



CLAN MACGILLIVRAY

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MESSAGE FROM THE EDITOR



The clan is pleased to bring you the second edition of the journal in its new format. We received some positive feedback about the layout and new front cover design. Please feel free to contact either the secretary or the editor regarding the content or design of the Journal.

This issue, number 5 of volume 6, marks the 22nd edition of your clan journal. This is a mighty effort. However as many editorials in the past have mentioned, the journal will only continue with participation by members. This means new or up-dated family stories about emigration or how your family has developed over the years in Australia. Stories don't need to focus on Scotland. Fascinating to readers are stories about people with connection to the MacGillivray name, however it is spelt. An example of this is the piece, with pictures, from John McGilvray about so many boys named John.

Elements of one of the stories in this issue have been touched on in earlier issues. The Journal has published a few articles about "the clearances" and Charles and Mary McGillivray's emigration to Australia. In the 1980s a section called "Our Roots and Branches" featured some information from Pamela and Peter McGillivray. This story provides further background about the reasons many highlanders were forced to emigrate and updates information about this particular family.

The story, The Pressure to Leave, approaches the subject from the angle of the personal hardships in Scotland faced by Charles and Mary and their family. These deprivations led to inevitable emigration, similar to many other families. A linked article about the Napier Commission in 1883 and the testimony from Donald McGillivray sheds further light on the hopeless situation that many highlanders faced in those times.

Thanks to Helen Morse, this issue also highlights the achievements of two Rochester school girls in winning a international creative writing competition about the poet Robert Burns. While we are sad to see the Soraighs, we are also very grateful to the families that have sent such wonderful stories about their loved ones.

EUAN MCGILLIVRAY

THE FAMOUS CLAN TENT

PETER MCGILLIVRAY



Our first clan tent in 1984, Annual Ringwood Highland Games

No doubt many of our members occasionally attend some of the colourful highland gatherings held in various Australian cities during the summer months, and have noted the meeting points set up there for the convenience of members of some of the Scottish clans.

The Clan MacGillivray Society made its presence felt, with a 'tent', at the Annual Ringwood (Victoria) Highland Games, held in conjunction with the Australasian Highland Dancing contests on Sunday, 1st April, 1984.

We felt that the only way to assess the value of having a focal point for our Clan at a big public gathering was to 'give it a try', and, thanks to secretary David, who provided and set up his caravan

with annexe, this became a reality. The Clan MacGillivray tent was one of about a dozen set up in a row just outside the main arena, with Clan Maclean on one side and Clan Murray on the other.

A background of our tartan and suitable large banners created a pleasing and eye-catching display, whilst callers were invited to browse over copies of our Clan History and other appropriate literature, back copies of our Journals, information bulletins, etc. The stand was manned throughout the day by David and Heather, assisted by Leila and myself, and we were encouraged by the number of folk who visited, many claiming descent from MacGillivrays or from some other Clan Chattan Confederation name.

With a large banner featuring our Clan crest carried by two pretty lassies,



Clan MacGillivray Tent 1995

Michelle McGillivray and Suzanne Lewry, David and I proudly took our places in the March of the Clans which preceded the official opening of the Games by Sir Rupert Hamer.

Obviously, we can't hope to do this sort of thing at every Highland Games, but we were sufficiently encouraged by the results of our first effort to say that we hope to do it again at Ringwood and probably at some other venues also. Any members who would like to be associated with our next Clan Tent or who feel they would like to try a similar thing in another state, should contact David or myself for details.

Extract from Clan Journal Vol. 1 No 6 1984

Editor's note:

Heather and David are looking for assistance in continuing on this tradition - If you live local to Melbourne and would like to assist by storing and erecting the tent we would appreciate hearing from you - of course they are still willing to continue manning the tent on the day.

THE PRESSURE TO LEAVE

ANN HURLEY



'A Real Scottish Grievance' Duncan, "Oh! but my mother is frail and can't be sent out of the country in that ship; will you not let Flora and her..." Factor (sternly) "No no lad, move on with the old woman, she will not be here in the way of his Lordship's sheep and deer."

Charles (c1797-1853) and Mary McGillivray (nee Matheson c1807-1893) of Lower Breakish, parish of Strath, Isle of Skye

In 1852, Charles and Mary (Marion) McGillivray had little choice but to emigrate from Scotland to Australia. Several factors made it impossible for them to remain in their native Isle of Skye, if they and their children were to have a future. In the census of 1841, Charles' family were listed as:

Charles age 40, agricultural labourer
Mary age 30 (wife)
Finlay age 12 (son from Charles' previous marriage to Rachel McInnes)
John age 7 (aka Red John)
Margaret age 6
John age 3 (aka Black John)
Mary age 2

By the time of the 1851 census they are:

Charles age 54, pauper fisherman
Mary age 44, wife, pauper
Margaret age 15, daughter
John age 13 (aka Black John) son, pauper
Angus age 9, son, pauper
Malcolm age 6, son, pauper
Archibald age 2, son, pauper

At this census time eldest son John (Red John) was a farm labourer in Banffshire, and son Finlay was working as an agricultural labourer in Perthshire. Daughter Mary has not been found in the 1851 census.

'Last of the Clans'
by Thomas Faed
(1826-1900), a
romantic view
of Highland
emigration.
Collection:
Glasgow Museum
and Art Gallery



They were basically crofters (small tenant farmers) of Lower Breakish in the parish of Strath, who had to earn a living in any way they could. This area of Skye had suffered, like the rest of the islands and highlands of Scotland, at the hands of the lairds (landowners) who mostly came from the Scottish lowlands and England, and their frequently harsh estate managers, the factors.

To make way for the laird's sheep, which was a more profitable use of the land, these crofting families had been moved from their already small leaseholdings. They had once been able to at least make a subsistence living but now they were moved onto much less productive land. This pressure was very obvious at Lower Breakish where the McGillivrays lived. Upper Breakish had been "cut out of" Lower Breakish to give

40 new families a reward for serving in Lord MacDonald's regiment. This put much stress on the original 8 families living there. (see Donald McGillivray's testimony given to the Napier Commission on p. . .)

A population increase in the 1840s and the tradition of dividing off plots of land when family members married, helped shrink their land even further. All most families had to live on was a small potato crop, maybe a dairy cow, some fishing, and collecting and burning kelp for sale. Young men had to travel to the mainland to find employment and send money home. Some young women went to the Lothians to be employed at harvest time.

Then in the 1840s, all over the isles and western highlands, the potato blight returned (after striking in the 1830s), the

same one that was devastating the Irish farmers. Add to this the collapse of the kelp industry due to lifting of import duties on cheaper overseas kelp, plus depleted fish stocks and continuously rising rents, meant many families could only survive by accepting charity or moving out completely. Many were reduced to starvation.

The pressure to emigrate was immense. The 1840s saw a continuous exodus to Canada, the USA, and Australia. In order to relieve themselves of the "burden" of these impoverished peasants, landowners were prepared to pay part of the families' emigration costs. In the early 1850s the Skye Emigration Society was formed to raise money to encourage crofters to leave. In 1851 the Society made a statement to those crofters who chose to remain on Skye:

" those who wilfully neglect any means of escape that are offered to them, and choose to remain in circumstances for which destitution is inseparable, will obtain very little sympathy or assistance."¹

The Society became broader in 1852, becoming the Highlands and Islands Emigration Society (HIES). It was formed to address two problems: firstly the landlords' desire to clear out the "surplus" population on their estates and replace them with more sheep; and secondly to provide workers for the colonies of

Australia where the attractions of the gold rush had created a labour shortage in the towns and farms. The chairman of the HIES, Sir Charles Trevelyan, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, had the attitude that poverty and destitution was the crofters' own fault, because if they did not see the opportunities before them to emigrate, they should not expect charity or any support allowing them to remain in their hopeless situation, reinforcing the words from 1851. He also did not want the crofters to flood the labour market in England, as he believed the Irish were doing. Therefore Australia was very much the favoured destination for the HIES to send their emigrants. The conditions for selection to emigrate included among other things that whole families should go, that the landlord pay 1/3 and the Society would loan the emigrants 2/3 of the costs, to be repaid once the emigrants found work in the colonies.

It is against this background that we can understand what led Charles and Mary, described as paupers, with thousands of others to make the long and risky voyage to Australia. Lord MacDonald, owner of the estate that included the parish of Strath, was the McGillivray's sponsor. With all the children except Finlay, the McGillivrays set out on December 1852 by travelling first from Skye aboard the steamboat "The Celt" that also collected emigrants from North Uist and Harris along the way, and arriving

in Campeltown, Argyllshire. There they would board "The Hercules" that was to take them to Australia. It is worth noting that prior to leaving home, many families had to be supplied with food so they would have the strength to survive this journey - such was the state of these people.

The fateful journey of the Hercules

HMS Hercules, a battle ship, was fitted out for accommodating the 756 emigrants. Normally emigrants had to supply their own clothes, however it was necessary for the HIES to supply clothing for the "Hercules" emigrants, their destitution obvious. The HIES also was to supply bedding and eating utensils, Gaelic and English bibles and other books, a minister of the Free Church, a school teacher and two surgeons.

This is how the McGillivray family was listed by the HIES:

MacGILLIVRAY family no. 392

| | | |
|----------------|----|----------------------------|
| CHARLES | 51 | BREAKISH (place of origin) |
| LORD MacDONALD | | (Estate owner) |
| MARY | 48 | Nee Matheson |
| JOHN | 19 | |
| PEGGY | 17 | |
| JOHN | 15 | |
| MARY | 13 | |
| ANGUS | 10 | |
| MALCOLM | 8 | |
| ARCHIBALD | 4 | |

Also on board the Hercules was Charles' nephew John, son of his older brother Angus, who lived at Drumfearn, situated on Lord MacDonald's estate. John, age 33, was travelling with his wife Anne (nee Grant) age 36, and children Angus age 6, Margaret age 3 and an infant Margaret. The HIES noted "has been working on the railroad, and at trucking. Eligible man. John nephew of Charles No. 392 P/ N (promissory note) £10-1-6 Arrived Vic. on "Charles""They were family no. 416.

On Boxing Day 1852, the Hercules, in the charge of Captain Baynton RN, departed Campeltown from the Firth of Clyde. However no sooner had it left port, severe storms prevented the ship from making any real headway and after five days battling the elements, had to anchor at Rothesay on the Isle of Bute. By this time a case of fever and small pox had been detected but it was thought these could be contained. Finally the Hercules departed Scotland on January 14th 1853. However by then the fever and small pox had spread, forcing the ship to shelter at Queenstown (the old name for the city of Cork), Ireland on January 20th. Those of the crew who were infected were sent immediately to the hospital at Haulbowline, but the ill emigrants were not disembarked for another week. Charles McGillivray was one of the 247 infected, and consequently one of the 56 people who died at Haulbowline. He died from typhus fever at 6.15 am on February

22nd 1853 and was buried two days later, burial expenses 12s 6d.

The HIES describe Charles and the family's condition:

"Has been in the receipt of Parochial relief occasionally. Children look ill-fed and emaciated. Very poor family. Died in hospital Haulbowline, 22 Feb 1853, Charles MacGillivray from Strath, Skye. Mary MacGillivray his widow and 7 children, Mess 67, on board. His nearest friends in Skye, Mrs Donald Robertson, Sleat his sister, and Donald MacGillivray, Drumfearn, Sleat, Broadford, his nephew." 2.

No doubt wondering what else she was to endure, Mary MacGillivray now had to face the journey without Charles. She had however her 7 children and although the youngest was 4, the eldest son was 19 and the eldest daughter was 17 and would have been able to be of great practical and emotional support.

Arrival in Victoria

After the required 3 months quarantine at Queenstown, the emigrants were split up between 13 ships. 39, including Mary and her family, were taken to Liverpool where they would board the ship "Australia" that would finally take them to Melbourne. Charles' nephew John and his family would also go to Liverpool where they would board the ship "Charles" which departed Liverpool on June 29th 1853. This family would

eventually settle in Lara near Geelong and run a successful farm. John and Anne would have seven more children, all born at Lara.

The "Australia" left Liverpool on June 1st and arrived at Port Phillip on September 19th/20th. The Argus newspaper of September 21st reports:

"The Australian" (sic) was sent to the quarantine ground at The Heads on account of fever brought on board by the immigrants transferred by Government from the Hercules. Ten deaths occurred during the voyage, including three premature births. Twenty-five patients were sent on board the hospital at the Heads. The remainder of the immigrants are free from all contagious diseases, and otherwise in perfect health and spirits. Great credit is due to Dr Johnson, to the captain and officers of the ship, for the admirable arrangements and cleanliness of every compartment. The tween-decks are lofty and well ventilated, and the closest inspection from the stem to the stern-post could not detect a spot where the holy-stone and scrubbing brushes had not been amply used. The majority of the immigrants are single females whose ruddy, healthy, and satisfied appearance show that they were far from being either ill-used or starved on the passage."

Could one of the 10 deaths on the voyage have been Mary's youngest

child Archibald? He is not listed on the immigrants' register on arrival in the colony.

Once settled, the immigrants were expected to honour their promissory notes (Mary's was £32/2/8) and so to ensure the migrants could be contacted and the repayments made, the HIES organised their initial employment in the colony. The HIES was also keen that where possible families would be employed together to maintain kinship bonds and thereby making it less likely that the breadwinner would take off for the goldfields. Mary and her children were engaged to work for Mr Chirside in the Geelong District. This is of course the wealthy Chirside family who owned many properties in western Victoria including among others the well-known Werribee Park and Point Cook properties.

Mary and the girls were to be housemaids, and the boys, labourers. Mary was to receive a salary of £90 plus rations for 12 months. Exactly on which Chirside property or to which of the brothers, Thomas or Andrew, the McGillivray family was employed is not known. Thomas and Andrew, Scottish immigrants, had been in Australia since 1839 and 1841 respectively, and Thomas had a good reputation as an employer, insisting workers had Sundays off, and each servant family given a cow to supply milk for the children. Mary and

her daughters, employed as domestic servants most likely found learning the routines, tasks and using the equipment of a middle-class household an unusual challenge – a contrast to their primitive cottage and subsistence lifestyle on Skye, where most of their work would have been outdoors. Less of a challenge would have been the boys' work as farm labourers, although you wonder how they coped with the hot and dry summers. But highlander workers had a good reputation, partly due to them being able to adapt to tough conditions.

Another challenge for Mary and her family may have been language. Not all immigrants from the western isles were fluent in English. The two Johns (Red and Black) were described as literate on the emigration lists, but the others were noted as illiterate. How much the McGillivrays spoke English and how much Gaelic we don't know, but there were many of their countrymen whose only language was Gaelic. Consequently a Gaelic Church was set up in Geelong in the 1850s (aka the Free Presbyterian Church) that also ran a Gaelic School.

Mary and her six surviving children had now begun their new lives in Australia. Following is a brief summary of how each developed:

(Red) John McGillivray 1834-1905

The eldest of Mary's children, Red John, continued life in rural western Victoria.



Section of Hiscocks & Co Atlas of the Settled Counties & Districts of Victoria, 1874. Map shows location of Warrambine and Shelford district where Red and Black John and Angus were employed.

After arrival and working in the Geelong area for a few years, by the 1860s he had moved further west to the district known as The Leigh to work as a labourer at Warrambine Station. Here he met Janet Fraser a domestic servant also at Warrambine. They married there in 1867 and had 13 children, eight surviving to adulthood. By the 1890s he was living at Foxhow on the northern edge of Lake Corangamite. He died in 1905 at 71 years and is buried at nearby Cressy. In the 1903 electoral roll he is described as a bootmaker, the occupation he gave on the emigration list. He must have continued to practise this trade all his life.

Margaret Fraser 1835-1919

In 1856, Mary's eldest daughter Margaret married Roderick Fraser, a lighthouse

keeper from Queenscliff. They had several children, however none survived. By 1892, Margaret and Roderick were living in Williamstown, Roderick dying there that year. Margaret is on the electoral roll of 1903 at 7 Melbourne Road and this is also where her mother died in 1893. Margaret died in 1919 at 84 years and is buried in the Williamstown Cemetery.

(Black) John McGillivray 1837-1916

Mary's second son Black John worked as a farm labourer in Victoria. After his initial employment with the Chirnsides, John went to the Leigh district like his older brother. He was employed at Golf Hill, a large property at Shelford and stayed in this area all his life. He married Margaret Plummer in Geelong in 1868 and they

raised 13 children. They had a house on the corner of English and Tall Tree Roads at nearby Lethbridge. He died in 1916 at 79 years and is buried in the Lethbridge cemetery with his wife.

Mary Owens 1839-1917

Mary's second and youngest daughter Mary married a timber merchant Evan Owens in Williamstown in 1867. They lived there all their lives, raising 7 children and maintaining a close relationship with Mary's sister Margaret. In the electoral roll of 1903 and 1914 Mary's address is 179 Fergusson Street. She died at 75 years and is buried in the Independent section of the Williamstown cemetery with her husband who died two years earlier.

Angus McGillivray 1845-1909

Angus, the fifth child of Mary's, like his older brothers spent his early working life in the Leigh district, principally as a shepherd on stations at Mt Hesse and Golf Hill. Whilst there he married Elizabeth Gray a Scottish girl from Stirling. They raised 10 children, 6 at Golf Hill. By 1876 Angus was able to select 317 acres of land further north at Pyramid Hill. He bought a property he named "Granite Springs" at Mt Hope and gradually tripled its size to 1000 acres by 1887 and to 5000 acres by the time of his death. He farmed crops and sheep. He died at the early age of 55 following an operation at the Melbourne Hospital and is buried with his wife at Pyramid Hill cemetery. He contributed to the local

community as a Gordon Shire councillor, president of the Pyramid Agricultural Society and as the founder and chieftain of the Caledonian Society.

Malcolm McGillivray 1845-1909

The youngest surviving son of Mary's was Malcolm who followed a very different path to his brothers, becoming a teacher in 1867. In 1874 he married Edith Stone at West Melbourne and they lived in the South Melbourne area where they raised 3 daughters and one son. By 1898, Malcolm was the headmaster of the Model Schools, Melbourne (this later became Melbourne Boys' High School and MacRobertson Girls' High School). Among many activities Malcolm's career included introducing into schools swimming, life-saving and voluntary religious instruction. He was a board member of the YMCA and held high office in the Victorian Presbyterian Church. He belonged to the Royal Geographic Society and the University Extension Committee. In the electoral roll of 1903 his address was 78 Canterbury Road South Melbourne, and he died in Elsternwick in 1909 at age 64.

I am sure that in her later years Mary must have looked over her hard but ultimately successful life with satisfaction and possibly relief. The harsh conditions endured on Skye, the wrenching of herself and family from their native land and suffering the loss of her husband early on in the voyage, was trial enough.

The remaining long voyage, possibly suffering the early death of her youngest, Archibald, arriving into unknown circumstances at the other end of the world, were further challenges. It was very fortunate that she was able to remain with her daughters through her life and see them and her sons succeed and most producing families of their own. Mary was aged 86 when she died of dysentery. She is buried with her son-in-law Roderick Fraser in the Presbyterian section of the Williamstown cemetery.

ANN HURLEY

Note: the author has compiled these notes from public records and family memoirs. She would appreciate any further information known to members to be forwarded to the editor.

1. (Statement by the General Acting Committee of the Skye Emigration Society, 18 September 1851 and quoted in W. B. Clarke, "Araminta" Emigrant Ship 1852, p. 7.)

2. H.M.S. Hercules: Extract from 1853 Report of the Highland and Island Emigration Society

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Heather McGillivray's family trees and research

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Letter, from Sir C. Trevelyan to Sir John McNeill, explaining the arrangements for sending out emigrants by H.M.S. Hercules (circa 1852)

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TESTIMONY TO THE NAPIER COMMISSION

16 MAY 1883

DONALD MCGILLIVRAY

The Napier Commission (The Royal Commission of Inquiry into the Condition of Crofters and Cottars in the Highlands and Islands) chaired by Francis Napier, 10th Lord Napier, was set up as a response to crofter and cottar demonstrations in the 1870s and 1880s. They were protesting against excessively high rents, lack of security of tenure on land that had been in families for generations and the forced evictions of crofters. The commission travelled throughout the Highlands and Islands gathering evidence from crofters, landlords and others who were familiar with the struggles of the indigenous population.

Donald, nephew of Charles McGillivray, was elected as delegate of his community of Lower Breakish, Strath, Skye. He presented this paper to be read to the commission.

“Lower Breakish, May 14, 1883. The township of Lower Breakish was originally let to tenants in the year 1800, and formed into forty lots, with equal shares of pastures from the shore to the watershed as wind and rain might divide it. We possessed these lots for a number of years, until Mr Macpherson, then factor, deprived us of one of our pastures without any summons or reduction of rent, and let it to tenants which still hold it. We had still a right to keep sheep or cattle on the hill pastures until Tormore, the late factor, deprived us of all the hill, and ordered our sheep to be gathered to Kinloch sheepfold, where we had either to kill them at once, or sell them for half price. He left us a patch of the hill for a shift for our cattle twice a year.

This place is four miles distant from the nearest of us; and our wives or daughters have to travel that distance twice a day, viz., 16 miles, for very little milk, and four men have to watch the cattle night and day during the whole time. In the second year of his factorship he (Tormore) added to our rent from 3s. to 16s. per lot. Moreover, he charged the township £20 extra for the patch of hill pasture. Seventeen of the lots are divided into two halves, in all sixty-three families, with a population of 311. We will be in poverty and want, and a burden to the community until the other township, Upper Breakish, is lifted, and the place restored to us as before.”

Following are selected extracts from the examination by the commissioners:

The Chairman: Do you desire to add anything to that statement on your own part?

Donald: Yes. I desire to tell that when our forefathers got the land some of them went to the army, and others had sons and brothers in the army, when the last Macdonald regiment was raised, and that was the reason why these crofters got this township cut out. The township was previously in possession of eight crofters.

The Chairman: Do you mean that the township of Upper Breakish was cut out of the township of Breakish or Lower Breakish?

Donald: Yes. Upper Breakish was cut out of the pasture belonging to Lower Breakish.

Sir Kenneth Mackenzie: When did you get

Lower Breakish ?

Donald: In 1803. There were eight tenants there previously, and the descendants of these eight are with us yet.

.....

The Chairman: And that subsequent to that date tenants were brought in and located on the same land?

Donald: On their pasture.

The Chairman: As a reward to them because their relatives took service in Lord Macdonald's regiment?

Donald: Yes.

The Chairman: How many families were there then settled upon it?

Donald: Forty.

.....

The Chairman: How much hill pasture have you now got remaining?

Donald: A strip about two miles in length, and I cannot say it is half a mile in breadth.

The Chairman: Do they keep any sheep?

Donald: No, neither sheep nor horse. If a man keeps a horse, he must buy grazing for it from somebody else outside our township.

The Chairman: How far is this, the strip of grazing, from the holdings on the township?

Donald: Four miles from those of us who are nearest to it.

The Chairman: Is it true that the people

really go, at a certain season, four miles back and forward, twice a day, to this place?

Donald: Yes, doubtless.

The Chairman: How many do that? How many is it necessary to employ?

Donald: Every one who has a cow has to do that.

The Chairman: Have they brought this hardship under the notice of the factor and the landlord?

Donald: Yes, doubtless. It was Tormore who did this upon us, and we applied three times to our present factor to have this hardship removed, and he has not done so. He is trying to do so.

.....

Sir Kenneth Mackenzie: Why did Tormore raise the rent? Was it because he had the place valued?

Donald: I am not aware, unless he valued it himself. He never came to see where we were living, or what sort of land we had, and yet he raised our rents twice.

Mr Fraser-Mackintosh: You say in your petition that you will be in poverty and want and a burden to the community until the other township of Upper Breakish is lifted. Where do you propose to put the people of Upper Breakish?

Donald: Is there not plenty of land through the country?

The gentlemen can easily understand that we cannot but be in poverty in a place where there are sixty-three families and three hundred and eleven souls altogether,

and when we have only about 160 acres of arable land, and part of it rocky and mossy, -covering the rocks with earth which I had to carry on my back in creels, carrying stones in the same way with creels to the drains. We have neither horse nor cart. I have only one sheep, and she had three lambs last year, and I have no place to keep them on.

The Chairman: Are we to understand that the women of your township have to walk sixteen miles a day for the purpose of milking their cows twice a day?

Donald: Yes, doubtless. If there are two women in a family, the one takes it at the one end of the day, and the other at the other. If they don't do that, the calves will perish in our folds.

.....

The Chairman: What sort of land is it that intervenes between the crofts and the sheepfold of Kinloch?

Donald: Black heathery hill pasture.

The Chairman: Whose occupation is it in?

Donald: Part of it we have ourselves, and the people of Upper Breakish have the rest. The part which is next to their lots belongs to them, and we have to walk over that before we reach our own.

The Chairman: I suppose that from your experience you are of the opinion that it is very important for hill pasture, which is attached to crofts, to be in the immediate vicinity of the arable ground?

Donald: Yes.

The Chairman: And that an arrangement for giving hill pasture to crofters who do not possess it would not be beneficial to them unless such hill pasture were situated close to the arable ground?

Donald: Yes.

The final report was published in 1884 and eventually led to the 1886 Crofters' Holding Act. This gave the crofters security of tenure, the right to arbitration when faced with rent increases, the right to bequeath their tenancies and the right to compensation when improvements to new locations were required.

The full transcript of Donald McGillivray's testimony can be viewed at napier-skye.blogspot.com.au/2010/08/broadford-skye-16-may-1883-donald_25.html

Some definitions:

COTTAR: Person with a year to year tenancy of a dwellinghouse with no land attached situated in the crofting counties.

CROFTER: The tenant of a registered croft.

CROFT: A unit of land subject to the Crofting Acts and recorded in the Commission Register of Crofts. It is NOT a house.

CREEL: A wicker basket, especially one used by anglers for carrying fish.

Sources: www.crofting.scotland.gov.uk and www.thefreedictionary.com

MCGILLIVRAYS ON THE HERCULES

HEATHER MCGILLIVRAY

The following families all started out on the Hercules leaving Campbeltown, Isle of Skye on the 26 December 1852.

CATHERINE MCGILLIVRAY AND DONALD MUNRO

Catherine born 1823 Breakish Isle of Skye died 27/8/1917 at Tenterfield New South Wales was the daughter of Donald & Mary (Nee McKinnon) McGillivray and granddaughter of Neil & Janet (Nee Nicholson) McGillivray.

Catherine married Donald Munro in 1841. Donald was born in 1816 in Scotland. Died on 16/8/1865 Mortlake Victoria and arrived on the Hercules in August 1853 at Melbourne.

They had 5 young children born in Scotland: Donald, Allan, Mary, Donald, Alexander, a girl Euphemia died in Scotland. They had 6 more children in Victoria, the youngest being born after his father had died: Margaret, Lachlan, Catherine, Christina, Flora, and Duncan.

There are eight generations, 990 descendents and 403 spouses. There could well be more as this was updated a couple of years ago.

JOHN AND ANN MCGILLIVRAY (NEE GRANT)

John McGillivray born 1819 Drumfearn, Sleat, Isle of Skye, Scotland was the son of Angus and Mary (nee McLure) McGillivray, and grandson of Neil and Janet (nee Nicholson) McGillivray.

John married Ann Grant in 1846 at Drumfearn, Sleat, Isle of Skye, Scotland.

They had three children: Angus 5 years, Margaret 3 years, and Margaret (born and died on board Hercules).

They had seven more children in Victoria: Donald, Janet (Jessie), Mary, Margaret, Agnes, Sarah, and Ellen.

John and Ann arrived on the "Charles" which left Liverpool England 21/6/1853 and arrived Port Phillip on 30/10/1853.

John and family worked for Mr Chirside of the Geelong district beginning 10/11/1853, rate of pay £30 with rations for 12 months. John later bought land at Duck Ponds, Lara, Victoria and built a small family home.

There are seven generations with 163 descendants and 66 spouses in our records.

CHARLES AND MARY MCGILLIVRAY (NEE MATHESON)

Charles was the son of Neil and Janet (nee Nicholson) McGillivray. Charles died en route. Mary and seven children arrived on the "Australia", 1853.

There are eight generations with 1459 descendants and 619 spouses in this family – (see the article "The Pressure to Leave" on page

Donald and Christina McGillivray (nee McDonald)

Donald died between Cork and England. Christina and family arrived on the "Poitiers" in 1854.

Their family were: Ann 23 years, Donald 19 years, Neil 15 years, Farquhar 13 years, Charles 9 years, and Rachel 5 years. The family went mostly to the western district of Victoria.

There are seven generations, 413 descendants, and 203 spouses.

Also listed with this family is Margaret McGillivray 28 years, who was said to be a sister of Donald but no one has been able to verify this. Margaret sailed on the Hercules and married Kenneth Murchison in Geelong.

MARTIN AND JANET MACGILLIVRAY

This couple were also on board. They came from Aird, Sleat, Isle of Skye. They arrived in Adelaide on the "Epaminondas".

Their children were: Donald 14 years, Neil 12 years, Margaret 9 years, Flora 5 years, Kate 2 years (died 18 /2/1853 7.30 am), also a baby 9 days old who died 19/2/1853.

Closest relation on Skye was an aunt Mrs. Allan Nicholson Glenmore Portmore, Isle of Skye .

(I have added this family even though I don't know where they went once here in the hope that someone can supply information on this family, it would be appreciated.)

ALEXANDER AND MARY MCGILLIVRAY (NEE MCRAE)

They were from Suisinish, Isle of Skye. Alexander was son of John and Effy (nee McDonald) McGillivray. They had an infant child Janet who died 21 /6/1853 at sea. They arrived on the "Bankers Daughter" in Victoria. (If anyone can give information on this family it would be appreciated.)

MCGILVRAYS FROM KYLEAKIN

Isabella 26 years, Catherine 21 years, John 15 years. Isabella "supports her brother has done so for 5 years". They arrived on the Hercules in Victoria.

Catherine married John Mercer on 31/6/1855 St Kilda, Victoria and was also known as Margaret Catherine. She was the daughter of James and Catherine (nee McIntosh) McGillivray.

There are five generations, 21 descendants and 9 spouses.

Thanks to those family members who supplied much of the above information which is continually being updated.

HEATHER MCGILLIVRAY

MORE ON THE SHIP HERCULES

HEATHER MCGILLIVRAY

Donald and Catherine (nee McGillivray) Munroe arrived on the Hercules on 3 August 1853.

In 2004, 151 years later, their descendants held a reunion at White Hills Bendigo with over 100 people attending. Historian and Hercules expert, Bill Clark travelled from Tasmania and presented an interesting account of the voyage.

2014 will be the tenth anniversary of that reunion.



Lily Sims, 2004 Reunion Organiser



Del Smith, Joy Letch, Shirley Curzon-Siggers and Jean Anderson at the White Hills reunion 2004.

A FAMILY TREE

DEL SMITH



*Del Smith, Roy & Lyn Manchester & Elaine Edwards
at a Clan picnic in Perth, Western Australia*

A Family Tree

A tree that turned my world around
is a tree by chance I found
It's branches roots and leaves are one
of hopes and dreams of things to come
They travelled here from near and far
to make us what we surely are
with courage by their very side
they showed us how with every stride

How true the stories that they render
from that long lost family member
a small white lie a pinch of truth
what now to do without the proof

So many records long time lost
we pay the price but at what cost
a birth a death, a marriage sort
to find it wrong the one we bought
With all these families from our past
we search and search to make it last
a letter here a letter there
we live in hope and then despair
Are we the only ones who care?
But never mind you carry on
to give up now sure would be wrong
the thrill the joy the chase the sorrow
what can we hope to find tomorrow

A poem by Del Smith

1996

MCGILVRAY LINE CONTINUES DOWN-UNDER THROUGH ONLY SONS: JOHN JOHN MCGILVRAY

Our line, as far as I know, began back in the 18th century when Malcolm MacGillivray married Isabella Frazer. Their son, Peter (one of seven siblings) married Ann Clark. And their son, Malcolm (my great-grandfather) married widow, Christine McPherson in 1873, in Glasgow and then immigrated to New Zealand.

There, the line of only sons named John began in 1878 and has fortunately carried through to the 21st century. The Kiwi connection is that John MacAuley McGilvray was the son of Malcolm and Christine, and he married Elizabeth Cameron in October 1910. Their only son, John Cameron McGilvray (Mac) was born on 27 August 1911 in New Zealand.

Mac, as my dad was always known, came to Australia during the Depression; walked the track, humped his bluey in country NSW and did signwriting jobs to make ends meet. In 1939, Mac married Phyllis Wilson and on 2 April 1941 John George was born. (I am told that it was George, after the maternal grandfather, not the King). Later, three sisters to John were added to the Clan: Susan, Patricia and Kerry.



John MacAuley with infant son, John Cameron



John Cameron (Mac) with Phyllis at a party



John Craig, in McGilvray kilt at Clan gathering.



Three generations: John Craig/son, Barron John/grandson, John George McGilvray.

John George married Fay Patricia Newham on 7 December 1968 in Tamworth NSW. In 1976, their only child, John Craig was born on 17 April. John Cameron (Mac) passed away on 2 June 1984.

I became a proud grandfather last year when John Craig, known as Craig, celebrated his son's birth -- Barron John Waters McGilvray. Craig's partner, Raya Waters gave birth to Barron John at The Mater Sydney on 4 October 2012, thus ensuring that this line of McGilvray: only sons, named John continues.

JOHN MCGILVRAY

GEELONG HIGHLAND GATHERING



Young highland dancers on the main stage



Visiting other Clans at the Geelong Highland Gathering

RINGWOOD HIGHLAND GATHERING



Above: Clan MacGillivray banner is carried high on the March of the Clans at each Ringwood Highland Games



Above: The Famous Clan Tent, Left: David McGillivray, Barbara McGillivray, Callum Donald McGillivray, Heather McGillivray



A section of the massed bands marching prior to the official opening ceremony by the Hon David Kemp.

RINGWOOD HIGHLAND GATHERING

Bagpipe player entertains crowd at the Ringwood Highland Gathering



The pipe band judges hard at work



GEELONG HIGHLAND GATHERING RENEWS 156-YEAR-OLD RECONCILIATION WITH ABORIGINALS

NOEL WRIGHT



*Australia, Comunn na Feinne
Valuable Service Medal, Reverse
Source: Museum Victoria*

The Geelong Highland Gathering and the Wathaurong Aboriginal Co-operative revived a 156-year-old tradition at this year's gathering at Deakin University. At this year's gathering, on March 3, the local Wathaurong Aboriginal Co-operative provided a Welcome to Country and a smoking ceremony as part of the official opening. They also had a display in a marquee and didgeridoo players joined with other musicians on the stage during the day. In 1858, the second year of the original Geelong Highland Gathering, local Wathaurong people were invited to take part: perhaps one of the earliest examples of reconciliation in Australia. It is, perhaps ironic, to look back into history and see that many of the early

Scots immigrants to Australia were victims of what have become known as the Highland Clearances, dispossessed people.

Hundreds of thousands of Gaelic-speaking Highlanders were forced to leave Scotland in the 100 years following the battle of Culloden, the last battle on British soil, as the Government of the day tried to break the Gaelic culture. Many displaced Scots were among the wave of immigrants, convicts and free settlers, who displaced Indigenous Australians from their homelands, including Geelong.

But only a year after the first Geelong Highland Gathering was staged on the "plains of South Geelong", east of today's Bellarine Street, and later on the recreation reserve of the Communn Na Feinne Society – the founder of the Gathering – Aboriginals were a part of it. Local Gaelic-speaking Scottish historian, Cliff Cumming, has written: "The Highlanders in Geelong had a great deal of interaction with the Aborigines and, from the time of the second Highland Gathering, in 1858, the Aborigines were a part of the competitions.

“It became the habit, that on the eve of the Highland Games, the Aborigines would stage a Corroboree to which the local townspeople would go and, the following day, the Highlanders would then hold their “Corroboree” (i.e. the Highland Games) which involved the Aborigines as both spectators and as competitors.”

The formation of cultural associations has long been a crucial way in which immigrant communities have maintained and fostered cultural traditions in their new homeland. The first documented appearance of Scottish societies in Victoria occurred after the discovery of gold: the Comunn na Feinne in Geelong (1856), the Highland Society of Maryborough (1857), the Caledonian Society of Victoria (1858, reconstituted in 1884 as the Caledonian Society of Melbourne), and the Caledonian Societies of Ballarat (1858) and Bendigo (1859). These associations organised a variety of activities, including aid for ill or widowed Scots, social gatherings, sporting meets and concerts.

The Comunn na Feinne Society, also known as the Fingalian Society, was established in Geelong by Scottish Highlanders. Members would almost certainly have spoken Scottish Gaelic and membership may have been restricted to Highlanders and Gaelic speakers. The Society lasted from

the 1850s to the 1940s and in its early years featured the traditional Highland game of ‘shinty’ (akin to the Irish game of ‘hurling’) at its New Year gatherings. Sport played an important role in this endeavour to preserve Scottish culture and Highland Games were held across Victoria, often with an open policy for entrants.

Museum Victoria holds a silver medal (NU 34518) that was awarded to the Secretary of the Scottish Comunn na Feinne Society of Geelong, Mr JS Mackay in 1877, in recognition of his services. The iconography of the medal is very interesting. The Society marks its Scottish-Australian identity by portraying a Scotsman alongside a traditional Aboriginal figure as supporters of its arms.

NOEL WRIGHT

REFERENCES:

Cumming, Cliff (1996). ‘Emigrant Scots and Indigenous Australians - Comunn na Feinne Geelong, Australia and the Aborigines’. Scots and Aboriginal Culture Conference, Scottish Studies Spring Colloquium, University of Guelph, Guelph, Ontario, 1996.

ANNOUNCEMENT ABOUT THE 2014 CLAN GATHERING

FROM THE COUNCIL OF SCOTTISH
CLANS AND ASSOCIATIONS

The pieces of the 2014 Clan Gathering are finally being shaken into place - and the resulting picture is actually pretty exciting. While it has taken some time for the concept of the 2014 Clan Gathering events to materialize, the developing vision and approach are fresh and energetic.

The Standing Council of Scottish Chiefs (SCSC) has released a press release that speaks to the current plan in broad terms.

Here are the highlights:

1. Previous plans for a Gathering at Stirling on July 11 -13, 2014 have been scrapped. The highland games scheduled for that weekend will, we understand, continue, but there is no longer any "Gathering" event being planned at Stirling.
2. The revised plan is to center a general clan gathering directly around the Bannockburn 700th Anniversary activities (June 28 - 30, 2014). An extra day of reenactment has been added to accommodate the clans.

Additionally, a Clan Village is now in the works. Bannockburn events are being very capably organised and designed by The National Trust for Scotland and promise to be spectacular (see for yourself at the NTS Battle of Bannockburn website. Bannockburn is a natural pairing for the second Gathering as is explained in the SCSC press release).

3. The Bannockburn gathering activities will be complemented with several regional clan based events that gather clans and celebrate history and heritage all across Scotland. There are already some very exciting ideas well into development.
4. Finally, the clans will convene a 2nd International Clan Convention to coincide closely with the Bannockburn gathering activities and to conduct the continuing business of the international Scottish clan community.

This is a developing story and the SCSC will continue to bring you updates.

FURTHER INFORMATION
<http://www.cosca.net>

STRAIGHT SHOOTER

DAVID MCGILLIVRAY

Fifteen year old Megan Barnes, the daughter of Chris and Karen and granddaughter of Andy and Pat McGillivray from Red Cliffs, Victoria started clay target shooting on the family farm about 3 years ago.

The year 8 St. Joseph's College student is the great great-niece of Mildura Clay Target Gun Club founding & life member Clarrie Barnes. The younger Barnes even has the honour of shooting with one of her great great-uncle's guns.

"He used to do it all and win everything, so it's good to be able to shoot with his gun," she said.

Since then she has shot her way through many competitions:

March 2012 Sunraysia Secondary Schools Clay Target Shoot at Mildura - winning Junior Girl; August 2012 VCTA North West Zone Championship at Cohuna- second Junior Girl, gaining a place at the VCTA SS Championships; September 2012 Victorian Clay Target Assoc. School Students Championship at Bendigo- winner Junior Girl 28/35; November 2012 Victorian CT State Carnival at Echuca - placing 3rd C grade 50tgt Single barrel 41/50, 1st C grade 50 tgt Double Barrel 50/50 also gaining a ACTA break badge, 1st C grade 50 tgt Point Score 144/150; December 2012 Mallee Sports Assembly - Nominated for Junior Encouragement of the Year Award. Congratulations Megan – well done.



Megan Barnes at Victorian Clay Target State Carnival, Echuca

BURNS WRITING COMPETITION

HELEN MORSE



Portrait of poet and lyricist Robert Burns, 1759-1796



Winners Ebony Hooper and Megan Baker at the bust of Robert Burns at Bendigo Art Gallery.

Two students made history as the first Australians ever to participate in the Burns writing competition. Mr Peter McIver, a Scot who teaches English at Rochester Secondary College encouraged two students to enter the Robert Burns World Federation International Competition.

On Friday 15th February, Jacinta Allan, M.P. Member for Bendigo East presented a gold medal and certificate of excellence to year 11 student Ebony Hooper. Year 10 student Meagan Baker received a silver medal and certificate of excellence. Their subject was from Burns' poem "Man was made to mourn". They focussed their writing on the line "Man's in inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn".

"Both Ebony and Meagan wrote excellent essays that really explored the topic and highlighted the fact that Burns' poetry is still relevant in the present day," said Isa Hanley of the Robert Burns World Federation.

Ms Allan on behalf of the Caledonian Society presented Ebony and Meagan with a cheque in appreciation of their outstanding achievements.

The students attended the Bendigo Art Gallery with their families, who with some members of the Burns Club gathered at the bust of Robert Burns in the Gallery for the presentation. It is hoped that in the future other students will study the work of Burns and enter the competition - these two girls having brought great credit to themselves, their school and especially to Australia.

LETTERS & MILESTONES

SCOTS' DAY OUT IN BENDIGO

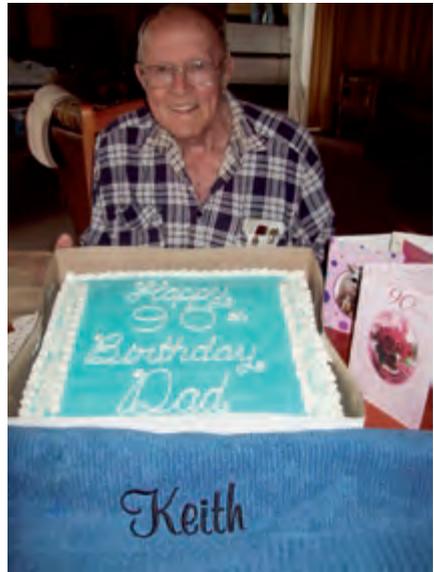
HELEN MORSE

On Saturday 9th February the Golden City Pipe Band, under the leadership of Chris Earl, organized a Scots' Day Out, in Rosiland Park. Bendigo.

This was a great venue, appreciated by the large number present - it is estimated 2000 people attended, enjoying the parade of bands down View Street to the Park, after which the bands played. There were dancers, clan stalls and other stalls run by people, some from Queensland and N.S.W. as well as from Victoria, who had Scottish items for sale.

"Fantastic" was a word used to describe the day and the bands and dancers were especially appreciative of the opportunity to participate - enthusiastic and positive opinions were expressed by people eager to return in 2014 for another Scots' Day Out.

KEITH MCGILVERY CELEBRATES 90 YEARS



SORAIDH

ELIZABETH ANNE WALSH



Elizabeth Anne was born on 15 November 1928 at Richmond NSW. Her father was George McGillivray, and her mother Mary Foster nee Hall. Her older brother is Peter McGillivray, the Clan MacGillivray Commissioner.

She went to school at Alstonville, the Opportunity School at Artarmon, Hornsby Girls' High School where she gained a Bronze medallion for Lifesaving and her Leaving Certificate. After school she graduated as a nursing sister at the Royal North Shore Hospital, Sydney. She then decided to travel and spent two years working in England as a private nurse where she was engaged by some quite wealthy patients and was treated to high teas at the Savoy. She worked in Wales, holidayed in Scotland and rode on a tandem bicycle in Holland.

She was in London for the Coronation of Elizabeth and Phillip. Returning to Australia soon after she began work at the Anti TB Clinic at Surry Hills where she met Thomas Alan Walsh. Anne and Alan were married on 14 September 1957. They had 4 children, Susan, David, Richard and Peter.

The family moved to Armadale in 1964 where they built a new house where they lived for 41 years. Anne was keen to be involved in the community and was a firm believer in "school spirit". She presented a trophy to be called "The A. Walsh trophy" for competition in house relay races at the annual swimming carnivals. Her community interests included Aged Care, St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, Presbyterian Womens' Association, the Swimming Club, Family History Society, U3A and the Cross Stitch Group.

Anne and Alan travelled in Europe and around Australia. They went to England and Scotland again and had what Anne described as her best ever holiday, a month in Italy, touring with a 28 day rail pass.

Along the way, in her rich life, Anne was crowned Miss Byron Bay in 1932.

ALAN WALSH

GEORGE MATTHEWS

On 1 December 1921 Emily Matthews (nee McGillivray) gave birth to George. He was the second of five siblings. He attended the Laurieton Primary School until the 6th grade and then left and started work at 13 years of age. How much we take for granted today! Except for a brief period when he worked on building the Guyra Hospital and the Catholic Church at Werris Creek, he worked and lived all his life in the local area. Enjoying the ocean, river and lakes when he had the opportunity do so.



In 1956 George spotted Joyce and later married. They had two children, Kaye and Perry. He worked in various local timber mills around the district including Longworths in Laurieton, Mt Seaview and finally at Herons Creek until he retired in 1986 from paid work. All up about 50 years of hard work.

In retirement George and Joyce did the grey nomad thing and caravanned around Australia. They visited Mackay, North Queensland and also on a number of occasions visited his loving sister and family. Fishing, both the estuary, lake and deep sea, became more frequent and the punt and yabbie pumps got plenty of use. Then all the volunteer work began - meals on wheels helping his children and friends around their homes and properties.

He joined the local historical society, cooked barbeques on Australia Day. Bob joined the Laurieton Lantern Club who support deaf and blind children around Australia.

George, Pop, was blessed with grandchildren Katrina in 1983 David in 1984 Brad in 1991 and Becky in 1995. George enjoyed his family and friends, he loved having them around to visit, have a cuppa, fish on the sand flats, play ball, tell the occasional story of times passed.

George Matthews's mother was Emily McGillivray – her parents Alexander and Emily McGillivray. Alexander's father arrived in Australia on board the George Fyffe in 1839 settling in Wingham NSW.

JOYCE MATTHEWS AND FAMILY

SORAIDH

ROBERT JOHN MILNE



Bob, was born at Manly, Sydney, on 5 January 1926. The family moved to Barraba in the New England area of NSW. Bob excelled at school and attained his intermediate certificate at Barraba High School.

Returning to Sydney, Bob studied radio engineering at Marconi School of Radio. At 18 he joined the Merchant Navy and worked as a wireless operator, serving on Australian and Dutch ships between Indonesia and Australia. Back home, Radio station 2LF in Young was looking for a radio operator and Bob got the job. He boarded with Helen and William McGillivray and met their daughter Jean McGillivray, who was nursing at Bathurst Hospital. Romance blossomed to marriage in 1951. They had 5 children, Jan, Greg, John (dec), Sue and Robyn. When TV was in its infancy Bob was keen to study the technical side so he moved to Sydney as an engineer at radio station 2GB.

The family relocated to Merrylands and Bob worked for many years at 2GB as the Chief Engineer.

Bob enjoyed family times, camping at Ocean Beach over Christmas, and travelling overseas with Jean to UK, Russia, Africa and America. Greg's interest in scouting sparked Bob's interest in bushwalking and canoeing, taking groups of family and friends on adventures. Bob claimed he was never lost... just 'misplaced'.

4WD became a way of life with family and friends. Expeditions across the Simpson Desert to Alice Springs and Arnhem Land, up to Cape York via Frazer Island and across to WA and the Kimberleys were memorable.

Bob enjoyed seeing all of his 14 grandchildren through schooling, work and having families of their own with 5 great grandchildren. In June 2011, Bob and Jean celebrated their 60th Wedding Anniversary. This great milestone saw a gathering of family and friends, neighbours and workmates sharing stories and a good time.

Bob passed away peacefully on 18 March 2012 surrounded by his family. A 'good innings' at 86 years.

JEAN MILNE AND FAMILY

MICHAEL JOHN SMITH

Born in Gympie to Catherine and Edmonde Smith in 1924 where they managed a hotel for about a year before moving to a dairy and mixed grain farm on the Darling Downs near Pittsworth. Mick grew up with two sisters and two brothers, learning by correspondence until he was eight years old. He was entrusted with driving his two sisters to a one-teacher school, but he was a teaser and this caused him to go a bit too close to the fences to make them scream and once tipping over the sulky.

He successfully applied for an electrical apprenticeship in Toowoomba where he met Noela. They married at St Patrick's Cathedral on 5th March 1945.

Moving to Brisbane he soon joined the staff at Civil Aviation where he remained till he was 60 years old, working his way up to the position of Chief Technical Officer of Electrical Maintenance of Queensland.

Various accommodation was used until Mick began to build our own home at Oxley where we remained for 13 years. As the house was then a long way from work, we sold it and moved to Hendra. However the house was a bit small for a growing family, so Mick added on two rooms and a verandah.



Later, at Wavell Heights, Mick became more active in the St Vincent de Paul Society, eventually becoming the Australian President in 1995. He resigned from this position in 1997 after contracting Spanish pneumonia while representing Australia in Paris. Mick had a great compassion for the sick and the poor, and was a humble man, a good husband and father of four children - Greg, Cath, Geraldine and Marian. He is sadly missed by Noela and family. Mick passed away on 4 August 2012.

CATH BALLENGER

SORAIDH

RICHARD MCGILVERY



Richard was born on July 20 1926 at Collingwood, the second son of Donald and Catherine McGilvery (nee Stephenson) who arrived in Australia from Scotland in 1920. He attended school at Collingwood and later the State School at Merlynston (North Coburg) and the Brunswick Technical College.

After leaving school he worked with Ansett Airlines at Essendon Airport. At 18 he enlisted in the RAAF and commenced air crew training but this ceased when the war in Europe finished in 1945. He was re-mustered in administration for the rest of his career in the RAAF. His two periods of service with the RAAF lasted 24 years where he served overseas with the BCOF force in the occupation of Japan after the Second World War. He was de-mobbed in 1948 but re-enlisted in 1950 and remained in the RAAF until 1970 when he re-joined Ansett Airlines.

In 1951 he met and married the love of his life, Willa. They began going out in the April and were married in September and have recently celebrated 60 years together.

Whilst in the RAAF Richard served in many bases around Australia and in 1961 was seconded to the Department of External Affairs for duty in Karachi, Pakistan, where he and Willa spent 15 months with the Australian High Commission.

Richard became interested in the many goats that wandered around the area where they lived in Karachi. On their return to Australia, Willa and Richard moved to Sunbury and commenced a small farm.

Later Richard and Willa purchased 34 acres of land at Donald (which was back to where Willa was born) and built a home and erected fences and sheds for goats.

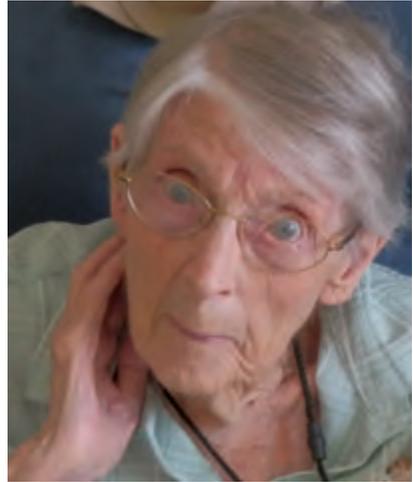
He spent his leisure time working on his computer, watching the cricket and his beloved Collingwood and enjoying Willa's company. He always did the shopping and was well known in the town. He was a quiet, kind, thinking man who will be sadly missed by many.

WILLA MCGILVERY

Dorothy was born in the now inner-Sydney suburb of Redfern in 1920. She had a happy but unremarkable upbringing in Sydney's south – one of four children in a middle class family. In 1943 she married Albert and they went on to bring up a family of five children – Graham, Susan, Margaret, Marie-Louise and Christine, as well as 14 grandchildren and 10 great grandchildren scattered across the country.

Albert and Dorothy experienced the normal ups and downs of married life, but had a long, happy and loving partnership over six decades. Some years ago now, with Albert's health failing, they moved to Cooma and Dorothy finally settled at the Yallambee Residential Care facility in Cooma North, where she became a great favourite with the staff, to whom we, her family, are most indebted for the love and care with which she was treated until her passing.

These are some of the words used to describe her: patient, gentle, not judging, generous, good to spend time with, loving, the epitome of a mother, interested in and caring of other people, hardworking, intelligent, a great letter writer, a proud protector of her family, kind, a lady, fun with a good sense of humour, loyal, someone to admire.



Dorothy had a passion for family history and genealogy. She always enjoyed receiving her newsletter and Journal from the Clan society and was very proud of her heritage.

She was the great granddaughter of Isobel/Isabella McGillivray who arrived in Victoria in December 1852. Until recently mum had retained her interest in tracing her forebears in Scotland and was always excited when new information was found.

SUSAN GROENHOUT

SORAIDH

DONALD JOHN MCGILLIVRAY



Clan member and former National Herbarium of New South Wales botanist Don McGillivray passed away on 17 August 2012 after a long battle with Parkinson's Disease.

Don was born on 20 August, 1935 in Griffith, New South Wales, and up to the age of ten lived in the Riverina area (Griffith, Batlow, Wagga) before the family moved to Gosford, where he attended Gosford High School, graduating in 1952. He enjoyed sport at school and university, cricket, rugby league, and athletics.

After taking a science degree at Sydney University, he attended the School of Forestry at the Australian National University in Canberra. Don went to work for the NSW Forestry Commission in 1959, initially at Moss Vale and

Wingello in the NSW Southern Highlands, then in Sydney from 1960.

Don married June in 1958, and they had daughter Leanne in 1963 and son Andrew in 1969.

From 1964 until retirement he was employed as a botanist at the National Herbarium of New South Wales. Here he published taxonomic work on a wide range of botanical species.

His breadth of interest and expertise contributed to his posting from 1968–70 as Australian Botanical Liaison Officer at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, where he laid much of the groundwork for the *Grevillea* revision, his main focus on return to Australia.

In 1994 the Clan Journal reported on the new impressive entrance to Grevillia Park in Woolongong, named the Don McGillivray Entrance Gates. In his eulogy his son Andrew revealed an amusing piece of McGillivray whimsy. 'There are three kinds of people in the world' confided Don 'those that can count and those that cannot.' Don was held in great affection by his colleagues – the phrases 'a sweet man' and 'a true gentleman' have seldom been more used and never been more true.

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*Drawing of Clan MacGillivray tartan by Robert Ronald Mclan, 1803-1856. Robert Mclan was an actor and painter, he is best known for his romanticised depictions of Scottish clansmen, their battles and domestic life. His work can be found in *The Clans of the Scottish Highlands*, Pan Books, pp. 110-111.*

