. Her music has been described as "tonally challenging yet emotionally involving" (Joseph Woodard, LA Times), "packed with propellant polyrhythmic textures" (New Sounds, WNYC), and "characterized by high energy and a quirky inventiveness that defies easy categorization..." (Stephen Eddins, All Music).

Ann has an ancestral connection with the family of Sir William Preston, who in the 15th century acquired a relic of Saint Giles which he presented to the cathedral in Edinburgh that is dedicated to that saint. To mark the 600th anniversary of Sir William's birth, Ann has been commissioned to compose a toccata which will be premiered in St Giles Cathedral on the 13th of May 2017. The US premiere will be in September in St Marks Episcopal Cathedral, Minneapolis.

Centenary of Clan MacMillan Society of New Zealand Newsletter



MESSAGE FROM THE VICE-PRESIDENT

Congratulations to Clan MacMillan on achieving the great milestone of 100 issues of the Newsletter. We are most grateful to our Founder, Margaret Pool for the first 61 issues and to Jim McMillan for the subsequent issues.

Through the newsletters we have been kept informed of Clan MacMillan activities not only in New Zealand but also in our kindred societies in Australia, Canada, The United States and Scotland. We have also learned of the interesting family histories of many of our Members.

In the early years of the Society, the Newsletter was the only contact with Members, and continues to do so for many Members these days.

Some of the highlights of the Society would include :-

1991 Clan MacMillan Society of New Zealand formed.

1997 This would be a red letter year for the Society. January 1st. The Clan's first Official Function. Peter and Margaret Pool promoted the Clan from a borrowed tent at the Waipu Games. Shortly afterwards, we learned that Clan Chief George MacMillan and his wife Jane were going to visit New Zealand. Thus it was necessary to hold our first meeting to plan suitable functions for them. October. We had a luncheon at Waipu and a luncheon in Auckland to meet and greet them.



*Avon McMillan with Kirsty Bell-Hunter
at the Paeroa Games 2016*

Since then the Society has had regular meetings and attended highland games around the North Island. Along with other Clan societies we have also taken part in a great variety of gatherings.

We had a visit by Graeme Mackenzie the Clan Historian and Genealogist in Scotland. During his tour he gave a number of lectures to MacMillan and Genealogy groups.

We have also been honoured by visits from Lamar McMillin of the Mississippi McMillin Society and Robert Bell of the Appalachian Branch.

Long may the Society and the Newsletter continue.

Avon McMillan,
Past President and Life Member

Clan MacMillan Society of North America

The CMSNA Gathering planned for June 2017 has been postponed - because of the Scottish events outlined on the opposite page - and will now take place between 28 June and 2 July 2018.

The 2018 gathering will be based in the beautiful coastal town of Belfast, Maine. The program will include an excursion to LL Bean's flagship store in downtown Freeport, and a visit to the Peary-MacMillan Arctic Museum at Bowdoin College in Brunswick [pictured right], where Rear Admiral Donald Baxter MacMillan's contributions to Robert E. Peary's Arctic expeditions are highlighted.

There will also be visits to the "other Fort Knox", the Penobscot Observatory, and the Penobscot Marine Museum. Weather permitting, there'll be a sail on the bay, and it wouldn't be Maine without a lobster dinner. There may be a ceilidh as well! A formal banquet will conclude the festivities.



Accommodation will be available at a local motel on the bay, where all rooms have water views and there is an indoor swimming pool as well as a restaurant.

Further details will be made available on the CMSNA webpages: <http://www.mcmillen-design.com/cmsna/>.

To register your interest in attending (no commitment at this stage) email Jane Straus: jmacstrauss@aol.com

July/August 2017 ~ Tattoo and Tour in Scotland



A Splash of MacMillan Tartan at the Edinburgh Tattoo ~ 7th August

As part of Scotland's "Year of History, Heritage, and Archaeology", the Royal Edinburgh Military Tattoo has invited the clans to participate in what they are calling "A Splash of Tartan". Each evening, from the 4th to the 26th of August, at the beginning of the tattoo, two chiefs and their clans will march into the arena on the castle esplanade (pictured above) behind the military Pipes and Drums. While the clans are introduced to the crowd, and the clanspeople disperse to their seats, the chiefs will take a dram with the Pipe Major before taking their places in the Royal Box. The MacMillans will be one of the two chosen clans on Monday 7th of August.

Tickets to this world-famous event are hard to come by - usually selling out within weeks of going on sale in November of the previous year - but 150 of them for this evening are being reserved exclusively for members of Clan MacMillan, and will be held until March 2017 or until sold-out before that (and, at the time of writing, many of the MacMillans' tickets have already gone). If you would like to take advantage of this unique opportunity to accompany your chief at the tattoo, please contact George via chief@clanmacmillan.org, or phone him on 01475-540285. It is planned to lay on a bus from Finlaystone to Edinburgh, and back, for those participating in the tattoo.

In association with this special event, George and his son Arthur are calling a special gathering at Finlaystone the day before; i.e. Sunday 6th July. This will feature tours of the house (not normally open - even to the clan) and the Clan Centre, frolics on the lawn (e.g. mini highland games), a CTS Service, and a buffet supper or BBQ.

There will also be a day-tour to Knapdale, ancient home of the clan, on Saturday 5th August. This will visit Castle Sween, where one of the chief's ancestors built "MacMillan's Tower", and the ruined chapel at Kilmory Knap, which houses the magnificent MacMillan Cross.

Tickets for the bus to/from Edinburgh, for the Finlaystone gathering, and for the Knapdale tour, will be available directly from the chief. Please register your interest in these events with George (as above) as soon as possible, and you'll be sent details of the costs and booking arrangements in due course.

Please note that everyone participating in the above events will be responsible for their own travel to Finlaystone, and for their own accommodation over the weekend. Glasgow International Airport is nearby, and trains run from Glasgow Central Station to Langbank - the stop for Finlaystone. For travel and accommodation info see www.visitscotland.com.

The Galloway, Knapdale, Edinburgh, and Ireland Clan MacMillan & Sept of Millican/Milliken/Mulligan Tour

Highland Roots Ancestral Tours [HRAT] has organised a three-part tour to go with this event, led by Carol Millican Morris, and guided by clan historian Graeme Mackenzie.

The first part, starting on Sunday 30th July in Glasgow, will be based for five nights at the luxurious McMillan-owned Cally Palace Hotel in Gatehouse of Fleet, and will visit Clan MacMillan and sept of Millican/Milliken sites in Galloway, plus many attractions of general interest, including abbeys, a distillery, and a number of famous castles.

The second part will be based for three nights at the historic Tontine Hotel in Greenock, the port near Finlaystone, and will include participation in the Knapdale day-tour, Finlaystone gathering, and Edinburgh Tattoo.

The third part will be based for three nights at The Lodge Hotel in the lovely market town of Coleraine, and will visit places in Northern Ireland associated with McMillans/McMullens and Millikens/Mulligans, plus general attractions such as the "Titanic Experience" in Belfast and the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland, which houses genealogical records relating to members of the clan who have lived in Northern Ireland over the centuries.

HRAT will arrange all transport and accommodation, plus most main meals, and entry to most visitor attractions, for all participants in the tour, starting from lunchtime on Sunday 30th July in Glasgow, to lunchtime on the last day (either Tuesday 8th July, or Friday 11th July - for those participating in Part Three) in Glasgow. Guests will however still have to make bookings with and purchase tickets from the chief for their participation in the Finlaystone events on Sunday (but not the Knapdale tour on Saturday or the Edinburgh bus on Monday which will be included in the tour price). Guests will also be responsible for their travel to and from Glasgow, and any accommodation in that city, at the beginning and end of the tour.

Please note that places on the tour are limited. For costs and full details, and to obtain booking forms, please contact Carol Morris via info@highlandrootsancestraltours.com, or ring her in the USA on 865-765-1120.

CULLODEN

The Opposing Forces



The Battle of Culloden has huge significance in the history of Scotland, the Highlands, and the Clans; but there are many myths associated with it. Chief George MacMillan leads a discussion about the most important of these.

A Note on the Participants in the Battle of Culloden (April 1746)

Who was fighting at Culloden? Against all the evidence, the standard answer is 'It was the Scots against the English'. I heard it myself at Loch Norman (North Carolina) in April 2016 on the 270th anniversary of the battle; and Bill Bryson, whose work I've always found entertaining, and assumed to have been well researched, produced the same answer, even after visiting the scene of the battle.

So what are the facts?

Bonnie Prince Charlie certainly had a lot of highland clans behind him. He also had a strong contingent of Irishmen who, or whose parents, had fled to France after William's defeat of James II at the Battle of the Boyne (1690). He had a few French friends, a Dutchman, and even some English deserters from Government forces – the remnants of a larger group, most of whom had been captured at Carlisle in late 1745.

So Charlie's force was not Scottish through and through – though it has to be admitted that it consisted mainly of highlanders.

What about the 'English' army, led by the Duke of Cumberland?

Of the sixteen units no less than four were entirely Scottish – The Royals, Campbell's Scots Fusiliers, Sempill's Edinburgh Regiment, and the Argyll Militias; and three other units (Pultney's Foot, Kerr's Dragoons and Captain Goodwin's Artillery) had strong Scottish elements. By no stretch of the imagination could that army be called 'English'.

If the battle was not 'Scotland v. England', what can we call the two sides? The Duke's people clearly represented not the English or the Scottish, but the British, Government. By 1746 Protestantism was clearly established as the national religion (Anglicanism in England and Presbyterianism in Scotland).

This was the Government's army.

And Charlie's friends?

Because he came from a long line of Stewart kings called James (Jacobus being the Latin form of the name) they have been dubbed 'Jacobites'. Not being a professional historian, I hesitate to speculate about the reasons for their loyalty to a pretty unsuccessful bunch of monarchs. Some, if not all, saw Prince Charlie as the rightful heir to the British throne. Being predominantly Roman Catholics, they probably hoped to re-establish Catholicism in Britain. Another powerful motive for the highlanders was that they had been left behind economically by the rest of the United Kingdom: they had very little to lose.

George MacMillan

THE OPPOSING ARMIES AT CULLODEN According to the NTS Battlefield Guide Book

GOVERNMENT FORCES:

The total number of men in the four Scottish infantry regiments, along with Kerr's Dragoons (who it says were primarily a Scottish unit) is given as about 1,560, while the 15 English regiments numbered about 4,830 (excluding artillery).

JACOBITE FORCES

The number of men in the Scottish regiments of the Jacobite force at the battle is given as about 4,400; but since most of the French regiment, the Royal Ecosais, were Scots, that would take the number up to about 4,750.

Editor's comments:

I have no idea how the numbers of the Scottish Jacobite regiments could have been compiled, since the published so-called "Muster Rolls" of the Jacobite army mostly list those killed or captured. There are, so far as I know, very few complete Jacobite muster rolls from before the battle, and after it, the last thing most Jacobites wanted was to be identified as having fought with the Prince.

It would appear from all this that there were not - as is sometimes said these days - more Scots fighting on the Government side than on the Jacobite side at Culloden. Nonetheless, the point that Chief George is making – that it was not Scots versus English – is clearly quite true.



Here is a fresh slant on the battle from Murray Pittock, Professor of Literature at Glasgow Univ:

“The Jacobite army on the day of battle comprised the following units.

From the Highlands:

MacDonell of Glengarry’s 1st and 2nd battalions,
regular enough to have grenadier companies.

MacDonald of Keppoch’s.

Clanranald’s.

MacLean’s.

MacLachlan’s.

Mackintosh’s.

Stewart of Ardsheal’s.

Chisholm’s.

Lochiel’s 1st and 2nd battalions

[including the Company of Macmillans - Ed].

From round Inverness:

1st battalion of Lovat’s, and 2nd that arrived during
the battle but took no part in the fighting,

From modern Aberdeenshire:

Stoneywood’s,

Bannerman’s,

Monaltrie’s,

Glenbuchat’s,

Frendraught’s,

Balmoral’s,

From Angus:

1st and 2nd of Ogilvy’s,

Forfarshire Regiment,

From Perthshire:

Atholl Brigade,

Perthshire Horse,

From Edinburgh:

John Roy Stewart’s,

From Fife, the Lothians and Central Scotland:

Balmerino’s and Elcho’s Life Guards,

Bagot’s Hussars,

Kilmarnock’s Foot Guards,

Scottish troops in the French service:

Écossais Royal,

Irish troops in the French service:

Irish Picquets,

Fitzjames’s Horse,

Grante’s Artillery provided support:

once in possession of 85 guns, now the Jacobites
had only just over a dozen.

All this is well enough known, but has not stopped generations ... portraying the Jacobites as a ‘Highland’ army, though the ... orders were given in English, and its own use of the term ‘Highland’ was to signify its patriotic upholding of true Scottish values, not its status as a Gaelic tribal force.

It is time we remember Culloden for what it was: On Culloden Moor on April 16, 1746, what was in some ways the last Scottish army - constructed so, paid so, and drilled so - with its Franco-Irish and Scoto-French allies, sought to restore Charles Edward’s father to a multi-kingdom monarchy run on confederal lines more aligned to European politics than colonial struggle.

They were in many essentials a regular army. Outnumbered but not outgunned, cavalry proved their downfall. It was not British ball that brought down kilted swordsmen as much as British dragoon blades that cut down Jacobite musketeers.”

A final note from the Editor:

The Munros:

The excellent NTS illustrated guide to Culloden has a regiment named “Munros” on the government side. It appears this was the 37th Regiment of Foot which had been commanded at the Battle of Falkirk Muir (17th January 1746) by Sir Robert Munro of Fowls, who was killed there, with his brother(s) and cousins, by the Camerons; hence the Munros taking their revenge on Loch Arkaigside during the post-Culloden pillaging of Lochaber. Whether or not this English regiment had members of Clan Munro attached to it during the Battle of Culloden - because its chief had recently been in command of it - is not clear (though it seems likely).

Other Munros fought with the government forces under Lord Loudon, but only some of the militia under his command were present at Culloden. A number of other major clans - some of whom had been out with the Jacobites in previous risings - had raised militia units to support the government; notably the Sleat MacDonalds, the Dunvegan MacLeods, and the Seaforth MacKenzies (Cromarty’s Jacobite regiment of MacKenzies were defeated by government forces in Sutherland the day before Culloden).

Though the Hanoverian government had dispatched German troops to Scotland, the Duke of Cumberland apparently sent them out on garrison duty, precisely so he could defeat the Jacobites with a purely British army.

Who was John T. McMillan?

The question comes from an interesting article - reproduced below - in the current edition of the Clan MacMillan Society of New Zealand Newsletter by its Editor, Jim McMillan. It was written in response to a query from one of his members. Further enquiries in American and Scottish records have shed some more light on the matter, but the essential mystery remains.

The picture to the right is of the Liberty Ship "Jeremiah O'Brien"



In August last year, I received a letter from clan member John MacMillan of Ponsonby, requesting that I put a note in our newsletter to see if any clan member knew "who was J. T. McMillan?" From a Ship Report already obtained, he knew that the SS John T. McMillan was an American Liberty Ship built during WW2, but was keen to know for whom the ship had been named.

So I did some research and discovered that The Steam Ship JOHN T. MCMILLAN was named after an American (1885-1943), who was President of the Detroit and Cleveland Navigation Company from 1930 to 1943. I am still trying to find out more about him as he is listed as a famous person in Navigation in the USA. However, the history of the ship named after him, is an interesting story.

In 1939 when the US government was desperately trying to keep out of the European conflict, whilst realizing that war was imminent, the independent "Kaiser Company" began working on several huge shipbuilding contracts in Oakland, California and by the end of 1941, controlled four major shipyards on the West Coast of the USA. Liberty ships were cargo ships built in the United States during the Second World War. Though British in conception, they were adapted by the U.S. as they were cheap and quick to build, and came to symbolize U.S. wartime industrial output.

Based on vessels ordered by Britain to replace ships torpedoed by German U-boats, they were purchased for the U.S. fleet and for lend-lease provision to Britain. The U.S. version was designated 'EC2-S-C1': 'EC' for Emergency Cargo, '2' for a ship between 400 and 450 feet (120 and 140 m) long (Load Waterline Length), 'S' for steam engines, and 'C1' for design C1. This new design replaced much riveting, which accounted for one-third of the labour costs, with welding and oil-fired boilers. Eighteen American shipyards built 2,751 Liberty ships between 1941 and 1945, easily the largest number of ships produced to a single design.

The first ships required about 230 days to build, but the average eventually dropped to 42 days. The ships were made assembly-line style, from prefabricated sections. By 1943, three Liberty ships were being completed daily.

The J. T. McMillan Liberty Ship was built by the Permanente Metals Corporation. It was laid down on the 25th of May 1943 and launched on the 15th of June. The immense effort to build Liberty ships, the sheer number of ships built, and the fact that some of the ships survived far longer than the original design life of five years, made them the subject of much study. The John T. McMillan had a life of 27 years, is listed as one of the Merchant Ships being in a war zone during the Korean War and was finally scrapped at Tacoma, Washington in 1970.

Liberty Ships were usually named after famous Americans, starting with the signatories of the Declaration of Independence. Any group raising US\$2 million of War Bonds could propose a name and most were named for deceased people. Every launching required a woman sponsor who christened the ship, providing champagne for the ship, and flowers for the sponsor. Some may remember that President Roosevelt referred to them as "The Liberty Ships that won the war."

From: <http://historicdetroit.org/building/city-of-detroit-iii/>

The Detroit & Cleveland Navigation Company

The D&C line was born in 1850 as the Detroit & Cleveland Steamboat Line, when Captain Arthur Edwards began operating two small paddle vessels - the *Southerner* and the *Baltimore* - with overnight service between Detroit and Cleveland. The line was incorporated in 1868 as the Detroit & Cleveland Steam Navigation Company, but about ten years later, it was taken over by James McMillan, one of the most influential figures during Detroit's rise to wealth and prominence. McMillan was the line's principal figure and would later become a Republican U.S. senator and co-found the Union Trust Co., which built the city's landmark Guardian Building. He also was president of the Detroit Dry Dock Co., which, conveniently enough, built steamships. With McMillan's family at the helm, the D&C line would flourish and become the stuff of Detroit legend. The fleet had "the largest boats, the heaviest traffic, and, save for the Old Bay Line, the longest survival of any of the major lines," George W. Hilton wrote in "The Night Boat", a chronicle of overnight steamers of the United States.

In 1911, D&C commissioned Kirby to build the largest steel-hulled passenger side-wheeler on the Great Lakes, the *City of Detroit III* - the vessel many would consider Kirby's crowning achievement. The Saturday Evening Post declared the D&C flotilla the "Wonderful Arks of the Great Lakes." Hilton wrote that "Kirby's last four side-wheelers for [D&C]," which included the *City of Detroit III*, "were the supreme flowering of the night boat as a class of marine architecture."

Of these masterful vessels, the *City of Detroit III* was the most expensive, largest and most luxurious passenger freshwater vessel afloat at the time it was built ... with "every essential to the comfort and care of passengers, with palatial furnishings, fittings and decorations ..." (Ohio Architect, Engineer and Builder, May 1912).

More than 6,000 people turned out to see the *City of Detroit III* launched at the Wyandotte, Mich., yard of the Detroit Shipbuilding Company on Oct. 7, 1911. Among the dignitaries on hand were Kirby, Detroit mayor William B. Thompson and a number of D&C officials and luminaries. The vessel was christened by Doris McMillan, the granddaughter of the senator.

Senator James McMillan, 1838 – 1902 (according to Wikipedia).

James McMillan was born in Hamilton ON, to William and Grace McMillan, both Scottish natives [Ancestry.com has his father William born c.1798 "near Glasgow" - Ed.]. He attended Hamilton public schools before moving to Detroit MI, in 1855 to embark on a career in business. McMillan's first position was as a clerk for *Buhl, Ducharme & Co.*, a wholesale hardware firm. At the age of 20, he left to become the purchasing agent for the *Detroit & Milwaukee Railway*. In 1863, he helped ... to organize the *Michigan Car Company* for the manufacture of freight cars. This business grew very rapidly, and in ten years it was one of the largest in the United States. Its success led to the formation of the *Detroit Car Wheel Co.*, the *Baugh Steam Forge Co.*, the *Detroit Iron Furnace Co.*, and the *Vulcan Furnace Co.*

McMillan later built and became president of the *Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Railway*. He was largely interested in shipbuilding and lake transportation companies. He was one of the largest owners of the *Detroit and Cleveland Steam Navigation Co.*, and the *Detroit Transportation Co.*, and was a director of several banks in Detroit. For three years he was president of the *Detroit Board of Park Commissioners* and for four years a member of the *Detroit Board of Estimates*.

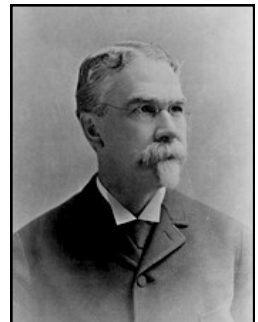
McMillan ... was elected as a Republican to the United States Senate in 1889 and was reelected in 1895 and 1901, serving from March 4, 1889, until his death. He was a dominant figure in the party, leading business interests in opposition to Progressive reformer Governor Hazen S. Pingree in 1897-1900.

The end of the line

D&C managed to stay afloat through the Great Depression, though it lost more than \$2.8 million from 1930 to 1935 (about \$42 million when adjusted for inflation). The *Greater Buffalo* and *Greater Detroit* - the two largest paddle-wheelers in the world - were laid up. The company continued to operate at a loss into the early 1940s The rationing of gasoline during World War II ended up giving the company a little boost as more people relied on the steamers for their vacation getaways. But while the war gave, it also took away the United States was short on aircraft carriers and needed vessels that were huge This spurred the U.S. Navy to requisition the *Greater Buffalo* in 1942 and turn it into the training aircraft carrier *USS Sable*.

Despite having the largest freshwater fleet of combination passenger and freight boats in the world ... the company was hurting. Improvements to roads and the rise of the trucking industry stole its business. On Jan. 5, 1948, the McMillan family sold D&C to banker George J. Kolowich of Hamtramck, Mich., who, with a group of minority stockholders, had been seeking control of the board of directors for five years.

He was chairman of the Committee on Manufactures ... and of the Committee on the District of Columbia He is also remembered for his chairmanship of the Senate Park Improvement Commission of the District of Columbia (better known as the *McMillan Commission*), which recommended the redesign of the National Mall to better reflect Pierre (Peter) Charles L'Enfant's plan for Washington, DC.



[The *McMillan Plan*, of which the National Mall was the centerpiece, is shown on page 23].

James McMillan died in Manchester MA, and is interred in Elmwood Cemetery, Detroit. He was survived by his wife Mary and their six children: William Charles, Grace Fisher, James Howard, Amy, Philip Hamilton and Francis Wetmore.

Editor: None of the most detailed accounts of Senator James McMillan's family on Ancestry.com include a John T. McMillan. However his eldest son, William Charles McMillan (1861-1907), the father of the Doris McMillan who christened the *City of Detroit III* in 1911, had a son called James Thayer McMillan. He was born in 1885, as John T. is said to have been, but died in 1946 rather than 1943 which is when we are told John T. McMillan died. For now therefore, the mystery remains.

William Walker

King of the Filibusters

“The English term *filibuster* is derived from the Spanish *filibustero*, itself deriving originally from the Dutch *vrijbuitter*, ‘privateer, pirate, robber’ (also the root of English ‘freebooter’). The Spanish form entered the English language in the 1850s, as applied to military adventurers from the United States then operating in Central America and the Spanish West Indies such as **William Walker**.” WIKIPEDIA.



In the late 18th and early 19th century, Tennessee was home to thousands of settlers of Scots descent, including many McMillans. The most famous Scottish-American associated with the state – though he was actually born in Virginia – is Sam Houston, who served as Governor of Tennessee from 1827 to 1829. Houston went on to lead Texas in its fight for independence against Mexico, becoming its first President, and, when it joined the USA, its Governor too (the only man ever to have served as Governor of two American states). Sam Houston’s exploits, particularly against the Mexicans, may have helped inspire the first filibustering efforts of Tennessee-born William Walker, who in his day became almost as famous as Houston, though he’s now forgotten.

William Walker was born in 1824 in Nashville, Tennessee, to James Walker and Mary Norvell. Though his father James is recorded in the 1850 census merely as a clerk, the same record shows that he had real estate worth \$10,000. The histories of his wife’s family say that he had made his money as a business man and insurance broker; and the marriage itself indicates that he was a man of some significance, since the Norvells were an influential clan in both Tennessee and Kentucky – where Mary was born and where James himself died in 1874. Six of Mary Norvell Walker’s uncles were in politics of some sort, with one of them rising to become a US Senator (for Michigan); and four were newspaper editors, one of them becoming Financial Editor of the New York Times.

Three of his Norvell uncles were also lawyers, and one was a physician; both careers that the young William Walker himself dabbled in before becoming a filibuster.

It’s not known if William had any Walker uncles; indeed nothing really is known about his paternal ancestors. According to one account his father was the son of an immigrant, though James is shown in his census entries to have been born in Scotland; so maybe he emigrated to America with his father. One family tree on Ancestry.com says James was born in Glasgow, but – as is all too often the case on Ancestry – no source is given for that claim; so we have no idea if this family were likely to have been MacMillan-Walkers.

William’s first career choice appears to have been medicine, which he took a degree in at the University of Pennsylvania. He then spent two years studying in Europe – including some time at the University of Edinburgh – before returning to the United States in 1845 to start practicing medicine (one account says in his native Nashville, and another says in Philadelphia).

Having decided that medicine was not after all his calling, William went to study and then practice law in New Orleans, though before too long he quit that too, and became the co-owner and editor of the newspaper the *New Orleans Crescent*.

In 1849, as the gold-rush was in full swing, William Walker set off for California, where he worked for a while as a journalist – and got involved in a number of duels, including a revolver shoot-out with a famous gunman who almost killed him.

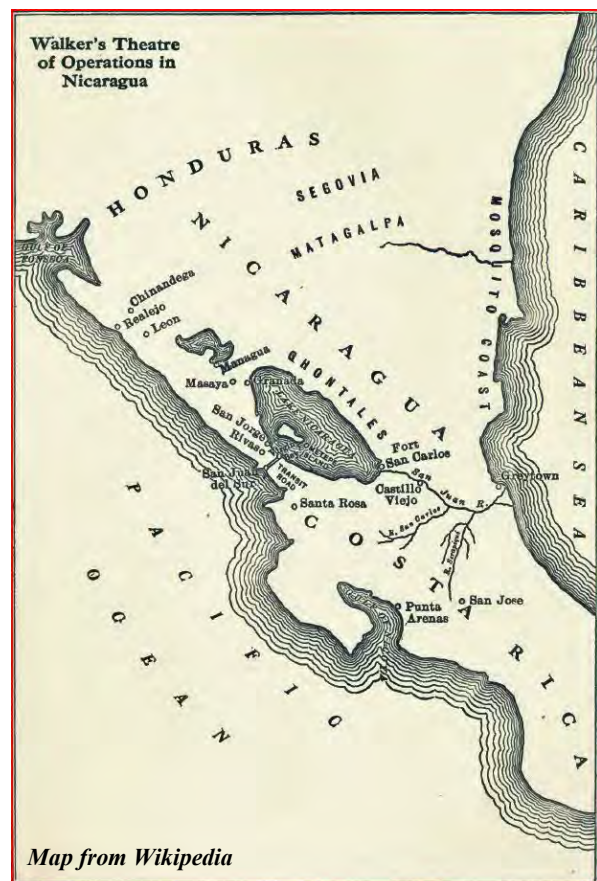
It was in California that William became a filibuster. It's been suggested that he might have been inspired to do so in part by the exploits of his cousin Freeman Norvell, who, had served with Winfield Scott as a Marine lieutenant at the Battle of Chapultepec during the Mexican-American War of 1846-1848.

In the summer of 1853, William sought a grant from the government of Mexico to create a colony in Lower California, on the pretext that it would serve to protect the US from Indian raids [asking Mexico to fund a barrier to defend the USA—sound familiar?]. Mexico refused, and Walker returned to San Francisco determined to get his colony anyway. He began recruiting fellow adventurers, many of whom had also come west from Tennessee and Kentucky. As he did so, he changed his intentions, from forming a buffer colony to establishing an independent “Republic of Sonora”, which might eventually take its place as a part of the American Union (as had been the case previously with the Republic of Texas). He funded his project by selling scrips which were to be redeemable in the lands of Sonora.

On the 15th of October 1853, William Walker set out with 45 men to conquer the Mexican territories of Baja California and Sonora. He succeeded in capturing La Paz, the capital of sparsely populated Baja California, which he declared the capital of a new Republic of Lower California, with himself as President. He then put the region under the laws of the American state of Louisiana, which made slavery legal. Less than three months later, he pronounced Baja California part of the larger Republic of Sonora, though he never actually captured Sonora itself, and was soon sent packing back to US soil by a lack of supplies and superior Mexican forces.

He was then put on trial in California for conducting an illegal war, in violation of the Neutrality Act of 1794. However, a jury that believed in the “Manifest Destiny” of the United States to annex the rest of the American continent took eight minutes to acquit him; leaving him free to look elsewhere for his next filibustering venture.

Walker now set his sights on Nicaragua, which then hosted the quickest and most economic trade route between the cities of the eastern United States and California.



Ships on the east coast entered the San Juan River and sailed across Lake Nicaragua. People and goods were then transported by stagecoach over a narrow strip of land near the city of Rivas, before reaching the Pacific and being shipped north to San Francisco. The commercial exploitation of this route had been granted by Nicaragua to the *Accessory Transit Company*, which was controlled by shipping magnate Cornelius Vanderbilt—the original “robber baron” of American capitalism, and, as William was to discover to his cost, a dangerous man to cross.

In 1854, civil war erupted in Nicaragua between the Legitimist party based in the city of Granada and the Democratic party in León. Spotting the opportunity, William Walker offered military support to the Democrats; and, when it was accepted, sailed for Nicaragua with 57 fellow adventurers who called themselves the “Immortals” or the “American Phalanx”. They were reinforced in Nicaragua by locals and more Americans, and the now “Colonel Walker” attacked the Legitimist-held city of Rivas, near the trans-isthmian route. On the 13th of October 1855 he captured Granada itself, and took control of much of the country.

Walker consolidated his position through a series of deals, negotiations, and executions; and in July 1856 he was inaugurated as President of the country. Once in power he began a programme of Americanisation by reinstating slavery and encouraging immigration from the United States.

Local members of Vanderbilt's *Accessory Transit Company*, had provided financial and logistic assistance to the filibusters in exchange for having Walker seize the company's property (on the pretext of a charter violation) and turn it over to them. Vanderbilt was outraged and dispatched agents to Costa Rica to make plans with its government to topple Walker.

Walker had also scared his neighbours, and potential American and European investors, with talk of further military conquests in Central America. Though he tried to negotiate with Juan Mora, President of Costa Rica, his diplomatic overtures were rejected, and even before he was inaugurated as President, Walker found himself at war with Mora's men and Vanderbilt's money.

Walker organized a battalion of international mercenaries to invade Costa Rica in a pre-emptive action; but this advance force was defeated at the Battle of Santa Rosa in March 1856. In April, Costa Rican troops entered Nicaraguan territory and inflicted a defeat on Walker's men at the Second Battle of Rivas, in which Juan Santamaría, one of Costa Rica's national heroes, played a key role.

Honduran and Salvadorian forces also attacked Nicaragua from the north, and though Walker's government was recognised in November 1856 by the U.S. government, a month later his forces were under siege in Granada. When Vanderbilt's men recaptured his company's steamboats on the San Juan River, Walker was cut-off from supplies and reinforcements from the United States. In May 1857 he surrendered himself to the U.S. Navy who repatriated him.

When he arrived in New York, Walker was greeted as a hero, and within six months he set off on another expedition. He was arrested however, before he could get ashore, by the U.S. Navy Home Squadron. Once again he was returned to the United States, this time amidst considerable controversy over the legality of the Navy's actions.

After writing an account of his adventures (published in 1860 as "War in Nicaragua"), Walker once again returned to the region. British colonists in the Bay Islands, fearing that Honduras would move to assert its control over them, approached Walker with an offer to help him establish a separate English-speaking government in Roatán. Though Walker reached Honduras, he was soon captured by the Royal Navy squadron that protected the local British colonies: British Honduras (now Belize) & the Mosquito Coast (now part of Nicaragua). The British had invested a lot in the idea of constructing an inter-oceanic canal through Central America, and therefore also regarded Walker as a threat to its interests. They chose therefore to hand him over to the government of Honduras who sentenced him to death.

A correspondent of the New York Times witnessed his execution in Trujillo.

I yesterday sent to Charleston news of the execution of WILLIAM WALKER at Truxillo on the 12th inst. [September]. WALKER, it appears, was not permitted to have any communication with any of his followers previous to his execution. He marched from his cell to the place of execution with a steady step and unshaken mien. A chair had been placed for him with its back towards the Castle. Having taken his seat, he was blindfolded. Three soldiers stepped forward to within twenty feet of him and discharged their muskets. The balls entered his body, and he leaned a little forward; but, it being observed he was not dead, a fourth soldier mercifully advanced so close to the suffering man that the muzzle of the musket almost touched his forehead, and being there discharged, scattered his brains and skull to the winds. Thus ends the life of the "Gray-eyed man of Destiny."



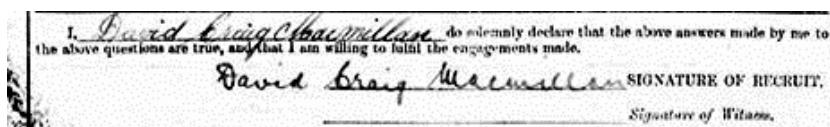
William Walker's grave in the Old Cemetery at Trujillo

One Family, Two Wars, and Three Spellings

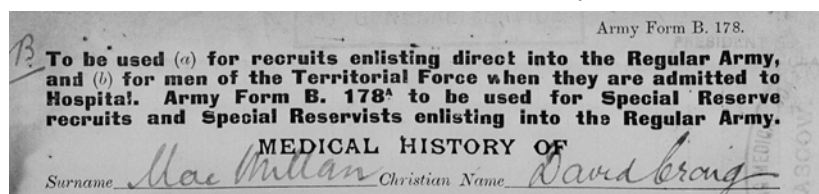
Earlier this year Dr Iain Macmillan, who lives in Hexham in the north of England, sent the Clan Centre some photos and documents relating to the service of his immediate ancestors in the two World Wars. His father, Matthew Macmillan CBE, 1926-2001 (below right), was an RAF navigator in Lancaster bombers in World War Two. His grandfather, David Craig Macmillan, 1899-1988 (top right), was a Wireless Operator in the Royal Engineers during World War One.

The documents that Iain sent relating to his grandfather were of further interest because they showed his surname being spelt in all three of the ways that are most common in Scotland: i.e. Macmillan, MacMillan, and McMillan - as shown below.

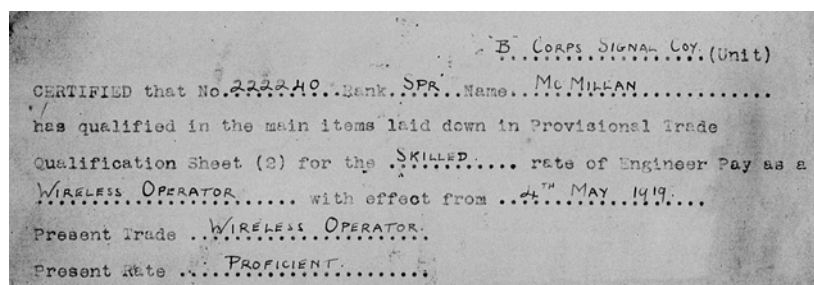
The first document is David's Attestation Paper, which he signed Macmillan (though his name appears elsewhere in it as MacMillan).



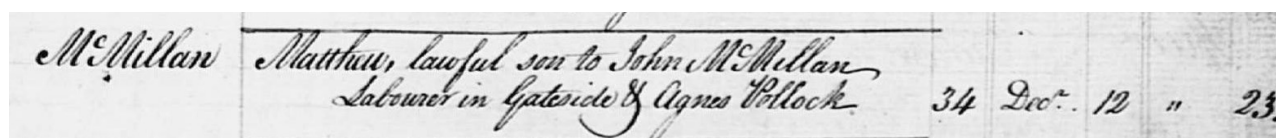
MacMillan is the form used on his Medical History certificate.



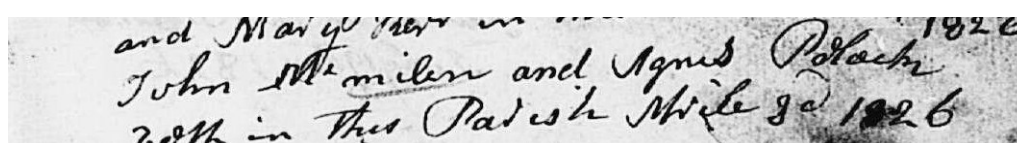
He appears as McMillan on his Wireless Operator's Proficiency form.



Though David Craig was registered at birth in 1899 in Glasgow as a Macmillan, the surname of his father, Matthew appears on his marriage certificate in 1892 in Kilbarchan, Renfrewshire, as McMillan. That is the form used on all the records so far found relating to this Matthew (born c.1867) and his father, who was another Matthew (born 1827). The record of the latter's birth in the Church of Scotland OPR (Old Parish Register) for Beith in Ayrshire is worth showing for the excellent handwriting:



Unfortunately not all OPR entries are so beautifully written, as the marriage entry for John McMillan and Agnes Pollock in 1826, also in Beith, shows; and it also exhibits yet another spelling of the surname:



Mcmlen is another addition to our running total of spellings of the surname, which has now reached 234. Also recently added is the record of *Josif McMilyon* in a 1781 muster roll of a unit of Rhode Island militia.



Clan MacMillan: A New History
A chronological account of the clan from the early 1100s to the 21st century. The 197 pages (201 in the Special Edition) include 9 maps, 11 family trees, and 109 photographs. Appendices cover Sept & Related Names, Spellings of the Surname, the Motto, Heraldry, Clan Symbols etc.

The Standard Edition is black & white inside with colour covers; the Special Edition is all colour. The Supplement has more detailed accounts of some subjects with references, and lists of clan members in Scotland down to the 18th century.



Clan MacMillan: A New History is available from the Clan Centre for visitors only. For details of how to order copies for delivery by post contact graeme@highlandroots.org or, if you live in the USA and Canada, contact Carol Morris via USA@highlandroots.org.

*Another excerpt from **Clan MacMillan: A New History***

The Clan in Scotland in the 19th & 20th centuries

The members of a clan society only ever form a small proportion of the clan as a whole, and while there are no certain figures for the number of MacMillans before the mid-19th century, from 1841 onwards censuses allow us to discover how large the clan was in its home country of Scotland. In 1841 there were 9,192 M'millans (i.e. those bearing any version of the surname) out of a population of about 2,620,000 (rounded to nearest thousand); i.e. about 0.35%. In 1911 there were 14,253 M'millans out of a population of 4,761,000; i.e. about 0.30%. In 1900 the number of M'millans born was 447, out of a national total for live births of 131,400 (rounded to nearest 100); i.e. 0.34%. In 1950 it was 299 out of 92,500; i.e. 0.32%. In 2000 it was 250 out of 53,000; i.e. 0.47%.

Since the proportions of M'millans in the censuses and of those born in any one year range from 0.30% to 0.47% we might use a figure of 0.35% to calculate how many M'millans there may have been before 1841, using total population numbers known or estimated at the beginning of the centuries. So in 1801 it would have been about 5,600 out of 1,608,000; in 1707, about 3,500 out of about 1,000,000; in 1600, about 2,800 out of an estimated 800,000; and in 1500, about 1,750 out of an estimated 500,000.

We can attempt a comparative study of the sizes of the main branches of the clan in 1841 using the census data, though by then of course many MacMillan families had left their ancestral clan lands and migrated to the Lowlands in search of work (thus resulting in the large numbers to be found in counties like Lanark and Renfrew). The single county with the largest number of M'millans in 1841 was, unsurprisingly, Argyll, with 2,326, to which we should add the 469 from the county of

Bute (which includes the Isle of Arran) to get a figure for the Knapdale and Kintyre branch (though some of those in the north of Argyll would have belonged to the Lochaber branch).

The Galloway branch would include most of the 849 in Ayrshire (though some of them would have crossed over from Arran—as the Macmillan publishing family did—and Kintyre), plus the 222 in Dumfriesshire, the 249 in Kirkcudbrightshire, and the 254 in Wigtownshire. We can assume that most of the 1,223 in Inverness-shire belonged to the Lochaber branch, along probably with the 209 in Ross & Cromarty (though both of these counties include islands where we think some M'millans from Knapdale & Kintyre had settled over the centuries). The Rev. Dr Hugh Macmillan's lament for the lost MacMillans of Perthshire is supported by the fact that in 1841 there were only 129 to be found over the whole of that huge county.

The resulting figures for the three main branches are: Knapdale & Kintyre, 2,795; Galloway, 1,574; Lochaber, 1,432. These MacMillans still living in their native areas can be compared to 1,580 in Lanarkshire (463 of them in Glasgow); 785 in Renfrewshire; 210 in Midlothian (168 of whom in Edinburgh); 184 in Stirlingshire; 167 in Dunbartonshire; 108 in Aberdeenshire; 73 in Angus (which includes the city of Dundee). The 1841 and 1911 census figures for the rest of the Scottish counties can be found in the table shown overleaf.

Given that MacMillan migration overseas had been going on for over a century by the 1840s, and expanded rapidly in the rest of the 19th and the early 20th century, those at home increasingly became the minor part of the clan. Similar figures for M'millans in other countries during this period are not currently available; but the total number of M'millans in the 26 countries around the world

	<u>1841</u>	<u>1911</u>		<u>1841</u>	<u>1911</u>
Aberdeen	108	148	Kirkcudbright	249	150
Angus	73	236	Lanark	1580	5342
Argyll	2326	1226	Midlothian	210	575
Ayr	849	1157	Moray	7	76
Banff	24	15	Nairn	8	39
Berwick	1	1	Orkney	2	14
Bute	469	279	Peebles	0	10
Caithness	5	4	Renfrew	785	1443
Clackmannan	30	125	Ross & Cromarty	209	418
Dumfries	222	224	Roxburgh	21	35
Dunbarton	167	415	Selkirk	2	14
East Lothian	12	25	Shetland	3	17
Fife	15	275	Stirling	184	402
Inverness	1223	897	Sutherland	1	9
Kincardine	4	27	West Lothian	19	251
Kinross	1	6	Wigtown	254	175

where the name is most common was calculated in 2005 to have been about 200,000 [see the article by Duncan MacMillan, Wellington, New Zealand, in the CMI Magazine No. 10, June 2010].

All the above figures relate only to those bearing forms of the name M'millan, and the clan has always encompassed many more with other surnames: individuals living on M'millan lands, or working for M'millans, and of course the members of M'millan septs. Unfortunately names such as Baxter, Brown, and Walker are so common in Scotland that only a relatively small proportion of those bearing these names would have been MacMillans, so there is little point in counting them nationally. The oldest and therefore biggest sept of the clan are the Bells, though from at least the 16th century onwards those bearing that name in the south of Scotland had come to be recognised as a clan in their own right. Nevertheless it may be of some interest to know that in 1841 there were 9,569 Bells in Scotland. Only 510 of them were in Argyll (and therefore almost certainly MacMillan Bells) compared to 1,971 in Dumfriesshire, and 399 in Roxburghshire (most of whom would have considered themselves "Border Bells"). In the same year there were 509 Blues, 171 of whom were in Argyll. There were also 1,461 people bearing the name Milliken (or variants thereof), the vast majority of whom still lived in the counties of Kirkcudbright, Ayr, Wigtown, and Dumfries (where the sept had once had its seat at Blackmyre).

Macmillans in the Outer Hebrides

The most interesting statistics about MacMillans in the 19th and early 20th centuries – or at least people bearing the clan surname – relate to those to be found on the Outer Hebrides; and, in contrast to the mainland areas, the numbers of

people bearing the name M'millan on these islands increased through the late part of this period. Lewis, Harris, Bernera, and St Kilda had 169 in 1841, and 346 in 1911; while North & South Uist, Benbecula, and Barra had 265 in 1841, and 277 in 1911.

In his unpublished manuscript, "South Uist and its People", Somerled MacMillan noted a saying on the island about the Macmillans there: *tha iad cho sean ris a' chaol-dubh* ('they are as old as the little black willow'). There are a number of stories about the origins of the Hebridean Macmillans. The most colourful tradition, related by Somerled in "Bygone Lochaber", says that some are descended from Lochaber Macmillans employed to row nuns across the Minch (the waters that separate the islands from the mainland). In "The MacMillans and their Septs", Somerled says that Lochaber Macmillans were engaged in the cattle trade between the two Uists and the mainland; and in both books he refers to stories concerning Lochaber Macmillans who became followers of the MacDonalds of Clanranald (who had estates both on the mainland, in Moidart, and on the Uists & Benbecula).

On the islands themselves there is a belief that many of the "Macmillans" there are not related at all to any of the mainland branches of the clan. Dr Alastair Maclean, a Uist GP and brother of the famous Gaelic poet Sorley Maclean, says in his "Notes on South Uist Families", published in the Transactions of the Gaelic Society of Inverness, that the Macmillans there were an indigenous clan, having borrowed the name when Anglicised surnames became required by English-speaking bureaucrats. Though that may be the case, the question remains as to why these families chose to borrow the name Macmillan, rather than something else.

One answer was provided by the Benbecula native, the Rev. Dr Angus MacDonald (one of the joint authors of the three volume “History of Clan Donald”). He reported that the Macmillans who lived next door to his family in Griminish were descended from a man called Maolmuire, and therefore used the patronymic byname *macMhaolmhuire*, which was Anglicised to Macmillan because of the shared root of the two names (i.e. Maol/Mhaol). Similarly on the Isle of Harris, Somerled MacMillan reports that some Macmillans chose their surname because they claimed descent from a *Maoldomhnuich Mor*.

One of the descendants of the “Macmillans” in Griminish is Angus Macmillan in Oxfordshire. His researches have included extensive DNA

testing of families on Benbecula, and he reports that three of the four certainly separate lines of Macmillans on the island have been tested and show no shared genetic link in genealogical or historic times. Angus has also followed up the Rev. MacDonald’s reports that his own family of Macmillans originally had the byname *macMhaolmhuire*, and has discovered that it probably came from a man living in 1694 called *Maolmuir Mc Cahill vc Murchy* who was the son of the great Benbecula bard, Cathal MacMhuirich. He was member of the famous family of MacMhuirichs who were hereditary bards to the Lords of the Isles; a clan who, by a possibly significant coincidence, were at one time closely connected with the estate of Kilberry in Knapdale.

Postscript (not in the book): The M’millans “of Kintyre”

For some time *VisitScotland*—the successor body to the Scottish Tourist Board—have been working on plans to publish on its website maps of clan lands. It has adopted the suggestion that for the homepage of this section of the website it should use an interactive version of a famous map of clan lands produced in the mid 20th century by the herald Sir Iain Moncrieffe and the heraldic artist Don Pottinger.

The problem with any single map of clan lands is that it can only be a snapshot illustrating the situation at one particular time in history, and can take no account of where clans may have held lands in earlier or later centuries. Despite myths suggesting the contrary, very few clans indeed have held the same lands from medieval to modern times. Two that one can say have, to a certain extent, done so, may be the Robertsons in Athol—where their royal ancestors were the Mormaers (and later the Earls)—and the MacLeods, whose ancestors the Kings of Man held Harris before Leod’s time. The Kings of Man did not however hold the Isle of Skye—or not continuously—which is where the MacLeod chiefs have had their seat since the 13th century; but they did hold the isle of Lewis, which in the late 16th and early 17th century was taken from the MacLeods by the MacKenzies. Similarly, much of Argyll which became Campbell country, was previously held by the MacDonalds or MacDougalls; and some of it, even earlier, by clans descended from Cormaic mac Airbertaich—including of course the MacMillans.

Clan MacMillan may as well not exist so far as the Moncrieffe-Pottinger map is concerned. There is no sign of them in Lochaber, Galloway, or Kintyre; while in Knapdale they only appear in small print in an area coloured as Campbell country. The reason is that Moncrieffe & Pottinger mostly assigned clan territories on the basis of who owned the land, rather than who actually lived on

it or the chief who in practice controlled its inhabitants. When I did the statistical analysis from which the following figures come, I discovered for instance, that though a considerable chunk of Lorn is shown on the map as Scrymgeour clan lands, not one single person bearing that name lived there, or indeed anywhere else in Argyll, in 1841.

When it comes to missing MacMillan lands the figures relating to Knapdale and Kintyre in that census year are particularly striking: In **North Knapdale** the totals of M’millans (26) and Blues (32) is far below that of the Campbells (272), M’neils (180), and M’leans (107); but in **South Knapdale** the M’millans (104) just beat the Campbells (93) and all the other names, even without adding in the Blues (10).

In Kintyre, virtually all of which Moncrieffe & Pottinger show as M’donald territory, the M’millans are the most numerous in all the parishes except **Kilberry & Kilcalmonel**, where they have 138 to the Campbells 152 (and the M’donalds 27); though adding the 34 Blues would take Clan MacMillan top there too. The main figures (excluding names below 20 in any parish) for the rest of Kintyre are: **Saddell & Skipness**, M’millan 137, Campbell 56, Brown 31, Blue 24, and hardly any M’donalds; **Killeen & Kilchenzie**, M’millan 168, M’lean 75, M’donald 50, Campbell 44, Bell 34; **Southend**, M’millan 50, M’neil 49, Campbell 38, Brown 25 (hardly any M’donalds); and most strikingly, **Campbeltown**, M’millan 554, M’neil 241, Campbell 172, M’lean 168, M’eachran, 114, M’donald 107, Brown 64, Blue 40, Bell 22.

So for the whole of Kintyre the results are: M’millan 1047 (without sept names), Campbell 462, M’lean 374, M’neil 340, M’donald 207. On this basis it’s clear that most, if not all of Kintyre should be considered M’millan territory; and of course in the mid-18th century, Alexander McMillan WS of Dunmore did in fact own much of it.

Andrew MacMillan CTS

14 November 1930 - 28 October 2016

Obituary published in the Boston Globe 24 November 2016

MACMILLAN, Andrew, Television and Theater Career, in Boston & NY Age 85, died on October 28, 2016, in New York City. Born and raised in Hingham, Massachusetts, he had a long career in television and theater in the Boston area and in New York City.

He is survived by his wife of 30 years, Kitty (Lunn), his brother Alexander of Hingham, Massachusetts, and his children from two previous marriages, Arden (Eaton) of Pacific Grove, California, Ross of Cohasset, Massachusetts, Janet of Yelm, Washington, four grandchildren and one great-grandson. He was predeceased by his sister Jean (Bennion), his brother Anthony, his daughter Julia and his parents, Stuart & Margaret.

Andrew graduated from Emerson College in Boston, before beginning his career at television stations in Portland, Maine and Providence, Rhode Island. Thereafter, he spent many years as a news reporter and television anchor at WHDH-TV, Channel 5 in Boston. Moving to New York City in the 1970s, he worked at NBC Radio, the Coors TV Network and WOR-TV.

In New York and elsewhere, he appeared on the stage to critical acclaim in a revival of R.C. Sheriff's famed anti-war play, *Journey's End*, as Walter Hard in *A Hard Look at Old Times*, and in other productions. Diverse projects in recent years included narration of the Emmy Award-winning PBS *Nova* series, the television series *The Equalizer*, recording of the Dale Carnegie books, and films including Woody Allen's *New York Stories* and *Once Upon A Time In America*.

Together with his wife Kitty, he helped run the *Infinity Dance Theater* in New York, for which he served as production stage manager, technical director and scenic designer.

Andrew worked on many productions, including a 90-minute PBS Watergate special for Tom McCann, owner & president of *Commonwealth Films* in Boston. Tom has written that "Andy was an extraordinary man of many parts. I don't think there was anything he could not do if he put his mind to it. And he put his mind to doing a lot over his lifetime."

Andrew was the 75th and 77th Chief of the New York Caledonian Club, and helped organize the National Tartan Day in New York City. He was also a member of the St. Andrews Society of New York, and was past president of the Clan Macmillan Society of North America.



VISITORS WHO SIGNED-IN AT THE CLAN CENTRE THIS YEAR:

Marguerite MacMillan, OK, USA; Samantha, Demelza, Tabitha, Imelda Chris and Maree McMillan, Invercargill, New Zealand; Chris, Janet, Caroline and Paul McMillan, USA; Sarah Garibaldi, MO, USA; Lynne Colaris, AB, Canada; Iain McMillan, W. Australia; Debbie and Allison McLarty and Pam Cato, FL, USA; Tom and Virginia Taroni, TX, USA; Steve, Anne, Cory, Kayla and Brooke Decker, CA, USA; Kyle and Mary McMillen, MI, USA; Gregory MacMillan, QLD, Australia; Ashley and David Bryson, GA, USA; Lauren MacMillan, QLD, Australia; Lynn and Chris Cressler, MO, USA; Claire and Luc Houle, ON, Canada; Kristen and Michael Kravitz, CA, USA; Sharon and Margaret Gaby, USA; Kimberly and Robert Sewell, GA, USA; Whitney Cardozo, VA, USA; Marianne Warley, MD, USA; Carol Sholy, MO, USA; Lisa Tucker-Ruprecht, USA; Donald McMillan, GA, USA; Michael and Karen Edmondson, GA, USA; Gary and Marialyce Havey, IL, USA; Robert and Tess MacMillan, ON, Canada; Ian, Yulia, Lucas and Jack MacMillan, ON, Canada; James and Susan McMillan, BC, Canada; Joseph and Lorraine McMillan, VA, USA; Andrew, Doreen and Alex McMillan, AB, Canada; Thomas Gayner, CA, USA; Angus and Heather Hodgson, TX, USA; Lisa and Thomas McMillen, Ireland; Richard and Marilyn Spooner, ON, Canada; Donald and Sheryl Bell, Canada; James, Jeremy and Vernece Willet, NC, USA; Sam McMillan and Pete Mitchell, OR, USA; Reilly and Riley Shepherd, Italy; Ashley Orr and Jody Shepherd, GA, USA; Ken and Cathy MacMillan, NC, USA; Heather and John Hastings, Canada; Patsy and Tim Sheeham, IA, USA; Susan and Glenn Gray, AB, Canada; Christopher McMillan, VIC, Australia; Kelly MacMillin, CA, USA; Joanna and Elizabeth Campbell, CA, USA; Darren and Jackie Millan, Glasgow, UK; Michael Kroeger, Hawaii, USA; Mark Blue, Germany.

CLAN MACMILLAN SUMMARY DIRECTORY 2017

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)

Clan MacMillan Centre, Finlaystone, Langbank, PA14 6TJ. Email: clancentre@clanmacmillan.org

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

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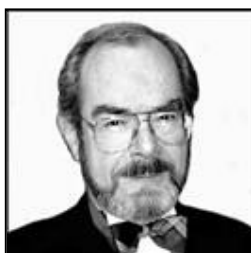
Tel: 0790-176-4329. Email: graeme@highlandroots.org

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.



Our next Community of the Tonsured Servant (CTS) Investiture Service will be held at Finlaystone Country Estate, Scotland, (above) on 6 August 2017, probably about 6 o'clock pm. Finlaystone is the home of our Chief, George G. MacMillan, CTS, of MacMillan and Knap. The service will be in conjunction with a MacMillan Gathering taking place in Edinburgh, Scotland, 7 August 2017 when all MacMillans have been invited to take part in the Edinburgh Tattoo performance. We have two candidates already who will be invested at Finlaystone on 6 August : Dr. Iain Clifford Macmillan of Hexham, Northumberland, UK and Freya Alexandra Mae Tugwell, of Turriff, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. She is a member of Clan MacMillan descended from Mullens. Freya's membership is a gift from her partner Mark Lindley Highfield. If anyone else would like to join CTS at this Investiture Service, please contact Blanche McMillan, Abbot CTS, at the address below.



Andrew Macmillan
1931-2016

News of CTS Members:

It is with sadness that we learned of the death of **Andrew Macmillan, CTS**, husband for 30 years of **Kitty Lunn Macmillan, CTS**, aged 85 years. He died on 28 October 2016 in New York City. Andrew is well known to Clan MacMillan and remembered for his Addresses to the Haggis and readings of MacMillan Lament and more. He had a long career in radio and television and theatre in the Boston area and New York City. He was the 19th President (2002-2003) of Clan MacMillan Society of North America (CMSNA).

Grants by CTS to Clan MacMillan International Centre (CMIC):

In June 2016, CTS granted \$1,000.00US which brings the total CTS Grants to CMIC to \$43,143.00US since 1996 averaging \$2,157.15US per year for 20 years.

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

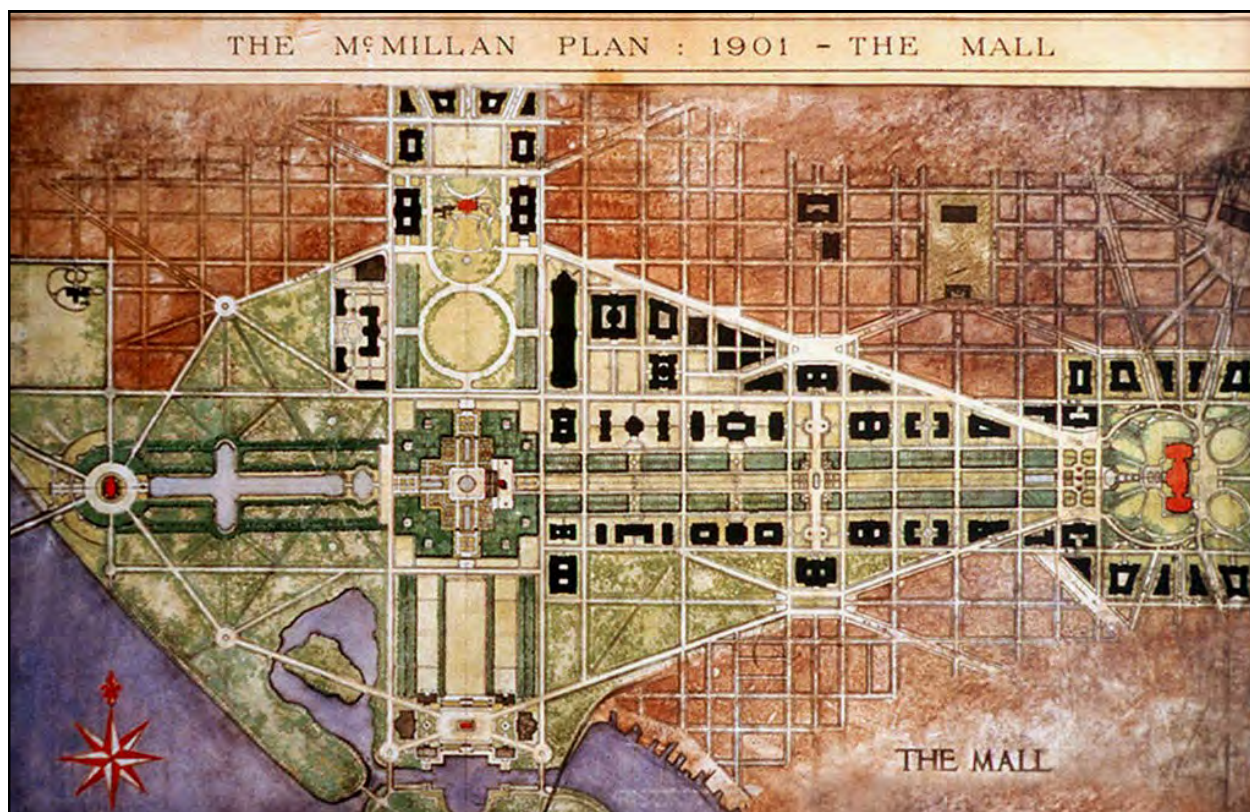
(1) The Rev. Canon A. Malcolm and Sally MacMillan Tribute Endowment Fund: Established March 2003. Sally, Malcolm's wife, died 1 March 1999 and "Father Mac" died 9 September 2008.

(2) The 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

*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, 29 November 2016.



Above: The McMillan Commission's plan for the National Mall – see Page 11

Below: Recently discovered McMillan Bars on two continents







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Clan MacMillan



Knapdale



Lochaber



Galloway



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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