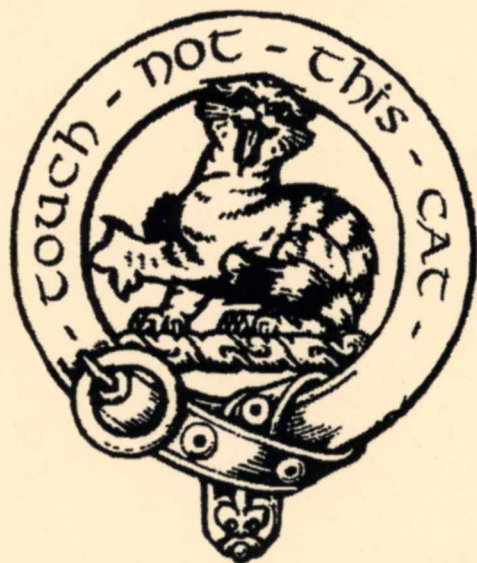


# CLAN MACGILLIVRAY



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CLAN MACGILLIVRAY  
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# CLAN MACGILLIVRAY SOCIETY OF AUSTRALIA

Honorary Chief & Treasurer.....	Commissioner for Australia Peter McGillivray, HDA	
Honorary Secretary.....	David McGillivray PO Box 223 SEAFORD, Victoria, 3198 (03) 9786 5218 clanmacg@telstra.com	
Assistant Hon. Secretary.....	Ted Foster 4 Funston Street BERWICK, Victoria, 3806 (03) 9707 1523	
Editor.....	Peter McGillivray 1/27 Trafalgar Street MONT ALBERT, Victoria, 3127 (03) 9898 6105 petermcg@tpg.com.au	
Area Representatives.....	W.A.	Del Smith (08) 9457 4325
	S.A.	Mrs Jean O'Day (08) 8258 5492
	QLD	Jan McGillivray (07) 5456 2501
	NSW	Raymond Wilson (02) 6621 2057
Archivist.....	Mrs Heather McGillivray (03) 9786 5218	
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	Stewart McGillivray	(03) 5248 1062
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Honorary Members.....	Robert McGillivray BSc, FCI, WEM, Edinburgh Debbie Weinlich Simone Elder	

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### Members Please Note – Annual Membership Fees

\$13 family - \$10 single  
\$A15 overseas  
due on the day of the

**Annual Gathering**  
on  
**5<sup>th</sup> – 6<sup>th</sup> October 2002**

Please send details and cheque or postal note to  
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Looking back, I find that it was in Volume 2, number 6 that I wrote my first attempt at an Editorial for "Clan MacGillivray", expressing the wish that from our large membership would emerge someone who could carry on the splendid work done by our inaugural editor, the late Ian MacGillivray Elder. Now, here we are in 2002, and I find myself still in that 'temporary' position, and owing a great deal to those loyal members who continue to seek out and submit items of historical importance and of present day interest, concerning those of our name, our Clan, or places of relevance to us. In particular, I thank those who have contributed to this present issue.

As the generations roll by, it can only be expected that some people of Scottish descent will not wish to take an active interest or participate in local Clan Societies. However, I consider that any incident or report concerning people of our name or their offspring could be of interest to others, now or in the future, and should be followed up with a view

to publication. In this context, we have recently been provided with a number of brief press references to MacGillivrays, and would be very keen to publish more about them and their families in a future Journal. (refer separate notice)

This issue of "Clan MacGillivray" is the 6<sup>th</sup> in Volume 4, so we have included an index which should assist our readers in finding past articles of interest to them.

Finally, I draw your attention to the announcement about the Clan Gathering to be held over the weekend of 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> October 2002 in the Victorian country district of Gunbower on the Murray, an area where are to be found many descendants of an early migrant family from the Isle of Skye. This will be our 27<sup>th</sup> annual Gathering and it is hoped that as many members as possible will turn up to support the keen organisers.



## The Symbol of Scotland

Legend has it that the Scots adopted the thistle as their symbol of protection and strength in 990AD when, in the village of Luncarty, four miles north-west of Perth, an army of Scots led by King Kenneth III bedded down for the night. A raiding party of Danish Vikings,

whom they had been fighting earlier, attempted to sneak up on the camp in ambush. Having removed their footwear in order to be quiet, they stepped barefoot into a field of thistles, causing them to cry out in pain, rousing the Scots and they were routed.

We thank Clan member Margaret Riquier for providing invaluable details of a memorial service held on 21<sup>st</sup> July 2001 at the South African War Memorial in Bay Road, Mt. Gambier, S.A.

It was decided by local National Trust members, with the cooperation of the Department of Veterans Affairs and the History Trust of S.A., that their contribution to the Centenary of Federation would be a memorial service and a small exhibition to honour the six Mt. Gambier soldiers who died during the Boer War. Margaret's grandfather, Regimental Sergeant Major James MacIntosh MacGillivray was the only one of the six who left a family, and he was killed on the 21<sup>st</sup> July 1901, so the 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of his death was selected for the event.

Present at the service were four of his grandsons, three granddaughters and numerous great and great-great grandchildren. Then, when the gathering moved on to the Boer War Exhibition in the Old Courthouse, the official opening was conducted by Donald Pegler, Chairman of the District Council, who is a great grandson of James. Also there were Donald and James Patterson and their wives. Don's father, Alex, whose death is reported elsewhere in this issue, was a grandson of James' younger brother, Donald.

Margaret Riquier was given the major task of researching all the data for the exhibition and this led to her production of a comprehensive ten page document on the life of James MacGillivray and she has kindly allowed

us to extract from this report in order to give our members a brief summary of this fine man's life and family.

### James Mackintosh MacGillivray

James was born in Oban, Scotland, on 30<sup>th</sup> January 1851, his parents, James Snr. aged 30 and wife, Mary Mackintosh, aged 26 originally came from Aviemore, Invernesshire.

The family arrived in Portland, Victoria in 1853, James being the only child at this time, and first settled near Casterton where his father worked on large pastoral properties. By 1860 they had moved to Penola where James snr. worked as a shepherd, but at the same time he had bought his first property at Lake Mundi, Victoria, between Penola and Casterton, which he named "Aberfoyle". Then, in 1863, he bought part of the Maaoupe run near Penola, calling it Maaoupe Park, and he and Mary lived there until their deaths in 1894 and 1883 respectively. He had built up a fine flock of Merino sheep, was an hospitable host with a large circle of friends, but also had the reputation of being a shrewd, hard headed man of business.

James, in time, was joined by two brothers and four sisters and he was expected to become a grazier. In part he did so, but he was adventurous and was to have a rather different life. With considerable skills as a shooter and horseman he seemed to be cut out for life as a soldier. He served 6 years with the Victorian Mounted Rifles before joining the Adelaide Volunteers in 1879 as a drill sergeant.

During this time he won many prizes for shooting in local and international contests and had also become a husband, father and part time grazier, managing "Aberfoyle" for his father.

The girl he had married in 1881 was Sophia Patterson, the daughter of Duncan and Christian who had come from the Isle of Mull, arriving in Australia in 1853 at the same time as the MacGillivrays. Their property, "Greenbanks" was about 12 miles north of "Maaoupe Park", and the two families became very firm friends, further bound by this marriage and that of Sophia's brother Thomas to Margaret MacGillivray.

In 1894 James and Sophia, by now with six children, moved to Mt. Gambier where he joined up with the local squadron of Mounted Rifles and in 1897 he had the honour of being selected as a member of the contingent that took part in the celebration in London to mark the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria. All the time he was supplementing his income from rural pursuits by his shooting prowess – often competing under the pseudonym of 'Calrossi', either to gain better odds or perhaps to mislead his father into thinking he was busy on the farm!

In 1899, when war broke out in South Africa, James immediately volunteered despite his age of 48 years and in the first contingent he arrived in Cape Town on November 1<sup>st</sup>. His youngest child at that time, who was to become Margaret Riquier's mother, celebrated her first birthday whilst he was in transit.

We will not go into all the reported details of his service life but, from statements made by his officers and men, it is clear that James was a born soldier – hardy, healthy and brave, with typical Celtic dash and recklessness. Being such a good shot and a fine horseman made him ideal for the type of warfare then engaged in. When facing the enemy he was the last man to leave the fight, showing extreme coolness under fire and at times had to be ordered from the field.

In December 1900, the first SA. Contingent completed their tour of duty and returned home, but by February 1901 James MacGillivray, now 50 years old, had been accepted for a second tour of duty with the rank of Regimental Sergeant Major and was off again to South Africa. He took with him references, testimonials etc. intending, when hostilities ceased, to apply for a position with the Cape Mounted Police, but he also had his eye on some fine land in the Transvaal. He did not know at the time that Sophia was pregnant with their ninth child.

On the 14<sup>th</sup> July he wrote home to a friend saying that he had just been notified by his commanding officer that he would receive a commission during the following week. He also commented on the frustrating tactics of the Boers in allowing their women and children to be captured, this hampering the Imperial troops and aiding the Boer men to escape. Little did he realise at the time that this very tactic would lead to his own death a few days later.

On the 21<sup>st</sup> July he was taking part in an action against a party of the enemy when a Cape cart with three women aboard pulled up in a dry gully and, James, believing that they had surrendered, rode past them in pursuit of a mounted pair of men. One of the women in the cart, a girl of 17 years, shot him in the back and he died instantly. One of the ironies of this incident was the fact that James himself had always refused to shoot an escaping Boer in the back, instead shooting over his head to warn him. James was buried with full military honours at a place called Oliphant's Vlei and a photograph of the grave was sent to his widow. The girl who shot him was acquitted of murder, for want of evidence, no one having seen her fire the fatal shot.

On 25<sup>th</sup> July 1901, Sophia received a telegram from the Premier of South Australia advising her of the death of her husband at Van Kollens Fontein. This was not the only telegram of its kind that this courageous woman was to receive – their son James was killed on Gallipoli in 1915.

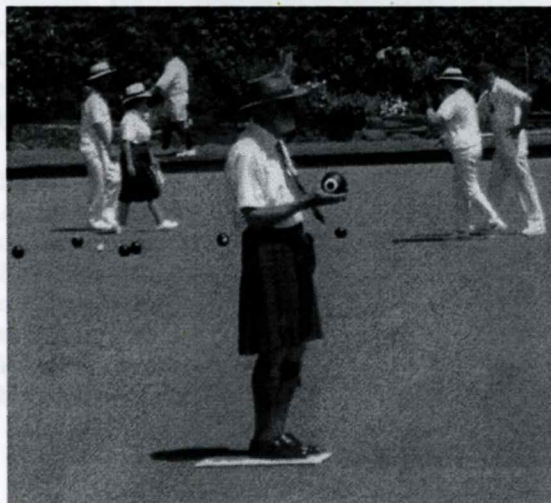
To conclude this story it is great to know that some descendants of this family still live in the Mt. Gambier district and take a pride in their ancestry, even if none now carry the surname MacGillivray, and we note that a part of the family land was given to the Coonawarra vignerons for the construction of a small airstrip, this now being named MacGillivray Airstrip.



## A Scottish Day At Doncaster

I have for many years been a member of Doncaster Bowling Club, one of the premier lawn bowling venues in Melbourne, and have served it as Greens Director and President, but one of my most enjoyable times there was this year on Friday 25<sup>th</sup> of January. The current President of the Ladies Section of the Club, Molly Harding, had announced that she would conduct a "Scottish Day" as a mixed fours event and requested all participants to wear something tartan.

On investigation, I learned that Molly had been born and grew up on the Isle of Arran and that her mother was a MacGillivray, so I not only agreed to take part in the game, but also offered to assist in organising the day. You will understand my surprise and pleasure when, having arranged a talented piper and singer named Peter Corbett, who also addressed the haggis in fine style before lunch, I discovered that his father's second name was also MacGillivray!



Good use was made of the substantial lengths of tartan owned by our Clan Society to give the whole interior of the Clubhouse a genuine MacGillivray look. Molly wore a skirt of our tartan which she had been lent by my wife, Leila, and I was fully kilted, whilst almost all of the 140 or so other competitors displayed some splash of Scottish colour, even if not very authentic, so the bowling green looked a grand sight in brilliant sunshine.

At the end of the day, the proceedings concluded with ample shortbread for afternoon tea and finally a display of highland dancing by three girls, one of whom was a McIntosh. All present voted it a most successful and enjoyable day.

- P McG

Peter McGillivray looking dapper in his Clan kilt on the bowling green at Doncaster Bowling Club.



Molly Harding & Peter McGillivray



A member of the Doncaster Bowling Club with Peter McGillivray & Peter Corbett.

# Donald P. MacGillivray ; Champion Piper

By Robert McGillivray

Last year the 'Piping Times', the distinguished Scottish publication of the College of Piping, featured a lengthy interview with Donald P. MacGillivray, one of the outstanding pipers of the post World War 11 era. Considered by many as one of the best proponents of the John MacDonald school of teaching, Donald won the highest accolade, the Gold Medal at the Northern Meeting, Inverness, with a noted performance of the 'Lament for Donald Duaghal MacKay'. Quoted at length, Donald gives a fascinating glimpse into the world of competitive piping, his own background, contemporary pipers, those who faithfully maintained the skills of old and the traditions they all preserved.

Donald started on the pipes when at primary school and learned to play in a pipe band at his secondary school but, as he says, "I had a sort of blank period where I didn't feel I was getting on too well. There was no piping in my family though there was music. I don't know if there was any piping further back. My own father was quite keen on my piping so long as it didn't interfere with cattle business. There was a lot of it in those days. I used to practise outside every night and he was really quite pleased to hear the pipes but he was always frightened that I would give them too much attention when the cattle needed so much. My father had worked up the herd into what was probably the best herd of shorthorns in the country."

"I had an elder brother Willie who played the pipes at home and he was quite good, but he was quite an athlete and was keen on athletics. He would

have loved to have competed on the pipes too, but he never got the time."

Donald's piping did not begin in earnest until he purchased three gramophone records of piobaireachd by John MacDonald of Inverness. He played these records until they were just about done. The great classical music of the pipes caught his imagination. A pipe maker in Tain taught him the rudiments and he got a rough idea of piobaireachd. Then, about 1946 he sought out John MacDonald in Inverness, and with his practice chanter in his pocket, he knocked on John's door. When Donald told him that he wanted to learn piobaireachd John asked him to play something. Donald remembers playing 'The Duke of Roxburgh's Farewell to the Blackmount' and John saying, "When can you come back?" It was as simple as that. But Donald still had to find his way from Tain, in the north, to Inverness for fortnightly lessons at a time when petrol was scarce. He cycled to Nigg station and took the train from there. John would not let him pay for lessons, but from the farm Donald would take from time to time a dozen eggs and honey from his beehives.

From John he learned not only piobaireachd but its history. John MacDonald often talked of his past and other pipers. "He thought Malcolm Macpherson was a wonderful player. He talked of going across the hills on foot for lessons to Calum Piobaire, Malcolm's grandfather at Laggan. He said he got a good schooling and was faithful to the way he taught him." The Macphersons could trace their teaching

back to Skye and the legendary MacCrimmons. "John's teaching room was very cosy. I used to stand behind him. He would be in his chair and you just saw the back of his head. The hand would be going up and down and if you went wrong in your timing he would slap the armrest. At the end he would tell you what you had done wrong and would occasionally take the practice chanter and show you how to improve your fingering or something like that. He sometimes sang to you to show you little movements. I usually had the tunes off by the time I went back, I was keen enough. I took 72 piobaireachd from him."

John had other pupils and encouraged them to compete at the various games. Donald humorously recalls, "Going in for my first piobaireachd competition at Ardross just above Dingwall. There were only three of us in for it. I came first and I was so pleased to have won a piobaireachd contest that when I was playing my march, and going round like a little cock sparrow, I marched off the end of the platform. Fortunately it was only six inches off the ground. The judges were hysterical with laughter and that was the end of 'Millbank Cottage'".

Others too gave him advice. One wrote saying he enjoyed Donald's playing but he didn't enjoy watching him. "He said my deportment was terrible and that I stooped forward. He said I had to stand up and remember the tune 'I am proud to play a pipe', and look more proud. That did me an awful lot of good. I found a difference straight away. I felt more important and confident when I was on the boards, rather than skulking around."

The demands of the farm meant that it was none too easy finding time to practise and compete. In 1948 Donald went to 6 games, the most he ever managed in one year, usually it was only three or four. "That year I went to Skye and got the Dunvegan Medal there with 'MacDonald's Salute'. John MacDonald encouraged me to go to Skye. We went over the MacCrimmon tunes that you had to put in there. He said to me that I had to learn the 'MacDonald's Salute' because nobody else would have it and I'd get it to play. Sure enough that's what happened. It went very well. I played the Piobaireachd Society setting. That same year I got the Northern Meeting Gold Medal with 'Donald Duaghal MacKay'. That day was one of the biggest days of my life. I was on at about the middle of the contest. There were about fourteen or fifteen in for it. My approach was to try to follow what I had been taught. Happily John MacDonald's teaching coincided with the way I wanted to play the tune. When I finished and it was announced that I had won, I remember Sheriff Grant coming up to me and saying, "Well done Donald, but you haven't done enough yet. You've to get up on that board right now. We're not quite ready for lunch and you're to play 'Lament for the Children'". So, with him being a sheriff, I had to do what I was told and I had to play another piobaireachd. That was my punishment for being so successful. It went very well however, and the pipes were just bang on. As for the result, I just couldn't believe that it was true, really. My other punishment for winning the medal was that for eight years I had to give a piobaireachd on the wireless, once a year."

Even then the farm had to come first. “I even remember one year at the Northern Meeting, I think 1950, I had to ask if I could go on first in the Clasp, as I had to come home to show some foreigners round the cattle. That’s just the way it went. I was third that day, and when I went back to old John he said to me “I said you were too busy a man to be competing. Why didn’t you win the Clasp? I wanted you to win the Medal and the Clasp and then stop competing.””

Competing with full time players Donald did exceptionally well. Yet he remains modest about his achievements. “I suppose that from humble beginnings I did quite well in my piping career. Something made me do it. I just loved the music and any chance I got to listen to piping on the wireless I took it.”

It was through breeding cattle that Donald found his Australian bride. “I met my wife Di at the Perth bull sales. She’d been sent to Scotland from Australia by her father who was a cattleman out there. I remember the night that we got engaged. It was at the games at Portree in 1951. I’d won the medal in 1948 and again in 1950. I thought I would do well that year too but I made a hopeless job of it. The sheriff called me and asked “What the hell has happened to your piobaireachd. It was terrible, more like a jig. What’s wrong with you boy?” I explained that I got engaged the night before. “Engaged to be married? Oh, good God. Could I meet the good lady?” I brought Di over and she was about twenty minutes with him and I wondered what on earth was happening. She later told me he had been explaining to her all about canntaireachd! He called me over again and said, “I fully understand about your piobaireachd. Well done””.

An end had to come eventually. “When I stopped playing”, says Donald, “I did a bit of judging, a couple of times in South Uist and three or four times in Skye and, more recently, once at Blair Athol. At Strathpeffer Games I competed for 15 years and judged for another 15. They presented me with a huge shepherd’s crook after that. I didn’t enjoy judging as much as playing. Looking back at my time with old John, I would say that piobaireachd was his life, his obsession. He never married. I suppose I should have done more to pass on what I had from him to my son, Duncan. But he is pretty busy himself. He says before I go I must hum over the grounds of every piobaireachd John gave me.”

Donald maintained his friendship with Old John. Before his death John told Donald he wanted him to have his pipes. Many had sought to buy them. John knew where they should go, however, and wanted nothing for them. Donald was very touched. “John’s pipes were a very nice set”, says Donald. “I still have them today. My son Duncan plays them and won the Gold Medal with them in 1997.” The editor of the Piping Times notes that, “The Pipe is in excellent condition despite being made in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century.”

Many readers will know that Donald’s son Duncan is Clan Piper to the International Clan MacGillivray Association. Some may have had that great experience in 1997 of hearing Duncan play the piobaireachd ‘The Desperate Battle’ at the unveiling of the plaque in Petty Churchyard to the memory of Alexander MacGillivray of Dunmaglass, who died at Culloden in 1746. We in the Clan MacGillivray can be very proud of Donald and his son Duncan, two great pipers who can trace their teaching back to the famed MaCrimmons of Skye.



Donald MacGillivray in his competing days.



Donald & Di on their big day, with their good friend Donald Shaw Ramsay.



John MacDonald with pupils, Donald MacGillivray, Donald MacLeod (left) and Mickey MacKay (right)

## Another Success For Betty

We are pleased to once again devote some space in our journal to congratulate Betty Gerrish of Mansfield, Victoria, on yet another success. After all, when a clan member achieves something of interest, we should refer to it in this medium, especially since those who have joined recently would not be aware of earlier events.

In 1989, under the heading "Eleven hundred kilometres on horseback", Betty gave an account of her successful participation in the Federation Ride from Melbourne to Canberra across mountain tracks along with 230 other horses and riders.

Then, in 1995, we read of her contribution to the life of Mansfield by operating a cottage industry in the woolshed on Kevin and Betty's property "Alcheringa".

This involved the demonstration of bygone arts and crafts based on the production of knitting yarn from her flock of coloured Lincoln sheep and Angora goats.

Now, in 2001, as one of a group of 'Black and Coloured Sheep People' –her description! –Betty spent five days at the Bendigo Sheep and Wool Show where she was thrilled to be interviewed by "Macka" on the national radio program 'Australia All Over', during which she promoted her value-added hand knitted products, especially socks. A very satisfying public reaction ensued, with great demand for her famous socks made of a 50/50 blend of coloured wool and mohair fibre.

Congratulations Betty – keep up the good work.

## A New Honorary Member

Alert readers may have spotted a new name among the list of office bearers on the inside front cover of this issue.

The Annual General Meeting of the Society held on 6<sup>th</sup> October 2001 unanimously approved the appointment of Debbie Weinlich as Honorary Member and we warmly welcomed her at the subsequent Annual Gathering.

Debbie has been totally responsible since 1996 for the technical side of producing and printing of our Annual Journal and has been a great help to our Editor. Just as importantly, her involvement resulted in an immediate halving of costs compared to

the previous year and now, six years later, our annual publication still costs less than it did in 1995 without, we believe, any reduction in quality. She has not just typed the rough copy given to her by the Editor, but became so involved and interested in the personalities featured in some of the articles, that she speaks of them as though they are personal friends.

Thank you  
Debbie.



## Plant Life & the MacGillivrays

Reference to some popular books about Scottish Clans and tartans indicates that the plant badge adopted by the MacGillivrays in the Highlands was the Red Whortleberry, along with most other Clans of the Chattan Confederacy, although Boxwood is also mentioned in reference to us in particular.

Perhaps we in Australia should feel entitled to claim allegiance to one of our exclusive native species, but which one would we choose?

We have known for some time that a beautiful Hoya from Cape York Peninsula in tropical North Queensland had been named after Dr. W.D.K. MacGillivray, but only recently were we provided with a photograph of Hoya macgillivrayi in bloom showing that the size of each individual bloom is up to 8cms across or as long as a leaf (below). This photo was found on the internet by our Mt. Isa contributor, Bob Forsythe, but taken from a Swedish publication, so I am unable to give you a detailed translation of the accompanying text, but can confirm that this plant was first discovered in the November 1913-January 1914 period and named by Baily in honour of the famous Broken Hill doctor.



On the other hand, there is Grevillea iaspicula McGillivray, no doubt named after Donald J. McGillivray, a renowned botanist who specialised in the Proteaceae family and was author of "Grevillea", regarded as one of last century's most significant works in botanical publishing. (Vol.3 No.3 1993). A forestry student, Ms Susan Hoebee, supported by a CSIRO grant, is studying the conservation genetics of Grevillea iaspicula McGillivray, claiming it to be one of Australia's endangered plant species. Genetic drift and inbreeding are said to be affecting the viability of populations of this plant, as with many others facing extinction.



Finally, I wonder how many of our readers noticed that, on 16<sup>th</sup> August 2001, Australia Post issued two new stamps in a joint issue with Sweden, in celebration of the Swedish botanist, Daniel Solander's participation in the 1768-71 voyage of the 'Endeavour' under Captain Cook. The 45c stamp for local use featured Solander and the plant *Barringtonia calyptata*, but it was the \$1-50 stamp for international use that featured the 'Endeavour' (apparently grounded on the reef) and a flower of *Cochlospermum gillivraei*, which we proudly reproduce above.





Initial research on this matter was done for us by Euan McGillivray, who obtained documents issued by the Australian National Botanic Gardens which described all of the Australian flora that have been featured on postage stamps over the years. These served to raise further questions in our minds, and they were answered by none other than the same Donald McGillivray referred to above. Donald had in 1970 compiled a check list for the illustrations of the Botany of Captain Cook's First Voyage. *Cochlospermum gillivraei* is a tall, open, deciduous shrub, growing to 5 metres in height, and with large brilliant yellow flowers to 8cms followed by ovoid fruits to 12cms. It is commonly known as Kapok Bush, occurring in Queensland and Northern Territory.

The illustration on the new stamp is based on sketches made by Sydney

Parkinson who was the artist for the 'Endeavour' voyage, and it was on that voyage that the plant was first collected, but it was not described botanically until years later when it became *Cochlospermum gillivraei* (Benth.). So it was named after John MacGillivray, (1822-1867) who had apparently found the plant on Lizard Island off the N.E coast, and the Benth refers to a George Benthham (1800-1884), a famous English botanist, who was the first person to validly publish a name for it.

However, names sometimes change as our knowledge of plants and their associated literature improves, and Donald tells us that the correct name is now *Maximiliana gillivraei*, but for us the main point is that it remains a tribute to John MacGillivray.

In our Journal of 1996, Vol 3, No.6, Lil Hillas (nee McGillivray) of Albury gave us a detailed story of her life, much of which had been spent at McGillivray Bakery in the small township of Tallangatta, upstream from Albury on the Murray River. That town is, of course, now referred to as Old Tallangatta since it was consigned to a watery grave for many years by the rising Hume Reservoir and replaced by the thriving new town of the same name.

Lil now writes to tell us of the three days of celebrations held there as part of Australia's Centenary of Federation, all of which she was fortunately able to attend. Other family members who also enjoyed visiting Tallangatta for at least some of the functions were Roma and Jill McGillivray from Milawa, the late Donald McGillivray of Bright with Max and Lyn, Sue McGillivray-Jordan of Wodonga and Gordon and Lizette Brown from Canberra. She says that the organisers hopefully expected up to 1500 visitors, so were delighted when more than 4000 in total turned up.

An impressive Federation Parade featured some very impressive old vehicles and

floats, the winning float representing Doll's Garden, this having been prepared by Doll's daughters who were former pupils of Old Tallangatta school. Then, at the Showground, Lil met many of her old school mates.

On the Sunday, after an ecumenical service, there was a coach tour which took in the cemetery, the remnants of the old town and the Tallangatta Valley. Lil recalled that her father was the very first person to drive a motor vehicle on these roads, so the trip had a real feel of history about it for the McGillivrays.

The final day was a "back to school" function. Everyone signed the roll, had photos taken in 5 year groups and enjoyed brief reunions. Don found that only very few of his contemporaries were left, but among them were George Fisher and Dr. Phillip Law of Antarctic fame, both with great memories of the old times.

Obviously, Tallangatta and its history means much to this extended McGillivray family whose ancestors played an important role in the old town.

- P McG.



## Max Morse issues an invitation to Bendigo

McGillivray (Max) Morse and his wife Helen are active members of the Bendigo and district Caledonian Society Inc. and he has sent us an impressive printed program for their 18<sup>th</sup> Annual Burns Supper, which the Society held on 19<sup>th</sup> January this year. Helen's recitation of a poem was one of many items featured on the program.

This function has developed such a fine reputation that many visitors attend each year from Melbourne and other centres, and Max encourages our members to pay a visit to Bendigo at the appropriate time next year to take in their Burns Supper.

In reply to our query, Max has provided a fascinating story to explain the appearance of McGillivray as his first name and the reason for his continuing loyalty to our Clan Society. His link with us is, in fact, not one of blood, but results from a close association several generations ago which led to our name being given to a Morse baby, and to others who followed in each successive generation.

Helen Morse, an active member of the AIGS, has written a book about the Morse family and the first chapter consists of a detailed explanation of this connection, which we summarise as follows:

Simon McGillivray, youngest son of Donald McGillivray and his wife Ann McTavish of Cloverdale, and believed to be a g.g.grandson of Farquhar of

Dunmaglass 1655-1714, 6<sup>th</sup> Clan Chief, was well known as a Director of the North West Company of Canada, along with his elder brothers William and Duncan. Simon had been well educated at the expense of his rich uncle, Simon McTavish, had for a time served as tutor to the McTavish heir, and also received a large sum of money from his uncle's estate in 1804.

Then, in 1805 at the age of 22 he was admitted as a partner in McTavish, Frobisher and Co. in London where he acquired two residences and a fine collection of art works. After the North West Company became insolvent in 1825 he returned to London from Canada and then, from 1829 to 1834, he was involved with the United Mexican Mining Association of which the Chairman was Sir John Easthope. In 1835, Sir John invited Simon to be a partner with him in the leading Whig newspaper of the day, and in 1837 he married Sir John's eldest daughter, Ann, and went into a broking business with John Easthope Junior.

Simon and Ann had two daughters, the eldest dying at age 25, never having married, and Mary Louisa who married Rear-Admiral Richard Dawkins. Their son, Richard McGillivray Dawkins, 1871-1955, became Professor of Byzantine and modern Greek at Oxford University. The last of that line, John McG. Dawkins died in 1966.

Simon himself died on 9<sup>th</sup> June 1840, aged only 56, and was buried in the family vault of his father-in-law, Sir John Easthope, in Norwood cemetery, northeast of London.

In addition to the strong bond that existed between the McGillivray and Easthope families, Sir John had a very strong bond with his nephew, Henry Thomas Easthope Morse, whose education at The Blue Coat school was funded by his uncle, and a family story relates that it was Sir John who paid to

send Thomas, his wife and infant to Australia – because he had married the daughter of a baker! Certainly, when Sir John died in 1865, aged 81, his will revealed that he gave 2000 pounds “to his nephew H.T.E.Morse, now in Australia”.

It is not surprising then, that the McGillivray name would be given to one of his daughters by H.T.E.Morse, but it is somewhat unique that this practice has continued on to the present generation.

## An 80<sup>th</sup> Celebration



12 Clan MacGillivray Society members gather with their close relative Peter McGillivray to celebrate his 80<sup>th</sup> birthday in April 2002.

Back row (l to r): Kath Carruthers & Margaret Thomas (cousins), Robin Nicholls & Anne Walsh (sisters), Leila (wife), Katherine (grand daughter), Alex (son) & Elizabeth (grand daughter).  
Front row (l to r): Claire, James, William and Iain (grandchildren).

## Scottish Records

### Ragman Rolls

When King Alexander III died 1286 while crossing the river Forth to Fife at Queensferry, he was succeeded by Queen Margaret, the *Maid of Norway* (daughter of King Erik II). But Margaret died in 1290, en route from Norway to Scotland. There were a number of claimants to the Scottish throne at that time and King Edward I of England 'volunteered' to hear their case and decide who had the most valid claim. Those involved met Edward at Norham on Tweed in 1291. It soon became apparent that Edward was seeking to select someone who would owe allegiances to the English crown and John Balliol was selected to accede to the Scottish throne. But when Balliol began to resist the demands of Edward in 1296, the English King over-ran Berwick-upon-Tweed and defeated the Scots at the Battle of Dunbar. He then marched across Scotland as far as the Moray Firth, capturing castles and removing such precious items as the Stone of Destiny, the Scottish crown, the Black Rod of St Margaret (believed at the time to be remnants of the true Cross) and huge archives of Scotland's national records.

On 28 August 1296, Edward held a parliament at Berwick. All prominent Scottish landowners, churchmen and burgesses were summoned to swear allegiance to Edward and sign the parchments and affix their seals, many of which had ribbons attached. In addition to such prominent people as Robert Bruce, 6<sup>th</sup> Lord of Annandale, his son, the 2<sup>nd</sup> Earl of Carrick and William Wallace's uncle, Sir Reginald de Crauford, 2000 signatures were inscribed, making it a most valuable document for future researchers.

It is suggested that the term "Ragman Rolls" derived from the ribbons attached to the parchments but the name may also have been derived from an earlier record compiled for the purpose of Papal taxation by a man called Ragimunde, whose name was corrupted to Ragman.

*The Ragman Rolls are available on microfilm at many Family research centres throughout Australia.*



## News From Canada

more artistic talent

(with grateful acknowledgement to Clan MacGillivray Newsletter, Canada)

What a talented group of people are our Canadian clansfolk! In our Journal of 2000 we told you about a very fine professional fiddle player, Kendra MacGillivray, and then last year we featured James, a noted pipe-major and teacher of piping.

Now, in the 2001 Fall Newsletter from our sister organisation in Canada is news of a most promising fledgling musical group called "The Cottars", a renowned songwriter, Allister MacGillivray, and a special MacGillivray art exhibition.

The Art Exhibition was staged in the Art Gallery of the St. Francis Xavier University, Nova Scotia, for a full month, and featured over eighty works of art by no less than twelve local artists, all of them MacGillivrays. At the official opening of this exhibition, Jerry MacGillivray, President of the Canadian Society, conferred the honour of Clan Bard on Allister MacGillivray.



Allister has published hundreds of songs, many of which have been recorded by some of the most well known musicians in the world. His latest production, his sixth book of songs, "Songs from the Mira" was also launched at the same Art Exhibit. This book is an anthology of Allister's music, featuring 32 songs arranged for voice and piano with guitar chords and lyrics. Each song is accompanied by a brief explanation of why it was written or who it was written to honour.



Now known internationally as a songwriter, guitarist and record producer he has served as music director for a number of Celtic TV programs made in Newfoundland and Nova Scotia. One of his songs, "Song for the Mira" has been translated into many foreign languages and has even travelled aboard the American Space Shuttle! Allister now owns a music company, which publishes his songs and another company, which publishes books.

In view of the foregoing it comes as little surprise to find that two of the four teenagers who make up "The Cottars" are Fiona and Ciaran, children of Allister - the other two are Mackenzies, also brother and sister. Fiona, aged 12, who is studying step dancing and Gaelic singing, contributes tin whistle and Irish drumming to the Group's sound, and is the lead singer. Ciaran, sings, plays guitar, tin whistle and bodhran but specialises in keyboard accompaniment, at which he excels. This young group have already enjoyed many successes at major musical events in Canada and the USA, won contracts for two albums and are the subject of a two-hour documentary film.



Back: Jimmy MacKenzie  
& Cairan MacGillivray  
Front: Roseanne MacKenzie  
& Fiona MacGillivray

## Job Discrimination!

Young McLean applied for an engineering position at a Scottish firm based in Glasgow. An American applied for the same job and both applicants, having the same qualifications, were asked to take a test by the Department Manager.

Upon completion of the test both men only missed one of the questions. The manager went to McLean and said, "Thank you for your interest but we have decided to give the job to the American."

"And why would you be doing that?" said McLean. "We both got 9 questions correct and this being Scotland shouldn't I get the job?"

The manager replied, "Well, we have made our decision not on the correct answers, but on the question you missed."

"And just how would one incorrect answer be better than the other?" asked McLean.

"Simple", said the manager, "The American put down as his answer to the question 'I don't know' and you put down 'Neither do I'!!"



## A Brock Family Reunion

On the 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> April, 2001, no less than 160 members of this family came from New Zealand and all States of the Commonwealth to gather at the home of Peter Brock in the township of Doreen, just north of Melbourne.

Peter's name is well known to many as a famous racing driver, but readers may wonder what is the connection with Clan MacGillivray. Long-term members of our Society are Marjorie Verna Brock nee Jackson who was born in Dromana, Victoria on 26-10-1924, and her husband, John Henry Brock. Their son John and his wife Carmel are also members.

The significant point for us is that Marjorie is a great-great granddaughter of those pioneer immigrants John and Sarah McGillivray, being descended from their second child, Jane, who was born on board the "Cheapside" on the 18<sup>th</sup> May 1848 during the long voyage from Scotland to Melbourne, and who married James Rivett (see "From Drumnachloidh to Yea and beyond" Vol.4, no.3 1999).

The Brocks originally hailed from Kirkliston in County Linlithgow, Scotland, seven members of a family of fourteen coming to Tasmania, some as early as 1832-33. Two of them, Thomas and John, transferred over Bass Strait to the new Port Phillip Colony quite soon afterwards, and one report states that John Brock and his family arrived on the "Henry" in June 1836 with 1836 sheep and 6 head of cattle. They made their way along Salt Water River (The Maribymong) and eventually reached Emu Creek in the Romsey district. John held the Bullando Vale run and various other pastoral leases in that area, while Thomas also developed significant grazing interests, sometimes in partnership with John's sons.

One of John's sons, Alexander Brock, had extensive property at Shepparton, Avoca, Deniliquin (NSW), and in the Janefield, Bundoora, Thomastown and Preston area. In 1862 he built a large home at Preston, known as "Oakhill", which remained in Brock family hands until 1935, and in 1866 he bought the Doreen property which was the main venue for the gathering. This is now the only property in Victoria from those earlier times still remaining in Brock hands.

Of interest also is the fact that Alexander's wife, Elizabeth, was a Clarke, niece of the notable W.J.T. (Big) Clarke, who had gained ownership of the original Bullando Vale property in a special survey grant. On a coach trip to visit various places of interest to the Brock family, the delegates at the gathering had lunch in the woolshed at the Romsey property of Sir Rupert Clarke, who is a relative.

Marjorie and John, their daughter Jan and their daughter in law were very involved in the catering and all aspects of this large and successful family gathering, and son John was responsible for all the family-tree research and production.



John & Marjorie Brock

## More about Agrosaurus macgillivrayi.



In the 1997 Journal, Vol.4 No.1, under the heading "Agro proves to be very aggravating" we referred to the intensive search by a team of Australian and international paleontologists on the Helby Beds, a rocky outcrop on the east coast of Cape York Peninsula, hoping to find confirming evidence that the Dinosaur bones in the British Museum,

said to have been discovered by John MacGillivray in 1844, actually came from that area. First verbal reports of their expedition indicated that this was not so, because the only two samples found by the expedition and thought to be fossilised bones, were not similar to those in the museum.

Now, thanks to Euan McGillivray, we have been provided with a most detailed report by the scientists involved, which was published in the WA Museum Supplement and headed "Is Agrosaurus macgillivrayi Australia's oldest dinosaur?" For our purposes it is probably sufficient to reproduce here only the abstract summary from the detailed 9-page report.

*"Abstract - The holotype and only known specimen of the prosauropod Agrosaurus macgillivrayi, Seeley, 1891, probably comes from the Late Triassic Durdham Down locality near Bristol, England. Originally it was reported as being from the northeast coast of Australia. First hand examination of the most plausible northeast Australian source for such a fossil, outcrops of the Jurassic Helby Beds exposed on the east coast of Cape York Peninsula, have demonstrated that the rock in that unit was quite unlike that associated with the holotype. Gross and trace element comparisons between possible fossil bone fragments from the Helby Beds and the holotype also showed them to be quite different. On the other hand, similar comparisons between the holotype and fossil bone from Durdham Down showed them to be quite comparable, as were the rocks and*

*microvertebrates there and the ones associated with the holotype. Furthermore, A.mcgillivrayi is probably a junior synonym of Thecodontasaurus antiquus Morris, 1843 from Durdham Down."*

In fairness to John MacGillivray we should point out that although he was a naturalist on 'The Fly' in 1844, and his job was to collect specimens for the 13<sup>th</sup> Earl of Derby, his notebooks for that expedition have never been found, and in subsequent writings about the same area he never mentioned anything about having discovered such a specimen. Also it was almost a half century later that Seeley published a description of the dinosaur bones that he named A.mcgillivrayi on the basis of a label in "a small delicate handwriting" which read "FLY, 1844, Mr MacGillivray from N.E.coast of Australia." (right)

From the only evidence we have seen, John did not have "a small delicate handwriting". Furthermore, a geologist, JB Jukes, did publish a book on the Fly voyage and he too mentioned nothing about the discovery of fossil vertebrate bones.

So, the question remains unanswered as to how the specimen came to be labelled as Seeley found it. However, it had already passed through several hands.

So, the brief answer to the question posed in the title of the report is "No".



### FLY

HM Sloop Fly was launched at Pembroke Dock on 25 August 1831.

Tonnage	485 BM
Length	114 ft 6 in (34.9 m)
Beam	32 ft (9.7 m)
Armament	Eighteen 6 pndrs

Arrived Sydney October 1842. Surveyed Great Barrier Reef, visited Papua. Sailed for home December 1845. Reduced to coal hulk 1855. Broken up 1903.

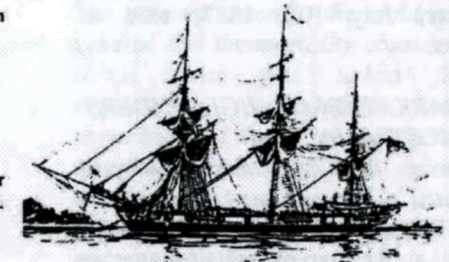


Figure 1 H.M.S. Fly. From Bastock (1988) (with permission).

## More about the Migrant Ship "William Nicol"

Over the past twenty years there have been numerous references to this ship in our Journals, it having been the first vessel to leave Scotland with free emigrants under the scheme promoted by Dr. Dunmore Lang and the British Government. She sailed from the Isle of Skye on 6<sup>th</sup> July 1837, arriving in Sydney on October 27<sup>th</sup>, having called at Capetown for supplies on the way. There were at least five MacGillivray families on board, with descendants of two of these quite active in our Australian Clan Society.

Thanks to Dorothy Mathews of Nambour we now have access to two very interesting news clippings dealing with this voyage – what a contrasting story they tell. How quickly the euphoria of the departure, as conveyed to the British public by a correspondent, descended into the misery and privations on an overcrowded boat.

The Edinburgh Evening Courant of Monday, July 10<sup>th</sup>, 1837, read as follows:

### *“EMBARKATION OF HIGHLANDERS FOR AUSTRALIA.*

*Isleornsay has for some days past presented a busy scene. Last week the ship, William Nicol of Glasgow, arrived in the bay for the purpose of taking on board the emigrants. Monday the 3<sup>rd</sup> was the day fixed for the embarkation. At an early hour on that day, Dr. Boyter, the Government agent for emigration, attended. The Doctor was accompanied by Mr Bowie, the commissioner for the McDonald Estates. In the course of the day, Glengarry, Mr Sellengston of*

*Lochalsh, and various other gentlemen connected with Skye and the adjoining mainland, came to Isleornsay to witness the interesting scene. The embarkation was soon commenced, and all was finally completed on Wednesday evening, when emigrants from the undermentioned districts were all comfortably settled on board the ship :-*

<i>From Slate, Isle of Skye,</i>	<i>107</i>
<i>Strath,</i>	<i>82</i>
<i>Lochalsh</i>	<i>43</i>
<i>Glenelg</i>	<i>29</i>
<i>Knoydart</i>	<i>48</i>
<i>Lochaber</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>Lochbroom</i>	<i>9</i>
	<hr/>
<i>In all</i>	<i>322</i>

*Of this number 104 were under seven years of age; and, judging from appearances, there is likely to be a considerable addition to the passengers before the ship reaches her destination.*

*On Wednesday afternoon, at the last muster of the passengers, every family was presented with a bible. The ship was fitted up in the most commodious manner possible, and all who visited her were satisfied that the comforts of the emigrants had been most minutely attended to. Indeed, as to this the poor people expressed themselves in the most grateful terms. The provisions laid in are of the first quality. Dr Roberts, Surgeon of the Royal Navy, accompanies the ship as superintendent surgeon, and what pleased the people most of all was to find that a large and airy part was laid off as a hospital. An emigration is at all times an unpleasant scene to witness. On the present*

*occasion, however, it was in many respects the reverse, for such was the eagerness of the poor people to be taken on board that all who presented themselves could not be received. This to many was a source of great disappointment. Dr Boyter, however, was firm in refusing to take one more than the ship could comfortably accommodate, and several families were in consequence left behind, with the hope, however, of being taken away by the next ship.*

*On Wednesday dancing commenced on board to the enlivening notes of the bagpipe, and was kept up to a late hour. Early on Thursday morning the ship weighed anchor and sailed, and on passing Armidale Castle she was saluted with 12 guns. The salute was returned from the ship followed by three hearty cheers from the emigrants.*

*All on board were loud in their expressions of acknowledgement to Dr Boyter for the great trouble he had taken, and thanks were as liberally poured out to Mr Bowie for the part he had acted in procuring for the poor Highlanders so great a boon.*

*The first ship has therefore sailed with eclat, and as other vessels are to follow, it is earnestly to be hoped that in process of time the poor Highlanders may be removed to a scene where they can not only be useful to themselves, but also prove an important acquisition to the colony to which they are to proceed.”*

What a different story emerges when we read the following report, which appeared in the London Times on 15<sup>th</sup> November 1837.

*“Papers from Cape of Good Hope give a melancholy statement of the dreadful condition of a cargo of emigrants from the Isle of Skye, in the William Nicol, bound for New South Wales. They put into Table Bay on the 10<sup>th</sup> September, having sailed on the 6<sup>th</sup> of July. The poor creatures were in a state of starvation for want of provisions, and even clothing, and the distress was heightened by the great number of children among them. A public subscription was opened for their relief at the Cape, and the sum collected was distributed among them in the shape of absolute necessaries. From the report of a committee appointed to investigate their situation it appears that the vessel was so overcrowded that the emigrants could not all stand on deck at the same time. The vessel and the berths were in a loathsome degree wet and filthy from, as asserted, no fault of the master and crew, but owing to the crowd on board. The sickness amongst the children was general and the mortality considerable. It is clear that, unless further regulations are adopted for the amendment of the emigration system, if its abolition be not most advisable, Government may as well at once intimate to all applicants that emigration with free passages is, in fact but a shorter mode of getting rid of pauperism. A string of resolutions was proposed by the Cape Committee for securing better treatment, and the means of more healthy and convenient quarters on board.”*

During 2001 a Mr. Bob Forsyth of Mount Isa, Queensland, sought our help in providing whatever information we had on the family of George MacGillivray who was a pioneer settler in the North Queensland gulf country, and we gave him copies of various articles which have appeared over the years in our Clan Journals.

In answer to our query, Bob explained that he is a retired senior citizen who became very interested in bird-watching, especially various wren species, and in local history, some six years ago. Hence his interest in the MacGillivray family who once had the 'Eddinglow' property, west of Cloncurry and Julia Creek, and especially in the work with native birds by two of George's sons, Alexander Sykes and Dr. W.D.K. Interestingly, Bob reports that he is still in contact with a MacGillivray who is a descendant, but that this person does not wish any publicity, which we must respect.

We are most grateful to Bob Forsyth for providing our Clan historian with photocopies of those parts of his most comprehensive collection of literature that deals with all the well known MacGillivray naturalists, but especially concentrating on the great achievements in this science by John MacGillivray (the son of Professor William of Aberdeen) and by Dr. William David Kerr MacGillivray of Broken Hill fame. We do not intend to list here all the various reports and publications

included in this collection, but two of these particularly caught our attention. Firstly, in a checklist of 'Birds of Australia', Part 1, non-passerines, issued by the Royal Australian Ornithological Union in 1975, there appeared 9 species bearing the scientific name *macgillivrayi*. In an earlier 1930 publication there were no less than 21!

Secondly, an Australian Museum online document entitled "The Curate's Egg" reminded me of my very amateurish attempts at gathering a collection of bird's eggs when a youngster in the country. Such an activity is now frowned on very severely, but this document stated just how worthwhile and valuable the early collections by trained ornithologists have become in ongoing studies about Australian bird species, especially in the study of eggshell thinning due to modern chemicals. It was noted in the article that the collection put together by Dr. W.D.K. had been donated to the museum and how well it had been curated and accompanied by a detailed data book.



Yes, there was a two page spread in last year's Journal under that same heading, describing the World War 1 involvement of the 'Clan MacGillivray', but only one member, Alan Shaw of Hobart, was smart enough to notice the major error, in that the vessel pictured was NOT the one described in the article! Your editor's face is still red!

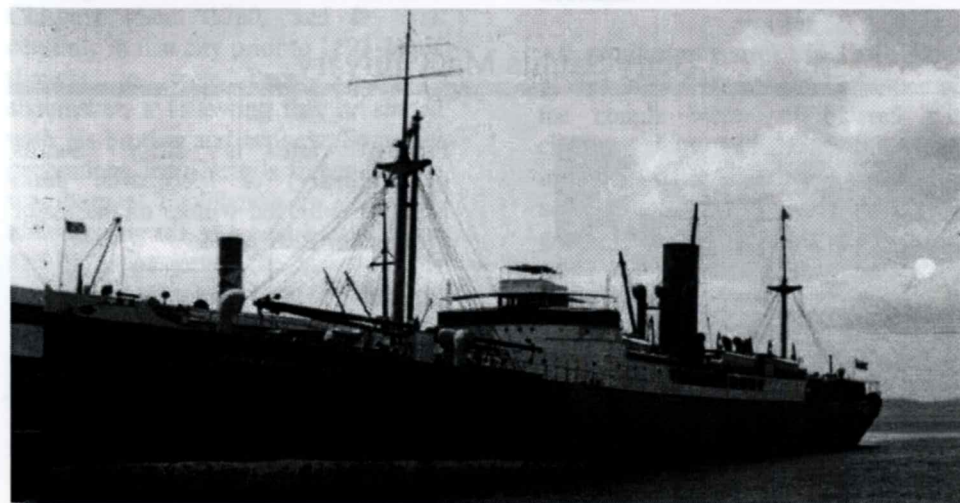
The fact is that there have been two steamships bearing our illustrious name, both owned by the Clan Line Steamers Limited (Cayzer, Irvine and Company), Liverpool. The first one was completed in 1911 by Sir W.G. Armstrong, Whitworth and Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne and she served as a troop transport and hospital ship during the Gallipoli campaign and throughout the First World War. The correct photograph of this ship, as shown below, was taken in Hobart, circa 1911, and was provided to Alan from the archives of the Hobart Maritime Museum, whose assistance we gratefully acknowledge. She looks to be quite a modern ship for that era. As previously stated she was sold in 1948 to Hong Kong

owners, renamed Macklock, and broken up at Bruges the following year.

The second Clan Liner of the name (the one we pictured in error last year) was built in 1962 by Greenock Dockyard Co.Ltd. (owned by the Clan Line) and broken up at Shanghai in 1984 as Clan MacBoyd, also under Hong Kong registry.

As a matter of interest, Alan Shaw has noted that the barque James Craig started life as the Clan Macleod after being built in Glasgow in 1874, which indicates that there could well have been a number of other sailing ships with Clan names – perhaps another Clan MacGillivray? – and he plans to continue searching.

Alan is, apart from his many local charitable activities, a member of The Association of Royal Yachtsmen resulting from his service on Her Majesty's Yacht Britannia, which he joined only a few days after Commander Ian MacGillivray R.N. (Retired) had left Britannia to take up another appointment.



Readers of earlier issues of this Journal will recall Noela Smith's extensive search for proven details of her ancestors, and last year's discovery proving that her great-great grandparents were Janet McGillivray from Lagg of Dunmaglass and Hugh Shaw, the widely esteemed local historian in Strathnairn and Inverness.

Noela was also delighted to discover an obituary notice in a 1924 edition of a newspaper from Airdrie and Coatbridge in the industrial heartland just out of Glasgow, which revealed in great detail the great respect in which a grandson of Hugh and Janet was held. The article described the unveiling and dedication of a memorial tablet in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Airdrie, which bore the inscription "Remember before God. Donald Machoilchynie Shaw, born 13<sup>th</sup> January 1866. At rest, 1<sup>st</sup> August 1924. Priest-in-charge of this church, 1894-1915. During his ministry the church, the hall, and parsonage were built. On

him be the peace and blessing, for he was great hearted."

Having graduated from the Theological College in Edinburgh, where he had been held in sincere and deep respect by all students and staff, he was ordained in 1892 in the diocese of Glasgow.

After two years in the city he went to Airdrie where he faced an uphill task, there being at that time no church, no church hall, and no parsonage, but through long years of unremitting toil they were all erected and an organ installed. Donald had refused several offers of moves to the Highlands where his fluency in gaelic would have helped him, but, after 21 years at Airdrie he accepted a transfer to Fort William which took him back to his beloved Highlands. The newspaper article said that he could trace his descent back in an unbroken line of Episcopalian ancestors for 700 years in Inverness county.

## Betty Saulits MacGillivray



Pictured left is Betty Saulits (MacGillivray) of Macquarrie Park, NSW, a delighted winner of the major prize in our 2001 raffle.

Obviously a keen reader of last year's Journal, Betty wrote to the editor in the following terms:

"Your article on James Hogg, The Ettrick Shepherd, made me dash for the bookcase and yes, they were still there, my two books written by him, given to

me by my Dad for Christmas 1945, when we were still back in Scotland. The books are a bit worn and mildew marked from living in this climate, and no doubt the paper used at the end of the war was not of the best quality.

The books are named 'Tales of James Hogg, The Ettrick Shepherd, Polmood Series, published by Sand and Co. Many of the stories are written in Scots or Lallans, which I can no longer speak, but certainly can understand every word. I still have the copy of my mother's 'Poems of Robert Burns' printed in 1901, stained and much thumbed, a well loved book."

Betty also provided us with a very long and comprehensive 'Life of James Hogg' but we do not think that our readers will want to have any more about him. Rather, let us tell you something about Betty and her life and family, which is almost certainly of Mull origin.

Her earliest proven ancestor was Malcolm McGilvary, born about 1755, is thought to have moved from Mull to Glasgow about 1780, and he was certainly in that city prior to 1803. He is thought to have been a master shoemaker, a following that he shared with his brother and nephew. Some six generations later Betty's father Donald was born at Fauldhouse in 1910 and, after starting off as a coal miner, at the age of 18 he joined the Scots Guards and spent a three year term of service in southern England. He then went to Motherwell where he worked at various jobs before joining the Motherwell Police Force, and about this time he married Elizabeth Lind from Biggar, whose father had lost his life in W.W.I.

Betty explains that it was about this time that the family name was changed from McGilvary to MacGillivray because her mother thought that was how it should be spelt, and she usually got her way! Being on the army reserve, Donald was called up again in 1939 and in the latter stages of the war Betty and her mother moved to live at Woking in Surrey, close to the Scots Guards camp, where they experienced many air raid and rocket attacks.

After the war the family decided that life might be better in Australia and in 1949 they set off as migrants for Tasmania, where Donald gained employment with Risdon Zinc in Hobart. Betty herself moved to Melbourne in 1954 and the following year she married Arturs Saulits, himself a migrant from Latvia. Arturs worked as an engineer for ICI. Betty with Elder Smith, and in 1957 they moved to Sydney. They gained the advantage of him working for a multinational company, with several trips abroad including a six months assignment in London, which gave Betty the chance to visit family in Scotland.

After suffering a stroke in 1990, Arturs died in 1993 from cancer. Unfortunately the couple were not blessed with children. Betty sold their former home in Greenwich and now enjoys her own smaller unit in Macquarie Park. It is great to have her as an active member of our Clan Society.





## Macgillivray Tartan On The Big Screen?

The 'SCOTSMAN' of December 12<sup>th</sup>, 2001 carried a large photograph of top actor Samuel L. Jackson wearing a kilt of what looked to me a very familiar tartan, and this was accompanied by quite a long article in typical modern journalistic style with the heading 'kilting with confidence', and containing many of the usual snide comments about this subject. It appears that Jackson is star of a new film "The 51<sup>st</sup> State" in which he himself is not in any way Scottish, but part of the film is set in Scotland.

Quick to capitalise on this matter, Lochcarron of Scotland soon afterwards issued the following one page flyer, which we proudly show in colour, which confirmed our belief that it was in fact the Ancient MacGillivray Hunting tartan that Samuel Jackson was wearing. This is the lovely green, brown and blue tartan that was referred to as the Calrossie Sett by our late Commander, George, because it was always worn by the MacGillivray family of the famous Calrossie Shorthorn stud.

## Assistance Wanted

If any member is able to provide any further details of the activities, family etc. of the following people, please send a note to the Secretary or the Journal Editor with a view to future publication.

Graham McGillivray, Sales Manager/Announcer – said to have been with

Also getting in on the act were Madame Tussauds in London and the next picture from 'Scotland on Sunday' shows their dummy of Samuel Jackson being equipped with his kilt and other garments!



various country radio stations in 4 States (Vic, NSW, SA, and WA) since 1988.

Dr. George McGillivray, paediatrician at Melbourne Royal Childrens Hospital.

Late Donald Malcolm McGillivray of Drouin, Vic. Bowling Club.



LOHCARRON  
of SCOTLAND

## PRESS RELEASE

## LOHCARRON KILT SUITS STAR



When Lochcarron of Scotland was approached about making kilts for the film 'The 51<sup>st</sup> State', starring Samuel L. Jackson and Scottish actor Robert Carlyle, it came as a surprise that the kilts were for the American and not the Scot!

Samuel L. Jackson's character, Elmo McElroy, supports his clan by wearing one of its affiliated tartans – the Ancient Hunting MacGillivray. This is one of thousands of tartans produced by Lochcarron, manufacturers of the world's largest range of tartans and kilts.

"We feel privileged to be able to add Samuel L. Jackson's name to the list of influential, high profile personalities who have worn our fabrics", says Mark Gibson, Marketing Director of Lochcarron. Wearing the Lochcarron kilt must have been a pleasant experience for Jackson, as he now has one for private use. The chosen tartan is Montgomery, the clan of Samuel L. Jackson's ancestors.

Others to have worn Lochcarron fabrics include: The Queen, the Dalai Lama, Ewan McGregor, Liam Neeson, David Coulthard and Frank Bruno.

The company headquarters are in Scotland with offices in London, USA, Canada and Japan.

LOHCARRON OF SCOTLAND

Suite 402 Golden House  
29 Great Pulteney Street  
London W1F 9NN

Contact: Tara Gibson on 07977 281 409

[www.lohcarron.co.uk](http://www.lohcarron.co.uk)

In 1988, Vol.2 no.4 "MacGillivray man of letters" and again in 1998, "University of W.A. benefits from a MacGillivray bequest" we published all that we then knew about the late Dr. William Sim MacGillivray and his magnificent bequest to the University of Western Australia and to his Alma Mater, Aberdeen University.

In Perth, this bequest resulted in new sporting facilities, (MacGillivray Oval), significant artworks purchases and a magnificent organ in Winthrop Hall, this hall having been named after the founding Chancellor of the University. The provision of an organ had been included in the original 1927 plans for the hall, but financial constraints had prevented any action until 1959 when the bequest became available and it's installation was approved.

Our member, Helen Wallace, has now secured a copy of 'Gryphon', a journal of the Office of Facilities Management, University of Western Australia, and this contains a two page article headed "McGillivray Remembered," which provides a great deal of information

about the organ itself and the use that has been made of it over the years.

We will not go into all the detail, but the McGillivray organ is based on English Cathedral and Romantic traditions, and is installed on a shallow curved platform running the full width of the hall. It has one pedal division, four manual divisions, 3 keyboards, 47 speaking stops and 2712 pipes up to 10 metres in height. Thirteen kilometres of wire and 1000 contacts are used in its electrical mechanism.

Despite regular maintenance and tuning by the Australian agents of the British manufacturers the rigours of the WA climate and absence of air conditioning in the hall have now led to the need for major overhaul, which is to be expected for an instrument of this size after 40 years of very constant use. Unfortunately, the anticipated cost for this restoration is approximately \$500,000 compared to the original cost of 25,000 pounds, so the University's Office of Development is now planning a fund raising campaign. We wish them success!



### Our 27<sup>th</sup> Annual Gathering for the Clan MacGillivray

will be held on

Saturday 5<sup>th</sup> and Sunday 6<sup>th</sup> October 2002

at Gunbower (Victoria) Sporting Complex  
School Road, Gunbower

Saturday 5<sup>th</sup> – Meet at 1pm for an organised scenic drive to Mount Hope to view the unique country and homestead of the MacGillivray Family Ancestors, then to Pyramid Hill to visit the Historical Museum and cemetery. Finish approximately 5pm.

Sunday 6<sup>th</sup> – 11am onwards, barbecue lunch with salads. Tea and coffee will be supplied for a small donation. Drinks available at cost.

Please bring a plate for shared afternoon tea.

Camping is available at the Sporting Complex. Accommodation is available at Gunbower and Torumbarry caravan parks, Echuca and Cohuna motels. Echuca is a very popular tourist area so it is most important to make your accommodation bookings early.

RSVP by 30<sup>th</sup> September

Our Hosts are the MacGillivray Clan at Gunbower

Ron & Ronda Crossman	5487 7273
Bill and Sandra McGillivray	5487 1445
George and Marion McGillivray	5487 1431
Andy and Judy McGillivray	5491 5281
Bruce and June McGregor	5487 1431

Donald Albert McGillivray7<sup>th</sup> May 1909 – 12<sup>th</sup> August 2001

A very large gathering of relatives and friends from far and wide took place on Wednesday 15<sup>th</sup> August, 2001, at the Uniting Church in Bright, Victoria, for the funeral of a Clan stalwart and former Society Councillor, Donald.

In this Journal of 1990, under the heading "Bright's own living treasure", we read of Don's significant successes as an exponent of the musical saw. Then, in 1999 Vol.4 no.3, Don's niece, Jill, wrote about his lifelong community service and of the great party held in his honour on the occasion of his 90<sup>th</sup> birthday.

My own recollections of this loyal clansman go back to 1977 when I drove our late Commander, George, from Sydney to Melbourne over the Snowy Mountains and we spent a most enjoyable evening in Bright with Don and Rene who were splendid hosts. Then, too, there was Don's regular playing a few tunes on his saw at our annual gatherings.

How fitting that his saw and bow were prominently displayed on the coffin at Don's funeral.

- P McG

Ronald MacGillivray

On Monday, 11<sup>th</sup> February, 2002, at his home, Boleskine, by the eastern shores of Loch Ness, was held an impressive funeral service for Ronald MacGillivray, the inaugural Chairman of the Clan MacGillivray International Association.

During the first International Gathering of our clan in 1992, a splendid luncheon and then a farewell ceilidh were held at The Grouse and Trout, a restaurant at that time owned and conducted by Ronald and his family, which was in Strathnairn and looking out over former Dunmaglas land.

Then, all delegates at the second international gathering spent a wonderful afternoon as guests of Ronald and Annette at their newly refurbished home, 'Boleskine' Ronald has been suffering from a terminal illness for the past six months or so but he dearly hoped that he would still be able to take an active role in this year's 3<sup>rd</sup> big gathering – but this was not to be. His funeral service was conducted by a member of the Humanist Society and took the form of a lighthearted celebration of Ronald's life and bore every mark of his great attention to detail and his love of life and humour. The funeral procession from his home was led by Clan Piper Duncan MacGillivray playing his own new composition "Ronald MacGillivray of Boleskine".

Clan MacGillivray Society (Australia) extends deepest sympathy to his widow, Annette, son Blair and family.

Alexander MacGillivray Patterson3/9/1911 – 28/11/2001

There was no keener member of our society from its earliest days than Alex Patterson of Naracoorte, South Australia, and for many years he served on our executive committee as S.A. representative.

On the MacGillivray side he was a great grandson of James and his wife, Mary Mackintosh who emigrated from Scotland and landed at Portland, Victoria, in the early 1850's, eventually taking up land near Penola in 1863 which they named "Maaoupe Park". This couple's eldest son, James, whose life and tragic death is written up elsewhere in this issue, was followed by Donald, the celebrated horseman, known widely as 'Professor' MacGillivray.

Donald, and his wife Bessie Hayes, had three daughters and the eldest of these, Margaret, was to become Alex. MacG. Patterson's mother. She and her husband, Thomas Patterson, commenced married life on their property, "IONA" immediately after they married in 1908 and Alex was born three years later on 3<sup>rd</sup> of May 1911 in the house that still stands on that property today.

Unfortunately, Thomas became ill and was forced to lease out the property for 5 years at 400 pounds per year, and move to Portland in 1923, but he died only 18 months later at the early age of 53. The great depression had commenced and Margaret with her young family experienced very hard times until they were eventually able to get back on to a very run-down "Iona" in 1932.

Alex married Jean in 1936 and she proved to be a great helpmate, especially since his mother, Margaret, was living with them and suffered a severe stroke. Three children were born, Tom, Donald and Margaret, and Tom's early death from hepatitis at the age of 17 was a great blow to the family. However they eventually prospered, developing "Iona" and adding additional nearby land to it, with Alex and Don working the lot in partnership. Alex and Jean, who predeceased him in 1997, were most generous hosts and were of great assistance to me on several occasions when I visited their district on business. They felt very fortunate in having their family and grandchildren living reasonably close to them and Alex took great pride in the fact that his grandson is named Craig MacGillivray Patterson.

In addition to his time on the farm, Alex was prominent in district public life, serving as a Shire Councillor, and in the piping fraternity and the Caledonian Society. Don reports that Alex retained his well known sense of humour to the end, despite his illness, and when Don played the pipes for him just two days before the end, his foot was truly beating the tempo. A very large crowd attended his funeral service and, in the words of Margaret Riquier- a relative- Alex was given a fitting and Scottish send-off on a bleak, cold day.

- P McG.

