



The Pippings

CLAN GILLEAN USA BRANCH



NEWSLETTER FOR THE MACLEANS, MACLAINES AND RELATED FAMILIES

SIR LACHLAN HECTOR CHARLES MACLEAN
28TH CHIEF, 12TH BARONET OF DUART AND MORVERN, CVO, DL



As Fred and I welcomed Clan Maclean members and the Lord Lyon King of the Arms to our tent at the Utah Scottish Games, I noticed a young professional couple standing in the aisle adjacent to our tent. Over time, I continued to glance over and see they were still there after all our guests had left so I walked out and introduced myself.

I asked if they were enjoying their time at the games and what they said to me still resonates. "We have been watching you greet all these people you seem to know. Yet, as we listen, we realized you don't know them at all. Why do you do this? What benefit do you get from all this hard work." I fell speechless. Then at that moment, I felt generations of pride come over me as a smile formed on my face and I said "I love teaching people about our family. I love the look on their face when they realize for the first time we have an ancestral home, Duart Castle." I shared with them our concern over preserving this home and our efforts to restore and maintain the castle for future generations. What they did next surprised me. They reached into their pockets and both placed money in our jar. These are people who are not part of Clan Maclean. In fact, they have no Scottish roots but what they do have is a strong sense of family. After they walked away, I paused and thought about what our forefathers would do?

How would they rebuild this ancestral home? Recalling the history of our family, I knew the answer, they would have sacrificed.

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2017 INTERNATIONAL MACLEAN GATHERING

Duart Castle



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Clan Maclean Rocky Mtn. States
Clan Maclean Heritage Trust
Clan Maclean of Western New York



MEET OUR NEWEST MACLEAN

Wendy Teresa Marie Frandsen



AGM

Sat. July 9th @ 2 pm

Grandfather Mountain
Results will be published at

MACLEAN.US.ORG

DUART CASTLE

THE TURBULENT HISTORY OF THE ANCESTRAL HOME OF CLAN MACLEAN

BY CAROLINE AT FLICKERINGLAMP.COM

DUART CASTLE: THE TURBULENT HISTORY OF THE ANCESTRAL HOME OF CLAN MACLEAN



It's impossible to miss Duart Castle. It stands proudly on a spur of land reaching out into the Sound of Mull, and it's a familiar sight to people who travel through those waters. The powerful MacLean clan have controlled Duart Castle for much of its history, using the castle's prominent location as a symbol of the clan's power and prestige. In common with other Scottish castles, Duart has a fascinating, turbulent and sometimes bloody history, from medieval clan wars to the Jacobite uprisings of the 18th Century. Today, the Chief of Clan MacLean welcomes visitors from all over the world to his family seat, so that they can learn about the history of the castle



and the clan that made it their home.

The MacLean clan has its origins in the 13th Century, with the clan's first chief being one Gillean of the Battle Axe. Duart Castle was built by the MacDougalls before being owned by the MacDonalds. The mighty fortress was then passed over to the MacLeans. Lachlan MacLean set about rebuilding and strengthening his new possession, transforming it into a formidable family seat and ensuring that the MacLeans of Duart Castle were the most powerful family on Mull.

The walls of the keep are incredibly thick – the land-facing walls are ten feet

(3 metres) thick, while the sea-facing



walls are up to nine feet thick. The land-facing side of the castle was more vulnerable; attacks on the castle tended to come from land-based forces, rather than from the sea. The castle's position high on the cliffs above the water meant



it was less vulnerable to cannon fire from warships.

Inside the castle, the narrow spiral staircases were carefully designed so that they could be defended by a single swordsman, so even if enemy warriors managed to break into the castle, it would still be difficult for them to



advance to the upper floors.

The clans of the Scottish Highlands and Islands often fought amongst themselves in the medieval period, with



many deadly feuds and brutal murders. One tale about the MacLeans in particular is famous. The 11th Chief, Lachlan, had married a daughter of the powerful Campbell clan in the early 16th Century, but their marriage was not a success and they produced no heir. Hoping to rid himself of his wife, the chief arranged for her to be left marooned on a rock out at sea that would be submerged as the tide rose. He sent a messenger to the Campbells to deliver the news of his wife's death, but when Lachlan later arrived at the seat of the Campbells he was surprised to find his wife sitting with her relatives. She had been rescued by a passing fisherman and returned to her family. The attempted murder of his wife earned Lachlan the enmity of the Campbells, and he was murdered on their orders in 1523.

The views over the Sound of Mull from the castle are quite spectacular – on a clear day, like the day I visited, it's possible to see all the way to Ben Nevis, over 30 miles away. Such commanding views made it easy to spot approaching enemies.

Today when the waters are warm enough, basking sharks and dolphins can be seen in the Sound of Mull.



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The castle was further strengthened and enlarged in the 16th Century, and it even had a small part to play in the



famous tale of the Spanish Armada, sent to invade Elizabeth I's England in 1588. Terrible weather forced many of the Spanish ships to take a long route home around the north coast of Scotland, and many ships came to grief on rocky shores, far from home. One badly-damaged Spanish galleon put down anchor in Tobermory Bay, a few miles north of Duart Castle. The captain of the ship appealed to the MacLeans for aid, and the Clan Chief agreed, as long as the Spanish lent him troops and supplies for his ongoing feud with the MacDonalds. However, the Spanish vessel was blown up – it remains a mystery as to who was behind this, and rumors persist of large quantities of Spanish gold lying undiscovered in Tobermory Bay. Some of the Spanish troops were held prisoner at Duart Castle, and today models of these men can be seen in the castle dungeons.

During the conflict known as the English Civil War – but which also involved forces from Ireland and Scotland, and is sometimes referred to as the Wars of the Three Kingdoms – the MacLeans took up the Royalist cause. Sir Hector MacLean, the 18th Chief, was killed at the battle of Inverkeithing in 1651, a battle which ended with a decisive win for Cromwell's forces. Duart Castle was besieged in 1647, and again in 1653, when Cromwell sent six warships to the castle. A terrible storm blew up while the ships were anchored near Duart, and three of them sank. The wreck of one of these ships, thought to be the warship Swan, was discovered in 1979 and many interesting artifacts have been recovered from the site, some of which can now be seen as

part of display at Duart Castle.

The MacLean clan's support for the Stuart family would cost them dearly. Duart Castle was lost to the family in the



late 17th Century, passing over into the ownership of the Duke of Argyll, a member of the Campbell clan, to pay the family's debts. Argyll demolished parts of the castle, and some of the stones were reused for other buildings. It would be over 200 years before the castle was once again in the hands of MacLean family.

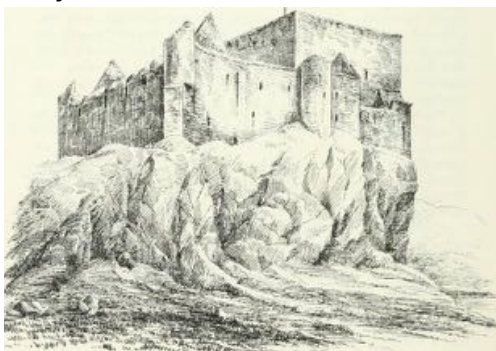


Image of the ruined Duart Castle from the 1887 book "The castellated and domestic architecture of Scotland, from the twelfth to the eighteenth century" (image via Wikimedia Commons)

Despite the loss of their ancestral seat, the MacLeans continued to support the Stuart cause following the exile of James II and his heirs in 1688, and after

the Jacobite uprisings of 1745, which concluded in the Battle of Culloden, the MacLeans lost their remaining lands as punishment for their support of the exiled Stuart pretenders to the throne.

A small, sad graveyard can be found close to the castle; this is the final resting place of some of the soldiers of George II garrisoned at Duart between 1745 and 1751 and their families. A few small, unadorned stones mark some of the graves in the uneven ground. A larger burial ground exists half a mile or so from the castle but apparently the men garrisoned at Duart did not wish to see their comrades buried with the local "heathens". It was arranged for a piece of ground to be consecrated by an English bishop, and those who died while the English garrison was in place at Duart Castle were laid to rest overlooking the Sound of Mull. It's a beautiful spot, but life for the soldiers and their families at this time was probably very harsh, cold and bleak. The castle was in a ruinous state, hardly fit for habitation, and in 1751 the garrison was abandoned.

After the castle was abandoned in 1751, the land on which it stood changed hands a number of times after being sold by the Duke of Argyll in 1801. The 26th Chief of Clan MacLean, Sir Fitzroy MacLean, bought the ruined castle and the surrounding land in 1911, returning Duart to the MacLeans for the first time in over two centuries. Sir Fitzroy was a veteran of the Crimean War, and harbored a desire to see his family seat back in MacLean hands. Once he had bought the castle, he set about restoring it to its former glory – a daunting task.



For the complete story and more photographs visit <https://flickeringlamps.com/2015/11/08/duart-castle-the-turbulent-history-of-the-ancestral-home-of-clan-maclean/>

CLAN MACLEAN LEGACY WALL

HAVE YOU ACCEPTED LARRY'S CHALLENGE?



Larry's Challenge
 Larry Hampton has "challenged" ALL Macleans and Septs to meet or exceed his donation of \$100.00. Send your donation to Clan Gillean, P.O. Box 61066, Raleigh, NC 27661-1066 write in the memo line Hampton's Challenge or donate online: www.macleans.org/duart-appeal

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 Jones, Sara
 Kirby, Norma
 Lain, Thomas Benton
 Livengood, Robert & Elizabeth Gillian
 MacLean, Daniel & Teresa
 MacLean, Donald
 MacLean, Gregory & Tess
 Maclean, Rev Abbot Patrick & Laura
 Mandrelle, Jack & Clela McLain
 McClane, Miriam Diane
 McClean, Arthur (Terry)

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 McLean, William & Susan Clark
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 Slane, James & Patricia
 Smith-Miller, Jacqueline
 Sutton, Connie McLean
 Tubbs, Betty McLean
 Wyatt, Mary Sue Norman
 Yorker, Alan & Janie

Allen, Capt. David & LT. Col. Janet
 Bennion, Thomas & Linda

Jackson, Pat
 Johnson, Glenda

Approximately 50 more families have made donations. Due to lack of permission, they have not been published. If you have donated and would like your name listed, please contact us.

REGION ONE

AZ, MT, NM, CO, UT, WY

Thank you to everyone that came out to the Arizona Games in March (the dates have changed for 2017 so watch for details); the Denver Tartan Day in April; we always love our home games at Pikes Peak in June with special thanks to Elaine who ran the 5K in that heat with her wool kilt on for Clan Maclean ~ way to go girl!; the Utah Games (the location has changed for next year and the games will be extended, so be sure to stay tuned). We loved meeting all of you. Welcome to all our new members. To our returning members, we appreciate your membership and your kinship. Fred & I look forward to seeing you in Elizabeth at the Games in July, Snowmass in August (admission is "Free"), Estes Park and Edgewater in September, and maybe Moab in November. Thanks to all of you for making our family so strong.



REGION THREE

IA, IL, IN, MI, MN, ND, OH, SD, WI



ALMA HIGHLAND FESTIVAL AND GAMES



The Alma Highland Festival and Games was held May 28 & 29th. I, Pat Jackson and my sister Paula once again welcomed guests to our Clan Maclean tent. We welcomed one new life member, two regular members and two returning members. Additionally, we had one individual take her application home with the intent to sign up. We welcomed 27 visitors. My sister Paula was able to do some crafty things that we put in our display this year. My Mom and I added another doll, in our hunting colors, to our

display. Many people thought it looked great to have a doll on each side of our chief's picture; one in dress red and the other in hunting green. We provided pink lemonade, shortbread cookies, and candy to our visitors. Several kids took coloring

pages home. We had a good time and made some new friends. We answered lots of questions about heraldry, crests and badges. In January, I purchased two clan tartan flags for the parade. Paula and I

carried our banner, followed by four people, carrying a U.S., a Scotland flag, our dress red, and our hunting green flags. The rest of our group followed. We were recognized for being last years best clan tent award winners. For our best clan tent award, our names are put on a plaque. Last year the plaque was full, so this year our clan name is the first name on the new plaque.

I am currently writing a comprehensive Clan Convener handbook with the hopes of adding new Conveners to our Clan throughout all five regions. Please be sure to contact me, Pat Jackson at jacksonpatk92@yahoo.com, for details on Region Three or Betsy Maclean bmc1071071@aol.com our veteran Convener, for Region Four or Greg gmacgilean@yahoo.com for Region Five, or Trish trishf2005@yahoo.com for Region One, for details on how to become a host in your area. We are always looking for Clan Host who will help us continue to educate and connect with our Clan family. Join us!



REGION FOUR

AL, DC, FL, GA, KY, NC, SC, TN, VA, WV

JOIN US

Clan Maclean has been selected as the
Honored Clan of 2016
at the Scotland County Highland Games

October 1, 2016.

Our President, The Reverend Abbot Patrick Maclean, OSSP will be the honored guest.



Bill Caudill, the games director, along with the games committee, has selected us for our continued support. We have convened a tent every year the games have been held. Last year, we were even there through the hurricane that came up the east coast and nearly drowned us. Come help us celebrate and show our gratitude for this wonderful recognition. Scotland County Highland Games. On the grounds of the historic John Blue House, 13040 X Way Rd, Laurinburg, NC 28352



THE FIFTY YEAR WAR

AN ACCOUNT OF THE MACLEAN - CAMPBELL CONFLICT

BY GENE DONALD LAMONT

MONMOUTH'S REBELLION

The death of Charles II and the crowning of James, the former Duke of York, on February 6, 1685 brought the hard-core Presbyterians of Scotland into rebellion against the government. They and the English anti-Catholics joined in a rising to place James, Duke of Monmouth, upon the throne. He was an



illegitimate son of Charles, but all the rebels cared about was that he was a Protestant and not a Catholic such as James.

Argyll assumed the leadership of the rebellion in Scotland, landing in May of 1685 from his exile abroad. He landed his son Charles at Dunstaffnage with orders to raise Lorn and proceeded to establish his forces in Argyll. The Earl's generalship was very poor and he made blunder after blunder. The government army gathered to oppose him was under the command of the Earl of Atholl, who was equally incompetent. He did, however, have the weight of numbers in his favor. Monmouth's Rebellion was probably doomed from the start. Many, on both sides of the border, who were anti-Catholic, wanted no part in deposing a rightful king. In Scotland it was only the extreme elements who took part. Even Clan Campbell was divided, with many siding with the government or staking out a neutral position.

The Macleans found themselves in a unique role. Now Argyll was the rebel, and they were with the government for a change. They mustered a force of some 400 men and joined Atholl on June 7. They were led by Brolas, Torloisk, and his brother John of Tarbert, Lochbuie, and his son Hector, and Coll. It had

taken them some time to gather their men, but they were a welcome addition to Atholl's army which was beginning to disintegrate when Argyll slipped away to the Lowlands. Atholl, recognizing the fighting quality of the Macleans, chose them to spearhead the recapture of Carnassary Castle, which held the last significant rebel force in Argyllshire after Argyll's departure. The 80 man garrison surrendered after Atholl threatened to hang several of the commander's relatives, if he did not do so. It was later sacked and burned down, and Campbell of Auchinbreck, the castle's owner, accused the Macleans of the act. While they would have had no love for Auchinbreck, who was one of their worst persecutors, the burning of his house was evidently ordered by Atholl when he found evidence of treachery on the part of the garrison.

When Argyll left Argyllshire many of the minor local lairds, who laid low when the rebels were there in force, now emerged to take place in the massive looting of the Campbell lands. They were joined gleefully by the Macleans, who had sacked Carnassary, and then carried off cattle and other livestock. Brolas and Torloisk, in particular, seized many horses, which were needed badly for plowing and breeding in Mull. They had, of course, suffered greatly at the hands of the Campbells in four major invasions and other raids in Mull and Morven, and welcomed the opportunity to return the favor.

Some of Argyll's advisors had wanted him to stay in the Highlands and resort to a form of guerilla warfare, when he found that Atholl's army had an overwhelming advantage in numbers. It might have been better if he had done so, when he had the advantage of a mountainous terrain. He had some reason, however, to thank that the Lowland contingent in his army might desert, if he insisted on conducting a purely Highland form of warfare. Instead he eluded the government army and took his into the Lowlands, only to find that it was now easier for many men to desert and slip away to their homes. With his army disintegrating Argyll was captured and taken to Edinburgh. There he was summarily executed on June 30, 1685. The Macleans were no doubt continuing to plunder Campbell lands at the time, getting away with considerable amount of their cattle and other livestock.

The 9th Earl of Argyll was thought to have been a strange man by his contemporaries, often inconsistent in his behavior. Physically brave, but aloof and arrogant to his Campbell clansmen, who were expected to follow him without any thought of their own interests. He had continued his father's persecution of the Macleans with a doggedness that was both frightening and

effective. In other matters, however, he had not the political skills of his father, the Marquis. He had not shared his father's zeal for the Covenanter cause, yet he joined them and other anti-Catholics in attempting to put James, Duke of Monmouth upon the throne. He had been a survivor up to that time, but that proved his undoing. Up until Monmouth's rebellion he had been a born survivor, who had never allowed principle to interfere with self-interest, but the clumsy attempt to unseat James proved his undoing.

THE GLORIOUS REVOLUTION

James believed strongly in the divine right of kings and proceeded to unlawfully violate the Constitution with measure after measure designed to undue the protection of the liberties of his subjects. It was his attempts to re-establish Catholicism in his country, however, that proved his undoing. The Catholics within his realm would have been satisfied with toleration of their religion, but James' actions brought back the specter of the Marian atrocities and the Jesuit persecution of the Protestant Huguenots in France. The birth of his son was the last straw and seven of the leading men in England wrote to William and Mary in 1688 and invited them to take the throne. With the country arrayed against him James fled to France, William and Mary arrived amid great rejoicing, and the Glorious Revolution' was affected without bloodshed in England.



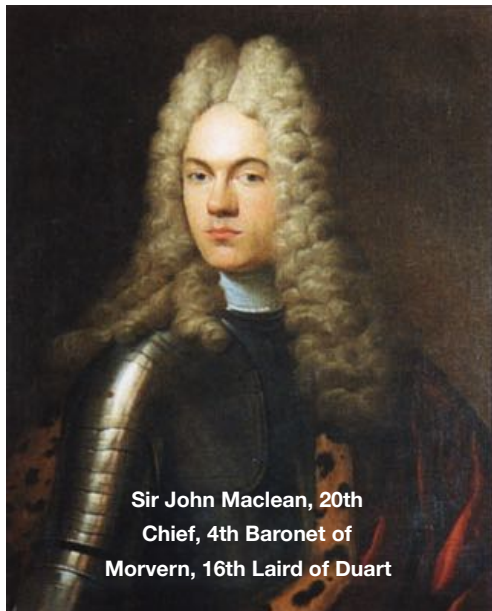
The accession of William and Mary to the throne on both England and Scotland, was not greeted with joy, however, by the Macleans, because in the train of William and Orange was Archibald Campbell, who had succeeded his executed father as the tenth Earl of Argyll. They and other western clans feared that their estates would now be in jeopardy with the Campbell chief back in power, and rallied to the exiled king's cause, which was led by James Graham, Viscount Dundee. There is reason to believe that they would not have heeded the call of Dundee, if the

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BY GENE DONALD LAMONT

government had made some offer to the Macleans, Camerons, and MacDonalDs to pay some of the rents owed to Argyll and he made a move to come to a conciliatory agreement with them on the monies owed to him. Instead Dundee was joined in rebellion in early 1689 by the Macleans; the Camerons of Lochiel; the Stewarts of Appin; the MacDonalDs of Glengarry, Glencoe, Keppoch, and Clanranald. Sir John Maclean immediately mustered about 300 men and sent them under



Sir John Maclean, 20th
Chief, 4th Baronet of
Morvern, 16th Laird of Duart

the command of Maclean of Lochbuie to join the army that Dundee was gathering. It should be noted that the Maclean chief could still collect a rather formidable force on short notice, although his clan had suffered many losses over the past century.

On Lochbuie's march to join Dundee he was attacked by five troops of government horse sent to intercept him. The Macleans took up a strong position on a ridge, called Knockbreck in Badenoch, where in a bitter fight in a fog they killed the opposing commander and won a complete victory with the loss of one ensign and a few private soldiers. Dundee, who had heard the sound of gunfire, was preparing to go to the aid of the Macleans, when they appeared in his camp with a number of prisoners and the spoils of victory.

Sir John in the meantime continued to gather more men in preparation of also joining Dundee. He was delayed while he sent a group of his men under Sir Alexander of Otter to the relief of his friend, MacNeill of Calcechilly, who was besieged on the island of Gigha by some English warships. When this was done successfully he marched to meet with Dundee, leaving Duart Castle well garrisoned. This proved to be wise,

because in his absence the castle was attacked by sea by Sir George Rooke, who brought his fleet to carronade the Maclean fortress. Rooke's assault was beaten off after several days.

After Sir John joined Dundee in Atholl his army totaled little more than 3,000 men, 500 being Macleans. The remainder was mostly made of other Highlanders, because the long-awaited Irish contingent only numbered about 300 men. The Irish were led by a Colonel Cannon and were a poor lot, being ill-fed, ill-armed, and ill-disciplined. The government forces which opposed Dundee were under the command of Mackay, whose 3500 man army was mostly made up of Lowland regiments. The Campbells were not yet out in force, but they were to be heard from later.

When Blair Castle, which was considered a key point by Dundee, was threatened by a government force under Lord Murray, Dundee sent a fast moving party under Sir Alexander Maclean to go to its aid. He was on the march to Blair with the remainder of his army, when he learned that Mackay had taken possession of the Pass of Killiecrankie. He

then sent Sir John Maclean in command of 400 men to ascertain what the enemy was up to. When Sir John sent back word that Mackay was in full force in Killiecrankie, Dundee decided to attack their position when he learned he could

command the high ground above enemy. The battle began late in the day on July 27, 1689. The result was one of the more notable victories for Highland troops, although Dundee was outmanned 3500 to 1800. Sir John commanded the right wing, while Dundee's left consisted of Sir Donald MacDonald's regiment commanded by his son. It was supplement by a battalion under Sir Alexander Maclean. The Macleans particularly distinguished themselves in this engagement, going to the relief of the MacDonalDs after they had broken the enemy in their front in the short time of seven minutes. The Highland charge, which had proven to be highly effective in past actions, was again decisive at the Battle of Killiecrankie. In this the Highlanders exchanged a volley of gunfire with their enemies, and immediately threw down their guns, and charged

upon the enemy with their claymores and Lochaber axes before they had time to reload. The government forces were virtually annihilated. Those that viewed the dead among Mackay's force after the battle were stunned by the havoc wrecked by the swords of the Highlanders. Some even had their heads cleaved down to the shoulders, while the heads of others had been cut off above the ears by the backstroke of the claymore.

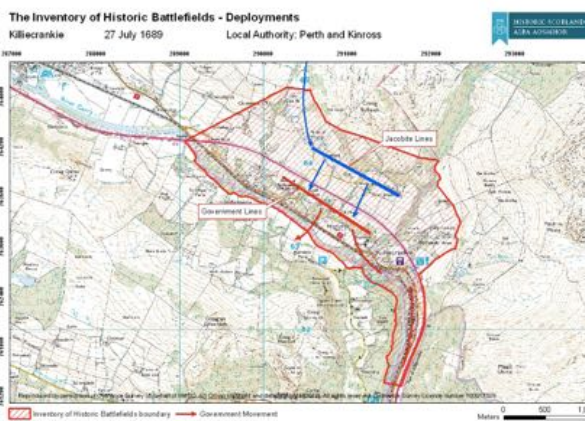
The Highlanders suffered about 800 dead at Killiecrankie, which was no small number in an army of only 1800. The most grievous loss, however, was the death of Dundee. He was a charismatic leader, who had the confidence of the clans, and who understood how to use Highland troops to the best advantage. He was succeeded in command by the inept Cannon, who led his army of 4,000 men to one disaster after another, the worst being at Dunkeld. Slowly the resistance to William of Orange withered and soon the effort to maintain James upon the throne ended.

Sir John brought his men home. He had signed a compact at Blair Castle binding him and others to come to each other's aid if attacked. Among the signatories were Sir Donald MacDonald and Sir Ewen Cameron, but they were no where to be seen, when Argyll invaded Mull with 2500 men. Sir John, forsaken by his allies, understood that he could only rely on his own clansmen. He decided that the

Macleans could not take on the King William and the Campbells alone and that further resistance was futile. He advised his people to take protection from the Earl of Argyll, while he and some of his most loyal followers joined the garrison at Cairnburgh Castle. Sir John remained at Cairnburgh until March of 1692, when he was ordered by King James to give up both the fortresses of Duart and Cairnburgh. This the Maclean chief did so on March 31, 1692. This action effectively ended the long, arduous struggle of the Macleans of Duart to keep possession of their patrimony.

Yes, some of the Macleans, rose against the government in the Jacobite Rebellions of the 18th century, but the Campbells kept a secure hold on the former estate of the Macleans of Duart.

Conclusion next issue



CLAN MACLEAN



Clan Maclean would like to offer our condolences to the families of Paul F. McLean of Arlington VA. & Catherine Clover Seltsam from Columbia, MO



We have all been aware since childhood of our Scottish traditions. As a new host of the local games Fred and I became increasing inquisitive by visits from the local clans inviting us to join them in a honored

friendship toast of homemade Atholl Brose. In our recent application we noticed a clan competition for the best homemade Atholl Brose. Curious as to how it is made and now for our July competition in Elizabeth I began to research what was needed. As a newbie our chances are not great but I not only want to compete but win it's a MacLean thing. I thought it might be fun to share with you the recipe. If you create your own whisky liqueur be sure to let me know your results or additional additives as I hear there are many.

finding there sacks of oats, jars of honey and incredibly, several small casks of whisky. It was then he began to formulate a plan. Using his knife he cut open the sack of oats, he poured them into what was clearly the giant's drinking cup (a hollowed out boulder that rested before a stone well), before adding the honey and both of the casks of whisky.

Our recipe is a mixture of two. One from Sean Murphy at <http://foodanddrink.scotsman.com/drink/how-to-make-your-very-own-atholl-brose> the other from Theresa at the Outlander Kitchen <http://outlanderkitchen.com/2014/08/20/atholl-brose-outlander-starz-episode-103/>

Coming across this bountiful surprise the giant drank his fill, and eventually fell asleep beneath an ancient oak tree. Seeing his chance, Dougal slipped out from his hiding place beneath the sacks of oats and slew the giant as he slept.

Dougal returned to his homestead as a hero and his recipe for the Atholl Brose was passed on from generation to generation.

The first official recipe for Atholl Brose was recorded in 1475, when Iain MacDonald, the Lord of the Isles was leading a rebellion against the king. The Earl of Atholl, who had been dispatched to capture the errant chieftan, discovered that MacDonald regularly used a well near where the rebels were said to be encamped.

Atholl Brose is steeped in rich history and combines Scotland's love of whisky with its love for all things sweet. There are many stories of how Atholl Brose came to be, though one of the original tales is that of Dougal and the Giant of Atholl.

The Earl ordered his scouts to stealthily fill the well with whisky, oats and honey (perhaps Atholl himself took inspiration from Dougal's story). When MacDonald and his troops stopped to use the well, the recipe was so delicious they tarried there and were captured by Atholl's troops.

Ingredients:

Yield: about 2 Cups

Steel-cut or Rolled Oats – 1 Cup

Whisky – 1 Cup (see notes)

Honey – 2 Tablespoon (Heather Honey is best)

Coffee, Table, Light or Single Cream (18% fat) – ½ Cup

Soak oats in 2 cups of lukewarm water overnight

Drain oats in a strainer lined with cheesecloth or muslin. Squeeze the oats in the cloth to extract all liquid. Discard oats.

A long time ago, a great giant was said to terrorize the land of Atholl (what is now the upper parts of Perthshire). The giant creature was apparently a common problem in those days and had nothing but contempt for humans and would often steal cattle. Worse, he would empty any grain stores found, filling his great sack and leaving entire communities to struggle to survive through winter.

Fed up with the constant predations of this bothersome giant, Dougal, a young hunter from one of the many clachans surrounding the giant's glen, hatched a daring plot to rid the lands of this nuisance.

Mix 1 cup of strained oat milk with whisky in a large bowl. Gently whisk in honey, until dissolved. Add cream and stir. Stir the final mixture well (according to tradition, this should be done with a silver spoon). Pour the brose into a bottle for storage.

Store bottle in fridge for up to one week, Atholl Brose is at its best when given a few days to mature, however it tastes great freshly made too.

Serve chilled from the fridge or over ice. Slàinte Mhath! (Good Health)

Notes A high-priced single malt is not necessary for this recipe. A mid-priced blend is the perfect choice for a smooth end result. If you decide to go the single malt route, I suggest staying away from peat/smoke, as it overpowers the sweetness of the honey and the richness of the cream. Stick to a milder whisky, such as Glen Morangie, Old Pulteney, or The Macallan.

Instead, Dougal sneaked down where the giant kept his ill-gotten gains,



Congratulations to Mike & Krystal MacLean Frandsen of Tampa, Florida, on the birth of their first child Wendy Teresa Marie Frandsen. Wendy's Grandparents are Fred & Trish MacLean Frandsen of Team Colorado and Great Granddaughter of Clan Gillean U.S.A. member Teresa MacLean of Arizona. Teresa, Fred and Trish were all blessed to be able to attend Wendy's birth and stay for two weeks of cuddles. Michael works for Greystar Properties and Krystal is a third grade teacher in Florida.

INTERNATIONAL GATHERING OF THE CLAN MACLEAN

125th Anniversary of the Founding of the Clan Maclean Association

*The Clan Maclean Association is
organizing the International
Gathering on Mull to be held from
Tuesday 20th to Sunday 25th June
2017. For more information or to sign
up for excursions or events visit
www.maclean.org to purchase.*

The Reception Centre at the Aros Hall, Tobermory will be open Tues, Wed, Thurs, Friday. 9.30 am to 5.30 pm. Check in there upon arrival to collect your "Gathering Welcome Pack" (one for each family or group), Tickets and Name Badges included. For those that purchased excursions or events at maclean.org.

The detailed program for the Gathering is as follows:

Excursions / Events:

* **Tuesday** the 20th of June, 2017. Evening In Aros Hall 9:00 p.m.-10:30 p.m.

Lecture and items from MacDougall Collection, Oban Cost: Free

* **Wednesday** 21st 9:30 a.m.-5:30 p.m.

Visit to Iona - from Tobermory including ferry fare, (Abbey entrance fee is not included). Cost: £25.00 per person (pp)

Visit to Drimnin - (limited numbers) 10:30 a.m. – 6:00 p.m.

By boat from Tobermory. Includes tour of Drimnin House (courtesy of the owners Mr. and Mrs. Derek Lewis); viewing portrait of John MacLean of Boreray; distillery tour; lunch; viewing tomb of Allan Maclean (Culloden survivor); visit to restored Drimnin Chapel with concert. Cost: £70.00 pp

Visit to Glengorm Castle 11:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

By coach from Tobermory. Includes ranger guided historical walking tour; entry to private castle, with talk by the owner Mr. Tom Nelson, and refreshments. Free time; visit to Isle of Mull Cheese factory with tour and afternoon tea. Cost: £40.00 pp

Wednesday 21st evening 9:00 p.m. – 10:30 p.m.

Whisky Tasting in Aros Hall. Over 18's only, proof of age may be required. Specialist tasting hosted by Charles MacLean, world renowned expert; Hector Maclean of Jeffrey Street Whisky; and The Tobermory Distillery Cost: £20.00 pp

* **Thursday** 22nd 9:30 a.m. – 5:30 p.m.

Visit to Iona from Tobermory including ferry fare, (Abbey entrance fee is not included). Cost: £25.00 pp

Visit to Tiree – (limited numbers) 8:00 a.m. - 8:00 p.m.

By boat from Tobermory. Includes lunch; guided coach tour of the island to visit places of historical interest. Cost: £70.00 pp

Visit to Glengorm Castle 11:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

By coach from Tobermory. Includes ranger guided historical walking tour; entry to private castle, with talk by the owner Mr. Tom Nelson, and refreshments: free time; visit to Isle of Mull Cheese factory with tour and afternoon tea. Cost: £40.00 pp

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* **Friday** 23rd 11:00 a.m. – 1:00 p.m.

Clan Congress

Maclean Marquee, Tobermory. Cost: Free

Friday 23rd afternoon time TBD Duart Castle, for Friends of the Heritage Trust (by invitation, to follow). Illustrated talk by the conservation architect; private guided Tour of the Castle; craftsmanship displays and tea with the Chief. The event itself is free but is exclusive to Friends. If not already a Friend, you are welcome to join. Annual subscriptions are:

Individual Membership of Friends: £20.00

Family Membership of Friends: £30.00

Friday 23rd evening 8:30 p.m. – 11:00 p.m.

Chief's Grand Ceilidh Concert Maclean Marquee, Tobermory.

Cost: Adults £20.00 pp

Children (7-15 yrs inc.) £10.00 pp

* **Saturday** 24th 10:30 a.m. - 4:15 p.m.

Main Clan Gathering Duart Castle – arrive by 10:30 a.m. ready to muster in the car park for the Grand March starting at 11:00 a.m.

Cost: Adults £15.00 pp

Children (7-15 yrs inc.) £7.00 pp

Saturday 24th evening 8:30 p.m. - midnight

Grand Dance Maclean Marquee, Tobermory.

Cost: Adults £20.00 pp

Children (7-15 yrs inc.) £10.00 pp

* **Sunday** 25th 11:00 a.m. - 12 noon

Kirkin o' the Tartan' in Tobermory Parish Church

Cost: Free - An offering will be taken during the service.

Further free day and evening activities will be available during the week, details later.

Dress for the Gathering Week. This is largely a matter of choice but the weather on Mull is quite variable. For all excursions, warm clothing, flat shoes and a light weight, waterproof jacket are advisable. Please wear something tartan whenever you can, such as tie, hat, scarf or kilt. Dress for the Ceilidh/concert is casual.

The Dance is the occasion to wear all the best you have brought with you and the Gathering is a tartan occasion. For more information see

www.maclean.org

Our friends at Clan Maclean Pacific Northwest have asked us to post this notice.

FEMALE ROOMMATE WANTED - 2017 CLAN MACLEAN INTERNATIONAL GATHERING

Clan Maclean Pacific North West has advised us that one of its members, an Washington State lady, is looking to find a roommate for the Gathering and to meet and travel together in Scotland. For more information please contact Pat McClean at patjimcclean@netscape.net

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