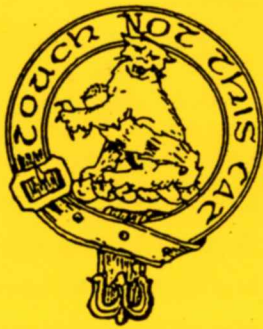


CLAN
MACGILLIVRAY



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CLAN MacGILLIVRAY SOCIETY - AUSTRALIA

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*The views expressed in this journal are not necessarily those of the editors
or the Clan MacGillivray Society of Australia.*

Editorial

By the time this issue is printed and ready for distribution, Leila and I will be in Scotland on an extended trip, the focal point of which is the inaugural international gathering of Clan MacGillivray in Inverness during the first week of August. Responding to the rallying call of Clan Commander George, will be five national Commissioners and clansfolk from all over the world - our Australian contingent will also include sisters Alma Guest and Edna Turner, Jillian and Robert McGillivray, and Stewart McGilvray.

This means the final assembling of contributions and printing arrangements will again become the task of Euan and Nigel, whose help last year resulted in a very substantial and necessary reduction in overall costs of publication.

As an editorial team, we wish to apologise to members for the spelling and other errors which crept into the 1991 Journal, especially in the Membership list. Also requiring special mention in this context is the family tree of William MacGillivray (1796-1852), which appeared on page 15, whereas it rightly belonged with the article "more news of the MacGillivray Naturalists" on pages 6 to 9. Nevertheless, we were encouraged by the number of readers who wrote to comment favourably on the new format, content and layout, and we thank you most

sincerely, as we do those members who sent in ideas and contributions for this issue. These include Trevor McGillivray, Yvonne Jones, Robert McGillivray of Edinburgh, Darroch McGillivray (Canadian Commissioner), Jan Baden and Liz Roveen.

One of the things that I find so fascinating about delving into the history of families (not necessarily my own!) is the way that one thing so often leads to unexpected discoveries and links with others. For example, we have in the past issues had two brief reference to William MacGillivray (1823-1917), the lawyer and author - in Vol.2 No.4 1988, he was mentioned in "*MacGillivray Men of Letters*" and again, in Vol.2 No.5 1989, Robert referred to the clash between William and the unrelated sculptor/artist, James Pittendrigh MacGillivray over proposed illustrations for one of the former's books. Now, this year, we have Trevor McGillivray submitting his most interesting family story "*An Antipodean Looks At Links, Past and Present.*" and we find that William was the elder brother of Trevor's great grandfather, Robert, who emigrated to New Zealand in 1859.

At almost the same time, I was given by our visitors from Edinburgh a little antique book, published in 1905 at John Knox's House in Edinburgh, entitled "*Rob Lindsay and his school, by one of his old pupils* -

illustrated by H. C. Preston MacGoun, R.S.W.".

The interesting link in all of this is that the author of this lovely little story was none other than William, but nowhere in the book does his name appear. I am told that copies have become much sought after in Scotland because of MacGoun's reputation as an illustrator depicting 19th. century crofting life in the Highlands.

Our 1991 story of the Cloncurry publican, Douglas MacGillivray, and his involvement in the early days of Mount Isa Mines, brought a response from his grandniece, Liz Roveen, a long time member of this Society. Her well researched article in this issue, confirms as correct our guess that Douglas was a grandson of the North Queensland pioneer, George MacGillivray, and gives us a great deal of new information on George's eldest son, Alexander Sykes MacGillivray, and this family's part in the early days of Cloncurry - Liz has promised us a future story on other branches of the family.

Yvonne Jones sent us a copy of "*Some Early Settlers And Connections*" by her sister, Patricia Conner, and we have been pleased to include an advertisement for, and a brief review of, this comprehensive family saga.

Jan Baden undertook a rather mammoth task in typing out 188 pages of her great grandfather William's handwritten and detailed diary of his rather tragic life in Sydney and Murrumbateman for the

years of 1882 to 1884. He was the only son of the famous naturalist, John MacGillivray, and he died only a few months after the diary ended, at the very young age of 32. In sending us a complete copy, Jan has made a valuable contribution to the archival collection of this Society, and we hope to publish further comments about this man and his life in a future issue.

Our Journal would just not seem right without the regular contribution from Robert from Edinburgh, our honorary Life Member. This year his article has a distinctly local flavour, resulting from the brief visit he and Pauline made to Australia in October last year, on their way to New Zealand for a holiday, when they kindly gave us some of their time for Clan affairs. We were pleased to show them a tiny bit of the country on a quick trip to Colac, Camperdown and Port Campbell, they attended a luncheon with the Victorian Council of Clans, and



Pauline & Robert McGillivray of Scotland & Peter McGillivray

whilst at a Sydney gathering, quite a few of our members enjoyed chatting with them. This couple have just notched up 21 years as joint editors of "CLAN CHATTAN", the prestigious annual journal of the world-wide Clan Chattan Association, so we offer congratulations to them

for that and also to Robert on his recent achievement of Arms, granted by Lord Lyon, King of Arms on 16th. January, 1992.

Peter McGillivray



Ringwood Gathering:

From the left -

Colin McGillivray, David McGillivray, Malcolm McGillivray, Pat Foster, Stewart McGillivray, Jacinta Ormiston, Heather McGillivray, Peter McGillivray, Gabrielle Silver, Ted Foster.

Ronald Charles McGillivray appointed as new Honourary Chieftain.

There is provision in our society's constitution to have an honorary Chieftain (in effect a Vice-President) in any state where a large membership makes such an

appointment desirable. This is the case in New South Wales and since a vacancy occurred with the death of the late David MacGillivray in August 1990, the Council have

unanimously agreed to the appointment of Ronald Charles McGillivray and we welcome this decision.

The family history of our new Chieftain is covered in detail in the recently published book "Some Early Settlers" which, coincidentally, is reviewed elsewhere in this journal, but it seems fitting that we give here a brief summary of this, and of Ron's life and work.

Ronald's Ancestry

Donald McGillivray was born in 1822 in the parish of Strath, Isle of Skye, to Charles and Betsy (Robertson) McGillivray, and first married Anne McLean at Breakish, Skye. Donald and Anne, with two young sons - Neil and Alexander, came to Australia on the "Ontario" leaving Liverpool on 3rd. August, 1852. On board were three hundred and nine government immigrants, of whom thirty six, along with three crew, died from fever during the voyage. Also on the same ship were Donald's brother Charles with his wife, son and daughter, and also a Mary Munro, with her parents and siblings.

Anne McGillivray died tragically in a fire in 1862 and Donald then married Mary Munro on 22-9-1863 at Patrick's Plains near Singleton, with a son Charles being born at Fordwich on 22-8-1864 - he was the grandfather of our Ronald Charles, and also of Ian MacG. Elder, the founding editor of this publication. Charles, a painter and docker by trade, was a noted piper, as was Ron's father, Charles Linden Bird McGillivray, born in 1891, and who,

it will be noticed, adopted the longer version of the family name.

Ronald's Life

Ronald Charles McGillivray was born in Sydney on 16th. April, 1919, but all of his school days were spent in Newcastle, where from the age of 13, he played with the Newcastle City Pipe Band as leading Side Drummer and later as Bass Drummer. For the next eight years, father and son were together in this famous band. When Ronald was transferred to Sydney by his employers - the NSW Railways, he became a member of Sydney Thistle Pipe Band. War intervened and in 1942 he enlisted in the RAAF, then joining the NSW Police Force upon discharge in 1946.

It was not long before six members of the Force, all in different pipe bands, Ronald amongst them, met together and resolved to seek approval to form a Police Pipe Band. Commissioner McKay replied in writing as follows, "It is pleasing to note that, at last, there will be some music in the Police Force. Approval is granted for the formation of such band, condition being that the kilt will be the McKay tartan."

In 1947, Ron was transferred to Newcastle and, several years later, he became involved in the formation and training of the Newcastle Police & Citizens Pipe Band. In recognition of this, he was awarded a Certificate for outstanding service. The next band to benefit from his participation was the Orange Pipe Band for six years while he was stationed at

Molong, in charge of a three unit station. Finally he returned to Sydney in 1966, gained his commission and was in charge of three suburban police stations - Merrylands, Parramatta and Newtown. In his final three years, he was an Inspector, in charge of a Metropolitan Division.

Ron and Shirley (nee Rundman) have four children, Ian Charles, Neil Stuart, Colin Lloyd and Barbara Lynette, and a growing band of grandchildren, in whom they delight. They have taken a keen interest in Clan MacGillivray Society of Australia ever since it's formation and attend as many of our gatherings as they can.

An early photograph of Ronald and Shirley, taken at a Scottish Ball organised to raise funds for the New South Wales Police Pipe Band.



Our Chaplain Retires

For ten years we have been proud and privileged to have as Honorary Chaplain of the Clan MacGillivray Society, the Rev. Dr. Neil McLeod M.A., D.D., O.A.

On at least one occasion, probably more, he graced our annual gathering with his presence and stimulated us with his stirring address, and he has also been a contributor to this Journal.

Vol. 1, No. 4, 1982, contained a comprehensive review of Neil McLeod's life in and for the Presbyterian Church ever since his arrival in Australia in 1929,

ostensibly for an eighteen month appointment!

On Sunday 9th. August, 1989, a special celebration was held in St. Andrews Church, the Entrance, NSW, to mark the sixtieth anniversary of his ordination. Now, in his eighty-seventh year, he has written to Secretary David, formally resigning from the office of chaplain, thanking us for the honour bestowed on him and for the friendship it meant over the years. He expressed the hope that we shall ultimately appoint a new

and vigorous Chaplain and that his name is MacGillivray.

Clan MacGillivray, in turn, thanks Dr. Neil McLeod for his interest in our affairs and for his ten years of

service to the Society in Australia. We hope that his health improves and that he continues to enjoy his retirement.

An Antipodean Looks at Links, Past & Present

History shows that McGillivray clansmen have migrated to many parts of the world, some as exotic as Java and the Arabian deserts. The greatest movements have been to North America and, more recently, to the southern Pacific lands of Australia and *Ao-tea-roa* (the Land of the Long White Cloud as it is known to the Maori people).

This land, with its towering mountains and turbulent rivers, appealed to Scottish migrants, driven forth by war, famine and troubles, such as the eviction of crofters to make way for extended sheep farming. They saw it as the fair land of New Zealand, which offered new hopes and prospects to an intelligent, strong, industrious and often frugal people.

My great grandfather, Robert McGillivray, was undoubtedly aware of the enhanced prospects offered by New Zealand, so he and his new young wife decided, in 1859, to embark on an adventure that would change their lives. At a vigorous age of 27, he was educated and possessed of skills of value to his adopted country.

He came from an old, and often notable, Highland family. Robert's grandfather, William McGilvray (sic), was farming at Dores on Loch Ness with his wife, Jean (nee



The author, Trevor Keith McGillivray

Fraser), in 1785. The family had settled there when it was forced from nearby Stratherrick after the battle of Culloden in 1746. A son, Alexander, was born to William and Jean at Dores in July 1793. The family moved east soon after, to a small farm near Drumlithie in Kincardineshire. It is likely that young Alexander had his first

encounter with lean times at the age of seven in 1800, when there was a severe famine, caused by mildewed grain.

I have no record of when his father was born or when he died, or why the name appears to have been spelt "McGillivray".

The people of the area round Dores in the eighteenth century have been described as "of a hardy constitution, well-formed, contented with their situation, surprisingly intelligent and well informed, honest and industrious." This description fits Alexander well. He first appears as a farmer but census records show he was a rural constable in 1841. In 1851, at the age of 58, he was listed as a carrier of ornaments and a wood carver, specialising in dirk handles.

He married Margaret Kerr about 1820 and fathered four sons and two daughters, neither of whom appear to have married. He was certainly of "hardy constitution" in that he attained the age of 92 before dying of lung congestion in Kincardine in January 1885. His descendants have come to the fore in Scotland, Malaya, Australia and New Zealand.

Alexander's eldest son, William (1823-1917), headed three successive generations of Writers to the Signet (WS), a description used in Scotland for solicitors conducting cases before a Court of Session. William became an author in his later years. There was a book of short stories about his youth in the Highlands, and "The Life of William MacGillivray" (1796-1852), the famous ornithologist who was his namesake but not

related. William died at the age of 94.

A son, William Alexander, born in 1859, was a partner in his father's law firm, Lindsay Howe & Co. of Edinburgh. I have a letter he wrote on 3rd. August 1917 to his (?second?) cousin, my late father, Robert David McGillivray, who was then in London as a soldier after being wounded in France while serving with the New Zealand Expeditionary Force. The elder William is described as being ".... very feeble both physically and mentally" because of his great age. There is also reference to William Alexander's "Uncle Robert", my great grandfather, who was still alive in New Zealand at the time. He comments that the family in Scotland have not heard from Robert for a long time and wonders if he is still alive.

William Alexander's son, Major Alaisdair MacGillivray of the Cameron Highlands, is also mentioned. He had been very badly wounded three months earlier near Arras in France. Though he never married, Alaisdair lived on to command the Cameron Highlanders' depot in Edinburgh in the 1939-45 war. He died in 1961.

William Alexander had two other sons: Ian, born in 1907, another Writer to the Signet, also unmarried, and the reverend Duncan (1909- 67), a Minister of the Church of Scotland, who had three children.

William Alexander's brothers were Evan James (1871-1940) and George (1873-1962). Evan, another advocate, practised mainly in England and

was an author of law books. His son, Donald Charles (1906-68), became Sir Donald MacGillivray GCMG, who, in 1954, was appointed as the last High Commissioner for the Federation of Malaya before it gained independence as Malaysia. At 48, he was the youngest man to have held the office.

George entered the Anglican Ministry and served as a missionary in Palestine, where his work took him into the desert in a primitive native wagon. He had language and medical skills, using the latter to dress gunshot and dagger wounds. He left Palestine at the outbreak of the 1914-18 War. Discomfort about his religion led to four years study in Rome and his ordination as a Roman Catholic priest. He also wrote religious books. His health failed in 1944 and he retired to Scotland.

Great-great grandfather Alexander's second son, George, was born in Kincardineshire in 1827. He is thought to have gone to New Zealand via Australia, and a grandson of his lived in Whakatane on the North Island of New Zealand.

Alexander's third son was my great grandfather, Robert (1832-1923); yet another to pass the age of 90. He was born at West Bogston in Kincardineshire and died at the age of 91 in New Zealand's much milder climate.

A fourth son, Alexander, was born at West Bogston in 1835 and apparently became a sharebroker.

Great grandfather Robert probably started school in Kincardineshire but at the age of 14 in 1846, he was at school in Edinburgh. Two years later, he left to work in a law office, which could have been with his eldest brother, William. He left after two years because of unexplained ill health, perhaps a chest problem, as he then moved to the south of England for five years. While in England, he may have acquired the carpentry skills he later used to advantage in New Zealand.

Robert was back in Edinburgh in 1859 and, at the age of 27, he married Margaret, daughter of Ross-shire farmer, William Robertson of Ferntosh. The young couple took passage from Glasgow to New Zealand in June of that year, aboard the well-appointed vessel, Alpine, of 1164 tons. She sailed into Port Chalmers, which serves the city of Dunedin, nearly three months later. There were about 460 migrants aboard, of whom 18 were cabin passengers.

Robert worked as a carpenter in Dunedin and nearby country areas for some years. A teaching job with the Southland Education Board then took him to Myross Bush, near Invercargill, for two and a half years.

In 1871, he turned to farming near the young Southland township of Winton, which is also significant to my family as my father's mother spent her early years there. Her grandparents, James and Elizabeth (Betsy) Taylor, were among the first settlers in Winton in 1864, about four years after migrating from



Great Grandfather, Robert
(1832 - 1923)

Scotland in June 1860. James and his two eldest sons, Robert and James junior, started a carrying business. Robert Taylor, born in 1842 at Eccles in Berwickshire, was my grandmother's father. There were thirteen children in the family.

Robert and Margaret McGillivray had four daughters and two sons. The eldest son was my grandfather, James Alexander, born in 1864 at Riverton, another small Southland town. A daughter died in 1871 aged four.

During his 18 years of farming at Winton, great grandfather Robert took an active interest in district affairs. In 1882, he called a public meeting at which he urged farmers to form a union and a co-

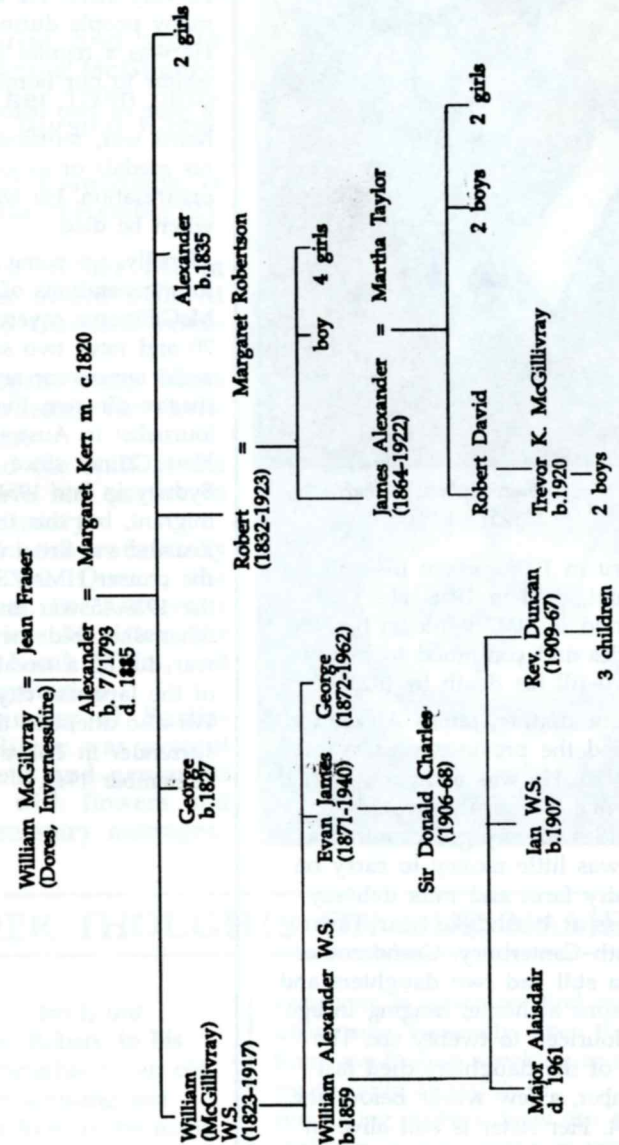
operative which would increase their purchasing power. This met strong opposition from the business community. Many years later, his vision became reality and he was able to assist in forming a farmers' union and the Southland Farmers' Co-operative Association. He also drafted a drainage act which, after much amendment, was passed by Parliament and became law.

He sold out in Winton in 1887 to become a dairy farmer in the Southland town of Mataura, where my father was born on 26th. September, 1895. Great grandfather Robert continued farming with reasonable success till 1901 when, at 69, he again had ill health. He moved to the north Otago town of



Grandfather, James Alexander
(1864 - 1922)

The Family Tree of Trevor K. McGillivray





Father, Robert David
(1895 - 1983)

Oamaru in 1903, where his wife, Margaret, died in 1906. He remarried in 1907 while in his late seventies and continued to live at Oamaru till his death in 1923.

My grandfather, James Alexander, had died the previous year at the age of 58. He was a carrier, strong but gentle. His death created difficulties for my grandmother as there was little money to carry on the dairy farm and milk delivery business at Washdyke near Timaru in south Canterbury. Grandmother Martha still had two daughters and three sons at home, ranging in age from fourteen to twenty six. The eldest of the daughters died last December, a few weeks before she was 94. Her sister is still alive in Timaru at the age of 85.

My father, Robert David, qualified as an accountant despite his war wounds and problems of raising a family. He was a quiet kind man, probably like his father, but could be very stern. He quietly helped many people during his long life. He was a regular and much loved visitor to our home in Canberra till a year or two before he died. He hated war, refusing ever to wear his medals or to join an ex-service organisation. He was nearly 88 when he died.

Finally, we come to the last of the four generations of New Zealand McGillivrays covered here - me. I'm 70 and have two sons, one is a radio announcer and the other, a theatre director. I've been a journalist in Australia and Papua New Guinea since I arrived in Sydney in late 1954, yet another migrant, but this time from New Zealand via Britain. I served aboard the cruiser HMNZS Gambia during the 1939-45 war and was present when she fired the last shot of the war during a naval bombardment of the Japanese city of Kamaishi. We also attended the Japanese surrender in Tokyo Bay in September 1945.

Trevor McGillivray

Annie Turns 100

Annie turns 100

A former florist and world traveller, Miss Annie McGilvery, has celebrated her 100th birthday at Maranoa Nursing Home, Lismore.

She was born at Toowoomba, in Queensland, on the November 21, 1891.

She spent most of her life in Sydney where she owned a florist business and also travelled extensively.

She also has spent many hours knitting and crocheting for charitable organisations.

Her family and the staff at the nursing home gave her parties to celebrate her centenary.

She received congratulatory messages from the Queen, the Governor-General, the Governor of NSW, the Prime Minister, the Premier of New South Wales, and various other dignitaries.

The local Member of Parliament, Mr Bill Rixon, was present at the celebrations and presented Miss McGilvery with flowers and read the congratulatory messages.



FURTHER THOUGHTS ON OUR NAME

Last year, in Vol.3 No.1, our regular contributor, Robert, in his article "Random thoughts on an old name", gave us an amusing and thought-provoking look at the many

variations in which we find our Clan name, especially when those from non-English speaking countries try to write or say it. In concluding, Robert threw out a challenge to our readers to provide

anecdotes of their experiences in this regard.

Therefore Robert was really tickled to see that the new "MACGILLIVRAY ROAD" sign at Peterborough in Victoria (see photograph on page **) has two different spellings of the name - MACGILLIVRAY on one side and the second "I" omitted on the reverse side, especially since a Chinese hotel receptionist in Singapore a few days earlier had told him she thought his name was "Mac give it away"!

I always remember that, as a youngster, I was amused at the way that my mother would pronounce our name so clearly and phonetically in her vain attempts to have a shop assistant spell it correctly on sales dockets.

During my own working life, I think I received mail bearing every possible variation in spelling, often with a "Q" or a "C" in place of the "G", but I think the least correct was "McGillimy", from a Japanese company. That reminds me that a Japanese associate prepared special visiting cards for me to use in Tokyo, my name and title printed in English on one side and in Japanese on the other. McGillivray

appeared thus -

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but I can't vouch for it's accuracy, because I recall that it always caused an embarrassed giggle when Japanese business men read it.

Peter McGillivray

Canadian Commissioner Commodore D. N. Macgillivray, CD, RCN/CF (Ret'd)

Commodore Darroch (Doch) Macgillivray was born in St. John's, Newfoundland on 12th. May, 1934. His long association with the Navy began in 1947 as a Sea Cadet with RCSSC St. George, Lakefield, Ontario. He joined the Naval Reserve (UNTD) at HMCS Cabot in 1951 while attending Memorial University, Newfoundland on a Navy League scholarship and transferred to the Royal Canadian Navy in 1953 while completing his education at Queens University, Kingston, Ontario.

Between 1954 and 1957, he served under training aboard HMC Ships QUEBEC, MAGNIFICENT and HURON, and for two years with the Royal Navy. During the next four years, he served in various capacities aboard the newly commissioned HMCS BONAVENTURE and HMCS NOOTKA. In 1961, he was appointed Executive Officer of HMCS LAUZON.

In 1963, he was posted to the United States Navy to train and serve as a tactical computer programmer at the USN Electronics Laboratory, San Diego, California. He returned to Canada in 1965 to help design and programme the Action Information System for the Navy's experimental Hydrofoil (HMCS BRAS D'OR) at Canadian Westinghouse, Hamilton, Ontario. He returned to the Fleet as



Executive Officer of HMCS ANNAPOLIS in 1967 and the following year was appointed Commanding Officer of HMCS CHALEUR and Commander of the First Canadian Minesweeping Squadron.

Following that appointment, he was promoted to the rank of Commander and posted to the National Defence Headquarters to assume charge of the new Command and Control Systems Section. In early 1970, he joined the staff of the Programme Manager DDH 280 and was named Commanding Officer (Designate) of the "First of Class" HMCS

IROQUOIS, the ship he subsequently commanded for three years, from its commissioning on 29th. July, 1972.

Darroch Macgillivray was promoted to Captain in March 1975 and posted to the staff of the Commander Maritime Command in Halifax. Shortly thereafter, he joined the National Defence College of Canada at Kingston, Ontario, as a member of Course XXIX. Upon graduation, he became Director of Maritime Operations, Plans & Reserves in the National Defence Headquarters, Ottawa. He returned to sea two years later as Commander, First Canadian Destroyer Squadron, based at Halifax.

In 1980, he was posted to NATO Headquarters in Brussels, Belgium as Deputy Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic's representative in Europe, with responsibility for Force planning and policy. He returned to Canada in 1982 to undergo french language training in Halifax and St. Jean, Quebec. On completion, he assumed command of the Canadian Forces Maritime Warfare School in Halifax.

In August 1985, he was promoted to the rank of Commodore and appointed Chief of Staff Personnel & Training, Maritime Command. In late 1986, he moved to England to become Commander, Canadian Defence Liaison Staff (London) and Canadian Defence Adviser to the United Kingdom Ministry of Defence.

In August 1989, he returned to Halifax, to take up residence and commence retirement leave. Since retiring, Doch Macgillivray has

retained links with the Navy as a Convoy Commodore on the Primary Reserve List of HMCS SCOTIAN at Halifax. He is also an active member of the Naval Officers' Association of Canada, the Naval Memorial Trust (HMCS SACKVILLE) and the National Security Defence Associations National Network, for whom, in concert with the Dalhousie Centre for Foreign Policy Studies, he recently organized and conducted a seminar on "National Security and Defence in a Changing World". In 1989, he was appointed Commissioner for the Clan MacGillivray, Canada, and he acts as a consultant to the W. J. Keating Division of Dibblee Tools of Montreal - a marine equipment company.

Doch has been married to the former Marion Clarke of Pugwash, Nova Scotia for the past thirty years. They have three daughters and three grandchildren, all living in the Toronto area.

*Thanks to our Patron,
Colonel George Macgillivray,
Commander of Clan MacGillivray, for
the handsome donation of \$Can.100,
which he sent to our treasurer during
the past year.*

Bruce McGillivray

Last year we omitted the photograph of the UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER, Bruce P. McGillivray of Portland, Oregon - who is an illustrator and geographic artist. He is a fifth generation member of a family of Nova Scotia Scots established by a west Highland immigrant around 1790. He is past Oregon Commissioner of the Council of Scottish Clan Associations, a Life Member of the Clan Chattan Association in Scotland and until recently served as Vice-Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Clan Chattan of the United States.



Commemoration

Two snapshots received within the space of a few days triggered a line of thought. The first came with the return of the developed films of the very successful holiday Pauline and I spent "down under" last year. Peter and Leila had very kindly taken us away from Melbourne for a couple of days, down the Great Ocean Road to see "The Twelve Apostles" and the many other attractions. Driving along, eagle-eyed Peter spotted a signpost reading "MACGILLIVRAY ROAD". Naturally we had to stop and get out the camera.

A day or two later came a letter from a friend who had been holidaying in Canada at the same time. It contained a photograph of an impressive snow-covered mountain with an inscription on the back - "Mount McGillivray, nr. Cochrane on the Trans Canada Highway between Calgary and Banff".

In the first instance, inquiries in a store in Port Campbell were very fruitful. They resulted in the purchase of a little book "My Grandmother's Story" by J. M. McKenzie, compiled from the diaries of Jessie Scott MacGillivray,

which revealed the eponym of this local road to have been an Australian-born Charles MacGillivray (1841-1915) and gave a



Peter and Robert beneath the sign post at the junction of the Great Ocean Road & MacGillivray Road, just west of Peterborough, Victoria

fascinating account of the life of this early settling family in southern Victoria. No details had been provided about the other photograph but we believe that Mount McGillivray is named after Duncan, a younger brother of the Hon. William McGillivray of the North West Company. In 1800 and 1801, Duncan made partially successful attempts to penetrate the Rocky Mountains and had given his name to a number of prominent topographical features.

We were proud to think of our earlier clansfolk who were commemorated and remembered in this way, and reflected on the many Scots who have left their names on the world atlas. Yet this is not a great feature of maps of Scotland. True, we have such places as Fraserburgh and Campbelltown but, probably because so many of our placenames are old and pre-date the general use of surnames, they tend to be descriptive, such as, where personal names do appear, they are more commonly seen in street and road names, reflecting perhaps an original owner of the land, a prominent personality of the time or, more recently, a local figure in politics. We recalled that, in the '70s, Inverness District Council decided to perpetuate Clan names in a housing development at Culloden and as a result we now have a Macgillivray Court. But there are few examples of our name being used geographically in Scotland, even in our native Highlands.

It may be that such placenames do exist are fleeting and not to be with us for all time. We heard during our visit to Australia, how names given by early settlers were reverting to those of the Aborigines. We are also aware of the renaming of several of the features called after Duncan and other MacGillivrays in Canada.

Perhaps the most striking case was when the twin towns of Fort William and Port Arthur merged into a newly-named Thunder Bay and the commemoration of the

Hon. William MacGillivray's role in the development of the fort, and his many other achievements, was thereby diminished.

Fortunately, clan societies can play a useful role in identifying those placenames associated with their clansfolk and record them, together with what is known of their stories, in their journals. Some years ago, Peter was good enough to report for us in the Clan Chatten Journal how he had stumbled upon the

Hundred of McGillivray on Kangaroo Island and something of Ivor McGillivray, an elected member of the State Parliament of South Australia from 1893 to 1918. Can we now carry out similar exercises and record in this Journal how others of our Clan have been, and are being, commemorated in this time-honoured fashion? Go to it!

*Robert McGillivray
Edinburgh*



Clan Chatten Association, Sydney Gathering 1991

Backrow: *Dr David McGilvray, Robert McGillivray, Peter McGillivray, Frank Davidson.*

Frontrow: *Jullian McGillivray, Lil Hillas, Pauline McGillivray, Robin Nicholls, David McGillivray.*

We are not sufficiently multi-cultural!!

During 1991, the Office of Multicultural Affairs in the Prime Minister's Department announced that they would welcome applications for a share of \$564,000 to be distributed under the Community Initiatives Grants Programme. We used our initiative, looking closely at the guidelines, and felt that we may just qualify, so a detailed case was submitted, asking for a very modest \$5,000. This was to be spent on a direct mailing package to all MacGillivrays (however spelt) on the Commonwealth electoral rolls, and the collection from them of personal and family history data, migrant arrival details, present activities, descendants and so forth, and recording all this information on a computer data base. It would have been a great step forward from our present position in attempting to respond to our Commander's

rallying call, because, despite our healthy Clan society, there are still too many MacGillivray families in Australia not taking part and not even aware of what is happening in a Clan sense.

Our application was unsuccessful. We received a very nice letter from Canberra, thanking us for our unsuccessful submission, and listing in detail the twentyfour successful proposals out of four hundred submitted. They ranged from \$3,800 to \$74,300 and averaged \$23,000.

These projects primarily were those aimed at helping the assimilation of recently-arrived migrant groups and the Aboriginal community.

Perhaps next time our application should be written in Scottish Gaelic.

Ed.

The Cloncurry MacGillivrays

In 1827, at Glenbervie in Kincardineshire on Scotland's east coast, a third son, George, was born to Alexander MacGillivray and Margaret Kerr. His two brothers, Robert and Alexander, and a sister, Anne, had also been born at Glenbervie. This same George was to become a noted pioneer stockman and pastoralist in Far-north Queensland, and he has already featured in earlier editions

of this Journal (Vol.1 Nos. 4, 5 & 6, Vol.2 No.5).

George married Janet Haxton in 1852 in her native place of Orwell in the small county of Kinross, where her ancestors had lived for many generations. Typical of Scottish families of that era, Janet came from a large family - three brothers, Thomas, William and David, and four sisters, Anne, Mary, Catherine and Margaret. Weeks after their marriage at the

tender age of 18, Janet left her parents, Alexander and Ann (nee Addie) Haxton for a new life in the colonies.

Travelling to Liverpool, the newly married couple boarded the "John Davies" in July 1852 for a journey by sea which took fourteen long weeks before landing at Portland in Victoria in November, 1852. Shipping records state that George was a stonemason by trade and that he and Janet were assisted immigrants. George was assigned to Henry Munro for twelve months at Crawford in the Portland Bay District in Victoria.

Nearly a year after arriving in Victoria, Janet bore their first son, Alexander Sykes MacGillivray. Alexander's birth is not listed in the Victorian B.D.&M.s but according to his death certificate, he was born at Collingwood Victoria in October 1853, at which time George would have still been assigned to Henry Munro.

Henrietta, their second child was born in 1856 at Buninyong Victoria at which stage George was more than likely trying his luck at the gold diggings. Their second daughter, Georgina, only lived for a couple of months in 1860.

Early in the 1860s, George was managing a sheep property on the Talyawalka Creek, a tributary of the Darling River. During the big flood of 1864, his aboriginal shepherd Mecki Jacki (Lame Jack), minding a flock of rams, was safely camped on high ground, away from the rising waters. Mecki Jacki fell asleep during the night and awoke to his horror to find that the rams had

wandered down to the river flats. The aboriginal shepherd knew he had done wrong, panicked, and disappeared. For the next eight days and nights, George and a boat crew moved the 350 rams to the hills which were three miles away.

A second son, George William, was born in South Australia in 1866.

By 1867, George was managing a property on the Darling River near Bourke, called "Kallara", owned by Dr. Youl. Kallara is well known because the first artesian bore was sunk on this property in 1879, and this was certainly the most significant discovery for the survival of land owners in outback Australia. William David Kerr MacGillivray, the best known of the MacGillivray siblings, was born on the 27th. November, 1867 at Kallara.

In 1868, Donald McIntyre, another pioneer of the Queensland pastoral industry, made a journey into unknown North Queensland in search of suitable land. He was successful and took up land for George MacGillivray as well as himself in the District of Burke.

Deciding, in 1870, that it was time to start a new life in Queensland, George, with an Aboriginal servant named Jerry, rode with pack horses to the Gulf Country, so as to prepare for a move to his new property called "Eddington". Janet, in true pioneering spirit, remained with the children at Wanaaring, in north western New South Wales, on the Paroo River.

Finalising his business in the north by December 1870, George and Jerry decided to take what they hoped would be a short route for

their return journey, but it turned out to be a thousand mile trek through drought-stricken country populated by hostile Aborigines, whom they encountered. Having no gun and with a tomahawk as their only weapon, they just survived for six weeks, on a diet of rats, owls, snakes and lizards cooked in their only utensil, a quart pot. It was early February before they encountered their first white men, camped by a waterhole, at which point Jerry ecstatically kissed the ground. The men told them of a property named "Wooltana", owned by a Mr. McTaggart. The McTaggarts were very hospitable and kind; so George and Jerry recuperated there for a week, as George was seriously ill from the effects of the lack of food and water. Wooltana was in South Australia in the Flinders Ranges near Lake Torrens, and George stated, in his diary at the time, that he had never previously set foot in South Australia, yet this statement has to be queried in the light of the fact that his son George William's birth was registered in that state.

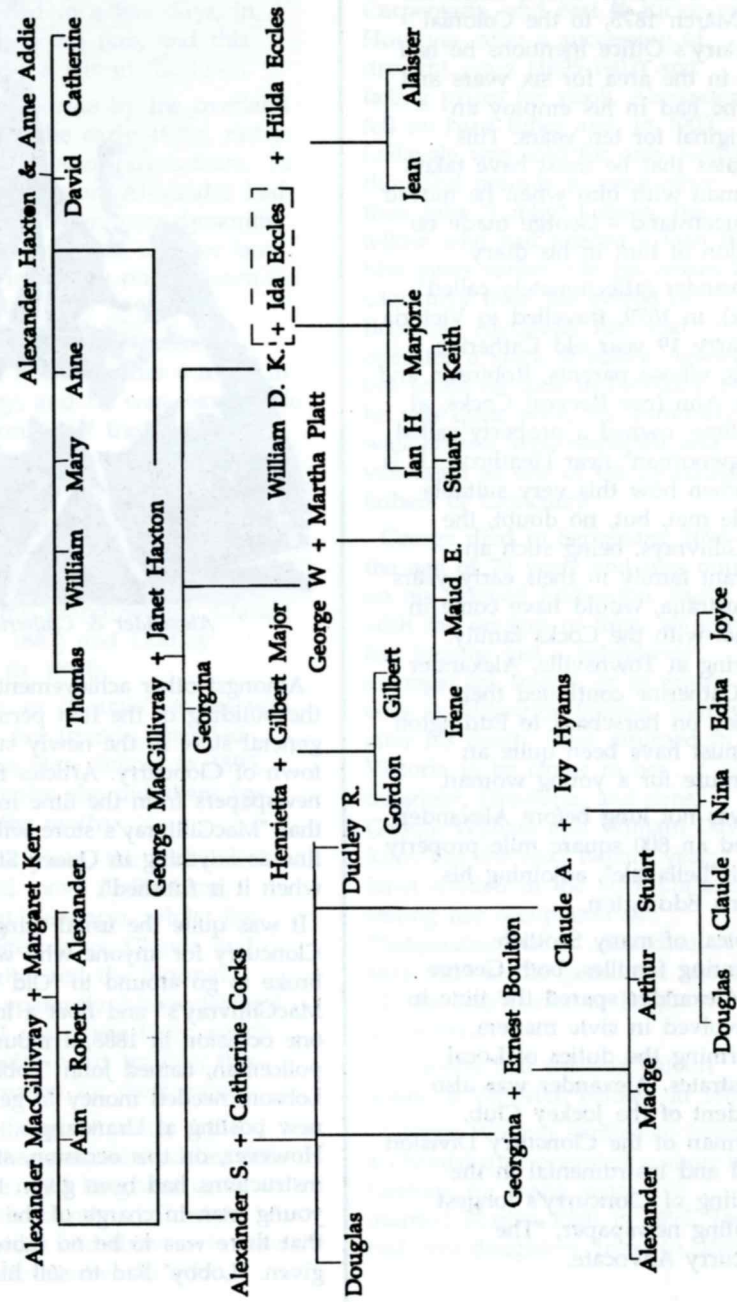
It took another five weeks of travel before George would be reunited with his family again, and on 9th. March 1871 they finally reached their destination at Wanaaring. On the last leg of the journey, George had again met up with Mecki Jacky, whom he had not seen since the big flood of 1864. Jacky was now employed as a shepherd by Mr. A. Sutton still on the Darling River.

After three weeks and three days of rest for himself and his horses, and also making repairs to his two wagonettes, George was now ready for their return journey to Queensland. The MacGillivrays set off to begin their new life on their own pastoral property, "Eddington". Janet was driving "Sloppy" and "Duke" in one wagonette, George having the young mare "Daisy" and "Mat" in the other. William and George Jnr. were the only children mentioned accompanying their parents on the journey, and we do not know where the older children, Alexander and Henrietta, were at the time.

George's chronicled records of his pioneering days must be of great benefit to all Australians. His diary giving such detailed information of a past era is an historical record that hopefully will find its final resting place in the Mitchell Library.

George was the resident owner of "Eddington", 1,200 square miles in area, situated on Eastern Creek, a tributary of the Flinders River. The country was still wild and unfenced, and homesteads still suffered attacks from wild blacks, usually at night, though one armed conflict occurred during the daylight. William and Henrietta melted the lead from a tea chest and moulded bullets for Alexander and an Aboriginal stockman to use in their muzzle-loading double-barreled guns to repel the blacks. George Jnr. is not mentioned during this incident, probably because he was supposed to be suffering from malaria - this is yet to be proved.

The Family Tree of George MacGillivray of Clonarry



A letter George wrote, dated the 4th. March 1875, to the Colonial Secretary's Office mentions he had been in the area for six years and that he had in his employ an Aboriginal for ten years. This indicates that he must have taken this man with him when he moved to Queensland - George made no mention of him in his diary.

Alexander (affectionately called Aleck), in 1879, travelled to Victoria to marry 19 year old Catherine Cocks, whose parents, Robinson and Mary Ann (nee Reeves) Cocks, at that time, owned a property called "Langwoornan" near Heathcote. It is unknown how this very suitable couple met, but, no doubt, the MacGillivrays, being such an itinerant family in their early years in Australia, would have come in contact with the Cocks family. Arriving at Townsville, Alexander and Catherine continued their journey on horseback to Eddington - it must have been quite an adventure for a young woman.

It was not long before Alexander owned an 800 square mile property called "Leilavale", adjoining his father's Eddington.

Typical of many Scottish pioneering families, both George and Alexander spared the time to be involved in civic matters, performing the duties of Local Magistrates. Alexander was also President of the Jockey Club, Chairman of the Cloncurry Division Board and instrumental in the founding of Cloncurry's longest operating newspaper, "The Cloncurry Advocate".



Alexander & Catherine

Amongst other achievements was the building of the first permanent general store in the newly surveyed town of Cloncurry. Articles from newspapers from the time mention that "MacGillivray's store will be as fine as anything in Queen Street when it is finished".

It was quite the usual thing in Cloncurry for anyone who was broke to go around to "Old Man MacGillivray's" and float a loan. On one occasion in 1888, a mounted policeman, named John "Lobby" Lobson, needed money to get to his new posting at Urandangie. However, on this occasion, strict instructions had been given to the young man in charge of the store that there was to be no more credit given. "Lobby" had to sell his best

suit of clothes to a bloke, who was to be married in a few days, in order to raise his fare, and this caused quite a stir in the town.

During the strike by the overland freighters in the early 1890s, rioters burned down Alexander's store. To avoid an explosion, Alexander had the job bringing out the dynamite, which was supposed to have been kept in a magazine out of town - but wasn't.

As with others of his family, Alexander had a special interest in ornithology, and he was responsible for the naming of the Cloncurry Parrot, *Barnardius barnardius macgillivrayi*.

Alexander and Catherine had four children, Douglas Stuart (b. 1880), Georgina Eva Constance (b. 1882 and was my grandmother), Claude Alexis (b. 1887) and Dudley Robinson (b. 1889).

Georgina, or "Connie" as she was known to her friends, attended Normanton State School in 1895, and a sampler she did there has survived the moths.

For a few years, the MacGillivray Family did move to Brisbane, residing at Newfarm, whilst the two youngest boys, Claude and Dudley, attended the Normal School. Apparently Alexander had contracted rheumatic fever which left him with heart trouble; this was the reason for their move.

During the good years, my grandmother remembered her father selling the wild longhorn cattle in mobs of thousands to Sidney Kidman, who had drovers to take them to the meatworks at

Normanton, almost to the Gulf of Carpentaria, and east to Richmond. However, after a succession of drought years (1895-1902) and falling prices for stock, Alexander fell on hard times and, in 1900, Leilavale was sold for only twelve thousand pounds to none other than John "Lobby" Lobson, the fellow who had needed a loan from him years earlier. On his return to Cloncurry from the period in Brisbane, Alexander had also operated a stock & station agency, but when he died in February 1907, he was quite poor, but extremely well known, well respected and venerated as one of the founding fathers of Cloncurry.

George died in September 1896 at the age of 70 years and was buried on his beloved Eddington. Sadly, with the ravages of time, his grave has become just a subsidence amongst the twelve or so grave sites at Eddington Station. Shortly after his death, Janet returned to Victoria to be closer to her daughter, Henrietta, and sons, George William and William David Kerr. For the next twenty years, Janet resided in the St. Kilda area, stating her occupation as "Independent Means". She died in May 1917 at the grand old age of 91, she was buried at Brighton Cemetery.

Henrietta had married Gilbert Major, a Victorian banker, in 1887.

George William studied to become a chemist and operated a shop in Geelong for many years. He married Martha Platt in 1895. They had two daughters, Irene (b. 1896)

and Maud (b. 1898), and two sons, Stuart (b. 1902) and Keith (b. 1906).

During this period William was in medical practice at Coleraine and married Ida Lillian Eccles in 1896.

In July 1906, Connie married Ernest William Boulton, who was manager of the Bank of New South Wales, in Cloncurry. Fortunately for Connie, they remained at Cloncurry for another eight years, before their move to Gulgong. Like the MacGillivrays, Ernest took a leading part in civic matters. A photo, taken of a group of Cloncurry business men at the opening of the new grandstand, mentions that Ernest was treasurer of the Race Club. (Douglas MacGillivray is also in the photo).

Like father, like son; Douglas became involved in operating many businesses in Cloncurry, as a stock & station agent, storekeeper, butcher, motor proprietor and publican of the Club Hotel - even acting as an agent for QANTAS airlines on its inauguration and making his claim to fame by being the first man to put money into Mount Isa. After the discovery of silver and lead by prospector John Campbell Miles, he realised that Mount Isa must be worked as a company and not individual leases. Geoffrey Blainey's book, "Mine's of the Spinnafex", mentions that my great uncle Douglas used cheap whisky when trying to buy out gougers - this is, in fact, incorrect - he only used the most expensive. (Nina White, the daughter of Claude, actually sighted one of the original sixty Mt. Isa shares).



Douglas MacGillivray on right

Although being involved in so many businesses, he had a very close relationship with his mother and was devastated by her death in November 1924. Buried with her husband in Cloncurry Cemetery, her funeral was one of the largest that Cloncurry has seen, with twenty three cars, which in 1924 was quite an event. Described in the "Cloncurry News" as a typical pioneering woman of the Queensland back country - fearless, quick in resource, intelligent and the perfect helpmate for her stalwart husband, she was mostly remembered for being the foundation president of the Cloncurry Branch of the C.W.A. Being of rather large stature, the grandchildren called her "Big Granny MacGillivray". Unfortunately

Douglas's premature death, at the age of 47 in June 1927 due to peritonitis, was a great shock to the family. He is buried in the Cloncurry Cemetery.

Claude, his brother, married Ivy Hyams in 1912 and had two sons, Douglas and Claude, and three daughters, Nina, Edna and Joyce. For many years Claude ran a garage in Cloncurry, then became a miner and died there in 1951.

I know very little of the youngest son, Dudley, and his wife Jane, but they had two sons, Alexander and Dudley, and one daughter, Irene. The electoral roll states that Dudley Snr. was a motor mechanic and then joined the railways as a fettler.

For nearly a century, the MacGillivray name was synonymous with progress in Cloncurry.

Liz Roveen

Our Commissioner In A Different Role !

Peter is pictured in his role as Ring Steward in the judging ring at the Melbourne Royal Show in 1990 after he had placed the Champion's sash on the Champion Guersey bull, "Nerrill G H. Symbolic", who is held by his owner, Neville

Wilkie of Bacchus Marsh. Peter is 6'3" tall, so Symbolic is a lot of bull! The Royal Agricultural Society of Victoria has awarded Peter an Honourary Life Membership for his more than 25 years of service as a cattle steward.



CLAN MACGILLIVRAY SOCIETY

17th. ANNUAL GATHERING 1992

WILL BE HELD ON
SUNDAY, 8th. NOVEMBER

AT
GREENSBOROUGH, VICTORIA

WHERE:
Apollo Parkways Primary School
(Melway map 11, ref. A 10)

TIME:

12.00 p.m. School Hall will open
12.30 p.m. AGM - All Welcome
2.00 p.m. OFFICIAL OPENING
2.20 p.m. Entertainment PLUS Activities for all.
5.25 p.m. Major Raffle Drawing
5.30 p.m. Smorgasbord Tea
7.00 p.m. Evening Activities

CATERING:

All families are requested to bring along a contribution towards the SMORGASBORD TEA (salads, casseroles, cold meats, sponges, etc., etc.). Tea and Coffee will be supplied. BYO liquor and mixers, AND please don't forget the kiddies and THEIR DRINKS.

IMPORTANT:

Please advise, as EARLY as possible, BILL & JULIE MCGILLIVRAY of the numbers expected in your party.

DROP A LINE TO:

8 JARRAH COURT
GREENSBOROUGH, VIC. 3088

OR RING:

(03) 435 9264

TRANSPORT:

Train from the CITY to GREENSBOROUGH
Taxi from GREENSBOROUGH to APOLLO PARKWAYS PRIMARY SCHOOL

Whiskey Raffle

The Clan MacGillivray Society wishes to acknowledge the very generous continuing support received from Teacher's Scotch Whisky and their Melbourne agents, W. J. Seabrook & Son. Our next raffle will again feature a 4.5 litre bottle of Teacher's Whisky on its impressive 'cradle'.

Last year's raffle winner was Mrs. Keryn Hallam of Moorabbin, who seen here on the right.

Albert's Fruit Cake

INGREDIENTS

1 cup butter;
1 teaspoon baking soda;
1 cup CSR sugar;
1 cup CSR brown sugar;
4 large eggs;
1 tablespoon lemon juice;
1 cup dried fruit
1 tablespoon nuts;
1 bottle Whisky

METHOD

Sample Whisky to check for quality.

Take large bowl. Check the Whisky again. To be sure it is of the highest quality, pour one level cup and drink.

Repeat.

Turn on electric mixer, beat one cup of butter in a large fluffy bowl. Add on spoonful of sugar and beat again. Make sure the Whisky is still OK. Cry another tup.



Turn off the mixer. Break two legs and add to the bowl and chuck in the cup of dried fruit. Mix on the turner. If the fruit gets stuck in the beaters, pry it loose with a drawscraper.

Sample the Whisky again to check for consistency.

Next, sift two cups of salt. Or something. Who cares!

Check the Whisky.

Now sift the lemon juice and strain your nuts. add one tablespoon of brown sugar, or whatever colour you can find. Wix mel. Grease the oven. Turn the cake pan to 350 gredees.

Don't forget to beat off the turner. Throw the bowl out the window.

Check the Whisky again and be to ged.

LACHLAN MCGILLIVRAY, Indian Trader - a new book

Volume 2, No.3 contained an article titled "The Highland Creek". This, of course, had nothing to do with a flow water in a remote Scottish glen, but dealt with Alexander McGillivray, the renowned half-breed who became Chief of the Creek Nation of American Indians. Now a substantial book of 352 pages has been written about his father, Lachlan, and the following copies of a letter and the jacket summary were enough to induce me to order a copy. If it arrives in time, I shall include a brief review but, if not, then I can tell you more about it in next year's Journal.

Peter McGillivray

from Mr. David E. Des Jardines
Assistant Marketing Manager
The University of Georgia Press
Athens, Georgia 30602
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from the jacket -

Lachlan McGillivray, Indian Trader
The Shaping of the Southern
Colonial Frontier
by Edward J. Cashin

On the southern colonial frontier - the lands south of the Carolinas from the Savannah to the Mississippi rivers - Indian traders were an essential commercial and political link between Native Americans and European settlers. By following the career of one influential trader from 1736 to 1776, Edward J. Cashin presents a historical perspective of the frontier not as the edge of European civilization but as a zone of constant change and interaction between many cultures.

Lachlan McGillivray knew firsthand of the frontier's natural wealth and strategic importance to England, France, and Spain, because he lived deep within it among his wife's people, the Creeks. Until he returned to his native Scotland in 1782, he witnessed, and often participated in, the major events shaping the region - from decisive battles to major treaties and land cessions. He was both a consultant to the leaders of colonial Georgia and South Carolina and their emissary to the great chiefs of the Creeks, Cherokees, Choctaws, and Chickasaws.

Cashin discusses the aims and ambitions of the frontier's many interest groups, profiles the figures who catalyzed the power struggles, and explains events from the vantage points of traders and Native Americans. He also offers information about the rise of the southern elite, for in the decade before he left America, McGillivray was a successful planter and slave trader, a popular politician, and a member of the Savannah gentry.

Against the panorama of the southern colonial frontier, Edward J. Cashin affirms the importance of

traders in regional and international politics and commerce.

Edward J. Cashin is chair of the history department of Augusta College. His book *The King's Ranger: Thomas Brown and the American Revolution on the Southern Frontier* (Georgia, 1989) won the 1990 Fraunces Tavern Book Award of the American Revolution Round Table.

Scottish-Australian girl at the Front

For hundreds of years every important war in which Britain has figured has included in its ranks at least one member of the McGillivray Clan from the Highlands of Scotland.

Already an Australian McGillivray is taking part in the present war-not as a soldier, but as a nurse.

Miss Mary McGillivray, of Adelaide, was one of the first British nurses called to France on the outbreak of war. Ironically enough, she had just returned from a tour of Germany.

Miss McGillivray trained as a nurse in Adelaide, after having been a qualified school-teacher, and about a year ago left Adelaide for England to gain further experience.

Since she has been abroad she had worked at the Harefield Hospital, which housed invalid Australian soldiers during the last war, and she also went to a London County Council camp for children at Walton, on the East Coast of England. She lived in a tent, and

was still at the camp when war was declared. She was one of the first volunteers to be accepted for service on the Western Front.

From "The Australian Women's Weekly" c.1939

Can any reader tell us more about Mary, her family in Adelaide, and what happened to her after the war?

eds.

Another Link with Mount Isa and New Zealand

John McGillivray McIntyre A.M., O.B.E., F.T.S., B.E., F.I.C.E., F.I.E.Aust.

Last year, an alert member (my son Alex) noticed the name McGillivray when idly scanning a press list of Honours recipients, and a result of this was the inclusion of congratulations to John McGillivray McIntyre in our February 1992 Newsletter No.8.

Suspecting a possible link with Douglas MacGillivray of Mount Isa Mines and Cloncurry fame (see Vol.3 No.1 and the article on page 20 of this issue), I wrote to John McIntyre who readily provided me with personal family details and most impressive record of his achievements in engineering, business and community affairs.

A New Zealander by birth, he does not appear to be closely related to local Australian MacGillivray families, but it is an interesting coincidence that he has spent much of his working life in North Queensland and Mount Isa, and is a Director of M.I.M. Holdings Ltd.

He was christened John MacGillivray McIntyre - but generally signs himself as John McG. McIntyre - the second name being in honour of his maternal grandmother, Elizabeth MacGillivray, who came from the Inverness area but, after marriage to Donald Mackay, lived at Lairg at the bottom of Loch Shin and north of Inverness. Her daughter, whose maiden name was Mary Ann

McIntosh Mackay, always said that her mother was directly connected with The Mackintosh of Mackintosh.

When Elizabeth's husband died during the early years of the First World War, she gathered up her eight children and migrated to New Zealand's Southland Province, where many Mackay relatives had already settled. The eldest boy, Duncan, and John's mother, Mary, who were both school teachers, had previously moved to New Zealand and were thus established to receive the rest of the family, but John still marvels at the fortitude of the gentle old lady that he knew, in taking her young family to New Zealand in the middle of the war, when she had very little money.

John McG. McIntyre's personal history, demonstrates what a significant impact he has made in the engineering and business development of North Queensland in particular and Australia in general.

Peter McGillivray

John's Personal History

Born:

Blenheim, New Zealand, 11/1/24

Family:

Married with five children (three girls and two boys)

Education:

Secondary - Hokitika District High School and St. Andrews College, Christchurch, New Zealand until 1941.

Tertiary - Canterbury University College at Christchurch, New Zealand, National School of Engineering, 1942-44 and 1947. Completed B.E.(Civil) in 1947.

Qualifications:

- Bachelor of Engineering (N.Z.)
- Honourary Fellow of the Institution of Engineers, Australia.
- Fellow of the Institution of Civil Engineers (U.K.).

Other Affiliations:

- Fellow of the Australian Academy of Technological Sciences and Engineering.
- Registered Professional Engineer in Queensland.
- Queensland Local Government Engineer.

Honours & Awards:

- Officer of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (O.B.E.), 1983.
- Australian Road Federation's John Shaw Award, 1984, for services to Australian Roads.
- Queensland Engineer of the Year, 1988. Awarded by the Queensland Division of the Institution of Engineers, Australia.
- Member of the Order of Australia (A.M.), 1991.

Army Service:

Two years overseas service (1945 & 46) with Royal New Zealand Engineers in Egypt, Italy and Japan. Commissioned while on service - Lieutenant, R.N.Z.E.

Sport:

Rugby Union - Canterbury Provincial Rep., and Canterbury University College and New Zealand University Blues - 1944. New Zealand Army Kiwi Team in Europe - 1946.

Engineering Career:

- Three years employed by Brisbane consultant.
- Thirty-eight years self-employed as Chairman and Managing Director of McIntyre & Associates Pty. Ltd., a firm of Consulting Engineers employing 120 - 150 persons in Queensland.
- Significant works include the Julius Dam Scheme, with dam, pumping stations and 61 km. pipeline; Phosphate Hill Development, with 68 km. of railway and the Town of Monument; 750 km. of Beef Roads; 400 km. of Flinders Highway; new mining towns, and suburbs to existing towns. Town planning and provision of modern facilities, civic centres, etc., to 12 cities and towns in N. & N.W. Queensland.

GOLDEN LOOS

Did you know that, last year, Aviemore in Scotland won "The Golden Loo of the Year Award". Apparently this was awarded to Aviemore for having the best public toilets in the country.

Angus McGillivray A hero of the Burma-Thailand railway.

On Sunday, 24th. November, 1991, Stewart McGillvray and I represented our Clan at the St. Andrew's Day Remembrance Ceremony, held at the Shrine of Remembrance in Melbourne, and what an impressive and moving occasion it was. Other Clan members should consider taking part in future years on the Sunday afternoon prior to St. Andrew's Day.

On this occasion the Guest Speaker was the former Governor-General, Sir Ninian Stephen, and the sermon was given by the honorary Chaplain, Rev. Archie Crow, who took as his main theme the quiet heroism displayed by allied POWs amongst the depravity and inhumanity of their captors while working on the infamous Burma-Siam railway. The remnants of the Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders were there, and amongst them was Angus McGillivray from Lochgilphead at the top of Loch Fyne in Scotland.

With the permission of Rev. Crow, I quote the following extract from his sermon -

"In the Argylls, every man had a mate; he was called a 'mucker' - someone to share with, to muck in with. The mucker of Angus McGillivray looked certain to die of illness - to all except Angus! The mucker's blanket had been stolen, so Angus gave him his. Angus drew his own daily rations but he gave them to his friend - and stood

over him too until he had eaten the last bite.

Then Angus started slipping out at night - the others thought to join the black marketeers and make a bit of money on the side. When a prisoner of war died, you might pick up a watch, a shirt, a knife, which you could barter with the Thais for food or medicine. They were surprised at someone like Angus going off, but no one grudged a man trying his luck.

The day came when the mucker got better; but big Angus suddenly collapsed and died.

What caused him to die? He died of starvation - and all for his friend!"

Peter McGillivray

The Australian Standing Stones



The historical background to the recent erection of an array of Standing Stones at the northern New South Wales town of Glen Innes, and the significance of this to all peoples of Celtic origin, was thoroughly covered in our Newsletter No.8, it being hoped that this would have issued early enough to alert interested members to the dedication ceremony on 1st. February 1992. As it turned out, we were a bit late, but Clan MacGillivray was nevertheless represented by at least two members, Alexander McGilvary from Brisbane and Anne Walsh of Armidale with her husband, Alan.

We are not sure exactly when the idea of constructing a ring of Standing Stones on Australian soil was first mooted, but once the

Celtic Council of Australia had given approval, a number of municipalities that had access to sources of granite stone were specifically contacted. Among other criteria, the future site had to be accessible to the public and not overshadowed by other features. The Glen Innes Council, encouraged by its tourist officer, along with local citizens, seized on this opportunity with great energy and presented a detailed submission. They even sent the Mayor and his wife on an official visit to view ancient stone circles in the Outer Hebrides.

By August 1990, Glen Innes had been officially chosen as the site and then work of gathering the suitable stone began in earnest - it was September 1991 before the first

of the thirty eight, four metre high, twenty tonne stones had been lifted



Bruce Shaw, Alexander McGilvray & Anne Walsh

into position. Quite apart from the suitability of the site in Centennial parklands on top of a hill overlooking the town, the town of Glen Innes has significant links with pioneer settlers of Celtic origin. It is situated on what was formerly a 25,000 acre station named "Furracabad", first taken up about 1839 by Sir Robert Ramsay Mackenzie, who later sold it to a Major Innes, who was the Commandant of the penal establishment at Port Macquarie. Innes had come from Thrumster, Caithness in Scotland, and, although, he never actually lived there, he gave his name firstly to the property, which became known as Glen Innes Station, and then to the town itself. Apart from these,

and many other, Scottish settlers, there were big settlements of Cornish miners to man (?work?) the numerous nearby tin mines at Emmaville, Torrington and Deepwater townships.

The dedication ceremony commenced on Saturday, 1st. February 1992, with a lone piper playing at dawn. Then followed two days of ceremony, processions, Highland games, pipe band competitions, singing and dancing. In his dedication address, The Governor of New South Wales, Rear Admiral Peter Sinclair, said, "in establishing this monument, the Australian Celtic community have given a wonderful example as to how pride in cultural origins and in being Australian can be exercised freely together without detriment to either."



More than two thousand people attended the dedication ceremony, and we have heard conflicting reports on the success of the whole

function. No doubt, different people have different expectations of such a gathering - for example, the Clan Davidson Society, with one hundred or so members present for the dedication of one of the stones as the Davidson Stone, in honour of a pioneer settler on the New England Tableland, William Davidson (1807-88), were very happy with the outcome. Anne Walsh felt that the organisers had done a great job in so far as the ceremony itself was concerned, but she expressed disappointment in the actual

appearance of the stones - the obvious marks left by recent blasting made them seem unnatural, and she hopes that weathering over time will improve them. Perhaps we had better call for another report in two to three thousand years but, in the mean time, we hope that Glen Innes attracts the tourists that it desires and that the Australian Standing Stones become the cultural gathering place that they are intended to be, for people of all Celtic groups.

Peter McGilvray

Book Review

"SOME EARLY SETTLERS AND CONNECTIONS"

by Patricia M. S. Conner

Set up and printed by The Quirindi Newspaper Company Pty. Ltd.

Please refer to the advertisement in this issue.

"What began as a small effort to gather a few family facts has grown into a never ending interest in genealogy. Past history is thrilling and enlightening and sometimes one experiences real triumph when able to go back just one more generation. It is fascinating and always educational. At the same time it is humbling to realise the difficulties faced by our ancestors and we must be careful to place them in their own times and conditions, and then note how they coped with hardship and

loneliness and probable homesickness."

The above paragraph heads the Introduction written by Patricia Conner for her recently published family history, and it sums up so well

all that is involved in a thorough investigation into one's family links, whether or no it is intended to actually publish a book of this quality and magnitude. The merit in printing a book of this nature lies in the fact that so many members and branches of a large and far-flung family have the chance to acquire, display and frequently refer to it, whereas a file of loose photocopied sheets tends to be less widely distributed and more likely to be hidden away.

There is no doubt that, in the thirty years of delving and probing by Patricia and her numerous helpers, they have unearthed a great deal of information about four pioneer families to this country, and

about the districts in Scotland, England and Ireland whence they came, the conditions under which they lived and travelled, etc. These four main family groups are Barnett, Hanna, Willman and McGilvray. Some readers may feel that too much attention is given to such things as the presumed origins of these names, and to aspects of heraldry and coats of arms associated with prominent bearers of those names, but these are matters which could be of general interest to some and there is no inference in the text that the particular immigrants were in any way associated with the prominent

families. For example, there is a reference to the significant part played by Clan MacGillivray at the battle of Culloden in 1746, but the author in no way suggests any participation by her McGilvray ancestors, which was most unlikely in any case, since they were from the Isle of Skye.

Our interest in this publication specifically is, of course, the McGilvray section, which only covers some 70 pages of the total 373 pages, but from the two brothers, Charles and Donald, who came to Sydney with their young families in 1852 on the ill-fated "fever ship" ONTARIO (reference -

"The MacGillivrays of Skye" FG159 & FG163), are descended quite a few distinguished members of this Society, Ronald (our new Chieftain), Ian MacGillivray Elder, Yvonne Jones, Mervyn Williamson, to name just a few.

There is quite good detail of the family lines which lead to these folk, although there appear to be a few gaps in some of the other branches of the families, and the text is well supported by some very clear old photographs, and a most comprehensive index. It is a nice touch that the printing was done in

the country town of Quirindi, the district where Charles McGilvray settled on the land and died at the age of 92 in 1909.

One imagines that most of the family groups concerned are already well aware of this book and will not hesitate to acquire one. For those of us who are not related, it could serve as a splendid stimulus and a guide to attempt a similar type of presentation of the results of family history research.

Peter McGilivray

NEW AUSTRALIAN HERITAGE BOOK:

"SOME EARLY SETTLERS AND CONNECTIONS"

Among these are the McGILVRAYS,
also the BARNETTS, HANNAS & WILLMANS.

Authoress:- Patricia M. Conner

Set up and printed by
The Quirindi Newspaper Company Pty. Ltd.
(373 pages)

Price:- \$55.00 - which is just above cost.
plus postage on 2 kg. from Sydney.

To order, please contact
Mrs. Yvonne Jones (Patricia's Sister)
90A Melford Street
Hurlstone Park, N.S.W. 2193
Sydney (02) 558.3406.

A Scottish Toast



Another MacGillivray Armiger

On 16th January this year, Robert McGillivray of Edinburgh, Sennachie of the Clan and honorary member of our Australian Society, was granted his personal hereditary Ensigns Armorial or Coat of Arms by Lord Lyon, as depicted below.



TO ALL AND SUNDRY WHOM THESE PRESENTS DOOR MAY CONCERN
 WE, Sir Malcolm Reginald Innes of Edingburgh, Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order, Writer to Her Majesty's Secret, Lord Lyon King of Arms, send Greeting: WHEREAS ROBERT MACGILLIVRAY, Holder of the Degree of Bachelor of Science of the University of Edinburgh, Fellow and Member of Council of the Institution of Civil Engineers and Fellow of the Institution of Water and Environmental Management, sometime Under Secretary and Chief Engineer, Scottish Office, Environment Department, residing at Dornoch Park, Edinburgh, having by Petition unto Us of Date 27 March 1991, shewn: THAT he, the Petitioner, born April 11 May 1931 (who married Edinburgh 27 August 1960 Pauline, daughter of Alexander Dixon, and has issue by her an only son and her apparent, born Edinburgh 27 April 1979 Robert Ian MacGillivray (who married secondly Edinburgh 29 November 1986 Kathryn Forna, daughter of the Reverend Robert Barker, and has issue by her an only son, born Edinburgh 26 December 1989 Calum Andrew MacGillivray)) is the only son of the late William Calderwood MacGillivray and his wife (married Perth 10 Louthgow in the County of West Lothian 7 March 1880) Janet Love, daughter of Duncan Jamieson, THAT the Petitioner's said father (born East Whithorn in the County of West Lothian 5 August 1905) was the eldest son with issue of Robert MacGillivray, and his wife (married Carnwath in the County of Lanark 31 December 1902) Mary Davidson, daughter of William Calderwood, THAT the Petitioner's said grandfather (born Carnwath 29 February 1828) was the second son of Charles MacGillivray and his wife (married Highdown in the County of Lanark 31 December 1862) Jane, daughter of Robert Dun, THAT the Petitioner's said great-grandfather was the son of Charles MacGillivray and his first wife Janet Dalgleish, THAT the Petitioner's said great-grandfather (died Edinburgh 25 September 1885) was the son of John MacGillivray and his wife Catherine Macintosh, AND the Petitioner having proved that there might be granted unto him, such Ensigns Armorial as might be found suitable and according to the Laws of Arms, NOWBY THESE PRESENTS that We have Devised, and Do by These Presents Assign, Ratify and Confirm unto the Petitioner and his descendants with such due and congruous differences as may hereafter in general be matriculated for them, the following Ensigns Armorial, as depicted upon the margin hereof, and matriculated of even date with These Presents upon the 72th page of the 72th Volume of Our Public Register of All Arms and Bearings in Scotland: VIZ: E T C: Quarterly: 1st. Or a castle mural tower guardant Proper; the dexter tower on the ground, the sinister in a guardant position, and his fall torse under his sinister tower; 2nd. Argent, a salmon barry wavy; 3rd. Argent, three mullets; 4th. Or, a galley with sails furled; Argent, an open book; and on a wreath of the Lilies is set for Crest a castles mural tower guardant, appearing on his fore and in an Escutcheon over the same, the Motto: 'NA BEAN DOB CHAT'; by demonstration of which Ensigns Armorial he and his successors in the same are, amongst all Nobles and in all Places of Honour, to be taken, numbered, accounted and received, as Nobles in the Noblesse of Scotland; IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF We have Subscribed These Presents and the Seal of Our Office is affixed hereat at Edinburgh, this 16th day of January in the 40th Year of the Reign of Our Sovereign Lady Elizabeth the Second, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and of Her Other Realms and Territories, Queen, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith, and in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Ninety-Two

In the second quarter, Robert has the salmon whereas Peter has the open hand.

The third quarter in each case carries the owner's distinctive personal marking;



It is interesting to note the similarities and also the differences between Robert's achievement and that of Peter, which appeared in Vol.2 No.5, 1989. Both have three quarterings of the shield similar to the MacGillivray Chiefly Arms, but only the first and fourth quarters are common to both. Here too there is a slight difference in that the galley is sailing in opposite directions!

in Robert's case the three blue barrulets (wavy lines) and in Peter's, the five mullets (stars) to portray the Southern Cross.

The mottoes, however, are very similar indeed, both being in Scottish Gaelic. Peter's motto being "Touch not this cat" and Robert's being "Touch not the cat".

A Clan Wedding

The editorial committee were all there at the wedding of Nigel McGillivray to Jayne Everett during the normal Sunday service at the Church of All Nations (Carlton Uniting Church) at the end of September last year.

Colin McGillivray, our clan piper, piped them from the kirk; playing the march "MacGillivray's Farewell To The Creeks" (the Creek Tribe of Nth. America - see pp. 30 & 31).

Colin is seen in this photograph with Peter McGillivray, Euan McGillivray, Nigel & Jayne.

Our Clan Chief is resplendent in dress that includes his bonnet with eagle's feather.

Euan McGillivray, co-editor & photographer wearing a new kilt made by Heather McGillivray, our archivist.



McGillivrays everywhere:- Euan, Colin, Nigel, Jayne and Peter

SORAIDH

BARBARA McDONALD

Barbara McDonald, a staunch and much loved member of our Society, died suddenly on 3rd. October, 1991, aged 62. (?The?) Clan MacGillivray (?Society?) extends deepest sympathy to her husband, Neil, and to Gordon and Nola.

IRENE ANNIE COWIE

Rene Cowie (nee Stillman) of Stanhope, Victoria, died at her home on 14th. February, 1991, after a short illness. She was born at Alexandra, Victoria on the 9th. October, 1915, to John and Kate Stillman. Her grandmother was Sarah, daughter of John and Sarah McGillivray, who emigrated to Australia in 1848.

After World War I, Rene's father farmed a soldier settlement block at Bass, moving later to Pearcedale and Tongala East, where Rene completed her schooling.

In 1930, the family purchased another farm at Stanhope and Rene was employed as a shop assistant in the Stanhope and Rushworth bakeries.

In 1937, she went to Melbourne and worked as an aide at the Caulfield Repatriation Hospital and the ANZAC Hostel, before marrying Alex Cowie at the Stanhope Presbyterian Church in 1941. In 1950, they purchased a farm at Stanhope, where they remained until 1979, before moving into the town.

Rene and Alex had three children - Beverley, Ian (who died at the age of three) and Margaret.

During her years at Stanhope, Rene was actively involved in the community with the C.W.A., Red Cross, Mothers' Club, and particularly the Presbyterian Ladies' Guild and Church, where she was inducted as an Elder in 1970.

Rene loved nature and her hobbies centred around working in her garden and studying birdlife.

She took a great interest in her heritage, raising the Australian flag each day and for many years had collected information and photos related to her family history.

LORRAINE DICKINSON

Lorraine passed away on 16th. November, 1991.

She was born on 14th. March, 1910 at Murrumburrah N.S.W. to William MacGillivray and Annie (nee Woodland) of Yass, N.S.W., one of their four children.

Lorraine's Grandfather, Donald, was born on 26th. December 1832 on Isle Ornsay, Sleat, Skye and died in Mooropna Victoria. Her father was born in Dargalong, Victoria on 24th. August, 1870 and he died on 29th. June, 1948 at Binalong in N.S.W.

Lorraine leaves two daughters to whom we extend our deepest sympathies.

MEMBERS 1991/92
