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MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT



Greetings, to all Clansmen and Women.

I hope you all had a joyous Christmas, were able to celebrate Hogmanay with family and friends, and had a very happy Easter.

The Edinburgh Tattoo and the New Year's Day concert from Vienna are traditional New Year highlights in our home.

It was great to catch up with quite a number of our members at the Ringwood Highland Games on April 1 2012 and to meet new people. This is always an enjoyable day, although we did miss our Clan Commissioner and former president, Peter McGillivray.

Peter recently celebrated his 90th birthday and our secretary David and archivist, Heather, took around a bottle of whisky on behalf of the Society to mark the occasion.

David and Heather were planning to be part of that special day when Bundanoon in the Southern Highlands of New South Wales becomes Brigadoon for the day and were then going on to the Celtic Festival in Glen Innes.

July 1 marks Tartan Day – the anniversary of the 1792 repeal of the ban on wearing tartan. Wear the tartan on this special day and, if possible, attend the annual Kirkin O' the Tartan church service at Scots Church, corner of Collins and Russell Street, Melbourne, at 11 am. This will be followed by a Tartan Day Scottish Festival in Federation Square from 2pm, with pipe bands, highland dancers, Scottish country dancers Scottish fiddlers, solo pipers, and Gaelic singers.

Those interested in travelling further afield might be interested in the second Homecoming event planned

for Scotland in 2014, the same year Scotland hosts the Commonwealth Games and the Ryder Cup and commemorates the 700th anniversary of the Battle of Bannockburn. Information about Homecoming 2014 and the events leading up to it are available at www.eventscotland.org.scotland.

I would also like to encourage you all to think about any stories you might be able to contribute to our newsletter or Clan Journal.

Just recently, my sister Sue received a letter from a woman in NSW who was researching the war service of her father, who was captured at Ruin Ridge, El Alamein in July 1942 and was a prisoner of war in Italy until escaping to Switzerland, crossing the Alps in October 1943. Her father was repatriated to Australia in September 1944. She was seeking information about our uncle, James Alexander [Alick] McGillivray, who was captured at Tobruk, was also a prisoner of war in Italy, escaped with others to Switzerland, arriving in September 1943, and later repatriated to Australia. Unfortunately, Uncle Alick and his wife had no children and his war diary, which was to be given to his younger sister, Lil Hillas, was lent out of the McGillivray family and we have been informed it is lost. What a story it might make.

I have now obtained my uncle's war records from the National Archives and have started researching any information I can find on the 'evades' in Switzerland and hope to have enough information for an article for a future journal.

There must be so many stories out there – just as fascinating as this.

Have a wonderful 2012.

JILL MCGILLIVRAY

MESSAGE FROM THE EDITOR



Editor and daughter, Mary on the border

I hope you like the new design for the Journal. The Committee felt it was time for a change. The previous format had been going since 1981. Please let us know what you think about the new look. The Committee would also like to thank Debbie Weinlich who produced the Journal for many years. She did a wonderful job of pulling it together from our messy scraps of paper and rainy photographs.

The Clan is very pleased to announce that at the Annual General Meeting held at the Highland Games, Ringwood, 2012, Jill McGillivray was made a Life Member. Jill is a stalwart of the Clan. She was an inaugural member and has assisted in many roles such as Press & Publicity Officer, State Representative

and Councillor. In 2009 Jill was a natural selection for President when Peter needed to take a back seat. Congratulations Jill.

In this issue, there are some wonderful stories about Clan members and their families. The Train family reunion at Rylstone, NSW is an example of the type of item we would like to see more of for the Journal. A part of the reunion was the launch of The Train Line, a family history book by Michelle Temby and Rob Train. Details about how to buy a copy can be found with their excellent article in this Journal.

This Issue also has some stories from members following their journeys to Scotland. We enjoy publishing these personal reflections about trips to the misty highlands, whisky trails or wherever clan family connections might take them. Keep these stories coming.

EUAN MCGILLIVRAY

SIMON MCGILLIVRAY: THE INTERESTING LIFE OF A TRUE HIGHLANDER

GIANNI LOMBARDI

The subject of this story is Simon McGillivray, the grandfather of my grandmother, who married an Italian in 1903 and lived with me up to when she died in 1971.

An account of his life gives a good image of the life of the many highlanders who after Culloden grew up in difficult conditions, expatriated and strong, tough and determined had success, while never forgetting their Scottish origin.

Simon was born in 1783 south of Inverness, at Bochrubane, in the Stratherrick area where the McGillivrays were a dominant Clan. He was the last of nine sons and daughters of Donald Roy McGillivray, who was a tacksman of Achmalodal on the Dunmaglass Estate. Donald and his wife, Ann McTavish, are buried in the Chiefly enclosure of the Dunlichity cemetery, as he was a descendant of a son of the Clan Chief.

Simon's uncle was Simon McTavish, who emigrated with his family to North America, became rich and supported his distant nephews, paying for their education and offering work. Still very young, his uncle sent him to the London office of the McTavish, Fraser & Co. which was dealing with furs import from Canada, mainly beaver for hats, and their commerce in the European



A miniature of Simon

market. Simon was small, wore glasses and was lame because of a fracture in his leg, but clever and good with accounts, administration and business.

In 1802 Simon moved to New York and then to Montreal. In 1804 uncle McTavish died and Simon was sent back to take care of the London office. When he was 23 years old, in 1806 he became one of the partners of the McTavish Fraser & Co. where his older brother William had succeeded Simon McTavish as Director. In 1811 he became a partner of the new McTavish, McGillivray and Co. of Montreal which controlled the North West Company (NWC). He often travelled between Montreal and London

where he had his residence. In some years he took the 2200 km trip by canoe from Montreal to Fort William, at the western end of Lake Superior. In the present-day Thunder Bay area was the main inland base of the NWC, where the winterers brought their furs to sell and exchange for supplies and munitions and he directed the summer business meetings of the NWC partners.

He kept travelling between London and Montreal, but he always maintained love and contacts with Scotland. In 1811 he bought the Belladrum Estate close to Beaulieu, west of Inverness, and was an active member of the Scottish community in London. In June 1815 Alasdair Ranaldson MacDonell of Glengarry formed the Society of True Highlanders and they planned to attend the projected Royal visit to Scotland clad in "full Highland Garb". It is most probable that it was for this event that Simon had a tartan jacket made which survived and is in my proud possession. The expert James Scarlett wrote an article about it in the *Clan Chattan Journal* of 1999 and it seems to be one of the oldest existing McGillivray tartan garments. On the diamond-shaped buttons "in three lines in Celtic lettering are the words Fionn Gaidel and the date 1815. The wording translates "True Highlander".

In that period Simon, as many other influential Scots of Montreal, was a member of a Masonic lodge and from 1822 to 1840 Grand Master of the Second Provincial Grand Lodge of Upper Canada. An ample description of his activity is given in Ross Robertson's "The history of freemasonry in Canada". Together with his brothers, he was also a member of the select Beaver Club of Montreal, in a period when the Scots represented the city élite and were both socially and economically very powerful.

In 1819-20 the NWC had financial problems and Simon was in the forefront in the hard dealings with the competitor Hudson Bay Company (HBC). He was called "The Fox" because he was shrewd in business and he played a leading part in bringing about the union of the Hudson's Bay and North West Companies in 1821.

A new company, McGillivray, Thain & Co., was founded, but the sum of different problems led to the closure of their activity in 1825. Simon insisted on honouring all the NWC debts with the winterers and various providers and in that period he sold the precious collection of pictures which was in his house in London.

In a copy of the Christies's catalogue for the 6th May 1825 auction he is described as "Well known for his intelligence and taste in the fine arts and for his spirit and judgement in collecting". Nowadays any museum in the world would be proud to exhibit his collection of over 200 pictures, among others, of Perugino, Sebastiano del Piombo, Carracci, Domenichino, Luca Giordano, Mantegna, Titian, Veronese, Guercino, Velasquez, Murillo, Van Eyck, Rubens and Rembrandt.

A few pictures were not sold and remained in the hands of a brother of my grandmother, the rest is dispersed in museums and private collections.

In 1829, Simon went to Mexico serving on the board of directors of the United Mexican Silver Mining Company. He was very successful in his work and there remained up to 1835. In that period, notwithstanding his lameness, he participated to a climb of the Popocatépetl volcano (5,432 m). Back to London he became part-owner of the Morning Chronicle, a Tory paper where Charles Dickens was also writing and whose proprietor was the influential Sir John Easthope.

In 1835 Simon was the godfather of Mr. Black, a journalist of the Chronicle who was challenged by Mr. Roebuck, a Times journalist. In the duel, two pistol shots were fired, but nobody was hurt and



Simon in his masonic attire

peace was made in front of numerous drinks. It seems that this was the last true duel occurred on British land.

In 1837 he married Anne Easthope, daughter of Sir John and in 1838 had his first daughter Anne (called Annie). In the same year Simon was nominated Fellow of the Royal Society and his election was recorded by the last handwritten certificate to be issued by the Society. From then on, the certificates were printed.

Simon died aged 67 years on 9th June 1940 in his Kensington residence and was buried in the Easthope chapel at the Norwood cemetery of London.

Marie Louisa, his posthumous daughter, was born 3rd November 1840.



1815 McGillivray tartan jacket

Editor's note: McGillivray (Max) and Helen Morse from Bendigo are also descended from Simon.

In November 1870 she married Rear Admiral Richard Dawkins and had three sons (one died young) and three daughters. Mary Katherine, born in 1874, in 1902 came to Italy with her sister Edith for the Grand Tour. Very romantically, they met and in 1903 married, two Italian brothers, both had one son and one daughter and remained based in Italy all their lives. Edith died in Rome in 1944 during a bombardment by British planes.

Mary Katherine, my grandmother, lost her husband in 1923 and lived with her daughter (my mother) first in Kenya and Somaliland and from 1937 in Rome. After the death of her brothers, she was the one keeping the contacts with the Canadian family historians.

When she died in 1971, I took her place as a descendant of Simon and activated the contacts with Clan McGillivray members around the world and with the Clan Chattan Association.

It is a pleasure to feel the Clan atmosphere and a way also to keep alive the remembrance of a man who was a typical representative of that generation of Scots who moved to the New World and with capacity, determination, hard work and passion contributed to build Canada, the States and, obviously, Australia.

GIANNI LOMBARDI

TRAIN FAMILY REUNION 2011

ROB TRAIN & MICHELLE TEMBY



Train Reunion. Photo by Bruce Upton.

On Saturday 1 October 2011 over 100 members of the Train family travelled from Western Australia, Victoria, Queensland and country and city NSW to gather at Rylstone, NSW to celebrate the lives and legacy of their ancestors.

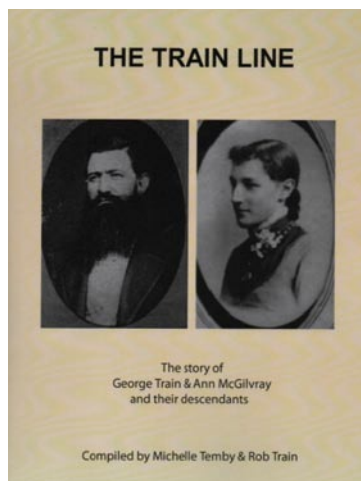
George Train, from Yorkshire, and his wife Ann McGilvray, from the Isle of Skye, raised their family of 11 children in the Rylstone area from the 1850's to the late 1880's. George had arrived in NSW in 1834 as a military convict from India and Ann and her family immigrated in 1840 due to the impoverished conditions in Scotland. George was a carpenter on Narangrass (today's Fernside) and a farmer on Willow Glen before purchasing 80 acres at Bogee (today's 'Dunnville').

In drizzly rain the reunion started at Rylstone Cemetery visiting several graves including Jessie Train, the 5 year old daughter of second son Archibald, and laid a plaque on the grave of Thomas Beames (Snr and Jnr) to commemorate the lives of the husband and 3 year old son of the Train's third child, Sarah. Her son died of diphtheria at Bogee in June 1866, followed 3 weeks later by her husband who died of Colonial Fever. Although George and Ann Train are also buried at this cemetery, their exact grave site is not known.

The rain eased a little while the reunion moved to Dabee Station where at least two of the family once lived and worked. Archibald Train was a carpenter



*Rob Train and Michelle Temby outside
44 Mudgee St*



The book 'The Train Line' is available for purchase from the authors, Rob Train and Michelle Temby by sending a cheque for \$40 (plus \$4 postage within Australia) to 9 Hillside Road, Blacktown NSW 2148.

on this station in the 1870's whilst the youngest child, Elizabeth worked there as a domestic servant before marrying the station overseer, John Griffiths (they later moved to Tongy Station, another Fitzgerald owned property, where John was the well-respected manager for many years until the 1910's).

Lunch and the launch of 'The Train Line' (the family history book) was relocated to the shearing shed on 'Brymair' due to the rain, before moving on to today's 'Dunnville', the 80 acre property George and Ann purchased in 1862. The rain finally stopped while toasts were made to the Train ancestors. The last stop of the day was at 44 Mudgee Street at the log cottage known locally as Mrs Dowd's Cottage. This cottage was purchased by George and Ann in 1875 from the builder Robert Highfield and is possibly where George had a blacksmith's shop until his death in 1886. Ann died just 13 months later in 1887. The reunion concluded with dinner in the evening at the Rylstone Club with over 60 people attending.

ROB TRAIN & MICHELLE TEMBY

McGILVRAY FAMILY DETAILS

COMPILED BY ROB TRAIN & MICHELLE TEMBY

FATHER:

ARCHIBALD

Born: about 1790, native of Skye
Father: Angus, a gardener from Skye
Mother: Anne, of Skye
Occupation (as at 1840): Farm Servant, could not read or write
Died: 15 November 1863, Woola Woola, near Wingham, NSW. Age shown as 93 (B abt 1770)
Buried: Taree, NSW (no grave record found)

MOTHER:

JANET (NEE MCGILLIVERY)

Also known as Jessie.
Born: abt 1792, Skye
Father: John McGillivery, a gardener
Mother: Margaret McSwann
Known siblings: Catherine: B 1781, Skye, D: Camuscross, Skye 18/1/1856, single, living alone. Shown on 1841 and 1851 Scottish Census as living at Barabhaig
Occupation: Farm Servant, could not read or write
Died: 7 February 1873, Cedar Party Creek, near Wingham, NSW, aged 86 (B abt 1787)
Buried: Taree, NSW (no grave record found)

CHILDREN:

CATHERINE

Born: 21 April 1813, Sleat.
Christened: 30 April 1815, Church of Scotland, Parish church, Sleat, Skye
Died: prior to 1863 (as per father's death certificate)
No record of her coming to Australia

JOHN

Born: 27 December 1814, Sleat
Christened: 24 January 1815, Church of Scotland, Parish church, Sleat, Skye
Emigrated: possibly emigrated to Australia 1837 on the William Nicol with his wife and 2 children (detailed records have not survived)
Died: between 1863-1872 (as shown on parents' death certificates)cant prove this at the moment.

ANN (the older)

Born: 31 December 1816, Barabhaig, Sleat

Christened: 29 January 1817, Church of Scotland, Parish church, Sleat, Skye

Emigrated: to Australia on board Henry Porcher, 1840.

Married: 6 September 1840, St Stephens (C of E) Penrith, NSW to George Train

Died: 3 March 1887, Rylstone, NSW

Buried: 5 March 1887, Rylstone Cemetery, NSW

11 CHILDREN:

John: B: 8/7/1841 Penrith, NSW, married Matilda McPhillamy 15/4/1864, Rylstone, NSW, 11 children, D: 2/11/1913, Merriwa, NSW

Archibald: B: 24/10/1842, Penrith, NSW, married Maria McPhillamy 26/9/1864, Rylstone, NSW, 13 children, D: 24/10/1916, Marrickville, NSW

Sarah: B: 5/5/1844, Capertee, NSW, married Thomas Beames 16/1/1862, Rylstone, NSW, 2 children, D: Abt 1873, NSW

George: B: 26/11/1845, Capertee, NSW, married Rachel Scott 6/3/1875, Mudgee, NSW, 3 children, D: 29/6/1911, Forty Mile, QLD (under name of George Traill)

Jessie: B: 27/9/1847, Cullen Bullen, NSW, married Phineas Beavan 9/8/1879, Sydney, 3 children, D: 10/10/1892, Newington, NSW

Alexander: 23/2/1850, Coerwull, NSW, married Alice Emily Smyth 25/11/1885, Thursday Island, QLD, 5 children, D: 6/8/1915, Townsville, QLD

William: B: 10/10/1851, Coerwull, NSW, married Mary Jones 14/5/1879, Sydney, 4 children, D: 9/12/1882, Parramatta, NSW

David: B: 5/3/1854, Rylstone, NSW, married Margaret
Quinn 1/1/1878, Scone, NSW, 2 children, D: 19/12/1879,
Scone, NSW

Mary Ann: B: Abt 1856, Rylstone, NSW, married James
Taylor 19/3/1889, Mount Victoria, NSW, 1 adopted child,
D: 6/9/1934, Bondi, NSW

Thomas: B: 1/4/1857, Narrangrass (Rylstone), NSW, married
Mary Thompson /4/1895, Freemantle, WA, 6 children,
D: 25/2/1942, Perth, WA

Elizabeth: 16/9/1860, Willow Glen (Rylstone), NSW,
married John Griffiths 20/8/1877, Rylstone, NSW, 5 children,
D: 7/10/1916, Beecroft, NSW

ANN MCGILVRAY BROTHERS AND SISTER BELOW

ANGUS

Born: 9 February 1819, Barabhaig, Sleat
Christened: 28 February 1819, Church of Scotland, Parish church,
Sleat, Skye
Emigrated: to Australia on board Henry Porcher, 1840.
Possibly never married, could not read or write
Died: after 1872 (informant on mother's death certificate)

ANN (the younger)

Born: 7 August 1821, Barabhaig, Sleat
Christened: 7 September 1821, Church of Scotland, Parish church,
Sleat, Skye
Emigrated: to Australia on board Henry Porcher, 1840
Occupation: Nursery maid, could not read or write
Married: Abt 1840, West Maitland, NSW to Neil McInnes from
Strath, Sleat, Skye who was also on board the Henry Porcher with
his family (F: John, M: Flora, B: Abt 1822, Strath, Skye, D: 5/6/1869,
Moonan Brook, NSW).
Died: 8 January 1903, Rosenthall, Moonan Brook, NSW
Buried: 9 January 1903, Belltrees Station

7 CHILDREN:

Flora B:13/12/1849, Gundy, married Arthur Warland 1874, Scone, 4 children, D: 1925, Scone;

Eileen B: Abt 1850, died before 1903 (as per her mother's death certificate), no other details known;

John B: Abt 1851, M: Margaret Condon 10/8/1886, Roma QLD, 10 children, D: 24/6/1926, Scone;

Archibald B: 1854, possibly married Ada J Hawkins 11895, Scone, 8 children, D: unknown;

Neil B: 9/8/1855, Elliston, probably married Emma F Cornish 1890, Copeland, 1 child, D: 1932, Quirindi;

Jessie B: 10/3/1860, M: Sydney J Stone 1885, Scone, 5 children, D: 1917, Granville;

Ann B: 17/12/1863, C: 20/8/1863, Omadale Brook, no other details

ALEXANDER

Born: 4 September 1827, Barabhaig, Sleat

Christened: 22 March 1827, Church of Scotland, Parish church, Sleat, Skye

Emigrated: to Australia on board Henry Porcher, 1840, could not read or write

Possibly never married

Died: between 1863-1872 (as shown on parents' death certificates)

DONALD

Born: 4 September 1829, Barabhaig, Sleat

Christened: 5 October 1829, Church of Scotland, Parish church, Sleat, Skye

Emigrated: to Australia on board Henry Porcher, 1840, could not read or write

1841 Census: living at Regentville with parents

Land: Purchased 40 acres at Cedar Party Creek, near Wingham, Portion 15, under Conditional Purchase scheme in 1862, sold to George MacDonald in 1882

1909 Electoral Roll: C/- Kensely (boarding house), Good St, Granville, pensioner

1913 Electoral Roll: Sydney Rd, Granville, labourer

Never married, no children (as per hospital admission card)

Hospital: 20/11/1916, Liverpool, cancer of the lip

Died: 8 June 1917, Liverpool Hospital at 5/10am

Buried: Liverpool Cemetery, Section GTBI, Grave 23, no headstone

2 MALES

Deceased prior to 1872, shown on Janet's death certificate. These may have been during the large 'gap' between the births of Ann (the younger) and Alexander.

THE TRAIN AND WINGHAM FAMILY OF MCGILVRAY DIFFERENCE

ROB TRAIN & MICHELLE TEMBY

Over a number of years there has arisen a lot of confusion over the identity of the Ann McGilvray who married George Train at Penrith, 1840. The problem is compounded by the fact that there were at least 3 Ann McGilvray's (MacGillivray/MacGillvray) who came to Australia at almost the same time.

One Ann (in future referred to as Ann #1) came on the ship George Fyffe in Jan 1840 (Father: Alexander (Sandy) McGilvray and Mother: Sarah Cameron). She came from Ardnamurchan, Argyll, Scotland, born abt 1819. This is the Ann often associated with marrying George Train but this is not supported by factual documentation. Actually her own father's intestate papers refer to her as being Ann Little (in 1872).

The other 2 Ann's are sisters who came on the ship Henry Porcher in Feb 1840 from the Isle of Skye, Scotland (Father: Archibald, Mother: Janet). The elder Ann (Ann #2) was born in 31/12/1816 at Baravaig, Sleat, Skye, Scotland (but shown in the shipping documents as having been born abt 1819). The younger Ann (Ann #3), from the same family, was born 7/8/1821, Skye but shown as born about 1824 in the ship's documents. The younger Ann married Neil MacInnes from Strath, Skye, who came to Australia in the same ship with his family. It was not uncommon for their ages to be different, particularly as they were illiterate, spoke only

Gaelic, and often needed to alter their ages to qualify for acceptance into the immigration scheme. All future evidence (children's birth, own marriage and death certificates show their ages to be consistent with the age stated on arrival, not their baptism record).

The elder Ann #2 from Skye (the Henry Porcher family) is the one that evidence most supports as having married George Train and who died in 1887 at Rylstone.

The evidence which supports this is as follows:

#1 Ann McGilvray (from Ardnamurchan, arrived on the George Fyffe): went to Mrs Russell, Hunter St, Syd on arrival in Sydney. Her parents went to Hannibal McArthur at Vineyard with 5 brothers, her sisters Mary and Sarah went as laundress and housemaid respectively to houses in Sydney.

Ann #1 appears to have been known under 3 names: Agnes, Ann and Nancy. She was a parishioner at St Andrew's Scots Church, Sydney on her first marriage certificate and on the certificates for the baptisms of her 4 children, and she used all three names. The services were performed by the same minister which indicates that he knew her and accepted that she was known under 3 names.

She married William Boyd, a baker, in Sydney at St Andrew's Scots Church in Oct 1844 under the name of Agnes McGillivray. They already had a child Sarah, in March 1844 (her name was shown as Nancy McGillivray on that certificate). Her children Charles (B: 1846) and Mary (shown as Emmy on NSW BDM online, B: 1847) have mother's name Agnes McGillivray. A son who was either still born or who died immediately after birth in 1849 shows her names as Anne McGillivray. These certificates verify that she went under all 3 names as the father's name William Boyd and his occupation of baker remain consistent for his marriage and the baptism of all of their children.

Ann #1 remarried to Alexander Little in North Brisbane in 1854. She is shown as a widow twice on the marriage certificate but this is crossed out with spinster written above it on one of the entries. One of the witnesses at the wedding is shown as 'John McIntyre of Ipswich'. Her sister Mary had married a John McIntyre in 1842 and they lived in Ipswich.

Mary applied for probate on her father's estate as he died intestate in 1867. She is shown as the wife of John McIntyre of Ipswich in the probate papers. The only other persons entitled to claim on the estate are shown as Alexander's son Alexander Jnr and Alexander Snr's daughter ANN LITTLE.

Probate was granted in 1872. At this time the Ann married to George Train was still alive, married and known as Ann Train.

Ann #2 on arrival in Sydney went to Mrs MacLean, Bunker's Hill (inland NSW, near Scone). Her sister Ann #3 went with their parents to Sir John Jamison at Regentville, Penrith. It is possible both sisters swapped jobs (or didn't end up going where the disposal records show) as the younger Ann #3 married Neil MacInnes at West Maitland in 1840 and settled at Moonan Brook, just north of Scone. Ann #2 married George Train in Penrith in 1840 (within 6 months of arrival). George Train was just finishing his time as a convict having been assigned to Sir John Jamison at Regentville.

Ann #2's death certificate shows father Archibald (although online it shows her father as Alexander which is probably where the confusion began). Mother is shown as Jessie which is a pet name for girls called Janet in Scotland. Her son Thomas's birth certificate shows she was born Isle of Skye, Scotland. The death certificate for her son, William, shows her name as Annie (this was filled out by William's father-in-law showing she was known as Annie in the family).

ROB TRAIN & MICHELLE TEMBY

CLANS 2014: AN INTERNATIONAL GATHERING OF CLANS

SAVE THE DATE!

JULY 11 - 13 2014, STIRLING, SCOTLAND

AFTER A LONG ANTICIPATION, IT IS OFFICIAL:

Stirling Council has followed on to EventScotland's recent announcement of funding for Scotland's 2014 Year of Homecoming with a huge announcement of their own: Stirling will host an international gathering of clans, proposed for 11 - 13 July 2014 to coincide with the Sekonda Stirling Highland Games.

The 2014 clan gathering is envisioned to take place across a number of venues in Stirling, and is planned to feature:

- Clans Village
- Cavalcade procession between the Clan Village and the Castle
- Entertainment on the Esplanade
- A program of musical and other cultural events in other key venues

From the looks of it, things are going to be absolutely hopping in Scotland in 2014, especially in Stirling. In addition to all of the regular cultural and entertainment events in the area, and in addition to Clans 2014 International Clan Gathering, Stirling Council plans to add the following events in 2014:

- A packed Bannockburn 700 Weekend, featuring re-enactments, the official opening of the National Trust for Scotland's new Visitor Centre
- A potential youth arts festival and schools event
- A "Stirling Tastes Good" food and drink festival in September
- A potential angling festival

Of course, the Standing Council of Scottish Chiefs has already committed host to a 2nd International Clan Convention to conduct the global business of the Clans, in 2014, most likely also in Stirling and well coordinated with Clans 2014, Bannockburn 700 etc. COSCA and Standing Council will partner in America to ensure that American Scots are well integrated into all of the 2014 events, especially the Clan Convention.

This is going to be fun. Stay tuned for more info as it becomes available. Buy more luggage.

Go here to take a peek at Stirling Council's excellent 2014 website:

<http://www.stirling2014.co.uk>

FAMILY TREE INFORMATION

HEATHER MCGILLIVRAY

CLAN MACGILLIVRAY ARCHIVIST

Editor's note: Clan Archivist Heather McGillivray works very hard to compile information relating to MacGillivrays of any spelling and their decedents. Heather depends on clan members sending details of their families. She will include them in the database which has 18,000 names and 5,390 families. The abbreviated information below is just small selection of the many families we have on file.

JOHN MCGILVRAY

Born 1843 in Glasgow Scotland born to Duncan & Janet Anderson of Barony Lanark, Scotland Married Jane Strachan on 20 Jun 1867 at Maryfield, Portobello, Edinburgh, Scotland.

John died on 1 Aug 1911 Clermont, Qld. and is buried Clermont, Qld.

Jane born 1846 at Maryfield, Portobello, Edinburgh, Scotland died 29 Dec 1928 Brisbane, Qld. and is buried Toowong, Qld

John was a Bottle Packer (journeyman) in Portabella, Scotland

He arrived on New Guinea to Brisbane Australia in 1885 John came to the Caboolture area having invested money in sugar cane which didn't do any good. Why they then went to Blair Athol is not known. Jane came with the children, Duncan, John, Robert, Janet, Annie, Frances and Elizabeth on the Quetta arriving on the 24 August 1886 at Brisbane, Qld. Two children had died in Scotland. The family lived around Clermont and Ruby Vale. Some descendants lived around Springsure, Qld.

FAMILY:

DUNCAN Born 25 march 1868 Maryfield, Portobello, Edinburgh, Scotland. Died 28 June 1896 Clermont Qld. Duncan was a miner at Blair Athol colliery, 24 Jun 1896 "Whilst in the act of pouring powder from the can with his pipe alighted spark fell into it and an explosion took place."

ANN Born 25 oct. 1869 Rosebank, Portobella Scotland
died 20 June 1870 Portobella in Scotland. John Strachan
born 4 April 1871 Rosebank, Portobella Scotland
died 21 July 1916 Qld. Robert Welsh born 27 mar 1873
10 Newbigging Inveresk Mussellburgh, Scotland. Died
1 Aug 1920 Blair Athol Qld. Janet Anderson born 9 may
1875 Millhill Inveresk Mussellburgh, Scotland. Died 30
Jun 1936 Ipswich, Qld. Henry Strachan born 1876 Millhill
Inveresk Mussellburgh, Scotland. Died 5 Nov 1877 Millhill
Inveresk Mussellburgh, Scotland.

ANNIE CARMICHAEL born 22 Nov 1878 Millhill Inveresk
Mussellburgh, Scotland. Died 30 mar 1964 Newcastle,
NSW. Frances Strachan born 29 Jan 1881 Millhill Inveresk
Mussellburgh, Scotland. Died 9 feb 1966 Brisbane, Qld.
Elizabeth born 6 jan 1883 High street, Mussellburgh,
Scotland. Died 3 Sep 1912 Black Ridge Qld.

Two children below were born in Australia. Henry born
2 Jul 1890 Mt.Mee, Qld. Died 5 April 1918, France WW1.
Christina Mary born 9 May 1893 Mt Mee, Qld died Sep
1975 Rockhampton Qld.

Thanks to Kathy & John Wells of Rockhampton, Qld. for
supplying their information if there are any others
members of this family who we don't have their family
part of this family tree we look forward to hearing from
you.

They have 203 direct Descendants 80 spouses
And 6 Generations
We also have this family going back to 1775 in Scotland

WILLIAM & MARJORIE MCGILLIVRAY NEE MCGILLIVRAY

CHILDREN: William Born 1799 Inverness Scotland Died 1883 Yea Vic.
John born 1818 Inverness Scotland died 1886 Yea Vic.
John Married Sarah Forbes in 1946
John & Sarah McGillivray of Dunmacedoidh Inverness
Scotland.
They sailed from Plymouth to Melbourne on the
Cheapside – arriving in the August of 1848

John a shepherd travelled with their two children William
& Jane who was born two days before sailing. They went
to work for Mr Anderson on the Goulburn river in Victoria.
And another eight children were born.

Their grandson John Duncan was one of the co founders
of the Clan MacGillivray Society of Australia along with
Ian McGillivray Elder. There are 8 generations - 1702 direct
descendents and 801 spouses. They spent most of their
lives in Yea and surrounding districts

John's brother William and his wife Catherine Shaw also
came to Australia in 1853 on board the 'Australia' they left
Scotland in September 1853 arrived in December 1853
They left with two children Marjory and Donald – Donald
died during the voyage.

Marjory married James Drysdale of Yea, Vic.
7 Generations 105 descendents and 41 Spouses.
Thanks to everyone who gave information

ANGUS JOHN MCGILVARY

Born 1843 Inverness Scotland Migrated to Nova Scotia Canada with his parents (names unknown) in 1850. He then migrated to New Zealand in 1868. He died in New Zealand in 1919 at 76 years of age.
He married Catherine Black (born 1856 Iona, Scotland) at East Taieri Otago, New Zealand on 20 December 1872

6 CHILDREN:

Angus John born 1875 Saddle Hill Died 1940 New Zealand 65 years
Angus was register as John and used this name on all family documents throughout his life
Janet Born 1884 New Zealand
Angus John married Elizabeth Montgomery Cooper born 1877 died 1954 New Zealand 77 years
Angus was a mine Manager
Family of Angus & Elizabeth were
Alexander John born 1898 Saddle Hill New Zealand Died 1962 New Zealand
Agnes Stephen Born 1899 New Zealand
Angus Stephen Born 1899 Died 1899 11 week sold
Henry Born 1900 New Zealand
Alexander married Florence Emily Wilson in 1920
They had a Family of 3 Boys and Five Girls
Alexander Graham born 7 February 1924 Milton New Zealand Died 1996 Queensland, came to Australia and lived in Queensland where he met & married Sylvia in the 1950s
Harold Came to Australia and lived in Perth married Pamela Smart
They have a son Paul and daughter Pamela.
6 generations
15 descendents and 5 spouses.

Thanks to Sylvia & Pamela McGilvary

JAMES LACHLAN MCGILLIVRAY

Born Inverness Scotland 1800

Parents of James were Lachlan & Anna Nee Kennedy
MacGillivray of Daviot Inverness Scotland

James arrived Sydney Australia in 1822 on the 'Deveron'
via Hobart.

He Married Jane Bradley at Scots Church Sydney NSW
Australia in July 1830.

They had eight Children and lived around the Raymond
Terence area of NSW. They have 15 descendents 3
generations 8 spouses.

Thanks to Miriam Hamilton of NSW for the information

ARCHIBALD & MARY NEE ROBERTSON MCGILVERY

Of Ferrindonald Isle of Skye, Scotland.

Their son John born 5 November 1816 Ferrindonald
- Married 1832 Catherine McCrae.

Nothing is known of their first son John christened on
the 12 May 1837 at Lanark, Barony, Scotland John &
Catherine left the Isle of Ornsay Skye on the 6 July 1837
on the 'William Nicholl' arriving on the 27 October 1837 at
Port Jackson NSW.

John's occupation was listed as Shepherd and he was
engaged by a Mr Campbell for 20 pounds per annum.
A second son John was born 1 June 1846 in Brisbane,
he married Margaret Speering in 1870.

There are 7 generations 114 descendents and 52 spouses
of the above.

Thank to Phyllis & Keith McGilvery of Gayndah Qld.

LETTERS & MILESTONES

CULLODEN 1

CAROL HARRISON (NEE MCGILVRAY)



*Carol placing
a tribute at
the Well of the
Dead, Culloden
Memorial,
Scotland.*

I am enclosing a photo of our trip to Culloden in Scotland.

You would be aware of the significance of the site. The day we arrived was very wintry and cold. We became aware of the sense of doom and menace of the whole area. One can only feel a great sense of sadness while walking through the different paths with the headstones of the respective clans that fell on that fateful day. To me it was quite surreal and haunting, but also quite satisfying to actually be on the soil of our ancestors.

I loved every minute of being in the wonderful land, hearing the local language, seeing the misty mountains and the water cascading from every nook and cranny. It felt like home. I know that sounds silly since I was born and bred in Sydney but I felt quite at home there. Could it be because my grandfather came over to Australia as a farmer that I might have some feel for the country in me?

I hope and pray that I will be able to go back again when I retire in a couple of years – wouldn't that be wonderful.

In May 2010 I visited Culloden Moor with my husband, Ralph. Walking the battlefield was a confronting experience for me. Over several days I had to revisit Culloden more than once to gain even a slight understanding of the historic battle that had taken place within a little more an hour in 1746 on 16th April at around 1pm.

The battle demarcation lines reveal the crude business-like nature of the event. with the blue Scottish saltire flag at the west end and the red cross on white background of the English flag to the east. The ground in between these ends is punctuated with burial mounds, mass graves such as the Well of the Dead, cairns and stone memorials to fallen soldiers. I learnt that there had been a mix of Scottish and English soldiers in both armies. The placement of the fallen soldiers tells a narrative of how men of different clans and nationalities rallied to fight a common enemy and to serve a Scottish or an English king.

I have met people who sense very little when visiting Culloden. However I found it sombre and I was overwhelmed by an intense blanket of feeling overlaying the Moor. The defeat of the Scots was at the cost of many Highlander lives and the forfeiture of their land. Pain, grief, remorse, bewilderment, confusion and deep hurt remain, suspended in a palpable silence.



As Ralph and I walked the Moor, we discovered a stone marker within only a few metres of the English line with MacGillivray inscribed on it. The MacGillivrays were fighting against the English, alongside other clans of Clan Chattan. The competition from the English was so great that the Scots were fighting a battle that they could not win. From this perspective, the intervention of a MacGillivray into the English government lines was a remarkable achievement given the strategic mismanagement and disorganisation of the Jacobite forces, as well as their hunger, weariness, diminished numbers and minimal artillery. These men showed unity in courage and defiance in the face of fear.

BUNDANOON HIGHLAND GATHERING

ROVING SECRETARY DAVID AND ARCHIVIST HEATHER

What a great day we had at the Bundanoon Highland Gathering on the 21st April. What a great day we had at the Bundanoon Highland Gathering on the 21st. April – it rained heavily for three days before the event but the sun shone for the whole day on the Saturday.

The Parade began at 9.30 a.m. Thousands line the streets as hundreds of pipes and drums (over 20 bands in all), colourful floats and displays, clans, marchers, vintage cars, and service and community vehicles make their way to the grounds for the game - it was good to see many young folks in the march and those in the learning stage of playing their practice chanter and drums.

It's estimated that the population of Bundanoon swelled from two thousand to thirty thousand –the town and railway station were renamed Brigadoon for the day, with all signage being appropriately changed –special trains complete with vintage carriages came from both Sydney and Canberra.

Twenty six pipe bands attended and twenty one clan societies were represented; the Chieftain for the day Bruce Finlay High Commissioner for Clan Faquharson Australia. Besides the pipe bands – Highland and Country dance demonstrations the Highlander Celtic Rock Band there was plenty of other entertainment provided- various games for the young - sword fighting – mini heavy games including caber tossing Shot Putt, Hay Toss, Water Toss, Haggis Hurling, a Bonnie Bairns Highland Dress (up to 6 yrs of age) and kilted foot races for both the young and not so young.

A feature event was the lifting of the Bundanoon Stones of Manhood – large perfectly round sandstones weighing 80, 100, 120, 145 & 165 kilo's were lifted from the ground onto large wine barrels in a timed event.

We could not count the number of various stalls - and food vendors there was just too many – one food vendor of note was an Asian food outlet with the staff all decked out in Scottish attire, quite a sight to see. Even though we had no mobile phone coverage our member Helen McAleer from Goulburn managed to find us in the enormous crowd (thanks to our McGillivray kilts) for a chat during the afternoon.

*David, Heather
and Helen
McAleer at
Bundanoon.*



*Stones of
Manhood
and highland
dancing at
Bundanoon.*



BUNDANOON HIGHLAND GATHERING

*Below:
Massed bands,
Bundanoon*



GLEN INNES CELTIC FESTIVAL

*Below: Frank
Davidson at
Glenn Innes.*



GLEN INNES CELTIC FESTIVAL

ROVING SECRETARY DAVID AND ARCHIVIST HEATHER



The two day event at the Standing Stones took place on the 5th & 6th of May. All accommodation in and around town was completely booked out. People camped in the showgrounds and locals open their homes to accommodate the influx of visitors.

For the early birds a lone piper played on the hill at dawn. The Street march started at 9.30 after which folks made their way up the hill to the Standing Stones which overlooks the town.

The event was well attended and well run, the entertainment was varied, there was three under cover stages each with seating for two hundred, entertainment was provided on each stage throughout the weekend, which consisted of Highland, Country, Irish, Spanish and Square dancing, poets, Irish, country and Scottish rock bands.



The 'Strongman' competitions consisted for contestants carrying two 25 and 50kg lumps of railway line around a times circuit – followed by an event requiring competitors to lift onto their chest and carry a 100kg piece of granite over a 60 yards timed course.

The 'Kirkin of the Tartan' took place on the Sunday at the Standing Stones, sheep dog trials took place during the two days. Other Scottish events and dinners took place in the town over a four day period.

*Top: Ken carries 100kg piece of granite.
Bottom: Glen Innes Pipe Band*

LETTERS & MILESTONES

CONGRATULATIONS



Lil Hillas celebrated her 90th birthday on the 2nd March 2012.

Lil is a foundation and life member is the cousin of Jill, Clan President and David, Clan Secretary.

She is descended from John & Sarah McGillivray who left their farm 'Drumnachlaidh' which was a couple of hundred yards from the Chief of MacGillivrays home on the 'Dunmaglass' estate to sail to Australia in 1848.

Lil and members of her family gathered at the Windsor Hotel in Melbourne for High Tea. At another celebration in Thurgoona where Lil resides, 80 people helped her mark this milestone.

Photo: Lil Hillas and David McGillivray



Peter McGillivray celebrated 90 years in April 2012.

His family joined he and Leila to celebrate a wonderful life.

David and Heather visited Peter recently and passed on the best wishes from all Clan members.

Photo: Peter joined by his wife Leila, and his 6 grandchildren, with son Alex and daughter Jane at either side.

LETTERS & MILESTONES

GREETINGS FROM CANADA

BRIAN MCILRAVEY

My name is Brian McIlravey, descendant family of Clan McGillivray.

I came across your name and the AU Clan society by chance.

Here is the short story:

In Canada, I play hockey, and was once a goalie. I was explaining to my son what the painting & writings on my goalie mask were. In the attached photos, on the chin of the mask, you will see the cat depicted from the Clan coat of arms (paw pointing, sitting on the gold pillow) with the ribbon/belt wrapped up the side. ON the back of my mask is inscribed "Touch Not This Cat." The gargoyle on the top is a whole defend story.



I would bet I am the first to have that on a goalie mask! Although far descended in name from the original MacGillivray, this is the coat of arms we still use as the root of our family.

My brother and I have done some family tree mapping in respect to the name McIlravey, which has found our name inculcated from the former name. Perhaps one day we can compare notes.

BRIAN MCILRAVEY

LETTERS & MILESTONES

OVER THE SEA TO SKYE

LYNDA COLLIER



*The beautiful
Sound of Sleat*

I travelled to the Isle of Skye on a cold, wet, late June afternoon taking the day to drive from Glasgow along the side of Loch Lomond to Fort William then via Glenfinnan to Mallaig to catch the ferry to Armadale on Skye. The countryside was a misty green with low cloud covering many of the mountains we drove by. I was travelling with my mother. I had the romantic notion of arriving on Skye by boat the way many of our ancestors had left there and the way they would have travelled between Skye and the mainland.

On leaving Glasgow I had no idea how long it would take to drive to Mallaig and having phoned the ferry company I found I could book a bit later in the day

when I had a rough estimation of the time we would arrive in Mallaig. Still difficult when the roads and conditions are unknown. It rained from Fort William to Mallaig but we made it in plenty of time for the 4.30 pm ferry, the second last of the day to Skye. It is only now after further research that I realise many from Skye went to Mallaig and surrounds to live in the 19th century.

We had time for a quick look around Mallaig, a pretty town with white houses along the shoreline of the bay. The ferry arrived and unloaded then just as quickly loaded us all on. The trip to Skye did not take long, barely twenty minutes. We saw dolphins and met our first locals in youngsters who had their

faces painted at the agricultural show they had attended on the mainland. Once we drove off the ferry we went straight to the Museum of the Isles at Armadale castle to establish if the library and study centre would be open the next day, a Sunday, and indeed it was. We drove along the sound of Sleat passing through the place names I had come to know so well through my research, Teangue, Sasaig, Kilmore and on to Broadford where we turned off to Upper Breakish where the B&B I had book was located. It had been recommended and was run by a distant family connection. Unfortunately the patriarch of the family, a minister, was away for the entire three nights we were there and no one else seemed particularly interested in family history.

We dropped our luggage and went out for a drive. As it was summer it was light for almost twenty-four hours. It really didn't get dark just a heavy twilight for a few, brief hours. It was still full daylight at 11pm. We had excellent meals on Skye. The seafood was very good and local.

The next morning we made our way to the Museum of the Isles centre where I went straight to the library. I was dismayed to find that Maggie, the archivist had left the day before for a week's holiday. I learnt a valuable lesson. Although I had emailed details of my visit (without a reply) I should

have phoned and will do so next time. The young man left in charge did his best but told me the 18th century records were in Edinburgh but of course when I arrived in Edinburgh they were back on Skye. Despite this I managed to look at and copy a number of 19th century records, including tack records that pertained to my family. The museum itself was very interesting and the contents were displayed really well. There is a café there with indoor and outdoor dining where we had our lunch. You can also stay on the grounds in self-catering cottages. The gardens are beautiful, not manicured as we are used to in Australia but wild and overgrown looking. The ruins of the castle are picturesque with the sound of Sleat and mountains of Knoydart in the distance.

The focus of this trip was to see where our ancestors had lived on Skye as we only had two full days there. We made our way toward Aird to the south of the Armadale centre. We went to see where our ancestor, Angus McGillivray had gone to live in the late 1840s with his second wife Flora McGillivray. Once you venture off the one main road it is all single lane with frequent passing bays. The road climbed quite steeply and we looked down over white houses, ruins of crofts and the sound of Sleat. Everything was so green. You can walk to the Point of Sleat which I didn't do and have regretted.

LETTERS & MILESTONES



*Ruins of the
crofts, Teangue*

From there we went north to try and find where the family had lived up until the late 1840s at the farm of Teangue. Armed with maps and addresses from the census we found where Teangue farm had been. There were still ruins of the crofts there. Up on the hill overlooking the sound of Sleat the view was spectacular. I wondered if my ancestors had the same thoughts or if the struggle to survive in a harsh climate took precedence.

Next stop was Kilmore church where Angus McGillivray had been the catechist. Although I found many McGillivray tombstones there were no early ones of my family. Nevertheless I photographed many of the names I have come across in my research. I

have since found a map of the old cemetery at the church showing the traditional area for the burial of McGillivrays was down by the waterside. This area was very overgrown. The ruins of the old church were there with the 'new' church all locked up. There was a notice on the church door saying that services were only held there intermittently as there was a rotation around the churches.

A drive across the peninsular on the single lane roads saw lots of sheep. I couldn't help reflecting that they were a major reason for so many of our ancestors being forced to migrate. Rolling hills, small pockets of water, and spectacular views made for an enjoyable drive.

The Skye Museum of Island Life at Kilmuir, Isle of Skye was opened in 1965. The aim was to preserve a township of thatched cottages, each one depicting, as closely as possible, the conditions prevailing on the island at the close of the nineteenth century.



Our second day on Skye saw us make our way north past the Cuillin mountain range. Firstly we stopped at the Information centre in Broadford and came across a very helpful and knowledgeable young man, Callum MacLeod, who lived in a croft that had been in his family since the early 1800s. A visit to the home of the McLeods on Skye, Dunvegan castle was interesting, full of papers, artefacts and furniture. It has been well preserved and is worth a visit. The present owner lives there, visiting every few weeks.

A highlight of the north of the island was a visit to the Skye Museum of Island Life at Kilmuir on the Trotternish peninsular. Again all the roads in the north were single lane with passing

bays. Again beautiful scenery but the hills were quite bare, very few trees. There was more of a feeling of being in the far north of the earth. The Museum of Island Life was a group of crofts arranged to show how the islanders had lived. Each croft was set up displaying a different function. One of the crofts had an amazing postcard and photographic collection in it, worth pouring over if your ancestors come from Skye. Jonathan MacDonald who created the outdoor museum has also written a number of guides and histories of Skye.

Behind the museum is Kilmuir cemetery where the famous Flora McDonald is buried. Her grave was huge and new looking as apparently over the

LETTERS & MILESTONES

years visitors have removed parts of her original grave for souvenirs until nothing remained of her former grave. At the back of the graveyard was a tombstone that appeared to be a medieval knight. It is on the grave of 'Aonghas na Gaoithe' (Angus of the Wind). The stone covering his grave is said to be one of the Scottish Kings' graves from the island of Iona that Angus brought back to Skye on one of his journeys.

Around a few more corners and bays was the ruin of Duntulm castle that had signs up warning that it was too dangerous to enter the grounds. It is on a crumbling cliff. Nevertheless there were a number of people clambering around. We went around the next bend and found a delightful old hotel where we stopped for a cup of tea and an uninterrupted view of Duntulm castle. The phrase 'faded elegance' summed up the look and feel of the hotel.

As we headed south toward Portree we passed many waterfalls tumbling down the sheer cliffs to the sea below. There was a herd of sheep with a very excited sheep dog being herded along the main road. Portree has a lovely port with a number of fish and chip shops vying for your trade. The evening light showed off the variety of coloured houses surrounding the port beautifully.

In retrospect we should have spent a night at least in the north of the island as it was a long day trip to go up north and then back down south in one day. This was a short trip and next time I would spend some time at either end of the island to fully explore and do further research.

Our last morning involved a trip out to an old churchyard outside Broadford. The church ruin was on top of a hill and had no roof and there were crumbling tombstones sprinkled over the hill. Then there were sheep grazing all around it. We left Skye via the road trip that only takes a moment and you are back on the mainland.

LYNDA COLLIER

**A JOURNEY AROUND MY GREAT GREAT GRANDPARENTS,
GEORGE AND JANET MACGILLIVRAY
LORRAINE AND ROB RATCLIFFE**

I loved and greatly admired my grandmother Constance Georgina MacGillivray (1882-1962) our Nancy, and wanted to visit the location of her birth and youth, Cloncurry, Queensland.

Two years ago we flew to Mt Isa to hire a car for the purpose. While there we did the tourist walk which included a replica underground mine. We emerged from the shaft to change from our miner's overalls and found a photo from early last century of Douglas MacGillivray, Nancy's brother one of the three founders of Mt Isa Mines. Nancy was born on her father's property "Leilavale" east of Cloncurry.

Prior to our visit we had contacted the present owners of the former MacGillivray properties "Leilavale" and the adjacent "Eddington Station" and were invited to visit. The two properties are much smaller now than the original leaseholds and the only remnant of the MacGillivrays we could find were stone foundations of a house and Cobb and Co change station at "Leilavale". But that was where Nancy was born and we were elated.

At Cloncurry we saw where Nancy had lived, we walked along MacGillivray Street and visited the graves of Nancy's parents Alexander and Catherine ne Cocks and those of her three brothers. We returned home well satisfied and in admiration of those brave early settlers

of our outback, George and Janet and we decided to trace their footprints in Australia.

Our odyssey began at Portland, Victoria where they arrived as assisted migrants on the "John Davies" in 1852. The harbour on our visit was dominated by an enormous floating oil rig being serviced. We pictured the diminutive sailing ship at anchor, the women and children corralled on shore as land owners went out to the ship to select labourers for their properties. George was contracted to Henry Munro of "Crawford" near Branhholme for a year at five pounds plus rations. We imagined Janet and George walking the 30 miles of track to "Crawford".

Our next stop was Mr. Munro's property, now running sheep and cattle with a significant vineyard producing wine for export to Europe. It was here their first son, Alexander; my great grandfather was born in 1853. We saw original stone foundations of the now magnificent home that may have been laid by George who though employed as a shepherd had trained in Edinburgh as a stonemason. After a pleasant wine tasting we were off to Buninyong where their first daughter Henrietta was born at nearby Hiscocks Gully in 1856 where George tried his luck at gold mining.

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Buninyong is a fine town of old conserved and tasteful modern buildings that has become a dormitory suburb for Ballarat.

We read in George's obituary that his prospecting was largely unsuccessful and from Ballarat they moved to "Kamarooka" probably via the diggings at Eddington (near Bendigo). At "Kamarooka Station" of 60,000 acres carrying 20,000 sheep on Picaninny Creek near Heathcote George was an overseer. Here their second daughter Georgina Margaret was born in 1860 and died 9 months later. While searching unsuccessfully for a grave site on our way to "Kamarooka" we met a grand nephew of Hugh Mackay who invented the famous Sunshine harvester on the property where the nephew now lives. At "Kamarooka" the present owner has lovingly restored both the homestead (which post-dates George) and the 1857 shearing shed of 20 stands for hand shearing and we were invited to inspect them. The owner now runs a herd of Highland cattle. Our next destination in pursuit of George and Janet would be Tilpa on the Darling River.

LORRAINE AND ROB RATCLIFFE



*Top: Constance Georgina Boulton
(nee MacGillivray) 1882-1962*

*Bottom: Species: zonarius macgillivrayi
Common Name: Cloncurry Parrot*

MALCOLM PRENTIS

Associate Professor in the School of Arts and Sciences at the Australian Catholic University, Sydney

Although it is sometimes said of nineteenth-century Sydney that it was an English city, in contrast with the more Scottish city of Melbourne, people of Scottish origin have played important roles in the development and life of Sydney. They have been there from the very beginning: young Forby Sutherland, one of Captain Cook's crew in 1770, was the first Briton to be buried in Australia, in a district now bearing his name. Major Robert Ross of the Marines and Captain John Hunter were among several Scots on the first fleet in 1788. Scots formed a small minority of convicts transported (perhaps 5 per cent) and were among the earliest free settlers in the 1790s.

The foundation of Sydney coincided not only with the expansion of the British Empire but also with the heyday of the Scottish enlightenment and the onset of agricultural, industrial and political revolutions. Scotland contributed so liberally to the military and civil service of the Empire that it is no surprise to find many Scots in the Army, the Commissariat and among the surgeons.

Further reading :

<http://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/scots>

BEN WILKIE

Doctoral researcher at Monash University. His research centres around Scottish migrants in Australia. Ben is also a freelance writer, and his work has featured in The Scottish Banner, ABC's The Drum, and New Matilda.

Scottish immigrants have carried culture with them to their new countries since the beginning of large-scale emigration from Scotland. In the early Australian colonial period, the family and church were able to preserve distinctive Scottish values and customs. As the nation began to grow, so did Australian nationalism, secularisation, and the assimilation of migrants. Because of this, various Scottish organisations emerged with the aim of preserving the culture and traditions of Scotland.

From the first days of settlement, there were some informal and formal Scottish organisations. Most of these were St Andrew's clubs or societies, and their main activities were to organise music and dancing. In 1839, a formal Caledonian Society was formed in Sydney, but this struggled through the depression of the 1840s, as did the St Andrew's Society of NSW. A society was set up in South Australia in 1847, but was less successful due to the unstable and transient nature of life in the colonies.

Further reading:

<http://thescottishaustralian.wordpress.com/tag/scottish-immigrants/>

SCOTTISH IMMIGRATION IMMIGRATION MUSEUM, MELBOURNE

Poverty, famine and epidemics in Scotland in the 1820s and 1830s caused the first significant Scottish emigration to Australia. Victoria was the most popular colony in which to settle. Scottish squatters and rural workers established farms, and urban settlers worked as skilled artisans and professionals.

In the first Victorian census of 1854, Scotland-born people were the third largest group after the English and Irish, with 36,044 people. Within three years a further 17,000 had arrived, many hoping to make their fortunes on the goldfields. Immigration assistance schemes also swelled the number of Scottish arrivals. By 1861 the Scotland-born population of Victoria reached 60,701 – the highest level it would ever reach.

As the gold rush declined, many Scottish immigrants moved on to farming, industry or commerce. Growing community organisations such as Presbyterian churches and highland societies provided a focus for social and cultural activities.

In the early 20th century, assistance schemes for British immigrants promoted Scottish immigration. By the 1940s, recession and war affected Scotland's economy, prompting increasing numbers to emigrate.

The Scotland-born community in Victoria grew from 23,442 in 1947 – its lowest level since the early years of white settlement – to 41,923 by 1966.

In the decades that followed, fewer Scotland-born people chose to settle in Victoria. By 2006, the community numbered 29,853, although those with Scottish ancestry make up a far greater proportion of the Victorian population.

The community today is relatively old, with over one third aged over 65. Almost 70% are Christian, half of whom identify with Presbyterian and Reformed churches. Over one third of those working are employed in professional roles; many others work in trades, production and transport.

Reflecting the long history of the Scottish community in Victoria, their population today is spread across urban and rural areas, with concentrations in Geelong, Bendigo, Gippsland and the Mornington Peninsula. Scottish customs and folklore are maintained through Caledonian Societies and Highland Games, church activities, and organisations such as the Victorian Scottish Union, Council of Clans and the Victorian Pipe Band Association.

Further reading:

<http://museumvictoria.com.au/origins/history.aspx?pid=52>

CHARLES ROSS MCGILLIVRAY
25/11/1916 – 22/6/2011

Charles Ross known as Ross to family, friends and community lived a long and fulfilling life. He was the fourth child born in Echuca to Caroline and Neil McGillivray (both dec) and lived beyond his brothers and sisters; Marion, David, Bruce and Agnes. Ross went to school at Gunbower and left at an early age to be a farmer on the family property. He enjoyed a happy childhood, grew up playing tennis and football and became a competent piano player.

Times were hard and around the late 1930's the farm was not able to support all so Ross was offered a job on a farm in Gippsland and this is where he met and later married Isobel. Together they returned to Gunbower Island and took on a small farm of their own. Ross and Isobel farmed and were active in the community for more than twenty years but on the arrival of their fifth daughter it seemed right to leave the land and live and work in Echuca. Together they built up a very busy catering business in a reception home named "The Karabean". So Ross very capably turned his farming hands to managing and cooking and in the sixties. This was the place where almost everyone in the district had their wedding reception along with many others functions happening week in and week out. In the early 1980's Ross and Isobel retired to a new home overlooking the Murray River



near the Port of Echuca. Ross enjoyed a busy time looking after grandchildren, helping with meals on wheels and loved playing cards with a circle of friends. Following the death of Isobel in 2006 Ross managed well on his own for a couple of years but living alone in a big home became difficult so in November 2008 he went to live at Glanville Village.

The loss of his wife, his independence and the loss of his little dog saw Ross losing the will to live. He continued to say he had enjoyed a lucky life but that by this age - 94 he felt an "old old" man. Ross kept very well up until suffering a stroke on June 12th and he died peacefully ten days later. He was buried with his wife at Patho after a graveside service. He is survived by his five daughters; Ronda, Heather, Jennifer, Meredith and Peta, thirteen grandchildren and fourteen great grandchildren.

SORAI DH

MERVYN LESLIE WILLIAMSON



Mervyn Leslie Williamson was born in Warialda, NSW on the 27th of December 1932 to parents Les and Lucy. He had older sisters Rita and Vera, and a younger brother Gordon who died as a young man. A quiet child, Mervyn left school at the age of 14 and became a telegram boy for the PMG. He ended up working for Australia Post for over 40 years, serving in many offices across NSW and was Postmaster at Inverell until his retirement in 1992.

For 15 years Mervyn taught Old Time/ New Vogue dancing and was a talented musician and photographer. He also enjoyed cabinetmaking and playing bridge. A collector of family memorabilia and antiques, Mervyn's great passion was for family history. Forty years ago he founded the Bingara District Historical Society and has

written a number of books including four on the history of the Warialda District.

In 2008 he was awarded Honorary Life membership to the Inverell Genealogical & Historical Society and was also presented the NSW Senior's Week Achievement Award for Education/Lifelong Learning. During his years residing at McLean Retirement Village, Mervyn remained an active member of the Friends of the Inverell Library. There he continued his research into local history and the preservation of records and artefacts, including learning the Kamilaroi language.

Merv was never married but when his eldest sister Rita passed away in 1976 he finished raising her two boys Kim and Steven Hanlon.

Some information from our archivist relating to Mervyn:

Mervyn was the Great Great grandson of Charles & Flora Nee Graham McGilvray. The above arrived on the ship 'Ontario' in 1852 and settled in Quirindi NSW. He was the Great Grandson of John & Annie Williamson Nee McGilvray and Grandson of Neil & Annie Nee Allsop Williamson. Also a distant cousin of Ian MacGillivray Elder who was the cofounder of the clan.

Kevin's journey began on December 17th of 1919 at Bendigo.

He was one of eight sons born to Lucy Eliza Jane and Thomas Turner. He grew up in Bendigo and later worked for an electrician in Pyramid Hill and completed his apprenticeship by correspondence and by attending night school. As a young man he left the family home to move down to Melbourne where he stayed with his brother.

Kevin worked as an electrician mostly at the CSIRO at South Melbourne and Highett. When he retired at the age of Kevin was their head electrician.

Kevin married Edna in 1950 and moved into their own home at 9 Ashwood Avenue, Highett. Edna recalls that the roads weren't made - but it didn't take long for all the facilities to be put into place to accommodate the young families. Two children, a son, Ron, and a daughter, Jenny, were born to Edna and Kevin.



Kevin was always one who was clever with his hands, particularly when it came to building or fixing anything that was operated by electricity. This was evident when he was still a young apprentice, living at home, when he invented a little electronic signal that would alert his mum as soon as mail was dropped into her letterbox.

Kevin and Edna are the proud parents of four grandchildren Mark, Narelle, Tim and Jane, as well as their partners, Angela, Paul, Kylie and Blake. In more recent years the family continued to grow with the arrival of great grandchildren, Luke, Adam, Brianne, Ryan, Hayley, Jayden, Jake and Heath.

SORAI DH

DONALD PATERSON MACGILLIVRAY

Duncan, official piper to the Clan MacGillivray International Society, won the gold medal in 1997 playing the pipes which had been given to his father. With his small son, Iain, Duncan played at the ceilidh for the first international gathering in Inverness in 1992. He and Iain played for us again in 2009, when we unveiled a plaque commemorating the Band of Union at Dunlichity Churchyard – and their photo appeared in last year's journal.

The following obituary was published in The Scotsman – 8 February 2011.

Outstanding Scottish piper and well known Shorthorn cattle breeder, Donald Paterson MacGillivray, of Calrossie Mains, Easter Ross, died on January 18 2011.

Born in Calrossie in 1923, the fifth child of Captain John MacGillivray and Janie Carrick, of Cambusdrennie, Donald took a keen interest in his father's world famous Shorthorn cattle herd and went on to become a recognised judge of a good beast. Calrossie was a mecca for Shorthorn lovers worldwide, with scarcely a day passing without visitors, and Donald was the epitome of highland hospitality.

A past president of the Shorthorn Society and a recognised Shorthorn cattle judge, he visited Canada and the United States, Argentina, Russia and Australia. His great love of Shorthorn never ended and he was particularly happy that the breeding qualities of the Shorthorn female have been truly recognised.

As a school boy he saved his birthday and Christmas money to purchase three old '78' records, some of the earliest recordings of pibroch by legendary Pipe Major, John MacDonald of Inverness, Piper to the King. This was considered a turning point in Donald's piping career and the tunes, and the way they were played, left him with a passion for the Highland pipes. He later decided to search out John MacDonald and, on locating him in Inverness, was to learn over 70 pibroch from 'Old John', who guided Donald to the Gold Medal at the Northern Meeting in 1948, the Dunvegan Gold Medal in Skye, and many other successes.

Donald gave several live piping broadcasts on BBC Radio and was one of the first pipers to be filmed and recorded in sound and vision simultaneously at a dedication at the MacCrimmon Cairn at Borreraig, when he was honorary piper to Dame Flora Macleod of Dunvegan.

Asked about judging by a prominent piper and editor of the Piping Times, he said, 'Judging cattle or piping contests, they're just the same. At the end, one is always surrounded by a sea of disappointed faces.'

Donald was considered one of the best proponents of the John MacDonald school of teaching, and shortly before he died Old John paid his pupil the ultimate compliment with, the ultimate gift for any piper, the master's pipes. He was to play them with pleasure but he broke his arm in four places in an incident with a bull. This meant he did not play the pipes again, but he passed the instrument on to his son, Duncan, who carries on Donald's tradition.

Donald was interested in opera, ballet and all kinds of music.

His sense of humour carried him through later years of ill health and he never lost his welcoming smile or fund of well observed humorous stories of a life well lived and rich in experiences.

He is survived by his wife, Di, sons Duncan and Callum, daughters Catriona and Janie, and 13 grandchildren.



John MacDonald with pupils

Selection of Emigrants for the Colony, 1851.
Qualifications include "must be sober, industrious,
and of good moral character.. good health and
free from all bodily and mental defects"

A leaflet issued by the British
Government Emigration Office outlining
the criteria and arrangements for
immigration to the Australian Colonies.
Source: Museum Victoria

No. 11.

November, 1851.

N.B.—This Half Sheet to be kept by the Applicant.

AUSTRALIA.

GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION OFFICE, PARK STREET, WESTMINSTER.

REGULATIONS

FOR THE SELECTION OF EMIGRANTS, AND CONDITIONS ON WHICH PASSAGES ARE GRANTED.

QUALIFICATIONS OF EMIGRANTS.

1. The Emigrants must be of those callings which, from time to time, are most in demand in the Colony. They must be sober, industrious, and of general good moral character.—of all of which decisive certificates will be required. They must also be in good health, free from all bodily or mental defects; and the Adults must, in all respects, be capable of labour, and going out to work for wages. The Candidates must acceptable as young Married Couples without Children.
2. The separation of husbands and wives, and of parents from children under 18 will in no case be allowed.
3. Single women cannot be taken without their parents, unless they go under the immediate care of some near relatives. Singlewomen with illegitimate children can in no case be taken.
4. Single men cannot be taken except in a number not exceeding that of the Single women by the same ship.
5. Widowers and Widows with young children,—persons who intend to buy land, or to invest capital, in trade,—or who are in the habitual receipt of parish relief,—or who have not been vaccinated, or had the small-pox,—or whose families comprise more than 4 children under 10 years of age, cannot be accepted.

APPLICATION AND APPROVAL.

6. Applications must be made to the Commissioners in the Form annexed. The filling up of the Form, however, confers no claim to a passage, and implies no pledge that the Candidate, though apparently within the Regulations, will be accepted.
7. If approved of, the Applicants will receive a printed "Approval Circular," calling for the Contribution required by Article 8, and pointing out how the money is to be paid. After it is paid, they will, as soon as practicable, receive an Embarkation Order (which is not transferable), naming the Ship in which they are to embark, and the time and place of joining her. They must not leave their homes before the receipt of this Order.

PAYMENTS TOWARDS PASSAGES.

8. The Contributions above-mentioned, out of which the Commissioners will provide Bedding and Mess Utensils, &c., for the Voyage, will be as follows:—

CLASSES	Age		
	Under 10	10 and under 50	50 and over 60
I. Married Agricultural Labourers, Shepherds, Herdsmen, and their Wives; also Female Domestic and Farm Servants—per Head ..	£ 4 5	£ 4	£ 4
II. Single Men between 16 and 20 years, of any of the above classes and whether part of a family or not, each ..	1	5	11
III. Country Mechanics, such as Blacksmiths, Bricklayers, Carpenters, Masons, Sawyers, Wheelwrights, and Gardeners, and their Wives, also Females of the Working Class, not being Domestic or Farm Servants—(when they can be taken) per Head ..	5	8	15
IV. Children under 16 per Head ..	10		

After it is arrived in the Colony, there be more than two Children under 12 in any accepted Family, for each additional Child there shall be paid, instead of £1

The expense of reaching the Port of embarkation must also be paid by the Emigrants.

CAUTIONS TO APPLICANTS.

9. No preparations must on any account be made by the Applicants, either by withdrawing from employment or otherwise, until they receive the "Approval Circular." Applicants who fail to attend to this warning will do so at their own risk, and will have no claim whatever on the Commissioners.
10. The Selecting Agents of the Board have no authority to promise passages in any case, nor to receive money. If, therefore, Applicants wish to make their payments through the Agents, instead of in the manner pointed out in the "Approval Circular," they must understand that they do so at their own risk, and that the Commissioners will in no way be responsible.
11. Should any Signatures attached to an Applicant's paper prove to be not genuine, or should any false-representations be made in the papers, not only will the application be rejected, but the offenders will be liable, under the Passengers' Act, 12 & 13 Vic. cap. 38, to a PENALTY NOT EXCEEDING £20.
12. Should any Applicants be found on personal examination at the Depot, or on Board, to have made any mis-statement in their papers, or to have any infectious disorder, or otherwise not to be in a fit state of health to embark, or to have any mental or bodily defect likely to impair their usefulness as labourers, or to have left any of their young Children behind, or to have brought with them more Children than are mentioned in their Application Form, or expressly sanctioned by the Commissioners, or to have accepted any deception whatever, or evaded these Rules, they will be refused admission on board the Ship, or if embarked, will be landed, without having any claim on the Commissioners. If after embarkation Emigrants are guilty of insubordination, or misconduct, they will be released, and forfeit their Contributions.
13. If Applicants fail to attend at the appointed time and place for embarkation, without having previously given to the Commissioners timely notice, and a satisfactory reason,—or if they fail to proceed in the Ship,—or are rejected for any of the reasons specified in the preceding article, they will forfeit their contributions, and will have no claim to a passage at any future time.

OUTFIT, &c.

14. The Commissioners supply Provisions, Medical Attendance, and Cooking Utensils at their Depot and on board the Ship. Also, new Mattresses, Bolsters, Blankets, and Counterpanes, Canvas Bags to contain Lard, &c. Knives and Forks, Spoons, Metal Plates, and Drinking Mugs, which articles will be given after arrival in the Colony to the Emigrants who have behaved well on the voyage.

15. The Emigrants must bring their own Clothing, which will be inspected at the Port by an Officer of the Commissioners; and they will not be allowed to embark unless they have a sufficient stock for the voyage, not less, for each Person, than—

FOR MALES.

Six Shirts
Six pairs Stockings
Two ditto Shoes
Two complete suits of exterior Clothing.

FOR FEMALES.

Six Shirts
Two Flannel Petticoats
Six pairs Stockings
Two ditto Shoes
Two Gowns.

With Sheets, Towels, and Soap. But the larger the stock of Clothing the better for health and comfort during the voyage, which usually lasts about four months, and as the Emigrants have always to pass through very hot and very cold weather, they should be prepared for both; 2 or 3 Serge Shirts for Men, and Flannel for Women and Children, are strongly recommended.

16. The Emigrants should take out with them the necessary tools of their Trades that are not bulky. But the whole quantity of baggage for each Adult must not measure more than 20 cubic or solid feet, nor exceed half a ton in weight. It must be closely packed in one or more boxes; but no box must exceed in size 10 cubic feet. Large packages and extra baggage, if it can be taken at all, must be paid for. Mattresses and feather beds will in no case be taken.

17. On arrival in the Colony the Emigrants will be at perfect liberty to engage themselves in any one willing to employ them, and to make their own bargain for wages; but if they quit the Colony within 4 years after landing, they must repay to the Colonial Government a proportionate part of their Passage-money, at the rate of £3 per Adult, for each year remaining to complete four years' residence.

18. All Applications should be addressed, Post-paid, to S. Walcott, Esquire, No. 6, Park Street, Westminster.

By Order of the Board,

STEPHEN WALCOTT,
Secretary.

